

**TOPIC # 7**

**LANGUAGES**

**PAST PAPER QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS 2000 to 2021**

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REVIEW ON PAST PAPERS QUESTIONS:

QUESTION NO. 1:-

How Successful has Pakistan been in promoting its regional languages? Explain your answer.

(14) Nov., 2000. (Q.1.c)

QUESTION NO. 2:-

Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?

(7) Nov., 2001. (Q.2.b)

QUESTION NO. 3:-

'The development of Pushto has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1988.

(14) Nov., 2003. (Q.4.c)

QUESTION NO. 4:-

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan?

(7) June 2004, (Q. 4 b)

QUESTION NO. 5:-

How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988.

(i) Punjabi:

(ii) Pushto:

(iii) Sindhi:

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.

(14) June, 2002. (Q.1.c)

QUESTION No. 6:

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**Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?**

**(7) Nov. 2005, (Q.2 b)**

**QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 & 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu. Do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2006, (Q.1 c)**

**QUESTION NO. 8:-**

**Sindhi was promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**(14) Nov.2007 (Q.1 c)**

**QUESTION NO. 9:-**

**Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2009, (Q.1 c)**

**QUESTION NO. 10:-**

**Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistani government since 1947?**

**(7) Nov.2009 (Q.2 b)**

**QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**How has the government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947?**

**(4)Nov.2010 (Q.2 a)**

**QUESTION NO. 12:-**

**Punjabi has been promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1999. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**(14) Nov.2011 (Q.2 c)**

**QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan.**

**(7)Nov.2011 (Q.1 b)**

**QUESTION NO. 14:-**

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How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Punjabi?

(4) Nov.2012 (Q.2 a)

**QUESTION NO. 15:-**

How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?

(i) Punjabi:

(ii) Pushto:

(iii) Sindhi:

Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.

(14) June, 2013. (Q.1.c)

**QUESTION NO. 16:-**

Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947?

(7) May June 2013 Q. 1 c

**QUESTION NO. 17:-**

How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947?

(4) Nov.2013 (Q.1 a)

**QUESTION NO. 18:-**

Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947?

( 7) May June 2015 Q. 2 b

**QUESTION NO. 19:-**

Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947.

7marks Oct Nov. 2018 5 b

**QUESTION NO. 20:-**

Explain why Muhammad Ali Jinnah chose Urdu as the national language of Pakistan.

7marks May June 2021 2 b

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### COMPLETE ANSWERS:

#### QUESTION NO. 1:-

**How Successful has Pakistan been in promoting its regional languages? Explain your answer.**

**(14) Nov., 2000. (Q.1.c)**

Pakistan has been successful in promoting its regional languages. The Pakistani government has made every effort to promote the regional languages. Organizations have been set up for their development **Sindhi Literary Board** was set up in 1948. '**Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula**' and **Sarmast Academy** were founded in early fifties.

**Pushto Academy** was opened in 1954 for the promotion of Pushto language. All these regional language are taught up to post-graduate level for the award of Master's Degree. The **Punjab University** has introduced the subject of Punjabi in its syllabus. Radio Pakistan and television are producing high standard programmes in all the regional languages from different regional centres. News and regular features are broadcast in all regional languages. News papers in regional languages especially in Sindhi and Pushto have wide circulation and have strong voice.

Poetry in regional languages is greatly appreciated. Important works are translated in the regional languages. Sindhi Language is used as a medium of education in schools in Sindhi. It is also used in offices and courts a lower level. Films in Punjabi and Pushto languages are very popular. Every year cash prizes are awarded on good books in regional languages.

But still the regional languages are not as much promoted as it supposed to be. The provincial governments are not taking interest in the promotion of their languages because of lack of budget. Although academies and different institutions have been built but the experts are not available who could teach and promote regional literature.

Students are not encouraged to speak or to learn regional languages rather it has become a inferiority complex to speak regional languages. Libraries are not developed to keep the content, poets and authors are hard to find who could produce qualitative work. Internet facilities are not accessible in remote areas where regional languages could be read.

Instead of all the difficulties and problems Pakistan has been successful in promoting the regional languages.

#### QUESTION NO. 2:-

**Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?**

**(7) Nov., 2001. (Q.2.b)**

When Pakistan came into existence in 1947, Urdu was chosen to be the national language. Quaid-e-Azam declared that Urdu will be the national language of the country. Although Urdu was not the language of any province of Pakistan, yet on account of its popularity, it was fit to become the national

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language. Even before partition Urdu was the medium of teaching in Punjab, NWFP and Baluchistan. Urdu newspapers and magazines were printed and published in all big cities of the subcontinent. Educated people in all provinces had no difficulty in understanding and expressing themselves in Urdu. Our political leaders made speeches in Urdu during the years of the struggle for Pakistan. Islamic religious schools all over the subcontinent used Urdu as a medium of teaching. Therefore in view of its popularity, its vastness of literature and its ability to absorb the words of other languages easily, Urdu was fit to be the national language of Pakistan.

### QUESTION NO. 3:-

**'The development of Pushto has been promoted more than any other Pakistani regional language between 1947 and 1988.**

**(14) Nov., 2003. (Q.4.c)**

Pushto is the regional language of KPK. It is an old language with a vast literature. This language has seen good progress after 1947. Pushto Academy was established and magazines are printed in the province. Pushto writers and poets had rendered valuable services in the freedom struggle and had contributed a great deal towards the promotion of Pushto literature even after partition. **Peshawar University** is doing good work for the promotion of Pushto literature and language.

Sindhi is probably the most developed language of Pakistan. For Sindhi language the government set up **Sindhi Adabi Board** soon after independence in 1948. A number other organizations have been working for the promotion of Sindhi language at lower level as well as medium of teaching up to Matric level in the Sindh Province which shows its importance and popularity. A large number of newspaper or magazines are printed in the Sindhi language.

Punjabi is very widely spoken in all provinces of Pakistan. It is the regional language of a majority of people of the country. But Punjabi has not found the official support of the government because Urdu language is very much popular in the Punjab province. Punjabi poetry and poets are greatly appreciated. But no newspaper or magazine is printed in the Punjabi language. Radio and television have played significant role in the promotion and development of all regional language.

Baluchi, the regional language of Baluchistan, was least development of the regional language and was on the verge of decline before independence. Baluchi language got a real boost after 1947 and **Baluchi Literacy Association** was founded. Weekly and monthly magazines were printed. Radio Pakistan started broadcasting news in Baluchi language. Quetta Radio and T.V played all kinds of programs in this language.

Therefore it is difficult to say that only Pushto language has been promoted more than the other regional languages in Pakistan.

### QUESTION NO. 4:-

**Why was Urdu chosen as the national language of Pakistan?**

**(7) June 2004, (Q. 4 b)**

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its

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struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

### **QUESTION NO. 5:-**

**How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988.**

**(i) Punjabi:**

**(ii) Pushto:**

**(iii) Sindhi:**

**Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.**

**(14) June, 2002. (Q.1.c)**

The regional languages have never been neglected by the govt. of Pakistan. The government made efforts for the development, progress and promotion of the regional languages.

Punjabi is a very old language. It is widely spoken and understood not only in the Punjab, but also in the adjoining areas of NWFP, language and it is getting more popular through the media of radio and T.V programmes. Punjabi is taught as a language for the degree and masters level of examination. The government awards prizes every year to writers of good books in the Punjabi language.

Pushto is spoken in KPK. The government formed Pushto academy in 1954 for the promotion of this language. Regular programmes and features are relayed from Radio Pakistan and P.T.V in Pushto. Pushto dictionary was also prepared by the Pushto Academy. Pushto magazines and newspapers are also being printed. Pushto literature received a great boost after independence. The Peshawar University and Islamic College Peshawar have contributed a great deal for the promotion and progress of this language.

Sindhi is the language of the province of Sindh. It is a very ancient language and dates back to 12<sup>th</sup> century. Sindhi language is very rich. The work of sufi poets such as Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast carry great value. Sindhi is the medium of education in the province of Sindh upto Matric standard. Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 for the promotion of this language. Bazm-e-Talib-ul Maula and Sachal Sarmast Academy were founded and a number of compilations and works of great Sindhi writers have been published. Radio and T. V have also contributed much to the progress of Sindhi language. Sindhi newspapers and magazines are very popular in the province and have a wide circulation.

Thus much successful work has been for the promotion of these regional languages between 1947 and 1988.

### **QUESTION No. 6:**

**Why did Pakistan choose Urdu as its national language?**

**(7) Nov. 2005, (Q.2 b)**

*Level 1: Simplistic statement*

*[1]*

*It felt it was the best language*

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*Level 2: Identifies reasons*

[2-4]

*It's the language of Muslims and understood by all Pakistanis*

*Level 3: Explains reasons*

[5-7]

*It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using at all levels in society*

### **QUESTION NO. 7:-**

**The promotion of regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 & 1988 has been more successful than the promotion of Urdu. Do you agree? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2006, (Q.1 c)**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement.

Pushto is a regional language

[1-2]

LEVEL 2: Description of regional languages and/or Urdu

Pushto is spoken in the NWFP. Sindhi is the second major language spoken in Pakistan.

[3-6]

LEVEL 3: Explains promotion of regional languages OR Urdu

[7-10]

LEVEL 4: Explains both

Regional languages are highly promoted in Pakistan. Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions that are using it.

Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language.

Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle.

The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

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Besides all the regional languages Urdu was also highly promoted. Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society. Urdu set as the medium of radio & television besides medium of instruction in many schools of Pakistan. Urdu Plays & films were prepared & became popular soon. Urdu novels, poetry, magazines & newspapers were written which were liked by the people & widely read. The government of Pakistan took different steps for the promotion of Urdu. **Anjuman-e-Taraqia urdu & Akadmy Adbiatt Pakistan** .As national language in the constitution of 1956, 1962, 1973. Urdu teaching & research at M.A, M.Phil & PhD levels. NIC is also in Urdu. It is also promoted through Electronic & Print Media.

Indeed Urdu was more developed than the rest of the regional languages. That's why it always suggested as the national Language of Pakistan in all the constitutions.

LEVEL 5:

As Level 4 - also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[14]

(Bajwa pages 189-193, Kelly pages 39-43)

### QUESTION NO. 8:-

**Sindhi was promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1988. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**(14) Nov.2007 (Q.1 c)**

### BEST ANSWER ON THE DEVELOPMENT/ PROMOTION OF LANGUAGES:

Sindhi was one of the most promoted regional languages between 1947 and 1988. Sindhi literature was at its peak during the *somrroo* period among 1050-1300 & from 1685-1783. The poetry of *Sachal Sarmast* & *Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai* is particularly famous for the spread of Islam, Humanity & peace. In **1948, Sindhi Literary Board** was set up & authors like Pir Ali Muhammad Rashdi, Faqir Nabi Bux & G.Allana wrote many books to promote the language. In 1954, **Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula** was set up to encourage its literature. A '**Sarmast**' academy was established in the memory of sachal Sarmast. A **Sindhology department** was established at Sindh University Jamshoru. It has been declared the compulsory language in all schools and colleges in Sindh province. It is also included as an optional subject in CSS and PCS examination. Sindhi ID card is also printed in Sindhi language.

Punjabi is another developed language of Pakistan because it has been influenced by many other languages such as Sindhi, Pashto, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, and Turkish & English. The early Punjabi literature consists of folk tales among them are *Heer Ranjha*, *Sassi-Pannu*, *Sohni Mahiwal* are widely known. Sufii poets such as *Baba Farid Ganjshakar*, *Sultan Baho* wrote their famous works in Punjabi. Bullhe shah composed mystical & melodious Kafis which are commonly sung these days. At the beginning of 20<sup>th</sup> century novels, short stories & dramas were published in Punjabi but later books on academic subjects like Law, Medicine, and History & Philosophy have also been published in the language. Punjabi poetry is famous & it brought new mediums, ghazal & nazam.



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**Quran** has also been translated in this language by Mohammad Ali Faiq. **Ustad Damman, Sharif Kunjahi, Ahmed Rahi & Munir Niazi** are the major exponents of the new wave of Punjabi. Punjabi literature is now taught up to MA level at the **University of Punjab**. The **radio, television & the film** have provided immense impetus to the recent Punjabi writing. Punjabi films have gained unprecedented popularity. Punjabi theatre is also very famous.

Balochi is another one of the developed languages of Pakistan. Balochi language was first time known outside the region when British traveler W. Leech reported in the 'Journal of Asiatic Society' about it. Before partition Balochi literature was beginning to decline but after partition steps were taken to promote it. **Radio Pakistan Karachi** began broadcasts in Balochi. Famous Balochi poets are Atta Shad & Ishaq Shamin. Famous writers are Gul Khan Nazir & Azad Jamal Din. **Quetta University** offers Master's degree in Balochi. Balochi is also taught as a compulsory subject in all government schools. It is introduced as an optional subject in competitive examinations of Pakistan.

Pashtu was also developed after 1947. Sahibzada Abdul Qayum worked tirelessly to increase the political awareness in the people of NWFP & because of his efforts **Islamia College** was set up in Peshawar where Pashtu was taught & soon it became the center of freedom. Within three years of independence, Peshawar University was established to teach Pashtu up to the Post Graduate level. An **academy** for the promotion of Pashtu was set up in 1954 & it was initially headed by Maulana Abdul Qadir. This academy prepared a dictionary of Pashtu language which is widely accepted. Pashtu is also taught as a compulsory subject in most of the government schools of KPK. Abaseen Art council has become the hub of theatre activities and PTV Peshawar centre is also working for the promotion of Pashtu via dramas, short film and documentaries.-

All the languages are developed in Pakistan after 1947 and that's why these languages still exist, but the most developed language is Punjabi. That's why more than 60 % of people spoke and understood Punjabi in Pakistan.

### **QUESTION NO. 9:-**

**Has the promotion of Urdu been more successful than that of any regional language in Pakistan between 1947 and 1988? Explain your answer.**

**(14) June 2009, (Q.1 c)**

Urdu carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions that are using it.

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Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language.

Pushto literature was boosted after Independence since the poets had contributed a great deal to the freedom struggle.

The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

Although regional languages are promoted but Urdu has been more developed than the rest of the languages.

### **QUESTION NO. 10:-**

**Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistani government since 1947?**

**(7) Nov.2009 (Q.2 b)**

Regional languages were promoted because they were spoken by a large number of people. Government also believed that the promotion will be helpful in national unity and integrity because promotion of language and culture gives a sense of pride among people.

Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto have a vast literature and had an important role in independence movement and creation of Pakistan. So it was necessary to promote these languages.

Balochi language had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. Therefore balochi was promoted to bring it in line with other regional languages.

Urdu was declared as the national language. Promotion of regional language was necessary so that people of different provinces may not feel that Urdu was being imposed on them and their own language was being ignored.

It was also felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948.

Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, eg Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence.

### **QUESTION NO. 11:-**

**How has the government promoted the development of Balochi since 1947?**

**(4)Nov.2010 (Q.2 a)**

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Radio Pakistan Karachi broadcasts in Balochi, Balochi Literary Association set up, weekly and monthly magazines published, Quetta TV station, development of Balochi literature, writers and poets e.g. Atta Shad, Ishq Shamin, Gul Khan Nazir and Azad Jamal Din.

### **QUESTION NO. 12:-**

**Punjabi has been promoted more than other regional language between 1947 & 1999. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for your answer.**

**(14) Nov.2011 (Q.2 c)**

Punjabi is the local language of the Punjab. It was a popular language amongst the Sufi poets who used it for their romantic folk poetry. These poems contributed greatly to the popularity of Punjabi. After Independence, steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language in other parts of the province. The Government has ensured its development by giving support to those institutions that are using it.

Sindhi was written in 'Marwari' and 'Arz Nagari' was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic. After Independence, steps were taken to promote the language e.g. the Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in the language.

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The Baluchi language has also been promoted by its broadcasting on the radio. The establishment of the Quetta Television Station has also helped to promote it.

### **QUESTION NO. 13:-**

**Explain the choice of Urdu in 1947 as the national language of Pakistan.**

**(7)Nov.2011 (Q.1 b)**

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence, it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.

### **QUESTION NO. 14:-**

**How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Punjabi?**

**(4) Nov.2012 (Q.2 a)**

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Punjabi is very widely spoken in all provinces of Pakistan. It is the regional language of a majority of people of the country. Punjabi has found the official support of the government. Punjabi poetry and poets are greatly appreciated. A lot of newspaper or magazine is printed in the Punjabi language. Radio and television have played significant role in the promotion and development of all regional language. Punjabi adbi board and Punjabi adbi sanghat are also established. Punjabi department in Punjab University further enhancing its significance.

### **QUESTION NO. 15:-**

**How successful has been the promotion of the following regional languages in Pakistan between 1947 and 1999?**

**(i) Punjabi:**

**(ii) Pushto:**

**(iii) Sindhi:**

**Explain your answer with reference to all three of the languages.**

**(14) June, 2013. (Q.1.c)**

The regional languages have never been neglected by the govt. of Pakistan. The government made efforts for the development, progress and promotion of the regional languages.

Punjabi is a very old language. It is widely spoken and understood not only in the Punjab, but also in the adjoining areas of NWFP, language and it is getting more popular through the media of radio and T.V programmes. Punjabi is taught as a language for the degree and masters level of examination. The government awards prizes every year to writers of good books in the Punjabi language.

Pushto is spoken in KPK. The government formed Pushto academy in 1954 for the promotion of this language. Regular programmes and features are relayed from Radio Pakistan and P.T.V in Pushto. Pushto dictionary was also prepared by the Pushto Academy. Pushto magazines and newspapers are also being printed. Pushto literature received a great boost after independence. The Peshawar University and Islamic College Peshawar have contributed a great deal for the promotion and progress of this language.

Sindhi is the language of the province of Sindh. It is a very ancient language and dates back to 12<sup>th</sup> century. Sindhi language is very rich. The work of sufi poets such as Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast carry great value. Sindhi is the medium of education in the province of Sindh upto Matric standard. Sindhi Literary Board was set up in 1948 for the promotion of this language. Bazm-e-Talib-ul Maula and Sachal Sarmast Academy were founded and a number of compilations and works of great Sindhi writers have been published. Radio and T. V have also contributed much to the progress of Sindhi language. Sindhi newspapers and magazines are very popular in the province and have a wide circulation.

Thus much successful work has been for the promotion of these regional languages between 1947 and 1999.

### **QUESTION NO. 16:-**

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**Why have regional languages been promoted by the Pakistan government since 1947?**

**(7) May June 2013 Q. 1 c**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement [1]

They are spoken in Pakistan

LEVEL 2: Identifies reasons [2–4]

To keep the languages alive

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons [5–7]

It was felt that the literature and work undertaken by authors in such areas as Sindh should be kept alive and so the government set up bodies to promote it such as the Sindhi Literary Board in 1948. Many languages have played an important role in the history of the region, e.g. Pushto literature had an important role in creating opposition to British rule and the movement for independence. Balochi had little development before 1947 and its literature was in decline. However the government felt that it should be kept alive and not lost forever. Hence the language was promoted.

### **QUESTION NO. 17:-**

**How has the Pakistan Government promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947?**

**(4) Nov.2013 (Q.1 a)**

Sindhi literary board

Folk tales

Bazm-i-talib-ul-maula 1954

Sarmast academy

Sindhology department (sindh university Jamshoro)

Compulsory language in schools and colleges

Included in competitive examination

### **QUESTION NO. 18:-**

**Why was Urdu chosen as the national language in Pakistan in 1947?**

**( 7) May June 2015 Q. 2 b**

LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

[1]

It was the best language.

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LEVEL 2:

Identifies reasons

[2–4]

It's understood by all Pakistanis.

LEVEL 3: Explains reasons

[5–7]

It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years. It was the language associated with the Pakistani Movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus. After Independence, it was felt that the language was the uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society

### **QUESTION NO. 19:-**

**Explain why Urdu was chosen as the national language of Pakistan in 1947.**

**7marks Oct Nov. 2018 5 b**

### **BEST ANSWER ON URDU AS NATIONAL LANGUAGE:**

It is a mixture of many Muslim representative Languages like *Turkish, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi* & a few other languages. *Amir Khusrau* (1253-1325) had a prominent position in its development. It was used in the Mughal period as well as during the reign of sultans of Delhi.

Urdu was decided to be Pakistan's ***national language*** as it was the ***symbol of unity*** between the different regions of the new country. It was rich ***in its literature & poetry*** background which helped to promote its use. Urdu received a boost when Emperor Muhammad Shah & Bahadur Shah Zafar took an interest in promoting it. Famous poets are Mir, Sauda, Dard & Ghalib.

***Ali Garh Muslim University*** also became a center for the study of Urdu & produced talented writers like Hasrat Mohani, Majaz & Jazbi. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Dr. *Allama Iqbal*, *Dr. Nazir Ahmed*, *Mohammad Husain Azad*, *Maulana Altaf Husain Hali* & *Allama Shibli* greatly enriched Urdu prose. Its link to the Islamic religion has also been very important, most notably with the ***Quran's translation*** by Shah Abdul Qadir. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century Urdu ***played a significant role in struggle for independence***. British made English the official language but some of its educational institutes like ***Fort William College*** took an interest in Urdu & promoted it. Because of these reasons Quaide-e-Azam viewing it as a ***unifying force in the country & linking language for all the provinces of the country***. *Urdu also provided a strong and firm foundation to Two Nation theory.*

### **QUESTION NO. 20:-**

**Explain why Muhammad Ali Jinnah chose Urdu as the national language of Pakistan.**

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- Urdu was widely spoken and understood
- He viewed it as a unifying force
- it was associated with the Pakistan Movement
- it has a rich literary heritage
- it has important links to Islam