



Problems of English Language in Pakistani Universities: Case of International Relations as a Subject

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Abstract

Current research article is based on worth of the subject International Relations as branch of our national language. The objective of current study is to observe the inconsistent segments of the Pakistani government policy in education division and especially in universities of Pakistan. According to the current theme, the mainly significant downbeat impact emerges in form of collapse in attaining the education in the context of International Relations. In this connection, students who want to opt the subject of International Relations, in Urdu language, should be encouraged.

Keywords: International relations, colonization, urdu, globalization, national language.

Introduction

While observing the past of life of a human; it perceps reality that once society has been regularized thereafter the people had established ordinary government of their own on the areas occupied by them, , causal geographical changes, circumstances changes, environmental effects and safeguarding of the benefits of headship at a local level took place, but gradually.

Such changes witnessed a revolution, the existing norms and values became civilized, the states came into existence, area was divided, and interests were protected people made optimum resources utilization and a trust to decipher the problems with the finest effects also gained favor of other states for the purpose of development of contract between friendship and the peace. Dealing in a group and interests safeguarding formed foreign affairs based International Relations¹. Hence, International Relations was introduced in education based institutions as another section for the objective to publicize this subject with the associated students, problems of international level, law of International system, policy study and study of organizations, relationship of society, social, geographical, trading and other similar issues².

Following the World War-II; the dissolve of the novel population system occurred and the tow segments came up after the division of world, new theories survived and field of international relations transformed into the discipline of Social Sciences. Karl Marks, known as the leading socialist leader referred the field of International Relations as the coherent war between the poor and wealthy as well as in between the countries and states³. Majority of the Asian and African countries were freed from the colonization. New changes took place and then further research and study of the field of International Relations performed by the Europeans in their own languages, but at the same time; historians displayed no any

partiality and unnoticed the reality. Therefore, books of inventions and research hid the domination of colonization and made effort to negatively affect the new generation in terms of mentally; who were known as third world fraction.

Unluckily, the department of education of Pakistan stayed pressurized similar to other departments⁴. Ministry of Education was being monitored by the foreign authority. Thus; the curriculum of the Pakistan's universities was established in the language of English; owing to which the instructional medium of further vital subjects also became in English around the globe. The countries that were already developed implemented their own national language, ⁵ i.e. United State, Japan, France, United Kingdom, Canada, Russia, China, Italy, Germany and Australia etc.

In Pakistan the languages English and Urdu are used in government sector, corporate area, media, training, and education and so on. The country supports these two dialects at the liability of others. This has brought about the articulation of ethnic character through dialects other than Urdu. This has introduced English as a symbol of the high society, modernity and strength. The less effective indigenous dialects of Pakistan are getting to be markers of easier status and society disgrace. Some dialects are likely to become extinct. It is just by added substance that multilingualism and Pakistani dialects will gain importance and grow as a social capital instead of social stigma. Pakistan is counted in one of the very few countries that were freed out of the life of slave regime; but the slavery after effects still are in existence and no any concentration is provided to the Urdu; which is the national language, and Urdu is behaved like a step-mother. The Urdu language origin can be followed from year 1027 when the soldiers of Ghaznavi began their stay in Lahore. Language of Urdu is a mixture of various other languages such as Persian, Turkish, Arabic, Hindi and Sanskrit⁶. Molvi Abdul Haque (Baba-e-Urdu), Molvi Mohammad Aziz

Mirza, Syed Mehmood, Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Mohammad Ali Bilgrami, Molvi Chiragh Ali, Sir Raas Masaod, Hakeem Imtiaz-ud-Din, Dr. Muhammad iqbal, Molana Muhammad Ali, Khuaja Ghulam-ul-Saqlain, Mohsin-ul-Mulq, Professor Ree Hatt Sigkh, Abdul Rehman Siddiqui, Molana Waheed-ud-Din Saleem Pani Pati, Molana Altaf Hussain Haali, Molana Hasrat Muhani, Sheikh Ghulam Qadir Grami, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Nawab Ammad-ul-Mulq, Dr. Abdul Rehman, Khalida Adeeb Khan, and Professor Mirza Heirat are the most well-known leaders who made their efforts to provide Urdu language the strength. Aligarh University, Jamia Millia and Usmania University Hyderabad Deccan as well performed a great role for the objective of Urdu language development.

According to various records there have been debates about the language policy of Pakistan the diverse variants of the constitution, articulations and verbal confrontations by administrative and government authorities, and, most importantly, in the different reports related to education⁷. Following were expressed in the 1973 constitution: i. Arrangements should be made for implementing Urdu as a language that should be used officially and for different purposes within fifteen years from the beginning day considering that Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. ii. Subject to provision; the English may be utilized for office use until it is supplanted by the Urdu language. iii. Exclusive of partiality to standing of a National language, any Provincial Assembly might lawfully endorse appraises for advancement and utilization of a respected language of province notwithstanding the language of national level.

When East Pakistan became Bangladesh, initially the national language was Urdu and Bengali, from 1955-1971. However; it is and still dependably been, main language of one minority of inhabitants in Pakistan. That minority hailed from the country of India, for the most part after the Pakistan came into being in 1947 and this minority is known as "Muhajir" (immigrant or evacuee).

The base to give privilege to Urdu language, as specified from Pakistan's government side is as Urdu language is as much extensively vocal that it takes the form of primary language for all nationals of Pakistani. In addition, most of the employments in Pakistan can also be accessed via Urdu language; therefore; it is just hardly that all the youngsters should be offered access to it. Most importantly, it is an image of solidarity and aides in making a strong identity of being a Pakistani. In this typical part, it serves up political reason to oppose the ethnicity, which; in other way; could be a cause of breakage of the organization. Concerning the procurement that other dialects of Pakistan might be utilized, it has been clarified that Pakistan state, as democratic to the privileges of the federating units, permits the utilization of provincial languages if fancied⁸.

With respect to the official medium, because Urdu, using mostly urban language, has been the one utilized to instruct⁹. On the

contemporary, English language is used as official and universal language and it is taught excessively at the level of higher sector, particularly for the individuals who intend to perform their studying in the filed of engineering and science.

The language of Urdu was incorporated by entire segments and regions of Pakistan in year 1978-79. PNA (Pakistan Quomi Ittehad) struggled to declaim Urdu, their national language for the education, but the government of martial law imposed by General Zia- ul-Haque assaulted the Urdu in way of delivering the immunity of working English in the shape of instructional means in the subjects of science and after that all the democratically formed governments were offered with more support. Later, Means of education in English language was adopted by the private sectors' educational institutions and still continuing such practice in same manner. Vital subjects such as mathematics and science were already excluded by the General Zia-ul-Haq in his government period. English language stayed alive as populated and famous language and students of Pakistan were pushed by force to adopt it in their studies, but Muslims and Pakistan will be declared responsible in this context because they had to play their significant role in order to outfit the time's discipline, challenges of international arena, favors of political and social types, technological knowledge, circumstances and politics of international level.

Currently, students of Pakistan ought to be aware of the circumstances of international arena and should be prepared to face challenges due to the colonized power. Furthermore, the issues of International Relations are also very important for Pakistan to deal with, on the level of international sector, but it is unfortunate to see that the work being done on international relations in our national language is not as much as it needs to be. University of Pakistan are designing the text in English language while the availability of leading books in Urdu language is another concern. On the other hands majority citizens are not aware of English language sufficiently¹⁰. Mostly researchers, scholars and teachers of the field of International Relations are into writing the books in English language, giving it preference over the national language of Urdu; it causes shortage of the books in this discipline.

Despite all these respected teachers getting birth in zone of Indo-Pak all the research work done by them is based on language of English as the primary medium. These professors have been unsuccessful to serve in national language. In order to strengthen International Relations as a subject the International Relations Organization was established in Karachi in 1974. This organization has a large number of books on International Relations (in English) but a very small number of books in Urdu. After a very long duration; a Almi Ufaq named magazine in Urdu language was issued but its publication was discontinued once two years were passed. The reason behind its early ending was that just 95% of Pakistani students were capable to perceive the Urdu language which was their national language and the rest of the Muslim population all around the

globe was unable to comprehend it¹¹. Our neighbor country is an example where citizens of India used to prefer their own national language; therefore it has become compulsory to effort jointly on level of government, semi government and in similar in the organizations of private sector. The substance of Urdu increased specifically during the regime of communism.

Urdu language has been the primary language of several books written on the topic of communism. Numerous of books published and issues by Daral Ishaat Tarragi and Masco focusing over international issues,¹² but it is regretted that no work is being done in Urdu which is the national language of Pakistan. Only a few books in Urdu language are available which is not enough. Many books have been translated from English language to Urdu but in universities the level of this subject has been neglected and none of the Urdu books are included in the text.

It had been decided that English would continue to be the official language of Pakistan until the national language(s) displaced it. Be that as it may, this date went back and forth, as had numerous different dates prior to it, and thus English is immovably dug in the realms of force in Pakistan as it was in 1947. The real purpose behind this strategy is that the aristocrats and bureaucrats are in favor of this. The high class followed and is still following English as the official language as it has now become a status symbol and defines modernization. The response lies in the way that the high class gentry has put resources into a parallel arrangement of schooling in which all subjects are taught, except Urdu language, via English medium¹³. This has made new eras, and constantly expanding pools, of adolescent individuals who have an immediate stake in protecting English. All the contentions which connected to a little Anglicized choice of the unanticipated era of Pakistan now applies to youthful applicants who are ready to take over top notch positions in the job industry¹⁴. Even their ancestors are not comfortable in English, have spent excessively in educating their wards that now it has become too late to think about the diminishing cultural and social capital and significance of English. Besides, most individuals think as far as present-day realities, which they may be disparaging of at some level, yet which they take as lasting, unavoidable issues facing everyone. This makes them see all changes as Utopian or suspiciously radical. To consider annulling English is one such troubling thought since, at any rate for the most recent century and a half, the people of Pakistan have underestimated the command of English. Lately, with additional youngsters from the well-off classes showing up in the A' and O' levels of British examinations' level, along with extensive exposure of CNN (Cable News Network) and BBC (British Broadcasting Corporation). It is performed with the globalization and with the conversation of reckoning the English language as the universal language, with the stories of teenagers going into exile to all the places, equipped well with the medium of English along with all this necessary that language of English takes. Now days it has been considered a product that is also our requirement now.

Therefore; the topic of national language is not being appreciated as it needs to be. Educational institutions and universities to be specific lack in understanding about foreign policy as fundamental information of the globe power; another reason for this is that the majority of the books related to the topic of International Relations of Pakistan composed by European writers are in language of English. Similarly, the books with the topics of Kashmir, Foreign Policies, Palestine, Afghanistan, China, Bosnia and the rest of the Islamic world should be composed in Urdu language. It will enable students to attain and understand the full information with integrity¹⁵. on the other hands, Pakistan has not covered behind and they have countered and battled all types of challenges of their history. The very initial step towards this was the establishment of a public sector university which is fully based of language of Urdu. This university was transformed from college to university and has been offering higher education to the new generation. Indeed, Urdu University is a federal institution.

Discussion: As per developments for the conservation of minor languages in Europe, those children who are told that their language is inferior, the message that is registered is that they are inferior and belong to low class strata. Hence, conveying a negative picture by letting them be aware of the fact that 'social capital' hold by them is not actually capital but it is in fact a disgrace and impairment. This spoils personality of all children and this creates a negative image of the motherland and the children continue to lose confidence and hate their nation, their legacy, history, society and character. What is made is 'society disgrace' being humiliated of one's true identity. By chance, the less privileged class, sex and neighborhoods have dependably been humiliated due to their identity loss. This was shameful for them because of the bad manifestation of unfairness is executed by the way that the lower cast, (outcasts) and others of the same lower strata not only face humiliation as they unfortunately belong to this class. That is the reason when individuals gain education and become proficient, they leave their communities and the country they belong to and start associating themselves with the high class. In addition, there are numerous literary works in Urdu and different languages, apart from how humiliated the less privileged feel due to their lifestyle, as they are hardly able to meet their basic needs and, above all, their language! In short, the gap between the rich and the poor corrupt, humiliate and mistreat the less capable, the less well-off, the less skilled. This identifies disgrace and humiliation due to one's own language. Thus, consequently resulting in the demise of a language!

Conclusion

In the light of current analysis, it is a responsibility lying over the shoulder of entire teachers' community, scholars, research, academic organizations and their students to work practically for the growth of current subject in the canvas of national language, as the subject discussed here has extend in the entire globe, in the Europe, in United States and in countries reckoned

as developed where people have started to advertise this topic in their educational institutions; specially in universities in their national language while in Pakistan; current subject has attained admiring, however the this subject's medium has not yet been transformed into to national language of Pakistan. Therefore this responsibility is lying over the teachers and their students, political based leaders, ambassadors and foreign affairs' experts. Serious efforts and struggle is required and this struggle must interpret these precious books in the Urdu language. The relevant individuals in the field of International Relations are too accountable to begin the established struggle base on practical approach and by keeping the cases of countries like Japan, China, United States, France, United Kingdom, Korea, Germany, Russia and other European and western countries of the world that have; for all time; given importance to this subject based on their own national language.

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