



Sukkur Institute of Business Administration University

Subject: Pakistan Studies (Final Exam Notes)

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Natural resources of Pakistan

Mineral resources

Q1. What are Mineral resources available in Pakistan, make a list of them, where they are found and for they are used in.

Ans:

- 1. Coal:** Found in Thar, Sindh. Used for electricity generation and industrial purposes.
- 2. Gypsum:** Found in Balochistan and Punjab. Used in construction, fertilizer, and soil conditioning.
- 3. Limestone:** Abundant in Punjab and Balochistan. Utilized in cement production, construction, and agriculture.
- 4. Chromite:** Mostly in Balochistan. Used in stainless steel production.
- 5. Iron Ore:** Mined in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Used in steel production.
- 6. Rock Salt:** Extensive reserves in Khewra mines, Punjab. Used for cooking, food preservation, and industry.
- 7. Precious Stones:** Topaz and emeralds found in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Valuable in jewelry and ornamental purposes.

Energy Resources:

- 1. Natural Gas (Sui- Balochistan):** It's a major energy source in Pakistan used for heating, cooking, and generating electricity. Pakistan has substantial natural gas reserves that are vital for its energy needs.
- 2. Oil:** Like natural gas, oil is essential for various purposes, including fuel for transportation and industries. Pakistan has oil reserves, but it also imports oil to meet its demands.
- 3. Coal:** Coal is another resource used for generating electricity. Pakistan has coal reserves, and there are plans to use coal for power production.
- 4. Hydropower:** This comes from water, usually in rivers, and is used to generate electricity. Pakistan has hydropower potential due to its rivers like the Indus, which is used to produce electricity through dams and water turbines.
- 5. Renewable Energy:** Pakistan is also exploring renewable sources like wind and solar power. Wind farms and solar panels are being set up to generate electricity from these sources, which are clean and sustainable.

Agricultural Resources:

Fertile Land: Across Punjab and Sindh. Cultivation of crops like wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane, and various fruits.

Irrigation Water: Utilized from the Indus River system for farming.

Water Resources:

Indus River: Major source of water for irrigation and hydroelectric power generation.

Other Rivers: Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej contribute to irrigation and hydropower.

Q2. How can the minerals resources of Pakistan make our country rich?

Ans: By following ways.

- 1. Export System:** Selling minerals to other countries can bring in a lot of money for Pakistan.
- 2. Jobs Creation:** Digging up minerals and making things from them can give people jobs, so more folks can earn money.
- 3. Industrial Growth**
Using minerals to make things can help factories grow, making more products and boosting the economy.
- 4. Infrastructure Development:** Money from minerals can help build better roads, schools, and other important things across the country.
- 5. Foreign investment:** Having valuable minerals can make other countries want to invest in Pakistan, bringing in more money and knowledge to make things better.

**Q3. Why mineral resources of Pakistan are not being used
write main causes and their solutions?**

Ans:

Causes:

- 1. Lack of Investment:** Not enough money is put into exploring and extracting minerals due to limited funds or investor interest.
- 2. Limited Technology:** Outdated technology or insufficient know-how prevents efficient mining and extraction of minerals.
- 3. Infrastructure Challenges:** Poor infrastructure, like roads and power supply, makes it hard to access and process minerals effectively.
- 4. Complicated rules and bureaucracy** can make it difficult for companies to start mining operations.

Solutions:

- 1. Attracting Investment:** Encourage companies and investors by offering incentives and making the process easier for them to start mining projects.

- 2. Improving Technology:** Upgrade equipment and provide training to use modern methods for better and safer mineral extraction.
- 3. Infrastructure Development:** Build better roads and power supplies to help access and transport minerals from remote areas.
- 4. Simplifying Regulations:** Make rules clearer and simpler for companies to understand and follow, encouraging them to invest in mining projects.

Q4. What are the most important natural resources for the 21st century, and in which countries these minerals are available?

Ans:

- 1. Lithium:** Used in batteries for electric cars and phones. Places like Australia, Chile, Argentina, China, and the United States have a lot of it.
- 2. Cobalt:** Used in batteries for phones and electric cars. You can find it in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Australia, Canada, and Russia.
- 3. Graphite:** Used in batteries and industry. China, Brazil, Canada, and India have a good amount of graphite.
- 4. Copper:** Used for wires and electronics. Countries like Chile, Peru, China, the United States, and Australia have a lot.
- 5. Uranium:** Used for making nuclear power. Countries like Kazakhstan, Canada, Australia, Namibia, and Russia have a good supply.

Climate change

What is Climate change?

Climate change is the long-term shift in Earth's weather patterns and temperatures, caused mainly by human activities like burning fossil fuels and deforestation, leading to global warming and changes in weather extremes.

Causes of Climate Change

1. Natural Causes:

- i. **Volcanic Activity:** When volcanoes erupt, they send stuff into the air that can change the weather by blocking sunlight and changing what's in the air.
- ii. **Solar Radiation Variations:** Changes in how much energy the sun sends to Earth can make the weather change over a really long time.
- iii. **Orbital Variations:** Earth moves slightly differently over a long time, which can change how much

sunlight reaches different places, affecting the weather.

2. Scientific Causes:

- i. **Greenhouse Effect:** Certain gases in the atmosphere trap heat from the sun, acting like a blanket around the Earth and keeping it warm.
- ii. **Greenhouse Gas Emissions:** Human activities release extra greenhouse gases, like carbon dioxide and methane, into the air, making this blanket thicker and trapping more heat.

3. Manmade Causes:

- i. **Burning Fossil Fuels:** Humans burn coal, oil, and natural gas for energy, releasing large amounts of greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
- ii. **Deforestation:** Cutting down forests reduces the number of trees that absorb carbon dioxide, contributing to higher levels of this gas in the air.

- iii. **Industrial Processes:** Manufacturing, construction, and other industrial activities release greenhouse gases and other pollutants that affect the climate.

Solutions

1. For Pakistan:

- i. **Renewable Energy:** Pakistan can use more sunlight and wind to make electricity instead of dirty stuff that makes the air bad.
- ii. **Smart Farming:** Farmers can learn new ways to grow food that work better with the changing weather, saving water and protecting crops.
- iii. **Reforestation (Plant More Trees):** Planting more trees in the ground helps clean the air and makes the land stronger, making it better for people and animals.

2. **Internationally:**

- i. **Global Agreements:** Countries working together can make rules to reduce bad gases and help poorer nations deal with climate problems.
- ii. **Technology Sharing:** Richer countries can help others by sharing clean technology, making it

easier for everyone to use clean energy and reduce pollution.

iii. Support for Adaptation(Adjust conditions):

Nations can help each other prepare for climate changes by providing support for better infrastructure and methods to handle extreme weather.

**Q#. Write the effects/Impacts of Climate change on Earth.
Give Evidences from different countries**

Ans:

- 1. Rising Temperatures:** Places like Australia, India, and the United States are getting much hotter, causing really hot days that make it hard for people and crops.
- 2. Melting Ice:** Countries in the Arctic, like Canada, Norway, and Russia, are seeing lots of ice melt, which makes the sea level rise and affects animals living there.
- 3. Extreme Weather (storms/floods/cyclones):** The United States gets bigger and stronger storms, while countries like Bangladesh and the Philippines have more floods and cyclones that damage homes and crops.
- 4. Changing Seasons:** In places like India and some parts of Africa, the times when farmers grow and collect

crops are not the same anymore, making it hard to grow enough food.

- 5. Threat to Species:** Animals and plants in countries like Brazil and Indonesia are losing their homes and some are dying out because the weather changes are hurting where they live.

Current Challenges facing Pakistan

1. Environmental Issues of Pakistan

Q#. What are environmental issues in Pakistan?

Ans:

- 1. Water Scarcity:** Not enough clean water for people because it's being used too much, polluted, and the weather changes are making it less.
- 2. Air Pollution:** Big cities like Lahore and Karachi have really dirty air because of cars, factories, and burning leftover crops.

3. Deforestation: Cutting down too many trees for cities, farms, and wood is making the land weak and animals lose their homes.

4. River and Sea Pollution: Rivers like the Indus and coastal areas are dirty because factories and cities dump waste there, hurting the water and the things living in it.

5. Climate Change Impacts: The weather's getting strange with floods, extreme heat, and less rain, making it hard for farmers and causing big problems for people.

2. **Socio-Economic Issues of Pakistan**

Q5. Write any five Socio-Economic Issues of Pakistan with its causes and solutions.

Ans:

1. Poverty: A significant portion of the population lives below the poverty line, lacking access to basic necessities and adequate living conditions.

- 2. Unemployment:** High rates of unemployment persist, particularly among the youth, contributing to economic instability and social issues.
- 3. Education:** Limited access to quality education, especially in rural areas, coupled with a high rate of illiteracy, hinders socio-economic development.
- 4. Healthcare:** Inadequate healthcare facilities, unequal access to medical services, and a lack of health infrastructure contribute to health issues among the population.
- 5. Inequality:** Social disparities in income, education, and opportunities create an unequal society, leading to marginalization and limited upward mobility for certain groups.

Main CAUSES

- 1. Poverty:** Lack of job opportunities, unequal distribution of resources, and economic instability contribute to poverty.
- 2. Unemployment:** Limited job opportunities, inadequate education and skill development, and economic downturns lead to unemployment.

- 3. Education:** Insufficient schools, lack of trained teachers, poverty preventing access to education, and limited educational resources contribute to poor education.
- 4. Healthcare:** Limited healthcare facilities, insufficient trained medical staff, and unequal access to healthcare services lead to healthcare issues.
- 5. Inequality:** Discrimination, unequal access to resources like education and jobs, and social biases contribute to inequality in society.

Solutions

- 1. Poverty:** Create more job opportunities and provide support for small businesses to help people earn better.
- 2. Unemployment:** Improve education and skill-building programs to help more people find jobs.
- 3. Education:** Build more schools, train more teachers, and make education accessible for everyone, especially in rural areas.
- 4. Healthcare:** Make better healthcare facilities available to everyone, even in remote regions.
- 5. Inequality:** Ensure fair treatment and equal opportunities for all, regardless of background or social status. Promote policies that bridge the gap between different groups in society.

PKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICIES

Pakistan's foreign policy aims to safeguard its national interests, maintain regional stability, and promote international cooperation.

Quaid outlined the goal of Pakistan's Foreign policies:

"Our way of dealing with other countries is to be friendly and nice to everyone. We don't want to fight with any country. We think it's important to always be honest and fair when we talk and work with others, both in our country and around the world. We want to help make the world peaceful and successful for everyone. Pakistan will always try its best to help people who are treated badly and support the rules set by the United Nations to keep things fair and peaceful."

The Constitution of Pakistan gives directions about how the country should behave in its relationships with other nations.

- It says that Pakistan should try its best to keep good relationships with other Muslim countries.
- support the interests of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
- work for peace and safety globally.
- be friends with everyone.
- Solve problems with other countries in a peaceful way.

Key Points:

- ❖ Pakistan's foreign policy is mainly about working with other countries to achieve our country's goals of having peace and stability. We want to cooperate with the rest of the world to make things better for our nation.
- ❖ We focus a lot on using economic relationships with other countries to benefit from how the world is changing and to tackle the problems we have in 21st century.
- ❖ Our way of dealing with other countries also aims to show that Pakistan is a modern and balanced society.
- ❖ Pakistan's foreign policy aims to encourage global rules between countries, like respecting each country's borders and not interfering in their internal matters. We also believe in not being aggressive and solving problems peacefully without fighting.

- ❖ Pakistan has always tried to be friends and have good relationships with every country in the world.

Foreign Policy Objectives

- Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic country.
- Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbors.
- Protecting the safety of our country and its important interests, including matters related to Kashmir.
- Strengthening our business and economic partnerships with the international community.
- Protecting the interests and well-being of Pakistanis living outside the country.
- Making the best use of our country's resources to work together with neighboring nations and other countries around the world.

Foreign Policy Strategies: (Not mentioned in slides)

Engagement (Joining Groups): Be part of groups like SAARC, SCO, and the United Nations to talk about and solve problems together.

Balancing relations (Being Friendly to All): Stay friendly with big countries like the U.S., China, and Saudi Arabia, while working on issues with neighbors like India and Afghanistan.

Economics diplomacy (Growing Economically): Work on projects like CPEC, get investments from other countries, and make deals to help Pakistan's economy get stronger.

Peace Initiatives (Talking for Peace): Try to talk peacefully and solve problems with countries like India to make the region safer.

Counterterrorism Cooperation (Stopping Terrorism Together): Work with other countries to fight terrorism and keep Pakistan safe.

Public Diplomacy

The Foreign Affairs Ministry in Pakistan has created a Public Diplomacy section to talk more with different groups, both from the government and outside it to:

- **Project state policy:**
(typically refers to the way a government plans, manages, and implements specific initiatives or programs that align with its overall goals and strategies for the betterment of the country or its citizens.)
- **Promote national interest**
("Promoting national interest" involves actions taken by a country to advance and safeguard its own benefit, security, and prosperity in the global context. This can include activities such as economic policies, international alliances, diplomatic strategies, or military actions aimed at protecting the country's well-being, sovereignty, and values. It involves pursuing goals that are seen as beneficial for the nation as a whole, both domestically and in its interactions with other countries.)

- **Build positive image**

(Building a positive image" means doing things that make people think good things about a country. It's like showing the best parts of the country so that others like and respect it more. This helps in making friends and having a good reputation around the world.)

- **Create a better understanding of its foreign policy decisions within Pakistan and abroad.**

Public Diplomacy Objectives:

- Encouraging and sharing Pakistan's rich, varied, open, and accepting culture with others.
- Project Pakistan's economy as a place full of new ideas and businesses.
- Project Pakistan as a democratic country that's essential for peace and stability.
- Build relationships with decision-makers & opinion-leader.
- Using trustworthy messages to support the national policies on important matters.
- Using modern technology and communication systems to connect and communicate with others.

Society and Culture

Q#. What Is Culture?

Ans: Culture is how a group of people live, including their traditions, food, clothes, beliefs, and the things they create, like art and music. It's what makes each community special and unique.

Q2. What Is Pakistani Culture?

Ans: Pakistani culture is a blend of various traditions, languages, foods, clothing styles, music, and celebrations. It includes things like delicious dishes such as biryani, colorful clothing like shalwar kameez, beautiful music, festivals like Eid, and a mix of customs from different regions.

UNESCO (2002) Has Defined Culture As: UNESCO says culture includes unique spiritual, material, and emotional parts of a society. It's not just about art and literature; it covers how people live, their values, traditions, and beliefs. Essentially, it's about having different things that make a community special while being united.

The Main Components of Culture

The Following Four Elements Can Be Considered To Be The Main Components Of Culture:

1. Values

Values are like important ideas about how to live and treat others. They guide how people behave and interact. They help us know what's good and what's not and show us how to live a meaningful life. Values are often shaped by religion, like honesty, which some religions support but others might not.

2. Norms

Norms are like rules about what's normal behavior in a society. For example, eating with your fingers is normal in South Asia but not in Europe. Each culture has ways to make sure people follow its norms. If you do something different, like eating with your fingers in Europe, people might not like it, and you might stop doing it. Some norms are so important that they become laws in a society, like how drinking alcohol is not allowed in Pakistan.

3. Institutions

Institutions are like the systems in a society where people follow and pass on their values and norms. Some, like "Mushairas," are unique to South Asia, while others, like marriage, exist in our society as well as in many other societies.

Across these societies, taking care of family and ensuring stability is an important rule. The rituals tied to laws are religious, while those linked to culture are social.

4. Artefacts

Artefacts are things made by a culture, shaped by their values and rules. For instance, Islamic art uses geometric designs instead of human figures, reflecting their values. Over time, cultural things like mosques have changed; now, domes and minarets are common.

In a culture that progresses and evolves, improvement is vital. People value growth and listen to others' ideas. This culture respects thoughts and research, seen in scientific advancements.

People who are polite, open-minded, and calm are seen as cultured. They value things from their own and other cultures, showing interest in their arts and systems.

Culture And Classes

Culture is sometimes seen as how educated people in a society behave together. Education plays a big role in culture. When we say someone is 'cultured,' we assume they have a certain level of education.

We can relate Our Observations To the class Structures Of Pakistan:

Art and Class:

- Rich people like and support art, but they might not make it themselves.

Manners and Class:

- How people behave comes more from the middle and lower classes.
- Everyone dresses and eats differently but tries to look nice.

Education and Art:

- Some arts need learning to be enjoyed, like fancy music and modern art.
- Folk and pop music have different fans but sometimes have the same listeners.

Literature (Books and People):

- Literature is accessible to all classes.

- Serious literature attracts a different audience compared to popular literature, which is more favored by the middle class.

Cinema and TV:

- Pakistan cinemas struggles despite a few high-quality film.
- TV shows got better but also got worse at the same time.

Culture And Politics

The political aspect of culture emerges when one group conquers another, the culture of the victor is seen as more important than the culture of the conquered. This makes culture a part of politics because it affects how power is seen between these groups.

Q. How culture and Politics connect in Pakistan?

Ans: **British Influence:** What we wear, speak, and use in tech is influenced by them.

English Unifies: It brings together people speaking different local languages, helping cultures mix.

Neglecting Cultures is Risky: Ignoring Pakistan's diverse cultures can threaten the country's unity.

Example from History: Not valuing Bengali culture led to East Pakistan separating.

Cultural Heritage And Modern Culture

Cultural Heritage of Pakistan: It includes traditions, historical monuments (like the Badshahi Mosque), and practices passed down through generations.

Modern Culture in Pakistan: It represents the current lifestyle, values, and trends in today's society, reflected in modern buildings (like the Tooba Mosque) and contemporary customs.

Q#. Write various aspects of culture, history, reform, challenges, and need for unity in Pakistan ?

Ans:

History and Culture: Some don't agree on how much history matters in understanding culture.

Reforming Traditions: Changing old customs faces hurdles from tradition, like past attempts to stop Sati.

Pakistan's Culture Today: There's a separation between old heritage and what's happening now in Pakistan.

Examples of Old and New: The Badshahi Mosque is old culture, while the Tooba Mosque is modern.

Heritage vs. Great Culture: Having a rich cultural history doesn't always mean having a great culture.

Adapting Cultures: Strong cultures can adapt against stronger powers, seen historically with Hindus and Muslims.

Impact of British: They arrived during a time of European growth but Muslims were declining.

Changing South Asian Culture: Old ways will fade, making room for a new Pakistani culture.

Future Challenges for Pakistan: Nuclear threats, environment issues, gender inequality, and a growing population will shape Pakistan's future.

Unified Response Needed: Everyone in Pakistan needs to work together to create a life acceptable to all.

Neighborhood Countries of Pakistan

India: Pakistan's eastern neighbor, with a history of disagreements and occasional conflicts over borders and politics.

Afghanistan: Shares a western border with Pakistan, and the region has dealt with security issues, refugee movements, and geopolitical complexities.

Iran: Located to the southwest of Pakistan, sharing cultural ties and sometimes dealing with economic and strategic interactions.

China: Borders Pakistan in the north, and they've built strong economic ties, especially through projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Maritime Boundaries: Along the Arabian Sea, Pakistan shares boundaries with countries like Oman and the United Arab Emirates, impacting trade and maritime activities.

National Integration:

National integration means making sure that everyone in a country feels like they belong together, no matter their differences. It's about creating a feeling of unity among people from different backgrounds, cultures, and beliefs, so everyone feels like they're part of the same nation and works together for its betterment.