

# GEOG. 205 GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

## Course Brief:

Pakistan Geography is a vital topic for study because it allows a student to understand the planet in a way that clarifies various global political issues and to see the relationship between people, groups and the physical environment in which they live. Geography gives us information about various types of climates, natural conditions, mineral wealth etc. of the various nations.

## Course Learning Objectives:

As the world becomes more interrelated and interdependent through technological advances, it is increasingly important to understand the physical and cultural differences of other places. Studying of Pakistan geography also opens a link to understanding the history of one's own culture, as well as that of others. An understanding of geography also allows one to make smart choices when dealing with issues regarding the relationship of society to the physical environment.

## Course Contents:

### I. Physical Environments

- i. Landforms and soils
- ii. Drainage
- iii. Climate and climatic regions
- iv. Natural vegetation

### II. Resource Base

- i. Land resources
- ii. Water resources: Irrigation and irrigation problems, water logging and salinity and reclamation of land.
  - a. Soil erosion
  - b. Agricultural methods – problems and development Land Management
  - c. Distribution of main crops and cropping pattern
- iii. Pastoral resources
- iv. Power resources:
  - a. Fossil fuels: Oil, Natural gas, Coal
  - b. Non-Fossil fuels: Hydro-electric powers, nuclear power
  - c. Role of Power Resources in the Economic Development
- v. Mineral Resources
- vi. Forest Resources
- vii. Fisheries

### III. Industries

- i. Industrial development
- ii. Industries
- iii. Factory industries
- iv. Cottage industries

### IV. Population

- i. Growth of population and its distribution
- ii. Age and sex composition
- iii. Movements of population
- iv. Urban and rural population-distribution in size class towns and settlements
- v. Occupational structure
- vi. Food resources and its relation to population growth

## **V. Transportation and its development**

- i. Means of Transportation and their evolution
- ii. Suitability and efficiency of various means of transport

## **VI. Trade**

- i. Foreign
- ii. Inter-Regional

### **Books Recommended:**

- Akhtar S.M. 1963. Economics of Pakistan, Publishers United Lahore.
- Ali, M.A., 1967. The Emergence of Pakistan, Columbia University Press, New York.
- Andrus; M. 1958. Economy of Pakistan Karachi University Press, Oxford.
- Callard, K. 1955. Pakistan: A Political Study, Allan, London.
- Davis, K. 1951 Population of India and Pakistan, Princeton, New York.
- G.O.P. Directory of Economic Minerals of Pakistan.
- G.O.P. Planning Commission: I-Five Year Plans.
- G.O.P. Pakistan Economic Commission Manager of Publications, Karachi.
- G.O.P. Chronology of Pakistan: Manager of Publications, Karachi.
- G.O.P. Ministry of Home Kashmir Affairs: Census of Pakistan Population 1951, 1961 1972 Manager of Publications, Karachi.
- G.O.P. Economic Survey of Pakistan, Finance Division, Economics Advisor's Wing. Various issues, Islamabad.
- Howard, 1924 Crop Production in India: A Critical survey of its problems, University Press, Oxford.
- Khan, M. A. 1967 Friends Not Masters, Karachi, University Press, Oxford.
- Kureshy, K.U. 1977 Geography of Pakistan, Oxford University Press, Karachi.
- Mushtaq, A. 1959 The Economy of Pakistan: Pakistan Publishing House, Karachi.
- Spate O.H.K. 1957 India and Pakistan, Methuen, London.
- G.O.P. Irrigation Dept: Annual reports, Institute of Irrigation & Research, Lahore.
- Qureshi, I. H. 1965 The Struggle for Pakistan, University of Karachi, Karachi.
- Qureshi, I.H. 1956 The Pakistan Way of Life, Harisman, London.
- Tayyeb, A. 1966 Pakistan: A Political Geography Karachi: University Press, Oxford.
- Wadia, D.N. 1957 Geology of India, Macmillan London.
- WAPDA General Report of Hydrology and Climatology, Faridkot House, Lahore.
- Weekes, R.V. 1964 Pakistan, D. Van Nostrad, New Jersey.
- Wilcox, W.A. 1963 Pakistan, Columbia University Press, New York.