

KARACHI EDU • PAK STUDIES CLASS X

Chapter 5: Resources of Pakistan

Detailed notes on Human Resources, Natural Soils, Forests, and Mineral
Wealth of Pakistan.

Classification of National Resources

Resources are the real wealth and foundation of a nation's economic progress and defense.



Human Resources

Population aged 10+ years working at least one hour daily across agriculture, business, and industry.

Acts as the active workforce or manpower.



Natural Resources

Free gifts of nature including soil fertility, river systems, rich mineral deposits, and dense forests.

Explored and utilized by human capital.

Importance in National Development

Wise utilization of resources drives sovereign strength and economic stability.

Economic Wealth

Abundant resources accelerate industrial growth and GDP.

Strong Defense

Raw materials and technical manpower secure national borders.

Employment

Creates jobs locally and abroad in Middle East and Western markets.

Natural Resources: Soil Types

Soil is composed of salt, silt, and clay. Pakistan features three major soil classifications.

GROUP 01

Indus Basin Soils

Comprises productive Bangar and Khaddar alluvium, plus Delta clay used for rice cultivation.

GROUP 02

Mountain Soils

Brown residual and calcareous soils found in northern ranges; highly productive when irrigated.

GROUP 03

Sandy Desert Soils

Yellowish soils rich in iron, lime, and potash located in Thar, Cholistan, and Western Balochistan.

Natural Resources: Forests

For a balanced economy, 25% of land should be under forests. Currently, Pakistan has only 4.8%.

4.8%

Total Forest Cover

Significantly below the global ecological requirement due to timber cutting and river erosion.

Provincial Breakdown

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: **15.6%**
- Sindh: **4.2%**
- Punjab: **2.7%**
- Balochistan: **2.1%**

Types of Forests in Pakistan

Categorized into six major types based on climate and topography.

1. Mountainous Forests

Coniferous softwoods (fir, deodar) in northern ranges above 1000m.

2. Sub-mountainous

Hardwood trees (phulahi, shisham) used for fuel and construction.

3. Dry Western

Chilghoza, pine, and juniper in Quetta, Ziarat, and Kalat regions.

4. Riverine Forests

Linear forests growing along major rivers and river belts.

5. Canal Forests

Planted forests (Chhanga Manga) irrigated by canal water networks.

6. Coastal Forests

Mangrove forests in Sindh coast serving as fish and shrimp breeding grounds.

Advantages of Forests

Essential ecological, industrial, and climatic benefits provided by forest ecosystems.

Climate & Carbon

Absorbs carbon dioxide, releases oxygen, and moderates regional temperatures.

Soil Protection

Checks soil erosion, reduces waterlogging, and prevents rapid snow melting.

Industry & Medicine

Provides timber for furniture, raw material for paper, and medicinal herbs.

Mineral Resources: Energy Minerals

Minerals buried underneath the earth are vital for power generation and industrial output.



Mineral Oil (Petroleum)

Meets about 20% of domestic requirement. Explored mainly in Potwar Plateau and Lower Sindh.

Managed by OGDC. Remaining 80% imported.



Natural Gas

Meets 35% of energy needs. First discovered at Sui (Balochistan) in 1952.

Widely used in cement, fertilizer, and power plants.

Summary & Coaching Notes

Key takeaways for Karachi Edu students preparing for Class X board examinations.

Coal Reserves

Extensive deposits found across Sindh (Thar) and Punjab, supplying local thermal power needs.

Exam Focus

Revise soil types, forest percentages per province, and major natural gas discovery sites.

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Questions & Discussion

Prepared specially for Karachi Edu Coaching Center students.
Good luck with your studies!

