



Studybeesofficial

Where Minds Pollinate

Class 10

Pakistan Studies

Chapter 1

NOTES

10th NBF book

Follow Our Socials



studybeesofficial



studybeesofficialpak



studybeesofficialpak

Unit 1

PST

Book 10th

Society and culture of Pakistan

Topics covered

Culture

Elements of culture

Influence of language on national unity and integration

Folklore

Drama

Effects of globalisation on Pakistani society and culture

Social dynamics and development of Pakistan

SLO based questions

Q1. Define the terms Society and Culture. What is the main difference between the two concepts?

Society is a group of people living together and interacting with one another under common rules and institutions. Culture is the way of life of a society, including its language, traditions, beliefs, values, customs, and arts. Society refers to the people, while culture refers to their shared lifestyle and practices. Both are closely connected because culture shapes society, and society preserves culture.

Q2. Explain how geographical conditions (such as climate and terrain) influence the regional lifestyles, clothing, and food habits of people across Pakistan.

Pakistan's diverse climate and landscape greatly affect regional lifestyles. People in cold mountainous areas wear warm woolen clothes and eat high-energy foods like meat and dry fruits. In hot plains and deserts, people wear light cotton clothes and prefer simple foods with yogurt and vegetables. Different geographical conditions also influence housing, occupations, and daily routines.

Q3. List four common cultural traits that unite the people of all four provinces despite their linguistic differences.

The people of Pakistan are united by several common cultural traits. These include the Islamic faith and religious festivals, respect for elders and family values, hospitality toward guests, and the celebration of national events such as Independence Day. These shared traditions strengthen national unity despite linguistic and regional differences.

Q4. Examine the role of Urdu as a lingua franca in promoting national unity and communication among diverse ethnic groups in Pakistan.

Urdu serves as the national language and a common means of communication among people of different provinces. It helps overcome language barriers and promotes understanding among various ethnic groups. Urdu is widely used in education, media, and government affairs. It strengthens national identity while allowing regional languages to flourish.

Q5. Briefly describe the contribution of regional folk literature (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi) to promoting human values and social harmony.

Regional folk literature reflects the traditions, history, and moral values of different communities. It promotes love, honesty, courage, tolerance, peace, and respect for humanity. Folk stories and poetry preserve cultural heritage and teach lessons of unity and kindness. They help strengthen harmony among different regions of Pakistan.

Q6. Name two prominent Sufi poets of Pakistan and state the central message of their poetry.

Two famous Sufi poets are Bulleh Shah and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai. Their poetry emphasizes love for humanity, devotion to Allah, peace, equality, and tolerance. They rejected hatred and discrimination and encouraged people to live with kindness and compassion.

Q7. Briefly explain how Sufi saints played a pivotal role in the spread of Islam and humanitarian values in the Subcontinent.

Sufi saints spread Islam through their simple lifestyle, good character, and teachings of love and peace. They welcomed people from all backgrounds without discrimination. Their khanqahs became centers of learning, charity, and spiritual guidance. Their message of compassion attracted many people to Islam and promoted social harmony.

Q8. Outline the main teachings of the Chishti and Naqshbandi Sufi orders in Pakistan.

The Chishti order emphasized love, tolerance, service to humanity, generosity, and devotion to Allah. The Naqshbandi order stressed strict observance of Islamic teachings, self-discipline, remembrance of Allah, and moral purity. Both orders encouraged good character, spiritual growth, and unity among Muslims.

Q9. How do Sufi shrines (Dargahs) act as centers for socio-cultural integration and social service?

Sufi shrines bring together people from different regions, languages, and social classes. They promote peace, brotherhood, and religious harmony. Many shrines provide free food, shelter, and help to the poor and needy. They also preserve cultural traditions through festivals, poetry, and devotional music.

Q10. What is feudalism? State two ways in which feudal structures affect economic development in rural areas.

Feudalism is a system in which large landowners control land and influence the lives of farmers. It often limits equal access to resources and opportunities. Farmers remain dependent on landlords and have little economic freedom. This reduces agricultural productivity and discourages investment in education and modern farming.

Q11. Explain the impact of rural-to-urban migration on social relations and urbanization in Pakistan.

Rural-to-urban migration increases the population of cities and speeds up urbanization. It creates pressure on housing, transport, schools, and healthcare. Traditional social relationships may weaken as people adapt to city life. However, migration also provides better employment and educational opportunities for many families.

Q12. Identify three major social barriers that hinder women's access to higher education and economic independence in rural Pakistan.

Three major barriers are poverty, traditional social attitudes, and lack of educational facilities. Early marriages and safety concerns also prevent many girls from continuing their education. Limited job opportunities further reduce women's economic independence. Removing these barriers can improve national development.

Q13(a). Compare and contrast the distinct cultural features of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan.

Punjab is famous for Bhangra, truck art, Phulkari embroidery, and dishes like Sarson ka Saag and Makki ki Roti. Sindh is known for Ajrak, Sindhi Topi, Sindhi Biryani, and the Urs of Sufi saints. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is recognized for the Attan dance, Peshawari Chappal, Chapli Kabab, and Jirga traditions. Balochistan is famous for Balochi embroidery,

traditional Balochi dress, Sajji, and rich tribal customs. Together, these regional cultures make Pakistan culturally diverse.

Q13(b). Analyze how respecting regional diversity strengthens national integration and the federal system of Pakistan.

Respecting regional diversity promotes equality, mutual understanding, and national unity. It allows each province to preserve its language and traditions while remaining part of one nation. This strengthens cooperation among provinces and supports the federal system. Diversity becomes a source of national strength instead of division.

Q14. Critically analyze the socio-economic impacts of feudalism and tribalism on Pakistani society.

Feudalism and tribalism often concentrate power in the hands of a few influential people. They can weaken the rule of law, restrict access to education and healthcare, and limit political participation. These systems may also contribute to poverty and violations of human rights. Reforms, education, and equal opportunities are necessary to reduce their negative effects.

Q15(a). Evaluate the current social status and challenges faced by women in both rural and urban contexts.

Women in urban areas have greater access to education, healthcare, and employment than many women in rural areas. However, challenges such as gender discrimination, unequal wages, and workplace harassment still exist. Rural women often face limited educational opportunities, early marriages, and restricted mobility. Empowering women benefits families, society, and the national economy.

Q16. List any three problems of education in Pakistan.

Three major problems are a shortage of qualified teachers, inadequate school facilities, and a high dropout rate. Many rural areas also lack proper schools and learning resources. Poverty prevents many children from completing their education. Improving educational investment can help solve these issues.

Q17. What is gender discrimination?

Gender discrimination means treating people unfairly because of their gender. It limits equal opportunities in education, employment, healthcare, and decision-making. Women and girls are more commonly affected by this problem. Eliminating gender discrimination promotes equality and social justice.

Q18. What is meant by co-curricular activities?

Co-curricular activities are educational activities conducted alongside classroom learning. They include sports, debates, quizzes, art competitions, drama, and community service. These activities develop confidence, leadership, teamwork, and communication skills. They contribute to the overall personality development of students.

Q19. Write names of three Punjabi poets.

Three famous Punjabi poets are Bulleh Shah, Waris Shah, and Sultan Bahoo. Their poetry highlights love, spirituality, morality, and social justice. Their literary works remain an important part of Pakistan's cultural heritage.

Q20. Describe Pakistan's cultural diversity.

Pakistan has a rich cultural diversity with different languages, traditions, clothing, music, festivals, and cuisines. Each province has its own unique customs while sharing common

religious and national values. This diversity reflects the country's historical and geographical richness. It strengthens unity through mutual respect.

Q21. How does language influence cultural diversity?

Language preserves the history, traditions, literature, and identity of different communities. Pakistan's regional languages reflect the unique cultures of each province. They encourage cultural expression and creativity while enriching the country's heritage. At the same time, Urdu helps connect all linguistic groups.

Q22. What role does religion play in Pakistani culture?

Islam plays a central role in shaping Pakistani culture and social values. It promotes honesty, compassion, justice, respect for elders, and charity. Religious festivals such as Eid strengthen family and community bonds. Religion also influences customs, traditions, and everyday life across the country.

Q23. What is the significance of Pakistani cuisine?

Pakistani cuisine reflects the country's cultural diversity and regional traditions. Every province has its own unique dishes prepared with local ingredients and spices. Traditional foods are an important part of festivals, family gatherings, and hospitality. They strengthen cultural identity and promote tourism.

Q24. Describe the similarities in regional cultures that promote national harmony.

People across Pakistan share Islamic beliefs, hospitality, family values, respect for elders, and love for their homeland. They celebrate national and religious festivals together despite regional differences. These common traditions build trust and unity among different communities. They help strengthen national harmony.

Q25. What are the problems faced by the health sector? Suggest ways to solve them.

Pakistan's health sector faces problems such as limited hospitals, shortage of doctors, inadequate medical facilities, and unequal healthcare access in rural areas. Poor sanitation and low health awareness also affect public health. The government should increase healthcare funding, improve rural medical services, train more healthcare workers, and promote preventive healthcare through public awareness campaigns.

Answer the following questions briefly (Book exercise)

1. How do regional festivals contribute to cultural diversity in Pakistan?

Regional festivals showcase the traditions, customs, music, dances, food, and clothing of different provinces. They preserve cultural heritage and encourage people to appreciate each other's traditions. Festivals such as Basant, Urs celebrations, Sindh Cultural Day, and the Shandur Polo Festival attract visitors from across the country. These events strengthen unity, tourism, and national harmony.

2. How has globalization affected Pakistani society?

Globalization has increased communication, trade, education, and access to technology in Pakistan. It has introduced new ideas, fashions, and lifestyles while improving business and employment opportunities. However, it has also influenced local traditions and languages, causing some cultural values to weaken. Overall, globalization has both positive and negative effects on society.

3. What impact has feudalism had on the social structure in rural Pakistan?

Feudalism has concentrated land and power in the hands of a few landlords. Many farmers depend on landlords for employment and financial support, limiting their independence. This system often restricts education, political participation, and economic development in rural areas. As a result, poverty and social inequality continue to exist.

4. What is social stratification?

Social stratification is the division of society into different social classes based on wealth, education, occupation, and power. People in higher social classes usually have greater access to opportunities and resources than those in lower classes. This system creates differences in living standards, education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

5. Name two principles shared by the major Sufi mystical orders in Pakistan.

Two common principles of the major Sufi orders are:

Love, peace, and tolerance towards all human beings.

Service to humanity through kindness, charity, and moral living. These teachings promoted brotherhood, equality, and the peaceful spread of Islam.

Answer the following questions in detail (Book Exercise)

- 1. Discuss the influence of various cultural elements and components on the promotion or variation of cultural diversity within Pakistani society. Provide examples to support your analysis.**

Pakistan is a culturally diverse country because of its different languages, traditions, religions, geographical regions, and ethnic groups. Each province has developed its own customs, clothing, cuisine, music, literature, and festivals. For example, Punjab is known for Bhangra and Phulkari embroidery, Sindh for Ajrak and Sindhi Topi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for Attan dance and Chapli Kabab, and Balochistan for Balochi embroidery and Sajji.

Language is another important cultural element. Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, Saraiki, and many other languages reflect the unique identity of different communities, while Urdu acts as the national language and promotes communication among all Pakistanis.

Religion also plays a vital role by promoting common values such as honesty, respect, charity, and brotherhood. Religious festivals like Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha are celebrated throughout the country, creating unity among people.

Thus, Pakistan's cultural diversity preserves regional identities while strengthening national unity.

2. Analyze the origin and development of folklore and drama in the literary history of Pakistan. How have these art forms influenced Pakistani culture?

Folklore and drama have been an important part of Pakistani culture for centuries. Folklore originated from oral traditions where stories, legends, folk songs, proverbs, and poetry were passed from one generation to another. Famous folk tales include Heer Ranjha, Sassi Punhun, Sohni Mahiwal, and Umar Marvi.

Drama developed through traditional folk theatre and later expanded with radio, television, and stage performances. Pakistani dramas now highlight social, cultural, and moral issues.

These art forms preserve cultural heritage, promote moral values, educate society, and strengthen national identity. They also encourage unity, tolerance, and awareness about social problems.

3. Examine the concept of unity with reference to regional cultures leading to national integration.

Pakistan consists of many ethnic groups with different languages, customs, traditions, and lifestyles. Despite these differences, the people share common religious beliefs, national values, and patriotism.

Respecting regional cultures promotes mutual understanding, harmony, and cooperation among provinces. Cultural exchanges, national celebrations, sports, education, and the Urdu language help unite people from different backgrounds.

National integration becomes stronger when every province feels respected and represented equally. Therefore, unity in diversity is essential for Pakistan's peace, progress, and stability.

4. Analyze the development of Pakistani society in relation to women's status, feudalism, and tribalism.

Pakistani society has changed significantly over time. Women's participation in education, healthcare, politics, and employment has increased, especially in urban areas. However, many rural women still face problems such as poverty, early marriage, lack of education, and gender discrimination.

Feudalism concentrates land and political power in the hands of a few landlords, limiting opportunities for ordinary people. Tribalism gives importance to tribal customs, which sometimes discourage women's rights and equal justice.

Government policies, education, legal reforms, and awareness campaigns are gradually improving women's status and reducing the negative effects of feudalism and tribalism.

5. Provide an analysis of the characteristics and key concepts of social stratification. How does social stratification lead to social inequality?

Social stratification is the classification of people into different social classes according to wealth, occupation, education, income, and power. It exists in almost every society and influences people's lifestyles and opportunities.

The main characteristics of social stratification include unequal distribution of wealth, differences in social status, unequal access to education and healthcare, and variation in political influence. Higher social classes enjoy more privileges, while lower classes often struggle to meet basic needs.

This unequal distribution of resources leads to social inequality by limiting educational opportunities, employment, healthcare, and economic mobility for poorer groups. Reducing poverty, improving education, and ensuring equal rights can help reduce social inequality in Pakistan.