 Pakistan School , Kingdom of Bahrain

E- Support and Learning Material / Session 2020-2021

Subject: GOP Grade :10th

Book: GOP for foreign students FIRST TERM

Unit 9: Resources

Detail Questions:

Q 1:- What do you understand by natural resources? How are natural resources classified?

 Answer:- Natural resources

 The world belongs to human beings as well as to animals. It provides everything we need. We get vegetables, fruits, wheat, rice meal. from the plants. We get meat, milk and eggs from animals. We get water from rivers, and under the ground. All of these are natural resources. Thus we can say that all the resources that God has created for the welfare of human beings are called the natural resources. Some of the most important natural resources are rivers, forests, oceans, minerals and fertile leveled plains etc.

Classification of Natural Resources

 Natural resources may be classified into two main groups:

* Organic resources: These include vegetation (forests, pastures etc.), animal's eg fish and other marine products such as coral, pearls etc., and mineral fuels (coal, oil and natural gas).
* Inorganic Resources: These include air, water, and metallic minerals such as gold, silver, copper nickel, aluminum, iron ore etc. and nonmetallic minerals such as various chemicals, salts, sulfur, gypsum, sandstone, limestone, granite, clay etc.

 Natural resources may also be classified into three different types.

* Exhaustible Resources: These are present in a limited stock, and may be exhausted sooner or later such as mineral oil and natural gas.
* Inexhaustible Resources: Supply of these resources will always be available such as water and air.
* Renewable Resources:

 These include such resources that may be revived eg forests, pastures and soils.

 Q.2:- Discuss the following topics with reference to Pakistan.

* Population and natural resources.
* Land resources.
* Manpower resources.
* Forest resources.

Ans:- Population and natural resources

 The abundance of natural resources is essential for economic progress and prosperity of a country. Pakistan is rich in natural resources and manpower but human effort is of equal importance to the exploitation of its resources. It is imperative that every person should sincerely participate in the process of nation building. As long as a country does not have the dedication and determination to exploit these resources, the presence of these resources is useless.

 There are many examples of nations that have made great economic development and progress through sheer hard work and dedication. China and Korea were poor countries till 1949. Today these countries are inducted into the list of developed countries of the world. The only reasons for their development are the dedication and dedication of the people of these countries.

 Pakistan is short of technical experts and skilled works. It needs engineers, scientists, geologists and other experts to exploit its natural wealth for the development and prosperity of its people. The population of Pakistan is increasing very fast and a major portion of it should contribute to its economic development rather than become amiability for the economic growth of the country.

* Land Resources:

 Food shelter and clothing are the basic needs of man.Fertile plains provide various types o food crops and cash crops. Most of the basic human activities eating, working, sleeping, relaxing are a daily routine, from which they can organize their daily affairs.

Manpower resources :

 The high growth rate of population means that Pakistan has inordinately high ratio of children to adults.

Almost 45 percent of the population is below 15 years of age. As a result, Pakistan's labor force comprises only 28 percent of the total population. Thea lower than some of the other countries. South Asia's average demand is 38 percent, whereas the average percentage of third world countries is 40 percent; In Pakistan, we can say, mihority is trying to support majority, and in this process the environment is suffering.

* Forest resources:

 Natural vegetation is mainly determined by the temperature the amount of rainfall and the type of soil. There are 10.5 m acres (4.3 m hectares) of forest land which is under the control of the government. This is about 11.5 percent of the total area. However, only about 40 percent of this (4.9 percent of the total area) is forested. The major portion of the forests are coniferous or scrubs, accounting for 40 percent cach, as compared to irrigated plantations and reverie, and coastal (mangrove) forests the rest of it. In addition to the considerable tree plantation there is on many farms throughout the country. Moreover, plantations are carried along roads, canals and railway lines.

 The forests are useful to man in many ways. These are the main source of timber. fuel wood and resin. They also provide feed and feed to millions of cattle goats, sheep and camels. The roots of trees hold the soil and thus avoid soil erosion. Trees give out oxygen, water vapors to make the environment pleasant. Transpiration by plants and trees causes precipitation.

Q.3:- Give a brief account of the mineral resources of Pakistan.

Ans: Mineral Resources

 Minerals are the raw materials of industry. Coal, oil and natural gas provide power for industry, and iron is the chief basic material used in the manufacture of machinery. tools and equipment. Pakistan is rich in mineral resources, but these have remained unexploited over the years.

The progress of the mineral sector has been hampered due to financial constraints, lack of latest technology technically trained manpower and inadequate market mechanism.

Main regions of Minerals

 In Pakistan there are three regions which are especially rich in mineral wealth. These are

1. The Salt Range (salt coal and iron ore),
2. Chitral (iron ore) and
3. Northeast Balochistan and the adjoining pasts of Wazirstain (coal, chromite).

Minerals of Pakistan

I. Coal

1. oil or Petroleum
2. Natural Gas
3. Iron Ore
4. Chromite
5. Rock Salt

 7.Gypsum

1. Limestone
2. Marble
3. China Clay
4. Antimony and Lead
5. Radio-active Minerals
6. Fire-Clay
7. The Saindak Copper Project

15. Other Minor Minerals

 Asbestos has been found in small quantities in the north of Muslim Bagh

(Balochistan).Sulphur is extracted from the extinet Volcano, Koh-i-Sultan (Chagai district) Copper deposits have been estimated at 412 million tons, most of which are located at Saindak in Chagai district. (Balochistan) .

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Worksheet – 1

Read pages 76- 78 and answer the following questions: (Any 4):

1. Define the term ‘natural resources’.

2. What are the two main groups of natural resources?

3. What are the different types of natural resources?

4. What does high growth rate of population mean?

5. Write five advantages of forest.

Answer in Detail:

1. Write a note on:

i) Manpower Resources

ii) Forest Resources