



Flakes of the novel – The Story

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The plot of the novel *The Executioner* begins and evolves through the family and social contexts of the life of the government executioner Shridhamallikumar. The novel is based on historical stories, legends, myths, fantasies and contemporary events. Sanjeev Kumar Mitra and Sanjeev Kumar, a journalist who joined the family of Phanibhushan Gridhamallik, Bhoovaneshwari Devi, Sachanmayidevi, Sudev, Shyamali Devi, Chathanagridhamallik, Taradev Gridhamallik, Rari and Chamba. The author also used dead characters such as Sarkar to expand the story. But today Phanibhushan and Sudev, known as the executioner, run a tea shop and barber shop for a living. Phanibhushan Gridhamallik is an 88-year-old executioner who hanged 451 people. He is proud to have witnessed the deaths of four hundred and fifty-one people while talking about death like a playwright and predicting that death is not in our hands. The novel continues as the government approaches 88 – year – old Fanibhushan to hang Yatindranath Banerjee, a 21st century accused. Phanibhushan's response to the defeat in the market was that the government should accept their demand if the government's demand is to be met. But to no avail, the government offered Pani Bhushan a job as an executioner for his daughter. He did not increase the executioner's allowance or accept his son's pension, but he wanted a government job for his daughter. The media played a major role in the execution of the executioner by his daughter Chetana. Unlike other grandparents, Chetana is pushed into that job.

The role of CNC channel and Sanjeev Kumar Mitra in this rejection is huge. Chetana reacted to the camera, which was the eyes of the audience, when the media hypocrite tried to exploit the limbless body. But it remained as a wing on her left breast. She realizes that she, like her father, is an advertising film that needs to be sold for media ratings.

The executioner stuffs his own pocket by displaying murderous practices and other channels. Channel managers and journalists. One such event was the Hang Woman Diary. There are constantly interviews, discussions and debates. Chetana was captivated by his ability to provide such a nickname for any kind of confusing questions from the media. Kokila and Chetana, the wife of Yatindranath Banerjee, who was to be hanged, sat side by side and took part in the discussion. Kokila only cried. Disgusted with the media world, she came to the channel for money to petition the President for her husband's release. As a wife, Kokila was always trying to save her husband, even when Chetana reassured herself that it was his destiny.

On another day, Chetana was accompanied by Protima Ghosh, mother of Ramesh Chandra Ghosh, who was earlier hanged by Chetana's father on a channel program. Chetana did not even have the courage to look at their faces. She does not hesitate to call out her son's innocence again and again on the channel program. Protimadi is Rukia, a Muslim girl who converted to Hinduism in order to marry a Hindu. The memories of her husband, who died in the pain of killing her son, and her epilepsy are shared with her in old age. Chetana and Sandivkumar Mitra visited their house with them and saw some rats and dung. Both are

friends and subsistence of that woman in that house. There, Sanjeev Kumar tries to catch Chetana in the dark, but Chetana traps him in a trap made of dupatta. Eventually he had to cut the noose around his neck and the knots made by the executioners' hands were so strong. The death of Gautam Dev as a child while playing the role of an executioner, the string around Chetana Maruti Prasad Yadav's neck when he went to work in the press, and the string around his own neck while lying in the womb are all the result of his legacy.

Sanjeev Kumar Mitra went to her house at any moment on the assurance that he would marry Chetana. Innocent family members did not recognize his hypocrisy and blamed Chetana for reacting against it. He insulted that great tradition by stealing the old gold coin from Thakumma's tight box. He returns the coin to Cheta, admitting the mistake he made when the love play he played reached its climax. He gives his future bride many things like gold earrings, bracelets, rings, etc. She does not hesitate to deny his generosity because she does not like it and does not like to eat the fullness of sin. The girl who gave Chetana the rings of the three women in Senagachi who was killed by a barber named Abinash Sarkar when she was a child and left it in the Ganges even though she did not recognize it, does not want to cling to the sins of others. The essence is that he does not like to steal or take part in stealing. Sanjeev Kumar Mitra and Chetana used to take a rickshaw ride for several days after the channel 's show. As the execution date approached, Chetana's father went to the jail, conducted an appointment road and a sandbag test, and began interviewing other channels, fixing wages for each. Sanjeev Kumar Mitra and C.N. The fact that the agreement given to C channel was fulfilled at the very end shows the honesty of the character Chetana.

In order to make Sanjeev Kumar Mitra better, he hid the gold coin in Thakumma's bed, thinking that he would strategically hand it over to Thakumma instead of handing it over directly to Thakumma. In the next few days the channel went to and from the event. Yet Thakumma did not get the coin back. He tells Chetana the story of Sanjeev Kumar's thief. Chetana could not help but react to the news that when a poor boy from Chitpur contracted an inflammatory disease from his body and the child died, his family threw the body into the Ganges for cremation without any media coverage. Chetana's sister Niharika was like a mother to Chetana. The saffron on her feet reminded me of her holiness when she was sacrificed for dowry and love.

Just two days after the execution of Yatindra Nath Banerjee, the whole nation was stunned when the news of the execution came to a halt. Chetana did not know what to do. When the media did not pay attention to the family, she told Thakumma that she had returned the gold coin and started a riot over it. The two gold earrings found in the room of Sudev's wife Shyamili were the answer to where the gold coin was. Ramdev's life is ruined by the problems created by that ancient object. No one knew the news of the executioner 's son's death as the execution was on hold. The media at that time was busy inquiring whether Yatindra Banerjee was awake, alive or asleep in jail. While correcting the mistakes in Manoda's newspapers, Chetana shows the question of whether a girl can hang herself by saying that women can do the same if they have the guts and muscle. When Chetana and Sanjeev Kumar announce Mitra Phanibhushanam, Chetana keeps her faith in the sanctity of her mind strong. The hypocritical Sanjeev Kumar Mitra's wedding drama resumes when the government orders the execution and sets a date. Once worn, the dress is worn again.

Chetana mercilessly rejected the traitor who had come forward with other requests and requests for Chetana to take part in the women's struggle for hanging, but he did not leave and followed Chetana. Chetana was able to frighten Sanjeev Kumar Mitra for a few hours that the woman could subdue the man with revenge. That moment was a direct response to hypocrisy. The author has created a situation that encourages Chetana to tell a man that I want to experience something for you. There he sees his mother, a sex worker. He never wanted to call the woman his own. The prostitute was a Naxalite as she belonged to the Trilokyadevi female lineage or the Agravali lineage. Trilokyadevi was astonished to hear Chetana predict that his ancestors were notorious thieves. They began to love Chetana very much. While Sanjeev Kumar Mitra was talking with them at his

father's house one day, Sudev and Shyamili died. Journalists surrounded the two children. Phanibhushan was not ready to reveal what the victims had done. He surrendered to the police and was released on bail a few days later. It was the talent of a girl named Chetana who led the house in the absence of her father.

A few days later, a few policemen visit Chetana's house and invite her to jail. When she said she would not come in the absence of her father, the police said that the double murderer should not be an employee of the country. G. IG tries to exploit her when she comes to pick up the paper from. The paper says to send the car in the evening and be ready. It is handed over to the jail superintendent and on the same day the sandbag test and the rope test are successful. He also wants to see Yatindranath Banerjee, whom he is going to hang. Chetana rejects Yatindranath Banerjee's last wish to marry Chetana to her younger brother Chetana The audience is overwhelmed when Chetana starts going to the channel and reacts to the legitimate new deal made with Sanjeev Kumar Mitra. She openly tells the community about IG's insult. I. It sounds like the highest in society without saying G is. When he went to jail and back to the channel, the question arose from his father as to where he had gone. Phanibhushan reiterated that being an executioner is not the same as being an executioner's and Thakumma reiterating that execution is for men.

When Phanibhushan asked for the money from the channel for the purpose of prosecuting the case, Chetana inquired as to the reason for the killing of Kaku and Kakima. One question to another. The valid question remained in a state of war between question and question. Chetana's father had to answer the question. The father is defeated in front of a girl. Because the father is guilty. The reply is that he had taken revenge for seeing Shyamali in the brothel. Sachinma Devi also finds justification that she did so for the treatment of her husband. Chetana proved that a responsible housewife can assert that she is now a householder and that the future of her two children is in her hands and that the daughter of the father who destroyed their future is obliged to protect it and therefore the money received from the channel will not be sued. Two days before the execution, the jail superintendent arrived to take Chetana away. Like his ancestors, Chetana gets into a police car and goes to jail with a rope hanging from his neck.

Twelve years later, Chetana was accompanied by a police constable, Kadambini, to the jail. He was not just a constable. They were also a girlfriend. It is learned that the court rejected the final plea against the death penalty when everyone fled from cell number three on hearing Yatindranath Banerjee's cry. He performs pooja for forgiveness. His mistake was to rape and kill 13-year-old Mridula Banerjee. Chetana participates in the pooja he performs in the cell. He pleased everyone and handed over his radio to Chetana.

Pingala Keshini was the first woman executioner in the tradition of executioners. Pingala Keshini was the only female executioner in Tripura during the reign of the Sultan in the 13th century. The governor of that period, Tughral Tughan-Khan Narasimhadev, the king of Oriya, who was the only target of lust, was defeated and Pingala Keshini was captured by the Orion army. Destined to be the soldiers' dinner there as well, they sought refuge in a Buddhist monastery and were again placed as their concubine when Tughral Tughn-Khan met and recognized them by chance. Later, when slavery was established, King Ghiyasuddin Balbal seized power and betrayed Ghana before him. Later, with the permission of King Ghiyasuddin Balbal, Tughral Khan was publicly hanged in seven hundred and twenty-seven ways. Pingalakeshini is a character who connects the period of slavery and the sultanate in Calcutta with the novel. They are hanging on to the male dominance that sees woman as a commodity with self-esteem. Bengal was then ruled by the Khilj dynasty. It was the time when the executioner family got the nickname Gridha. The Khilji dynasty commander marries Ratna Malika, the niece of Ranbir Grdhamallik's father. Ranbir Girdhamalli was the executioner of the Khiljis at that time.

Bengal was ruled by Siraj-ud-Daulah in the 18th century. Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated by Mirzafar Ali Khan along with the British and this historic moment came to be known as the Battle of Plassey. The author connects the novel with the history of the destruction of the fort by Siraj-ud-Daula William and the reconstruction of the fort by the British. Democracy existed during the reign of the Pala kings, who were the narrative Buddhists who established ties with the Pala and Sena dynasties and the executioner families who ruled Bengal in the 8th century. During the reign of King Gopala, Bhishma was a Mallak. Madanapala, the last king of the Ara dynasty,

was defeated and hanged by the army kings. In the eighteenth century, British rule in India was in full swing. It is notable for its history of Kolkata, the Indian independence movement, the Left movement and the trade union movement. In 1692, Job Charnock, an official of the British East India Company, selected the swamp on the east bank of the Hooghly River to build a trading post. At that time, there were three villages in the area, Govindapur, Kolikatha and Sudhanuti. This is where the city of Calcutta is located today. Calcutta was a new urban culture in Indian cities. Kolkata was the capital of British India from 1773 to 1912. But in the summer, the capital was shifted to Shimla, about a thousand miles from here. During the heyday of Calcutta in the 19th century, Kolkata was known as the St. Petersburg of the East and the City of Palaces. Greater Kolkata, including Howrah, was one of the most industrialized areas in India. In the early twentieth century, about half of the sea trade from India took place through the port of Calcutta. These include agricultural resources from the vast Ganga basin and tea from Assam. In the 17th century, the chicken was sacrificed at the tomb of Job Charnock's wife. Durga Puja was introduced in Bengal in the 18th century. The sculptors of Komar Thuli were later invited by Rajanabo Krishnadev to a British pooja to win the war. The mathematician skills of the executioners were handed down through a series. A large number of executioners during the British period were government servants, including Jnanatha Gridhamallik, Manohar Gridhamallik, Kalagridhamallik, Purushottam Gridhamallik and Nagbhushan Gridhamallik. All the executioners were all geniuses. At a time when music and drama were part of the way of life, the work of the executioner was probably done willingly or unwillingly by those who were degraded in the name of race and race. Bhoovaneshwari Devi, the wife of the late Purushottam Gridhamallik, has an eighty – eight year old son and a 22 – year – old granddaughter.

The history of Chitpur and Calcutta in the 18th century is traced back to the life of Sanjeev Kumar Mitra's grandfather Narendakattu. Today that history is familiar even to the younger generation of executioners. The death penalty was high during the freedom struggle. The period includes an all-round development of development, from dilapidated British bungalows built in the 18th century to railway bridges. Sachidananda Grdhamalli was an artist and sculptor who lived during the Dutch period and was a servant in the house of the Dutch artist Soul Wines. The patriots organized against the British, embracing the patriotism of Rabindranath Tagore and the ideals of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Although the British put up a strong defense against it, the freedom fighters and political lovers fought tirelessly against the British. King Solomon sought to insult the femininity and ideals of Queen Sheba, who ruled Bengal two thousand years ago. Centuries later, before leaving Bengal, in 1905, the British cut Bengal into two. In one, Mirzafar's grandson's son was the only executioner in the executioner's family to be educated. Vidyasagar, a writer who tried to overcome poverty by gaining scholarship, failed.

Some places in Calcutta are still known by the names of many foreigners and natives. For example, Wood Street named after William Marwood, Martin Luther King Kings series named after Martin Luther King, Rabindranath Tagore named after Rabindranath Tagore, Cornwallis Street named after Lord Cornwallis and Bering Street named after Lord Duke of Bering, behind the palace. The Kalighat Temple is traditionally associated with the life of an executioner. At each execution, Ma Kali and her ancestors were worshiped and toddy was offered. The Bali Puja at Kalighat was believed to be behind the successes and failures of the executioners.