

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)

2014

deep meanings.

Psychanalyst

Sigmund Freud introduced modern ideas to the essential human mind, and its hidden abiliton and modern art.

They giving the ~~use~~ Artist represents modern and ~~realistic~~ psychoanalytical and realistic view of in his art and giving deep ~~messag~~ meanings. They creating the ~~re~~ reality and fantasy of the world in a single picture.

Sigmund Freud and  
Title :- Modern Artist and Their Art

A Good art ~~can~~ gives modern, realistic and psychological and fantastic view.

(41: words)

## 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)

PMS: 2015

## Emergence of Middle class:

Despite of poverty, ~~or~~ bad governance and inequality, middle class are dynamic. Middle class are not more modern, westernized they have both element western as well as traditional. Some time they became religious and other westernized. They have interest of buying new cars, mobile phones. Also they own private clinics. This is another notable feature of Middle class.

(56: words)

## PMS 2016

The history of media in Pakistan shows that Pakistani print media came into existence with the mission to promulgate the ideology of Pakistan, which was seen as the best option for the Muslim minority in British India and as a form of self-defence against suppression from the Hindu majority. However, over the last decade, Pakistan's media has developed into harsh terrain which has certainly helped shape Pakistan's view towards domestic and foreign policy for better or for worse. Society and institutions in Pakistan tend to be rule-oriented. Social media has changed the dynamics of the Pakistani society with strong influence. Social media has become a driving force to mobilize people for collective action, social movements and even protests. When there is any injustice or incident that demands public demonstration, social media plays a key role in pushing them forward. Today one can easily engage people from diverse background simultaneously for a common agenda as it ties them up even if they are far across. As elsewhere, social media has become an important factor in Pakistan's domestic politics. Some believe that social media networking technologies, which offer an alternative to Pakistan's corrupt and state-controlled media, have the potential to transform Pakistani politics. In recent years, a growing number of Pakistanis have come to believe in the revolutionary potential of new technologies, particularly in the political context.

(225 words)

PMS: 2016

Media and the ideology of Pakistan  
run together at that time muslims  
used it against suppression of hindus.  
Now, it became strong power which  
shaped the Pakistan domestic as well  
as foreign policy. It became a strong  
driving force. It unite people of  
different backgrounds on certain industries  
and it also played important role in  
domestic politics. It is also thought  
that social media also <sup>badly</sup> effect the  
politics and society.

(71: words)

Title  
Pres

Role of Social Media in Pakistan

## PMS 2017

As we see, what decides the purpose of life is simply the programme of the pleasure principle. The principle dominates the operation of the mental apparatus from the start. There can be no doubt about its efficacy, and yet its programme is at loggerheads with the whole world, the macrocosm as much as the microcosm. There is no possibility at all of its being carried through; all the regulations of the universe run counter to it. One feels inclined to say that the intention that man should be happy is not included in the plan of 'creation'. What we call happiness is in the strictest sense comes from the (Preferably sudden) satisfaction of needs which have been dammed up to high degree, and it is from its nature only possible as an episodic phenomenon. When any situation that is desired by the pleasure principle is prolonged, it only produces a feeling of mild <sup>less happiness</sup> contentment. We are so made that we can derive intense enjoyment only from a contrast and very little from state of things. Thus, our possibilities of happiness are already restricted by our constitution. Unhappiness is much less difficult to experience. We are threatened with suffering from three directions: from our own body, which is doomed to decay and dissolution and which cannot even do without pain and anxiety as warning signals; from the external world, which may rage against us with overwhelming and merciless forces of destruction; and finally from our relations to other men. The suffering which comes from this last source is perhaps more painful to us than any other. We need to regard it as a kind of gratuitous addition, although it cannot be any less fatefully inevitable than the suffering which comes from elsewhere.

(291 words)

Soluti:--



PMJ  
Precise

# Happiness and Unhappiness phases of Life

It is pleasure principle which decide purpose of life. Which dominates human mind and he always find happiness pleasure. but the whole universe try to contain it. Man is not only created for happiness. Happiness is satisfaction of requirement. If this <sup>when</sup> happiness became a still existing phenomenon then it ~~will~~ reduces much happiness. One's happiness is restricted by his pleasure principle. Although dejection is not much difficult but one is threatened from three directions: ~~our~~ human body, which have to decay, external world and relations with others. Sufferings which comes from relations are more hurting than anything else causing sufferings.

(92: words)

## PMS 2018-19

There has existed throughout the history of mankind a strange, albeit, an ironic relationship between the past and the future. The people who just eulogize their past without critical analysis and seek to recreate a utopian past almost invariably do not succeed, while those who view the past realistically, comprehensively and critically are able to draw on the past in useful, meaningful and lasting ways. They learn lessons from the history and apply those lessons for better future. Such people have confidence in their future, and they approach the past with seriousness and critical reverence. (They study the past realistically, try to comprehend the values, aesthetics, and traits which invested an earlier civilization its grandeur or caused it to decline. They preserve its remains, and enshrine relevant and enriching images and events of the past in their memories both collectively and individually. They attempt to adopt the values and traits which led earlier people rise, and shun the reasons and mistakes that precipitated their downward journeys. In sharp contrast to them, people and governments with an uncertain sense of the future manifest deeply skewed and subjective relationships to their history. They eschew lived history, shut out its lessons, shun critical inquiries into the past, neglect its remains but, at the same time, invent at their own imagined and

intensely

other hand

utopian past-always shining, splendid and glorious. As a matter of fact, they are never able to benefit from their past. They study history, but learn nothing from history.

PMS-2018-19

## History as a lesson

There always remained a relation b/w human past and the future. Some want to repeat their past and other sees their past rationally. They draw their <sup>better</sup> future ~~from~~ by learning lessons from past. These people are hopeful for their better future. They adopt the habits which became ~~cause~~ reason of their elders prosperity and they left those habits and traits which became cause of their failure. These people some Governments also adopting these traits. ~~Such~~ <sup>take</sup> their history like these man some time they prosper some time they fall.

(82: Words)