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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Write a detail note on economic development of Pakistan. (K.B)

Ans: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

Definition:

According to Graham Bannock, "Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently."

Benefits of National Production:

If Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (total quantity of goods and services) continues to grow according to the target:

- The government will be in the position to carry out its development plans.
- Domestic goods and services are plentiful, inflation remain under control, circulation of money and business activities both increase.
- This leads to increase in employment opportunities and per capita income.
- As a result, people enjoy a better living standard.
- Style and standard of goods produced also change.

Deficiencies of National Production:

In the case of GDP does not grow according to target, government and the people all face difficult situation:

- Inflation rises
- Value of money decreases and there is no improvement in employment opportunities.
- There is no betterment in per capita income and living standard of the people.
- Debt and deficit become regular feature of the Economy.
- It can be said poverty and deprivation can be eliminated only through a persistent growth in GDP.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Define economic growth in the words of Graham Bank. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the words of Graham Bank, "Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently."

Q2. Explain the benefits of increasing national production. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: INCREASE IN NATIONAL PRODUCTION

Increasing GDP yields the following benefits:

- There is an abundance of goods and services in the country.
- Inflation is under control.
- Accelerates the circulation of capital.
- Increases business activity.

Q3. What are the difficulties in case of reduction in GDP? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: DECLINE IN NATIONAL PRODUCTION

In the event of a decline in GDP, the following problems arise for both the government and the people:

- Decline in national production creates difficulties for both the government and the people.
- Inflation increases.
- Value of money decreases.
- There is no improvement in employment opportunities.

Q4. When did the Planning and Development Board come into existence? (K.B)

Ans: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Government of Pakistan established the Planning and Development Boards in 1952 and the Planning Commission in 1953 to accelerate the pace of economic growth and to remove obstacles.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. "Economic growth is the name given to a continuous process in the productive capacity of an economy that results in an increase in national income." (K.B)

(a) Graham Bank's	(b) Professor Arthur Lewis's
(c) Professor Hamid's	(d) Imam Ghazali's
2. **Domestic goods and services abound:** (K.B)

(a) In case of decrease in GDP	(b) In case of increase in GDP
(c) Trade balance	(d) Exports and imports
3. **The value of money decreases:** (K.B)

(a) In case of decrease in GDP	(b) In case of increase in GDP
(c) Trade balance	(d) Exports and imports
4. **The Planning and Development Board came into being:** (K.B)

(a) 1951	(b) 1952	(c) 1953	(d) 1954
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5. **The Planning Commission came into being:** (K.B)

(a) 1951	(b) 1952	(c) 1953	(d) 1954
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ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN TROUGH DECADES

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Give a brief description of economic growth after the establishment of Pakistan to 1958.(K.B)

Ans: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN FIRST DECADE 1947-1958

Definition:

Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently.

Planning and Development Board:

The Government of Pakistan established the Planning and Development Board in 1952 and the Planning Commission in 1953 to accelerate the pace of economic growth and to remove obstacles.

The economic growth that has taken place since the inception of Pakistan can be divided into the following seven decades:

- First Decade: from establishment of Pakistan to 1958
- Second Decade: from 1958 to 1968
- Third Decade: from 1968 to 1978
- Fourth Decade: from 1978 to 1988
- Fifth decade: from 1988 to 1998
- Sixth decade: from 1998 to 2008
- Seventh decade: from 2008 to 2018

FIRST DECADE: FROM ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN TO 1958

Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General:

On August 15, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad All Jinnah (رحمة الله عليه) took oath as first governor general of Pakistan. He started working for the construction and development of the country with courage, confidence and commitment. Unluckily, he did not live long to serve the country. He died on September 11, 1948.

Liaquat Ali Khan:

After Quaid-e-Azam Liaquat All Khan controlled the reins of power in the country. Liaquat All Khan also departed on October 16, 1951. After him, most of the time political chaos and Economic instability ruled the country.

Early Problems of Pakistan:

Since its establishment, Pakistan faced many issues like refugee resettlement, administrative, demarcation, Kashmir issue, annexation of states, assets distribution, river water issue, distribution of military assets and other economic issues etc.

Colombo Plan:

Up to June 1953 development schemes were executed in the framework of under a six year plan called "the Colombo Plan". Main focus of this plan was on infrastructure development to create an industrialization friendly atmosphere in the country. The country shifted to development planning discipline in 1955, to speed up economic growth.

1st Five Year Plan:

The first five year plan was launched in 1955 with a volume of Rs. 10.80 billion.

Targets of the 1st Five Year Plan:

Main targets of the plan were:

- To increase industrial and production of food crops at the rate of 9% and 7% per annum respectively.
- To increase the national income at the rate of 12% and per capita income 7% per annum.
- To provide employment to 2 million people.
- Repair of old roads and construction of new roads as well as enhancement of railway facilities.
- Increase in health and education facilities
- To provide irrigation facilities to 1.6 million acres cultivable land.

End of the 1st Five Year Plan:

Due to instability in the country, the first five year plan could not complete its term. It came to end with the imposition of martial law in the country in 1958. However, the project was partially successful, as it provided a lot of guidance for future projects.

Results of First Decade:

In the first decade:

- the growth rate of GDP was 3.1 %
- National Income 11%
- Per Capita Income 3%
- Agriculture sector 1.6%
- Industry 7.7 %, per annum

Conclusion:

In the first decade, most of the focus was on industrial development, while agriculture sector was neglected.

Q.2 Give a brief description of economic growth in second decade 1958 to 1968. (K.B)

Ans: **SECOND DECADE: FROM 1958 TO 1968**

Definition:

Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently.

2nd Five Year Plan:

The second five year plan was launched in 1960 to accelerate economic growth. Its period was from 1960 to 1965. The initial estimate of this project was Rs. 19 billion, which was later increased to Rs. 23 billion.

Targets of 2nd five year plan:

Important targets of the plan were:

- GDP increase 42 %,
- Increase in per capita income 12 %,
- Increase national saving by 10 %,
- Increase in exports 30 %
- Increase in food crops 21 % during the plan period.

The other objectives were development of industrial sector, introducing modern methods to replace traditional methods of agriculture, Improving the means of transportation, generation of employment opportunities, improvement in transport facilities, and increasing the productivity of large scale industries.

Results of the 2nd Five Year Plan:

During the second five year plan:

- GDP grew at 6%,
- Industrial growth 8%,
- Exports 7%,
- Agriculture sector 3% per annum.

This project is considered very successful in the history of economic development of Pakistan. Most of the targets of this project were achieved.

Agricultural Development:

The industrial sector flourished in this decade. Special attention was also paid to agricultural development, which included import of high quality seeds, pesticides, use of modern agricultural machinery and increasing irrigation resources through installation of tubewells.



Agriculture University of Faisalabad

Indus Water Treaty:

In the same decade, the famous Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India was signed in 1960, which temporarily improved the water situation, but in the days to come, there were major negative effects on Pakistani agriculture.

University of Agricultural of Faisalabad:

For agricultural development, Agricultural College Lyallpur (Faisalabad) was upgraded to "University of Agriculture Faisalabad".

Agricultural Reforms:

The government also implemented agricultural reforms for economic growth. Several projects were launched to control salinity and water logging. Under these projects, drains were dug and tubewells were installed.

Development Projects:

During this period many development projects were started, including Mangla and Tarbela dams. These government measures provided employment to thousands of people and improved their economic condition.

3rd Five Year Plan:

Following the remarkable success of the second five year plan, the third five year plan (1965-1970) was launched,

Targets of the 3rd Five Year Plan:

- Which aimed at developing the industrial and agricultural sectors
- Increasing investment opportunities in East Pakistan.
- This plan also included reducing unemployment, improving residential, education and health care facilities.

Results of the 3rd Five Year Plan:

The plan has proved successful in accelerating economic activities in the country as a whole.

- GDP increased by 6.8% per annum.
- Industrial growth was 9.9 % per annum.
- The agricultural sector grew at an annual rate of 5.1%.
- Exports grew at 7% per annum.
- About 74,000 km of roads were completed.
- The use of modern technology in the agricultural sector has led to a record increase in the production of important crops, especially wheat.
- Increased income of farmers improved their living standards.

Q.3 Give a brief description of economic growth in third (1968-1978) and fourth (1978-1988) decade. (K.B)

Ans: THIRD DECADE: FROM 1968 TO 1978

Definition of Economic Development:

Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently.

4th Five Year Plan:

In the third decade, the fourth five year plan (1970-1975) began which was incomplete due to Pak-India war 1971.

Separation of East Pakistan:

After the secession of East Pakistan, the country had to face immense internal, external and financial problems. Then government Introduced industrial and agricultural reforms.

Indus Water Treaty:

Under the Indus Water Treaty, two major dams (Mangla and Tarbela) were completed, link canals were constructed, new and old barrages were completed. Thus, the irrigation situation improved.

Nationalization of Industries:

The government's policy of nationalization of industries had a negative impact on industrial development. New investment in industry halted and the dishearten industrialists began to withdraw their capital from the industries.

Results of the 4th Five Year Plan:

- Government devalued Pakistan's currency to increase exports.
- GDP grew at 4.8% per annum.
- Industrial growth was 5.5% per annum.
- Growth in agriculture sector was 2.4% per annum.
- Investment rate stood at 21.8% per annum.
- Private investment accounted for 4.8% of GDP.

FOURTH DECADE: FROM 1978 TO 1988**5th Five Year Plan:**

During the fourth decade, the fifth five year plan (1978-1983) was launched. The volume of this plan was Rs. 21.2 billion.

Economic Growth Rate:

Despite unfavourable conditions:

- The economic growth rate remained at 6% per annum.
- Industrial production increased by 9% per annum
- Inflation remained at only 5%.
- Special attention was paid to the development of rural areas.
- The poor and needy people were helped from the Zakat Fund.

Afghan Refugees:

During the plan, Russia invaded Afghanistan, which started the arrival of Afghan refugees in Pakistan. The burden on our economy increased a lot, but Pakistan also received ample of aid from outside countries, which provided a temporary support to the country's economy.

Results of the 5th Five Year Plan:

During this period, the annual growth rate in various sectors remained as follows:

- GDP increased at the rate of 7.8 % per annum
- The rate for agriculture was 10.9 %
- Industry progressed at the rate of 8.1 %.
- Exports of the country moved up to 7.9 % of GDP.
- More than 12,000 km of paved roads were completed.



View of Tent Settlement of Afghan Refugees

6th Five Year Plan:

Sixth five year plan was launched during 1983-88.

Objectives of the 6th Five Year Plan:

Main objectives of the plan were:

- Generation of employment opportunities,
- Issuing scholarships to promote science and technology,
- Allocating more funds for the education and health sectors,
- Ensuring the provision of basic needs of the people
- Setting up of Zakat Fund for deserving people.

Results of the 6th Five Year Plan:

During this period, political instability in the country affected economic activities.

- GDP grew by 5.6 %,
- Agriculture sector by 5.4 %
- Industry by 8.2 %. 2.4 % of GDP was spent on education sector.
- The literacy rate increased to 33%.

Q.4 Give a brief description of economic growth in fifth (1988-1998) and sixth (1998-2008) decade.(K.B)

Ans:

FIFTH DECADE: FROM 1988 TO 1998:**Definition:**

Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently.

7th Five Year Plan:

The seventh five year plan was launched from 1988 to 1993. The plan prioritized self-reliance instead of external borrowing.

8th Five Year Plan:

The eighth five year plan was launched from 1993 to 1998.

Annual Growth Rate:

The annual growth rate during this period was as:

- GDP Growth 1.4 %,
- Agriculture 6.4 %,
- Industry 4 %,
- Investment (Government) 6.1 % and investment (Private) 8.8 % at per annum.
- Per capita income moved up to 438 dollars during this period.

This was the decade of industrial privatization. Poverty increased during this period because the government stopped subsidizing. Atomic explosions by Pakistan in 1998 severely affected foreign investment in the country.

SIXTH DECADE: FROM 1998 TO 2008**Economic Development:**

During the decade:

- Foreign investment rose to 6 billion dollars,
- Foreign exchange reserves exceeded to 17 billion dollars.
- The country's economy grew at an annual rate of 6.6%,
- per capita income almost doubled
- GDP grew at rate of 6.8% per annum,
- Agriculture and industry grew at 4.1% and 8.8% respectively per annum.
- Exports of Pakistan were over 17 billion dollars.

International Aid:

The highlight of this decade was the increase in international aid to Pakistan. Many new industries were set up.

Conclusion:

Mostly related to consumer goods, such as ACs, cars, refrigerators and electrical appliances, etc. This widened the gap between the demand and supply of electricity in the days to come. The country was hit by power and gas crisis.



Motorcar Industry in Pakistan

Q.5 Give a brief description of Economic Growth in the Seventh decade from 2008-2018. (Ex Lq. 1)(K.B)
Ans: **SEVENTH DECADE: FROM 2008 TO 2018**

Introduction:

Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently. In short, the increase in the production of goods and services is called economic development.

Economic Development 2008 - 2018:

In the elections of 2008, Pakistan People's Party emerged as the majority party. Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani became Prime Minister. The PPP government started work to improve Pakistan's economic situation and reduce the economic problems of the people, but could not succeed. The PML-N government was formed after the 2013 elections. In the first year of this government, the GDP growth rate was 3.7 in 2013 that reached 5.35% in 2018.

- **The Year 2008 – 2009 in Terms of Economic Growth:**

The year 2008 – 2009 in Terms of Economic growth was one of the worst years in the history of Pakistan as this year the rate of economic growth remained at the lowest level than the previous 38 years.

- **Increase in Inflation:**

According to this year's official Economic Survey, the overall rate of inflation this year has been more than 22% while the non-agricultural sector has not been able to perform as planned.

- **Reasons for Decline in Economic Growth War against Terrorism:**

According to the economic survey, the growth rate of national economy remained only 2.2% because of war against terrorism which was very alarming. Due to the deteriorating law and order situation in the country, investment in the country has not been as expected, which affected not only the privatization program but also the industry and services as well as not any other sector could perform according to the target.

Analysis of Economic Development after 2010:

- **Increase in Land Shedding:**

After 2010 during the PPP period, load shedding of electricity increased. The economic growth rate did not increase as expected. The energy crisis affected the industrial process which had a negative impact on the national economy.

- **Decrease in Exports:**

The energy crisis affected the industrial process which reduced the volume of exports. Exports declined and trade deficit widened. Uncertain weather conditions also affected the agricultural sector. Many important crops, including cotton and rice production decreased. During this period, the annual growth rate of GDP was about 4.5%.

- **Several Measures of Pakistan People's Party:**

The government of Pakistan People's Party raised the salaries of government employees. People were helped through the "Benazir Income Support" program and the "Waseela-e-Haq" program. Although government took several measures for development and protection of women and improve the condition of farmers, but the targets of economic development could not be achieved.

Analysis of Economic Development in Pakistan 2013-2018:

After the 2013 elections, the PML-N formed government. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif started his government very confidently. Many steps have been taken for setting up industries and their development. Many steps have been taken to make better economy and reduce load shedding.

- **Increase in GDP:**

In the first year of PML-N government, the GDP growth rate was 3.7% in 2013 that reached 5.35% in 2018.

- **Increase in Agricultural Growth Rate:**

The growth rate of agriculture increased from 2.68% in 2013 to 3.8% in 2018.

- **Increase in Industrial Growth Rate:**

The rate of industrial growth increased from 4.5% in 2013 to 5.8% in 2018.

- **Burden of Internal and External Debts:**

During this period, burden of internal and external debt on the country increased significantly.

General Election 2018 in Pakistan:

After the General elections of 2018 in Pakistan, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Government was formed and Imran Khan became Prime Minister. The PTI government is striving to change Pakistan's economic situation, improve social services, agricultural development to reduce water shortage and improve the living standard of the common man.

- **Industrial Reforms:**

Due to the problem of energy, the industries were in crisis. The prices of electricity, gas and oil were controlled. On permanent basis to provide affordable electricity to consumers the government has started negotiations with the independent Power Producers (IPP's) to review previous agreements with focus on rates. Government sources are talking of significant relief to power consumers in case these negotiations succeed. In case of final agreement, electricity consumers are likely to get significant relief.

- **Economic Reforms:**

The PTI government has launched many projects to improve the economic situation of Pakistan, development in agriculture and improve living standard of the common man. These are Naya Pakistan Housing Programme, Youth Skills Development Programme, Insaaf Sehat Card, Diamer Bhasha and Mohmand dams, Ehsas programme, Ehsas Saylani Langers, Panahgahain, Digital Pakistan Vision and plantation of 10 billion trees in the Country.



**View of Under Construction
Diamir Bhasha Dam**

Conclusion:

After knowing the economic condition of the country, we can conclude that every government took several measures for the economic development yet the country remained politically instable and unconsolidated. The governments went on getting dissolved frequently and as a result, the country could not make worth progress.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by Colombo Plan? (K.B)

Ans: THE COLOMBO PLAN

By June 1953, most of the development work had been carried out under a six-year plan called the Colombo Plan.

Q2. State the objectives of the first five year development plan. (K.B)

Ans: OBJECTIVES OF THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The main objectives of this project are:

- Increase industrial and food production at 9% and 7% per annum, respectively.
- National and per capita civil growth at the rate of 15% and 7% per annum, respectively.
- Providing employment for 500,000 people.
- Repair of old roads and construction of new roads as well as enhancement of railway facilities.
- Increasing the provision of health and employment.
- Arranging for provision of irrigation facilities to 1.6 million acres of arable land.

Q3. What are the results of economic growth in the first decade? (K.B)

Ans: RESULTS OF THE FIRST DECADE

The results of the economic growth of the first decade are as follows:

- Gross domestic product growth of 3.1% in the first decade
- 11% of national income
- 3% per capita income
- Agricultural Growth 1.6%
- The annual growth rate of industrial growth was 7.7%.

Q4. What is meant by GDP? (K.B)

Ans: GDP

Gross national product (GDP) is the sum of goods and services (at market prices) produced in an economy over a specific period of time. The specific period usually means one year.

Q5. State the objectives of the second five year plan. (K.B)

Ans: OBJECTIVES OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Among the main objectives of this project

- 42% of national income
- While increasing per capita income to 12%
- 10 per cent increase in national savings
- 30% increase in exports
- 21% increase in food production.

In addition, the plan included developing the industrial sector, introducing modern methods to replace the traditional methods of agriculture, improving the means of transportation, increasing employment and increasing the productivity of large industries.

Q6. What are the results of the second five year plan? (K.B)

Ans: RESULTS OF THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

In the second five-year plan, the growth rate was much better in many of the targets, the details of which are as follows:

- National income growth rate of 6%
- 8% increase in industrial growth
- 7% in exports
- The agricultural sector grew at an annual rate of 3%.

This project is considered successful in Pakistan's economic development. Most of the goals of this project have been achieved.

Q7. Which two countries signed the Indus Water Treaty? (K.B)

Ans: INDUS WATER TREATY

The famous Indus Basin Treaty between Pakistan and India was signed in 1960.

Q8. When was the Agricultural University established? (K.B)

Ans: AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Agricultural Lalajpur (Faisalabad) was given the status of Agricultural University for agricultural development. Research Institute was established, which was upgraded in 1961 to University of Agriculture Faisalabad.

Q9. State the objectives of the third five year development plan. (K.B)

Ans: OBJECTIVES OF THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The goals of the third five-year plan include:

- Development of industrial and agricultural sector
- Increasing investment opportunities in East Pakistan
- Increase housing, education and health facilities
- Reduce unemployment

Q10. State the results of the third five year plan. (K.B)

Ans: RESULTS OF THE THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The project has been instrumental in accelerating the economic boom in the country as a whole.

- Gross national product increased by 6.8% year on year.
- Industrial growth was 9.9% per annum.
- The agricultural sector grew at an annual rate of 5.1%.
- Exports grew at 7% per annum.
- Construction of 74,000 km of new roads completed.
- The use of modern technology in the agricultural sector has led to a record increase in the production of important crops, especially wheat.
- Increasing the income of farmers has also improved their standard of living.

Q11. What were the results of the third decade of economic growth from 1968 to 1978?(K.B)

Ans: RESULTS OF THE THIRD DECADE

The results of the third decade of economic growth are as follows:

- Rupee devalued to boost exports.
- Gross national product grew at an annual rate of 4.8%.
- Industrial growth was 5.5% per annum.
- Agriculture grew at an annual rate of 2.4%.
- Investment rate stood at 21.8% per annum
- Private investment accounted for 4.8% of GDP.

Q12. State the objectives of the Sixth Five Year Development Plan. (K.B)

Ans: OBJECTIVES OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Among its main goals:

- Increasing employment opportunities
- Issuance of scholarships for promotion of science and technology
- Allocate more funds for education and health sectors
- Ensuring the provision of basic services to all members of society
- Establishment of Zakat Fund for deserving persons

Q13. State the results of the Sixth Five Year Development Plan. (K.B)

Ans: RESULTS OF THE SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

During this period, economic activity in the country was affected due to political instability.

- 5.6% of GDP
- 5.4% in agriculture
- Industry grew by 8.2%
- 2.4% of GDP was spent on education
- Literacy rate increased to 33%

Q14. What was the growth rate in the Eighth Five Year Development Plan? (K.B)

Ans: GROWTH RATE IN THE EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The annual growth rate during the period was as follows:

- 1.4% of GDP per annum
- Agriculture 6.4% per annum
- Industry 4.0% per annum
- Investment (public sector) 6.1% per annum
- Investment (private sector) 8.8% per annum
- While GK's income is 8 438 per year

This was the decade of industrial privatization. Poverty increased during this period as the government stopped subsidizing. The 1998 nuclear explosion severely affected foreign investment.

Q15. What was the pace of economic growth in Pakistan in 2013? (K.B)

Ans: ECONOMIC GROWTH IN 2013

After the 2013 elections, the PML-N government was formed. In the first year of this government in 2013:

- GDP growth rate 3.7% which reached the level of 5.35% in 2018.
- The rate of agricultural growth increased from 2.68 per cent in 2013 to 3.8 per cent in 2018.
- The pace of industrial growth increased from 4.5% in 2013 to 5.8% in 2018.

During this period, the country's internal and external debt burden increased significantly.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The economic growth that has taken place since the formation of Pakistan can be divided into: (K.B)

- (a) seven decades (b) eight decades (c) nine decades (d) ten decades

2. The first decade of economic growth is: (K.B)

- (a) 1947 to 1950 (b) 1947 to 1955 (c) 1947 to 1958 (d) 1947 to 1960

3. The second decade of economic growth is: (K.B)

- (a) 1958 to 1968 (b) 1957 to 1967 (c) 1956 to 1966 (d) 1955 to 1965

4. **The implication of the third decade of economic growth is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1958 to 1968 (b) 1957 to 1967 (c) 1956 to 1966 (d) 1968 to 1978
5. **The implication of the fourth decade of economic growth is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1958 to 1968 (b) 1978 to 1988 (c) 1956 to 1966 (d) 1968 to 1978
6. **The implication of the fifth decade of economic growth is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1988 to 1998 (b) 1978 to 1988 (c) 1956 to 1966 (d) 1968 to 1978
7. **The implication of the sixth decade of economic growth is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1988 to 1998 (b) 1978 to 1988 (c) 1998 to 2008 (d) 1968 to 1978
8. **The seventh decade of economic growth is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1988 to 1998 (b) 2008 to 2018 (c) 1998 to 2008 (d) 1968 to 1978
9. **Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as Governor General:** (K.B)
 (a) 14 August 1947 (b) 15 August 1947 (c) 16 August 1947 (d) 17 August 1947
10. **Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah passed away:** (K.B)
 (a) 9 November 1948 (b) 11 September 1948 (c) 25 December 1948 (d) 21 April 1948
11. **Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred:** (K.B)
 (a) 16 October 1951 (b) 16 October 1955 (c) 11 October 1950 (d) 16 October 1952
12. **The first five-year development plan began:** (K.B)
 (a) 1955 (b) 1957 (c) 1959 (d) 1960
13. **The volume of the first five-year development plan was:** (K.B)
 (a) 8.60 billion (b) 10.8 billion (c) 12.60 billion (d) 14.90 billion
14. **The second five-year development plan began:** (K.B)
 (a) 1955 (b) 1957 (c) 1959 (d) 1960
15. **The volume of the second five-year development plan was:** (K.B)
 (a) Rs. 23 billion (b) Rs. 25 billion (c) Rs. 27 billion (d) Rs. 30 billion
16. **Indus Basin Agreement between Pakistan and India:** (K.B)
 (a) 1955 (b) 1960 (c) 1965 (d) 1970
17. **Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute was established in 1906:** (K.B)
 (a) Sargodha (b) Lahore (c) Faisalabad (d) Sahiwal
18. **Agricultural University Faisalabad came into existence:** (K.B)
 (a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1962 (d) 1963
19. **The duration of the third five-year development plan is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1965 to 1970 (b) 1975 to 1980 (c) 1955 to 1960 (d) 1960 to 1970
20. **The duration of the Fourth Five Year Development Plan is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1965 to 1970 (b) 1970 to 1975 (c) 1955 to 1960 (d) 1960 to 1970
21. **The duration of the Fifth Five Year Development Plan is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1965 to 1970 (b) 1975 to 1980 (c) 1955 to 1960 (d) 1978 to 1983
22. **The volume of the fifth five-year development plan was:** (K.B)
 (a) 21.2 billion (b) 10.8 billion (c) 12.6 billion (d) 14.9 billion
23. **The duration of the Sixth Five-Year Development Plan is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1983 to 1988 (b) 1984 to 1988 (c) 1985 to 1988 (d) 1986 to 1988
24. **The duration of the Seventh Five-Year Development Plan is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1983 to 1988 (b) 1988 to 1993 (c) 1985 to 1988 (d) 1986 to 1988
25. **Pakistan detonates nuclear bomb:** (K.B)
 (a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999

26. **The duration of the Eighth Five Year Development Plan is:** (K.B)
 (a) 1983 to 1988 (b) 1988 to 1993 (c) 1993 to 1998 (d) 1986 to 1988
27. **Which political party formed the government in the 2013 elections?** (K.B)
 (a) Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (b) People's Party
 (c) Pakistan Muslim League (N) (d) Jamaat-e-Islami
28. **Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf government formed:** (K.B)
 (a) 2013 (b) 2018 (c) 1998 (d) 2020
29. **Prime Minister Imran Khan launched the project under Plant for Pakistan:** (K.B)
 (a) 10 billion trees (b) 20 billion trees (c) 30 billion trees (d) 40 billion trees

LABOUR FORCE

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on labour force. (U.B)

Ans:

LABOUR FORCE

Definition:

Labour Force or Work Force refers to persons 16 years of age or above who are eligible to earn. These include both the employed and the unemployed.

Activate the Economy:

They play a vital role in activating the economy. It includes all earners, all unemployed, part-time workers and salaried people. These are the people who provide goods and services to the economy.

Labor Force Survey:

Government of Pakistan conducts a Labour Force Survey every year through the Bureau of Statistics to estimate the number of employed and unemployed people. The data compiled from the Labour Force Survey is used in public welfare planning at the federal level. Pakistan currently has a workforce of about 65.5 million, of which 61.71 million are employed, while the remaining 3.79 million people are unemployed.



Labour Force Busy in Work

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by Labor Force? (U.B)

Ans:

LABOR FORCE

Labor Force or Work Force refers to persons aged 16 years and above who are eligible to earn. These include both the employed and the unemployed.

Q2. How many people are counted in Pakistan in manpower? (K.B)

Ans:

MANPOWER IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan currently has a workforce of about 65.5 million people.

Q3. How many people are unemployed in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans:

UNEMPLOYED PEOPLE

3.79 million people are unemployed in Pakistan.

Q4. How many people have jobs in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans:

EMPLOYED PEOPLE

61.71 million people are employed in Pakistan.

Q5. Which people do not join the workforce? (K.B)

Ans:

WOMEN AND THE ELDERLY

Children, housewives (who do not have a job) and the elderly are not included in the workforce. Women and the elderly play a vital role in caring for the home and children.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **People 16 years of age or older who are eligible to earn are called:** (K.B)
(a) Manpower (b) Unemployed (c) Working people (d) Poor people
2. **Pakistan has manpower:** (K.B)
(a) 60.5 million (b) 65.5 million (c) 75.5 million (d) 70.5 million
3. **There are people working in Pakistan:** (K.B)
(a) 60.51 million (b) 60.70 million (c) 61.71 million (d) 62.51 million
4. **Unemployed people in Pakistan are:** (K.B)
(a) 3.79 million (b) 2.79 million (c) 4.79 million (d) 1.79 million

MAJOR METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES, THEIR ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE AND DISTRIBUTION IN PAKISTAN**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 What are the important minerals of Pakistan? Explain. (Ex Lq. 3)(K.B)

Ans: IMPORTANT MINERALS OF PAKISTAN

Minerals:

Minerals refer to underground metallic and non-metallic materials. Mineral resources play an important role in the development of any country. According to economists, such country would be considered economically stronger, which is rich in mineral resources and production.

Types of Minerals:

Minerals are of the following two types:

- Metallic Minerals
- Non-metallic Minerals

METALLIC MINERALS**Iron:**

Iron ore production in Pakistan started in 1957. Iron ore deposits have discovered in many places, of which the reserves of Kalabagh (Mianwali district) are very large, but the quality is not good. Good quality iron ore found in Domal Nisar (Chitral) deposits, but due to transportation difficulties, it is not economically feasible. In addition, Iron ore reserves have been found in Langrial and Chalghazi (District Chaghi).

Copper and Gold:

The importance and utility of Copper and Gold is not hidden from anyone. In Chaghi and Saindak (Balochistan) large deposits of Copper and Gold are discovered. These are the fifth largest known deposits in the world, but due to lack of infrastructure, unavailability of required machinery, limited experience and insufficient financial resources are major obstacles in extracting these minerals from the land.

Manganese:

This metal is used in battery making, bulb making, painting and the steel industry. In Pakistan, its deposits are found in Lasbela and Chaghi District (Balochistan).

Bauxite:

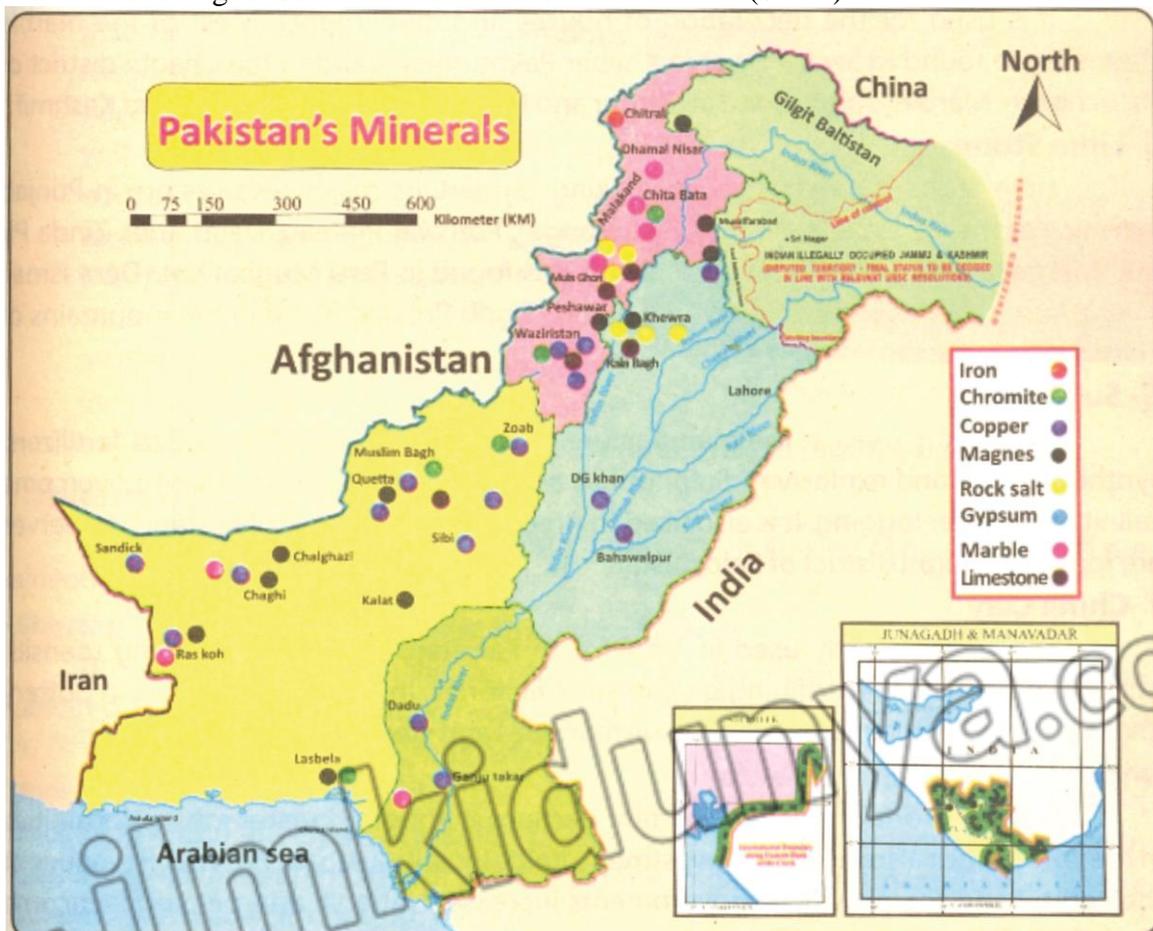
This precious metal is used to make Aluminum. Its deposits are found in Muzaffarabad and Kotli districts of Azad Kashmir, in the central areas of Kohistan-e-Namak in Punjab and in Loralai district of Balochistan.

Chromite:

This metal is used in the stainless steel goods manufacturing and steel making industry. It is also used to make engineering tools. In Balochistan, its deposits are found in Muslim Bagh, Lasbela and Chaghi areas. Chromite deposits are also found in Malakand and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS**Coal:**

It is an important source of energy that not only provides heat but also generates electricity. Pakistan has approximately 185 billion tons of Coal reserves. Its annual production is very low because of heavy cost of extracting it from the land. In Pakistan, Coal is mostly used as fuel to generate thermal power, domestic and brick kiln industry. Coal is currently being extracted from various places in Pakistan. In the area of Kohistan-e-Namak (Salt Range) in Punjab province, most of the Coal is obtained from the mines of Dandot, Padh and Makarwal. Hangu in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has Coal reserves. There are Coal mines in Khost, Shark, Degari, Shireen Aab, Mach, Bolan and Harnai in Balochistan province. Coal reserves in Sindh are located at Thar, Jhampir, Sarang and Lakhra. In Azad Kashmir coal reserves are found Kotli and Muzaffarabad districts. The largest Coal reserves in Pakistan are in Thar (Sindh).

**Gypsum:**

It is a very useful and beneficial stone that is used in both industry and agriculture. In agriculture, it is used as treatment of salinity and water logging. It is also used in the chemical fertilizers, cement, paper and paints industries. Pink and white gypsum is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali and Jhelum in Punjab province. Gypsum deposits are also found in Dadu and Sanghar (Sindh), Quetta and Sibi (Balochistan) and Kohat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Rock Salt:

Salt is primarily used as a food additive to create taste in our food. In addition to food, it is used in the industries of soda ash, caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, textile and leather etc. Pakistan is self sufficient in salt production. Khewra Salt mine in the "Salt range" is one of the few largest mines in the world in terms of quality and taste. Salt of this mine is also among the best quality salts due to its taste. In addition to Khewra salt mine, there are other deposits of salt in Pakistan at Kala Bagh, Warcha and Bahadurkhel (Mianwali).

Marble:

It is used for the decoration of houses and monuments. Most of the marble deposits are found in Swabi, Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and in the Chaghi district of Balochistan. Marble is also found in Mirpur and Muzaffarabad districts of Azad Kashmir.

Lime Stone:

Lime Stone is mostly used in making cement. Its major reserves are in Punjab Province at the Kohistan-e-Namak (Salt Range), Pothwar Plateau, Daud Khel, Zinda Pir and Margalla Hills. Other than these areas, it is found in Peru Mughal Kot (Dera Ismail Khan), Kohat, Nowshera, Mangoh Pir, Rohri (Sindh Province) and in the mountains of Harnai in Balochistan.

Sulphur:

It is mostly used in the manufacture of colours and paints, chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibers and explosives. Sulphur has also been used in agriculture to overcome salinity and water logging. It is also used to prepare sulfuric acid. In Pakistan, its reserves are found in Chaghi district of Balochistan.

China Clay:

The clay is mostly used in industry. In Pakistan, it is used in making utensils, furnace to melt steel, in refining oil and steel factories. In Pakistan, it is used in pottery and steel smelting plants, as well as in oil refineries and steel mills.

Conclusion:

Mineral product is very important because it not only creates job opportunities in the country but also increases investment, helps local industry to flourish. Revenues of the central and the provincial governments increase. National and per capita income rises. Declining imports and increasing exports help to improve the balance of trade and boost business activities.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by minerals? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: MINERALS

Minerals refer to underground metallic and non-metallic materials. Mineral resources play an important role in the development of any country. According to economists, the more a country is rich in mineral resources and production, the more that country will be considered economically stronger.

Q2. How many types of minerals are there? (U.B)

Ans: TYPES OF MINERALS

There are two types of minerals:

- Metallic Minerals
- Non-Metallic Minerals

Q3. Write a short note on iron ore. (K.B)

Ans: IRON ORE

Iron ore production in Pakistan started in 1957. Iron ore deposits have been discovered in many places, of which the reserves of Kala Bagh (Mianwali district) are very large, but the quality is not good. Good quality iron ore has been discovered in Domal Nassar (Chitral) reserves, but it is not economically viable due to difficulties in transportation. Apart from this, deposits of crude oil have also been discovered in Langarial and Chalshari (Chaghi district).

Q4. Write a short note on copper and gold. (K.B)

Ans: COPPER AND GOLD

The importance and usefulness of copper and gold is not hidden from anyone. Extensive gold and copper deposits have been discovered in Chaghi and Sandak in Balochistan, which are the fifth worst deposits in the world, but lack of infrastructure, unavailability of required machinery, Limited experience and insufficient financial resources are major obstacles in their way.

Q5. Explain the use of manganese. (K.B)

Ans: MANGANESE

Manganese is used:

- Battery making
- Making bulbs
- Coloring
- Steel industry

In Pakistan, its deposits are found in Lasbela and Chaghi District (Balochistan).

Q6. Where have bauxite deposits been discovered? (K.B)

Ans: BAUXITE

This precious metal is used to make aluminum, its deposits

- Azad Kashmir
- Muzaffarabad District
- Kotli, Punjab
- Central areas of Kohistan-e-Namak
- Located in Loralai district of Balochistan.

Q7. Write a short note on chromite. (K.B)

Ans: CHROMITE

The metal is used in stainless steel making industries as well as in steel making industries. It is also used in making engineering tools. In Balochistan, its deposits are found in Muslim Bagh, Lasbela and Chaghi areas. It also has reserves in Malakanda and Mohmand Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Q8. Explain the use of coal. (U.B)

Ans: USE OF COAL

The use of coal is as follows:

- It is an important source of energy which in addition to providing heat is also used to generate electricity.
- Most of the coal used in Pakistan is Thar Mill to generate electricity,
- Baking bricks on houses and kilns.

Q9. Where are the coal reserves found in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: COAL RESERVES

At present coal is being mined from different places in Pakistan. In the area of Kohistan Namak in Punjab province, most of the coal is obtained from the mines of Dandot, Padh and Makarwal. Hangu in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has coal reserves. In Balochistan there are coal mines in Khost, Sharg, Degari, Shereen Ab, Machh Bolan and Harnai. The coal reserves in Sindh are Thar, Jumpir, Sarang, Lakhra while the coal reserves in Azad Kashmir are in Kotli and Muzaffarabad district. The largest coal reserves in Pakistan are in Thar (Sindh).

Q10. Explain the use of gypsum. (K.B)

Ans: GYPSUM

The use of gypsum is as follows:

- It is a very useful and useful stone which is used in both industry and agriculture.
 - In agriculture it is used for eradication of bean and sorghum.
 - It is also used in the chemical fertilizer, cement, paper and oil manufacturing industries.
- Pink and white gypsum is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, Mianwali and Jhelum in Punjab province. Gypsum deposits are also found in Dadu and Sanghar (Sindh), Quetta and Sibi (Balochistan) and Kohat (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Q11. Write a short note on rock salt. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: ROCK SALT

Salt is primarily used as a food additive to create taste in our food. In addition to food, it is used in the industries of soda ash, caustic soda, sodium bicarbonate, textile and leather etc. Pakistan is self sufficient in salt production. Khewra Salt mine in the "Salt range" is one of the few largest mines in the world in terms of quality and taste. Salt of this mine is also among the best quality salts due to its taste. In addition to Khewra salt mine, there are other deposits of salt in Pakistan at Kala Bagh, Warcha and Bahadurkhel (Mianwali).

Q12. Write a short note on marble. (U.B)

Ans: MARBLE

It is used for decoration of buildings. Most of the marble deposits are found in Swabi, Swat in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Mian in Chaghi districts of Balochistan. Stones are also found in Mirpur and Muzaffarabad districts of Azad Kashmir.

Q13. Where is limestone found in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: LIMESTONE DEPOSITS

It is mostly used in making cement. Its major reserves in Punjab are Hastan Namak, Pothwar Plateau, Daud Khel, Zinda Pir and Margalla Hills. Apart from this, limestone is also found in Peer and Mughal Kot (Dera Ismail Khan), Kohat, Nowshera, Magh Pir, Rohri (Sindh Province) and Harnai Mountains in Balochistan.

Q14. Explain the use of sulfur. (K.B)

Ans: USE OF SULFUR

The metal is mainly used in the manufacture of pigments, chemical fertilizers, synthetic fibers and explosives. Sulfur is also used in agriculture to eliminate bean and sulfur and to make sulfuric acid. Its reserves in Pakistan are found in Chaghi district of Balochistan.

Q15. Explain the use of porcelain. (K.B)

Ans: THE USE OF PORCELAIN

This porcelain is mostly used in industry. In Pakistan, it is used in pottery and kiln melting furnaces as well as in oil refining and steel mills.

Q16. Write a short note on the importance of the mineral sector. (K.B)

Ans: THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MINERAL SECTOR

Promoting the mineral sector is crucial as it not only creates opportunities at home, but also increases investment, allows local agriculture to flourish and increases the finances of the central and provincial governments. Yes, national and per capita income increases, reduction in imports and increase in exports helps to improve the balance of trade and speed up business activities.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The types of minerals are: (K.B)**
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
2. **Iron ore production started in Pakistan? (K.B)**
(a) 1950 (b) 1955 (c) 1957 (d) 1960
3. **Good quality iron ore has been discovered in Pakistan: (K.B)**
(a) Lahore (b) Karachi (c) Sargodha (d) Chitral
4. **Extensive gold and copper deposits have been discovered in Chaghi and Sandak, which are the _____ largest deposits in the world. (K.B)**
(a) Fourth (b) Fifth (c) Sixth (d) Seventh
5. **Used in the bulb making industry: (K.B)**
(a) Iron ore (b) Chromite (c) Manganese (d) Edible salt
6. **Used in making aluminum: (K.B)**
(a) Gold (b) Coal (c) Gypsum (d) Bauxite
7. **Pakistan has coal reserves: (K.B)**
(a) 185 billion tons (b) 190 billion tons (c) 195 billion tons (d) 200 billion tons
8. **Pakistan has the largest coal reserves: (K.B)**
(a) Thal (b) Pothohar (c) Kharan (d) Thar
9. **Pink and white gypsum is found in which Pakistani province? (K.B)**
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) Balochistan (d) KPK
10. **The largest mines of salt is found: (K.B)**
(a) Khewra (b) Wardha (c) Kala Bagh (d) Bahadur Khel
11. **Sulfur deposits are found in Pakistan: (K.B)**
(a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) Balochistan (d) KPK

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE, PROBLEMS AND EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE AGRICULTURE

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on importance of Agriculture. (U.B)

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. The agriculture sector provides employment to 70% of the population. Increasing crop production not only provides food to the population but also increases exports through which the economy gets strong. Crop production also provides raw materials for domestic industries. Agriculture has a significant position in the GDP with about 19% share, while, agriculture and its products contribute in the country's exports about 60%.

Positive Effects of Increases in Crop Yield:

Punjab had been known as the home of wheat. This region has been meeting the nutritional needs of the entire continent. The best canal system is located in Punjab. Pakistan's fields are covered with soft and fertile soil. The country has become self-sufficient with the cultivation of new varieties of wheat, rice and maize. That's why Pakistan is considered one of the "Green Revolution" countries.

Source of food:

Pakistan is in the list of those developing countries where the agriculture is comprehended as the basic pillar of economy. Man's basic need is food which includes wheat, cotton, rice, corn, sugar cane, millet, pulses, vegetables and fruit etc. Agriculture also fulfils the nutritional needs of all animals. This includes the feed crops of summer and winter. Either we do not have to import food or we have to spend very less on import of foods.

Source of National Income:

The agricultural sector has been the main source of the national income of the country since Pakistan was created. Due to this, a development in the agricultural sector leads to an increase in national income. This leads to prosperity in the country.

Availability of Raw Material for Industries:

The following industries in Pakistan are dependent on the produce of the agricultural sector: flour mills, sugar mills, rice mills, cotton, textile industry, ghee mills, soap industry, bread, juice factories and fruit products.

Employment Opportunities:

A large proportion of Pakistani population is directly or indirectly related to the agricultural sector. These millions of people are linked to buying and selling in grain markets, fruit and vegetables markets. According to the latest Economic Survey, the labor force of the country which is approximately 45% is dependent on agriculture. Many people involved in transportation in the agricultural sector also earn their livelihood in this manner. In this way agriculture is the biggest profession of the most people in Pakistan.



View of Green Fields

Source of Foreign Exchange:

Agricultural sector produce leads to agricultural exports. Pakistan earns a large amount of foreign exchange by exporting produce like rice, cotton, wheat, sugarcane, maize and industrial products dependent on them.

Source of Economic Development:

According to the latest Economic Survey, nearly 19% of the collective national production of Pakistan is from the agricultural sector. Not only Pakistan's economic development but also industrial and trade development are dependent upon agriculture. Agriculture has a very important role in the economic development of the national economy.

High Living Standard:

As a great number of population is related to agricultural field, so it is playing its role in almost all the fields, either directly or indirectly. National income is increasing and living standard of the people is also improving due to this reason.

Stability in Prices:

A common reason for increase in inflation in Pakistan is political instability, but even in these severe circumstances, stability holds its place in the prices of eatables and drinks, and availability of goods is also convenient. This important achievement also owes its success of agriculture.

Balance of Payment:

Balance of payment of developing countries generally tends to deficit. Drop in exports and rise in imports is one important reason behind this. Agriculture has solved this problem in Pakistan. Poultry, beekeeping, livestock, Cotton and wheat have, at the same

time, provided convenience for neighbouring Islamic countries and played an important role in our balance of payments.

Conclusion:

Increasing crop production is essential for economic growth. The higher the production of crops, the more the exports will increase. It will also increase foreign exchange and increase the national income which will increase the living standard of the people as a whole.

Q.2 Discuss the problems faced by agriculture? Give suggestion to solve these problems.(U.B)

Ans:

PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE

The country's agriculture is currently facing the following problems, which are major obstacles to increasing production:

Shortage of Water and Inefficient Irrigation System:

Unnecessary delays in the construction of new dams have aggravated the problem of water scarcity. As much water enters canals and streams from rivers, only 40% of this water is used for crops, while the rest of the water is wasted in canals, channels and uneven fields. Therefore, the desired yield is not obtained and land productivity is also affected. According to experts, if there is no adequate increase in irrigation resources and the loss of water from the irrigation system continued, so the problem of water scarcity can turn into crisis.

Uneven Fields:

Majority of our fields are uneven in which agricultural inputs i.e. water, seeds and fertilizers etc. are wasted and yields is low. Thus, the productive capacity of the land is also gradually decreasing.

Costly Fertilizer, Seed and Pesticide etc:

Better productivity seeds, fertilizers and pesticides are not only very expensive, but also not available to the farmers at the time of sowing the crop.

Inadequate Access to Global Markets:

Lack of access to global markets does not provide a fair price for agricultural exports.

Law of Inheritance:

As a result of inheritance law, the lands owned by the farmers are getting smaller day by day due to division of land. Modern technology cannot be applied on small fields.

No Increase in Cultivated Land:

In the last two decades, there has been no significance increase in the area under cultivation. On the other hand, the population has increased rapidly during this time. At present, the country has about 8 million hectares of cultivable land, but it cannot be cultivated because of shortage of water.

Illiteracy in Farmers:

Farmers cannot take advantage of modern technology because they are illiterate or less educated.

Water Logging and Salinity Problems:

Water logging and Salinity has damaged our vast areas of cultivated land. Due to lack of proper restraint, it may increase further in the coming years.

Insufficient Storage Facilities:

A lot of production is wasted due to inadequate storage facilities.

Decrease in Productivity of Land due to Continuous Cultivation:

Continuous cultivation of land has increased to meet the needs of a growing population. In addition, organic matter (fertilizers etc.) in the lands has also decreased, which is gradually reducing the productive capacity of the lands.

Lack of Soil and Water Analysis Practice among farmers:

Majority of our farmers do not pay proper attention to soil and tube wells water analysis. Thus, our agricultural resources are wasted, and they cannot be fully utilized. As a result, the productive capacity of land begins to decline.

Lack of Coordination between Farmers and Related Departments:

There is a lack of coordination between the farmers and the concerned departments.

Crop Diseases, Floods and other Natural Calamities:

Natural calamities, crop diseases, locust invasion, earthquakes and floods, sometimes lead to a food crisis in the country.

Inadequate Credit Facilities:

One of the major reasons for agricultural backwardness is inadequate credit facilities on time. Providing loans to farmers on time and at low interest rates can be helpful to increase production.

MODERNIZATION IN AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN

The following steps are needed to make agriculture modernize in Pakistan and bring it on par with developed countries:

Construction of Dams:

Construction of new dams to meet water scarcity and increase water storage capacity.

Modern Machinery:

Use of modern machinery in agriculture i.e. tractors, drills and combine harvesters etc.



Use of Combine Harvester for Wheat Harvest



Use of Tractor for Crop Cultivation

Provision of Technology:

Use of Laser Land Levelling Technology for smoothing the uneven fields.

Lind Channels:

Irrigation with lined channels instead of traditional channels

Economical and Modern Irrigation Methods:

Use of economical and modern irrigation methods like sprinkler and drip irrigation.

Training of Farmers:

Training of farmers on modern technology.

Crops on Lines:

Sowing the crops on lines or tracks.

Plants per Acre:

Maintain the required number of plants per acre.

Profitable Crops:

Cultivation of profitable crops as per market demand.

One Window Operation:

Promotion of One Window Operation to improve the agricultural credit facility.

Agricultural Research:

Proper use of new varieties of seeds, fertilizers and pesticides according to the instructions of experts of agriculture.

Irrigation System:

Where possible, irrigate the entire field with a single water channel instead of many channels in different sides.

Tunnel Farming Technology:

Use of Tunnel Farming Technology for growing out of season fruits and vegetables.

Agriculture Experts:

Analyze the under cultivation area and tube wells water in the light of the instructions of agricultural experts.

Conclusion:

In order to alleviate the problems of the agricultural sector the government and private sector need to establish the agriculture on modern scientific footing. The sector which earns more than 18.5% of the country's GDP through exports, for the development of this sector, it is very important to take such steps for the development of this sector which will help in overcoming the backwardness of this sector. By resolving the issues facing the agricultural section, Pakistan can move towards prosperity.

Q.3 Write a note on financial measures taken by the Government to increase agricultural production? (K.B)

FINANCIAL MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT**Provision of Technology:**

Provision of laser land levelling technology to agricultural owners at subsidized rate.

Provision of Subsidy:

Provision of subsidy to promote sprinkler irrigation and drip irrigation technology.

Loan Scheme:

Launch of loan scheme for purchase of tractor.

Provision of Construction Material Technology:

Free supply of construction materials for lining of traditional irrigation water channels.

Easy Term Loans:

Provision of loans on easy terms and conditions to farmers by agricultural and commercial banks.

Low Cost Fertilizer:

Supply of fertilizer at low cost to the farmers.

Price of Crops:

Support pricing of crops by the government.

Provision of Food and Medicine:

Provision of good food and medicine for cattle.

Training of People:

Necessary training of livestock related people and provision of facilities for export of meat and other related items.

Construction of Dams:

Launch of various schemes to increase irrigation resources, special focus on construction of Diamer Bhasha and Mohmand Dams.

Construction of Lind Ponds:

Construction of lined ponds in hilly areas to store rainwater and stream water.

Prime Minister's Emergency Program:

Launch of Prime Minister's Emergency Programme by the government to increase the income of landless farmers and rural women.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Explain the importance of agriculture. (U.B)

Ans:

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE

Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with the best fertile lands, ideal canal irrigation system, snowfall and rain in the mountains, flowing springs, streams and rivers as well as hot, cold, spring and rainy seasons. We have no shortage of manpower. All of this is evidence that our yield per acre should be ideal, but unfortunately this is not the case, because our yield per acre is lower than that of many developing countries. Agriculture is an important pillar of our national economy. About 60% of our rural population is directly or indirectly involved in the agricultural sector.

Q2. What are the problems facing the agricultural sector of Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans:

PROBLEMS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR**Roughness of fields:**

The majority of our fields are uneven in which not only agricultural inputs i.e. water, seeds and fertilizers etc. are wasted and yields are reduced but also the productivity of the land is gradually decreasing.

Expensive fertilizers, seeds and medicines:

Improved yields, such as seeds, fertilizers and medicines, are not only very expensive, but are not available at the time of sowing.

Less access to global markets:

Lack of access to world markets does not provide a fair price for agricultural exports.

Q3. Write any two points of modernization in Pakistan's agriculture. (U.B)

Ans:

MODERNIZATION IN AGRICULTURE IN PAKISTAN**Construction of dams:**

Construction of new dams to meet water scarcity and increase water storage capacity.

Modern machinery:

Use of modern machinery such as tractors, drills and combine harvesters in agriculture.

Technology promotion:

Promotion of Laser Land Leveling Technology for leveling uneven fields.

Q4. Describe the financial measures taken by the government to increase agricultural production. (K.B)

Ans:

STEPS TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT**Technology supply:**

Provision of laser landing technology to agricultural owners at subsidized price.

Subsidiary facility:

Subsidy facility to farmers for promotion of sprinkler (drip irrigation) and drip (drip irrigation) technology.

Tractor purchase:

Launch of loan scheme for purchase of tractors.

Supply of construction equipment:

Supply of construction materials for maturation of traditional irrigation skins.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Agriculture belongs to our national economy:** (K.B)
 (a) Pillar (b) Need (c) Ancient (d) Energy
2. **About the country's manpower ... Percentage is related to agriculture.** (K.B)
 (a) 50 (b) 45 (c) 35 (d) 30
3. **Pakistan's rural population is about ... The percentage is directly or indirectly related to the agricultural sector:** (K.B)
 (a) 50 (b) 45 (c) 60 (d) 70
4. **Agriculture contributes to the GDP.** (K.B)
 (a) 15% (b) 17% (c) 19% (d) 21%
5. **Agriculture and its products are part of the country's exports.** (K.B)
 (a) 60% (b) 70% (c) 80% (d) 90%
6. **The country has about _____ millions hectares of arable land but it cannot be cultivated due to lack of water.** (K.B)
 (a) 8 (b) 10 (c) 12 (d) 14
7. **Promoted to improve the agricultural credit system.** (K.B)
 (a) One window operation (b) Sprinkler
 (c) Drip irrigation (d) Tunnel farming

WATER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN AND EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM

LONG QUESTIONS

- Q.1 Write a detail note on water resources of Pakistan.** (U.B)

Ans: WATER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN AND EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Pakistan's irrigation system consists of several rivers, dams, irrigation and link canals, millions of tubewells and thousands of irrigation channels. It is considered to be the largest irrigation system in the world in terms of water supply and length. Following are the main sources of irrigation in Pakistan.

- Rainfall
- Canals
- Tube wells
- Karez

Rainfall:

Rainfall is an important and natural source of water supply. In our country, monsoon rains are more popular. Water coming down from rainfall in hilly areas and melting of glaciers gather in rivers through streams and drains and keeps the rivers flowing round the year. The water is stored by building dams on rivers. Then this water is used for irrigation and industrial purposes by digging canals from barrages.

Unlike canal areas, better yields in rainfed areas are mostly due to timely rainfall. Unfortunately, our country receives less rain than expected. In 90% of Pakistan, the average annual rainfall is less than 200 mm. Only 10% of the upper mountainous area

receives an annual rainfall of 500 mm to 1000 mm. This rainfall is less than water needs of rainfed and irrigated areas of the country. Our about 5 million hectares of agricultural land contains rainfed cultivation. Tarbela, Mangla and Warsak are our major irrigation dams, which not only store millions of acres feet of water but also generate cheap hydropower.

Canals:

There are three main types of canals according to their performance.

- **Perennial Canals:**

These are the irrigation canals that run throughout the year and are important source to carry river water to the fields. Main perennial canals of the country are Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab, Upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum, Lower Bari Doab and Pakpattan canal etc. that flow all the year.

- **Non-Perennial Canals:**

Non-Perennial Canals are also called six monthly canals, because water is released in them only in summer and rainy season. Bahawalpur and Qaimpur canals flowing from Islam Barrage on the Sutlej River and few canals flowing down from Kotri Barrage and all canals of Guddu Barrage are non-perennial canals (canals not flowing all the year).

- **Flood Canals:**

In summer and rainy season, when the water level in the rivers rises or when the water reaches the danger mark in the rivers during severe floods, water is released in these canals to protect the barrages from damage. Many canals from the Indus and Chenab Rivers belong to this category.

Tube Well:

It is inevitable to use ground water through tubewells to meet the shortage of canal water. Currently, there are millions of tubewells installed in the country, most of which are in Punjab province. According to official facts and figures, about 70% of our water from tubewells is not suitable for crops as this water causes waterlogging and salinity in the lands, but farmers are forced to use this water due to shortage of canal water. Farmers should realize the importance and usefulness of canal water and prevent it from being wasted. They should cooperate fully with the Agriculture Department to make better use of the scarce resources and modern methods of agriculture recommended by this department such as sprinkler, drip irrigation and laser technology should be used.

Karez:

About two dozen countries around the world are benefitting from this system, including most countries from China to Chile. In Pakistan, the system is practised in the province of Balochistan, where due to the specific geographic conditions and severe shortage of canal water, water is brought to the fields through underground drains. These drains are called karez. This water is used for drinking as well as farming. The sources of these karez are springs flowing from the mountains which are mostly made in Pishin and Quetta districts.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Write a short note on Pakistan's irrigation system. (U.B)

Ans: IRRIGATION SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan's irrigation system consists of several rivers, irrigation and connecting canals and water storage dams, as well as millions of tube wells and thousands of irrigation canals. It is considered to be the largest irrigation system in the world in terms of water supply and length. The main sources of irrigation are:

- Rainfall
- Canals
- Tube-wells
- Karez

Q2. Describe the types of canals. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: TYPES OF CANALS

There are three types of canals in terms of performance.

Perennial Canals:

These are the irrigation canals that run throughout the year and are important source to carry river water to the fields. Main perennial canals of the country are Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab, Upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum, Lower Bari Doab and Pakpattan canal etc. that flow all the year.

Non-Perennial Canals:

Non-Perennial Canals are also called six monthly canals, because water is released in them only in summer and rainy season. Bahawalpur and Qaimpur canals flowing from Islam Barrage on the Sutlej River and few canals flowing down from Kotri Barrage and all canals of Guddu Barrage are non-perennial canals (canals not flowing all the year).

Flood canals:

In summer and rainy season, when the water level in the rivers rises or when the water reaches the danger mark during severe flooding in the rivers, water is released in these canals to digest the damage from the barrage. Many of the canals that flow out of the Indus and Chenab belong to this category.

Q3. What is meant by Karez? (K.B)

Ans: KAREZ

This system is being used by almost two dozen countries of the world, including most of the countries from China to Chile. Due to this water is conveyed to the fields through underground drains. These drains are called Karez. This water is used for drinking in addition to agriculture. The source of these canals is the springs flowing from the mountains which are mostly formed in Pishin and Quetta districts.

Q4. What is meant by Indus Water Treaty? (K.B)

Ans: INDUS WATER TREATY

In the meantime, India stopped the flow of Pakistani canals, the sources of which were located in Hart. These canals include the Upper Bari Doab (Madhopur Barrage) from the Ravi River and the Nahrdipalpur (Ferozpur Piraj) from the Sutlej River. Pakistan raised this issue at the international level. The Indus Basin Treaty between Pakistan and India came into existence in September 1960 under the auspices of the world powers. Full Pakistani property rights were recognized on them.

Q5. What is meant by Indus Basin Project? (K.B)

Ans: INDUS BASIN PROJECT

A network was formed with Pakistan to address the water shortage in the eastern rivers, which provided financial assistance as well as necessary technical guidance to Pakistan. The following strategies were formulated to address the water shortage in the eastern rivers:

- In addition to construction of Mangla on Jhelum River and Tar Belladium on Indus River, 500,000 acres of water will be stored at Chashmi Barrage.
- Repair of old barrages and construction of new barrages at suitable places.
- To build a link between the rivers.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **The natural source of water supply is:** (U.B)
(a) Tube well (b) Canals (c) Rain (d) Canals
2. **Average annual rainfall in 90% of Pakistan Less than a millimeter:** (K.B)
(a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 300 (d) 400
3. **About us Agricultural area consists of rainfed cultivation:** (K.B)
(a) 3 million hectares (b) 4 million hectares (c) 5 million hectares (d) 6 million hectares
4. **There are different types of canals in Pakistan:** (K.B)
(a) 2 (b) 3 (c) 4 (d) 5
5. **Provides water for irrigation all year round.** (K.B)
(a) Perennial canals (b) Non-perennial canals
(c) Link canals (d) Flood canals
6. **Upper Chenab, Lower Chenab, Upper Jhelum, Lower Jhelum and Lower Bari Doab are the main canals:** (K.B)
(a) Perennial canals (b) Non-perennial canals (c) Link canals (d) Flood canals
7. **Only flows in rainy season or summer:** (K.B)
(a) Perennial canals (b) Non-perennial canals (c) Link canals (d) Flood canals
8. **According to official figures, about ... Percentage of tube well water not suitable for crops:**(K.B)
(a) 70 (b) 80 (c) 85 (d) 90
9. **India stops Pakistani canals:**
(a) In 1948 (b) In 1949 (c) In 1950 (d) In 1951
10. **Indus Basin Agreement between Pakistan and India:** (K.B)
(a) 1958 (b) 1960 (c) 1962 (d) 1964
11. **To which part did the three western rivers come under Indus Basin project?** (K.B)
(a) Pakistan (b) Afghanistan (c) India (d) China
12. **To whom did the three eastern rivers come under the Indus Water Treaty?** (K.B)
(a) Pakistan (b) Afghanistan (c) India (d) China
13. **Under the Indus Water Treaty, the water shortage in the eastern rivers is met by the western rivers:** (K.B)
(a) Flood canals (b) Perennial canals
(c) Non-perennial canals (d) Link canals
14. **Tarbela Dam was built on which river:** (K.B)
(a) River Indus (b) River Jhelum (c) River Kabul (d) River Ravi
15. **Mangla Dam was built on which river:** (K.B)
(a) River Indus (b) River Jhelum (c) River Kabul (d) River Ravi

INDUS WATER TREATY AND CANALS AND BERRAGES**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Write a detail note on Indus Water Treaty. (K.B)

Ans:

Background:

In 1948, India withheld the flow of water of those Pakistani canals whose sources were located in India. These canals include Upper Bari Doab flowing down from Madhupur Barrage on the Ravi River and Depalpur canal flows out from the Ferozpur Barrage on Sutlej River. Pakistan raised the issue at international forums.

Indus Water Treaty:

As a result, Indus Water Treaty between Pakistan and India Treaty came into being in 1960 under the support of the world powers. Under this treaty three eastern rivers; the Sutlej, the Ravi and the Bias became the part of India. Three western rivers; the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab were handed over to Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan's property rights over these rivers were recognized.

Indus Water Plan:

An irrigation network was formed in Pakistan to meet water shortage in eastern rivers, which provided financial assistance as well as necessary technical guidance to Pakistan. Following strategies were formulated to meet the water shortage in the eastern rivers:

- Construction of Mangla dam on Jhelum River and Tarbela dam on Indus River and storing 5 lac acre feet of water at Chashma Barrage.
- To repair the existing barrages and construct new barrages at suitable places.
- Construction of link Canals to interlink rivers.

Our eastern rivers which are now owned by India under the Indus Water Treaty, before given to India, these three rivers were irrigating our about 8 million acres. If we did not build link canals to supply water to these rivers, the area would not only become barren, but people would also have difficulty in obtaining drinking water.

Conclusion:

Civil works have been completed under the Indus Water Treaty. Pakistan has always been sincere in its commitment to this treaty and has never violated it, while India, being the upper reaches of our rivers, does not miss any opportunity to take advantage of our rivers.

Q.2 Describe the Dams, Barrages and Canals on the Indus River. (Ex. Lq. 2)(K.B)

Ans:

BARRAGES AND CANALS ON RIVER INDUS

The Indus is the largest river in South Asia and one of the largest rivers in the world. Its length is 3200 Km. its total drainage area is 1,165,000 Sq. Km. of which 453,000 Sq. Km. flows in the mountainous region of Karakoram, Himalayas and Hindukush. And the rest flows in the plains of Pakistan. Kailash is a sub-mountain range of the Himalayas in the Chinese region of Tibet. There is also a mountain called Kailash in the middle of Kailash. Lake Mansarovar is on its shores. Which is considered to be source of the river Indus. The four important rivers of the subcontinent including the river Indus flow from this lake.

Dam on the Indus:

The dam on the Indus River is the Terbela Dam. Terbela dam is located in Haripur district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province of Pakistan 118 Km north of Islamabad. It is the second largest dam in Asia and the third largest in the world. At River Indus, Terbella dam is constructed at Terbela near Tochi city. Flood controlling, irrigation and power generating are its three main purposes.

Jinnah Barrage:

This is first barrage of Punjab province located on the Indus River. Mianwali, Bhakkar and Layyah districts are being irrigated by the Thal canal flows out from the Jinnah Barrage.

Chashma Barrage:

Chashma Barrage is located on Indus River. From this barrage, the Chashma Right Bank Canal has taken out to supply water to Dera Ismail Khan. While the Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal has taken out from the left bank, which will further supply water to the Greater Thal Canal. This canal will irrigate the districts of Layyah, Bhakkar, Khushab and Jhang.

Tounsa Barrage:

This is the last barrage of Punjab province on the Indus River. Dera Ghazi Khan irrigation Canal, Muzaffargarh Irrigation Canal and Tounsa Panjnad Link Canal have taken out from here. These irrigation canals supply water to Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur. The Kachhi Canal is also being drained from the same river.

Guddu Barrage:

This is the first barrage of Sindh province on the Indus River. Water is being supplied to Naseerabad division of Balochistan province and northern areas of Sindh province by taken out four canals from here. The Raine Canal is also being taken out from the left bank of the same barrage.

Sukkur Barrage:

This is the biggest Barrage of Sindh. From here, seven irrigation canals have been constructed. These canals supply water to the provinces of Sindh and Balochistan. This is the largest barrage of Sindh province. From here, seven irrigation canals have taken out which supply water to Sindh and Balochistan provinces.

Kotri Barrage:

This is the last barrage of Sindh on the Indus River. Water has been supplied to the southern areas of Sindh province by taking out four canals from here.

Conclusion:

The journey of the River Indus which it started from Singi Khamban in Tibet and after travelling 1800 miles, its waters merge into the Arabian sea, is continued and will continue for centuries and is continuing its work well, leading to the survival of the people.

Q.3 Describe the Dams, Barrages and Canals on the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Satluj River. (K.B)

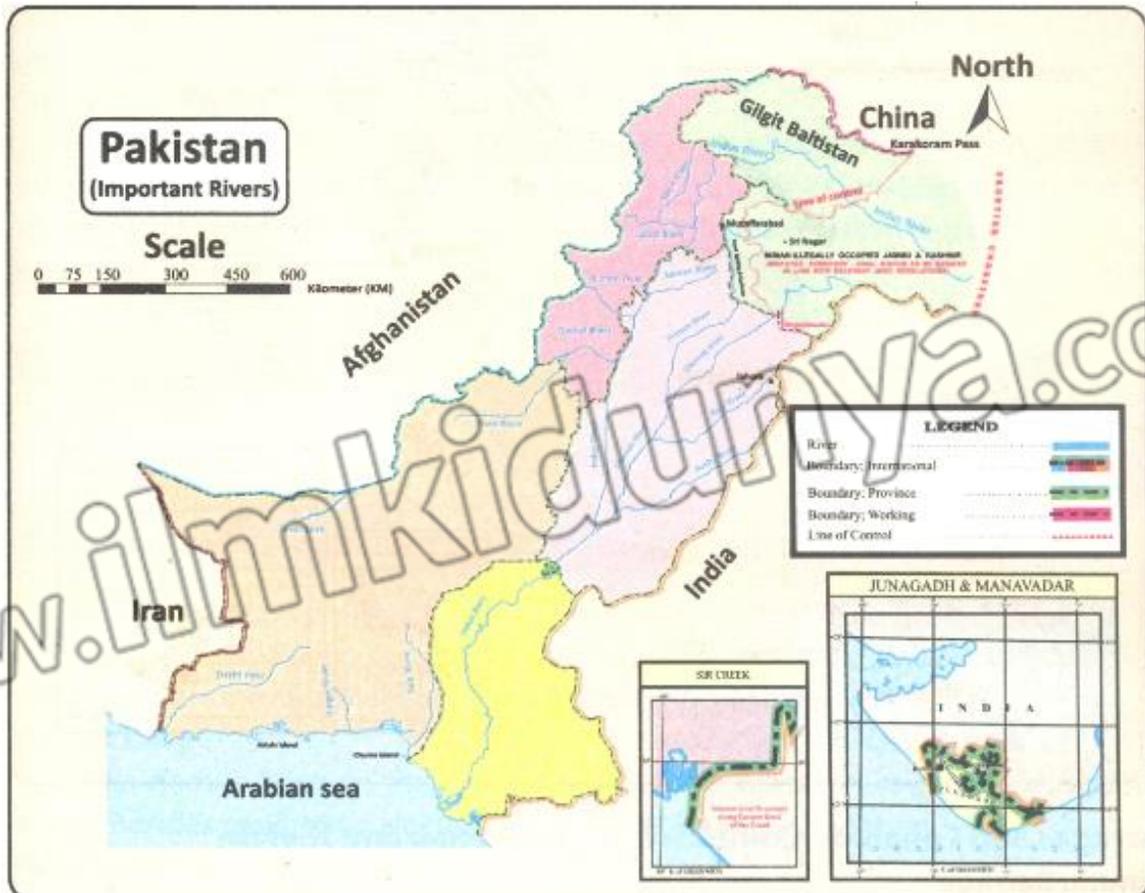
Ans: DAMS, BARRAGES AND CANALS ON RIVER JHELUM

Mangla Dam:

Water has been supplied to Gujrat and Mandi Bahauddin districts by taking out Upper Jhelum Canal from Mangla dam. The canal also serves as a link to the Khanki Barrage.

Rasul Barrage:

Lower Jhelum canal is being dug from here to supply water to Mandi Bahauddin, Sargodha, Khushab and Chiniot districts. The Rasool Qadirabad Link Canal has also been taken out.



BARRAGES AND CANALS ON RIVER CHENAB

Marala Barrage:

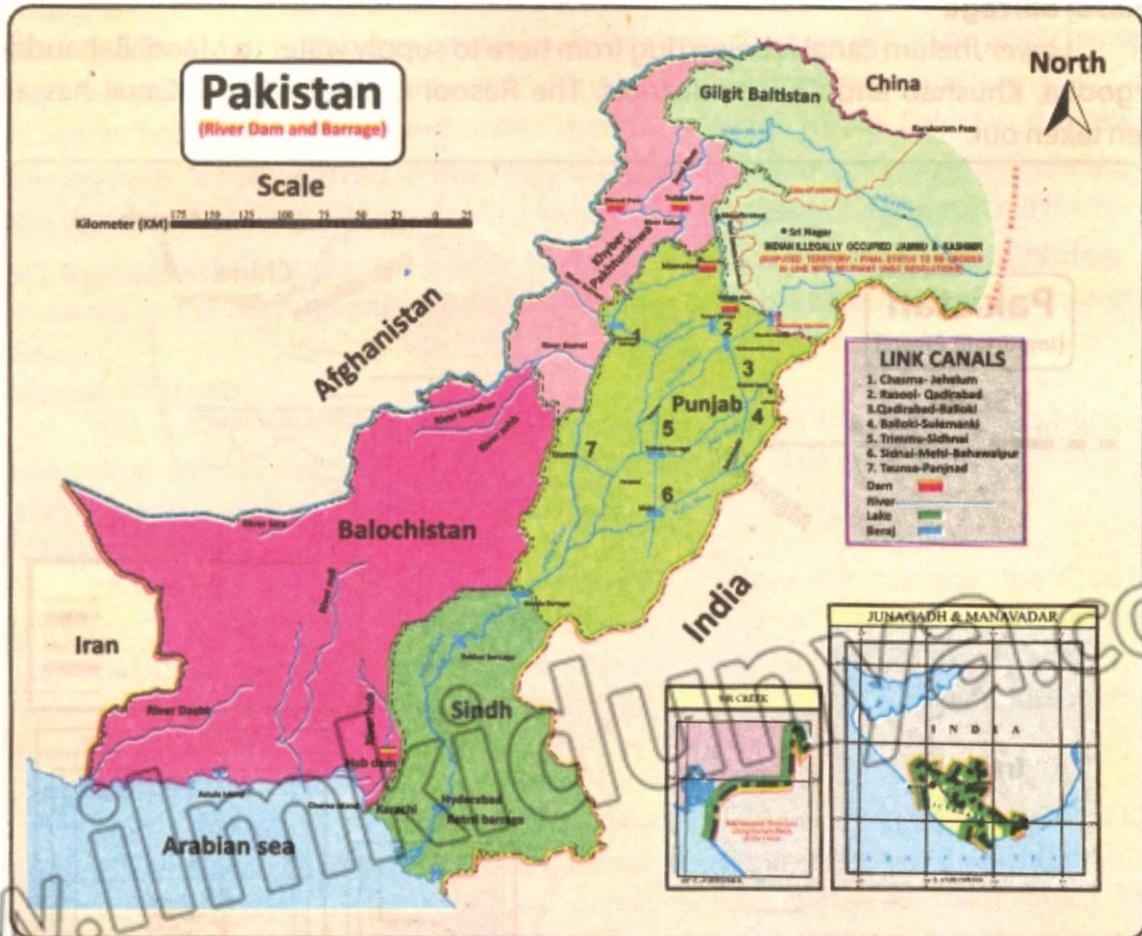
This is the first barrage to be built on the Chenab River. From here the Upper Chenab Canal supplies water to the northern and central districts of Punjab Province. Famous Bamianwala Ravi Bedian Depalpur Link Canal is branch canal of the Upper Chenab. The Marala Ravi Link Canal is also part of this barrage. The Upper Chenab also connects the Chenab River with the Ravi River.

Khanki Barrage:

From here, Lower Chenab Canal has taken out to irrigate central areas of Punjab.

Qadirabad Barrage:

This barrage is located on the River Chenab. It connects the rivers through the link canals. It connects the Jhelum River with the Chenab through the Rasool Qadirabad Link Canal. It connects the Chenab River with the Ravi through Qadirabad Balloki link canal.



BARRAGES AND CANALS ON COMBINED RIVER CHENAB AND JHELUM

Trimmu Barrage:

The Chenab River and Jhelum join at the point of the Trimmu (Jhang district). From here, three canals Rangpur, Haveli Link and Trimum Sidhnai Link Canal have been taken out which supply water to Jhang district. These canals also serve to connect the Trimum Barrage with the Sidhnai Barrage.

BARRAGES AND CANALS ON RIVER RAVI:**Balloki Barrage:**

From here, the areas of Central and South Punjab are being irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab, while water is being supplied to Kasur district through two link canals, Balloki Sulemanki links 1 and 2. These link canals are connected to the Sulemanki Barrage.

Sidhnai Barrage:

Two canals are taken out from this Barrage. (i) Sidhnai Canal (ii) Sidhnai Mailsi Bahawal Link canal. These canals supply water to Southern Punjab.

BARRAGES AND CANALS ON RIVER SUTLEJ**Sulemanki Barrage:**

From here, three canals; Pakpattan, Fordwah and Sadigia canals have taken out to supply water to Central and South Punjab. The Islam Link Canal has also taken out from Pakpattan Canal, which connects Sulemanki Barrage with Islam Barrage.

Islam Barrage:

From here, two canals; Bahawal and Qaimpur canals have taken out. Both canals irrigate the areas of South Punjab.

Q.4 Describe the Dams, Barrages and Canals of Balochistan, KPK and Gilgit Baltistan. (K.B)

Ans: DAM, BARRAGES AND CANALS OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Swat, Chitral, Kabul, Kurram, Kunhar, Haro, Gomal, Tochi, Panjkora, Kunar, Bara and Tank Zam are the important rivers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Warsak Dam:

This dam is built on the Kabul River near Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Besides generating electricity, it provides water for irrigation.

Khanpur Dam:

Khanpur Dam is a water reservoir. It is located on the Haro River at Khanpur (Haripur district) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. It is about 40 km away from Islamabad. This dam supplies drinking water to Rawalpindi and Islamabad. It also irrigates some areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Canals taken out from this dam irrigate the districts of Peshawar, Kohat and Nowshera.

Tanda and Changhoz Dam:

Tanda is a small dam located on Lake Tanda in Kohat district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Changhoz dam is a rain fed dam at village Latambar (Karak district) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Both dams meet local irrigation needs. It may be recalled that due to the filling of mud and sand in the Baran Dam on the Kurram River, the outlets have also been closed and work is underway to restore them.

DAM, BARRAGES AND CANALS OF BALOCHISTAN

Gomal, Dasht, Zhob, Hub, Ketch and Hangul are main rivers of Balochistan.

Hub Dam:

Hub Dam is a reservoir. It is located on the Hub River, 56 km from Karachi, on the border of Sindh and Balochistan. This dam is not only a reservoir, but also a recreational spot. A canal has taken out from this dam which further divides into two parts, one canal supplies water to Lasbela district of Balochistan province, while the other supplies water to Karachi.

Mirani Dam:

Mirani Dam is located in Kech District of Balochistan, 43 km west of Turbat. This dam is built on the site of Mirani Goram on the Dasht River, which irrigates thousands of acres land.

DAM, RIVERS AND CANALS OF GILGIT BALTISTAN

Gilgit Baltistan is the land of rivers, streams, springs and the world's largest glaciers. The Indus River first enters Gilgit-Baltistan. Shiwak, Shigar, Gilgit, Astor, Hunza and Haspar etc. are the major rivers of Gilgit Baltistan. Satpara Dam is very important in Gilgit Baltistan. To irrigate the fields, there is a system of canals and water channels which are connected to rivers and streams.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What do you know about Jinnah Barrage. (K.B)

Ans: **JINNAH BARRAGE**

This is first barrage of Punjab province located on the Indus River. Mianwali, Bhakkar and Layyah districts are being irrigated by the Thal canal flows out from the Jinnah Barrage.

Q2. Write a short note on Chashma Barrage. (K.B)

Ans: **CHASHMA BARRAGE**

The Chashma Right Canal has been constructed to supply water to Dera Ismail Khan from this barrage on the Indus River, while the Chashma Jhelum Link Canal has been constructed from the left bank, which will further supply water to the Gator Thal Canal. This will irrigate the districts of Layyah, Bhakkar, Khushab and Jhang.

Q3. Write a short note on Taunsa Barrage. (K.B)

Ans: **TAUNSA BARRAGE**

This is the last barrage of Punjab province on the Indus River. Irrigation provides water to Anhardira Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur. Kachhi Canal is also being drained from this barrage.

Q4. What do you know about Guddu Barrage? (K.B)

Ans: **GUDDU BARRAGE**

This is the first barrage of Sindh province on the river Indus. Water is being supplied to Naseerabad division of Balochistan province and northern areas of Sindh province by extracting Charanhar from here.

Q5. Write a short note on Sukkur Barrage. (K.B)

Ans: **SUKKUR BARRAGE**

It is the largest barrage in Sindh province. From here, seven irrigation canals have been constructed which supply water to Sindh and Balochistan.

Q6. What do you know about Kotri Barrage? (K.B)

Ans: **KOTRI BARRAGE**

This is the last barrage of Sindh province on the river Indus.

Q7. Write the names of the barrages on the river Indus. (K.B)

Ans: **BARRAGE ON THE RIVER INDUS**

The following barrages are located on the Indus River:

- Jinnah Barrage
- Spring Barrage
- Taunsa Barrage
- Guddu Barrage
- Sukkur Barrage
- Kotri Barrage

Q8. Write a short note on dams, barrages and canals on Jhelum river. (K.B)

Ans: DAM, BARRAGE AND ANHAR ON THE RIVER JHELUM

Mangla Dam:

Water has been supplied to Gujrat and Mandi Bahauddin districts by taking out Upper Jhelum Canal from Mangla dam. The canal also serves as a link to the Khanki Barrage.

Rasul Barrage:

Lower Jhelum canal is being dug from here to supply water to Mandi Bahauddin, Sargodha, Khushab and Chiniot districts. The Rasool Qadirabad Link Canal has also been taken out.

Q9. Write a short note on Barrage and Anhar on Chenab river. (K.B)

Ans: BARRAGE AND ANHAR ON THE RIVER CHENAB

Marala Barrage:

This is the first barrage to be established on the river Chenab. Water is being supplied to the northern and central districts of the province of Punjab by diverting the Upper Chenab Canal from here. The Marala Ravi Link Canal is also part of the same barrage.

Khanki Barrage:

From here the central areas of Punjab province are being irrigated through the Hoyer Chenab Canal.

Qadirabad Barrage:

This barrage on the river Chenab connects the rivers through the link Anhar. It connects the river Jhelum with Chenab through Rasool Qadirabad Link Canal. Is.

Q10. Write a short note on the barrage and canals on the Chenab and Jhelum rivers. (K.B)

Ans: TRIMMU BARRAGE

The Chenab River and Jhelum join at the point of the Trimmu (Jhang district). From here, three canals Rangpur, Haveli Link and Trimmu Sidhnai Link Canal have been taken out which supply water to Jhang district. These canals also serve to connect the Trimmu Barrage with the Sidhnai Barrage.

Q11. What is meant by Panjnad? (K.B)

Ans: PANJNAD

The five rivers namely Sutlej, Beas and Jhelum merge and form Panjnad at Panjnad (Muzaffargarh district). South Punjab is being irrigated by constructing Panjnad Canal and Abbasia Canal from Panjnad Barrage. Panjnad joins the Indus at Kot Mithan (Rajanpur District).

Q12. Write a short note on the barrage and canals on the river Ravi. (K.B)

Ans: BARRAGE AND ANHAR ON THE RIVER RAVI

Balloki Barrage:

From here, the areas of Central and South Punjab are being irrigated by the Lower Bari Doab, while water is being supplied to Kasur district through two link canals, Balloki Sulemanki links 1 and 2. These link canals are connected to the Sulemanki Barrage.

Sidhnai Barrage:

Two canals are taken out from this Barrage. (i) Sidhnai Canal (ii) Sidhnai Mailsi Bahawal Link canal. These canals supply water to Southern Punjab.

Q13. Write a note on barrage and canals on Sutlej river. (K.B)

Ans: BARRAGE AND ANHAR ON SUTLEJ RIVER

Sulemanki Barrage:

Three Anhar Pakpattan, Fordwah and Sadiqia canals have been constructed from here to supply water to Central and South Punjab, while Islampank Canal has also been written from Pakpattan Canal, which connects Salima Niki Barrage with Islam Barrage.

Islam Barrage:

From here, two canals Bahawal and Qaimpur canals have been constructed. Both canals irrigate the areas of South Punjab.

Q14. What are the major rivers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? (K.B)

Ans: THE MAIN RIVER OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Swat, Chitral, Kabul, Kurram, Kunhar, Haro, Gomal, Tochi, Panjkod, Kunar, Bara and Tank Zam are some of the important rivers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Q15. What do you know about Warsak Dam? (K.B)

Ans: WARSAK DAM

The dam was built on the banks of a river near Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan.

Q16. Write a short note on Khanpur Dam. (K.B)

Ans: KHANPUR DAM

Khanpur Dam is a reservoir located in Khanpur (Haripur District) on the Haro River in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. It is about 40 km away from Islamabad. The dam supplies drinking water to Rawalpindi and Islamabad. It also irrigates some parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

Q17. Write a short note on Tanda and Chinguz Dam. (K.B)

Ans: TANDA AND CHINGUZ DAM

Tanda Dam is a small dam located on Lake Tanda in Kohat District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, Pakistan. It is to be noted that due to the filling of mud and sand in the Baran Dam built on the river Kurram, the anhar coming out of it has also been stopped. Work is underway for its rehabilitation.

Q18. Write notes on dams, barrages and ditches of Balochistan province. (K.B)

Ans: DAM, BARRAGE AND ANHAR OF BALOCHISTAN PROVINCE

Gomal, Dasht, Zhob, Hub, Ketch and Hankol are important rivers of Balochistan.

Hub Dam:

Hub Dam is a reservoir located on the river Hub, 56 km from Karachi on the border of Sindh province and Balochistan. It is divided into two parts, one canal to Lasbela district of Balochistan province, while the other to Karachi.

Mirani Dam:

The Mirani Dam is located 43 km west of Turbat in the Kech District of Balochistan.

Q19. Write notes on dams, rivers and ditches of Gilgit-Baltistan. (K.B)

Ans: GILGIT-BALTISTAN DAMS, RIVERS AND STREAMS

Gilgit-Baltistan is the land of rivers, streams, springs and the world's largest glaciers. The Indus River enters Gilgit-Baltistan first. Shiwak, Shouk, Gilgit, Astor, Hunza and Hasbar are the major rivers of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Satpara Dam:

Satpara Dam is very important in Gilgit-Baltistan.

Q20. Write the names of link canals. (K.B)

Ans: LINK CANALS

Pakistan has the following communication canals:

- Chashma-Jhelum
- Rasool-Qadirabad
- Qadirabad-Balloki
- Balloki-Sulemanki
- Trimo-Sadhanai
- Sindhanai-Melsi-Bahawalpur
- Taunsa-Panjand

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Islam Barrage was built:** (K.B)
(a) On Indus River (b) On Chenab River (c) On Ravi River (d) On Sutlej River
2. **The main canals are Balloki Selmanki Link Canal No. 2, 3 and Lower Bari Doab:** (K.B)
(a) of Chenab river (b) of Indus river (c) of Ravi river (d) of Sutlej river
3. **Jinnah Barrage is located at:** (K.B)
(a) Jhelum river (b) Ravi river (c) Indus river (d) Chenab river
4. **The number of canals constructed from Sukkur Barrage to irrigate the area of Sindh Province is as follows:** (K.B)
(a) 5 (b) 7 (c) 9 (d) 11
5. **The number of canals drawn from Guddu Barrage is:** (K.B)
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7
6. **The number of canals drawn from Kotri Barrage is:** (K.B)
(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 7
7. **Pakistan's largest barrage is:** (K.B)
(a) Jinnah Barrage (b) Chashma Barrage (c) Sukkur Barrage (d) Kotri Barrage
8. **The Ghazi Brotha project has the potential to generate electricity:** (K.B)
(a) 1450 MW (b) 1451 MW (c) 1452 MW (d) 1453 MW
9. **Khanpur Dam is close to Islamabad:** (K.B)
(a) 40 km (b) 45 km (c) 50 km (d) 55 km
10. **From Hub Dam Karachi It is located on the border of Sindh and Balochistan.** (K.B)
(a) 53 km (b) 54 km (c) 55 km (d) 56 km
11. **Mirani Dam from Turbat in Ketch District of Balochistan Kilometers to the west:** (K.B)
(a) 43 km (b) 45 km (c) 50 km (d) 55 km
12. **Mirani Dam is built on which river?** (K.B)
(a) Indus River (b) Dasht River (c) Gomal River (d) Zhob River

PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES IN PAKISTAN**LONG QUESTIONS**

- Q.1** What are the positive effect of increase in crop yields on the economy?(Ex. Lq. 5)(U.B+K.B)
Ans: MAIN CROPS OF PAKISTAN

Introduction:

Wheat, Sugarcane, rice, Cotton and Maize are our main crops. Pakistan's economy, exports and foreign exchange depend mostly on these crops.

Wheat:

Wheat is most important food crop of Pakistan. It is cultivated in all the provinces and regions of the country.

- **Annual Production:**

The annual production of wheat in Pakistan is about 25 million tons. Larger proportion of wheat is grown in Punjab and Sindh respectively.

- **Major Growing Areas:**

Multan, Khanewal, Sahiwal, Vehari, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur and Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab Province, Sukkur, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Khairpur in Sindh Province. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Bannu, Charsadda and Mardan, while in Balochistan Province, Nasirabad, Khuzdar, Loralai and Kalat are important areas of wheat production in Pakistan.

Rice:

Rice is the second most important food crop in Pakistan. In addition to food needs, it is also an important source of foreign exchange.



View of Wheat Fields

- **Under Cultivation Areas:**

In 2019-20 the area under cultivation was around 3 million hectares that gave an output of more than 7.4 million tons. The production per hectare was less than 2450 kg, which is less than most of the developed countries in the world.

- **Major Growing Areas:**

In Pakistan larger portion of rice is grown in Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Sheikhpura, Sialkot, Narowal, Kasur, Lahore and Okara districts of Punjab province. In Sindh province, rice is grown in Sukkur, Larkana, Guddu and Kotri Barrage areas. In addition to Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Kurram Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, rice is also grown in the Nasirabad area of Balochistan.



Rice Crop

Cotton:

In 2019-20, the area under cotton cultivation in Pakistan was 2.527 million hectares. The production was estimated at 92 lakh bales.

- **Major Growing Areas:**

In Pakistan, cotton is grown in the irrigated areas of Punjab and Sindh. It is cultivated on a very small area in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.

The Central and South regions of Punjab Province are famous for cotton crop. The districts of Hyderabad, Badin, Sukkur, Thatta, Nawabshah, Nowshero Feroze, Ghotki and Tharparkar in Sindh play an important role in cotton production. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, cotton is grown in Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan, while in Balochistan, cotton is grown in the cultivated areas of Jaffarabad, Nasirabad and Kalat divisions.



Cotton Fields Crop

- **Hectare Output:**

Our production per hectare is about 700 kg, while China and India have 1700 kg and 1200 kg respectively. Increase in our average output is need of the hour. Pakistan earns billions of rupees from export of cotton and its products every year.

Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of Pakistan. It is used to make white sugar and Jaggery (gur) and shakkar.

- **Output of Sugarcane:**

In Pakistan, total output of sugarcane is about 71 million tones and average per hectare yield is about 61 thousand Kg. It is much less than most of the developing countries of the world.



Sugarcane Crop

- **Major Growing Areas:**

Apart from the irrigated areas of Punjab and Sindh, it is cultivated in Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Mardan and Charsadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. At present the total production of sugarcane is less than the demand. That's why we have to import sugar.

Maize:

Maize is an important Kharif crop. It is used for food purposes and as fodder for animals. It is also used to make corn oil, custard powder, popcorn and jelly.

- **Major Growing Areas:**

It is mostly cultivated in the foothills of Kohistan, the plains of Peshawar and Mardan. In Punjab, it is cultivated in Pakpattan, Sahiwal, Vehari, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Mang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Okara areas.

- **Annual Production:**

The total average annual production of maize in Pakistan is about 6 million tons.



Maize Crop Field

Q.2 Write a detail note on livestock, poultry and fisheries.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND FISHERIES

Livestock:

Livestock is a sector of our agriculture that plays a major role in the national economy. This is the sector that supports farmers, non-farmers, landowners and landless people in difficult times. This sector is especially popular in rural areas and is an important source of income for the rural people. Government is taking a number of steps to increase livestock, including import of breeder animals, mobile service, training of concerned persons, reduction in customs duty on livestock, dairy related imports and obtaining loans at low markup from banks for this sector.



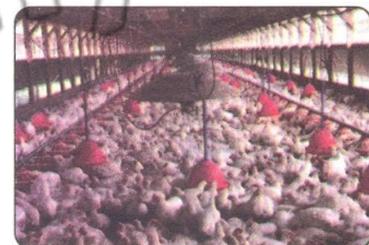
Sahiwal Breed Cow



Goats of Rajanpur

Poultry:

This is an important livestock support sector. There has been a lot of progress in this sector over the last few years. About 1.5 million people are employed in this sector. The growing prices of chicken meat have helped control the prices of mutton and beef. The government has formulated a four-year programme for the development of this sector, under which about Rs. 33 crore will be spent on it.

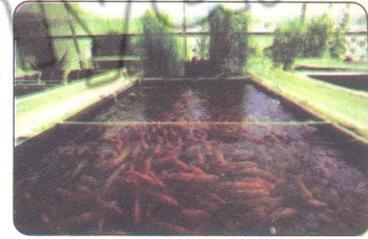


Maize Crop Field

Government is providing loans on easy terms for the development of the poultry sector. Under this facility, loans can be obtained for daily expenses of poultry farms (broilers, layers and hatcheries), for purchase of various poultry machinery and equipment and for expansion and construction of existing farms.

Fisheries:

The majority of people living on the shores of the sea or on the banks the rivers are engaged in fishing. Fishing is an artificial way of breeding fish. Pakistan is earning a lot of foreign exchange from fish exports. In addition, farmers are now setting up fish farms to raise and sell fish on a commercial basis. In this way, they are making more profit than conventional agriculture. They are playing an important role in increasing meat production in the country. Fisheries play a vital role in increasing Pakistan's national income and meeting the food shortages. This reduces the pressure on mutton, beef and poultry. In the year 2019-20, the annual fish production in Pakistan was estimated at more than 7 lac metric tons. Fish is very important in the human food, as it is an important source of protein.

**Fish Farm****SHORT QUESTIONS**

Q1. What are the major crops of Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: IMPORTANT CROPS OF PAKISTAN

The major crops of Pakistan are:

- Wheat
- Rice
- Cotton
- Sugar Cane
- Maize

Q2. What are the major areas of wheat production in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: IMPORTANT AREAS OF WHEAT PRODUCTION

Province of Punjab

Multan, Khanewal, Sahiwal, Vehari, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab Province.

Province of Sindh:

Sukkur, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Khairpur in Sindh Province.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province:

Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Bannu, Charsadda and Mardan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Province of Balochistan:

While in Balochistan, Naseerabad, Khuzdar, Loralai and Kalat are important areas for wheat production in Pakistan.

Q3. Which areas are famous for rice cultivation in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: RICE CULTIVATION AREAS

Province of Punjab:

Most rice in Pakistan is grown in Gujranwala, Faisalabad, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Narowal, Kasur, Lahore and Okara districts of Punjab province.

Province of Sindh:

The canal areas of Sukkur, Gadwa and Kotri Barrage in Sindh province are famous for rice cultivation.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province:

Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Kurram Agency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Province of Balochistan:

Rice is cultivated in Naseerabad area of Balochistan province.

Q4. Which areas are famous for cotton cultivation in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: COTTON CULTIVATION AREAS

Province of Punjab:

The area of Central and Southern Punjab in Punjab province has increased for cotton.

Province of Sindh:

While districts of Sindh like Hyderabad, Badin, Sukkur, Thatta, Nawabshah, Ghotki and Tharparkar play important role in cotton production.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province:

Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Province of Balochistan:

In Balochistan, cotton is grown in the canal areas of Naseerabad and Kalat divisions.

Q5. In which areas in Pakistan cultivation is done? (K.B)

Ans: SUGARCANE CULTIVATION

Province of Punjab and Sindh:

Sugarcane is cultivated in canal irrigated areas of Punjab and Sindh.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province:

It is cultivated in Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Mardan and Sadda in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. At present the total production of sugarcane is less than the demand. From which we have to import sugar.

Q6. In which areas is maize crop grown? (K.B)

Ans: MAIZE CULTIVATION

Mountainous area:

It is mostly in the foothills of Kohistan, Peshawar and the plains of Mardan.

Areas of Punjab:

Cultivation is practiced in Pakpattan, Sahiwal, Vehari, Faisalabad, Toba Tek Singh, Sargodha, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan and Okara in Punjab.

Q7. Write a short note on fishing. (U.B)

Ans: FISHING

The majority of the people living on the shores of the sea or in the rivers are engaged in fishing, while fishing is an artificial method of breeding fish. Pakistan is earning a lot of foreign exchange from its exports. They are selling fish farming on a commercial basis. In this way, they are earning more profit from conventional agriculture and are playing an important role in increasing the meat production in the country. The role of is very important. It reduces the pressure on mutton, beef and poultry. Fish is very important in human diet, as it is an important source of protein.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In 2019-20, the area under rice cultivation was about: (K.B)

(a) 3 million hectares (b) 4 million hectares (c) 5 million hectares (d) 9 million hectares

2. The annual yield of wheat is: (K.B)

(a) 25 million tons (b) 27 million tons (c) 30 million tons (d) 25 million tons

3. In 2019-20, the area under cotton in Pakistan was: (K.B)

(a) 2.527 million hectares (b) 2.727 million hectares
(c) 2.927 million hectares (d) 3.527 million hectares

4. Cotton production per hectare in Pakistan is: (K.B)

(a) 500 kg (b) 700 kg (c) 900 kg (d) 1100 kg

5. Cotton production per hectare in China is: (K.B)
 (a) 00 15 kg (b) 1700 kg (c) 1900 kg (d) 2100 kg
6. Cotton production per hectare in India is: (K.B)
 (a) 1200 kg (b) 1400 kg (c) 1600 kg (d) 1800 kg
7. In Pakistan, on an average every year ... Sugarcane is cultivated on the area: (K.B)
 (a) 1 million hectares (b) 2 million hectares (c) 3 million hectares (d) 4 million hectares
8. The total average annual production of maize in Pakistan is: (K.B)
 (a) 3 million tons (b) 4 million tons (c) 5 million tons (d) 6 million tons
9. From the poultry sector, almost ... The employment of millions of people is related to: (K.B)
 (a) 2.5 (b) 1.5 (c) 3.5 (d) 4
10. The main source of protein is: (K.B)
 (a) Fish (b) Pulses (c) Vegetables (d) Fruits

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIES, THEIR LOCATION AND PRODUCTION OF COTTAGE, SMALL AND LARGE-SCALE INDUSTRIES

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 How can poverty be decreased by promoting small industries? (Ex. Lq. 7)(U.B)

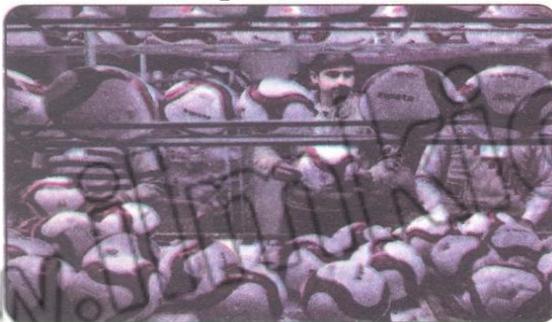
Ans: SMALL INDUSTRY

Industrial development is closely linked to economic development, because economic development is not possible without industrial development. Industrial development is an economic and social process that not only improves our technical standards, but also has a direct impact on our habits, lifestyle and environment.

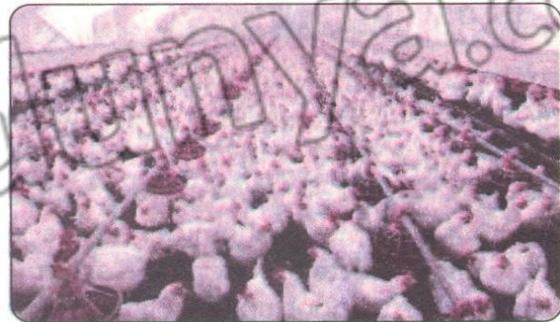
Small Industry:

This refers to an industry that does not require heavy machinery and the number of workers should not exceed to ten. The top small industries in Pakistan include the following industries:

- Poultry farming,
- Dairy farming,
- Fish farming,
- Power looms,
- Manufacturing of sports goods
- Flour machines
- Rice threshing machines.



Making of Sports Goods



Poultry Farm

Industrial Development:

- Country becomes economically stable, increase in national and per capita income.
- Agricultural sector develops and exports of the country increase.
- Employment opportunities increase and the living standards of the people improve.
- The country's foreign exchange reserves increase and the balance of payments improves.
- Domestic and foreign investment increases and technical skills are developed.

Significance and Benefits of Small Scale Industries:

Small scale industries in Pakistan have immense benefits. Through which, its importance can be assessed. Their benefits are being described in the following:

Source of Employment:

Many people are employed in the small scale industries. There are also poultry farms and dairy farms in most of the villages. Some people do wood work, some make furniture, some do beekeeping on a commercial scale for the production of honey and some make clay pots. Unemployment among the local population can be reduced if the small scale industries are further developed.

Prevention of Rural Migration:

Non-agricultural people are migrating to cities for employment, which is causing many problems to the urban population. Encouraging small scale industries can provide employment to the villagers locally. In this way, the trend of migration can be eliminated.

Acquisition of Foreign Exchange:

Beautiful and attractive products are produced in Pakistan through small scale industries which can be sold in foreign markets through trade to earn foreign exchange. These items include readymade garments, marble products, glassware, sports goods and more.

Helpful in reducing Imports:

By developing small industries, foreign exchange can be saved by reducing imports and trade deficit can be reduced.

Expansion in Domestic Market:

By encouraging small scale industries, the products can be bought and sold in the markets and bazaars of remote areas of the country. In this way, the domestic market can be expanded.

Helpful in the Development of Large Scale Industries:

The small scale industries produce a wide range of parts for machines used in large scale industries, Spare parts for buses, cars, wagons are manufactured by the small scale industries.

Vocational Training Facility:

A small amount of training can be obtained to work in small industries. Because an experienced artisan can train a new man in a few days. In this way, local craftsmen can be trained who will be able to work in large scale industries.

Improvement in Living Standard:

Obviously, if small industries develop, then the employment and income of the people will increase and income is the only way to raise the living standard.

Equitable Distribution of Wealth Development:

The circulation of wealth in a society can only lead to economic stability. If in backward areas, development opportunities are provided to encourage small scale industries, then it can be created equitable distribution of wealth which can provide employment to the unemployment people of large scale industries.

PROBLEMS OF THE SMALL INDUSTRY

The key issues of this industry are as under:

Lack of Trained Craftsmen:

People are less educated or illiterate, due to which they cannot use modern technology.

Lack of Quality Products:

Lack of innovation and quality in goods as per the market demand.

Lack of Facilities in Market:

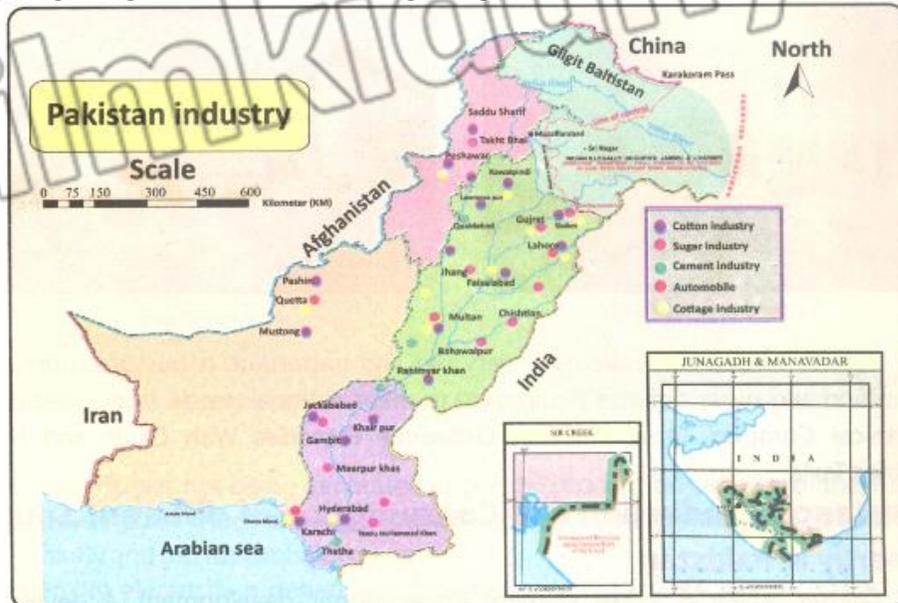
Competition with large scale industry and difficulties in accessing markets. Not being able to market the goods or products properly.

Lack of Energy Resources:

Difficulties in accessing electricity, gas and other energy resources.

Difficulties in Getting Loan:

Difficulty in getting loan from bank and getting technical facilities from abroad.

**Conclusion:**

The Small Industries Corporation has been set up to address the problems of small and medium enterprises. It aims to remove the obstacles in obtaining loans and other problems of small and domestic industries. There is a need to encourage and raise the standard of small scale industry for the economic development of the country.

Q.2 Write a detail note on cottage industry and large scale industries. (U.B)

Ans:

COTTAGE AND LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

Industrial development is closely linked to economic development, because economic development is not possible without industrial development. Industrial development is an economic and social process that not only improves our technical standards, but also has a direct impact on our habits, lifestyle and environment.

Cottage Industry:

Cottage industry refers to an industry that is run by household members with very little investment and cooperation and involves only human labour. If it is necessary to use the machine, it is done on a limited scale. The craftsman not only buys the raw materials required for this industry, but also markets his own product. Some of the examples are:

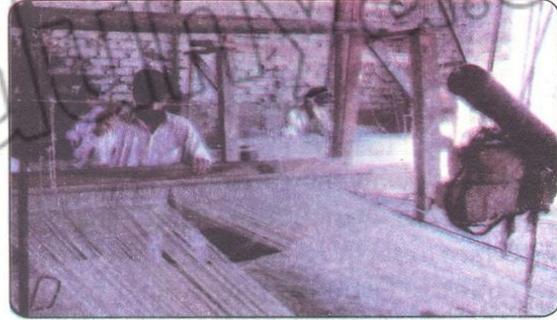
- Sewing clothes in houses
- Making khes and daryan (mats)
- Poultry and carpet weaving etc.
- Gold and silver work
- Wood work
- Pottery making
- Stone work
- Toy making
- Block printing and embroidery are also fall into the category of cottage industry.

Even in the present age of modern industry, cottage industry is not only alive, but is moving from the countryside to the cities or towns, where appreciators value this art more.

Foreign tourists in particular are more interested in domestic handicrafts.



Block Printing



Knitting of Khes

Large Scale Industries:

Large scale manufacturing industries include:

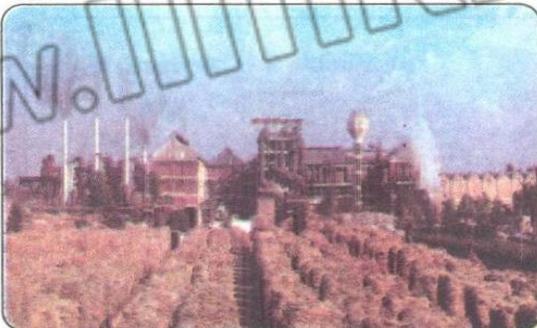
- Textile
- Pharmaceutical
- Cement
- Cigarette
- Air conditioner
- Buses
- Cars
- Petroleum and related products manufacturing industry
- Automobile
- Fertilizer manufacturing industry
- Mobile phone
- Motorcycle manufacturing industry
- Television
- Sugar industry and cooking oil industry etc.

Textile Industry:

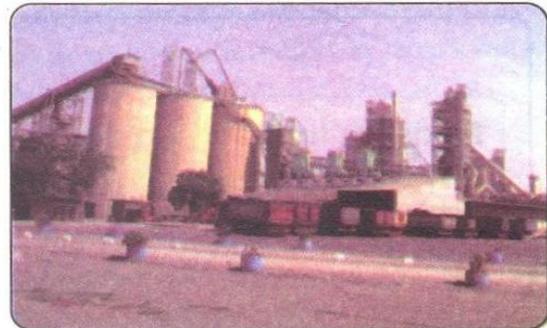
Textile is our largest industry and the backbone of our economy. The textile sector provides 46% of the manufacturing share and also employs 38% of the workforce. Government should pay special attention to large scale industry because it has less fluctuation than agriculture. In the past, industries have been facing difficulties due to shortage of electricity and gas and Corona (COVID-19), but now due to improvement in power supply, the process of rehabilitation of industries has started. Industries will gradually start operating at their full potential. This process will reduce unemployment and increase the country's economic growth.

Defense Industry:

The development of the defense industry plays an important role in strengthening the country's defense. This industry accelerates economic activity and thousands of people get jobs. Reducing imports of defense equipment saves foreign exchange and the country's foreign exchange increases. In this way, the exchange rate of the domestic currency improves.



Sugar Mill



Cement Plant

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Write the benefits of industrial development. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: BENEFITS OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The following are the benefits of industrial development:

- Economic stability in the country, national and per capita income increases.
- Employment opportunities increase and the living standards of the people improve.
- The country's foreign exchange reserves increase and the balance of payments improves.
- Domestic and foreign investment increases and skills are promoted.

Q2. What is meant by cottage industry? (U.B)

Ans: COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Cottage industry refers to an industry that is run at home by individuals with very little investment and co-operation and involves only human labor. If the use of a machine is compulsory, it should be done on a limited scale. Not only does he buy the raw materials needed for the industry, but he also does the marketing himself. Key examples of the domestic industry:

- Sewing clothes at home
- Making jokes and rivers

Q3. What is meant by small industry? (U.B)

Ans: SMALL INDUSTRY

It refers to an industry that employs local workers to make various products. Which does not require any heavy machinery. In small industries

- Poultry Farm
- Dairy Farming
- Fish Farming
- Power Homes
- Manufacture of Sports Equipment

Q4. Describe the problems of small scale industries. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: PROBLEMS OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

The key issues in this industry are:

- People being illiterate or illiterate, due to which they cannot use modern technology.
- Lack of innovation in goods as per market demand and lack of quality.
- Competition from major industries and difficulties in accessing markets.
- Difficulties in accessing electricity, gas and other energy resources.

Q5. Write the names of large scale industries. (U.B)

Ans: LARGE SCALE INDUSTRIES

In addition, the following are important examples of large industry:

- Medications
- Cement
- Cigarette
- Air conditioners
- Cars

Q6. What is meant by defense industry? (U.B+K.B)

Ans: DEFENSE INDUSTRY

The development of the defense industry plays an important role in strengthening the defense of the country. The development of the defense industry accelerates economic activities and provides employment to thousands of people. Reducing the import of defense equipment saves foreign exchange the country's foreign exchange increases, which improves the domestic currency exchange rate. Pakistan's defense industry is very old. We ship arms, ammunition and other defense equipment according to the needs of the country. These include Heavy Mechanical Complex Taxila, Pakistan Ordnance Factories Wah Cantt. Cantt) and Heavy Industries Taxila.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Established to solve small industry problems: (K.B)
 (a) Small Industry Corporation (b) Industrial Industry Corporation
 (c) Agricultural Industry Corporation (d) Industry Corporation
- Textile Industry Employing a percentage of people: (K.B)
 (a) 35% (b) 38% (c) 40% (d) 45%
- An industry that does not require heavy machinery is called: (K.B)
 (a) Defense industry (b) Heavy industry (c) Small industry (d) Cottage industry
- Pakistan's oldest and most important industry is: (K.B)
 (a) Defense industry (b) Heavy industry (c) Small industry (d) Cottage industry

**IMPORTANCE, PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION DIFFERENCE
SOURCES OF ENERGY IN PAKISTAN****LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Suggest ways to increase energy resources in the country. (Ex. Lq. 8)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: DIFFERENT SOURCES OF ENERGY

Energy serves as a key element for economic development. A developing country with a very high population growth rate needs to strike a balance between its energy resources and its national needs otherwise the country may face many problems. There are four types of energy resources:

- Electricity
- Gas
- Mineral Oil
- Coal

ELECTRICITY

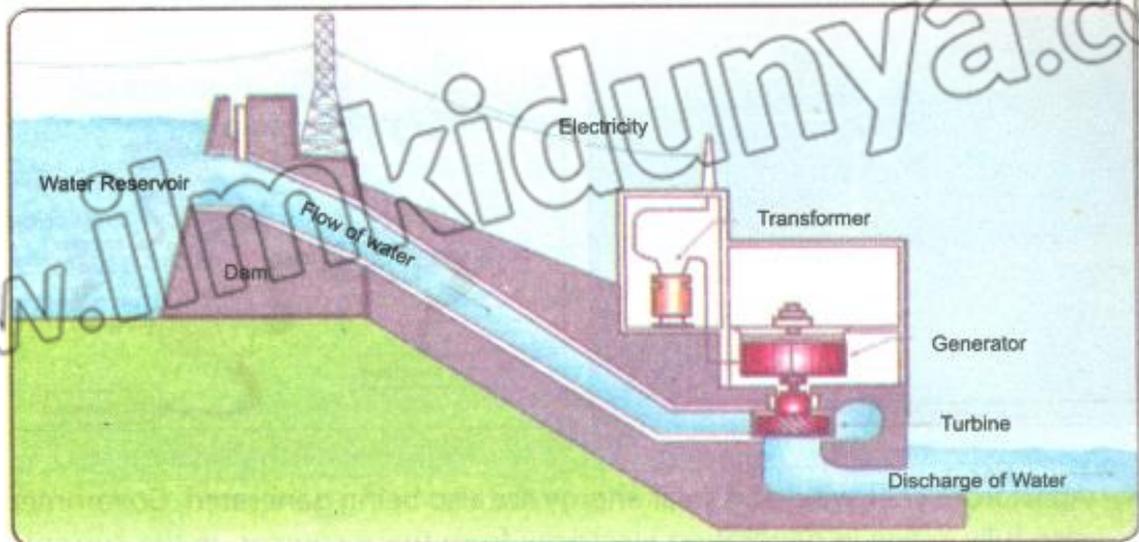
Electricity is an important source of energy that meets industrial and domestic needs. Electricity generation (percentage) from different sources can be viewed in the following table.

Hydro electricity	30.9%
Thermal Power	58.4%
Nuclear Power	8.2%
Other Sources (Solar, Air)	2.5%
Total	100%

Electricity supply situation in Pakistan has improved a lot. Government has paid full attention to reopening the closed industry, which has started reviving the industry.

Problems of Electricity:

At present, the power sector is facing the following problems:



Method of Getting Electricity from Dam

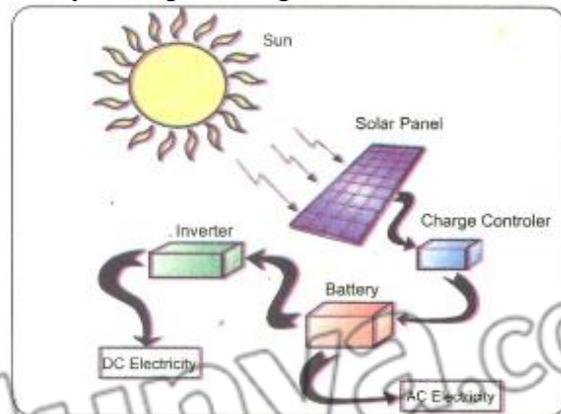
- Electricity is not being generated as per the production capacity of the installed power plant. Much of the generated electricity is being wasted due to outdated, faulty and old transmission systems.
- Hydro electricity is dependent on water which increases and decreases due to shortage of water in dams. As a result, dams are generating far less hydropower than their capacity due to severe water shortages.
- Expensive electricity is being produced due to the high cost of furnace oil.
- In the past decade due to heavy investment in the country, the number of industrial units increased significantly but power generation could not be increased in comparison.
- Over time, the use of electricity in society is increasing more rapidly, but in comparison, the production of electricity is not increasing at the same rate.
- Government buys electricity from Independent Power Producers (IPP'S), which is more expensive than hydropower. Government has to bear more costs. Government has given the importance of the issue, successful negotiations have been held with these autonomous bodies, which have yielded positive results.
- Line Losses, infrastructure defects and theft of electricity also cause a lot of power loss.

Suggestions to Solve Electricity Problem:

- Along with hydropower, other sources, especially coal should also be used to generate electricity, as we have about 185 billion tons. According to some experts, up to 50,000 megawatts of electricity can be generated annually from these reserves. It can meet our industrial and domestic needs for the next 500 years. In addition, we can earn a lot of foreign exchange by exporting surplus electricity to neighbouring countries.



Wind Mill



Method of Getting Solar Energy

- Apart from coal, wind and solar energy are also being generated. Government is also fully active in generating electricity from these sources. In the current era, there is a need to increase the capacity of these sources of electricity.
- Electricity generation can also be increased by using biogas and biofuels. 5,000 megawatts of electricity can be generated by using urban and agricultural waste.
- Electricity situation can be improved by banning air conditioners in offices at certain times.
- The use of all types of bulbs and tube lights for domestic and commercial should be banned and replaced with cheap energy savers and LED bulbs to save electricity.
- Electricity situation can be improved by strictly adhering to the schedule for weddings and other celebrations.
- Electricity loss can be reduced by launching "Save Electricity" campaign on electronic and print media.

GAS

Natural gas is a clean, environmentally friendly and efficient source of energy. The largest gas reserves in Pakistan were discovered in 1952 at Sui (Balochistan). However, gas reserves are discovered in the country from time to time. Gas reserves have been found in lower Sindh, in areas of Balochistan, Pothwar and Kohistan Namak areas. Gas reserves found at Sui, Mari and Qadirpur are also very important.

Uses of Gas:

According to an estimate, the average daily production of natural gas in Pakistan is more than four billion cubic feet. More than 38% of the country's energy needs are being met by this gas. Natural gas is a very cheap and clean source of energy which is the best alternative to coal and mineral oil. In addition to this natural gas is used in processing fertilizer, recyclable plastics, rayon and many other industries. A larger proportion of gas is used for power generation and domestic burning, while more than one-third of gas is consumed in the fertilizer and other industries.

Demand for Gas:

The government is forced to resort to load shedding due to the rapidly growing trend in gas demand.

According to the Ministry of Petroleum, the demand for gas is constantly increasing. Shale gas reserves need to be made usable to reduce gas imports. If supply situation of gas does not improve and it is not used wisely, we could face a major gas crisis like electricity. So, realizing the seriousness of the issue, the government is considering a number of proposals that could improve the situation. At the same time, the public must be careful in their use of gas.

MINERAL OIL

Mineral oil is a great source of energy. Mineral oil was discovered in 1968. Lower Sindh, Kohistan Namak, Pothwar and the foothills of Mount Suleiman are important areas for mineral oil production.

Use of Mineral Oil:

Demand for Mineral oil is increasing rapidly day by day. Pakistan's annual consumption of mineral oil is about 20 million tons, of which 8 million tons are imported each year, while the rest is met by domestic production.

Problems:

So, oil has to be imported to cover the gap between supply and demand, on which a lot of foreign exchange has to be spent.

Suggestions:

Now it is necessary for Pakistan to increase production of "Ethanol" in addition to mineral oil. The main reason for the increase in demand for petroleum products is the generation of electricity from furnace oil, which is increasing rapidly day by day. About 40% of the country's energy needs are met by mineral oil.

COAL

Globally, the prices of petrol and its products are on the rise tendency. This trend has forced the world to look for other sources of energy. Coal is one of them. About 28% of the world's energy needs are currently met by coal.

Suggestions:

Pakistan has vast reserves of coal, but very little it is being used. Many projects are currently underway to utilize the Thar coal reserves, but these projects need to be further expanded.

Conclusion:

From the above mentioned points, we can conclude that all the energy resources are too much important for human beings in this modern age. Modern age is a machine age and the latest machines owe to the energy resources.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Describe the types of energy resources. (U.B)

Ans: TYPES OF ENERGY RESOURCES

The types of energy resources are as follows:

- Electricity
- Gas
- Mineral oil
- Coal

Q2. What are the current problems facing the power sector in Pakistan? (U.B)

Ans: PROBLEMS FACING THE POWER SECTOR

The power sector is currently facing the following problems:

- Power is not being generated according to the production capacity of the installed power plant and the amount of electricity being generated is also being wasted due to poor and old cell system.
- Hydropower (hydroelectricity) is a dead body of water which keeps on increasing due to shortage of water in the dams. Due to severe shortage of water in the dams far less hydropower is being generated than the production capacity.
- Due to the high cost of furnace oil, electricity is becoming more expensive.
- In the last decade, due to the massive investment in the country, there will be a significant increase in industrial lip service, but the power generation could not be increased in comparison.

Q3. State two suggestions for solving the power problem. (A.B)

Ans: SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF ELECTRICITY

- Apart from coal, wind and swashbuckling is also a source of electricity and the government is also fully active in obtaining electricity from these sources. In the present era, there is a need to increase the capacity of these sources of electricity.
- Power generation can also be increased by using biogas and biofuels. 5,000 MW of electricity can be generated by utilizing urban waste and agricultural waste.

Q4. Write a short note on natural gas. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is a clean, transparent, environmentally friendly and efficient source of energy. The largest gas reserves in Pakistan were discovered at Sui in 1952. However, gas reserves are discovered from time to time in the country. Lower Sindh, Balochistan, Pothwar Plateau and Gas has also been discovered from the Kohistan salt areas. Natural gas reserves of Sui, Mari and Qadir Hor are also important. In addition to domestic use, natural gas is used in fertilizer, rayon, plastics and many other industries. The largest consumption of gas is in thermal power generation and domestic use. Fertilizer and other industries consume more than a third of its gas.

Q5. Which institute was established for oil and gas exploration in Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: OGDCL

Oil and Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL) was established in 1961 to explore for oil and gas in Pakistan.

Q6. Write a short note on mineral oil. (K.B)

Ans: MINERAL OIL

Mineral oil is a major source of energy. Mineral oil was discovered in 1968. Lower Sindh, Kohistan Namak, Pothwar and the foothills of Mount Salman are important for mineral oil production. The demand for mineral oil is increasing day by day. The annual consumption of mineral oil in Pakistan is about 20 billion tons of which 8 billion tons are imported every year while the rest is met by domestic production. Oil has to be imported to meet the demand and supply gap, on which a lot of foreign exchange has to be spent. Therefore, in addition to mineral oil, there is a need to increase the production of ethanol. To generate electricity, which is increasing day by day. About 40% of the country's energy needs are met by mineral oil.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. **Electricity is an important source: (K.B)**
(a) Development (b) Energy (c) Economy (d) Trade
2. **Electricity generated from gas, oil and coal is called: (K.B)**
(a) Hydropower (b) Thermal power (c) Nuclear power (d) Solar power
3. **In addition to domestic use, it is a raw material for fertilizer, flax, plastics and many other industries: (K.B)**
(a) Hydropower (b) Thermal power (c) Nuclear power (d) Solar power
4. **According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2019-20, mineral oil contributes to the country's energy production: (K.B)**
(a) 33% (b) 34% (c) 35% (d) 40%
5. **The average daily production of natural gas in Pakistan is: (K.B)**
(a) 4 billion cubic feet (b) 5 billion cubic feet (c) 6 billion cubic feet (d) 7 billion cubic feet
6. **Largest gas reserves discovered in Pakistan: (K.B)**
(a) 1952 (b) 1954 (c) 1956 (d) 1958
7. **Pakistan has the largest gas reserves: (K.B)**
(a) Sui (b) Thar (c) Kharan (d) Gwadar
8. **Oil and Gas Development Company established in Pakistan to explore for oil and gas: (K.B)**
(a) 1973 (b) 1961 (c) 1984 (d) 1986
9. **Mineral oil discovered: (K.B)**
(a) 1973 (b) 1984 (c) 1968 (d) 1986
10. **About _____ energy in the world is derived from coal. (K.B)**
(a) 20% (b) 24% (c) 26% (d) 28%
11. **About 40% of Pakistan's energy needs are met by _____. (K.B)**
(a) Electricity (b) Gas (c) Mineral oil (d) Coal

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PAKISTAN (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS) AND ITS IMPACT ON THE ECONOMY

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss the main reasons of trade deficit of Pakistan? How the country can get rid the problem. (Ex. Lq .6)(U.B+K.B)

Ans: TRADE DIFICIT

“A trade deficit refers to a country's low exports and high imports.”

Trade deficit occurs when the value of all imports exceeds the value of exports. This means that buying has been more than selling.

Negative Trade Balance:

A country with a negative trade balance is considered an importing country. The country buys more than it sells. This is usually due to the public or private debt, which is linked to the rise in the value of currencies.

Countries Suffering from Trade Imbalance:

If a country's exports are low and imports are high, that country will run a trade deficit. If this deficit increases every year, it will be a moment of concern for such a country. The majority of developing countries are in deficit, because they sell their goods cheaply and buy expensive necessities. Pakistan is also one of the countries that suffer from trade imbalances. Our trade deficit is very high.

Main Reason for Trade Deficit:

The main reasons for widening trade deficit are following:

Excessive Decline in Exports Compared to Domestic Imports:

The main reason for the increase in trade deficit is the increase in imports compared to the decrease in exports every year. The main reason of increasing imports in Pakistan is lack of technology. Pakistan's total import target this year was set at 42 billion, but imports exceeded that target, leading to a widening trade deficit. One of the main reasons for the high imports was the country's food imports when the government allowed these two commodities to curb the rising prices of sugar and wheat, which had a negative impact on the balance of foreign trade.

Export Prices Lower than Import Prices:

The majority of developing countries is in deficit, because they sell their products cheaply and buy expensive items. Due to lack of technology in Pakistan we cannot make our own machinery, electronics and cars etc. By spending valuable foreign exchange, we have to import these goods which is a huge burden on the economy of the country.

Depreciation of the National Currency:

The rise in the value of the dollar against the rupee in Pakistan makes domestic imports more expensive. The prices of imports go up and this has led to an increase in the rate of inflation in the country.

Adverse Effects of Covid-19:

Covid-19 has had devastating effects on the world and especially on developing countries. No matter how much the economies of developed countries are affected by Covid-19, it only needs 9 – 10 months to regain their economy. While developing countries may take up to a decade.

Measures to Reduce Trade Deficit:

The following steps need to be taken to reduce the trade deficit:

Decrease in Imports:

If any country wants to avoid trade deficit, it has to reduce its imports. Since Pakistan is also suffering from trade deficit, so it is necessary to try to import less goods from other countries. Due to this Pakistani rupee will be stable.

Increase in Exports:

When we try to control imports by limiting our needs, then on the other hand, we should try to make money by selling our manufactured goods to other countries in maximum quantity. We have to export finished goods instead of raw materials. Because finished goods cost more than raw materials. For this, we will have to move forward in the race of technology. In this way, we can control our trade deficit.

Exploring New Markets:

In order to increase exports, it is important to look for new markets and improving the quantity, packing and grading of goods. Improve the energy situation to get rid of closed industrial units. Create better products by using advance technology to be able to compete international market.

Reduction in Energy Prices:

If we want to increase the production of goods in our industries, then we have to reduce the energy prices for industries and we have to supply it continuously to industries. With the passage of time, the use of electricity is increasing more and more. But in comparison, the production of electricity is not increasing at this rate. Due to which our industries are facing load shedding for many hours and there is a decrease in goods and production. As a result, exports decline and the country's deficit increases.

Increase in Trade Volume:

It will be encourage that the efforts of increasing the volume of trade and export nontraditional goods.

Conclusion:

Most of Pakistan's industries are dependent on Pakistan's agriculture. So, we need to improve our irrigation system and provide more raw materials to the industries, so that there is an increase in our productivity and in addition to meet the domestic demand, we can earn more foreign exchange by exporting. We have to develop the internal technology of our country, so that we can manufacture our own machinery, electronics and cars in our country and save our valuable foreign exchange and stabilize the national economy.

Q.2 Write a detail note on International Trade of Pakistan. (U.B+K.B)

Ans:

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PAKISTAN

The region in which Pakistan is located is very important for international trade. Pakistan is located at an important and strategic position in respect of sea, air and land routes of the world. China is located in its Northeast and India in the East, which have a big share in future trade. In its north are Russia and the Central Asian states, while to the northwest is the Muslim world, which is rich in oil. Russia needs Pakistan for access to hot waters. Trade of the Muslim world with South Asia and Australia is possible only through Pakistan, because Pakistan is in the middle of these countries. Easy access to China, Central Asia and the Middle East is possible only through Pakistan, as the port of Karachi is an important hub for business activities.

MAJOR IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN**Definition of Imports:**

Imports are the goods and services that are purchased from the rest of the world by a Country's residents.

Major Imports:

Pakistan's major imports include:

- Petroleum products
- Machinery
- Electronics
- Medicines
- Cars
- Refrigerators
- Air conditioners
- Tea
- Cooking oil and powdered milk.

About 30% of Pakistan's imports come from six countries, including the United States, the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates. The main reason for the growing trend in Pakistan's imports is the weakness of technology. Due to weak technology, we cannot make machinery, electronics and cars ourselves. We have to import these goods at the expense of valuable foreign exchange, which is a huge burden on the country's economy.

MAJOR EXPORTS OF PAKISTAN

Definition of Exports:

Exports are goods and services that are produced domestically, but then sold to Customer residing in other countries.

Important Exports:

Pakistan's major exports include:

- Textile products
- Rice
- Vegetables
- Fruit
- Cement
- Surgery equipment
- Sports equipment
- Ready-made garments
- Leather products
- Jewellery and chemicals etc.

Major portion of Pakistan's exports is directed to five countries. These include the United States, United Arab Emirates, Germany, United Kingdom, and Hong Kong.

Suggestions for Increasing Exports:

In order to increase exports:

- There is an urgent need to not only find new markets
- To improve the quality
- Packaging and grading of goods.
- Improve the energy situation to open closed industrial units.
- Manufacture better products by using high technology that can compete in the international market.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. What is meant by imports and exports?

(U.B+K.B)

Ans:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Imports:

Importing something from other countries to meet the needs of the country is called imports. Such as:

- Machinery
- A.C

Exports:

After meeting the domestic needs, some items are left which have to be sold to other countries. This is called export. Such as:

- Sports goods
- Textile (Clothes)

Q2. What are the major exports of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: PAKISTAN'S MAIN EXPORTS

Important exports of Pakistan are as follow:

- Textile products
- Rice, vegetables, fruits
- Cement
- Surgical equipment
- Sports equipment

Q3. What are the major imports of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: IMPORTANT IMPORTS OF PAKISTAN

Important imports of Pakistan are as follow:

- Petroleum products
- Machinery
- Electronic goods
- Medicines
- Cars

Q4. What is meant by trade deficit? (K.B)

Ans: TRADE DEFICIT

If a country has low exports and high imports, then that country will incur a trade deficit. If this deficit increases every year, then it will be a matter of concern for such a country. The majority of developing countries are in deficit because they sell their products cheaply and buy expensive necessities. Pakistan is also one of the countries which suffers from trade imbalance.

Q5. State the main reasons for trade deficit. (K.B)

Ans: REASONS FOR TRADE DEFICIT

The main reasons for the widening trade deficit are:

- Excessive decline in exports compared to domestic imports.
- Export prices lower than import prices.
- The depreciation of the national currency against the US dollar.
- Adverse effects of Code-19 on the world and especially on developing countries.

Q6. Suggestions for reducing trade deficit. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: SUGGESTIONS FOR REDUCING TRADE DEFICIT

The following steps need to be taken to reduce the trade deficit:

- Reduce imports.
- To keep the value of rupee stable.
- Increasing exports and exporting goods instead of raw materials.
- Finding new markets, improving the quality, packaging, grading and delivery of goods.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The things that have to be bought from abroad to meet the needs of the country are called:(K.B)

- (a) Exports (b) Imports (c) Trade Deficit (d) Trade

2. Items that are sold abroad after meeting domestic requirements are called: (K.B)

- (a) Exports (b) Imports (c) Trade Deficit (d) Trade

3. If a country has low exports and high imports, it is called: (K.B)

- (a) Exports (b) Imports (c) Trade Deficit (d) Trade

4. Pakistan's trade is suffering: (K.B)

- (a) Equilibrium (b) Imbalance (c) Progress (d) Decline

IMPORTANCE OF SEAPORTS AND DRY PORTS OF PAKISTAN**LONG QUESTIONS**

Q.1 Why Pakistan's Sea ports and Dry ports are necessary for International Trade? (Ex. Lq 9)(K.B)

Ans: IMPORTANCE OF SEA PORTS AND DRY PORTS OF PAKISTAN:

Pakistan's major ports include Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar. Their importance is described below:

Central Position:

Pakistan has become a hub at the international level from a trade point of view, as these ports are very important for trade activities.

Imports and Exports:

Equipment that is difficult to export and import from other sources has become easier due to ports.

Trade Activities:

Ports play an important role in increasing trade activities.

Foreign Exchange Reserves:

Ports are a source of increase in the country's foreign exchange reserves.

Employment Opportunities:

Ports increase employment opportunities.

Trade Links:

Ports increase trade links with the outside world.

Increase National Finance:

Ports are a source of increase in national finances.

Investment Opportunities:

Ports increase investment opportunities.

Karachi Port:

It is the most important and oldest port in Pakistan, dating back more than 150 years. In 1852, the Karachi Municipality formally founded it. Initially its scope was limited, which increased overtime. Karachi Port is considered one of the most important ports in the world, with unloading and unloading facilities. Modern International Container Terminals have also been built, equipped with giant container cranes. Government intends to expand it further.

Muhammad Bin Qasim Port:

It is the second largest port in Pakistan to be built near Pakistan Steel Mills, to facilitate the needs of Steel Mills. Special terminals for iron ore and coal have been constructed at Bin Qasim port for the purpose of Steel Mills. Iron ore and coal imported from abroad for Steel Mills are unloaded here. The Bin Qasim port meets 40% of the country's shipping needs. The terminal has the capacity to unload 70 tons of coal and 70 tons of iron ore per hour. Container and Oil Terminal as well as many other facilities are available here.

Gwadar Port:

Gwadar Port is a deep-sea port on the Arabian Sea in the city Gwadar, Balochistan. This important port was inaugurated on March 20, 2007. The port is an easy sea route for East and Central Asian states. Trade of fertilizer, wheat and coal and other commodities has started through this port. It is hoped that the completion of the projects under the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in the near future will make the port of Gwadar a global hub. It will improve Pakistan's economic situation.



Gwadar Port

It will improve Pakistan's economic situation.

DRY PORTS OF PAKISTAN

In addition to the seaports, many dry ports have also been set up in Pakistan. Dry Ports are functioning at Lahore, Karachi, Sialkot, Peshawar, Multan, Quetta, Swat, Sambarial, Faisalabad and Quetta.

Importance of Dry Ports:

Importance of Dry Ports are given below:

- These dry ports increase employment.
- Dry ports help in reducing pressure on the ports.
- Delivery and transportation of goods becomes easy through dry ports.
- Transportation costs decrease and business activity increases.



Multan Dry Port

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q1. Write the names of important ports of Pakistan.

(U.B)

Ans: **IMPORTANT PORTS OF PAKISTAN**

The major ports of Pakistan are as follows:

- Karachi port
- Muhammad Bin Qasim Port
- Gwadar Port

Q2. Write a short note on the importance of ports in Pakistan.

(U.B)

Ans: **THE IMPORTANCE OF PORTS**

Pakistan has gained international prominence from a trade point of view:

- Equipment that is difficult to export and import from other sources has become easier because of the ports.
- Ports play an important role in boosting trade.
- Ports are a source of increase in the country's foreign exchange reserves.
- Ports increase employment opportunities.

Q3. Gwadar Port area was bought from Oman in Pakistan for how many dollars? (K.B)

Ans: **THE AREA OF GWADAR PORT**

The port of Gwadar was purchased from Oman in Pakistan in 1958 for 300,000.

Q4. Write a short note on Gwadar port.

(U.B+K.B)

Ans: **GWADAR PORT**

Gwadar Port is a deep sea port located on the Arabian Sea in Sher-e-Gwadar, Balochistan Province, Pakistan. This important port was inaugurated on March 20, 2007. With the completion of projects to start trade in urea fertilizer, wheat and coal and other commodities through this port, the port of Gwadar will gain a central position in the world, which will boost Pakistan's economy.

Q5. Write a short note on Muhammad bin Qasim port. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: MUHAMMAD BIN QASIM PORT

It is the second largest port in Pakistan to be built near Pakistan Steel Mills to facilitate the needs of steel mills. The quarries are made where iron ore and coal imported from abroad for steel mills are unloaded.

Bin Qasim Port caters to 40% of the country's shipping needs. The terminal has the capacity to unload 70 tons of coal per hour per day and the same amount of iron ore.

Q6. Write a short note on the dry ports of Pakistan. (U.B+K.B)

Ans: DRY PORTS

Apart from seaports, many dry ports have also been constructed in Pakistan. These have been constructed in Lahore, Karachi, Sialkot, Peshawar, Multan, Quetta, Swat, Sambarial, Faisalabad, Swat and Quetta etc. Making dry docks increases employment. The load on the ports is reduced. Ease of delivery and transportation of goods. Transportation costs are reduced. Commercial activity increases.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The oldest port in Pakistan is: (K.B)

- (a) Karachi (b) Port Qasim (c) Gwadar (d) Pasni

2. Karachi port came into operation: (K.B)

- (a) 1850 (b) 1852 (c) 1950 (d) 1952

3. Bin Qasim Port is meeting _____% of the country's needs. (K.B)

- (a) 40% (b) 50% (c) 60% (d) 70%

4. Gwadar Port is located in the province of Pakistan: (K.B)

- (a) Punjab (b) Balochistan (c) Sindh (d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

5. Gwadar Port inaugurated: (K.B)

- (a) March 10, 2006 (b) March 20, 2007 (c) March 30, 2006 (d) March 10, 2007

6. Gwadar Port area bought by Pakistan: (K.B)

- (a) Iran (b) India (c) Oman (d) Dubai

7. Bought the Gwadar port area for _____ million dollars. (K.B)

- (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6

IMPORTANT INFORMATION	
Establishment of Planning and Development Board	1952
Establishment of Planning Commission	1953
Colombo Plan	1953
The first five-year development plan	1955
Indus Water Treaty	1960
Establishment of Agricultural University Faisalabad	1961
People over the age of 16	Manpower
Types of minerals	2
Iron ore production in Pakistan	1957
People involved in agriculture	45%
Important Irrigation Sources	4
Underground drains	Karez
Pakistan's largest barrage	Sukkur Barrage
Power generation capacity of Ghazi Brotha project	1450 MW
Hub Dam	On the border of Sindh and Balochistan
Employment of 1.5 million people	Poultry
The main types of energy	4
Electricity from coal	28%
Electricity from mineral oil	40%
Largest gas reserves	Sui (Balochistan)
OGDCL was established	1961
Discovery of mineral oil	1968
Establishment of Karachi Port	1852
Inauguration of Gwadar Port	March 20, 2007
Gwadar was bought by Pakistan from Oman in 1958	3 million dollar

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN**

1	2	3	4	5
A	B	A	B	C

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN THROUGH DECADES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	C	A	D	B	A	C	B	B	B	A	A	A	D	A
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
B	C	B	A	B	D	A	A	B	C	C	C	B	A	

LABOR FORCE

1	2	3	4
A	B	C	A

METALLIC AND NON-METALLIC MINERAL RESOURCES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A	C	D	B	C	D	A	A	A	A	C

IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE, PROBLEMS AND EFFORTS TO MODERNIZE AGRICULTURE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	C	C	A	A	A

WATER RESOURCES OF PAKISTAN AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
C	B	C	B	A	A	B	A	A	B	A	C	D	A	B

BARRAGES AND CANALS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D	C	C	B	B	A	C	A	A	D	A	B

PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR CROPS, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES IN PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	A	A	B	B	A	A	D	B	A

IMPORTANCE OF INDUSTRIES

1	2	3	4
A	B	C	D

IMPORTANCE PRODUCTION AND SOURCES OF ENERGY IN PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	B	B	D	A	A	A	B	C	D	C

INTERNATIONAL TRADE OF PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4
B	A	C	B

IMPORTANCE OF SEAPORTS AND DRY PORTS OF PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	A	B	B	C	A

EXERCISE

- 1- Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option:
- (i) **Head Islam has been constructed on:** (K.B)
 (a) On the Indus River (b) On the River Chenab
 (c) On the River Ravi (d) On the River Sutlej
- (ii) **Karachi port was founded in:** (K.B)
 (a) In 1832 (b) In 1842 (c) In 1852 (d) In 1862
- (iii) **To speed up economic growth which plan was started in 1960:** (K.B)
 (a) 2nd five year plan (b) 3rd five year plan (c) 4th five year plan (d) 5th five year plan
- (iv) **Vast Salt Deposits are found in:** (K.B)
 (a) In Kharan (b) In Saindak (c) In Kohistan Namak (d) Langrial
- (v) **Which of these is efficient and modern method of watering:** (K.B)
 (a) Irrigation from conventional channels
 (b) Irrigation from lined up channels (Pakka Khala)
 (c) Sowing crop on ridges
 (d) Irrigation from sprinkler and Drip

1	2	3	4	5
d	c	a	c	d

- 2- Give short answers to the following questions:

- (i) **Define economic development.** (U.B)

Ans: **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

According to Graham Bannock, "Economic development pertains to the ability of an economy to generate higher levels of national income persistently.

- (ii) **What is the main reason for the decrease of foreign investment in Pakistan?(U.B+K.B)**

Ans: **REASONS FOR THE DECREASE OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT**

The Reasons for the decrease of foreign investment in Pakistan are as follow:

- Atomic Blasts of 1998
- Terrorism
- Lack of consistency in governmental policy
- Problems of load shedding

- (iii) **What is meant by manpower? Who are included in manpower?** (U.B+K.B)

Ans: **MANPOWER**

Labour Force or Work Force refers to persons 16 years of age or above who are eligible to earn. These include both the employed and the unemployed. It includes all earners, all unemployed, part-time workers and salaried people. These are the people who provide goods and services to the economy. Pakistan currently has a workforce of about 65.5 million, of which 61.71 million are employed, while the remaining 3.79 million people are unemployed.

- (iv) **What is meant by defense industry?** (U.B)

Ans: **DEFENSE INDUSTRY**

The development of the defense industry boosts economic activity and provides thousands of jobs. By the time, import of defense related equipment decrease that saves foreign exchange of the country. Defense industry of Pakistan is old and important. Pakistan is manufacturing mines, sub-machine guns, small cannons, different bombs and rocket launchers etc. At present Heavy Mechanical Complex Taxila, Heavy industry Taxila and many other units are preparing defense related items.

(v) Write names of five link canals. (K.B)

Ans: NAMES OF FIVE LINK CANALS

- Rasool - Qadirabad
- Qadirabad - Balloki
- Balloki - Sulemanki
- Trimmun - Sidhnai
- Tonsa - Panjnad

3- Answer the following questions in detail:

(i) Give a brief description of economic growth in the seventh decade from 2008 to 2018.

Ans: See detail under the topic "brief description of economic growth in the seventh decade from 2008 to 2018"

(ii) Describe the dams, barrages and canals on the Indus River.

Ans: See detail under the topic dams, barrages and canals on the Indus River

(iii) What are the important minerals of Pakistan? Explain.

Ans: See detail under the topic important minerals of Pakistan? Explain.

(iv) Discuss the problems faced by agriculture? Give suggestions to solve these problems.

Ans: See detail under the topic problems faced by agriculture? Give suggestions to solve these problems.

(v) What are the positive effects of increase in crop yields on the economy?

Ans: See detail under the topic positive effects of increase in crop yields on the economy?

(vi) Discuss the main reasons of trade deficit of Pakistan? How the country can get rid of the Problem?

Ans: See detail under the topic main reasons of trade deficit of Pakistan? How the country can get rid of the Problem?

(vii) How can poverty be decreased by promoting small industries?

Ans: See detail under the topic poverty be decreased by promoting small industries?

(viii) Suggest ways to increase energy resources in the country?

Ans: See detail under the topic energy resources in the country?

(ix) Why Pakistan's ports and dry ports are necessary for international trade?

Ans: See detail under the topic Pakistan's ports and dry ports are necessary for international trade?

Activity for the Students:

- Write a paragraph on the importance of Dam with the help of your teacher.
- Go to a grocery store in your vicinity and make a list of ten "made in Pakistan" and ten imported items, share this list with other students, and discuss these with them.

Instructions for teachers:

- Organize a study cum recreation tour of an industry, and show the students production process.
- Explain and discuss with students the energy resources and their importance in Pakistan.

SELF TEST

Time: 40 Min

Total No: 25

Q: 1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.(5)**1. Head Islam has been constructed on:**

- (a) Indus River (b) River Chenab (c) River Ravi (d) River Satluj

2. Karachi port was founded in:

- (a) 1832 (b) 1842 (c) 1852 (d) 1862

3. The OGDCL was established in:

- (a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1962 (d) 1963

4. The biggest barrage of Sindh is:

- (A) Tonsa (B) Jinnah (C) Sakhar (D) Kotri

5. The Gwadar port area was bought by Pakistan from Oman in:

- (A) 1950 (B) 1954 (C) 1958 (D) 1962

Q: 2. Write the short answers of questions.**(6×2=12)**

1. What is the main reasons for the decrease the foreign investment in Pakistan?
2. What is meant by Defense Industry?
3. Write names of five links canals.
4. Write the uses of gypsum.
5. Define imports and exports.
6. What is meant by perennial canals?

Q: 3. Write answers in detailed.**(8)**

1. Describe the Dams, Barrages and canals on the Indus River.