

Chapter = 04

Land of Pakistan

SHORT ANSWERS:



- Location of Pakistan
- Climate of Pakistan
- Natural Resources of Pakistan

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Location of Pakistan
- Climate of Pakistan



Mcq's

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1. The total area of Pakistan is:
 ☆ 798098 sq km ☆ 796096 sq km ☆ 797097 sq km
2. The total area of Sindh is:
 ☆ 798098 sq km ☆ 796096 sq km ☆ 140914 sq km
3. The total area of Punjab is:
 ☆ 205344 sq km ☆ 796096 sq km ☆ 797097 sq km
4. The total area of Balochistan is:
 ☆ 798098 sq km ☆ 347190 sq km ☆ 797097 sq km
5. Total number of seats for Senate Committee is:
 ☆ 100 ☆ 150 ☆ 200
6. The road that link Pakistan with China is called:
 ☆ Karakoram ☆ Motor Way ☆ Resham
7. How many divisions are there in Sindh?
 ☆ 4 ☆ 5 ☆ 3
8. The highest military award of Pakistan is:
 ☆ Nishan-e-Basalat ☆ Nishan-e-Juraat ☆ Nishan-e-Haider
9. The highest civil award of Pakistan is:
 ☆ Nishan-e-Basalat ☆ Nishan-e-Pakistan ☆ Nishan-e-Haider
10. The biggest province of Pakistan according to area is:
 ☆ Sindh ☆ Punjab ☆ Baluchistan
11. The biggest province of Pakistan according to population is:
 ☆ Sindh ☆ Punjab ☆ Baluchistan
12. The head of state of Pakistan is called:
 ☆ Chief Minister ☆ Prime Minister ☆ President
13. The head of federal government is called:
 ☆ Chief Minister ☆ Prime Minister ☆ President
14. The highest court of Pakistan is:
 ☆ Supreme Court ☆ High Court ☆ Provincial Court
15. Total number of seats for National Assembly is:
 ☆ 341 ☆ 340 ☆ 342
16. Total number of seats for Senate Committee is:
 ☆ 100 ☆ 150 ☆ 200
17. Total number of seats for Punjab Assembly is:
 ☆ 342 ☆ 371 ☆ 168
18. Total number of seats for KPK Assembly is:
 ☆ 124 ☆ 150 ☆ 200

19. Total number of seats for Blochistan Assembly is:

☆ 100

☆ 150

☆ 65

20. The National Assembly is elected for:

☆ 5 years

☆ 2 years

☆ 3 years

21. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was hanged in:

☆ 1978

☆ 1979

☆ 1977

22. The length of Indus River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

23. The length of Beas River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

24. The length of Jhelum River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

25. The length of Chenab River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 1242 km

☆ 825 km

26. The length of Ravi River is:

☆ 901 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

27. The length of Sutlaj River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 1551 km

28. Mangla dam was constructed on river:

☆ Jhelum

☆ Bias

☆ Ravi

29. Warsak dam was constructed on river:

☆ Jhelum

☆ Ravi

☆ Kabul

30. The total area of forest in Pakistan is:

☆ 3.6%

☆ 4%

☆ 3.8%

31. Natural regions of Pakistan are:

☆ 4

☆ 5

☆ 6

32. Pakistan is divided into climate regions:

☆ 4

☆ 5

☆ 6

33. The length of Khyber Pass is:

☆ 28 km

☆ 39 km

☆ 56 km

34. The highest peak of Pakistan is:

☆ Nanga Parbat

☆ K-2

☆ Tirchmir

35. The Height of K-2 is:

☆ 8125 m

☆ 8398 m

☆ 8616 m

36. The Height of Nanga Parbat is:

☆ 8125 m

☆ 8398 m

☆ 8616 m

37. The hottest place in Pakistan is:

☆ Hunza

☆ Multan

☆ Jacobabad

38. The coldest place in Pakistan is:

☆ Hunza

☆ Multan

☆ Jacobabad

39. The Tarbela dam is built on the river:

- ☆ **Indus** ☆ Ravi ☆ Satlaj
40. First governor general of Pakistan was:
 ☆ **Quaid-e-Azam** ☆ Liaquat Ali Khan ☆ Nazim uddin
41. First governor general of India was:
 ☆ Gandhi ☆ Nehru ☆ **Mount Batten**
42. The common boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
 ☆ **Durand Line** ☆ Control Line ☆ Safe Line
43. The common boundary between Pakistan and India is called:
 ☆ Durand Line ☆ **Control Line** ☆ Safe Line
44. Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with:
 ☆ Iran ☆ India ☆ **China**
45. The Siachin Glacier is in this mountain range:
 ☆ **Karakoram** ☆ Ladakh ☆ Himalaya
46. The Height of Tirich Mir is:
 ☆ 2896 km ☆ 398 km ☆ **600 km**
47. The biggest desert of Pakistan is:
 ☆ **Thar** ☆ Thal ☆ Cholistan
48. The highest rate of rainfall in Pakistan is at:
 ☆ Hunza ☆ Multan ☆ **Muree**



SHORT answers



Geo-Political Importance of the Location of Pakistan

Location of Pakistan:

Islamic republic of Pakistan is one of most important country of Asia covering as area of 7,96,096 sq.km. and its population is about 130 million according to 1998 census.

It consists of five provinces: Punjab, Sindh, K.P.K, Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan. The Punjab has highest population while Baluchistan has the large area.

Islamabad is the Capital of Pakistan.

➤ **North of Pakistan (China):**

In the north of Pakistan, China is situated. Most of the rivers of Pakistan come from northern side and there are high mountains in the region. China is an important country of the world. Karakoram highway joins Pakistan and China. Pakistan and China have excellent relation from the beginning; they have good trade relation too.

➤ **North-West of Pakistan (Afghanistan):**

Afghanistan is situated in the North-West of Pakistan. It is an Islamic country. The border between the two countries is called Durand Line and is 2252 km. long. Pakistan has good trade relations with Afghanistan. Afghanistan is also a member of E.C.O with Pakistan.

➤ **South-West of Pakistan (Iran):**

Iran lies on the South-West border of Pakistan. Both the countries have ideal relation from the beginning. Iran was the first country of the world to accept Pakistan in 1947. It is one of the leading oil producing countries and is the founder member of E.C.O along with Pakistan.

➤ **East of Pakistan (India):**

India is situated in the East of Pakistan. India is one of the biggest democracies of the world. It is also second most populated country of the world. Pakistan is trying its level best to form better relations with India. Kashmir is the main issue between the two countries.

➤ **Arabian Sea:**

In the south of Pakistan Arabian Sea is situated, which is an important trade route. The trade of Pakistan is mostly carried out through this route.

Conclusion:

Allah has blessed Pakistan with an ideal location. We should serve our country honestly and selflessly.

Climate of Pakistan

Introduction:

Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. It is situated in the western part of the monsoon region. Some of the areas in the north of Pakistan is warm and mist, whereas the mountainous area have highland type climate.

Pakistan is divided into following regions on the basis of its climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland
4. Sub-Tropical Coast land

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland:

It includes Pakistan's northern and north-western mountain ranges of Baluchistan. Here the winter is extremely cold, normally there is snowfall. Summer season is quite cool and in spring and winter seasons there is mostly fog and rainfall.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau:

In this climate region most of the parts of Baluchistan are included. There are a few rainfalls during the month of January and February (normally 5 cm). Extreme hot, dry and dusty winds are important characteristics of this region.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland:

This climate region includes the upper Indus plain (Punjab Province) and lower Indus plain (Sindh Province). Summer is very hot. The Peshawar plain experiences thunder storms and dust storms during summer.

4. Sub-Tropical Coastland:

This climate region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan. The temperature is moderate. The different between maximum and minimum temperature is less. Annual average temperature is 32 degree C and rainfall is 18 cm.

NATURAL RESOURCES of Pakistan



Natural Resources:

The resources endowed by the nature to the country and the people are called Natural Resources, e.g., Mineral resources, rivers, forests and animals.

1. Mineral Resources:

Pakistan is blessed with considerable mineral resources. Some of them are explored but much remains to be done for the search for more. Some important resources are:

1. Mineral Resources

- a) Iron Ore
- b) Chromite
- c) Gypsum
- d) Coal
- e) Mineral Oil
- f) Natural Gas
- g) Uranium

2. Rivers and Canals

3. Forests

a) Iron Ore:

Iron Ore is used for industry, especially steel industry. It is found in limited quantity and low quality. Most of the required Iron ore is imported from abroad. Its deposits are found in Chitral, Chaghai, Kohat, Kurram Agency, Mardan, Hazara, Mianwali (Kalabagh) and DG Khan.

b) Chromite:

Chromite is used in preparing other metals, leather tanning, making of steel products, armament and stainless steel. The deposits of Chromite are found in Zoab (Muslim Bagh), Chaghai, Malakand, Mahmand, Waziristan, Fort Sandaman etc.

c) Gypsum:

Gypsum is used for plaster of Paris, Paints and Cement. It is found in Jhelum, Mianwali, DG Khan, Kohat and Loralai.

d) Coal:

Coal is used in power generation. It is basically used as fuel. It is not found in good quantity and quality. It is mostly found in Sindh (Thatta, Tharparkar, Manara) Balochistan (Deegari, Sharig, Soer, Khost, Maach, Hernai), Punjab (Makarwal, Dandot), NWFP (Cherat and Noshera).

e) Mineral Oil:

Mineral Oil is a major source of energy. It is mostly imported from Iran and Gulf states. Now some valuable reserves are found in Jhelum, Mianwali,

Attock, Balkasar, Mial, Chakwal, and Dhodak.

f) Natural Gas:

Natural Gas is itself a source of energy and fuel, and also used as a source of power generation. It is found in Sui, Mari, Uch, Khairpur, Jacobabad etc. Now some new discoveries are also found.

g) Uranium:

Uranium is the basic element for atomic power, indispensable for the defence. Its deposits are in DG Khan, Hazara and Kohat.

2. Rivers:

The river system of Pakistan is consisted of Indus and other associated rivers. We have a well-defined Canal system. The most important one is the Indus Basin project.

What we require is the proper management of water, its conservation, effective use, storage, dams and flood control. Water is dangerous if it is too much, it become a problem if it is too little.

It is used for Agriculture where it is the backbone of agro-economy. It is also a cheapest source of hydroelectric Power generation.

3. Forests:

Normally 25 percent area of a country should be covered with forest. But in Pakistan it is only 4 to 5 percent. Some areas are not suitable for plantation like deserts and dry mountains. It is because of shortage of water and rainfall. Deforestation is also due to unplanned cutting of trees.



DESCRIPTIVE answers



Geo-Political Importance of the Location of Pakistan

Introductory Remarks:

Pakistan is our motherland. We got this land after great sacrifices of the Muslims of South Asia. It is situated in the southern area of Asia. It has great importance in the southern region due to its ideal location in the region. This is in fact God gifted location.

Location of Pakistan:

Islamic republic of Pakistan is one of most important country of Asia covering as area of 7,96,096 sq.km. and its population is about 130 million according to 1998 census.

It consists of five provinces: Punjab, Sindh, K.P.K, Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan. The Punjab has highest population while Baluchistan has the large area.

Islamabad is the Capital of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan has great importance in South Asia. It has great geographical, political and economical importance. It is located in a strategic region and its importance is given below:

➤ **North of Pakistan (China):**

In the north of Pakistan, China is situated. Most of the rivers of Pakistan come from northern side and there are high mountains in the region. China is an important country of the world. Karakoram highway joins Pakistan and China. Pakistan and China have excellent relation from the beginning; they have good trade relation too.

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➤ **Arabian Sea:**

In the south of Pakistan Arabian Sea is situated, which is an important trade route. The trade of Pakistan is mostly carried out through this route.

➤ **Gulf Countries:**

Another important location of Pakistan is this that it is situated near the oil producing states of gulf. These states have great importance in the world due to their mineral oil. Pakistan has very good relations with all these countries from Morocco to Indonesia.

➤ **Karachi – an International Port:**

Karachi is not only the biggest city of Pakistan but is an international harbor and airport. It connects Europe with Asia through sea and air routes. Pakistan carries out its trade with different countries through Karachi port.

➤ **Gas Protocol:**

Pakistan has good relations with Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. That is why these countries have signed a protocol on supply of gas through pipelines passing through Afghanistan to Pakistan. This agreement would help these countries for better relations among themselves.

➤ **Seventh Atomic Nation:**

Pakistan is the seventh Atomic Nation in the world. It is the only atomic power among the Muslims countries. This is the reason Pakistan enjoys high prestige in Muslim world.

➤ **Conclusion:**

Allah has blessed Pakistan with an ideal location. We should serve our country honestly and selflessly.

Climate of Pakistan

Climate:

Climate of a country is based on a long study of its weather conditions. Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. The average temperature of January in the plains of Pakistan is 4

degree C and maximum temperature of the same month is 24 degree C, whereas the minimum temperature in the month of June/July is 30 degree C and maximum temperature in the same month is 48 degree C. The maximum temperature of Sibbi and Jacobabad is about 52 degree C.



Elements of Climate:

The most important elements of climate are temperature, pressure, winds, rainfall and humidity etc.

Situation of Pakistan:

Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. It is situated in the western part of the monsoon region. Some of the areas in the north of Pakistan is warm and mist, whereas the mountainous area have highland type climate.

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3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland
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1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland:

It includes Pakistan's northern mountain ranges (outer and central Himalayas), north-western Mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zobe and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Baluchistan (Quetta, Sara waft, Central, Makran, Jalawan). Here the winter is extremely cold, normally there is snowfall. Summer season is quite cool and in spring and winter seasons there is mostly fog and rainfall.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau:

In this climate region most of the parts of Baluchistan are included. From may to the mid of September hot and dusty winds continuously blow. Sibbi and Jacobabad are located in this region. There are a few rainfalls during the month of January and February (normally 5 cm). Extreme hot, dry and dusty winds are important characteristics of this region.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland:

This climate region includes the upper Indus plain (Punjab Province) and lower Indus plain (Sindh Province). Summer is very hot. The north of Punjab receives less rainfall. Winter rainfall situation is the same. In the Thai, Kachhi, Sibbi and south-eastern plains and a large dry area in desert. The Peshawar plain experiences thunder storms and dust storms during summer.

4. Sub-Tropical Coastland:

This climate region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan province or the southern part of Pakistan. The temperature is moderate. The different between maximum and minimum temperature is less. There is inflow

of sea breeze throughout the summer and the humidity is high. Annual average temperature is 32 degree C and rainfall is 18 cm. May and June are the honest months. The plain of Lasbela receives rainfall both in summer and winter seasons. Pakistan is situated in monsoon type of climate. There are extreme variations in the temperature. A major part of Pakistan lies at a great distance from the sea.

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