

ALLAMA IQBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
Faculty of Social Sciences
(Department of Pakistan Studies)

WARNING

- 1. PLAGIARISM OR HIRING OF GHOST WRITER(S) FOR SOLVING THE ASSIGNMENT(S) WILL DEBAR THE STUDENT FROM AWARD OF DEGREE/CERTIFICATE, IF FOUND AT ANY STAGE.**
- 2. SUBMITTING ASSIGNMENTS BORROWED OR STOLEN FROM OTHER(S) AS ONE'S OWN WILL BE PENALIZED AS DEFINED IN "AIOU PLAGIARISM POLICY".**

Course: Geography of Pakistan–II (4656)
Level: M.Sc.

Semester: Autumn, 2013
Total Marks: 100
Pass Marks: 40

Note: Answer should be preferably in English and based upon the prescribed reading material. Consult course outline for guidance. Attempt all questions.

ASSIGNMENT No. 1
(Units: 1–4)

- Q. 1 Write a note on petroleum resources of Pakistan and their role in economic development of the country. **(20)**
- Q. 2 What is 'Circular Debt'? How this problem is aggravating the electricity shortfall in Pakistan? **(20)**
- Q. 3 The scarce resource of natural gas is depleting day by day. What do you think about the idea to stop supply of CNG to automobiles and spare it for industry in Pakistan? Discuss with the possible repercussions for all the stakeholders. **(20)**
- Q. 4 In the face of skyrocketing price of gold, what do you see the prospects of jewellery industry in Pakistan? Elaborate in detail. **(20)**
- Q. 5 Write a detail note on the cement industry in Pakistan. **(20)**

ASSIGNMENT No. 2

(Units: 5–9)

Total Marks: 100

- Q. 1 The idea of establishing industrial zones remained very successful in China. Write a comprehensive note on the experience of Pakistan with industrial zones and its failure to make as much contribution as it had in China. **(20)**
- Q. 2 Analyze the idea of air transport in Pakistan by focusing on the major causes of failure of PIA to become a successful airline. Do you think that private airlines can be an effective substitute for failing PIA? **(20)**
- Q. 3 Discuss in detail the patterns of internal trade in Pakistan and how can these patterns be managed to effect an equitable economic development in different provinces? **(20)**
- Q. 4 Housing problem in Pakistan is more chronic than that of India. Identify the causes of this problem and suggest the possible remedies. **(20)**
- Q. 5 The strategic location of Gawadar has generated jealousy and created political rivals for Pakistan in the region. Suggest the best possible ways to utilize the Gawadar seaport for the political and economic benefits of Pakistan. **(20)**

COURSE OUTLINE

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN (Part-II)

COURSE CODE 4656

Course Coordinator

Malik Akhtar Hussain

1. INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

In geography of Pakistan Part-II Code No. 4656 you will study about the power energy resources of Pakistan. The course also includes industry, transport and communications, foreign trade (exports & imports), population, settlements and political geography of the country. For your convenience every topic of this course is hereby briefly defined and explained.

Power Energy Resources: Power energy resource of Pakistan mean coal, petroleum, gas, hydro electricity, thermal power, solar power, biogas energy and nuclear power. All these resources are classified into two groups i.e. (i) Power resources-I (coal and petroleum) and (ii) Power resources-II (gas, electricity and nuclear).

Power resources-I deals with coal and petroleum potentials of Pakistan. Four areas of the country are known for the coal deposits. They are (i) Khost, Shahrig and Harnai in Baluchistan, (ii) Badin, Thatta, Hyderabad and Dadu districts in Sindh, and (iii) Salt Rang in Punjab. Petroleum fields like Chanda in Kohat district have recently been explored. Famous petroleum refineries are Attock Oil Company, Pak Refinery Ltd, and National Refiner Ltd.

Power resources-II deals with hydel power, natural gas and nuclear power of the country. Pakistan major plants of hydel power are Tarbela, Mangla, Warsak, Dargai Malakand and Kurumgari. Natural gas has been discovered at several places in Pakistan. Three major natural gas regions in Pakistan are: (i) East Central Balochistan and Upper Sindh, (ii) Lower Sindh and (iii) The Northern Region. Nuclear power plants in the country are two in number. One at Karachi and another at Chashma Mianwali Punjab.

Industry: There are three types of industries in Pakistan. They are; (i) Cottage industries, (ii) Small Scale Industries (iii) Large Scale Industries. For easy understanding we have divided the Industry development in Pakistan into three categories i.e., Industry-I (general), Industry-II (light) and Industry-III (heavy). Following are the details:

Industry-I includes mostly cottage industry or small industrial unit in which the owner and his family members work and usually no hired labour is employed. Blacksmiths carpenters and potters produce many articles of everyday use. Cloth, utensils, pottery, articles of wood, iron, brass, embroidery and knitwear are its products.

Industry-II among the light or small scale industries of Pakistan are included Cotton industry, wool, Silk, Jute, Cement, Fertilizer, Leather, Glass, Oil products industry, chemicals, Sugar, Biscuits and Tobacco. Sports goods, Surgical instruments and Carpets are largely the products of light industries in Pakistan.

Industry-III heavy or large scale industry is one in which there is no limit to investment made and to the number of workers employed. The heavy engineering, Karachi Shipyard and Engineering work, Machine Tool Factory, Heavy Mechanical Complex and Iron and Steel plant are examples of large scale industries in Pakistan.

Transport: In Pakistan there are four major modes of transport. They are; (i) Roads (ii) Railways (iii) Water transport or shipping and (iv) Air Transport. Seaports like Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar are also sub-topics of this unit. Dry ports working in Pakistan are Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Multan, Peshawar, Quetta, Hyderabad and Larkana.

Trade: Trade in Pakistan has two types; internal and external or foreign trade. Major items of foreign trade are; raw cotton, cotton fabrics, hides and skins, rugs, wool, chrome, sports goods and cutlery. Import includes petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, manufactured goods, minerals, fertilizers, edible oil, tea and foods. Trade relations with world countries like Asia, Europe, America, Africa, Middle East, China, Japan, Hong Kong, Sri Lanka, UK and Canada are well established.

Population: In unit no.8 population structure, population growth rate and causes of population growth are included. Problems of population growth like shortage of houses, unemployment, early marriages and deficiency in food supply are also highlighted. Settlement covers a wide range of habitations-hamlet, village, township, town, city metropolis and megalopolis.

Political Geography: Political geography means a country geographical situation and economic potential in the world. Pakistan's position in South Asia is of unique character. In this unit you will study Pakistan geographical situation, economic potential, varied physiography and climate. You will also study Pakistan friendly relations with other states.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The course should enable you;

- To enumerate energy sources of Pakistan.
- To narrate variety of power resources of Pakistan.
- To highlight importance of energy sources for economy of the country.
- To differentiate among cottage, light and heavy industry of Pakistan.
- To analyze govt. Efforts for development of industries.
- To explain the problems faced by industries in Pakistan.
- To understand various modes of transport and communication.
- To point out the significance of foreign trade for economy of the country.
- To discuss distribution of population and its characteristics.
- To know population growth and its causes.
- To understand Pakistan's position in the world with reference to her geographical situation.

3. COURSE OUTLINE

Unit-1:	Power Resources-I (Coal and Petroleum)
Unit-2:	Power Resources-II (Gas, Electricity and Nuclear)
Unit-3:	Industry-I (General)
Unit-4:	Industry-II (Light)
Unit-5:	Industry-III (Heavy)
Unit-6:	Transport
Unit-7:	Trade

- Unit-8:** Population and Settlements
Unit-9: Political Geography

4. STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

1. Geography of Pakistan Part-II is a three credit hours course, consisting of nine units. Unit No. 1 deals with Power resources of Pakistan. You are required to study related topics and themes in the books recommended by the Department.
2. A unit is a study of 12-16 hours or course work for two weeks. Since the course work of one unit will include studying suggested reading materials and recommended books. Hence length of the units is unequal. It is upon you to arrange a time table for your study to complete the work within the allocated time.
3. For this course, 'Fortnightly Tutorials' are arranged in University's Regional Study Centres. They provide opportunities to the students of mutual discussion/interaction with one another and also to the tutor concerned.
4. These tutorials are not formal lectures given in formal universities, rather these are meant for group and individual discussion. So, before going to attend a tutorial prepare yourself to discuss course material with your class fellows and the tutor.
5. The Department of Pakistan Studies has recommended a book for this course: Khalid Nazir Ahmad, (2010), PAKISTAN a Study of Geographical Environment Economy & Human Resources, Azeem Academy, Lahore, Pakistan.

5. HOW TO ATTEND A TUTORIAL

Before attending a tutorial you are required to prepare yourself in the following manner to get a maximum benefit of it. The first tutorial meeting is almost introductory, for which you are required to adopt the following steps.

Step-1: Go through outline of the course, which includes;

- i) Introduction
- ii) Objectives
- iii) Course outline
- iv) Structure of the course
- v) Assessment
- vi) Recommended books
- vii) Suggested readings

Step-2: Read carefully your course introduction and go through it again and again to have a better understanding of the course contents. It will give you an overview of the whole structure. Make notes of those points which you could not fully understand or wish to discuss with your course tutor.

In tutorials 2-9 you will be able to complete your course work containing 09 study units. University has arranged these tutorials in a way that you will get an opportunity to discuss one unit in one tutorial.

Note: Two tutorials 2nd and 6th are mandatory for the students during the semester (see tutorial scheduled).

6. ASSESSMENT

For each course the registered student will be assessed as follow:

- Assignments (continuous assessment). See details as give below;
- Final Examination (three-hours written examination will take place at the end of the semester).

The conditions to qualify each component are given below:

- i) A minimum of 40% in each assignment
- ii) A minimum of 40% of the final examination.
- iii) An aggregate of 40% of both the components i.e., assignments and final examination.
- iv) To take final examination the student has to pass the assignment component.

The grade will be determined as following:

D	40%	--	49%
C	50%	--	59%
B	60%	--	69%
A	70%	--	79%
A+	80% & above		

Assignments:

- Assignments are those written exercises, which you are required to complete at your own home or place of work after having studied different parts of the suggested reading material within the scheduled period of study. (See the assignments scheduled).
- For this course you will receive 02 assignments, a set of these assignments is being sent to you in this mailing package. We expect you to complete your assignments within the scheduled period.
- This is a compulsory course work and its successful completion will make you eligible to take final examinal at the end of the semester.
- To complete your work successfully, you are provided with tutorial support, so that you can discuss your academic problems in tutorial meetings.
- After completing the assignment you will send it to the tutor, whose name is notified to you for assessment and necessary guidance. Your tutor will return your assignments after marking and providing academic guidance and supervision.
- To qualify each assignment, you have to obtain a minimum of 40% marks.

Note: *The students are informed about the names of tutors and study centers in the beginning of the semester, if you do not receive such information, please contact your Regional Office.*

Workshops:

- The workshop of post-graduate course will be held at the end of each semester at following Regional Campuses:
 1. Islamabad
 2. Lahore
 3. Peshawar
 4. Karachi
- It is compulsory to attend the workshop. A student is not declared pass until he/she has attended the workshop satisfactorily.
- The duration of the workshop for half credit course is 03 days only.

Recommended books:

1. B. L. C. Johnson, (2000), Pakistan, rep. NBP, Islamabad.
2. Khalid Nazir Ahmad, (2010), Pakistan a Study of Geographical Environment Economy & Human Resources, Azeem Academy, Lahore, Pakistan.

Suggested Readings:

- i. Khalid Nazir Ahmad, (2010), PAKISTAN a Study of Geographical Environment Economy & Human Resources, Azeem Academy, Lahore, Pakistan.
- ii. Khan, F. K. (1984), Pakistan: An Economic Geography, Sir Sayyad Academy Karachi.
- iii. Spate, O.H. K. & Learmonth, A.T.A. (1972), India & Pakistan Land, People and Economy, Methuen & Co Ltd London.
- iv. Spate, O.H.K. (1957), India and Pakistan: a general and regional geography with a chapter on Ceylon, Methuen & Co Ltd London.
- v. East, W.G. & Spate, O. H. K. (1961), The Changing Map of Asia, Methuen & Co Ltd London.
- vi. Stamp, L.D. (1957), India, Pakistan, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Methuen & Co Ltd London.
- vii. Dobby, E.H.G. (1962), Monsoon Asia, University of London Press, London.
- viii. Khan, M. H. (1981), The Underdevelopment and Agrarian Structure in Pakistan, Vanguard Publications, Ltd Lahore.
- ix. Akhtar, S.M. (1967), Pakistan—A Developing Economy, Vol. II, United Publishers Lahore.
- x. Kurehy, K. U. (1978), A Geography of Pakistan, Oxford University Press Karachi.
- xi. Kurehy, K. U. (1986), A Geography of Pakistan, National Book Service, Lahore.
- xii. Azam, I. (1992), Geopolitics, Political Geography and Pakistan, Progressive Publications Lahore.
- xiii. Johnson B.L.C (1981), South Asia: Selective Studies of the Essential of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka and Nepal, 2nd Edition, London.
- xiv. Israr-ud-Din (1998), Studies in Pakistan Geography, Department of Geography, Applied Geography, Urban and Regional Planning University of Peshawar, N.W.F.P.
- xv. Nazir Ahmad Khalid, (2003), Geography of Pakistan, Career Book Publishers, Lahore.
- xvi. 1998 Census Report of Pakistan, Islamabad Statistics Division, Govt. of Pakistan, 2001.

xvii. Economic Survey of Pakistan, Latest Edition.