

Chapter = 05

Culture of Pakistan

SHORT ANSWERS:



- Culture of Pakistan
- Cultural Heritage of Pakistan
- Sindhi Culture
- Gandhara Civilization

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Culture of Pakistan
- Cultural Heritage of Pakistan



Mcq's



1. The new art created after Muslims invasion in South Asia is called:
 ☆ Islamic Art ☆ Gandhara Art ☆ Indo Islamic Art
2. Shahi Qila (royal fort) was built by:
 ☆ Alamgir ☆ Babar ☆ Shah Jahan
3. Wazir Khan Mosque is at:
 ☆ Lahore ☆ Karachi ☆ Peshawar
4. Mahabat Khan Mosque is at:
 ☆ Lahore ☆ Peshawar ☆ Karachi
5. Moen-jo-Daro is in the district of:
 ☆ Larkana ☆ Dadu ☆ Thatta
6. Jamia Mosque Thatta was built in the period of:
 ☆ Alamgir ☆ Babar ☆ Shah Jahan
7. Badshahi Mosque Lahore was built in the period of:
 ☆ Alamgir ☆ Babar ☆ Shah Jahan
8. The National Anthem of Pakistan is the creation of:
 ☆ Allama Iqbal ☆ Hafiz Jalandhari ☆ Faiz Ahmed Faiz
9. Ajrak is the symbol of the culture of this province:
 ☆ Sindh ☆ Pujab ☆ KPK
10. The cultural centre of Gandhara Art was:
 ☆ Rawalpindi ☆ Taxila ☆ Islamabad
11. It is famous for sports goods:
 ☆ Sialkot ☆ Pujab ☆ KPK
12. Shalamar Bagh is situated at:
 ☆ Karachi ☆ Lahore ☆ Multan
13. This city is called "City of Saints":
 ☆ Karachi ☆ Lahore ☆ Multan
14. The first Mughal king was:
 ☆ Babar ☆ Akbar ☆ Aurangzeb Alamgir
15. The last Mughal king was:
 ☆ Babar ☆ Akbar ☆ Aurangzeb Alamgir

SHORT answers



CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

Definition of Culture:

The simplest and the shortest definitions of culture are that “*it is a social heritage*” or, “*it is the totality of way of life of the people*”. In words of Muller-Layer:

“*Culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.*”

Salient Features of Pakistani Culture:

A study of main characteristics of Pakistani culture will be useful to analyze the existing society in a better way. The main characteristics of Pakistani culture are as follows:

➤ **Religious Uniformity:**

Pakistan came into existence to provide its people a system of life based on Islam. The people, in spite of some differences of languages, customs and traditions commonly follow one religion of Islam. This is the religion, which is practiced by all people of Pakistan.

➤ **Language:**

A number of languages are spoken in Pakistan. Some of them are Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto and Baluchi. However, Urdu is spoken and understood in all parts of Pakistan. Being the official language, it is the media of communication between all regions of Pakistan.

➤ **Dress:**

Dress is an important manifestation of culture. The regional dresses of Pakistan undergo changes in the light of local traditions, economic conditions, way of living and wealth in the region. However, in all provinces people generally wear *Shalwar Qameez*.

➤ **Diet:**

Diet of people of Pakistan is quite simple; wheat, rice, meat is normally used. For drink, milk of cow, tea, coffee and water are used. In short, our eating habits, foods and social etiquette are strictly in conformity with Islamic principles.

➤ **Mixed Culture:**

Pakistani culture is a mixed culture although majority of people are Muslims by birth and faith. But there is great influence of Hindu and British culture on the present Pakistani society.

➤ **Sports Activities:**

The recreational activities all over the Pakistan are common. The games like wrestling, hockey, cricket, football, squash, Kabaddi etc are popular in every part of our country. These games reflect our cultural identity.

Conclusion:

Culture, which includes religion, literature art, architecture, dresses, music, manners and customs, has its roots in the Islamic culture. Islam has described the rights and duties of every individual. Even in drinking, eating and dressing, we have to observe certain rules prescribed by Islam. Therefore, it may be said that Pakistani culture represents the true picture of Islamic culture.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

Archaeological Heritage:

Pakistan has been the cradle of civilization that dates back more than five million. A brief review of the different civilizations which flourished with the passage of time is as under:

1. Moen- jo- Daro (A civilization flourished there some 4000 years ago)
2. Harappa (situated in the city o Sahiwal)
3. Gandhara (flourished during the 2nd and 3rd century of Christian era)
4. Buddhist Remains (In N.W.F.P, It dates 2-5 century old)
5. Taxila (It was excavated in recent times near Rawalpindi)
6. Thatta (the great mosque built by Shah-Jahan etc.)

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

A few examples of Architectural Heritage of pakistan are as follows:

- a) Lahore Fort.
- b) Badshahi Mosque.
- c) Jahangir Tomb.
- d) Shalimar Garden.
- e) Masjid Wazir Khan.
- f) Golden Mosque.
- g) Mahabat Khan Mosque.
- h) The Fort of Bala Hasar.

HERITAGE IN FINE ARTS

a) Paintings:

The art of painting has developed slowly in the Muslim of South Asia. In the beginning decorative paintings and embroidery were made on the walls and ceilings of buildings.

b) Calligraphy:

The Muslims took a keen interest in the promotion of calligraphy. The mosques constructed during early and medieval periods of Islam were decorated with masterpieces of calligraphy.

**c) Music:**

The Mughal contributed a great deal to the promotion of music and Pakistan has inherited musical traditions that go far back in history. Ameer Khusro and Tansain are famous musicians of the historical era.

d) Architecture and Sculpture:

The Muslim art of architecture was unique in every aspect. The architecture and all the miniature arts including carving, sculpture, mosaic works, tile works and paintings were called upon to build new mosques and places.

Sindhi Culture

History:

The roots of Sindhi culture and civilization go back to the distant past. Archaeological researches during 19th and 20th centuries showed the roots of social life, religion and culture of the people of the Sindh.

➤ **Archaeological discoveries:**

a. Mohen-Jo-Daro:

The excavations of Mohen-Jo-Daro have unfolded the city life of a civilization of people with values, a distinct identity and culture.

b. Ranikot Fort:

Ranikot Fort is also a landmark of the Indus valley civilization. It is the world's largest fort, with walls extending to 20 km. It has been called a "second Wall of China", and it attracts many visitors.

➤ **Literature:**

Sindhi language is ancient and rich in literature. Its writers have contributed extensively in various forms of literature in both poetry and prose. Sindhi literature is very rich, and is one of the world's oldest literatures.

➤ **Poetry:**

Sindhi poetry is also prominent in Sindhi culture. Poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast is very famous amongst all of Pakistanis.

➤ **Music:**

Sindhi music has its own unique quality. It is performed in many different ways. Sufi music is performed at shrines, and other simple music is performed at studios and gatherings.

➤ **Sports:**

There are many regional sports that are played in Sindh. Malakhiro is one of the famous sports of Sindh. Other sports include *Wanjh wati*, *Kodi Kodi*, *Beelarhoo*, *Thipai Rand*, *Notinn* and *Biloor*, *cricket*, *football*.

➤ **Sindhi Cultural Day (Ekta Day):**

Sindhis celebrate Sindh Cultural day worldwide every year on first Sunday of December, by wearing Ajrak & Sindhi Topi. The people across Sindh exchange gifts of Ajrak and Topi at various ceremonies.

Gandhara Civilization

Background:

Gandhara is the ancient term for the city, and old kingdom of Peshawar, which encompassed the Swat valley, and the Potohar Plateau regions of Pakistan as well as the Jalalabad district of modern-day Afghanistan.

Name:

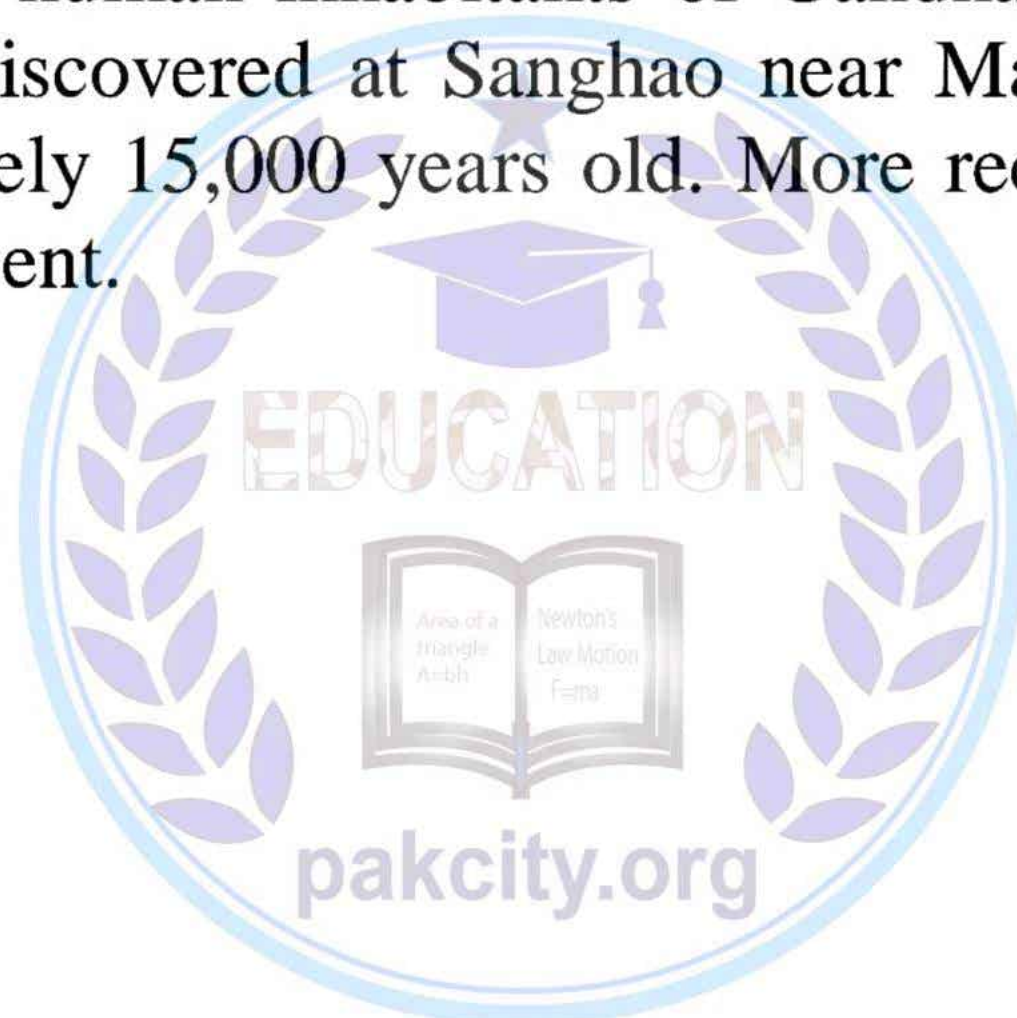
The origin of the name *Gandhara* is from the Sanskrit word *gandha*, meaning *perfume*.

Geography:

The Gandhari people were settled since the Vedic times on the banks of Kabul River (river Kubhā or Kābol) down to its confluence with the Indus. Later Gandhara included parts of North West Punjab.

History:

Evidence of Stone Age human inhabitants of Gandhara, including stone tools and burnt bones, was discovered at Sanghao near Mardan in area caves. The artifacts are approximately 15,000 years old. More recent excavations point to 30,000 years before present.



DESCRIPTIVE answers



CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

Definition of Culture:

The simplest and the shortest definitions of culture are that *“it is a social heritage”* or, *“it is the totality of way of life of the people”*. The classic definition of culture, given by anthropologist E.B Taylor:

“Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.”

In words of Muller-Layer

“Culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.”

Pakistani Culture Is An Islamic Culture:

Pakistan is an ideological Islamic State. Its very existence is due to Islam, so the Pakistani culture is primarily based on the Islamic way of life. Islam inspires all other ingredients of culture. Pakistani culture is highlighted by its grandeur, simplicity, firm convictions and noble deeds and ideas.

Salient Features of Pakistani Culture:

A study of main characteristics of Pakistani culture will be useful to analyze the existing society in a better way. The main characteristics of Pakistani culture are as follows:

➤ Religious Uniformity:

Pakistan came into existence to provide its people a system of life based on Islam. The people, in spite of some differences of languages, customs and traditions commonly follow one religion of Islam. This is the religion, which is practiced by all people of Pakistan.

➤ Language:

A number of languages are spoken in Pakistan. Some of them are Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto and Baluchi. However, Urdu is spoken and understood in all parts of Pakistan. Being the official language, it is the media of communication between all regions of Pakistan.

➤ Literature and Poetry:

Literature is important aspects of our cultural life. Most of our poets reflect Islamic code and trend in their poetry. They gave the message of love

and goodwill. Similarity of thoughts amongst poets and writers of all regions is an important factor of our cultural life.

➤ **Dress:**

Dress is an important manifestation of culture. The regional dresses of Pakistan undergo changes in the light of local traditions, economic conditions, way of living and wealth in the region. However, in all provinces people generally wear *Shalwar Qameez*.

➤ **Diet:**

Diet of people of Pakistan is quite simple; wheat, rice, meat is normally used. For drink, milk of cow, tea, coffee and water are used. In short, our eating habits, foods and social etiquette are strictly in conformity with Islamic principles.

➤ **Mixed Culture:**

Pakistani culture is a mixed culture although majority of people are Muslims by birth and faith. But there is great influence of Hindu and British culture on the present Pakistani society.

➤ **Male Dominated Society:**

In Pakistani culture, the male member of the family enjoys the key position. A male member heads family and in most cases; he is the sole source of income for other members of the family.

➤ **Arts and Architecture:**

The iconoclasm of Islam has given a characteristic form and pattern in the use of elegant designs, based on geometric figures and floral forms borrowed from nature. The Shah Jahan Masjid, Shalimar Garden, Badshahi Masjid, Shahi Qila and many such graceful buildings are a living proof of the excellent Mughal architecture.

➤ **Handicrafts:**

Embroidery, Leather works, glazed pottery, woodwork, carpet making, metal crafts, ivory are the essential parts of our culture. Pakistani artisans are considered as the best in their artisanship. They are known for the high quality works, which is very popular in foreign countries.

➤ **Sports Activities:**

The recreational activities all over the Pakistan are common. The games like wrestling, hockey, cricket, football, squash, Kabaddi etc are popular in every part of our country. These games reflect our cultural identity.

➤ **Education:**

Education contributes a great deal in developing national character. Educational system plays a vital role in the formation of culture, unity and

solidarity of a nation. It is, therefore, important that the entire syllabi right from the lower to higher level should be placed in accordance with the ideology of Pakistan.



➤ Religious Festivals:

Festivals play an important part of our culture. Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha are our two main religious festivals. These festivals are celebrated with great happiness throughout the country.

Conclusion:

Culture, which includes religion, literature art, architecture, dresses, music, manners and customs, has its roots in the Islamic culture. Islam has described the rights and duties of every individual. Even in drinking, eating and dressing, we have to observe certain rules prescribed by Islam. Therefore, it may be said that Pakistani culture represents the true picture of Islamic culture.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

Introduction:

In the development of any nation, its cultural heritage and its glorious past play a vital role and serves as a source of inspiration and pride for its people. Our country Pakistan is accordingly proud of its cultural heritage.

Definition of Culture:

Culture may be defined as behavior peculiar to human beings, together with material objects used. Culture consist language, ideas, beliefs, customs, codes, institution, tools, techniques, works of arts, ceremonies and so on.

Pakistani Culture Is an Islamic Culture:

Pakistan is an Ideological Islamic State. Its very existence is due to Islam, so the Pakistani culture is primarily based on the Islamic way of life. All other ingredients of culture are inspired by Islam. Pakistani culture is highlighted by its grandeur, simplicity, firm convictions and noble deeds and ideas.

Archaeological Heritage:

Pakistan has been the cradle of civilization that dates back more than five million. Over the centuries, through successive waves of migrations from the North West, as well as by internal migrations across the Sub Continent, Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Arabs and Mughals came and settled in the region and have left behind the archaeological sites in Pakistan which is now being preserved. A brief review of the different civilizations which flourished with the passage of time is as under:

1. Moen- jo- Daro (A civilization flourished there some 4000 years ago)
2. Harappa (situated in the city o Sahiwal)
3. Gandhara (flourished during the 2nd and 3rd century of Christian era)
4. Buddhist Remains (In N.W.F.P, It dates 2-5 century old)
5. Taxila (It was excavated in recent times near Rawalpindi)
6. Thatta (the great mosque built by Shah-Jahan etc.)

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

A few examples of Architectural Heritage of Pakistan are as follows:

i) Lahore Fort:

It is also known as Shahi Qila. It was built by Akbar. The main structure inside the fort are the Moti Masjid, Diwan-e-Aam, Maktab Khana, the Shish Mahal and Nawlakha. The Hathi and Alamgir gates are also remarkable constructions.

j) Badshahi Mosque:

It was built by Aurangzeb. Its architecture is similar to the Jamia Masjid Delhi. The mosque has been built with red stones while the domes are in marble.

k) Jahangir Tomb:

This tomb was built by Shah Jahan. It is known as a fine building of Lahore.

l) Shalimar Garden:

It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road and is a magnificent remnant of Mughal Grandeur. The garden constitutes of three terraces, one above the other. Besides there is an elaborate and beautiful reservoir, water channels and fountains.

m) Masjid Wazir Khan:

It is situated in Kashmir Bazaar inside the walls of the old city. It was built by Nawab Wazir Khan who was a viceroy of Punjab under Shah Jahan.

n) Golden Mosque:

It is situated near the Masjid Wazir Khan. It was built during the rule of Mohammad Shah and it is also a very beautiful piece of architecture.

o) Mahabat Khan Mosque:

This Mosque was built by a Governor of Peshawar, Mahabat Khan, during Shah Jahan's region. It has a fine massive structure with lofty minarets.

p) The Fort of Bala Hasar:

This fort was built on a raised platform 92 feet from the ground level. There are two gardens near the fort.

HERITAGE IN FINE ARTS

d) Paintings:

The art of painting has developed slowly in the Muslim of South Asia. In the beginning decorative paintings and embroidery were made on the walls and ceilings of buildings.

e) Calligraphy:

The Muslim took a keen interest in the promotion of calligraphy. Its main

reason is their deep love with Holy Quran. During this period many kinds of calligraphy progressed. The mosques constructed during early and medieval periods of Islam were decorated with masterpieces of calligraphy.

f) Music:

The Mughal contributed a great deal to the promotion of music and Pakistan has inherited musical traditions that go far back in history. Ameer Khusro and Tansain are famous musicians of the historical era.

d) Architecture and Sculpture:

The Muslim art of architecture was unique in every aspect. The architecture and all the miniature arts including carving, sculpture, mosaic works, tile works and paintings were called upon to build new mosques and places.

Conclusion:

In the development of Pakistan society, its cultural heritage has played a vital role. Pakistani nation is justly proud of the historical period which brings with nearly 4th century B.C and continued with the advent of Islam in Sub Continent in 8th century A.D.

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