

## Commercial Geography (English Medium) - ICOM Part 2 Commercial Geography Chapter 31 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Write down important characteristics of upper Indus plain?

**Ans 1:** The upper Indus plain is part of Indus plain which covers 200,000 sq miles of area. This plain is the land of major tributaries of Indus River- Jhelum, Ravi, Chenab and Sutlej..... that divides the land surface into many doabs.

Q2. Write down salient characteristics of lower Indus Plain.

**Ans 1:** The lower Indus plain lies in the province of Sindh. It extends from Mithankot to Thatta. The lower Indus plain is very flat, sloping to south with an average gradient of one meter in 10 kilometers. The meander and oxbow flood plains are the predominant land form of this plain.

Q3. Write down about different ranges of north-western and western mountains of Pakistan.

**Ans 1:** The western and north-western ranges border western territory of the country. These branches of Himalayan mountains have specific physiographic characteristics and climatic regimes. They are lower in relief, receive little rainfall and have scanty vegetation. Western mountains are subdivided into following ranges.

- The Hindu Kush mountains.
- The Koh-i-Safed
- The Waziristan Hills
- The Sulaiman Mountains.

Q4. According to physiographic division of Pakistan, write down percentage of area under various physiographic divisions ?

**Ans 1:** Like all other countries of the world, Pakistan is also divided into mountains, plateaus, plains and desert regions. In Pakistan, according to physiographic divisions mountains and plateaus occupy 468,000 sq km which is 59 percent of the total area of Pakistan, while desert and plateau areas cover 3,28,000 sq km which is 41 percent of the total area of Pakistan.

Q5. In which geological period Pakistan's north-western mountains came into existence ?

**Ans 1:** Pakistan's northern and north-western mountains came into existence in tertiary period during mountain building orogeny. The uplift of Himalayan mountains continued in several phases, separated by long periods of time.

Q6. Write down about different ranges of north-western and western mountains of Pakistan ?

**Ans 1:** The western and north-western ranges border western territory of the country. These branches of Himalayan mountains have specific physiographic characteristics and climatic regimes. They are lower relief, receive little rainfall and have scanty vegetation. Western mountains are subdivided into following ranges;

- The Hindu Kush Mountains.
- The Koh-i-Safed.
- The Waziristan Hills.

- IV. The Sulaiman Mountains.
- V. The Kirthar Hills

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Q7. The Khunjerab pass located in the Karakoram, connects which two countries of the world ?

**Ans 1:** The Khunjerab pass provide linkage between China and Pakistan.

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Q8. Where Pakistan is located in the South Asian sub-continent ?

**Ans 1:** Pakistan is situated in the northwestern part of the south Asian sub-continent.

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Q9. Write down physiographic plates regions of Pakistan?

**Ans 1:** Two vast plateaus are important in physiographic scene of Pakistan. Potwar plateau in Punjab and Baluchistan Plateau in central Baluchistan. These Plateau regions due to specific physiography and climate variation have specific characteristics.

**Ans 2:** i. The potwar plateau lies at a height of 1200 -1900 feet above sea level and covers an area of about 18,000 sq mile in the Punjab. It is flat to gently .

**Ans 3:** ii- Baluchistan plateau is in the south west of Sulaiman mountains. In the west of plateau lies Kirthar mountains. Its average height from sea level is 600 meter.

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Q10. The northern and north eastern mountains of Pakistan are composed of many series of parallel ranges, Explain

**Ans 1:** The northern and north eastern mountains of Pakistan comprise of four parallel series of ranges, which are as following.

- Ans 2:**
- i. the sub-Himalayas. siwaliks range.
  - ii. The lower Himalayas... pir panjal range
  - iii. The central/Great Himalayas.
  - iv. The trans Himalayas range.. karakoram range.
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