PRESCIBED SYLLABUS

OF

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

WORLD: **Maximum Marks:** **45**

PAKISTAN: **Maximum Marks:** **30**

Total Marks: **75** **Passing Marks: 25.**

WORLD

1. **DEFINITION, IMPORTANCE, IMPACT AND SCOPE OF COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.**

2. **ENVIRONMENT AND ITS IMPACT ON HUMAN BEHAVIOR.**

   Environmental impact Assessment, Possibilism, Determinism.

3. **WORLD POPULATION: history, distribution, density and growth of population.**

   Population Transition Model.

   Trend towards population growth in different countries.

   Quality of Population, Human Development Index (HDI)

4. **COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

   Classification

   Impact of the latest Technology on existing commercial activities and the resultant.

   Trends

   i. **Major Primary Activities and Products.**

      Farming, Lumbering and Mining

   ii. **Major Secondary Activities and Products.**

      Growth of Secondary Activities

      Selected Industries. Iron and Steel, textile, fertilizers.

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5. **AGRICULTURE RESOURCES.**

Food Resources, production and World Trade.

Selected crops: Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Edible oil, cotton, rubber and tea.

6. **MINERAL RESOURCES AND THEIR RESERVE ESTIMATES**

Selected Minerals: Iron ore, Gold and uranium.

7. **ENERGY RESOURCES AND THEIR APPLICATION.**

Selected Energy Resources: Coal, Mineral oil, Natural Gas.

Electricity Production: Renewable and Non Renewable Energy Resources.

8. **HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

What is HR – its world distribution?

Utilization of Human Resources in different sectors.

Developed and developing countries.

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PAKISTAN

9. **BOUNDARIES AND LOCATION, ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.**

Share of different commercial sector in GDP

10. **PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN.**

Physical Regions of the country, their location and characteristics

11. **CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN.**

Climatic Zone and Major Climatic Regions of Pakistan.

Influence of Climate on commercial activities.

Seasons of Pakistan.

12. **SOIL**

Formation and Classification (by colour and chemical composition)

Role of Soil in Agricultural activities.

13. FOREST RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

Definition and Classification

The importance of Forests (Commercial importance, Balance of Environment)

14. IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN.

Means of Irrigation in Pakistan, Canal irrigation system, distribution and importance.

15. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Selected Crops: Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Cotton, Maize, Tobacco.

16. POWER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN

Electricity: Hydro, Thermal, Nuclear, Solar, Bio-gas and Wind

17. POPULATION AND QUALITY OF POPULATION

Population distribution and involvement in different commercial activities.

Growth and reasons for high growth rate.

Urban – Rural Migration, Urbanization and its consequence.

18. TRANSPORTATION

Mode of Transportation and their usefulness.

International links. Sea ports, Dry ports, Air ports (International and domestic)

Rail and Road network and their importance for economic development

Agencies or organization: PNSC, KPT, PIA, CAA; NHA

19. PRIORITIES AND IDENTITY OF THE COMMERCIAL NEEDS OF PAKISTAN

Food Autarky: Pakistan vs. World standards.

Use of Modern technique & technology in the development of different commercial activities

Perspective needs and their fulfillment by augmentation in existing services, system & facilities.

20. FOREIGN TRADE OF PAKISTAN

Exports and Imports of Pakistan

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PAPER PATTERN OF BOARD OF INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

KARACHI

SECTION A: **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS** **15 MCQs of** **15 Marks**

SECTION B: **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS** **36 Marks**

i.	**WORLD**	5 out of 8 questions	5 x 4 =	20 Marks
ii.	**PAKISTAN**	4 out of 7 questions	4 x 4 =	16 Marks

(Question type: Definition, analytical, descriptive, conceptual, sketching and labeling)

SECTION C: **DETAILED ANSWER QUESTIONS** **24 Marks**

i.	**WORLD**	2 out of 4 questions	2 x 8 =	16 Marks
ii.	**PAKISTAN**	1 out of 2 questions	1 x 8 =	08 Marks

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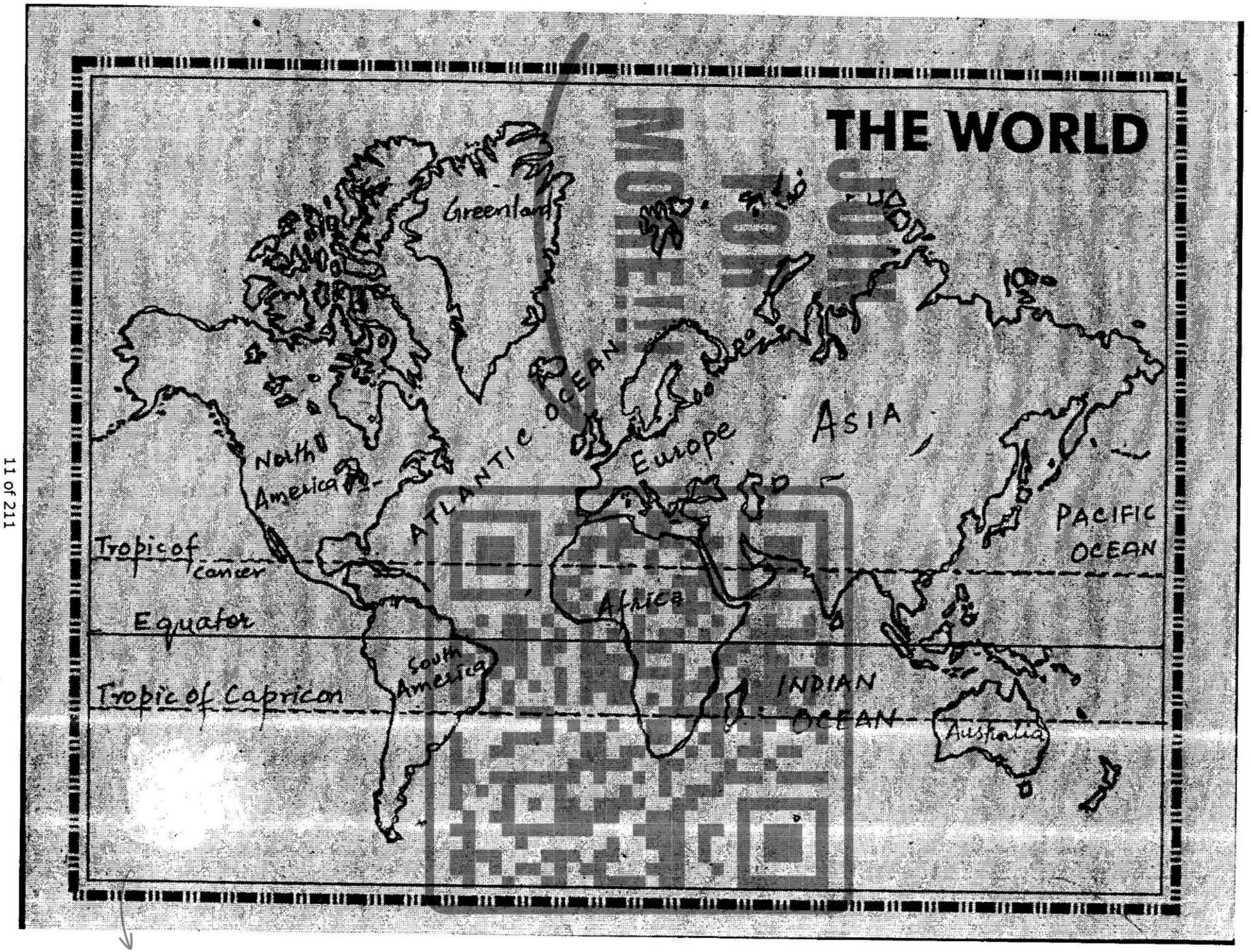
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THE WORLD
Greenland
North America
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Europe
ASIA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
Africa
South America
Tropic of Capricon
INDIAN OCEAN
Australia

CHAPTER NO.1

GEOGRAPHY AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Word geography was first used in:

*03 B.C *13 B.C *23 B.C *33 B.C

2- Word geography was invented by:

*Fratosthene *Ferdinand *Koppen *Johnson

3- Word geography is a branch of:

*Science *Geology *Astronomy *Astrology

4- Word geography is the word of which language:

*Greek *Latin *English *French

5- Word geo denotes:

*Land *Ocean *Plain *Plateau

6- Word geography means

*To describe *Map *Sketch *To write

7- Our earth is covered with the layer called:

*Hydrosphere *Lillosphere *Mesosphere *Atmosphere

8- Subject geography is divided in two branches one is:

*Cultural geography *Historical geography *Zoo geography *Human geography

9- In geography along with earth we study for

*Plants *Forests *Animal *Human activity

10- Out of the collection of books on economic geography the book "principles of economic geography" is written by:

*Alisnhingtous *Ratzal *Adam smith *Marshal

11- Commercial is a branch of:

*Physical geography *Social geography

*Cultural geography *Human geography

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12- In which branch of human geography we study of business:

*Regional geography *Political geography

*Cultural geography *Commercial geography

13- Due to industrial development which activity expands:

*trade *international trade *communication *resources

14- in economic geography we study about:

*agriculture *eco. activity *social activity *physical activity

15- which factors are responsible for development of international relation:

*trade *politics *ethics *language

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SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q1: DEFINE THE SUBJECT GEOGRAPHY?

ANS: The word geography is the combination of two GREEK words GEO means the EARTH and GRAPHY means DESCRIPTION. Geography may also be define as a subject in which we study about the nature of the earth, its environment and people living with the earth.

Q2: IN HOW MANY BRANCHES GEOGRAPHY MAY BE DIVIDED?

ANS: Geography may be divided into two branches:

Physical geography.

human geography.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY:

It means the study of land form, distribution of land form, animals, plants on the surface of the earth along with the study of atmosphere and hydrosphere.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY:

In human geography all phases of human life in relation with the earth and activities of man such as agriculture, manufacturing, trade and services are included. Human geography is also related with the distribution of nation, population, settlement and civilization.

Q3: DEFINE COMMERCIAL OR ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY?

ANS: Commercial geography discusses with the production of useful trade goods, transportation, distribution and exchange.

OR

Commercial geography is a branch of human geography in which we study about the commercial activities of men in relation to environment.

Q4: ACCOUNT IN SHORT THE SCOPE OF COMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY?

ANS: Scope of commercial geography lies in the development of commercial or economic activities. Commercial geography gives an intensive to international trade and its prospects depend upon the commercial activities or trade.

5-year 2016

Q5: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY?

ANS: Studies of commercial geography gives the knowledge for the production of agricultural and industrial products and play an important role in the business activities, therefore it is important for all those departments related with trade or economic activities for example, it is important for traders, farmers, industrialist, and bankers

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LONG QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q2: Define economic/commercial geography. Also explain the scope and importance of economic and commercial geography?

Ans: Before defining commercial geography, we must learn the meaning of the word "geography", which is a complete subject (science), that is why geography is termed as "Mother of all sciences".

Word geography is explained as such that it is a combination of two Greek words "Geo" means earth or land and "Graphy" means to describe or explain.

In geography we learn a complete knowledge about the earth and its all features with the study of earth we also learn about the life of human being and his environments.

That is why it is being said that geography is a branch of science in which we get the information and knowledge of earth, human being and its influences. So geography is very much related with the earth and human being both. That is why geography is a subject of "Natural Science" and "Social Science" both.

In this way the importance has been given to land, human being and natural environment in geography and that is why in geography we study about the nature of the earth and prove the relation ship between the human and the earth.

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COMMERCIAL & ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY:

Commercial and economic geography is a branch of human geography in which we study about the geographical description of production and distribution of various products required for mankind.

In modern commercial or industrial age, commercial geography is considered as most important subject.

In this subject we also study about the commercial and economic activities of human beings and its distribution on the land.

Different experts of geography define commercial geography in their words as under:

"Commercial geography is a branch of human geography in which we study about the commercial activity of man."

In geography we study about the natural resources. We also learn that how natural resources give comforts and pleasure in the life of human being.

"Commercial geography is defined as the study of the exchange of surplus material its production place and resources of its transportation."

"Commercial geography is a branch of human geography in which we discuss the export and import of different products in the world."

SCOPE OF COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

In commercial geography we explain different economic activities of man in detail. We also explain the physical and cultural aspect of different nature in economic condition, that is the scope of commercial geography.

The scope of commercial geography lies in the development and prospect of the international trade and its causes. Scope of commercial geography also depends with the knowledge and use of surplus production. Commercial geography has big scope in transportation of goods for trade.

In the advancement and scope of commercial geography development of trade economical development, economic activities, production of raw material, industries, agriculture, market, and port also play an important role.

It is fact that the scope of commercial geography depends on the following heads of studies.

1- **Economic Activities:** All types of human jobs are included in these activities.

2- **Production of Raw Material:** Production of raw material, regions of production, conditions and causes of production are included.

3- **Study of mineral resources:** in the scope of commercial geography mineral resources are very important, explaining of different minerals their exploitation and mining are important.

4- **Industrial Resources:** Manufacturing is a secondary economic activity of the people in which the shape of raw material is changed and made more useful. In this way, industries are developed and industrial production and its trade is a part of study in commercial geography.

5- **Study of means of transportation:** the transportation of the substance from the place of production to the market, transportation of raw material up to the industries are done through different means of transportation which is being studied in commercial geography.

6- **Study of ports, Hinterlands, sea-routes:** for transportation of trade goods from one place to other ports hinterland and sea routes has very close relation with the commercial geography and play an important role in the development of trade. So to fulfill this aim, the study of these heads is made in commercial geography.

7- **Study of geographical condition:** in the scope of commercial geography study of geographical conditions are necessary for the development and advancement of the economical conditions and economic activities and future planning.

8- **Study of agriculture:** scope of commercial geography also depends upon the agriculture activities in which different crops are cultivated for the use of human being and trade. Economic

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conditions plays a vital role in the in the development of the country. Therefore we can say that the scope of commercial geography also lies in the study of agriculture.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY

The most important and significant of commercial geography is that it gives the incentive, how the development and advancement in the trade of world can be made with the help and use of commercial geography.

Commercial geography has also importance in giving the information for the trade substances that in which country it is produced? Where important and goods trade market exists? How the export and import can be made easy, cheap and fast?

Commercial geography also gives the information of different countries where mining, agriculture, forest and animal production can be made better for trade purpose.

The importance and use of commercial geography may be explained under the following heads:

IMPORTANCE FOR STUDENTS: students of commerce are facilitated with commercial geography. As they can have proper guidance and good planning for their studies and economic activities, so that they can have their bright future.

IMPORTANCE FOR TRADERS: commercial geography as a subject play an important role of guidance for traders, because through commercial geography traders learns about world market, resources of mineral. Agriculture, industries and they uses raw material and product of industries in their trade.

IMPORTANCE FOR ECONOMIST: with the study of commercial geography economist can give a plan for the future of economic conditions of any country, because he has the knowledge for different resources.

IMPORTANCE FOR BANKERS: commercial geography plays an important role for the bankers. Because a banker collects information a knowledge for the investment of his capital.

IMPORTANCE FOR CAPITALIST: through the knowledge of commercial geography a capitalist has awareness to use his capital in a proper way and he is well informed with the resources of world and future of trade. So that he may get profit with his investment.

IMPORTANCE FOR FARMERS: farmer learns with the commercial geography for different crops, seeds, fertilizer, technology, pesticides and in this way farmers can develop their agricultural production.

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IMPORTANCE FOR GOVERNMENT: with the knowledge of commercial geography government always remains well informed for the stock of resources. How it is obtained and used. In this way use of resources can be properly made.

IMPORTANCE FOR REMOVING POVERTY AND UN-EMPLOYMENT: with the study of commercial geography, it is learned that how developed countries have their resources and used for the betterment of their population and how they have removed the poverty and unemployment in their countries.

IMPORTANCE FOR INDUSTRIALIST: subject commercial geography gives the information about physical, political and economic condition of the country and industrialist promotes his manufacturing.

IMPORTANCE FOR TEACHERS: subject commercial geography is important for teaching in school, college, university and forces.

IMPORTANCE FOR EXPORT AND IMPORT: commercial geography promotes the trade in the world. It gives the knowledge for world resources.

IMPORTANCE FOR WORLD RELATIONS: study of commercial geography develops the relation in between countries. With this subject resources and conditions of other countries are learned.

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CHAPTER NO.2

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF MAN

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- What was the first age in which man used the items of stone for hunting and fishing:

*Stone age *Bronze age *Machine age *Atomic age

2- Which profession is adopted by the people of deserts:

*Agriculture *Mining *Gardening *Rearing of animal

3- Which profession is adopted by the people living on the banks of river and sea:

*Cattle rearing *Mining *Hunting *Fishing

4- Which economic activity was very first used:

*Agriculture *Mining * Hunting *Fishing

5- Fishing is a economic activity of which category:

*Quinary *Quaternary *Tertiary *Primary

6- Fishing is a economic activity of which category:

*Quinary *Quaternary *Tertiary *Primary.

7- Which factor is responsible for the development of international; relation:

*Trade *Tour *Policies *Investment

8- Industry is in which economic activity of man:

*Primary *Secondary *Tertiary *Quaternary

9- Trade is in which economic activity:

*Primary *Secondary *Tertiary *Quaternary

10- Agriculture is in which economic activity:

*Primary *Secondary *Tertiary *Quaternary

11- Herding of animal is in which economic activity:

*Quinary *Quaternary *Tertiary *Primary

13- Sowing crop is in which economic activity:

*Primary *Secondary *Tertiary *Quaternary

14- In developed countries, bulk of population works in which economic activity:

*Industry *Fishing *Agriculture *Herding

15- For what purpose, Canada, U.S.A, Australia, France does cultivate wheat:

*For food *For trade *For industry *For home

16- which kind of agriculture is being done in developing densely populated countries:

* Substance farming * Commercial farming * Truck farming * Plantation farming

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: DEFINE COMMERCIAL OR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF MAN IN SHORT?

ANS the performance or professions adopted by a man to fulfill his necessities of life according to his skills, education and power is called economic activity of men. this can be explain that everybody is need of food, cloths and shelter, these are the basic needs, at the same time everybody desire to have a happy life with pleasure and enjoyment . So to go through these requirement and nourishment of life ,person has to work in a job for earning which is termed as economic or commercial activity.

Q2: GIVE THE MAJOR CLASSIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY?

ANS commercial or economic activity is classified in five groups according to their qualification, skills and power. Such as under:

PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

Depend upon nature. It is an oldest economic activity such as mining, fishing and agriculture.

SECONDARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

Activities started with the invention of fire. It depends upon manufacturing.

TERTIARY ECONOMIC ACIVITY:

All kinds of services are included in this activity.

QUATERNARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

In this activity generally transportation and trade are involve.

QUINARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY:

Activities having respect in the society such as doctors, engineers, professors.

Q3: WRITE DOWN DIFFERENT KINDS OF PRIMARY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY?

ANS: Economic activity of man has been divided into different kinds time to time but the oldest and an ancient primary economic activity that has been further categorized are as follow:

1. agriculture
2. hunting
3. fishing
4. mining
5. herding
6. lumbering

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LONG QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1: What do you mean by economic activity of man and describe the economic activity of man?

Ans: **Introduction:** everybody in this world desire to live happy and pleasant life and for this enjoyment of life man basically requires foods shelter and clothing. These are the basic needs of every one, which not only gives safety to the life but also gives happiness and pleasure.

To fulfill the need of life man affiliates himself in different professions or job according to his ability, skill, experience and strength of power, so when a human being adopt a legal profession or job for his life, that is called " Economic activity of man".

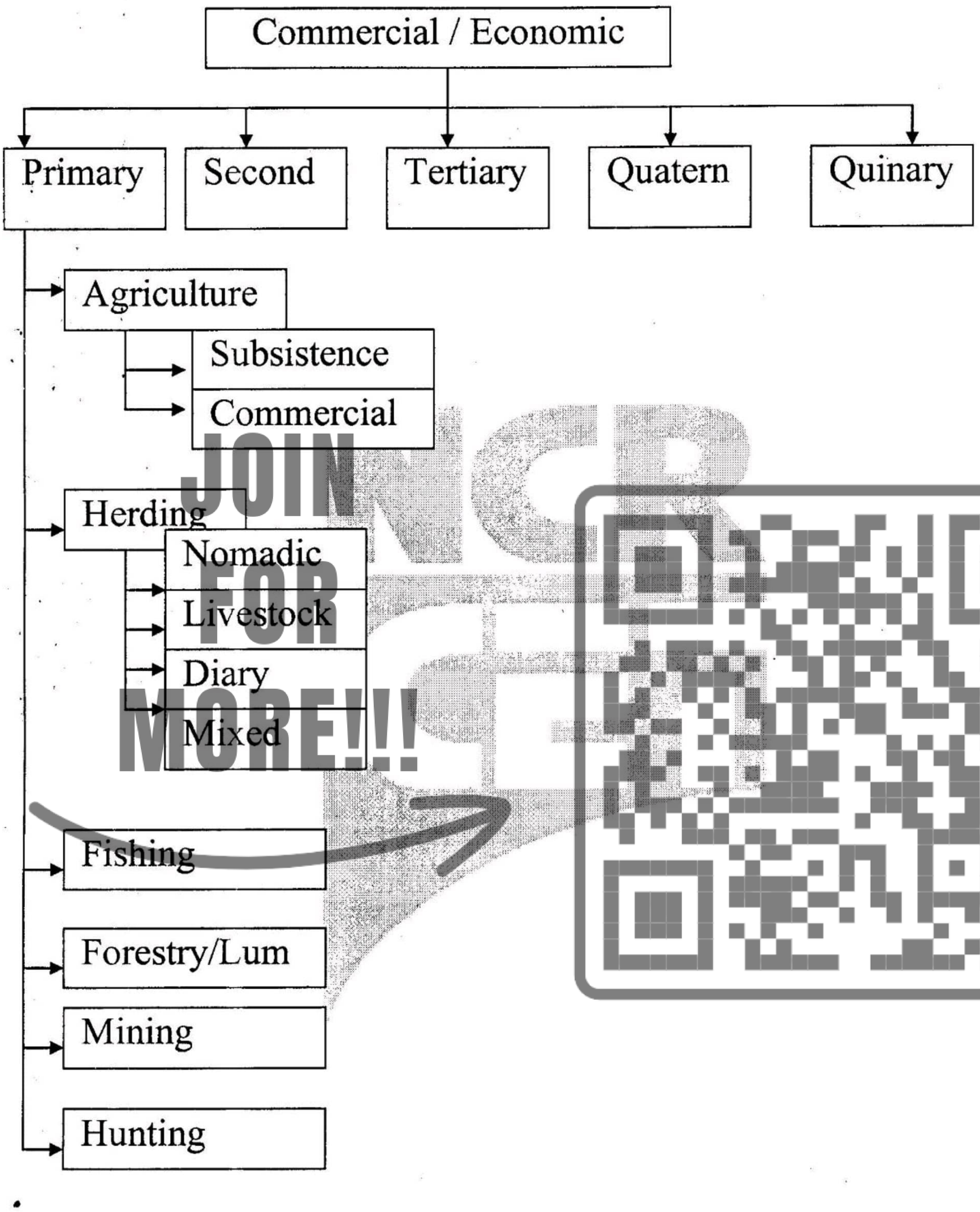
So in this way economic activity of man is a ob of any person.

Economic activity of man has been distributed in different groups or kinds, which are known as classification of economic activity.

The classification of economic activity has basically made in 9 groups, but later on these 9 groups were converted in following five groups:

1- primary activity of man
2- secondary activity of man
3- tertiary activity of man
4- quaternary activity of man
5- quinary activity of man

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Primary Activity of Man: Economic activity of man includes profession of agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing, mining, and animal keeping is present. In this economic activity, man is attached with nature in his professions, for example, mining people receive the wealth which is stored in the depth of earth by nature or in agriculture, we sow the seed is soil of farm and nature nourishes it than collected by human being. So in primary activity, human being keep himself engaged for his earning in the professions which are related and provided by God.

Primary activity is based on following primary occupations:

1- Hunting
2- Fishing
3- Agriculture
4- Mining
5- Herding (animal Keeping)
6- Lumbering (forestry)

Secondary Economic activity: secondary economic of man starts with the accidental invention of fire, in which man started to cook fish and meat. Actually in secondary activity, man started to change the shape and taste of the product of primary activity. In this way, all types of manufacturing starting from a kitchen to industry is included in secondary activity or in this activity whatever a man prepares or manufactures by his skills, mind, hands and from machine is called secondary activity of man.

For example: iron ore is extracted and is used for the manufacturing of wires, bars, nails and other things. Iron ore is obtained in primary activity and when the shape of iron ore is changed, this process is called secondary economic activity.

Similarly, the conversion of cotton into thread and then cloth, this process is said to be the secondary economic activity of man.

Tertiary Economic Activity: In tertiary economic activity human being uses the product of primary and secondary activity and promotes the uses of these products. We see that in ancient time, man used to work in different fields at the same time. A man after doing agriculture used to manufacture the agricultural instruments used to manufacture his cloths. But when the job of human being increased it was not possible for him to work in every field. So the exchange of substances (barter system) started, to fulfill the requirement of barter system coin or capital invented. In this way, trade in large scale started From the exchange of substance up to three present international trades with the transportation of goods are called Tertiary economic activity.

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Quaternary Economic activity: in advance and civilized society many people are engaged in different job and professionals. They do not have any participation in primary, secondary, tertiary activity, such as business, trade, and transportation the activity related with business, trade centers, and transportation is called Quaternary activity.

Quinary activity: this type of activity is not common as it is a special type of activity or higher ranking professionals are included. In these services, man work as scientist, doctors, engineers, advocates, professionals, religious post, administrators, Govt. officers, police and force commissioned officers, artist, poet, writers and other are included in quinary economic activity.

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CHAPTER NO.3

FISHING

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Which category of economic activity is fishing:

*Quaternary *Quinary *Secondary *Primary

1- First economic activity adopted by man is :

*Fishing *Hunting *Mining *Agriculture

2- Maximum fish resources are in;

*Ponds *Lakes *Rivers *Oceans

3- Best quality of fishes exist in:

*Hot water *Warm water *Saline water *Sweet water

4- Main occupation of the people living on coast is:

*Mining *Fishing *Agriculture *Hunting

5- In which area most of fishes like to live:

*Cold region *Snowy region *Hot region *Desert region

6- Which country uses fish in large quantity in the world:

*India *Pakistan *China *Japan

7- Which type of vitamin is found in fish:

*Vitamin A *Vitamin B *Vitamin C *Vitamin D

8- Total species of fishes found in the world:

*40000 *25000 *20000 *50000

9- Most suitable water for fishes are:

*Deep water *Shallow water *Hot deep water *Moderate water

10- Bulk of fishes are caught in the continent of :

*Asia *Europe *Africa *N..America

12- The country ranking first in fish caught is:

*United kingdom *U.S.A *China *Japan

13- Japan meets its meat requirement from

*Norway *U.K *India *Japan

14- estimated sea water species of fishes are:

*10000 *20000 *30000 *40000

15- for development of fishing rugged coastal areas are:

*not suitable *most suitable *does not effect *extremely not suitable

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SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

Q1: GIVE A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF PHYSICAL FACTORS FOR FISHING AND FACTORS GOVERNING FISHING?

ANS the natural and physical factors governing fishing are as under:

1. Shallow coastal water, this favors the demand and supply population basic food of fish.
2. Rugged coast line which helps in breeding and hatching period calm water helpful for nourishment.
3. Abundance of plankton, natural food of fish.
4. Great variety also helps the fishing activity.
5. Where cold and warm water connects is best fishing grounds.
6. Nearness of forest with sea and ocean.
7. Climate

Q2: WHAT ARE THE MAIN FISHING CENTERS OF THE WORLD?

ANS most important fishing grounds of the world are:

NORTH EAST ASIA:

- RUSSIA
- CHINA
- JAPAN

NORTH WEST EUROPE:

- NORWAY
- SWEDAN
- FIRLAND
- U.K
- GERMANY
- FRANCE
- DENMARK

NORTH EAST OF NORTH AMERICA:

- N.E COASTAL AREA OF N.AMERICA
- EAST CANADA

NORTH WEST OF AMERICA:

- N.W. COAST OF U.S.A
- EAST COASTAL OF ASIA

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CHAPTER NO.4

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Which type of climate is more suitable for dairy farming:

*Damp climate *Cold climate *Warm dry climate *Moderate climate

2- In south hemisphere which country is leading for sheep:

*Argentina *Brazil *New Zealand *Australia

3-Which animal are used for transportation in desert area::

*Camels *Horses *Donkeys *Ox

4- Animal husbandry or rearing is a :

*Primary activity * secondary activity *Tertiary activity *Quinary activity

5- First domestic animal is:

*Cow *Camel *Goat *Dog

6- Basic purpose of domesticating animal is:

*For food *For transportation *For riding *For draught

7- Rearing started in the world in:

*Central Asia *Russian federation *Japan *Canada

8- Turkeys goat are important for:

*Milk *Meat *Silky *Wood skin

9- World's 25% of area is covered with:

*Grassland *Mountains *Plateaus *Deserts

10- Which country ranks first in sheep rearing:

*Australia *Africa *China *U.S.A

11- Important herding area of the world is:

*Swana and temperate grasslands *Continent of Africa

*Continent of Europe *Antarctica

12-The life of Eskine people, most important animal is:

*Camel *Horse *Cattle *Reindeer

13- rearing or herding is which type of economic activity:

*primary activity *secondary activity *quaternary activity *quinary activity

14- in the world rearing started from:

*central Asia *Russian Federation *Japan *Canada

15- _____ continent ranks first in sheep rearing:

*Asia *Europe *Africa *Australia

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: DEFINE IN SHORT THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF HERDING IN THE WORLD?

ANS from early days of the world man is rearing animals for cultivation, transportation, food, riding and industrial purpose. There are different kinds of herding such as horse, cow, buffalo, camel, yak donkey. These animals are important and valuable.

Following are the different types of herding:

NOMADIC HERDING:

- For transportation and food supply.

LIVE STOCK RANDING:

- Cattle, sheep, goats, horses.

COMERCIAL DIARY FARMING:

- Practiced in advance countries

MIXED FARMING:

- Crop farming and rearing live stock

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Q2: WRITE A BRIEF NOTE ON FACTORS EFFECTING THE DISTRIBUTION OF LIVE STOCK?

ANS Certain physical and socio-economic factors affect the live stock farming, such as grazing grounds, climate, soil, transportation, size of market, food, demand of animals and capital.

Q3: DEFINE IN SHORT THE POULTRY FARMING OF THE WORLD?

ANS due to demand of meat poultry farming has developed commercially since last 7years. For demand of wheat and egg are being supplied. Commercial poultry farming started since 19301940. Poultry farming is done in large scale in 34 countries of the world. U.S.A, Indonesia, Brazil, Australia and Pakistan are prominent.

CHAPTER NO. 5

POPULATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- In 1999, world population reached to:

*6 billion *10 billion *50 million *100 million

2- The subject for the study of population is:

*Demography *Archeology *Geography *Histology

3- Around 5000 B.C world population was:

*5 million *10 million *52 million *100 million

4- Close population means, when migration is:

*Stopped *In progress *With gap *With occasion

5- Man is living on this earth since:

*15-20 lacs of years *50 lacs of years *crore years *many lacs years

6- In 1 A.D, world population was:

*5 lacs *1 crore *20 crore *30 crore

7- In 1900A.D world population reached to:

*1.5 billion *05 billion *10 billion *15 billion

8- Annually the world population is increasing by:

*More than 100 million *15 million *50 million *75 million

9- Which continent possess least population:

*Asia *Europe *S. America *Australia

10- Worlds density of population is

*120 people *100 people *200 people *500 people

11- Most thickly populated continent is:

*Asia *Europe *Africa *S. America

12- Which continent has thick population:

*Asia *Africa *Europe *Australia

13- 99% children deaths are taking place in:

*indsutrial countries *Agriculture countries

*developing countries *under developing countries

14- expected world population in 2015 A.D is:

*6 billion *07 billion *12 billion *15 billion

15- continent of antarctica and greenland are:

*Almost unhabited *thickly populated *thinly populated *moderate populated

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: WHAT IS DEMO GRAPHY?

ANS demography is a subject in which we study about the world population.

In demography detailed study is done specially population as a world problems, growth of population, density and distribution of population. We also study for migration of population.

Q2: WHAT DOES NATURAL GROWTH OF POPULATION MEANS?

ANS: after the industrial revolution of 1750 A.D, world population became 1.5billion. This was the result of natural growth. Natural growth of population means increase in the population by natural birth which is 1.3% per year.

Q3: NARRATE THE GROWTH OF POPULATION?

ANS since 15 to 2lacs years man is living over the surface of the earth.

90% of the population is living only on 1% of land.

90% of the population is in northern hemisphere.

Before 1000years world total population was 5lacs.

In 01 A.D total population was 3 crores, which reached to 6 billion in 1999 A.D

Q4: WRITE ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION?

ANS population of the world is unevenly distributed. Asia occupies 30% of the earth land and accounts 60.6% of the population. Europe including U.S.S.R occupies 7% of land and carries 11.7% of its people. Half of the worlds population occupies less than 5% of the total area.

Q5: WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT FACTORS ON WHICH DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION DEPENDS?

ANS the un-even population is merely depend upon the following factors:

PHYSICAL FACTORS:

Location, altitude, relief, climate, soil, natural vegetation, energy, resources, minerals.

SOCIO-CULTURE FACTORS:

Industries, social influence and history, technology

DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS:

Natural increase, migration

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Q6: WRITE DOWN ABOUT THE DENSITY OF POPULATION?

ANS: density of population means number of people living in 1 sq. km.

People having more than 125 person per square k.m are considered as density(high) populated region as SINGAPORE island has 900people per sq. k.m.

Density of population between 25 to 125 person per square mile are of moderate density area as in TURKEY and central IRAN. If density of population is 2 to 25 persons per square mile then this regio is considered as area of low density as in the region of grass land, tropical Africa.

Q7: DEFINE MIGRATION AND MIGRATION TYPE?

ANS migration is defined as the permanent or semi-permanent change of the residence with no restrictions on the distance. The following are the types of migration:

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: permanent movement from one country to another. This type is further divided into two types:

- Permanent international migration
- Temporary international migration

INTERNAL MIGRATION: migration of people in their own country, it is further divided into four kinds:

- Rural to urban
- Urban to urban
- Rural to rural
- Urban to rural

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LONG QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q: Write a note on population, growth of population, density of population and distribution of population?

Introduction: World population is s great problem and important subject today. Demography is the subject in which we study about the world population. Since 15 to 20 lacs of years ago, man is living over the surface of the earth. On 12 October 1999, it was announced that global population has reached to 6 billion. World population is nearly increasing over 79 million per year. About 6.6 million people are added to the world population each month. Earth is a homeland of man. People get their food from earth. With population, resources are also discussed. Population always changes, sometimes, less or more. In every region, birth and death occur and the ratio of population increase with natural birth and migration. With migration population increases regionally, but world population remains the same.

Population is same where more (thick) and in other cases less(thin).

90% of the world population lives only on 10% of land. 90% of world population are living I northern Hemisphere. Before 10000 years, world population was 50 lacs. Rate of birth and death was high. Lack of food and medical facility was present. Before 10000 years farming and cattle farming started in the world. People migrated from the valley of Nile, Dajla, Frat< Sindh rivers to others parts of the world.

Population Growth:

Growth of population is very fast present days; in the result population has reached about more than 6.2 millions. Before 10 thousands years, growth in population was maximum total world population is that period was 80 lacs.

The growth rate was very less, due to lack of food and increase and decrease.

Mostly population spreads due to agricultural and cattle farming activity. In 01 A.D, total world population was only 30 crores, which reached to 6 billion in 1999 A.D.

Increase and fall in population is due to migration and natural birth. If there is no migration it will be called "closed population". Increase in population, population up to 1995 was 1.7%.

Increase in population upto 2000 was 1.6%

Annual increase is about 93 million.

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Annual increase in population

Region	Increase (%)
Africa	3.0%
Asia	1.9%
Europe	0.4%
S>America	2.0%
N.America	1.0%
Australia and New Zealand	1.6%
Russian Federation	0.8%

Density of population

Definition: density of population can be defined as the people living in 1 sq.km or 1 sq. mile.

Density of population is being calculated as total population divided by the total geographical area.

Density concentrates in the area where different opportunities of human being are easily available.

More than 100 people are living in 1 sq.km.

Density of world population is 120/ sq.mile. Very thickly populated areas of the world are Asia and Europe.

1- Thickly populated: East China (Hawanghorivers), Taiwan, Philipine, Indonesia, Malayasia, Singapore, India, Bangladesh Pakistan, Japan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam and Thailand are high density country and thickly populated. In above mentined countries the density is upto 1500/sq.km. Cause for thick population is industrial development and agricultural activities.

EUROPE: Britain, Holland, Belgium, Germany, France, area thickly populated.

North East of U.S.A, Canada, South America, Argentina, Nile Valley, South east Australia are comparative of high density and dense population

2- Moderately populated: in moderate populated areas the density of population is 50 sq.km. Moderate populated countries of the world are U.S.A, Russia, New Zealand, Australia, Brazil, Uraguay, Parguay, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, E.W. Africa, and Grassland of the world.

3- Thickly populated: in these areas density of population is 1 to 10 people living in 1 sq.km.

4- Nearly inhabited: 40% of the world area are nearly inhabited Tendra, Sahara Desert, and Gobi desert are included.

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5-

Distribution of population:

World population is distributed un-evenly and irregularly. Human being is unevenly distributed. Asia occupies 30% of earth land and accounts 60.6% of population. Europe including U.S.S.R occupies 7% of land and carries 11.7% of its people. North and Central America share 16% of world surface and have 7.8% of world population. Africa accounts for 20% of area and population 13.5%. South America land share is 12%. Population share is 5.7%. Oceania (Australia and New Zealand) make up the earth land 6% and 0.5% population. Antarctica has 9% of world land but inhabited. More than 90% of world population is confined in more than hemisphere. Half of the world's population is confined in Northern Hemisphere. Half of the world's population occupies less than 5% of the total area. Remaining is spread to 50-60 % area. Distribution of population depends on following factors:

1- Physical factors: Location, attitude, relief, climate, soil, natural vegetation, energy resources, minerals.
2- Industries, social influence and history, technology.
3- Demographic factors: natural increase, migration.

In 1820 A.D, total population was 1 Billion

In 1920 A.D, total population was 2 billion

In 1960 A.D, total population was 3 billion

In 1970 A.D, total population was 4 billion

In 2000 A.D, total population was 6.20 billion

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CHAPTER NO. 6

MANUFACTURING

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Manufacturing is what type of economic activity:

*Primary *Secondary *Tertiary *Quinary

2- Hand prepared goods are which type of industries:

*Small scale industry *Large scale industry

*Cottage industry *Simple industry

3- Goods prepared by machine is named:

*Handicrafts *Simple industry *Cottage industry *Heavy industry

4- Which fuel is used for smelting iron ore:

*Wood *Petrol *Natural gas *Coal(roak)

5-In industry we turn raw material:

*For useable product *For unusable product

*For industrial product *For use of people

6-Industrial revolution came in the year:

*1750 A.D *1850 A.D *1950 A.D *1650 A.D

7- After melting, iron ore is converted into:

*Pig iron *Cast iron *Wrought iron *Stainless steel

8-Industrial revolution started from:

*China *U.S.A *Russian federation *U.K

9- At the time industrial revolution, important sources of energy was:

*Coal *Electricity *Atomic energy *Natural gas

10- U.S.A, Germany, U.K, France are:

*Advance country *Most advance country *Backward country *Developed country

11- What is the basic need of industrial development:

*Energy *Water *Nothing *Transportation

12-At the time of industrial revolution, important source of energy were:

*Coal *Atomic energy *Electricity *Natural gas

13- Alfred Weber's industrial theory was presented in:

*1750 *1850 *1950 *1909

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14- Iron age started from:

*1500 B.C *1730 B.C *1800 B.C *1900 B.C

15- Up to 1900- 1969 which country was at the top in iron steel industry:

*U.S.A *Brazil *China *Japan

16- In 1980, which country became 1st in iron steel industry:

*Russian federation *Japan *China *India

17- Largest steel mill is located in:

*Japan *China *India *U.S.A

18- In old days cotton textile manufacturing was:

*Cottage industry *Done by machine *Large industry *Small industry

19- Modern cotton textile started from:

*United kingdom *Japan *U.S.A *China

20- Power loam was invented in:

*1945 A.D *1843 A.D *1902 A.D *1910 A.D

21- Ginning machine started in:

*1793 A.D *1893 A.D *1924 A.D *1940 A.D

22-- Spinning machine started in:

*1764 A.D *1793 A.D *1800 A.D *1864 A.D

23- Manchester (U.K) is famous for:

*Cotton textile *Silk textile *Woolen textile *Steel textile

24- First cotton textile mill in India was established in:

*Kolcata *Utter Pardesh *East Punjab *Bombay

25-First cotton textile mill was established in Karachi in 1948, name was;

*Valika cotton textile *Farooq textile *Gul Ahmed textile *Al karam textile

26- Which city of Pakistan is called Manchester:

*Karachi *Lahore *Multan *Faisalabad

27- Woolen cloths are mostly:

*In cold country *In hot country *In temperate country *In tundra country

28- Major sources of wool are:

*Sheep *Camel *Yaks *Goats

29- World's 75% of wool comes from:

*Tundra *China *Australia *Southern hemisphere

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30- Raw material of woolen textile is:

*Wool *Cotton *Jute *Artificial fiber

31- In woolen textile which country ranks 1st:

*U.S.A *China *Japan *Australia

32- Pakistan first woolen textile was established in:

*Karachi *Hyderabad *Lahore *Faisalabad

33-Silk textile began from:

*France *China *India *Japan

34- Natural silk is prepared by:

*Many loams *Caterpillar *Silk worm *Earth worm

35- When in china silk yarn and silk weaving started:

*1000 B.C *1500 B.C *2000 B.C *2500 B.C

36- Which leaves are the food of silk worm:

*Vinca rosia *Sun flower *Mulberry *Neem

37- 1 kg of silk is produced by:

*1000 silk worms *10000 silk worms *15000 silk worms *5500 silk worms

38- Largest producer of silk is:

*Brazil *France *Japan *China

39- Artificial fiber nylon was invented in:

*1908 A.D *1900 A.D *1850 A.D *1808 A.D

40- Chemical fertilizer is used in the fields of ;

*Agriculture *Fishing *Hunting *Herding

41- Plant, trees, crops gets nitrogen from atmosphere:

*In night *In day *Directly *Indirectly

42- Phosphorus fertilizer is prepared with:

*Rock phosphate *Chemicals *Coal *Minerals

43- With the use of fertilizer:

*Production increases *Production doesn't increase

*Production is increased in small scale *Production increases in large scale

44- Nitrogen fertilizer production is maximum in:

*U.S.A *China *Russian federation *Pakistan

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45- Largest manufacturer of fertilizer in the world is:

*U.S.A *U.K *China *India

46- How many fertilizer mills are working in Pakistan:

*6 mills *8 mills *11 mills *13 mills

47- In 1957 first fertilizer mill was established in:

*Lahore *Faisalabad *Peshawar *Hyderabad

48- best quality of iron is:

*pig iron *wrought iron *steel iron *steel

49- best wool is secured from:

*marino sheep *Pakistan sheep *Lohi sheep *mixed bread sheep

50- phosphorus fertilizer is prepared with the help of:

*different minerals *rock phosphate *coal *chemical matter

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1: WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT?

ANS: Manufacturing industry is a secondary economic activity and the factors responsible for the advancement of industry are as under:

- Location
- Physical features
- Land availability
- Raw material
- Climate
- Water availability
- Energy or power resources.

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Q2: WHAT ARE THE SOCIO ECONOMIC REQUIRED FOR THE INDUSTRY?

ANS: Following are the socio-economic factors:

- Availability of labour
- Capital
- Human resources
- Transportation
- Market
- Ports
- Management
- Govt. policies
- Tax

Q3:HOW STEEL IS MANUFACTURED FROM IRON ORE?

ANS: Iron is mined from the interior of the earth in its natural form is called iron ore

Iron ore is melted in blast furnace to obtain pig iron with the mixing of lime stone

Pig iron is further converted into cast iron, wrought iron then steel.

Q4: WRITE DOWN DIFFERENT CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE LOCALIZATION OF IRON STEEL INDUSTRY?

ANS: iron steel industry requires following favorable conditions for the installation and development.

- Site and location
- Raw material
- Availability of water
- Availability of coal
- Labour
- Capital
- Transportation
- Market

Q5: WRITE IN BRIEF ABOUT IRON STEEL INDUSTRY?

ANS: Today china stands first in the producing countries. 28 countries of the world are regarded as main manufacturers in iron steel industry. Following are the main and prominent:

- China
- Japan
- India
- South Korea
- Brazil
- U.K
- Italy
- Germany
- France
- U.S.A
- Canada
- Ukraine
- South Africa
- Australia
- Poland

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Q6WRITE DOWN THE PHYSICAL FACTORS REQUIRED FOR THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY?

ANS: following physical factors are favorable for the localization of cotton textile industry:

Land from and quality of land

Availability of raw material or cotton growing area.

Humid climate

Water in large quantity

Power resources or fuel

Q7WRITE DOWN THE REQUIERD SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS?

ANS: success of cotton is not possible with out the following socio-economic factors;

- Capital
- Skilled labour
- Machinery
- Transportation
- Market
- Govt. patronage
- Chemical
- Political stability

Q8: WRITE IN BRIEF ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY?

ANS: A brief review of some important cotton textile producing countries are:

- China
- U.K
- U.S.A
- Russian federation
- Japan
- India
- Brazil
- Germany
- Pakistan

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Q9: WHAT ARE THREE MAIN DIMESION OF FERTILIZER INDUSTRY?

ANS: in agriculture essential minerals must be put back to achieve the sustained food supply and to regain the fertility of soil. For this three types of fertilizer are produced:

Nitrogen fertilizer

Phosphorus fertilizer

Potassic fertilizer.

Q10: WRITE DOWN THE NAMES OF IMPORTANT FERTILIZER PRODUCING COUNTRIES?

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ANS: today 95 countries of the world are producing chemical fertilizers.

Canada, Jordan, Qatar, Chile, Saudi Arabia posses the large deposit of raw material of fertilizer manufacturing and most prominent and famous countries are:

- China
- U.S.A
- Russian federation
- Canada
- Germany
- India
- Brazil
- Pakistan
- Indonesia
- France
- Israel
- Spain
- Poland
- U.K

LONG QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q: What are the conditions required for the localization of an iron and steel industry?

Ans: **INTRODUCTION:** In old days, cotton textile was a handicraft and house hold industry. Cotton textile is a very prominent in textile industry. Uses of cotton cloths are maximum in textile. Cotton textile industry was present before 5000 B.C. before 2800 years, preparation of cloths were done in south Asia (Sindh).

In 1793, ginning machine was invented this invention and revolution in industry 1750, gave a rapid growth in textile industry.

Britain is the pioneer of this industry. Cotton textile industry belongs to secondary economic activity.

COTTON TEXTILE:

Cotton is the raw material for cotton textile. There are following segments or process in which cotton is converted into cloths.

GINNING: in this process seed is separated from cotton

CARDING: fibers are made parallel to each other in this method

SPINNING: in this process, yarns are made.

WEARING: in this method cloths are yielded.

DYING AND BLEACHING: in this process the cloths are bleached and get colored.

Now days, 50% of cotton is used for industrial fiber. Man made fiber accounts 20%.

REQUIRED CONDITIONS FOR TE LOCALIZATION OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY:

Planned and favorable conditions are the need for the localization of cotton textile industry. So that socio-economic advantages may be obtained. Therefore, following factors are favorable for localization of cotton textile industry.

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS:

1. Land \ site
2. raw materials
3. climate
4. availability of water
5. energy resources

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SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS:

1. capital
2. skilled labour
3. transport and communication
4. market and demand
5. government
6. management and other facilities

GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS:

1- **LAND \SITE:** land is the basic need for the localization of cotton textile industry, in this requirement, cost availability of land, location and site, quality of land and soil, slop, depression, elevation of land, environment is observed.

2- **RAW MATERIAL:** profit of product is based on the nature, quality and availability of raw material. Cotton is the raw material; nearness of raw material favors the textile. Therefore, main cotton producing countries, china, India, U.S.A, and Pakistan have their raw materials near to their industries. Bulk raw material attracts the industry.

3- **CLIMATE:** for the advancement of industry, climate is very important. Humid climate favors the industry because more humidity does not allow threads to break. It is that most of cotton textile industries are localized along with sea.

FOR e.g: in Japan and Britain, raw material cotton is not produced but industries are localized same in the case in Karachi.

4- **AVAILIBILITY OF WATER:** in this industry heavy amount of water are required in different stages. That is why generally this industry is installed along with sea, river and lakes where huge amount of water is available. In artificial humidification dying, bleaching, punting huge amount of water is used.

5- **ENERGY RESOURCES:** To run the cotton textile, industry energy or fuel is required. This requirement needs regular supply of electricity. This industry develops where constant fuel is being supplied.

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SOCIO ECONOMIC FACTORS

1- **CAPITAL:** capital is the basic requirement for the establishment of this industry. As it is a large scale industry, therefore it needs huge amount of money. That is why role of financial agencies such as bank is increasing day by day.

2- **SKILLED LABOR:** cheap, skilled, powerful sufficient number if labor are needed in this industry to work in different process that is in dying, bleaching, printing along wit ginning and weaving.

3- **TRANSPORTATION AND COMUNICATION:** better and modern means of transportation help the growth of cotton textile industry. This industry has developed ir china, japan, Britain due to modern communication. Therefore, fast and cheap transportation is must.

4- **MARKET AND DEMAND:** market always plays an important role for the localizatic n and development of industry. In the regions, where this industry is present near to marl et or big market it develops a lot.

5- **GOVERNMENT:** the government of every country is aware about localization. Therefore, government planning, policies, incentives, patronage, loan facilities, securities, structure of taxes and trade policies promotes the industry.

6- **MANAGEMNT AND OTHER FACTORS:** the development and specialization of cotton textile industry and its products need management ability. Cotton textile industr is also influenced by these factors.

WORLD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY:

In early days, textile industries developed in the area where raw material (cotton) was available or cultivated. But today it is not every where. Today cotton textile industry concentrate in industrialized countries. Most important and main producing nations are as under:

CHINA: china has made great development in cotton weaving and spinning. In recent days, china has made rapid progress in cotton textile industry and ranks 1st in the world. And produces more than 24,1)0 million meters cloths. Most of the centers in china are along with the river youg-se- kiang and Hwangho and Yangtze Bigtres and Shangai, Manchiuria, Peiking, Hankow, Canton, Hananfu, Beijing, Chaung.

INDIA: in Bharat, cotton textile industry started in 1822 near Calcutta. In 1854 a big industry was established in Bombay. But in a very short period it developed in Ahmedabad, Poona, Nagpur, Madras,Dehli, Surat, Kanpur and jaipur.

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JAPAN: for latest cotton textile industry Japan is prominent I Asia. Japan imports raw cotton from Pakistan and U.S.A. Before world war first 1914-1918 Japan was a big competitor in Britain of cotton textile industry.Upto 1938, Japan was biggest exporter in cotton textile. Today, Japan exports most of its product in Asia and Africa.

Osaka is the biggest center and also called Manchester of Asia. Other import centers are located at Hanskn, Keihin,Toyama, Chunkyou, Kyushu and Nagoya.

U.S.A: after Britain cotton textile started in U.S.A. this industry is stretching from New England to Okalarhama.

First cotton textile was established in 1790 in Rhode island.

Most of the main centers of U.S.A are Georgia, Carolina, Allahama, Texas and Tennesi.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION: Russian federation ranks fourth in cotton textile industry with 34 lakhs of looms. First textile industry was established near Moscow and javonora are the main centers other are Tashkut, Stalinabad, Aakahad, Crivea, Tashkand and Buhara.

BRITAIN: in Europe for cotton textile first time use of machines started in Britain, in 1784, a machine was invented for making threads in Britain(spinning machine). This industry started in Lanka shire. Up to 1913, Britain was on the top in the world.

Biggest center of the cotton textile is in Manchester. Other centers are in Lancashier, Scotland, Ireland, Nathigham, Old ham, Bolton.

BRAZIL: in cotton textile brazil is first in south America, in brazil cotton textile developed after 1945. main centers are in Rio-de-Jenerio, Sao-PAule, Minas, Belum, Jaooa Pessoa, Recite and Salvador.

EGYPT: In Africa the finest quality with large fiber is produced in Egypt. Before 1945, cotton was exported to Britain Japan and other countries.

After world war II, specially in 1952, with co-operation of Japan. 1st cotton textile industry was localized. Most if the industry are in Cairo, Skandia, Suez.

GERMANY: Germany is one of the leading producer on cotton textile.

The ruhr industrial center is most important present along the river Rhive.

Important centers are Barman, Elberfeid, Gladbach, Frank furt, Munich, Humberg.

PAKISTAN: cotton industry can be named back bone of Pakistan's economy. Largest industry is in Pakistan and greatest source of earning foreign exchange. In 1948, first cotton textile industry was established with the name Valika textile industry in Karachi.

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OTHER PRODUCING CENTERS:

South korea

Poland

Bangladesh

Turkey

Uzbekistan

Belgium

Malaysia

Cango

Greece

Paraguay

Romania

Taiwan

Nigeria

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LONG QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q: What are the conditions required for the localization of iron and steel industry?

Ans: **INTRODUCTION:** iron and steel industry is a primary activity of man.

Iron and steel industry is an old industry started with and after stone age. Iron industry started before 1500 B.C in South Asia. Pig iron is the raw material of this industry. Pig iron is obtained form iron ore. Iron is called backbone of this industry. Iron and steel industry develop after the invention of "blast furnace."

Steel is collected after melting iron then mixing of magnese, chromite, tungsten, nickel in iron. Up to 1900, Britain had monopoly, then U.S.A up to 1970. U.S.A was replaced by U.S.S.R in 1970. Japan has also a big reputation in iron and steel industry. Other prominent countries are China, Poland, Belgium, Bharat, Brazil, South Africa.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR LOCALIZATION:

1- **LAND AND ITS COST:** low cost land is needed for iron and steel industry because this industry requires much land. Therefore, generally iron and steel industry are located in rural areas where organizers can purchase land with little cash.

2- **RAW MATERIAL:** raw material for iron and steel industry are lime and iron ore. Ion ore is the key factor. Iron ore is mixed fro the earth melted and boiled in blast furnace to remove impurities and the solidified with cooling and from raw material pig iron is obtained. Coal is used for melting.

3- **CAPITAL:** as iron and steel industry is a large scale industry of the world, It requires huge amount machinery, large area of land, heavy amount of raw material high payment of labor and in transportation all these factors need heavy capital, 06 nations of the world possesses 90 % of steel industry.

4- **ENERGY RESOURCES:** greater quantity of energy is needed in this industry. As fuel this industry, uses coal, electricity, nuclear and solar energy. In old days, mostly industry was installed in coal region as in Ruha (germany), New castle (U.P) ,pitsburgh in (U.S.A), Jamshedpur (India).

5- **MARKET:** market is also an important factor for the attraction of industry. Market based location is present where coal and iron deposits are present but it is rare. Market has become so much important thatr today lack of cola or iron is not handicap.

6- **WATER:** most of the iron and steel industries are located in the region where lakes or rivers are present because this industry uses large quantity of water.

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7- **TRANSPORTATION:** for the localization of iron and steel industry, theory of" minimum transportation cost" guides the industrialist. Modern, fast, cheap transportation develops thi : industry.

8- **LABOUR:** the availability of skilled labor and cost of labor play vital role for the establishment of iron and steel industry.

9- **PORT:** for the import of iron ore, raw cotton and prepared product needs port so that heavy material may be imported and exported in this regard.

10- **GOVERNMENT:** government patronage, policies, tax, loans also are the requiremer ts for iron and steel industries. Besides above requirement, industrial development regions, latest technology, management are also needed.

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PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL:

Production of iron and steel industry is very huge. Modern plants have developed in many countries, 28 countries produce in commercial basis. Great countries are china, Japan, India, South korea, Brazil, U.K, U.S.A, France, Germany, Ukraine.

United kingdom is the pioneer of this industry.

Today china is first in production.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY:

The major development of iron and steel industry occurred in 19th and 20th century. Biggest centers developed in Japan. The leading steel companies are Tokyo-yokohama, Nagoa, Osaka,Fukioka, Oka-Yamaha in Japan. This industry started before 300 years in MOSCOW.

CHINA: history of iron and steel making in china is very old. Basically, it was cottage industry. Modern blast furnace was used in 1980. after revolution of 1949, serious efforts started in china to make self sufficient in steel. Man centers ar ein south Manchuria, north china, Yangtze valley.

JAPAN: first steel plant "Yawata" biggest in Asia was installed in Japan in 19th century. With in 40 years other 10 big steel plants are constructed. During world war total industry were destroyed completely. But soon it received. Japan secured 2nd position in steel in 1971. there 13 big producing units in Japan nippo-Kokan (Oka-Yamaha) factory is largest.

UNITED STAES (U.S.A) : first iron and steel plant was constructed in 1929 in Marsachasetts state. U.S.A has important position in this industry, pittsberg, Youngstown, Ohio, Buffalo,Chicago are big centers.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION: 300 years back first, industry was installed in Moscow, the major iron and steel industries are south Krivoy Rog, Donhas region, Ural, Moscow, Kolpine.

CANADA: Canada is one of the most important country in iron and steel industry. It has two important steel making districts in cape Breton another with lake, Hamilton and suit sainte.

SOUTH KOREA: south korea is also a important iron and steel producing and exporting country.

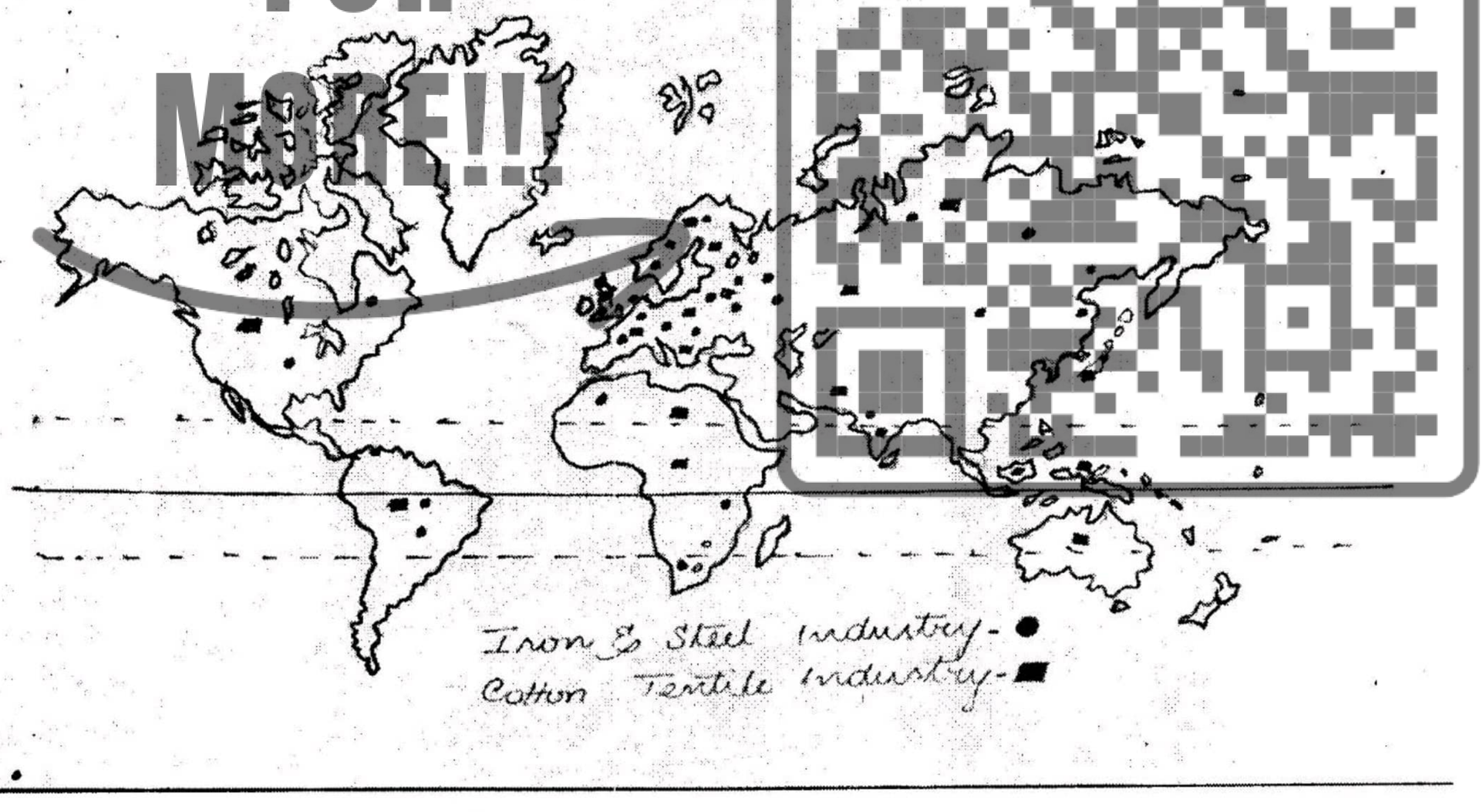
GERMANY: after the world war II west Germany had been the third largest producer for many years. Most of the out put of steel comes from great Ruhr industrial areas.

BRAZIL: in brazil development in steel industry started in 1973. production increased 300%. Most of the industries are in Sao-Paimla and Curremba regions.

Apart from above mentioned iron and steel producing countries following are also important:

India	France	Belgium	S. Korea	Algeria
Sweden	Romania	Netherland	Ukraine	Spian
Zimbabwe	Bulgharia			

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CHAPTER NO. 7

AGRICULTURE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Agriculture is in which type of economic activity:

*Primary activity *Secondary activity *Tertiary activity *Quaternary activity

2- Agriculture started in the world where:

*There is no rainfall *Rainfall was sufficient

*Where water was needed *Where sufficient water was available

3- How mach labor is engaged in agriculture:

*25 % *50 % *75 % *90 %

4- Agriculture in being done since:

*10000 years *20000 years *25000 years *30000 years

5- Total cultivated area of the world is:

*5.5 sq. million miles *8 sq. million miles *10 sq million miles *15 sq million miles

6- How much land is covered of the agriculture

*8 % *11 % *15 % *20 %

7- Wheat sowing season is:

*Spring *Autumn *End of winter *Start of winter

8-Largest producer of wheat is:

*China *Argentina *U.K *U.S.A

9- Where does rice plant belongs:

*Temperate region *Tropical region *Torrid region *Horrid region

10-Rice cultivation began in:

*1694 A.D *1790 A.D *1890 A.D *1899 A.D

11- Cultivation of rice is done in:

*Winter *Summer *Spring *Autumn

12-Largest producer of rice is:

*Indonesia *Bangladesh *India *China

13-Largest sugar cane producing region is:

*Temperate region *Tropical region *Torrid region *In every region

14-Major sources of the sugar in the world are:

*Sugar *Beet grapes *Sugar cane *Sweet potatoes

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15-Home land of sugarcane is:

*India *Indonesia *West Indies *Srilanka

16-Sugar cane takes how much time for harvest:

*6 months *8 months *5 to 8 months *10 to 18 months

17 Highest sugar cane producing country is:

*India *Pakistan *China *Brazil

18-Which continent produces highest sugarcane:

*Asia *Africa *Europe *Australia

19- In Pakistan more than 60% of the sugarcane is produced in:

*Balochistan *N.W.F.P *Sindh *Punjab

20-Where does cotton cultivation is done in the world:

*In hot and semi hot region *In cool temperate region

*In equatorial humid region *In desert region

21- Cotton cultivation is done between:

*10 north and south latitude *35 north and 25 south latitude

*In all regions *In cold regions

22- Cotton cultivation needs temperate up to:

*15 C *25 C *50 C *55 C

23- Largest producer of cotton is:

*China *U.S.A *Egypt *India

24-Best quality of cotton is produced by:

*U.S.A *Egypt *Mexico *China

25- Continent ranking first in cotton production:

*Asia *Africa *Europe *South America

26- Best quality of cotton fiber is produced by:

*India *Pakistan *U.S.A *Egypt

27- Homeland of cotton crop is:

*Sri lanka *China *Bangladesh *India

28- In china, tea is planted since:

*2700 B.C *5000 B.C *500 B.C *1500 B.C

29- Tea picking is done after:

*After 10 days *After 15 days *After 25 days *After 20 days

30- Tea plantation is done in:

*20 countries *3 countries *35 countries *45 countries

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31- Suitable temperature required for tea is:

*30F *60F *70F *80F

32-Required rainfall for tea is:

*30 to 40 inches *45 to 60 inches *60 to 80 inches *90 to 200 inches

33- Largest producing country of tea is:

*Sri lanka *Kenya *China *India

34-Major sources of wool are:

*Sheep *Camel *Goat *Reindeers

35-In wool production which country ranks 1st:

*Australia *Indonesia *New Zealand *U.S.A

36- Largest wool producing country is:

*Australia *China *Canada *U.S.A

37 Major source of natural rubber is:

*Palm plant *Acacia plant *Coconut plant *Brasiliensis plant

38- Homeland of hevea brasiliensis plant is:

*Nigeria *Brazil *Congo *India

39- In 1823, Charles good year prepared

*Erasing rubber *Tyre and tube rubber *Goods *Toys

40- Largest producer of rubber is:

*Indonesia *Brazil *Malaysia *Thailand

41- Most suitable soil for rubber plant is:

*Sandy soil *Red soil *Clayey soil *Marshy soil

42- At present 17 types of oil seeds are used for:

*For diet of man *For vitamins *For getting oil *For protein

43- Maximum seed oil is produced by:

*U.S.A *Canada *Australia *China

44- Largest country in vegetable production is:

*India *China *Australia *U.S.A

45- Largest producer of Soya been is:

*U.S.A *India *Canada *Australia

46- Largest sunflower producing country is:

*U.S.A *Russian federation *U.K *Brazil

47- Largest producer of cotton seed is:

*china *India *U.S.A *Argentina

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48- Largest palm oil producer in the world is:

*Malaysia *Indonesia *Sri lanka *Japan

49- Largest producer of olive is:

*Italy *Spain *Holland *Turkey

50- Largest coconut producing country of the world is:

*Indonesia *Malaysia *Sri lanka *Taiwan

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1: WHEN AND WHERE AGRICULTURE STARTED?

ANS: agriculture is a primary economic activity started about 2000years ago. Some of the experts says that it was started in the river valley of middle east that in the river alley of TIGUS and EUPHRATES (Iraq). While other says that agriculture began in south East Asia by fishermen.

Q2: WHAT ARE THE FACTORS ON WHICH AGRICULTURE DEPENDS?

ANS: today agriculture has become an industry and depends upon different factors which are as:

PHYSICAL FACTORS:

- Climate
- Temperature
- Physical features or soil
- Rain

ECONOMICAL FACTORS:

- Labor
- Market
- Transportation
- SOCIAL FACTORS:
- Size of land
- Lack in education
- Lack in using scientific method
- POLITICAL FACTORS:
- Security
- Government
- Revenue

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Q3: WRITE IN BRIEF ABOUT THE TYPES OF AGRICULTURE?

ANS: various methods are used for cultivation, some of them are:

- Shifting farming
- Subsistence farming
- Mixed farming
- Dry farming
- Humid farming
- Irrigation farming
- Commercial farming
- Truck farming
- Plantation farming
- Extensive farming
- Intensive farming

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Q4: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF WHEAT?

ANS: wheat is an important grain and food crop. Belongs to grass family. It was the first cultivated along with the valley of Nile, tigri, Indus, Euphrates.

Wheat is a temperate crop. Has average 100grains in a hull with 2.5ft to 3.5 plant height.

Q5: WRITE DOWN THE PHYSICAL FACTORS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT?

ANS: wheat grows best in suitable physical condition like climate, soil, rain and temperature, climate is a major factor. Wheat is a winter crop. It is sown in cooler and dry months. Average temperature suitable 15c----20c. Suitable rain fall needed 112cm. best soil is clayed and loamy soil.

Q6: GIVE A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF SUITABLE ECONOMICAL FACTORS FOR WHEAT?

ANS: following are the economic factors required for the cultivation of wheat:

Preparation of soil	Good seed and planting time	
Proper planting or sowing method	Use of chemical fertilizer	Crop protection.

Q7WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION AND PRODUCTION OF WHEAT?

ANS: wheat is widely grown in the world. Wheat is grown over a large area. About 90%of wheat is grown in northern hemisphere 196 countries 12cultivate wheat.

China, U.S.A, India, Russia federation, France, Canada, Germany, Argentina, Australia, turkey, Pakistan are main producing countries.

Q8: WRITE IN SHORT THE INTRODUCTION OF RICE PLANT?

ANS: world most valuable crop. Asian countries produce 90% of total. China ranks first. It belongs to grass family. Rice is also called water plant. Rice is 2 to 6 ft long. Rice is being cultivated since 1000B.C in Asia.

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Q9: WRITE DOWN THE PHYSICAL CONDITION REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF RICE?

ANS: the following are the conditions required for the cultivation of rice:

Climate: rice is a crop of tropical and sub-tropical

Temperature: temperature ranging between 21c to 37c.

Rainfall: rice needs much rain it needs 20to 30cm

Soil: soil must hold water, fertile soil with clay and loamy is suitable

Q10: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE CUTIVATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF RICE?

ANS: rice is a grown in all countries except Antarctica. Rice is being cultivated in 115 countries. China ranks first. Total production of rice is 563,188 metric ton. Asian countries produces almost 90% of the rice.

China, Indonesia, India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Philippine,, Japan, Pakistan, brazil, U.S.A, Egypt, Nigeria,, Italy, Madagascar are the main producer of rice.

Q11: INDICATE THE MAIN EXPORTING AND IMPORTING COUNTRY OF THE RICE?

ANS: **EXPORTING COUNTRIES:** Thailand, U.S.A, India, Pakistan, Cambodia, brazil, Vietnam, Taiwan, Spain, Italy, Australia are the main exporter.

IMPORTING COUNTRIES: There are 25 major importing countries of the world including Japan, china, Saudi Arabia, Kenya, Cuba, Mexico, Russian federation, Bangladesh, Iran, srilanka, France, U.K.

Q12: WRITE DOWN BRIEF HISTORY OF SUGARCANE?

ANS: sugar cane is cultivated throughout the world in tropical and sub-tropical regions.

Homeland of sugarcane is India and china. 70% of the worlds sugar is obtained from sugarcane. Present form of sugar is appeared in market is 15th century. Sugar cane once cultivated it gives crop for 3 years. Sugar cane takes 1or more than its ripe.

Q13: WRITE THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE?

ANS: sugar cane is a product of tropical region and requires high temperature. Sea breeze gives the help in nourishment.

TEMPERATURE: it does not flourish in low temperature. For its favorable growth temperature should be 65F---85F.

RAINFALL: enough rain fall is required if rainfall is not good, then rogation system is used 4 inches to 7inches rain is suitable.

SOIL: soil rich in phosphate and lime is most suitable, loamy soil and flooded soil is suitable.

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Q14: WRITE DOWN THE GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COTTON?

ANS: Cotton is the most important textile fiber. Cotton is a plant of sub-tropical region.

Homeland of cotton is Indus valley. Cotton is also known as silver fiber or king of all natural fiber.

American cotton accounts 90% of the world total production.

91 countries of the world grow cotton out of which china, U.S.A, India, Pakistan, turkey, are out standing.

Cotton is a raw material for cotton textile industry and seed of cotton gives oil.

Q15: WRITE IN SHORT KINDS OF COTTON?

ANS: a number of varieties of cotton are grown but three types of cotton are mostly grown according to their staple length.

LONG STAPLE COTTON: it is the best quality. 3.5---6.5cm long fiber.

MEDIUM STAPLE COTTON: it ranges 2.2---3.2cm long fiber.

SHORT STAPLE COTTON: it is of inferior quality. Fiber is less than 2.2 cm long.

Q16: WRITE DOWN SUITABLE PHYSICAL AND ECONOMICAL CONDITIONS SUITABLE FOR COTTON GROWTH?

ANS: the following are the **PHYSICAL CONDITIONS** required:

1- **CLIMATE:** cotton is a crop of sub-tropical region. It needs warm temperate climate.

2- **TEMPERATURE:** it requires 7to 9degree Fahrenheit.

3- **RAINFALL:** for best growth annual rainfall needed 2to 5cm.

4- **SOIL:** deep and drained soil is needed. Soil rich in humous is suitable for example alluvial and lava soil.

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The following are the **ECONOMICAL CONNDITIONS** required:

1- selection and preparation of soil(farm)

2- planting time and improved seed.

3-Planting method

4-Selection of high yield seed

5-Use of fertilizer

6-Crop protection

7-Use of pests and desease control chemicals.

8-Weed control

9-Harvesting and picking

Q17: WRITE IN SHORT THE PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF COTTON?

ANS: cotton is grown in north hemisphere, 90% total production is more than 51793. Thousands of metric tons. Best cotton crop grown areas are semi- desert regions with the help of irrigation. Most important cotton producing countries are:

China, U.S.A, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, turkey, Brazil, turkminister, Australia, Greece, Syria, Egypt, Mexico, Spain.

Q18: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT IN INTRODUCTION OF TEA CROP?

ANS: tea is the most common and cheap drink of the world. We use leaves of tea plant which is evergreen shrub. Tea is a national drink of china, Japan, India, U.S.A, U.K, srilanka.

Tea was grown in china in 2732 B.C, reached Europe in 1559, trade of tea in U.S.A began in 1784.

In ancient days tea was used as medicine in china and Japan.

Q18: MENTION THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF TEA?

ANS: the following are the physical conditions required for the cultivation of tea:

CLIMATE: cotton plant does best in warm and humid climate of tropical and sub-tropical regions, climate influences for tea plant growth.

TEMPERATURE: the plant nourishes best under the range of temperature between 13---24C.

RAINFALL: warm humid summer with the great rain help the growth of temperature tea plant thrives best in average rainfall between 9to 20inches.

SOIL: tea plant requires well drained loamy soil or soil rich in organic matter, excess of iron is most suitable.

Q19: WRITE DOWN THE MAIN TEA PRODUCING COUNTRIES?

ANS: India is at the top in tea producing countries. Other countries are china, Kenya, srilanka, turkey, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Iran, Argentina, Uganda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, south Africa, brazil, Peru, Nepal, Thailand, Malaysia, Russia, Congo, Ethiopia.

Q20: WRITE DOWN THE EXPORTER AND IMPORTER OF TEA?

ANS: **EXPORTER:** India, srilanka, china, japan, Taiwan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, Uganda, srilanka.

IMPORTERS: U.K, U.S.A, Australia, Canada, Netherlands, Pakistan, middle east country.

Q21: WRITE A BRIEF NOTE ON INTRODUCTION OF NATUAL RUBBER?

ANS: natural rubber is obtained from the milky white fluid called LATEX found in many plants.

Actually rubber is the sap or juice of certain trees.

Before the discovery of Columbus in 1492 the people of Europe were not aware about the rubber.

Further tress were first seen in Amazon basin, Thailand ranks 1st in rubber production.

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Q22: WRITE DOWN THE GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF RUBBER?

ANS: rubber is a tropical crop of humid tropical countries and thrives best in the region of high temperature and rainfall:

CLIMATE: rubber plant requires high temperature and heavy rainfall through out the year. Warm and humid climate is most suitable.

TEMPERATURE: temperature ranging from 25 to 35C is suitable. Temperature less than 21C is harmful.

RAINFALL: rubber plants need plentiful rain through out the year. At least 25 cm(10inches) must be available for suitable cultivation of rubber plant.

SOIL: red and alluvial soil is most suitable.

Q23: WRITE DOWN THE MAIN RUBBER PRODUCING COUNTRIES?

ANS: Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, china, Vietnam, Nigeria, srilanka, brazil, Cameron, Cambodia, Philippines, Mexico, Bolivia, Congo, Ghana.

Q24: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE OIL SEED CROP?

ANS: oil seed crops are essential for human and animal because they supply fats and oil. Oil seeds are also important in edible industry and medicines primary source of vegetable oil are soybean, sunflower, cotton seed, corn, oil palm, mustard, ground nut, coconut and almond. Vegetable oil is obtained by pressing seeds and then extracting the oil with steam or water.

Q25: WRITE DOWN IMPORTANT OIL SEED PRODUCING COUNTRIES?

ANS: most important and prominent oil seed producing countries areU.S.A, china, Malaysia, Canada, Australia, Argentina, Indonesia, brazil, France, Spain, Germany, Greece, Sudan, Italy, Thailand, U.K, turkey, Romania, Hungary, Poland, Mexico, srilanka, Vietnam.

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Wheat Producing Countries
Rice Producing Countries

CHAPTER NO. 8

MINERAL RESOURCES

MULTIPLE SHORT QUESTIONS

1- Minning is man's

*Primary economic activity *Secondary economic activity

*Tertiary economic activity *Quarternary economic activity

2- Most important useful and cheap metals are:

*Iron *Copper *Silver *Sulphur

3- In 1990, world's world largest producer was:

*U.S.A *China *India *Russia

4- In 2001, largest iron ore producer was:

*U.S.A *China *India *Brazil

5- Finest iron ore in quality is :

*Limonite *Siderite *Hematite *Magnetite

6- in magnetite, iron ore particles of iron contains:

*72.4% *60% *92% *80%

7- iron ore after first stage smelting are called:

*Cast iron *Wrought iron *Steel *Pig iron

8-Gold is regarded as:

*Precious metal *Basic metal *Beautiful metal *Heavy metal

9-Today how many countries are mining gold:

*50 *70 *93 *103

10-The melting point of gold is:

*800 C *1000 C *1200 C *1064 C

11-Boiling point of gold is:

*1200 C *1300 C *2000 C *2808 C

12- Largest exporter of gold in the world is:

*S. Africa *U.S.A *China *Russian federation

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13-Major sources of energy in the world are:

*Petrol *Coal *Natural gas *Uranium

14-One pound uranium produces hoe much electricity:

*5 million kv *10 million kv *12 million kv *20 million kv

15- Melting point of uranium is:

*500 C *1000 C *1242 C *1132 C

16- Use of which type of uranium is maximum:

*U_{234} *U_{235} *U_{238} *U_{240}

17-In how many countries uranium is present:

*20 *29 *39 *45

18-Uranium largest deposits are present in:

*Kazakhstan *U.S.A *China *Australia

19-Largest producer of uranium is:

*France *Australia *U.S.A *Canada

20-Quality of coal depends:

*Carbon contents *Hydrogen contents *Sulphur contents *Silicon contents

21-Black color of coal is due to presence of:

*Carbon *Sulphur *Silicon *Phosphorus

22-Best quality of coal is:

*Peat *Lignitite *Bituminous *Anthracite

23-Largest source of coal is present in:

*Russian federation *Brazil *Germany *U.S.A

24- Largest producer of coal is:

*Brazil *China *U.S.A *China

25-Important coal reserves are present in:

*Sedimentary rocks *Igneous rock *Metamorphic rock *In plateau region.

26-What type of energy sources is petroleum:

*Not important *Most important *Un important *No big need

27-40 % of energy nee is met by:

*Coal *Natural gas *Uranium *Petroleum

28-In 1900, only 2% of required energy was met by:

*Mineral oil *Coal *Uranium *Natural gas

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29-Petro-chemical industry depends upon:

*Mineral oil *Coal *Uranium *Natural gas

30-Mostly oil reserves are present in:

*Sedimentary rock *Volcanic rock *Igneous rock *Metamorphic rock

31- Mineral oil is a compound of:

*Hydro oxygen *Helium *Hydro sulphur *Hydro carbon

32- Which country consumes maximum petrol":

*China *India *Suadi Arabia *U.S.A

33-How much oil reserves are in the Middle East:

*20% *30-40% *50% *60-70%

34- Largest oil reserves are present in:

*Iraq *Iran *U.S.A *Saudi arab

35- cheap and clean source of energy is:

*Coal *Petrol *Wood *Natural gas

36- natural gas is a compound of:

*Oxygen *Hydrogen *Gases *Nitrogen

37- largest producer of natural gas is:

*Saudi Arab *U.S.A *China *Russian federation

38- largest resources of natural gas is:

*U.S.A *Iran *Saudi Arab *Russian federation

40- largest producer of natural gas in Asia is:

*Iran *Iraq *Turkey *Indonesia

41- Hydro electricity is generated by:

*Water *Coal *Petrol *Natural gas

42- Thermal electricity is produced by:

*Coal *Water *Uranium *Bio-gas

43- Largest hydro power producer in the world is:

*Africa *Asia *Europe *North America

44- largest electric producing country is:

*Russian federation *China *U.S.A *Canada

45- first nuclear power plant was constructed in:

*France *Germany *U.S.A *China

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46- First nuclear power plant was planted in the year:

*1914 *1924 *1945 *1950

47- How many countries were generating nuclear energy until 1970:

*10 *15 *25 *13

48- Which country possess largest number of nuclear power plants:

*Holland *France *Japan *U.S.A

49- which type of uranium is mostly used:

*U-232 *U-235 *U-238 *U-238

50- largest producer of uranium in the world is:

*Canada *Australia *France *U.S.A

51- In 2001, world's largest iron ore producer was:

*Brazil *china *Japan *U.S.A

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1: WHAT DO YOU KOW ABOUT IRON ORE?

ANS: iron is a Latin word, its symbol is Fe. Iron is magnetic, malleable, silvery metallic element. Iron ore is not pure iron, iron is mined from the interior of the earth and has impurities which is called iron ore. In pre-historic period it was used for weapon and ornaments. Before 4000B.C it was mined in Egypt. In 14th century B.C modern processing of iron is started. Chinese were first to cast iron in 6th century. Nearly 4countries with almost 15deposits produce iron ore.

Q2: WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE TYPES OF IRON ORE?

ANS a brief review of commercially mined iron ore are:

HAEMATITE(Fe03) :it is low quality as compare with the magnetite. But it is widely used. In this iron ore, iron contents ranges in between 60% to 70%. Red in color, but may be of black or bluish color. It is mined from sedimentary rock.

MAGNETITE(FeS04): best quality of iron ore has magnetite power , it contains 70% or more of iron. It is suitable for electric goods. It is of dark black and brown color. It contains igneous and metaphoric rock.

LIMONITE(2Fe2O33HO): brown in color, present in sedimentary rock, contains 50% iron. It is not extensively mined.

SIDERITE(FeCO3): it is a carbonate of iron. It is also residual ore. It is ash-grey color and almost 38% of iron.

Q3: DEFINE THE KINDS OF IRON ORE.?

ANS: **PIG IRON:** few impurities from iron ore are removed by smelting called pig iron.

CAST IRON: in pig iron, sulphur, phosphorus and lime stone is mixed and melted and melted, some impurities are further removed and cast iron is obtained.

WROUGHT IRON: cast iron is further purified by mixing manganese and lime stone and bars are made called wrought iron.

STAINLESS STEEL: It is best quality of iron. To obtain stainless steel, chromium, nickel, tungsten are mixed with wrought iron in fourth process and steel is obtained.

Q4: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE IMPORTANT COUNTRIES IN IRON ORE DEPOSIT?

ANS: most of the world iron ore deposits are formed with the countries of north hemisphere. In which china leads in Asia. Other countries are Australia, brazil, India, U.S.A, Russia, Canada, Ukraine, Sweden, France, U.K, chili, Algeria, Venezuela.

Q5WRITE DOWN THE MAIN IMPORTING AND EXPORTING COUNTRIES OF IRON ORE ?

ANS: **EXPORTER**: venzuela, brazil, Sweden, India, chili, Algeria.

IMPORTER: U.S.A, Germany, France, U.K, Japan, Italy, Pakistan.

Q6: WRITE DOWN THE INTRODUCTION AND IMPORTANCE OF GOLD?

ANS: gold is soft, bright, dense, yellow metallic elements. Gold is a symbol of prosperity. Today gold reserves are common and also used for making ornaments and coins. Mostly it is formed in igneous and metamorphic rocks, but some gold are also found in the sand of rivers. Economically, it is one of the most important mineral of the world.

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Q7: WRITE THE MAIN PRODUCNG COUNTRIES OF GOLD?

ANS: important gold producing countries are south Africa, new guine, Ghana, chili, brazil, U.S.A, Australia, Canada, Russia, Peru, Indonesia, brazil, Mexico, Mali.

Q8: WRITE DOWN THE IMPORTANCE AND USAGE OF URANIUM?

ANS: uranium is very important raw material for nuclear energy. Most of the nuclear energy is derived from U-235. Use of uranium in producing weapons is also important. Uranium is also important for to produce industrial power. Today, more than 436 nuclear power plants are working in 32 countries. Now-a-days uranium is also used for agriculture and medical treatment.

Q9: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE DISTRIBUTION OF URANIUM DEPOSITS?

ANS: it is very difficult to have full information about the deposit of uranium due to political interest of some countries.

Total deposits are of uranium in this world are 3644 thousands metric tons in 3countries of the world. Australia possess the largest reserve of uranium. Other countries are Kazakistan, Canada, south Africa,, Russia, U.S.A, azbikistan, Niger, brazil, Ukraine, are also important.

Q10: Write down the use of Natural Gas?

ANS: Natural gas is used as a fuel and also as a raw material in the manufacture of chemicals.

It is burned, water heaters, cooking, cloth dryer, and in industries, it is burned in use to bake bricks.and in cement industry, as a source of heat in glass making and for generating steam, for making fertilizer detergent, plastic pharmaceuticals.

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Q11: Write down in short about Natural gas producing countries?

Any doubt

ANS: Russia is largest producer of natural gas and in 2000 A.D produced 59billion cubic fit. In same period USA produced 527 B.C ft.

Other important countries in natural gas as producer are Canada, UK, Algeria, Netherlands, Indonesia, Uzbekistan, Iran, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Australia, Malaysia, Mexico, Vezuela, China, Qatar, Germany, India, Pakistan.

Q12: Define different source of generating electricity?

ANS: Developing of economy of country electrification is necessary. Electricity is generated by variety of technologies or electrical energy is derived from coal, water power, petroleum, natural gas, wood and wind, More than 75% of the total electrical energy comes from various fuels, chiefly from coal, petroleum and natural gas. 25% from water power.

Q13: Write down factors required for generating Hydro electricity?

ANS: Water power is derived from the fall of water from a higher to a lower level. Roman and Greece used water wheel for milling of corn.

Invention of Hydro-turbine made possible use greater volume of water for power generation.

Invention of dynamic made possible to convert the energy of rotating turbine into electricity. Then invention of cement makes possible the construction of dams.

Water power depends on following factors:

Volume of water in Rivers

Slope of land

Uniformity in discharge from water.

Nature of rocks

Distance from market and industries

Means of transportation.

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Q14: Write in brief about nuclear power development in the world?

ANS: Nuclear power generation is an amazing invention. The key to nuclear power was found in 1930s with the fission of uranium. The energy produced by 2.5 million pounds of coal.
Development started after world war second. USA established first nuclear power station with the capacity of 6man until 1970, 13 countries were producing nuclear power and 9nuclear plants were working in the world. Now days more than 35nuclear power plants are working in the world USA is largest nuclear power producing country and France is second.

Q15: Write about world nuclear power production?

ANS: USA largest nuclear power producer in the world producing 728.2 billion kilo waltz and France is 2nd with the production of 735.1 billion K.Watts other important nuclear power produces are Japan, UK, Russian Federation, Germany, S.Korea, India, Canada, Ukraine, Sweden, Spain, Belgium, Hungary, Brazil, Argentina and china.

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CHAPTER NO.9

HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMMUNICATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- In old days major food was collected from:

*Forest *Fishing *Agriculture *Hunting

2- In agriculture how much labour force are there:

*35% *49% *45% *25%

3- Ratio of women in labour force is:

*40% *50% *55% *60%

4- How much labour force is engaged in industry:

*50% *30% *35% *40%

5- Population of growth of high income countries is:

*1% annual *1.5% annual *0.7% annual *1.2% annual

6- Total labour force of high income countries of the world:

*550 million *450 million *500 million *632 million

7- which age group of people considered as man power:

*14-64 years *15-50 years *18-45 years *20-35 years

8- world annual increase in labor force is:

*1.0% *2.5% *3.0% *5.0%

9- how many countries are in high income group:

*26 countries *30 countries *40 countries *50 countries

10- how many countries are in low income group:

*39 countries *49 countries *59 countries *69 countries

(MCQs of COMMUNICATION)

11- electronic revolution came in:

*18th century *19th century *20th century *21st century

12- electronic innovations have been manufactured mostly by:

*Australia *U.S.A *India *Vietnam

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13- Following countries manufactured electronic innovation:

*Radio *Violin *Television *Audio cassette

14- it is an electronic device:

*video tape *Video disc *Video test *all of these

15- the labor fiber optics has been developed as a miracle of:

*information technology *micro computer *bio technology *biological research

16- the popular and oldest electronic communication innovation is:

*all audio cassette *radio *television *video

17- by the introduction of electronic technology students technology became in modern education:

*confused *bored *disinterested *discouraged

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: WRITE A SHORT INTRODUCTION ABOUT HUMAN RESOURCES?

ANS: the distribution in this world of human resources is irregular. Human resources spreads in patches depending upon suitable conditions for human. The distribution of population in continents shows variation in the rates of growth. Africa has 2.6% growth annually. America has 2.1%, Asia 2.3%, Europe below 1%. This variation is due to geographical, economical, religious and political factor.

Q2: WRITE DOWN IN BRIEF ABOUT THE LABOR FORCE OF LOW INCOME COUNTRY?

ANS: due to economic and social causes we discover that the ratio of person engaged in various professions in different countries is different.4countries of the world are considered to be low income countries and their population is 345million, it is measuring with 1.7% yearly. In low income countries population growth is very high as in Pakistan 2.2%. Therefore man power is increasing at 2.2%. at present in Pakistan there are more than 75 million labour in which share of women is 26%.

Q1: GIVE A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA IN COMMUNICATION?

ANS: at present T.V, mobile, internet and E-mail and radio are considered as the latest mode of electronic media, because they are major devices of mass media. In some cases satellite brought people together. Mass media assistance is required to communicate development programs and Achievement to the mass. Today 70% of the population in the country is covered by television.

Q2: DESCRIBE VISUAL COMMUNICATION?

ANS: visual aid is visible device that assist an instructor to translate the learner facts, skills, understanding, knowledge, and appreciation. The visual method is an aid to use to with other methods of instruction rather than a method in itself. In visual method instruction are made through devices such as film scripts, slides, movies, photograph, graphs, charts, posters, cartoons,, models etc.

Q3: DESCRIBE COMPUTER IN SHORT?

ANS: computer is an electronic machine, capable of doing and storing a large quantity information and work in short time. Through data processing machine computer may also be define as a device capable of solving problems by accepting data performing describe operation on the data and supplying result operation.

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CHAPTER NO.10

PAKISTAN & PHYSIOGRAPHY

MULTTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- The decision of division of Pakistan took place in:

*1 June 1947 *15 June 1947 *3rd June 1947 *1 July 1947

2- Population of Muslims at the time of independence was:

*50 million *60 million *70 million *100 million

3- In location of Pakistan, longitudinal position is:

*61.0^0---75.5^0E *60^0---70^0E *65^0---71^0E *51^0---55^0E

4- In location, Pakistan is situated between the latitudes:

*24—38 N *24—35 N *24—37N *22—27N

6- Maximum length of Pakistan is:

*1700 km *1600 km *1900km *1800km

7- Length of boundary in between India and Pakistan is:

*1400km *1500km *1600km *1700km

8-Total area of Pakistan is:

*796096sq.km *896095sq.km *520406sq.km *55058sq.km

9- First capital of Pakistan was:

*Lahore *Peshawar *Quetta *Karachi

10- In area, largest province of Pakistan is:

*Punjab *balochistan *Sindh *N.W.F.P

11- In 1901, total population of Pakistan in present area:

*10000000 *16500000 *15000000 *20000000

12- In 1947, population of Pakistan was:

*3100 crore *3.25 crore *3.00 crore *3.75 crore

13- According to census of 1998, total population of Pakistan was:

*155030000 *130580000 *149000000 *135000000

14- Pakistan is divided into how many districts:

*108 districts *105 districts *110 districts *120 districts

15- In how many district Sindh province is divided:

*21 districts *25 districts *30 districts *32 districts

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16- Pakistan is located in sub-continent in:

*North East *South East *South West *North West

17- Total plain and desert area of Pakistan is:

*400000sq.km *5000000 sq.km *328000sq.km *6500000sq.km

18- Total mountains area of Pakistan is:

*364000sqkm *37000 sqkm *468000 sq,km *478000 sqkm

19- Name of highest peak of Pakistan is:

*Nanag parbat *Raklaposhi *Hindukush *K-2

20- Length ofsiachine glacier is:

*50 km *55 km *60 km *75km

21- Upper Indus plain is located in the province of:

*Sindh *Punjab *Balochistan *N.W.F.P

22- In which province lower Indus plain region is located:

*Panjab *N.W.F.P *Sindh *Baloutchistan

23- total mountainous région of Pakistan is :

*355000 sq.km *468000 km *577000 km *660000km

24- where does K-2 located in :

*Karakoram *Siwalik *Kither *Salt range

25- mountain peak of Rakash is located in :

*Karakoram range * Hindukash *Great Himaliya *Siwalik Range

26- Highest peak located in Hindukash is :

*Rakaposhi *Tirch Mir *Palmir *Saad

27- which mountain is located in between Kabul adn Kurram river :

*siwalik range *Karakoram range *Koh-e-Sufaid range *Salt range

28- Cholistan desert is located in the :

*S.E.Punjab *N.E.Punjab *N.W.Punjab *South Punjab

29- lake kallar lahar is located in :

*Potwar Plateau *Balochistan *plateau *salt range

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: WRITE IN SHORT THE HISTORY OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: Pakistan is the result of two nation theory. Which is also a result of the movement of muslim in India for along time, that came into existence in 1947 on 14th August.

Though Hindu opposed the distribution of India, but due to leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and unity of Muslims, they got their independent country Pakistan.

At the time of existence there were two parts of Pakistan namely, East Pakistan and West Pakistan. In 1971 India attacked Pakistan and Bangladesh came into existence and thus one part of Pakistan was separated.

Q2: Write in brief about Two Nation Theory?

ANS: Before 1947, Muslims were in minority in sub-continent. But they were different historically, religiously and culturally. The population of Muslims were extensive in western and Eastern border. Thus they formed a separate nation in India and it was on this Two Nation Theory, that their claim for a separate homeland was leased.

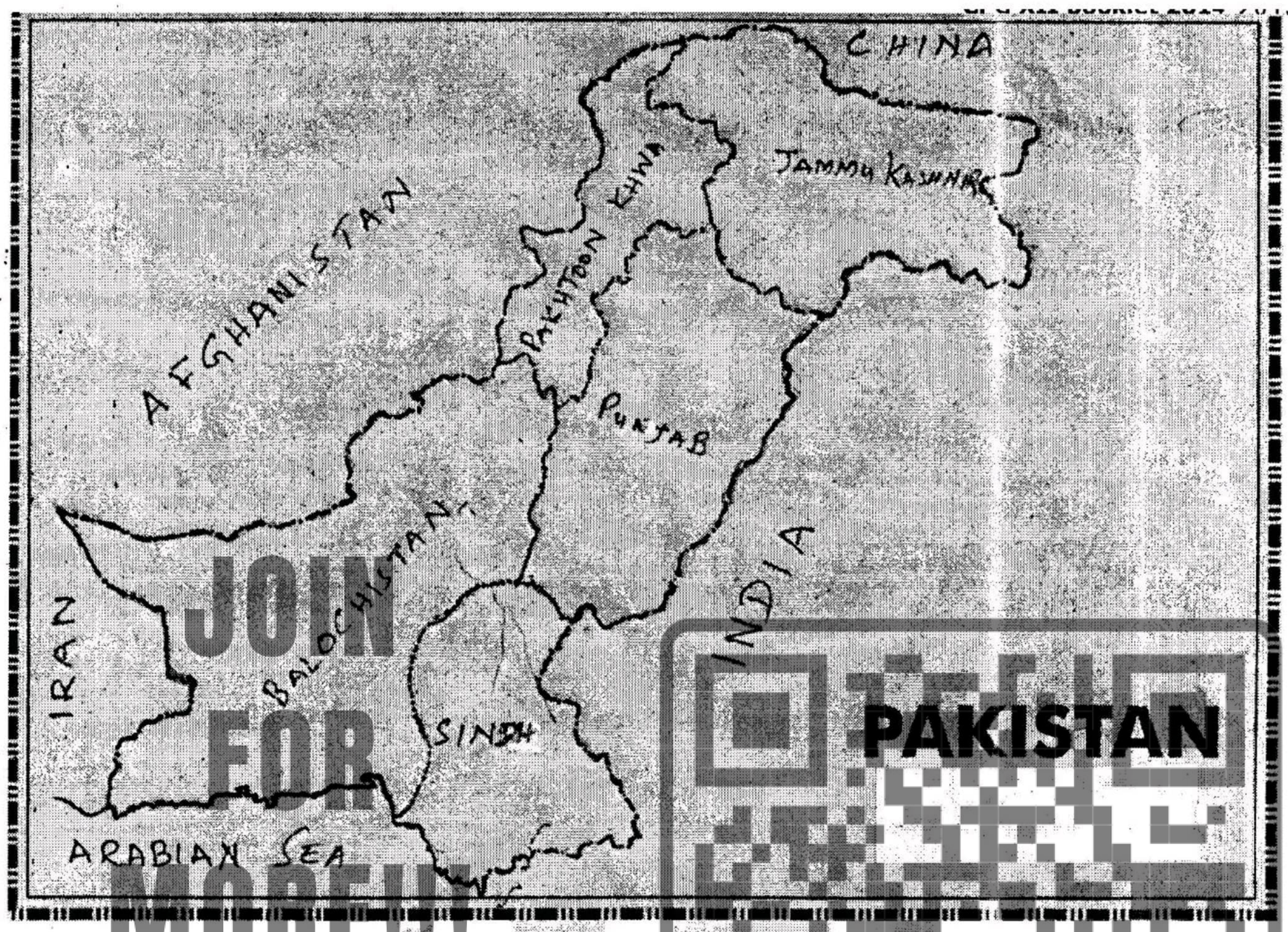
Q3: WRITE IN SHORT THE LOCATION, POSITION, BOUNDARIES OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: Pakistan occupies a significant and historic position in Asian countries specially in south Asia., situated between Arabian sea and indo china. Pakistan stretches from Arabian sea to the high mountains of central Asia.

POSITION: Pakistan is located between 24N to 37N latitude and 61e to 75.5e longitude.

BOUNDARIES: Pakistan is bound on west by Iran, which is 520 miles(83s2km)long. Chinese territories of sun kiang it is situated in north and north east of Gilgit. Its length is 370miles(592 km). In north west narrow arm of Afghanistan (war khan) separates Pakistan from central Asia (a state of Tajikistan).on the west low land hills separate Pakistan from Afghanistan, it is 1400miles(2252km) long known as DURAND LINE. On south east of Pakistan is bounded by Indian state of Punjab and Gujrat. It is 100miles(1600km) long. Arabian sea lies to the south of Pakistan. It is 800mile (1000km).

JOIN FOR MORE!!



Q4: INTICATE THE ADMINITRATIVE SET UP OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: the administrative units of Pakistan are

NO UNITS N.W.F.P SINDH BALOCHISTAN FATA PUNJAB PAKISTAN

1 DIVISIONS 7 5 6 ---- 8 26

2 DISTRICTS 24 21 26 7 34 =105

3 SUB-DIVISION 46 72 62 ---- 107 290

4 TEHSIL 60 88 116 42 118 427

5 VILLAGES 7326 5875 6584 2559 25873 48349

Q5: WRITE IN BRIEF ABOUT THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: millions of years ago, south Asia was the part of a large land called GONWANA LAND, which includes Africa, Australia, and Antarctica. It is estimated that south Asia broke of from the parent land mass about 13millions years ago. After this, two geographical process took place which produced two districts physiographic region in Pakistan.

- **THE WESTERN HIGH LANDS**
- **THE INDUS PLAIN.**

Q6: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISION OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: the study of physiography shows that Pakistan has a number of features. The major part of country consists of alluvial plain and also has a plateau in south west and far deserts.

Thus Pakistan can be divide into following physical division

- **The north eastern mountains**
- **The north western mountains**
- **The Indus plain**
- **The plateau**
- **The desert areas**

Q7: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE INDUS PLAIN?

ANS: the Indus plain were formed by the alluvium laid by the Indus and its tributaries. Indus river is 2900km long. It has an areas of 970000sq. km of which is 26%(264000sq km) is on hilly land. The slope of Indus plain is towards south. This region is the main region of agriculture in Pakistan. This region starts from Attock and ends at the cape monze in further divided in following three regions.

THE UPPER INDUS PLAIN: this region starts from Attock and stretches up to mithan kot. This region is made of alluvial soil, It is most fertile and agricultural land.

THE LOWER INDUS PLAIN: this region stretches from mithan kot to thatta district. It is a productive area, rainfall is less

THE INDUS DELTA: his region begins near Thatta delta is formed by the branches of river Indus with Arabian sea. Many branches of river joins with water of Arabian sea. Dry land in between two lands is called DELTA.

Q8: WRITE SHORT NOTE ON BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU?

ANS: the Balochistan Plateau is located in the west of the sulaiman-kirther range. Plateau is covered with mountains and hills. It is divided into two parts by chaman and nachwal faults. These fault run from chaman to Arabian sea. The chigai hills, ras koh range, Siachin range, central makran range are included in balochistan plateaus.

Q9: WRITE ABOUT THE TRIBUTERIES OF THE INDUS

ANS: the eastern tributaries of river Indus are Jhelum, chenab, paru, sutlej and basin. The bees joins the sutlej before entering Pakistan. Western tributaries of Indus are Gilgit, Kabul, Kuram, gomal.

Q1WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE DESERT OF PAKISTAN?

ANS no doubt some of the desert area of Pakistan are pats of plain but due to some characters these are known as deserts. Following are the main deserts of Pakistan

THAL DESERT: thal desert lies in between river Indus and Jhelum, mian wali, sargodha, muzzaffargarh, D.G KHAN districts area as are include. Rainfall is very low, large numbers of sand dunes are present, often dust storm comes.

CHOLISTAN DESERT: In fact it is a part of Rajhistan desert, areas of bhawalpur, bhawal nagar, rahim yar khan are included. Rainfall is short, areas are barren and dry, sand dunes are present.

THAR DESERT: border area of maripur and sanghar district are called thar desert. This district is a part of Rajhistan desert, rainfall is the lowest huge sand dunes thorny bushes.

NARA DESERT: also a part a Rajhistan desert, southern border areas of khairpur is known as nara desert. It is dry and very low rainfall areas, mostly barren, sand dunes are present along with the scattered bushes.

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LONG QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q: Write in detail about the physiography of Pakistan and divide Pakistan into its physiographic divisions?

Introduction:

Before 130 million of years back south Asia was a part of big land mass called "Godwana Land". In this Godwana land, South asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica were present. South Asia separated form this big mas land and occupied present position before 20 million years. Pakistan appeared on the map of world on 14th August, 1947. As a result of partition of British India into two sovereign states. Pakistan occupies a significant position in S.Asia.

Definition:

Physiography of Pakistan may be define as:

"Physical structure of Pakistan like, mountains, plains, deserts etc is called Physiography of Pakistan"

A brief review of Pakistan's physiography may be illustrated from the following heads:

1- **Location:** Pakistan lies between latitudes of 240---370N and 610—750 to the East.

2- **Area:** The total area of Pakistan is 796096 sq.km

3- **Provinces:** Pakistan has been divided for administrative purpose into 4 provinces.

4- **Districts:** there are 105 districts in Pakistan.

5- **Divisions:** there are 26 divisions in paksitan.

6- **Villages:** there are 47586 villages in Pakistan.

7- **Population:** according to 1998 census, the total population of Pakistan is 130588000 and density is 164 sq.km

8- **Present population**: the present population of Pakistan reaches to 150 millions.

9- ***Growth rate**: the growth rate is 2.2%*

10- **Mountains and Plateaus:** there are 61% of mountains and plateaus in Pakistan.

11- **Plains and deserts:** there are 49% of plains and deserts found in Pakistan.

12- **Neighbouring countries:** in North West, there is a narrow arm between Pakistan and Afghanistan, wakhan(1400 miles) which separates Pakistan from central Asian States. In S. West, Pakistan has a common frontier with Iran (520 miles), on the East, Pakistan is bounded by China. Arabian sea lies to the South of our country (600 miles) .

13- **Capital:** the capital of Pakistan is Islamabad. Previously it was Kaeachi.

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14- Head Quarters:

Provinces	Capitals
Sindh	Karachi
Punjab	Lahore
N.W.F.P	Peshawar
Balochistan	Quetta

Physiography of Pakistan:

Definition:

" The physical structure of Pakistan like land, mountains, and plateaus plains is called physiography of Pakistan."

GOD has blessed the land of Pakistan with different characteristics of different areas there are also some areas where tendency of rain is low. The land of Pakistan also comprises of plains and deserted regions and different hills and plateaus. A brief remain of physiography of Pakistan is as fellows:

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN:

The study of physical mao of Pakistan shows that Pakistan has number of particular features. Pakistan can be divided into following physical divisions:

NORTHERN EASTERN MOUNTAINS:

The highest mountains of the world "himaliyas" comprising of series of mountainous ranges and is situated in the northeast of our country. The part of this area which come into our share consists of several parallel ranges.

1)SUB HIMALYAS: there are the lines of low altitudes hills situated adjacent to the plain area of District Hazara in N.W.F.P and Jhelum, Rawalpindi District. This ranges has height of 2000-3000 ft.

2) THE PIR PANJAL RANGE: there mountains lie further to the north mostly run parallel to Sub Himalyas. It has an average height of 15000 ft.

3) CENTRAL HIMALYAS: these mountains lie in between Pir Panjal Range and karakoram range. The highest peak of this range is Nanga Parbat. It has an average height of 26660 ft.

4) **KARAORAM RANGE:** the famous karakoram range lies to the north of central Himalyas in Northern Kashmir. The higest peak of this range is called "K-2". It has a height of 28250 ft.

IMPORTANT PASSES: the important passes of this range are:

* The khunjrab pass * The baburar pass * The shandur pass * The karakoram pass

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NORTH WESTERN MOUNTAINS: northern western mopuntains are known as "western branches of Himalyas". These mountains consists of several parallel ranges and are low in altitude than Northern Eastern mountains. These mountains acts as boundary between Pakistan, ran and Afghanistan. It is sub-diide into the folwoing ranges:

1- **The hindu kash range:** between Indus and Kabul river lies Hindu kash range. It is the highest peak is called "tirich Mir" it's height is 25230 ft.

2- **Koh-safed:** south to the Kabul river up to the Kurram Pass lies Koh-Sufaid which runs east and west. It's average height is 12000ft.

3- **Waziristan hills:** between Kabul abd Gomal river, there us a hilly area known as "Waziristan hills".

4- **Koh-Suleman:** south to the Gomal river lies Koh-Suleman. It's highest peak is called "Takht-e-suleman". It is average height is 11000 ft.

5- **Kirther hills:** in the west of lower Indus plains, there is a hilly area called "kirther hills"

Important plateaus:

The important passes of this range are as follows:

1- The lowari pass
2- The khybver pass
3- The tochi pass
4- The gomal pas
5- The bolan pass

Indus plain: Indus plain is the biggest river of Pakistan. All the plains have existed by sediment brought by the river Indus and its tributaries. The whole of the river Indus can be divided into:

1- **The upper Indus plain:** from the pint of junction of eastern tributaries of the river Indus is known as Upper Indus plain. Though most of the plains areas are existed by alluvical soil brought by rivers but Sargodha, Chinot and other dry hills are known as Kirana hills appear above the plain. This plain is drained by the fire big rivers of Punjab.

2- **Lower Indus plain:** lower Indus plain is formed by changing a course f single great rivers and deposits are of comparatively recent origin. It is a production area but rainfall is scanty here, due to which agriculture is not possible.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

CHAPTER NO. 11

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Pakistan is located towards:

*North of tropic of cancer *In equatorial region

*Coldest region *Tropical region

2- Pakistan is located at the monsoon region in:

*Western margin *Eastern margin *Middle margin *Outside

3- In Pakistan due to monsoon wind rainfall occurs:

*Summer rainfall *Winter rainfall *Autumn rainfall *Spring rainfall

4- Winter rainfall in Pakistan occurs due to:

*Local mind *Monsoon mind *Western wind *Sea wind

5- in Pakistan Jacobabad and Sibi are:

*Moderate *Cold *Coldest *Hottest

6-Maximum rainfall occurs in:

*Sialkot *Pindi *Lahore *Murree

7-In Pakistan minimum rainfall is in:

*Skardu *Nokundi *Chagi *Karachi

8-Major source of rainfall in Pakistan is:

*Western wind *Sea wind *Monsoon wind *Eastern wind

9-In coastal area of Pakistan the weather remains through out the year:

*Moderate *Cold *Warm *Humid

10-Climatically Pakistan is divided in how many regions:

*Four *Five *Six *Seven

11- in Pakistan winter season remains:

*December to March *April to July *August to Nov *none of them

12- in Balochistan, major source of rainfall is:

*western depression *Arabian Sea wind *local wind *monsson wind

13- in coastal regions of Pakistan weather remains:

*cold *warm *warm and humid *moderate

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: DEFINE THE TERM CLIMATE?

ANS: climate is a composite term depending on of its elements that are temperature. air pressure, wind, and precipitation. These factors also act as climate factors. Climate may also be define as the condition of any atmosphere of any region for a long time depending upon its element.

Q2: WRITE DOWN ABOUT THE GENERAL CONDITIONS OF CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: climate of Pakistan is arid and semi arid with hot and long summer and cold and short winter. Climate of Pakistan ids determined by latitudes, coastal location, prevailing wind, and altitude , climate is also determined with the distance from sea and equator and presence of vegetation. In climate of Pakistan great differences are founding various regions.

Q3: HOW MANY SEASONS ARE FOUND IN OUR COUNTRY?

ANS: our country has the following three seasons

1.**winter season** *from November to February*

2.**summer season** *from march to June*

3.**rainy season** *from July to October*

Q4: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE CLIMATIC DIVISION OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: climatic region of Pakistan are characterized by similarities in the various climatic elements.

Pakistan lies in sub tropical region and lies in monsoon region.

Pakistan is divided into the following climatic region

1. Sub tropical continental at high land type

2. Sub tropical continental low land type

3. sub tropical continental plateau type

4. sub tropical coastal type.

Q5: WRITE DOWN THE SHORT NOTE ON SUB TROPICAL CONTINENAL PLATEAU TYPE?

ANS: this region of climate type includes the western part of balochistan province. In this region winter is cold but in summer temperature goes highest enough and often dust storm comes in april and may. Most of the part has turned into arid desert due to poor rainfall often comes in January and February.

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Q6: DESCRIBE SUB TROPICAL COASTAL TYPE OF CLIMATE?

ANS: this region consists of coastal grip of Karachi and makran coast. In this region sea influences the climatic condition and temperature remains moderate. Annual rainfall is low about 7 inches per year. A large amount of humidity is present in the atmosphere due to sea. Influence of sea breeze in day time is experienced in summer.

Q7: DESCRIBE IN BRIEF THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT CLIMTE ON THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: climate of our country is dry warm in summer and cold in winter. The climate of any region effects the dress, standard of living, profession, and many other routines of people. Nature has not provided the same natural environments. Every where due to this difference, there is a difference in production in crops, diet, dress, profession. The main effect of climate on the lives of the people are as under:

- Difference in production
- Way of living
- Difference in diet
- Difference in dress
- Difference in production
- Cause of provision of rain and water
- Difference in production of crops
- Helpful for establishment of industries
- Helpful for cultivation

However in our country cold, mild cold, warm, warm day, every circumstances are available and the people of our country are utilizing these gifts of nature and these kinds of climate conditions are a source of causing economic development of our country.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

LONG QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q: Give a brief account of climate and weather of Pakistan. and divide Pakistan into its climatic divisions?

Ans: Weather: weather is define as the conditions of atmosphere for a short period. this condition is formed with the elements including, temperature, wind, pressure and humidity.

Climate: climate is a composite term and refers to a number of elements including temperature wind, air pressure and precipitation. these elements also acts a climatic factors.

OR

"Climate is also defined as the conditions atmosphere for a long time.

OR

" Climate is obtained with the average annual temperature, rainfall wind pressure and other conditions."

Climate of pakistan is arid and semi arid with hot summer and cold winter.

Climate of any place is determined by latitude coastal location, prevailing wind and altitude. also with distance from sea from equator, presence of vegetation. in climate of pakistan great difference is found in various areas. our country has the following 3 seasons:

1- winter season (from Nov. to Feb)
2- summer season (from March to June)
3- rainy season (from July to Oct)

the climate of pakistan is generally dry. dry climate is sub-divided into the following:

1- **Cold semi Arid Climate:** This type of climate is formed in southern central mountainous region of Kashmir, D.I Khan, Quetta and Kalat division, summer is hot, winter is cold with rain.
2- **Tundra climate:** This type of climate is found in northern Kashmir including Laddakh, Balochistan and Gilgit. The temperature reaches up to 50 F in hot month.
3- **Tropical semi Arid:** Climate of Karachi, Hyderabad and south Kalat division. Temperature reaches up to 65F.
4- **Snow forest climate:** Climate of northern hills, Kashmir in hottest month reaches u to 50F in cold month 26.6F
5- **Desert climate:** This climate is formed in south of Kalat in indus plains, Lahore Pindi and South of Khairpur. climate is hot and dry wind while studying the climate of pakistan we divide the country according to temperature wind, pressure and rainfall.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!



JOIN FOR MORE!!!



Climatic Region of Pakistan

Climate region is characterized by similarities in the various climatic elements, like precipitation (rainfall, snow fall, haib, temperature , air pressure, wind, etc). Pakistan lies with in sub-tropical region. it lies in one of the major climatic region of the world. i.e: monsoon region.

Pakistan can be divided into the following climatic regions

1- Sub-tropical continental highland type.

2- Sub tropical continental low land type

3- Sub tropical continental plateau type

4- Sub tropical coastal type.

Sub-tropical Continental high land type:

In this climatic region north East and North West mountainous region of Pakistan are included.

the winter season remains extreme cold and long. the temperature

CHAPTER NO. 12

NATURAL VEGETATION

MULTIPLT CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Natural vegetation of any region depends upon :

*Climate *Soil *Physiogrpahy *Rainfall

2- Due to vegetation in rainfall what type of forest are form:

*Dense forest *Grass land *Deciduous forest

3- Most suitable climate for forest is of:

*Mountainous region *Desert region *Plain region *Coastal region

4- How much area must be covered for good economy:

*15% *20% *40% *25%

5- How much area of Pakistan is under forest:

*10% *15% *8% *4.8%

6- How much area of Sindh are under mangrove forest:

*97% *80% *60% *50%

7- In Pakistan Bela forest are found in:

*Mountains *Along the coast *In desert *On the bank of river

8- total covered area of forest in the world is:

*23% *25% *27% *30%

JOIN FOR MORE!!

SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q1: WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE NATURAL VEGETATION?

ANS: natural vegetation or forest are defined as occupying of trees , plants, bushes and grasses on extensive areas of land in its natural condition. Climate, soil, topography and rain of the region determines the characteristic of tree and plants. The type of vegetation in the forest are influenced by the larger and taller plant, but low vegetation effects the organic composition of soil. The type of natural vegetation occupying in an area depends upon the physical and biotic environment. The physical climate covers rocks, parent material, climate;, physiography, soil and rainfall conditions. Only 4% area of Pakistan is covered with forest. Forest coverage is only at 1.7% of the land. N.W.F.P has the highest share.

Q2: WRITE IN BRIEF THE FOREST TYPES OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: The factors that determine that which type of forest is this are

arid and semi arid conditions, present in most of Indus plains and Balochistan plateaus.

the humid conditions in northern hills and mountains.

diversity of topography from low plains to lofty mountains.

Following are the different types of forest of Pakistan

- Forest of north east and north west mountains (coniferous)
- Forest of low mountains (deciduous)
- Balochistan hills forest
- Coastal or tidal forest
- Bela forest
- Forest of Rakhs
- Grassland and forest

Q3: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE FOREST DISTRIBUTION?

ANS: Pakistan is far from being self sufficient in forest products and only 4% of areas is covered with forest or natural vegetation. In the result Pakistan import large quantity of timber, wood, and wood products, pulp, paper board, cock, bamboo and cave. In Pakistan, 600varieties of plants. Government has taken steps to increase the forest or natural vegetation like changa mange, Miami, cheecha watni are the forest of Pakistan

In swat, dir, chitral, muree, azad Kashmir, long and evergreen forest are present such as trees of deodar fur, chir.

Q4: WRITE DOWN THE ADVANTAGES OF FOREST IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: Forest plays a vital role in developing the economy of a country. The following are some of the advantages of forest?

- Exerts oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.
- Helpful in erosion
- Check on floods
- Helps to make pleasant weather
- Source of food to animals and humans

- Promotes export
- Source of fruit
- Provides raw material
- Provides pharmaceutical material
- Provides fuel or source of power
- Provides wood for sports goods, furniture and different purposes

Q5 WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY THE TERM SOIL?

ANS: The outer most coming or layer of the earth surface in which growth of plant take place. Soil particles does not mix and the factors that effects the soil formation in Pakistan are

- Minerals
- Vegetation
- Organic matter
- Salt
- Solid particles
- Air
- Humidity

Soil is formed in the result of decomposition or devaluation of rocks.

Q6: DEFINE KINDS OF SOIL?

ANS: There are two kinds of soil

- local or residual soil
- transported soil

Following conditions play an important role in the formation of soil

- Rock material
- Topography of land
- Climate
- Living organism
- Water
- Presence of human and use of land
- Period and time
- Vegetation

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Q7: DESCRIBE THE CLASSIFICATION OF SOIL IN DIFFERENT AREAS OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: different types of soil are formed in different areas of Pakistan, soil of different areas differ in nature, in color, in formation, in use and in properties.

According to classification of soil of Pakistan, Pakistan is divide into following seven parts

- Soil of north eastern mountains
- Soil of north western mountains
- Soil of plateau
- Soil of upper and lower Indus plain
- Soil of piedmont
- Soil of desert
- Soil of Indus delta.

JOIN NOW FOR MORE!!!



CHAPTER NO. 13

SOIL OF PAKISTAN

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1-Outer most layer of the earth in which vegetation is done:

*Crust *Upper crust *Soil *Layer

2- Soil of desert is always:

*Fertile *Very fertile *Unfertile *Most unfertile

3- Mixture of sandy and clayey soil is called:

*Sandy soil *Clayey soil *Loamy soil *Salty soil

4- Soil passing much organic matter is called:

*Red in collar *Orange in collar *White in collar *Black in collar

5- Residual soil is often found in:

*Plateaus *Plains *Mountains *Mountain valley

6- River Sindh plain is composed of:

*Local soil *Clayey soil *Sandy soil *Alluvial soil

7- Soil of deltaic region is called:

*Regular soil *Khaddar soil *Bangar soil *Acolian soil

8- colour of soil possesing more iron particles is always:

*brown *Red *White *grey

9- Potwar Plateau is composed of:

*Sandy soil *clayee soil *Transported soil *loers soil

10- indus river delta soil is composed of: *khaddar

soil *aevoliam soil *Reggar soil *Bangar soil

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CHAPTER NO. 14

IRRIGATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Due to deficiency in rainfall agriculture is possible through:

*With irrigation *Not possible *Possible in limited area *Without irrigation

2- In Pakistan among cultivated and irrigated area is:

*100% *82% *70% *50%

3- First modern canal of Pakistan was built in:

*1800 A.D *1859 A.D *1850 A.D *1900 A.D

4- Pakistan largest and import river is:

*Jhelum *Chenab *Gomal *Sindh

5-Largest source of irrigation in Pakistan is:

*Canals *Wells *Tube well *Persian wheel

6-Pakistan greatest barrage is:

*Kotri barrage *Sukker barrage *Guddu barrage *Chashma barrage

7-World greatest barrrage is:

*Sukker barrage *Kotri barrage *Guddu barrage *Chashma barrage

8-Sukker barrage was built in:

*1840 *1930 *1940 *1950

9- At which river 6 barrages and 18 canals are built:

*River Indus *River Kabul *River Jhelum *River Ravi

10- When river Indus treaty was signed:

*1948 *1950 *1960 *1965

11- major sources of water in Pakistan is :

*Rivers *Rainfall * Lakes *Stream

12- In Pakistan, first modern canal upper Basin Doal was built in:

*1760 *1859 *1890 *1900

13- second largest source of irrigation is:

*Tube wells *wells *Ponds *streams

14- During 2000 A.D, total Area under cultivation was:

*2000 M Hectare *22.7 M Hectare *40 M. Hectare *45 M. Hectare

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: DEFINE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: Pakistan is an agricultural country and agriculture is mainly depend upon climate, soil and rainfall. Unfortunately rain does not fall as it is needed for crops. Rainfall in Pakistan is very much low and the need of water in the need of cultivation is being done through different system , specially with canals which is an artificial system. In agriculture economy of Pakistan, irrigation system is recognized as the back bone in agriculture of Pakistan. Agriculture experts defines irrigation system is a science of artificial application of water to the land in accordance with the crop requirement.

Q2: FOR WHAT IRRIGATION IS BEING USED?

ANS: irrigation is being done to fulfill following requirement in the agriculture of Pakistan.

- to provide water for the nourishment of crop
- to ensure the growth of crop due to lack ness of rainfall
- to avoid the salinity from soil
- to moderate the temperature
- to prepare the soil and keep the soil soft for cultivation
- to maintain the under ground water level
- provide water for cattle, human being, vegetation and industry.

Q3: WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: more than 67% of population is living in the villages and industries are limited. 40% of population is directly affiliated with agriculture for their earning. Therefore to promote the agriculture is basic requirement of Pakistan so that jobs may be provided. It is also a fact that a major share in the national income is of agriculture therefore it is necessary to develop agriculture which is impossible to without irrigation. Highly developed irrigation system is present in Pakistan but still it is needed to create a better system. This is all due to importance of irrigation system in Pakistan.

Q4: WRITE IN BRIEF ABOUT THE MEANS OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: In Pakistan agriculture is not possible without irrigation. In Pakistan, agriculture is being done since last thousands of years by using different means

In Pakistan following methods are used for irrigation

ponds	dams	lift irrigation	wells	tube well
karez	kole	canal		

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Q5: DEFINE INDUS WATER TREATY?

ANS: under this treaty water of Indus and its tributaries was distributed between India and Pakistan with the condition that the water of Sutluj, bias and Ravi will totally used by Indiaand its canal. Water of river Jhelum, chenab, Indus were under the central of Pakistan. Pakistan will construct 2 dams. 5 barrages, 1 syfon, 7 link canal. It was also decided that for the construction all the expenses will be provided by world bank, U.S.A, Britain, Canada, Australia, Germany, and New Zealand.

Q6: WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY?

ANS: irrigation system of Pakistan is a grace of GOD in agriculture and agriculture is not possible without irrigation. At the same time there are some disadvantages with irrigation system. In irrigated land huge amount of water after reaching in the depth of land and this water starts growing upward slowly and comes near the surface of the earth and often comes to the surface, so in this condition agriculture is not possible and this condition is called "water logging".

Another decease of land is salinity. This decease is present in arid and semi arid zone of the world. When under ground water reads the surface of the land. This water evaporates due to hotness but dissolves salt remains at the surface and forms a large scale of salt which is called salinity.

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CHAPTER NO. 15

AGRICULTURE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Pakistan is a country of:

*Agriculture *Industry *Minerals *Metals

2- Which province is considered as grain basket:

*Sindh *Punjab *NWFP *Balochistan

3- How much percent of labour are involve in agriculture:

*30% *50% *60% *70%

4- How much GDP is earned from the agriculture:

*10% *15% *20% *25%

5- Total cultivated area of Pakistan is;

*10 m. hectors *15m. hectors *22 m hectors *25m hectors

6- Major cause of the backwardness in agriculture is:

*Increase in population *Technology *Illiteracy *Unavailability of land

7-Pakistan earn its 73% foreign exchange from:

*Minerals *Agriculture products *Leather *Sports goods

8- Wheat, lime seed, Masoor and gram are:

*Rabi crop *Not rabi crop *Kharif crop *Not kharif crop

9- sugarcane, cotton, rice maize are:

*Rabi crop *Kharif crop *Not rabi *Not kharif

10- Most important food crop of Pakistan is:

*Wheat *Rice *Cotton *Tobacco

11- Husk of wheat is used as:

*Animal diet *Not useful item *Useful *Industries

12- Homeland of wheat is:

*N.W. of Pakistan *Sindh *S.India *S.E.India

13- In the world Pakistan ranks in wheat producing:

*5th *10th *15th *20th

14-80% of wheat produced in the province of:

*Sindh *Balochistan *Punjab *NWFP

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15-Second food crop of Pakistan is:

*Rice *Bajra *Maize *Sorghan

16-Homeland of rice crop is:

*India *Pakistan *Japan *China

17-Sowing of Rice is done in:

*Winter *Summer *Autumn *Winter

18-Warm and humid climate for rice is:

*Suitable *Most suitable *Not suitable *Suitable to extent

19-How much rainfall is suitable for rice:

*20 inches *25 inches *30 inches *45 inches

20- Rice is also called plant of:

*Water *Deserts *Hills *Sea shores

21- Rice does best in:

*Sandy soil *Clayey soil *Alluvial soil *Loamy soil

22- Which division produces maximum rice:

*Gujranwala *Sargodha *Multan *Lahore

23- Cultivation of maize began in:

*Brazil *Argentina *China *Mexico

24- Maize crop is sown in:

*Summer *Winter *In every season *Start winter

25- Maize (corn) has:

*Low cholesterol *More cholesterol *No cholesterol *Moderate cholesterol

26- In Pakistan, glucose is manufactured on large scale by:

*Maize *Rice *Sunflower *Grain

27- Sugarcane is an important:

*Food crop *Cash crop *Not a cash crop *Not food crop

28- In Pakistan sugar cane is a:

*Rabi crop *Kharif crop *Spring crop *Autumn crop

29- In sub-continent, sugarcane s cultivated since:

*After arrival of Muslims *Before Christ *Since 15th century *Since 16th century

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30- Most suitable climate for sugarcane is:

*Monsoon equatorial climate *Desert climate

*Coastal climate *Tropical climate

31- Sugarcane crop takes to ripe:

*6 months *8 months *10-14 months *20 month

32- In sugarcane, production Punjab ranks:

*1st *2nd *3rd *4th

33-In the agriculture of Pakistan cotton has:

*No position *Prominent position *Nominal position *Moderate position

34-Cotton is also called:

*Silver fiber *Golden fober *Funfiler fiber *Red fiber

35- In Pakistan cotton is a:

*Rabi crop *Spring crop *Kharif crop *Autumn crop

36- Cotton is a:

*Cash crop *Ordinary cash crop *Poor cash crop *Ordinary cash crop

37- Major economy agricultural crop is:

*Cotton *Tobacco *Rice *Wheat

38- 80% of edible oil is obtained from:

*Soyabean *Sunflower *Cotton seed *Rapeseed

39- Pakistan is world's:

*1st largest producer of cotton *2nd largest producer of cotton

*3rd largest producer of cotton *4th largest producer of cotton

40- How many sunny days are needed for growth of cotton:

*50 days *100 days *150 days *200 days

41- Cotton crop needs about how much rain for cultivation:

*5 to 10 inches *10 to 20 inches *20 to 35 inches *40 to 50 inches

42-In Pakistan picking of cotton is done by:

*By technology *By machine *By hands *None of them

43- Most favorable region for cotton is:

*Hot and humid *Hot and dry *Hot deserted *Coldest

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44- Virginia tobacco was introduced in Pakistan in:

*1850 A.D *1900 A.D *1950 A.D *1960 A.D

45- province NWFP in tobacco production ranks:

*First *Second *Third *Fourth

46- Climate of Pakistan for tobacco is:

*Suitable *Most suitable *Not suitable *Little suitable

47- Tobacco crop takes how much time to ripe:

*2 to 3 months *3 to 4 months *5 to 6 months *6 to 7 months

48- Which part of plant is used for the manufacturing of cigarette:

*Leaves *Stems *Roots *All parts

49- Which province ranks 1st in tobacco production:

*Punjab *Sindh *Balochistan *NWFP

50- how many percentage of our cultivable land bare rain:

*10% *15% *17.3% *20%

51- in Pakistan basic time for wheat cultivation is:

*October to, November *Jan, Feb *March, April *May, June

52- more than 80% of wheat is produced in:

*Punjab *Sindh *Pakhtoon Kwha *Balochistan

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: WRITE DOWN AN INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: at the time of existence of Pakistan, Pakistan was self sufficient in agriculture crops and used to export most of the crops. But after 1953, Pakistan started to import and import gradually started in all food crops. For example in 1998—1999, Pakistan imported 40 lacs tons of wheat. Our economy in agriculture and human resources are maximum utilized in agricultural activity, 73% of foreign exchange is earned by agriculture. Raw material for agriculture is are also through agriculture. Inspite of that agriculture was ignored in the beginning. During 1951 to 1957 localization of industries was focused and agriculture was ignored. During 1955—1960 only 1.3% of agricultural growth developed. During 1960 facilities to farmers were provided and 27% of the growths in agriculture were recorded. From 1965 to 1970 agriculture growth raised up to 11.7%. in this way, gradually and slowly production started raising but it was very slow as compare with the growth of population and it became a great problem.

Q2: DISCUSS THE PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: agriculture of Pakistan is facing a lot of problems, in the result huge amount is being wested for importing different crops. Specially wheat and edible oils following are the main problems of some agriculture:

1. Due to lack of capital and deficiency of water a huge agriculture area in barren.
2. In Pakistan only one crop is mostly cultivated, it is needed that with different facilities at least two crops in a year must be cultivated.
3. due to non stability of government and lack of capital, concentration is not being made to agriculture.
4. per acre production is very low. The production per acre must be raised.
5. in our country, fertilizer, improved seeds and modern technology must be used.
6. one of the great problem is water logging and salinity , it is to be removed.
7. agricultural land must be saved from erosion by water or wind.
8. payment for agriculture must be checked and system is to be modified to help the farmers.
9. agricultural taxes system is also to be modified.
10. transportation system must be provided to the place of agriculture to market.

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Q3: WRITE DOWN THE INTRODUCTION AND IMPORTANCE OF WHEAT?

ANS: wheat is the major and important food crop of Pakistan. Botonical name of wheat is TRISTICUM VULGARE. It is said that homeland of wheat is Pakistan. Wheat is a basic food crop and it is used in manufacturing of bread, chapatti, pastery, biscuits, cakes, burger. Wheat plant is also used as food crop for animals and a raw material for papers and cardboard. In Pakistan wheat is " RABI" crop cultivated in winter . Wheat belongs to grass family. In Pakistan most of the wheat is cultivated through irrigation. Total production of wheat in Pakistan is more than 21,079 thousands metric tons.

Q4: WRITE DOWN THE PHYSICAL AND ECONOMICAL CONDITIONDS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF WHEAT?

ANS: along with other crops, the following are the conditions required for the cultivation of wheat:

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

1. **climate:** favorable climatic conditions are necessary for the cultivation of wheat. Climatic conditions of Pakistan is most favorable. Temperate and dry climate is suitable.
2. **temperature:** wheat is winter crop. It is cultivated in two months of October and November/ For a good crop temperature for grow up must be 66F(20C). 50F TO 60F is most suitable in harvesting days average temperature should be 70F to 80F.
3. **rainfall\ irrigation:** in Pakistan wheat is cultivated in both rainy and irrigation region. 3% is cultivated through irrigation and 17% through rainfall. Water is given 4 to 5 times with interval.
4. **soil**: most suitable soil is present with river Indus and its tributaries. Soil with lime and nitrogen is most suitable or loess soils, brown soil, volcanic soil, flooded soil are most valuable.

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ECONOMICAL CONDITION

The following are the main economical conditions required for the cultivation of wheat;

1. selection\ preparation of soil.
2. seed rate\ planting time.
3. planting method
4. use of high yielding seeds
5. use of fertilizers
6. weed control
7. use of pests
8. harvesting of crops.

Q5: NARRATE THE WHEAT GROWING AREAS OF PAKISTAN?

ANS:

1. PUNJAB: Punjab is the biggest producing area of wheat in Pakistan, specially ATTOCK, QASUR, MIAN WALI, JHELUM, CHAKWAL, RAHIM YAR KHAN,RAWALPINDI, LAHORE, MULTNA, FAISALABAD.

2. SINDH: khair pur, suker, ghotki, Hyderabad, nawabshah, sanghar, nosheroferoz, dadu, maripur.

3. N.W.F.P: charsadha, swabi, kohat, Peshawar, mardan, kohat, noshera.

4.BALOCHISTAN: khuzdaar, nasirabad, jaffarabad, pihim, larqali. Qalt, matong, jhal magsi.

Q6: WRITE IN SHORT THE INTRODUCTION AND IMPORTANCE OF RICE?

ANS; rice is a crop of warm humid climate. It is second important food crop of Pakistan. Rice is also cash crop. It is also important crop to earn foreign exchange for Pakistan. Rice belongs to grass family and it is kharif(summer) crop in Pakistan. Rice is cultivated by irrigation system. Rice needs maximum water and also called plant of water. Lower portion of plant must be in water at least for 70 days. Homeland of rice is china since (3000 BC). Rice has starch maximum protein and vitamin. Hust of rice is used in manufacturing of card board and for burning bricks.

Q7: WHAT ARE THE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF RICE/

ANS: the following are the conditions required for the cultivation of rice:

PHYSICAL CONDITION

1. **climate**: rice is being cultivated in a particular climatic conditions. For rice maximum rainfall and temperate is required.
2. **temperature**: rice is a crop of summer(kharif) season. In the start temperature needed is 70—100F and in harvesting period less temperature and dry climate is needed.
3. **irrigation\rainfall:** rice is a plant of water and crop needs maximum water. Maximum rainfall is needed for rice is 45 inches per year. But in Pakistan water is given through irrigation.

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4. **soil:** such soil is needed that can stop the water to sink in soil is needed so that the plant may stand in water. There fore, claye soil is favorable which don't allow the water to go in the inferior of soil. Flooded soil is favorable for rice whose second layer is claye.

NON PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

The following are the non physical conditions requires for the cultivation of rice:

1. preparation of soil
2. seed and planting time
3. planting method
4. plants number per acre
5. use of high yield seeds
6. use of fertilizer
7. weeding process
8. use of pests
9. plant protection
10. harvesting in time.

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Q8: WRITE IMPORTANT AREAS OF PRODUCING RICE?

ANS: largest quantity of rice is produced in the area of upper Punjab, specially in gujranwala, sialkot, narwal, Lahore, shauikhapora, qasoor and okara. Other area are sargodha, khushab, faisalabad, jhang, khaniwal, multan, rahimyar khan,. In sindh khairpur, sukker, jacobabd, shikar pur, dadu, badin, thatta.

In balochistan jafforabad, naseerabad, turbat, khuzdar, and in N.W.F.P Peshawar, mardan, kohat, malakand, bannu, D.I khan are prominent.

Q9: WRITE IN SHORT ABOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF COTTON AND ITS IMPORTANCE?

ANS: cotton is the most important cash crop of Pakistan. Cotton has a vital role in the economy of Pakistan. Cotton is s kharif crop

- Cotton is a raw material of cotton textile industry
- Cotton is exported to other countries.
- Cotton seeds are great source of edible oil.
- Cotton cake is used as food for cattles

- Cotton is also called as " silver fiber"
- Cotton is being cultivated in indo Pakistan since 5000 B.C
- Cotton is a plant of warm and semi hot region
- Cotton cultivation is in limited areas only it is cultivated in irrigated regions.
- During 2001—2002 total area of cultivation was 3115.8 thousands and hector and production was 10612.6 thousands ghanth.

Q10: DEFINE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON?

ANS: the following are the main conditions required for the cultivation of cotton:

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

1. **climate:** cotton needs 200 days when sun shine and atmosphere has no clouds, cotton also need dry climate when picking starts.
2. **temperature**: ideal temperature for the nourishment of cotton at least 60 F. frost is harmful temperature may be in between 70F to 100F.
3. **irrigation\ rainfall:** those areas are favorable for the cultivation of cotton where annual rainfall is in between 75cm to 120cm(30 to 48 inches). In Pakistan cotton is generally cultivated in those areas where average rainfall is 25cm to 50cm. therefore without irrigation, cotton cultivation cannot be made. It is there cultivated in Punjab and sindh through canal irrigation.
4. **soil**: fertile soil is most suitable for cultivation. Presence of vegetative material or lime in the soil is suitable. Laval soil with potash and phosphorus is also suitable, black soil is also suitable.

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Q11: MENTION THE COTTON PRODUCING AREAS OF PAKISTAN?

ANS:

1. **Punjab:** bhawalpur, rahimyar khan, rajan pur, D.G khan, muzzafar garh, multan, sahi wal, khanewal, vihari, lodarn, okara, jhang, faisalabad.
2. **sindh:** Hyderabad, nawabshah, nesheroferoz, sanghar, sukker, khairpur, ghotki, mirpur khas
3. **N.W.F.P**: bannu, D.I. khan, Peshawar, mardan.
4. **balochistan:** khuzdar, sibi, lasbela, zhob.

Q12: WRITE DOWN THE INTRODUCTION OF SUGARCANE?

ANS: Sugar cane is an important kharif crop of Pakistan and it is second largest cash crop after cotton. Crop of sugar cane takes 10 months to 14 months to mature. Actually sugar cane is a crop of equatorial grass land and is use for the manufacturing of sugar. Sugar cane obtains 8 ft to 24 ft height plant of sugar cane is used as seeds and new plant generates from bud present in the plant. Homeland of sugar cane is Indus valley. Sugar cane nourishes well in equatorial region. It need more quantity of water being given through irrigation. Once cultivated it gives crop for 3 to 4 years.

Q13: WRITE DOWN THE SUITABLE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SUGAR CANE?

ANS: the following are the conditions required for the cultivation of sugar cane:

1. **CLIMATE**: climate has the most important role in the cultivation of sugar cane. Warm and humid climate is most suitable for it s cultivation. In Pakistan sugar cane is cultivated through irrigation.
2. **TEMPERATURE:** sugar cane requires hot season for nourishment. Extreme cold and frost is harmful. In the start 60N to 70N. Ideal temperature is in the last temperature needed is 90F to 100F.
3. **RAIN\ IRRIGATION**: during crop temperate and water is the need of sugar cane.40 to 60 inches water is needed for sugar cane. It is cultivated in canal and tube well regions.
4. **SOIL:** soil which has the quality of water flow soil resist the water is considered to be best. In Pakistan soil of N.W.F.P, Punjab and Balochistan are considered as best

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Q14: WHAT ARE THE PRODUCING AREAS OF SUGAR CANE?

ANS: most of the sugar cane is produced in Peshawar valley, Punjab and sindh.

1. **PUNJAB**: sargodha, bakhar, Faisalabad, toba tek singh, qasur, okara, jhang, sahival, vihari, bhawalpur, bhawal nagar, and rahim yar khan.
2. **SINDH:** Hyderabad, nawab shah, sanghar, khair pur, badin, thaata, ghotki and nosheroferoz.
3. **N.W.F.P**: Peshawar, charsadha and mardan
4. **BALOCHISTAN: lasbela, naseerabad, jaffarabad, and sibi.**

Q15: BRIEF THE HISTORY AND INTRODUCTION OF TOBBACCO?

ANS: Actually tobacco in the plant of warm and humid region but to day it is cultivated with irrigation in warm and dry region.

Home land of Tobacco Is continent America , when Columbus reached West Indies he observed that the inhabitants are smoking with a pipe called "Tobago". In 1556 it reached Europe and Spain started to cultivate tobacco.

In 17th century cultivation of tobacco spread all over the world and today it is being cultivated in 120 countries. In Pakistan tobacco is cultivated since 18th century, but in a large scale it is cultivated since 1950 in NWFP. NWFP is the major producer of tobacco but tobacco is also cultivated in Punjab, Sindh and Baluchistan. In Pakistan tobacco is a rabi crop , cultivation starts in the end of winter

Plant of tobacco has a length of 1.5 ft to 5 ft. it is broad leaves, used for cigarette, cigar and biri.

Kinds of Tobacco:

In Pakistan two kinds of tobacco are cultivated which are:

1. Nicotiana rustica
2. Nicotiana tahacum

Q16: What are the favorable conditions required for the growth of tobacco in Pakistan:

ANS: Basically tobacco is a plant of equatorial region but now days its maximum cultivation is in temperate and semi-warm region. Growth of tobacco depends on soil fertility. Along with physical conditions its cultivation also depends on agricultural technology, fertilizer, irrigation, protection of crop.

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Suitable physical conditions

1. **Climate:**

Fundamentally tobacco is a crop of warm and equatorial climate, but it is cultivated in semi dry climate. Frost is harmful for tobacco

2. **Temperature**:

50 to 80 ^{0} F is ideal temperature for tobacco cultivation. Spring season is the best season for tobacco.

3. **Rainfall/Irrigation**

Rainfall affects much more than temperature. 20 to 30 inches rainfall suits the cultivation of tobacco. Irrigated water is also used in different areas for tobacco cultivation.

4. **Soil:**

Loamy soil in which flow of water is smooth is the best soil for tobacco. Sandy soil is also good. Flooded soil also favors the cultivation of tobacco.

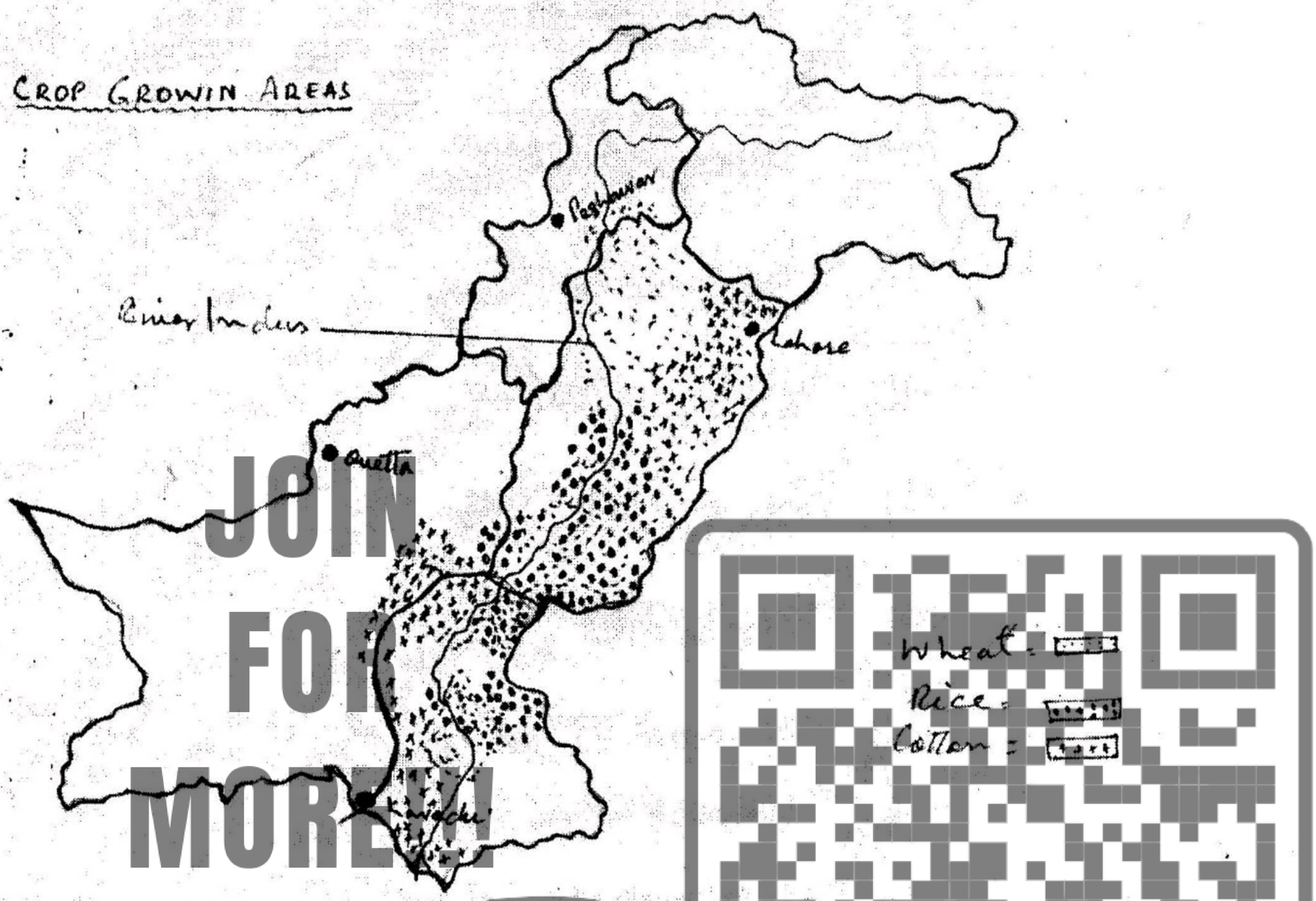
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Q17: Mention the tobacco growing areas in Pakistan:

ANS: Tobacco is an important cash crop of Pakistan. Pakistan earns millions of rupees with the export of tobacco and its products. Province K.P.K. and Punjab are big producing areas. Cultivation of tobacco in Sindh is low.

Main Producing areas of tobacco in Pakistan are CHAR SADDA, MARDAN, SWABI, MANSEHRA, MALAKAND, NOSHERA, RAJANPUR, VIHARI, SAHIWAL, TOBATEEK SINGH, FAISALABAD, SHEIKHUPURA, OKARA, AND QILA SAIFULLAH.

CROP GROWIN AREAS



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CHAPTER NO. 16

ELECTRICITY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1- Among the energy resources electricity is:

*Major source *Second major source *Nominal source *<u>**Third source**</u>

2- Percentage of hydro-electricity production is:

*10% *15% *<u>**25%**</u> *30%

3- Uranium is used to produce:

*Hydel electricity *Thermal electricity ***Nuclear electricity** *Solar electricity

4- Pakistan first hydel project is:

*Chashma *<u>**Malakand**</u> *Multan *Tarbela

5- First nuclear power project was established in:

*Chashma *<u>**Karachi**</u> *Multan *Faisalabad

6-

7- The largest Hydro electricity project is:

*Mangla *Raval *Warsak *<u>**Tarbela**</u>

8-In 2000-01 Pakistan's installed capacity of electricity was:

*20000 MW *12700 MW ***17415 MW** *15625MW

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SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: GIVE THE INTRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY?

ANS Electricity in the present world is a very common and clean source of energy. To some extent, it is the most useful for the economy and industrial development of a country. Electricity is a source of energy itself but it is generated through mechanical process with the use of coal water, patrol, natural gas, uranium and wind. In Pakistan the use of electricity is growing very fast. There is a sever dearth of generating electricity adversely effecting the economy Most of the electricity in Pakistan is being generated with the burning of coal and petrol. Waterfalls are also used for producing Hydro Electricity in dams which are in turn transmitted to long distances with the help of wires and transmission towers.. Electric is free from pollution. In Pakistan electricity use per head is only 324units as compare to 5000 units in Norway, 4500 units in U.S.A and 2500 units in BRITAIN per year.

Q2: WRITE DOWN THE PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: Electricity is an important source of energy. In total use of energy, electricity has a lion share of about 16.5%, which is mostly generated from petrol and natural gas. In 1947, only two Hydel plants were generating electricity in Pakistan. These two plants were in Malakand and Renala ,generating a total production of 68.8 Mega Watts.10 Mage Watt were obtained from the plant in India. Keeping in view, Pakistan government started to work on the project and WAPDA came in being in 1968 to work on water, electric, water logging and salinity. The "Rasool Hydel station". a very big project was installed by WAPDA in 1952. Pakistan started to generate 1872 Mega Watts in 1971—1972, 6653 Mega Watts in 1985—1986. In 1995-1996, the total production was 12,969 Mega Watts from all sources. Along with WAPDA, HUBCO, K.E.S.C, KANUP and other independent power plants are also generating electricity with the edition of Ghazi Brotha Hydel power project. In 2004, the total production became 19208 Mega Watts.

Q3: GIVE A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF HYDRO-ELECTRICITY PROJECT IN PAKISTAN.

ANS: Hydel electricity is a neat, clean and cheap source of energy. In Pakistan there is a possibility of generating electricity more than 40000 Mega Watts. Hydel electricity, which will be mre useful in the economy of Pakistan as compared with the other sources of generating electricity.

Most of the advantages are in K.P.K, Northern Region, Azad Kashmir and Punjab. Before the

existence of Pakistan, there were only two projects, one is Renala, with the capacity of 01 Mega Watt in 1925 and the other on the Swat River in Malakand in 1938 with a capacity of 20 Mega Watts. Nowadays, , there are 15 hydel power stations in Pakistan, generating 6491 Mega Watts Hydel electricity. Still different projects are to be completed and the work is in progress in this regard. TARBELA, MANGLA, GHAZI BROTHA, WARSAK, CHASMA, are very big Hydel projects of Pakistan.

Some of the Hydel projects are:

1. Tarbela Hydel power project (RIVER INDUS)
2. Mangela hydel power poject(River Jhelum)
3. Ghazi brotha hydel project(River Indus)
4. Warsak Hydel Project(River Kabul)
5. Chashma Hydel Power Project(River Indus)
6. Malakand Power Project(River Swat)
7. Durgai Hydel power project(River Swat)

Q4: WRITE DOWN THE INTRODUCTION AND IMPORTANCE OF THERMAL ELECTRICITY.

ANS: The electricity produced by using "generator" or machines by using and consuming coal, mineral oil and natural gas is called "Thermal Electricity". The main importance of thermal electricity can be seen many aspects of life such as:

1. Importance for domestic purpose: Thermal Electricity is used in household for lighting, heating, cooking and operating household electronic appliances.
2. Importance for Industrialist: Thermal Electricity is capable of being produced in desired amount as compared to other resources; it is more beneficial for the economy of a country.
3. Important For Students: It enables the students of a country to study comfortably.
4. Important For National Income: Thermal electricity has an importance for the national income. It increases the GDP of the country, which directly increases the national income of a country.

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Q5; GIVE A BRIEF ACCOUNT FOR THERMAL ELECTRICITY IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: The following are the main thermal projects in Pakistan:

THERMAL POWER PROJECTS	CAPACITY IN MEGA WATTS
1. Shahdar Gas Turbine (Punjab)	85
2. Faisalabad Steam(Punjab)	132
3. Faisalabad Gas Turbines(Punjab)	100
4. Faisalabad Gas+ Steam(Punjab)	144
5. Multan Steam(Punjab)	260
6. Multan (MESC) (Punjab)	20
7. Muzzaffargarh (Unit 1—6) (Punjab)	1370
8. Guddu Steam (Unit 1—4) (Sindh)	640
9. Gudu Steam+ Gas (1—9 Units) (Sindh)	1370
10. Jamshoro Steam(1—4 Units) (sindh)	880
11. Sukkur Steam (Sindh)	50
12. Kotri Gas Turbines(Sindh)	30
13. Kotri Gas + Steam(Sindh)	144
14. Quetta Steam (Balochistan)	15
15. Quetta Gas Turbines(Balochistan)	68
16. Lakhra Coal(1—3 Units) (Sindh)	150
17. Pasni(Diesel Sets) (Balochistan)	17

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SHAHDARA GAS TURBINE: In Punjab near Lahore at Sargodha a thermal power station has been set up generated by natural gas. This power plant produces approximately 85 M.W thermal electricity.

LAKRA THERMAL POWER STATION: Three thermal units are generating by coal in Sindh, producing 150 M.W,

PASNI THERMAL PROJECT: In the province of Baluchistan near Makran coast at Pasni, two thermal units are generated by diesel and producing 17 M.W.

GUDDU THERMAL STATION: to fulfill the requirement of electricity in upper Sindh, a thermal station has been built at Guddu(Sindh), it is producing 430 M.W of electricity.

SUKKER THERMAL STATION: a thermal power station at Sukker (Sindh) has been completed in 1969. it is producing 50 MW of electricity.

Q6: WRITE DOWN THE SHORTEST CONDITIONS THAT MAY IMPROVE THE PRODUCTION OF THERMAL ELECTRICITY?

ANS:

1. **AREA:** Thermal Electricity is one of the most important electricity that can be used in various aspects of life so it must have the large area for its production.
2. **COAL:** as the thermal electricity is also produced by coal, there should a very good quality of coal so that the quality of thermal electricity can be produced.
3. **MACHINARY**: Good quality and well equipped machinery must be provided to produce the efficient and large quantity of thermal electricity.
4. **TURBINES:** Well equipped turbines increase the level of production of thermal electricity.

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Q7: WRITE A SHORT NOTE ON THE FOLLOWING;

1. NUCLEAR POWER
2. RESOURCES OF SOLAR ENERGY
3. RESOURCES OF BIO GAS

ANS:. **NUCLEAR POWER:** The electricity for the production of which atomic fuel such as uranium and thorium is used is called atomic energy. The scientists of the world started focusing on the use of the atomic energy for the welfare of the people. i.e agriculture, medicine and projects. Many countries of the world that had raw material sources for the production of atomic energy uranium and thorium or other source, began atomic power for the production of electricity and for the development of human welfare projects

SOLAR ENERGY: In many parts of the country, power of the sun is being used by Photo-Waltc system to get electricity and it is expected its production will increase in the future. In Pakistan climatc conditions are ideal for the development of solar energy. In our country there is abundance of sunshine. Due to financial lack the production of solar energy is in its experimental stage in our country. The first solar plant for the production of the solar energy was planted at Mamniala, a village about 60km, from Islamabad. In 1981. the second solar plant was planted in Kotri village near Swat in K.P.K. It started functioning in 1983. in December, with the assistance of the United Nation. A development fund for solar energy is completed in Miran-e- Rehmat village in the high alttitude of Abbotabad.

5. **BIO GAS:** In rural areas, electricity is obtained by the waste material of the animals. In many other parts of the world, man has been using this resource for the production of the electricity. At the time of the creation of Pakistan there was very less quantity of electricity which was insufficient for the country. So after the disconnection of electricity supply from India, a department came into being named WAPDA(Water And Power Development Authority.) which has the responsibility for production of electricity in Pakistan.

Q8: WRITE DOWN THE IMPORTANCE AND FIELDS OF NATURAL GAS?

ANS: Natural Gas is an important means of energy for countries like Pakistan which are not self sufficient in mineral oil and coal. Natural gas was discovered in 1952 at Sui district Sibi in Baluchistan, was considered to be one of the largest natural gas reserve in the world.

The following are the main gas fields in Pakistan:

1. **NATURAL GAS FEIDS AT SUI**: it the biggest deposit of natural gas in Pakistan. It is about 31 miles from Kashmore railway station.
2. **NATURAL GAS FIELD AT DHULIAN**: Mineral oil had been discovered in this place in 1937, Son Attock Oil Company while searching more oil, found natural gas at this field in 1944. The gas is being supplied through a 65 miles long pipe line to Rawalpindi and adjacent areas for industry and domestic purpose.
3. **MEYAL GAS FIELD:** Pakistan oil Ltd. Company discovered both oil and gas at this place in 1968. Gas is being supplied through a pipe line for the industrial areas around Rawalpindi . Gas is being supplied in cylinder to various areas of our country.

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CHAPTER NO. 17

POPULATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1-In Pakistan census is done after every:

*5 years *__10 years__ *15years *20 years

2- In 1901, Pakistan population in present area was:

*__150 Million__ *175 million *200 million *210 million

3-The growth rate of population in Pakistan is:

*__1.2%__ *2.3% *5% *5.5%

4- In 1998, Pakistan's population was:

*__13 crore 50 lacs__ *15 crore *16crore *18 crore

5- The percentage of rural population according to census 1998 was::

*50.5% *__67.5%__ *70% *70.5%

6- Which province possesses the highest population:

*__Punjab__ *Sindh *K.P.K. *Baluchistan

8- Which province is densely populated:

*Sindh *__Punjab__ *K.P.K. *Baluchistan

9- Which district of Pakistan is most thickly populated:

*Lahore *Faisalabad *Peshawar *__Karachi__

9- In 1947, the total population of west Pakistan was:

*__3.25 crore__ *4 crore *5 crore *5.5 crore

10- Which district of Punjab is thickly populated:

*__Lahore__ *Faisalabad *Multan *Pindi

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q 1. What is the general information for the population of Pakistan?

Ans: Demographic experts said that "The number of persons in a country is considered as the wealt
or asset of that country."

Most of the ancient scholars opined "Large population is an important factor for the economic development of a country".

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At the time of independence 32.5 million people lived in Pakistan. By 2008 – 2009 the population reached to 1.6 million. This growth of population occurred by 2.6% p.a

Population and Natural Resources are very much close to each other. Unfortunately, rapid growth in population has created so many problems that natural resources are not increasing accordingly.

Q. 2. What are the causes for the growth of population in Pakistan?

Ans: Following are the main causes for th growth of population in Pakistan:

1. Joint family system.
2. Agrarian Economy.
3. Desire to have more sons or male child.
4. Early Marriage.
5. High fertility of Muslim women.
6. Re marriages of widows.
7. Ethical Concept or religious belief in fate.
8. Lack of planning.
9. Hot and pleasant climate.
10. Collapse of family planning projects.
11. Lack of recreation.
12. Advance medical facilities.

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Q. 3. What do you understand by the density of population in Pakistan?

Ans: Density of population means people living in 1 sq.k.m.

In Pakistan, density of population varies from place to place. e.g. Punjab is high density provine while Baluchistan is low density region.

According to the Census of 1998, the most densely populated division is Karachi. Its density is 2,027/sq. km. Lahore has 984 persons/sq.km. Hyderabad has a density of 178 persons/sq.km. In K.P.K. the density of populat5ion in Peshawar is 561 persons/ sq.km. Quetta has a density of 27 persons / sq.km.

Q. 4. Write a short note on the growth of population of Pakistan.

Ans: Pakistan economy basis, a major problem due to the rapid of population, has natural resources have minimum growth. Following are the important reasons for he growth in population:

1. Increased Industrialization.
2. Migration of landlords to urban areas.
3. Settlement of business community in cities.
4. Concentration of civic institutions in urban areas.
5. Availability of recreational facilities in cities.
6. Lack of education.

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Q 5. Define migration and its kinds.

Ans: Migration of population may be defined as the change of residence a person for a specifi period. When a person leaves his original place of residence and adopts an another place as residence, such an activity is also termed as "Migration".

Kinds of Migration:

1. International Migration
   a) Permanent International migration.
   b) Temporary International migration.
2. Internal Migration
   a) Rural Migration
   b) Urban Migration

Causes of Migration

1. Sosio-Economic causes.
2. Natural causes.
3. Religious causes.
4. Political causes.

Q 6. How the growth of population can be minimized?

Ans: The growth of population is due to natural birth and migration. Population growth is one of the major problems faced by Pakistan. It does not only cause over-crowding in general and also other problems. The growth of population may be minimized with the economic development, women's right, education, birth control and government system.

CHAPTER NO. 18

TRANSPORTATION

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

0- _____ transportation is essential for the economic, industrial, cultural and political conditions of a country.

* **Modern and fast** *No * Nominal * Optional

1- Modern means of transportation indicate that the _____:

*Country is backward *Country is under developed

***Country is developed** *Country is not developed

2- Trade of a country is not possible:

***Without good transportation** *With little transportation

*No transport *With slow transportation

3- For the link between a city and a village transportation is:

***Necessary** *Important *Not possible *Not necessary

4- In plain areas of Pakistan road transportation is:

***in developed form** *In ordinary form *Not in any form *In underdeveloped form

6-90% of the internal trade of Pakistan is done by:

*Railway ***Roads** *Air ways *Water ways

7-In 1947, the roads of Pakistan were:

*1500 km *205725 km *22238 km ***25372 km**

8- In 2000-2001,the total length of roads in Pakistan was:

*More than 250000 km *300500 km ***249959 km** *300000 km

9- Karachi-Lahore-Peshawar-Torkaham, length of the highway is:

*2100 km *1250 km *1500 km ***1750 km**

10- The length of Lahore-Islamabad motor way is:

*300 km *400 km *350 km ***370 km**

11- George Stephon-son, invented steam railway engine in:

***1825 A.D** *1850 A.D *1875 A.D *1900 A.D

12- The first railway line between Karachi to kotri was laid in:

***1861 A.D** *1870 A.D *1875 A.D *1900 A.D

13- The length of The first railway line between Karachi to kotri was:

*150 km *160 km ***169 km** *200 km

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14- In 1947, Pakistan inherited how many k.m of railway line:

*__8573 km__ *8553 km *9025 km *9200 km

15- In Pakistan most of the railway is run by:

*Steam engine *__Diesel engine__ *Electricity *Nuclear power

16-Where is railway head quarter located:

*Karachi *Multan *Hyderabad *__Lahore__

17-Which city of Iran is connected with Pakistan:

*Tabrez *Mushad *Tehran *__Zahidan__

18-In 1947, how much air line was present in Pakistan:

*__One air line__ *Two air line *Three air line *No one

19-In 1949, how many air lines were present in Pakistan:

*One *Two *__Three__ *Four

20-After an air crash accident, _____ air line was closed down 1949:

*__Orient air line__ *Pak air way *Crescent air line *Boaja air line

21- PIA was formed in _____

*__1955__ *1957 *1960 *1965

22-In 2000 how many planes PIA possessed:

*40 *__38__ *50 *55

24- In how many countries PIA renders its services:

*40 *50 *__80__ *100

25- How many international air ports are there in Pakistan:

*5 *__6__ *7 *8

24- Which air port is the busiest air port in Pakistan:

*__Karachi__ *Lahore *Islamabad *Peshawar

25- Most of the import and export is done by:

*Roads *Railways *Airways *__Ship way__

26- At the time of independence Pakistan was:

*__Only one merchant craft__ *Many merchant craft

*Not any merchant craft *Heavy merchant craft

27-When Pakistan National Shipping Corporation was formed:

*1955 *1960 *__1963__ *1965

28- When port Bin Qasim was completed:

*1975 *__1980__ *1985 *1990

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SHORT QUESTION AND ANSWERS

Q1: DEFINE TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM IN PAKISTAN?

ANS: The development of a country cannot be imagined without an enhanced means of communication and transportation. It is helpful for the development of industry, agriculture and other fields. Due to differentiation in the transportation system the prices of the commodities vary from high to low and low to high. Country like Pakistan has much better transportation system due to the development in the last few years in this sector. The following are the means of transportation used in our country:

1. WATER TRANSPORTATION (Shipping)
2. LAND TRANSPORTATION (Road and Railway)
3. AIR TRANSPORTATION

Q2: EXPLAIN ABOUT THE AIR AND WATER TRANSPORT OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: **WATER TANSPORT:** At the time the establishment of Pakistan we had to pay a large amount on the transportation by sea because the service was being taken by the foreign shipping companies. So to promote the export and import NATIONAL SHIPPING COMPANY was established. At the time of its establishment there were only 31 ships. With the passage of time the number started increasing. Beside this PAKISTAN SHIPPING CORPORATION had started a "container service" which was going on successfully between Karachi to Colombo and Singapore. The sea ports of Pakistan are:

1. Karachi Sea Port
2. Gawadar Sea Port
3. Mohammad bin Qasim sea port.
4. Pasni Sea Port
5. Jeewapi Sea port.

AIR TRANSPORT: After the World War II, the air ways were introduced in the sub continent. In the beginning, only executives used this invention but with the passage of time every ordinary person began to used it as well.. At the time of establishment of Pakistan, there were only two small airways companies. The following are the famous famous airlines in Pakistan:

1. Pakistan International Airline
2. AERO ASIA
3. SHAHEEN\
4. AIR BLUE
5. BHOJA AIRWAYS.

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The important network of PIA is:

1.Karachi to London

2.Karachi to New York

3.Karachi to Jeddah.

The following are the main airports of Pakistan:

1. Allama Iqbal International Air Port
2. Islamabad new airport
3. Sialkot international airport.
4. Quaid-e-Azam international airport.

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Q3: WRITE ABOUT THE RAIL AND ROAD TRANSPORTATION OF PAKISTAN.

ANS: **ROADS:** Roads are necessary means of transportation in any country. The goods produced in a country can easily be transferred or sent anywhere in the country. In our country land transportation are preferred than other means of transportation. Approximately 92% of the goods are sent by roads from one place to another. The present growth of our roads is capable of meeting the requirement of the growing population. In our country the length per sq.km is more than the neighboring country which is a good sign of progress.

HIGH WAYS OF PAKISTAN "THE NATIONAL HIGH WAY AUTHORITY" has been constituted for the construction and maintenance of highways of Pakistan.

The following are the main highways of Pakistan:

1. Karachi to Torkaham via Lahore: It is the longest and important road of Pakistan. Its length is about 1756 km. It links Karachi with the ther parts of the country.
2. Karachi to Chaman via Kalat and Quetta: It covers 834 km. distance from Karachi port to interior Baluchistan.
3. Rohri to Quetta via Sukkur, Jacobabad and Sibi: It covers 410 km of distance.
4. The Silk route or Karakoram Highway: This is the symbol of friendship between China and Pakistan. It is 800km long. It links China with Pakistan.

MOTORWAY PROJECTS: The following are the main motor ways projects of Pakistan:

1. Islamabad Peshawar Motorways)M1 (154KM)
2. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway)M2 (367KM)
3. Lahore bypass)

4. ~~Pindibhattian~~ Faisalabad motorway M3 (52KM)
5. Faisalabad – Multan Motor Way
6. Sialkot- Lahore Motor Way
7. Karachi- Hyderabad Motorway M9 (Super Highway)
8. Karachi Northern Bypass M10 (64km)

OTHER PROJECTS:

1. Makran Coastal Road
2. Lowari Tunnel
3. Gawadar Ratodero Road
4. Hub Dureji Kakar High Way.

RAILWAYS:

Railways are considered as the most popular and important means of communication. In Pakistan this mean of communication is being used since many years. The railways lines were first set up by British. Railways system is very much helpful in the development of Pakistan. In 2002-03 the railway system was enhanced and air conditioned rails were introduced. The following are the main routes of railways in Pakistan:

1. Peshawar to Karachi via Lahore: Its distance from Karachi to Peshawar cantt is 1045 miles or 1682 kilometers. The main stations are: Gujarat, Waszirabad, Gujranwala, Lahore, Taxila, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal, Nawabshah, Raiwand, Rohri ad many more. However this is one of the main railway line of Pakistan.
2. Karachi to Quetta via Kotri, Dadu, Jacobabad: This linesconnects Sindh to Baluchistan province and reches Quetta from Karachi.. Its distance is about 323 miles.
3. Rohri to Chaman Via Sukker, Larkana, Quetta: The distance of this route is 239 miles. It reaches from Rohri to Chaman. Normally fruits are traded by this road.
4. Peshawar to Multan via Attock and Multan: This line reaches from Multan to Attock and meets the main line for Peshawar.
5. Lalamusa to Khanewal via Sargodha and Faisalabad: This passes through various commercial lines and meets the main line near Lalamusa

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CHAPTER NO. 19

FOREIGN TRADE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The First P.P.P. Government formed found it necessary to develop _____

*Commercial activities ***International Trade** *Imports *exports

2. Capital goods include_____

***machines** *food *clothing *shelter

3. Te unfavorable Balance of Trade of Pakistan after 1972 – 1973 developed into _____

*economic crisis *depression in trade * galloping inflations

*** Unfavorable balance of payment**

4. The export receipts of Pakistan in 2005 -2006 were _____ million U.S. $

*1356 *13556 ***13456** *13256

5. Te Balance of trade of Pakistan of 2006 -2007 was unfavorable to the extent of _____ million U.S. $.

*3470 ***3570** *3670 *3770

6. The Government of Pakistan spends a lot of money for the purchase of _____

*bombers *gunships *artillery requirement ***all the above**

7. The export receipt of raw cotton for 2006 – 2007 was _____ million U.S. $

*61.2 *51.2 ***41.2** *31.2

8. The total export receipts of Pakistan for 2006 – 2007 to be _____ million U.S. $

*13436 *13336 *13136 ***13236**

9. The import payment of machinery for 2006 – 2007 were _____ million U.S. $

*3616.3 *3716.3 *3816.3 ***3916.3**

10. The import expenses f Pakistan for raw materials for 2006 – 2007 were worked out to be _____ million U.S. $

*3586.3 *3686.3 ***3786.3** *3886.3

11. Pakistan exported goods to Middle East during 2006 – 2007 was worth _____ million rupees

***14.8** *15.8 *16.8 *17.8

15. In 2006 – 2007 Pakistan imports from Middle East countries amounted to ---------- million rupees.

*8.7 ***9.7** *10.7 *11.7

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CHAPTER NO 19

FOREIGN TRADE OF PAKISTAN

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

Q1: WRITE DOWN ABOUT THE TRADE OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: After 1972-73 Pakistan has continuously budget deficit and deficit balance of trade. However, the necessity cannot be matched by the high exports of Pakistan. In this way, the trade of Pakistan was not good at all. Our export performance is also affected by external factors like changing global trade conditions, projectionist practices of the rich industrial countries.

Q2: WRITE DOWN THE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF PAKISTAN?

ANS: **EXPORTS:**

THE export of Pakistan is one of the main source of income. 40% of the national income is earned by exporting different items. The following are the main exports of Pakistan:

1. cotton yarn
2. cotton cloth
3. ready made garments
4. rice
5. raw cotton
6. carpets, rugs and mats
7. leather and hides
8. synthetic textile products
9. fish and their products
10. petroleum products
11. Sports goods
12. Surgical instruments.

IMPORTS: The imports of Pakistan are the main source of off-setting the budget deficit and adverse balance of payment.

The following are the main imports of Pakistan:

1. Machinery
2. Mineral Oil
3. Chemical and drugs
4. Edible oil
5. Transport equipment
6. Electrical goods
7. Dyes and colors
8. Paper and paper products
9. Tea.
10. Cosmetic Material

Major trade zones in the world with the Pakistan are:

1. West European Countries
2. Asian countries
3. Middle East Countries
4. Eco Countries
5. East European Countries
6. .North American Countries

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IMPORTANT SELECTED MULTIPLE CHOICE QUSTIONS

Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. The word "GEO" means:

***Land** *Hills *Plateau *Desert

2. The word "Graphy" means:

***to describe** *to discuss *Globe *earth

3. The word "Geography' was invented in:

***3 B.C.** *35B.C. *7 B.C. *9B.C.

4. Railway transportation started in _____ in England:

*1740 *1760 ***1830** *1890

5. Most of the fishes are caught in the country of _____ climate.

*Monsoon ***Temperate** *Equatorial *Westerlies

6. The Continent of _____ ranks first in fish catching.

***Asia** *Europe * Africa *Australia

7. If there is no migration from any region then it is called _____.

***Closed migration** *finished migration *Limited migration *Banned migration

8. In fishing _____ fishing ground ranks first in the world.

*N.W.Europe *N.E. North America * N.E. West America ***N.E.Asia**

9. Coal was explored by_____.

*U.S.A. *Canada *Russia ***China**

10. Most of the mineral oil exists in _____ rocks.

*Igneous *Metamorphic *Mixed ***Sedimentary**

11. Mineral Oil is formed by _____ elements.

***vegetation** *non-vegetation *fossils *non of these

12. In power resources _____ is cheap and clean.

*coal *petrol *electricity ***natural gas**

13. Hydel -electricity is generated with _____

*coal ***water** *petrol *natural gas

14. Manufacturing is a _____ economic activity.

*Primary ***Secondary** *Tertiary *Quaternary

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15. The world population reached _____ in 1999 according to UNO

*__6 billion__ *10 billion *50 million 100 million

16. Abundant labour and small plot of lands is the chief characteristic of _____ farming.

*__dairy__ *dry *commercial *incentive

17. Vegetables grown in abundance are known as _____ farming

*dairy *__truck__ *plantation *expensive

18. Density of population means people living in _____ .

*1000 sq km. *100 sq km. *10 sq km. *1 sq km.

19. Iron is used by human beings since _____.

*__B.C.__ *A.D. *Stone Age. *Iron Age.

20. Cloth from cotton was for the first manufactured in _____ valley.

*__Sindh__ *Ganges *Amazon *Nile

21. Human beings are living in this world since _____ years.

*__1,0 00,000__ *1 00,00 *5,_0000 *50,000

22. Rice is a plant of _____ zone.

*__Horrid__ *Torrid *Frigid *Temperate

23. Rice is also called a plant of _____.

*hills *clay *sand *__water__

24. Wheat is a plant of _____ zone.

*Horrid *none of these *Frigid *__Temperate__

25. _____ stands at the top in the production of rice in the world.

*__China__ **Japan *U.S.A. *Indonesia

26. Cotton is also called _____ fibre.

*__Silver__ *Golden *Red *White

27. Industrial Revolution came in _____.

*1550 A.D. *1600 A.D *1700 A.D *__1750 A.D__

28. _____ has luster black colour and contains 72 iron

*Magnetite *Hematite *Limonite *Siderite

29. Group of people who move with their flocks in search of pasture is called ____

30. *__Nomadic__ *Shifting *Grain farming *Pastoral

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31. Venezuela is the largest producer and exporter of _____ in South America.

*__Mineral Oil__ *Natural gas *Electricity Iron Ore

32. The leading producer and exporter of Natural Gas in the world is _____.

*U.S.A. *__Russia__ *U.K. *India

33. The leading producer of tea in the world is _____

*Chaina *Japan *Kenya *__India__

34. The leading producer of Rubber in the world is _____

*__Thailand__ *India *China *U.S.A.

35. _____ leads in world in cotton textile industry.

*India *Pakistan *__China__ *Japan

36. Thermal Electricity is produced by _____.

*Warer *__Coal__ *Atom *Uranium

37. _____ is the best quality of coal.

*__Anthracite__ *Bituminous *Lignite *Peat

38. _____ has the monopoly in cotton in the world.

*Egypa *Mexico *__U.S.A.__ *China

39. Petrol is also called _____ gold.

*Red *__Black__ *White *Orange

40. _____ desert is the biggest desert of Pakistan.

*__Thall__ *Nara *Cholistan *Makran

41. "Principles of Economic Geography" is written by _____.

*__A Hingtons__ *Ratzal; *Adam Smith *Marshall

42. Alfred Weber's Industril Theory produced in _____ .

*1750 A.D. *1850 A.D. *__1909A.D.__ *1950 A.D.

43. Up to 1900 – 1969 which country was at the top and steel?

*U.S.A. *Brazil *China *__Japan__

44. Iron Age started from _____.

*__1500 B.C.__ *1730 A.D. *1800 A.D. *1900 A.D.

45. In 1980 which country became 1st in Iron and steel?

*__Japan__ *China *India *Russian Federation

46. The largest steel mill is located in _____.

*__Japan__ *China **India *U.S.A.

47. The Power Loom was invented in _____.

*1945 A.D. *__1843A.D__ *1902 A.D *1910 A.D

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48. The Ginning Machine was invented in _____.
* **1793 A.D.** *1893A.D *1800 A.D *1910 A.D
49. The Spinning Machine was invented in _____.
*** 1764 A.D.** *1793A.D *1800 A.D *1864 A.D
50. Agriculture is being done since_____.
***10,000 years** *20,000 years *25,000 years *30,000 years
51. Major source of wool are
* **Sheep** *Camel *Goat *Reindeer
52. Agriculture is _____ economic activity.
***Primary** *Secondary *Tertiary *Quaternary
53. The decision for the division of Pakistan took place on _____.
*1st June 1947 ***3rd June 1947** *15th June 1947 *20th June 1947
54. The population of the Muslims at the time of independence was _____.
*50 Million ***70 Million** *90 Million *100 Million
55. The length of the boundary between Pakistn and India is _____.
***1400 km.** *1500 km. *1600 km. *1700 km.
56. The total area of Pakistan is _____
***796,096 sq km.** *896,095 sq km. *52,046 sq km. *55,058 sq km.
57. The area of the _____ Province is the largest in Pakistan.
***Baluchistan** *Punjab *Sindh *Pakhtoon Khawa
58. In 1901 the total population of Pakistan in present area was _____.
***100,00,000** *160,00,000 *175,00,000 *200,00,000
59. In 1947 the population of Pakistan was _____.
***3 crores** *3.25 crores *3.50 crores *7.75 crores
60. According to the census of 1998 the total population of Pakistan was _____.
***130580000** *155030000 *149000000 *160000000
61. Pakistan is located in the sub-continent of _____.
*North East *North West ***South East** South West
62. The total mountainous area of Pakistan is _____.
*478000 sq km. *468000 sq km. *370000 sq km. ***364000 sq km**
63. The length of Siachin.Glacier is _____.
*50 km. *60 km. *70 km. ***75 km.**
64. Winter rainfall in Pakistan occurs due to _____.
*Monsoon wind *Local Wind ***Western wind** *Sea wind
65. Maximum rain falls in Pakistan in the area of _____
*Peshawar *Lahore ***Murree** *Karachi
66. How much area of Pakistan is under forest?
***4.8%** *10.8% *15.8% *20.8%
67. The soil of deltaic region is called _____ .
*Reggar Soil *Khaddar ***Bangar Soil** *Dry Soil

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68. The mixture of sand and clay is called _____.
***Loamy Soil** Silty Soil *Residual Soil Transported Soil

69. In Pakistan the major source of water is _____ .
***Rainfall** *Rivers *Surface Water *Ponds

70. The greatest barrage of Pakistan in _____.
*Taunsa Barrage. *Guddu Barrage. ***Sukkur Barrage** *Kotri Barrage

71. The Sukkur Barrage was built in _____.
*1840 ***1930** *1940 *1950

72. Over which 6barrages and 18 canals are built?
***Indus River** *Kabul River *Jhelum River *Swat River

73. How much GDP is earned from agriculture?
*10% *15% ***22%** *25%

74. Cotton and sugarcane are _____ crops of Pakistan.
*Ordinary crop *Poor crop ***Cash crop** * Rich crop

75. The third largest producer of cotton in the world is _____.
*Pakistan ***India** *Malaysia *Indonesia

76. 80% if edible oil is obtained from _____.
*Soya bean *Sunflower *Linseed ***Cottonseed**

77. Province K.P.K. ranks _____ in tobacco production.
***1st** *2nd *3rd *4th

78. Among energy resources of Pakistan electricity is the _____.
*Major Source ***2nd Major Source** *Nominal Source *None of them

79. Which part of the tobacco plant is used of manufacturing of cigarettes?
*Leaves *Roots *Stems ***All the parts**

80. Uranium is also used to produce _____ electricity.
***Nuclear** *Hydel *Solar *Thermal

81. The 1st Hydel project of Pakistan is _____.
*Chashma ***Malakand** *Tarbela *Mangla

82. The biggest Hydel Project of Pakistan is _____.
***Tarbela** *Mangla *Rawal *Warsak

83. The growth rate of the population of Pakistan is _____.
*1.2% *1.3% ***2.3%** *3.3%

84. The percentage of rural population in Pakistan is _____.
*47.5% *57.5% ***65.5%** *75.5%

85. The most thickly populated district of Pakistan is _____
*Islamabad ***Karachi** *Faisalabad *Lahore

86. _____ is called the Manchester of Pakistan
*Lahore *Multan ***Faisalabad** *Peshawar

87. For the link in between village and city transportation is _____.
* Important ***necessary** *not possible *ignorable

88. The Steam Railway Engine was invented by George Stephen in _____
***1825** *1852 *1875 *1914

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89. The first railway line between Karachi and Kotri was laid in_____.
*1851 ***1861** *1881 *1900

90. The length of the first railway line between Karachi and Kotri was _____.
*140 km. *150 km. ***160 km** 169 km

91. The headquarter of Pakistan Railway is located in _____.
*Karachi *Hyderabad *Sukkur ***Lahore**

92. In 1949 which airline of Pakistan was closed.
*Orient Airways ***Pak Airways** *Crescent Airways *Bhoja Airways

93. P.I.A. was established in _____.
***1955** *1957 *1960 *1965

94. Which Airport of Pakistan is the busiest?
*Lakkana *Islamabad *Lahore ***Karachi**

95. Most of the export and import of Pakistan in don by_____
*Roads *Railways ***Shipping** *Airways

96. When was the Pakistan National Shipping Corporation established?
*1955 *1960 ***1963** *1965

97. Which Seaport of Pakistan supplies raw material to Pakistan Steel Mills?
*Karachi *Gwadar ***Bin Qasim** *Pasni

98. The highest peak of Pakistan mountain is present in _____.
***Karakaram** *Pirpanjal *Hindukash Koh Suleman

99. The longest River of Pakistan is_____.
*Ravi *Jhelum ***Indus** *Chenab

100. In Asia, the country leading in Iron and Steel industry is:
* South Korea * China * India Pakistan

101. This climate is suitable for dairy farming industry.
* Humid * Cold * Warm Dry * Moderate

102. Raw rubber was first obtained from the trees in:
* Brazil * Peru * China * Argentina

103. The leading cash crop of Khyber Pakhtoon Khuwa is:
* Haize * Cotton * Sugar cane * Tobacco

104. The country in the North and North East of Pakistan:
* Iran * Afghanistan * India * China

105. This is an important basic mineral:
* Copper * Gypsum * Iron Ore * Chormite

106. The climate required for cotton textile industry is :
* Cold * Wet * Wet moderate * Hot Dry

107. Pakistan imports the most of its needs of Soyabeen oil from:
* USA * Sri Lanka * Australia * Argentina

108. The hottest place in the world is:
* Azizia * Jocababad * Taif * Chica Punju

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109. It is a hydel power project under the Indus Basin Treaty.
* Malak and Dam * Warsak Dam *Warsak Dam * Gomal Dam

110. Azamon basin is situated in
* South America * Europe * Africa * South America

111. Trade between North America and Europe takes place through the:
* Atlantic Ocean * India ocean * Antartic ocean * Mediterranean Sea

112. This is included among the leading countries regarding per capital.
* Qatar * China * Britain * Bangladesh

113. At present this is the 7th populated country in the world.
* Pakistan * Bangladesh * Brazil * Japan

114. World's current top producer of uranium is:
* Canal * Kazakhistan * USA * Australia

115. Growing vegetables on a commercial scale is known as:
* Truck farming * Market gardening * Both * None

116. Population increase is rapid, birth rate high and death rate drops in this transition stage:
* Early expanding stage * High stationary stage * Late expanding stage

117.Total growing area in the province KPK accounts for latest
*50 percent *60 percent * 70 percent * 80 percent

118. Coniferous forests in Pakistan are found at altitude:
* Below 4000 M * Above 4000 M * Between 1000 M and 4000 M
* Between 1000 and 4000M

119. The main fisheries of the world are located in the:
* Warm Region * Warm temperate region * Cold temperate region
* Warm temperate region

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120. The total length of Islamabad to Lahore motorways is:

* 333 Km * 467Km * 533 Km * 630 Km

121. Weber's model is about:

*Locating industries * Human resources * Population growth * Environment

122. Collecting and gathering activity is an example of:

* Primary activity * Tertiary activity * Secondary activity * Quaternary activity

123. The population of the world in the ear 01AD was around:

* 3 Million * 30 Million * 300 Million * 3000 Million

124. Warsak Dam is built on this river:

* Kabul * Indus * Jehlum * Ravi

125. Most developed industrial country in Asia is:

* Japan * India * Singapore * Malaysia

126. The most cultivated crop in the Mediterranean region is:

* Rice * Groundnut * millet * Atrus fruit

127. The biggest salt mine of Pakistan is in the province of:

* Punjab * Sindh * Baluchistan * KPK

128. Truck farming is a type of :

* Market gardening * Mixed farming * Shift farming * None of these

129. Dogar bank is famous for :

* Fishing activity * Commercial loan * Maximum interest

130. About 80 % of the power resources produced in European N. America is:

* Hydro Electric * Thermal * Solar * Nuclear

131. For the first time cotton was cultivated in:

* IndoPak * Middle East * Far East * Europe

132. Linear plantation is a type of :

* Irrigated Forest * Natural * Coastal * Bela

133. Coal stone was used for the first time is:

* China * USA * India * Germany

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134. country of Europe is famous for dairy farming.

* France * Spain * Germany * Netherland

135. The second highest peak of Pakistan is:

* K-2 * Trich Mir * Nanga Parbat * Takht sulaiman

136. The largest sugarcane producer in the world is :

* China * Peru * Brazil * Saudi Arab

137. The largest reserve of natural gas in the world is in:

* Iran * USA * Russia * Pakistan

138. Trade is an example of which activity:

* Primary * Secondary * Tertiary * Quaternary

139. Largest producer of iron ore in the world:

* China * USA * Australia * India

140. Melting point of gold is :

*100 Centigrade * 1500 Centigrade * 2000 Centigrade * 1064 Centigrade

141. Boiling point of gold is:

* 100 Centigrade * 900 Centigrade * 1064 Centigrade * 2808 Centigrade

142. World first oil was drilled in 1857 AD at:

* UK * France * Romania * German

143. Possess largest resources:

* USA * Saudi Arabia * Iran * Iraq

144. Produces largest quantity of petrol

* USA * Saudi Arabia * Iran * Iraq

145. Biggest natural gas producer of the world :

* Russian federation * USA * Saudi Arabia * China

146. Which country ranks first electricity generating:

* France * China * Canada * USA

147. Southern Punjab sindh are major areas of cultivation of this crop

* Rice * Sugarcane * Cotton *Tobbaco

148.This pass connects chitral and Peshawar

* Lowari Pass * Khyber Pass * Tochi Pass * Gomal Pass

149. It was discovered in 1492 AD through atlantic route:

* Australia * America * North pole * Antartica

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150. The world leader in iron ore production is:

* Canada * Belguim * Brazil * China

151. Qadirabad barrage is built on this river:

* Shelum * Chenab * Indus *River

152. North west Pakistan and Afghanistan is the native land of:

* Rice * Sugarcane * Cotton * Wheat

153. Linear plantation is a type of:

* Bela Forest * Coastal Forest * Irrigated Forest * Natural Forest

154. Climate of Sri Lanka is :

* Hot and Dry * Very Hot * Hot and humid * Cool and dry

155. The Amazon Basin is situated in the continent of:

* Europe * South America * Africa * North America

156. Tea plantation is found in the hills of the following areas:

* Hot and Dry * Hot * Dry * Hot and Humid

157. Coal stone (Mineral Coal) was used first time in:

* Germany * China * India * USA

158. It is an artificial forest of Pakistan:

* Changa Manga * Mangrove * Irrigated * Coniferous

159. Most of the sugar is obtained from:

* Beet root * Sugarcane * Grapes * None of these

160. The Siachin Glacier lies in :

* China * Russia * India * Pakistan

161. Which of the following country has the monopoly of cotton:

* Egypt * China USA * None of these

162. Which country is the largest producer of uranium in the world.

* Canada * France * Australia * Canada

163. Head quarter of OPEC is located in the city of :

* Vienna * Eneva * Riyadh * New York

164. How many member countries are in OPEC:

* Twelve * Thirteen * Fourteen * Fifteen

165. Most common type of farming in tropical monsoon is:

* Subsistance intensive * Shifting * Live stock * Animal Herding

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166. The country of the world known as Bread basket of the world is:

* China * USA * Pakistan * India

167. Leading importer of wheat is:

* Japan * India * Pakistan * Saudi Arabia

168. Largest reserves of mineral oil is in :

* Saudi Arabia * Iraq * Iran * China

169. Kirkuk oil field the second largest oil field is located in:

* Iraq * Saudi Arabia * Iran * Libiya

170. The country leading in the production of natural gas :

* USA * Iran * Saudi Arabia * Russian Federation

171. Ideal climate for fishing is :

* Desert climate * Extreme climate * Cold climate * None of these

172. Agriculture is a world of which language:

* Latin * Greek * English * French

173. They have developed the art of hunting to high state :

*Eskimo * INgas * European hunter * None of these

174. The largest country by industrial output :

*USA * Japan * Germany * China

175. Monsoon forest are mainly found in :

* East Asia * Europe * Australia * India

176. It is the biggest railway junction of Pakistan:

*Khanewal * Khairpur * Rohri * Kotri

177. Commercial grain farming is practiced in the grassland of:

*Frigid region * Equatorial region * Temperate region * Tundra region

178. Winter rainfall in Pakistan is caused by:

* Tropical region * Monsoon * Easterlies * Western depression

179. Demograhically the biggest city of the world is :

* Shanghai * Mumbai * Tokyo * New York

180. The total land area of all continents is approximately:

* 29% *25% * 35% * 32%

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181. There are 12 crossing points on the border of Pakistan:

* Afghanistan * China * Iran * India

182. This is not a grassland:

* Canterbury * Volders * Dowins * Greenland

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IMPORTANT SELECTED QUESTIONS:

1. Define Geography, human geography, economic geography, and commercial geography.
2. Note on growth distribution and density of population.
3. Factors that can produce high population, density and growth
4. Write a note on population transition.
5. Define commercial activity and its classification
6. Note on subsistence farming
7. Define agriculture and types of agriculture. a) Mediterranean farming b) Arable agriculture c) Market Gardening
8. Define commercial activity in detail. Also give its classification.
9. Factors that influence fishing a) Physical factors b) Economic factors c) Social factors
10. More productive fishing areas or fishing grounds.
11. Kinds of fishing
a) Marine (92%) b) Fresh water (08)%
12. Short note on agulhas bank or doggar bank or the grand bank.
13. Define Industry. Types of Industry, Conditions needed for localization.
4. Detail of cotton textile, iron steel, and fertilizer industry
15. Detail on major crops of the world.
16. Energy resources of power resources.
a) Coal b) Petroleum c) Nuclear Power
17. Note on OPEC and member countries Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Venzuela, Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar.
18. Location and boundries of Pakistan.
19. Physiography of Pakistan. Physical regions of Pakistan
20. Climate and climatic regions of Pakistan.
21. Define forest, its types, and forest of Pakistan. (Vegetation type grassland, desert vegetation, forest), kinds of forest.
22. Irrigation, Irrigation kinds or methods.
23. Discuss Indus Water Treaty

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24. Water logging and salinity. Dams and barrage.

25. Hydel and Thermal electricity.

26. Note on natural gas fields. Oil refinery.

27. History of population in Pakistan.

28. Transportation. Road and railway transportation

29. Export and import of Pakistan.

30. Short Note: 9 a) Food Autarky b) Economic activity c) Uranium d) Gold

31. Write a note on interrelation of commercial activities.

32. How does intensive agriculture differ from extensive agriculture

33. The Eskimo hunters are distinguished for special aptitude and methods. Comments.

34. Great Britain is the pioneer in textile manufacturing . Comment.

35. Write a note on interrelation of commercial activities

36. Describe canal system on the right (west) bank of Indus.

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

38. Banger soil is the best soil for agriculture in the country. Comment.

39. Write a note on geothermal energy and wing energy.

40. Reasons for downfall of railway in Pakistan.

41. Describe deforestation.

42. Write a note on renewable and non renewable substances.

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Board of Intermediate Education Karachi

Intermediate Examination 2011 (Annual)

Date: 01.06.2011 **Commercial Geography paper II** **Max.Marks: 15**

2.30 p.m to 2.50 p.m **Commerce Group-Regular** **Time: 20 minutes**

Section A

(Multiple Choice Questions- solution)

1- Choose the correct answer for each of the following:

i) Southern Punjab and Sindh are the major areas of the cultivation of this crop

*Rice *Sugar cane ***Cotton*** *Tobacco

ii) This pass connects Chitral and Peshawar:

****Lowari pass*** *Khyber pass *Tochi pass *Gomal pass

iii) It is the coldest place in Pakistan:

*Murree *Abbotabad *Narran ****Skurdu***

iv) The climate of Pakistan is:

****Hot and Dry*** *Very hot *Hot and humid *Cool and dry

v) Trade is an example of :

****Tertiary activity*** *Primary activity *Secondary activity *Primary activity

vi)The largest palm oil producing country in the world is:

****Malaysia*** *Indonesia *India *Afghanistan

vii) This region is leading the world in rice cultivation:

*North Africa *Southern Europe ****Monsoon Asia*** *North America

viii) It was discovered in 1492 A.D through Atlantic Ocean route:

*Australia ****America*** *North Pole *Antarctica

ix) Rubber plant is planted here:

*Polar region *Mountainous region ****Equatorial Region*** *Temperate region

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x)The per square km population density of the world in 2010 A.D was:

*95 *75 ***49*** *25

xi) This Indian region is famous for tea plantation:

*Hyderabad Deccan ***Assam*** *Bengal *Maharashra

xii) The world leader in iron-ore production is:

*Canada *Brazil *U.S.A ***China***

xiii) Commercial use of natural gas was first practiced in 1820 A.D in:

*Russia ***U.S.A*** *Germany *Iran

xiv) This country produces 99.5% of its power requirements through hydro-electricity:

Norway *Sweden *Canada *Cuba

xiv) Qadirabad Barrage is built on this river:

*Jhelum ***Chenab*** *Indus *Ravi

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Section B (solution)

Q#2

(i) RENEWABLE RESOURCES: The resources which can be replenished by physical or biological means, they can be expected to remain available forever if consumed in a sustained manner is called renewable resources.

e.g: air, water, soil, wild life, forest, agriculture products, fishes, lives stocks.

These renewable resources support million of humans all over the world. Moreover, tempering with the natural environment and pollution also endanger their continued existence and availability.

NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES: The natural resources which once used or exhausted cannot be recovered is called non-renewable resources.

e.g: fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, coal), metals, industrial material.

The demand of non-renewable resources is constantly increasing not only because of population growth rate but also because the rise in the per capita demand. Due to world wide demand of petroleum and natural gas sits supplies are declining.

(ii) Climate is an atmospheric factor which does effect and influence the industrial development. Climate influence the labor power and strengthen to work. Climate also affects the pattern of manufacturing. For Example, climate favours the leather and flour industries. It has been also observed that development of industries is favours in the region of temperate climate as in plain and smooth areas of the world.

(iii) No doubt rubber plant is a plant of equatorial region, because most of the rubber producing countries are with or near to equator. The rubber producing trees and plants are present in the Amazon Basin region and homeland of rubber plant is Brazil. Along with Brazil, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, India, Vietnam, Nigeria are present with equation near to equator. Equatorial climate and rainfall influences directly in the growth of rubber plant and give good result. That is why, rubber plant is a equatorial plant.

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(iv) Mining is a primary economic activity of men. Exploring and mining of minerals then its use has played always a vital role in the economy and development of a country. In the same way, use of transport network has always an important significance in the development of mining. Different transport facilities have made possible to transport the minerals from its original place (mines) to the center where it is being used for different purpose especially in industrial sector.

(v) E-commerce is a new field conducting business electronically, using networks and the internet. It has been defined as the process of buying and selling or exchanging of products, services and information via computer networks including the internet. The main areas of e-commerce are (i) electronic market (ii) electronic data (iii) internet commerce. There are number of benefits and use of e-commerce heads:

(i) To organization

(ii) To consumers

(iii) To society

(vi) In fact, the largest tea producer have major role in the world trade of tea. China is the home land of tea, but in the world trade of tea up to 1887, china has the monopoly. But today, Sri Lanka, India, Kenya are at the top in the world trade of tea. Along with

Sri Lanka, India, Kenya, Indonesia, Uganda, Bangladesh, Malavery are the major tea producing countries and they are also main producing and exporting countries of the world. Then how can we say that largest tea producers do not have role in the trade of tea.

(vii) The electronic media has got significant importance in the modern world. The electronic media refers to the electronic mode of communication using various methods. The following are the main categories of electronic media:

a. Television
b. Cell phones
c. Internet

The television is one way simple communication for a large audience. Cell phones and public switch telephones networks are the two way communication media and internet provides audio, video and text communication. The electronic media is providing a remarkable service to the world. It is used for business, commerce and all the activities related to different spheres of life. The electronic media is playing a vital role for advertisement.

(viii) Nature has provided different elements to our earth, which helps the crop for its growth and nourishment and gaining healthy yield. When a crop is grown in any land its productivity reduces with the time year by year and yield becomes less with consumption of elements. So to this deficiency is our come by use of chemical fertilizer, such as :

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(i) Nitrogenous Fertilizer: it is used and manufactured in abundance as co-paired with other. it is manufactured mostly 80% from Nitrogen present in the air and 20% from Ammonia.

(ii) Phosphate Fertilizer: its raw material is rocky phosphate. Phosphate fertilizer is prepared in 62 countries.

(iii) Potash Fertilizer: Rocky potassium is the raw material. It is produced in 30 countries of the world. Germany, France, U.S.A are at the top.

Q#3:

(i) Elements of climate are wind, temperature pressure and rainfall and humidity. Average condition of weather is called climate of any region. In Pakistan, climate differs from place to place and time to time due to changing factors. Distances from sea, equator, altitude, vegetation are the main factors influencing climate of Pakistan. Pakistan has been divided in the following four climatic regions:

(i) Sub-tropical continental high land type of climate.

(ii) Sub-tropical continental plateau type of climate.

(iii) Sub-tropical continental low land type of climate.

(iv) Sub-tropical coastal type of climate.

(ii) River Indus of Pakistan is the biggest and longest river of Pakistan. It travels a distance of about 1600 miles from Mansarwar Lake to Arabian Sea. In short, its direction of low is towards west but reading in mountains of Kalash it gets turn to south. While flowing river from both sides. West and east. Right bank tributaries of river Indus are:

(i) River Kabul

(ii) River Swat

(iii) River Gomal

(iv) Zohb River

(iii) Monsoon rainfall play and important role in the life of people of Pakistan. As Pakistan is an agricultural country which required rain water in sufficient quantity. Due to deficiency of rainfall in monsoon. Pakistan receives the tail end of the monsoon wind, which enters the Pakistan after crossing India. Monsoon reaches Pakistan in early July and gives rainfall from July to September. The highest monsoon rainfall is recorded in Muree(813 mm) and lowest is in Nokundi (2.5 mm). the monsoon rainfall varies in our country yearly but even 25% of our land is agriculture from monsoon rain. In way, monsoon has importance in our agriculture and economy and also in occupation.

(iv) In Baluchistan, total population is 65511358 people out of which 23.3% is urban and 76.6% is rural. As compared with other provinces the total area is biggest, but the population very much scattered and low. The main reasons of low population in Balochistan province are as under:

(i) Most of the area of Baluchistan is plateaus and hilly. Therefore, it is very difficult for settlement, agriculture and climate is also not suitable.

(ii) Soil fertility is very low and water is also not available for use and agriculture.

(iii) Low population is also a result energy resource which is very low and in the result industries are not localized.

(iv) Basic needs of people are not available.

(v) Medical, educational, transporting means are also cause of low population in Baluchistan.

(v) Technology of nuclear power plant is very much complicated and useful system. In Pakistan, two nuclear power plants are working in which 462 mega watt electricity is being generated with the use of uranium. Only 2.2% electricity is generated in total production.

1- KARACHI NULEAR POWER PLANT (KANUPP): this project started in 1971 in Karachi. First Canada helped in this project. Its production capacity is 137 mega watt. Electricity of this project is supplied to KESC.

2- CHASHMA NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT: this nuclear power plant was installed with the co-operation of china in Mianwali near River Indus. This project is generating 325 mega watt of electricity since 2000. production may be increased up to 900 mega watt.

(vi) In 1947, when Pakistan came into existence, Pakistan was producing food grain more than its requirement and exporting surplus grains. At that time. Province of Punjab was considered as grain basket of India. After 1953-54, Pakistan started to impart food grains and day by day import increased. This was the initial conditioning food autarky in Pakistan present position of food autarky is not favorable for the people of Pakistan. Pakistan is considered as an agriculture country. 67% of people are engaged in agriculture 56.94 million are area is cultivable irrigation system is present but still food autarky is not satisfactory. To avoid the food autarky last 50 years of agriculture of Pakistan is be considered and problems must be solved for future solid resolving system.

(vii) In Pakistan, as water is scarce, irrigation has become a necessity. Both ground and surface water is used for irrigation. Following are the different means of irrigation practiced in Pakistan.

(i) Wells and Ponds: water of wells and ponds are used for irrigation since old days. Wells and ponds depend on the quantity of rainfall.

(ii) Small dams: in small dams, water stored, it is profitable in Balochistan and Potwar region.

(iii) Lift irrigation: it is one of the oldest system practiced in Pakistan. In this system, saduf, chwsa, rahat.

(iv) Tube wells: this system is biggest after canals. At present more than 703074 tube wells are working in all provinces to irrigate the land.

(v) Karez: this under ground system practiced only in provinces like Baluchistan. In this system, covered dyes are prepared to supply water.

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(vi) Kole: in north East, mountainous region, this system is used since centuries, specially in Swat, Dir, Kaghan, Gilgit, Skardu.

(vii) Canals: Pakistan has best canal system of irrigation in the world. There are three kinds of canals. First one is Perennial canal in which water is always present, second is non-perennial in which water is present in rainy and flood days and third is flooded canal in which water is present in rainy days when river is over flowing.

Section C

Q#4

(i) **INTRODUCTION:**

Cotton Textile industry is one of the oldest of all manufacturing activities. Before the birth of Christ, Indian people know about the art of the cloth manufacturing

From cotton. From 1785 A.D to 1885 A.D, this industry developed very much. The use of machines in this industry first time was used by Britain then spread in other countries.

Textile:

Textile or manufacturing of cloth is an art of manufacturing of cloth is an art of manufacturing cloth from cotton, silk, wool, in this manufacturing, ginning, weaving, looming or threading is adopted in process with the help of machines using raw materials.

Distribution of Industry:

Dress is one of the basic needs of every person. Dresses are used not only to cover the body, but it is also a social need and to highlight the today. In cotton textile, preparation of cloths, towels, underwear, socks etc is manufactured. Cotton textile industry has been installed in all important countries of continents. Cotton textile production is used for local needs and it is a big source of earning foreign exchange, which help in the economy of the country.

Most of the countries of the world prepare cotton cloths, but about 40 countries of the world are main countries of the industry. The distributions of cotton textile industry in the world can b study under the following heads:

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MAIN CENTRES

Europe:

In Europe, the cotton textile industry stretches from Italy, Spain South to Sweden. In North Finland and Britain in West and Poland in East. Other main centers of cotton textile are in the countries of Germany, France, Zeehustarikia, Poland, Switzerland, and Portugal.

Asia:

The cotton textile industry does not only confined in Europe and U.S.A But it is notable as whole of the world. The Asian countries while contributes in chief Market and produces raw material are gaining importance with the passage of time. In Asia, production of raw material, favorable climatic condition and physiography of land presence of water following countries are prominent in cotton textile industry:

China, India, Japan, Pakistan, Malaysia, Turkey, Thailand, Taiwan, Indonesia, Iran.

North America:

First cotton textile industry was localized in 1790 A.D. In North America U.S.A. is the chief country in cotton textile industry. The development of cotton textile in U.S.A. had gone through two phases. In the first phase experience of New England and in second phase downfall of new England rise of Southern part in cotton industry. This Shifting is a unique event of location of industry. Other countries are: Canada, Mexico.

South America:

In cotton textile industries following countries play an important role:

Venezuela, Brazil, Peru, Cambodia and Argentina.

Africa:

Most of the countries of Africa do not show an important role in the cotton textile industry except those, which produces raw material that is cotton.

Following are the main centers:

Egypt, Nigeria, Ethiopia, South Africa.

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Conclusion:

With the information given for the distribution of cotton textile industry it is concluded that this industry is oldest. It plays a tremendous role in the economy of world. It is a big source of earning foreign exchange. It also helps in the development of a country.

(ii) Fishing is a primary economic activity of man. It is considered as apart of hunting but like other department fishing is a profitable commercial activity at present.

The development of fishing industry in the world is due to its use a s food, in supplying protein, oils, fats, making medicines, vitamins A and D is being supplied from fish.
Due to growth of population, fishing is also growing and 6% growth of fishes is recorded.
There are different factors which influences. The development of fishing industry and the main factors are as under which play an important role in catching of fishes. Most of the fishes are caught in the regions which are favorable for the presence of and development of fishes.

The development of fishing industry is due to physical, social, economical conditions which are as under:

1- PRESENCE OF FISH FOOD: most of the fishes are caught in the region of water where major food (plankton) of fish is present especially nearness of forest as in Dogar bank of North oceans and in Atlantic Ocean with U.S.A.
2- NATURE OF SAE SHORE: if the sea coast of any sea or ocean is with deep creek and indented or broken then it will be most suitable for fishing industry. Because conditions of coast provides shelter for fish and facility for construction of lockers.
3- TOPOGRAPHY OF LAND: in these countries, where topography of the land is not suitable for agriculture then it is possibility that main occupation will be fishing. Such as in Norway or in New Found Land.
4- MOVEMENT OF SEA WATER: if sea water moves frequently in the result of water or current, it helps to collect the food by fishes. Therefore, such areas are suitable for the development and catch of fish.
5- CLIMATE: climate also influences fishing industry cold climate is best for fishing.

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6- DEPTH OF WATER: depth of sea water also influences the fishing; fishes prefer to hide in shallow or less deep water where sufficient food and light is present. Therefore, up to 600 feet depth is best.

7- OCEAN CURRENT: the region where cold and warm current of sea water meets is considered as the best for fishing industry. As coast of Japan and U.S.A.

8- NEARNESS TO FOREST: forest providing food also help wood material used to construct sea ships and boats, which help for fishing industry.

9- AGRICULTURAL LAND NOT AVAILABLE: if the land with sea is not favourable for doing agriculture then people will adopt profession of agriculture as in Norway, Japan, and Ire Land.

In spite of above mentioned factors which influence the development of fishing industry in the world. Since other factor also help in fishing industry. For e.g: food habitual of people, presence of developed fish labour, capital, modern techniques of fishing, availability of latest equipments, ships, trawlers and advance sources of transportation along with labour storage for fish and fish market.

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(iii) Iron ore is one of the most important useful and cheap metal. Iron ore is a raw iron, which is mixed from the monitor of the earth. There are some impurities in iron ore. History gives information that before 5000 B.C iron was used by human being and iron-ore was mined. In old days, iron ore was used to manufacture weapons, utensils, and ornaments. Modern use of iron started in 14th century in central Europe. In present days, industrial development of the world depends on iron. Total reserves of iron ore in the world is 300000 m.m tons. Iron is a hard metal and its melting point is 15350C

PROCEDURE OF IRON ORE: most of the world's iron ore deposits are found into countries of North hemisphere, including china and Brazil which is at the top. Australia is top producer of iron ore in southern hemisphere.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRONORE IN CHINA-BRAZIL-AUSTRALIA: there are 150 big reserves of iron ore in 49 countries. In 1962 these reserves were 128000 m.m tons which is ceased to 300000 m.m tons in 2001. it is expected that it will increase time by time.

Important and big producers of iron ore of the world are China, Brazil and Australia. They produce 55% of iron ore in the world.

CHINA: china is leading iron ore producing country in the world. China produced 261.1 m.m tons in 2003. China produces best quality iron ore magnetite and also limonite. China has more than 10000 m.m tins.

The most important producing area of China is Manchuria or areas lie in YangTze-Kiang and Hwang Ho- valley, beside these areas iron ore is also mined at Ki-Kiang, Swan-HuaHiva Aan Shan.

BRAZIL: in South America, brazil has a huge cheap of high grade iron ore. Brazil produces 245.6 mm tons (2003). Minas grass area is biggest in producing iron ore in Brazil other areas are Matograso, Italira, Carajas. Best quality of iron ore is present in these centres. Brazil is the biggest exporter of iron ore in the world after Australia. Most of the iron ore, Brazil exports to U.S.A.

AUSTRALIA: Australia is third iron ore producer in the world. During 2003, Australia production of iron ore was 212.9 m.m. There are big areas of iron ore producer in Australia. Australia is at the top in iron ore exports because local consumption of iron ore is very little. In 2003, Australia exported 186.12 mm tons of iron ore, Japan is big importer. In Australia, mine of middle bak, Nab, Monoauch are important.

(iv) INTRODUCTION: wheat is being cultivated before Christ for the food. History says that wheat was first time cultivated in the land of the Pakistan and Afghanistan or in western Asia. Wheat is the most important food grain of temperate region at present, wheat is cultivable in most of the countries of the world.

In 2003, wheat was cultivated in 205 million hector area of the world. It is much more as compared with any crop.

Physical and economical conditions required or necessary for the cultivation of wheat are as under:

PHYSICAL CONDITION:

For high quality yield wheat is cultivated in particular physical conditions. The character and quality of wheat varies from region to region. In physical required conditions climate, temperature, water, soil is discussed.

CLIMATE: Climatically wheat is cultivated in the region where extreme climate is not present. Temperate or cold climate favours the growth of wheat as in the areas of India, U.S.A and Pakistan. In early days, wheat required cool and moist climate.

TEMPERATURE: wheat is a crop of winter season therefore; it is cultivated in dry and cold season and harvest in the beginning of hot and dry season.

For the cultivation of wheat the temperature for 100 days should remain 150C to 170C. In cultivation period, wheat needs 600F to 700F. At the time of sowing 500F to 600F and in harvesting period temperature needed 600F to 800F.

RAINFALL/ IRRIGATION: in most of the countries wheat cultivation depends on rain but in dry region cultivation depends on irrigation system. In warm countries 20 inch annual rain is sufficient and in cold region 10 inches.

Where irrigated water is being supplied 4 to 5 time water is given.

SOIL: wheat is a crop which is grown in all kinds of soil but fertile soil or flooded soil is most suitable, lava soil, loamy soil, clayee soil is also favourable.

ECONOMICAL FACTOR: wheat cultivation is done to produce food grain and also on commercial basis. Therefore to obtain these two objectives economical factors required play an important role in its cultivation. Following are the economical factors required and favours the cultivation of wheat.

PREPARATION OF LAND: before seeding, the farm is cleared, ploughed, watered and leveled then seed is given to the farm. Preparation of land influences the growth of the wheat.

PROPER TIME AND SEED RATIO: proper time and seed quantity also effects the growth therefore, 50 to 60 kg seed he used in 01 Acre of land.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION: methods of seeding also effect the cultivation. Therefore, when land is prepared the seed must be given in row with interval of land.

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IMPROVED SEED: high quality seed must be used for the health and good yield. Best quality of seed which gives good must be used; seed which resists deceased is also good seed.

USE OF FERTILIZER: profitable wheat is only collected with the use of chemical fertilizer. Fertilizer must be used when required in maximum quantity.

CROP PROTECTION: protection from different diseases, pesticides are to be used when used at the same time weeding is also be carried out (removal of glasses)

STORAGE OF WHEAT: storage of grain must be constructed so that wheat may kept safe. In spite of this capital, labour use of machinery market, transportation facilities and government facility and security are also important condition required for the cultivation of wheat.

Q# 5

(i) Population of Pakistan has been breakdown into major groups. Largely high level of dependency because 30% of population in Pakistan have occupations in different fields. In agriculture, major population has their occupation which is more than 54% of the total. Next occupation structure in majority is industry, with less than a quarter of that figure. Almost 27% are involved in the tertiary sector, in trade, commerce, transport and service activities.

Women is a significant element in the activities of agriculture as their occupation, making up about 10 % of the work force with many more working as an extension of their domestic duties on subsistence holding or as casual labour assistance of their husbands. In non agriculture, they formed 6% of total on 1961 mostly in service occupation women also work in cottage industry where they work with in and family group.

In Pakistan, society urbanization may mean greater freedom of choice for men in wheat they do and how they live.

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MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP (STRUCTURE) 1976-77

Estimated population	73425000
Occupational participation rate	29.26%
Labor force	21.70%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	54.3%
Mining	0.41%
Manufacturing	13.25%
Electricity and gas	0.51%
Construction	4.97%
Trade, commerce	11.23%
Transport, communication	5.02%
Banking, Insurance	0.66%
Community, social service	9.62%
Others	0.32%

With the above data it becomes very much clear and informative about the occupational structure of Pakistan.

(ii) INTRODUCTION: Natural gas is great blessing of God for our country. The search for oil in Pakistan resulted in the accidental discovery in 1952 of a gas field at Sui in Baluchistan. This gas field was considered to be one of the largest in the world. After the discovery of gas, its use was introduced a pipe lime from Sui to Karachi having a distance of 347 miles. I has been completed by Indus Gas Company, and then another company Northern Gas Company completed a pipeline from Sui to Multan 217 miles long.

Natural gas is second largest source of energy in Pakistan if imported petroleum is set aside.

In 1999, estimated reserve of natural gas was 492 billion cubic feet.

MAIN GAS FIELD OF PAKISTAN: there are three major natural gas regions in Pakistan:

1- East central Baluchistan and upper Sindh
2- Lower Sindh
3- The northern region

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1- **EAST CENTRAL BALOCHISTAN AND UPPER SINDH:** This region is major gas producing region of Pakistan where Sui gas field is located at the foot hill of man Bughti. It is the oldest and most productive gas field of Pakistan. Pir Koh field was discovered in 1977, it sis located 100 km north to Sui. Zin and Uch are two other gas fields of Baluchistan. Mavi gas field was discovered in 1957. it is located in upper Sindh gas field is used for the manufacturing as fertilizer and generating electricity(mostly)

2- **LOWER SINDH GAS FIELD:** This region is second largest region for producing natural gas. Khorwah, Bozdar, Turk, Bulchari and Bhatti are the important gas fields. Bhatti is most important.

3- **THE NORTHERN REGION:** The northern gas producing region is third most important region in Pakistan. Dhodak, Adhi, Pindori and Meyal gas fields are important gas field of this region.

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USE OF NATURAL GAS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES: Beside the use of natural gas domestic purpose and vehicles, It is used to run different industries of Pakistan.

USE OF GAS IN THERMAL PRODUCING: in beginning the use of gas in generating electricity was very limited in 1995-96 use of gas in generating electricity was about 25% which increased to 32.8% in 2003-04. Thermal power station near Hyderabad, Guddu, Multan, Faisalabad and Shadrah near Lahore are main users.

USE OF GAS IN CEMENT INDUSTRY: in beginning, furnace oil was used in cement industry. Now in various cement industries use of natural gas is common.

Valika cement industry in Karachi, Zeal Pak Cement factory in Hyderabad. Cement factory, Rohri are big user of natural gas.

USE OF GAS IN FERTILIZER INDUSTRY: in start fertilizer use was not common in the agriculture of Pakistan; therefore, not a single fertilizer making industry was present. In 1959 first fertilizer industry was established at Daud Khel (Mianwali) by PIDC.

In 1962, Fertilizer Factory of Multan started to work. Fertilizer factory of Shaihupura, Fauji Fertilizer in Rahim yar Khan, Pak Saudi Factory in Mir pur Mathelo are using natural gas for the production of fertilizer.

Beside these natural gas is also used in following industries:

1- Glan ware and bangles industry
2- Manufacturing of Bricks
3- Chemical Industries
4- Rubber and plastic industries
5- Seramic factories
6- Small iron foundries
7- Textile industry uses gas in their process.

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Board of Intermediate Education Karachi

Intermediate Examination 2012 (Annual)

Date: 01.06.2011 **Commercial Geography paper II** **Max.Marks: 15**

2.30 p.m to 2.50 p.m **Commerce Group-Regular** **Time: 20 minutes**

Section A

(Multiple Choice Questions- Solution)

Q 1. Choose the correct answer from the given options .

i. Truck farming is a type of :

* Shifting Cultivation ***Market Gardening** * Mixed Farming * Mechanized

ii. Webers model is about the location of :

* Grass land *Déserts *** Industries** *Cities

iii. In Pakistan, most of the Ecectricity is poduced from :

*Hydel Power *Nuclear Energy ***Thermal Power** *Solar Energy

iv. North West Pakistan and Afghanistan is the native land of :

*Rice *Sugarcane *Cotton ***Wheat**

v. Construction is an example of the following commercial activities :

*Tertiary *Primary ***Secondary** *Quaternary

vi. Dogar Bank is famous for :

*Maximum Interest Rate. *Offering Commercial Loans.

*** Fishing Activity.** *None of these

vii. About 80% of this power is produced in Europe and North America :

*Nuclear ***Hydro Electric** *Solar *Thermal

viii. In the world, about one third of total fish is caught in :

*** North East Asia** *South Asia *Polar Regions *Mediterranean Region

ix. Cotton was cultivated for the first time in :

*Middle Eastern Countries *** Indo-Pak Sub continent**

*European Countries *Far Eastern Countries

x. Linear plantation is a type of :

*Bela Forest *Coastal Forest ***Irrigated Forest** *Natural Forest

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

xi. Climate of Sri Lanka is :

*Hot and Dry * Very Hot *** Hot and humid** * Cool and Dry

xii. The Amazon basin is situated in the continent of:

*Europe *** South America** *Africa * North America

xiii. Tea plantation is found in the hills of the following areas :

*Hot and dry *Hot *Dry ***Hot and humid**

xiv. The biggest industry of Pakistan is :

*Iron and steel *** Cotton textile** *Sugar *Cement

xv. Coal stone (Mineral Coal) was used the first time in :

*Germany ****China** *India *U.S.A.

Section B

Q 2. Attempt any Five of the following questions ;

(i) Write the basic fonction of Fertilizer.

Ans ; Fertilizer is basically used to increase the fertility of the soil to develop plants and crops. To fulfill the need of crop farming is done more than once in a year, it is only possible to maintain the fertility with use of fertilizer so that the need of food and raw material for industries may be collected.

Like animal and human beings, plants also need food for their nourishment which are based on 16 elements such as nitrogen, phosphorous, potassh, calcium, sulphur , oxygen, hydrogen, etc. which are provided to the soil of agricultural land.

With the use of fertilizer, yield per acre increases along with in income of farmers

Fertilizer also helps to remove the poverty of farmers.

ii. What are the major differences between Economic activities and Commercial activities ?

Ans : Economic Geography and Commercial Geography are very close to each otheras defined ny Geographers. There are minute differences in between the two branches of geography which are as under :

Economic Geography	Commercial Geography
1.It is the study of economic activities of man in relation to his environment.	Commercial geography is the subject helping traders for placing and production of trade substances
2.It deals with the production, distribution and exchange of commodities	It helps the traders to learn about places and conditions of trade
3.It is influenced by man's physical environment.	It is inluenced by environments for development of trade.
4.It determines the economy which a man changes for his requirement.	It finds out places and conditions of commercial goods
5.It is attached with transport	It is descriptive in nature
6.It has analytic approach	It is a part of economic geography

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OR

ii) Differentiate between economic activity and commercial activity ?

Economic Activity :

Activities of an individual or group in which money, allowances, benefits etc are earned.

These activities may be legal or illegal, may also be in large or small scale.

Government may support or ban this activity. Human wants and needs are fulfilled in response to economic activity.

Commercial Activity :

Commercial activity is in large scale economic activity. A number of people are engaged in this activity. This is inter regional or international activity. In the performance of this activity usually legal certificate, license, permit is being obtained from the authorities, and rules are followed.

As in industries, cultivation of crops and grass or in railway.

iii) Farming is not practiced in polar and desert region. Comment.

Farming of the world depends and gernally by different factors such as physical, social, economic, political and miscellanous factors.

Most of the above factors donot favour the farming in polar and desert areas of the world.

There is no soil in polar region as only water and ice is at the surface. Deserts soil donot have fertility in soil.

Availability of water is not present in desert region. Extereme climate coldest in polar region and hottest in desert also unfavourable for farming.

Poor literacy in deset and inhabitants in polar region also donot allow the practice of farming in these regions

Market, Transportaion, Capital, Political system, supply of seet, fertilizer, technical knowledge is not available in these areas terefore farming is not possible as in arctic, antartic region and in sahara, Thar and Rajpulana deserts.

iv) Which region of the world is the front runner in rubber production now a days ? Write three points to support your answer :

Homeland of rubber plant is Brazil and after Columbus discovery of America rubber plant was introduced in Britain , Thailand, Malayaisa, India, Vietnam, Nigeria, Srilanka, Indonesia etc.

Now a days Asia produces 72% of rubber and Thailand is at the top and Indonesia is second. Rubber plant naturally found in Equatorial region. Therefore it is agricultured in the countries where rainfall and temperature is maximum such as Thailand, Indonesia and India, where rainfall is about 40 to 60 inches and temperature remains 70 degree to 90 degree F.

Secondly soil with nitrogen, phosphorous, Iron(red soil) is favourable and such type of soil is present in main producing areas.

Thirdly rubber plant develops in the slope surface so that water may not stand as standing water damages the roots.

These countries are front runner in rubber production of the world.

V) The sugar industry is located close to the sugarcane plantation because of general factors. List any four factors for this :

Sugar Industry is based on sugarcane. 70% of sugar is manufactured from cun. Sugar is an important component of our food. Homeland of sugarcane is India(Ganges Vally)

Brazil is at the top in producing sugarcane and sugar in the world.

Most of the sugar industries are located in tropical equatorial regions of the world due to the major sugarcane producing areas in which following factors are inolved :

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- In equatorial region best qualities of sugarcane is produced that is why industries are localized for sugar industry
- Hot and Humid climate favours the production of sugarcane therefore sugar industries are located in Brazil, India, China, Thailand, Pakistan etc
- Smooth and fertile soil increases the growth of sugarcane therefore industries are located in such region.
- Economic and social factors also influences the installation of sugar industries where sugarcane is cultivated.

Vi) State four points for the importance of the study of commercial geography for the commerce students.

Study of Commercial Geography at present gives the information for all basic resources along with the development of commercial activities. Study of commercial geography is also very much important for commerce students too for the following four points :

- Commerce students study commercial geography to learn that how they can be a succesfull traders, bankers and industrialist.
- Commercial geography is studied by commerce students to know that how he or she can get awareness to solve economic problems and commercial resources.
- Commercial geography also helps and gives the knowledge for the development of agricultural crop, specially for getting more yield and protect the crop from diseases.
- By studying commercial geography students aquire a complete knowledge and information for selecting a suitable field for their earning so that a happy and pleasant life may be adopted.

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Vii) Why are temperate grass the leader of wheat export. Give any four reasons :

Wheat is mostly grown in Northern Hemisphere between 30 degree to 60 degree N. Latitude and in Southern Hemisphere in between 27 degree to 40 degree South latitude.

Homeland of wheat is Pakistan, Iran and Afghan. In temperate grassland mostly stepe grassland, Pampas and Pairy grassland are present.

North America, Argentina, Uragnay, Paraguay, Canada, China, Australia are the main wheat producing countries.

Temperate grassland areas of the world are leader in wheat export due to following reasons :

1. Wheat is cultivated as commercial crop for expample in USA, Canada, Argentina
2. Physical and economical conditions for the wheat crop is ideal in the result yield per acre is highest
3. Agricultural education and research institution are to promote the export and production.

4. Production of wheat is much more in temperate grassland as compared with other countries because modern machinery, plant protection, use of good seeds and fertilizers are sources to produce wheat for export after local use.

Viii) USA and Canada are both are importers and exporters of iron ore. Comment.

Iron Ore provides a base for the establishment of industries and iron ore is used to manufacture machine, plant , spare parts and accessories.

Iron Ore is a cheap and common mineral. Iron Ore is present since the formation of earth.

USA and Canada stand second and third producer of iron ore in the world.

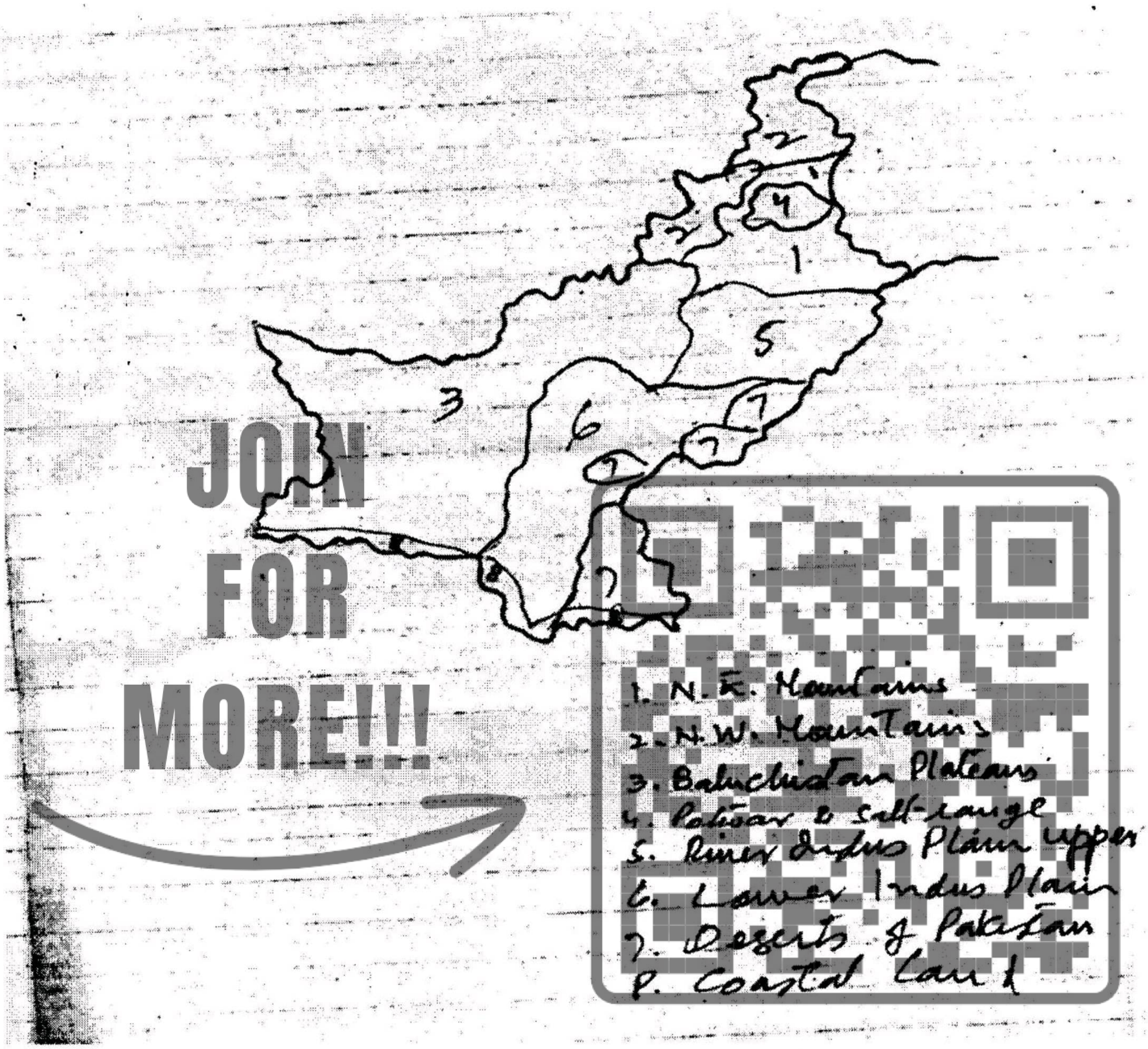
Lake superior and Albana regions are famous field in USA .

USA produces 8003 m.m tons and canada 4631 m.m tons. Both often export and import iron ore based on quality of iron ore.

Magnetite iron ore produces in surplus is being exported while they impact Heamatite iron ore as use of Haematite iron ore is maximum.

JOIN NOW FOR MORE!!!

Q3 : i) Draw a sketch to show the physical region of Pakistan :



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ii) Run of water and dams are the two ways to produce Hydroelcetricity. Explain the statement.

The electricity for the production of which water resources is used to run the generators or machines is called Hydro electricity

The generators work with the help of kinetic energy of water from water run or water falling from great speed or great height to lower along with the uper of turlime and dynamo is used to generate electricity is called Hydroelectricity. Most of the Hydel plants in Pakistan are located on the rivers in mountains of North where rugged topography provides a good head for the generation of electricity.

Run of water (regular flow) is also essential to ensure the year round generation of electricity.

Run water is mostly used in rainy or flood season white dams provide electricity through the year as Turbela and Mangla.

According to WAPDA, Hydel Power potential of Pakistan is 30000 MW.

iii) Why Quetta is not suitable for cotton textile industry. Give any four reasons :

Ans : Cotton Textile Industry is the larges industry in Pakistan. At the time of independance, only Valica textile in Karchi was present.

Since Then hundred of textile industries are localized in various cities due to favourable conditions.

Quetta is not suitable for cotton textile industries due to these four reasons :

1. The raw material Cottn is not produced in Quetta (Baluchistan)
2. Capitalist or investors donot have motivation for textile industry.
3. Transportation facility and market is not available.
4. Skilled labour and water is also not available.

iv) Write a note on sugarcane growing regions of Pakistan :

Ans : Sugarcane is a tropical crop that can also tolerate short periods of frost. It is grown widely throughout Pakistan from Punjab, Sindh and Pakhtoon Khawa.

Sugarcane requires large quantities of water, it is usually grown under heavily irrigated areas. Sugarcane is also grown in variety of soil but suitable soil is with nitrogen, phosphorous and potash. There are three main sugarcane growing regions :

East Central Punjab : (Rahim Yar Khan)

South Central Sindh : (Hyderabad, Badin)

Peshawar and Mardan Districts

Main Producing Districts are :

Punjab : Sargodha, Fasialabad, Multan, Bhawalpur, Lahore Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, R.Y Khan

Sindh : Hyderabad, Nawabshah, Sanghar, Badin, Thatta, Bukkur.

K.P.K : Mardan, Peshawar, Bannu, D.I Khan

v) Write the names of four barrages built on the left bank tributeries of River Indus :

Ans : In Pakistan for the irrigation of different crops from River Indus and its tributeries about 40 barrages have been built to irrigate about 80% of agricultural land.

Four barrages built at the left bank tributeries of River Indus are as under :

1. Cheshma Barrage
2. Guddu Barrage
3. Sukkur Barrage
4. Kotri Barrage

vi) Karachi records lower temperature in summer and higher in winter as compared to Lahore.Comment

Ans : In Pakistan, summer season starts from March to June for four months.

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The comparision of temperature in between Karachi and Lahore in summer can be proved from following table :

KARACHI		LAHORE	
March 24.5°C	November 23.9°C	March 20.5 C	November 19.5C
April 28.2°C	December 19.5°C	April 26.8 C	December 14.2C
May 30.00°C	January 18.10°C	May 31.2 C	January 24.3 C
June 31.00°C	February 20.00°C	June 33.9 C	February 12.8 C

vii) Canal irrigatin system causes loss of water and water logging and salinity . Comment :

Ans : Canal irrigation system has been mixed blessing it has created loss of water due to evaopration of canal water and permeability of water means going water under surface of earth. Along with this canal system has created a very draw back in the agriculture of Pakistan that is water logging and salinity, which is a curse in agriculture and had made thousands acre of land barren

About 4000 sq. Km of good land are becoming unproductive every year due to loss of water water logging and salinity.

IN order to decrease the loss of water, water logging and salinity it is necessary to bring down the water table. In 1959-60 the indus basin was divided into 28 reclamation zones. Tube Wells were to pump out water to keep the water level down, but all efforts were of no use and benefit.

This problem of agriculture in Pakistan requires serious measures to adopt, , so that agriculture products may be raised.

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SECTION C

Q4 : i) Draw a chart to show the classification of commerical activities. Give a comparative analysis of teritary commercial activities in the developed and developing coutnries.

Ans : **CLASSIFICATION OF COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES**

Production	Exchange	Consumption
a) Primary Production	a) Increasing Value Commodities	a) Primary Activities
b) Secondary Production	b) Face to Face Contract	b) Hunting and Fishing
c) Tertiary Production	c) Satisfaction of need	c) Herding
d) Qarternary Production	d) Warehousing and Distribution	
e) Quinary Production	e)Wholsale Trade	
1.High Level Position	f) Retail Trade	
2.Development Services		

Tertiary Commercial Activities:

This type of commercial activity is different from the primary and secondary activites relating to production of goods.

The tertiary activities refer to "Services" such as clerical, business, trade and transport services

In commercail activities human being uses the product of primary and secondary activites and promotes the use of these products.

In old days man used to work in different fields at the same time. A man after doing his agriculture, used to manufacture cloths, but when the job opportunity was not possible for him to work in every field. So the exchange of substances(Barter System) started.

From exchange of substances upto the present international trade, with the transportation and services are called Tertiary commerceial activity

Comparative Analysis:

Commercial economic activity in developed and developing countries may be studied with two comparision

Business / Trade Activities:

All the countries of the world develop and sepcialized in production of goods in large quantities for which they have natural resources, raw material, capital and manpower availabe. They have surplus material for export and earn foreign exchange.

Similarly all countries need goods which are not locally produced and they import.

Transportation Activities:

These activities of tertiary help to transport manufactured goods, raw marterial from one place to another or from market to market.

Transport activities are of four types:

(i) Road Transport

(ii) Railways

(iii) Water Ways (Inland and ocean transport)

(iv) Air Transport

All above means of transport help in developing tertiary commercial activities. Specially road transportation for inland transport and shipping for export and import.

Road transport is cheap and provides door to door services, it is very common due to presence of network of roads in every country of the world.

Comparision of tertiary commerical activity may be made with developed and developing countries of the world with above facts and condition of tertiary activities.

JOIN FOR MORE!!!

ii) Give a detailed account on any two of the following petroleum producing regions:

1.South East Asia 2.American Region 3.North Africa

South East Asia:

In the world the reserves of petrol is estimated upto 1034673 billions barril and production is more then 2723650805 barril annually.

South East Asian countries are not important in producing mineral oil. Only Indonesia produces maximum in this region and Indonesia is also a member country of OPEC.

Malaysia, Brunai, Vietnam, Thailand are other producing countries of South East Asia.

Indonesia and Brunai also exporter of Petroleum.

American Regions:

Central America, South America, North America are importan petrol producing regions.

Coutries of Central America and South America donot have more reserve of Petrol except Venzuela. Other important countries are Brazil, Argentina, Columbia and Equadore.

In North America, USA is main producing country. Other countries are Mexico, Canada. USA has a production of 2097.124 million barrils, Mexico produces 1159.68 m. b. while Canada produces only 792.26m.b.

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iii) What is Population Transition? With the help of diagram, explain the different stages of population growth?

Population Transition:

The process of changes in a society's population is called "Population Transition". The population transition is a process with several stages and every country is in one of the stages.

1.High Stationary Stage:

This is the first stage of population transition consists of highly crude or high birth fertility and death(high rate). As a result the natural increase rate is very low. In this stage shortage of food, unfavourable climate and diseases result low output. Now a days no such country remains.

2.Early Expanding Stage:

This is stage second stage of population transition, in this stage death rate plummets while crude birth rate remains the same. The difference in cude birth and curde death is high. Natural increase rate is also high countries of Europe and North America entered in second stage.

3.Late Expanding Stage:

This is third stage of transition. In this birth rate is decline with continue decline in death rate.

Birth rate is higher than the crude death.

European and North American countries moved from second to third stage during first half of 20th Century

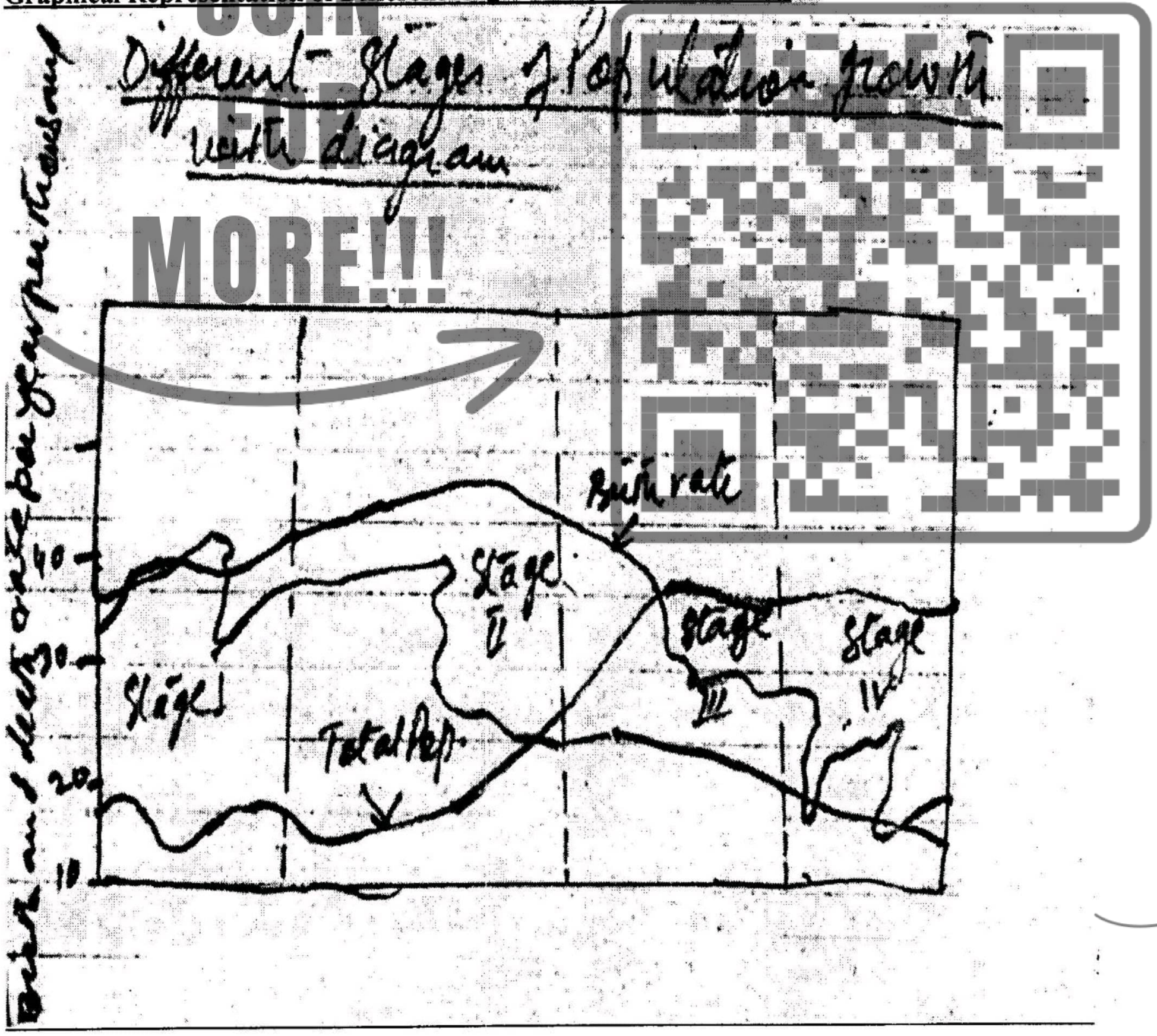
In recent years, some countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America has moved to third stage.

4.Low Stationary Stage:

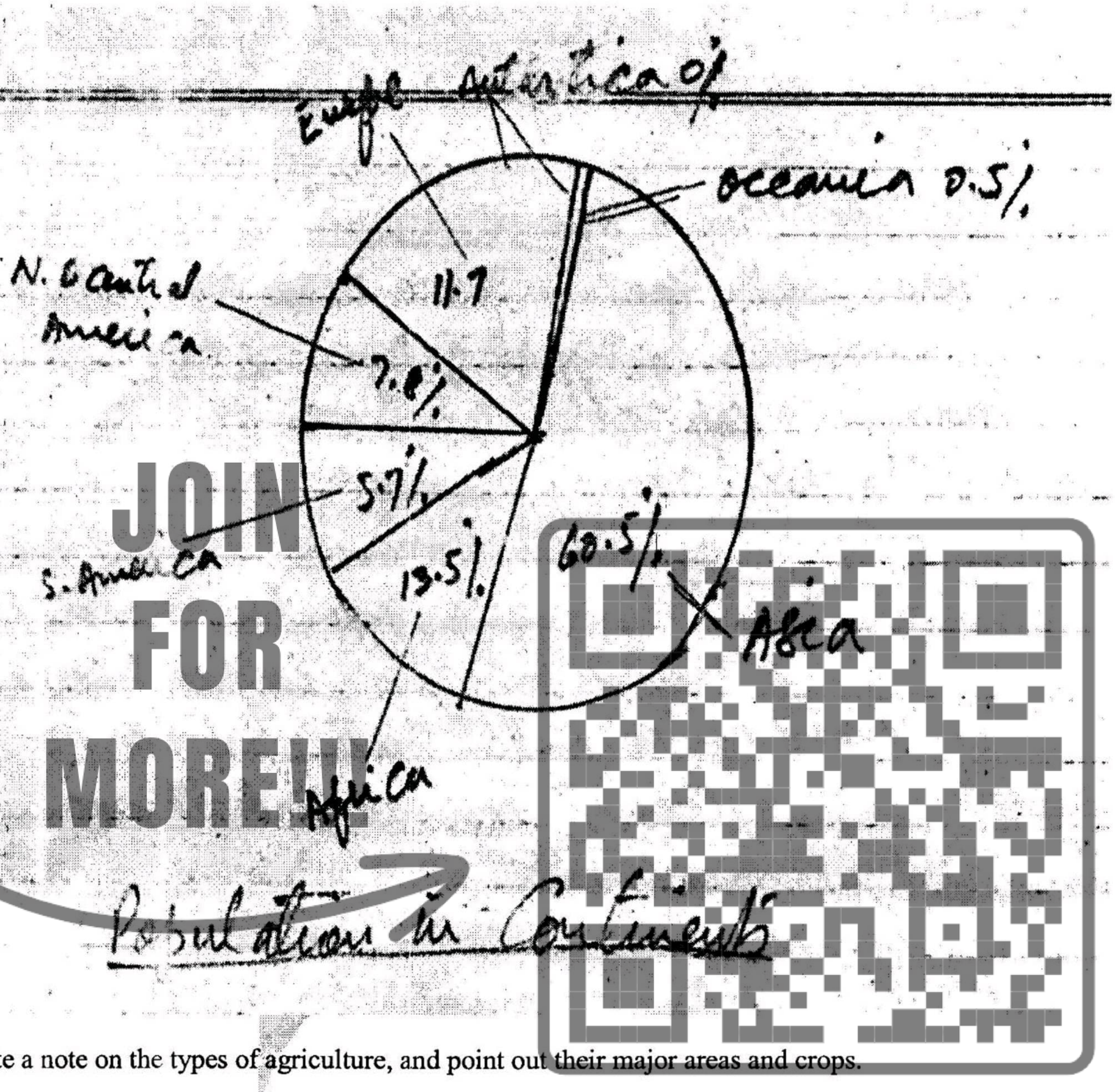
A country reaches the forth stage of transition when crude birth rate declines and natural growth becomes zero, and countries population declines.

Several countries of west and north europe has reached in forth stage such as Sweden, Austia, Poland, Greece, Italy, Germany etc.

Graphical Representation of Different stages of Population Growth:



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iv) Write a note on the types of agriculture, and point out their major areas and crops.

Ans: Great differences occur in various countres in respect of the factors favouring agricultural activities therefore following types of agriculture or farming is adopted.

1.Shifting Farming:

Shifting farm is the main type fo farming, found in the worlds tropical regions, such as amazon area of South America, Central and West Africa and in South East Asia.

Rice, sugarcane, coconut, Tea and seed oil are common

2.Humid Farming (Rainfall):

This land of farming is practiced in Eupope, Asia and America where rainfall is sufficient. India, China, Japan, UK, Italy, USA, Canadar are main countries.

Wheat, Rice, Sugarcane, Seedoil, Cotton are common.

3.Irrigation Farming:

Russia, India, Pakistan, Egypt are main countries. Monsoon and sub-tropical regions are famous.

Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugarcane, Tea, Tobacco are major crops.

4.Dry Farming:

Where rainfall is poor such as USA, South Africa, Australia, Pakistan.

Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Barley, Peanut are common.

5.Subsistance Farming:

This type of farming depends on economic conditions practiced in Pakistan, India, China, Japan and other countries of Asia.

In this farming a farmer grows all crops that he needs and uses food crops, vegetables and rears a pair of bull to plough his farm along with poullsy for egg and meat.

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6.Mixed Farming:

In West Europe, East USA North and West USA, Mexico, Brazil, Scotland, China, Argentina, Russia

Wheat, maize, oats, root crops and ray hay are common.

7.Commercial Farming:

In this type of farming, the crop for commerce as wheat in USA, Canada, USA, Australia, Pampas of Argentina, Stepp of Russia, large quantity of wheat, rye, barley, maize, vegetables are cropped.

8.Plantation Farming:

In the tropical regions of South East Asia, Africa and South America, rubber, sugarcane, tea, coffee, cocoa and banana.

9.Intensive Farming:

Monsoon land of Asia Indo-Pak, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Bangladesh are importan regions.

Rice, wheat, oil seeds, barley, sweet potato, vegetables, and fruits.

10.Shifting Farming:

South East Asia, Central Africa and Tropical America are important for farming. In this farming land is cultivated for first to third year then left away. In this way one after the other land is cleared and used for cultivation. Food crops, vegetables, banana, and fruits are cultivated.

11.Truck Farming:

Coastal areas of USA. In all big countries of world, truck farming is done. Vegetable is the main crop cultivated to meet the need.

12.Fruit Farming:

Generally rugged land is ued to crop different fruit crop around all the big cities.

Citrus fruits and decideous fruit are common.

Q5:

i) Name eight main Highways and Motorways of Pakistan. Write four characteristics of Motorways.

Ans: Introduction:

Roads of Pakistan are the main source of transportation of goods and travelling of people from one place to the other. It provides door to door services. It is cheap, fast and avalable round the clock. the roads of Pakistan link all the major cities, towns and villages of the plains. The network of road in mountainous, plateaus region is poor.

Total length of roads in 1910 of Pakistan were 259618 k.ms.

National Highway Authority:

NHA was formed in a meeting at Karachi. NHA has the responsibility to construct roads in Pakistan and lookafter the roads and make sure to maintain the roads in order for transportation.

Main Highways of Pakistan:

According to economic survey of Pakistan, in 1990-91 total length of roads in Pakistan was 170823 and in 1999-2000 it was 248340 km. which reached to 25961 km in 1910.

National High Authority has the responsibiltiy of building new roads and make required repair to roads in Pakistan.

NHW has the authority for looking after and repair 18 National Highwasy and Motorways.

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Principal Roads of Pakistan:

1: Karachi to Torkham via Lahore(N5):

It is alos called Grand trank road. The length of GJ road is 1756 km, This road connects Karachi port with the interior parts of the country. It is totally Metlic Highway.

This road has importance with economic and defence point of view.

2.Karachi to Chaman via Qalat, Quetta (N25):

It is 834 kms long, connects Karachi port with Bela, Khuzdar, Mastang, Quetta, Pighim and Chaman.

This road was completed in 1982. This road faciliates Pakistan for trade with Afghanistan

3.Rohri to Quetta via Sukkur, Jacobabad (N64):

The length of this road is 385 kms. This road links Punjab, Sindh with Baluchistan and gives the facility for trade. Shikarpur, Jocababd, Sibi, Dera Murad Jamali are main cities with this road.

4.Silk Route / Karakoram Highway (N35):

This road is a symbol of friendship with china. It is 803kms long. It was built in 1982 by chinese engineer and Pakistan Army. It links Pakistan with sinkiang Province of China.

It has became important trade route of Pakistan with china. It links Islamabad, Abbotabad, Gilgit, Hunza with China.

Motorways of Pakistan:

In Pakistan 90% of trade goods travelling of people is being carried out thorugh roads. Therefore tehre i a heavy road lies, with the roads. Pakistan has planned to build 9 Motorways ot manage trade with Central Asia(Muslim Countries), Afghanistan and China.

Following are some of the important motorways of Pakistan:

1) Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M2):

   This motorway is 367 kms long. It was completed in 1997.

2) Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway (M1):

   It is 154 Kms long

3) Pindi-Faisalabad Motorway(M3):

   It is 52 Kms long

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4) Faislabad-Multan Motorway (M4):

This is also one of the main motorway of Pakistan and recently it has been build. Along with this another important road is to be completed very soon from Gawadar to Ratu Deru.

Characteristics of Motorways:

1.Main characteristic of Motorways is it help in inland trade and trade with other countries by transportation of trade goods.

2.It promotes the relationship with neighbour countries and for the promotion of trade

3.Motorways also earn through the recovery of tax and increases the national income

4.Motorways are fast and safe and government has provided security for travellers and transporter. It also attract the investors.

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Board of Intermediate Education Karachi

Intermediate Examination 2013 (Annual)

Date: 01.06.2013 **Commercial Geography paper II** **Max.Marks: 15**

2.30 p.m to 2.50 p.m **Commerce Group-Regular** **Time: 20 minutes**

Section A

(Multiple Choice Questions- Solution)

1. They have developed the art of hunting to a high state of differentiation:

* Eskimos * Incas * European hunters * American Cowboys

2. It is the largest country by industrial output:

* The USA * Japan * Germany * China

3. This country produces 99.5% of its power requirements through hydro electricity.

* Canada * Norway * Sweden * Cuba

4. Monsoon forests are mainly found in:

* East Asia * Europe * Australia * India

5. This Indian region's is famous for tea plantation:

* Bengal * Maharashtra *Hyderabad Daccan * Assam

6. This type of climate is required for sugarcane cultivation:

* Cold dry * Cold humid * Hot equatorial * Humid tropical

7.Rubber is planted in:

* Mountanious region * Polar region * Temperate region * Equatorial

8. It is the biggest railway junction of Pakistan:

* Khanewal * Khanpur * Rohri * Kotri

9. The four main rivers of Punjab meet at :

* Guddu * Mithan Kot * Panjnad * Warsak

10. Commercial grain farming is practiced in the grasslands of:

* Frigid region * Equatorial region * Temperate region * Tundra region

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11. Water rainfall in Pakistan is caused by:

* Tropical cyclones * Monsoon * Western depression * Tundra

12. Demographically, the biggest city of the world is:

* Shanghai * Mumbai * Tokyo * New York

13. the total land of all the continents is approximately this part of the world:

* 29% * 25% * 35% * 32%

14. There are twelve crossing points on the border of Pakistan and :

*. Afghanistan * China * Iran * India

15. This is not a grassland:

* Canterbury * Veldts * Downs * Greenland

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SECTION B

(SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS)

Q2: Attempt any five questions.

1. Explain the importance of commercial geography for an industrialist

Commercial geography gives a complete knowledge and benefits to every industrialist for running their production smoothly. The industrialist needs skilled and technical to work on machines. Industrialist get help with commercial geography to have suitable type of labor for his industry. Industrialist needs good quality of raw material. Commercial geography enables the industrialist to check good raw material in quality and cheap in price. the industrialist ge the knowledge about foreign market for selling the products both in country and outside the country. Commercial geography helps the industrialists in this regard.

Commercial geography provides true guideline for industrialist about commodity, markets and business which helps him to promote trade.

2. Define the growth rate of population. How is it calculated.

The global growth rate in world population increased during three periods around 8000 B.C A.D. 1750 and AD 1950. Around 1800 AD global population reached its first billion. Today world population reached to 1 billion about every 12 years the 20th century began with 1.6 billion . Population growth rate at present is 1.10 %

Annual growth rate reached its peak in late 1960's when it was 2%.

For the calculation of growth rate of population, total increase and total decrease is observed total increase means increase of population. Through natural birth and migration while total decrease means decrease by death or by shifting from any place. So rate may be calculated through:

Total increase in population – Total decrease population present.

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3. Write a note on interrelation of commercial activities.

The commercial activities are interrelated with on another. It is not operated with isolation. It is related with physical and cultural environment.

Sometimes commercial activities attract each other and sometimes repel each other. the sugar industry generally installed near to sugarcane field, while chip board factory located near sugar mill. The wholesale center is very close to retail market. The transport, repair workshops go together with transport.

The petrol stations are located on roads with different traffic.

Banks, head offices are located in CBD of mega cities

Five star hotels are located in the area of big cities

Thus location of every commercial activity is selected to push and pull factors.

4. How does intensive commercial agriculture differ from extensive grain production.

Intensive Commercial Agriculture:

Intensive commercial agriculture differ from extensive grain production in the sense that it is practiced in Europe, E.North America, part of South Africa, S. America, Australia and New Zealand.

In these regions moderate rainfall is available

This kind of agriculture has varities of agriculture, crops, dairying, market gardening, and fruit production.

In this type of agriculture low labor and large amount of capital is needed. Farms are small in size and gives high production.

Extensive Grain Production:

This type of agriculture is found in N.America, Prairies, steppe, S.Africa, Plateaus of Newzealand , part of W.Europe and Pampas in Argentina. Some little part of N.China is also fit for this category. In this area, precipitation is very low, farms are large in size, production is low.

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5. The Eskimo hunter are distinguished for special aptitudes and methods due to unique life and environments.

Eskimos have varieties in implements, weapons and methods of hunting. Eskimos have developed the art of hunting in using different methods. That is why Eskimos stands supreme among hunting race.

Eskimos are controlled b seasons, daily weather, ice conditions and habits of the game. In shining summer, Eskimo line intent of reindeer skin along the coast, using nets, hooks, harpoons for fishing especially for women, children and old men. The autumn season's excellent for hunting birds are also caught.

Eskimo often travel long distance for polar bear hunting.

6. The total crop duration of spring wheat is lesser than winter wheat. Write two major reasons in support of this statement.

Wheat is a cereal grain, now cultivated throughout the world. It is second to rice.

Winter wheat is cultivated in early winter. That is September to December. Spring wheat is cultivated in spring season when wind is cool and moist and harvested in late summer or early autumn winter wheat is harvested in May to July. Spring wheat is generally cultivated in higher latitudes where severe winter is experienced.

Therefore it is the fact that spring wheat has lesser duration than winter wheat.

7. Write a note on solar energy technology and its types.

Solar energy is the need of world for using solar heating.

It is estimated that solar energy can provide a third of global final energy demand after 206). Now days it is becoming very common in different countries. It is very useful in the region where sun shines maximum and atmosphere remains clear with clouds.

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Types of Solar Energy:

1. Solar healing
2. Solar photovoltaic
3. Solar Thermal electricity
4. Solar Agriculture

6. List the major fishing grounds of the world and describe any one fishing ground of the USA.

Following are the major fishing grounds of the world:

1. East Asia
2. South and South East Asia
3. North Western Europe
4. Eastern North America
5. North Western North America
6. West Central South America

Fishing Grounds of USA:

Fishing ground of USA stretches from Alaska to California with North East Pacific. It is fourth larges fishing area of the world.

Mostly Salmon, Pilchard, Tuna are common fishes of the area.

USA is the most important producer of fish in the North East Pacific region.

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Q3: Answer any four from the following:

1. The monsoon and the western disturbances are two main factors which effect the climate of Pakistan's economy. Comment.

The two major factors which effect the Pakistan's economy are monsoon and western disturbances.

These climatic conditions directly influences the agriculture and industrial production on which economy of Pakistan depends. The major part of Pakistan is effected by dry climate throughout the year.

Major part of Punjab and Northern part whole of Sindh receive less than 250 mm rain.

Monsoon takes place from july to September and western depression from December to March.

The climate of Pakistan's economy always effects directly or indirectly the economy of Pakistan.

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2. Describe the canal system on the right (west) bank of Indus.

In Pakistan almost 75 % of agricultural land is covered with irrigation system. In the right bank (west) of Indus, Canals, Dams, Barrages play an important role to supply the water for agricultural activities.

Right bank of river Indus includes:

a) The river swat canals

b) Warsak multi purpose project on river Kabul

c) The kurran Garhi project on the kurrun river.

As Pakistan is a agricultural country and its economy depends on agriculture. Therefore the right banks of river Indus effect the agriculture and economy of Pakistan.

3. Why is Pakistan important in respect of its marine location.

Marine location is the blessing of God for Pakistan and its people in different aspect.

In respect of marine location of Pakistan which includes coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan province is very important in its marine location.

The coastal or marine belt is 1046 km long, which includes coastal area of Sindh and Baluchistan. Pakistan is always influenced by the monsoon winds, seabreeze and land breeze

climatically. In response to these climates and location, temperature, rainfall, pressure is always controlled by the winds entering from south, and blowing from South to North.
Trade of Pakistan has established due to its marine location, specially from Karachi port and Gwadar port. Due to marine location of Pakistan climate, rainfall , agriculture, trade and life activity is always influenced.

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

Primary activity includes agriculture, mining forestry , farming, grazing, hunting and gathering fishing.

The major share in the economy of Pakistan includes the primary sector productions, that is why it plays an important role. the planning for economic development began after 1951.

The goal of economic plans were to boost the economy. The highest economic growth was achieved during 1960's and 1970's

But the cause for failure to achieve the target was wars with India in 1965 and1971

In Pakistan economy failures main cause is inflation that is measured in CPI, WPI, SPI and GDP.

The inflation rate in Pakistan remained at an all time low.

Although the primary sector contributes a low share in GDP.

Being an agricultural country, this sector has no important role to share a high share in GDP.

5. Write a note on any ONE of the following:

a) The functions of NHA b) Markan Coastal Highway.

<u>The functions of NHA:</u>

The NHA is the main road management which has the responsibilities of managing 17 national highways, 10 motorways and all kinds of roads.

The speed limit of national highways is 80 Km/hr.

The NHA was started in 199 through an act of parliament for planning, developing, operation, repair and to maintain the NHW.

Total roads under NHA now stands about 8780 Km.

NHA has the responsibilities to provide a safe, modern and up to date transportation system.

NHA repairs, constructs new roads and maintains the roads, it is the responsibility of NHA

NHA has also the responsibility to produce safe transportation for travelers, goods and different products.

6. Give an four government oriented solutions for agricultural problems in Pakistan.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Pakistan's economy. The relative importance of agriculture has decreased over the years, it is the largest contributor to Pakistan's economy.

Its share in GNP has dropped from 52 % in 1950 to 25.1% in 99-2000.

The agriculture sector has many problems. Some of them are natural while others are man made or government oriented.

Government oriented solutions for agricultural problems in Pakistan are as under.

1. One of the main problems in the agriculture of Pakistan is Lack of fertilizer and manure, In 1951 chemical fertilizer was unknown in Pakistan, since then use of fertilizer started in agriculture.

2. Water logging and salinity are the two serious problems in the agriculture of Pakistan. The main cause of this disease are canal water seeps in the surface water table and makes the water loggin and salinity.

To resolve this problem government has built lined canals and installed thousands of tube wells to low down the water table.

3. Improved seeds can increase crop yield by 10 to 20 percent.

Government has made various research centers in Pakistan to provide improved seeds specially good seeds of wheat, rice, cotton, maize and grams.

Punjab is the chief user of improved seeds, consuming85% of total production.

Government has also introduced the crop rotation system.

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4. Government also has made solution in a agricultural problem, traditional wooden plough, iron sickles are being replaced by tractors and threshers. Tractors play key role in mechanization. They make possible the use of disc plough.

The government policy towards mechanization has fluctuated over the years. Government also provides subsidies for the purchase of tractors.

7. What is a Pass? List any two passes and their connective areas.

Pass:

In mountainous regions there are routes for joining two areas. Passes are routes specially through mountains range of high point.

Passes play a key role in trade, war and migration of people.

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1. The Lowari Pass:

It is one of the important pass of Pakistan. It has high mountainous region.

This pass connects Peshawar and chitral. It is 10230 feet long.

2. The Karakoram Pass:

It is another important pass situated in Karakoram mountain regioin. This pass is 18290 feet long. This pass connects the area of Lehand yarkand.

OR

Bongar Soil:

Bongar soil is the best soil in the agriculture of Pakistan. Bongar soil is present in Indus plain region. The bed of Indus. This soil covers a vast area of Indus plain.

Bongar soil are mostly present in Punjab, Peshawar, Mardan, Bannu and Karachi plain.

Major parts of Sindh also consists of Bongar soil. This soil gives a good production.

SECTION – C

(DETAILED ANSWER-QUESTIONS)

1.Describe any four of the following:

a) Rubber plantation in South East Asia:

Favorable conditions required for the rubber plantation is available in South East Asia, rapid growth also occurs in S.E Asia.

Rapid growth in automobile industry, transportation facility, availability of cheap labor, capital, medicines have played important role in rubber plantation in S.E.Asia.

Thailand, Malayisa, Indonesia, India, Singapore, Srilanka, Vietnam are important producers

b)Wheat trade of the USA:

USA produces only about 10% of the world wheat but it is consistently the world's largest wheat exporter.

In last decade USA produced wheat export 10 million metric tons, consisting 70% of world wheat export.

In most of the years USA remained leading exporter is wheat.

c)Climate for tea cultivation:

Climate is one of the most important physical condition required for the cultivation of tea.

Tea does best in tropical and sub tropical region of the world.

Tea gives best in warm and humid climate conditions.

Tea crop is cultivated from sea level to the elevation of 9000 feet.

The highest elevation the better quality. Climate does influence maximum upon the growth of tea trmendously.

Frost is injurious for tea plant growth.

d)Socio- Economic factors for sugarcane cultivation:

For sugarcane cultivation and all stages great deal of manual labor is required. Therefore abudance and cheap labor is essential for the cultivation of sugarcane. Cheap and efficient transportation system is essential. Mill should be near to the farm. Machinery, ploughing,

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preparation of land, planatation, spraying to control pests and disease, harvesting is done with machine. Scientific farming, fertilizer and irrigation are needed for high yield.

2. Write a note on fossil fuels as non renewable resources of energy. Also list the major world deposit of any one of these.

Fossil fuels (non-renewable energy resources) is an important source of energy and plays an important role in the economy.

Generally, fossil fuels are formed with trees, plants, grasses, shells and animals after thousands of years burried in the earth in the result of physical and chemical changes.

a)Coal:

Coal is a non renewable resouce of energy. it is formed with plant, trees grasses, boxes and shells. Maximum presence of carbon in coal considered as the best presence of sulphur, humidity and also low down the quality.

Coal is classified in the following four kinds:

i) Anthracite Coal:

Best quality of coal, more than 80% contents of carbon is present, heating power is highest.

ii) Btuminous Coal:

Ranking is 2nd position, highest use, generally used for generating electricity and in iron steel industry, carbon present from 60 to 80%.

iii) Lignite Coal:

Popularly known as Brown coal. Carbon contents are 40 to 60%. Light brown in colour, moistrue exerts while burning, used in industries for making bricks.

iv) Peat Coal:

It is the most inferior quality of the coal. It is formed through very low decomposition contains 30 to 40% carbon.

It generates very little beat, gives much moisture and smoke during burning.

It is generally used to warm rooms and cooking purpose.

Main producers are china, USA, India, Australia, S.Africa, Russia, Kazikistan etc.

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v) Petroluem:

It is generally called crude oil when mixed. It is also a farm of fossil fuel which is non renewable fossil.

Found in large quantity in the in the interior of the earth. It is used as fuel and raw material in chemical industry. Also used in making medicines , fertilizers, food stuff, plastic and building materials, Thermal electricity depends on petroleum and its products.

Once petrol formed it flows up ward in earth. It is a hydrocarbon. The largest oil reserves are prsent in USA Venzuela, Canada, Saudi Arabia etc.

vi) Natural Gas:

Natural gas is also a fossil fuel formed since millions of years. It is mixture of hydrocarbon gases that occur with petroleum deposits especially with methance. IT is used as fuel and in manufacturing organic compunds.

It is a cheap and clean source of energy. Major forms of natural gas are CNG, LPG and LNG.

Main producers are Russia, Iran , Qatar, USA, Saudi Arabia, Venzuela, Algeria and Pakistan.

vii) Nuclear Power:

It is used to generate heat and electricity. Nuclear power provides about 6% of the world's energy and 1314% of the world's electricity. USA, Japan, France generates 50% of the world electricity.

Main producing countries are USA France, Japan, Russia, S.Korea, Canada etc.

World Deposit of Coal:

Coal is widely distributed over the earth the major deposits of coal lie in the Northern hemisphere mainly between 35 to 50 centigrade N-latitude.

Commercially coal deposits occur in sedimentary rocks between layers.

In 1997 world coal reservers were 9.98 trillion metric tons.

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China is the largest producer of coal in the world, while USA contains world largest coal reserves. Other important coal producing countries are Austraila, India, S.Africa, and Russia.

USA:

In USA, Allegheny mountains , appalalusan mountains have main coal deposits. Most coal now mined in western surface mines.

Q5: Point out the reasons for downfall of railway in Pakistan. Suggest the steps to uplift service for passengers.

The railway inherited by Paksitan 1947 was laid down by British in 1861. In 1947 Pakistan had 8554 Km long. The main reason of downfall of railway was use of loco motinve engine or steam used.

Other cause is railway workshop which failed to maintain the use of railway. Railway sleeper used were always in short. Pakistan railway declined in productivtiy because of over staffing. Number of passengers started reducing due to bad services of railway.

Earning started to fall down since 1999 in millions. By 1999-2000 the amount fall down to 5 millions.

<u>Suggestions to uplift railway service:</u>

Eastern Punjab has a great network of railway. Meter guage and borad guage both need imporvement.

Parallel railway line must be laid from karachi to peshawar.

Railway engine must be durable along with wooden sleeper.

Railway workshop needs major imporvemements.

Railway staff must be reduced to uplift the railway transportation for passengers.

Further main necessities for travellers must be made up to the marke and usable.

Board of Intermediate Education Karachi

Intermediate Examination 2014 (Annual)

Date: 24.04.2014 **Commercial Geography paper II** **Max.Marks: 15**

2.30 p.m to 5.50 p.m **Commerce Group-Regular** **Time: 20 minutes**

Section A

1. Choose the correct answer for each from the given options:

i) Of the total world rice production, the share of Monsoon Asia is:

* 70% *8.5% *80% 90%

ii) Cold desert vegetations are also called:

* Savannah * Tundra * Taiga * Temperate

iii) This Doab is in between Jhelum and Chenab rivers:

* Chaj * Rachna * Bari * Sind sugar

iv) Humid climate is suitable for this industry:

*Fertilizer * Sports goods * Iron steel * Textile

v) This is the biggest chemical fertilizer producing country of the world:

* USA * Canada * France * China

vi) This is the second largest cash crop of Pakistan:

* Sugarcane * Tobacco * Maize * Rice

vii) This country is the inventor of BIO gas technology:

* USA * Canada * France * China

viii) This is the largest iron and steel producing area in India:

* Durgapur * Bhelai * Jamshedpur * Gujrat

ix) These forests of Pakistan are located in the Indus Delta:

* Alpine * Coniferous * Mangroves * Riverine

x) This is not a dry port of Pakistan:

* Lahore * Quetta * Multan * Bahawalpur

xi) All the rivers of Punjab meet the river Indus at:

Mithankot * Panjnad * Thatta * Guudu

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xii) LPG stands for:

* Low price gas * Liquified petroleum gas * Least power gas

*Low petroleum gas

xiii) The famous shandur pass connects:

*Chitral and gilgit * Peshawar and Chitral * Abbotabad and gilgit * Kabul and Chitral

xiv) The total population of this country is urban:

* France * Singapore * Germany * Japan

xv) Demographically the biggest city of the world is:

*Shangai * Tokyo * Mumbai *Washington

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SECTION B

Q: Answer any five parts. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Write down two definitions of commercial geography.

i) Commercial Geography is the branch of human geography which deals with the production, transportation and exchange of useful commodities.

ii) Commercial geography is concerned with the geographical facts relating to commerce.

2. "Tea cannot be cultivated in plain areas." Comment.

Plain areas does not suit for the cultivation of tea, because highly sloping land is suitable for tea. Tea plant also needs well-drained forest soil and doest best in the land of 3000 to 7000 feet elevation.

Moreover tea plant is very sensitive and resistant. It does best in special geographical conditions which are not available in plain regions. For example 13 C to 24 C temperature is suitable that is why tea plan does not give more leaves in plain give more leaves in plain region as compared with slopy and hilly land.

3.What is HDI? Write the range of it.

HDI stands for Human Development Index. Actually HDI is a condition of human development around the world and results whether or country is developed , developing or under developed in each and every conditions especially education, health, literacy, economy and productions.

The range of HDI depends on the conditions for the growth and development of a country. First is health, secondly literacy rate thirdly standard of living in a country.

4. If the birth rate of a country is 3% and its death rate is 1%. Calculate the doubling time of population for that country.

The number of persons added to or substracted from population in a year due to natural birth (increase) and migration, expressed as a percentage of population at the beginning of time. It is being calculated with the help of formula.

Growth rate = Birth % - Death % for – Net migration %

When birth rate of a country is 3% and its death is 2%.

Calculation will be for doubling time will be ,

Growth rate= 3 -1 = 2

Doubling time = 70 \ 2= 35

5. What is a fertilizer? List the functions of three major fertilizer elements.

Actually is a chemical or a organic inorganic material used to retain the fertility of asoil so that more production of crop may be obtained.

i) Nitrogen:

It gives dark colour to the plan and raises their growth and yield of the crop. It has protein contents.

ii) Phosphorus:

This fertilizer helps for the root, flower and seed development of the plant.

iii) Potassium:

It increases the resistance for different diseases in plants and strength of straw and stem.

6. " South East Asia is famous for rice cultivation". Comment

South East Asian countries produces more than 90% of the world total production of rice. China and India accounts 60%.

The countries of S.E Asia including China, India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand, Burma, Korea, Vietnam, Philpine, Sri-Lanka, Pakistan etc are the major producer of rice.The main cause for the cultivation of rice crop is geographical conditions which favours the cultivation. Monsoon wind maximum rainfall, favourable temperature and soil are very much suitable for the rice crop.

7. What is truck farming.

The regions of world where farmers specialize in vegetables, the farming is known as truck farming. The name truck farming given due to use of trucks for the transportation of vegetable from farm to market. Trucks are always available and also cheap and quick. In truck farming distance is covered by truck is very short time in the result vegetables remain fresh.

For the growth of vegetables are cultivated more for the use in the urban market.

Truck farming is mostly used in the countries of N.W Europe, USA and Mediterranean regions. In mentioned region for truck farming modern and scientific systems are used. In the result maximum crop are obtained.

OR

Write a note o industrial park.

Industry is an economic activity related with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories. The revolution of 1750 in industry made very much change is in industrial product and

location of industries. The change and advancement in the industries of the world developed the industrialist estates or parks.

Industrial park or estate is the centres in different countries or cities where lot of industries are localized.

8. List the main iron ore resources of North America.

Iron ore is earths most plentiful mineral and steel is made from it, which is most valuable. Iron ore resources in the world is more than 300000 m.metric tons which are widely distributed.

1. Lake superior region of north America:

This region is major ironore. The deposits are of high grade hematite, Chicago, pittsberg are the important fields.

2. Alabana Regions:

In this region Michigan, Minnesota are main producing state in this region.

3. Canada:

Canada holds important place as a producer of iron ore. The main producing areas of iron ore are Ontario. Canada is leading exporter of iron ore.

OR

Why is dairy farming considered highly capital intensive.

Dairy farming is most important type of commercial agriculture. Mostly practiced in high level in North East of USA, SE Canada and North West Europe.

Dairy farming is also done in large scale in Russian Federation, Australia and Newzealand.

Dairy farming is highly capital intensive. Because it requires animal sheds, storage facitlity for fodder, feeding and milching machine. Dairy farming also needs special breeding and health care with veterinary services.

Quick and cheap transportation services along with refrigeration facilities are also highly paid.

Q3. Answer any four part from this questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Why are the deltaic plain not suitable for agriculture.

Delatic region lies along the coast of Sindh which is not suitable for agriculture mainly due to physical condition which donot allow the agricultural activity.

Most of the deltaic region are made of clayee soil and are developed under flood water, only rice can be cultivated. Fresh water and drain fall is also not available. This region is also effected by sea breeze in

day time the temperature mostly remains moderate due to large amount of humidity in both seasons. Soil is sandy therefore only grassy crops and cultivate. The main factors are geographical conditions ude to which agriculture does not suit in Deltaic regions.

2. Cotton is most important cash crop of Pakistan. Comment.

Cotton is a Kharif(summer) irrigated crop of Pakistan. Cotton is most important cash crop and earn largest export revenue.

Pakistan is the third largest exporter of ran cotton in the world and largest exporter. Cotton yarn cotton and cotton products contribute about 10% to GDP and 55% to foreign exchange earnings of Pakistan. Cotton also support Pakistan's largest industrial sector. Compressing 400 textle mills and 4000 garment units, so being a cash crop cotton play important role in the economy of Pakistan. Still much more attention of government and private sector need to cultivate best quality of cotton suing modern method so that much more earning can be collected to raise the economy of Pakistan.

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3. Are there any negative aspects of dams? Justify your answer.

No doubt dams play an important role in generating hydel electricity and in providing water for the growth of different crops. But there are some vegetative aspect too with dams that can be justified by following versions.

1. Dams are harmful in agricultural soil, causes water logging and salinity.
2. Dams are very much expensive to construct.
3. In Pakistan dams are not of high standard.
4. With the presence of dams natural environment is destroyed.
5. Peoples are living in the area of dam constructed are displaced and distributed.
6. Dams constructed or built blocks the flow of river water.

4. Discuss the measures employed for improving occupational structure in Pakistan.

More than 71% of population are engaged in agriculture therefore there is little chance of reducing the burden of population on agriculture.

But different measure are to be taken in bringing change in the occupational structure of Pakistan such as,

a) Agricultural productivity may be raised by suing vast unused land and by applying latest technology.

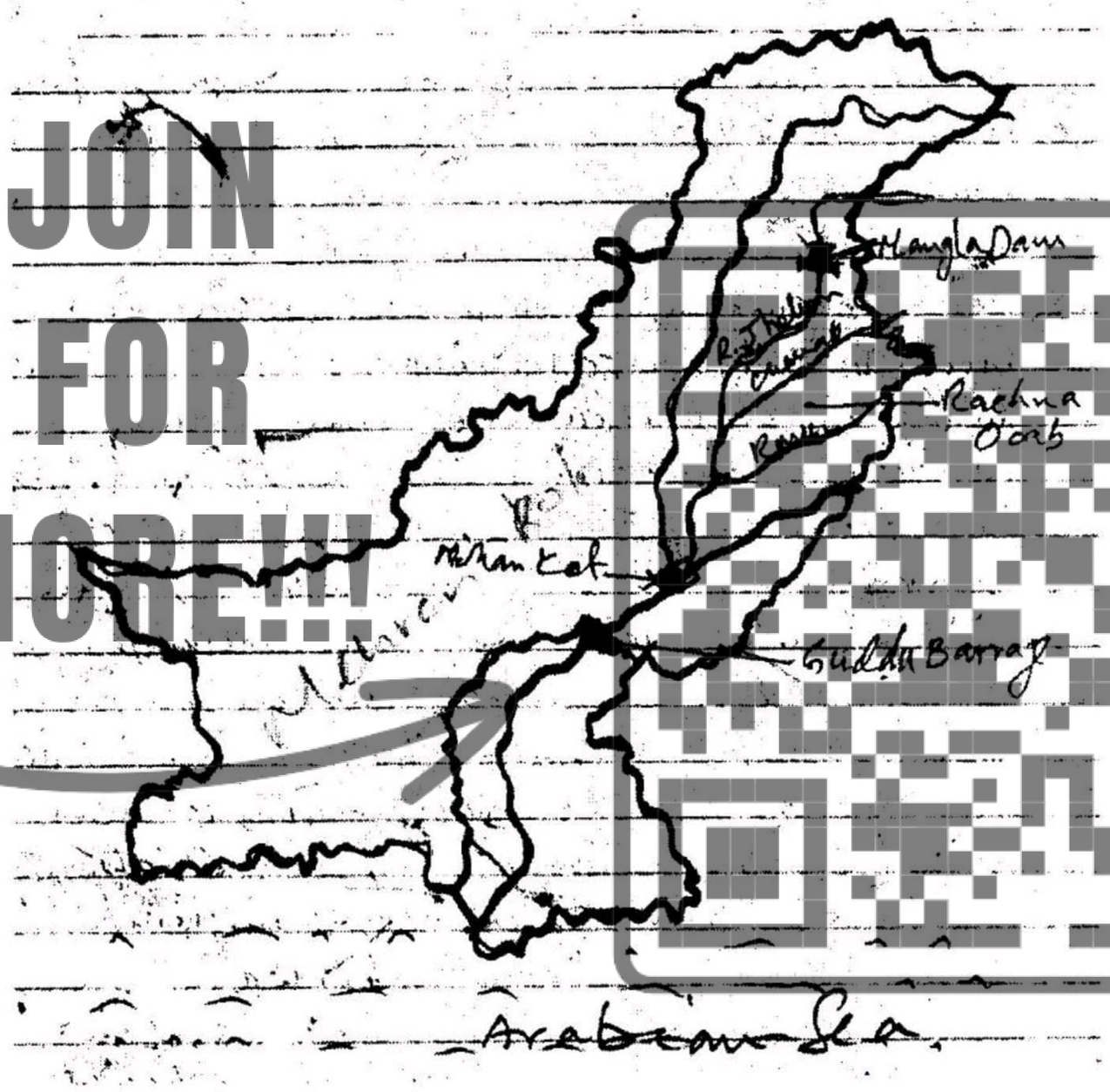
b) The growth rate of population must be central or minimize.

c) Much concentration is to be given in industrial labor. Rural development may cause benefits introducing different schemes

d) Non agricultural sector must be extended to absorb new entrants of labour force.

5. Show any four of the following in the given map of Pakistan.

(a) Guddu barrage (b) River Jehlum (c) Kirthar Kot
(d) Mangla Dam (e) Rachna Doab



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6. Mention any four agricultural problems of Pakistan.

Pakistan is an agricultural country. In economy agriculture is considered as Back Bone. But in agriculture sector of Pakistan still Pakistan is far beyond the average yield of all crops.

The main problems are in natural techno economic and socio economic factors.

a) Shortage of Irrigated water:

Pakistan is a dry country. Rain does not fall as needed in both season . Irrigation system of Pakistan provides water to 82% of the area. In Pakistan irrigation depends on rain which is not sufficient so shortage of water lower the yield.

b) Water logging and salinity:

Water logging and salinity is a curse for the agriculture of Pakistan. Canal water seep through the porous, sandy soil of Indus Basin and ground water rises up and causes the salt and water in the soil. Almost 28% of irrigated has become burden due to water logging and salinity which lowers the productivity.

c) Floods:

During summer monsoon season heavy rainfalls causes floods in rivers and crop are destroyed by it. Floods reduces yield and productivity.

d) Soil Erosion:

Due to heavy rain, flood, wind upper layer of soil is washed away. Dust storm also do the same work (erosion).About 2 million acres of fertile land has been destroyed by soil erosion.

OR

Mention the rail and road links of Pakistan to the neighbouring countries.

International link of Pakistan.

Rail Links:

1. A broad guage railway line run from Quetta to zahedon.
2. Pakistan links India by rail with two trains one from Lahore to Delhi and other from Karachi to Jodhpur.

Road Links:

1. Quetta zahidan via Mashad, and Gwadar
2. Peshawar jalalabad (Afghanistan)
3. Lahore-Delhi, via muzaffarabad, Sri Nagar.

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7. Compare the M-series and N-series highways in Pakistan.

M-Series	N-Series
M-1= Islamabad Peshawar motorway 135. km long	N-5=Pakistan high way , longest and oldest Karachi Peshawar torkham
M-2= Lahore Islamabad motor way 333km long	N-55= Indus highway, 1250 km Karachi , kotri, DG Khan , Kohat.
M-3= Pindi Bhattian Faisalabad motorway 54 km long	N-10 Karachi to Gwadar also called Makran coastal highway. 653 km.
M-9= Super highway 138 km long	N25 Karachi to chaman via RCD highway kalat,

M-10= Karachi northern by pass 57 km long	kotri 813 km. N-35 Karakarom highway silk route (Pak China) 806km.

8. Discuss the role of KPT in the management of water transport in Pakistan.

KPT has an important role in the management of water transport in Pakistan. KPT is administered by board of trustees with a chairman and 10 trustees.

Karachi port takes the initiative to handle and cater ships, this involves the development of deep water container port at Kemari.

Karachi port trust is effective from 1 April 1887.

Karachi is known as the gateway to Asian and is a safe harbor.

Between 1927 and 1944 the west wharves of the port, and ship repairing berths were constructed.

Under Karachi port turst over 11.79 million tons of liquid cargo and 25.45 million tons of dry cargo is being handled.

Through KPT/ Management port users constitute about 60% of import and export of the country.

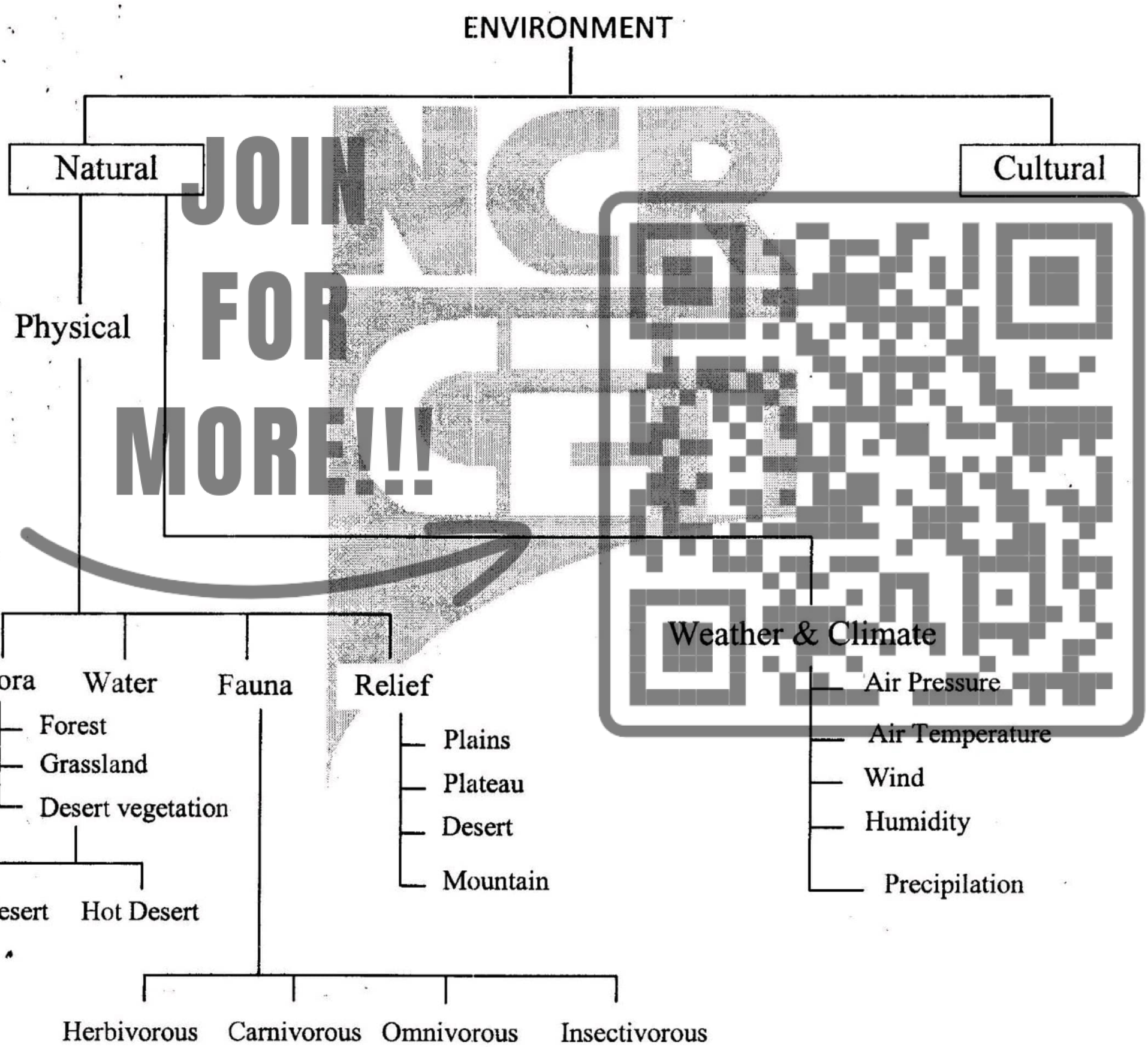
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SECTION – C

(Detail-Answer Questions)

4. Answer any two part questions. All question carry equal marks.

1. Draw a flow chart to show the classification of Natural environment and explain the physical factors.



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Physical Factors of Natural Environment.

The physical environment is defined as the section of the human environment that has physical factors for example soil, water, climate etc.

The part of human environment that includes purely physical factors that influences the persons health and life.

Human being is his activities affects the natural physical environment. But on the other hand the human activity are influenced by nature and it also influence mental and physical attitude of human being.

Physical factors of natural environment may be described at the stuff of which earth is made and how it behaves against and favours human activity.

Physical factors of natural environment includes all flora, fauwa, soil, rocks, atmosphere, relief of land, climatic conditions, rain and water bodies (hydrosphere).

All these factors of natural environment effects the life of human being.

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2. Write a note on the sub divisions of tertiary activites.

Tertiary activities consists of those business and labour specialization that provide support to the primary and secondary sectors to general community and the individuals.

Sub division of tertiary activities are categories as under:

a) Direct service sector

b) Quaternary activities

c) Quinary activities

1. Direct service sector:

Direct service sector of tertiary activities is the largest sector of tertiary activities, large number of people are engaged in activities as skilled and non skilled work force,

It is further sub divided in two divisions.

a) Specialized services:

In this specialized services, such as trade , transport, banking, finance and communication.

b) Allather services:

In this service people are engaged for their earning in miscellaneous services.

c) Quaternary activities:

In this activity special type of services are included focusing on professional and administrative services, specially in financial, health service and in education, government, management, information media and research. Actually in quaternary activity envolve in most important services. Highly qualified people technical executives and managers are included. Practically all quaternary activities are services which are present in office building and in specialized environment.

d) Quinary activities:

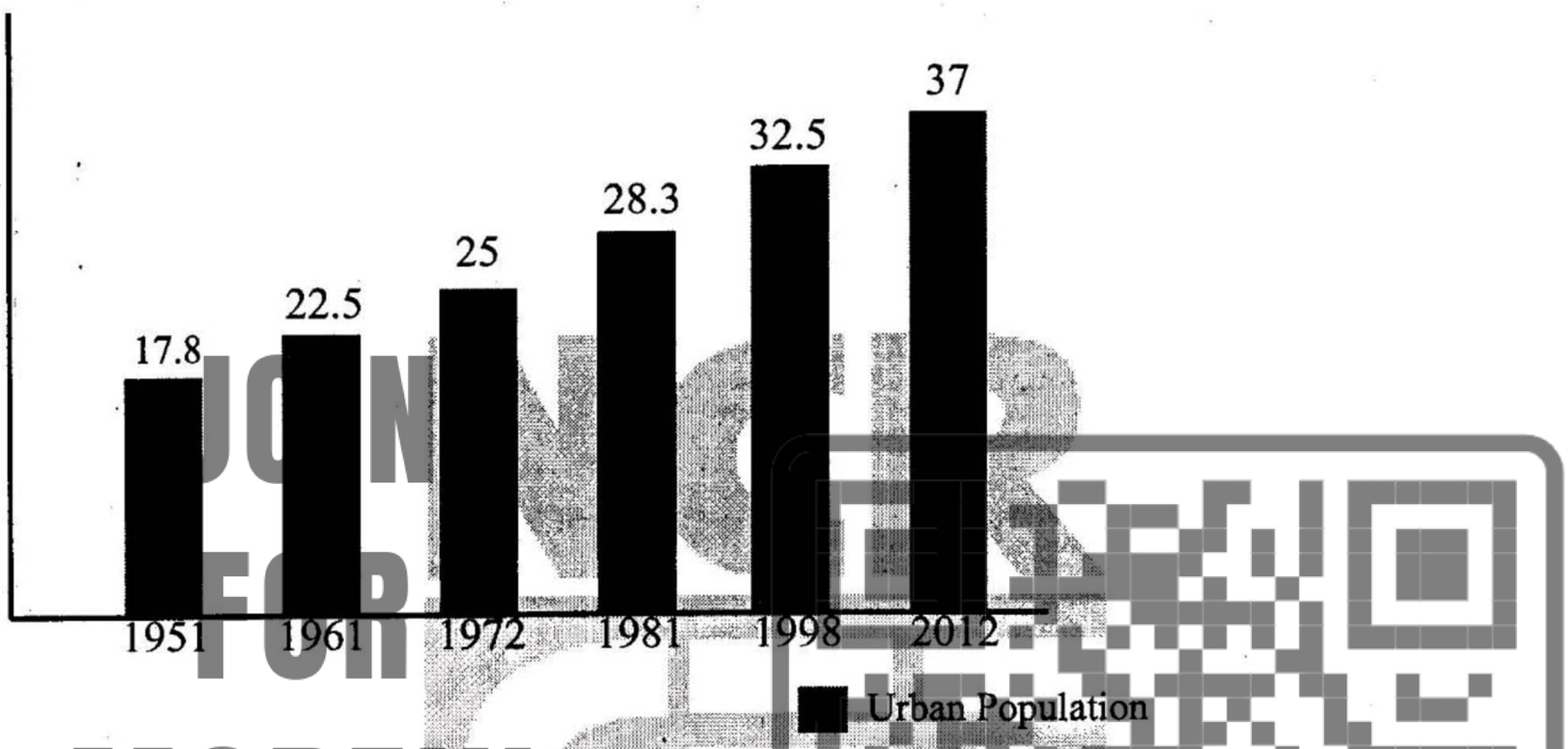
This activity includes high ranking professions. Most visible persons, qualified, commission holders, executive and top managerial persons, doctors, engineer, poet, professions, writers are included in this activity.

Quinary activities are honourable services which has honour and prospect in society also highly paid. Management executives research scientist consultant are also included in this kind of activity that is quinary activity.

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Q5. Answer any one part question. All questions carry equal marks.

With the help of given graph, describe urbanization of Pakistan.



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Urbanization rate in Pakistan (1951-2012)

Urban population means people living in cities. Pakistan has highest growth of population . This growth is natural as well as through migration. Pakistan is facing great pressure on all urban centers and Karach is included with highest growth.

Urban population is considered in a place where population is 5000 or more.

Urbanization means people living in cities or the measures which forms the urban population that is by birth and migration.

Urbanization is increasing very rapidly in the result economical and social problems are also increasing the problem does not seen to be resolved. In 1960 the urban population of Pakistan was 10148370 which reached to 64229550 in 2010. Basic and important problems being faced through urbanization are transportation facilities like supply of water, drainage, medical, lack of packs and schools, unplanned housing , uncrolled traffic, break down of electricity, natural gas and also follow of law in cities.

In urbanization of Pakistan here are some of the important issues which requires necessary attention to resolve.

it is suggested to bave the shifting of labor from rural to urban, government must manage to provide them facilities of education and training in their nature areas.

There is no proper planning for urbanization and most of the development is made randomly.

There is also absence of health and education facilities. That must be properly handled.

The agricultural land are being converted into housing schemes around cities mostly by private sector as the result problems are faced and also not controlled.

The life of people living in cities also faces some improvement in their life, specially in reducing poverty, un employment , education, health care and in services.

In urbanization economic and social development occurs. Industries and trade also increases the life style of urban population.

World bank has estimated that in developing countries such as Pakistan 80% of economic growth will occur in towns.

Urbanization is associated with higher incomes, good health, high literacy, high standard of life.

Important abbreviations:

CG	=	Commercial Geography
BC	=	Before Christ
AD	=	Anno Domino
CNG	=	Compressed Natural Gas
LPG	=	Liquofied Petroleum Gas
LNG	=	Liquofied Natural Gas
OPEC	=	Oil Producing Exporting Countries
PNSC	=	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation
KPT	=	Karachi Port Trust
PIA	=	Pakistan International Airline
CAA	=	Civil Aviation Authority
GNP	=	Gross National Product
GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
NHW	=	National Highway
NHA	=	National Highway Authority
KANAPP	=	Karachi Nuclear Power Project
OGDC	=	Oil and Gas Development Corporation
IEA	=	International Energy Agency
IWT	=	Indus Water Treaty
RCD	=	Regional Cooperative Development
NNP	=	Net National Product
PI	=	Personal Income
DPI	=	Disposable Personal Income
HDI	=	Human Development Index
UNDP	=	United Nations Development Program
IAIA	=	International Association for Impact Associate
SSSP	=	Soil Science Society of Pakistan

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IMPORTANT TERMS:

Geography:

The study of Human-Earth relationship and their interaction influence to each other.

Human Geography:

Brach of geography deals with the life of human and focuses largely on the built environment and lo space is created.

Economic Geography:

It is the main branch of human geography which deals with the economic activity of man in relation to environment.

Commercial Geography:

It is that branch of human geography which deals with the production, transportation and exchange of useful commodities.

E-Commerce (Electronic Commerce)

E-Commerce is the buying and selling of goods and services on the internet, especially the world -wide -web.

Environment :

Environment is one of the most important issue today, green house effect, ozone layers, depletion, meeting of glaciers etc are hot issues.

Environment means all outside forces, event, things that act on things.

Man's environment is everything that surrounds hum, houses, buildings, peoples, animals, land, temperature, water, light and other living and non living things.

Natural Environment:

All living and non living tings that occur naturally on the earth and the conditions of weather and climate are natural environment .

Physical Environment:

Behaviour of earth in favour of human activity. All fauna, rocks, and atmosphere are physical environment.

Cultural Environment:

It consists man made things and beliefs adopted for living.

Determinism:

This theory was established by hippocrate. Aristotle repeated it about natural character and added the political element. Determinism is the philosophical view every event including human cognition, behavior, lecipsion and action. Determinism explained by geographers was not wholly accepted. The determinism or study of geograph shifted from determinism by German to possibilism.

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Possibilism:

First theory of Possibilism was put forward by Lucein Febvre.

Possibilism is the theory that the environment as a range of opportunities from which the individual may choose. Earth only offers opportunities. Possibilism geography is considered as a distinct approach to geographical knowledge opposed to geographical determinism.

Population Transition (Growth):

The process of change in a society's population is called population transition. It is a process of several stages.

1. High Stationary stage
2. Early Expanding Stage
3. Late Expanding Stage
4. Low Stationary Stage

Subsistence Hunting:

Tundra and Taiga where extreme climate prohibit the production of crop and restrict the growth of trees, population is also spaise living depends on subsistence hunting. As in Arctic cost of N. America, boarder of Greenland and shores of Siberia. Population depends on Eslanios. Eskimos are well known and organized hunters also in subsistence hunting in these regions and also in polar regions.

Mediterranean Farming:

This type of farming is practiced with the lands of boarder of Mediterranean sea, in S. Europe, N. Africa, W.Asia and Australia. Two cash crops live and grapes are major crops. This farming is with Mediterranean type of climate. This region is important supplier of citrus, fruits, grape fruits also olive.

Arable Farming:

Technology of producing and using plants for food, fuel, fiber and redamation is called Arable faring.

Arable land means the best suitable land for growing of crops.

Sedentary Farming:

When a farming becomes well established then it is called sedentary farming. Sedentary farms may have to use crop rotation.

Market Gardening and Harticulture:

Market gardening and harticulture are specialized type of cultivation of high value crops, such as vegetables, fruits, flowers. This type of agriculture is common in Europe, USA, and Mediterranean regions.

Truck Farming:

The regions where farmers specialized in vegetables only. The distance is not far away from farm to market therefore trucks are used for transportation of vegetable.

Factors affecting fishing:

Physical Factors: Shallow coast, Movement of water, mixing of warm and cold water, climate.

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Economic Factors: Efficient and cheap labour, transport, warehouse, packing, refrigerator, good market , organization.

Natural Resources:

Natural resources occur naturally within environment. Exist undisturb by human in natural form as ocean, man air, fish, sunlight.

Renewable Natural Resources:

Natural resources that can be replenished (restore to formal condition), naturally sunlight, air, wind, are continuously available. Do not have rapid recovery rate.

Non-Renewable Resources:

The natural resources formed slowly, do not naturally form in the environment. Minerals, Fossils, Fuel are good examples of Non renewable natural resources.

Abiotic Natural Resources:

Abiotic resources are those that comes from non living and organic material such as land, fresh water, air, iron, gold, copper and silver.

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Agriculture:

Agriculture is the art of raising plant from soil and rearing animals for man. Agriculture is a Latin word. Agriculture is being done back to 10,000 B.C.

Major types of agriculture:

1. Nomadic Herding:

Normado live in arid cold environments where pasture is sparse. They keep moving for new pasture for their animals. Normado often travel long distance too for pasture keeping of anuminals.

2. Live stock ranching:

This type of agriculture is done in the area where land uses are limited as in Pampas of Argentina and Australia interior.

3. Shifting cultivation:

This type of agriculture practiced after every third or fourth year, when soil loosed its fertility, as in N. America, Brazil, S.E Asia(Indonesia) Rice, Sugarcane, Maize are good example.

4. Intensive subsistence farming:

In monsoon region of Asia, Rice is staple food crop.

5. Intensive Commercial Agriculture:

In Europe, E.N America, S.Africa, Australia, Newzealand

6. Extensive Grain Production:

The (Praisies) the region of Prairies are called " The Bread Basket" of world due to its maximum production of wheat. This is an interior part of grassland of N. America. There praries province especially for spring wheat and winter wheat.

7. Plantation Farming:

It is a type of commercial farming(agriculture), practiced in tropical land, S.E Asia, Africa and in S. America and N. America. Cocoa, Oil Palm, Sugarcane, Rubber, Banana, Tea, Tobacco are major crops of plantation farming.

8. Irrigated Farming:

Irrigated farming is practiced where precipitation or rain is very low as in Pakistan, Egypt. Irrigated water is used in this type of agriculture.

Q: USA and Canada are both exporter and importer of Iron Ore, comment.

USA and Canada are both one of the leading producers of Iron Ore. USA produces 49000 tons of iron ore and Canada produces 35000 tons. But both countries export and import Iron Ore.

Both countries export that quality of iron which they use for their need and export the surplus. They import that kind of iron ore which they produce in minimum and requirement is much more than their production.

Q. Climate influence are more marked on agriculture than industry. Comment.

The most suitable condition for the growth and production of agricultural crop is climate. Climate has great influence for example cold and temperate climate is suitable for the cultivation and production of wheat. While for the localization of an industry climate do not play an important role except in textile industry. So climate has minor influence on industry while climate effects all kinds of crop in farming and production.

Q. Define Growth rate of population. How is it calculated.

The number of persons added to (or subtracted) from population in a year due to natural birth(increase) and QHWP IgLDWLRQ; HxSUHssHG Ds D SHUFHQWDgH RI WLH SRSuODWLRQ DWWLH EHgLQQLQg RI WLH WP H SHULRG. , WLs EHLQg calculated as follows:

Growth rate= Birth% - Death% for – Net Migration %.

Doubling time= 70 % Growth rate %

Example:

If a birth rate of a country is 3% and its death rate is 2%. Calculate the doubling time for that country.

Growth rate= 3 – 1 = 2

Doubling time = 70 / 2 = 35

Least populated places on earth is land of Antartica. The least populated places include most of Canada, Greenland and Siberia (one person per 40 sq. km)

Every continent except Europe has large deserts or rain forest region.

Sahara desert of Africa, Atacana desert of chile, Arabian desert of Saudi Arabia, Gobi desert of China, Thar desert of Pakistan

40 % of world population are living in big cities. Most densely populated cities are in South and East Asia.

Tokyo (gapan) is number one seol(S.horea) in number two and Mexico city is number three. Highest density is of a tiny country that is Manaco 15255/sq. km.

Mangolia is least density that is 4.3 people per sq. km.

90% of population live on 10 of land.

90% of world population live in North of equator.

80% of world population are living in big cities.

Most densely populated cities are in South and East of Asia.

satican is the smallest country with 800 population area is 195 sq.km.

Monaco is bounded by France and Mediterranean sea.

Total population of Monaco is 32409.

Earth Diameter at the equator = 7,926.28 miles (12756.1 km)

Distance in between sun and earth= 9,30,20,000 miles

Distance in between moon and earth= 238,859 miles (3844031 km)

Deepest point in the ocean= Mariana Trench, W.Pacific = 35840 ft(10929 km)

Largest planet is = gupitar

Smallest planet is = Mercury

Total surface area of earth is 509,600,000 sq. km.

Earth is the third planet in distance from sun.

Earth is about 4.56 billion years old

Earth is covered by water about 71%.

Continents of the earth are seven

1. Africa2. Antarctica 3. Asia 4. Australia 5. Europe 6. North America 7. South America

All continents cover 29% of the earth surface.

Barrages:

1. ginnah Barrage: River Indus: 1964 (halabagh)
2. Chashma Barrage: River Indus: 1971 (Meanwali)
3. Taunsa Barrage: River Indus: 1958 (D.G hhan)
4. Guddu Barrage: River Indus: 1962 (hasmore)
5. Sukkur Barrage: River Indus: 1932 (Sukkur)
6. hotri Barrage: River Indus: 1956 (gamshoro)

Other Barrages:

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1. Rasul Barrage
2. Marala Barrage
3. Bulluki Barrage
4. Sulaimanki Barrage
5. Punjnad Barrage

Dams:

1. Turbela Dam: River Indus, 1976 (Islamabad)
2. Mangla Dam: River gehlum, 1969 (Rawalpindi)
3. Warsak Dam: River habul, 1960 (Peshawar)
4. Rawal Dam: Islamabd, Pindi.

Homeland of wheat = North West of Pakistan
Highest Producer of Wheat= USA
Major Exporter of Wheat= USA
Pakistan's number in wheat production= 9th
Rice is originally a plant of = S.E Asia
Largest producer of Rice in the world = China
Highest yield of rice is in= Australia
Lowest Producer of rice= Mauritius
India ranks as rice producer = 02
Homeland of sugarcane= India
Largest sugarcane producing region= Tropical region
Major source of sugar is = Sugarcane
Highest producing country of sugarcane= Brazil
Major sugarcane producing continent is = Asia
Maximum yield producing country of sugarcane= Peru
In cold country sugar is manufactured from = Sugar beet
Largest producer of cotton crop is= China
Second largest producer of cotton is = India
Homeland of Tea is = China
Highest producer of Tea is= India
Second largest producer of Tea is= China
Major producer of Rubber is= Thailand
Homeland of Rubber plant is = Brazil
Major Producer of Palm oil is= Malaysia
Major producing country of Soyabean is = China
Largest producer and importer of Iron ore= China
Largest Exporter of Iron ore is = Australia
Largest producer of Gold is= China
Second largest producer of Gold is= USA
Largest consumer of Gold is= India
Largest importer of Gold is= India
Melting point of Gold is=1064 Centigrade

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Boiling point of Gold is= 2808 Centigrade

Uranium in metal was discovered in=1789 AD

In the earth 99.28% uranium is=U-238

Which uranium is mostly used= U-235

In how many countries uranium is present= 39

Largest Uranium deposits are in = Russian Federation.

2nd largest deposits of Uranium are in = hazikistan.

2nd largest producer of Uranium is = Canada / hazikistan.

Best quality of coal is = Anthracite Coal.

Largest producer of coal is = China.

Largest consumer of coal is = China.

Petroleum is also called = Black Gold.

OPEC means = Oil Producer and Exporter Countries.

OPEC was founded in = 1960.

Number of OPEC countries members = 12 Countries.

First oil well was drilled in 1857A.D. in = Romania.

Minerals oil reserve are mostly found in = Sedimentary Rocks.

Largest petrol reserve are in = Saudi Arab.

Largest producer of petrol is = USA.

Commercially natural gas started in = 1829 / 1820 A.D.

Largest natural gas producing country is = USA.

Largest reserves of Natural Gas is in = Iran.

In Asia largest Natural Gas producer is = Indonesia.

World Hydroelectric produced is = 25%.

World Thermal Electric Produced is = 75%.

Which continent rank first in production of Hydroelectric = North America.

Lowest Hydro-electric producing continent = Africa.

Which country fulfill 99% of need with hydro-electric = Norway.

Which country produces largest amount of electricity in the world = USA.

Which country ranks second in electric production = China.

First ever installed Nuclear Power Plant in = 1950.

Which country posses largest number of Nuclear Power Plant = USA.

Largest producer in Nuclear Power = USA.

2nd largest producer of Nuclear Power = France.

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PAKISTAN:

Total Area of Pakistan is = 796095 Sq. hm.

Pakistan is 6th largest country in = Population.

Longest boarder of Pakistan is with = Afghanistan (2643 hm).

Boarder of Pakistan with Afghanistan is called = Durand Line.

How many crossing points of Pakistan with Afghanistan are = 12.

Crossing points of Pakistan with India are = 14.
Latitudinal position of Pakistan is = 240 N to 370 N, Latitudes.
Longitudinal position of Pakistan is = 610 E – 75.50 E, Longitude
Maximum length of Pakistan from North to South is = 1800 hm.
First capital of Pakistan was = harachi.
Which sea is located in the south of Pakistan = Arabian Sea.
Largest area of the province of Pakistan = Baluchistan.
Population of Pakistan is 1901 was = 1.65 Crore.
Population of Pakistan is 1947 was = 3.25 Crore.
Population of Pakistan is 1998 was = 130580000.
Total Mountainous region of Pakistan = 648000 Sq.hm.
Total plain and desert region of Pakistan = 328000 Sq.hm.
Highest peak of central / great Himalaya is = Nanga Parbat.
Highest peak of h-2 (Pakistan) of harakaram range is = 8611 Meter.
Mountain range in between habul and harum River = hoh-e-Sufaid.
Highest elevation on earth is of = Mount Everest (Asia) = 29035 Ft.
Historical hhyber Pass connects = Peshawar and galalabad.
Pakistan is located towards = North of Tropic of Cancer.
Location of Pakistan is in = Warm Tropical Region.
From where Pakistan is located with Monsoon region= Western Border
Maximum monsoon rainfalls in = Murree
Minimum rainfalls in= Nokundi (Baluchistan)
Major source of rainfall in Pakistan is = Monsoon wind
In coastal area of Pakistan weather remains= Moderate
Highest temperature ever recorded of Pakistan is= Moenjodaro
In winter rainfalls due to= Western Depression (53.4 centigrade)
Upper layer of earth crust in which vegetation grows= soil
The soil of desert region is always= Unfertile
After disintegration of rocks, soil particles remains at its orgininal place called = residual soil
In Pakistan transported soil is formed in= Plain regions
Soil of Indus deltaic region is called= Regger soil
Forest of any region depends on= Climate
How much area of Pakistan is under forest= 4.8%
Forest under private sector is = 33%
Bela forest exist along the = Bank of Rivers
Indus water treaty was signed on = September 1960
Indus water treaty was signed in the regime of= M. Ayub hhan
Barrages on River Indus= ginnah, Chashma, Tansa, Guddu, Sukkur and hotri Barrage.
Turbela Dam built with = River Indus.
Mangla Dam is built on = River gehlum
Warsak Dam is built on= River habul
How much are of Pakistan is irrigated=82%

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In Pakistan major source of water is = Rivers
Pakistan is most important and largest river is= Indus
Major source of irrigation in Baluchistan is = harez
World biggest barrage sukkur barrage was built in =1932
Province of Punjab is also called= Grain Basket
We earn how much of GDP from agriculture=25%
Major cause of backwardness in agriculture of Pakistan is = Growth of Population
Cotton and sugarcane are = Cash and hharif crop
Most important and major food crop of Pakistan is= Wheat
Which province ranks at the top in food crop= Punjab
Second important food crop after wheat is Rice
Warm and humid climate is most suitable for = Rice
For rice most suitable soil is= Clayee soil
In mountainous region maize is a crop of = Rain fed
In maiz production which province ranks 1st= hPh
In Pakistan glucose is manufactured in large scale from= Maize
In Pakistan sugarcane ripes in= 10 to 14 months
In sugarcane Punjab province ranks=1st
In Punjab most important region for cotton is= South and South East
American cotton was introduced in Pakistan in =1914
Tobacco plant needs= Hot and humid climate
In Pakistan Tobacco is a = Cash Crop
Which province ranks first in tobacco crop= hPh
In Pakistan 75 % of Tobacco is produced in = hPh
The longest and oldest highway of Pakistan is= GT Road(N-5)
Grand Trunk road (G.T road) connects Peshawar with= Torkham
Indus High way (N-55) connects harachi with = hohat
Silk route or karakoram highway (N-35) connects Pakistan with= China
Lahore-Islamabad motorway (M-2) is=333 h.m long
First railway line between harachi to hotri was opened in=1861
Total length of Railway line between harachi to hotri=169 h.m
Largest and biggest port of Pakistan is = harachi Port
Deep sea port of Pakistan is = Gawadar port
Largest salt mine of Pakistan = hhewra salt mine (jehlum) .

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SOLUTIONS OF IMPORTANT SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWERS.

Q1. Explain the term Renewable and Non – Renewable Natural Resources.

Ans. RENEWABLE NATURAL RESOURCES: That can be replenished naturally. Sunlight, air, wind, are renewable natural resources and are continuously available. Do not have rapid recovery rate.

NON – RENEWABLE RESOURCES. Form slowly, does not, naturally form in the environment. Minerals and Fossils Fuel are good examples.

Q2. What is Abiotic Natural Resource?

Ans. Abiotic resources are those that come from Non-Living and Non-Organic materials such as Land, Fresh water, Air, Iron, Gold, Copper, and Silver.

Q3. How does Economical and Commercial geography guarantees the best utilization of resources?

Ans. Economic and Commercial geography guarantees the best use of resources because both subjects exploit the areas where resources explored, founded and used for the trade of the world and also for the development of economy and life of human beings. For example. Forest and Forest Material which provides the food, shelter, fruits, raw materials for industries and also employment.

Q4. Why Temperate Grassland is the leader of wheat export?

Ans. Climate is the major factor which specifies the growth of wheat, of the world. The countries of **Temperate Grassland** are the major producing region where Geographical and Economical conditions favours and yield per acres highest with best quality of wheat. U.S.A, Canada, Australia, Argentina are the leader of wheat export of temperate grassland region of the world.

Q5. Inspite of being the largest producer of rice, China can't export rice?

Ans. Asian countries produces about 90% of world's rice and China ranks first in production of rice. But China consumed the total production of rice.

The reason that China do not export its rice, the major reason is total population of China and major food of people of China is rice.

Annually China produces more than 181,514,990 metric tons of rice.

The export of rice is determined by the trend in production and consumption.

In China population is very high and dense. They consume their rice produced and do not afford export of China.

Q6. U**.S.A. and Canada** are both exporter and importer or iron ore. Comment.

Ans. U.S.A. and Canada are one of the leading producers of Iron Ore. U.S.A. produces 49000 Thousand Tons of iron ore and Canada produces 35000 Thousand Tons. But both countries export and import the iron ore.

Main resources are the different kinds of iron ore. Both countries export their Magnetic Ore and for their own usage they import Haematite and Limonite Iron Ore.

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Q7. Climate are most marked on Agriculture than Industry. Comment.

Ans. The required conditions for the production and cultivation of agricultural crops suitable climatic conditions are required. For example, cold and temperate climate help wheat crop production.
While in localization of an industry, climates do not play an important role except in textile industry. Humid climate favours the manufacturing of textile goods. Humid climate makes the thread strong. Generally climate effects on agricultural crops while influence on industry is rare.

Fish Hatchery: A place where fish is bred or a work place where fish are caught and processed and sold.
Hunting in Polar Region: (**The Eskimo**). The Eskimo hunters are distinguished by special method of hunting. Special weapons and methods are used for this purpose. Summer and Autumn Season are excellent for hunting in polar region

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