

PMS 2015

Despite the existence of much poverty and inequality, it would nevertheless be wrong to portray Pakistan as an unchanging society. Despite major failings of governance, economic growth during the past decade has resulted in the emergence of a youthful and dynamic middle class. According to some easements there are now as many as 35 million people with a per capita income of up to \$1,900. There is no monolithic middle stratum of society; it is differentiated by occupation, income, family antecedents, language and gender. The middle class

contain both modernist and traditionalist elements and as a result not necessarily more westernized in outlook and lifestyle than the urbanized younger generation drawn from the feudal elite. Indeed, one of the most striking developments of the past decade has been spread of the orthodox thinking among the youth. Perhaps the most unifying element of the middle class is consumerism as seen in the surge in the sales of cars, televisions and mobile phones. One in two Pakistanis is mobile phone subscriber, one of the highest rates in the region. In addition to expenditure on electronics durables, the middle classes have establishments and privately run polyclinics which have become a marked feature of the urban landscape. According to one estimate, around three quarters of all health care is provided by the private sector.

(220 words)

Title: Middle class: backbone of Pakistan

Pakistan is changed into certain dynamic middle class society despite of social, political, and economic challenges. This middle class varies from occupation to gender. In fact, it is club of modernity and traditionality and so away from westernization while urban population is feudalism oriented. Moreover, the generation has adopted the orthodoxy. However, middle class population is an electronic consumerism and private establishment adds glitter to urbanization that privatization supports mainly the country's dynamic

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With the innovative findings of Sigmund Freud in the field of Psychology, particularly with reference to unconsciousness in 1955, the Western art and literature of the 20th century started to emphasize the individualism, emotional charge, percipience, psychological expression and the world of dreams. Cubism, expressionism and surrealism introduced modern art to the essential of human mind and its hidden shades. Our artists have also absorbed their revolutionary trends along with the conventional styles. The artist has been enamoured by the realistic technique in painting, he tries to communicate his viewers, the psychological, emotional and perceptual aspects of human life through his artistry. This has created a unique combination of apparently realistic canvasses with deep meanings underneath. While soft clouds against the blue sky, windows and door openings towards or inside the wonderlands imagined fantasy and the tangible objects used as metaphors denote the spiritual or metaphysical world. (147 words)

Titles: Art of the 20th century

In 1955, Sigmund Freud's research in psychology led the Western art and literature of the 20th century such as personal psyche, feelings and dreams. Since modern artistry inculcated in a man's mind and soul, revolutionary art fulfilled reality of life. Hence, this further brought the spiritual and metaphysical world.

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