

Society & Culture of Pakistan – Key Points

1. Society

- Society refers to a group of people living together with shared **social relations, norms, values, and interests**.

2. Culture

- Culture includes:
 - Beliefs and values
 - Customs and traditions
 - Language, dress, and food
 - Arts, literature, and way of life

3. Religious Influence

- **Islam** is the dominant force shaping:
 - Moral values
 - Social behavior
 - Laws, customs, and festivals
 - Daily life and social norms

4. Linguistic & Ethnic Diversity

- Major ethnic groups:
 - Punjabis
 - Sindhis
 - Pashtuns
 - Baloch
 - Muhajirs
 - Hazaras
 - Northern groups (Dards, Baltis, Wakhi, Shinaki)
- **Urdu** serves as the **national lingua franca**, promoting communication across regions.

5. Unity in Diversity

- Despite ethnic and linguistic diversity, unity is achieved through:
 - Shared religion (Islam)
 - National identity
 - Common historical experience

6. Family Structure

- Predominantly **joint and extended family system**

- Strong kinship ties
- High respect for elders

7. Patriarchal Society

- Society is traditionally **male-dominated**
- Men are usually family heads and decision-makers

8. Social Institutions

- Key institutions shaping society:
 - Family
 - Religion
 - Educational system
 - Media

9. Cultural Heritage

- A blend of:
 - Islamic traditions
 - South Asian culture
 - Central Asian and Middle Eastern influences

10. Traditions & Festivals

- Major festivals:
 - Eid-ul-Fitr
 - Eid-ul-Adha
- Promote social harmony and community bonding

11. Dress & Cuisine

- **Shalwar Kameez** is the most common national dress
- Cuisine reflects regional and cultural diversity within Islamic dietary laws

12. Arts & Handicrafts

- Includes:
 - Architecture
 - Folk music and dance
 - Embroidery
 - Pottery and regional crafts
- Reflect regional identities and historical influences

Society & Culture of Pakistan – 50 MCQs (Quick Revision)

1. Society refers to:
 - A) A political party
 - B) A group with shared norms and relations
 - C) A government system
 - D) An economic unit**Answer: B**
2. Culture mainly includes:
 - A) Buildings only
 - B) Beliefs, values, and customs
 - C) Laws only
 - D) Economy only**Answer: B**
3. The dominant religion influencing Pakistani culture is:
 - A) Hinduism
 - B) Buddhism
 - C) Islam
 - D) Christianity**Answer: C**
4. Which language is the national lingua franca of Pakistan?
 - A) Punjabi
 - B) Sindhi
 - C) Urdu
 - D) Pashto**Answer: C**
5. Pakistan is culturally diverse because of:
 - A) One ethnic group
 - B) Multiple ethnic groups
 - C) Same traditions everywhere
 - D) One language**Answer: B**
6. Which ethnic group is mainly found in Sindh?
 - A) Pashtuns
 - B) Baloch
 - C) Sindhis
 - D) Baltis**Answer: C**
7. Unity in Pakistan is mainly based on:
 - A) Language
 - B) Climate
 - C) Religion
 - D) Economy**Answer: C**
8. The common family system in Pakistan is:
 - A) Nuclear only
 - B) Joint family
 - C) Individual living

D) No family system

Answer: B

9. Respect for elders is a:

A) Political rule

B) Social norm

C) Economic policy

D) Legal code

Answer: B

10. Pakistani society is traditionally:

A) Matriarchal

B) Patriarchal

C) Gender-neutral

D) Leaderless

Answer: B

11. Which institution plays the strongest role in socialization?

A) Army

B) Family

C) Market

D) Judiciary

Answer: B

12. Which festival strengthens Muslim unity?

A) Holi

B) Christmas

C) Eid-ul-Fitr

D) Diwali

Answer: C

13. Shalwar Kameez is:

A) Regional dress only

B) National dress

C) Western dress

D) Military uniform

Answer: B

14. Pakistani culture is influenced by:

A) Europe only

B) South Asia only

C) Islamic and regional traditions

D) America only

Answer: C

15. Which group migrated during 1947?

A) Baloch

B) Pashtuns

C) Muhajirs

D) Baltis

Answer: C

16. Hazaras are mainly found in:

A) Lahore

- B) Quetta
- C) Multan
- D) Peshawar

Answer: B

17. Arts and handicrafts represent:

- A) Foreign culture
- B) Cultural heritage
- C) Technology
- D) Politics

Answer: B

18. Pakistani cuisine reflects:

- A) Uniform taste
- B) Cultural diversity
- C) Western food only
- D) No culture

Answer: B

19. Which is a major social institution?

- A) Family
- B) Factory
- C) Market
- D) Bank

Answer: A

20. Northern ethnic groups include:

- A) Sindhis
- B) Dards and Baltis
- C) Punjabis
- D) Muhajirs

Answer: B

21. The majority religion in Pakistan is:

- A) Hinduism
- B) Buddhism
- C) Islam
- D) Christianity

Answer: C

22. Islamic values mainly influence:

- A) Sports only
- B) Moral and social life
- C) Industry only
- D) Foreign policy only

Answer: B

23. Cultural diversity means:

- A) One culture
- B) Many cultures
- C) No culture
- D) Foreign culture

Answer: B

24. Which language is NOT spoken in Pakistan?

- A) Punjabi
- B) Sindhi
- C) Spanish
- D) Pashto

Answer: C

25. Pakistani weddings are known for:

- A) Simplicity only
- B) Cultural traditions
- C) No customs
- D) Foreign rituals

Answer: B

26. Which ethnic group lives mainly in Balochistan?

- A) Sindhis
- B) Punjabis
- C) Baloch
- D) Baltis

Answer: C

27. Folk music is part of:

- A) Politics
- B) Economy
- C) Culture
- D) Law

Answer: C

28. Media in Pakistan is a:

- A) Political party
- B) Social institution
- C) Religious sect
- D) Ethnic group

Answer: B

29. Pakistan's culture promotes:

- A) Individualism
- B) Family bonding
- C) Isolation
- D) Materialism

Answer: B

30. Islam affects Pakistani society through:

- A) Ethics
- B) Festivals
- C) Daily life
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

31. Punjabi is mainly spoken in:

- A) Sindh
- B) Punjab
- C) Balochistan

D) KP only

Answer: B

32. Cultural heritage includes:

A) Handicrafts

B) Architecture

C) Folk traditions

D) All of the above

Answer: D

33. Which dress is worn across all provinces?

A) Jeans

B) Shalwar Kameez

C) Kimono

D) Toga

Answer: B

34. The joint family system promotes:

A) Isolation

B) Cooperation

C) Conflict only

D) Individualism

Answer: B

35. Pashtuns mainly live in:

A) Sindh

B) KP and Balochistan

C) Punjab only

D) Gilgit only

Answer: B

36. Pakistani society emphasizes:

A) Elder neglect

B) Respect for elders

C) Age discrimination

D) Youth dominance

Answer: B

37. Culture is passed mainly through:

A) Government orders

B) Family and society

C) Foreign media only

D) Laws only

Answer: B

38. Which factor creates national unity?

A) Language alone

B) Religion and identity

C) Economy only

D) Geography only

Answer: B

39. Regional crafts reflect:

A) Modern industry

- B) Regional identity
- C) Foreign culture
- D) Technology

Answer: B

40. Eid festivals promote:

- A) Conflict
- B) Social unity
- C) Isolation
- D) Competition

Answer: B

41. Pakistani culture is:

- A) Static
- B) Dynamic and diverse
- C) Uniform
- D) Declining

Answer: B

42. The role of women in society is:

- A) Non-existent
- B) Increasing
- C) Illegal
- D) Forbidden

Answer: B

43. Which group is NOT Pakistani?

- A) Punjabis
- B) Sindhis
- C) Russians
- D) Pashtuns

Answer: C

44. Architecture like mosques shows:

- A) Economic power
- B) Islamic influence
- C) Political ideology
- D) Westernization

Answer: B

45. Traditional values in Pakistan include:

- A) Hospitality
- B) Family respect
- C) Religious observance
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

46. Cultural pluralism means:

- A) One culture
- B) Multiple cultures
- C) No culture
- D) Foreign culture

Answer: B

47. Pakistani society is best described as:

- A) Secular only
- B) Islamic and traditional
- C) Fully Western
- D) Tribal only

Answer: B

48. National identity in Pakistan is strengthened by:

- A) Islam
- B) History
- C) Shared culture
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

49. Which is a cultural expression?

- A) Folk dance
- B) Regional music
- C) Handicrafts
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

50. Pakistan's culture is rooted in:

- A) Isolation
- B) History and religion
- C) Foreign imitation
- D) Technology only

Answer: B

