



Natural Resources and Culture of Pakistan

Land and People of Pakistan

More about Pakistan

The constitutional name of Pakistan is the “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”. It is a federation which means that different units (provinces) have given up part of their sovereignty to the central government to form a federation.

Pakistan has the following administrative setup:

1. There are five provinces.
2. Islamabad, the capital territory
3. Federally administered tribal areas
4. Gilgit Baltistan
5. Azad Jammu and Kashmir

The Pillars of the Government

The following are the pillars of the Government of Pakistan.

Legislature - the law-making body; Parliament (upper house Senate, lower house the National Assembly)

Administration - also called the executive; those who execute the laws (prime minister and his cabinet). They are at the top of administration of a country.

Judiciary - that is the judicial set up which decides legal matters and interprets the law. Interpretation of policies and procedures is made by judiciary

Defence - We can include defense in the pillars of state. We can also bring defense in the administration.

Media - as it plays a vital role in shaping public opinion and can also be taken as ingredient of government because it keeps a cheque on the government. We also have a ministry of communication and PEMRA (Pakistan electronic media and regulatory authority) which comes under the ministry of communication.

Political Pressure Groups - these are the groups which exert pressure on the government when their interests are not served. It includes **military, Ulema, landowners**, and people in the business. When pressure groups feel that their interest are not protected or not served then they use some tactics to influence legislation in the country and the administration of the country just to make them to take some steps that they want to take or to safeguard their

interest. How military can be a pressure group in a country? When martial law is enforced in a country then it becomes a government Martial law dictator is himself will be a legislator, executive and at time he himself serve as a judiciary.

More Details about Pakistan

- The official code of Pakistan's currency is PKR.
- The internet code is .pk
- There are 31 AM radio broadcasting stations and 68 FM radio broadcasting station
- There are 90 television channels
- There are eight international airports and 42 smaller airports countrywide
- There five seaports (2 in Balochistan and 3 in Sindh)
- There are 11 dry ports, 34 railway stations

Fishery

Pakistan has 800 miles long coastline, and the fishery industry is essential for the country. It is a source of income for the local coastal population and fish are also exported.

Forests

Pakistan has only 4% of land covered with forests which is no way good news. Forests are significant because of the following reasons:

- It can reverse the effects of global warming by absorbing the carbon dioxide gas.
- It is home to the wildlife.
- It is a source of food (vegetable, fruit and herbal medicines).
- Trees are used to make paper, and its wood is also used as fuel and for furniture
- Forests are also sites of tourist attraction.

Mining in Pakistan

There are approximately 05 trillion minerals in Pakistan which are known to be explored. Mining is an essential economic activity. Pakistan has different minerals, but they are of little economic value. Pakistan has the following minerals:

- Salt range in Potohar plateau has large deposits of rock salt.
- Other minerals includes gypsum, limestone, chromite, iron, silver, gold, precious metals, gems, marble, tin, sulphur, fire clay and silica sand.

International Agreements

Pakistan is a signatory to different international agreements. Some of them are as follows:

1. Specific regions and seas, law of the seas, ship pollution.
2. Atmosphere and climate, climate change, ozone layer protection.
3. Biodiversity, environment and forest, desertification, endangered species, marine life conservation, and environmental modification.
4. Waste; dangerous wastes.
5. Rivers Indus water treaty.

These agreements enable Pakistan to seek technical support and help wherever it needs, e.g. it can ask for help in reducing carbon dioxide emissions under the climate change agreement.

The Culture of Pakistan

Culture is the way of life which includes customs, value system, norms and traditions. Pakistan has many cultures like Punjabi culture, Balochi culture, Sindhi culture and Pushtun culture.

The variety of music available in Pakistan such as folk songs, qwali and ghazal, are also a part its culture. The unique dances of the different cultures of Pakistan are attan, khattak, ludi, hojamalo and bhangra.

Literature of Pakistan

Literature is available in Urdu and English. Other than this Pakistan has literature available in all the languages.

Pakistan as a Multicultural and Socially Diversified Country

Our country is multicultural. The culture is different in every region. The people who speak a different language they have their own culture. Culture also varies across different castes, tribes, rural and urban areas. The elites and the religious sects have different cultures.

It is the strength of a country and we should be socially diversified to accept the cultures of other social groups. Our country is socially diversified as there are wealthy, poor, managers, workers, officers, subordinates, teachers, students, doctors and engineers.

If we accept the diverse cultures of our country, it will become our strength.

Conclusion

We have now come to understand that Pakistan is a pluralistic cultural society, combined with multi-culturalism and social diversities which have been playing a constructive role in political development of the country.