

Students' Learning Outcomes

- Explain Pakistan's precise cardinal location on a world map.
- Evaluate the significance of location in terms of its proximity to neighboring countries, seas, and oceans.
- Describe the significance of Pakistan's major cities based on their geographical location, including their relationship to surrounding physical features such as rivers, mountains, and coastal areas.



The mentioned SLOs are further classified into knowledge and skills for the better understanding of students.



Knowledge

- ❑ Explain Pakistan's precise cardinal location on a world map.
- ❑ Latitudes and Longitudes of Pakistan
- ❑ Evaluate the significance of location in terms of its proximity to neighboring countries, seas, and oceans.
- ❑ Neighboring countries of Pakistan Strategic importance of the location of Pakistan.
- ❑ Describe the significance of Pakistan's major cities based on their geographical location, including their relationship to surrounding physical features such as rivers, mountains, and coastal areas.
- ❑ Different latitudes and longitudes for different cities on the map of Pakistan
- ❑ Location of major cities in relation to each other and other physical features.



Skills

- ❑ Identify Tropic of Cancer 23.5°N , latitudes 30°N , 36°N , longitudes 64°E , 70°E , and 76°E on Pakistan's Map.
- ❑ Study the relationship of latitudes and longitudes on temperature and time zone respectively. (Google Map /Mobile apps)
- ❑ Label or mark the neighboring countries including (India, China, Afghanistan and Iran) on the physical map of Pakistan.
- ❑ Label or mark Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea on the map.
- ❑ Analyze and evaluate the importance of Pakistan's location for trade and development.
- ❑ Analytically Elucidate and design a plan or ways in which Pakistan's geographical location could be used to its economic advantage. (Tourism, CPEC and trade etc.)
- ❑ Annotation on map by marking major cities (Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Gilgit and Muzaffarabad) on the map of Pakistan.

Knowledge 2.1 Pakistan's Location on the World Map

Knowing a country's location is crucial for navigation, international relations, trade, culture, environmental understanding, emergency response, and historical context. It underpins global awareness and impacts various aspects of our interconnected world. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is a country located in South Asia, and its precise cardinal location on a world map can be described using latitude and longitude coordinates. Latitude and longitude are geographical coordinates that help us pinpoint a specific location on Earth's surface. Pakistan's approximate coordinates are as follows:

Do you know?

"GPS coordinates" are a highly accurate way to pinpoint a location on the Earth's surface. They consist of two components: Latitudes and Longitudes.

Pakistan's location on World Map

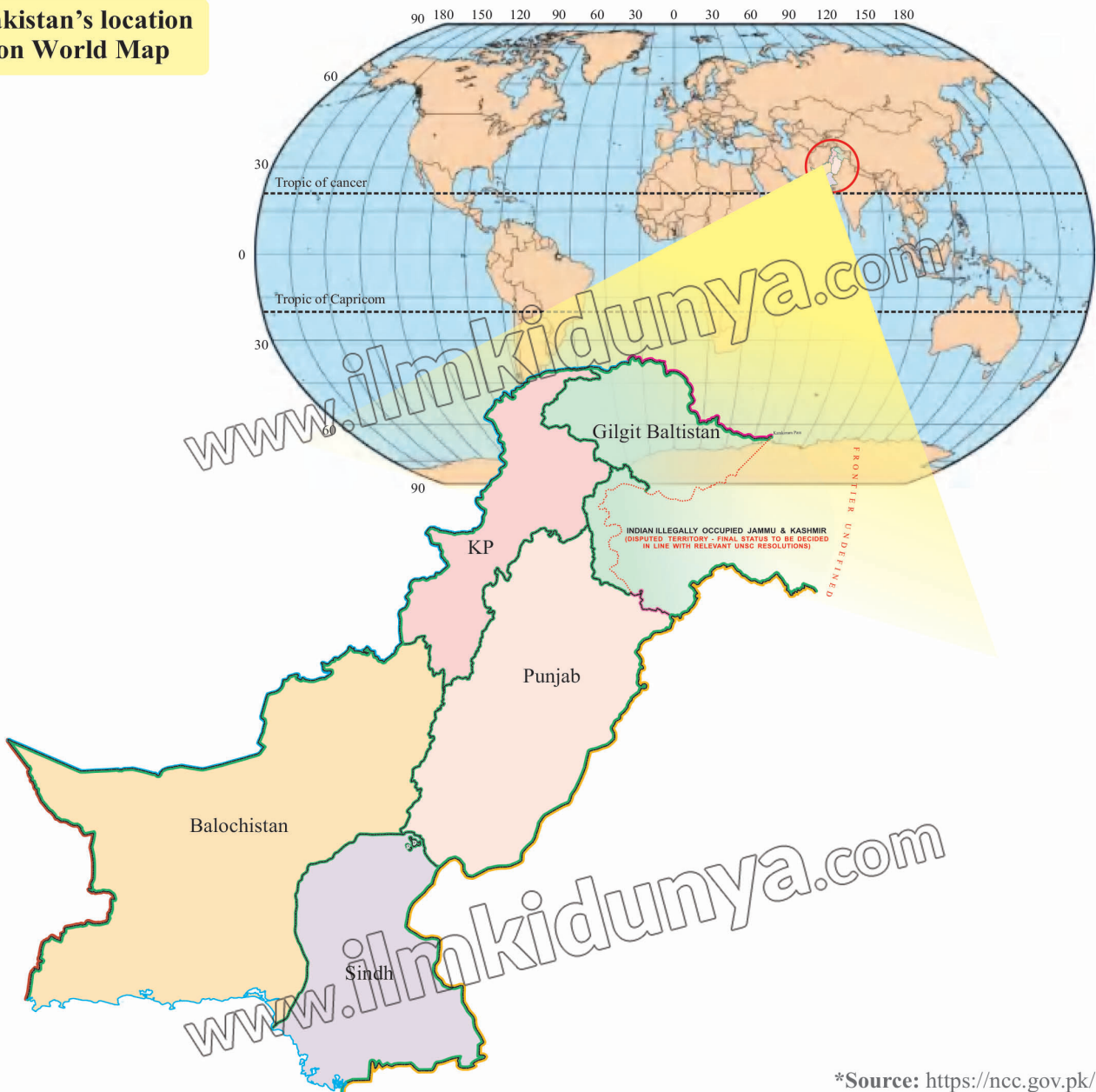
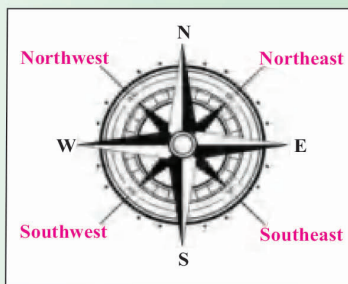


Fig 2.1 World Map showing location of Pakistan

*Source: <https://ncc.gov.pk/>

Do you know?

“Cardinal points”, also known as cardinal directions or cardinal compass points, are fundamental reference points on a compass. There are four main cardinal points; North, East, West, South. Cardinal points are used for general orientation and navigation. They help determine your heading or direction when you are traveling. They are not suitable for precise mapping or pinpointing locations.



Project 1

Locate Pakistan on a world map and understand its coordinates. Provide world maps and ask students to find and mark Pakistan on the map. Explain Pakistan's precise coordinates (30.3753° N latitude, 69.3451° E longitude). Afterward, instruct students to draw a map of Asia, placing Pakistan at its specified coordinates. Exchange maps with other students, review accuracy, discuss and summarize the importance of understanding coordinates for precise map locations.



Interesting Fact

Area of Pakistan - 7,96,096 sq km stretching over 1600 km from North to South and about 885 Km from East to West.



Teacher Note

Distribute worksheets listing various cities in Pakistan along with their corresponding latitude and longitude coordinates. Instruct students to locate each city on the map and mark its position with a dot.

Latitude

Latitude lines run east-west and measure how far north or south of the equator a location is. Pakistan is located between approximately 24° North and 37° North. The southernmost part of the country is around 24° N, near the Arabian Sea, while the northern regions, such as the Gilgit-Baltistan area, extend up to around 37° N. This means that Pakistan spans from a relatively low latitude in the south to a higher latitude in the north.

Climatic Zone: these are primarily determined by latitudinal location. Pakistan's climatic zones are primarily determined by its latitudinal location. It lies in Arid and temperate climatic zones. In the southern regions, such as Karachi, Pakistan falls within the tropical-arid Zone, characterized by high temperatures in summer and milder winters due to their proximity to the equator and sea. The lowlands, including cities like Lahore and Islamabad, lie in the arid Zone, which brings distinct seasons with hot summers and cooler winters, featuring more pronounced temperature variations compared to the tropical regions. In the northern areas, particularly Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan is situated in the temperate Zone, where colder temperatures prevail, especially at higher altitudes, resulting in a shorter growing season.

Longitude

Longitude lines run north-south and measure how far east or west of the Prime Meridian a location is. Pakistan is situated between approximately 60° East and 77° East. The easternmost point in Pakistan is around 60° E, and the westernmost point is approximately 77° E. This longitudinal range places Pakistan towards the western side of the Asian continent.

Time Zone: It is primarily determined by longitudinal extent. Pakistan is located between approximately 60° to 77° East longitude. The standard time zone for the entire country is Pakistan Standard Time (PST), which is UTC+5 (Central Time is five hours ahead of Coordinated Universal Time).

In summary, Pakistan is located in South Asia, between latitudes 24° N and 37° N and longitudes 60° E and 77° E. This geographical positioning places Pakistan to the northwest of India and to the west of China. These coordinates are essential for understanding the country's position on the world map and for navigating its diverse landscapes, from the arid deserts in the south to the towering mountain ranges in the north.



Fig 2.2 Political Map of Pakistan showing its latitudes and Longitudes

*Source: <https://ncc.gov.pk>

Do you know?

- The Earth is divided into 24 primary time zones, each roughly 15 degrees of longitude wide. These time zones are generally centered on lines of longitude. The Prime Meridian, which is 0 degrees longitude and the starting point for measuring time zones worldwide, passes through Greenwich. This meridian serves as a reference point for determining standard time. Time zones to the east of the Prime Meridian have a positive time offset, while time zones to the west have a negative time offset.
- Prior to 1972, standard time was called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) but is now referred to as Coordinated Universal Time or Universal Time Coordinated (UTC).

Developmental Activity

Provide each student with a world map and maps of Pakistan. Ask them to locate Pakistan on the world map and mark its approximate position. Discuss as a class the importance of considering cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) when navigating a world map.

Skill: 2.1-2.2

- Identify Tropic of Cancer 23.5°N, latitudes 30°N, 36°N, longitudes 64°E, 70°E, and 76°E on Pakistan's Map.
- Study the relationship of latitudes and longitudes on temperature and time zone respectively. (Google Map /Mobile apps). Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.

Do you know?

Prior to 1972, standard time was called Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) but is now referred to as Coordinated Universal Time or Universal Time Coordinated (UTC).

Provide each student with a world map and maps of Pakistan. Ask them to locate Pakistan on the world map and mark its approximate position. Discuss as a class the importance of considering cardinal directions (north, south, east, west) when navigating a world map.

Knowledge 2.2 The Strategic Importance of Pakistan

Geo-strategic significance refers to the importance of a nation based on its geographical location, while geo-political importance emphasizes the impact of geographic factors on a country's power, international behaviour and the benefits it gains from its positioning. Pakistan is Located in South Asia, which is a region in the southern part of Asia, and it includes countries such as India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and the Maldives. Pakistan's geographical location holds immense significance as it stands at the intersection of South Asia, Central Asia and the Middle East, serving as a pivotal bridge that links these vital regions together. Figure 2.3.

Geostrategic location of Pakistan

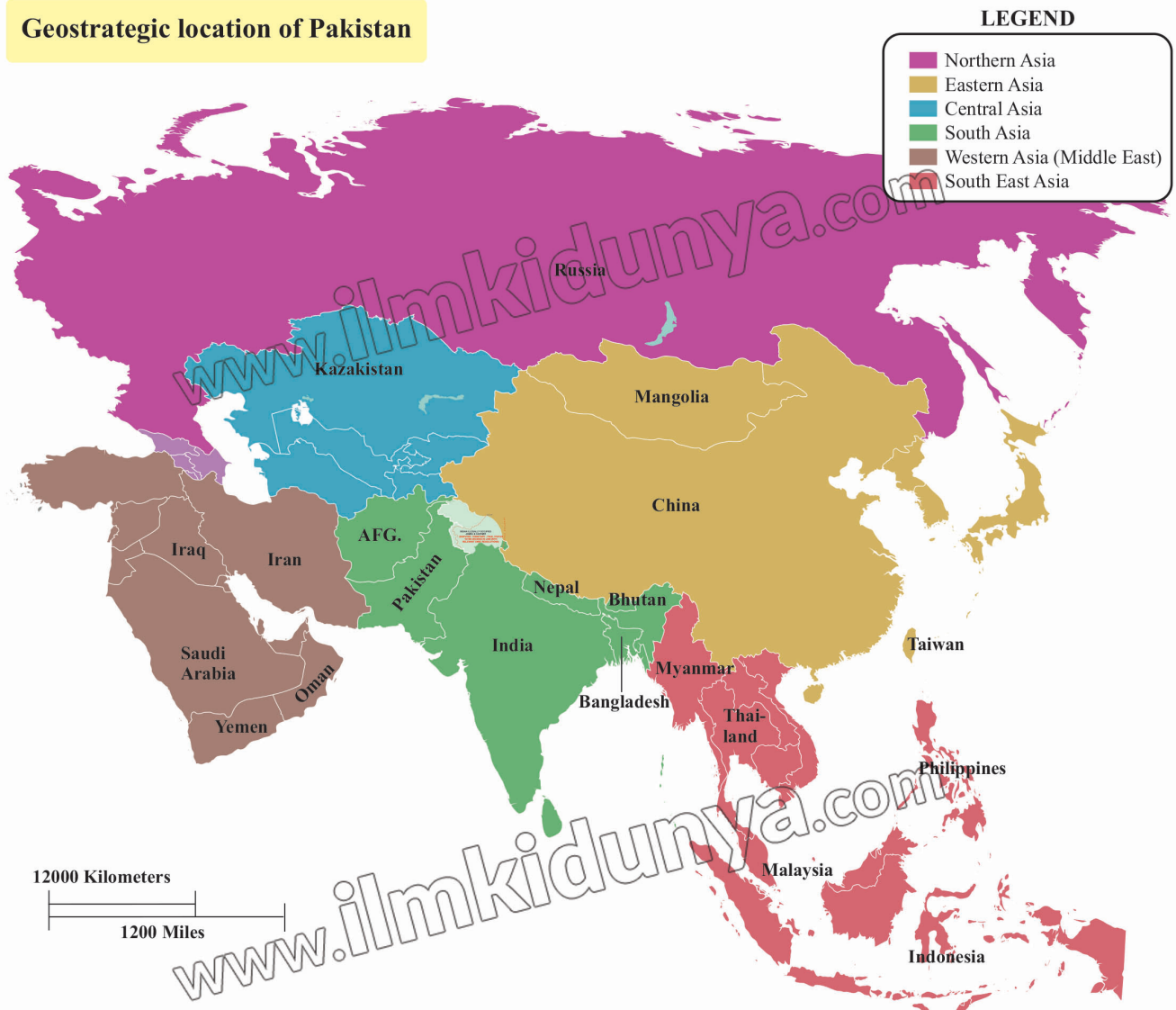


Fig. 2.3 The Map shows important divisions of Asia and Geostrategic location of Pakistan.

*Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/>

Proximity to Neighboring Countries:

Pakistan is bordered by 4 important countries on all sides fig 2.4.

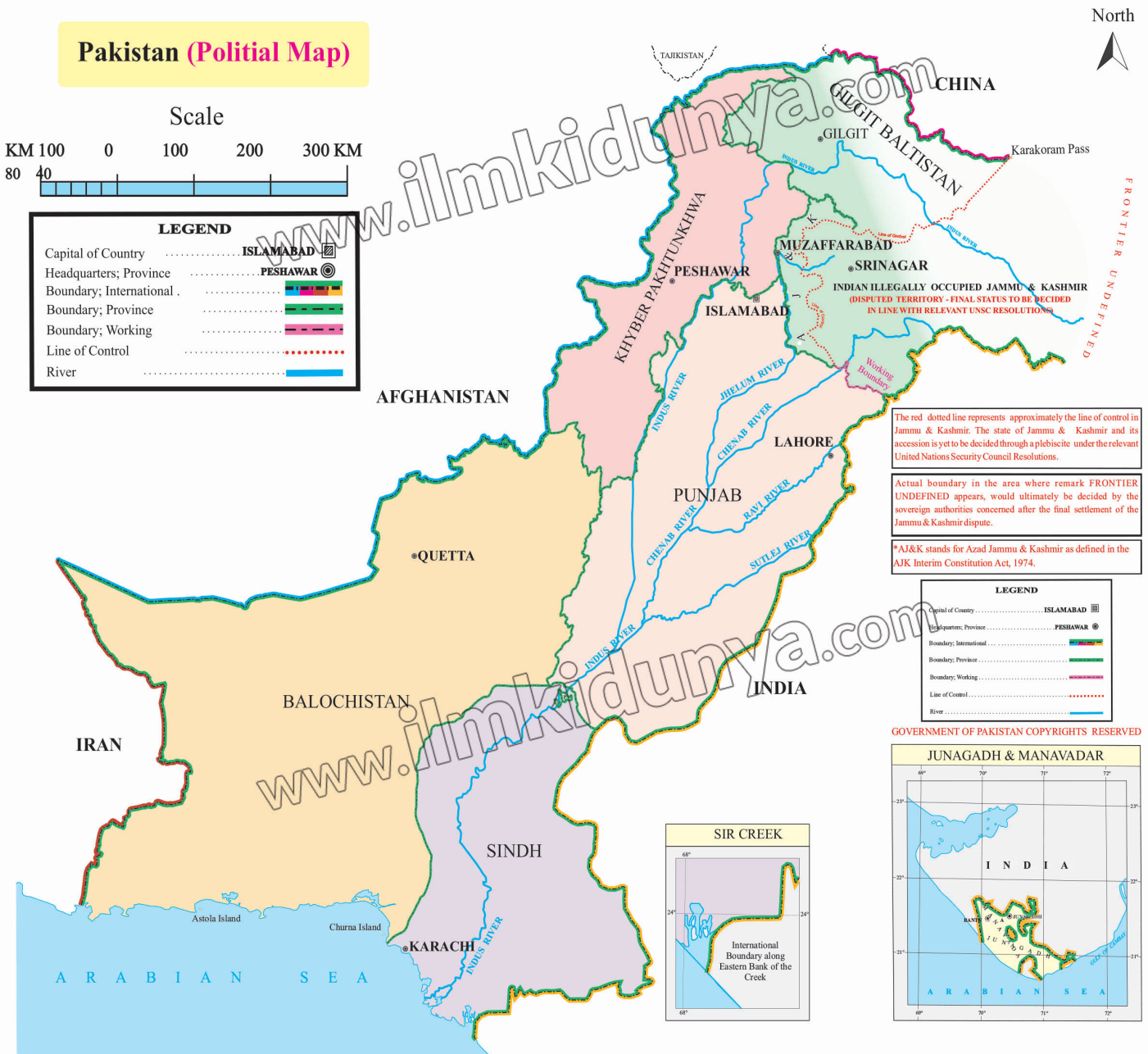


Fig 2.4 Pakistan and its neighbouring countries

*Source: <https://ncc.gov.pk>

Table 2.2 shows the direction, country, land boundary/sea length and the historical name of the boundary of Pakistan and its neighbouring countries.

Direction	Country	Land Boundary / Sea Length	Historical Name of Boundary
East	India	1600 Km	Radcliffe Line
West	Iran	850 Km	Goldsmith Line
North	China	592 Km	Sino-Pak Border
North West	Afghanistan	2250 Km	Durand Line (1893)
North West	Tajikistan (Wakhan Strip)	16 Km	
South	Arabian Sea	700 Km	

—Interesting Fact

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched by China in 2013, is a significant infrastructure and economic development project. It consists of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, with the goal of improving global trade connectivity through the construction of roads, railways, ports and pipelines. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and the Silk Route are integral components of this initiative, contributing to the enhancement of trade and economic cooperation between China and participating countries.

China

Pakistan shares a border with China in the northern region, which has enabled the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This corridor is a vital part of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), facilitating trade and connectivity between the two countries and providing Pakistan with economic opportunities.

China is growing rapidly as the world's supreme economy through its trade and exports all around the world. It is covering almost all the regions of the world as its trade markets. Pakistan, being the ally of China in the South Asian region, has started to work on a passage by having a common gateway at Kashghar, termed the "Economic Corridor" to Gwadar. The purpose of this corridor is to achieve economic and political goals through trade and development. This economic corridor tangibly expands to almost 2700km, starting from Kashghar to Gwadar through Khunjrab. It will be associated through rails and roads all over its route and will certainly strengthen Pak-China relationship through economic and political developments.

The port of Gwadar serves the interests of both countries, China and Pakistan. It provides China with easy access to the Arabian Sea to fulfil its energy resources. The propinquity of Gwadar port with the sea lane and the Silk Road towards Kashghar also makes Pakistan geographically valuable for China as it cuts more than 10,000km of its route to trade and import oil through the sea.

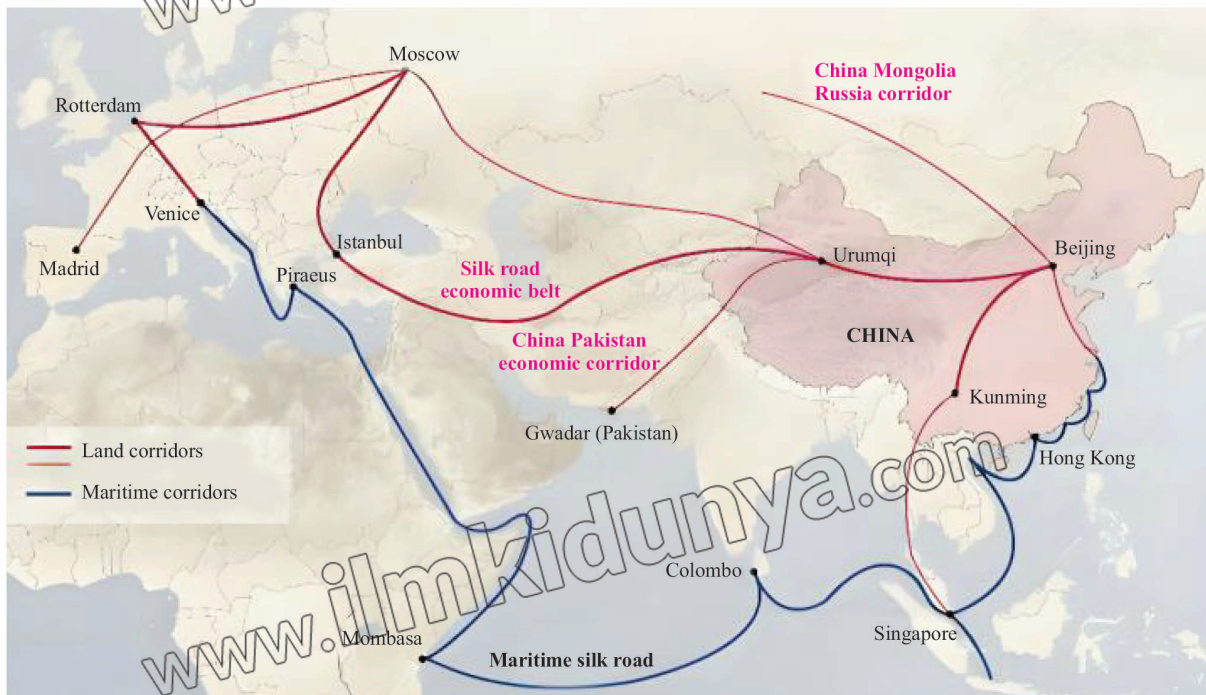


Fig 2.5 The map illustrates the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), facilitating China's direct access to oil-rich countries via Pakistan's Gawadar Port on the Arabian Sea. It also highlights a longer alternative route in blue.

*Source: <https://www.ft.com/content/ab809f2c-1101-11ea-a7e6-62bf4f9e548a>

Afghanistan

Pakistan shares a western border with Afghanistan, as seen in Fig 2.6. Afghanistan's landlocked status relies on Pakistan's border for access to the Arabian Sea and international trade routes. This transit is crucial for Afghanistan's economic development, making stable relations with Pakistan essential. The border has historically served as a vital trade route, facilitating the movement of goods and people.

Iran

Connectivity is a key element in the Pakistan-Iran relationship. Iran, which is the world's fourth prime oil-producing country and the second largest in natural gas reserves, also places Pakistan in a domineering (noticeable) position. China is at the top of the list of oil carriers from Iran as it has no border with it. Pakistan is one of the most secure routes for China to import oil from Iran. Pakistan and Iran have engaged in an agreement on a gas pipeline (from Iran to Pakistan) to overcome the energy crunch and fulfil daily life necessities.

Do you know?

The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), launched by China in 2013, is a significant infrastructure and economic development project. It consists of the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road, with the goal of improving global trade connectivity through the construction of roads, railways, ports and pipelines. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and the Silk Route are integral components of this initiative, contributing to the enhancement of trade and economic cooperation between China and participating countries.

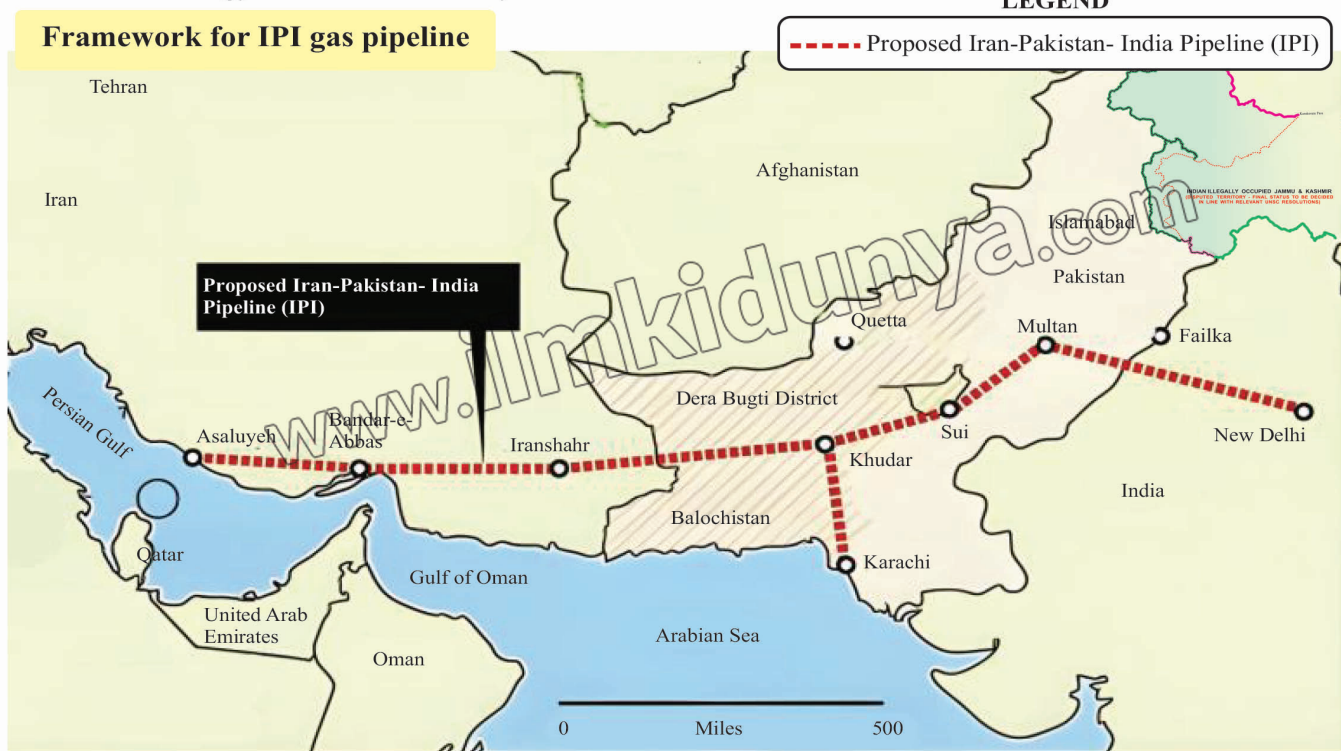


Fig 2.6 Framework for Iran-Pakistan-India Gas pipeline.

*Source of map is: https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Comparison-of-IPI-and-TAPI-Gas-Pipelines_fig2_311064409

India

The India-Pakistan relationship is indeed of significant geostrategic importance, characterized by historical conflicts, shared borders and regional complexities. The longstanding Kashmir issue remains a central point of contention, shaping the overall geopolitical landscape in South Asia.

Interesting Fact

Pakistan has always been enthusiastic to start Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline project but India has whether explicitly or implicitly shown reluctance to join the project.

Development of Chahbahar Port by India and against CPEC

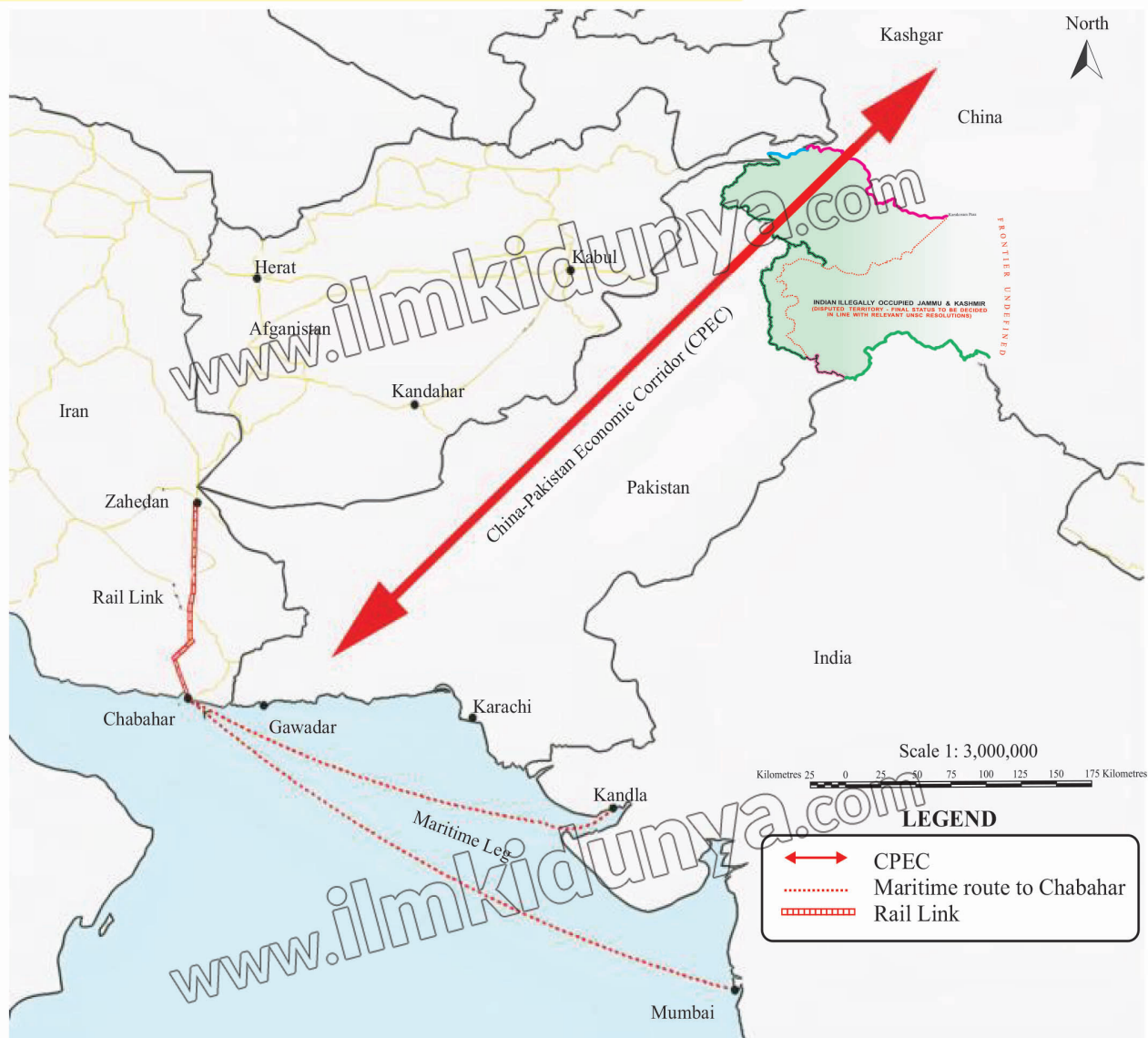


Fig 2.7 Map shows development of CPEC by Pakistan and China and development of Chahbahar Port by India and Iran.

*Source: <https://www.geopoliticalmonitor.com/backgrounders-irans-chahbahar-port/>
The author has modified the line of control AJ&K, and Jammu Kashmir region .

Research and analysis

Divide students into groups and assign them research on the strategic importance of neighbouring countries in relation to Pakistan. Analyze the positions of major cities concerning rivers, mountains and coastal areas. Also identify latitudes and longitudes for these cities on the map of Pakistan. Summarize all research findings, emphasizing how Pakistan's location impacts its relations, urban development and geopolitical standing.

Access to Arabian Sea

Pakistan boasts an extensive coastline along the Arabian Sea. This proximity to warm waters provides access to vital ports like Karachi and Gawadar, making them pivotal gateways for international trade.

Karachi Port, one of South Asia's busiest, handles a substantial portion of Pakistan's imports and exports, facilitating trade with countries in the Middle East, Africa and beyond.

Gwadar Port, the world's largest and deepest seaport, strategically positioned at the entrance of the Strait of Hormuz, plays a central role in the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC). This colossal \$60 billion project enhances regional connectivity and trade, amplifying Pakistan's maritime significance.

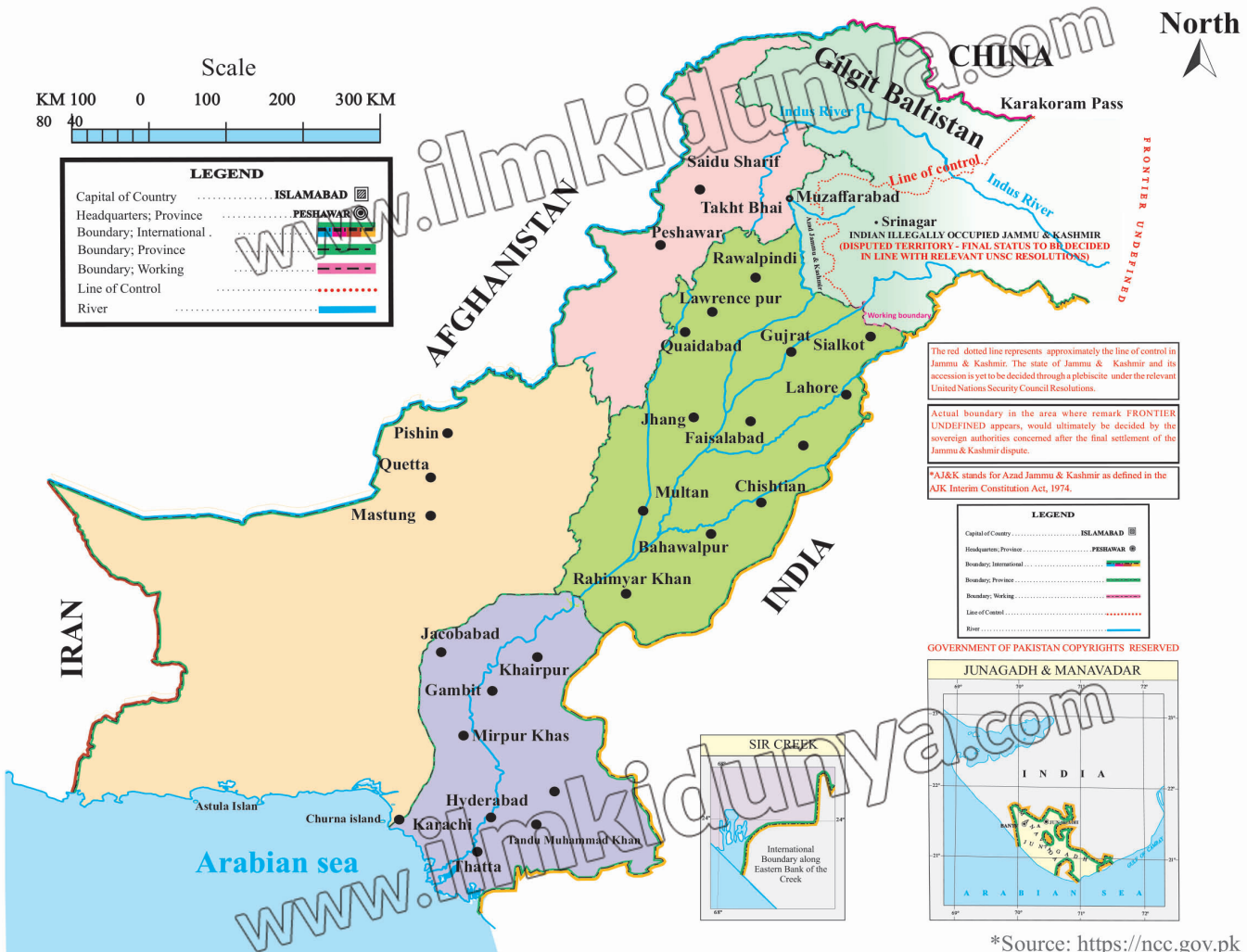


Fig 2.8 Strait of Hormuz. *Source: foxnews

Knowledge 2.3-2.4 Location of major cities in relation to each other and other Physical Features

Pakistan's major cities are strategically located throughout the country, taking advantage of the surrounding physical features to support their growth and development.

- Skill: 2.3 - 3.6
- Label or mark the neighboring countries including (India, China, Afghanistan and Iran) on the physical map of Pakistan.
 - Label or mark Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea on the map.
 - Analyze and evaluate the importance of Pakistan's location for trade and development.
 - Analytically elucidate and design a plan or ways in which Pakistan's geographical location could be used to its economic advantage. (Tourism, CPEC and trade etc.). Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.



*Source: <https://ncc.gov.pk>



Fig 2.3 (a) Karachi city along the coast.



Fig 2.3 (b) Lahore City



Fig 2.3 (c) Clock tower Faisalabad

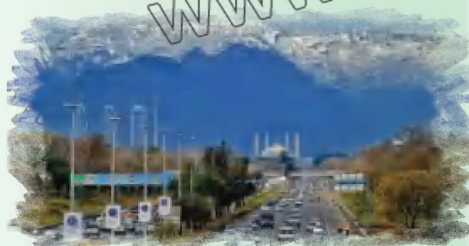


Fig 2.3 (d) Islamabad Capital of Pakistan

Teacher Note

Divide the class into small groups and encourage them to discuss the reasons why certain cities are located near specific physical features. Prompt them to consider the advantages and challenges posed by these geographical elements.

Karachi

Pakistan's largest city and commercial hub, Karachi, with coordinates 24.8607°N , 67.0011°E , is located on the Arabian Sea coast and is the country's main port city. Its coastal location provides access to global shipping routes, making it a vital centre for trade and commerce. Karachi is also home to a number of important industries, including textiles, food processing and engineering.

Lahore

Pakistan's second-largest city, Lahore, with coordinates 31.5204°N and 74.3587°E , is located in the northeastern part of the country on the Ravi River. It is the capital of the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province. Lahore's location on a major river provides access to water for irrigation and drinking. The city is also located in a fertile agricultural region, which supports its food processing and textile industries.

Faisalabad

Pakistan's third largest city, with coordinates 31.4504°N and 73.1350°E , Faisalabad, is located in the eastern part of the country on the Chenab River. It is a major industrial city with a focus on textile production. Faisalabad's location on a major river provides access to water for its industries and agriculture.

Islamabad

Pakistan's capital city, Islamabad with coordinates 33.6844°N , 73.0479°E , is located in the northeastern part of the country in the foothills of the Himalayas. It is a planned city, built in the 1960s to serve as the new capital of Pakistan. Islamabad's location in a scenic mountain setting provides a pleasant climate and makes it a popular tourist destination.

Peshawar

Peshawar is located in the northwestern part of the country, with coordinates 34.0151°N and 71.5249°E , near the border with Afghanistan. It is the capital of the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Peshawar's location on the historic Silk Road trade route has made it a major centre for trade and commerce for centuries. The city is also a gateway to the northern mountains of Pakistan, which are famous for tourism and outdoor recreation.

The relationship between Pakistan's major cities and their surrounding physical features is essential to their economic and social development. The cities' access to water, transportation routes and natural resources has allowed them to grow and thrive.



Research and analysis

Explore Pakistan's major exports and imports. Locate Pakistan on a world map and identify its key geographic features, including the Arabian Sea coastline, and access to major trade routes like the Silk Road and CPEC. Afterward, analyze how its location benefits trade with neighboring countries and beyond. Investigate the role of free trade agreements and regional connectivity projects. Write a comprehensive report summarizing your research and analysis, clearly stating how Pakistan's location serves as a valuable asset for trade and tourism.

— Developmental Activity

Distribute the blank outline maps of Pakistan to each student. Using the list of provinces and capitals, provide instructions for marking the provincial boundaries with different colours or symbols. Divide the class into small groups and assign each group a specific aspect to analyze, such as trade routes, cultural exchange, or geopolitical considerations. Ask them to discuss how the region's location influences these aspects and present their findings to the class.

— Interesting Fact

The strait of Hormuz is situated between Iran to the north and the United Arab Emirates and Oman to the south. The Strait of Hormuz is one of the most critical chokepoints for global oil and gas trade. A significant portion of the world's oil shipments passes through this narrow waterway.

— Skill:2.7

Annotation on map by marking major cities (Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi, Quetta, Gilgit and Muzaffarabad) on the map of Pakistan. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.

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Exercise

A Choose the correct option against each statement.

- 1 What is the approximate latitude of Islamabad?
a. 15° N b. 24° N c. 37° N d. 33° N
- 2 Which country does not share a border with Pakistan?
a. India b. China
c. Bangladesh d. Afghanistan
- 3 Pakistan's location is crucial due to its:
a. Central location in Europe b. Strategic position in the Middle East
c. Presence in Southeast Asia d. Key role in South Asian geopolitics
- 4 The Arabian Sea lies to the _____ of Pakistan.
a. North b. East c. South d. West
- 5 Karachi, a major city in Pakistan, is located along the coast of the:
a. Bay of Bengal b. Arabian Sea c. Indian Ocean d. Persian Gulf
- 6 Which river is associated with Lahore's geographical location?
a. Ganges b. Ravi c. Indus d. Brahmaputra
- 7 The longitude of Lahore is approximately:
a. 60° E b. 74° E c. 90° E d. 82° E
- 8 Pakistan shares its longest border with:
a. Afghanistan b. India c. Iran d. China
- 9 Islamabad is situated in the foothills of:
a. Alps b. Himalayas
c. Andes d. Appalachian Mountains
- 10 Which sea is located to the west of Pakistan?
a. Caspian Sea b. Arabian Sea
c. Red Sea d. Mediterranean Sea
- 11 The capital city of Pakistan is:
a. Karachi b. Islamabad c. Lahore d. Peshawar
- 12 The latitude range of Pakistan is approximately:
a. 10° to 20° N b. 20° to 30° N c. 30° to 40° N d. 35° to 45° N
- 13 Pakistan's geographical location influences its:
a. Language diversity b. Cultural heritage c. Both a and b d. Trade relations
- 14 The significance of Pakistan's location is enhanced by its access to:
a. Landlocked regions b. Maritime trade routes
c. Polar regions d. Continental divides
- 15 The longitude of Karachi is approximately:
a. 67° E b. 80° E c. 90° E d. 75° E

B Write brief answers of the following questions.

- 1 What is the importance of Pakistan's location in shaping its cultural diversity?
- 2 How does the location of Islamabad contribute to its climate?
- 3 Name Indo-Pak border and provide its measurement.

- 4 What role does the Arabian Sea play in Pakistan's economy?
- 5 Describe the geographical features that make Lahore significant.
- 6 Define cardinal points?
- 7 What is geo-strategic significance?
- 8 What is geo-political significance?

C Write comprehensive answers of the following questions.

- 1 Propose a regional economic cooperation plan leveraging Pakistan's strategic location.
- 2 Analyze the impact of geographical factors on the cultural exchange between Pakistan and its neighboring countries.
- 3 Discuss the challenges and opportunities arising from Pakistan's location in the context of international trade.
- 4 Evaluate the role of rivers in shaping the geographical and economic landscape of major Pakistani cities.
- 5 Develop a strategy for sustainable development in Karachi considering its coastal location and economic significance.



Project 2

Explain the importance of geography in city development, especially in major cities like Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar and Quetta. Distribute maps of Pakistan with major cities, and have students label the cities while marking nearby rivers, mountains and coastal areas. Divide students into groups and assign each group a major city. The groups should discuss the geographical features around their assigned city and their significance. Each group then shares their findings on the features and significance of their respective city. Encourage discussions on how these geographical aspects impact city life and development.