

تمام کلاسز کی حل شدہ مشقیں MrPakistani ویب سائٹ سے فری ڈاؤن لوڈ کریں۔

Allama Iqbal Open University Solved Assignments Spring 2026

Course Code:	1428 Code
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گھر بیٹھے حل شدہ مشقیں، گیس پیپرز، کتابیں اور خلاصے حاصل کرنے کے لیے رابطہ کریں واٹس ایپ نمبر: 03036940016

نوٹ: ہم طلبہ کے لیے جامع اور معیاری تعلیمی خدمات فراہم کرتے ہیں۔ ہماری خدمات میں علامہ اقبال اوپن یونیورسٹی کے حل شدہ اسائنمنٹس، گیس پیپرز، سابقہ پرچے، تازہ ملازمتوں کی معلومات، آن لائن سی وی تیار کرنا، ملازمت کے لیے درخواست دینا، یونیورسٹی داخلوں میں رہنمائی اور درخواست جمع کروانا شامل ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ یونیورسٹی سے متعلق طلبہ کے ہر قسم کے تعلیمی اور رہنمائی کے کام میں مکمل تعاون فراہم کیا جاتا ہے تاکہ طلبہ کو ایک ہی جگہ پر تمام ضروری سہولیات میسر آسکیں۔



واٹس ایپ گروپ جوائن کرنے کے لیے سامنے دیے گئے لنک پر کلک کریں۔



واٹس ایپ چینل جوائن کرنے کے لیے سامنے دیے گئے لنک پر کلک کریں۔



یونیورسٹی کی تمام معلومات حاصل کرنے کے لیے ہمارا واٹس ایپ گروپ جوائن کریں۔

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1. Regional Approach: This approach examines the economic conditions of a particular region i.e. climatic region, natural region, industrial region, agricultural region, administrative region or political region. Several geographers have chosen this region approach because it gives better knowledge of different parts of system, their relationship to each other and to the system as a whole.

2. Commodity Approach: The commodity approach describes the distribution pattern of a commodity, or an industry (cotton textile industry) or a human occupation (fishing). This approach is very popular and analyzes the division and sequence of their development.

3. Principles Approach: In every sphere of human activity certain rules and principles hold well; they provide the foundation upon which the different structures are based. Economic regions are based on certain fundamental principles. In the case of extraction of minerals, or the localization of industries or the exchange of commodities, different principles are applied.

Q.2. Define the scope of Economic Geography. Also, explain theories of Economic Geography.

Scope of Economic and Commercial Geography

Economic Geography is the study of the way man adjusts his economic activities to the physical environment. The scope of Economic and Commercial Geography includes:

1. Study of Agricultural Resources: This includes the study of types of agriculture and the production and distribution of different crops worldwide. A country with good agricultural resources can be economically strong.

2. Study of Minerals Resources: Economic geography studies the type and nature of mineral resources available in the world. Minerals are an important factor of trade and commerce because every country in the world is not self-sufficient in mineral resources.

3. Study of Industrial Resources: Agricultural and mineral resources are responsible for the growth and development of the industrial sector because these are used as inputs in industries. A country with limited agricultural and mineral resources cannot progress in the industrial sector.

4. Study of Means of Transportation: Transportation plays an important role for the progress of agricultural, minerals and industrial resources. Without efficient means of transportation, agricultural and industrial produce cannot be brought to markets.



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5. Study of Traders: Trade centers play an important role for the development of trade and commerce of certain areas. All trade activities are carried through these centers.

Theories in Economic Geography

1. Neo-classical Approach and Location Theory: In Neo-classical approach, the discussion is that the factors of production (capital and labour) will move across regions in order to maintain a balanced and efficient pattern of development. However, in real life, factors of production cannot move freely over different regions due to various constraints. The movement of capital such as machinery, material or goods over distant geographical locations involves cost. The obstacle of distance or friction can be eliminated through the element of cost. For manufacturing firms, there is cost involved in moving raw materials to the factory and delivering finished products to consumers. So, the calculation of cost related to the moving of factors of production forms the basis of Neo-classical location theory.

2. Marxist-inspired Approaches and Uneven Development: This theory includes a discussion on wealth, value and circuits of capital. According to Marxist theory, value is created through human labour. Workers engage in a labour process by applying their labour on raw material to produce finished goods that create values. Key distinction is made between exchange value (price expressed in money) and use value (value to the person who uses it). Capital is divided into three circuits: Primary circuit involves investing surplus value in production; Secondary circuit involves investing surplus value in fixed capital (property and development projects); Tertiary circuit involves investment in science, technology, education, healthcare to increase productivity and improve labour capability.

3. Alternative Approaches and New Economic Geography: New economic geography approaches provide a contrast to both Neoclassical and Marxist approaches. These approaches take various social, cultural, institutional and other factors into consideration. They shed new light on the problem of uneven development. The theories examined include:

- **Stages Theory:** This theory looks upon economic development through broad sector stages between agricultural, manufacturing and services. It comprises four sectors: Primary (agricultural & extractive activities), Secondary (manufacturing and production), Tertiary (services), and Quaternary (research & knowledge intensive activities).
- **Cycle Theories:** These theories focus on the stages of development through product and profit life cycle. Product life cycle shows different location patterns from the conception of new product with innovation.
- **Wave Theories:** These focus on technical change and innovations related to the four phases of business cycle i.e. prosperity, recession, depression and recovery.



Q.3. Explain the following continents worldwide: i. Asia ii. Africa

i. Asia

Asia is the world's largest continent having area 43,810,582 square kilometers covering approximately 30% of the Earth's land and 8.66% of the Earth's surface. The Ural Mountains are on the west side, the Arctic Ocean to the North, the Pacific Ocean to the East and the Indian Ocean to the South.

Major Features: The longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world is the Yangtze (6211 km) which flows through China. The largest desert in Asia is the Gobi desert measuring 281,800 square kilometers. The highest point in the world is Mount Everest (8848m) situated in the Tibetan region of the Himalayas.

Countries and Population: There are 53 countries in Asia including Russia and Turkey which lie in both Europe and Asia. Asia is the most populated continent containing 60% of the world's population. The total population of Asia is approximately 4,629,000,000 (2005).

Regions of Asia: Asia is broadly divided into six regions:



- **Eastern Asia:** China, Hong Kong, Macao, Tibet, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia and Taiwan
- **Northern Asia:** Russian federation
- **Central Asia:** Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan
- **Western Asia:** Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Cyprus, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestine territories, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and Yemen
- **Southern Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Pakistan
- **South East Asia:** Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, East Timor and Vietnam

ii. Africa

Africa is the world's second largest continent having area 30,065,000 square kilometers. It covers about 6% of the Earth's surface and 20% of the Earth's land. Africa is covered by the Atlantic Ocean to the West, the Indian Ocean to the East and the Mediterranean Sea to the North East which separates Africa from Europe.

Major Features: The world's largest desert, the Sahara, measuring 9,000,000 square kilometers covers much of North Africa. The Atlas mountain range lies in the North West of Africa and the highest mountain Kilimanjaro (5895m) is in Tanzania.



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Countries and Population: There are 54 countries in the continent of Africa. The population of Africa is approximately 1,330,780,233 (2020). Its population is growing with a growth rate of 3% per annum. The desert regions are least populated while regions with suitable weather conditions have more population.

Regions of Africa: Africa is divided into five regions:

- **Northern Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia
- **Eastern Africa:** Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mayotte, Mozambique, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe
- **Central Africa:** Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Sao Tome and Principe
- **Western Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ivory coast, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
- **Southern Africa:** Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland

Q.4. Define the economic geography of Pakistan and elaborate on the major industries and economic zones present within the country.

Introduction to Economic Geography of Pakistan

Pakistan is located in the continent of Asia. Area-wise Pakistan is 36th largest nation in the world with a total area of 796,096 km². Pakistan became an independent state in 1947 after gaining its sovereignty from the United Kingdom. Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, mountains, and plateaus. It is largely a dry area drained by large streams. It is poor in metallic minerals, but rich in several non-metallic minerals. It is an agricultural country trying to acquire modern technology.

The Industrial Sector is the second largest individual sector of the economy accounting for 24% of the GDP. The development of industrial sector means more investment, employment and production. Increase in production increases the national income.

Major Industries of Pakistan

1. Textile Industry: The textile industry in Pakistan is the largest manufacturing industry. Pakistan is the 8th largest exporter of textile commodities in Asia and the 4th largest producer of cotton. It



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contributes 5% to the global spinning capacity. The textile industry is the second largest employment sector and employs about 45% of the total labor force. Textiles comprise 57% of Pakistan's export revenues.

2. Sports Industry: Pakistan is one of the greatest exporters of sports items. Famous products include soccer balls, cricket bats, cricket balls, and tennis balls. The sports industry of Pakistan is located in the city of Sialkot. The industry has even manufactured soccer balls for the FIFA World Cup of 1994.

3. Sugar Industry: The sugar industry is the second largest industry after textiles. At the time of independence in 1947, there were only two sugar factories in Pakistan. At present there are 76 sugar mills operating in Pakistan. About 99% of the sugar is extracted from sugarcane.

4. Cement Industry: Pakistan is rich in deposits of limestone, shale and gypsum, which are the main ingredients for cement production. The cement market in Pakistan is divided into two zones: The North zone (Punjab, Azad Kashmir, KPK, and upper Baluchistan) and the Southern zone (remaining Baluchistan and entire Sindh).

5. Fertilizer Industry: The capacity of Pakistan's fertilizer production is 6 million tons per year. Urea represents 65% of total fertilizer consumed and Di-ammonium phosphate (DAP) accounts for 18%.

Major Economic Zones of Pakistan

1. Special Economic Zones (SEZ): A Special Economic Zone is a specific area of land used to promote industrial growth by providing moderate economic and tax policies. Government of Pakistan has promoted:

- Khairpur Special Economic Zone
- Rashakai Economic Zone Mardan
- Gadoon Economic Zone
- Hathar Economic Zone

2. Export Processing Zones (EPZ): EPZA is a Pakistan Government venture designed to increase and improve exports. Following are the export processing units:

- Karachi EPZ
- Risalpur EPZ
- Sialkot EPZ
- Gujranwala EPZ
- Saindak EPZ
- Duddar EPZ



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After independence of Pakistan, only a few mineral resources existed. With the help of different surveys, the presence of different resources has been confirmed. The mineral resources are important for Pakistan because of its favorable geological environment. The Geological Survey of Pakistan is established for mapping and investigation of different mineral resources.

1. Coal: Mining of coal began in 1887. The coalfield in Sindh province has huge coal resources of about 175 billion metric tons. About 80% of the coal found in Pakistan is used in bricks and lime burning kilns. Coal mines are available in Makerwal (Punjab), Mach and Degari (Baluchistan), Thar, Lakhra and Jhimpir coal mines (Sindh).

2. Natural Gas: Natural gas is an important source of energy. Natural gas was discovered in 1952 at Sui district Dera Bugti in Baluchistan province. Estimated reserves are 885.3 billion cubic meters. The Sui gas field is the largest, accounting for 26% of Pakistan's gas production with daily production of 19 million cubic meters. Major users are Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

3. Mineral Salt: The Khewra Salt Mines are among the world's oldest and 2nd biggest salt mines, situated in Pind Dadan Khan Tehsil of Jhelum District. Khewra salt mine has an estimated total of 220 million tons of rock salt deposits. Current production is 325,000 tons of salt per annum. Salt from Khewra mine is used to make decorative items exported to the United States, India and many European countries.

4. Copper and Gold: Baluchistan deposits of copper and gold are present in Reko Diq. Reko Diq represents one of the largest copper reserves in Pakistan having estimated reserves of 5.9 billion tons of ore grading 0.41% copper. The mine also has gold reserves amounting to 41.5 million metric tons. There are also copper deposits in Daht-e-Kuhn, Nokundi, located in Chaghi district.

5. Iron Ore: On 11 February 2015, reserves of iron were found in Chiniot, around 160 kilometers northwest of Lahore. 165 million tons of iron ore reserves were discovered. The extracted iron tested about 60 to 65 percent iron content which is high grade. Iron ore is also found in Nokundi and the largest one in Kalabagh, Haripur and other Northern Areas.

6. Limestone: Pakistan has rich deposits of limestone. Limestone production was 13,150,127 tons (2003-04), 14,857,479 tons (2004-05) and 18,427,706 tons (2005-06). Limestone is used in manufacturing of lime, bleaching powder, glass, soap, paper, paints. The most important ranges are Trans-Indus Salt Range, the Potwar plateau and Margallah hills.

Other Natural Resources

Water Resources: Pakistan has abundant water resources including rainfall, glaciers, rivers, dams, barrages and canals. The Indus Water Treaty (1960) gave Pakistan rights over three western rivers: the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.



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