

Chapter 8**Culture of Pakistan****Fill in the blanks: -**

- 1) The literal meaning of culture is to _____ something.
- 2) Due to strong individual _____ Muslim culture flourished.
- 3) _____ is the national poet of Sindh,
- 4) Urdu is the _____ language of Pakistan,
- 5) Baba Fareed is the famous poet of _____ language.
- 6) More than _____ language spoken in Pakistan.
- 7) Urdu language is the sign of _____ in Pakistan
- 8) Urdu language introduced during _____ period.
- 9) For the development of Urdu language Urdu university is working in _____.
- 10) Sindhi language is written in modified _____ script.
- 11) Rehman baba was the famous poet of _____ language.
- 12) Eid ul Fitr is celebrated in 1st of _____.
- 13) Eid ul Azha is celebrated on the _____ of the month of zil hajj,
- 14) The anniversary of our Beloved holy prophet celebrated on _____.
- 15) Easter is a festival of _____.
- 16) Diwali and Holi are the famous festival of _____
- 17) The urs of data Ganj bakhsh celebrated at _____
- 18) At _____ the urs of hazrat Lal Shahbaz qalandar is celebrated,
- 19) Ajar is the famous handicraft of _____.
- 20) Glass cutwork and embroidery of _____ is very famous,
- 21) _____ is world famous engraved furniture manufacturing,
- 22) Camel skin of lamp of _____ are exported in other countries.
- 23) _____ declared Urdu as national language of Pakistan during Pakistan movement,
- 24) Kameez shalwar is our _____ dress.
- 25) In _____ Lahore ornament of shells and stones are made as handicraft,
- 26) The shrine of hazrat Abdullah shah ghazi is at _____
- 27) _____ is the biggest regional language of Pakistan,

Answer key: -

1. Cultivate	2. Values	3. Bhitai	4. National	5. Balochi
6. 30	7. Unity	8. Mughal	9. Karachi	10. Arabic
11. Pashto	12. Shawwal	13. 10 th	14. Miladunnabi	15. Christian
16. Hindu	17. Lahore	18. Shewan	19. Sindh	20. Kpk
21. Chiniot	22. Multan	23. Quaid Azam	24. National	25. Karachi
26. Islamabad	27. Punjabi			

Short Question Answer: -**Q. 1 Define culture in three sentences?**

Ans. The social environment is called culture. The literal meaning of culture is to culture is to culture something. The culture of a nation is combination of a number of factors like way of living, the language, literature, customs and tradition, food habits, architecture and fine arts.

**Q.2 Write three sentences on culture of Pakistan?**

Ans. Pakistan is a land of different nations living in five provinces of Pakistan. In all five provinces there are five different cultures. But with the combination of these cultures a new culture has been formed called Pakistani culture. Urdu language is the main feature of Pakistani culture. Our national dress "Kameez Shalwar". national language, national flower, national game, etc. all represents our national culture.

Q.3 Name four regional languages of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the main regional languages of four provinces of Pakistan.

1.	Punjab	Punjabi
2.	Sindh	Sindhi
3.	Baluchistan	Baluchi
4.	K.P. K	Pashto

Q.4 Write three sentences on Urdu language?

Ans. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. It is largely spoken and understood in the whole country. It is not very old language. It was 1st introduced in Mughal period. But now it has become an international and one of biggest languages of the world it is a sign of unity among all nations of Pakistan and it is our identity in the whole world.

Q.5 State three qualities of Urdu language?

Ans. Following are three main qualities of Urdu language are: -

1) National language: -

Urdu is a national language of Pakistan. Because it is mostly spoken and understood in the whole country. Urdu binds different languages in one row. It is the symbol of unity in Pakistan.

2) Valuable literature: -

Urdu language possesses very valuable and rich treasure of poetry and prose.

3) Easy Language: -

It is one of the easiest of all the language which is spoken in Pakistan. We can learn it easily.

Q.6 State in three sentences the importance of Urdu language as national language?

Ans. Every nation needs some marks of identity. Language is the prime mark of identification of any nation. Pakistan is a federation of four provinces and its national language is Urdu. Quaid-e-Azam also declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan.

Source of Unity:

The national language creates a feeling of unity and national cohesion. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages.

Source of Communication:

People speak different languages in different provinces. However, Urdu is spoken and understood in all provinces of Pakistan.

Role in Pakistan Movement:

In the early stages of Pakistan Movement, Urdu was the most favored language. Urdu created unity among the people. Many Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Allama Iqbal, Hasrat Mohana, Allama Shibli Noman, Quaid-e-Azam and many others favored Urdu.



Q.7 Write three sentences on sandhi language?

Ans. Sindhi is the provincial language of province Sindh. It is very old language the main quality of this language is that it has own writing transcription. Shah Latif and Sacha warmest are the two main poet of this language it is written in modified Arabic script It is being taught in schools and colleges of Sindh. This language has a rich culture of poetry and prose too.

Q.8 Name three handicraft of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the main handicraft of Pakistan.

- 1) Ajrak of Sindh.
- 2) Embroidery work of KPK and Baluchistan.
- 3) Wood work of hala and Chiniot.

Q.9 Name any poet of sandhi Baluchi Pashto and Punjabi?

Ans. Following are the poet or writer of sindhi Pashto Baluchi and Punjabi.

- 1) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (Sindh).
- 2) Wares shah (Punjab).
- 3) Gul khan Naseer (Baluchi).
- 4) Khushal khan Khattak (Pashto).

Q.10 Name three important festival of Muslims?

Ans. Following are three important festivals of Muslims.

- 1) Eid ul Fitr.
- 2) Eid ul Asha.
- 3) Eid Milad un-Nabi.

Q.11 Name three important fairs of Pakistan?

Ans. Following are the important fairs of Pakistan.

- 1) Urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bikhs (R.A) Lahore Punjab.
- 2) Urs of Hazrat Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (R.A) Bhat Shah, Sindh.
- 3) Urs of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (R.A) Shewan Sindh.

Descriptive Question Answer: -

Q.1 What do you know about the culture?

ANS. CULTURE OF PAKISTAN: -

The traditions beliefs manners of life matter of mutual relation, trends of religion and art and all those materials and non-materials forces which are common in a nation or society and all the individuals except them collectively and adopt them in their lives are called culture.



MALE ORIENTED SOCIETY: -

Pakistani society is a male oriented society, where they are given full protection, the family is headed a senior male member, he guides the other members, old people are given prestige, honor and respect.

Salient Features of Pakistani Cultures: -

Pakistan is a Muslim country and Islam is the official religion. Islam is the religion which is professed and practiced by the people of Pakistan. Pakistani culture can be called as "Mixed Culture". Although the majority of people in Pakistan are Muslims by birth and faith, there is a strong influence of Hindu culture on the present Pakistani culture. The shadows of this influence are quite visible on the marriage ceremonies and

festivals like "Basant". Dowry Systems and heavy expenditures on the marriage of girls is done, which is inherited from Hindu society because in Hindu society there is no share of women in the inheritance of their parents. Although women are given a share in the inheritance of their parents in Pakistani society, there are huge expenditures on the marriages of daughters.

English is the official language in Pakistan, but the national language is Urdu, which is widely spoken and understood throughout the country. Punjabi, Pushto, Sindhi, Baluchi and Kashmiri are the regional languages. Pakistani society is a "Male Oriented Society", where they are given full protection and great respect. The family is headed by a male member, usually the oldest male member of the group. He guides the other members. Old people are given positions of prestige, honor and respect in Pakistani culture. Social life is simple. Social customs and traditions reflect Islamic touch: people are very much conscious about their social traditions and feel pride in following them. Dress in a Muslim society like Pakistan is designed and intended to cover human body, as nudity is prohibited in Islam. So, people of Pakistan prefer to wear simple dresses according to their climate.

Pakistani handicrafts are gaining popularity in the world market day by day, as Pakistani craftsman are considered as the best in their craftsmanship. Pakistan is famous for its high standard items of glass, silver, wooden furniture, pottery, marble goods and things made of camel skin.

Cricket, Hockey, Football, Kabaddi, squash, badminton, and wrestling are the major sports in Kabaddi, Mashiach and Sufi poets occupy highly honored places in Pakistani culture. People of Pakistan are extremely humble simple and Islamic people. Image of Islam portrayed by the terrorist as Islam is culture. People to tarnish the name of the Last Religion. In Pakistan you can clearly see the real image of simple and pure people and understand what the basis of Islam really are. The Pakistani Society runs around the reigns of Islam, not that people understand Islam very well but well at least try to do as much as they can to be good.

Q.2 Write a brief note on languages of Pakistan?

ANS. REGIONAL LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN: -

Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. There are about thirty languages and dialects which are spoken in the length and breadth of the country. Balochi, Kashmiri, Panjabi, Pashto and Sindhi are some of the important regional languages of Pakistan.



Urdu:

Urdu is the national language, lingua franca and one of two official languages of Pakistan (the other being English). Urdu is the national language of Pakistan, the lingua franca chosen to facilitate inter-provincial communication between the country's diverse linguistic populations. Although only about 7.5% of Pakistanis speak it as their first language, it is spoken as a second and often third language by nearly all Pakistanis. Its introduction as the lingua franca was encouraged by the British upon the capitulation and annexation of Sindh (1843) and Punjab (1849) with the subsequent ban on the use of Persian, the lingua franca of the region for the last 1,000 years, probably since the time the area was part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. The decision to make the language change was to institute a universal language throughout the then British Raj in South Asia as well as minimize the influence of Persia, Ottoman Empire, Afghanistan and Central Asia had on this transitional region. Urdu is a relatively new language in the contemporary sense but has undergone considerable modifications and development borrowing heavily on the traditions of older languages like Persian, Arabic, Turkish and local South Asian languages all of which can be found in its vocabulary. It began as a standardized register of Hindi and in its spoken form. It is widely used, both formally and informally, for personal letters as well as public literature, in the literary sphere and in the popular media. It is a required subject of study in all primary and secondary schools. It is the first language of most Muhajirs (Muslim refugees that fled from genocide and programs from different parts of India after independence of Pakistan in 1947) that form nearly 8% of Pakistan's population and is an acquired language. But nearly all of Pakistan's native ethnic groups representing almost 92% of the population making Pakistan a unique country in the choice of national languages. As Pakistan's national language, Urdu has been promoted as a token of national unity. In recent years, the Urdu spoken in Pakistan has undergone further evolution and acquired a particularly Pakistani flavor to it often absorbing local native terminology and adopting a strong Punjabi, Sindhi and Pashto leaning in terms of intonations and vocabulary. It is written in a modified form of the Perso-Arabic script, Nastalik, and its basic Hindi-based vocabulary has been enriched by words from Persian, Arabic, Turkic languages and English. Urdu has drawn inspiration from Persian literature and has now an enormous stock of words from that language. In recent years, the Urdu spoken in Pakistan has gradually incorporated words from many of the native languages found there including Pashto, Punjabi and Sindhi to name a few. As such the language is constantly developing and has acquired a particularly 'Pakistani' flavor to it distinguishing itself from that spoken in ancient times and in India. The first poetry in Urdu was by the Persian poet Amir Khosrow (1253–1325) and the first Urdu book "Woh Majlis" was written in 1728 and the first time the word "Urdu" was used by Sirajuddin Ali Khan Razo in 1741. The Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir (1658-1707) spoke Urdu (or Hindustani) fluently as did his descendants while his ancestors mostly spoke Persian and Turkish.

Sindhi:-

Sindhi is spoken as a first language by 15.5% of Pakistanis, mostly in Sindh. It has a rich literature and is used in schools. It is an Indo-Iranian (Indo-European) language, derived from Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic languages. Sindhi absorbed many Persian words as it was lingua franca of the region for the last 2,000 years, probably since the time the area was part of the Persian Achaemenid Empire. The Pakistanis, Arabs ruled Sindh for more than 150 years after Muhammad bin Qassim conquered it in 712 AD, remaining there for three years to set up Arab rule. Consequently, the social fabric of Sindh contains elements of Arabic society. Sindhi is spoken by over 36 million people in Pakistan, and is the official language of Sindh

province. It is widely spoken in the Labella District of Baluchistan (where the Lassi tribe speaks a dialect of Sindhi), many areas of the Naseer Abad and Jalalabad districts of Baluchistan, and by the Sindhi diaspora abroad. Sindhi language has six major dialects: Sireli, VI choli, Lari, Thai, Lassi and Kachhi. It is written in the Arabic script with several additional letters to accommodate special sounds. The largest Sindhi-speaking cities are Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Shikarpur, Dado, Jacobabad, Larkana and Nawab shah. Sindhi literature is also spiritual in nature. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (1689–1752) is one of its greatest poets, and wrote Sassi Pun nun and Umar Marva, folk stories, in his famous book "Shah Jo Resale".



Punjabi: -

Punjabi is spoken as a first language by more than 44% of Pakistanis, mostly in Punjab as well as by a large number of people in Karachi. However, Punjabi does not have any official status in Pakistan. The exact numbers of Punjabi speakers in Pakistan are hard to find since there are many dialects / languages, such as Saraiki, which some regard as part of Punjabi and others regard as separate language. When taking into account Hindko, Patwari, Pahari, Saraiki, Punjabi dialects are thus spoken by almost 60% of the population in Pakistan. The standard Punjabi dialects is from Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Sheikhupura districts of the Pakistani Punjab which was used by Waris Shah (1722–1798) in his famous book Her Ranjha and is also now days the language of Punjabi literature, film and music; such as Lollywood. Other dialects are Multani or Saraiki in the West and South, Pothowari & Hindko in the North, Dogri in the mountain areas and Shahpur in the Sargodha district.

Punjabi is descended from Prakrit in the Vedic period (1700 B.C.), Pali, Old Persian and Apabhramsa in the Ashoka period (273 B.C. - 232 B.C.) and Hindi, Lahori and Multani in the Muslim period (711 A.D. - 1857 A.D.) Punjabi literature was principally spiritual in nature and has had a very rich oral tradition. The Great poetry written by Sufi saints has been the folklore of the Punjab and is still sung with great love in any part of Punjab.

Punjabi dialects include: -

Majhi, "the standard Punjabi language", spoken in the heart of Punjab where most of the Punjabi population lives. The main districts are Lahore, Sheikhupura, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat and to some extent in Jhelum in Pakistani Punjab and Gurdaspur and Amritsar in Indian Punjab.

Malawi, spoken in the eastern part of Indian Punjab. Main districts are Ludhiana, Ambala, Bathinda, Ganganagar, Markota, Fazila, Ferozepur. Mulwa is the southern and central part of present day Indian Punjab. Also includes the Punjabi speaking northern areas of Haryana, viz. Ambala, Hissar, Sirsa, Kurukshetra, etc.

Doab (regional language), spoken between the rivers of Beas and Sutlej, in the districts of Jalandhar and Hoshiarpur

Pothowari Pothowari is widely spoken in Jhelum, Gujjar Khan, Rawalpindi, Kahua, Taxila and Attack districts.

Pashto:-

Pashto is spoken as a first language by 15.5% (28-30 millions) of Pakistanis, mostly in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in Baluchistan as well as by immigrants to the eastern provinces who are often not counted due to census irregularities. The Pashto has rich written literary traditions as well as an oral tradition. There are two major dialect patterns within which the various individual dialects may be classified; these are Pashto, which is the Northern (Peshawar) variety, and the softer Pashto spoken in the

southern areas. Khushal Khan Khattak (1613–1689) and Rahman Baba (1633–1708) were the most famous poets in the Pashto language. In the last part of 20th century, Pashto or Pashto has produced some great poets like Ghani Khan, Khatri Afridi and Amir Hamza Shinar. There are also many Pakistani's from the adjacent regions of Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan who are conversant in Pashto and count it as their second language. They are not included in the overall percentage. Karachi is the biggest Pashto speaking city in the world although the Pashto speakers constitute only about 20% of Karachi's population.



Balochi: -

Balochi is spoken as a first language by about 4% of Pakistanis, mostly in Baluchistan province. The name Balochi is not found before the tenth century. It is believed that the language was brought to its present location in a series of migrations from the Kurdistan region of northeastern Iraq and northwestern Iran. Rakshana is the major dialect group in terms of numbers. Sarhad is a sub-dialect of Rakshana. Other sub-dialects are Kalat (Galati), Galati and Pagurid. Eastern Hill Balochi or Northern Balochi is very different from the rest. Balochi language is very close to the Persian itself. The name Balochi or Baluchi is not found before the 10th Century. It is believed that the language was brought to its present location in a series of migrations from northern Iran region of Caspian Sea. Rakshana is the major dialect group in terms of numbers. Sarhad, is a sub dialect of Rakshana. Other sub - dialects are Galati, Chagas Kharafi, and Makani. The Eastern Hill Balochi or Northern Balochi are distinct dialects. The Kathrin language in North East Baluchistan is also a variant of Balochi. It is one of the 9 distinguished languages of Pakistan. Since Balochi is a very poetic and rich language and have a certain degree of affinity to Persian and Urdu, Balochi poets tend to be very good poets in Urdu as well and Ata Shad, Gul Khan Nasir and Noon Meme Danish are excellent examples of this.

Brahmi: -

Brahmi is the next spoken language of Baluchistan. In fact, it is said to be spoken by a greater number of people than Baluchi.

The Brahmi language is said to be one of Dravidian family of languages. It has borrowed heavily from Sindhi, Persian, Arabic and English. It remains in an unexplained isolation among the Indo-Iran dialects. Brahmi literature has a vast treasure of folklores. Its script has been borrowed much from Pushto script. Malik Dad was a great poet and a learned personality of Brahmi language.

Kashmiri: -

Kashmiri is the language of the people of the Indian-occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir. This language has been derived from Sanskrit. Kashmiri is generally spoken in Muslim families of the valley. It contains many Turkish, Arabic and Persian words. It is written in the Persian script.

Kashmiri, like all the regional languages of Pakistan, had its early literature in the form of poetry. It began with the composition of folk songs and ballads.

Q.3 Describe Urdu? Write the qualities and importance of Urdu language as a national unity?

ANS. INTRODUCTION: -

Language is the only media by which one can express his ideas and feelings. It plays a vital role in building the character of an individual as well as a nation. languages bring closer each other and it creates a sense of harmony among the people.

Pakistan has several regional languages chief of them being Pushto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Baluchi and Kashmiri.

URDU-NATIONAL LANGUAGE OF PAKISTAN: -

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After Independence Quaid-e-Azam said in clear cut words that the National language of Pakistan would be Urdu. He said:

“Let me make it clear that the national language of Pakistan is going to be Urdu and no other language. Without one state language no nation can remain tied up solidly together”.

EVOLUTION OF URDU: -

Urdu evolved over a period of centuries by cultural compacts between local people of north of Sub Continent and Muslims of Arabia, Iran and Turkey. The base of this language is Prakrit, an Aryan language. The script of Urdu is modified form of Persian. Urdu is a word of Turkish language and its literal meaning is camp.



QUALITIES OF URDU: -

1. Great Power of Assimilation: -

The splendor of Urdu is Turkish and its charm is Persian in its base. The vitality of Urdu lies in its ability to adopt words from other languages in such a way as if they originally belonged to it. The chief reason for its country wide popularity was its power of Assimilation. According to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

“Still now Urdu has great affinity for many other words and ideas which increases its beauty.”

2. Source of National Identity: - National language is the identity of a nation. When we are abroad, we are identified as Pakistani because of our national language. That is why, every nation gives out respect and importance to national language.

3. RICH TREASURE OF PROSE AND POETRY: -

The Urdu language possesses a very valuable treasure of poetry and prose. The poets and writers have contributed their most in its development. Maulana Shibli Noman, Maulana Hali, Deputy Nazir Ahmed, Mirza Ghalib, Ameer Khosrow and many others adopted this language in their poetry and writings. Sir Syed wrote for the re-awakening of the Muslims of sub-Continent. According to Abdul Haqq.

“It is Sir Syed due to whom Urdu has made such a great progress within a period of only one century.”

IMPORTANCE OF URDU IN NATIONAL LIFE: -

Certain points which express the importance of Urdu in national life are given below:

1. Means of Brotherhood and Unity: -

People of Pakistan are one nation; therefore, their thinking, aims and objectives are common. Their progress and prosperity depend upon their unity and brotherhood. An important factor for achieving this unity and brotherhood is Urdu.

2. Source of Expression: -

Urdu has become a source of expressing, feelings, thoughts and aspiration. People of two different areas can easily understand each other ideas and thoughts by Urdu.

3. Means of Communication and Coordination: -

Urdu serves as a means of communication is a binding force between all the four provinces of Pakistan. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language which is the heritage of all.

4. Medium of Instruction: -

Urdu language is the medium of instruction in most of the educational institutions of Pakistan. History, Islamic Studies, Political Science and other subjects are taught up to M.A level in Urdu. Lectures on Islamic education and religion are also delivered in Urdu throughout Pakistan.

5. URDU-AN IMPORTANT PART OF OUR CULTURAL HERITAGE: -

Urdu grew in popularity and by the later Mughal Period and the advent of the British, it had been adopted by the Muslims and the Hindus alike. It would not be wrong to say if it is said that:
"Urdu is a part of our cultural Heritage"



CONCLUSION: -Being the National language of the country, it is the binding force in different parts of Pakistan. The officers have adopted Urdu language in their official work and the Government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terms for the office work. The Urdu Development Board and "Anju man-e-Tariqa-e-Urdu" are trying to give Urdu a place in society and it is hope that Urdu would find its place in society within short period of time.

Q.4 Highlight the various characteristics of Pakistani culture. Bring out the importance of customs and tradition in the whole country.

ANS. Characteristics of Pakistani culture:

I- Introduction: Culture may be defined as an integral whole which affects human ideals, actions and modes of living. According to E.B. Taylor,

"Culture is a complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, customs and all other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of a society."

Every great nation enjoys its own culture. Similarly, Pakistani culture is very distinct due to its Islamic nature and rich historical background. Pakistani culture has the following characteristics:

i- Islamic Values:

Pakistani culture is actually a part of the contemporary Islamic civilization which draws its value and traditions from Islam and rich Islamic history. Majority of population comprises of Muslims and follows teachings of Islam, I-e., belief in one Allah, Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad P.B.U.H, brotherhood, equality and social justice etc. Islam is religion of peace and patience. Pakistani society is very cooperative. National calendar is marked by religious days which are observed with great devotion.

ii- National and Regional Languages:

Pakistan is a large country which comprises of four provinces, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA). All of these component parts have their own regional languages. As such Punjabi, Pashtu, Sindhi, Balochi, Baroni and Kashmiri are regional languages. However, Urdu is the national language which is spoken and understood in all parts of the country.

iii- Mixed Culture:

Practically speaking Pakistani culture is a beautiful blend of the Punjabi, Sindhi, Pathan, Baluchi, Baroni, Seraiki and Kashmiri cultures. In addition, the presence of Hindu community in Sindh gives touches of dance and music in the Sindhi region. The Hindus sing Bhajis but Pakistani culture has adopted Qawwali which is a praise of the Holy Proper P.B.U.H.

iv- Rich Literature:

Pakistani culture is rich in the literatures of Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtu, Brahui, Baluchi and Kashmiri

languages. Urdu literature boasts of the masterpieces of Maulana Azad, Iqbal, Shibli, Hali, Ghalib, Agha Hasher, Manta and Faiza whereas the Punjabi literature stands out with great names like Waris Shah, Sultan Bahu, Ghulam Farid, Belay Shah and Shah Hussain etc. Similarly, Sindhi literature glitters with the masterpieces of Shah Abdul Latif, Sacha Sar mast, Shah Qadir Bakhsh, and Faqir Nabi Bakhsh. The Pushto literature also boasts of names like Sheikh Saleh, Rashon Khan, Akhund derdeba, Khushal Khan Khattak and Rahman Baba. The Baluchi literature comprises of masterpieces of Jam Durk, Muhammad Ali, Zahoor Shah Hashmi, Ghani Parvez, Hasrat Baluch, Abbas Ali Zemi and Aziz Bugti etc.



v- Male Dominated Society:

Pakistani society is dominated by male members. Each family is headed by the senior most male member who is responsible for arranging the bread and butter of the family.

vi- Variety of Dresses:

Pakistani culture is rich in variety of dresses: The people of Punjab, the Pathans of NWFP, the Baluchi people and the Sindhis wear their own distinct dresses. These dresses are very colorful and prominent and give attractive look during national fairs and festivals.

vii- Fairs and Festivals:

The culture of Pakistan has great tradition of Fairs and festivals. These fairs are held in all parts of the country. Moreover, annual urs of great saints are held to commemorate their anniversaries. On these occasions, fairs are also held in which people take part in great numbers. Out of these the Horse and Cattle shows of Lahore, Mainsail and Sebi are famous whereas the Polo festival of Gilgit is prominent at national and international level. Moreover, annual urs of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Madhu Lal Hussain, Baba Belay Shah, Baba Farid Gun Shaker, Baba Gelu Shah, Pir Jamaat Ali Shah, Abdul Latif Bhitai, Hazrat No shah Ganj Bakhsh, Bari Imam, Lal Shahbaz Qalandar, and Baha Uddin Zakariya are celebrated with great fervor.

VIII- Sports:

Pakistani people are great lovers of sports and games. Modern games like hockey, cricket, football, badminton, squash, table tennis and lawn tennis are played throughout the country. In addition, wrestling, boxing, and athletics are also very popular among masses. Pakistan has produced great sportsmen in the past. These include Bhola in Wrestling, Hanif, Miandad, Imran, Wasim Karam, and Inseam in cricket, Shahnaz sheikh, Salahuddin, Khalid Mahmood, Akhtar Rasool, and Munir Dar in hockey and Jahangir, Jamshed in squash.

ix- Handicrafts:

Pakistan enjoys great distinction in handicrafts at international level. Wooden furniture of Chiniot, sports goods of Sialkot and embroidery of Multan and Hyderabad is world famous

Q.5 Write a note on the dresses, arts, crafts and festivals of Pakistan.

Ans Pakistan has a very rich cultural tradition. Works of our crafts are highly admired worldwide.

1. Cotton weaving dyeing and Block printing in Sindh has the oldest tradition. Fabrics of Sindh were exported to west Asia in the ancient times.
2. Traditional fabrics like Souse, Mothra and Shari are still famous in Theta, Hyderabad, Sukkur, and Jacobabad.
3. Rilla and Farai rugs are still famous in Sindh.
4. A tie and die process of Bandhan of Sindh is famous.

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5. Ajrak printed in Hyderabad and Khari a kind of Sindhi printing is popular.
6. Migrated people from India have century's old tradition of weaving rich varieties like Kimchi. Shina, Shastri and Jazz.
7. Mughal needle craft has also been kept alive by sardonic, Salma Sitara, Kishida Kari and chicken Kari are well known.
8. Balochi women are famous for mirror embroidery.
9. Swat is famous for Kurtas and woolen gowns.
10. Silk lunges and laches are made at different places at Punjab.
11. Kashmir is famous for Pashmina shawls.
12. Fil-pa rugs are made in Baluchistan.
13. Sharma's goat hair rugs in Gilgit & Hazara.
14. Hand woven tweeds locally known as Patti, Patti or Patti are produced in Kashmir, Kagan & Gilgit.
15. Baluchistan is famous for animal and human decorative Ornaments like Laz.
16. Peshawar is famous for gold embroider waist coats.

