

## CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

## LONG QUESTIONS

**Q.1** Write a comprehensive note on the languages spoken in Pakistan?

**Ans:** Language

Language is a means of communication. It is among the 'human products' through which the people express their feelings. It is also a means of transferring traditions to the future generations. Every nation is identified by its language.

### Languages of Pakistan

People living in different regions and provinces of Pakistan speak different languages. All the languages in Pakistan are written in the same script and are derived from almost the same source. Our languages have many words in common.

### Urdu

**Mother tongue:** Only 7.6% people claim it to be their mother tongue.

### Importance:

- Urdu is our national language.
- It is our official language.
- It played an important role in the development of Muslim culture in South-East Asia. It has been rightly said that Urdu has been a symbol, an issue and a weapon in our struggle for independence.
- People living in all the provinces and regions of Pakistan speak and understand Urdu.
- It is our 'lingua franca' i.e. it serves as a medium of communication between different linguistic groups.
- It leads to national unity.

### Punjabi

It is the most important regional language in Pakistan. It is the language of the people living in the Punjab province.

### Mother tongue:

48% people claim it to be their mother tongue. 79% of them are in Punjab.

### History:

It is traced back to the ancient Harappa civilization (5000 B.C). Buddhist priests composed Punjabi poetry in the pre-Muslim period. Muslim saints and preachers used this language for preaching of Islam. Found of Sikh religion Guru Nanak also preached in Punjabi.

### Literature:

Baba Fraid Ganj-e-shakr is the first known Punjabi poet. Among famous writers famous writers are Sultan Bahu, Bulleh Shah & Waris Shah. Punjabi writing style was introduced in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### Development:

Modern era media has contributed much in the development of Punjab.

### Education:

It is taught as an elective subject on all levels. Punjab university offers degree & Ph.D programs.

### Important dialects:

Hindku, Siraiki & Potwari.

### Sindhi

It is the language of the people living in the Sindh province.

### Mother tongue:

12% people claim it to be their mother tongue. 96% of them are in Sindh.

### History:

Sindhi was a language of conversation on both sides of the River Indus two to three thousands years before Christ (four to five thousand years back). After the advent of Islam Arabic script was used for writing Sindhi. Sindhi is the first Indian language the Holy Quran was translated into.

### Literature:

Greatest poet were Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai (R.A) and Sachal Sarmast (RA). Famous writers include Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim & Mirza Qalich Beg.

### Education:

It is the medium of teaching on all levels in Sindh.

### Court & Official provincial language:

### Important dialects:

- Vicholi- Central Sindh, language of standard Sindhi literature.
- Lar- Southern Sindh.
- Lasi- Lasbela District of Balochistan.
- Thari- Desert of Thar.

### Pushto

It is the language of the people living in NWFP.

### Mother tongue:

13% people claim it to be their mother tongue. 68% of them are in NWFP.

### History:

Before the advent of Islam in the subcontinent, Pushto was written in Kharoshti Script. In the era of Mahmud Ghaznavi, a scholar Saifullah replaced the old script with Arabic script.

### Literature:

The first book written was 'Pata Khazana'. Amir Karore, who lived about one thousands years ago. Is the first known Pushto poet. Eminent writers were Khushal Khan Khatak and Rehman Baba.

**Development:**

Modern era media, Pushto Academy and literary circles have contributed much in the development of Pushto.

**Education:**

It is the medium of teaching on all levels in NWFP.

**Pushto in other provinces:**

It is spoken in Northern areas, Tribal areas & Balochistan. In the Punjab, Pushto is spoken in areas of Attock and Mianwali districts. Majority of Pushto speaking community in Sindh is in Karachi.

**Balochi**

It is the language of the people living in Balochistan.

**Mother tongue:**

4% people claim it to be their mother tongue.

**History:**

The name Balochi is not found before the 10<sup>th</sup> century. It is believed that the language was brought to its present location in a series of migrations from Northern Iran. Old Balochi was most probably only a spoken language.

**Literature:**

Important writers include Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Natiq Makrani, Syed Muhammad Taqi Shah & Mast Tawakali, Mir Chakir and Hamal Rind are the classical stories which represent the Baloch character and culture in its true colors.

**Development:**

Modern era media, Balochi Academy and educational institutions have contributed much in the development of Balochi language.

**Education:**

It is the medium of teaching on all levels in Balochistan.

**Q.2 Describe the importance of Urdu as the basis of national unity?****(2010), (2014)****Ans:**

Urdu is our national language. It is spoken as well as understood in the far and wide of the country. According to the 1998 census, Urdu is the mother tongue of 7.6 percent Pakistanis. But even the non-Urdu speaking people can speak and understand Urdu very well. That is why Urdu is a symbol of national unity.

**A Symbol of National Unity**

In Pakistan, Urdu has an apparent disadvantage of not being the spoken mother-tongue of any of the major ethnic groups in the country. This disadvantage proved an advantage in disguise. Urdu became acceptable for all the way was able to establish itself as everybody's language as well as a symbol of national unity only because it was nobody's language.

**A Medium of National Cohesion**

Urdu has proved itself to be an instrument of national cohesion because it has a close affinity and resemblance with all the regional language of Pakistani. All Pakistani languages have many words in common and all are written in the same script.

**A Vehicle of Inter-Regional Communication**

Only Urdu can serve as a medium of communication between different regions and linguistic groups in the country, no other language can, because no other language is spoken or understood throughout the country.

**An Instrument of national Integration**

Urdu is the symbol of our national solidarity. It is the common heritage of the Pakistani nation. It has been an important factor in our struggle for freedom against the British rule and the Hindu supremacy.

**A Promoter of Cultural Unity Transcending Diversity**

Urdu is a vast language. It has borrowed and assimilated a treasure of beautiful words from a number of languages. It is always undergoing a process under which new words are continuously added and the old and less agreeable one eliminated. It is an ideal example of the phenomenon through which national unity has been achieved without damaging the verity and diversity of our colourful cultural heritage.

**A Means of Promoting Patriotism**

Urdu has always been a paramount factor in promoting a sense of national identity in our people and inculcating feelings of patriotism in them. We cannot attain our higher virtual and ideological objectives without giving Urdu the status it deserves as the sole preserver of our cultural and religious heritage and without developing it as a language of official use and scientific instruction.

**Q.3 Write a note on Islamic Culture?**

**Ans:** 96 percent people of Islamic republic of Pakistan are Muslims. The Muslims love their religion very much and are ever ready to sacrifice.

**Islamic Culture (Just-Blue-Color-Rightly-Tolerated)**

95% of the people of Pakistan are Muslims. They have a deep love for their religion. They are always ready to make sacrifice in the name of their faith. Pakistani culture is a Muslim culture but not an Islamic culture in the true sense of the word. Following are the characteristics of culture based on the principles described by Islam.

- i. Belief in the oneness of Allah (tawheed) & his supremacy.
- ii. They believe in the finality of the Prophet Muhammad & the message (wahi) of Allah.
- iii. A Muslim touch is prominent in all the fields of life of a Muslim. i.e. dress, customs and traditions, arts, literature & ways of dealing all bear the mark of a Muslim life style.
- iv. Islam is tolerant and accommodating. It insists to excuse others. It promotes kind heartedness.
- v. Islamic culture is characterized by justice.

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- vi. Unity is the hallmark of Muslim culture. All differences find their expression within the framework of a unity. Unity is promoted to the highest degree as well as diversity is preserved and respected.
- vii. Equality of humans & elimination of the differences of race & color.
- viii. Respect for other's rights.

### Importance of National Language Viz-A-Viz

Urdu is our national language. Only 7.6% people claim it to be their mother tongue. But even the non-Urdu speaking can also speak & understand it very well. That is why it is a symbol of national unity.

### A Symbol of National Unity:

In Pakistan, Urdu has an apparent disadvantage that it is not the mother-tongue of any of the major ethnic groups in the country. As it was nobody's language so it became acceptable for all. It was able to establish itself as everybody's language as well as a symbol of national unity.

### A medium of National Cohesion:

Urdu has a close affinity and resemblance with all the regional languages of Pakistan. All Pakistani languages have many words in common and all are written in the same script. The topics are similar in all these languages.

### A Vehicle of Inter-Regional Communication:

Only Urdu can serve as a medium of communication between different regions and linguistic groups in the country because no other language is .....

**Q.4 Elaborate the principles which are considered to be the pre-requisites for growth and standardization of a uniform culture?**

**Ans: Uniform Culture:**

**1. Well Defined Territory:**

On 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 Pakistan came into being. Muslims were free to establish their own culture, sovereign will and establish a system of their own choice. So Pakistan culture took its birth.

**2. Common Aspirations:**

The aspirations of the people of one culture should be the same. Islamic beliefs & spiritual values are the common aspirations of the Muslims of Pakistan.

**3. Common Ideology:**

The people of one culture should be unified by one ideology. The people of Pakistan believe in the ideology of Islam which is the 'Ideology of Pakistan'.

**4. A lingua franca:**

Urdu serves as a medium of communication between the people belonging to different linguistic groups. Urdu and all other languages are written in the same script and are largely derived from the same primary sources.

**Common Legal System:**

5. The people of Pakistan have developed a legal system which is applicable to all members of the society. This system is partially Islamic and partially based on local customs and traditions and the British legal system.

**Similarity in life style:**

6. Living patterns of the people in all the four provinces of Pakistan show great similarity i.e. foods, dresses, music, poetry etc. this is a culture based on tolerance, broadmindedness, love, regard, mutual trust & respect for each other. This is unity in diversity.

**An Instrument of National Integration:**

Urdu is the symbol of our national solidarity. It originated in the era of Muslim rule in South Asia. It has been an important factor in the freedom.

- Q.5 Write a note on dresses, arts, crafts and festivals most popular with the Pakistani people?

Ans:

**Pakistani Dresses**

Pakistani dresses can be divided in three categories.

National Dress

Regional Dresses

Festivals Dresses

**National Dress**

The national dress of Pakistan is Shalwar Qameez for men and Shalwar Qameez with Dupata for women.

**Regional Dresses**

Pakistani regional dresses are comprised of Shalwar Qameez basically but the embroidery specific to every region is the distinctive feature of Pakistani regional dresses.

**Festivals Dresses**

In various ceremonies, Pakistani males wear Shalwar Qameez with Achkan or Shervani. They also wear Suits in ceremonies. Saree and Pishwaz etc.

**CRAFTS OF PAKISTAN**

Following are the crafts of Pakistan:

- Needle crafts
- Metal crafts
- Kaftgari
- Clay Pottery
- Kashigari

**Needle crafts**

Sindh has the oldest tradition of cotton weaving, dyeing and block printing. In the ancient times, hand woven fabrics of Sindh were exported to the West Asian and European countries. Thatta, Tando Muhammad Khan, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Jacob Abad are still famous for traditional fabrics like soosi, Mothra and Gharbi. Zardozi, Salma Sitara. Gota Kinari, Kashida kari, kalabtun, karchob, Kamdani and Chikan Krai are the most well known types of Pakistani needle work.

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### Metal crafts

Metal craft is an ancient craft of our region. It includes casting, cutting, engraving, piercing and enamelling of metals. Higher quality in silver works is produced in Kashmir. Brass and Copper ware are made in Lahore, Karchi, Multan and a number of cities but Peshawar is specially noted for its repousse and cutwork metal work.

### Kaftgari

Koftgari is the art of inlaying or encrusting gold and silver wire on baser metal ware. It was originally introduced by the Moghals. Lahore, Gujrat and Sialkot are its main centres. This is specially applied on hokkas and jewellery boxes. Koftgari is mainly done in Kashmir, Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan and Lahore.

### Clay Pottery

Gujrat, Khanpur, Gujranwala, Kasur and Peshawar are the most famous centres of clay pottery in Pakistan. Thin clay "Kaghzi" and cutwork pottery from Bahawalpur is believed to be the ultimate in the potter's craft.

### Kashigari

Kashigari means the craft of making tiles for decorative purposes. Tiles used for architectural decoration are made at Multan, Hala, Thatta and Sehwan. Lahore and Gujranwala are the new centres of kashigari.

## ARTS OF PAKISTAN

The following are the three major branches of arts in Pakistan:

- Calligraphy
- Painting
- Music

### Calligraphy

Calligraphy is basically a Muslim art. Muslims from the beginning innovated a new art of lettering the Holy Quran in such novel forms as would please the reader's eye. Kufi was the first calligraphic style used in the Prophets (S.A.W.W) time. Sulus and Naskh were the later developments. In the subcontinent, the art of calligraphy made marvelous progress, especially during the Mughal period. The Mughal kings Babur, Aurangzeb and Bahadurshah Zafar were themselves excellent penmen, other Mughal emperors were generous patrons of the art of calligraphy. The elegant Nastaleeq style was devised during this period and became the most widely used style, especially for Urdu and Persian writing. In the field of calligraphy Lahore earned world repute due to men like Abdul Majeed Parveen Raqam (d 1946) and Almas Raqam. After the creation of Pakistan, Lahore became the centre of calligraphic excellence. Tajuddin Zarreen Raqam (d 1958) and his able disciples Hafiz Muhammad Yusuf Sadidi, Sayyed Anwar Hussain Nafees Raqam and Sufi Khurshid Alam excelled in all styles of calligraphy and made new innovations.

The Calligraphic art in Pakistan found its dynamic expression first in the calligraphic painting of the superb artists like Sadequain, Aslam Kamal, Azar Zubi, and Gulgee and ultimately in the computerized system of calligraphy, commonly known as Noori Nastaliq.

**Painting**

The origins of painting in Pakistan can be searched in the Mughal's painting tradition. The most important painters of Pakistan are Abdur Rehman Chughtai, Ustad Allah Bukhsh, Shakir Ali, Shamza, Najmi, Gul Jee, Ali Iman and Sadeqain can be ranked in the master painters of the world. They set new trends in the world of painting.

**Music**

The Iranian Arabian and Turkish Muslims contributed a lot to the development of music. The towering of Muslim name in the music history of Ameer Khusro was a Practicing and mystic. He introduced "Ghazal" and "Qawali" in the world of music. Taan Sen was also a towering musician of the subcontinent.

Nobody in Asia has rivaled him so far. Famous melodies of music in Pakistan are:

- Classical Music
- Semi classical music
- Tappa
- Boli
- Giddha .
- Luddi
- Bhangra
- Jhumer
- Jugni

**Festivals of Pakistan**

There are three types of festivals in Pakistan:

- Religious festivals
- National festivals
- Social festivals

**Religious festivals**

Following major religious festivals are celebrated in Pakistan.

Festival	Religious Group	Date
Eid-ul-fitr	Muslims	1 <sup>st</sup> Shawal
Eid-ul-Azha	Muslims	10 <sup>th</sup> Zelhajj
Eid Miladu Nabi	Muslims	12 <sup>th</sup> Rabi-ul-Awal
Aashoora Moharram	Muslims	10 <sup>th</sup> Moharram
Christmas	Christians	25 <sup>th</sup> December
Easter	Christians	
Holi	Hindus	
Deewali	Hindus	

Other minorities for example Sikh and Zartasht also have full freedom to celebrate their religious festivals.



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### National festivals

Our important national festivals are:

- Youm-e-Azadi celebrated on 14<sup>th</sup> August.
- Defence Day celebrated on 6<sup>th</sup> September
- Youme Takbeer celebrated on 28<sup>th</sup> May.
- Birthday of the Quaid-e-Azam celebrated on 25<sup>th</sup> December.
- Death Anniversary of the Quaid-e-Azam observed on 11<sup>th</sup> September
- Birthday of Allama Iqbal celebrated on 9<sup>th</sup> November.
- Death Anniversary of Allama Iqbal observed on 21<sup>st</sup> April.

### Social festivals

Important social festivals of Pakistan are:

- Basant
- Besakhi

### SOLVED EXERCISE

Q.1 Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.

1. About \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total households in Pakistan claim Punjabi to be their mother tongue.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ % Punjabi speaking people live in the Punjab.
3. Sindhi speaking households form \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total population of Pakistan.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ % of the Sindhi speaking households are concentrated in the province of Sindh.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ % households in Sindh speak Sindhi.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most widely spoken Sindhi dialect in the Province of Sindh.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ dialect is spoken in the southern Sindh.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ dialect of Sindhi language is spoken in Lasbela District of Balochistan.
9. Sindhi dialect spoken in the desert of Thar is called \_\_\_\_\_
10. Pushto speaking families form \_\_\_\_\_ % of the total Pakistani households.
11. In the NWFP more than \_\_\_\_\_ % families speak Pushto.
12. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ % households in Balochistan speak pushto.
13. Balochi speaking households are only \_\_\_\_\_ % of Pakistan's total families.
14. In Balochistan \_\_\_\_\_ % families speak Balochi.
15. Nearly \_\_\_\_\_ % of the households in Balochistan are Brahvi speaking.
16. Eid-ul-Fitr and \_\_\_\_\_ the two major Muslim festivals.

**ANSWER KEY**

1	48	5	52	9	Thare	13	3
2	79	6	Vicholi	10	13.2	14	36.3
3	12	7	Tar	11	68	15	20.1
4	96	8	Lassi	12	25	16	Eid ul Azha

- Q.2 Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.
- Daschra is a \_\_\_\_\_ festival.
  - Islam was spread in India mainly by the \_\_\_\_\_ (Christian, Buddhist, Hindu)
  - Muslim preachers addressed the local people in \_\_\_\_\_. (Muslim rulers, Arab traders, Sooha)
  - Baba farid-ud-din Ganj Shakar is considered to be the first \_\_\_\_\_ (Urdu, English, local languages)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for thin clay kaghzi open cutwork pottery. (Punjab, Urdu, Sindh)  
(Karachi, Bahawalpur, Lahore)

**ANSWER KEY**

1	hindu	2	sofia	3	Local language	4	Punjabi	5	Bahwalpure
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Q.3 Put right parts together.

1.	Kite flying	(a) Hindu Festival	d
2.	Mina	(b) Lasi	c
3.	Lasbela District	(c) Ornaments	b
4.	Sadequain	(d) Basant	e
5.	Dasehra	(e) Calligraphic painting	a

1.	Urdu	(a) Anwar Hussain Nafees Raqam	b
2.	Lar	(b) lingua franca	d
3.	Calligraphy	(c) Pushto	a
4.	Koftgari	(d) Southern Sindh	e
5.	Pata Kanzana	(e) Metal craft	c
6.	Amir Khusro	(f) Shawls	h
7.	Abdur Rahman Chughtai	(g) Painting	g
8.	Pashmina	(h) Music	f
9.	Bandhanu	(j) Gilgit	k
10.	Shina	(k) tie and dye process	j

**Q.4** Indicate whether the statement is **TRE** or **FALSE**: put a circle around the correct answer.

1. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan. (True / False)
2. Lingua franca means the French language. (True / False)
3. Hindku, Siraiki and potwari dialects have clone affinity and resemblance with pushto. (True / False)
4. Vicholi is the dialect of central Sindh as well as the language of standard Sindh literature. (True / False)
5. Persian is the main language spoken in the NWFP, Tribal Areas and the nourthern areas of Balochistan. (True / False)
6. In the Punjab, Pushto is spoken is small areas of Attock and Mianwali districts. (True / False)
7. Hindku, Potwari and Brahvi are the languages spoken by smaller linguistic groups in different parts of the country. (True / False)
8. Potwari is spoken in the districts of Hyderabad and Sukkur. (True / False)
9. Hindku, Potwari and Siraiki have close resemblance to Punjab. (True / False)
10. English is the second language of regional importance of Pakistan (True / False)
11. English is the medium of instruction for all professional education. (True / False)
12. Islam was spread in India mainly by the Soofis. (True / False)
13. Shalwar-Kameez is the common dress of Pakistani people. (True / False)
14. Patta, Patti or Pattu is produced in Faisalabad. (True / False)
15. Balochistan is famous for animal and human decorative ornaments like horse and camel. (True / False)
16. Titles used for architectural decoration are made at Multan, Hala, Thatta and Schwan. (True / False)

**ANSWER KEY**

1	T	5	T	9	T	13	T
2	F	6	T	10	F	14	F
3	F	7	T	11	T	15	T
4	T	8	F	12	T	16	T

## SHORT QUESTIONS (FROM EXERCISE)

**Q.1** Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

**(1)** Name important Muslim festivals celebrated in Pakistan?

**Ans:** Important Muslim festivals celebrated in Pakistan as:  
Eidul Fitar, Ei-ul-Azha, Youm-e-Ashur, Eid Milad-ul-Nabi (PBUH), Shab-e-Miraj, Shab-e-Barrat, Shab-e-Qadar etc.

**(2)** When Basant or the kite flying festival is celebrated?

**Ans:** Basant or kite flying is celebrated in the spring season from mid of February to mid of April. But due to use of unfair goods this festival is now banned in different areas because it causes the loss of precious lives of people.

**(3)** Name famous non-Muslim festivals celebrated in Pakistan?

**Ans:** Four non muslim festival celebrated in Pakistan are:

Duserhra (Hindu)

Holi (Hindu)

Diwali (Hindu)

Christmas (Christian)

Easter (Christian)

**(4)** Name four varieties of the festival cloth woven in Pakistan?

**Ans:** Four varieties of festive cloths woven in Pakistan.

Kamkhwab, Hareer, Atlas, Banarsi.

**(5)** Name four major Muslim festivals celebrated in Pakistan?

**Ans:** See the ans of S/Q I

**(6)** Give the names of the four most prominent calligraphists of Pakistan. **(2014)**

**Ans:** The most important calligraphers of Pakistan are:

i. Abdul Majeed Parveen Raqam (late)

ii. Almas Raqdm (late)

iii. Hafiz Yousaf Sadeedi (late)

iv. Sayad Anwar Hussain Nafees Ragam.

**(7)** Name four eminent calligraphic painters? **(2010)**

**Ans:** The eminent calligrapher painters of Pakistan are:

i. Sadqain

ii. Aslam Kamal

iii. Azur Zubi

iv. Gul Gi

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(8) Who were Taan Sen and Amir Khusro, write two lines on each one of them?

(2013), (2014)

**Ans: Taan Sen:**

Taan Sen was the greatest musician of subcontinent. He lived in Akbar's era. He had an eminent position in the court.

**Ameer Khusro:**

Ameer Khusro was a sufi. But he was an expert musician also. He gave a touch of mysticism to the music traditions of sub continent. He invented many melodies and musical instruments.

(9) What are About Rahman Chughtai and Ustad Allah Buksh famous for?

**Ans:** Abdur Rehman chughtai and Ustad Allah Bakhsh are the master painter of Pakistan. They gave Muslim painting a novel touch. Their paintings are close to the reality of life.

(10) Write one line on each of the following; (i) Ghazal (ii) Qawwali (iii) Kafi (iv) Jazz/Pop?

**Ans:** (a) **Ghazal:** The type of poetry sung with or without music and focused on the love of his/her beloved.

(b) **Qawwali:** It is mystical singing expression performed usually in a group with a touch of traditional music.

(c) **Kafi:** It is a mystical poetry written by mystic poets and sung with traditional music.

(d) **Jazz/pop:** It is a type of fast music initiated by the west but now popular in young generation in all over the world.

## KIPS MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Encircle the correct option from the given multiple choices.**
- (1) It is through the \_\_\_\_\_ that people express their feeling emotions and aspirations.
- A. Language                      B. Dress                      C. Food                      D. Painting

### Languages of Pakistan

#### Urdu

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_ is our lingua Franca.
- A. Punjabi                      B. Sindhi                      C. Pushto                      D. Urdu
- (3) Urdu played an important role in the articulation of culture in south asia.
- A. Hindu                      B. Muslim                      C. Sikh                      D. Christian
- (4) Urdu is a symbol of national \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Wealth                      B. Power                      C. Govt                      D. Unity
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ can create national integration in Pakistan.
- A. Punjabi                      B. Sindhi                      C. Pashto                      D. Urdu

#### Punjabi

- (6) Many experts trace Punjabi back to ancient Harrapa civilization \_\_\_\_\_ B.C.
- A. 2000                      B. 3000                      C. 4000                      D. 5000
- (7) Before Muslims who used Punjabi poetry.
- A. Hindu                      B. Sikh                      C. Bhudhist                      D. Aryas
- (8) Baba Faridu-din Ganj-e-Shakar was born in .
- A. 1174                      B. 1274                      C. 1265                      D. 1365
- (9) Baba Farid-u-din Ganj-e-Shakar was died in
- A. 1174                      B. 1274                      C. 1265                      D. 1365
- (10) Waris Shah was a \_\_\_\_\_ poet.
- A. Pushto                      B. Sindhi                      C. Balochi                      D. Punjabi

#### Sindhi

- (11) Who was the founder of Sikh religion?
- A. Guru Nanak                      B. Pretam Lal                      C. Baldeh Singh                      D. Daler Mehdi
- (12) In which language of South Asia, the holy Quran was translated for the 1<sup>st</sup> time
- A. Urdu                      B. Sindhi                      C. Punjabi                      D. Persian
- (13) Famous Sindhi scholar Makhdoom M. Hashim was born in
- A. 1670                      B. 1680                      C. 1690                      D. 1700
- (14) Makhdoom M. Hashim was died in
- A. 1760                      B. 1761                      C. 1762                      D. 1763
- (15) Mirza Qalich Baig was a great Sindhi scholar of \_\_\_\_\_ era.
- A. Hind                      B. Muslim                      C. Sikh                      D. British
- (16) Mirza Qalich Baig wrote \_\_\_\_\_ books.
- A. 200                      B. 300                      C. 400                      D. 500

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(17) Who is the well know modern Sindhi writers?

- A. Makhdoom M. Hashim  
C. Molvi Mallah

- B. Mirza Qalich Baig  
D. Asad-ullah Bhutto

### Pashto

(18) Pata Khazana is the ancient book of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Punjabi

- B. Pushto

- C. Blochi

- D. Sindhi

(19) Pushto speaking people living in Punjab are about \_\_\_\_\_%

- A. 1

- B. 2

- C. 3

- D. 4

(20) Amir Karor is the \_\_\_\_\_ poet of Pashto

- A. Young

- B. Old

- C. First

- D. Last

(21) Rehman baba was a \_\_\_\_\_ poet of Pashto.

- A. Mystic

- B. Warrior

- C. Educated

- D. Uneducated

(22) Pashto is written in script.

- A. Arabic

- B. Persian

- C. Hindi

- D. Roman

### Balochi

(23) Old blochi was most probably a \_\_\_\_\_ language.

- A. Spoken

- B. Written

- C. Difficult

- D. Easy

(24) Syed Muhammad Taqi Taib Shah was a \_\_\_\_\_ poet.

- A. Sindhi

- B. Balochi

- C. Suraiki

- D. Pashto

(25) Mir Chakir is a \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Tribal cheif

- B. Classical story

- C. Poet

- D. Place

(26) Balochi literature entered into a new phase of development after \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Islam

- B. Arrival of British

- C. Independence

- D. 20<sup>th</sup> century

### Kashmiri

(27) How many Kashmiries accepted Islam on the hand of Shah-e-Hamdan.

- A. 17000

- B. 27000

- C. 37000

- D. 47000

(28) Lala Arifa was a popular \_\_\_\_\_ poetess.

- A. Punjabi

- B. Pashto

- C. Sindhi

- D. Kashmiri

(29) Famous Kashmiri mystic poet sheikh Noor-ud-din wali was commonly known as:

- A. Baba Guru Nanak

- B. Baba Ganj Shakar

- C. Baba Noor din

- D. Baba Nand Rishi

(30) Almost \_\_\_\_\_ people of Pakistan are Muslim.

- A. 85

- B. 90

- C. 95

- D. 100

### Dresses, Arts, Crafts and Festivals

(31) \_\_\_\_\_ has the oldest tradition of cotton wearing, during and block printing.

- A. Punjab

- B. Sindh

- C. Balochistan

- D. KPK

(32) Farasis is type of \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Pot

- B. Shawl

- C. Instrument

- D. Rug

(33) Zardozi, Salma Sitara, Gota kinari and kashida kari are the examples of well know \_\_\_\_\_ craft.

- A. Metal

- B. Needle

- C. Wood

- D. Patch work

- (34) Ajrak are printed \_\_\_\_\_ popular in Sindh.  
A. Shawls B. Qameez C. Pagri D. Cap
- (35) "Phulkar and Bagh" is silk work on \_\_\_\_\_  
A. Cotton B. Khaddar C. Lawn D. Wool
- (36) Many cities of \_\_\_\_\_ are famous for their Khaises.  
A. Sindh B. Punjab C. Sarhad D. Balochistan
- (37) Peshawar is a center of \_\_\_\_\_ embroidered waist coats.  
A. Silk B. Thread C. Silver D. Gold
- (38) Tan Seen enjoyed great prestige at the Mughal king:  
A. Akbar B. Hamayun C. Janhangir D. Shah Jahan
- (39) Abdur-Rehman Chughtai was bon in the year.  
A. 1697 B. 1797 C. 1897 D. 1997
- (40) Abdur-Rehman Chughtai was died in  
A. 1697 B. 1797 C. 1897 D. 1997
- (41) Abdur-Rehman Chughtai was died in  
A. 1956 B. 1957 C. 1958 D. 1960
- (42) Abdul majeed Parveen Raqam was died in  
A. 1945 B. 1946 C. 1947 D. 1948
- (43) Basant has a \_\_\_\_\_ back ground.  
A. Sikh B. Muslim C. Hindu D. Christian
- (44) Ashoora is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_ day of Muharram.  
A. 7<sup>th</sup> B. 8<sup>th</sup> C. 9<sup>th</sup> D. 10<sup>th</sup>
- (45) Mughal king Babar was himself a great \_\_\_\_\_ man.  
A. Pen B. Needle C. Iron D. Wood

## ANSWER KEY

1	A	2	D	3	B	4	D	5	D
6	D	7	C	8	A	9	C	10	D
11	A	12	B	13	C	14	B	15	D
16	C	17	D	18	B	19	C	20	C
21	A	22	A	23	A	24	B	25	B
26	C	27	C	28	D	29	D	30	C
31	B	32	D	33	B	34	A	35	B
36	B	37	D	38	A	39	C	40	D
41	C	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	A



Q.1 Answer these questions. Answer to each part should not exceed three to four lines.

**(2011)**

**Languages of Pakistan**

Q.1 Name the major languages spoken in Pakistan?

Ans: Major languages spoken in Pakistan are Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Suraiki, Hindko Kashmiri and Brahvi.

Q.2 What is meant by **linguofranca** and what is **lingua franca** of Pakistan?

Ans: The language that serves as a medium of interaction between different languages is called **lingua Franca**. The **lingua franca** of Pakistan is "Urdu". -

Q.3 Name any four poets of Punjabi?

Ans: Four names of Punjabi Poet.

- (i) Bab Farid-u-din Ganj Shakar
- (ii) Waris Shah
- (iii) Shah Hussain
- (iv) Baba Guru Nanak
- (v) Kh. Ghulam Farid.

Q.4 Name any four poets of Sindhi?

Ans: Four names of Sindhi poets.

- (i) Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai
- (ii) Hazrat Abdul Wahab (known as Sachal Sarmast)
- (iii) Molve Mallah
- (iv) Makhdoom M. Hashim

Q.5 Name the famous dialects of Sindhi?

Ans: Famous dialects of Sindhi.

- (i) Vicholi
- (ii) Thanri
- (iii) Lar
- (iv) Lasi
- (v) Jadgali

Q.6 Write a short note on the **Makhdoom Muhammad Hushim**?

Ans: Makhdoom Muhamad Hashim (1690-1761) was an eminent theologian who wrote nearly 150 books in Sindhi and Persian.

Q.7 Name any three Balochi poets?

Ans: Three Balochi Poets

- (i) Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Natiq Makarani
- (ii) Syed Muhammad Taqi Sha Taib
- (iii) Gul Muhammad Magsi zeb
- (iv) Mast Tawakali

Q.8 Who was **Baba Nand rashi**. (Sheikh Noor-ud-Din Wali) What were his services? **(2012)**

Ans: The real name of Baba Nand Pashi was Sheikh Noor-ud-din Wali who was a sufi saint and great scholar as well as a renowned poet of Kashmiri language. He preached religious tolerance and Hindu Muslim unity through his poetry.

### **Dresses, Arts, Crafts and Festivals**

Q.9 What is meant by **Handicrafts**?

Ans: Handicrafts are the easiest way of understanding and identifying a people's genius, their tradition and their aesthetic sense. Works of our craftsmen have earned worldwide admiration for the diligent labour they have put to preserve their tradition. This work requires great patience and superb craftsmanship but it has little reward in money.

Q.10 What is **Urs** or **Mela**?

Anniversaries of the religious and national heroes and famous Sufis (saints) are also observed throughout the country. A celebration on the tomb of a sufi or saint to commemorate his death is called "urs" or "mela", these celebrations are very common throughout the country.