

## **Extraction and Analysis of Urduized English Words From BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan**

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### **Abstract**

*The aim of this paper is to extract out the Urduized English words from BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan, and to trace back various reasons which are responsible for code mixing and borrowing in Urdu language which has been used in BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan. English as a language became the language of globe as a Lingua Franca. Most of the people came from various countries communicate in English language. As a result it has affected each other's languages and it became part of the languages consciously and unconsciously. Such a living example from these languages is Urdu language which had gotten and even still it is getting words from English Language. Some of the reasons of Urduization of English words in Urdu language are the outcome of scientific inventions, modernization, globalism, colonialism, prestige, status and sometime a source language concept is lacking in the target language. In this paper, which is both quantitative and qualitative in its nature, Urduized English words extracted from BBC Urdu Newspaper, 4<sup>th</sup> march and 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2016. Then the words are categorized into nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. Each word is describe from various perspectives such as etymological, historical, political, and cultural etc. Total number of words are eight hundred seventy five and out these eight hundred seventy five*

*words, sixty words are used as Urduized English words. The percentage of Urduized English words are seven percent. For the study, the BBC Urdu Newspaper has been chosen as it represents the language in use. It was selected for the purpose due to its most accessible nature and can be read online in Pakistan. This paper elucidates that there are large number of English words in Urdu language which are part of English Language.*

*Key Terms: Code mixing, Urduized English words, Borrowing*

### **Introduction**

Language is the only medium through which human can transmit and share their own ideas, feelings, emotions, and beliefs with other human beings. Due to rapid development and progress in this world in all domains of life, it has changed every aspects life. One of the aspects which is of prime importance is the art of language use in various form such code mixing and borrowing. In this modern world, the world became global village. In this metropolitan city, people come from diverse socio-cultural groups along with their own languages. When they are meeting with each other for various purpose such as trade, transactions, international issues, mutual interest, they consciously and unconsciously borrowing, coining, clipping, compounding, and transliterating various words across different languages to communicate effectively and to achieve the relevant desires.

The world is a hub of different nations and various communities. Each nation within a country has gotten their own social norms and values, taboos, and cultural variation within same the nation. For instance, Pakistan as a country where nations has been molded into diver communities with their language with unique linguistics pattern at various levels such as lexical, phonological, morphological, syntactical and sematic choices. Urdu as a national language of Pakistan had been evolved from Persian and Arabic Languages, few centuries ago. Urdu as a language is reflecting our thoughts. During colonization, Urdu was a language of suppressed and English was a language of master. The masters were the ruler in subcontinent, who influenced the customs and tradition as a result the colonized regarded English as superior language. With passage of time, English as language amalgamated Urdu language slowly and gradually. Even after the departure of colonizer, still Urdu language adopts diverse English words by using it in its Urduized English form, which is the main focus of the researcher to find out possible reasons fot the use of Urduized English words. The use of these Urduized English wirds may be for the sake of prestige, lack of concept and status. Sometime they assume English words in order to cover the gap in target language which is Urdu language. All the Urduized English words are written in transliterated format of Urdu script with slight changes in their morphological and phonological changes.

In the paper, researcher tried his best to look for the Urduized English words in BBC Urdu Newspaper in the selected parts. The extracted words, which have been Urduized

English words from English language, were nouns and adjectives. The selected portion of the newspaper were consist of 875 words. Out these 8975 words 60 were used as Urduized English words which make 7% Urduized English words of the total words used in the selected portion. It is quite surprising that there were no verbs in the Urduized English words. It indicated that Urdu is a flexible language to nouns and few adjective but showed resistance to amalgamate Urduized English verbs and adverbs. May be, it is due to the reason that Urdu is an active and living language and it will serve for centuries in this global and modern world.

### Literature Review

In a joint investigation of “*Urdu in Anglicized World: A Corpus Based Study*” by Asghar, Zobina, Mahmmod, and Asim (2013), concluded that Urdu as national language of Pakistan taking lexical items from English language. Such type of change in Urdu language by adopting various vocabulary is the consequence of new inventions and discoveries in this metropolitan city where English speakers are in constant contact with Urdu speakers. They are of the view that mostly Urdu users borrowed nouns and this borrowing is not depended on absence of Urdu words but it sometime depends on prestige and status which are responsible for using these lexical units from English Language.

Code-Switching, Code mixing and lexical borrowing are multifaceted and puzzling progressions in languages (Poplack, 1980). According to Poplack, Code mixing is process of mixing two or more than two languages within a sentence while on the other hand code switching refers to mixing of two or more languages at clausal level while Lexical borrowing is when a language takes a word from another language.

Code mixing has been defined by another linguist as; it is a process in which different linguistics units such as morphemes, phonemes, phrase, clause, and sentences from different grammatical languages are shifted across two or more than two languages (Bhatia and Ritchie, 1997). Researchers had completed their researches and still doing their researches to find out the reasons of code mixing and various sociolinguistic, psycholinguistic factors that give rise to code mixing and code switching. One of the main reasons which is responsible for code-switching and code-mixing is bilingualism or multilingualism and language exposure to other languages which resulted to lexical transfer and amalgamation of two or more than two languages in various communities (Ansre, 1971; Bamgbose, 1971; Cheng and Butler, 1982).

There are also other grounds which are accountable for code switching in languages are modernism, Westernism, efficiency, professionalism and cultural advancement. (Kachru, 1989; Kamwangamula, 1989; Stalawa 1987). They were of the opinion that the use of the loan words in other languages are result of lack concept in target language so the language user take as it is used the language from which it taken. Then sometime it can be seen that the loaned words are written in translated form. According to Taskasi (1997) it is unjust to loan a word from source language to target language which fails to fill the

gap in the target language. In such type of problem, it is the duty of the language policymaker and developer to coin a new word for the concept in the language.

Various investigators have analyzed this complex phenomena of code mixing and code switching across various languages. One such of the researchers was Nishimura(1997) who conducted his research on code switching between Japanese and English Languages. He had analyzed three types of code switching of a bilingual speech. The first variety was inserted with English words while the second variety was the Basic English variety with English as the base language. The third language is language with no base identifiable. His researched showed that the same person is using various types of code mixing.

### **Objectives of Research**

- To find out Urduized English words in the selected portions of BBC Urdu Newspaper.
- To search out the frequency of Urduized English words in these selected part for research.
- To trace back various reasons which are responsible for borrowing and cod mixing of the Urduized English words used in Urdu language.

### **Research Questions**

- 1) What Urduized English words are used in BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan?
- 2) How frequently Urduized English words are used in BCC Urdu Newspaper?
- 3) What are the reasons for borrowing and code mixing of these Urduized words in BBC Urdu Newspaper?

### **Methodology**

The researcher has chosen BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan. Here qualitative and quantitative methodology used in this research. All the words counted down and then the researcher extracted the English words. After that he categorized them into nouns, verbs, adverb and adjective. Then the number of frequencies of Urduized English words as compare to the total words in the page are also jotted down in the research and calculated the average percentage of Urduized English words in BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan. Then, the researcher analyzed and described these words to illuminate various reasons which are responsible for the use of Urduized English words.

### **Data Collection**

BBC Urdu Newspaper was selected for the research. The Newspaper of Date 4<sup>th</sup> March, and 26<sup>th</sup> May, 2016 were selected for the analysis. The Urduized English words have extracted out and then categorized as a tabular form to identify various categories in the form of noun, verbs, adjectives, and adverb. A brief commentary and analysis has also written down in the data analysis section to trace the possible reasons for the use of Urduized English words in Urdu language.

**Urduized English Words in Tabulated Form**

Total number of words in selected portion are 875 and the Urduized English words are 60. Some of the words are repeated twice and some are repeated more than twice.

S.NO	Urduized Words	Nouns	Verbs	Adjectives	Adverb
1	لیگ	N			
2	گورنر	N			
3	فاتا	N			
4	چیلنجز	N			
5	- چیف جسٹس	N			
6	ہائی کورٹ	N			
7	گورنر ہاؤس	N			
8	سروسز	N			
9	سول			Adj	
10	افسران	N			
11	ریٹائرڈ			Adj	
12	مئی			Adj	
13	سینٹ	N			
14	سٹینڈنگ کمیٹی	N			
15	برادران				
16	آپریشن	N			
17	سینیئر			Adj	
18	ایم ریاض				
19	مرکز				
20	میڈیا			Adj	
21	نیشنل	N			

22	ڈیٹابیس	N			
23	رجسٹریشن	N			
24	اتھارٹی	N			
25	(کارڈ) کارڈوں	N			
26	لیڈر	N			
27	پاسپورٹ	N			
28	نادرا				
29	پاسپورٹ	N			
30	چیئرمین	N			

### Percentage of Urduized English words

Total number of words in the selected part of BBC Urdu Newspaper are 875

Total number of Urduized English in the selected part of BBC Urdu Newspaper are 60

Percentage= Urduized words divided by total number of words and multiply by 100.

Percentage= 60/875 multiply by 100 = 7% Urdu zed English words.

So this calculation showed that in every hundred words of Urdu there will be seven Urduized English words in Urdu language used in BBC Urdu Newspaper.

### Discussion

The words extracted from the front page of BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan are listed above. Here the researcher will critically comment and analyze on the each urduized English word from English language which is also known as source language.

1) لیگ: It is written in English language as League which means a union of persons, nations for the benefit of human beings. Though here in Urdu language it has the equivalent word Grouh, Jama'at but still پاکستان مسلم لیگ particularized this word as proper noun for their political party. The reasons can be different for the usage of this word. It can be the effect of colonization, or inspired from Britain English or Social status, or prestige. If we trace back to the movement which initiated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan which gave rise to All Indian Muslim League. Here the word league shows acceptance of Britishers as result they appreciated their movement.

2) گورنر: Governor borrowed from English language. It means an officially appointed person to a town, region, or province. Before independence of Pakistan, governor was a head of a specific area or colony. In Urdu language it lacks an equivalent for this word as result Urdu language borrowed this governor word from its source language which is English language.

2) **فاتا**: It is written in English as FATA which stands for Federally Administered Tribal Areas (وفاقی منتظم شدہ قبائلی علاقہ جات). The translation of the words are available but they give preference to English words may be due the reason that it was once part of battle ground on which the great game of imperial domination was played in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was of prime importance for British colonial administration of India to control the region. They are using this word from early colonial era.

3) **چیلنجز**: It is written in English as Challenges which means a call to someone to participate in a contest or fight to decide who is winner or it can be demanding task or situation. In Urdu language it does not get any loaded word to cover the intensity and various meaning but here it indigenized as **چیلنجز** in Urdu language to use for various problems regarding local and international purposes.

4) **چیف جسٹس**: The exact spelling in English language of this Urduized English word is Chief Justice. It means the senior presiding justice of the court. Here in Sub-continent which had been a colony of British Empire, they implemented their system of court as result it affected the colonizer unconsciously. The head of the court was Chief Justice who was the final and last authority to declare any decree and decision. After independence Pakistani officials followed their constitution and embed our language with such English word **چیف جسٹس** (7) ہائی کورٹ (6) چیف جسٹس **جسٹس مظہر** (8) گورنر ہاؤس (8) عالم

9) **سول**: It has been transliterated from a word Civil which means related to ordinary citizens, as distinct from military or ecclesiastical matters or Law (non-criminal, civil court). In this newspaper Civil (سول) is used as adjective with a noun services (روسز) which can be written as **سول سروسز** (Civil Services). These are examination for appointment of officers to serve the civilian. This method of selection was introduced by the colonizer as result it is still in usage in languages of Post-colonial nations especially in Pakistan.

10) **ریٹائرڈ**: Retired means to leave one's job and cease to work, typical on reaching to an age for leaving a service. In Urdu language we donot have any suitable word for **ریٹائرڈ** as result the writers feel an ease to use it in Urdu language.

11) **مئی**: May is an actual word of English language. Urdu as language has not got its own calendar for the months in a year though majority of them are Muslims but did not count the months in Arabic Language. I can say that it may be due the effect of colonization or prestige that they use the word "May" in its transliteration format in Urdu language.

12) **سینیٹ**: Senate is an English word which means the small upper assembly in US, US states, France, and other countries. It again foreign concept of government for running their states and countries. Pakistan got influenced from the system as a result they borrowed the word senate to be a word of Urdu language.

13) **سٹینڈنگ کمیٹیز**: Standing Committees are words which has been taking from English language which are permanent committee meeting regularly for specific

purposes which have got international links. Due globalization, it compulsory to use those words which can be understand by the international members. English as lingua Franca influences other languages such as Urdu and other languages also to use such types of word.

14) چیئرمین ; Chairman, it can be chairwoman, is a person which is in charge of a meeting, committee, company or other organization. In Urdu language we use sadar ,sadarijalsa, or korsinasheen for the word chairman. Again due international influence of English language writers avoid these Urdu words for chairman and give preference to the word Chairman which is much loaded then Urdu words such as sadar, sadrijalsa, Korsinasheen etc.

15) برادران : is Urduized English word from English word brother and plural brothers. Some said this برادران has been borrowed from Persian language by English Language. In English, this word is a common noun but here in Pakistan it has been particularized as proper noun for the two brothers who are political leaders of Pakistan. They are known as میاں برادران in Pakistan. The use of the word may due their social status, prestige, or it can be an influence of those people who love English language.

16) آپریشن : Operation is an English word which can be used under different contexts. It is can be used in a context of surgery and it can use in the sense military operation. Urdu language does not get any equivalent word for these types of processes of operation as result writer switches to code mixing phenomena.

17) سینئر : Senior; it is an English word used in many occasions in European contexts which can be denoting school children at Brittan who are above certain age, typically eleven. In American, it means students at the final year at University or high school. Here in Pakistan it is used in different context which can used for a boy or person who is elder in any degree or organization. When someone use the word senior it presupposes that the person is talking in Educational context.

18) میڈیا : **Media** is, probably, broader, loaded and widespread term used throughout the world languages. It means the main means of media of mass communication especially television, radio, and newspaper. On the other hand other languages lack the exact and similar words for Media as a result it has been transliterated into urdu language as میڈیا.

19) ٹیلی ویژن : Television: It is a modern invention of developmental countries. It is a source and system of converting visual images with sound into electrical signals, transmitting them by radio or other means, and displaying them electronically on screen. The sign for this invention in other target languages lacking this word including Urdu. So in order to fill this gap of lexicality in Urdu language it has been borrowed by the target language which is Urdu Language.

20) موٹر سائیکل : Motorcycle; this word is also a modern invention. Under-develop countries' have not similar equivalent in their languages as a result they borrow the

word to cover the gape in their language. Here in Urdu language it has been transliterated into موٹر سائیکل to cover the gap in the language.

21) نیشنل :National; In Urdu language, there exists a similar word for this English word which is “Qomi”. But due high influence of English language, the writer uses this word which signifies Urdu as a low prestige language as compare to English language as high prestige language.

22) ڈیٹا بیس :Data-base ; It related to modern advancement structured set of data which is usually stored in computerized form that can be accessible in multiple of ways. Here in Urdu language as language of country where they are not advanced in such type of databases but they are taking support from those developed countries. As a result Urdu language uses this word in its similar phonological form to convey its sense in Urdu language.

23) رجسٹریشن ;registration means to make something official or legal under the authority of an organization or country. Though there is an alternate word available in Urdu language which “Andrag” means to note down or make entry in official files of one’s country. In newspaper the writers did not write the Urdu word but unconsciously write the English word. It may due to various factors which can be the high status of English language, effect of colonization, or the dominancy of writer’s education in an English community.

24) اتھارٹی ;Authority means the power to enforce rules or give orders or a person in command. This word in Urdu has gotten various meanings for various situation. It is difficult for a writer to use it in form due to its ambiguous and various meanings. Such type of nature of the word compels the writer to give preference to use the English form Authority which gives solid sense of enforcement of rules and regulations.

25) کارڈوں ; it is an Urduized English word of the English word “Card” borrowed from the English language. When it became the part of Urdu language then they made its plural by applying the morphological rules of Urdu which made it Cardoo “کارڈوں” the card “کارڈ”.

26) کمانڈر ; Commander is term used in French language which means a person in authority, especially on military context. This word had been coined by French language user in 14<sup>th</sup> century. Then it merged in English language after that it was adopted by Urdu Language because English and Urdu language did not get the similar concept for the word “commander”.

27) پارلیمنٹ ; Parliament ; The highest law making council of nation. Etymologically speaking, this term taken from Olden French language in 11<sup>th</sup> century. English language borrowed it in the same sense as used by the French speaker. Pakistan as a former colony of British, inculcated such type of concept of making laws for country which can be expressed in the word “پارلیمنٹ”.

28) لیڈر : leader; it is old English term borrowed by Urdu Language which means to guide, to conduct, or a person who is in front and goes first. Although, Urdu

language got equivalent for this term in form of “Quid” and “salar” but in this modern people did not use the Urdu words. Even in electronic media, rarely they use of “Quide and Salar” instead of the English word “Leader”

29) پاسپورٹ; Passport; the etymology of this word has been traced back in French language c. 1500 from Middle French “passeport” which means authorization to pass through a port to enter or leave a country. It borrowed then by English speaking community and now quite frequently used in Urdu language. In Urdu language, there are words for this term passport which “ perwan-e-saffar but no one ever used these words.

30) چیئرمین : Chairman ; it means a person in charge of a meeting, a committee, company, or other organizations. This word is compound noun which is composed of chair(N) plus man(N). Urdu language are denser for this term the alternatives for this word are “Sadar” KorsiNashheen” SadariJalsa” but rarely Urdu speaker and writer user Urdu term and give preference to English word. It may the influence of dominancy of English language over Urdu language. Even now the newly born speakers cannot differentiate whether the word is an English word or Urdu word.

## Conclusion

In the discussion section of the paper various Urduized English words of BBC Urdu date 4<sup>th</sup> March and 26 May, 2016, have been extracted and then critically analyzed. Words such as سولسروسز, سولسروسز, گورنر ہاؤس, جسٹس, بائی کورٹ, چیف جسٹس, چیلنجز, فاٹا, گورنر, لیگ, موٹر سائیکل, نیوز, ٹیلی ویژن, پریس, میڈیا, فاٹا, چیلنجز, برادران, چیئرمین, سٹینڈنگ کمیٹی, مئی. Most of the words are used as noun but few words have been used as adjectives. All these words in the form of borrowing, code mixing or Urduized English have been written in Urdu transliterated script. It is quite amazing that the researcher did not come across any verb and adverb in Urduized English form. It is clear indication of Urdu as an active language. Thought there are some nouns and adjectives which hve been used as noun phrase such as پریس کلب (Press Club) and بیورو چیف (Burea Chief). Sometime if Urdu language has taken words from English languages it is because of the new invention which is known as neologism. It has been also found the concept of English language lacks a loaded equivalent in Urdu language to carry the desired effect in target language such as سینٹ (senate) and (Media). Quantitatively it has been found that seven percent of Urduized English words have been use in BBC Urdu Newspaper in the selected part of the paper.

In the critical analysis of few words, the researcher also reached to supposition that may be few words borrowed for the social status or prestige or may due the colonial influence for instance برادران (Brotheran) which formed from the word brother. The analysis of these Urduized English words in Urdu language showed that Urdu is flexible language to new inventions, globalization, neologism, transliteration, prestige, international code mixing and switching but quite resist to its change in verbal status. This verbalized

resistance in its verb form in Urdu language is a sign of its living language and will survive for centuries.

### **Delimitations and further recommendations for continuation research:**

The scope of such research is very vast and broad. Due to time limitation the researcher, only analyzed the few reports from of BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan. There are hundreds of words that can be analyze from various perspectives. As few of these perspectives used here by the researcher which are the extraction and analyzes and descriptions of Urduized English words in Urdu Language.

Even further researchers can carry out in the whole Newspaper or other Newspapers in Urdu Language to find out Urduized English words in Urdu language. The researcher or researchers can compare and contrast two newspaper to find the quality and quantity of Urduized English words used in each newspaper.

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### **Appendix**

#### **The selected Portion from BBC Urdu Newspaper, Pakistan**

اقبال ظفر جھگڑا خیبر پختونخوا کے انتیسویں گورنر  
پاکستان مسلم لیگ نواز کے رہنما اقبال ظفر جھگڑا نے صوبہ خیبر پختونخوا کے گورنر کا حلف لے لیا ہے۔  
وہ صوبے کے انتیسویں گورنر ہیں۔ اقبال ظفر جھگڑا کو فٹا کی صورتحال کے حوالے سے متعدد چیلنجز کا  
سامنا ہوگا۔  
تقریب حلف وفاداری کی تقریب گورنر ہاؤس پشاور میں منعقد ہوئی۔ چیف جسٹس پشاور ہائی کورٹ جسٹس مظہر  
عالم میانخیل نے ان سے حلف لیا۔  
گورنر ہاؤس میں منعقد اس تقریب میں وزیر اعلیٰ خیبر پختونخوا پرویز خٹک سمیت اہم شخصیات اور مسلم  
لیگ کے کارکن بڑی تعداد میں موجود تھے۔ اقبال ظفر جھگڑا صوبے کے انتیسویں اور اس صوبے میں مسلم  
لیگ کے چوتھے گورنر ہیں جبکہ زیادہ وقت فوجی اور سول سروسز کے ریٹائرڈ افسران اس عہدے پر تعینات

رہے ہیں۔ سردار مہتاب احمد خان نے نجی وجوہات کی بنیاد پر اس عہدے سے استعفیٰ دے دیا تھا جس کے بعد مختلف شخصیات کا نام اس عہدے کے لیے سامنے آیا تھا لیکن حتمی فیصلہ اقبال ظفر جھگڑا کے حق میں ہوا۔ اقبال ظفر جھگڑا مئی سال انیس سو سینتالیس میں پیدا ہوئے۔ ان کا تعلق پشاور کے مضافاتی گاؤں جھگڑا سے ہے۔ وہ دو مرتبہ سینٹ کے رکن رہے اور اس دوران وہ سٹینڈنگ کمیٹیز کے چیئرمین بھی تعینات رہے۔ انہوں نے اپنے علاقے سے انتخابات میں بھی حصہ لیا لیکن ناکام رہے۔ اقبال ظفر جھگڑا مسلم لیگ نواز کے ساتھ عرصہ دراز سے وابستہ ہیں۔ انہوں نے پرویز مشرف کے دور میں جب میاں برادران ملک سے باہر چلے گئے تھے احتجاجی ریلیوں کی قیادت کی تھی۔ اقبال ظفر جھگڑا کو قبائلی علاقوں اور صوبے کے مرکز کے ساتھ تعلقات کے حوالے سے متعدد چیلنجز کا سامنا ہوگا۔

فاٹا میں فوجی آپریشن اور عارضی طور پر بے گھر افراد کی اپنے علاقوں کو واپسی کے حوالے سے سینیئر صحافی ایم ریاض کہتے ہیں کہ یہ گورنر کے لیے ایک بڑا امتحان ہو سکتا ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا قبائلی علاقوں میں شدت پسندوں کے خلاف جاری آپریشن کے بعد ان علاقوں میں امن کا ایسا نظام قائم کرنا ہوگا جس سے آپریشنز کے حقیقی نتائج سامنے آ سکیں۔ اس کے علاوہ نوجوانوں میں پائی جانے والی بے چینی تعلیم اور صحت کے حوالے سے بھی اقدامات کرنا ہوں گے۔ ان کا کہنا تھا کہ مرکز اور صوبے کے درمیان پاک چین اقتصادی راہداری کے حوالے سے گورنر اہم کردار ادا کر سکتے ہیں اور اس سے صوبہ ترقی کرے گا۔ فاٹا اصلاحات اور مستقبل میں فاٹا کی کیا حیثیت ہو سکتی ہے، علیحدہ صوبہ یا خیبر پختونخوا میں شمولیت یا ایک علیحدہ انتظامی حیثیت اس بارے میں بھی اہم فیصلے کرنا ہوں گے۔ اس کے علاوہ قبائلی علاقوں میں امن کا قیام ان کی اہم ذمہ داری ہوگی۔ **پاکستان کے مختلف شہروں میں مشتعل مظاہرین کی جانب سے میڈیادفاتر پر حملے کیے گئے ہیں۔ حیدرآباد میں سینکڑوں افراد نے مقامی پریس کلب کا گھیراؤ کر لیا جبکہ کراچی اور لاہور میں بھی نجی ٹیلی ویژن کے دفاتر اور گاڑیوں پر مشتعل افراد نے حملے کیے۔**

ایسا پرسکون پاکستانی میڈیا پہلی بار دیکھا کراچی اور لاہور میں نجی ٹیلی ویژن نیوز کے دفاتر پر بھی حملہ کیا گیا ہے۔ نشر ہونے والے مناظر میں مشتعل موٹر سائیکل بردار درجنوں افراد کو مرکزی گیٹ پر ڈنڈے اور پتھر برساتے دیکھا جا سکتا ہے

**وفاقی وزیر داخلہ چوہدری نثار علی خان نے نیشنل ڈیٹابیس رجسٹریشن اتھارٹی یعنی نادرا کے حکام کو ملک بھر میں جاری کیے گئے شناختی کارڈوں کی دوبارہ تصدیق کرنے کا حکم دیا ہے۔**

وفاقی وزیر داخلہ نے یہ حکم افغان طالبان کمانڈر ملا اختر منصور کے پاس مبینہ پاکستانی شناختی کارڈ کی موجودگی کے بعد پیدا ہونے والی صورتحال کے بعد دیا۔

**\* شدت پسندوں کو شناختی کارڈ دینے والوں کے خلاف کارروائی**

**‘غیر ملکیوں کی پاکستانی دستاویزات کے لیے ارکان پارلیمنٹ نے بھی سفارش کی’\***

واضح رہے کہ بلوچستان میں ملا اختر منصور کی ہلاکت کے بعد جائے حادثہ سے ولی محمد کے نام سے شناختی کارڈ ملا تھا۔ شناختی کارڈ ملنے کے بعد پاکستانی اداروں پر یہ سوالات اٹھ رہے ہیں کہ کس طرح ایک افغان شدت پسند لیڈر کے پاس پاکستانی شناختی کارڈ اور پاسپورٹ ہے جس پر وہ بیرون ممالک کے سفر بھی کرتا رہا ہے۔

چوہدری نثار علی خان نے نادرا کے حکام کو ہدایت کی ہے کہ دو روز کے دوران روڈ میپ طے کر کے دیں کہ کس طرح ان شناختی کارڈوں کی دوبارہ تصدیق کریں گے۔

انہوں نے کہا کہ دنیا کو یہ پیغام نہیں جانا چاہیے کہ پاکستانی شناختی کارڈ جو کوئی بھی چاہے خرید سکتا ہے اور پیسے دے کر حاصل کر سکتا ہے۔ وفاقی وزیر داخلہ کا کہنا تھا کہ شناختی کارڈوں کی دوبارہ تصدیق کے بعد یہ معاملہ سامنے آئے گا کہ کتنے غیر ملکیوں کے پاس پاکستانی شناختی کارڈ ہیں۔ یاد رہے کہ موجودہ حکومت کے دور میں دو لاکھ سے زائد جعلی شناختی کارڈ منسوخ کیے جا چکے ہیں۔

وزیر داخلہ کا کہنا تھا کہ شناختی کارڈ کی دوبارہ تصدیق کا عمل احسن طریقے سے کیا جائے اور عام شہریوں کو اس سے متعلق کوئی پریشانی نہ ہو۔  
انہوں نے نادرا کے چیئرمین کو حکم دیا کہ وہ اس ادارے میں موجود بدعنوان عناصر کے خلاف فوری کارروائی کریں کیونکہ اتنے حساس ادارے میں بدعنوان عناصر کو کسی طور پر بھی برداشت نہیں کیا جاسکتا