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## Allama Iqbal Open University Solved Assignments Spring 2026

Course Code:	1428 Code
Course Name:	Commercial Geography
Class:	BA/BCom/AD
Total Credit Hours	3
Total Assignments	2

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۔



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## Assignment 2

**Q.1. Do you concur that in Pakistan, the land is cultivated using wooden plows drawn by cattle, threshing is conducted by animals, winnowing is executed manually, and agricultural produce is consumed by the family? Explain your reasoning.**

This statement presents a traditional and largely outdated picture of Pakistan's agriculture sector. While such practices may still exist in some remote or impoverished areas, I do not fully concur with this characterization for the following reasons:

### **Reasons Against the Statement**

**1. Modern Agricultural Practices:** Pakistan has undergone significant agricultural modernization. The Green Revolution introduced high-yield varieties of wheat, rice, and corn. Today, tractors and modern agricultural machinery are widely used in major agricultural regions, particularly in Punjab and Sindh provinces.

**2. Mechanization:** The agriculture sector has seen large rises in production through mechanization. Self-propelled mechanical harvesters, planters, and other equipment have been developed. In 1901, the first commercially successful gasoline-powered tractor was constructed, and by 1923, draft animals were being replaced with machines.

**3. Commercial Agriculture:** Agriculture in Pakistan is largely commercial rather than subsistence. Pakistan exports rice, cotton, fruits and vegetables to other countries. The government has introduced agriculture assistance policies including increased support prices and expanded availability of agricultural credit.

**4. Irrigation System:** Pakistan depends on one of the world's largest irrigation systems to support its farming. About 82% of the cultivated area (around 17.58 million hectares) is irrigated, while crop production in the remaining 3.96 million hectares depends mainly upon rainfall.

**5. Two Crop Seasons:** Pakistan has two crop seasons - "Kharif" (sowing from April-June, harvested October-December) for rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize, and "Rabi" (sowing October-December, harvested April-May) for wheat, gram, tobacco, barley and mustard.

### **Where Traditional Practices Still Exist**





## Artificial Water Resources:

**4. Dams:** The Mangla Dam is located on the Jhelum with storage capacity of 7.4 million acre-feet and generates 1,000 megawatts of electricity. Tarbela Dam is the largest water reservoir located in KPK on Indus River with 11.0 million acre-feet water storage capacity and 3,478 megawatts electricity generating capacity.

**5. Barrages:** Barrages are diversion dams consisting of large gates that can be opened or closed to control water amount. Important barrages include Chashma Barrage, Guddu Barrage, Sukkur Barrage, and Taunsa Barrage.

**6. Canals:** Pakistan has one of the largest irrigation systems in the world. Canals are of three types: Perennial Canals (used to supply water to fields from dams or barrages), Non-Perennial Canals, and Inundation Canals (taken from rivers when water level rises due to flood). 45 canals have been taken from rivers, dams and barrages.

**7. Groundwater:** In Pakistan, the volume of groundwater is immeasurable. For the Indus Basin Irrigation System, 500,000 tube wells have been installed.

**8. Fishing in Pakistan:** Fishery plays a significant part in the national economy. Pakistan has marine fisheries (coastline covering Mekran in Balochistan and coast of Karachi in Sindh) and inland fisheries (small rivers, dams, lakes, barrages, reservoirs, ponds and canals). Pakistan exports prawns, shrimp, fish and products to Canada, USA, Denmark, Japan, Holland, Norway, Iceland, Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia and Gulf countries.

## ii. Agricultural Resources of Pakistan

Agriculture is a vital sector of Pakistan's economy. It provides livelihood to millions of people. Pakistan's agricultural sector accounts for about 70% of rural household income and nearly one-quarter of national GDP.

### Major Crops:

**1. Wheat:** Wheat is the leading food grain of Pakistan and accounts for 9.6% of value added in agriculture and 1.9% of GDP. For cultivation of wheat, loamy soil having proper quantity of sand and clay is very suitable. Temperature required is 50° to 60°F at plantation time. Areas having 20° to 30° rainfall are suitable.

**2. Rice:** Rice is an important element of human diet. Rice share in agriculture sector is 3.0% and 0.6% of GDP. Rice is a plant of water, so areas where annual rainfall is less than 40 inches cannot cultivate rice without irrigation system. Alluvial clay soil is best for rice.





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Telecommunication occurs when the exchange of information includes the use of technology. It is transmitted either electrically over physical media, such as cables, or via electromagnetic radiation.

The government of Pakistan controls telecommunications through departments including Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL), Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), and National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC).

## Means of Transportation

### 1. Land Transportation:

**Roads:** Road transport is most popular and carries about 90% of the total passenger traffic. The country has about 248,340 kilometers of roads. The National Highway Authority (NHA) maintains all national highways including Makran Coastal Highway (linking Karachi and Gwadar), Karakoram Highway (connecting China with Pakistan), and Grand Trunk Road. Motorways include M-1 (Peshawar-Islamabad), M-2 (Islamabad-Lahore), and M-3 (Pindi Bhatti-Faisalabad).

**Railways:** Pakistan Railways comprises 7,791 route kilometers, 451 locomotives, 1,732 passenger coaches and 15,948 freight wagons. Major railway routes include Karachi-Peshawar Railway Line (1683 kilometers), Karachi to Quetta Railway line, and Rohri to Chaman Railway Line (522 kilometers).

**2. Water Transport:** Water transportation is important for handling large quantities of goods and passengers. Major ports in Pakistan are:

- Karachi Port (handles 60% of country's trade)
- Port Muhammad Bin Qasim (handles 35% of nation's cargo)
- Port of Gwadar (strategic warm water deep-sea port)

**3. Air Transportation:** Pakistan has air links with USA, European countries, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, China, Hong Kong and Japan. Major airports include Jinnah International Airport Karachi, Allama Iqbal International Airport Lahore, Benazir Bhutto International Airport Islamabad, Bacha Khan International Airport Peshawar, and Sialkot International Airport.

## Role of Transportation in Industry

Transportation plays a very vital role in economic development of a country:



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- 1. Growth of Industries:** Due to transportation, products requiring quick marketing (fish, perishable goods, vegetables) are timely arrived in market for consumers, leading to growth in industry.
- 2. Creation of Place Utility:** Transport creates place utility. Due to geographical and climatic factors, industries are located at places far from customers, but due to transport, goods are available at near markets.
- 3. Creation of Time Utility:** Goods reach ultimate customers on time due to speedy transport.
- 4. Stable Prices:** Transport helps stabilize prices by moving goods from surplus to deficit areas, balancing supply and demand factors.
- 5. Globalization:** Transport enables customers to enjoy benefits of goods not produced locally, improving standard of living.
- 6. Increased Competition:** Due to transport, competition increases, goods are available and prices reduce. Advantages of large-scale production are only possible through transportation.
- 7. Mobility of Factors of Production:** Transport enables mobility of labour and capital. People move in search of jobs. Machinery is transported from other countries for production purposes.
- 8. Employment Opportunities:** Transport contributes to economic development by creating both direct and indirect employment opportunities.
- 9. Agricultural Development:** Transport has helped develop the agriculture sector. The business of agricultural products has grown to a large extent only due to efficient means of transport.
- 10. Industrial Development:** Transport facilitates industrial development by making available various factors of production.

**Q.4. i. Identify the means of Communication and describe its process. ii. What are the unique challenges to oral, written, and nonverbal communication?**

#### **i. Means of Communication and its Process**

Communication plays an important role in the economic and cultural development of a country. Pakistan has following means of communication:



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**1. Postal Service:** Pakistan Post is one of the oldest government departments, providing postal services through a network of around 13,000 post offices. It provides delivery services to about 20 million households and businesses, postal life insurance, collection of electricity, gas and telephone bills, collection of taxes and savings bank. Other private companies engaged in postal services are TCS, Leopards Courier, FedEx Express, DHL, and Skynet Worldwide Express.

**2. Television:** The first television station was introduced in Pakistan on November 26, 1964. On June 27, 1967, it was converted into a public limited company named Pakistan Television Corporation Limited. There are five government-owned channels: PTV Home, PTV Global, PTV National, PTV News, and PTV World. Many private TV channels also operate including ARY Digital, Geo Entertainment, Hum TV, Express Entertainment, Geo News, Dunya News, and sports channels like Geo Super and PTV Sports.

**3. Radio:** Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (Radio Pakistan) is a public radio broadcasting network providing radio and news services within and outside Pakistan in 10 different languages with objectives to entertain people and educate overseas audience about Pakistan.

**4. Information Technology (IT):** As of 2011, Pakistan has over 20 million internet users and is ranked as one of the top countries with high growth rate in internet penetration. Internet is a giant network of thousands of regional computer networks spread around the globe. With the emergence of Internet, the world has become a global village where distance does not matter.

**5. Telecommunication:** The government controls telecommunications through Pakistan Telecommunication Authority (PTA), National Telecommunication Corporation (NTC), and Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL). Four mobile companies operate their network in Pakistan under PTA.

## Process of Communication

Communication is the exchange of information from one person to another. It can be oral or in writing. The process involves:

1. Sender formulates the message
2. Message is encoded and transmitted through a medium (telephone, fax, telegram, email, internet)
3. Receiver receives and decodes the message
4. Feedback is provided to confirm understanding

Means of communication provide or convey commercial information to individuals, firms and companies to finalize and settle terms of sales such as prices of goods, discount allowed, facility of credit, etc.



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## ii. Unique Challenges to Oral, Written, and Nonverbal Communication

### Challenges to Oral Communication:

1. **Immediate response requirement:** Speaker must think and respond quickly without time for careful formulation
2. **Lack of permanent record:** Oral messages cannot be referenced later unless recorded
3. **Distortion possibility:** Messages may be misunderstood or altered as they pass through multiple people
4. **Language and accent barriers:** Different languages or accents can cause misunderstanding
5. **Physical distance and noise:** Environmental factors can interfere with message delivery and reception
6. **Memory limitations:** Listeners may forget important points
7. **Emotional influence:** Speaker's or listener's emotions can distort message meaning

### Challenges to Written Communication:

1. **Lack of immediate feedback:** Writer cannot see reader's reaction or clarify misunderstandings instantly
2. **Time-consuming:** Writing and reading takes more time than speaking
3. **Costly:** Requires paper, printing, postage or digital infrastructure
4. **Language proficiency requirements:** Both parties must have good reading and writing skills
5. **Cold and impersonal:** Lacks emotional warmth of face-to-face communication
6. **Interpretation differences:** Written words can be interpreted differently by different readers
7. **No tone indication:** Absence of voice tone can lead to misreading of intent (sarcasm, humor, urgency)

### Challenges to Nonverbal Communication:

1. **Ambiguity:** Same gesture can have different meanings in different cultures (e.g., thumbs up is positive in some cultures, offensive in others)
2. **Lack of standardization:** No universal dictionary for body language, facial expressions, or gestures
3. **Unconscious nature:** People often send nonverbal signals without awareness or control
4. **Cultural differences:** Personal space, eye contact norms, and touch vary significantly across cultures
5. **Physical limitations:** Distance or barriers can obscure nonverbal cues
6. **Deception possibility:** People can fake or control facial expressions to hide true feelings
7. **Gender differences:** Men and women may interpret or display nonverbal cues differently



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## Q.5. Define National and International Trade and also describe their importance for boosting Pakistan's Economy.

### Definition of Trade

Trade is the exchange of commodities between individuals or groups either directly through barter systems or indirectly through any medium such as money. It includes all the selling and buying activities within a country or across the boundaries. It is the entire procedure of distributing the goods produced by different industries to their ultimate consumers.

### National/Domestic Trade

The exchange of commodities within the geographical boundaries of a country is called domestic or home trade. In this type of trade, the seller and buyer both are residents of the same country. For example, a trader of Karachi sells goods to another trader in Rawalpindi.

#### Classification of Home Trade:

- 1. Wholesale Trade:** A wholesaler buys commodities in large quantities from producers and sells them to retailers in small quantities. A wholesaler acts as an intermediary between producers and retailers.
- 2. Retail Trade:** A retailer buys large quantities from wholesalers and sells in units to the end users. Retailer is considered the last link in the channel of distribution.

### International/Foreign Trade

International trade is the exchange of goods and services across international boundaries of countries. It is the exchange of goods and services among different nations. In various countries, it represents a significant share of GDP. A product sold in international market is called export, and a product purchased from global market is called import.

Pakistan has bilateral and multilateral trade agreements with many nations and international organizations. Pakistan is a member of World Trade Organization (WTO), part of the South Asian Free Trade Area agreement and the China-Pakistan Free Trade Agreement.

### Importance of Trade for Boosting Pakistan's Economy



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- 1. Foreign Exchange Earnings:** Foreign trade plays a vital role in economic development. Foreign trade leads to foreign exchange earning which can be used to remove poverty and for other productive purposes. Pakistan exports rice, cotton, fruits and vegetables to other countries.
- 2. Quality Goods at Lower Rates:** If Pakistan cannot produce a specific commodity, it can import that commodity at lower rates from international markets, which improves living standards of people.
- 3. Removal of Shortage of Goods:** Foreign trade helps remove shortages. If there is shortage of any commodity, it can be imported from international markets.
- 4. Removal of Monopolies:** Foreign trade discourages the formation of local monopolies. Local producers cannot exploit consumers because of fear of cheap imports.
- 5. Stable Prices:** Foreign trade helps in price stability. If the price level of any commodity is high, it can be imported to keep prices stable.
- 6. Increase in National Income:** Through international trade, resources are properly utilized, increasing exports which leads to increase in per capita income and national income.
- 7. Specialization in Production:** Foreign trade leads to specialization in production of those goods which Pakistan can produce at lower cost, improving overall welfare of people.
- 8. Import of Capital Goods and Technology:** The inflow of capital goods and technology has increased the rate of economic development in Pakistan.
- 9. Agricultural Development:** Agricultural development is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. Every year Pakistan exports rice, cotton, fruits and vegetables to other countries, making farmers more prosperous.
- 10. Decrease in Unemployment:** With the rise in demand for goods, domestic resources are fully utilized, increasing development rate and reducing unemployment.
- 11. Employment Opportunities:** Domestic trade expansion provides employment opportunities to the masses and reduces the problem of unemployment.
- 12. Industrial Development:** Growth of home trade provides better opportunities for industrial development. Industries are facilitated by consumption of their products and provision of raw materials and machinery.
- 13. Improvement in Living Standards:** More trade leads to more business, creating more employment opportunities, increasing income levels, and making goods easily available, leading to higher standards of living.



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