

3**Geography of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan****Objective Questions With Answers****Q1. Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.**

1. A _____ km long boundary separates Pakistan from the People's Republic of China.
2. A narrow strip of Afghan territory name _____ separates Tajikistan from Pakistan.
3. Gilgit and Baltistan lie on the boundary of the neighbouring country _____.
4. In the Cold War Pakistan sided with the super power _____.
5. Historic town of Bhera is situated in the district of _____.
6. Remains of Taxila date back to the great Buddhist ruler _____.
7. Islamabad lies in the foot of the _____ Hills.
8. The "Prime Meridian" crosses the British city of _____.
9. A complete circle has _____ degrees.
10. A round model of the earth is called _____.

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	600	2.	Wakhan
3.	China	4.	America
5.	Sargodha	6.	Ashoka
7.	Margalla	8.	Greenwich
9.	360	10.	Globe

Q2. Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.

1. Pak-India boundary is _____ km long. (1600, 950, 2250)
2. About _____ per cent of the Pakistan territory falls in the category of plains. (60, 40, 90)
3. Average annual rainfall in the coastal area of Pakistan is _____ mm. (175, 275, 100)
4. The province of Balochistan covers about _____ per cent of the total area of Pakistan. (80, 40, 44)
5. Balahisar Fort is situated in the _____. (the NWFP, Sind, the Punjab)
6. _____ is also called the city of the saints. (Madina-tul-Aulia) (Multan, Okara, Rawalpindi)
7. _____ enjoys a superb position in the health resorts of the province of Balochistan. (Murree, Sawat, Ziarat)
8. The super power-Soviet Union dismembered in the year _____. (1989, 1979, 2001)
9. Three out of the _____ sections of the Motorways project have so far been completed. (8,7,5)
10. Pakistan has a common border with China's Muslim majority province _____. (Uttar Pardesh, Hong Kong, Sin kiang)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	1600	2.	40
3.	175	4.	44
5.	The NWEP	6.	Multan
7.	Swat	8.	1989
9.	7	10.	Sin kiang

Q3. Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.

1. Pakistan shares its longest boundary with India. (True/False)
2. Pakistan has only one plateau i.e. the Balochistan plateau. (True/False)

3. Effect of the sea breeze can be felt in the area lying within 80 km of the coastline. (True/False)

4. Sibbi and Jacobabad are among the finest health resorts of the world (True/False)

5. The Punjab is the biggest province with respect to area of land it covers. (True/False)

6. Annual per capita income in the Punjab is double than that of the NWFP. (True/False)

7. IDL is neither east nor west. (True/False)

8. When we cross the IDL from east to west we lose one day. (True/False)

9. Imaginary lines on the globe running upward down, like the lines on the melon, are called lines of longitude. (True/False)

10. A map that shows the surface of the earth is called a 'relief map'. (True/False)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	False	2.	True	3.	True	4.	False
5.	False	6.	False	7.	True	8.	False
9.	True	10.	False				

Q4. Put right parts together.

No.	Column A	Column B
1.	Defence pact	Havana 1979
2.	Non-aligned Conference	CENTO
3.	The Soviet Union and Central Asia	The UNO 1980
4.	Wakhan	20 km
5.	The President of Pakistan	Warm waters

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	CENTO	2.	The UNO 1980
3.	Warm waters	4.	20 km
5.	Havana 1979	6.	

Q5. Answer each question in two to four lines.

- 1. Give Pakistan's exact area in sq km and its location on the globe with reference to the longitudes and latitudes?**

Answer

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has an area of 796,090 sq km it lies between the latitude of 240°N to 36°N and between the longitudes of 61°E to 75°E .

- 2. Describe Pakistan's position with reference to her neighbouring countries?**

Answer

Neighbouring country	Side	Length of the Common boundaries
Afghanistan	West	2,250 km
Iran	South West	950 km
India	East	1,600 km
China	North	600 km
Tajikistan	North West	20 km

Pakistan lies sandwiched between strong neighbours i.e. Afghanistan, India, Iran, China and Tajikistan. In her west, Pakistan shares 2,250 km of boundary with Afghanistan. In the south-west, a 950 km long boarder line separates Pakistan from Iran. In the east of Pakistan 1,600 km boundary separates Pakistan from India.

Pak-China boundary is 600 km in the north of Pakistan. In the north-west Pakistan shares 20 km boundary with Tajikistan.

- 3. What is the main classification of land of Pakistan with reference to physical features?**

Answer

Pakistan is divided into three major landforms:-

- Mountain Regions
- Plateau Area
- Plains

4. Write the names of the mountains lying to the north-west and west of Pakistan?

Answer

Mountains Region

- Western Mountain Range
- North Mountain
- Kithara Range Suliman Range
- Korakorum
- Wazirstan Range
- Swat Range,
- Chitral Hills, Sufaid Koh Range and
- Himaliyas Range

5. Enlist the mountain forming the Himalayas Range?

Answer

Mountain range

- South-western Mountains
- North Mountain
- Korakorum Range
- Himalayas Range
- Shiwalak Range Lesser Himalayas
- Greater Himalayas from the Himalayas Range

6. Write a note on the climate of Pakistan?

Answer

Pakistan is situated in the monsoon region. It is arid, except for the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the sub-Mountainous tract which have a rainfall from 76 to 127 cm. Balochistan is the driest part of the country with an average rainfall of 21 cm.

On the southern ranges of the Himalayas, 127 cm of precipitation takes place, while under the lee of these mountains (Gilgit and Baltistan) rainfall is hardly 16 cm.

• Rainfall also occurs from western cyclonic disturbances originating in the Mediterranean.

7. Write a note on the mountainous regions of continental climate?

Answer

The mountainous regions of continental climate of Pakistan are:-

- In the north are the Toba Kakar Range and Chagai Hills.
- In the west-central part is the Sianan Range.
- In the east-southern corner the Mekran Range.

8. Indicate the differences of population between regions of Pakistan.

Answer

The differences between different regions of Pakistan are as follows:-

Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Balochistan
7.36 crore	3.41 crore	1.77 crore	65 loc

This shows that population of Pakistan is very unevenly divided.

9. Write a note on the imbalance growth of economic growth between different regions of Pakistan?

Answer

According to the latest available statistics, Sind has highest per capita income rate in the country; it is three times higher than the NWFP, one and a half times higher than the Punjab and double than that of the Balochistan. Income in the Punjab is double than that of the NWFP.

10. Bring about the central position Pakistan enjoys as a significant state of the Muslim world.

Answer

Pakistan is situated in the centre of the Muslim World. To the west of Pakistan, starting from Afghanistan and Iran, lies a chain of Muslim countries passing through Asia and terminating at the Eastern coast of the Atlantic Ocean i.e. the Middle East, Gulf and Africa. To the east of Pakistan, starting from Bangladesh lies another chain of Muslim countries while to the North there are six Muslim countries which gained independence from Russia in 1991.

11. Enlist three main objectives of tourism.

Answer

The main objectives of tourism are:

- Research and fact finding.
- Attainment of knowledge and information.
- Recreation

12. Under what heads, important sites of tourist attraction can be studied?

Answer

Tourist attraction in Pakistan can be studied under the following headings:

- Archaeological treasure
- Historical buildings
- Health and recreation resorts.

13. Enlist important hill resorts of the Punjab and the NWFP.

• The important hill resorts of Pakistan are:-

- **Nathia Gali** – 2,501 metres high about 32 km away from Murree.
- **Ayubia** – Ayubia is 26 km from Murree.
- **Dunga Gali** – Dunga Gali is a picturesque small resort situated on the slopes of the Mukshpuri hill (2376 m.). It is 30 km from Murree.
- **Khaira Gali** – It is 16 km from Murree at an elevation of 2,346 metres.
- **Patriata** – 25 km from Murree.

14. Bring out Peshawar's tourist importance.

Answer

About 172 km west of Rawalpindi/Islamabad by road and about half an hour by aircraft, the last major town of Pakistan, the ancient and legendary Peshawar, city of proud Pathans. Peshawar the capital city of North-West Frontier Province, is a frontier town, the meeting place of the Sub-continent and Central Asia. The tourists are specially attracted by the chapli kabab and Kissa Khwani Bazar.

15. Write short notes on:

- **Chitral**
- **Hunza Valley**
- **The Silk Route**

Answer :

Chitral

Chitral Valley lies at the base of Tirish Mir Mountain in the Hindu Kush. Chitral is consist of three valleys Bamboret, Rambur and Birir, and these are inhabited by Kafirs of Kalash.

Hunza Valley

The Hunza Valley, in Pakistan's far north, was heavily travelled for thousands of years by traders making their way between China and the Indian Sub-continent. Apart from its stunning beauty, the valley contains old forts and the Ganesh Rocks where travellers carved graffiti in half a dozen ancient tongues.

The Silk route

The trade route between China and Pakistan is known as the silk route (has now been revived as the Korakoram Highway). It is one of the highest metalled roads in the world.

Subjective Type Questions With Answers

Q1. In how many temperature zones Pakistan is divided? Explain each.

Answer

Pakistan is divided into four major temperature zones on the basis of temperature zones. These zones are:

- North Western Mountain regions of Pakistan
- Upper Indus plain
- Lower Indus plain
- The Balochistan Plateau

The climate of Pakistan varies widely with topography, but is generally continental in type. In the mountain regions of the north and west, temperatures fall below freezing during the winter. In the Indus Plain area, temperatures range between about 32° and 49° C (90° and 120° F) in summer; the winter average is about 13° C (55° F). Throughout most of Pakistan rainfall is scarce. The Punjab region receives the most precipitation—more than 508 mm (20 in) per year. The arid regions of the south-east and south-west receive less than 127 mm (5 in) annually. Most rain falls between July and September.

North Western Mountain Regions

In these regions winter sustains for four months. In these areas at times mercury falls below 0° C.

Upper Indus Plain

This division includes the province of Punjab and major part of NWFP.

Summer in Upper Indus Plain

It is extremely hot in the months of June and July, dust storms blow in this region, tree leaves become dry and flowers wither away. In certain areas June and July are oppressively hot. Although official estimates rarely place the temperature above 46° C, newspaper sources claim that it reaches 51° C and regularly carry reports about people who have succumbed to the heat. Heat records were broken in Multan in June 1993, when the mercury was reported to have risen to 54° C.

Winter in Upper Indus Plain

Most areas in Upper Indus Plain experience fairly cool winters, often accompanied by rain. Women and men for warmth wear woollen shawls because few homes are heated. By mid-February the temperature begins to rise; springtime weather continues until mid-April, when the summer heat sets in. In August the oppressive heat is punctuated by the rainy season, referred to as 'barsat', which brings relief in its wake. The hardest part of the summer is then over, but cooler weather does not come until late October.

Lower Indus Plain and Coastal Area

Costal areas of Pakistan form the lower Indus plain. Pakistan's largest city, Karachi, is in this region. Due to cool breeze blowing from the sea, in an area of about 80 km of the coast is moderate throughout the year.

Summer in the Lower Indus

The temperature is also more uniform in these areas ranging from an average daily low of 18 °C to 28 °C during January to July. This year the lowest temperature was recorded 7 °C.

During summer evenings the temperature varies from 18 °C of 34 °C Although the summer temperatures do not get as high as those in Punjab, the high humidity causes the residents a great deal of discomfort.

The Balochistan Plateau

Balochistan Plateau lies in the East of Sulaiman range. The average altitude is about 2,000 ft. The physical features of the plateau are very varied but mountains, plateaus and basins predominate the scene.

The Winters in Balochistan Plateau

The winters are extremely cold in Balochistan plateau. Mercury drops below 0°C at certain points due to cold northern winds.

Summers in Balochistan Plateau

The summers are immensely hot in this area because the dry and bare mountains absorb heat and retain high temperature for long. The hottest point is Sibbi and Jacobabad.

Q2. Write an essay on imbalanced economic growth and regional imbalance.

Answer

Economic disparities are found amongst the different regions of Pakistan. Some of these disparities are due to natural resources while others can be ascribed to bad planning and faulty management of affairs.

Population and Area of Pakistani Provinces

The population and area of Pakistan's four provinces has been recorded in the lines to follow:-

Province	Punjab	Sind	NWFP	Balochistan
Population	7.36 crore	3.41 crore	61 lac	1.77 crore
Area the Province covers	205,344 sq km	140,914 sq km	74,521 sq km	342,190 sq km

The above chart shows how unevenly the population of Pakistan has been divided. Out of the 23 most populous cities of Pakistan, only one Quetta is situated in Balochistan, only one Karachi in Sindh and the remaining populous cities are in Punjab.

Income of the Provinces

According to the latest available statistics, Sind has the highest per capita income rate in the country. It is three times higher than that of NWFP, one and a half times higher than Punjab, and double than that of Balochistan. Income of Punjab is double than that of NWFP.

Industrial Development in Various Provinces

There is also disequilibrium with respect to industrial development. Karachi and Hyderabad are the industrial centres in Sind. Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, and Faisalabad are the industrial centres in Punjab. Hub and Gadoon in NWFP are the industrial centres. But still NWFP and Balochistan are underdeveloped as regards industry is concerned. The government has declared Balochistan and NWFP as tax free zones to develop industries in these areas. Yet these areas have not been developed industrially.

Provision of the Basic Requirements of Life

Provision of the basic requirements of life has a direct bearing on the economic development. Referred to as infrastructure, these basic

requirements include railways, roadways, telephone, telegraph, television, newspapers, electronic networks, newspapers and postal and courier services etc. These facilities are mostly provided in Punjab and Sind. The other provinces are mainly deprived of these facilities.

Feudalism and Bureaucracy

Feudalism and bureaucracy are a hindrance towards regional peace these are the causes of regional imbalance.

Conclusion

This state of affairs may prove explosive for the national life. In order to bring about substantial change, comprehensive social and political transformation is required; broadening of the economic base of the society will strengthen the deprived classes and weaken the oppressors. Economic development can only take place in an environment of peace and tranquillity. We should follow the tradition of the Holy Prophet ﷺ. The Prophet ﷺ granted all the demands of the opponents, fair or unfair, in order to achieve peace for his people.

Q3. Bring about the impact of climate on human life?

Answer

Although the country is in the monsoon region, it is arid, except for the southern slopes of the Himalayas and the sub-Mountainous tract, which have a rainfall from 76 to 127 cm. Balochistan is the driest part of the country with an average rainfall of 21 cm. On the southern ranges of the Himalayas, 127 cm. of precipitation takes place, while under the lee of these mountains (Gilgit and Bultistan) in fall is hardly 16 cm. Rainfall also occurs from western cyclonic disturbances originating in the Mediterranean.

It is appreciable in the western mountains and the immediate fore lying area; here the rainfall average ranges from 27 to 76 cm. The contribution of these western disturbances to rainfall over the plains is about 4 cm. A large part of the precipitation in the northern mountain system is in the form of snow, which feeds the rivers. The all-pervasive aridity over most of Pakistan, the predominant influence on the life and habitat of the people, coupled with the climatic rhythm, characteristic of a monsoon climate, are conducive to homogeneity of the land.

Seasons

The four well-marked seasons in Pakistan are:-

1. Cold season (December to March).
2. Hot season (April to June).
3. Monsoon season (July to September).
4. Post-monsoon season (October and November).

The cold season sets in by the middle of December. This period is characterised by fine weather, bracing air-low humidity and large diurnal range of temperature. Winter disturbances in this season accordingly cause fairly widespread rain. Average minimum and maximum temperatures are 4 °C and 18 °C, though on occasions the mercury falls well below freezing point. The winter sun is glorious. The hot season is usually dry. Relative humidity in May and June varies from 50 per cent in the morning to 25 per cent or less in the afternoon. The temperature soars to 40 °C and beyond. The highest recorded temperature at Jacobabad in June is 53 °C. While the interior is blazing hot, the temperature along the sea Coast Ranges between 25 °C to 35 °C, but the humidity persists around 70 to 80 per cent.

The south-west monsoon reaches Pakistan towards the beginning of July and establishes itself by the middle of the month. The strength of the monsoon current increases from June to July; it then remains steady, and starts retreating towards the end of August, though occasionally, it continues to be active even in September when some of the highest floods of the Indus Basin have been recorded. From the middle of September to the middle of November is the transitory period, which may be called the post-monsoon season.

In October, the maximum temperature is of the order of 34 °C to 37 °C all over Pakistan, while the nights are fairly cool with the minimum temperature around 16 °C. In the month of November, both the maximum and the minimum temperatures fall by about 6 °C and the weather becomes pleasant. October and November are by far the driest months all over the plains of Pakistan.

Q4. What is the importance of Pakistan from geographic and strategic point of view?

Answer

Geographical Location

Pakistan is situated in continent of Asia between 23.300 and 36.450 latitude (North) and 610 and 75.450 longitude (East). India is situated on Pakistan's Eastern boarder; China lies to the north-east while Afghanistan is situated in north-west. In north, only a narrow belt of 15 miles in Afghanistan, called "Wakhan," separates Pakistan from Russia. To the West lies Iran and in the South is the Arabian Sea.

Area and Population

The total area of Pakistan is 796,096 sq. km and its population is about 130 million according to 1998 census. Pakistan comprises of four provinces, viz, Sind, Baluchistan, the Punjab and the NWFP. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan.

Importance of Pakistan's Location

Karachi as an Important Port

The industrial progress of the Western countries depends upon the oil of the Gulf States. This oil is carried through Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean. Karachi is an important port of the Arabian Sea. The Foreign policy of Pakistan can, therefore, affect the movement of oil.

Control Over Warm Water

The seas of Russia are mostly snow capped and are not fit for navigation for the larger part of the year. To take active part in international trade, Russia dreams to have control over the warm water of the Indian Sea. But Pakistan is a hurdle in its way and thus enjoys an important position in the scene of international trade.

Central Position in the Muslim World

By virtue of its location, Pakistan occupies a central position in the Muslim countries of the world. Pakistan is located in the midst of the extensive chain of the Muslim nations spreading from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the Far East. Appreciating this esteemed position the Vice President of Libya Adus-Salam Jalud during his visit to Pakistan in 1978, called Pakistan "the heart of the Muslim world"

Importance in World Politics

Pakistan came into being only two years after the termination of the Second World War. In the post-war period the USA and the USSR had emerged as super powers. These two countries struggled hard to win the support of the smaller countries of the world and enhance their respective spheres of influence. During this period, generally referred to as "Cold War Era", Pakistan decided to side with the American block. Due to its geographical position Pakistan became the frontline state in the alliance of states formed by the USA to contain the so-called "Russian Expansionism". Pakistan also joined SEATO and CENTO, the anti-Russia military alliances formed under American umbrella. Notwithstanding the merits and demerits of this policy, we must admit that Pakistan could rise to this position of superb importance in world politics only due to her strategic location.

Leadership of the Third World

Due to her unconditional loyalty with the American block Pakistan could not attain a respectable position amongst the non-aligned and the third world countries. In the later period when Pakistan adopted a policy of year 1979, the then president of the Pakistan was designated to represent the Muslim World at Havana Conference of non-aligned countries. In 1980 he was again given the honour of addressing the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the entire Muslim World.

Anti Expansionist Stance

In spite of her meagre resources, Pakistan took a firm stand against the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and offered sustained resistance to the Russian intrusion in Afghanistan. The entire free world now appreciates that it was Pakistan's heroic fighting spirit that defeated the Russian designs in Afghanistan and lead to the ultimate dismemberment of the Super Power.

Centre of Trade and Transit Routes

Pakistan is placed in a highly strategic position on the world map. It is located in the centre of the road and rail links between the countries of the Far East and Iran, Turkey and Europe.

Q5. What is the importance of the Central Asia States with reference to their relationship with Pakistan?

Answer

The most important of the central Asian states are Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. Whereas Tajikistan is a poor, conflict-ridden and Persian-speaking country under Russian tutelage, Turkmenistan is a resource-rich, Turkic and primarily nomadic country that has deposited a document of permanent neutrality with the United Nations. Uzbekistan is the only truly independent state in Central Asia, with significant resources, a large population, a strategic location, and a very strong sense of national identity. Uzbekistan is feared by most of its neighbours, and has come to play the role of a regional power in Central Asia.

Two Main Concerns of the Central Asian Countries

To Central Asia, there are two main concerns that arise out of Afghanistan, concerns that are intimately linked with these states' relations with Pakistan. The first concerns security; the second is economic.

Pakistan's relations with Central Asian Countries

Pakistan enjoys close and cordial relations with the Central Asian Republics, which are rested in shared history, culture and traditions. Since their independence in 1992, Pakistan's relations with these states could not flourish as desired due to divergent views on Afghanistan and Pakistan's relations with the Taliban regime. Therefore, despite many high level visits and agreements signed, we were not able to lay down a solid foundation to intensify our economic and political relationship. However affairs are on the mend.

Pakistan Helps Central Asian Countries

The central Asian countries are underdeveloped in trade because they have less trading facilities. On the other hand God had bestowed Pakistan with gift of warm water seaports. Pakistan's seaports remain operative throughout the year. Pakistan maintains two fine seaports i.e. Karachi and Port Qasim. Still other seaports i.e. Katty Bander and Gawader are under process. Pakistan extends transit trade facilities to Afghanistan and the Central Asian states. In the same manner indeed in the days of the defunct Soviet Empire. Goods consigned for these states are first unloaded from ships at Pakistan's

seaports and reloaded on road transport to reach their destination in Afghanistan, Russia and other Central Asian states. With a purpose to expenditure and expand transit facilities, an enormous network of motorways was planned during the last decade of the twentieth century.

Conclusion

Re-establishing trust for Pakistan in Central Asia may take time, but its northern neighbours cannot ignore Pakistan's geopolitical and geo-economic position. Economic and trade ties are set to increase rapidly, and funds channelled to the rebuilding of road links and pipelines could speed up this process. If Islamabad, this time, keeps in mind the sensitivities of the Central Asian States, its role may gradually be restored to that of an influential regional power.