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Shiny Stars of Pashto Literature

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Preface

The monograph that I have prepared is called “Shiny Stars of Pashto Literature”. It is about the biographies of Professor Abdul Hay Habibi, Ustad Qiamudin Khadem, Ustad Abdurawof Benawa, Ustad Gul Pacha Ulfat, Seddiqullah Reshteen. As it is crystal clear fact that every new learner faces to several problems in each walk of the learning particularly “Shiny Stars of Pashto Literature” It is obvious that I had done lots of hard work in collection of significant information regarding the topic from standard references.

My topic is very easy to the people to understand and i have created easy art and examples about the subject that are useful both for teachers and students. I have clearly explained the right understanding of the popular of English Language.

Acknowledgement

I am very happy and grateful to Almighty Allah the most kind and most compassionate that I have finished my Monograph issue with the help of Allah and I am very thankful from my family that they supported me for getting knowledge. I thank a lot from my father, that he gave me a hand, and motivated me for learning of English. I would like to thank from Paktia University especially English department that they provided for the residents of Afghanistan. I would like to thanks, form the teacher (Junior lecturer Saifullah Muslim) who persuade me to work on a project which is called monograph. I am very happy, that I will be the one who will serve in the field of English language for Afghan people. Finally, I would like to thank from those sources that I have collected these information and also I would like to thank from my dearest friends that he helped me in the issue of this monograph.

Hedayatullah Momand

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Introduction

As my monograph is about “Shiny Stars of Pashto Literature” Which includes of five legends of Pashto literature. As Professor Abdul Hai Habibi, Ustad Qiamudin Khadim, Ustad Abdurawof Benawa, Ustad Gul Pacha Ulfat and Seddiqullah Rishteen.

In the beginning I have discussed about the biography of Professor Abdul Hai Habibi, then about his literary struggles, books and The favor of his prose. Than I have discussed the biography of Ustad Qiamudin Khadim and his literary services and characteristics of his poetry. After that the biography of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa. And then about Ustad Gul Pacha Ulfat`s life and literary works and his education background, language, prize and rewards, travels and Pilgrimage, manners, official jobs, jobs with parliament, teaching activities, international seminars and literary works. And after that the information about Seddiqullah Rishteen`s life, education and family members. And after that the information about Professor Dr.Zerghona Zewar Reshteen that she is the daughter of Seddiqullah Rishteen, and then the information about Seddiqullah Rishteen`s son Professor Fazlullah Rishteen that I have mentioned in this monograph.

Biography of Professor Abdul Hay Habibi

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi son of Abdul Khaliq Akhonzada born (1289) Lemareez in Qandahar city. Professor Abdul Hay Hibib relates, or attributes to big scholar Habiblah Qandahari Akhonzada, so he calls himself Habibi. Late Habibi completed his primary education in Qandahar primary school until 5th class. In (1356) he became a formal teacher. In (1307) he became Tolo-e- Afghan news papers assistant. In (1310) he became the director of Tolo-e- Afghan and work for ten years and fulfilled his duties and responsibilities very effectively in that time he worked for pashto language and literature as a lot as possible he published Khoshal Khan Khatak kolait (complete works of person).

Abdul Qadir Khan and Ahmad Shah Baba DEWAN (a book of poems) and published that with long preface. Professor Abdul Hay Habibi published dictionary with that partnership of Lal Muhammad Kaker these dictionary contained (1000) words, its name was pure Pashto and order it with Persian translation and published it in (1318) in Qandahar.

Apart from these publications or books he wrote (history of Pashto) it was late professor Abdul Hay Habibi detailed and he wrote TAZKERA by Persian language and it was publishing from Tolo Afghan news paper sequent or serially. In (1319) late professor Abdul Hay Habibi sent to Kabul and there he became big director of Pashto association. After that, advisor of education after then, he became assistant of independent publication department.

For some time he was the head of Pashto association. And for some time he was the dean of literature faculty for some time head of education department of Qandahar. In (1317) solar year people of Qandahar selected him as deputy or (M.N.A) (member of national assembly). In (1330) Shamsy year he went to Peshawar with family. And there he faced with many difficulties. And in (1340) he

returns to Kabul and for sometimes he was busy in history union and wrote academic and literary writing for it. And after this he become a lecture at literature faculty and that he become head of history union and after he retired from work. After that he worked as hired or mercenary in Pashto union.

In (1359) year he become advisor in ministry of information and culture and also head of museums. Professor Abdul Hay Habibi really served to Pashto language and literature he has written many and beneficial books, because people call him Pashto author, historian, man of letters or writer and strong researcher.

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi Saib apart from these worthy service also train many new youths and ready them for Pashto services the biggest work of him in Pashto literature are the finding and publication of (Silimany Makoo) and (Pata khazana). The finding of Pata khazan Pashto literature reached to second solar century and prose history reached to seventh century. (Pashto book of twelfth class, 1396, 163)

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi's Literary Struggles

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi has the priority right in now-days writers. He was not only a good writer of Pashto language but also of parsion language and has many beneficial and excellent books in both Pashto and Dari languages, and his literary, historian, and academic researchers are very important and respectable.

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi has worked much in the Pashto literature, and gave many things to the empty skirt of Pashto literature and full that. professor Abdul Hay Habibi was an attractive poet, excellent writer and was the owner of full of pleasure prose he has fulfilled many duties for Pashto language and literature such as Tolo-e-Afghan newspaper published and pashtonkhwa publication of some Pashto books correction and published it with long prefaces

writing of Pashto dictionary under the title of Pashto history, detailed history of Pashto, the finding of Salliman Makoo and Pata Khazana.

Assistance of publication department

Poet of Pashto

Writing of Pashto grammar

Head of Pashto association

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi apart from Pashto and Dari language he knew Urdu and English, also he was the owner of every good studying.

Books of Professor Abdul Hay Habibi

Issue	Books names	Publication places and date
1	For ten years weekly Tolo afghan 's publication and writing in Pashto and Dari	Kandahar
2	For three years publication of monthly magazine of Kabul from Pashto association	Kabul
3	Pashtoon and pashton wallah	Kabul prints (1317) solar year.
4	Pashto khood amoozah tow books see.	Qandahar(1314) year
5	Da pasarly sandara Pashto manzomah	Qandahar(1317) year
6	Koliat ye Khoshal khan khatak	Qandahar(1316) year

7	Abdul Qadar khan khatak kolyat	Qandahar(1316) year
8	Pashto astilahaat waza kawl	(1317) year
9	Da Pashto ao Dari adabiato tarikhcha	Qandahar(1319) year
10	Da Pashto ao Dari adabiato tarikh	Kabul (1311)year
11	Mashaor Abdali ter Ahmad Shash di makhaah “Pashto”	Kabul (1322)year
12	Pigame shahid “masnawy parsi”	Kabul(1314)year
13	khazana “masnawy parsi”	Kabul “1315”year
14	Di Ahmad Shah Baba ddewan “Pashto”	Kabul (1322)year
15	Pata khazana , correction, Pashto	Kabul(1324)year
16	Tarikh adabiato Pashto jold ee awal ter islam di makha	Kabul (1324)year

And many other books which I read about are (37) or more then 37.

These are the books that are published.

Professor Abdull Hay Habiby also has some books that haven't published until now some of them are listed here. (Osana likwal, 1340, 224)

The Favor of Professor Abdul Hai Habibi's Prose

Big author historian, and strong researcher. Professor Abdul hai Habibi was one of the brilliant and shiniy literary stars of Afghanistan. As we know that we have five literary stars in Afghanistan. Late professor Abdul hay Hay habiby was one of the finest among them his big service to Pashto language and literature and with the fire strewing pen and publication of many books people nominate him by or as teacher.

The service which has done by late professor Abdul Hay Habiby to Pashto literature is saved by gold lines in the history of Pashto literature. Pashto will never forget his services, and late professor Abdul Hay Habiby written in both prose and poetry but his poetry side less weak than prose.

His prose is full of pleasure, experienced and full of every kind of information. He has not only written many books but has done many services for the betterment and pureness of Pashto prose. Late professor Abdul Hay Habiby's is sweet and fluent, he gives many reasons for KHABAB EE MATLAB and has not written result –less or meaningless writings. His very famous books are (pokhtana shary lamary took) and history of Pashto literature tow sees (tookah). (De Pashto adabiato tarikh, 1370, 102)

Biography of Ustad Qiamudin Khadem

Ustad Qiamudin Khadem born in Nangarhar province in very greenwood and full of poets district “Kama” in academic family, his father name was Mullah Hisamuddin, and his grandfather name was Mullah Ali Gull, both of them were scholars of their time area. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was Zakhil, he completed his education in Nangarhar, Peshawar, and in the Hind. After the studying of logic, syntax, morphology, interpretation, tradition, band others, he became a formal teacher in Lorgy (a place related to Pakistan near to Afghanistan) and teacher to pashton’s son. In (1312) he became a member of pashton union and his writing period started from that time. Late Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was the head of Pashto association, Zerer journal, and director of (Dirullmaghreef de Tarjoy) academic assistances. He fulfilled these and other jobs effectively.

For sometimes he was the director of (Atihad Mashriqi) head of Tolo afghan Kabul magazine and Islah news paper. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was big director of Pashto courses for two or three years. Worked as a strong scholar in Pashto union. Worked for pashto language, and literature Published Waless journal. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem worked for Pashto as a lot as possible during (50) years and he chose this way as an occupation. Ustad Qiamdin Khadem died in (1358) on fifth of Sambullah on the night of soday, and their relative and folks bury him in his paternal cemetery in Nangarhar. (De Pashto adabiato tarikh, 1370, 141)

Ustad Qiamudin Khadem's Literary Services

Ustad Qiamdin Khadem was one of the brilliant star from the five stars of Afghanistan that reached to the teacher rank. He didn't study only research lingual, folklore, and social matters but he stimulate or train many news youths for the Pashto services. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was a real servant, strong writer , best poet , famous writer owner of philosophy thoughts it is also mentionable that his most fantastic and interesting essay are published in Itihad Mushriqi , Pashto magazine Tolo afghan , Anyass magazine , Islah ,Alflah , and zalmai pashtone. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem has worked to Pashto literature and language in both sides in prose and poetry and full the empty skirt of Pashto languages and literature.

Ustad Qiamdin Khadem the first poem was (Sha Bidar pashtonah) and published in Itihad a mushriqi. Ustad Qiamudin khadem first prose was translation from Urdu and it was about health and work and published in Itihad Mushriqi. His best pure and sweet book in prose (Naway jwandoon) and another is (khiali donya) and both of them are literary (Shahkaran). Late Ustad Qiamudin Khadem translated many books too. And his first book was (Makaremul Akhlaq). The translation of this book is very fluent, pure and sweet apart from these books late Ustad Qiamudin khadem also won many literary, academic and (Mathooghatee) prizes in much competition.

Characteristic of Ustad Qiamudin Khadem 's Poetry

Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was strong hand owner in both prose and poetry but his prose side is stronger than poetry. In the writing of late Ustad Qiamudin Khadem the affection to pashtoon and pashtoonism is shining clearly and he is the owner of a strong believe in this part he is the strong followers of the Muhammad Gull khan. He participated in many poetical conference debates on different matters and he got the first position in all of them. As he himself has said that a time in which we brought poems for national anthem and twelve writers participation in it in the existence of minister, I won, and many other happen like it also many foreign and in land writers have written many things about Ustad Qiamudin Khadem literary stuggles but we just take two writers and scholars ideas or opinion.

Benawa in now a day writing side: dear Khadem is an academic, acceptable, and well know writer and strong poet and his books the effect of Muhammad gull look from far away like in the poem under the title occupation. Poet shows his affection to country and show complete affection to national and to his language and has complete freedom. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem has written many books in prose and in poetry in his prose books (khyali dwnya) (((pakhton wallah))) and (((naway zwadoon))) are very famous in clearly we can say that the best characteristic of his poem is pakhtoon and pakhtonwally. In the book has written that in a time when minister Sahib Muhammad Momand had a few form some literary complexion and was that who can define grammatically and show me the capable usages place of (za,zama,sook,da cha) and he added that who give the correct answer he will own late a prize in which late Ustad Qiamudin Khadem's material were acceptable.

It means his answer was correct, and minister sahib gives him one Omega watch and one parker as a prize and praised him. Late Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was also very famous in writing of drama, as he himself has I got the first number prize in drama writing and also I wrote late a drama by the name of (one muslim and whole Europe). (Osanai likwal, 1340, 291)

Biography of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa

Late Ustad Abdurawof Benawa is one of the best literary star from the five literary stars of Afghanistan in Pashto literature. Ustad Abdurawof Benawa was the son of Mullah Abdullah and he was Alizai Pashto by mud And he born in Qandahar Passmol in (1913) and studied Diny Arabic and lingual knowledge. Ustad Abdurawof Benawa had love with poetry from early and his first poems broadcast from Tolo Afghan. In (1936) came to Kabul and in (1318) he became the first member of Pashto association. From this time his writing and poetry period started, for some time he was the director of (Sahafat) branch.

He was also director of Kabul magazine and assistant of Pashto association. In (1325) he became the big director of Pashto association, also he was the head of Newspaper of first issue, the duration of that job was five years, After that he became a big director of (Matbaghat). In (1335) year he became the head of Kabul Radio station once again. For some time he was the assistant of tribe, in the cabinet of Muhammad Hashim he became the minister of information and cultural. In (1359) he became the ambassadaor of that time afghan government in Libya when late Ustad Abdurawof benawa was the head of Ustad Abdurawof Beanawa also take part participated in the political continuation.

Ustad Adurawof Benawa was not only poet, historian, critic, but he was an attractive writer also. Ustad Abdurawof Benawa also has many historical and literary reaseaches also, but he had a special skill in drama writing, he was the best and famous person in this field, he wrote a drama by the name of (Zoor gonahgaar) it is very famous drama. Ustad Abdurawof Benawa has taken work from much (Shahkary) in this drama , because he gave us a picture of the old (Charsiano) their smok, intoxication , that they involve in this kind of task if a person read it he will think that he is seeing now this condition on screen of cinema, it shows us the

voice of two figures and palms as they are baking the shish, by two fingers they gave tap to palm so he shows us the picture of this kind of scenery it denote on (Shahkary).

Ustad Abdurawof Benawa also has written many drama such as (Zalmai Shahid, Ashtiba, by parse language,zarang,) it has written by parse language ,they were the complete proof of the above matter. One of the poem of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa is (Nawe Jwandon ghwaram) has appeared his heart wish it give the freedom message to his countrymen (compatriot) and advise them or want from them(Arzyat tamany) Ustad Abdurawof Benawa knew about the farsion and Arabic apart from his native language Pashto, he has written many experienced writing in both prose and poetry.

His many old pieces of prose and poetry has a very good critic style , many writing was about the grief of poor people a nation has cried him his poems series mean (Preshan afkar) it basic matter is that he is not satisfied from his life but later in his books the early or old idea and opinion didn't look. Ustad Abdurawof Benawa has much favor with research it has (Masty and josh) grief and sadness both side appear themselves. When he cried on the orphan circumstance and when he smile with pheasant in the afternoon that cried in only poems and smile in both poems and acting.

Ustad Abdurawof Benawa also has written many special kind of poems that it is called (minshore poem,or Azad shir). Apart from these Ustad Abdurawof Benawa Sahib was the best translator or interpreter and he has done much translation. (khatiz pohan) said that the best book of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa is (Preshan Afkar) and say that in this kind of writing imitate from(Tagoor Nasiri Shirona).

In reality there is a pain in the poems of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa about nation and pakhtoon, it is that pain which is not only in the book of Abdurawof

Benawa but it was exist in the book of (Habiby,khadim, Ulfat, and Reshten) and some other, and it look from away. Ustad Abdurawof Benawa was not only poet, but also he was a good critic, historian, and good writer, his prose is sweet and fluent, it doesn't have the weakness of sentences construction. He doesn't use unacquainted words means difficult and heavy words. The most famous books of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa are (Zra khwala, pakhtoonistan). (De Pashto adabiato tarikh, 1370, 109)

Ustad Gul Pacha Ulfat's Life and Literary Works

It is fact that Afghanistan is surrounding by the mountains. It is a mountainous country. It doesn't have the way to the ocean or it doesn't have a border to the ocean so this is the one reason that Afghanistan is the poor country in Asia. The residents are also poor, but this brave nation is not undeveloped in the field of sword and pen. As it is fact that during different historical terms, they had shown the power of both sword and pen, for Example: Sultan Shuhbudeen Ghori Sultan Mohmood Ghaznawi Meerwiais hottak Ahmad shah abdali etc.

The above mentioned men were the great emperors of Asia; however we have great scholars in our country for Example:

Abdul Hay habibi Sediqullah Reshteen,

Abdul Rauf Benawa, Khodim Reshad and Gul Pacha Olfat .

The gentle Olfat is the one of Powerful Asian literary star in current Pashtu Literature; now let's write something about his life.

Gul Pacha Olfat is son of Sayed Faqeer Pacha the Giand son of Meer sayed Pacha. He was born in 1909. He belongs to a noble, honest, religious and mystical tribe Olfat is from Aziz khan kach, Mansoor village Qarghay district & Laghman province.

His parents named him Gull Pacha.

He adopted Olfat as his sir name.

He had grown up in his house with his family until he became literate and reader. Olfat has other metaphorical and publication names such as: Kajroowal, Mohtad Setamedda , Nowamooz, Naddar, Arzomand, Noktarus, Nokadan mantazir, Moshhid, Haqbeen, Monsif, Haqpasmd, Etidali, Motlafit, Qanoni,

Khpal, Bezar, Loghatdan and Parlimani Wakil. (De Pashto adabiato tarikh, 1370, 93)

His Educational Background:

Ulfat didn't attend any regular school or other higher educational institutes but he studied religious schools especially he studied in mosques. His first date of seeking knowledge was at 1914 in mosque, which was located near to Sayed Faqeer's Pacha house; he got knowledge from trained teachers in Laghman, nangarhar & Kabul. He also studied Syntax, semomtics, logic and tradition in the same mentioned places. Although his educations were irregular,.however his irregular studies effected on his natural aptitude. The studying which Olfat acquired, were not enough for him, but he studied deeply continuously for a long time. At the end he presented the fruitful result of his hard working ---- and hard studying to all part of our compatriots.

His languages:

Ulfat native language was Pashtu, but he was powerful in Dari and Arabic poet and prose writer, especially his Dari poetry has the highest position in our society.

His Prizes and Rewards:

Gul Pacha Olfat good works, duties manners, efforts and innovation he got Prizes and trophies from the highest rank of governmental authority Such as:

- 1 Acquiring of Abu Ali Sina Methodical reward.
- 2 He gained Premiership Second grade testimonial in 1955.
- 3 He achieved third star medal.
- 4 He acquired the second grade Educational medal in 1958.
- 5 He acquired the medals of his delegation period in 1951, while he was the chief of delegation of Qarghai people.

6 He got the memorial medal of Loya Jerga in 1954.

His Travels and Pilgrimage:

Although Olfat had great occupations in his country, he traveled to foreign countries. The following are his objective countries, which Gul Pacha Olfat had traveled:

- 1 In Peshawar for literary and cultural conferences with other two stars, Professor Reshteen and Professor Khadem, Olfat was the chief of the delegation.
- 2 Olfat was the chief of Moscow cultural conference in 1959.
- 3 Gul Pacha Olfat participated in the eastern scholar conference which was held in Mooshen.

Olfat provided this conference. He gave two speeches in this conference, the first one about Pashtu association; the second one was about Khushal Khan Khatak in 1955.

- 4 He participated in Asia and African writer conference in Tashkand.
- 5 Gul Pacha Olfat traveled to Russia invited by Afghan Russia friendship association in 1959.
- 6 He was the chief of a delegation of 26 congresses of eastern scholars He talked on that conference about Khooshal and Rahman Baba poetry. In most sessions he was the chief of mentioned conferences.

Also Olfat saw these places

1. Moscow
2. Leningrad
3. Sochi
4. Baco
5. Doshambi

6. Tashkand
7. Tehran
8. Monshen
9. Peshawar

In the last moment of his lifetime Olfat went to pilgrimage to Mecca.

Gull Pacha Olfat's Characters, Habits, and Manners:

The late Olfat had good manners in his childhood and was very kind noble and honest he was very compassionate on helpless people. The great professor Abdul Hay Habibi says "Olfat is a good friend in journey a good colleague in official jobs having smiling on his lips and has natural generosity, he was very patient in friends commission and he was a patriot person". Professor Abdul Rauf Benawa says, "Gull Pacha Olfat is a honest, sadat prudent and pleasant person in his social life his session has joking souls": Professor Ajmal khatak says: "Pacha sahib is the great Pashtun the great scholar the great poet. He is in first rank both in poetry and prose writing his pen is mightier than a sword. He is very calm in session his words are less than smiling on his lips, but his smiling is not empty from words".

His official jobs:

Olfat was twenty-six years old when he finished his popular studies in Lagnan Ningaraher and Kabul. He started working in government offices. First of all he was chosen as a clerk in Anis newspaper, administration in 1935. Though he was busy still this occupation was not enough for his highest patient so he started writing and the publications published his articles and poetry, especially in Anis newspaper and other magazines.

Ulfat hard working and doing well the Kabul literary association accepted him to join in this association in 1936. In the same year he became in active member of compilation and translation. After organizing of Pashtu association and publishing

of ziri journal in 1937 he elected as editor of Pashtu association in 1939. Olfat was director of Pashtu rules in Afghanistan in 1940. He appointed as director of Kabul magazine and observer of islah daily newspaper in 1941. Gull Pacha Olfat was supervisor and coordinator of Kabul yearly. He elected as editor of eastern union journal in 1946. Ulfat was the director of tribal and frontiers affairs of Nangarhar in 1948.

His job with the Parliament:

Gull Pacha Olfat was clear conscience delegate. He never forgot his national rights during his authority. He always defends from the profits of common people and he never took any bad advantages from his parliament official jobs.

The late Olfat elected as delegate by the people of jalalabad for seven rienn in 1949. He elected as delegate by the people of Qarghai Laghman for eight rienn in 1951. He was barrister in loya Jerga from the people of jalalabad in 1954. Olfat elected as the chief of Pashtu association in 1955.

Gull Pacha Olfat was the chief of Afghan Russia friendship and he was an active member of higher counsel of the ministry of education in 1958. Olfat was a member of cabinet in 1962. He was the chief of the tribal affairs in 1962. Gull Pacha Olfat elected as delegate by the people of Jalalabad at eight period in 1964.

Teaching Activities:

Though Olfat had great occupation and he was very busy in different cultural and political fields of our country, he was teaching at the faculty of literature of Kabul University. He was also teaching at the faculty of law and political sciences.

International seminars:

Olfat participated in some international seminars; he also traveled to foreign countries for some seminars. Olfat was an important member of those seminars.

He talked and converted in these seminars.

- 1 The qooth univesary of Khuja Abdullallah Ansari.
- 2 The international seminar of 555th birthday of Noordeen Abdul Rehman Jami.
- 3 He presided the first international seminar, which held in Kabul about Khooshal Khan Khatak Poems and social life in 1941.

Olfat literary works:

If someone has familiarity with Olfat's literary works, he/she will recognize and study his works under five categories:

1. Olfat's creative works.
2. Olfat's investigative works.
3. Olfat's translations.
4. Olfat's analysis works.
5. Olfat's writing in other languages

1 - Creative works

The most important point in Olfat's creative work is his precious formation. The most important works of Olfat's creative writing is the formation. It is very important part of his creative works. So, his creative writing has high rank or high position in our literary association. The great professor Abdul Hay Habibi says: "The greatest sign of his poems and other writing were, the beauties in words and sentences, the beauties in arrangement of poem and prose writing".

Argumentation and reasoning was his natural characteristic criticizing is his great kindness. He is very compassionate on apprised and he is against social cruelty. He tried to discover the hidden secret and oppressions of governmental authority of that time. There is not Olfat's poem and prose writing without pity, Sympathy, favor kindness graciousness and compassion, which is proud for Pashtu

literature. Olfat's creative writing style is divided into two classes. Both poems and prose writing have special styles. Some people believe that the prose have more affection than prose writing, but some people believe that prose writing has more powerful affection, but both believers are right. They have special reason and special Argumentation.

2. Poems

Olfat's poem has lyric, ode quatrain and complete poem form. He wrote some poems that we could find them in Olfat Collections. Most of Olfat's poems are based on social problems, national movement patriotism and criticism, but some time he sings lovely songs. And some time he shows mystical tendency, His thinking scale is very heavy in all his creative works.

Ulfat's Religious and Social Works.

Beside Olfat's creative, Investigative and researching literary works. He wrote religious, Social and other recreative essays, such as:

1-Logic:

This book has 57 Pages by Pashtu association in 1957. This book has the brief definition interpretation and translation.

2- Religious books and Articles.

Olfat wrote different Islamic articles Published in different publications. He has described the improvement of social problems in Islamic rules. This book contains these topics:

- a Islam.
- b Islam and Iman
- c Good manners

- d Good Action
- e Islamisation.
- f How to make Islamic Association.
- g Associational classes in Islamic view.
- h Command on lawful and prohibition on denying.
- i Prevention of oppressions.
- j Helping and cooperation.
- k How to make an individual.
- l Ownership and Islamic financial in Islam.
- m Generosity and Remission.
- n The mystical position and their situation.
- o The rule of mysticism.
- p The school of mysticism.
- q Some verses about mysticism.
- r Islamic law and reality.
- s The speakers and sciences of speech.
- t Striving hard or Itihad printed in 1977 in 241 Pages by his son Aziz Rahaman Olfat.

Professor Olfat described above topics in this book. This is very important in our society, he wrote two textbooks for Pashtu courses.

This first book has 36 lessons and 56 pages.

This book printed by Pashto association in 1932 in Kabul General Press. (Osanaï likwal,1340, 91)

Seddiqullah Reshteen

Life and Education:

Seddiqullah Reshteen a future thinker, scholar, writer and poet of the 20th century started his childhood in the dry and high mountains and steep valleys of Mohmand. As a child, he loved to study and always occupied himself in getting a good education. At early childhood he received his education from his father. After reaching his school years he lost his father and was left to the upbringing of his mother. His mother who also came from a well-educated family continued to educate Reshteen. He was sent to different local schools and teachers in the area later he attended Najm-ul-Madares of Nangrahar and there after the Dar-ul-Uloom Arabia of Kabul.

A man of high stature, raised in a well-educated family, schooled by his father, and later by prominent scholars of the town, Professor Siddiqullah Reshteen was a man of letters, high achievements and poetry. Even though his native language was Pashto, Professor Reshteen was able to speak, read and write in Farsi, Urdu and Arabic. Professor Reshteen was well in the Quranic Studies, Philosophy, Fiqh, Ahadeece and other Islamic Studies.

He worked hard for the promotion and progression of the national language, Pashto, and tried to establish an international recognition for it. Professor Reshteen took pride in his nation, his national language and his nationality. His struggle was for the betterment of the nation and the national language. He being an Afghan never bowed to any pressure. Professor Reshteen's choices of words and quality of material provided in his writings are on purpose, emphatic, unique, and quite instructive for the judgment of historical background and events.

Professor Reshteen never got tired of working toward the advancement of the Pashto language, literature and poetry. He continued his struggle and overcame many problems. He described his never ending hard work in one of his couplet as follows:

Ka Me Da Khedmat Pakhto Lara Pkar Shee

If my service will be of any use for Pashto

Pakhtana Pre Ham La Khoba Rabaydar Shee

By it, if Pashtoons could be awakened from their sleep

No Halah Ba Me Mehnat Wanessee Zaye Szah

Only thereafter, my toil will be of influence

Szah Na Szah Ba Me Zargay Ham Pa Karar Shee

Than a little, my heart will have some peace

Family Members:

Professor Reshteen had 5 children (2 male and 3 female). Professor Reshteen was also the guardian of his 2 younger brothers Alhaj Abdullah Reshteen former "wolaswal" and Habib Ullah Reshteen former officer in Da Afghan Mili Bank.

Professor Dr. Zerghona Zewar Reshteen (Daughter)

She has done PHD from Mascow Russia in Linguistic (Moscow Governmental University). She is currently professor in Kabul and Nangerhar Universities. She has visited USSR, India and Pakistan. She is a good writer and has many books and articles that are published in different magazines and newspapers of the country and outside the country.

Professor Fazlullah Reshteen (Son)

He has done his education in English literature from Kuwait University and served as a teacher in Kuwait and he was also the former first secretary in Afghan Embassy Kuwait and United Arab Emirates and he has worked a broadcasting director for Shamshad T.V Network. He is a good writer and has many books in Pashto language like *La Kwaita Ther Pekhawora*. He was a chief editor of *Sab Storay* Magazine.

Dr.Wagma Reshteen (Daughter)

She has done M.D (Medical doctor) from Kabul university and she is running his own medical hospital by the name of *Abdali Hospital* and traveled to Egypt, Canada, UK, Syria, Pakistan, India and Kuwait. She has written a book *Da Sabwoon Wagamay* in Pashto. As it is said in a proverb that there is a women behind every successful man, it is true, all the achievements and excellence could be achieved easily if someone has full support from home and Professor Reshteen had a full support from his wife. She was very patient, social and true Pashtoon women who helped his husband in every ups and downs of life.

Love with Pashto

His love and enthusiasm with Pashto causes his pride, however he got education in Arabic and Persian because these two languages were common on those days, everywhere was instigation for making Pashto alive and promoted. In 1315 when there were uproars to make Pashto common, he came to Kabul. Even though he was a student, these uproars affected him and he used to read Pashto books, magazines and papers.

At his early age when he was attending school in Kabul, he got interested in literature and poetry. He wrote poems and other literary pieces some of them were published, this encouraged him to continue his writing. Even if his writings were not published from time to time, this did not discourage him to continue. Professor Reshteen once said: "When my first poem was published, it encouraged me to write more. But later when some of my writings were not published, it did not stop me from writing. I continued to write about literature and poetry regardless of being published or not.

I got familiarity with Pashto. I translated many articles from Arabic and Urdu into Pashto. When I started writing poems, I thought about my pen-name. In my first thought I preferred *Reshteen*, and it is the meaning of first name (Siddiq). Since I got my education in Arabic language, I could understand it very well. I have written some Arabic articles and some of them were published in *Eslah* and *Kabul* Magazines. If I have continued writing in Arabic, I could have well deputation in Arabic as well, but the uproars of Pashto affected me to write in Pashto language.

In (1318) Hijri Shamsi I was graduated from ARABIC Dar-ul-uloom successffly. On those times a Dar-ul-uloom graduate could be a Judge, Mufti or teacher, but my love for Pashto didn't let me for anything else and compelled me to serve Pashto as a lecturer of in Languages and literature faculty (Kabul University).”

Prose

Professor Reshteen familiarized many new writers in youths with writing beside press, literary, language grammar, historical and other academic writings. Many Afghan and foreign scholars have expressed their opinions about Siddiqullah Reshteen is below.

Tagy an Afghna writer has expressed his opinion about Siddiqullah Reshteen in his book *Muaser Afghani Adab* (Modern Afghan literature). He says, "Professor Siddiqullah Reshteen is a well-known and strong prose writer of his times. His writing is published in press of Afghanistan. He has written both poem and prose but his prose writing is much stronger than poetry. He is the only writer of his time whose prose writing is many times better than his poetry. He used suitable words in prose writing. I believe writing *Da Hind Safar* (Visit to India) is one of his great deeds and it is the most valuable book of its time. He has done some translations among those *Da Mene Hindara* (The Mirror of love) is the leading one."

Geris from USSR says,"Reshteen is the owner of Novelty and Artistic Compilation, but his researches on languages, history writing and poetry are better than his prose writing *Da Hind Safar* (Visit to India) is one of his interesting deeds."

A Short History of the Pashto Prose:

Pashto or Pakhto is an old Arian Language which by the addition of adjective "o" relates it to the Pasht, Pakht or Pakt tribe. Pakht was the great Arian tribe referred to in the Rig-Veda hymens, some three thousand years ago.

Pashto is related to the Medi family of the Eastern Arian languages. According to the famous orientalist, Mr. Grearson, the Medi languages were spoken in the east of Iran. Among this group were the Parach, Pashai, Ormarrie and Pashto dialects of the Pamir and Hindukush region. Grearson has coined the word Pasic for these dialects, but we will call these as Bakhtric or Pakhtic, because these are not Parsic. These non-Pasic languages are spoken in the region lying between the areas of Parsic and Indic dialects, stretching from Oxus to Indus Rivers. In this Eastern family of the Arian dialects, Pakhto (Pashto) is the oldest,

the most famous and the most comprehensive language amongst this group. It is the official and national language of about twenty million people who derive their name Pashtoon or Pakhtoon from this language or vice versa. This importance is voiced by Professor Morrison who considers the knowledge of Pashto essential for all those who want to translate or study the Avesta or other old languages.

Some Orient lists attach Pashto to the Iranian and some other to the Indian group of dialects, but the considered opinion of Pashto scholars is that this language belongs to a different group which serves as a connecting link between the Iranian and Indian languages. We however, avoid here the old history of this language and its etymology to cast a glance over a section of its literature, prose, because this has not yet been fully expounded and has remained in the dark. We divide the Pashto prose into three periods:

- The old period
- The middle period
- The present period

International official Trips:

Professor Reshteen Traveled to India, Iran, Pakistan, Central Asian Republics, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, and Russia. When Professor Reshteen was the director of Pashto Tolana which lasted for ten years, he organized many Seminars one of them was Khusahal Khan Khattak International Seminar which was held in 1966 and the guests who were invited were from Pakhtoon Khwa, India, USSR, Iran and UK.

Achievements and Workshops

Mr Sediqullah Reshteen, an Afghan national, Master on Interdisciplinary Water Resources Management (IWRM) at Nepal Engineering College affiliated to Bokhara University under the Human Capacity Building of Afghan Universities project. He worked on his thesis entitled “Impact of Climate Change on Water Availability in the Kabul Basin, Analysis of the Physical Dimension”. He joined Kabul University, Afghanistan as a lecturer in Hydro meteorology Department, Faculty of Geo sciences’ and has taught different subjects for several years. He has attended various workshops, training and conferences at local, national and international levels related to climate change issues and Integrated Water Resources Management.

Mr Reshteen also served as Director of Hydrology and Water Resource Management in the Ministry of Energy and Water, Afghanistan and he has worked in different NGOs and private sectors. Mr Reshteen has a Bachelor in Hydro meteorology from Kabul University, Afghanistan.

Work from Childhood till Death

Childhood

Professor Sadiqullah Reshteen (Late) was born in (1919) AD in Ghazi Abad Mohmand Area (Afghansitan). When late Professor was at the age of seven or eight his father “Mawlavi Taj Mohammad Khan” a great freedom fighter who fought many battles along with Haji sahib Torangzai against English men, died in Khost Afghanistan.

After the death of his father, Professor Reshteen (Late) left alone with his Mother and two younger brothers. Late Professor Reshteen got his basic education in his home from specific teachers. He taught Quran Shareef”Holy Quran” and he

got his basic education from Thoro Malawi Saib. He learned Panj Kitab, Gulestan, Bostan, Khulasa, Meena, kunz from Thoro Mawlavi and learned writing from Qari Abdul Mastan.

TEENAGE 1932 /13 Years Old:

In 1932 AD Professor Reshteen (Late) got admission in Najm-ul-Maddaress Nangerhar. Then later in 1936 AD, he went to ARABI- Darul-uloom Kabul.

ADULTHOOD TWENTIES 1939/ 20 Years Old:

When he was graduated from ARABI-Darul-uloom successfully then he started his services. Professor Reshteen in (1318) hijri Shamsi (1939) AD became the member of ADABI Anjuman. In (1939) AD he wrote his first article by the name of "*Pashto Adab*" means Pashto literature and in the same year he wrote 1st drama by the name of "*Pashtanai Mermany*" means "Pashtoon Women" which received a prize from *Mathboaat* "Press" This Professor Reshteen started his work of research and development in the field of Pashto language.

1942/ 23 Years Old:

In August(1942) he became the head of Department of "*Qawaid in Pashto Tolana.*" In March 1943 he started "*woranga Jareeda*", "Woranga Magazine" and published it for the 1st time in Paktya Province and in the Particular year he became the deputy director of Pashto Tolana. In (1942) he wrote a book by the name of "*Pashtana Shuara*" Second Edition means "Pakhtoon poets" which was published in the same year.

1943/ 24 Years Old:

In July 1322 hijri Shamsi / 1943 AD he became the *head of Pushto Encyclopedia.*

1947/ 28 Years Old:

He started *Sistan Jarida* (Magazine) and he published it for the 1st time in Farah Province in August 1948 he became the deputy director Pashto Tolana and head of Pashto Encyclopedia.

THIRTIES 1950/ 31 Years Old:

In August 1950 Along with all these services he was the *Chief Editor of Hewad Newspaper*. From 1946 till 1950 October along with all the other services he was a Lecturer at Pashto department Kabul University Afghanistan.

1951/32YearsOld:

In March 1951 he became the general administrator of Pashto Tolana.

1952/ 33 Years Old:

In August 1952 he became the founder of Zerai Jarida “Magazine”.

1955/ 36 Years Old:

In 1955 he became the director Pashto Tolana and has written more than thousand articles which were more than ten thousand pages and were published in different Newspapers and Magazines from time to time.

1956 /37 Years Old:

In 1956 he was also the lecturer at Pashto Literature Department Kabul University and advisor in ministry of Education Afghanistan. In 1956 he was also advisor to Ministry of Information. In 1956 freedom has been increased in the country so many political parties came to existence like a party by the name of Watan Party the leadership of this party was Ghulam Mohamad Ghubar and he also started the newspaper by the name of Watan. There was another party which

was lead by Dr. Mahmodi where they started a magazine by the name of Nida-e-Haq.

There was another party by the name of Weekh Zalmyan which was lead by Ghulam Hasan Khan Safai some of the members of this party were Professor Reshteen, Gul Pacha Ulfat, Qiamudin Khadem, Abdur Rauf Benawa, Faiz Mohammad Angar, Ghulam Dastagir, Ghulam Mahiudin Zurmathi, and many more former president of Afghanistan Noor Mohammad Tharakai was also a member. Weekh Zalmyan was a neutral party to the Government it was nor for the Government nor against the government, Dawood Khan and Zabuli were the coordinators of this party. Professor Reshteen worked hard through Pashto literature in order to bring political awareness in the nation and stood firm in this way till his last breath.

1957/ 38 Years Old:

In 1957 he was promoted to 1st grade and in the particular year he was awarded the title of Associate Professor “*Pohanwal*“ from University and in 1961 he was awarded with the title of Professor “*Pohand*” from University. Professor Reshteen was the first professor in Pashto Literature there was no professor before him in Pashto Department.

In 1963 Professor Restheen became the director of Pashto Tolana for the second time and which lasted for the next 10 years. In 1973 he was retired. Late Professor Reshteen has written more than 86 books he has written more than thousand articles which make more than ten thousand pages that are published in different News papers and Magazines from time to time.

FORTIES

1959/ 40 Years Old:

In 1959 he wrote a book by the name of “*Da Zwand Sandara*” means the song of life it is the 1st ever book which is written on Music and Musical Instruments in Pashto Language. This book was published and distributed by Kabul Radio.

1963/ 44 Years Old:

In 1963 he wrote a book by the name of “*P a Hind K Da Pakhto Kitabona aaw Qalami Nuskhai*” means Pashto books and hand written scriptures in India.

FIFTIES

1973 54 Years Old:

In 1973 Dawood Khan brought marshal law and King Zahir Shah was removed from his kingdom and political turmoil was started in Afghanistan which continues till now. During this time Professor Reshteen was retired forcefully some of his friends told Reshteen to see president Dawood khan and Sardar Naeem and talked to them, but Professor Reshteen knew that Dawood Khan is under control of communist so he did not meet them and did not became the part of any Government that came next under the leadership of Noor Mohammad tharakai, Hafizullah Amin, Babrak Karmal and Najeeb and later.

Death

Professor Seddiqullah Reshteen passed away on November 25, 1998 (14 Ramadan) in the city of Peshawar along with his other two in-Laws in car accident while going to attend a funeral ceremony of their relatives in Mohmand area. He

was laid to rest in peace on November 26, 1998 in Behsud, Nengrahar, Afghanistan. Professor Reshteen's death is a great loss for the Afghan people. His death was a strike in the scholars' community of Afghanistan, Pakhtunkhwa and Afghans around the world.

He devoted his life for the advancement and progress of Pashto poetry, literature, history and intellectual research. He considered about the young generation whom he wanted to participate and contribute to the linguistic, literature and political construction of Afghanistan. Professor Reshteen was a man of honor, respect and high regards. He was a strong admirer and promoter of Pashtoonwali (The code of Honor). We express my deepest condolences to the Afghan people and especially to his family. We pray to ALLAH Subhanaho Ta'ala to be kind and merciful upon him and ask for him for forgiveness.

May ALLAH bless and forgive him!

May Allah rest his soul in Peace!

Ameen, Ya Rabul Alameen! (De Pashto adabiato tarikh, 1370, 142)

Discussion

In my monograph I have discussed our Pashto literature's five shiny stars which are Professor Abdul Hai Habibi, Ustad Qiamudin Khadim, Ustad Abdurawof Benawa, Ustad Gul Pacha Ulfat and Seddiqullah Rishteen.

Professor Abdul Hay Habibi has the priority right in now-days writers. He was not only a good writer of Pashto language but also of parsion language and has many beneficial and excellent books in both Pashto and Dari languages, and his literary, historian, and academic researchers are very important and respectable.

Ustad Qiamudin Khadem born in Nangarhar province in very greenwood and full of poets district "Kama" in academic family. He was one of the brilliant star from the five stars of Afghanistan that reached to the teacher rank. He didn't study only research lingual, folklore, and social matters but he stimulate or train many news youths for the Pashto services. Ustad Qiamudin Khadem was a real servant, strong writer, best poet, famous writer owner of philosophy thoughts.

Ustad Abdurawof Benawa is one of the best literary star from the five literary stars of Afghanistan in Pashto literature. He was not only poet, historian, critic, but he was an attractive writer also. He has written many drama such as (Zalmai Shahid, Ashtiba, by parse language, zarang,)

Gul Pacha Olfat is son of Sayed Faqeer Pacha the Giand son of Meer sayed Pacha. He was born in 1909. He belongs to a noble, honest, religious and mystical tribe Olfat is from Aziz khan kach, Mansoor village Qarghay district & Laghman province. His native language was Pashtu, but he was powerful in Dari and Arabic poet and prose writer, especially his Dari poetry has the highest position in our society. He was very kind noble and honest he was very compassionate on helpless people.

Seddiqullah Reshteen a future thinker, scholar, writer and poet of the 20th century started his childhood in the dry and high mountains and steep valleys of Mohmand. As a child, he loved to study and always occupied himself in getting a good education.

The reason of writing my monograph about these five stars is that they served a lot to the Pashto literature and that is the reason they are called “shiny stars of Pashto literature”. Learning about these five stars is very important. Their biographies, books, poetry should be discussed. Cause these are very important for Pashto literature. These five stars are named the backbone of Pashto literature. Their books are written in pure Pashto.

Conclusion:

The research paper I have accomplished reaches to the result that the five mentioned shiny stars in Pashto has played a vital role in Pashto literature. This monograph could be very useful to all those who would like to know about these five stars of Pashto literature.

In the beginning I have discussed about the biography of Professor Abdul Hai Habibi, then about his literary struggles, books and The favor of his prose. Than I have discussed the biography of Ustad Qiamudin Khadim and his literary services and characteristics of his poetry. After that the biography of Ustad Abdurawof Benawa. And then about Ustad Gul Pacha Ulfat`s life and literary works and his education background, language, prize and rewards, travels and Pilgrimage, manners, official jobs, jobs with parliament, teaching activities, international seminars and literary works. And after that the information about Seddiqullah Rishteen`s life, education and family members. And after that the information about Professor Dr.Zerghona Zewar Reshteen that she is the daughter of Seddiqullah Rishteen, and then the information about Seddiqullah Rishteen`s son Professor Fazlullah Rishteen that I have mentioned in this monograph.

It is a ground fact that every new work has errors and mistakes. As this is my first work, so without doubt it may include my mistakes therefore I apologize for that.

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