

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION OF PAKISTAN UNDER URDU LANGUAGE

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Abstract

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan under article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. Urdu language is the first brick upon which whole building of Pakistan is built. In pronunciation both Hindi in India and Urdu in Pakistan are same but in script Indian choose their religious writing style Sanskrit also called Devanagari as Muslims of Pakistan choose Arabic script for writing Urdu language. Urdu language is based on two nation theory which is the basis of the creation of Pakistan. There are two nations in Indian Sub-continent (i) Hindu, and (ii) Muslims therefore Muslims of Indian sub-continent chanted for separate Muslim Land Pakistan in Indian sub-continent thus struggled for achieving separate homeland Pakistan where Muslims can freely practice their religious duties which is not possible in a country where non-Muslims are in majority thus Urdu which is derived from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish declared the national language of Pakistan as official language is still English thus steps are required to be taken at Government level to make Urdu as official language of Pakistan. There are various local languages of Pakistan mainly: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Kashmiri, Balti and it is fundamental right of all citizens of Pakistan under article 28 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 to protect, preserve, and promote their local languages and local culture but the national language of Pakistan is Urdu according to article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Purpose – This research is an analysis of the national language of Pakistan Urdu, its historical background, its link with struggle for creation of Pakistan (Pakistan Movement), its impact on the people of Pakistan, its role in separation of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971 and its implementation as official language of Pakistan according to instructions prescribed under article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Design/methodology/approach – This study is routed in qualitative method of research to analyze, examine, review, and inquire into the National Language of Pakistan Urdu, its historical background, its link with Pakistan Movement and

separation of East Pakistan, and its implementation as Official Language of Pakistan under article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.

Finding – This study would help to remove misconceptions among people generally that Persian was the national language of India when British All India Company captured New Delhi in 1857 but actually at that point of time national language of India was Rekhta, or Hindustani which is derived from Arabic, Persian, and Turkish or tempered form of Persian but not actually Persian and the script of Hindustani was Arabic and not Sanskrit or Devanagari. Hindus started a movement to make Sanskrit or Devanagari as official script for Hindustani as Muslims of India opposed them and started movement for protection, preservation, and promotion of national language of British India Hindustani which ended up in creation of Pakistan in 1947 where Urdu is the national language of Pakistan under article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 and the Government of Pakistan is required to take steps to make Urdu as Official Language of Pakistan. Analysis of the historical background of Urdu language as many think that Urdu language has no historical background thus it is necessary to correct them and remove their misconceptions by historical examination of the Urdu language. Moreover inquiry into the role of Urdu language in Pakistan Movement as it is the first flame where Muslims of Indian sub-continent adhered that Muslims of India cannot live jointly with Hindus of India under Hindu leadership where rights of Muslims cannot be protected as Hindus are struggling, striving to implement Sanskrit Devanagari script as official script of India which is religious script of Hinduism which cannot be accepted by Muslims thus Muslims of Indian Sub-continent struggled for separate Muslim Land Pakistan and successfully achieved the goal on 14th August 1947.

Research limitations/implications – This study is an analysis of the Urdu Language as national language of Pakistan and its role in Pakistan Movement and its role historically in bringing two nation theory that Muslims and Hindus of India are two different nations though their language is same which was called Rekhta, or Hindustani but Hindus choose Sanskrit Devanagari as script for writing Hindustani thus their language called Hindi and Muslims of Pakistan choose Arabic script for writing Urdu thus ending into two different languages and two different nations and two different countries. This study will not go into detail analysis of every aspect of Pakistan Movement and detail analysis of different local languages of Pakistan and role of Urdu as national language of Pakistan in separation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh in 1971 and stick to historical background of Urdu, its role in Pakistan Movement, its role as national language of Pakistan and its implementation as official language of Pakistan.

Practical implications – This study aims to point out and erase misconceptions among people generally over linkage of Urdu with Persian and with Hindustani as well as clarify role of Urdu language in Pakistan Movement and its role in bringing two nation theory which is the basis of Pakistan Movement which resulted into separation of British India into Muslim majority part Pakistan and Hindu majority part India.

Originality/Value – This study is personal and original work of the author on the chosen topic and there are not many related articles written on the topic and this

research is conducted keeping in view principles of piracy and illegal methods of doing research.

Keywords: Pakistan, Urdu, Pakistan Movement, Two Nation Theory, Rekhta, Hindustani.

Research type: This study is general review of the national language of Pakistan Urdu, its historical background, its role in Pakistan Movement, and its implementation as official language of Pakistan as guaranteed under article 251 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973.