

Academic and Literary Contribution of Noor Muhammad Tarakai for Pashto Literature:

By

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Abstract:

Noor Muhammad Tarakai is a famous name of Pashto fiction; he is one of the prominent Pashto Novel, writers. He has the fame in Pashto short Story also from the 1949, and he is the First modern realistic writer of the Pashto Short story. He is the first short story writer regarding the 2nd period of Pashto fiction writing, who realized the Pashto Short story with the modern, progressive and realistic approaches.

Noor Muhammad tarakai drew a real picture of his oppressed and deprived society in his novels and short stories. He also carried out a satisfactory work in literature and politics to promote his society on the basis of book writing to provide the Pashto literature and political world. He wrote a lot of books about the literature, philosophy, politics, etc. and provided to his deprived society. He also contributed a role in translation from English, Persian and other languages into Pashto

This research paper attempts to highlight his contribution and work in Pashto literature and politics, philosophy, economics and translation.

Introduction:

Noor Muhammad tarakai loved to get education and knowledge right from his childhood to death, due to which Noor Muhammad Tarakai became a shining star in Pashto literature on the basis of tendency to the knowledge he promoted himself in his society and he worked well for the promotion of consciousness in his nation. For the promotion of this literary and political work, he got started by the "Kabul" magazine through articles. He wanted to reform his own people's mental approach. Noor Muhamad Tarakai was an active member of "Wish Zalmian" and the said organization made his literary and educational activities more successful, in the meantime the publication of a magazine named "Angaar" was started by "Wish Zalmian". This magazine was playing an important role in spreading the revolutionary

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consciousness through the articles. From then on, Noor Muhammad Tarakai remained more active as before he was publishing his articles in this organizational magazine. Through those articles he became a key literary and political worker among his members; similarly he had gotten his own office named “Noor-darul-tarjuma” for translations and conducting conferences via this office. It was the base of his educational and literary work.

But soon he became a regular part of Pashto fiction, when he got a start by writing novels, short stories and translations. This was a satisfactory work carried out by him for the Pashto literature in his back career. His short stories, novels and articles were simple and understandable for every afghan. Because his writing technique or style was as per the demands of his society and he was able to draw a clear picture of his society by his novels, short stories and articles etc. After this work he became prominent among the writers of Pashto fiction.

In the first phase he wrote a short story titled “Dh. Ghwayae Laandai” and later on he wrote “Dh. Bazgar lur” which turned out to be very famous among the common public of Afghanistan, but that was published in 1949. Before that he had written a novel name “Bay Tarbyata Zoy” which was published in “Kabul” magazine partially in trice. After the publication of three parts, the Government of Afghanistan banned that novel. The same three parts of this novel have been published by Pashto Adabi Ghorzang Quetta, in the year 2012 with preparation of Sadiq Zharaq. But as per the statement of Noor Muhammad Tarakai in his interview, this novel has the said three parts and no more parts have been saved. Some of Pashto writers have mistakenly mentioned that the said novel was written in a complete Marxist or politic approach, due to which it was banned by that time of Government in Afghanistan.

While as per my research this novel is written in a complete social theme and all the story is spinning about the social reforms of a negative son, who has misbehaved in society due to which the society is disturbed. If someone studies the novel he himself considers it a social reformer. While no political target or theme is mentioned in the said novel. I think some of our writers may have considered it of political and socialist thoughts because they might have not read the said novel and referred the novel as per the political thoughts of Noor Muhammad Tarakai. After this attempt Noor Muhammad Tarakai has groomed up the channel of novels and short stories in Pashto fiction. He gained a good name in Pashto Fictional Literature, he wrote three more novels in Pashto named “Dh bang Musfiri” “Sarh” “Speen” and “Sangsaar” all of these novels earned the names of fame and

considerable acceptance in Pashto. Also he wrote the short stories in Pashto which also have gotten the favor of readers and every short story or novel was brightly highlighted in Pashto literature's readers. These short stories have been published in different Magazines, Newspapers or in books But in the year 2014 Mr.Sadiq Zharaq has collected the 14 short stories from the different sources and published in a book named "Dh Bazgar Lur" by the "Pashto Adabi Ghorzang, Quetta" here also one of these 14 stories is an article but published as a short story, which will be discussed in the next pages.

In the line of writing work Noor Muhammad Tarakai has written articles besides the fiction also. He translated some literatures from English, Urdu and Persian into Pashto. That translation is about political books, philosophy and literature. That is a fruitful work for Pashto literature & fiction. And we can say that this translation is a base for Pashto and also written some books by a Sure name e.g. "Dh kaargaree Tabqay Gwand"(Party of Proletariate Class) written by "Sur Gul" which was a sure name used by Noor Muhammad Tarakai, similarly he wrote a book named "Istilahaat"(Terminologies) also by a sure name Sur Gul in which all the political, economic and social terminologies have been explained in easy Pashto, and the same book has been translated from a book written in Persian published by Communist Party of Iran.

In the channel of publishing work his writing material has been published time and again in the different magazines e.g. "Kabul", "Iqtisaad", "Angaar" "Islah" and "Khalq" etc. Here we want to discuss his written materials which have been published and collected by us. We would like to discuss these materials date wise.

۱. بی تربیته زوی ۱۹۴۰م کال

1. Bay tarbyata zoy 1940

This is the first novel written by Noor Muhammad Tarakai. It had been published in "Kabul" Magazine in 1940 in three parts in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd, number of the magazine, while after that the Government of Afghanistan had banned it. Due to which this novel has not been published. But these three published parts of the novel were collected by Sadiq Zharaq and published by Pashto Adabi Ghorzang, Quetta in January, 2014.

۲. بیلابیل تحریري موضوعات کال ۱۹۴۲م کال :

2. Different written Articles 1942:

In this year some of articles written by Noor Muhammad Tarakai were published in different magazines in Pashto given below:

"(د کامیابی وسیله) ، (د ارادی قوت) ، (د اطفالو د روزني لاري)".

These articles have been written to motivate the people for the struggle to get their basic rights.

۳. د زلمیانو لارښود ۱۹۴۳م کال:

3. Guidance to Youngsters:

This book has been written for the guidance to youngsters but unfortunately it was not published at that time; just it was distributed in the Youths of PDPA for the political purpose. After that this book is still not published. It might have been lost.

،، دې کتاب مطبوعاتي جايزه گټلي ده خو لاکن چاپ شوی نه دی

Translation:

This book has gotten a literary Award, but has not been published. As per the statement of writers this book had gotten the award of best book, but still it had not been publish for unknown reasons.

4. 1950 Translations of Some Books:

Some of the English books were translated by Noor Muhammad Tarakai and then published by “Kabul” magazine partially. The detail of those books are as under:

،، (میکسیم گورکي مشهوره روسی لیکوال او شاعر)، (لیکوال هنر)، (د پوشکین د تولدیو سل پنځوسم تلین)، (شوروي لیکوالو ته د ستالین د جوایزو وپشل)، (3)

Translation:

“Maxim Gorky is a famous Writer & Poet”, “The fun of writer”, “150th death day of Poshkin’s Birth”, “Distribution of awards to the Russian writer by Stalon”.

5. Publication in the magazine named “Angaar” in 1950th year:

The two articles were published in “Angaar” magazine for the motivation of the public in Pashto titled:

،، (د خلقو غوښتنې) او (د خلقو ازادې)،، (4) .
 “Demands of people” and “Liberty of the people”

In these two articles a theme is described which discusses the demands and liberty of the people, which highlights the demands the people and what is the liberty of the people?

6. Two short stories in 1951:

۶. دوي افسانې (ننډې قيصې) په ۱۹۵۱م کال ليکلي دي :

The following two short stories have been published in “Kabul” magazine which give a message to the people against the social injustice and class difference in the afghan society. These two short stories are a symbol of realism in the Pashto short story. It means in first place Noor Muhammad Tarakai has introduced the Pashto short story with the realism and class struggle. These stories are mentoned below:

،، (د غوايه لاندې)،، (دادې خدمت)،، (5)

7. Sarh (Bachlor):

۷. څړه :

This novel has been written by Noor Muhammad Tarakai and published in 1957. The main story and theme of the novel is about the social life and social activities of Afghans, and clearly discusses the class difference in the novel as per the realistic approach. This also shows that Noor Muhammad Tarakai is the first Pashto novelist who introduced the Pashto novel with realism and progressivism.

8. Speen (Name of the Hero of Novel)

سپين

This novel named “Speen” is written by Noor Muhammad Tarakai and published by PDPA’s members in 1958. The story or theme of this novel is on the labours life and activities, and their political type activities in factories to get their own basic rights; it means that the story is a socio-politic and having seen the realism of the afghan society.

9. “The journey of Bang”

دبنگ مسافري

This novel has been published in 1957, by the PDPA’s administration and distributed by its own members to work for their political cause. This novel is also a complete picture of class difference in afghan society.

“In 1957, though he published his first novel, The journey of Bang, an imitation in Pashto of the works of Soviet novelist Maxim Gorky” (6)

A writer has considered this novel as the first novel of Noor Muhammad tarakai, but it is not clear, because before the publication of this (The journey of Bang) he had written another novel named “Bay tarbyata zoy”(Untrained Son) which was published in 1940 in three parts by “Kabul” Magazine. May this writer have no information about the “bay tarbyata zoy”? Here the writers are on the view that:

“Though a mediocre piece of literary work, The Journey of Bang is the first novel of its kind in Pashto that paints issues in rural society in terms of the Marxist notion of the exploitation of agrarian laborers by landlords, spiritual leaders, and government officials”(7)

10.Stoned: سنگسار

This novel named “Sangsaar” is the last novel written by Noor Muhammad Tarakai and published in 1972 by PDPA after that it has been published by Afghanistan’s Academy. This novel has also a social, political and economic theme of the Afghanistan.it gives a meaning to do struggle for the lower class’s basic rights. This novel also has a theme of a famous novel of Maxim Gorky named “mother”

11. First English-Pashto Dictionary:

Noor Muhammad Tarakai has compiled and published an English-Pashto Dictionary also in his life for promotion of interaction Pashto with international language e.g English.

“Although Taraki took part with others in compiling the first English-Pashto Dictionary, which the Pashto Academy published in 1975”(8).

12.New life : زندگي نوين

This book is an important book written in Persian in the life of Noor Muhammad Tarakai which has been written in 1340 H.S. it is a political and philosophical book, which has not been published till 1346 H.S. In those days Noor Muhammad Tarakai remarked to one of his party member Saleh Muhammad Zairai as under:

، دا زما د ژوند ميراث دی که چيري ژوندی وم چاپ به يي کړم او که مړ شوم دغه به د تاجی(تاج بي بي د نور محمد تره کي ميرمن)څخه واخلې او په هر ډول چي کولای شي چاپ يي کړه،، (9)

Translation:

It is an inheritance of my life; if I remained alive I will publish it, in case if i will not remain alive, this book may be preserved

with Tajai (Taj Bibi the wife of Noor Muhammad tarakai) by me. You can get from her and publish it as you can.

د کارگري طبقې گوند

13. The Party of party of Proletariat Class

This book is written by Sur Gul a Sure name of Noor Muhammad Tarakai. This book has been published but the date of publication is not clear. A date is written by Sur Gul in the last part of preface of the book as below:

،، په درناوي د ۱۳۵۰ کال د سرطان لومړۍ ورځ سورگل،، (10) .

Translation:

Thanks 1350 H.S 1st of Sartaan.

14. New Phylosophy نوي فلسفه

It is the second book which is written about the politics and philosophy. This book is translated by Noor Muhammad Tarakai from English into Pashto. The date of publication is unknown. Habibullah Rafi has remarked about this theme of this book.

،، د افانيسيف له کتاب څخه رالنډچي اتهء فصلونه لري او لوی عناوین يې دي :
فلسفه د علم په څير، د مارکسي فلسفي پيدايښت او تکامل، ماده او دهغي د موجوديت
شکلونه، ماده او شعور مارکسسټي ډياليکټيک، د ماتريالستيک ډياليکټيک اساسي
قوانين، د ماتريالستيک ډياليکټيک مقولې، د ډياليکټيک ماتريالزم د پوهې د معرفت
تېوري،، (11)

Translation:

This book is written by Afanisef (Russian Writer) published in 8 chapters, the main titles of the book are; philosophy is a knowledge, the creation & completion of Marxist philosophy, matter and its shapes of existence, matter and Marxist dailectic consciousness, basic laws of materialistic dialectics, theme of materialistic dialectics, theory of knowledge to the dialectic materialism.

15. Political Terminologies.

سياسي اصطلاحات

This book is written about the terminologies, which have been explained in easy Pashto language for the purpose to give knowledge about the political terminologies among the afghan political workers as well as social workers.

The book is written in continuation of the book published by Communist Party of Iran and also taken help from the said book. This book has been published in 1973 by Alif-Kab it may also a Sure name of Noor Muhammad Tarakai. But the same book was created in photocopies for the political workers in Baluchistan's nationalists in a limited area. Which was photocopied with a Sure named Sur Gul. The theme of this book has been explained by Habibullah Rafi in his own book named "Pashto Panga" as under:

،، سياسي اصطلاحات اونومونه پکيني په لنډو تشریح شوي چې زياته برخه يې د داريوش آشوري له فرهنگ سياسي څخه اخيسته شوي ده ،،(12)

Translation:

"Political terms and names have been explained in short and a big part of the book has been published by Daryoush Ashoree political literature". I may confirm as on the view that these two books are one book, which is written by Alif Kab and then converted or compiled in Pashto by Noor Muhammad Tarakai with Surname of Sur Gul as a book mentioned by Habibullah Rafi.

Some Books have been written and translated into Pashto or Persian which have been published in different magazines or newspapers the detail is as uder:

عروس من ازخيبر

16. My Festival from Khyber:

This book has been translated from English to Persian and published in "Anees" daily newspaper in serials respectively.

But unfortunately the said book named “Inqilabi Palwashay” has not been published. While a mistake has been committed here in “Dh bazgar lur” because article named “kala bh v” is published as a short story while it is not a short story as per the technique. We can say that there are just 13 short stories have been published in “Dh bazgar lur” and one article. The said 13 short stories have also been published titled “Mochi”.

Result/Conclusion:

In this research paper we discussed those written materials which have been published and included our own comments. It gives a result that the literary and learned materials written by Noor Muhammad Tarakai shall be in a research paper in printed shape for the readers so that the readers may easily approach to his materials.

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3. اخگر، بشير، نورمحمد تره کی سياسي، علمي او ادبي ژوند، مخ ۲۲۲
4. گيرس - ف - گ، پښتو هنري نثر، مخ ۱۱۸
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6. 1
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid.
9. اخگر، بشير، نورمحمد تره کی سياسي، علمي او ادبي ژوند، مخ ۲۱۹
10. سورگل، دکارگری طريقي گوند، مخ ۲۲
11. رفيع، حبيب الله، پښتو پانگه، پښتو ټولنه، کال ۱۳۵۶ هـ ش، مخ ۷۸۵
12. ايضاً مخ ۲۲۲
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