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CHAPTER 9

MINERAL AND POWER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Write down one industrial use of each of the following minerals, silica sand, chromite, gypsum, limestone, salt.

Ans: The Uses of Minerals

The uses of Minerals are following.

(i) **Silica Sand**

It is used in the manufacture of glass.

(ii) **Chromite**

It is used in photographing.

(iii) **Gypsum**

It is used in making plaster of Paris.

(iv) **Limestone**

It is used in the manufacturing of cement.

(v) **Salt**

It is used in leather industry.

Q.2 Write the names of any five important minerals of Pakistan which are benefits for industries.

Ans: Important Minerals of Pakistan

The names of five important minerals of Pakistan which are beneficial for industries are following.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (i) Coal | (ii) Iron Ore | (iii) Chromite |
| (iv) Copper | (v) Gypsum | |

Q.3 Write down the names of Metallic Minerals and Non-Metallic Minerals of Pakistan.

Ans: Metallic Minerals of Pakistan

The names of Metallic Minerals of Pakistan are following.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (i) Iron Ore | (ii) Copper | (iii) Manganese | (iv) Chromite |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|

Non-Metallic Minerals of Pakistan

The names of Non-Metallic Minerals of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) Sulphur | (ii) Limestone | (iii) Gypsum |
| (iv) Fire Clay | (v) Salt | |

Q.4 Write down the names of any five minerals found in Pakistan. Also write their places of location.

Ans: The Minerals and Location

The names of five minerals and their location in Pakistan are following.

(i) Sulphur

The big deposits of sulphur are found in Balochistan. Some deposits are also found in Chitral, Hyderabad and Karachi.

(ii) Iron Ore

In Pakistan, the deposits of iron ore are found in Makarwal, Langaryal, Hazara, Chitral, Khuzdar, Chilguzi and Naukandi.

(iii) Chromite

The deposits of chromite in Pakistan are found in Muslim Bagh, Chagai, Malakand and Mohammad Agency.

(iv) Gypsum

The deposits of Gypsum in Pakistan are found in Kohat, Dera Ismail Khan, Mianwali, Quetta and Sibi.

(v) Copper

In Pakistan, the deposits are found in Sandak and Chaghi.

Q.5 Describe the different kinds of coal.

Ans: The Kinds of Coal

Different kinds of coal are following.

(i) Peat

The coal formed at the first stage by partially decayed plant material is called Peat. It is used for five power stations and in the manufacturing of Charcoal.

(ii) Lignite

The coal of wood is known as Lignite. It has blackish brown colour. It gives smoke on burning.

(iii) Bitumen

The second class coal which contains 75% carbon is called Bitumen. It is soft in nature. It is black and shiny and it is used in heavy industries.

(iv) Anthracite

A bright and hard coal of stones is called Anthracite. It has black colour and slippery surface as fuel and also used in iron and steel industry.

Q.6 Describe the distribution of coal producing areas in Pakistan.

Ans: The Distribution of Coal Production Areas in Pakistan

The distribution of coal producing areas in Pakistan are following.

(i) The Punjab

In Punjab, the deposits of coal are found in Makarwal, Pith, Dandot, Kalabagh and Salt Range.

(ii) Sindh

In Sindh, the deposits of coal are found in Jhampir, Lakhra in district Dadu, Thatta and Badin.

(iii) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa

In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the deposits of coal are found in Kohat, Hazara and Nowshera.

(iv) Balochistan

The deposits of coal in Balochistan are found in Kohst, Shahrigh, Harnai, Sarang, Mach and Degari.

Q.7 Write down the kinds of Iron-Ore.

Ans: The Kinds of Iron Ore

Different kinds of Iron-Ore are following.



(i) Magnetite

The iron ore which contains more than 70% iron is called as Magnetite.

(ii) Haematite

The kind of iron ore which contains 60% to 70% iron is called Haematite. It has red colour and it is found in solid state.

(iii) Limonite

The kind of iron ore that contains about 65% iron is called Limonite. It has yellow colour or sometimes found in brown colour. The strength of hardness is about 5.5 and specific gravity is less than 3.8.

(iv) Siderite

The kind of iron ore which contains 30% to 40% iron is called Siderite. It is found in brown colour. It contains clay.

(v) Iron Pyrite

The kind of iron ore which contains sulphur and iron is called Iron Pyrite. It has a golden colour therefore it is known as Fool's Gold.

Q.8 Write a short note on Iron Ore producing areas in Pakistan.

Ans: Iron-Ore Producing Areas in Pakistan

The largest deposits of iron-ore are found in Kala Bagh area in the Punjab. Some deposits are also found in Mianwali. Other deposits are found in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa in Langrial, Abbotabad and Domal Nisar. In Balochistan, the deposits of iron-ore are found in Khuzdar, Chilghazi and Muslim Bagh. The iron-ore found in Pakistan is of inferior type and it meets only 16% of the total requirement of the country.

Q.9 Write a short note on the Production of Chromite in Pakistan.

Ans: The Production of Chromite in Pakistan

Chromite is metal of white colour. It is used in manufacturing dyes. It is also used in Photography. Chromite is also used in the manufacturing of the bodies of aeroplanes and machines. It is also used in iron and steel industry. Pakistan has the largest reserves of chromite in the world. The deposits of chromite are found in Pakistan in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Balochistan. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa its deposits are found in Malakand, Mohammand Agency and North Waziristan. In Balochistan its deposits are found in Muslim Bagh, Chaghi and Kharan. It is the only metal which is exported to other countries from Pakistan.

Q.10 Describe briefly about the following minerals found in Pakistan.

- (i) Copper (ii) Gypsum (iii) Salt
(iv) Limestone (v) Marble

Ans: The Minerals of Pakistan

A brief description about the important minerals of Pakistan are following.

(i) Copper

Copper is an important metal. It is used for making electrical goods and electrical wires. Large deposits of copper are found in Balochistan at Saindak in Chaghi district of Balochistan. Deposits of copper have also been discovered in Thal. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the deposits of copper are also found in North Waziristan, Chitral and Mohammand Agency.

(ii) Gypsum

Gypsum is a white colour shining stone. Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of cement, fertilizers, plaster of Paris and bleaching powder. In Punjab, the deposits of gypsum Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhelum and Mianwali. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the deposits are found in Kohat. In Sindh, the deposits of gypsum are found in Rohri, Sanghar and Dadu while in Balochistan, the deposits of gypsum are found in Quetta, Sibi and Loralai.

(iii) Salt

Pakistan has the largest reserves of the mineral salt in the world. It is also known as Rock Salt or Lahori Salt. In Pakistan, the Salt Range is located in the South of Potwar Plateau. The salt which obtained from the Salt Range is of fine quality. The biggest saltmine in Pakistan is located at Khewra in the district Jhelum. Mineral salt also obtained from Warcha in Khushab district, Kala Bagh in Mianwali district and Bahadur Khail in Karak district. Mineral Salt is used as common salt in cooking. It is also used in leather industry and textile industry. It is also used in the manufacturing of baking soda, washing soda and soda ash.

(iv) Limestone

Limestone is mostly used in the manufacturing of cement. It is also used in iron and steel industry, glass manufacturing units and soap and bleaching powder manufacturing industries. The deposits of lime stone are found in all four provinces. The large deposits of are found at Dandot in district Jhelum, Zinda pir in district Dera Ghazi Khan, Mughal Kot and Ganjo Takkar near Hyderabad, Manghopir, Kot Diji and Rani Pur.

(v) Marble

Marble is a certain kind of beautiful stone. It was found in the form of rocks below the surface of the Earth. Different kinds and of different colours of marble is found in abundance in Pakistan. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the reserves are found in Swat, Peshawar, Mardan, Nowshera, Malagori and Khyber Agency. Black and white marble is found in the Kala Chitta Hills in Attock district the reserves of marble are found at Chaghi.

Q.11 Describe briefly about the following minerals found in Pakistan.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|--------------|
| (i) Silica Sand | (ii) Magnesite | (iii) Barite |
| (iv) Aluminum Ore | (v) Soap Stone | |

Ans: The Minerals of Pakistan

The description of some important minerals of Pakistan is following.

(i) Silica Sand

Silica sand is used in manufacturing glass. It is also used in Paints. In Sindh the deposits of silica sand are found in Dadu and Jhang Shahi. In Punjab its reserves are found at Makarwal, Dandot and Multan. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the deposits of silica sand are found in Hazara.

(ii) Magnesite

Magnesite is an important mineral, it is used in chemical fertilizers, cement and paper industries. It is also used in the manufacturing of chemical, medicines, artificial silk and magnesium oxychloride. The largest reserves of magnesite are found in Muslim Bagh, Lasbella and Malakand in Pakistan.

(iii) Barite

Barite is used in the manufacturing of insecticides. It is also used in Paints, glass and Barium sulphate. It is also used in digging of oil fields. In Balochistan, the reserves of Barite are found in Khuzdar, Kundi, Kaupla, Bankhri and Faqir Muhammad. The deposits of Barite have also been discovered in Karachi, Haripur and Lasbella.

(iv) Aluminum Ore

Aluminum Ore is Bauxite. It is used for obtaining Aluminum. The deposits of Aluminum ore are found in Chaman, Khakari, Loralai, Hazara and Salt Range.

(v) Soap Stone

Soap stone is a non-metallic mineral. It is used in the manufacturing of soaps. It is also used in manufacturing of ceramics, insecticides, face powder, perfumes and rubber. The reserves of soap stone in Pakistan are located at Abbotabad, Parachinar and Zhob.



Q.12 Write down the names of any five Power or Energy Resources of Pakistan.

Ans: Power or Energy Resources of Pakistan

The names of five power or Energy Resources of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Hydroelectricity | (ii) Thermal Electricity | (iii) Solar Energy |
| (iv) Atomic Energy or Nuclear Power | (v) Biogas | |

Q.13 Write down five sentences on the economic importance of mineral oil or petroleum. (OR) Write down any five uses of mineral oil or Petroleum.

Ans: The Economic Importance of Mineral Oil or Petroleum

The economic importance of mineral oil or petroleum can be described as following.

- (i) Mineral oil or petroleum is used at Thermal Power Stations for the generation of Thermal electricity.
- (ii) The products of mineral oil or petroleum petrol and diesel are used as fuel in motor vehicles.
- (iii) Mineral oil or petroleum is also provides fuel for machines, generators, ships and aeroplanes.
- (iv) Mineral oil or petroleum provides raw material for petro chemical industry for the manufacturing of several products like insecticide sprays, plastics, medicines, vaseline petroleum jelly and artificial fibres.
- (v) The products obtained from mineral oil or petroleum are used in Paints. They are also used in different chemical industries.

Q.14 Write down any five products obtained from mineral oil or petroleum and write one use of each.

Ans: The Products of Mineral Oil or Petroleum

The important products which are obtained from Petroleum or Mineral Oil and their uses are following.

(i) Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)

It is used as fuel.

(ii) Petrol

It is used as fuel in motor vehicles.

(iii) Diesel

It is used as fuel in heavy vehicles, machines and generators.

(iv) Kerosine Oil

It is used as fuel. It is also used in Paints.

(v) Lubricating Oil and Wax

Lubricating oil is used to lubricate the various parts of machines. Wax is used in the manufacturing candles.

Q.15 Describe the Mineral Oil or Petroleum Producing Fields in Pakistan.

Ans: Mineral Oil or Petroleum Fields in Pakistan

Pakistan produces about 15% mineral oil or petroleum of the total requirements of the country. The remaining 85% requirement is met from the import of mineral oil from other countries. The mineral oil or petroleum fields in Pakistan are following.

(1) Oil Fields in Punjab

Mineral Oil or Petroleum fields in the Punjab are following.

(i) Attock Oil Fields

In Punjab, different oil fields are located in the district Attock in Meyal, Toot, Joyar Mir, Dhulian, Khur and Sarang.



(ii) **Chakwal Oil Fields**

In Chakwal district of Punjab, the oil fields are located at Balkasar, Dhurnal, Chak Naurang and Karsal.

(iii) **Rawalpindi Oil Fields**

In the district Rawalpindi of the Punjab, the oil fields are located at Adhi and Bhangli.

(iv) **Dera Ghazi Khan Oil Field**

In Punjab, the oil field is located at Dhodhak in Dera Ghazi Khan.

(2) **Oil Fields in Sindh**

Mineral oil or petroleum fields in Sindh are following.

(i) **Oil Fields in District Badin**

In Sindh, the oil fields are located in district Badin Leghari, Thora, Dhabhi, Khaskheli, Mazari and South Mazari.

(ii) **Oil Fields in District Hyderabad**

In Sindh, oil fields are located in district Hyderabad at Tando Alam.

(iii) **Other Oil Fields in Sindh**

In Sindh, the oil fields are located in Sanghar, Dadu, Jamshoro, Tando Muhammad Khan, Tando Allah yar, Matiari, Khairpur, Kashmore and Ghotki districts.

Q.16 Write down any five uses of Natural Gas in Pakistan.

Ans: The Uses of Natural Gas in Pakistan

Important uses of Natural Gas in Pakistan are following.

- (i) Natural gas is used as domestic fuel. It is also used as fuel on commercial scale.
- (ii) It is used at thermal power stations for the generation of Thermal electricity.
- (iii) Cement factories in Pakistan use natural gas for the manufacturing of cement.
- (iv) Chemical fertilizers factories in Pakistan also use natural gas for manufacturing of chemical fertilizers.
- (v) Natural gas in Pakistan is also used in the preparation of Compressed Natural Gas (CNG).

Q.17 Write down the names of important oil Refineries working in Pakistan.

Ans: The Refining of Mineral Oil or Petroleum in Pakistan

In Pakistan following oil refineries are working for refining mineral oil or petroleum.

- (i) Attock Oil Refinery; It is located at Mangora in Rawalpindi.
- (ii) National Refinery Limited; It is located in Karachi.
- (iii) Pakistan Refinery Limited; It is located in Karachi.
- (iv) Pak-Arab Oil Refinery; It is located in Multan.

Q.18 Describe the distribution of the deposits of Natural Gas in Pakistan.

Ans: The Distribution of Natural Gas Deposits in Pakistan

The distribution of the deposits of Natural Gas in Pakistan are following.

(i) **The Deposits at Sui**

The biggest deposits of natural gas are found at Sui near Dera Bugti in Balochistan. These deposits were discovered in 1952.

(ii) **Dhullian Gas Field**

These deposits of natural gas are located at Attock near Rawalpindi in Punjab. These deposits were discovered in 1994.

(iii) **Meyal Gas Field**

In Attock districts of Punjab, large deposits of natural gas are located at Meyal Gas Field. These deposits were discovered in 1968.

(iv) **Toot Gas Field**

Toot Gas Field in Attock district of Punjab is a largest reserve of natural gas. Natural Gas

is being supplied from this field since 1980.

(v) Other Reserves

Other reserves of Natural Gas are located at Dhodhak and Pirkoh in Punjab, Uch, Zin in Balochistan. In Sindh the reserves of Natural Gas are located at Khairpur, Mazarni, Seri, Hundi, Kandhkot, Mari, Leghari, Lashari, Bari, Dhabi, Khaskhaili, Gularchi, Matheli and Makhdoom Pir.

Q.19 Write down the names of Hydel Power Projects of Pakistan. (OR) Write down the names of Multipurpose Projects of Pakistan.

Ans: Hydel Power Projects of Pakistan

The construction of Dams and run of river are the two methods of generation hydroelectric power. Hydel Power stations generate hydroelectricity from the power of running water. In Pakistan suitable environment is present for the generation of hydroelectricity but the production of hydroelectricity in Pakistan is relatively low. The Hydel Power Projects in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Tarbela Hydel Project | (ii) Mangla Hydel Project |
| (iii) Warsak Hydel Project | (iv) Malakund Hydel Project |
| (v) Ghazi Brotha Hydel Project | (vi) Chashma Hydel Project |

Q.20 Write down the names of Thermal Power Stations in Pakistan.

Ans: Thermal Power Station in Pakistan

Thermal electricity is generated in Pakistan through coal, natural gas and furnace oil. The names of thermal stations of Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Multan Thermal Station (Punjab) | (ii) Faisalabad Thermal Station (Punjab) |
| (iii) Shahdara Thermal Station (Punjab) | (iv) Kot Addu Thermal Station (Punjab) |
| (v) Guddu Thermal Station (Sindh) | (vi) Sukkur Thermal Station (Sindh) |
| (vii) Kotri Thermal Station (Sindh) | |
| (viii) Quetta Thermal Station (Hyderabad) | |

Q.21 Write a short note on the necessity of New Hydel Projects in Pakistan.

Ans: Necessity of New Hydel Projects in Pakistan

Hydroelectricity is generated from water. Hydel Power Stations use the power of water stored in dams or run of rivers. Cheap electricity can be generated from natural waterfalls. Artificial waterfalls are made through stored water in dams. In Pakistan many multipurpose projects have been constructed for the generation of hydroelectricity. Tarbela Hydel Project, Mangla Hydel Project, Warsak Hydel Project, Malakand Hydel Project, Durgai Hydel Project, Ghazi Brotha Hydel Project, Chashma Hydel Project, Rasool Hydel Project, Taunsa Hydel Project Nandi Pur Hydel Project, Khurramgarhi Hydel Project and Chichoki Malian Hydel Project are several multipurpose projects in Pakistan. The total production of Hydroelectricity from these projects is about 4963 Mega Watts. Being the presence of so many hydel projects in Pakistan, the production of hydroelectricity is not enough for the requirement of country. Pakistan is a victim of electricity crisis. The need of the consumption of electricity in Pakistan is increasing 7% annually. The crisis of electricity is producing harmful effects on industrial and agricultural sectors WAPDA in Pakistan generates 58.4% of the total requirements of electricity while K-Electric generates 11.8% of the total requirement of electricity. From nuclear resources KANNUP produces 29.2% of electricity. In these circumstances, it is necessary to construct new Hydel Power Projects in Pakistan for the production of cheap electricity. The construction of Kala Bagh Dam is hopeful in this respect but this project could not be completed because of political hindrances.

Q.22 Explain the terms of Renewable Natural Resources and Non-Renewable Natural Resources.

Ans(i) Renewable Natural Resources

The natural resources which are produced in every season and are obtained repeatedly and are used repeatedly called Renewable Natural Resources. They are continuously available for their use. For example wood, food, water, air, wool etc. are renewable natural resources.

(ii) Non-Renewable Natural Resources

The natural resources which are obtained in various forms once, if they are used they start to consume with decreasing their reserves and finally they exhaust are called Non-Renewable Natural Resources. Various minerals, mineral oil, natural gas etc. are the examples of Non-Renewable Natural Resources.

Q.23 Write down the causes of shortage of electricity in Pakistan.

Ans: The Causes of Shortage of Electricity or Electrical Energy in Pakistan

Pakistan is a victim of the electricity crisis like other countries. The need of electricity in Pakistan is increasing 7% annually. The electricity crisis is producing its effects on the economy and trade of Pakistan. The causes of the shortage of electricity or electrical energy in Pakistan are following.

- (i) During the transportation of electricity 21% due to theft and defected coils in WAPDA but for K-Electric this rate is 45%. Mismanagement is seen common in electric supply corporations in Pakistan.
- (ii) The government of Pakistan does not pay any attention to increase the production of electricity through the installation of new hydel projects, thermal power stations and nuclear power plants.
- (iii) Many projects related to the generation of electricity remains uncompleted because of the shortage of capital. Some projects are not completed like the construction of Kala Bagh Dam because of political issues.
- (iv) Due to defective planning, the large deposits of coal in Pakistan cannot be used for the generation of thermal electricity.
- (v) The capacity of producing hydroelectricity in Pakistan is about more than 25,000 Megawatts, but in Pakistan, most planning is done to generate electricity through other resources rather than the development of cheap multipurpose hydel projects.

Q.24 "Run of water and dams are the two ways to produce hydroelectricity." Comment.

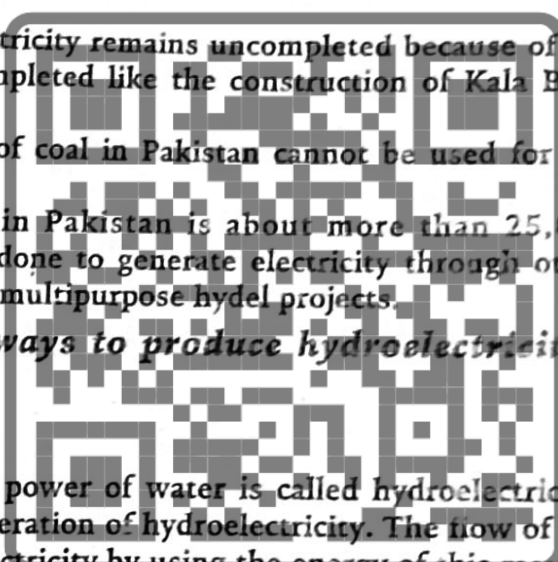
Ans: The Sources of Hydroelectricity

The electricity which is generated through the power of water is called hydroelectricity. Run of water and dams are two major sources of the generation of hydroelectricity. The flow of the water from natural waterfalls can be used to generate electricity by using the energy of this moving water from a certain height. Dams are also constructed to store water. This water is fallen from a certain height in the form of artificial waterfall. The power of this running water is used to move large turbines which help in the working of generators, thus hydroelectricity is produced.

Q.25 "There is a great potential for the production of hydroelectric power in the Northern areas of Pakistan". Comment.

Ans: Potential for the Production of Hydroelectric Power in the Northern Areas of Pakistan

The electricity which is generated from water is called Hydroelectricity. Hydroelectricity is generated by the force of running water. For obtaining hydroelectricity natural waterfalls and their water is used. Artificial waterfalls can also be produced by constructing dams. Water is fallen from a certain height on turbines, these turbines help in operating the generators which generate electricity which is transmitted to the distant parts through electric wires. Northern Areas in Pakistan have great importance in the production of hydroelectricity. There is great potential for the production of hydroelectric power. The Northern Areas of Pakistan have high mountains where natural waterfalls are found. Hydroelectric power can be generated by using the force of running water of these natural waterfalls. Besides this dams and artificial waterfalls can also be developed here. In Pakistan, hydroelectric power is being generated on constructing dams at different places.



on rivers. The important hydel projects are located in Pakistan at Tarbela, Mangla, Warsak, Durgai, Malakand, Rasool, Nandipur, Kurramgarhi and Chichoki Malian. Tarbela and Warsak Projects are the largest out of them.

Q.26 "CNG has opened new opportunities of employment in Pakistan". Discuss

Ans: New Opportunities of Employment and CNG

In Pakistan Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) has been introduced as the new source of obtaining fuel and energy. Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) was being used before which is supplied in gas cylinders. The areas where natural gas connections are not available, LPG is used as domestic and commercial fuel. CNG is also filled in a specific cylinders. CNG is being used as fuel in motor vehicles. It is the cheapest substitute of petrol. It also helps in reducing the atmospheric pollution. Pakistan ranks the third in the consumption of CNG after Argentine and Brazil. The consumption of CNG has been increased many times after its use as a fuel in motor vehicles. Certain kinds of cylinders are required to store CNG and a special kind of kit is required for its supply to engine. The number of labourers working in the production of CNG from natural gas has been increased. Most of skilled labourers and technicians are also getting employment in the field of manufacturing the storing cylinders of CNG and its kits. Besides this the supply of CNG at various fuel pumps is also providing employment to many workers. Hence it is said collectively that CNG has opened new opportunities of employment in Pakistan.

Q.27 Write a note on Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan.

Ans: Atomic or Nuclear Power Plants in Pakistan

At present 462 Mega Watts electricity is being produced from the Atomic or Nuclear Power Plants in Pakistan. The demand of electricity in Pakistan is increasing at the rate of 9.5% per annum during the period of 2004-2014. The growing demand has created a severe shortage of electricity ranging between 4000MW to 6000MW. Nuclear or Atomic source can produce electricity in large quantity. In Pakistan following two Atomic or Nuclear Power Plants are present for the generation of electricity.

(i) The Nuclear Power Plant at Karachi

The first Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan was established at Karachi in 1971. It is located 15 miles away towards the West on the Coast of Arabian Sea. It is known as KANNUP. It had been established with the cooperation of Canada. Initially, the production capability of this plant was low but now 137 MW electricity is generated from this plant, this electricity is provided to K-Electric. The efforts are being made to increase the capacity of production of this nuclear power plant.

(ii) The Nuclear Power Plant at Chashma

The second Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan has been established at Chashma near Chashma Barrage in the district Mianwali. It has planned to generate 900MW electricity from this project. This Nuclear Power Plant is in operation from the year 2000 A.D. The generating capacity of this Nuclear Power Plant is about 325MW since 2011. The government is trying to increase the generating capacity of this Nuclear Power Plant. This Nuclear Power Plant CHASNUPP and it was established with the co-operation of China.

Q.28 Pakistan has great potential for the development of Solar Power. Why is the generation of solar energy less developed in Pakistan?

Ans: Solar Energy in Pakistan

Pakistan is located in such region where 1,70,000MW heat is obtained annually from the sun. It is possible to take advantage from solar energy in Pakistan. Pakistan being a subtropical country has abundance to unlight throughout a year. Pakistan has started many programmes for the storage and use of solar energy with the cooperation of European Union, U.S.A, Asian Development Bank and other International Organizations in Pakistan.

According to these programmes, solar energy homes have been constructed at various place in order to store solar energy. In villages of Pakistan, solar energy will be used for the

generation of electricity. 7,874 villages have approved with the provision of electricity through solar energy. Solar energy homes have been installed in 49 villages of Tharparkar. In Balochistan 300 villages have approved for electrification using solar energy. Now the programme of electrification through solar energy has been extended. Some of the places where solar energy homes have been installed are following.

(i) **Sindh**

In Sindh electrification through solar energy is at following places.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Sundas (Sukkur) | (ii) Ditu Khan (Tharparkar) |
| (iii) Malmari (Thatta) | (iv) Laghari (Tharparkar) |

(ii) **Punjab**

In the Punjab, electrification through solar energy is at following places.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (i) Hoot (Multan) | (ii) Dhok Jeewan (Jhelum) |
| (iii) Mamniyala (Islamabad) | (iv) Miropudgar (Central Punjab) |

(iii) **Khyber Pakhtun Khwa**

In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa solar energy plants have been installed at Kankoi in Swat and Mir Rahmat Khat in Abbotabad.

(iv) **Balochistan**

In Balochistan, electrification through solar energy is at following places.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Giaker (Mari Bugti Hills) | (ii) Patkir (Kharan) |
| (iii) Khurkhira (Lasbella District) | |

In Pakistan one solar energy home has also been installed at Nasirabad in Gilgit. The generating capacity of each solar power plant is 6.8KW, it has been planned that generating capacity of each solar plant will be increased upto 8KW. The storage capacity of each solar plant will be increased upto 8KW. The storage capacity of each solar plant is about for three days, therefore electricity is supplied through the plant for limited hours. On viewing this, it is cleared that the generation of solar power is less developed in Pakistan. The main reason for this is unavailability of capital and technical efficiency.

Q.29 Write a note on the Production of Biogas in Pakistan.

Ans: The Production of Biogas in Pakistan

Biogas is a source of obtaining energy. This energy can be used for the generation of electricity or it is used as fuel. Biogas is manufactured through animal dung. In Pakistan more than 70 percent population lives in the rural areas and these people are associated with agriculture. They rear cattle in order to meet their daily requirements as well as they also deal with the business of cattle. They generally use animal dung as fuel. In 1974, Biogas was introduced in Pakistan. The government started a National Biogas Programme in 1981.

According to this programme Biogas units installed in villages. At present 3858 Biogas units are working at various places. Biogas units have been installed in more than 3000 villages free of cost. Some of them have been installed on the cost share basis. Biogas is the cheapest source of providing fuel. Most of the Biogas plants in Pakistan are family units. Biogas programme in Pakistan could not gain much popularity in Pakistan because of the presence of technical, social and economic hindrances.

Q.30 Describe briefly about the use of Wind Energy for the generation of electricity in Pakistan.

Ans: The Use of Wind Energy in Pakistan

In Pakistan, wind energy is also being used for the generation, it is an alternative source of the production of electricity. It is a cheaper source windmills are used for obtaining flour from ancient times. In the coastal areas of Pakistan, there is a potential of producing 50,000MW through wind energy.

In Pakistan, the government started to take interest in the installation of wind power generating station from 2010 A.D. through Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB). A 50

MW wind power project was inaugurated at Jhampir in December 2010. It was planned that other wind power projects would be installed at various places in future. The government is taking interest in generating electricity through wind energy and different wind power projects have been started, it is expected that 1000MW to 1200MW electricity would be generated in Pakistan through wind energy in future.

Q.31 Write down the five sentences on the steps taken by the government to overcome the shortage of electricity in Pakistan.

Ans: The Steps for Electric Power Development in Pakistan

In Pakistan, the shortage of electricity started to appear in 2001. Since then, the electricity crisis in Pakistan went bad to worst. The consumption of electricity is increasing every year. The demand of electricity is increasing at an average rate of 9.5% per annum. According to a report of March 2013, the number of consumers of electricity has increased 21.70 millions. Due to the extension of electricity networks in villages, the consumption of electricity has been increased. The demand of electricity is about 17,000MW but the generation of electricity is about 11,000MW. The Government of Pakistan has taken the following steps to overcome the shortage of electricity in Pakistan.

- (i) The Government has started a programme of searching the alternative sources for the generation of electricity.
- (ii) For the search of alternative sources for the generation of electricity, an institution Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB).
- (iii) The Government has started a programme of building 27,000MW hydro, coal and gas based power stations for the generation of electricity.
- (iv) The programmes for the generation of electricity through bio-gas, solar energy and wind energy have been started.
- (v) The Government has also assigned agreement to Iran and other countries to import electricity to overcome the shortage of electricity in Pakistan.

Q.32 Write the Energy Source of Pakistan.

Ans: The Energy Resources of Pakistan

The energy resources of Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Coal | (ii) Natural Gas |
| (iii) Mineral Oil or Petroleum | (iv) Hydroelectricity |
| (v) Thermal Electricity | (vi) Nuclear or Atomic Energy |
| (vii) Solar Energy | (viii) Biogas |

Q.33 Write five sources of generation of electricity in Pakistan.

Ans: The Sources of Generation of Electricity in Pakistan

The source of generation of electricity in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Thermal Power Stations | (ii) Hydroelectric Stations |
| (iii) Nuclear Power Stations | (iv) Solar Energy Homes |
| (v) Biogas Plants | |

Q.34 Write down the institutions established by the Government for the development of Energy Resources in Pakistan.

Ans: The Institution For the Development of Energy Resources in Pakistan

The Government of Pakistan has established following institutions for the development of Energy Resources in Pakistan.

- (i) Private Power and Infrastructure Board (PPIB) which encourages the production of electricity in private sector.
- (ii) Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB) which helps in searching, the alternative sources for the production of energy.

- (iii) Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) which produces thermal and hydroelectricity and takes care of dams and multipurpose projects.
- (iv) Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) which is now K-Electric and working under private ownership produces thermal electricity through gas and furnace oil
- (v) Nuclear Power Energy Commission (NPEC) which establishes and looks after the Nuclear Power Plants for the generation of electricity.
- (vi) National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA) which issues licences in private sector for the production of electricity. It controls the electric tariff and considers the problems faced by the consumers.

Q.35 Write a note on the steps taken by the Government for the development of the resources of oil and gas in Pakistan.

Ans: The Development of the Resources of Oil and Gas

The Government of Pakistan has taken many steps for the development of the resources of oil and gas in Pakistan. For exporting the mineral oil and gas at various regions in Pakistan, the Government established Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC). This Corporation has explored many fields of oil and gas in Pakistan at various places. This corporation also looks after the maintenance of oil and gas fields.

The Government of Pakistan also established Sui Northern Gas Company and Sui Southern Gas Company. Both these companies work for the supply and distribution of Natural Gas in Pakistan. Sui Northern Gas Company (SNGC), Pakthun Khwa and Azad Jammu and Kashmir while Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) supplies Natural Gas in Sindh and Balochistan. The Government has also taken the corporation of twelve foreign companies for exploring oil and gas in Pakistan.

Q.36 Write down the names of institutions established by the Government for the development of Mineral Resources in Pakistan.

Ans: The Development of Mineral Resources

The Government of Pakistan has established following institutions for the development of mineral resources in Pakistan.

- (i) Geological Survey of Pakistan (GSP)
- (ii) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC)
- (iii) Saindak Metals Limited (SML)
- (iv) Lakhra Coal Development Corporation (LCDC)
- (v) Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan (GEMCP)
- (vi) FATA Development Corporation (FDC)

IMPORTANT DETAILED TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1 Describe the distribution of Minerals in Pakistan and take a review of their importance.

Ans: The Distribution of Minerals in Pakistan

Large deposits or reserves of minerals are located in Pakistan. Very few reserves of minerals were known at the time of the establishment of Pakistan but afterwards many other reserves were discovered by the efforts of geologists. The minerals obtained from Pakistan can be divided into two groups.

(i) Non-Metallic Minerals

The important Non-Metallic Minerals of Pakistan are following.

Rock Salt

The mines of rock salt in Pakistan are located at Khewra, Waracha and Kala Bagh. Pakistan



has the largest reserves of mineral salt in the world. Rock salt is used in cooking as an essential ingredient. It is also used for other food requirements. Rock Salt is used in the manufacturing of baking soda, washing soda and soda ash. It is also used in laundries and textile industries.

(ii) Gypsum

The reserves of gypsum in Pakistan are located at Jhelum, Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab, Kohat in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Rohri in Sindh and Sibi and Loralai in Balochistan. The total reserves of gypsum in Pakistan is about 350 million tonnes. Some deposits are also found at Mari Bugati Hills, Khewra, Dandot and Daud Khel. Gypsum is used in the manufacturing of cement and chemical fertilizers. It is also used for the preparation of plaster of paris on large scale.

(iii) Sulphur

In Pakistan the reserves of sulphur are located in Koh-i-Sultan and in the areas of West Balochistan. Large deposits of sulphur are also present at Sani in Kirthar Mountains. Sulphur is used in the manufacturing of sulphuric acid. Besides this it is used in the manufacturing of medicines, explosives, paints, chemical fertilizers and artificial fibres.

(iv) Barite

Large deposits of Barite in Pakistan are located at Gunga near Khuzdar in Balochistan. Some deposits are also found at Kundi in Balochistan. Barite is mainly used in drilling oil-wells with colloidal clay to neutralize the oil pressure in wells. It is also used in the manufacturing of paints, glass, insecticides and barium compounds.

(v) Magnesite

The reserves of magnesite are located in Pakistan at Muslim Bagh, Malakand and Lasbella. It is used in the manufacturing of magnesium. Besides this, it is used in cement, chemical fertilizers and paper industries.

(vi) Limestone

The reserves of limestone are located at Margala Hills, Nowshera, Dera Ghazi Khan, Zindapir, Dera Ismail Khan and Mughal Kot. Some deposits are located at Ganjo Takkar near Hyderabad. Limestone is mostly used as raw materials for manufacturing of cement. It is also used in glass, soap, paper and dye industries.

(vii) Silica Sand

The reserves of Silica sand in Pakistan at Jhang Shahi, Dadu, Thana Bhola Khan, Makarwal, Damdot, Jhelum, Multan and Hazara. Silica sand is mainly used in glass manufacturing.

(viii) Soap Stone

Large deposits of soap stone are found in Abbotabad, Parachinar and Zhob. The total reserves of Soap stone in Pakistan is about 0.6 million tonnes. It is mainly used as filler in soap manufacturing. It is also used for manufacturing perfumes, rubber, face powder, ceramics and germicides.

(ix) Marble

Marble is mostly used for the decoration and elegance of the building and houses. Marble of different kinds and of different colours are found in Pakistan. The deposits of Marble in Pakistan are located at Chaghi, Mardan, Swat and Khyber Agency.

(x) Gemstones and Nuggets

The hard and shiny minerals in the form of stones are known as Gemstones and Nuggets. In Pakistan, gemstones of various colours are found. They are the mixtures of silicon, aluminium and beryllium compounds. The deposits of gemstones like Topaz, Turquoise, Sapphire, Zircon, Ruby, Emerald, Coral, Sardonyx etc. are located at Huza, Gilgit, Chitral, Swat, Mardan and Northern areas.

(2) Metallic Minerals

The important metallic minerals of Pakistan are following.

(i) Iron Ore

The average annual production of iron-ore in Pakistan is about 40,000 tonnes which is far

less than the requirement of the country. Iron-ore is used for making steel. It is also used in making tools, parts of machines and the bodies vehicles. The large deposits of iron-ore are found in Kala Bagh area. Other deposits are found at Langrial and Chitral. In Balochistan, the reserves of iron-ore are located at Khuzdar, Chilghazi and Muslim Bagh. The iron found in Pakistan is not of good quality and it meets only 16% of the total requirement of the country.

(ii) **Copper**
Copper is an important metal. It is used in making electrical goods and electrical wires. The deposits of copper are located in Pakistan at Saindak and Amuri in the Chaghi district of Balochistan. 412 million tonnes reserves of copper are present in Pakistan.

(iii) **Chromite**
Chromite is a silver colour metal. It is used for making steel, bodies of aeroplanes, dyes and photography items. Pakistan has the largest reserves of chromite in the world and it is the only metal which is produced in commercial scale.
The deposits of chromite are located at Chaghi, Muslim Bagh, Zhob, Lasbella, Waziristan and Malakand.

(iv) **Manganese**
Manganese is metal which is primarily used in steel industry. It is also used in cement and chemical fertilizer industries. The deposits of manganese in Pakistan are located at Malakand, Lasbella, Nasai, Sherwan and Zhob. The total deposits of manganese in Pakistan is about 3495 thousand tonnes.

(v) **Antimony**
Antimony is metal which is used in the production safety matches, tracer bullets and defence materials like light signals. In Pakistan the reserves of antimony are located at Chitral, Pishin, Kring and Qila Abdullah.

(vi) **Aluminum**
The source of Aluminum is Bauxite. Bauxite is used in making the electrodes and lining of furnaces. The total reserves of bauxite in Pakistan are about 74 million tonnes. It is also used in making utensils, sheets and packing materials. In Pakistan the deposits of aluminum are found at Muzaffarabad, Kotli and Azad Kashmir.

Q.2 Write detailed notes on following:

(1) Reserves of Coal in Pakistan

(2) Mineral Oil or Petroleum

Ans: (1) **Reserves of Coal in Pakistan**

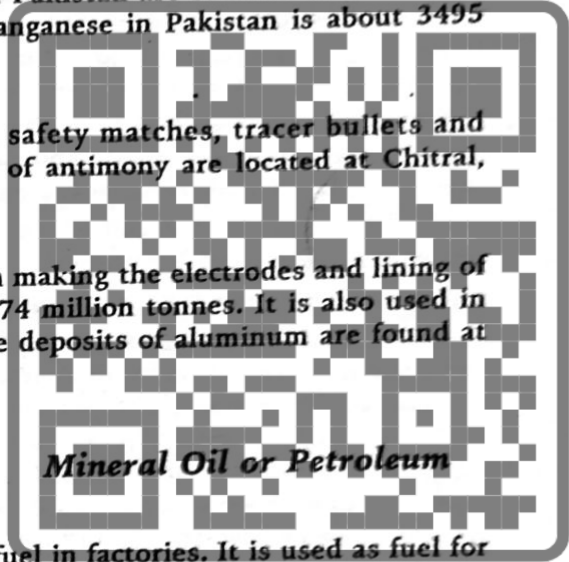
Coal is a big source of obtaining energy. It is used as fuel in factories. It is used as fuel for locomotive engines. It is used in the production of dyes, drugs, perfumes, food flavours and other synthetic products. It is used in the manufacturing of red bricks, tiles and clay pottery. It is used in iron and steel industries and in cement factories. When coal is head in the absence of air, it produces coke, coaltar, coal gas and benzene.

Kinds of Coal

- The important kinds of coal are following.
- (i) Peat is a poor quality of coal. Wood fibres are present in it, therefore it has the lowest heating value.
 - (ii) The coal of wood is called Lignite. It has blackish brown colour and contains 30% carbon.
 - (iii) The second class coal is called Bituminous. Its colour is black and it has shining on its surface. It contains 60% to 80% carbon.
 - (iv) The highest quality of coal is called Antracite. It is the coal of stone having black colour. It contains 90% carbon.

The Distribution of Coal Deposits

The mining process of coal in the Sub-Continent was started in 1887. In the beginning coal was taken out in small quantity through coal mines. After the establishment of Pakistan, many coal



mines were discovered. The coal found in Pakistan is of poor quality and 85% is used in bricks and lime burning kilns. Some quantity of coal also used for railway locomotives and domestic fuel. The management of coal mines in Pakistan is in the hands of private sector. Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) is a government institution which looks after four coal mines out of which three in Balochistan and one in the Punjab. The distribution of coal producing regions in Pakistan are following.

(I) The Coal Deposits in Punjab

The coal deposits in the province Punjab are located in Salt Range. The coal found this region contains large quantity of ash. Second largest coal mines in Punjab are located at Makerwal in the district Mianwali. Some deposits of coal are also found in Pith, Dandot and Kala Bagh.

(II) The Coal Deposits in Balochistan

In Pakistan, most of the coal mines are located in Balochistan. The largest coal mines in Balochistan are located at Khost, Shahrigh and Hernai. These coal mines are located in the East of Quetta. Bituminous coal is found in these coal mines. The second largest coal mines in Balochistan are located at Mach on the both sides of the Sibi-Quetta Railway line. The coal obtained from these mines is of poor quality. Degari coal mines are the third largest reserves of coal in Balochistan. Besides this coal mines are also located in Balochistan at Pir Ismail, Ziarat, Sori and Kach.

(III) The Coal Deposits in Sindh

In Sindh, the largest reserves of coal are found at Lakhra coal mines. These coal mines are located in the district Dadu. Lignite coal is obtained from these mines which contains high moisture. 22 million tonnes coal is present in these mines. The second important coal mines in Sindh are located at Jhimpir with 28 million tonnes deposits. Besides this coal mines in Sindh are also located at Sonda, Thatta and Ranikot.

(iv) The Coal Deposits in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa

In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the reserves of coal are located at Charat, Khot, Hazara, Kotla Kuiratta, Dandli and Nowshera.

The Economic Importance of Coal

The coal which is obtained from Pakistan is of inferior quality therefore it meets only 5% of the energy requirement of Pakistan, however coal has great economic importance as a big source of energy. The economic importance of coal can be described as following.

- (i) Coal is used as fuel at homes and in factories.
- (ii) Coal is used as fuel in steam engines and railway locomotives.
- (iii) Coal is used as raw-material in iron and steel industry for the extraction of iron from iron ore and for the manufacturing of steel.
- (iv) Coal is used in the production of thermal electricity at thermal power stations.
- (v) Coal is used in the manufacturing of red bricks. It is mainly used in lime burning kilns.
- (vi) Coal is used in the preparation of dyes, drugs, perfumes, synthetic products, coke, coal tar and benzene.

(2) Mineral Oil or Petroleum

Mineral oil or petroleum is a big source of energy. It is mixture of many compounds. On fractional distillation many fractions are obtained from it. The mineral oil or petroleum is extracted from sedimentary rocks in the form of thick oily liquid with blackish colour therefore it is known as crude oil. On commercial basis, the works for the extraction of mineral oil or petroleum was started in 1915. After the establishment of Pakistan, the government started the work of exploring oil fields in Pakistan in November 28, 1982 with the cooperation of local and foreign geological survey companies. The government also established an institution oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) for the exploration of mineral oil or petroleum in Pakistan.

The Fractions of Mineral Oil or Petroleum

Mineral oil or petroleum is obtained from the rocks in the form of crude oil. It contains many compounds which are separated with the help of fractional distillation in a special plant. Several fractions are obtained from the fractional distillation of petroleum which are following.

- (i) Petroleum gases which are used as fuels at homes and industries.
- (ii) Petroleum ether which is used as organic solvent. It is also used as cleaning material for textile fabrics.
- (iii) Gasoline or petrol which is used as fuel in automobile engines.
- (iv) Kerosine oil which is used as fuel in jet engines. It is also used as solvent in grease and paints.
- (v) Diesel which is used as fuel for generators and automobiles engines.
- (vi) Lubricating oil which is used to lubricate the various parts of engines and machines.
- (vii) Paraffin Wax which is used to make candles, water proof materials, vaseline and petroleum jelly.
- (viii) Pitch or asphalt which is used for surfacing roads and air fields. It is also used as protecting material for roofs and pipe lines.

The Distribution of Mineral Oil or Petroleum Production in Pakistan

Pakistan produces only 15% mineral oil or petroleum of the total requirements of the country. The remaining 85% requirements are met from the import of petroleum from other countries. The distribution of mineral oil or petroleum production in Pakistan are following.

(I) The Oil Fields in Punjab

The oil fields in Punjab are located in the district Attock and the district Chakwal in the district Attock, the oil fields are located at Meyal, Toot, Joya Mir, Dhulian, Kher and Kot Mayyab. In the district Chakwal, oil fields are located at Dhurnal, Chak Naurang, Kot Sarang, Karsal and Balkasar. Besides this, oil fields are also located at Dhodak in Dera Ghazi Khan, Adhi and Bhangli in district Rawalpindi.

(II) The Oil Fields in Sindh

In the district Badin of Sindh, oil fields are located at Laghari, Thora, Dhabi, Khaskheli, Mazari, South Mazari and Lashari. Besides this oil fields in Sindh are also located at Tando Alam in the district Hyderabad. In Sindh the reserves of mineral oil are also discovered at Gularchi, Bobi, Pasakhi, Tajidi, Nari, Halipota, Ghungro, Panero and Kunner.

The Oil Refineries in Pakistan

In Pakistan, following oil refineries are working for the refining of Crude Oil.

- (i) Attock Oil Refinery Limited (Rawalpindi)
- (ii) National Oil Refinery Limited (Karachi)
- (iii) Pakistan Oil Refining Limited (Karachi)
- (iv) Pak-Arab Oil Refining Limited (Mahmood Kot, Multan)

In May, 1974, the Government of Pakistan established an institution with the cooperation of United Arab Emirates (UAE) namely Pak-Arab Refinery Company (PARCO), this company looks after the expansion and management of crude oil refining in Pakistan.

Besides this the Government establishment Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) in 1961 with the cooperation of Soviet Union. This institution is responsible for the exploration of mineral oil in Pakistan. Pakistan State Oil (PSO) was establishment in December 1976. This institution is responsible for the storage and distribution of petroleum products.

The Economic Importance of Mineral Oil or Petroleum

Mineral oil or petroleum is an important fossil fuel. The meaning of petroleum is Rock Oil. After the formation, petroleum or mineral oil is collected in the forms of ponds below the surface of the Earth which are known as oil fields. Mineral oil or petroleum has great economic importance in this industrial age. The economic importance of mineral oil or petroleum can be described as following.

- (i) Petroleum or mineral oil is a big source of providing energy. The production of petroleum is a surity of obtaining economic stability.
- (ii) Many products obtained from mineral oil or petroleum like petrol, diesel and kerosine oil are used as fuel in motor vehicles, shpls and aeroplanes.
- (iii) Various kinds of machines and generators are also operated through the products of petroleum or mineral oil.

- (iv) The products of petroleum like furnace oil and petroleum gases are used for the generation of thermal electricity at thermal power stations.
- (v) Petrochemical industries manufacture many products like vaseline, petroleum jelly, body sprays, hairs spray, creams, plastics, rubber, insecticides and perfumes from the products obtained from petroleum.

Q.3 Describe in detail the Natural Gas fields and importance of Natural Gas in Pakistan.

Ans: Natural Gas in Pakistan

Natural Gas is a mixture of Methane, Ethane and Propane. It is not only used as a domestic fuel for burning but it provides many other advantages. It is used in the factories of manufacturing of glass, iron and steel, cement and ceramics. It provides raw material for the preparation of Ammonium Sulphate, Ammonium Nitrate and Carbon Powder. Natural gas is now being used as fuel instead of petroleum in motor vehicles. Natural gas can easily be transported to distant parts through pipelines at low cost. Further research is required for gaining more advantages from natural gas, because it can be used more than as fuel for many other purposes. The Japanese have said:

"Pakistan burn silver at their homes".

The Distribution of the Production of Natural Gas in Pakistan

The total reserves of Natural Gas is about 29,790 billion cubic feet and the demand of Natural Gas per day is about 5.3 million cubic feet. The distribution of the production of Natural Gas in Pakistan is following.

(i) Gas Fields in Balochistan

The largest deposits of Natural Gas discovered at Sui in Balochistan. Sui Gas fields are located in Sibi district of Balochistan near Marri Bugati Hills. Other deposits of natural gas are found at Pir Koh in Balochistan.

(ii) Gas Fields in Punjab

In Punjab, the deposits of Natural Gas are found at Dhullian, Dhodak and Meyyal. Natural Gas from these fields is supplied to Rawalpindi and surrounding areas. Some deposits are found at Toot and Makhdumpur.

(iii) Gas Fields in Sindh

In Sindh, the deposits of Natural Gas are found at Mari, Sari, Hundi, Laghari, Bukhari, Matil, Lashari and Kundh Kot.

The Importance of Natural Gas

The consumption of Natural Gas in Pakistan is increasing every year. It is not only used at homes but also used in industries. The importance of Natural Gas can be described as following.

- (i) In Pakistan, Natural Gas is used as domestic fuel. About 16.37% Natural Gas is used as domestic fuel.
- (ii) Thermal electricity is produced by using Natural Gas. About 32.08% thermal electricity is produced through Natural Gas.
- (iii) It is used in cement manufacturing factories. Valika Cement Factory at Karachi and Zeal Pak Cement Factory in Hyderabad use 1000 tonnes Natural Gas as fuel.
- (iv) It is used in the manufacturing units of chemical fertilizers. 27.29% Natural Gas is used in chemical fertilizers units.
- (v) Natural Gas is also used in many other industries like paints, rubber, chemical, sugar and iron and steel industries. It is also used in textile industries.
- (vi) Natural Gas is also used in the preparation of Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) both are used as fuel.

Natural Gas Supplying Companies in Pakistan

For the distribution and supply of Natural Gas in Pakistan, two companies are working which are following.

Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited

The Government established Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited (SNGPL) in 1963. This company supplies Natural Gas in the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. It also supplies Natural Gas to Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

Sui Southern Gas Company

For the distribution and supply of Natural Gas in Sindh and Balochistan Sui Southern Gas Company (SSGC) established. This company supplies 800,000 consumers in Sindh and Balochistan.

Q.4 How does Thermal Power Project generate electricity? Write about Thermal Power Houses of Pakistan in detail.

Generation of Electricity from Thermal Power Project

Ans: Thermal Power Stations use heat obtained from coal, mineral oil and Natural Gas and then convert it into electricity. Thus thermal electricity is generated at Thermal Power Stations through the heat obtained from coal, natural gas and mineral oil.

Thermal Power House in Pakistan

In Pakistan, great generation was given for the production of thermal power. In June, 1995, the production of electricity according to WAPDA was 12530 Mega Watts out of which 4568 Mega Watts generated from Thermal Power Projects. A review of thermal power houses in Pakistan is following.

(i) Shahdara Thermal Power House

This thermal power station has been established at Shahdara near Lahore. It is a gas turbine project and produces 85 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(ii) Faisalabad Thermal Power House

In Faisalabad three thermal power houses are working. Out of them one is steam power station which produces 132 Mega Watts thermal electricity while the other two are gas turbine projects which generate 265 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(iii) Multan Thermal Power House

WAPDA has established a thermal power house near Piran-e-Ghaib in Multan. Steam is used here for the generation of thermal electricity. It produces 260 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(iv) Muzaffargarh Thermal Power House

This thermal power has been established at Muzaffargarh in Dera Ghazi Khan division. It produces 1350 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(v) Hyderabad Thermal Power House

This thermal house has been establishment at Hyderabad in Sindh. It established in 1971 and produces 43 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(vi) Guddu Thermal Power House

This thermal power house has been set up for the fulfillment of the energy requirements of upper Sindh. The productive capacity of this power house is 1,655 Mega Watts. This thermal station consists of four productive units.

(vii) Sukkur Thermal Power House

This thermal power station was established in 1969 at Sukkur in Sindh. The productive capacity of this power house is 50 Mega Watts.

(viii) Kotri Thermal Power House

This thermal power house has been constructed at Kotri near Hyderabad. It is gas turbine project and it produces 174 Mega Watts electricity.

(ix) Jamshoro Thermal Power House

This power house has been located at Jamshoro near Hyderabad. It provides electricity to the industrial area of Hyderabad and its productive capacity is 850 Mega Watts.



(x) Larkana Thermal Power House

This thermal power house has been established at Larkana in Northern Sindh. It is a furnace oil project. It produces 150 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(xi) Lakhra Thermal Power House

This thermal power house has been established in the district Lakhra in Sindh. The project is operated with coal. Its productive capacity is 150 Mega Watts.

(xii) Quetta Thermal Power House

This thermal power house has been established at Quetta, the capital of Balochistan. It is a steam turbine project and produces 48 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(xiii) Pasni Thermal Power House

This thermal power house is located at Pasni near Makran Coast in Balochistan. It produces 17 Mega Watts thermal electricity.

(xiv) Punjgur Thermal Power House

This thermal power house has been established in the district Punjgur in Makran division of Balochistan. It is operated with natural gas and its productive capacity is 39 Mega Watts.

(xv) K-Electric

This institution was established in private sector first in 1915. After the establishment of Pakistan, the Government bought all its shares and connected it with WAPDA in 1951. For a long period it worked in public sector but it became privatized in 2003. Now it is working under private ownership. Under private ownership its name has been changed from Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) to K-Electric. It supplies electricity to Karachi and Lasbella district. It has four productive units for the generation of electricity at Korangi, S.I.T.E area and Bin Qasim. The generating units of K-Electric produce thermal electricity through natural gas and furnace oil. It not only produces electricity but also supplies and distributes among the domestic, commercial and industrial area of Karachi. The total productive capacity of K-Electric is about 1138 Mega Watts. It also purchases electricity from WAPDA, private companies and Karachi Nuclear Power Project (KANUPP). The management and working efficiency of K-Electric is not satisfactory.

(xvi) Independent Thermal Power Projects

In Pakistan, the private sector has been allowed to generate electricity in 1990. In this respect the first Power Plant namely HUBCO was established in March 1997. These independent thermal power projects are collectively known as "ITPPs". At present seventeen thermal power projects are working in private sector. These institutions sell their generating electricity to electricity distribution companies. 29.4% of the total production of thermal electricity is obtained from these projects and the total productive capacity of these projects is 5,760 Mega Watts.

Q.5 What do you understand by Hydro electricity? How is it generated? Write in detail about the Hydel Power Projects in Pakistan.

Ans: Hydroelectricity

The electricity which is generated from the power of flowing water is called Hydro Electricity.

The Generation of Hydroelectricity

Hydroelectricity is generated from the power of flowing water. Natural water falls in the mountainous areas are the big source for the generation of hydroelectricity. Artificial waterfalls are also constructed after storing water in dams. The water is fallen through a certain height on turbines which utilize the kinetic energy of water and supply it to the generators, thus the generators produce hydroelectricity.

The Hydel Power Projects in Pakistan

After the establishment of Pakistan, the first Hydel Power Project Rasul Hydel Power Station was completed in 1952. The Government of Pakistan established Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) in 1958. This institution was established for the development

and extension of irrigation system and for increasing the production of electricity in Pakistan. The productive capacity of electricity in Pakistan became 1,872 Mega Watts during the period of 1971-1972 while it further increased due to the efficiency of WAPDA during 1985-1986 to 6,653 Mega Watts. But the demand of the electricity for the economic, social and industrial was much than this production. Due to this reason loadshedding of electricity was introduced throughout the country. During the period of 1995-1996, the Government completed many thermal and hydel power projects which increased the production of electricity upto 12,969 Mega Watts. At present the demand for electricity is increasing at an average rate of 9.5% per annu. This growing demand created the shortage of electricity in Pakistan. In these circumstances, the generation of hydro electricity through new hydel projects is the basic need of time. The existing hydel power projects of Pakistan are following.

(i) Malakand Hydel Power Project

It is the oldest hydel power project which was started in 1938. After the establishment of Pakistan, it was a source of obtaining hydroelectricity. This hydel power project is located on the River Swat. In 1951, the Government managed to increase its productive capacity. The productive capacity of this project is 20,000 kilo watts. Electricity is provided to the domestic, commercial areas of Peshawar and Mardan districts in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa through this project.

(ii) Tarbella Hydel Power Project

This is the largest Hydel Power Project in Pakistan. This is multipurpose project which has been constructed at Tarbela in the district Hazara in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. The water stored in Tarbela Dam constructed on the River Indus is used for the generation of hydroelectricity through this project. The productive capacity of this project is about 3478 Mega Watts. At present fourteen units are working here for the generation of electricity and the work in progress for the installation of more seventeen units.

(iii) Mangla Hydel Power Projects

This is the second largest Hydel Power Project of Pakistan. This is also a multipurpose project which has been constructed at Mangla near Mirpur in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The water stored in Mangla Dam constructed on the River Jhelum is used for the generation of hydroelectricity through this project. Ten productive units are working here for the generation of hydroelectricity and the productive capacity of this project is 1000 Mega Watts. The work is in progress for the extension of Mangla Dam.

(iv) Warsak Hydel Power Project

This is the third multipurpose project of Pakistan. It was completed in 1960 with the cooperation of Canada. This Hydel Power Project of Pakistan is located Warsak 20 miles away from Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. The water stored in Warsak Dam constructed on the River Kabul is used for the generation of hydroelectricity to Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and its productive capacity is 240 Mega Watts.

(v) Ghazi Brotha Hydel Power Project

This is multipurpose project of Pakistan which is located near district Attock in Punjab. This project has been completed 7km downward in the South from Tarbela by constructing a concrete canal of 52km in length. This project has been completed with the cooperation of World Bank and Asian Development Bank. This project was started in 1993 and completed in 2000. Five turbines have been installed here for the generation of hydroelectricity. The productive capacity of this project is 1450 Mega Watts.

(vi) Chashma Hydel Power Project

This is a multipurpose project of Pakistan which constructed at Chashma Barrage near the district Mianwali in Punjab. This multipurpose project was completed in August 2001. The water stored in Chashma Barrage constructed on the River Indus is used for the generation of hydroelectricity through this project. Eight turbines have been installed here for the generation of hydro electricity and the total productive capacity of this project is 184 Mega Watts.



IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options.

Lime Stone is used as raw material for making:

- (a) Paper (b) Cement (c) Plaster of Paris (d) Glass

It is mostly used in iron and steel industry:

- (a) Marble (b) Coal (c) Gypsum (d) Salt

The oil refinery of Multan named:

- (a) Pakistan Refinery (b) Pak-Arab Refinery
(c) Attock Refining (d) National Refinery

It is used as a cheap fuel for industries:

- (a) Petroleum (b) Coal (c) Natural Gas (d) Limestone

Silica sand is used as raw material in the industry of:

- (a) Soap (b) Cement (c) Glass (d) Fertilizer

Natural Gas was found in this part of Balochistan:

- (a) Quetta (b) Kala Bagh (c) Mazari (d) Sui

Gypsum is used as raw material in this industry:

- (a) Artificial Fertilizer and Cement
(b) Leather Colouring
(c) Marble (d) Photography

In 1952, Natural Gas deposits were found at:

- (a) Uch (b) Zan (c) Mazari (d) Sui

Thermal Energy is obtained from:

- (a) Air (b) Water (c) Coal (d) Soil

The largest salt mine is located in this province:

- (a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (d) Balochistan

Pakistan produces only this percent of mineral oil of its requirement:

- (a) 30% (b) 40% (c) 45% (d) 24%

In Pakistan, most of the electricity is produced from:

- (a) Hydel Power (b) Nuclear Energy (c) Thermal Power (d) Solar Energy

CNG means:

- (a) Carbonized Natural Gas (b) Carbon Natural Gas
(c) Compressed Natural Gas (d) Carbon National Gas

Thermal Power is produced from:

- (a) Atom (b) Water (c) Air (d) Coal

LPG stands for:

- (a) Low Price Gas (b) Liquified Petroleum Gas
(c) Least Power Gas (d) Low Petroleum Gas

The first Nuclear Power Point of Pakistan was established at:

- (a) Karachi (b) Chashma (c) Chaghi (d) Lahore

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission was established in A.D.:

- (a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1956 (d) 1962

Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC) was established in Pakistan in the year A.D.:

- (a) 1953 (b) 1958 (c) 1961 (d) 1972

Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (KESC) was established as a private company in the year A.D.:

- (a) 1867 (b) 1901 (c) 1915 (d) 1949

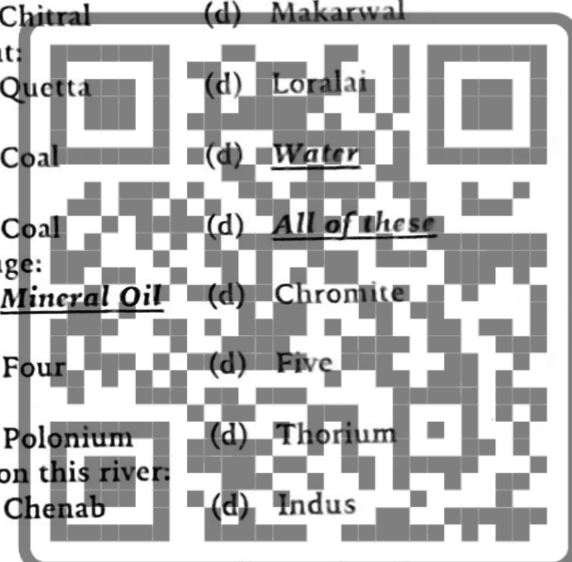
Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) was established in the year A.D.:

- (a) 1954 (b) 1956 (c) 1958 (d) 1964

It is responsible in Pakistan for fixing electricity tariff and the distribution of electricity:

- (a) PARCO (b) HUBCO (c) NEPRA (d) PEMRA

- It is used mostly in the manufacturing of Plaster of Paris:
- (22) (a) Magnesite (b) Bauxite (c) Gypsum (d) Limestone
- It is the only metallic mineral which is exported from Pakistan to other countries:
- (23) (a) Chromite (b) Gypsum (c) Iron-ore (d) Copper
- It is the largest Hydel Power Project of Pakistan:
- (24) (a) Malakand Hydel Project (b) Tarbela Hydel Project
(c) Mangla Hydel Project (d) Ghazi Brotha Hydel Project
- Natural Gas is mostly used in the production of:
- (25) (a) Cement (b) Thermal Electricity (c) Chemical Fertilizer (d) Steel
- It is responsible for the distribution of mineral oil and its products:
- (26) (a) Pakistan Oil Corporation (b) Pakistan State Oil
(c) WAPDA (d) PARCO
- National Oil Refinery and Pakistan Oil Refinery are located at:
- (27) (a) Quetta (b) Karachi (c) Lahore (d) Peshawar
- The first Atomic Power Plant was established in 1971 at Karachi with the co-operation of:
- (28) (a) Russia (b) America (c) Germany (d) Canada
- The Nuclear Power Project at Chashma was established with the cooperation of:
- (29) (a) Canada (b) France (c) China (d) Italy
- The largest deposits of iron-ore in Pakistan are found at:
- (30) (a) Kala Bagh (b) Muslim Bagh (c) Chitral (d) Makarwal
- The large deposits of copper in Pakistan are found at:
- (31) (a) Saindak (b) Sibi (c) Quetta (d) Loralai
- Hydroelectricity is generated from:
- (32) (a) Mineral oil (b) Natural gas (c) Coal (d) Water
- Thermal electricity is generated from:
- (33) (a) Mineral oil (b) Natural gas (c) Coal (d) All of these
- It is considered as an important wealth of modern age:
- (34) (a) Coal (b) Wild Life (c) Mineral Oil (d) Chromite
- The number of Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan is:
- (35) (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
- It is used mostly for obtaining nuclear energy:
- (36) (a) Radium (b) Uranium (c) Polonium (d) Thorium
- Warsak Hydel Power Project has been constructed on this river:
- (37) (a) Kabul (b) Ravi (c) Chenab (d) Indus
- It is the most superior type of coal:
- (38) (a) Peat (b) Lignite (c) Bituminous (d) Anthracite
- The largest deposits of coal in Pakistan are located in the coal mines of this province:
- (39) (a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (d) Balochistan
- It is the largest coal field of Pakistan:
- (40) (a) Thar Coal Field (b) Makarwal Coal Field
(c) Salt Range Coal Field (d) Lakhra Coal Field



CHAPTER 10

ANIMAL RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Describe five causes of large amount of fish found in sea near Pakistan.

Ans: The Causes of Large Amount of Fish Near Sea

The causes of availability of fish in large amount near sea in Pakistan are following.

- (i) The coast of Pakistan is 550 miles long and favourable for catching fish.
- (ii) The season in the coastal areas of Pakistan remains almost dry.
- (iii) Stormy winds in the sea blow sometimes but throughout a year, the atmosphere in the coastal areas remains calm and peaceful.
- (iv) A number of opportunities are available for catching fish near the sea in the coastal areas of Pakistan.
- (v) Natural vegetation and nutrition is available for the growth of fish near sea in the coastal areas of Pakistan.

Q.2 Write five kinds of fish found in Pakistan.

Ans: Kinds of Fish in Pakistan

The important kinds of fish found in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|
| (i) Surmai | (ii) Pamphret | (iii) Rohu |
| (iv) Palla | (v) Singhara | |

Q.3 Write down the names of lakes which are used as fisheries in Pakistan.

Ans: The Lakes of Pakistan

The lakes of Pakistan which are used as fisheries and famous for catching fish are following.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| (i) Kenjhar Lake | : It is located at Kalri in the district Thatta in Sindh. |
| (ii) Halejee Lake | : It is located at Thatta in Sindh. |
| (iii) Manchar Lake | : It is located in the district Dadu in Sindh. |

Q.4 Write down the names of any five sources of obtaining fish from Pakistan.

Ans: The Sources of Obtaining Fish

The sources of obtaining fish in Pakistan are following. These are actually fish farming centres in Pakistan.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Rivers | (ii) Headworks | (iii) Dams and Barrages |
| (iv) Canals | (v) Lakes and Ponds | |

Q.5 Write down the kinds of fishing in Pakistan.

Ans: Kinds of Fishing in Pakistan

Two kinds of fishing is done in Pakistan which are following.

(i) Marine Fishing

The fishing which is done in the coastal areas of Pakistan in Arabian Sea with large boats is known as Marine Fishing.

(ii) Inland or Fresh Water Fishing

The fishing which is done in Pakistan on small scale through lakes, canals, dams, barrages, tanks, rivers, headworks and ponds is called Inland or Fresh Water fishing.

Q.6 Describe briefly about the devices of fishing in Pakistan.

Ans: The Devices of Fishing in Pakistan

The devices which are commonly used for fishing in Pakistan are following.

(i) Nets for Fishing

Various nets of different size are used for catching fish. These nets are thrown in water and a number of fish are caught through them.

(ii) Sail Boats

Sail boats are commonly used for fishing in Pakistan. Inland or fresh water fishing in rivers is done through these sail boats.

(iii) Mechanized Boats

The boats which are driven through the motors and diesel engines are called Mechanized Boats. These boats are used for marine fishing. These boats are well-equipped for catching fish in deep water.

(iv) Trawlers

These are very big mechanized boats which have facilities of storing fish in large quantity. They are used for catching fish on commercial scale.

Q.7 Write down five facilities enjoyed by the fishing industry of Pakistan.

Ans: The Facilities Provided to Fish Industry

The facilities which are enjoyed by fishing industry in Pakistan are following.

- (i) Fish markets and fish harbours have been established at various places.
- (ii) Loans are being provided to fishermen on easy terms and conditions for buying necessary equipments and big boats.
- (iii) Nets of fine quality are being provided to fishermen. Weather stations have also been built to inform them.
- (iv) Training institutions and technological laboratories have been built to inform them.
- (v) Various steps have been taken for the betterment and welfare of the fishermen by the Government of Pakistan.

Q.8 Write down five suggestions to increase the fish production in Pakistan.

Ans: Suggestions to Increase Fish Production

Following suggestions can be given to increase fish production in Pakistan.

- (i) Fishermen should be trained to use the power boats and modern techniques for fishing.
- (ii) For increasing the fish production, it is necessary to develop fish harbours in Pakistan.
- (iii) Platforms, cold storage and refrigeration plants should be constructed for preserving the fish caught.
- (iv) Fish markets should be extended in order to increase the sale of fish.
- (v) Weather informations should be given to fishermen for making their work easy.

Q.9 Write five steps that have taken by the Government of Pakistan for the development of fishing in Pakistan.

Ans: The Development of Fishing in Pakistan

The steps which have been taken by the Government of Pakistan for the development of fishing in Pakistan are following.

- (i) More than 2000 fish tanks and ponds have been constructed at various places for the fish farming in Pakistan.
- (ii) Modern technology has been introduced among fishermen and trained staff has been appointed to provide help to the fishermen for fishing.
- (iii) Electronic media is being used to produce awareness about fishing among general public.
- (iv) Fish breeding grounds in Pakistan have been constructed for the proper growth of fish.



- (v) Improved seeds like Gulpham, Silver Carps and Chinese carps are being imported in order to provide proper food for the growth of fish.

Q.10 Write five advantages obtained from fish.

Ans: Advantages of Fish

The advantages which are obtained from fish are following.

- (i) Fish is commonly used as food. Most of the people like fish as food.
- (ii) Fish is used in the manufacturing a chemical fertilizers. Fish bones are used in the preparation of several products.
- (iii) Fats and oil are obtained from fish.
- (iv) Fish is used in the manufacturing of soap, ink, gum and glue.
- (v) Fishing industry provides employment to many people in Pakistan.

Q.11 Describe the steps which have been taken by the Government to improve and modernize the fishing industry in Pakistan.

Ans: The Improvement of Fishing Industry in Pakistan

Fishing is one of the most important industries in Pakistan. Fish is a source of food and it is sold in markets for this purpose. Fish is required by those industries which manufacture several by products of fish. For the increasing need and demand of fish, the Government has taken various steps to improve and modernize fish industry which are following.

- (i) Loans are being provided to the fishermen on soft terms and conditions for buying big boats and other equipments.
- (ii) Fishing nets of good quality are available for the fishermen at low prices.
- (iii) Fish harbours and fish markets have been set up at various places for improving the fishing industry.
- (iv) Weather stations have been built at various places to warn the fishing boats about bad weather conditions and sea storms.
- (v) Wireless receivers are being fitted in the large boats of the fishermen.
- (vi) A "Fisheries Training Institute" and a "Fisheries Technological Laboratory" have been established at Karachi.

Q.12 Write the names of any five by-products obtained from fish.

Ans: By-Products of Fish

The names of by-products which are obtained from fish are following.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| (i) Manure | (ii) Cod-liver oil | (iii) Soap |
| (iv) Toothpaste | (v) Gum and Glue | |

Q.13 Write about the Animal Resources of Pakistan.

Ans: Animal Resources of Pakistan

A brief description of the Animal Resources of Pakistan is following.

- (i) In Pakistan, large variety of cattle are domesticated and some good breeds of cows, buffaloes and oxen are found in various areas.
- (ii) Sheeps are mainly reared in the drier parts and the slopes of the mountainous areas of Pakistan.
- (iii) In the Mountaineous areas of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Balochistan, a large number of goats are reared for getting meat and skins from them.
- (iv) In the desert areas of Pakistan, camels serve as means of transportation. Horses, Mules and Donkeys are also used as means of transportation.
- (v) Poultry farming is also becoming popular in Pakistan. In every big city of Pakistan, there are various poultry centres.

Q.14 Write any five objectives of cattle rearing.

Ans: The Objectives of Cattle Rearing

The objectives of cattle rearing are following.

- (i) Milk, butter, cream and ghee etc. are obtained from cattle breeding.
- (ii) Meat is obtained by means of cattle breeding which is used as food.
- (iii) Skins and hides are obtained from cattle rearing which is used in manufacturing of several products.
- (iv) Cattle provide help in loading and transportation and take many things from one place to another.
- (v) Wool is used for cloth making which is obtained from cattle rearing.

Q.15 Suggest five measures for increasing the number of cattle in Pakistan.

Ans: Measures for Increasing the Number of Cattle in Pakistan

Following measures can be adopted for increasing the number of cattle in Pakistan.

- (i) The best kinds of Pastures should be established at various places in Pakistan.
- (ii) The facilities for the treatment of the cattle should be improved properly. Steps should also be taken to control cattle diseases.
- (iii) Special attention should be given to the reproduction and development of the cattle.
- (iv) Special farm houses should be constructed for the care of cattle.
- (v) The factors of spreading diseases in the cattle should be controlled.

Q.16 Write down the names of any five dairy products in Pakistan.

Ans: Dairy Products in Pakistan

The names of dairy products which are obtained from dairy farming in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| (i) Milk | (ii) Cream, Butter and Ghee | (iii) Cheese |
| (iv) Yogurt | (v) Ice-Cream | |

Q.17 Name five centres of Dairy Farming in Pakistan.

Ans: The Centres of Dairy Farming in Pakistan

The names of the centres of Dairy Farming in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| (i) Sialkot | (ii) Sahiwal | (iii) Sukkur |
| (iv) Faisalabad | (v) Quetta | |

Q.18 Write down five sentences on the importance of Dairy Farming.

Ans: The Importance of Dairy Farming

The importance of Dairy Farming can be described as following.

- (i) Dairy products are the parts of daily diet of humans. These products are obtained from milk.
- (ii) The products obtained from dairy farming provide protein rich diet to humans.
- (iii) The dairy products provide materials for the manufacturing of different bakery items.
- (iv) Leather is manufactured from the skins of cattle which are reared in the centres of dairy farming.
- (v) The cattle provide skins and wool from the centres of dairy farming.

Q.19 Write a short note on Poultry Farming in Pakistan.

Ans: Poultry Farming in Pakistan

The process of keeping the birds for obtaining eggs and meat is called Poultry Farming. Poultry birds provide protein food, therefore poultry farming in Pakistan now has acquired the status of an industry. The centres of poultry farming are located in all big cities of Pakistan. Commonly two types of birds are kept in poultry farming. Broiler hens are kept for meat while layer hens are kept for eggs.

Special type of shades are built to keep the poultry birds. There are certain commercial

agencies which have made arrangement for hatching fertile eggs from which little chicks are hatched after twenty one days. These little chicks are transferred to the shades, where they are given special feed prepared by different preparing companies. The chicks are also vaccinated and given necessary medicines to protect them from poultry diseases. After about 45 days, the chicks grow up and become adult birds. They are then taken to the market. Layer hens are kept in special cages of iron rods and shades are also kept there where these birds lay eggs. The eggs are collected and sold in the market.

Importance of Poultry Farming

- The importance of poultry farming can be described as following.
- (i) Poultry farming is a source of providing meat and eggs.
 - (ii) The eggs of the poultry birds are used for manufacturing the diet of other animals.
 - (iii) The yolk of eggs is used in photography, paints and medicines.
 - (iv) The eggs of poultry birds are used in different industries like textiles, soap and shampoo.
 - (v) The feathers of the poultry birds are filled in pillows and bed sheets.

Q.20 Write a short notes on wild animals of Pakistan.

Ans: The Wild Animals of Pakistan

In Pakistan a number of wild animals are found. The important wild animals of Pakistan are tigers, snow leopards, bears, hyenas, foxes, jackals and wild cats among the carnivores. Many varieties of goats including ibexes, markhors, gazelles, deers, sheep, buffaloes, cow and donkey are common whereas hogs, penguins, porcupines, otter mongooses and a number of varieties of bats and rat among small mammals.

A large variety of beautiful resident and migratory birds also found in Pakistan. Peacock, houbara, pigeons, duck, crows, doves, cuckoo, parrot and kites are commonly seen birds in Pakistan. More than sixty kinds of terrestrial and aquatic snakes, many types of lizards, turtles, tortoises and crocodiles are included in reptiles. Frogs and toads are the common Amphibians. A large number of fishes are also found in Pakistan. Pallah, Surmai, Pomfrets, heera, soul, rohu and trout are common edible fishes in Pakistan.

The Economic Importance of Animal Resources

- Animal resources play very important role in providing meat requirement and other requirements in country. The importance of animal resources can be described as following.
- (i) Animal resources provide food and other requirements.
 - (ii) Several dairy products are obtained through cattle.
 - (iii) Animals provide skins, wool and other products for the development of many industries.
 - (iv) Fish provide food and several by-products.
 - (v) Animal resources help in the organization of fishing, dairy farming and poultry-farming

IMPORTANT DETAILED TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Write notes on following.

- (i) Fishing Industry in Pakistan
- (ii) Leather Industry and its Products

Ans:(i) Fishing Industry in Pakistan

Fish is available in abundance in the rivers, canals, ponds, tanks, lakes and seas of Pakistan. Fishing is classified as an initial commercial activity of man. Fish is an important part of fishing industry and different kinds of fish are obtained from fresh water as well as marine water in large quantity. This fish not only meet the food requirements but a valuable foreign exchange is obtained through the export of fish from Pakistan. Fishing industry in Pakistan provides employment to many people of Pakistan. About two lacs people are associated with fishing industry in Pakistan. Fresh water fish in Pakistan is obtained from rivers, canals, ponds, tanks and



dams, it is sold locally in the markets. The fish which is obtained from marine water is preserved after making it dry then it is exported to Middle East countries, Japan, England, Sri Lanka, France, Germany and U.S.A. The total share of fishing industry in the exports of Pakistan is about 3% to 5%. The average production of fish in Pakistan is about 628000 tonnes per annum. Fish and prawns both have great value among the exports of Pakistan. In Pakistan, fishing industry is a source of obtaining foreign exchange, therefore, the Government of Pakistan is taking many steps to organize fishing industry. Loans are being provided to the fishermen for buying large boats and other equipments. Nets of fine quality have been provided to the fishermen at low prices. Fish markets have been established for the sale and purchase of fish. Stations have been built in the coastal areas and nearby islands in order to provide immediate information about weather changes and sea storms. A fisheries training institute has been established by the government. In Pakistan, fishing industry is being organized gradually.

(ii) **Leather Industry and its Products**

Leather industry in Pakistan is growing day by day. In Pakistan, cattle rearing is common along with agriculture. The skins of animals are used in the manufacturing of leather. Leather tanneries are situated in every big town of the Punjab. In Pakistan, more than 300 leather tanneries are working at various parts. In early days, only skins and hides are exported to other countries from Pakistan but now the local consumption of skins and hides has been increased. Leather tanneries in Pakistan first produced common leather which generally used in manufacturing shoes. After adopting chrome processing method, many other kinds of leather started to manufacture in Pakistan. The big centres of leather tanning in Pakistan are located at Karachi and Lahore.

Now leather tanneries have also been established at Sialkot, Multan, Rawalpindi and Hyderabad. After tanning leather various items such as suitcases, table lamps and flower pots are manufactured. Ladies handbags and several other products are also manufactured from leather. 90% of the total production of leather products is exported to other countries. Leather tanning and leather products manufacturing units have been established at various places in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Balochistan.

Q.2 Write notes on the following:

- (i) **Animal Farming in Pakistan**
- (iii) **The Uses of Skins and Hides**

- (ii) **Dairy Farming in Pakistan**

Ans: (i) Animal Farming in Pakistan

The process of breeding different kinds of animals and birds in order to develop agriculture is called Animal Farming. In this process those animals and birds are reared which are beneficial for human beings. Usually cattle like cows, buffaloes, goats, sheeps and bullocks are reared for obtaining milk and meat. Hens are reared in order to obtain meat and eggs.

In Pakistan, animal farming is a part of agriculture. In villages the farmers usually keep cattle like buffaloes, cows and bullocks for obtaining milk and meat. Hens and ducks are reared for obtaining meat and eggs. The farmers also prepare cream, ghee, butter and lassi from milk. The animal farming in Pakistan has been organized and it contributes 37.5% in the agriculture of Pakistan and also its share in the national output of Pakistan is about 10%. Horses, mules and donkeys are also reared for the transportation. The animal farming sector in Pakistan produces milk, meat, wool, skins, blood, hides etc. In many parts of Pakistan, animal farming is done on commercial basis.

Dairy farms and poultry farms now have been established at various parts of the Punjab and Sindh. In these dairy farms, the animals are kept with great care. The Government of Pakistan has established cattle farms at Malir, Mirpur Khas, Skrand, Dadu, Bahawalpur, Vehari, Khanewal, Dera Ghazi Khan and Sahiwal. Fish farms have also been established in large number in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Poultry farming has become a large industry and it has flourished throughout Pakistan. In Balochistan and Cholistani where average rate of rainfall is low, the animal farming is common.



(ii) Dairy Farming in Pakistan

Dairy farming is a branch of agriculture which is based upon the development of milk and its products like cream, butter, yogurt, purified butter oil and ice-cream. It is associated with the rearing and upkeep and care of milk cattle.

In Pakistan, dairy farming is done at various places. In the centres of dairy farming cattle like cows, buffaloes, sheeps and goats are reared. A number of modern dairy farms are working in Pakistan where milk churners and other modern equipments are being used for obtaining milk. Skins and hides and wool are also obtained from these dairy farms which are used in leather industry and in the manufacturing of woollen clothes. A number of cows and buffaloes are reared in these dairy farms. Neeli and Kundi are the famous breeds of buffaloes and Brownish Indus cows are kept in the dairy farms for obtaining milk. In Pakistan, over six million buffaloes and five million cows are kept in the centres of dairy farming in Pakistan. Milk, cream, butter, ghee, butter oil, yougurt, cheese and ice-cream are the dairy products which are obtained from the centres of dairy farming in Pakistan. Buffaloes are the main source of obtaining milk and 70% of the total milk is obtained from cows. The other sources of obtaining milk are goats, sheeps and camels. Powder milk and dairy whitenrs are also being produced in Pakistan and many brands of tea whitenrs and powdered milk are famous among people.

The Products Obtained from Dairy Farming

In Pakistan, following products are obtained from dairy farming in Pakistan.

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (i) Milk | (ii) Yougurt | (iii) Cheese |
| (iv) Cream | (v) Butter | (vi) Desi Ghee |
| (vii) Purified Butter Oil | | (viii) Ice-Cream |
| (ix) Dairy Whitener | (x) Powdered Mills | |

The Centres of Dairy Farming in Pakistan

The centres of dairy farming in Pakistan are located in following areas.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Lahore (Punjab) | (ii) Faisalabad (Punjab) |
| (iii) Rawalpindi (Punjab) | (iv) Sahiwal (Punjab) |
| (v) Sargodha (Punjab) | (vi) Multan (Punjab) |
| (vii) Okara (Punjab) | (viii) Kalabagh (Punjab) |
| (ix) Malir (Karachi) | (x) Skrand (Sindh) |
| (xi) Dadu (Sindh) | (xii) Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) |

(iii) The Uses of Skins and Hides

In Pakistan, various cattle farms are located at various places in the four provinces. The cattle are reared for commercial purposes and sold in the markets at the time of Eid-ul-Azha for sacrifice purposes. These cattle also sold to the dairy farms. Thus skins and hides are obtained from buffaloes, cows, goats and sheeps. The walk of life where hides and skins are used are following.

(i) Sports Goods

Skins and hides of animals are used for the manufacturing of sports goods. Footballs and balls of fine quality are prepared from hides and skins. Besides this gloves, pads and sports shoes are also manufactured from them.

(ii) Leather Shoes and Slippers

Hides and skins in Pakistan are used in making leather shoes and slippers. Many shoes and slippers making factories are working in Pakistan.

(iii) Suitcases and Bags

Hides and skins in Pakistan are consumed in the manufacturing suitcases and leather bags.

(iv) Garments Items

Hides and skins are used in the manufacturing of many garments like jackets, gloves and other garments.

(v) Handicrafts Items

Many handicrafts items are also manufactured from hides and skins like lamps, lac...

handbags, decorative things.

Pakistan exports hides and skins to other countries. About 20 million skins are exported to other countries every year. A valuable foreign exchange is earned through the export of hides and skins and leather goods.

Q-3 Describe in detail about the livestock and its division in Pakistan.

Ans: Live-Stock in Pakistan

Live-stock is an important section of agriculture in Pakistan, which accounts for 37.5% of the value of agricultural sector and contributes about 10% of the national output of Pakistan. It plays a very important role in the economy of Pakistan.

Cattle, fish, poultry and the animals used for transportation and agricultural work are included in the live-stock of Pakistan.

(I) Cattle Breeding in Pakistan

The process of keeping such animals which are beneficial for man is called Cattle Breeding. Cattle are reared for obtaining milk, meat and hides and skin. Cows, bullocks, buffaloes, goats and sheep are famous cattle which are kept in cattle farms.

(i) Buffaloes

In villages of Pakistan, the farmers keep buffaloes for obtaining milk. Now buffaloes are kept in dairy farms for obtaining milk on large scale. Neeli and Kundi are the famous breeds of buffaloes which are kept for obtaining milk. 70% of the total milk in Pakistan is obtained from buffaloes.

(ii) Cows

Cows are another source of obtaining milk in Pakistan. 24% of the total milk production in Pakistan is obtained from cows. Red Sindhi, Brownish Indus, Sahiwal and Thari are the famous breeds of cows which are kept for obtaining milk.

(iii) Bullocks

Bullocks are kept in Pakistan for transportation and for doing many agricultural activities. These bullocks help the farmers in ploughing the fields in villages. Bhagnani and Dhami are famous breeds of bullocks which are kept in Pakistan for doing agricultural work.

(iv) Sheeps

Sheeps are reared in Pakistan for obtaining wool and meat. Wool of sheeps is sold to the textile industry for preparing woollen clothes. Meat of sheep is very famous in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Dunba is a famous breed of sheep which is liked in Pakistan because of its delicious meat. Bakkarwal, Buchi, Cholistani, Dandni, Kacchi, Kaghani, Kali, Kajli, Kooka, Lohi, Poonchi, Sipli and Thalli are the famous breeds of sheeps in Pakistan. Besides this Koni, Hasht Nagi, Harnai, Babrik and Naziri and other famous breeds of sheeps in Pakistan.

(v) Goats

Goats are reared in Pakistan for obtaining their fine hairs, skins and milk. Poor families in Pakistan rear goats for trade. For commercial purpose, goats are reared in Kaghan Valley, Jhampir in Sindh and Okara and Bahawalpur in Punjab. For obtaining meat, the famous breeds of goats are Barbari, Chapper and Teddy. The fine hairs of goats are used for making shawls, rugs and blankets. The famous breeds of goats for obtaining hair are Pak-Angora, Bikaneri, Kaghani and Khurasani. Pak-Angora goats are reared in the valley of Kaghan their fine hair called "Pashmina". Beetal, Dera Dun, Panah and Nachi are other famous breeds of goats which provide skin for leather tanneries.

(vi) Horses

Horses are reared in Pakistan for transportation. In the rural areas horses are used in tongas for transportation. Australian breed of horses are domesticated for race horses are also used in police and army.

(vii) Mules and Donkeys

Mules and Donkeys are used for transportation in Pakistan. These are loading animals. The carts which are run by donkeys and mules are used for carrying heavy loads from one place to

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another. In Punjab and Sindh the use of donkey carts is common. Mules are used for transportation in the Northern Hilly Areas of Pakistan for loading and transportation purposes.

(viii) Camels

In Pakistan, camels are also a source of transportation. Milk and meat is also obtained from camels. Camel is known as the ship of desert. It can survive without food and water for many days. Camels in Pakistan are mostly used for transportation in the desert areas. They are also used for loading purposes through camel carts. Camel skin is used for making handicrafts. Camel hair is used for making ropes. Nowadays, camel milk is becoming famous for the treatment of diseases.

Live-Stock Farms in Pakistan

In Pakistan, Live-Stock farms are working at various places for commercial purpose. 73% of Live Stock farms are located in Punjab while 20% are located in Sindh and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Only 5% Live-Stock farms are located in Balochistan.

In Punjab Live-Stock farms are located at Bahawalpur, Jahanian in district Vehari, Jahangirabad in district Khanewal, Qadirabad in district Sahiwal, Thal, Bahwalnagar and Dehra Ghazi Khan. In Sindh, the Live-Stock farms are located at Tando Muhammad Khan, Dadu, Karachi, Skrand and Mirpur Khas.

(2) **Fish Farming in Pakistan**

Fish farming is also an important profession in Pakistan. Fish farms are gaining importance in Pakistan. A number of fish farms have been established in Sindh, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Various species of fishes are kept in these fish farms for commercial purposes. About two lacs people are getting employment through these fish farms. Famous species of fish are kept in these fish farms. The fish obtained through these fish farms is not only sold locally but also exported to other countries.

(3) **Poultry Farming in Pakistan**

Birds especially ducks and hens are kept for obtaining eggs and meat. The rearing and keeping of birds for commercial purpose is called Poultry farming. The consumption of chicken and eggs in Pakistan is increasing day by day. Eggs are not only used as food but they also used for the preparation several food products, medicines and chemicals. Poultry farming has been developed in Pakistan during last twenty years and now it has acquired a status of an industry. The centres of poultry farming are located throughout Pakistan. Broiler hens are kept in these poultry farms for obtaining chicken while layer hens are kept for obtaining eggs. The trade of eggs and chicken is being done in Pakistan on large scale.

Q.4 Describe in detail about the products obtained from Animal Resources in Pakistan.

Ans: The Products Obtained from Animal Resources

In Pakistan, several products are obtained from animals. These products have great importance for their sale in the market. The products obtained from the animal resources can be described as following.

(i) **Meat**

Meat is obtained in Pakistan from cows, calves, goats, sheep and broiler hens. The meat of cows and calves is called beef which consumes about 50%. The meat is obtained from goats is called mutton and it consumes about 40%. 10% meat is obtained from broiler hens and fish. Other buffaloes, cows and bullocks are slaughtered in order to obtain meat. 23% of the total production of meat is obtained from cattle.

(ii) **Dairy Products**

Dairy Products in Pakistan are also obtained from animal resources. Milk is a superior dairy product. 70% of the total milk in Pakistan is obtained from buffaloes. 5.4 litres milk is obtained from a single buffalo per day. 24% milk is obtained from cows. 3.6 litres milk is obtained from goats, sheep and camels. Butter, desi ghee, cream, cheese, ice cream, dairy whiteners and dried milk are other important dairy products.

(iii) Wool

Wool is obtained from sheeps. The average production of wool in Pakistan is about 1.82Kg per sheepwool is used in woollen textile industry for manufacturing woollen clothes. Wool is also used in the manufacturing of blankets, carpets, shawls, tweeds and rugs. Under garments are also manufactured from wool. Pakistan export 50% of its wool production.

(iv) Animal Hair

Animal hair also used for manufacturing products. The hair of the goats of the valley of Kaghan called "Pashmina". These hair are used for making shawls, rugs and caps. Ropes are manufactured from the hair of camels.

(v) Hides and Skins

Hides and skins are obtained from animals. In Pakistan five million hides and skins are obtained from different animals. Hides and skins are mostly used in leather tanneries in Pakistan. Various products are manufactured like shoes, jackets, gloves, belts, seat covers, purses etc. from the leather which is manufactured from hides and skin. Pakistan ranks third in the production of hides and skins in the world. Hides and skins and leather goods are exported to other countries from Pakistan.

(vi) Manure and Fuel

Animal resources in Pakistan are also used in obtaining manure and fuel. The waste of animals like buffaloes, cows, goats and sheeps is used as manure for increasing the fertility of soil. Cow and buffaloes dung is usually made dry then it is used as fuel in villages.

(vii) Fat, Bones and Blood

Fat which is obtained from the meat of animals is used many industries like soap and ghee etc. in manufacturing many products. Blood of animals is used in the manufacturing of many chemicals. Powdered bones of animals are used in manufacturing bowls and other handicrafts.

Q.5 Describe in detail about the Dairy Products which obtained from Dairy Farming in Pakistan.

Ans: Dairy Farming in Pakistan

In Pakistan, dairy farming has acquired the status of an established industry. More than fifty centres of dairy farming are working in Pakistan. Modern equipments and machinery is used in these dairy farms for the manufacturing of various dairy products from milk. The centres of dairy farming are located at Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal, Sargodha, Karachi, Okara, Bahawalpur, Dadu, Multan and Peshawar. The dairy products which are obtained from dairy farming are following.

(i) Milk

Milk is the important production of dairy farming. The production of milk in dairy farms is a primary process because other products are prepared from milk. The average per unit production of milk is about 95 litres. The production of milk is not sufficient for the local consumers. Extra milk has to be conveyed to distant places for the consumers in big cities. The process begins by collecting milk and refrigerating it to inhibit the growth of bacteria. Most of the stock is further purified and supplied to the consumers in pasteurized and sterilized form.

(ii) Yogurt

Yogurt is made by the process of fermentation of milk with the help of useful bacteria. The resulting curd is in the form of lumps which are then changed into yogurt. Different flavours and essence are also added to yogurt for its commercial sale. Yogurt is used for the preparation of different food items and drinks like Lassi.

(iii) Cheese

Cheese is also obtained from milk. It is an important dairy product. It is prepared by the addition of enzymes like Casein and Rennet in milk. Due to the action of these enzymes milk is converted into solid form which is called Cheese. It contains butter, fat and minerals. The solid mixture is pressed into molds, thus the slices of cheese are prepared.



(iv) Butter and Margarine

Butter and margarine are also dairy products. Butter is obtained from milk which is prepared during the preparation of Cream. Margarine is a yellowish substance which is used as butter but it is not prepared from milk. It is prepared from vegetables with the addition of vitamins and minerals.

(v) Cream

Cream is an important product which is obtained through dairy farming. Milk is poured into a centrifuging machine for separation of cream. Vitamins, essence and flavours are added to the cream. This cream is known as fresh cream which is used in cakes, fruits and the preparation of many food items.

(vi) Desi Ghee

Desi Ghee is also an important dairy product. It is obtained from purified butter oil. The consumption of Desi Ghee in Pakistan is in the preparation of sweets and other food items.

(vii) Ice-Cream

Ice-Cream is also prepared in some dairy farms of Pakistan. For the preparation of ice-cream, the cream, milk and sugar are mixed with a certain preparation with the addition of ice-cream powder. The mixture is then frozen, the ice-cream which is obtained from dairy farm is the purest form of ice-cream.

(viii) Dairy Whiteners and Dried Milk

The centres of dairy farming also produce dairy whiteners and dried milk. Dairy whiteners are a good substitute of fresh milk. Protein is used in these whiteners for producing whitening in tea and coffee. Stabilizing salts, specific protein and other products are used for the preparation of dairy whiteners. Milk is also manufactured in dried form which is generally known as Powdered Milk. It contains 36% proteins and 52% carbohydrates. Amino acids and vitamins are also added in it.

Q.6 Describe briefly about the preparation of fish and fishing in Pakistan.

Ans: **The Production of Fish in Pakistan**

Fishing is an important occupation in Pakistan. The production of fish is related to fishing and fish farms. In Pakistan, fish are caught through fresh water and marine water. In Pakistan, the total production is 90% along with 10% prawns are produced. 70% of the total production of fresh water fish is consumed locally while 30% goes to the market for sale. Marine fish from Pakistan is also exported to other countries. Sri Lanka, Thailand, Hong Kong and Japan are the big buyers of fish from Pakistan.

Fishing in Pakistan

In Pakistan, there are two kinds of fishing which are following.

(i) Inland or Fresh Water Fishing

The fishing which is done on small scale through rivers, canals, ponds and tanks is known as Inland or Fresh Water fishing. 15% of the total production fish is obtained from fresh water fishing. Fresh water fishing in Pakistan is not done for commercial purpose but it is actually done for subsistence. People generally catch fish from rivers, dams, barrages, lakes, canals and ponds with the help of small nets. They use of small boats for fishing and sometimes they catch fish without using the boats. The fish which is obtained from fresh water is small but more tasty. 70% of the total production of fresh water fish is obtained from Sindh. Kenjhar lake in the district Thatta, Manchar Lake in the district Dadu and Haleji Lake in the district Thatta are the sources of catching fish "Palla" fish which is obtained from these lakes is famous all over Sindh.

In Punjab fresh-water fishing done at Mangla Dam, rivers, canals, barrages and ponds 27% of the total production of fresh water fish is from Punjab. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, fresh water fishing is done at Tarbella Dam and river Swat. "Trout" fish is caught through this region which is liked everywhere in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. The share of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa in the production of fresh water fish is about 1%.

(ii) Marine Fishing

Marine fishing in Pakistan is done on the coastal waters in the coastal areas of Pakistan. Marine fishing is done by trawlers and mechanized boats. The people who engaged in marine fishing face the dangers and catch fish in deep waters. The boats which are used for marine fishing have full management of the storage of fish. 85% of the total production of fish obtained through marine fishing.

For marine fishing in Pakistan Sindh Coast and Makran Coast are important. 68% of the total production of marine fish is obtained from Sindh Coast. The River Indus also brings a large quantity of fish with fish food. The fishing at Sindh Coast is done throughout a year. Ketu Bunder, Bin Qasim and Kemari are important harbours are located here. Sindh Coast is famous for the production of prawns.

Makran Coast is located at Lasbella in Balochistan. 32% of the total production of marine fish is obtained from the Makran Coast. It is nearly 575km long. Jiwani, Gawadar, Pasni, Ormara, Sonmiani and Gaddani are the fish harbours located here. Several varieties of fish like Mackerel, Heera, Mushka, Sardine etc. are caught from here.

(iii) Fish Farms

Fish farms are also a source of fish production in Pakistan on commercial scale. These fish farms are actually the ponds of fish where famous varieties of fish are kept for their proper growth. These fish farms are known as water tanks where fish are kept with great care. Special food is provided to fish in these fish farms, so that fish production in these farms could be increased. Fish farms have been established in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. About 2 lacs people are engaged in these fish farms. These fish farms produce high quality of fish for commercial purpose.

IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options:

- (1) The hair of fluff of the goats found in Kaghan Valley are called:
 - (a) Pashmina
 - (b) Silver Fibre
 - (c) Golden Fibre
 - (d) Black Gold
- (2) The Manchar Lake is located in:
 - (a) Dadu
 - (b) Sehwan
 - (c) Kashmir
 - (d) Sanghar
- (3) The breeds of buffaloes which are well known for milk:
 - (a) Neeli and Kundi
 - (b) Red and Thari
 - (c) Bhagnari and Dhani
 - (d) Damoni and Koni
- (4) This kind of fish got much importance in Sindh:
 - (a) Golden
 - (b) Pomfret
 - (c) Pallah
 - (d) Heera
- (5) This fish is found in the Valley of Kaghan:
 - (a) Pallah
 - (b) Rohu
 - (c) Pomfret
 - (d) Trout
- (6) Kenjhar Lake is located at:
 - (a) Hyderabad
 - (b) Sukkur
 - (c) Thatta
 - (d) Khairpur
- (7) Haleji Lake is located at:
 - (a) Dadu
 - (b) Sukkur
 - (c) Larkana
 - (d) Thatta
- (8) This animal is known as the "Ship of Desert":
 - (a) Mule
 - (b) Donkey
 - (c) Camel
 - (d) Elephant
- (9) 70% of the total production of milk in Pakistan is obtained from:
 - (a) Buffaloes
 - (b) Cows
 - (c) Goats
 - (d) Sheep
- (10) Bhagnari and Dhani are the famous kinds of:
 - (a) Buffaloes
 - (b) Cows
 - (c) Sheep
 - (d) Bullocks
- (11) These are famous kinds of cows in Sindh:
 - (a) Koni and Nagri
 - (b) Kaghani and Naziri
 - (c) Red Sindhi and Thari
 - (d) Neeli and Kundi
- (12) Wool in Pakistan is obtained from:
 - (a) Goats
 - (b) Sheep
 - (c) Bullocks
 - (d) Buffaloes



- (13) Damoni and Koni are the famous breeds of these in Pakistan:
 (a) Bullocks (b) Sheeps (c) Goats (d) Buffaloes
- (14) Iranian species of Pallah fish is very famous in:
 (a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (d) Balochistan
- (15) Fine hair of these animals like "Pashmina" are used for making shawls, rugs and blankets:
 (a) Rabbits (b) Goats (c) Sheeps (d) Dogs
- (16) Hasht Nagri, Harnai, Babri and Naziri are the famous breeds of:
 (a) Cats (b) Sheeps (c) Goats (d) Buffaloes
- (17) These are the famous breeds of goats which are reared in the Valley of Kaghan:
 (a) Kaghani (b) Hasht Nagri (c) Pah-Angora (d) Babrik
- (18) These are mostly found in Thar and Nara deserts of Pakistan:
 (a) Goats (b) Sheeps (c) Camels (d) Deers
- (19) The shades of table lamp and other handicrafts are made from the skin of:
 (a) Buffalo (b) Cow (c) Camel (d) Mule
- (20) The hair of this animal in Pakistan are used for making ropes:
 (a) Camel (b) Sheep (c) Goat (d) Donkey
- (21) The milk of this animal is being famous for the treatment of diseases:
 (a) Buffalo (b) Cow (c) Sheep (d) Camel
- (22) Different kinds of dairy products in dairy farms are made from:
 (a) Vegetable Oil (b) Ghee (c) Butter (d) Milk
- (23) It is the primary production of dairy farming in Pakistan:
 (a) Milk (b) Yogurt (c) Butter (d) Desi Ghee
- (24) It is yellowish substance but it is not prepared from milk:
 (a) Butter (b) Desi Ghee (c) Cream (d) Margarine
- (25) The percent of the milk produced from cows in Pakistan is:
 (a) 10% (b) 18% (c) 24% (d) 70%
- (26) The famous animals for loading and transportation purposes in Pakistan are:
 (a) Bullocks (b) Camels (c) Mules and Donkeys (d) Buffaloes
- (27) The meat obtained from this contains calcium, phosphorus, iron, vitamin A and D.
 (a) Goat (b) Sheep (c) Camel (d) Fish
- (28) This is a good substitute of fresh milk for whitening tea and coffee:
 (a) Cream (b) Butter (c) Dairy Whitener (d) Butter Oil
- (29) The average yield of wool per sheep in Pakistan is:
 (a) 0.5Kg (b) 1.2Kg (c) 1.82Kg (d) 2.8Kg
- (30) Broiler hens in Pakistan are kept for obtaining:
 (a) Fat (b) Oil (c) Chicken (d) Eggs
- (31) Layer hens are kept in poultry farms for obtaining:
 (a) Chicken (b) Feathers (c) Eggs (d) Fat
- (32) 70% of the total production of fresh water fish in Pakistan is obtained from:
 (a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (d) Balochistan
- (33) The percentage of fresh water fish production which is obtained from Punjab is:
 (a) 20% (b) 27% (c) 55% (d) 70%
- (34) The basic diet of fish is:
 (a) Grass (b) Meat (c) Plankton (d) Mineral Particles
- (35) For the development of trade of fish in Pakistan, the Government has established:
 (a) Dams (b) Barrages (c) Canals (d) Fish Farms

CHAPTER 11

POPULATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Write any five characteristics of the population of Pakistan.

Ans: The Characteristics of the Population of Pakistan

The characteristics of the population of Pakistan can be described as following,

- (i) The population of Pakistan is increasing at net rate of more than 2% per annum. It is the highest population growth in the world.
- (ii) The ratio of females in the population of Pakistan is higher than males, whereas hardly 15% of females are allowed to participate in economic activities.
- (iii) Infant mortality as well as under live mortality rate are very high, showing inefficiency of medical facilities.
- (iv) The adult literacy rate is very low in Pakistan, due to which a healthy political atmosphere could not prevail so far.
- (v) Society is sharply divided into rival classes, the rich and poor. Hence there is a severe dislikeness and conflict between the two classes.

Q.2 Write five sentences on the composition of population in Pakistan.
(OR) Write five sentences on the Density of population in Pakistan.

Ans: The Comparison of Population in Pakistan

The comparison of population of Pakistan can be described as following,

- (i) In Pakistan, the distribution of population is uneven. 63% population in Pakistan lives in villages. Area wise Balochistan is the largest province but it contains only 4.99% population. In the tribal areas which occupy 3.42% of the total area of the country but they contain only 2.4% population.
- (ii) Pakistan is considered as a very density populated country with a density of 166 persons per square kilometre.
- (iii) In Punjab, 358 people live per square kilometre while in Sindh 218 people live per square kilometre.
- (iv) In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa 238 people live per square kilometre and in Balochistan 19 people live per square kilometre.
- (v) In Federally Administered Tribal Area (FATA) 117 people live per square kilometre and in Islamabad 889 people live per square kilometre.

Q.3 Write the causes or factors of the uneven distribution of population in Pakistan.

Ans: The Causes or Factors of Uneven Distribution of Population in Pakistan

The causes or factors of uneven distribution of population in Pakistan are following.

- (i) Geographically, landforms in different regions of Pakistan are not same.
- (ii) The climate in the different regions in different which effects the composition of population.



- (iii) The availability of basic needs of life are also not same in the various regions of Pakistan.
- (iv) Energy resources in Pakistan are scattered, so the areas with great energy resources are thickly populated.
- (v) Soil fertility is also a cause of uneven distribution of population in Pakistan. Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain with fertile soil are thickly populated as compared to them. Western Balochistan and desert areas are less populated.

Q.4 Write down any five causes of the Migration of Population from the rural areas to the urban areas. (OR) Give five reasons of the Migration of the population from the rural areas to the urban areas.

Ans: The Causes of Migration of Population

In Pakistan, the migration of rural population to urban areas is increasing which causes to increase the size of cities, Pakistan ranks second in the migration or population from rural areas to urban areas among Asian countries. The causes of the migration of rural population to urban areas are following.

- (i) The opportunities of employment in urban areas are more than rural areas.
- (ii) Medical and health facilities are not satisfactory in the rural areas, therefore people in rural areas migrate towards urban areas.
- (iii) Housing facilities in the rural areas are not better and the comfortable life in the urban areas attracts the people living in rural areas.
- (iv) In Pakistan, the facilities of electricity, gas and other are rare in rural areas. These facilities attract people in urban areas.
- (v) Unfavourable conditions of living in the rural areas make the people migrate towards urban areas.

Q.5 Write five sentences on the growth in Pakistan.

Ans: The Growth of Population in Pakistan

The growth of population in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) The annual growth rate of Pakistan is 2% which is a very high growth rate.
- (ii) The population of children is increasing, its main cause is the marriages in early age.
- (iii) The rate of the growth of population is greater than its economic resources.
- (iv) The per capita resources in Pakistan is decreasing due to increase in the growth of population.
- (v) The growth of population in Pakistan producing bad effects on all productive sectors of Pakistan.

Q.6 Describe the effects of the Migration of Pakistan.

Ans: The Effects of the Migration of Pakistan

The migration of population produces bad effects. The effects of the migration of population can be described as following.

(i) Effects on Population

Migration produces its bad effects on the population of that region where people come after migration. The population starts to concentrate in a particular region.

(ii) Effects on Economy

Migration produces its effects on the economy. The people who migrate become a burden on the economy of a region. They minimize the opportunities of employment for local residents, thus unemployment and rate of crimes increase.

(iii) Effects on Society

Migration of population produces dangerous effects on society. It creates an atmosphere of conflict which destroys the peace of a certain region.

Q.7 Describe briefly about the Internal Migration in Pakistan.

Ans: **Internal Migration of Population**

Internal migration of population in Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) **Punjab**

According to the last census, the total number of people migrated in Punjab was 6,701,256 which was 61.88% of the total migration in Pakistan. 19.58% migrated within the province while 8.14% migrated from other areas. 29.58% migrated from Azad Kashmir, Northern areas and other countries.

(ii) **Sindh**

According to the last census, 2,832,937 people migrated to Sindh which was 26.16% of the total migration in Pakistan. 22% people migrated within the province while 41.2% migrated to Sindh from other areas.

(iii) **Khyber Pakhtun Khwa**

According to last census 647755 people migrated to Khyber Pakhtun Khwa which was 5.98% of the total migration in Pakistan. 55% migrated within the province while 25% migrated to Khyber Pakhtun Khwa from Islamabad, Tribal Areas and other places.

(iv) **Balochistan**

According to last census, the total number of people migrated to Balochistan was 249,615 which was 2.31% of the total migration in Pakistan. 42% people migrated within the province while 41% people migrated from other areas. Some people also migrated to Balochistan from Azad Kashmir, Northern areas and other countries.

Q.8 Write a note on Emigration from Pakistan.

Ans: **Emigration from Pakistan**

After the establishment of Pakistan, the trend of migration to other countries from Pakistan increased and a number of people migrated to Great Britain as Pakistan was a member of common wealth. After this people from Pakistan started to migrate to many other countries like Germany, France, U.S.A, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United Arab Emirated (U.A.E.), Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore etc. The people who have migrated to other countries from Pakistan are a source of sending foreign exchange. Pakistan ranks 10th in the world for remittances sent home. In 2013, 14.9 billion dollars sent to Pakistan. During the fiscal year 2014 Pakistani in foreign countries sent foreign exchange of 16 billion dollars to Pakistan.

Q.9 Write down five causes of high birth rate in Pakistan.

Ans: **The Causes of High Birth Rate in Pakistan**

The causes of high birth rate in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) There is a common trend of marriages in early age in Pakistan which increase the birth rate.
- (ii) The recreation facilities in Pakistan are short, therefore the people usually live at their homes and are included to make the birth rate increased.
- (iii) The lack of proper education in Pakistan is also a cause of high birth rate in Pakistan.
- (iv) The desire of male child is also a cause of high birth rate in Pakistan.
- (v) The people live in Pakistan on fortune and think it sin to use the methods of birth control.

Q.10 Write five suggestions to solve the problem of over population in Pakistan.

Ans: **The Solution of Over Population**

Following suggestions can be given for the solution of the problem of over population in Pakistan.

- (i) The productive resources in Pakistan should be developed at faster rate.
- (ii) The technical education and training should be popularized and developed.
- (iii) Special attention should be given to discover new resources particularly mining and mineral oil exploration.



- (iv) The barren lands in Pakistan should be brought under cultivation.
- (v) The custom of early marriages should be banned and women be provided opportunities to work.

Q.11 Write down three sectors which provide employment to the majority of population of Pakistan.

Ans: Sectors of Employment in Pakistan

The sectors which provide employment to the majority of population are following.

(i) Primary Sector - Agriculture

Majority of the population of Pakistan derives its livelihood from agriculture. 55% of the total population is associated with agriculture. Fishing and Forestry are also included in the primary sector. This sector not only provides employment to the rural population but it also provides raw material for industries.

(ii) Secondary Sector Industries

Secondary sector in Pakistan consists of cottage industries and heavy industries. It is also a big source of providing employment. Most of the people work in industries in accordance to their skills and capability.

(iii) Tertiary Sector - Services

Tertiary sector in Pakistan is related to services. Most of the people obtain their livelihood through their services in public and private sectors. Trade, banking, education and government institutions are the sources of employment both in public and private sector.

Q.12 Balochistan constitutes 43.6% of the total area of Pakistan. Explain the reasons of low population in Balochistan.

Ans: The Causes of Low Population in Balochistan

Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan according to its area. It constitutes 43.6% of the total area of Pakistan but it possesses 4.99% of the total population of Pakistan. Four districts of Balochistan Quetta, Nasirabad, Jafferabad and Qila Abdullah have reasonable number of people per square kilometre, while remaining all districts are very thinly populated. The reasons of low population in Balochistan are following.

- (i) The climate of Balochistan is very hot and most of its land area is hilly and barren.
- (ii) There is a very low rate of rainfall in Balochistan.
- (iii) Agriculture is not developed and irrigation is mostly done over a limited area through the system of Karez.
- (iv) In the most parts of Balochistan, the climate is hot and dry, thus a situation of desert existed in these parts.
- (v) Only 2.5% area of Balochistan is under cultivation and the irrigation facilities are available only 25% of the cultivated land.

Q.13 Although contributing a lesser share in GDP, the primary sector plays an important role in Pakistan's economy. Comment.

Ans: The Role of Primary Sector in Pakistan

The largest wealth of Pakistan is the extensive and fertile lands. The upper and lower indus plains are considered as the most fertile lands in the world. These plains were the centre of civilization from ancient time. Every kinds of crops, fruits and vegetables are produced in these plains.

Pakistan's economy is based upon agriculture and agriculture is the primary sector of Pakistan's economy. The primary sector of Pakistan although contributes only 25% in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Pakistan but it plays a very important role in the economy of Pakistan. It is a big source of employment for the people of Pakistan. 55% of the total population of Pakistan is associated in the primary sector. Agricultural products are exported to other countries and Pakistan earns 70% of the total foreign exchange from their export. Pakistan is now included in the

group of countries which have got success to increase their agricultural production.

Q.14 Describe the measure employed for improving the occupational structure in Pakistan.

Ans: **The Measures for Improving the Occupational Structure in Pakistan**

Following measures may be employed for improving occupational structure in Pakistan. It is necessary to increase the agricultural productivity. It may be done by the utilization of vast, un-used land.

Modern technology may be used to increase the agricultural output for improving the occupational structure of the primary sector.

For the improvement of occupational structure in Pakistan, steps may be taken for the control of the population growth in Pakistan.

It is necessary for improving the occupational structure in Pakistan, that full attention is to be given on the growth of small and large industries, so that the production in the secondary sector may be increased.

For improving the weak sections of economy in Pakistan, steps should be taken for the development of rural areas and rural development schemes should be introduced in this respect.

Policies should be made for the betterment and further development of non-agricultural sector so that the labour force in Pakistan will be consumed and thus opportunities could be emerged for the improvement of occupational structure in Pakistan.

Q.15 Define Density of Population. How is it measured? Why are the urban areas of Pakistan most densely populated? Give four reasons.

Ans: **The Density of Pakistan**

The number of people living on one square kilometre or one square miles of a certain region is called as the Density of population. The density of population can be measured by following formulae.

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Total Number of People}}{\text{Total Land Area}}$$

Reasons for High Density in Urban Areas

Five reasons of the urban areas being densely populated in Pakistan are following.

- (i) The opportunities of better employment are available in urban areas, so the people from rural areas of Pakistan are migrating towards them.
- (ii) In urban areas better facilities of medical and education are available, so people live here in large number making them densely populated.
- (iii) In urban areas of Pakistan transport facilities are available at cheap fares than rural areas.
- (iv) People living in urban areas enjoy better facilities of electricity, water and markets, so they prefer to live in urban areas.

Q.16 Write down the names of highly populated cities in Pakistan.

Ans: **Highly Populated Cities in Pakistan**

The names of highly populated cities of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (i) Karachi | (ii) Lahore | (iii) Peshawar |
| (iv) Charsadda | (v) Hyderabad | |

Q.17 Write the names of any five very density populated areas in Pakistan.

Ans: **Very Densely Populated Areas in Pakistan**

The names of very densely populated areas in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Sialkot (Punjab) | (ii) Faisalabad (Punjab) |
| (iii) Hyderabad (Sindh) | (iv) Mardan (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) |



(v) Bannu (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)

Q.18 Write down the names of the important densely populated areas in Punjab.

Ans: Densely Populated Areas in Punjab

The names of the areas of districts which are densely populated in Punjab are following.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Mandi Bahauddin | (ii) Sargodha | (iii) Hafizabad |
| (iv) Jhang | (v) Toba Tek Singh | (vi) Khanewal |
| (vii) Pak-Pattan | (viii) Vehari | (ix) Lodhran |
| (x) Muzaffargarh | (xi) Rahim Yar Khan | (xii) Bahawalnagar |

Q.19 Write down the names of important densely populated areas in Sindh.

Ans: Densely Populated Areas in Sindh

The names of important densely populated areas or districts in Sindh are following.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| (i) Jaccobabad | (ii) Shikarpur | (iii) Larkana |
| (iv) Nawabshah | (v) Nowshera | (vi) Mirpur Khas |

Q.20 Write down the names of important densely populated areas in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa.

Ans: Densely Populated Areas in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa

The names of important densely populated areas or districts in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa are following.

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| (i) Sawat | (ii) Kohat | (iii) Mansehra |
| (iv) Malakand | (v) Batgram | (vi) Shangla |
| (vii) Buner | (viii) Lower Dir | |

IMPORTANT TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Describe in detail the characteristics of the population of Pakistan.

Ans: The Characteristics of the Population of Pakistan

There is an uneven distribution of population is found in Pakistan. Pakistan ranks sixth in the world among the densely populated countries. The population of Pakistan is 2.6% of the total population of the world. The characteristics of the population of Pakistan can be described as following.

(1) Quantitative Characteristics of Population

The quantitative characteristics of the population of Pakistan are following.

- (i) The population of Pakistan is increasing at an average rate of 2.6% per annum. It is the highest population growth rate in the world.
- (ii) The growth of population in Pakistan producing its negative effects on the economy and the balance of population and resources is being damaged.
- (iii) In the population of Pakistan, the ratio of females is higher than males and hardly 15% of females are allowed to participate in commercial activities.
- (iv) The crude birth rate is 27 per thousand while crude death rate is 7 per thousand. Total fertility rate at birth per woman is 3.6.
- (v) Out of the total population 63% people live in rural areas while 37% live in urban areas.
- (vi) The density of population is 231 people per square kilometre, so Pakistan is a densely populated country.
- (vii) Infant mortality rate is about 76.7 per thousand while under five mortality rate is 110 per thousand. Life expectancy rate at birth is about 64.5 per thousand.
- (viii) The total population is about 184.35 million which is 2.6% of the total population of the world.

Qualitative Characteristics of Population

- (2) The qualitative characteristics of the population of Pakistan are following.
- (i) The literacy rate in Pakistan is very low as compared to males, the literacy rate is more low. The present literacy rate is about 57%.
 - (ii) Majority of the population is unemployed because a major part of the population does not involve in hard working.
 - (iii) In the population of Pakistan poverty, hunger, the use of poor diet commonly seen.
 - (iv) The population of Pakistan has been a victim of many diseases because of inadequate health facilities.
 - (v) The efficiency of labour in the population of Pakistan is very low as compared to the efficiency of labour in developed countries.
 - (vi) The whole society in Pakistan is divided into two rival classes of rich and poor. There is a severe dislikeness and conflict exist between these classes.

Q.2 Describe the distribution of population in Pakistan.

Ans: **The Distribution of Population in Pakistan**

Pakistan has an uneven distribution of population. Some of the areas are thickly populated while some are very thinly populated. The distribution of population in Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) Sindh

The total area of Sindh is 140,914 square kilometre. It is 17.7% of the total area of country. Uneven distribution of population is found in Sindh. Karachi is the highly populated city in Sindh having an area of 3,528 square kilometre. 28.72% population of the province lives in Karachi. 9.5% population of Sindh lives in Hyderabad, 5.08% of the province lives in Khairpur, 1.89% population lives in Sukkur 2.89% lives in Shikarpur and 2.18% lives at Umerkot.

(ii) The Punjab

The total area of the Punjab is 205,344 square kilometres which 25.8% of the total area of the country. The Punjab is thickly populated because its fertile lands. 55.6% of the total population of Pakistan lives in the Punjab. Uneven distribution of population is also seen in the Punjab. Four districts of Punjab Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala and Rawalpindi are densely populated 25.2% of the total population of the province lives in these four districts. More than 53% of the population of the Punjab lives in Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Shaikurpura, Rahim Yar Khan, Multan, Faisalabad, Sialkot, Sargodha and Muzaffargarh 23.8% of the population of the province in the South-Western districts of Punjab 23.8.

(iii) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa

Area wise Khyber Pakhtun Khwa is the smallest province of Pakistan. The total area of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa is 74,521 square kilometres which 9.1% of the total area of Pakistan. 13.54% of the total population lives in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa.

60% of the total population of the province lives in Peshawar, Sawat, Mardan, Nowshera, Charsadda, Mansehra, Dera Ismail Khan and Abbotabad. 40% of the total population of the province lives in other sixteen districts. Chitral, Batgram, Hingo and Tonk are hilly areas which are thinly populated.

(iv) Balochistan

Area wise, Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan. The total area of Balochistan is 347,190 square kilometres which is 43.61% of the total area of Pakistan. Balochistan is very thinly populated in Pakistan. Only 4.99% of the total population of Pakistan lives in Balochistan. Quetta, Turbat, Jaffarabad and Qilla Abdullah are four districts in Balochistan which are populated while very less population is found in other districts like Gawadar, Punjgur, Turbat, Awan, Kharan, Turbat, Mastung etc. are very thinly populated areas.



Q.3 Describe the factors which are responsible for uneven distribution of population in Pakistan.

Ans: The Factors Responsible for Uneven Distribution of Population in Pakistan

The factors which are responsible for uneven distribution of population in Pakistan can be described as following.

(1) Physical Factors

Following physical factors are responsible for uneven distribution of population.

- (i) The landforms of the different region of Pakistan are different.
- (ii) The climate of the different regions of Pakistan is not same. There is very less population in snow-capped mountainous regions and desert of Pakistan because of extreme climate.
- (iii) The distribution of soil in Pakistan is also not same. Plains of Pakistan are highly populated because of their fertile soil.
- (iv) Energy resources are found in Pakistan in different regions. Energy resources help in the expansion of industries, so the areas with energy resources have population in large number.
- (v) The distribution of mineral resources is a factor of the concentration of population. The population in Pakistan is also increasing in Sindh and Balochistan at those places where the reserves of mineral resources are present.
- (vi) Availability of water is a factor of uneven distribution of population. The areas of Doabs in Pakistan are densely populated because of availability of water.

(2) Social and Commercial Factors

Social and commercial factors responsible for uneven distribution of population are following.

- (i) Population history is a social factor which constitutes the population. Those areas which are populated from ancient times remain populated.
- (ii) Availability of basic needs is also a social factor which constitutes population. The areas in Pakistan where basic needs of life are available are densely populated.
- (iii) Economic activities also produce their effect on the formation of population. In Pakistan upper and lower indus plains which are the centres of agricultural activities have a large population.
- (iv) The facilities of transportation and communication also form the population of an area. In Pakistan big cities are densely populated because of the availability of transportation and communication.
- (v) Political and religious stability is also a factor of the formation of population. In these areas where political and religious harmony exist, population starts to increase there.
- (vi) Trade, industries and business are the source of providing job opportunities, so they are also responsible for the distribution of population. In those areas of Pakistan, where job opportunities are available in industries and business and trade have large number of population.

Q.4 Discuss Density of Population in different areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The Density of Population in Pakistan

Pakistan is a densely populated country. According to the census of 1951, the density of population was 42.5 people per square kilometre which increase to 166 people per square kilometre which are found per square kilometre in Pakistan.

According to the census of 1998, there are 62.732 million women and 67.840 million men in Pakistan. Unequal distribution of population in Pakistan is found. Karachi is the most densely populated city of Sindh. The density of population in Karachi is 33014 people per square kilometre. In Punjab, Lahore division is the densely populated area, the density of population in Lahore is 3506 people per square kilometre. In Faisalabad division, Faisalabad is densely populated area. The

districts of Punjab like Muzaffargarh, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Bahawalpur, Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal are thinly populated. In Sindh, after Karachi, Sukkur, Hyderabad are densely populated areas. The districts of Sindh, Sanghar, Thatta, Tharparkar and Khairpur are thinly populated. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Peshawar is the densely populated with a density of 1662 people per square kilometre. Bannu and Hazara division in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa come second and third in the density of population. In Mardan 889 people live per square kilometre. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Dera Ismail Khan, Chitral and Dir are thinly populated areas. Though Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan with respect to its area but density of population in Balochistan is 119 people per square kilometre. In Balochistan, Naseerabad, Quetta, Jaffarabad, Zhob, Qilla Abdullah and Sibi districts are relatively densely populated while other districts are thinly populated. Quetta, Jaffarabad and Qilla Abdullah are densely populated with a density of 172 people per square kilometre in Balochistan.

Density of Population in Different Areas of Pakistan

The density of population in different areas of Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) Highly Densely Populated Areas

Karachi is the first highly populated area in Sindh. The density of population in Karachi is 33,014 people per square kilometre. Karachi is divided into five divisions out of them four are highly densely populated. Lahore is the second highly densely populated area in Punjab. The density of population in Lahore is 3,566 people per square kilometres. Peshawar and Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa are the third densely populated areas.

(ii) Very Densely Populated Area

In Punjab, Sialkot, Narowal, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Shaikhupura, Kasur, Okara, Sahiwal and Multan are very densely populated areas. In Sindh Hyderabad is very densely populated with a density of 524 people per square kilometre. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Mardan, Swabi, Nowshera and Bannu are very densely populated areas.

(iii) Densely Populated Areas

In Punjab Mandi Bahauddin, Hafizabad, Jhelum, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh, Pak Pattan, Vehari, Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawal nagar are densely populated areas. The density of population in these areas is 200 to 499 people per square kilometre. In Sindh Jaccobabad, Shikarpur, Larkana, Nawab Shah, Noshero Feroz and Mir Pur Khas are densely populated areas.

In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Hangu, Kohat, Malakand, Mansehra, Batgram, Shangla, Swat, Buner and Lower Dir are densely populated. In Tribal areas Bajor Agency and Khyber Agency are also densely populated areas. In Balochistan only Quetta is densely populated with a density of 286 people per square kilometre.

(iv) Moderately Populated Areas

In Punjab Attock, Chakwal, Khushab, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rajanpur are moderately populated areas. In Sindh Umer Kot, Sanghar, Badin and Sukkur are moderately populated areas. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Tonk, Lakki Marwat, Kirk and Dera Ismail Khan are moderately populated areas. In Balochistan Jaffarabad and Qilla Abdullah are moderately populated. In Tribal areas Mohammand Agency, Kurram Agency and Orakzai Agency are moderately populated areas. In these areas the density of population is 100 to 200 people per square kilometre.

(v) Thinly Populated Areas

In Punjab Bahawalpur and Rajanpur are thinly populated areas. The density of population in these areas is 90 people per square kilometre. In Sindh Thatta, Dadu, Khairpur and Tharparkar are thinly populated areas. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa the district Kohistan is thinly populated while in Balochistan Naseerabad is thinly populated area. In Tribal areas North Waziristan and South Waziristan are thinly populated areas.

(vi) Very Thinly Populated Areas

The density of population in any district of Punjab is not less than 50 people per square kilometre, there in Punjab no area is very thinly populated. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Chitral is very



thinly populated with a density of 21 people per square kilometre. In Sindh Tharparkar is very thinly populated area with 47 people per square kilometre. In Balochistan, Chaghi, Awaran and Kharan are very thinly populated areas. The density of population in these areas is 4 persons per square kilometres.

Q.5 Describe the factors responsible for the Migration of rural population to the urban areas of Pakistan.

Ans: The Migration of Population

The share of urban population was only 17.8% in 1951 which increased to 22.5% in 1961. According to the census of 1998, the ratio of the urban population was 32.5% and now the ratio of urban population is 37.9%. It means, the migration of rural population to urban areas is increasing. The factors which are responsible for the migration of rural population to urban areas can be described as following.

(i) Seeking Employment

Job opportunities in industries, trade and business are available in urban areas, therefore rural population migrates towards urban areas for seeking employment.

(ii) Transportation and Communication

Better facilities of transportation and communication are available in urban areas. These facilities act as pull factor, so rural population is attracted towards these facilities in urban areas.

(iii) Difference in Way of Living

In the rural areas the way of living is very low which acts as a push factor with consideration of better way of living in urban areas, so rural population migrate to urban areas for achieving better way of life.

(iv) Sense of Protection

In rural areas land lords and fuedal lords got a hold on the population of their area. The people in rural areas are the victim of their injustice, therefore sense of protection in the urban areas play a role of push factor for them and they move towards urban areas.

(v) Social Facilities

Social facilities related to life like recreation, education, better accomodation, medical and health facilities and better opportunities for work are available in urban areas. These facilities make their influence as pull factor on rural population. On viewing these facilities, they are attracted to migrate to urban areas.

Q.6 Describe the occupational structure of the people of Pakistan. Also suggest measures for improving the occupational structure of Pakistan.

Ans: The Occupational Structure of the People of Pakistan

Pakistan ranks sixth among thickly populated countries of the world. Population wise it is the second largest country among the Muslim World. It is estimated that less than 30% of the population of Pakistan is employed properly. About 40% of the total population is associated with agriculture, 18% with industries and 40% is associated with the service sector. The human resources and labour forces in the rural areas are gradually decreasing. The labour force in Pakistan is about 47.6 million. The occupational structure of the people of Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) Primary Occupational Structure

Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining are primary occupation and they constitute primary occupational structure in Pakistan. In Pakistan, majority of people are associated with agriculture. A small number of people have adopted forestry, fishing and mining as their profession. Agriculture constitutes a large share in the primary sector of the occupational structure of Pakistan, however the share of agriculture in the labour force is decreasing. The present share of labour force in agriculture is 43.6%.

(ii) Secondary Occupational Structure

Cottage industries, heavy industries and production units in Pakistan are related to secondary occupational structure. People involve in this secondary sector as labourer, technical experts, engineers and operators. 20% of the total population is associated to this secondary sector. The present share of labour force in secondary sector is about 11.6%.

(iii) Tertiary Occupational Structure

All kinds of services are included in tertiary occupational structure in Pakistan. Transportation, communication, banking, trade and business are the sections of working in the service sector of tertiary occupation and structure. The share of work force in tertiary sector is about 31.7%.

(iv) Quaternary Occupational Structure

The services of highly qualified professionals are associated to quaternary sector. Managers, Executives, Engineer, Doctors, Lawyers, Technical Executives work in this sector. The source of welfare in this sector is about 5%.

(v) Quinary Occupational Structure

The services given by highly developed skilled persons are included in this occupational structure chief-executives, general managers, managing directors, legal authorities, policy makers, financial advisors, scientists, chief engineers etc. perform their services in this sector. The share of this sector is 2%.

The Measure for Improving Occupational Structure in Pakistan

- Following measures can be taken for improving the occupational structure of Pakistan.
- Agriculture constitutes the primary sector of Pakistan, it provides employment to majority of population. It is necessary to develop agriculture at a very fast rate.
 - Modern machinery and agricultural equipments should be used to increase the agricultural production, so that more people should be able to obtain employment in this sector.
 - Forestry and mining should be improved in order to provide employment in this sector. Fishing and Fishing industry should be modernized in order to establish the primary sector of the occupational structure in Pakistan.
 - The participation of women in commercial activities is about 15% which is the lowest ratio, hence women should be encourage to work in various sectors.
 - Cottage industries in Pakistan should be established with the corporation of the government. The expansion of cottage industries is helpful in improving the occupational structure of Pakistan.
 - Measures should be taken to control fast growing population.

Q.7 Describe Age-Wise distribution of population of Pakistan. Also analyse the problems of Pakistan due to its highest population growth.

Ans: Age-Wise Distribution of Population of Pakistan

Pakistan ranks sixth among the thickly populated countries of the world. The rate of growth of population in Pakistan is about 2%. Age wise distribution of population of Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) Population Under 15 Years

The population under 15 years in Pakistan is about 36.7%. Out of 184.35 million population of Pakistan is 62.83 million are the children under 15 years of both sexes. According to the census of 1998, the population under 15 years was 43.4% out of which 20% were females and 21% males.

(ii) Population 15-64 Years

The ratio of the population of 15 to 64 years in Pakistan is about 59.1%. According to the census of 1998 this ratio was 53.9% of the total population of Pakistan. This figures show that the working population of Pakistan is hardly increased 0.5% per annum.



(III) Population of 65 Years and Above

The ratio of the population of 65 years and above is 4.2%. According to the census of 1998 this ratio was 3.5%. 0.7% increase is visible of the people of this age group.

The Problems Due to Highest Population Growth in Pakistan

Pakistan is a densely populated country. The total resources of Pakistan are not increasing at a rate commensurate with the rate of growth of population. This has resulted in an under pressure on the existing resources and the country is experiencing a population explosion. Rise in unemployment, reduction in per capita income, facilities of sanitation, health and education, rising incidence of diseases and high birth and death rates are symptoms of explosive population growth. The problems of Pakistan due to its highest population growth can be described as following.

- (i) The working force and human resources are abundant but the opportunities of employment are less than that of its number, so unemployment is severe problem which is a result of population growth in Pakistan.
- (ii) Per capita income in Pakistan is very low. Joint family system in Pakistan supports many unemployed persons. Because of unemployment people have to work on small amount of salaries.
- (iii) The standard of living in Pakistan is very low which is also a result of highest growth of population in Pakistan. Majority of population use very poor diet and lives in narrow houses under insanitary conditions.
- (iv) Over population is a severe problem in Pakistan. It is a burden on the economy of Pakistan. The population growing in Pakistan at a faster rate which is a hindrance in the development of social structure and in completion of the economic plans in Pakistan.
- (v) The highest growth of population in Pakistan is producing the problem of capital formation. No plans can be made for increasing per capita income. This over-population in Pakistan is also responsible for environmental damage and unbalance in Pakistan.

Q.8 Write difference between Urban and Rural Population. Describe the reasons of urbanization in Pakistan.

Ans: Difference between Urban and Rural Population

- The difference between urban and rural population can be described as following.
- (i) The urban population means that its size is 5000 or more persons and has basic civil facilities of life while the rural population consists of small size and lack of basic civil facilities of life.
 - (ii) The big centres of industry and professions are generally located near cities while in rural population agriculture and cultivation is adopted as a central profession.
 - (iii) The rural areas have less facilities of life as compared to cities. The opportunities of employment are also more available in urban areas than in the rural areas.
 - (iv) Normally simplicity in life style is more evident in rural population while the life in urban population is commercial and glamorous.
 - (v) The population in urban areas has increased 42.14 million in 1998 to 69.8 million in 2013. This means 9.42 million people shifted from rural areas to urban areas.

The Reasons of Urbanization in Pakistan

According to a report published in 2011 by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 60.3% population of Pakistan lives within an income of less than two dollars per day. According to National Development report per day income of 60.3% population is about 0.53 dollars. Thus unemployment is a big cause of the migration of rural population to urban areas. There are two factors which are responsible for urbanization in Pakistan which can be described as following.

(I) Pull Factors

- The pull factors for the urbanization in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Industrial growth in urban areas has created the opportunities of employment which attract rural population.

- (i) In urban areas modern facilities like electricity, gas, telephone etc. are available. Means of transportation and communication are also developed. All these facilities create a force of attraction for the rural population to migrate in urban areas.
- (ii) The landlords and feudal lords in the rural areas of Pakistan prefer to keep their families in urban areas for better education and better standard of living. This trend is responsible for urbanization in Pakistan.
- (iii) Businessmen, industrialists, bankers and traders mostly live in urban areas. The work force in these sectors also lives in urban areas for performing their commercial activities in better way.
- (iv) A variety of recreational facilities, hospitals, libraries, schools, colleges, universities, markets and banks are located in urban areas. All these facilities are also responsible for urbanization in Pakistan. Urbanization in Pakistan is seen slowly but it is cleared that it is overlapping the rural areas of Pakistan.

(2) **Push Factors**

- The push factors which are responsible for the urbanization in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Rural population in Pakistan has to suffer the injustice of feudal lords and land lords. Besides this rural population also suffers from the caste system. For obtaining due respect rural population has to migrate towards urban areas.
- (ii) The introduction of mechanized agriculture in the rural areas is producing its effects on the labourers in agricultural sector. So the surplus labourers have to migrate towards urban areas for obtaining other sources of earning their livelihood.
- (iii) The harsh and inhumane treatment of the feudal lords and land lords to the residents of the rural areas is a cause which makes the people to migrate from rural areas to urban areas.
- (iv) The opportunities of development are not available in the rural areas, so the majority of people have to migrate from rural areas to urban areas for their good future.
- (v) The urbanization is a source of achieving a standard of living. It also creates the environment to minimize the rate of poverty. It also encourages women work force and provides many civil facilities, so the population in urban areas is increasing in Pakistan because of viewing the advantages of urban life.

IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options:

- (1) Population-wise, it is the largest province of Pakistan:
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (d) Balochistan
- (2) Most of the population of Pakistan lives in:
(a) Urban Areas (b) Rural Areas (c) Deserted Areas (d) Hilly Areas
- (3) This province contains the largest population in Pakistan:
(a) Sindh (b) Punjab (c) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa (d) Balochistan
- (4) The distribution of population in Pakistan:
(a) Equal (b) Uneven (c) Vertical (d) Universal
- (5) The rank of Pakistan among the thickly populated countries of the world is:
(a) 4th (b) 5th (c) 6th (d) 10th
- (6) Pakistan's population percent of the world population is:
(a) 2.3% (b) 3.7% (c) 4.7% (d) 5.4%
- (7) The first census in Pakistan took place in the year A.D.:
(a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1957 (d) 1964
- (8) The population growth rate in Pakistan is:
(a) 0.5% (b) 0.8% (c) 1.3% (d) 1.9%
- (9) The second census in Pakistan took place in the year A.D.:
(a) 1951 (b) 1958 (c) 1961 (d) 1964



- (10) The third census in Pakistan took place in the year A.D.:
 (a) 1972 (b) 1971 (c) 1968 (d) 1972
- (11) It is the highly densely populated city in Pakistan:
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Quetta (d) Peshawar
- (12) In highly densely populated areas, per square kilometre, the number of persons is:
 (a) 1000 and above (b) 500 and above (c) 800 and above (d) 3000 and above
- (13) In very densely populated areas, per square kilometre, the number of persons is:
 (a) 300 to 600 (b) 350 to 750 (c) 500 to 999 (d) 1000 to 2000
- (14) In densely populated areas, the persons live in per square kilometre:
 (a) 50 to 100 (b) 200 to 499 (c) 300 to 700 (d) 400 to 1000
- (15) The density of population in Moderately populated areas per square kilometre is:
 (a) 50 to 99 persons (b) 55 to 101 persons (c) 100 to 199 persons (d) 200 to 399 persons
- (16) The density of population per square kilometre in thinly populated areas is:
 (a) 51 to 100 persons (b) 61 to 200 persons (c) 71 to 500 persons (d) 43 to 600 persons
- (17) In very thinly populated areas, per square kilometre, the number of persons is:
 (a) 0 to 10 (b) 0 to 20 (c) 0 to 50 (d) 0 to 100
- (18) The second highly densely populated city in Pakistan is:
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Hyderabad (d) Peshawar
- (19) In Karachi, the number of persons found per square kilometre is:
 (a) 2131 (b) 33014 (c) 4414 (d) 4216
- (20) In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, the highly densely populated city is:
 (a) Swabi (b) Chitral (c) Peshawar (d) Batgram
- (21) The ratio of the urban population in Pakistan is:
 (a) 37% (b) 40% (c) 50% (d) 63%
- (22) The fourth census in Pakistan took place in the year A.D.:
 (a) 1951 (b) 1961 (c) 1972 (d) 1981
- (23) The fifth census took place in the year A.D.:
 (a) 1981 (b) 1988 (c) 1990 (d) 1998
- (24) The density of population of Pakistan per square kilometre is:
 (a) 120 persons (b) 166 persons (c) 175 persons (d) 200 persons
- (25) The density of population per square kilometre in Sindh is:
 (a) 219 persons (b) 218 persons (c) 245 persons (d) 290 persons
- (26) The density of population per square kilometre in the Punjab is:
 (a) 166 persons (b) 238 persons (c) 330 persons (d) 358 persons
- (27) The density of population per square kilometre in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa is:
 (a) 218 persons (b) 225 persons (c) 238 persons (d) 245 persons
- (28) The density of population per square kilometre in Balochistan is:
 (a) 15 persons (b) 19 persons (c) 21 persons (d) 25 persons
- (29) 889 persons per square kilometre live in:
 (a) Islamabad (b) Quetta (c) Peshawar (d) Mardan
- (30) The percentage of the associated population of Pakistan to the primary sector is:
 (a) 30% (b) 42% (c) 52% (d) 6%

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CHAPTER 12

INDUSTRIES OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Why are Energy resources important for the industries? Name any four energy resources.

Ans: The Importance of Energy Resources for Industries

The importance of Energy Resources for industries can be described as following.

- (i) The energy resources are considered as the backbone of industries as they provide the needs of energy.
- (ii) The energy resources help in opening various kinds of machines related to the production in industries.
- (iii) The energy resources help in mining, digging and other constructive purposes.
- (iv) The energy resources increase the efficiency of work and production in industries.
- (v) The energy resources are helpful in the preparation of various products in industries.

The names of four energy resources are following.

- | | | | |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| (i) Coal | (ii) Natural Gas | (iii) Petroleum | (iv) Electricity |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|

Q.2 Name five industries of Pakistan dependent on forests.

Ans: Industries Dependent on Forests

The names of five industries dependent on forests are following.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Paper Industry | (ii) Furniture Industry | (iii) Medicine Industry |
| (iv) Sports Goods Industry | | (v) Match Industry |

Q.3 Write five main centres of Iron and Steel and Engineering Industries in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Centres of Iron, Steel and Engineering Industries

Five main centres of Iron, Steel and Engineering industries in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (i) Pakistan Steel Mills | (ii) Pakistan Machine Tools Factory |
| (iii) Heavy Mechanical Complex Taxila | |
| (iv) Heavy Foundry at Taxila | (v) Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works |

Q.4 Describe at least five export items based on cottage industries.

Ans: Export Items Based on Cottage Industries

The export items based on cottage industries are following.

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| (i) Sports Goods | (ii) Dresses | (iii) Carpets |
| (iv) Shoes | (v) Hosiery Products | |

Q.5 Name five industrial cities of Pakistan. Name their famous industries also.

Ans: Industrial Cities of Pakistan

Five industrial cities and their famous industries in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| (i) Karachi | : Cotton Textile Industry |
| (ii) Sialkot | : Sports Goods Industry |
| (iii) Wazirabad | : Cutlery Industry |
| (iv) Chiniot | : Industry of Furniture and Wood Products |
| (v) Multan | : Woolen Textile Industry |

Q.6 Name any five cottage industries found in Pakistan along with their centres.

Ans: The Cottage Industries of Pakistan

Five cottage industries found in Pakistan and their centres are following.

(i) **Clay and China Clay Poultry Industry**

In Punjab the centres of this industry are located in Multan, Bahawalpur, Gujrat and Sialkot. In Sindh, the centres of this industry are located at Thatta, Karachi, Hyderabad and Murpur Khas.

(ii) **Sports Goods Industry**

Sialkot is the main centre of sports goods industry. Other centres are located in Karachi and Lahore.

(iii) **Surgical Instruments and Cutlery Industry**

The centres of this industry are located in Punjab at Sialkot, Lahore, Gujranwala, Hafizabad and Wazirabad.

(iv) **Carpet Making Industry**

The important centres of carpet making industry in Pakistan are located at Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Khairpur, Multan, Faisalabad, Jhang, Peshawar, Ziarat, Khuzdar and Quetta.

(v) **Furniture and Wood Work Industry**

The centres of this industry are located at Chiniot, Lahore, Peshawar, Gujrat and Hala.

Q.7 Write down the advantages and importance of Domestic or Cottage Industries.

Ans: The Advantages and Importance of Domestic Cottage Industries
The advantages and importance of Domestic or Cottage industries can be described as following.

- (i) Domestic or cottage industries can be established with the investment of small amount of capital with small administrative set up.
- (ii) Domestic or cottage industries provide employment to a large population of a country at local level.
- (iii) Domestic or cottage industries produce a number of commodities of daily use.
- (iv) Domestic or cottage industries manufacture handicrafts which not only sold at local markets but also exported to other countries.
- (v) Domestic and cottage industries are the source of earning foreign exchange for a country.

Q.8 Write down the names of any five largest industries of Pakistan.

Ans: The Largest Industries of Pakistan

The names of five largest industries of Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) Cotton Textile Industry | (ii) Woolen Textile Industry |
| (iii) Iron and Steel Industry | (iv) Fertilizer Industry |
| (v) Sugar Industry | |

Q.9 Write down the names of any five Domestic industries of Pakistan.

Ans: The Domestic Industries of Pakistan

The names of five domestic industries of Pakistan are following.

- (i) Footwear Industry : (Peshawar, Multan, Jhelum, Karachi, Lahore)
- (ii) Marble Decoration Pieces Industry: (Karachi)
- (iii) Garments Industry : (Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan, Quetta, Lahore, Peshawar)
- (iv) Embroidery and Needle Work Industry
: (Karachi, Hyderabad, Multan, Quetta, Lahore)
- (v) Hosiery Products : (Karachi, Multan, Faisalabad)

Q.10 Write any five industries whose centres are located in all provinces of Pakistan.

Ans: The Industries with Centres in All Provinces

The industries whose centres are located in all provinces of Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Cotton Textile Industry | (ii) Woolen Textile Industry |
| (iii) Cement Industry | (iv) Vegetative Ghee Industry |
| (v) Match Industry | |

Q.11 Write down five sentences on the role of industries in the economic development of a country.

Ans: The Role of Industries in Economic Development

The role of industries in the economic development of a country can be described as following.

- (i) Industries are the source of economic development because the development of other sectors depends upon industries.
- (ii) Due to industries, commodities are manufactured on large scale to fulfill local and national requirement.
- (iii) With the help of industries, the value of raw material is raised by manufacturing; furnished goods from them.
- (iv) Due to the industrial development, the country becomes self-reliant and prosperous, the standard of living also improved.
- (v) Industries are a source of providing employment. In industries different skillful and expertise are needed. Thus industries provide employment to a number of people like labourers, expertise and other professionals.

Q.12 Write down five sentences on the industrial development in Pakistan.

Ans: The Industrial Development in Pakistan

The Industrial Development in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) Pakistan inherited such territories which are industrially backward.
- (ii) East Bengal produced 50% of the jute in the world but no jute factory was set up.
- (iii) At the time of independence seven factories of cotton, sugar and cement existed in Pakistan.
- (iv) Keeping the view of industrial backwardness, the Government of Pakistan started its efforts to provide industrial base to the country. In 1948, an industrial policy was introduced which encouraged private investment in the industrial sector.
- (v) Pakistan made great progress in industries due to the efforts of the government.

Q.13 Write five suggestions to increase the industrial output in Pakistan.

Ans: Suggestions to Increase the Industrial Output in Pakistan

Following suggestions can be given to increase the industrial output in Pakistan.

- (i) Law and order situation condition in the country should be improved.
- (ii) Rules and regulations for the trade should be made easier and simplified.
- (iii) A sense of dignity of labour is created while training the staff in order to create the sense of devotion of work.
- (iv) A strict system of quality control should be set up.
- (v) Industrial loans should be provided on easy terms and conditions for the expansion of small industries.



Q.14 Write down five steps taken by the Government for industrial development in Pakistan.

Ans: The Steps taken by the Government for Industrial Development in Pakistan

The steps which have been taken by the Government of Pakistan for the industrial development in Pakistan are following.

- (i) In 1952, the government established Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (P.I.D.C.) for the growth of industries in Pakistan.
- (ii) The government also established Industrial Development Bank (I.D.B.P) for providing loans in order to established and expansion of industries.
- (iii) The government has also established a Tarrif Board for providing protection to local industries.
- (iv) In order to solve industrial problems, the government has established a department in 1949 which then established industrial research centres at various places.
- (v) The government has granted special concessions in taxes to the investors for established new industries in Pakistan.

Q.15 Write down any five causes of the industrial backwardness in Pakistan. (OR) Write any five problems of industries in Pakistan.

Ans: The Cause of Industrial Backwardness of Pakistan

- The causes of industrial backwardness of Pakistan can be described as following.
- (i) The big cause of the industrial development in Pakistan is the contrary policies of the government. It becomes common trend in Pakistan that every new government immediately rejects the policies of the former government and starts to make new policies. due to this the rate of industrial development in Pakistan becomes weak.
 - (ii) A lot of capital is required for the development and expansion of industries. Due to lack of capital, industries in Pakistan could not be developed at fast speed. Now in Pakistan, the efforts are being made to form private capital and foreign capital for the growth of industries.
 - (iii) Standard technical and vocational education is needed to develop the industries. The standard of technical and vocational education in Pakistan is very low which results the shortage of skillful trained workers and expertise for the production process in the industries. But the government has made many programmes for the development of technical and vocational education in Pakistan.
 - (iv) It is necessary highly developed means of transportation and communication present. In Pakistan the means of transportation and communication are not highly developed, so it is a cause of industrial backwardness in Pakistan.
 - (v) Energy resources like coal, natural gas and electricity play a key role in the development of industries. The energy crisis in Pakistan is a big cause of the industrial backwardness of Pakistan.

Q.16 Write down any five problems faced by small-scale or cottage industries in Pakistan.

Ans: The Problems Faced by Small-Scale or Cottage Industries in Pakistan

The problems faced by small scale or cottage industries in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) Small-scale or cottage industries in Pakistan are run by small investment, so they are involved in small-scale production. Due to this they face the problem of high cost of production.

- (i) There is no proper organization of small-scale and cottage industries in Pakistan, the standard of their production also remains low, so they do not gain much popularity.
- (ii) Small-scale and cottage industries in Pakistan are mostly managed by illiterate craftsmen and artisans, so old techniques and methods are commonly practiced in these industries.
- (iii) Due to this small-scale and cottage industries in Pakistan get no progress in their production.
- (iv) Formation of capital is necessary for the growth of small-scale or cottage industries. In Pakistan, it is very hard to obtain credit from commercial banks for the organization of cottage industries.
- (v) Small-scale or cottage industries in Pakistan have no proper marketing facilities, the supply of raw materials to these industries also remains inadequate. They also face the problems of the shortage of energy resources.

Q.17 Write down the names of the items which are obtained through small-scale and cottage industries of Pakistan.

Ans: **The Items Obtained through Small-Scale or Cottage Industries in Pakistan**

The main items which are obtained through small-scale or cottage industries in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Surgical Instruments | (ii) Sports Goods | (iii) Readymade Garments |
| (iv) Hosiery Products | (v) Towels | (vi) Carpets |
| (vii) Clay Pottery | (viii) Bangles | (ix) Leather Goods |
| (x) Cutlery | | |

Q.18 Write down the centres of carpet industry in the four provinces of Pakistan.

Ans: **The Centres of Carpet Industry**

The centres of carpet industry in Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) **The Punjab**

In Punjab, the centres of carpet industry are located at Lahore, Shaikhupura, Faisalabad, Multan and Jhang.

(ii) **Sindh**

The centres of carpet industry in Sindh are located at Jacobabad, Sukkur, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas, Thar parkar, Umer Kot, Hyderabad and Karachi.

(iii) **Khyber Pakhtun Khwa**

Peshawar is the largest centre of carpet industry in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa.

(iv) **Balochistan**

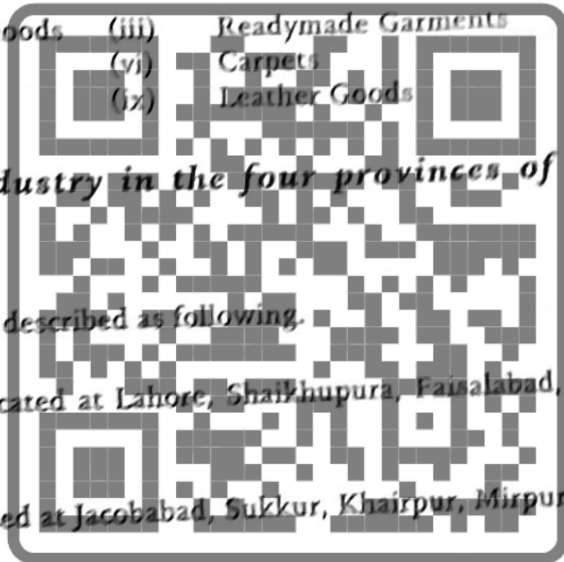
In Balochistan, Quetta is the largest centre of cotton industry.

Q.19 Why is Quetta not suitable for cotton textile industry? Give any four reasons.

Ans: **Cotton Textile Industry and Quetta**

Quetta is not suitable for cotton textile industry. Four reasons are following.

- (i) The temperature in Quetta remains very low, therefore the determination and localization of cotton textile industry is not possible in Quetta.
- (ii) Availability of water in large quantity is not possible in Quetta for the growth of cotton textile industry.
- (iii) The raw material required for the growth of cotton textile industry is not available in large quantity therefore, Quetta is not taken as suitable for the location of carpet textile industry.



- (iv) In Quetta, the facilities of transportation and market facilities are not available therefore, Quetta is considered not suitable for the growth of cotton textile industry.

Q.20 Write down the centres of cement industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Important Centres of Cement Industry in Pakistan

- Important centres of Cement Industry in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Punjab : Wah, Daud Khel, Jhelum and Rawalpindi.
 - (ii) Sindh : Rohri, Hyderabad, Karachi and Thatta
 - (iii) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa : Kohat and Hazara
 - (iv) Balochistan : Kalat

Q.21 Write down the main centres of cotton textile industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Centres of Cotton Textile Industry in Pakistan

- Main centres of cotton textile industry in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Punjab : Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Rawalpindi, Okara, Bhakar, Khanewal and Rahim Yar Khan
 - (ii) Sindh : Rohri, Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Tando Adam, Tando Jam and Shahdad Pur.
 - (iii) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa : Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda and Kohat.
 - (iv) Balochistan : Quetta, Uthal and Lasbella

Q.22 Write down the main centres of woolen textile industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Centres of Woolen Textile Industry in Pakistan

- The main centres of woolen textile industry in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Lawrence Pur (Punjab) (ii) Lahore (Punjab) (iii) Rawalpindi (Punjab)
 - (iv) Multan (Punjab) (v) Karachi (Sindh)
 - (vi) Bannu (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) (vii) Hernai (Balochistan)
 - (viii) Nowshera (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)

Q.23 Write down the main centres of Sugar Industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Centres of Sugar Industry in Pakistan

- Main centres of sugar industry in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Faisalabad (Punjab) (ii) Rahwali (Punjab) (iii) Sahiwal (Punjab)
 - (iv) Nawabshah (Sindh) (v) Larkana (Sindh) (vi) Dadu (Sindh)
 - (vii) Khairpur (Sindh) (viii) Takht Bai (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)
 - (ix) Charsadda (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)
 - (x) Mardan (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)

Q.24 Write down the main centres of Paper Industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Centres of Paper Industry in Pakistan

- Main centres of Paper industry in Pakistan are following.
- (i) Rahwali (Punjab) (ii) Lahore (Punjab) (iii) Ghara (Sindh)
 - (iv) Hyderabad (Sindh) (v) Nowshera (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)
 - (vi) Charsadda (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)

Q.25 Write down the main centres of Chemical Fertilizer Industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Centres of Chemical Fertilizer Industry of Pakistan

- Main centres of chemical fertilizer industry of Pakistan are following.
- (i) Daud Khel (Punjab) (ii) Faisalabad (Punjab)
 - (iii) Mathelo (Sindh) (iv) Dehrki (Sindh)
 - (v) Ghotki (Sindh) (vi) Hazara (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa)



Q.26 Write down main centres of vegetable ghee and cooking oil industry in Pakistan.

Ans: **Main Centres of Vegetable Ghee and Cooking Oil Industry in**

Pakistan

Main centres of vegetable ghee and cooking oil industry in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) Rawalpindi (Punjab) | (ii) Nowshera (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) |
| (iii) Haripur (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) | (iv) Dera Murad Jamali (Balochistan) |
| (v) Quetta (Balochistan) | |

Q.27 Write down important centres of Pottery work in Pakistan.

Ans: **Important Centres of Pottery Work**

Different kinds of cups, saucers and cooking vessels and utensils are prepared at various places in Pakistan. The important centres of pottery work in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| (i) Lala Musa | (ii) Gujrat | (iii) Gujranwala |
| (iv) Lahore | (v) Kasur | (vi) Chackwal |
| (vii) Bahawalpur | (viii) Multan | |

Q.28 Write down important centres of Glassware and Bangles industry in Pakistan.

Ans: **Important Centres of Glassware and Bangles Industry**

Important centres of Glassware and Bangles industry in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------|
| (i) Karachi | (ii) Hyderabad | (iii) Dadu |
| (iv) Shikarpur | (v) Kandhkot | |

Q.29 Write down main centres of leather products in Pakistan.

Ans: **Important Centres of Leather Products in Pakistan**

Important centres of leather products in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Karachi (Sindh) | (ii) Hyderabad (Sindh) | (iii) Lahore (Punjab) |
| (iv) Kasur (Punjab) | (v) Sialkot (Punjab) | (vi) Gujranwala (Punjab) |
| (vii) Shaikhupura (Punjab) | | (viii) Multan (Punjab) |
| (ix) Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) | | |
| (x) Sawat (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) | | |

Q.30 Write down main centres of Embroidery and Needle work in Pakistan.

Ans: **Important Centres of Embroidery and Needle Work Industry in**

Pakistan

Main centres of Embroidery and Needle work industry in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Larkana (Sindh) | (ii) Dadu (Sindh) | (iii) Shikar Pur (Sindh) |
| (iv) Nawab Shah (Sindh) | (v) Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) | |
| (vi) Dera Ismail Khan (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) | (vii) Khuzdar (Balochistan) | |
| (viii) Kohat (Khyber Pakhtun Khwa) | (ix) Sibi (Balochistan) | |
| (x) Quetta (Balochistan) | | |

Q.31 Write down the names of some important small-scale factories in Pakistan.

Ans: **Small-Scale Factories in Pakistan**

The names of some important small-scale factories are following.

- (i) Cotton and Silk Thread Manufacturing factories
- (ii) Paints Manufacturing Factories
- (iii) Electrical Goods Manufacturing Factories
- (iv) Washing Machines Manufacturing Factories



- (v) Electric Fans and Room Cooler Manufacturing Factories
- (vi) Sewing Machine Manufacturing Factories
- (vii) Metal Utensils Manufacturing Factories
- (viii) Rubber Goods Manufacturing Factories
- (ix) Toys Manufacturing Factories
- (x) Food Items Manufacturing Factories

Q.32 Write down the centres of wood work industries in Pakistan.

Ans: Important Centres of Wood Work Industry in Pakistan

Important centres of wood work industry in Pakistan are following.

- (i) Lahore
- (ii) Chiniot
- (iii) Hyderabad
- (iv) Jacobabad
- (v) Dera Ismail Khan
- (vi) Peshawar
- (vii) Hazara
- (viii) Swat

Q.33 State five steps taken by the Government to develop the paper industry of Pakistan.

Ans: The Development of Paper Industry

The steps taken by the Government to develop paper industry of Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) The Government established Adamji Paper Mills at Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa in 1955.
- (ii) The Government provides raw material to paper mills.
- (iii) The Government issues loans for the expansion of paper industry of Pakistan.
- (iv) The Government has announced the policy of the investment in private sector for the development of paper industry.
- (v) The government has established many paper manufacturing units at various places of Pakistan with the cooperation of private sector.

Q.34 Karachi is considered as the biggest Textile centre. Give five reasons.

Ans: Karachi as the Biggest Textile Centre

Karachi is considered as the biggest textile centre. The reason can be described as following.

- (i) The climate of Karachi is favourable for the development of textile industry.
- (ii) Karachi is suitable for the trade of textiles because of the presence of markets and trade centres.
- (iii) The availability of labourers for textile industry is easy in Karachi.
- (iv) Capital formation in Karachi is convenient for the growth of textile industry.
- (v) Better transport and communication facilities are available in Karachi.

Q.35 Write down the factors responsible for the development of industries.

Ans: The Factors Responsible for Industrial Development

The factors which are responsible for industrial development are following.

- (i) Availability of Raw Material
- (ii) Energy Resources
- (iii) Availability of Capital
- (iv) Industrial Policies
- (v) Market Facilities
- (vi) Transport and Communication
- (vii) Availability of Labourers
- (viii) Technical Efficiency
- (ix) Political Stability
- (x) Security



IMPORTANT DETAILED TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Describe in detail Iron and Steel Industry in Pakistan.

Ans: **Iron and Steel Industry in Pakistan**

The production of Iron and Steel plays a vital role in the economy of a country. Iron is obtained from Iron ore. The process of extraction of iron is done in Blast furnace with the help of coal and limestone. Steel is manufactured from iron.

Factors Required to Establish Iron and Steel Industry

For the establishment of iron and steel industry, following factors are responsible.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (i) Raw materials, iron ore, lime stone, coke, chromite, nickel, manganese etc. | |
| (ii) Abundant supply of water | (iii) Energy and Power resources |
| (iv) Technical Staff | (v) Means of Transport and Communication |

Basic Kinds of Iron

The basic kinds of iron are following.

(i) **Pig Iron**

Iron which is directly obtained from the Blast Furnace is called Pig Iron. It is hard and brittle and has very limited industrial uses.

(ii) **Cast Iron**

A type of iron which is obtained from pig iron by mixing the scrap of steel is called Cast Iron. It is low grade and low quality iron and it is used for welding purposes. It is used for manufacturing machinery objects, tools, gates, pipes, railings and engine blocks.

(iii) **Wrought Iron**

A type of iron which is the purest and the best quality of commercial iron is known as Wrought Iron. It is used for making nails, chains, iron rods, sheets and horse shoes.

(iv) **Steel**

The alloys of iron with nickel, chromium, manganese and other metals are called as Steel. About 90% of the pig iron is converted into steel because of large uses of steel. Steel is used for making the bodies vehicles, cooking utensils, metal crockery and many other objects. Stainless steel is the most famous of steel.

Manufacturing of Steel from Iron

Many methods are used for the manufacturing of steel from iron but the Open Hearth Process is the most common. In this process all impurities which are present in iron are burnt very carefully then metals like chromium, nickel, cobalt, manganese or tungsten are added to iron. Thus different kinds of steel are manufactured.

The Main Centres of Iron and Steel Industry in Pakistan

The main centres of iron and steel industry in Pakistan are following.

(i) **Small Foundries**

Small-scale factories of manufacturing iron objects are known as Foundries. These are usually workshops where iron and iron scrap is melt to manufacture different iron-objects. These foundries are located in Pakistan at Gujrat, Gujranwala, Wazirabad and Lahore. Pakistan Engineering Company (PECO) is very famous in this respect. It is located in Lahore. These foundries in Pakistan manufacture many products like threshers, rice husking machines, diesel engines, motors and water pumps, electric furnaces, cable wires and agricultural equipments.

(ii) **Pakistan Steel Mills - Karachi**

A big factory of manufacturing iron and steel is located 40 kilometres away from Karachi near Port Qasim. It was established with the cooperation of Russia in 1973. It manufactures pig iron, iron sheets and steel. The by-products like coal tar, ammonium sulphate and granulated slag are also obtained from Pakistan Steel Mills.



(iii) Heavy Mechanical Complex - Taxila

For manufacturing heavy products from iron and steel, a factor was established at Taxila with the assistance of China in 1968 which is known as Heavy Mechanical Complex Taxila. It meets the requirements of railway, automobiles, sugar mills, cement factories, textile machines, fertilizer factories, trucks and spare parts. It also manufactures cranes, road rollers, boilers and many heavy machines.

(iv) Pakistan Machine Tool Factory - Karachi

Pakistan Machine Tool Factory was established in 1968 at Landhi in Karachi with the co-operation of Switzerland Government. It manufacture different kinds of tools and machine spares. It also produces arms and ammunition for defence purposes.

(v) Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works

Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works was established in 1956 at Karachi. Various types of ships and large boats are built here. Shipyards is also helps in repairing ships and boats. Apart from manufacturing local ships, repairing of fishing boats, tugs and ships of other countries is also done here.

Q.2 Describe in detail about Cotton Textile Industry in Pakistan.

Ans: Cotton Textile Industry in Pakistan

Cotton Textile industry is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. There are large number of big and small cotton textile mills in Pakistan. Fine variety of cotton cloth is manufactures in these mills. Cotton yarn is also manufactured. Both cotton cloth and cotton yarn is also manufactures. Both cotton cloth and cotton yarn have great importance with respect to commercial point of view.

The Factors Responsible for the Localization of Cotton Textile Industry

The factors which are responsible for the localization of cotton textile industry are following.

- (i) The localization and concentration of cotton textile industry remains better near cotton producing areas.
- (ii) Climate is another factor which affects on the localization of cotton textile industry.
- (iii) Skilled labourers are required for the manufacturing process in cotton textile industry.
- (iv) Means of transport and communication are important factor for the localization of cotton textile industry.
- (v) Marketing facilities should be necessary for the growth of cotton textile industry.

The Development of Cotton Textile Industry in Pakistan

In Pakistan, a large number of resources are available which are responsible for the development of cotton textile industry in Pakistan.

- (i) High quality of cotton is produced in Pakistan in abundance.
- (ii) Cheap labourers are available for working in cotton textile mills.
- (iii) A large number of local markets are available for the trade of cotton textile products.
- (iv) The climate for the manufacturing of cotton products is favourable.
- (v) A large amount of capital is received for cotton textile industry from the private sector.

The Main Centres of Cotton Textile Industry in Pakistan

The main centres of cotton textile industry in Pakistan are following.

(i) The Punjab

In Punjab, main centres of cotton textile industry are located at Faisalabad, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Okara, Bhakkar, Khanewal, Rahim Yar Khan and Thal district.

(ii) Sindh

In Sindh, main centres of cotton textile industry are located at Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Tando Jam, Rohri, Tando Adam and Shahdad pur.

(iii) Khyber Pakhtun Khwa

In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsadda, Bannu and Kohat are the main centres of cotton textile industry.

(iv) Balochistan

In Balochistan, the centres of cotton textile industry are located at Quetta, Uthal and Lasbella.

Production and Trade

Cotton textile industry in Pakistan is responsible for the initiate the process of industrialization. About 38% of the industrial labour in Pakistan is employed in this industry. Fine and coarse cloths are manufactured for packing and wrapping purposes. Cotton bags are also prepared. Bad sheets, rugs, curtains, pillows, covers, towels and hosiery items are manufactured from cotton, textiles. Thus the local trade of cotton textiles is established valuable foreign exchange is also earned from the export cotton textile products to other countries.

Q.3 Define Cottage Industries. Write a note on cottage industries of Pakistan.

Ans: Cottage Industries

The industries which are established on limited area of land with short amount of capital are called as small and cottage industries. These are such industries which are located in homes, usually operated with the help of the members of a family by using man-made instruments are considered as cottage industries.

Cottage Industries of Pakistan

Cottage and small industries in Pakistan are very important in the economy of Pakistan as they provide large employment at local levels. They can be established with small investment and simple administrative set up. Different varieties of consumer goods are prepared in these industries in different parts of the country. Important cottage industries of Pakistan are following.

(i) Carpet Making Industry

Carpet making is counted as the most important small and cottage industry of Pakistan. Raw material is available for carpet making in Pakistan. The important centres of carpet making are located at Lahore, Shikahupura, Faisalabad, Multan and Jhang in Punjab. In Sindh carpet making centres are located in Jaccobabad, Sukkur, Khairpur, Mirpur Khas, Tharparkar, Umer Kot, Hyderabad and Karachi. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, carpet making is done in Peshawar on large scale. Carpet making is a big profession at local level in Pakistan. Quetta is the centre of carpet making in Balochistan. Beautiful carpets prepared in Pakistan which are popular in the foreign countries. Pakistan earns foreign exchange from the exports of carpets to other countries.

(ii) Leather Industry and Its Products

Leather tanning is an important cottage industry of Pakistan. Varieties of shoes, suitcases, sandles, hand bags and other leather items are manufactured at Karachi, Hyderabad in Sindh. Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Shaikhupura and Multan are in Punjab, Peshawar and Swat in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Leather tanning is done on large scale in Balochistan.

(iii) Sports Goods Industry

Sports Goods industry is also taken as an important cottage industry of Pakistan. The raw material required for the production of sports goods is available in abundance in Pakistan. Soft timber and leather is required to make sports goods. Sialkot and Lahore are big centres of sports goods industry. Hockey, cricket bat, cricket ball, football and rackets are manufactured through this industry are not only sold at local markets but also exported to other countries.

(iv) Surgical Goods and Cutlery Industry

In Pakistan surgical goods and cutlery like spoons, knives, scissors are manufactured at local level. This industry has prominent status because its products not only consumed at local markets but also exported to other countries. Wazirabad in Punjab is very famous for its cutlery products. Other centres of this industry are located at Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lahore.

(v) Embroidery and Needle Work Industry

Embroidery and Needle work industry has great importance in Pakistan. It is a popular skill in Pakistan. Flower Embroidery through silk thread is very famous and it has an attraction to the people. Embroidery and needle work is done in different cities in Punjab, Sindh and



Balochistan. The work of mirror ornamentation on cloth with silk thread is known as "Balochi Art". It is done on a large scale in Sindh and Balochistan. The important centres of Embroidery are Larkana, Dadu, Shikarpur, Nawab Shah and Khuzdar. It is a popular profession of a number of families in Sindh and Balochistan. The work of "Salma Sitara" is done in bit cities of Punjab and Sindh. Flower embroidery, leather embroidery and Zari work which is golden embroidery is done on cloth in Peshawar, Dera Ismail Khan and Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa.

Besides these cottage industries a number of many other industries are working in Pakistan. Towel industry, Ready made garments industry, Hosiery knitware industry, cotton handlooms, pottery work industry, wood work industry, metal work industry, clay work industry and Glassware and Bangles industry are other important cottage industries in Pakistan.

Q.4 Write notes on the following.

- (1) **Woolen Textile Industry** (2) **Cotton Textile Industry**

Ans: (1) Woolen Textile Industry

Woolen textile industry is an important industry in Pakistan. The centres of woolen textile industry are located in four provinces of Pakistan. The production of raw wool in Pakistan is increasing day by day.

Two third of the total wool production in Pakistan is obtained from Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Balochistan. Wool is a light and non-perishable fibre, therefore it is transported easily to various places. Wool is used in the manufacturing of woolen cloth and woolen yarn. 90% of the total wool produced in Pakistan is considered by National Woolen Mills. Woolen Mills manufacture woolen cloth from wool which are used for the manufacturing of woolen dresses, sweaters, blankets, shawls and carpets.

In Pakistan woolen textile industry is not rich as cotton textile industry. The reason for that, the wool produced in Pakistan is not of the best quality. Most of the wool produced in Pakistan is used for carpet making. Major woolen textile centres are located at Karachi in Sindh, Lawrencepur, Rawalpindi and Quaidabad in Punjab, Harnai and Mastung in Balochistan and Bannu and Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. At present there are seventy woolen textile mills in Pakistan. Lawrencepur and Ichi woolen mills produce high quality of woolen cloth.

(2) Cotton Textile Industry

Cotton Textile Industry is the largest and extensive industry of Pakistan. About 480 to 850 cotton handlooms are working in Pakistan for manufacturing cotton cloth. Cotton Textile Mills have been established in all four provinces of Pakistan. During 1980 - 1990, cotton textile industry in Pakistan was flourishing well but during 1990-1999, the production of cotton textile products was badly affected because of various reasons. During this period many small units of cotton textile industry were closed.

There were only three cotton textile mills were present at the time of the establishment of Pakistan. Cotton was cultivated on large scale in Sindh and Punjab before partition. After the establishment of Pakistan first Cotton Textile Mill was established in Karachi. After the establishment of Pakistan when Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation established in 1952, many new units of cotton Textiles were established. During 1987-1988, Pakistan got a prominent status in exporting cotton yarn to other countries. During 1998, Pakistan earned Rs. 54 billion from the export of cotton textile products. 38% of the total industrial labourers is associated with cotton textile industry. Now cotton textile mills have been established at various Pakistan. Faisalabad, Multan, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Okara, Bhakar, Khanewal and Rahim are the centres of cotton textile industry in Punjab. In Sindh Karachi, Hyderabad, Khairpur, Jam, Rohri, Tando Adam and Shahdadpur are important centres. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Peshawar, Nowshera, Bannu and Kohat are the centres of cotton textile industry while in Balochistan Quetta, Uthal and Lasbella are main centres.

Q.5 Describe in detail about the following.

- (1) Iron and Steel Industry (2) Sports Goods Industry

Ans: (1) Iron and Steel Industry

In the beginning there was no factory of iron and steel established in Pakistan but after 1955, this industry began to grow in Pakistan. For the development of iron and steel industry in Pakistan, Pakistan Steel Mills was established in 1973 at Pepri near Port Qasim in Karachi. Pakistan Steel Mills is the biggest plant of manufacturing iron and steel in Pakistan. This plant is spread over an area of 18000 acres. Pakistan Steel Mills is run over with trained technical staff and modern machinery and equipment for the manufacturing of iron and steel. It is the biggest institution among the heavy engineering industries of Pakistan. Iron and Steel Industry in Pakistan is playing its significant role in the economy of Pakistan. Pakistan Steel Mills manufactures pig iron, steel, iron sheets, coal tar, coke and other products. Pakistan Steel Mills produces 735 tonnes pig iron, 309 tonnes iron sheets and 25 tonnes coal tar. Iron ore, manganese and coal are required for the manufacturing of iron and steel. Pakistan imports this raw material from Australia, Brazil and Canada. The production of iron and steel in Pakistan Steel Mills is helpful in the expansion of other units of this industry in Pakistan.

In 1968, Pakistan Tool Factory was established at Landhi in Karachi. This factory manufactures the spare parts of machines by using iron and steel. For manufacturing heavy machines, heavy mechanical complex was established at Taxila with the cooperation of China. This complex is playing its important role in heavy engineering. It manufactures heavy machines for different industries. In 1972, another project was also started with the cooperation of China. Iron and steel is used also at Karachi Shipyard and Engineering works for manufacturing ships and large boats.

(2) Sports Goods Industry

Sports Goods industry in Pakistan is an important small and cottage industry. The raw material required for making sports goods are available in abundance in Pakistan. Leather is used in making the covers of balls, willow wood and mulberry woods is used for making bats, rackets, hockey sticks and stumps. Cork is used for making cricket balls and hockey balls. Rubber is used for making bladders, tennis balls and hockey balls. Cotton is used for making pads, gloves and nets. All these raw materials are easily available in Pakistan.

The Government of Pakistan has given many facilities to promote sports goods industry in Pakistan. The main items which are produced by sports goods industry are cricket bats, rackets, hockey sticks, nets, shuttle, cocks, gloves, pads and other sports material. More than seven hundred small units are engaged to produce sports goods in Pakistan.

Sports goods industry is flourishing well in Pakistan. Main centres of sports goods industry in Pakistan are located at Sialkot, Lahore and Karachi. Sialkot is famous all over the world as the centre of sports goods industry in Pakistan. Sialkot is the biggest centre of this industry while Lahore is considered the second centre of sports goods manufacturing. In Sialkot more than 1000 units of middle level are working for the manufacturing of sports goods while in Lahore more than 200 units are working. Sports goods industry is considered as an important small and cottage industry in Pakistan and it is a source of earning foreign exchange. More than 10,000 people get employment through this industry. The Government has taken many steps for the development of this industry. Modern machines have been provided to the industrial units. The facility of obtaining loans on easy terms and conditions is also available. The steps have also been taken for the transportation of sports goods internal and external. The goods like hockey sticks, cricket balls, footballs, badminton, rackets, shuttle cock, volley ball, cricket bats, basket balls, table tennis balls, snooker sticks, squash, wickets all prepared in Pakistan. 4% of the total exports of Pakistan is obtained from sports goods industry and a foreign exchange 1.44 billion is earned from this industry.



Q.6 Describe in detail about the following.

(1) **Cement Industry**

(2) **Chemical Fertilizer Industry**

Ans: (1) Cement Industry

Limestone and gypsum is used in manufacturing of cement. Fortunately Pakistan has deposits of both limestone and gypsum. Therefore, a number of factories have been established manufacturing cement in both public and private sector. The public sector cement factories under the administrative control of Pakistan State Cement Corporation. The main cement industry are located in Islamabad, Wah, Daud Khel, Rawalpindi and Dera Ghazi Khan Punjab. Hyderabad, Thatta, Nooriabad and Rohri are important centres in Sindh. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa Kohat, Haripur and Nowshera are the main centres while in Balochistan Turbat and Gadani are the main centres of cement industry.

There are only five cement factories were present at the time of establishment of Pakistan. In 1972, cement factories were nationalized under the control of Pakistan State Cement Corporation. Now Javedan Cement Factory, Musthakum Cement Factory and Farooqia Cement Factory are considered important cement factories in Pakistan. Both white cement and ordinary cement is manufactured in these factories. Pakistan is almost self-sufficient in the production of cement. At present there are twenty five cement factories are working. The installed capacity of these factories is about 17.7 million tonns.

(2) Chemical Fertilizer Industry

Pakistan is basically an agricultural country and chemical fertilizers are required in large quantity for the process of agriculture. The production of chemical fertilizers in Pakistan is less than their requirement. The production of chemical fertilizers in Pakistan was started after independence when Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation established two chemical fertilizer factories. One was established in Faisalabad while another was established at Daud Khel. After that a third factory for manufacturing chemical fertilizer was established in Multan. In Pakistan Phosphate and Nitrogenous fertilizers are manufactured. Urea is the most important chemical fertilizer. More than 92 kinds of chemical fertilizers are produced in Pakistan according to the nature and distribution of soils in Pakistan.

Now Pakistan is trying to produce chemical fertilizers in large quantity. There are five fertilizer producing units are present in Pakistan out of them five are located in Punjab, one in Sindh and two in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. The total installed capacity of these units is 5.6 million tonns. The main centres of chemical fertilizer industry are located at Shaikhupura, Daud Khel, Mianwali, Multan, Faisalabad, Haripur, Mirpur Khas and Sadiqabad.

Q.7 Describe in detail about the following:

(1) **Sugar Industry**

(2) **Paper Industry**

Ans: (1) Sugar Industry

Sugar industry is included among the biggest industries of Pakistan. Pakistan started with two sugar mills. One sugar mill was established at Rahwali near Gujranwala while another was established at Takht Bai in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa.

Sugar is manufactured from sugarcane and suger beat. Sugar industry mainly depends upon the production of sugarcane. In Punjab Gujranwala, Khanewal and Multan are the main sugarcane producing areas. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, sugarcane is cultivated in Mardan, Peshawar and Bannu districts. Best quality of sugarcane is cultivated in Sindh. Larkana, Hyderabad, Thaparkar and Nawab Shah are main suger cane producing areas in Sindh. So, the raw material for preparing suger is available in abundance in Pakistan. Suger Mills have been established near the sugarcane producing areas.

In Pakistan, main centres of suger industry are located at Gujrat, Faisalabad, Sangla, Shaikhupura, Bahawalpur, Chistian, Sahiwal, Nodero, Badin, Tando Muhammad Khan, Joharabad, Mardan, Rahwali, Bannu and Nawab Shah. In Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, suger is manufactured from beat in some factories. Sugar industry also provides by by-products like molasses and bagasse.

used in manufacturing hardboard, alcohol and medicines. Pakistan is not only self-sufficient in the production of sugar but valuable foreign exchange is also earned by the export of sugar to other countries.

(2) Paper Industry

Paper is an important product. It is not only used by the students in their books and note books but it is also used for commercial purposes. Wood pulp, grass, straw of wheat and rice, husk of rice and bagasse of sugarcane are used for manufacturing paper.

Paper industry though consists of small scale paper mills but it fulfills the requirements of the whole population of Pakistan, therefore it is considered as large industry. On commercial scale paper is used for making parcels, pads and cartons. It is used for stationary, printing and wrapping purposes. Sheets of paper are used for various purposes. Many industries need paper. Paper industry produces not only produces various kinds of paper but it also produces various kinds of boards. News printing paper, white paper, art paper, indonesian paper are the various kinds of paper while cardboard, softboard, cardboard, hardboard, chipboard and particle board. Plenty of water supply is needed for the preparation and sizing of paper. Thickness of paper is measured by its weight in milligrams.

At the establishment of Pakistan there was no paper mill existed in Pakistan. In 1955, the Government establish first paper mill at Nowshera in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa. Some other paper mills were established in the East Pakistan. During the period of 1980-2000, many paper mills established in Pakistan. Now Nowshera, Charsadda are the important centres of paper industry in Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, Rahwali and Lahore in the Punjab and Ghara and Hyderabad in Sindh. Paper industry produces average 2 lacs 42 thousand tons of paper and board per annum. The Government has taken many steps for the development of paper industry in Pakistan.

Q.8 Describe in detail about the following:

- (1) Edible Oil and Banaspati Ghee Industry
- (2) Silk Textile Industry
- (3) Safety Match Industry

Ans: (1) Edible Oil and Banaspati Ghee Industry

Edible oil and Banaspati Ghee are used for cooking. A variety of oil seeds are produced in Pakistan. The cotton seed which is the by-product of cotton is the most important oil seed which is used for manufacturing edible oil. Other seeds which are cultivated in Pakistan are rape seeds, sesame, ground nuts and sunflower. These seeds are used in the preparation of edible oil and Banaspati Ghee.

Edible oil is the oil which is used for the purpose of cooking food as cooking oil. The fats are obtained from edible oil which provide fuel for human body. Main sources of edible oil are sun flower seeds, corn seeds, soyabean seeds, mustard, olive, almond and cotton seeds. Banaspati Ghee is obtained when hydrogen gas is passed from the vegetable oil with a certain estimated amount.

At the time of establishment there was only two factories of manufacturing vegetable Ghee. Fine quality of edible oil then started to manufacture, thus the industry of Edible oil and Banaspati Ghee got a rapid progress in Pakistan. At present 155 units of manufacturing Edible oil and Banaspati Ghee are working at various places of Pakistan. The average installed capacity of these units is about 8 millions tons per annum.

(2) Silk Textile Industry

In Pakistan Silk Textile Industry though not well developed but it is self-sufficient. Two types of silk are used for manufacturing silk cloth. One type a natural silk which is obtained from silk worms and other is artificial silk which is known as synthetic fibres. Since natural silk has become rare and most expensive therefore synthetic silk is commonly used. rayon, tetron etc. are the famous types of synthetic silk. Silk cloth is manufactured in Pakistan through both handlooms and powerlooms. In Punjab and Khyber Pakhtun Khwa, natural silk is obtained from silk worms.

Silk textile industry produces silk cloth and silk yarn. Karachi is the biggest centre of silk textile industry. Other centres of this industry are located at Faisalabad, Lahore, Multan, Gujranwala, Peshawar, Swat, Sukkur and Hyderabad. Pakistan also exports silk products to other



countries.

(3) Safety Match Industry

Safety match is used for burning fire in cooking stoves. It is also used for lighting cigarettes, cigars and other smoking items. Safety match are manufactured in the form of sticks of wood or stiff paper with a material at their one end which can be ignited by friction heat. These match sticks are kept in match boxes.

The material of the safety match sticks is manufactured as a mixture of potassium chlorate, sulphur, red phosphorous and powdered glass. This material is also pasted on the sides of the match boxes. When the match stick is rubbed with the material on the match box, it gets fire with the frictional heat.

In Pakistan safety match industry got rapid progress. This industry is well equipped with modern machines for manufacturing match sticks and match boxes. Match boxes of different sizes containing different quantity of wooden splints are manufactured in Pakistan.

Safety Match industry in Pakistan started to grow in 1970 when paper wax safety matches were manufactured. In 1978, wooden splints started to manufacture. At present fully equipped with the latest technology factories are manufacturing safety matches in Pakistan. Karachi and Lahore are the biggest centre of safety match industry. Some other small units are also working in other places in Pakistan.

IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options:

- (1) It is the most common raw material for paper industry:
(a) Husk of Rice (b) Juice of Fruits (c) Wood Pulp (d) Rubber
- (2) Lime stone is used as raw material in:
(a) Paper Industry (b) Cement Industry
(c) Plaster of Paris Industry (d) Soap Industry
- (3) Main centre of cotton textile industry in Punjab is:
(a) Bahawalpur (b) Sahiwal (c) Faisalabad (d) Sargodha
- (4) The wood-pulp is used in making:
(a) Cloth (b) Paper (c) Leather (d) House
- (5) Pakistan Steel Mills was established in Karachi with the cooperation of:
(a) U.S.S.R (b) U.S.A. (c) U.K. (d) U.A.E.
- (6) This city is recognized as prominent with respect to sports good all over the world:
(a) Lahore (b) Quetta (c) Sialkot (d) Karachi
- (7) Unemployment can be reduced with the help of these industries:
(a) Heavy Industries (b) Cottage Industries
(c) Paper Industries (d) Cement Industries
- (8) Gypsum is used as raw material in this industry:
(a) Chemical Fertilizer and Cement (b) Leather Tanning
(c) Marble (d) Photography
- (9) This city is famous for shipping industry:
(a) Faisalabad (b) Quetta (c) Karachi (d) Lahore
- (10) The largest industry of Pakistan is:
(a) Woolen Textile Industry (b) Cotton Textile Industry
(c) Paper Industry (d) Sports Goods Industry
- (11) Industrial Policy was announced in:
(a) 1972 A.D. (b) 1962 A.D. (c) 1954 A.D. (d) 1948 A.D.
- (12) This industry depend upon the forests:
(a) Chemical Fertilizer Industry (b) Furniture Making Industry
(c) Steel Industry (d) Edible Oil Industry

- This city of Pakistan is famous for wood-work and Furniture making:
 (a) Lahore (b) Karachi (c) Chiniot (d) Faisalabad
- This is the biggest cottage industry in Pakistan:
 (a) Embroidery and Needle Work Industry (b) Pottery Work Industry
 (c) Metal Work Industry (d) Sports Good Industry
- This city of Pakistan is very famous for Marble decoration pieces:
 (a) Peshawar (b) Quetta (c) Karachi (d) Lahore
- This city is the largest centre of ready made garments industry:
 (a) Quetta (b) Karachi (c) Sukkur (d) Faisalabad
- For the development of industries in Pakistan, Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation was established in:
 (a) 1948 (b) 1952 (c) 1962 (d) 1970
- These cities are the main centres of glassware and bangles industry:
 (a) Lahore and Faisalabad (b) Lala Musa and Gujrat
 (c) Karachi and Hyderabad (d) Hernai and Quetta
- It is the biggest centre of Iron and Steel Industry in Pakistan:
 (a) Pakistan Steel Mills (b) Heavy Mechanical Complex
 (c) Machine Tool Factory (d) Karachi Shipyard
- Pakistan Engineering Company (PECO) is located in this city:
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Peshawar (d) Quetta
- 38% of the industrial labour is employed in:
 (a) Cotton Textile Industry (b) Sugar Industry
 (c) Leather Industry (d) Carpet Industry
- Pakistan Steel Mills was established in:
 (a) 1948 (b) 1965 (c) 1973 (d) 1978
- The First Paper Mill in Pakistan was established in 1955 at:
 (a) Lahore (b) Faisalabad (c) Nowshera (d) Karachi
- This city of Pakistan is famous for surgical goods and cutlery:
 (a) Gujrat (b) Quetta (c) Chiniot (d) Wazirabad
- Heavy Mechanical Complex was established at Taxila in 1968 with the cooperation of this country:
 (a) U.S.A. (b) U.S.S.R. (c) China (d) France
- Pakistan Machine Tool Factory at Landhi Karachi was established in 1968 with the cooperation of:
 (a) China (b) India (c) Switzerland (d) United Kingdom
- Karachi shipyard and Engineering works was established in:
 (a) 1952 (b) 1956 (c) 1973 (d) 1981
- First two factories of chemical fertilizer industries were established in:
 (a) Lahore and Gujranwala (b) Multan and Faisalabad
 (c) Karachi and Hyderabad (d) Peshawar and Mardan
- The First Cotton Textile Mill was established in this city:
 (a) Lahore (b) Karachi (c) Peshawar (d) Quetta
- Nylon, Rayon, Tetron are classified as:
 (a) Cotton Textile Fibres (b) Natural Silk Fibres
 (c) Synthetic Silk Fibres (d) Woolen Fibres



CHAPTER 13

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Write any five causes of the development of Transportation system in Pakistan.

Ans: The Causes of the Development of Transport System in Pakistan

Means of transport play very important role in the economic progress of a country, therefore special attention is given to develop means of transportation. The causes of the development of Transport system in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) Means of Transport are helpful in the expansion of trade markets.
- (ii) Due to the development of the means of transport, new opportunities of employment are formed.
- (iii) A stable system of means of transport provides help in the mobility of labour from one place to another.
- (iv) A balanced system of the means of transportation helps in the transporting of industrial goods, raw materials and services throughout the country.
- (v) A developed system of means of transport is helpful in bringing economic prosperity in a country.

Q.2 Why is means of transport necessary for trade? Name four means of transport of Pakistan.

Ans: Need of Means of Transport

Means of transport play very important role in the development of trade, therefore need of means of transport for trade can be described as following.

- (i) Means of transport help in bringing industrial goods from warehouses to the markets.
- (ii) Means of transport are necessary for timely supply of consumer goods to wholesalers and retailers.
- (iii) Means of transport help in the transportation of raw materials, thus they are necessary for the production of various items for trade.
- (iv) Means of transport not only organize the internal trade but they are also necessary for the promotion of external trade.
- (v) Means of transport also help in the transportation of labour from one place to another, thus trade activities remain continue.

Means of Transport in Pakistan .

The means of transport which are commonly practiced in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| (i) Road Transport | (ii) Railways |
| (iii) Air Ways | (iv) Waterways |

Q.3 What do you mean by Transportation? Write down the names of means of transport used in Pakistan.

Ans: Transportation

The process of transfer of goods and travelling of people from one place to another is called transportation.

A country or from country to another is called as Transportation.

Means of Transport in Pakistan

Means of transport which are used commonly are following.

- (i) Roads (Trucks, Buses, Vans etc.)
- (ii) Railways (Trains)
- (iii) Airways (Aeroplane)
- (iv) Water ways (Ships, boats etc.)

Q.4 What do you mean by Means of Transportation? State various means of transportation in Pakistan.

Ans: Means of Transportation

All those means which are used in shifting goods, raw material, industrial products, machinery and other things from one place to another within a country and from one country to another are called Means of Transportation. These means of transportation also provide help in travelling of people from one place to another.

Means of Transportation in Pakistan

The means of Transportation which are commonly used in Pakistan are following.

(i) Roads

Roads are the most important means of transportation in Pakistan. Roads link different parts to each other. In Pakistan metalled roads as well as non-metalled roads are used for the transportation of motor vehicles and animal carts.

(ii) Railways

For the transportation of heavy goods and travellers, railways is the cheapest and oldest means of transport. In Pakistan a number of trains run on different routes.

(iii) Air Ways

The quickest and comfortable means of transport is the transportation through air ways. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) and other airlines in private sector have linked through airways to all important countries of the world.

(iv) Water Ways

River, canals and sea routes are used for transportation but in Pakistan the use of waterways for transportation is very rare. Pakistan National Shipping Corporation use sea routes and external trade is done with other countries through ships.

Q.5 "Road Transport is effective than Railways" in Pakistan. Discuss.
(OR) Write down the importance of Road Transport in Pakistan.

Ans: The Importance of Road Transport in Pakistan

Road Transport in Pakistan has great importance and it is more effective than Railways in Pakistan. The importance of Road Transport in Pakistan can be describe as following.

- (i) Pakistan is basically is an agricultural country and majority of population of Pakistan lives in the rural areas and these rural areas are not linked to the urban areas through railway lines. Thus Road Transport help to connect them to the towns and cities.
- (ii) In Mountainous regions of Pakistan, there are deep valleys where the construction of railway routes is not possible. However roads can be constructed by cutting mountains.
- (iii) Road Transport is cheap than the transportation through railways. For travelling over a small route for covering short distance roads proved to be better than railways.
- (iv) The Transportation through roads remain better than railways because the facility of shifting the goods to markets, warehouses and shops is received through road transport than railways.
- (v) For obtaining self sufficiency in food, road transport is more effective than railways because the transportation of food grains is possible to everywhere faster with the help of road transport than railways.



Q.6 Write down important characteristics of Road Transport in Pakistan.

Ans: The Characteristics of Road Transport in Pakistan

- Important characteristics of Road Transport in Pakistan are following.
- Road Transport is the fastest means of transportation. For the transportation of perishable goods, road transport remains better.
 - Road transport have no fixed timing to move, they usually move without proper timings.
 - The fare of the road transport is not approved by the Government, the fare is fixed according to the circumstances of transportation, distance and loading.
 - For Road Transportation, the Government constructs the roads. Road transportation can be organized with short amount of capital.
 - Road Transport is an effective means of transport in such regions where other means cannot be operated like Mountainous regions, deserts and plains.

Q.7 Write down the functions of National Highway Authority (NHA).

Ans: The Function of National Highway Authority

The Government of Pakistan has set up an institution for the development of roads in Pakistan which is called as National Highway Authority (NHA). This institution was established in 1991. It looks after the network of roads in Pakistan. The functions of National Highway Authority (NHA) are following.

- It makes plans for the construction of new roads in Pakistan.
- It looks after the management of National Highways and Strategic roads in Pakistan.
- It makes policies for repairing of the roads and keeps maintenance of important roads in Pakistan.
- It provides a safe, modern and efficient transport system in Pakistan.
- It is the custodian of the Highway Assets of Pakistan's road network. It not involved in the construction of roads but also manages the extension of pre-existing roads.

Q.8 Compare M-Series and N-Series Highways in Pakistan.

Ans: The Comparison of M-Series and N-Series Highways in Pakistan

M-Series Highways	N-Series Highways
(1) M-Series highways in Pakistan are known as Motorways.	(1) All national highways of Pakistan are known as N-Series Highways.
(2) M-Series highways are usually constructed outside the city and they link one city to another in Pakistan.	(2) National highways are constructed within the city and they help in the movement from one place to another.
(3) The speed limit on M-Series highways is 100km/h for heavy vehicles and 120km/h for light vehicles. They have no U turns.	(3) The speed limitation N-Series highways is about 80km/h and they have U-turns
(4) At present there are ten M-Series highways in Pakistan.	(4) At present there are seventeen N-Series highways in Pakistan.
(5) Pedestrians, bicycles, low performance motorcycles, animal driven carriages and other slow moving vehicles are not permitted to move on M-Series highways.	(5) Pedestrian, bicycles, motor cycles, animal driven carriages and other slow moving vehicles are permitted to move on N-Series highways.

Q.9 Write the names of important National Highways of Pakistan.

Ans: Important National Highways of Pakistan

The names of important National Highways or N-Series Highways in Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (i) Pakistan National Highway (N - 5) | |
| (ii) Indus Highway (N - 55) | (iii) Makran Coastal Highway (N - 10) |
| (iv) R.C.D. Highway (N - 25) | (v) Upper Indus Highway (N - 55) |
| (vi) Karakoram Highway (N - 35) | |

Q.10 Write the names of five important Motorways of Pakistan.

Ans: Important Motorways of Pakistan

The names of important Motorways or M-Series Highways of Pakistan are following.

- (i) Islamabad - Peshawar Motorway (M - 1) ; 135 km
- (ii) Islamabad - Lahore Motorway (M - 2) ; 333 km
- (iii) Pindi Bhatian - Faisalabad Motorway (M - 3) ; 54km
- (iv) Karachi - Hyderabad Super Highway (M - 9) ; 138 km
- (v) Karachi Northern Bypass (M - 10); 57km

Q.11 What do you understand by strategic highways? Write the names of strategic highways of Pakistan along with their length.

Ans: Strategic Highways

All those highways in Pakistan which are used for the rapid movement of Pakistan armed forces and its logistics are called as Strategic highways.

The strategic highways of Pakistan are following.

- (i) Gilgit - Skardu Highway (S - 1); 167km
- (ii) Kohala - Muzaffarabad Highway (S - 2) ; 40km
- (iii) Muzaffarabad - Chakothi Highway (S - 3); 55km

Q.12 Write down important characteristics and salient features of Motorways in Pakistan.

Ans: Salient Features and Characteristics of Motorways in Pakistan

Salient features and characteristics of motorways in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) Motorways in Pakistan are classified as M-Series Highways.
- (ii) Four to ten lanes of moving traffic are present on the motor ways.
- (iii) The speed limit for the heavy vehicles running on motorways is 100km/h while for light vehicles the speed limit is 120km/hr.
- (iv) Unbroken concrete junction have been constructed on both sides for up and down of the traffic on either side of the Motorways.
- (v) Motorways are only related to the movement of heavy and high speed vehicles. Pedestrians, bicycles, low performance motor bikes, animal driven carriages and other slow moving vehicles are not permitted to move on Motorways.

Q.13 Write a note on Makran Coastal Highways.

Ans: Makran Coastal Highways

Makran Coastal Highways is an important Coastal Highway of Pakistan. It is constructed on the Coast of Makran along Arabian Sea Coast line. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway is 653 kilometres. It primarily runs through Balochistan between Karachi and Gawadar, passing near the port towns of Ormara and Pasni.

This Highway was constructed by Pakistan's Frontier Works Organization (FWO) in December, 2004. It helps in the development of economic activities along the coastline of Pakistan. It is the best source of establishing links of transportation and communication among the various parts of Balochistan. It is also a source of linkage of the Ports Ormara, Pasni and Gwadar to the networks of National Highways of Pakistan. Makran Coastal Highway is also considered as a source of the development of seafood industry in Pakistan. It is a National Highway and is classified as N-10 officially among N-Series Highways in Pakistan.



Q.14 Write down the names of those Highways of Pakistan which connect Pakistan to other countries.

Ans: International Highways of Pakistan

Those highways which connect Pakistan to other countries are known as International Highways of Pakistan. These Highways produce road linkage of Pakistan to its neighbouring countries. These Highways are following.

(i) Quetta - Zahidan Highway

This highway starts from Quetta and passes through Mashad, Gawadar and then connects Pakistan to Zahidan which is a city of Iran.

(ii) Quetta - Kabul Highway

The highway starts from Quetta and passes from Jalalabad and Peshawar then connects Pakistan to Kabul which is the capital of Afghanistan.

(iii) Lahore-Srinagar Highway

This highway starts from Lahore and goes to Muzzafarabad then connects Pakistan to Srinagar and Delhi in India.

(iv) Karakoram Highway

It is a National Highway and classified officially as N-35 among N-Series Highways of Pakistan. It starts from Islamabad and passes from Abbotabad, Mansehra, Havelian, Chilas through Khunjerab pass Gilgit and Hunza then connects Pakistan to Xinjiang in China.

Q.15 Write down important characteristics of the system of Railways in Pakistan.

Ans: The Characteristics of System of Railways in Pakistan

The important characteristics of the system of Railways in Pakistan are following.

- (i) The system of railways in Pakistan is the best source of transportation of heavy and durable goods.
- (ii) Travelling fare and transportation charges of goods through railways are fixed.
- (iii) The system of railways in Pakistan takes the responsibility of loss for the transportation of goods.
- (iv) Timings and routes of trains in Pakistan Railway system are fixed.
- (v) The system of Railways in Pakistan provides continuous service of similar nature.

Q.16 Mention the rail links of Pakistan to its neighbouring countries.

Ans: Rail Links of Pakistan to Neighbouring Countries

The rail links of Pakistan to its neighbouring countries are following.

- (i) For establishing rail links to Iran, a railway line runs from Zahidan in Iran to Quetta and a railway line from Zahidan to Kerman central Iran connects Pakistan to Iran through rail links.
- (ii) Efforts were made to establish rail links to India. Two trains Samjhuta Express and Thar Express were run from Pakistan to India. Samjhuta Express runs from Lahore to Delhi while Thar Express runs from Karachi to Jodhpur via Mirpur Khas and Khokhrapar.
- (iii) A railway line from Quetta to Jalalabad establish rail link of Pakistan to Kabul, of Afghanistan.

Q.17 Write the names of important Railway Lines of Pakistan.

Ans: Important Railway Lines of Pakistan

Important Railway Lines of Pakistan are following.

- (i) Peshawar - Karachi Railway Line via Rawalpindi, Lahore and Rohri.
- (ii) Quetta - Zahidan Railway Line.
- (iii) Rohri - Quetta Railway Line.
- (iv) Multan - Jacobabad Railway Line via Dera Ghazi Khan.

- Quetta - Zhob Railway Line.
- Karachi - Faisalabad Railway Line.
- Rawalpindi - Faisalabad Railway Line via Wazirabad.
- Peshawar - Karachi Railway Line via Rawalpindi and Faisalabad.

Write the importance of Railway for Pakistan.

The Importance of Railways for Pakistan

The importance of Railways for Pakistan can be described as following.

Pakistan system of railways provides travelling and transportation of goods facilities.

The network of railways in Pakistan comprise 7791 route kilometres, 815 stations and 46 train halts.

The major assets of Pakistan railways include 850 diesel and electric locomotives, 2275 passenger coaches and 21732 freight wagons. Thus it forms a big system of transportation in Pakistan.

Railways in Pakistan is a safer and quicker means of transport in Pakistan.

A number of trains run through the system of Railways in Pakistan. Tazgam, Tezro, Awami Express, Super Express, Shalimar Express, Chenab Express, Khyber Mail, Night Coach and Jafar Jamali Express provide transportation facilities to the passengers.

Write down the important characteristics of Air Transport.

The Characteristics of Air Transport

Important characteristics of Air Transport are following.

Air Transport is the fastest of all means of transport. It provides linkage among the countries of the world.

Delicate, low-weight and perishable goods are transported safely and quickly through Air Transport.

Presence of Airports should be necessary for the management of development of Air Transport.

A large amount of capital is required for the organization, expansion and growth of Air Transport.

The determination of the rate of fares for the transportation of goods through Air Transport is done according to the distance and nature of the goods.

Write down five sentences on Air Transport in Pakistan.

Air Transport of Pakistan

A brief description of Air Transport in Pakistan is following.

Pakistan International Air Line (PIA) was established in 1955. It established a network of Air travel inside and outside the country.

There are 44 airports in Pakistan out of which 37 are operating with a fleet of aeroplanes.

Pakistan International Airlines (PIA), Aero Asia, Blue Airlines and Shaheen Airlines are the companies which provide air travel service to inside and outside of Pakistan.

Inside the country, Air travel service is available to the cities Sialkot, Lahore, Nawabshah, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Multan, Faisalabad, Sargodha, Mianwali, Dera Ismail Khan, Gilgit, Skardu, Chitral, Pasni, Gawadar and Turbat. New airports are being constructed and pre-existing airports are being improved and expanded.

Outside the country, Air travel service is provided to many countries of the world.

International Flight service is available in Pakistan to United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Canada, Germany, Japan, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, China, India, Malaysia, Singapore and a number of other countries.

Write a note on Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority.

Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority

For the development of Air transport system in Pakistan, an institution was established in 1982 which is known as Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority. Jinnah International Airport Karachi is

its headquarter. It regulates all the aspects of aviation in Pakistan. Nearly all civilian airports in Pakistan are owned and operated by Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority (PCAA). It creates jobs in air service sector. It also manages the training in the field of aviation. It also keeps the administration of Civil Aviation Training Institute located at Hyderabad. It controls the training Air traffic staff, electronic engineering services, communication, technical and rescue and fire fighting. This institution works under the department of defence in Pakistan.

Q.22 Write down the names of important Airports of Pakistan.

Ans: Important Airports of Pakistan

The names of important Airports of Pakistan are following.

- (i) Jinnah International Airport - Karachi
- (ii) Benazir Bhutto International Airport - Islamabad
- (iii) Allama Iqbal International Airport - Lahore
- (iv) Peshawar International Airport - Peshawar
- (v) Quetta International Airport - Quetta
- (vi) Multan International Airport - Multan
- (vii) Gawadar International Airport - Gawadar
- (viii) Faisalabad International Airport - Faisalabad

Q.23 Write down important characteristics of Water Transport.

Ans: The Characteristics of Water Transport

Important characteristics of Water Transport are following.

- (i) Rivers and oceans are used for transportation through water. There is no need of the construction of roads and railway lines for water transport.
- (ii) Water transport is considered as the best source of transportation of goods in external trade.
- (iii) Water transport is a slow means of transportation, therefore it is not suitable for the transportation of perishable goods.
- (iv) Water transport remains suitable for the transportation of heavy and large volume occupying goods.
- (v) They are considered as the best source of external trade and 90% of the external trade is done through water transport.

Q.24 Write down about Water Transport of Pakistan.

Ans: Water Transport in Pakistan

A brief description of water transport in Pakistan is following.

- (i) In Pakistan the use of water ways of the rivers is very rare because there is seasonal water flow in the rivers.
- (ii) In Pakistan sea routes are used for the transportation of goods for trade.
- (iii) The seaports in Pakistan play their significant role in the transportation of goods through sea routes. The imports and exports in Pakistan are transported through sea routes.
- (iv) Pakistan has developed its own merchant fleet in order to reduce the dependence on foreign companies.
- (v) An institution for the development of water transport in Pakistan was established in 1979 which is known as Pakistan National Shipping Corporation. Its responsibility is to arrange ships for the external trade of Pakistan.

Q.25 Write a note on Pakistan Shipping Corporation.

Ans: Pakistan National Shipping Corporation

For the development of water transport through sea routes two institutions were established. One was National Shipping Corporation established in 1963 and the other was Pakistan Shipping Corporation established in 1976. Many famous shipping companies were the part of these two institutions. On first January, 1979, these two institutions were merged and Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) was formed. Pakistan National Shipping

Corporation takes steps to improve shipping and water transport through sea routes. It not only organizes the merchant fleet of Pakistan but also manages them according to the development of modern technology. The merchant fleet of Pakistan National Shipping Corporation consists of more than 54 ships. It also helps for the development of shipping with the help of private sector. Pakistan National Shipping Corporation has also established a subsidiary company namely Karachi Shipping (Pvt) Limited on April 2010 which manages a fleet of eleven ships out of them cargo ships, passenger ships and aframax tankers are included. This institution is responsible for looking after the ships, movement of cargo and shipping business of imports and exports in Pakistan.

Q.26 Discuss the role of Karachi Port Trust (KPT) in the management of water transport in Pakistan.

Ans: Karachi Port Trust (KPT)

The construction on Karachi Seaport was started in 1854. For looking after the administration of Karachi Seaport, an institution was established on March 10, 1880 which is known as Karachi Port Trust (KPT).

After the establishment of Pakistan, Karachi Port Trust took many steps for the extension of Karachi Port. In 1964 twelve berths were constructed. One new berth was constructed for Aframax Oil tankers. Suitable management was also done for shifting the oil safely from the ships. The construction of walls on Kemari was done in 1972. A Marine Oil Terminal was constructed in 1978. "Jinnah Bridge" has been constructed to connect Karachi Port to Karachi City and for making transportation easy.

Karachi Port Trust is playing its significant role in developing Karachi Port on modern lines. It manages the water transport in Pakistan. The chairman of Karachi Port Trust (KPT) is appointed by the Federal Government of Pakistan. Karachi Port Trust controls the transportation of cargo ships. It also takes many steps for the development of Karachi Port.

Q.27 Write down the names of important seaports of Pakistan. Also mention the cargo handled through these ports.

Ans: Important Seaports of Pakistan

The names of important seaports of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Karachi Port | (ii) Port Bin Qasim | (iii) Ormara Port |
| (iv) Pasni Port | (v) Jeevani Port | (vi) Gawadar Port |

Cargo Handled on the Seaports

Karachi Seaport, Port Bin Qasim and Gawadar Port are very important in handling the cargo. The external trade of import and export is done through these ports. Cotton, Wool, leather and skins, cotton cloth, ready made garments, fish and fish products and hosiery products are exported to other countries through these ports. Mineral oil, defence equipments, motor vehicles, electrical goods, stationary products, edible oil and medicines are imported from other countries to Pakistan through these ports.

Q.28 Write down five sentences on Karachi - Seaport.

Ans: Karachi Seaport

A brief description of Karachi Seaport is following.

- (i) Karachi Seaport is located near the island region of Kemari. It started its operation in 1854 and now Karachi Port Trust (KPT) manages its administration.
- (ii) It is the largest and busiest seaport in Pakistan. 60% of the total cargo of Pakistan is handled here. Nearly 25 million tons of cargo is handled on Karachi Port per annum.
- (iii) It is a seaport of international standard. It consists 30 berths and two wharves, the East wharf and the West wharf.
- (iv) Two dry ports and the East wharf and the West wharf are the centres of all cargo handling activities on the port.
- (v) The hinterland of Karachi Seaport consists of whole Pakistan and it is also linked with Afghanistan.



Q.29 Write five sentences on Bin Qasi Seaport in Pakistan. (OR) Write down the importance and role of Bin Qasim Port in Pakistan.

Ans: Bin-Qasim Seaport

A brief description of Bin Qasim Seaport is following.

- (i) Bin-Qasim Seaport is located in Karachi along the coast line of the Arabian Sea. It is located in the Southern part of the district Malir.
- (ii) It is the second busiest seaport in Pakistan. It was established in 1970 in order to supply raw material to Pakistan Steel Mills.
- (iii) It is located near the largest routes of shipping movement. The port contains a 45 kilometres long Navigation Channel.
- (iv) Many industrial zones are located near this port. Besides Pakistan Steel Mills, Bin Qasim Electric Power Plant of K-Electric, almost 80% industries are located here.
- (v) 35% of the total cargo of Pakistan is handled on this port and this port also provides water transport facilities to the industrial areas of Landhi and Korangi.

Q.30 Write five sentences on Gawadar Port. (OR) Describe the role of Gawadar Port for the economic prosperity in Balochistan.

Ans: Gawadar Seaport

A brief description of Gawadar Seapo. . can be described as following.

- (i) Gawadar Seaport is located about hundred miles away in the West from Pasni. The Government of Pakistan purchased the area of Gawadar Port from a Baloch Sardar Sultan Masqat after paying 40 lacs pounds in 1958.
- (ii) The construction of Gawadar Seaport was completed in the first stage on 2007 with the co-operation of China.
- (iii) Gawadar Port started its operation in 2008. The construction of the second stage is in progress.
- (iv) Gawadar Port is playing very important role in Pak-China relations. It is a source of bringing economic prosperity in Balochistan and commonly in all over Pakistan.
- (v) Gawadar Port is expected to establish the development of the trade, energy transportation and employment. The Government of Pakistan has given the status of Tax Free Port for Gawadar Port for 40 years.

Q.31 What is Dry Port? Write the names of Dry Ports of Pakistan.

Ans: Dry Port

An inland terminal which is constructed for the connection of a seaport by road or rail is called a Dry Port. Dry Ports provide the facilities for storage of goods, maintenance of cargo carriers and the service of custom clearance. Actually dry ports are the centres of storage and distribution of goods.

Dry Ports of Pakistan

The dry ports of Pakistan are following.

- (i) Lahore Dry Port which established in 1973.
- (ii) Karachi Dry Port which established in 1974.
- (iii) Quetta Dry Port which established in 1984.
- (iv) Peshawar Dry Port which established in 1986.
- (v) Multan Dry Port which established in 1988.
- (vi) Rawalpindi Dry Port which established in 1990.

Following Dry Ports in Pakistan have been established in private sector. The administration of these dry ports is also controlled by the private sector.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (i) Sialkot Dry Port which established in 1986. | (iv) NLC Dry Port - Lahore |
| (ii) Faislabad Dry Port which established in 1994. | (vi) QICT Dry Port - Lahore |
| (iii) Pak - China Sust Dry Port. | |
| (v) NLC Dry Port - Quetta | |



Write five sentences on the importance of Means of Communication.

Importance of Means of Communication

Importance of Means of Communication can be described as following.

Means of Communication play a dynamic role in the economic development of a country. Various means of communication like radio, television, newspapers, magazines and internet help in spreading knowledge.

Modern system of means of communication consists of telephone and mobile phones networks which is helpful in the development of business sector, industries and trade.

3G and 4G services of telecom sector, social networking websites, e-mail service and internet are the modern means of communication which are playing their significant role for the development of business, trade and e-commerce.

Means of communication provide employment opportunities in information technology and telecom sector.

Write down the importance of Information Technology for Pakistan.

Information Technology

The process of using computer networks through internet for the exchange of knowledge, business reports, records and news by sending them from one place to another is called as Information Technology.

Importance of Information Technology for Pakistan

The use of internet is growing in Pakistan day by day. The Government of Pakistan is showing interest for the growth of Information Technology in Pakistan because of its importance. Importance of Information Technology for Pakistan can be described as following.

Information Technology is helpful to modernize business and communication in Pakistan. Information Technology is very useful in improving the standard of high education in Pakistan.

Information Technology is a source of obtaining quick knowledge and informations about the changing world. It is also a source of sharing news, business details, development reports and other kinds of informations.

Information Technology in Pakistan is a medium of the promotion of local softwares, thus the exports of local softwares can be made possible through Information Technology in Pakistan.

Information Technology is a source of development of Telecom Sector in Pakistan. It is also a source of providing internet facilities to all parts of Pakistan.

What is meant by E-Commerce? How does it operate? (OR) Write five sentence on E-Commerce.

E-Commerce

E-Commerce is the abbreviation of Electronic Commerce. It is the process of the management of business and trade through electronic resources. Cable-TV networks, mobile social network websites, e-mails and internet are used for E-Commerce. E-Commerce is a part of Information Technology.

Advantages and Importance of E-Commerce

The advantages and importance of E-Commerce can be described as following.

E-Commerce is a source of buying and selling of various products through electronic resources.

It helps in finalizing business deals with little time. Payments can also be made through internet.

It helps in maintaining an updated and correct record of trade and business.

It helps to find out the details concerning about commodities, their standard, supply and prices.



Q.32 It provides complete information about imports and exports. It is also a source of making contacts with leading business organizations.

Q.33 What do you mean by communication and means of communication? Write down the names of Means of Communication in Pakistan.

Ans: Communication

The process of linkage to each other for the exchange of news, information, theories, public needs and the opinions of the experts is called Communication.

Means of Communication

All those sources which are used for spreading news, information, theories, opinions and public needs are called Means of Communication.

Important Means of Communication of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Newspapers | (ii) Magazines | (iii) Survey Reports |
| (iv) Post Offices | (v) Telephones | (vi) Cell Phones |
| (vii) Radio | (viii) Television | (ix) Cable TV Networks |
| (x) Computers and Internet | | |

Q.34 Why are there few major roads and railways in Balochistan? Discuss.

Ans: Few Roads and Railways in Balochistan

The area of Balochistan is mostly consists of plateaus, mountains, hilly regions and deserts. The construction of metalled roads and the railway lines is difficult in such a region. Due to geographical features and the pressure of low population and undeveloped economic activities, there are few major roads and railways in Balochistan.

IMPORTANT DETAILED TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Describe about major Roads and Highways of Pakistan. Describe the Road Transport in Pakistan.

Ans: Main Roads and Highways of Pakistan

For land transport in Pakistan roads and highways are most important. These roads and highways help inland transportation to various parts of Pakistan. Total length of roads in Pakistan is 252,426 kilometres. These roads are classified as High type roads, low type roads, National Highways and Motorways. High type roads produce linkage among the cities of Pakistan while low type roads produce linkage among the areas in a city.

Important National Highways of Pakistan

In Pakistan, there are seventeen National Highways and they are classified as N-Series highways. The total length of National Highway Authority (NHA) looks after the administration of these highways. Important National Highways of Pakistan are following.

(1) National Highway or Pakistan Highway (N-5)

This is the oldest and the most important Highway of Pakistan. Its total length is 1921 kilometres. 1,021 kilometres in the Punjab, 671 kilometres in Sindh and 229 kilometres in Balochistan. It starts from Karachi and goes to Peshawar and Turkhan passing through different cities like Hyderabad, Nawab Shah, Sukkur, Bahawalpur, Multan, Rawalpindi and Faisalabad. Each of these cities are further linked with minor cities through small roads. A part of this highway from Lahore to Peshawar is called Grand Trunk Road or G.T. Road.

(2) R.C.D Highway (N-25)

Regional Cooperation Development Highway or RCD Highway is the third largest highway in Pakistan. It starts from Karachi and goes to Chaman passing through Uthal, Bela, Khuzdar, Kalat, Musakh, Quetta and Pishin. Total length of this highway is 813 kilometres. It connects Pakistan to Afghanistan.

(3) Makran Coastal Highway (N - 10)

This highway runs along with the coast of the Arabian Sea in Karachi. It connects Karachi to the Gawadar Port. Total length of this highway is 653 kilometres.

(4) Karakoram Highway (N - 35)

This highway connects Pakistan to China. It is also known as Silk Highway. Total length of this highway is 806 kilometres. It starts from Islamabad and connects Pakistan to Xinjiang Province in China. It also connects the cities of Abbotabad, Mansehra, Havelian, Chilas, Gilgit and Hunza to the Chinese Frontier.

(5) Quetta - Zahidan Highway (N - 40)

This highway connects Pakistan to Iran. It starts from Quetta and passing through Dalbandin, Nakundi and Taftan then connects Pakistan to Zahidan in Iran. Total length of this highway is 610 kilometres.

(6) Indus Highway (N - 55)

It is a four lane highway which runs along the river Indus. It starts from Karachi passing through Kotri, Shikarpur, Larkana, Dadu, Hyderabad, Dera Ghazi Khan, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohat then connects Karachi to Peshawar. The total length of this highway is 1260 kilometres.

(7) Dera Ismail Khan Highway (N - 50)

This highway connects Quetta to Dera Ismail Khan. It starts from Quetta in Balochistan passing through Kuchlac and Muslim Bagh then connects Quetta to Dera Ismail Khan. Total length of this highway is 530 kilometres.

(8) Sukkur - Quetta Highway (N - 65)

This highway produces a linkage of Baluchistan to the trade centres located in Sindh and Punjab. It starts from Quetta passing through Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Tando Allahyar, Dera Murad Jamali and Sibi that connects Sukkur to Quetta. Total length of this highway is 385 kilometres.

Q.2 Describe about the Motorways in Pakistan.

Ans: Motorways in Pakistan

For the development of trade through the Karachi Port, Bin Qasim Port and Gawadar Port, the project of the construction of Motorways in Pakistan was started in 1990. The purpose of the construction of these Motorways is the expansion of external trade of Pakistan with Afghanistan, China and Central Asian states. These Motorways are constructed for smooth running of cargo carrier heavy vehicles and other high speed vehicles. National Highway Authority (NHA) looks after the administration and construction of motorways in Pakistan. Ten Motorways have been constructed in Pakistan and a plan of the construction of more motorways is under consideration.

Officially, motorways are classified as M-Series highways in Pakistan. The total length of existing motorways at present in Pakistan is about 2,744 kilometres. Important motorways of Pakistan are following.

(1) Islamabad - Peshawar Motorway (M - 1)

This motorway connects Pakistan to Afghanistan. It also produces a road linkage between Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and Punjab. The total length of this motorway is about 135 kilometres. It is helpful for the trade of Pakistan with Afghanistan and Central Asian states.

(2) Lahore - Islamabad Motorway (M - 2)

It is the first Motorway which was constructed in Pakistan. It is also the first Motorway constructed in South-Asia. It starts from Lahore passing through Kala Shahkaku, Shaikhupura, Rawalpindi, Bhatian, Kot Momin, Balskar and Chakri then connects Lahore to Islamabad. Total length of this motorway is about 365 kilometres.

(3) Pindi Bhatian - Faisalabad Motorway (M - 3)

This motorway produces a linkage between Southern and Northern parts of Pakistan. It is a shortest motorway and connects Faisalabad to Lahore-Islamabad Motorway. Total length of this motorway is about 55 kilometres.



(4) Faisalabad - Multan Motorway (M - 4)

This motorway connects Faisalabad to Multan. The construction work on this motorway is in progress. It contains four to six lanes for running the traffic. Total length of this motorway is about 235 kilometres.

(5) Rattu-Dero - Gawadar Motorway (M - 8)

This motorway connects Balochistan to Sindh. It starts from Rattu Dero in Sindh and goes to Gawadar in Balochistan. Construction work on this motorway is also in progress for joining it to the Makran Coastal Highway.

(6) Karachi - Hyderabad Motorway (M - 9)

Karachi to Hyderabad Super Highway has given the status of Motorway. It is now a Motorway connecting Karachi to Hyderabad. The construction work on this motorway is in progress. It is the longest motorway of Pakistan having a length of about 138 kilometres.

(7) Karachi Northern By-Pass (M - 10)

Karachi Northern By-Pass has also given the status of a Motorway. It is used to bypass the city of Karachi from Karachi. It is the longest by-pass of Pakistan. Total length of this motorway is 58 kilometres.

Q.3 Write a detailed note on Pakistan Railways. Describe about important railway routes of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan Railways

At the time of establishment of Pakistan, there were only two systems of railways inherited to Pakistan but they were in bad condition. The total length of railway lines in India was 66209 kilometres while Pakistan got only 11197 kilometres which was 17% of the total.

Special attention was given for the development of railways in Pakistan immediately after the establishment of Pakistan. 158 kilometres long railway line was laid. 122 kilometres were made broad. Single railway lines were also made double. Pakistan Railways is a big enterprise providing employment. 4.8 billion income is obtained from Pakistan Railways per annum.

50% of the total revenue of Pakistan Railways is obtained from Passengers. In Pakistan, trains are run by Pakistan Railways everyday in which Mail, Coaches, Express and Passenger trains are included. For the transportation of goods, Pakistan Railways also provide its services. Different types of trains in Pakistan have given specific numbers and names.

Important Railway Routes in Pakistan

Railway network in Pakistan consists of 8,163 kilometres long railway lines. Electric trains are also included in them. Important Railway routes of Pakistan Railways are following.

(1) Peshawar - Karachi Railway Line Via Lahore

It is the longest route of railway transport in Pakistan. It starts from Landikotal in Peshawar and connects it to Karachi Port. It passes from Peshawar, Nowshera, Jhelum, Gujranwala, Sahiwal, Khanewal, Multan, Bahawalpur, Rahim Yar Khan, Nawab Shah, Shikarpur, Hyderabad, Kotri, Jhang Shahi and Karachi. The total length of this railway line is about 1,220 kilometres.

(2) Quetta - Zahidan Railway Line

This railway line connects Pakistan to Iran. It starts from Quetta in Pakistan, goes to Noshki and Dalbandin then connects Pakistan to Zahidan in Iran. Total length of this railway line is 610 kilometres.

(3) Rohri - Quetta Railway Line

This railway track is coming from Peshawar is diverted to Rohri Railway Junction. From Rohri it goes to Quetta passing from Sukkur, Habib Kot, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Sibi and Spezand. Total length of this railway line is about 385 kilometres.

(4) Multan - Jacobabad Railway Line

The railway track which goes to Karachi from Peshawar is diverted from Multan to Jacobabad. It passes from Muzaffargarh, Kot Addu, Dera Ghazi Khan and Karachi.

Jacobabad it joins the Karachi - Quetta railway line.

(5) **Quetta - Zhob Railway Line**

This railway line connects the areas located between Quetta and Zhob. It passes from Muslim Bagh and Qilla Saifullah and connects Quetta to Zhob.

(6) **Rawalpindi - Faisalabad Railway Line**

This railway line connects Rawalpindi to Faisalabad. It passes from Jhelum, Gujrat and Wazirabad. At Wazirabad through another railway track it goes to Faisalabad passing through Mandi Bahauddin and Sargodha.

(7) **Karachi - Faisalabad Railway Line**

This railway line connects Karachi to Faisalabad. It starts from Karachi and goes to Lahore and Peshawar. At Khanewal it is diverted and goes to Faisalabad.

(8) **Peshawar - Karachi Railway Line via Rawalpindi**

The railway line starting from Rawalpindi is diverted at Wazirabad and goes further to Faisalabad, Khanewal and Lodhran. For here it joins the main track Peshawar - Karachi Railway Line.

Q.4 Point out the reasons for downfall of railway in Pakistan. Suggest the steps to uplift railway services for passengers.

Ans: **The Cause for Downfall of Railway in Pakistan**

Railway is an important source of Transportation in Pakistan. This is the cheapest and safest mode of transportation of commercial goods. It is also an important source of travelling. Pakistan Railways is facing many problems which leading it towards its downfall. Main reasons or causes for downfall of Pakistan Railways can be described as following.

(i) **Mismanagement**

Mismanagement is the common factor of the downfall of railways in Pakistan. The Administration of Pakistan Railways has failed to keep a good management. Pakistan Railways purchased 69 completely built locomotive units from China during 2003. These are about 37% cheaper than the European locomotives. It is stated that 32 out of them have already been scrapped. A number of services of Pakistan Railways have been cancelled, suspended or terminated completely terminated.

(ii) **Inadequate Engineering Facilities**

Inadequate engineering facilities is another factor of the downfall of Pakistan Railways. Unskilled staff and untrained technicians are working in the engineering department of Pakistan Railways. They do not know the proper use of machinery.

(iii) **Carelessness of Technical Staff**

Carelessness of the technical staff associated to Pakistan Railways is also a cause of the downfall of Pakistan Railways. The technical staff does not care about the machinery and always use it without considering its worth. This is the major cause of the mid-way break down of trains. The passengers in such a case have to wait for a long time till repair or replacement of faulty locomotive takes place.

(iv) **Inadequate Facilities for Passengers**

One of the major cause of the downfall of Pakistan Railways is inadequate facilities of travelling for the railway passengers. Passengers can be seen sitting at platforms with their luggage. Tickets are sold in black and the passengers have to pay extra amount to buy them. A number of trains are run without the proper management of light, fans and toilets. Even the seats are broken which produce difficulties for the passengers.

(v) **Corruption**

Corruption in Pakistan Railways has brought it at the edge of downfall. The funds issued for the development of railway system are usually consumed illegally by the railway officials and ministers. The corruption by the ticketing officials also common. There are complaints that the reservation is confirmed after receiving bribes from the passengers. Pakistan Railways is no more



the best choice to travel for the passengers.

(vi) Political Interference

Pakistan Railways is always seemed to be a victim of political interference. A private firm though has been working under the contract act for the transportation of commercial goods including medicines, furniture, motor vehicles, electronic appliances through Pakistan Railways because of the political interference, the monopoly of this firm has also been established which is an obstacle in the free through Pakistan Railways.

Suggestions for Uplifting Railway Services

- Following suggestions can be given for uplifting Railway services in Pakistan.
- (i) Pakistan Railway should be made free from corruption. The passengers should be respected and dealt with good manners. Steps should be taken to eliminate black ticketing.
 - (ii) Steps should be taken to improve ticket reservation system. Railway Ticket Reservation offices should be established at various places. Passengers should be provided the facilities of easy phone reservation.
 - (iii) The rules and regulations should be made strict for both passengers and railway staff. Proper arrangements should be made on platforms as well as in the passenger trains.
 - (iv) The inner atmosphere of railway compartments should be made comfortable. The reservation of berths should be made corruption free. Strict rules should be followed in this respect.
 - (v) Time schedule of the arrival and departure of the passenger trains should be followed strictly in order to save the passengers from the tension of waiting long. In this respect proper arrangements should be made to maintain the technical faults.

Q.5 Write notes on the following.

- (1) Karachi Sea Port and Its Hinterland
- (2) The Sea Port of Pakistan
- (3) Importance of Means of Transport in Pakistan
- (4) Importance of Marine Location of Pakistan

Ans: (1) Karachi Sea Port and Its Hinterland

Karachi Seaport is the largest and the oldest seaport of Pakistan. The construction of this port was started in 1847. After the establishment of Karachi Port Trust (KPT) in 1880, the administration of Karachi Seaport was improved. After the establishment of Pakistan the extension and development was made through many plans. It is the seaport of international standard. It contains two dry ports, two wharves the East Wharf and the West Wharf and thirty berths.

The hinterland of Karachi Seaport consists of the East Wharf and the West Wharf, Kennel and Fisheries. The areas located in the hinterland are the centres of commercial activities. The hinterland of Karachi Seaport is connected to Karachi City through a bridge, therefore cargo is brought and sent from here to all over Pakistan by road transport. Karachi Seaport is playing its role in the development of external trade of Pakistan.

(2) The Sea Port of Pakistan

For water transport in Pakistan, the seaports of Pakistan play very important role in the external trade of Pakistan, imports and exports are brought and sent through the important seaports of Pakistan are following.

(i) Karachi Seaport

It is the largest seaport of Pakistan. It is the busiest seaport of Pakistan. 60% of the cargo is handled on this seaport. It is located near the industrial zones of Pakistan. It is also located near important marine routes of the world thus it play a significant role in the external trade of Pakistan.

(ii) **Bin Qasim Seaport**

It is the second busiest seaport of Pakistan. It occupies the area of 49 kilometres. It is also located near industrial zones. 35% of the total cargo of Pakistan is handled on this seaport.

(iii) **Sonmiani Seaport**

It is located on Lasbella Coast in Balochistan. It is famous for fishing. Fish is exported from this seaport.

(iv) **Ormara Seaport**

This seaport is also located in Balochistan. It is also famous for fishing. Dried fish, mats and other things are exported to Sri Lanka, Japan and other countries on small scale.

(v) **Pasni Seaport**

It is located 200 miles away from Karachi. In the past commercial goods are exported from here and some products were imported from Japan and Italy. On small scale, external trade is done on this port.

(vi) **Gawadar Seaport**

This port is located in the city Gawadar of Balochistan. It has been constructed in 2007 with the co-operation of China. It started its operation in 2008. The construction work on this port is in progress. This port is very important for the economic development of Balochistan.

(3) Importance of Means of Transport in Pakistan

Means of transportation in a country play very important role in establishing business, trade and industries. In Pakistan roads, railways, airways and waterways are the means of transport.

The roads in Pakistan are the most important among the means of transport. The network of roads in Pakistan has total length about 259,618 kilometres. These roads are mainly divided into National Highways and Motorways. Other high type and low type roads in Pakistan are helpful in land transportation. The roads in Pakistan not only help in travelling but they also help in the transportation of commercial goods and raw material for industries.

Pakistan railways has also a network of 8163 kilometres railway lines. Trains are run on these railway tracks. These trains provide the facilities of travelling in different parts of Pakistan. Pakistan Railways is also involved in freight handling. It transports raw material and commercial goods to the ports and various places in the provinces of Pakistan. Pakistan International Air Lines (PIA) is providing its services of air travel to many countries of the world.

External trade of Pakistan is mostly done through water ways. Pakistan Shipping Industry play an important role in the transportation through ocean routes. Karachi Seaport, Bin Qasim Sea Port and Gawadar Seaport are playing their key role in the development of external trade of Pakistan.

(4) Importance of Marine Location of Pakistan

The broad coastline of Pakistan is the most favourable for fishing. Many species of fish are found here. Millions of tonnes of fish is caught from here which not only fulfill the food requirement of Pakistan but fish and fish products are also exported to other countries. The total length of the coastline of Pakistan is 1046 kilometres. In the coastal zone of Pakistan, mountainous regions, lagoons and fertile plains are included. The coastline of Pakistan is extended to Iran and India. The coast of Pakistan is divided into two parts.

(i) **Sindh Coast**

The total length of Sindh Coast is 300 kilometres. It is divided into two parts Karachi Coast and the Indus Delta. The length of Karachi Coast is about 190 kilometres. Karachi Seaport is located in this region which plays an important role in the external trade of Pakistan. Total length of the Indus Delta is about 180 kilometres. Port Bin Qasim is located in this region which is the second busiest port of Pakistan.

(ii) **Makran Coast**

It is also known as Balochistan Coast. Total length of Makran Coast is about 500 kilometres. Lasbella Coast is also included in it. Pasni, Ormara, Jeewani and Gawadar Ports are



located here. Gwadar Port is playing important role in bringing economic prosperity in Pakistan. Other ports are also important and they can be utilized in the external trade of Pakistan.

Q.6 What is Communication? Describe about Means of Communication in Pakistan.

Ans: Communication

The process of spreading news, informations, views, thoughts, feelings, theories, reports and opinion among people is called Communication.

Means of Communication

All those media through which thoughts, views, theories, feelings, news, informations and opinions are shared to others are called as Means of Communication.

Means of Communication of Pakistan

General talks, discussions and speeches are common means of communication in general public to share the news, informations, views, feelings, theories, reports, analysis and opinion. Print media and electronic media both are used as means of communication. Newspapers, Magazines, Survey Reports are related to Print Media while Radio, Television, Telephone, Mobile Phones and Internet are related to Electronic Media. Important Means of communication in Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) Newspapers

Newspapers are considered as important means of communication. They provide knowledge and informations not only about a country but about the whole world. Newspapers are the oldest means of communication. Many newspapers are published in Pakistan in Urdu, English and in local languages of Pakistan.

(ii) Magazines

Magazines are also important means of communication. They are related to print media. There are many kinds of magazines which provide detailed informations about different fields and sectors.

(iii) Survey Reports

In Print Media, Survey Reports are important means of communication. These survey reports are published for the analysis and comparison of the efficiency of a particular sector or field. These reports are published with facts and figures. Various survey reports are published in Pakistan.

(iv) Radio

Radio is an important means of communication. News, informations, reports and analysis are broadcasted through radio programmes. Radio Pakistan and F-M Radio channels are playing their role in the field of communication.

(v) Television

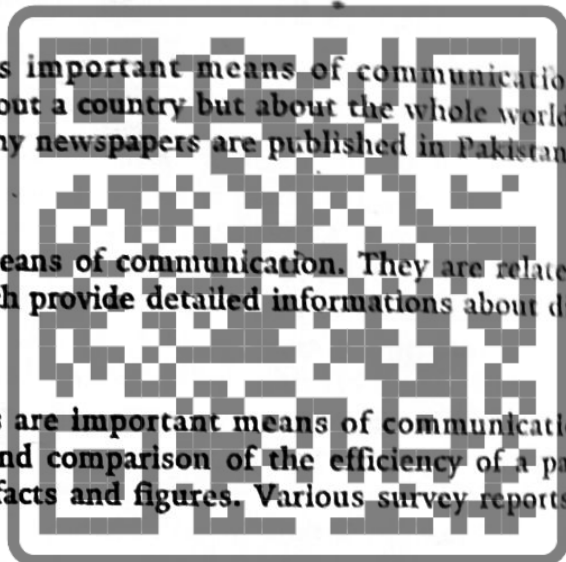
Television also plays an important role in the field of communication. Besides entertainment, many other programmes related to politics, business and current affairs are broadcasted through television. Pakistan has connected to Cable TV Network. Pakistan Television (PTV) and many other private channels are playing their role in the field of communication.

(vi) Telephone

Telephone is the most important means of communication. Telephone is not only used by common people for producing talking linkage but it also a source of establishing connection in business affairs. Telephone service in Pakistan is available nearly all big cities of Pakistan.

(vii) Mobile Phones

Mobile Phones are the latest and fastest means of communication. They provide help to produce personal contact. Mobile phones are not only used for talking but they are a source for sending and receiving many kinds of informations and reports. Internet can also be used through mobile phones. There are 134.9 million mobile phone subscribers in Pakistan. Many leading mobile



phone companies are providing their services in Pakistan.

(viii) **Computers and Internet**

Computers and Internet both are used to create Information Technology. This technology is used for sending and receiving informations, news, thoughts, views, theories and feeling all over the world. In Pakistan, the use of computers and internet is growing rapidly. The services of social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter etc. are available in Pakistan. The access to many international websites through internet is also possible in Pakistan.

The Development of Communication Sector in Pakistan

At present electronic media is more effective than print media in communication sector. Due to the importance of electronic media, many steps have been taken for the development of communication services through electronic media. Pakistan Telecom Authority in Pakistan looks after the administration of the telephone and mobile phone services. Many steps have been taken to modernize telecommunication system in Pakistan. Pakistan Television Corporation is functioning its five channels throughout Pakistan. Pakistan Broad Casting Corporation (PBC) which established in 1972 is responsible to look after radio and television broadcasting in Pakistan. It has established 31 broadcasting houses and 33 medium wave and short wave transmitters. An institution was established in through television which is known as Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA). Pakistan Telecom Authority is playing its role in the development of information technology. It is also responsible to provide telephone, mobile phone and internet services in Pakistan. It issues licences to private mobile phone and internet service providing companies.

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IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options:

- (1) The Port which is recently been extended in Balochistan is:
(a) Gaddani Port (b) Gawadar Port (c) Pasni Port (d) Ormara Port
- (2) The ship-breaking industry in Pakistan is at:
(a) Gawadar (b) Gaddani (c) Pasni (d) Bin - Qasim
- (3) The Highway between Lahore and Peshawar is called:
(a) Grand Trunk Road (b) Super Highway
(c) National Highway (d) Indus Highway
- (4) Post, telegram, telephone and television are the means of:
(a) Transport (b) Communication (c) Irrigation (d) None of these
- (5) The means through which a message or news conveyed is:
(a) Transport (b) Electricity (c) Irrigation (d) Communication
- (6) Silk route is the symbol of friendship between:
(a) Iran and Pakistan (b) Afghanistan and Pakistan
(c) China and Pakistan (d) India and Pakistan
- (7) The important Sea Port of Sindh is:
(a) Gawadar Port (b) Keti Bandar (c) Bin Qasim Port (d) Pasni Port
- (8) The Sea Port of Balochistan lies at:
(a) Bin Qasim (b) Keti Bandar (c) Gawadar (d) Larkana
- (9) This Seaport of Pakistan supplies raw material to Pakistan Steel Mills:
(a) Karachi (b) Gawadar (c) Bin Qasim (d) Pasni
- (10) It is called the Manchester of Pakistan:
(a) Karachi (b) Hyderabad (c) Faisalabad (d) Lahore
- (11) The First Railway Line between Karachi and Kotri was constructed in A.D.:
(a) 1861 (b) 1868 (c) 1870 (d) 1947
- (12) This is the biggest Railway Line of Pakistan:
(a) Karachi to Quetta (b) Peshawar to Quetta
(c) Rohri to Chaman (d) Karachi to Peshawar
- (13) There are twelve crossing points on the border of Pakistan and:
(a) Afghanistan (b) China (c) Iran (d) India
- (14) It is the biggest Railway Junction of Pakistan:
(a) Khanewal (b) Khan Pur (c) Rohri (d) Kotri
- (15) This is not a dry port of Pakistan:
(a) Lahore (b) Quetta (c) Multan (d) Bahawalpur
- (16) The first Motorway of Pakistan is:
(a) Lahore - Islamabad (b) Lahore - Peshawar
(c) Karachi - Hyderabad (d) Karachi - Gawadar
- (17) These are the most important Means of Transport in Pakistan:
(a) Roads (b) Railways (c) Airways (d) Waterways
- (18) These are classified in Pakistan as N-Series Highways:
(a) Motorways (b) Low-type Roads (c) National Highways (d) Railway Lines
- (19) Motorways in Pakistan are classified officially as:
(a) Waterways (b) Highways
(c) M-Series Highways (d) N-Series Highways
- (20) It looks after the administration of Highways and Motorways in Pakistan:
(a) National Commission (b) National Highway Authority
(c) Department of Forest (d) Department of Defence

- (21) This Highway connects Pakistan to Iran:
 (a) Quetta-Zahidan Highway (b) Karakoram Highway
 (c) Quetta-Kabul Highway (d) Pakistan Highway
- (22) This Highway connects Pakistan to Afghanistan:
 (a) Indus Highway (b) Grand Trunk Road
 (c) Quetta-Kabul Highway (d) Quetta-Zahidan Highway
- (23) Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was established in A.D.:
 (a) 1948 (b) 1955 (c) 1960 (d) 1972
- (24) Allama Iqbal International Airport is located at:
 (a) Karachi (b) Lahore (c) Multan (d) Islamabad
- (25) Jinnah International Airport is located at:
 (a) Quetta (b) Islamabad (c) Karachi (d) Gawadar
- (26) Benazir Bhutto International Airport is located at:
 (a) Larkana (b) Garhi Khuda Bakhsh
 (c) Islamabad (d) Rawalpindi
- (27) Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority was established in A.D.:
 (a) 1989 (b) 1982 (c) 1974 (d) 1962
- (28) Civil Aviation Training Institute in Sindh is located in the City:
 (a) Karachi (b) Hyderabad (c) Sukkur (d) Larkana
- (29) The Headquarter of Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority is located in this city:
 (a) Lahore (b) Islamabad (c) Karachi (d) Quetta
- (30) Pakistan National Shipping Corporation was established in A.D.:
 (a) 1963 (b) 1976 (c) 1979 (d) 1984
- (31) Karachi National Shipping Company (Pvt) Limited was established in A.D.:
 (a) 1998 (b) 2001 (c) 2008 (d) 2010
- (32) This Highway connects Pakistan to Gawadar Port:
 (a) Indus Highway (b) R.C.D. Highway
 (c) Makran Coastal Highway (d) Karakoram Highway
- (33) Silk - Highway is the another name of:
 (a) Pakistan Highway (b) G.T. Road
 (c) Karakoram Highway (d) Indus Highway
- (34) Pakistan Broad Casting Corporation was established in A.D.:
 (a) 1964 (b) 1969 (c) 1972 (d) 1980
- (35) Gawadar Port started its operation in A.D.:
 (a) 2003 (b) 2004 (c) 2006 (d) 2008
- (36) The construction of Gawadar Port has been completed in the first stage in 2007 with the cooperation of:
 (a) Turkey (b) China (c) Iran (d) U.S.A.
- (37) It issues licences to Mobile Phone and Internet Service Providing private companies in Pakistan:
 (a) Ministry of Defence (b) Pakistan Telecom Authority
 (c) Pakistan Television Corporation (d) None of these
- (38) Nowadays it is the most common and famous means of communication in Pakistan:
 (a) Radio (b) Television (c) Mobile Phone (d) Post Office
- (39) It issues licenses to Cable TV operators for broadcasting selected TV- Channels in Pakistan:
 (a) NAB (b) NHA (c) NEPRA (d) PEMRA
- (40) Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) was established in A.D.:
 (a) 1998 (b) 2002 (c) 2005 (d) 2010



CHAPTER 14

SYSTEM OF BANKING IN PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Define Money and write its characteristics.

Ans: Money

A means of exchange that is generally accepted in sale and purchase of goods or in the payment of debts is called Money.

The Characteristics of Money

The characteristics of good money are following.

- (i) Money has a status of general acceptability. There is no obstacle in sale and purchase through money.
- (ii) Money is the value measuring instrument. It is an essential characteristic that the value of money remains stable.
- (iii) Durability is also a characteristic of good money. It is able to retain its value for a long time. It is able to store.
- (iv) Divisibility is another important characteristic of good money. If it is divided into small part, there is no difference in its total value.
- (v) Recognizability is also an essential characteristic of good money. It is recognized easily by common people with its value.

Q.2 Define Money and write down the functions of Money.

Ans: Money

A means of exchange that is generally accepted in sale and purchase of goods or in the payment of debts is called Money.

The Functions of Money

Important functions of Money are following.

- (i) Money is used as the medium of exchange in the sale and purchase of goods and services.
- (ii) Money performs the function of the measuring the standard value of all goods and services.
- (iii) Money acts as a store value and it is an important function of money.
- (iv) Money is used as a standard of deferred payments.
- (v) Money also performs the function of transfer value from one person to another and from one place to another.

Q.3 Describe the kinds of Money used in Pakistan.

Ans: Kinds of Money in Pakistan

Kinds of money which are used in Pakistan as currency are following.

(i) Metallic Money or Coins

The Government of Pakistan issues the coins that are made of metals of different types having different values. These coins have specific designs and dully stamped. The Government of Pakistan has issued one, two and five rupees coins which are used in the market for the payment and nobody deny them to accept.

(ii) Paper Money

Paper money is generally called "Notes" paper money consists of currency are issued by the State Bank of Pakistan. Notes of rupees 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1000 and 5000 are issued by the State Bank of Pakistan.

Bank of Pakistan. These notes have different size, colour and designs in accordance with their values.

(iii) Credit Money

Various forms of credit money are used in Pakistan for business transactions, cheques, bills of exchange, promissor notes, bank drafts, pay orders, postal orders etc are the various kinds of credit money which are used in Pakistan.

(iv) Foreign Exchange

The currencies of many foreign countries like USA dollar, British Pound etc. are also used in Pakistan for the transactions especially in foreign trade. This kind of money is called Foreign Exchange.

Q.4 Write down five functions of the State Bank of Pakistan.

Ans: The Functions of State Bank of Pakistan

Important functions of the State Bank of Pakistan are following.

- (i) The Department of Note-Issue of the State Bank of Pakistan issues currency notes.
- (ii) The Department of Banking of the State Bank of Pakistan supervises over the banking activities of the scheduled Banks in Pakistan.
- (iii) It manages to obtain and to distribute foreign exchange.
- (iv) It advises the Government on financial affairs.
- (v) State Bank of Pakistan acts as a guardian of the money market in Pakistan and keeps the value of money on level.

Q.5 Write down five functions of Central Bank.

Ans: The Functions of a Central Bank

The functions of a Central Bank are following.

- (i) The central bank issues the currency notes of different values, sizes and colours.
- (ii) The central bank performs all those services for the Government which a commercial bank provides to its customers.
- (iii) It keeps the securities of the Government, provides loans to the Government and also provides foreign currency to the Government.
- (iv) It makes policies for the commercial banks in the country. It is also a custodian of the cash reserves of the commercial banks.
- (v) A commercial bank makes the policies for credit control.

Q.6 Write down the functions of commercial banks or Trade banks in Pakistan.

Ans: The Functions of Commercial Banks

The functions of commercial banks or trade banks are following.

- (i) Commercial banks receive deposits from common people and keep it safe in their accounts.
- (ii) Commercial banks issue loans to the traders and businessman against securities and earn profit.
- (iii) Commercial banks provide the facility of transferring the funds and money.
- (iv) Commercial banks in Pakistan also provide the facility of discounting the Bill of Exchange.
- (v) They provide utility services to their customers. They also provide the facility of lockers to their account holders.

Q.7 Write down the names of kinds of banks found in Pakistan.

Ans: Kinds of Bank in Pakistan

The names of the kinds of bank found in Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| (i) Central Bank | (ii) Commercial Bank | (iii) Industrial Bank |
| (iv) Agricultural Bank | (v) Saving Bank | (vi) Co-operative Bank |

Q.8 Write the names of any five commercial banks of Pakistan.

Ans: Commercial Banks of Pakistan

The names of important commercial banks of Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) Allied Bank Limited | (ii) Muslim Commercial Bank Limited |
| (iii) Habib Bank Limited | (iv) United Bank Limited |
| (v) Soneri Bank Limited | |

Q.9 Write five sentences on the development of Banking Sector in Pakistan.

Ans: The Development of Banking Sector in Pakistan

The development of Banking Sector in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) The Central Bank of Pakistan is State Bank of Pakistan. It established in July 1948. Quaid-eAzam Muhammad Ali Jinnah inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July, 1948.
- (ii) Five commercial banks played their role in the development of banking sector in Pakistan. Muslim Commercial Bank was established in Pakistan in 1948. Habib Bank Limited which was first established at Karachi in August 1947. United Bank Limited was established in 1959. Allied Bank which established in 1942 started its working in Pakistan with this name. National Bank of Pakistan was established in November 21, 1949.
- (iii) National Bank of Pakistan was the first commercial bank of Pakistan. Now nearly all commercial banks in Pakistan are working in Private Sector except National Bank of Pakistan and First Women Bank which are working under public sector.
- (iv) Many Foreign Bank also work in Pakistan with the approval of the Government of Pakistan. These banks play their vital role in maintaining the reserves of foreign exchange and in the development of foreign trade of Pakistan.
- (v) All banks in Pakistan help in organizing money market and capital formation in Pakistan. They are playing their role in the economic development of Pakistan.

Q.10 Describe the causes of the rapid growth of E-banking in Pakistan.

Ans: Rapid Growth of E-Banking in Pakistan

E-banking is the abbreviation of Electronic banking. E-banking is related to the services provided by the banks through computers, internet and electronic media. The causes of rapid growth of E-banking in Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) E-banking is a source of making quick exchange of banking transactions and informations.
- (ii) It is helpful in the maintenance of banking records through the network of computer which are interconnected.
- (iii) The co-ordination and communication of several branches of a bank and different banks to each other is possible through E-banking.
- (iv) The products of E-banking like ATM cards, Credit cards, debt cards etc. are very useful for the customers of banks.
- (v) E-banking is playing its role in the development of banking sector in Pakistan.

IMPORTANT DETAILED TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 Described about the various kinds of Banks in Pakistan.

Ans: Various Kinds of Banks in Pakistan

In Pakistan, State Bank of Pakistan is the central bank of Pakistan. Besides this various other kinds of banks are working in the banking sector of Pakistan which are following.

(i) Commercial Banks

The first Commercial Bank of Pakisan was National Bank of Pakistan established November 21, 1949. Besides this Habib Bank Limited, United Bank Limited, Muslim Commercial Bank and Allied Bank also played their role in the development of banking sector in Pakistan. Now



only two commercial banks National Bank of Pakistan and First Women Bank Limited are working under public sector. Many other commercial banks like Bank Al-Habib Limited, Soneri Bank Limited, Summit Bank Limited, Askari Bank Limited, Bank Islami, NIB Bank etc. are providing their services in private sector.

(ii) **Industrial Banks**

These banks have been established in Pakistan for the development of industries. They provide long term finance for the establishment and expansion of industries in Pakistan. Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (I.D.B.P), Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC), National Investment Corporation (N.I.T.) are the examples of industrial banks in Pakistan.

(iii) **Agricultural Banks**

These banks are established for the development of agriculture. These banks provide loans to the farmers on easy terms and conditions. They provide finance for the applications of agricultural equipments and machinery. Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (A.D.B.P.) and its branches are associated to the development of agriculture in Pakistan.

(iv) **Co-Operative Banks**

These banks are established under the co-operative societies Act-1925. They provide credit facilities to its members. They are associated to the development of rural areas. Provincial Cooperative Bank of Sindh is the example of co-operative bank.

(v) **Exchange Banks**

These banks provide foreign exchange to the importers and exporters. They also provide foreign exchange to the Government. They help in the conversion of local currency into foreign currency. Western Union Bank and Bank of Tokyo are the examples of Exchange banks.

Q.2 Describe in detail about the development of Electronic Banking in Pakistan.

Ans: The Development of Electronic Banking in Pakistan

Electronic Banking or E-Banking is also known as cyber banking and virtual banking. The customers with the help of e-banking can conduct various banking activities from their homes or offices or even when they are travelling. In Pakistan E-banking is growing rapidly. E-banking is related to modern computer technology. E-banking in Pakistan is helpful in the development of trade and business in Pakistan. Modern banking system in Pakistan is based upon E-banking.

The products or facilities which are provided by E-banking in Pakistan are following.

(i) **ATM Machines**

In Pakistan Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) have been fixed nearly all branches of existed commercial banks of Pakistan. A card is used for using these machines which is known as ATM-card. ATM-cards are issued by the commercial banks to their account holders. These machines provide 24-hours cash delivery services. Other facilities like funds transfer, obtaining of bank mini-statement, balance inquiry, payment of utility bills etc. are also provided through these ATMs in Pakistan.

(ii) **Credit Cards**

In Pakistan commercial banks also issued credit cards for their account holders. Through these cards a short term credit facility is provided. The banks earn their profit on providing this facility. These credit cards are used for payments without using cash. They are not only used for domestic payments but also used for the payments in foreign countries. On payment through credit cards, the amount is deducted from the payer's account automatically and is transferred to the receiver's account. Visa cards and Master cards are the kinds of credit cards.

(iii) **Debit Cards**

In Pakistan debit cards are issued by the commercial banks to their account holders. These cards are used for the payment of purchasing goods from these sale points where the machines are present. These machines inform bank and thus purchasing price is automatically deducted from the



account of the card holder.

(iv) On-Line Banking

Nearly all commercial banks in Pakistan are providing the facility of online banking because of E-banking. It is possible through online banking to deposit money by cash or card in any bank not only within the country but also outside the country. Similarly cash can be withdrawn through cheques everywhere because of online banking. Account can also be operated through internet because of the presence of online banking.

Q.3 Describe the role of banking sector and commercial banks in development and prosperity of Pakistan.

Ans: The Role of Banking Sector and Commercial Banks in Pakistan

After the privatization of commercial banks, the banking sector in Pakistan got a great progress. Twenty three listed commercial banks are working in Pakistan. The banking sector and the commercial banks in Pakistan both are the sources of the expansion of money market and capital formation in Pakistan. The role of banking sector and commercial banks in the development and prosperity of Pakistan can be described as following.

(i) Capital Formation

The banking sector and the commercial banks of Pakistan help in the formation of capital. All commercial banks motivate general public to adopt the habit of saving. They deposit money in various accounts and issue loans for the development of various sector of the economy in Pakistan.

(ii) Industrial Finance

Banking sector and the commercial banks in Pakistan is a source of providing industrial finance. They issue short-term and medium-term loans for the growth and expansion of small cottage industries in Pakistan. Banking sector and commercial banks are the sources of capital formation of capital market in Pakistan.

(iii) Business and Trade Finance

In Pakistan, the banking sector and commercial banks are essential for business and trade. All transactions related to business and trade are done through commercial banks. Commercial banks issue bank drafts, over drafts and letters of credit for business and trade across Pakistan. The banking sector in Pakistan is not only helpful in organizing domestic trade but it is also a source of organizing foreign trade of Pakistan. Commercial banks also provide facility of discounting the bills of exchange.

(iv) Agricultural Finance

The banking sector in Pakistan is a source of providing finance for the development of agriculture. Many cooperative banks have been established in rural areas which issue agricultural loans to its members. Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (A.D.B.P.) also provides credit and finance for the modernization of agriculture in Pakistan.

(v) Monetary Policy

The banking sector in Pakistan is run under the supervision of the State Bank of Pakistan. All commercial banks follow the monetary policy made by the State Bank of Pakistan. The State Bank of Pakistan determines Bank rate, expansion and circulation of money. It takes steps to keep the value of money stable in Pakistan. The State Bank is responsible for credit control in Pakistan and all commercial banks act according to the instructions of the State Bank of Pakistan.

IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options:

- (1) The State Bank of Pakistan is:
 - (a) Chartered Bank
 - (b) Statutory Bank
 - (c) Cooperative Bank
 - (d) Public Bank
- (2) The Central Bank of Pakistan is:
 - (a) National Bank
 - (b) Habib Bank
 - (c) State Bank of Pakistan
 - (d) Allied Bank
- (3) It is the Bank of the Government of Pakistan:
 - (a) Habib Bank
 - (b) Muslim Commercial Bank
 - (c) State Bank of Pakistan
 - (d) United Bank
- (4) All currency notes except the coin of one rupee are issued by:
 - (a) Central Bank
 - (b) Commercial Bank
 - (c) Islamic Bank
 - (d) Agricultural Bank
- (5) Commercial banks keep the deposits of:
 - (a) Public
 - (b) Banks
 - (c) Traders
 - (d) Government
- (6) Money can be borrowed from:
 - (a) Banks
 - (b) Credit Unions
 - (c) Life Insurance Companies
 - (d) All of these
- (7) Credit instruments includes:
 - (a) Cheque
 - (b) Bill of Exchange
 - (c) Promissory Note
 - (d) All of these
- (8) Credit cards are actually:
 - (a) Cash coupons
 - (b) Exchange cards
 - (c) Plastic Money
 - (d) Credit Vouchers
- (9) The most common use of foreign payment is:
 - (a) Bank draft
 - (b) Postal order
 - (c) Bill of Exchange
 - (d) Money Order
- (10) The State Bank of Pakistan was established in A.D.:
 - (a) 14th August, 1947
 - (b) 1st July, 1948
 - (c) 25th December, 1948
 - (d) 1st January, 1949
- (11) Banks that are not enlisted with the Central Bank are called:
 - (a) Commercial Banks
 - (b) Statutory Banks
 - (c) Non-Scheduled Banks
 - (d) Specialized Banks
- (12) Central Banking System originated in this country:
 - (a) 16th
 - (b) 19th
 - (c) 20th
 - (d) 21st
- (13) The Banks registered with the Central Bank are referred as:
 - (a) Commercial Banks
 - (b) Mudarba Banks
 - (c) Registered Banks
 - (d) Scheduled Banks
- (14) This bank accepts deposits and advances loans:
 - (a) Cooperative Bank
 - (b) Mortgage Bank
 - (c) Commercial Bank
 - (d) Central Bank
- (15) The first commercial bank established in Pakistan was:
 - (a) Muslim Commercial Bank Limited
 - (b) Habib Bank Limited
 - (c) National Bank of Pakistan
 - (d) State Bank of Pakistan
- (16) Auto Teller Machine (ATM) can be operated by entering the:
 - (a) Account Number
 - (b) National Tax Number
 - (c) National Integrity Card Number
 - (d) Personal Identification Number
- (17) This is called as the Banker's Bank:
 - (a) World Bank
 - (b) Central Bank
 - (c) Standard Chartered Bank
 - (d) Sindh Bank
- (18) Depositor's money in bank account is called:
 - (a) Debit balance
 - (b) Credit balance
 - (c) Overdraft balance
 - (d) None of these
- (19) The head office of Zarai Taraqiati Bank Limited (ZTBL) is at:
 - (a) Karachi
 - (b) Lahore
 - (c) Peshawar
 - (d) Islamabad

- (20) "Monopoly on Notes issue" is a characteristics of:
 (a) Industrial Bank (b) Commercial Bank
 (c) Exchange Bank (d) Central Bank
- (21) In online banking a cheque of a bank can be presented at:
 (a) Any branch of same bank (b) Any bank
 (c) Special branches of any bank (d) Special banks
- (22) Bank rate policy in Pakistan is determined by:
 (a) Provincial Government (b) State Bank of Pakistan
 (c) Stock Exchange (d) Federal Government
- (23) The State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by:
 (a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Shah Abdul Rab Nishtar
 (c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) Muhammad Ali Khan
- (24) The first ever regular bank in banking history is the:
 (a) Bank of England (b) Bank of India
 (c) Bank of Venice (d) Bank of Barcelona
- (25) Bank does not pay interest on this account:
 (a) Current Account (b) Saving Account
 (c) Profit and Loss Sharing Account (d) Fixed Deposit Account
- (26) E-banking refers to:
 (a) Foreign Banking (b) Local Banking
 (c) Banking through electronic means (d) None of these
- (27) The creation of credit is the most important function of:
 (a) Saving Bank (b) Co-operative Bank (c) Commercial Bank (d) Central Bank
- (28) A letter of credit is issued by the:
 (a) Exporter's Bank (b) Importer's Bank (c) Exporter (d) Importer
- (29) All commercial banks keep their minimum reserves with:
 (a) Stock Exchange (b) National Saving Centre
 (c) Central Bank (d) Mortgage Bank
- (30) Credit Control can be maintained by:
 (a) Fiscal Policy (b) Monetary Policy (c) Price Control (d) Commercial Policy
- (31) Cheque, Bill of Exchange, Bank draft etc. are considered as:
 (a) Metallic Money (b) Credit Instruments
 (c) Paper Money (d) Plastic Money
- (32) The value of goods and services is measured in terms of:
 (a) Money (b) Stock (c) Supply (d) Demand
- (33) The National Bank of Pakistan was founded in the year A.D.:
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1951
- (34) This bank in Pakistan deals in foreign currencies:
 (a) Industrial Bank (b) Saving Bank
 (c) Exchange Bank (d) Agricultural Bank
- (35) The head of the State Bank of Pakistan is called:
 (a) Manager (b) Chancellor (c) Director (d) Governor



(iii)

(iv)

(v)

Q.4

Ans

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CHAPTER 15

INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF PAKISTAN

IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q.1 Define Trade. Describe two types of trade in Pakistan.

Ans: **Trade**

The process of buying and selling of goods and services is called Trade.

Types of Trade in Pakistan

There are two types of trade in Pakistan which are following.

(i) **Internal or Domestic Trade**

The buying and selling of goods and services among the various parts of Pakistan in Pakistani currency is called Internal or Domestic Trade of Pakistan. Internal trade is done as wholesale trade and retail trade.

(ii) **External or Foreign Trade**

The buying and selling of goods and services of Pakistan with other countries of the world with respect to foreign currencies is called as External or Foreign Trade. It is also known as International Trade. Foreign trade is done in the form of imports and exports.

Q.2 Write down the names of any five commercial cities of Pakistan.

Ans: **Commercial Cities of Pakistan**

The names of five commercial cities of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| (i) Karachi | (ii) Lahore | (iii) Faisalabad |
| (iv) Multan | (v) Hyderabad | |

Q.3 Write down any five factors which are necessary for the development of trade between two countries.

Ans: **Factors Favourable for the Development of Trade between Two Countries**

Countries

The factors which are favourable and necessary for the development of trade between two countries are following.

- (i) Land location of the two countries is favourable for the transportation of goods.
- (ii) Good trade relations have been established between the two countries and they have self sufficiency in trading goods.
- (iii) Means of transportation are developed for the transportation of trade goods.
- (iv) The resources and needs of the two countries are different.
- (v) Need of commodities and ability to purchase for importing country.

Q.4 Define favourable and unfavourable balance of trade.

Ans: **Favourable and Unfavourable Balance of Trade**

The measurement of the annual value of visible exports and the value of visible imports is called as Balance of Trade. If the value of visible exports of a country exceeds to the value of visible imports then this situation is called as Favourable Balance of Trade. On the contrary if the value of



annual exports of a country is less than the value of its imports, then this situation is called unfavourable Balance of Payments.

Q.5 Write a note on Imbalanced Trade of Pakistan.

Ans: Imbalanced Trade of Pakistan

The imports of Pakistan has been increased during the last years though exports also increased but due to the shortage of commodities, the rate of increasing the imports remained 16.77%. Cotton yarn from Pakistan is exported to Hong Kong, Japan, China, Germany and Bangladesh. Similarly raw cotton is exported to Japan, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Indonesia and Singapore. Pakistan ranks fourth in the rice exporting countries of the world. Rice is exported to Pakistan to the Western European countries, the countries of Middle East, some African and some Asian countries. Dresses are exported to the countries of Middle East, U.S.A. and many European countries. Handicrafts are also exported to many countries of the world. Leather and skins are exported to Italy, Spain, Japan, Russia and Iran. Carpets and rugs are exported to USA and the countries of Middle East.

The imports of Pakistan are increasing day by day. Pakistan imports machinery for industrial use from USA and other European countries. Mineral oil is imported from Iran, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and other countries. Different kinds of chemicals, medicines are imported from Japan, Germany, China and other countries. Motor vehicles are imported from Japan, China, Italy, Britain and Germany. For manufacturing of edible oil every year soyabean oil and palm oil is imported from other countries. Thus the value of imports of Pakistan are greater the value of exports, therefore, it is called as Imbalanced Trade of Pakistan.

Q.6 Write down five sentences on Internal Trade of Pakistan.

Ans: Internal Trade of Pakistan

A description of the internal trade of Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) Internal trade of Pakistan is done through roads and railways, thus commodities are transported to the various parts of the country.
- (ii) The Punjab supplies wheat, rice, cotton, cloth, sports goods, stationary, machinery, cement and other products to other provinces.
- (iii) Balochistan supplies dry and fresh fruits to other provinces.
- (iv) From Sindh cotton cloth, silk cloth, rubber etc. are sent to Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtun Khwa and the Punjab.
- (v) Internal trade of Pakistan has become a source of employment, welfare and prosperity to the people of Pakistan.

Q.7 Write down five sentences on External Trade of Pakistan.

Ans: External Trade of Pakistan

A short description of the External Trade of Pakistan is following.

- (i) The external trade of Pakistan consists of exports and imports. It is a source of earning foreign exchange.
- (ii) Cotton, cotton cloth, rice, sugar, carpet, fish, surgical instruments, fruits and vegetables are the major exports of Pakistan.
- (iii) Pakistan also exports defence products to some countries.
- (iv) Aircrafts, heavy machines, chemicals, medicines, iron ore, edible oil, tea, petroleum, electronic and scientific equipments are the major imports of Pakistan.
- (v) The value of the imports of Pakistan is greater than the value of exports, therefore unfavourable balance of trade is occupied in Pakistan.

Q.8 Write down five sentences on E-Commerce.

Ans: E-Commerce

A short description of E-Commerce is following.

- (i) E-Commerce is the abbreviation of Electronic Commerce. It means trade with the help of computers and internet.

- (ii) The advertising of commodities and services is done through internet and cable tv networks.
- (iii) It is a branch of information technology which helps in the expansion of trade and business through internet.
- (iv) All necessary details are provided to the customers about the commodities and services through internet.
- (v) Orders are received through internet and the customers make their payments through on-line banking.

Q.9 Write down the names of major exports of Pakistan.

Ans: Major Exports of Pakistan

The names of a major exports of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Cotton | (ii) Wool | (iii) Leather and Skins |
| (iv) Rice | (v) Fish and Fish Products | |
| (vi) Cotton Cloth | (vii) Prepared Dresses | (viii) Hosiery Products |

Q.10 Write down the names of major imports of Pakistan

Ans: Major Imports of Pakistan

The names of major imports of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| (i) Defence Equipments | (ii) Motor Vehicles | (iii) Mineral Oil |
| (iv) Products made by metal | (v) Tea | |
| (vi) Stationary Products | (vii) Edible oil | (viii) Medicine |

IMPORTANT DETAILED TYPE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.1 How does the geographical environment effect the foreign trade of Pakistan? Explain in detail.

Ans: Foreign Trade of Pakistan

Trade is the basis of all kinds of employment in the world, that is why people are, round the clock, busy in buying and selling things. Natural resources play a vital role in the production of goods but they differ in kind, quality and quantity from place to place and region to region of a country. Thus the production of different countries also different in kinds, quality and quantity. Each and every country makes efforts to produce goods in bulk at a cheaper cost. Cotton in Sindh and Punjab is produced in abundance at a reasonable cost but if it is tried to produce in Baluchistan and Khyber Pakhtun khwa, it will cost more and yield less quantity, due to unfavourable conditions. Thus trade is necessary to remove the differences of unbalanced production of goods and services between regions and countries. Pakistan manages its foreign trade in the form of imports and exports but foreign trade of Pakistan faces the differences of the geographical environment.

The Effects of Geographical Environment on the Foreign Trade of Pakistan

The effects of geographical environment on the foreign trade of Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) Foreign trade of Pakistan faces many legal formalities and restrictions on the part of movement of labour and capital. The labourers cannot move to a foreign count of without prior appointment passport, visa and sufficient foreign exchange. In the same way the capital cannot move to a foreign country without making necessary legal formalities.
- (ii) In foreign trade, the production of commodities is, related to the geographical requirement of the foreign countries. This process not only increases the cost of production but also produces severe competition in international markets.
- (iii) The forces of demand and supply do not operate freely in foreign trade because of the



differences in exchange rates. Different currency systems prevail in different countries. The payment in foreign trade involves the conversion of one currency into amount. The fluctuation of the rate of exchange makes it difficult for Pakistan to compete in international market.

- (iv) The policies of the government related to foreign trade of Pakistan according to the geographical requirement. In this way sometimes a particular commodity cannot be imported without the prior permission of the government. The existence of import duties also hamper foreign trade of Pakistan.
- (v) Different countries act when their own separate mercantile laws. Due to difference among mercantile laws of different countries, the foreign trade of Pakistan is hampered.

Q.2 What is meant by Imports and Exports? Describe the important imports and exports of Pakistan.

Ans: Imports:

The commodities, raw material or manufactured products which country purchases from other countries to fulfill the requirements are called Imports. For example there is a shortage of war equipment, machinery and mineral oil in Pakistan and Pakistan imports them from other countries.

Exports:

Those products, raw materials or manufactured commodities which are surplus from the actual requirements of a country and it sells them to other countries and gains foreign exchange are called Exports. For example in Pakistan Cotton and rice are produced in excess of its demand in the country, therefore the surplus quantity of these is exported.

Major Exports of Pakistan:

The major exports of Pakistan are consisted of agricultural production in Pakistan has gained a prominent status in the foreign trade. The things which are exported to other countries are included cotton, cotton cloth, rice, sugar, carpets, fish surgical instruments, fruits and vegetables. Pakistan is also exporting salt, sports goods, defence products and oil seeds. The major exports of Pakistan are following.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Cotton | (ii) Wool | (iii) Leather and Skins |
| (iv) Rice | (v) Sugar | (vi) Fruits and Vegetables |
| (vii) Cotton Cloth | (viii) Prepared Dresses | (ix) Hosiery Products |
| (x) Sports Goods | (xi) Salt | (xii) Petroleum & its Products |
| (xiii) Surgical Instruments | | (xiv) Carpets |
| (xv) Fish and the products obtained from fish | | |

The relations of Pakistan have been established with the countries of the world which can be described as following.

- (1) The chief exports of Pakistan is Cotton. Raw cotton and Cotton cloth are exported to America, Japan, England, Hong Kong and other European countries.
- (2) Pakistan also exports leather and skins. A large quantity of skins is exported to Germany, Britain, Japan and France.
- (3) Pakistan is self-sufficient in the production of rice and surplus quantity of rice is exported to other countries. The big purchasers of rice are Saudi Arabia, Russia, Iran and Britain.
- (4) Pakistan is earning valuable foreign exchange from the exports of sports goods to other countries. The sports goods of Sialkot is famous to all over the world and nearly all small and large countries of the world are the purchasers of it.

Rice, Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton cloth, Fish, Carpet, domestic commodities, leather and leather products, sports goods, salt, surgical instruments, fruits and vegetables are the major exports of Pakistan. The exporting trade of Pakistan is done with America, Japan, France, England, United Germany, Italy, Iran, China, Russia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Bulgaria, Holland, Sri Lanka, India, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Malaysia, Indonesia, Middle East and Gulf states. Pakistan also makes exchange trade with some countries. China and Russia are included among these countries.

Major Imports of Pakistan:

Machinery is the major import of Pakistan. Petroleum is also imported from other countries, equipments for means of transport, iron, steel and electrical products are imported in large quantity from Japan and China. Pakistan has its trade relation with nearly all the countries in the world but especially its relations have been established with South Eastern countries, Western Europe and Northern American countries. The major imports of Pakistan are following.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (i) Defence Equipment | (ii) Motor Vehicles |
| (iii) The Products made by Metal | (iv) Mineral oil and Petroleum |
| (v) Rubber Products | (vi) Medicines |
| (viii) Equipment for Transport | (vii) Machinery |
| (xi) Stationary Products | (x) Paper |
| (xiv) Chemical Substances | (xiii) Flour |
| (xv) Electric Products | |

The relation of Pakistan with other countries in importing trade can be described as following.

- (1) Equipment for transport, iron and steel products, electric goods in large quantity is imported from Japan, China, America, and other European countries.
- (2) Petroleum and its products are imported from Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and Iran.
- (3) Vegetation, Edible oil, milk and pulses are imported from America and Bangladesh.
- (4) Tea is imported in large quantity from Sri Lanka and Tanzania.

80% importing trade of Pakistan is done with Japan, China, Italy, France, Hong Kong, America and United Arab Emirates. Pakistan imports exceed its exports. Pakistan runs a deficit in trade with the result that it is under huge annual debit of 3 billion dollars. Pakistan has to balance its international trade with more exports. This will be possible by improving standard of its goods and bringing the prices of its goods at the competitive level with other countries of the world.

IMPORTANT MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS - MCQs

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the given options:

- (1) The commodities which sent from one country to other countries are called:
(a) Purchase and Sale (b) Trade (c) Exports (d) Imports
- (2) The commodities which are purchased from other countries are called:
(a) Imports (b) Exports (c) Trade (d) Sale
- (3) The buying and selling of goods and services between the various regions of a country is called:
(a) Market trade (b) Wholesale trade (c) Domestic trade (d) Foreign trade
- (4) The buying and selling of goods and services between two or more countries is called:
(a) Retail Trade (b) Domestic Trade (c) Bilateral Trade (d) Foreign Trade
- (5) This trade helps in earning foreign exchange:
(a) Local Trade (b) Domestic Trade (c) Market Trade (d) Foreign Trade
- (6) Pakistan imports this from Malaysia and Indonesia:
(a) Carpets (b) Mineral Oil (c) Palm Oil (d) Mustard Oil
- (7) The Arab countries are the largest buyers of rice from:
(a) Pakistan (b) Afghanistan (c) China (d) Iran
- (8) The largest percent share among the imports of Pakistan is:
(a) Machinery (b) Food (c) Chemicals (d) Medicines



CHAPTER 16

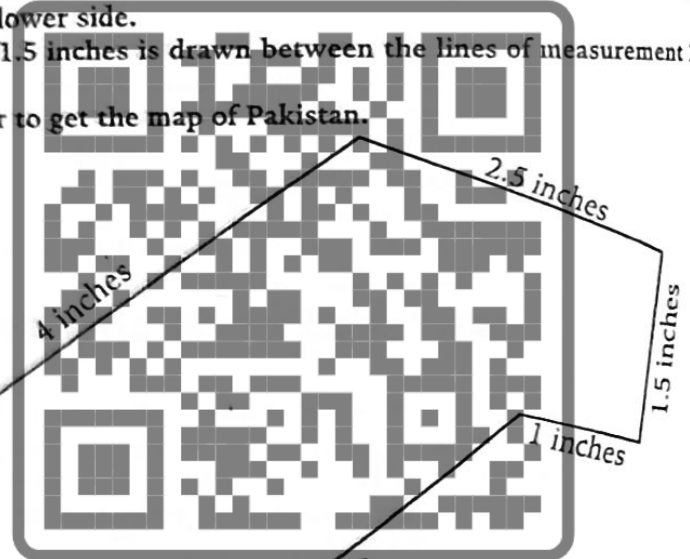
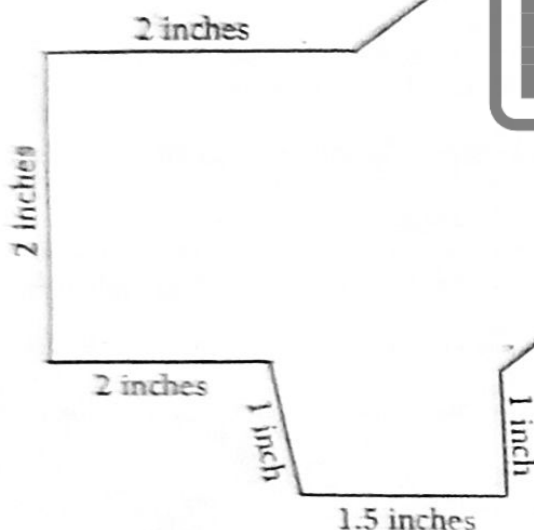
THE MAPS OF PAKISTAN

The Method of Drawing the Outline of the Map of Pakistan

The method of drawing the outline of the map of Pakistan can be described as following.

- (i) First of all a quadrilateral is drawn with the measurement of 2 inches.
- (ii) A line with the measurement of 4 inches is drawn on the upper side.
- (iii) A line with the length of 4 inches is drawn on the upper side.
- (iv) A line with the measurement of 1 inch is drawn on the lower side of the quadrilateral. A line with the same measurement is drawn on opposite side parallel. A line with the measurement of 1.5 inches.
- (v) A line with the measurement of 2.5 inches is drawn on the upper side at the end point of the line with the measurement of 4 inches.
- (vi) A line with the measurement of 1 inch is drawn at the end point on the line with measurement of 4 inches on the lower side.
- (vii) A line with the measurement of 1.5 inches is drawn between the lines of measurement 2.5 inches and 1 inch.
- (viii) All these lines are joined in order to get the map of Pakistan.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!



A map of Pakistan

Q.1 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- (i) The Province Sindh
- (ii) The Province Punjab
- (iii) The Province Khyber Pakhtun Khwa
- (iv) The Province Balochistan

Ans: Provinces of Pakistan



Q.2 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- (i) Capital of Sindh-Karachi
- (ii) Capital of Punjab - Lahore
- (iii) Capital of Khyber Pakhtun Khwa - Peshawar
- (iv) Capital of Balochistan - Quetta

Ans: Capitals of Provinces of Pakistan



Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| (i) North-Western Mountains | (ii) North-Eastern Mountains |
| (iii) Potwar Plateau | (iv) Salt Range |
| (v) Balochistan Plateau | (vi) Upper Indus Plain |
| (vii) Lower Indus Plain | (viii) Deltaic Plain |

Physical Features of Pakistan



JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!

Q.4 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (i) Hindukush Range | (ii) Karakoram Range |
| (iii) Himalayas Range | (iv) Siwalik Hills |
| (v) Pir Punjab Range | (vi) Waziristan Hills |
| (vii) Chaghai Hills | (viii) Makran Hills |

Ans: Mountains of Pakistan



Map of Pakistan

Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- (i) River Indus (ii) River Ravi (iii) River Chenab
 (iv) River Sutlej (v) River Jhelum
 (vi) Important Lakes of Pakistan

Rivers and Lakes of Pakistan



Q.6 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (i) Khyber Pass | (ii) Kurram Pass | (iii) Tochi Pass |
| (iv) Gomal Pass | (v) Bolan Pass | (vi) Thal Desert |
| (vii) Cholistan Desert | (viii) Thar Desert | |

Ans: Passes and Deserts of Pakistan



Q-7 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Jinnah Barrage | (ii) Chashma Barrage |
| (iii) Tounsa Barrage | (iv) Guddu Barrage |
| (v) Sukkur Barrage | (vi) Kotri Barrage |
| (vii) Warsak Dam | (viii) Tarbela Dam and Mangla Dam |

Ans: Barrages and Dams of Pakistan



Q. Draw the outline map of Pakistan and insert the following.

(i) River Indus

(ii) River Jhelum

(iii) Rakhigarh Desert

(iv) Chag Desert

(v) Arabian Sea

(vi) Salt Desert

Q. Rivers and Deserts of Pakistan

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**



Q.9 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and show the wheat producing areas.

Ans: Wheat Producing Areas



Q-10 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and show the rice producing areas.
Ans: Rice Producing Areas



Q.11 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and show the cotton producing areas.

Ans: Cotton Producing Areas



Q.12 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and show oil and natural gas producing areas.

Ans: Oil and Natural Gas Producing Areas



Q.13 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and show Coal and Iron Ore producing areas.

Ans: Coal and Iron Ore Producing Areas



Q.14 Draw the outline map of Pakistan and show important cities and seaports of Pakistan.

Ans: Important Cities and Seaports of Pakistan

