

Land and Society of Pakistan



The State Emblem of Pakistan

Pakistan and its neighbouring countries



Introduction

- Pakistan means "Land of the Pure"
- Situated in South Asia.
- 6th most populous country.
- Area covering 796,095 km². (Land 97.13% Water 2.87%)
- Area wise 36th largest country

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 24° to 36.75° north and between the longitudes of 61° to 75.5° east.



A federation having provinces & federating units



Borders with neighbouring countries

Neighbouring countries	Border length	Border name
Afghanistan	2,430 km	Durand Line
China	523 km	Sino-Pak Border
India	2,912 km	Radcliffe Line
Iran	909 km	Gold Smith Line

Physical Features

1. **Northern Mountains** (Sub-himalayas, Pir Panjal Range, central himalayas and Karakoram Range)
2. **The South Western Mountains** (Hindu Kush, Safed Koh, Waziristan Hills, Kirthar range and Sulaiman Range)
3. **The Baluchistan Plateau**
4. **The Potwar Plateau and the Salt Range**
5. **The Indus Plain**
6. **Deserts** (Thal, Cholistan, Nara & Tharparker Desert)

Geo-strategic importance of Pakistan

- Proximity of Great powers
- Gateway to Central Asia
- Significance as a Transit economy
- Important link in the chain of Muslim countries
- Muslim country with nuclear capability
- China's link to the Middle East
- Reduce Indian hegemony in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean

Tourist Attractions in Pakistan

Archaeological sites

Historical buildings

Health & recreation resorts

Religious tourism

Society

- **Ethnic composition** Punjabis are estimated about 45 %; Pashtuns 15 %, Sindhis 14 % and Baluchs 4 %
- **Religious composition** 96 % Muslims 4 % minorities
- In Punjab, **biradri** (clan or caste) & in Baluchistan & KPK , **tribal structures** with hereditary leaders e.g. maliks and sardars

Society

- Islam is a fundamental feature of Pakistan's socio-cultural landscape.
- But in recent years, **sectarian tensions** (Shia versus Sunni) have divided communities and in many cases led to violence.
- **Extremism multiplied violence**
- **Literacy rate:** the male adult literacy rate is 69 %, while female literacy is 45 %.

Agriculture

Kharif Crops

- Rice
- Cotton
- Sugarcane
- Maize
- Tobacco

Rabi Crops

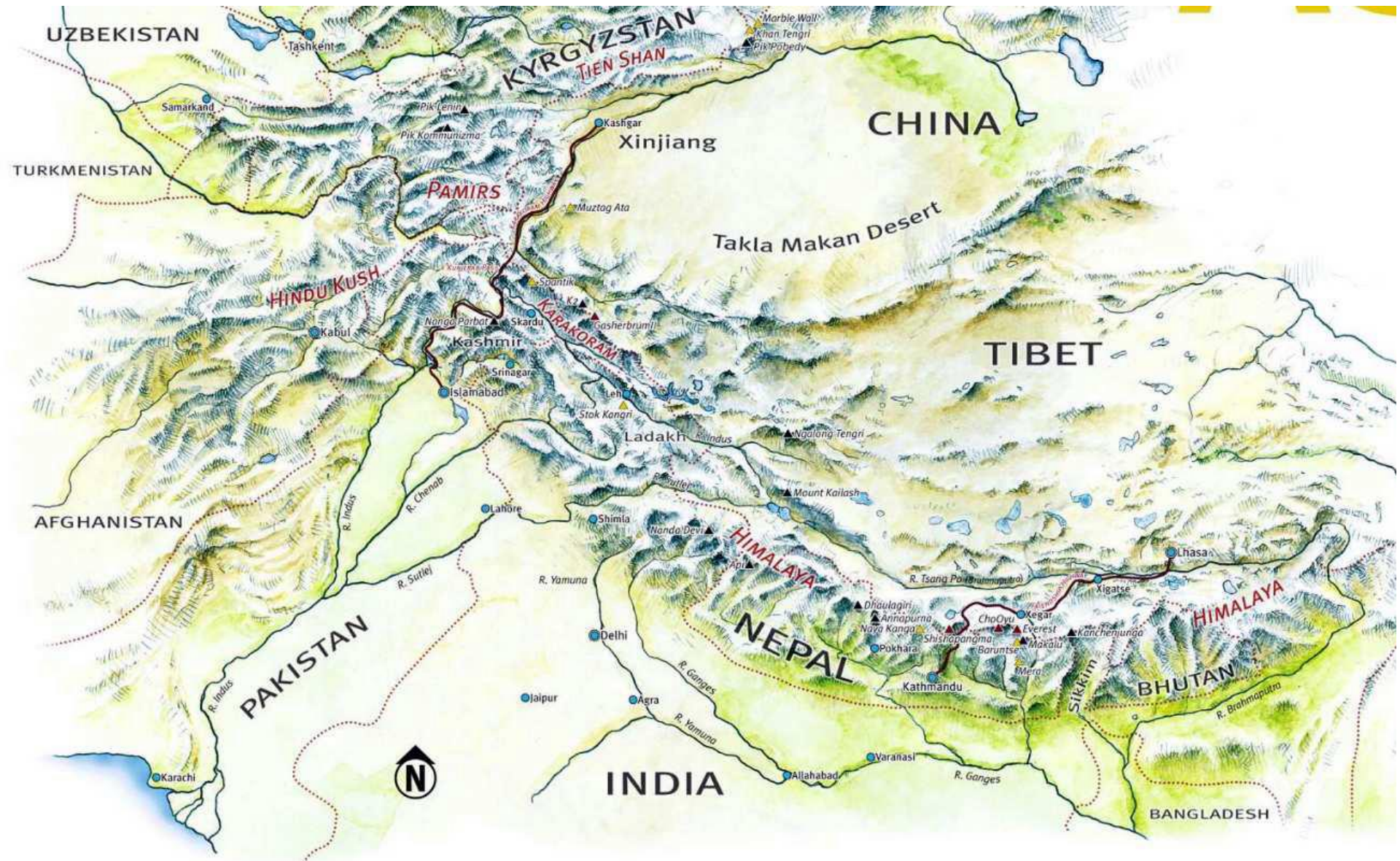
- Wheat
- Barley
- Oil seeds
- Pulses

Natural Resources

- **Fuel resources** (natural gas reserves, petroleum oil reserves, coal fields and large hydropower potential)
- **Agriculture** (most important crops are cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize, sorghum, millets, pulses, oil seeds, barley, fruits and vegetables)
- **Forestry** (The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, lumber, paper, fuel wood, latex, medicine)
- **Fishery** (The forests of Pakistan are a main source of food, lumber, paper, fuel wood, latex, medicine)
- **Mining** (rock salt, gypsum, limestone, chromite, iron ore, rock salt, silver, gold, precious stones, gems, marbles, tiles, copper, sulfur, fire clay and silica sand)

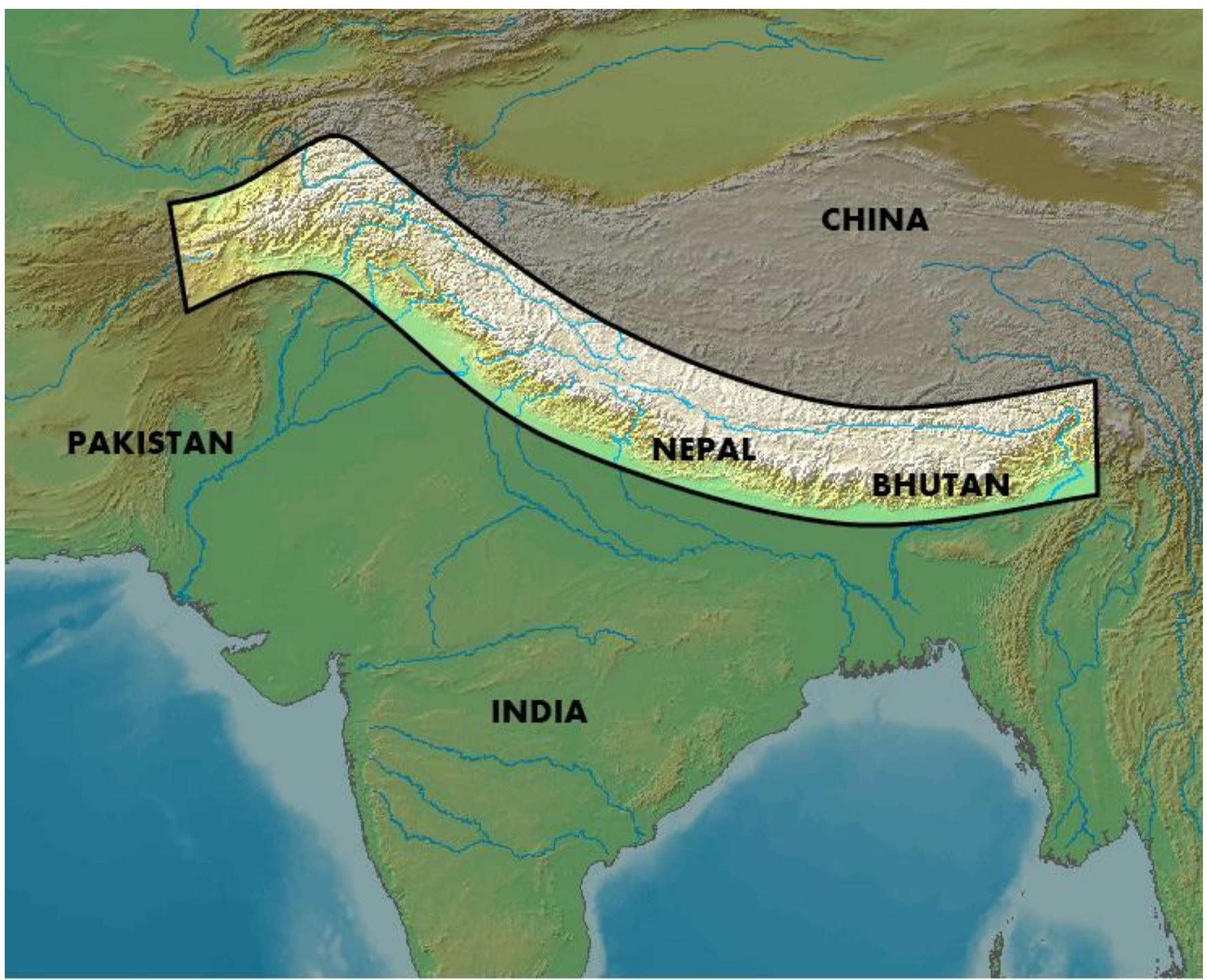
Land of Pakistan

- **Mountainous North**
- **Koh-e-Safaid and Waziristan Hills**
- **Sulaiman and Kirthar Mountains**
- **Balochistan Plateau**
- **Potowar Plateau and the Salt Ranges**



▲ 8,000m Peak Summits ▲ Other Expedition Summits ▲ Other Summits

Map Vertebrate Graphics



CHINA

PAKISTAN

NEPAL

BHUTAN

INDIA

HIMALAYAS



KORAKARAM



HINDUKUSH



JUNCTION POINT



Karakoram

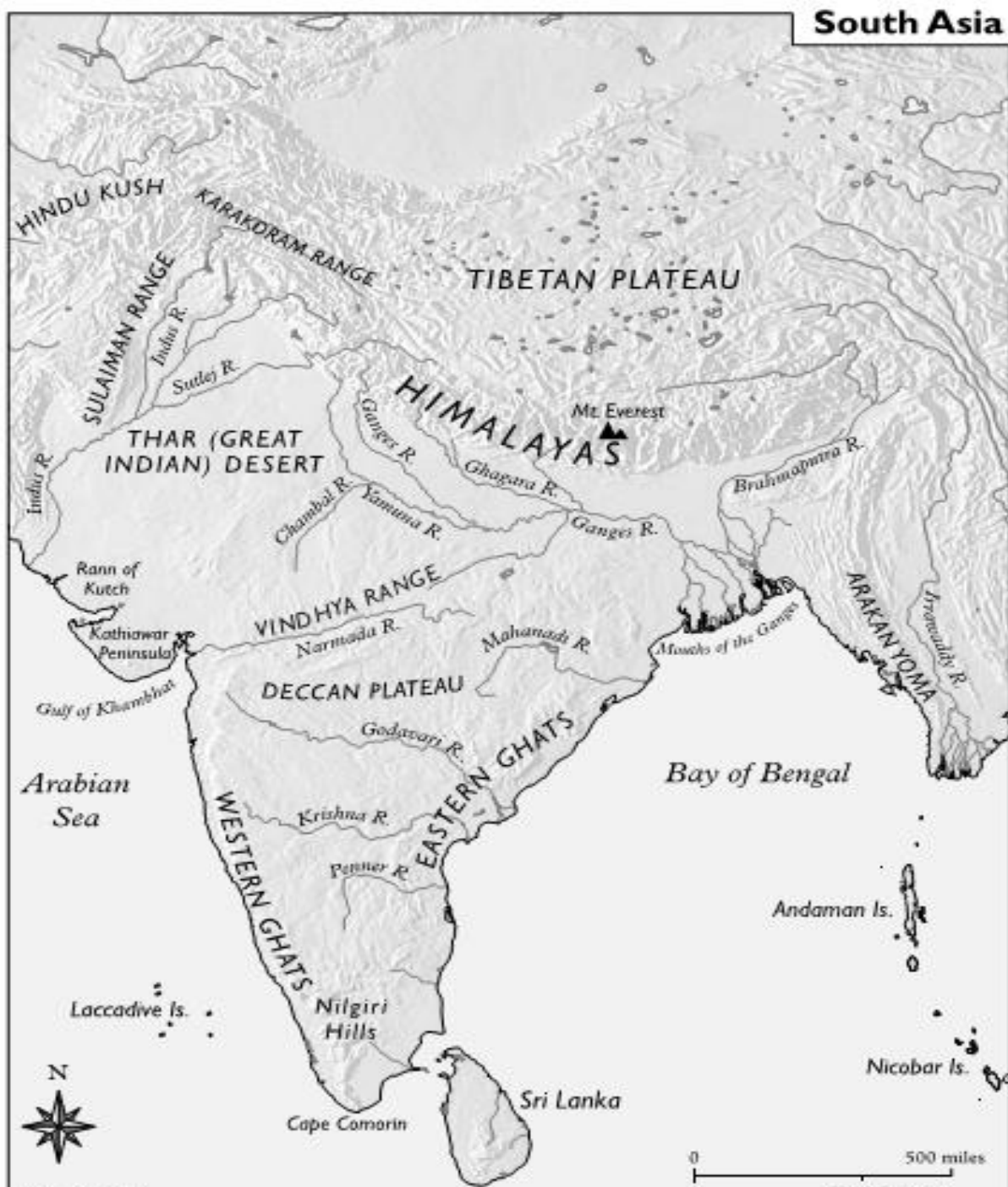
Himalaya

Hindukush

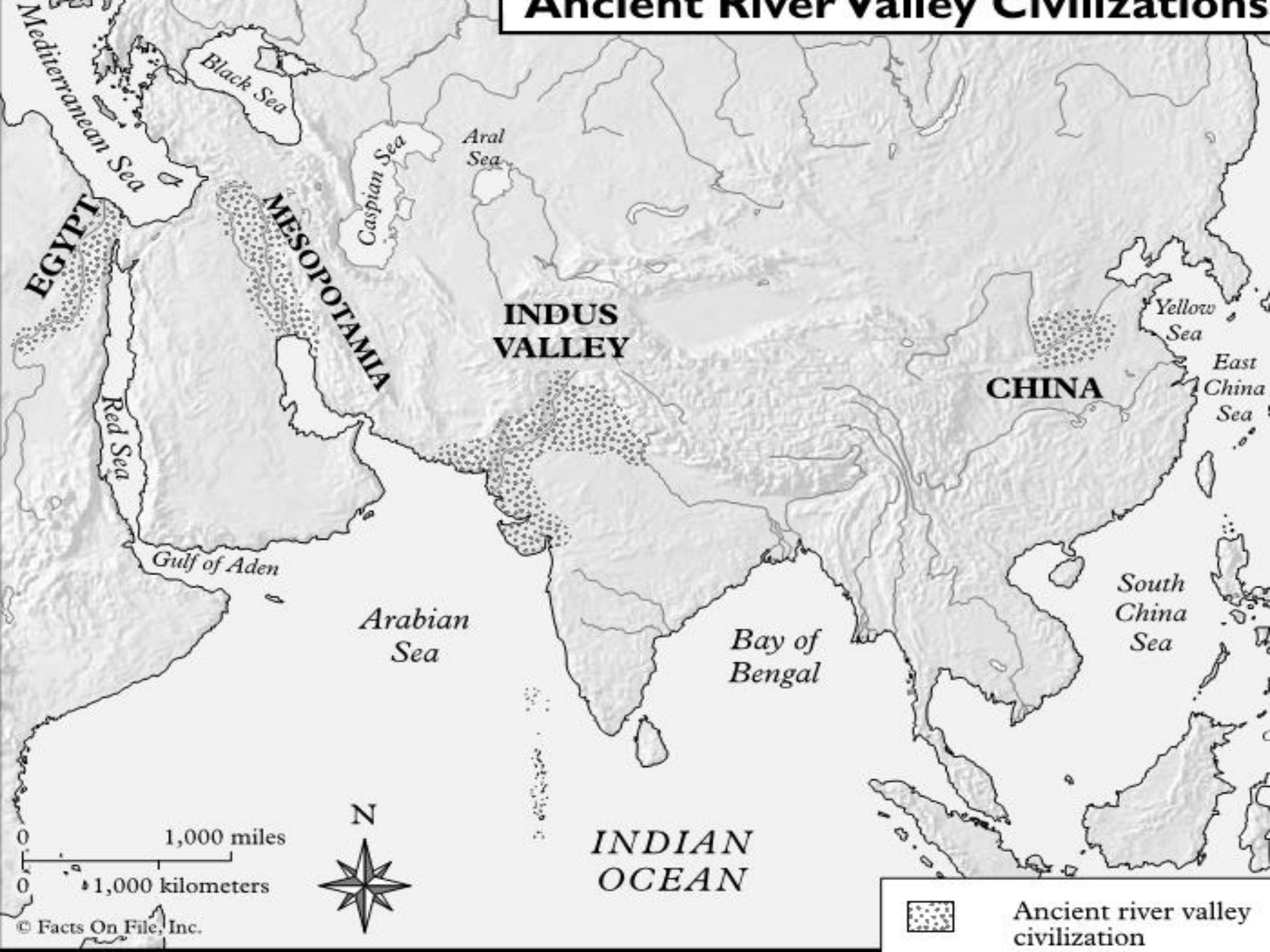
- Karakoram, including the world's second highest peak, K2 (8,611 m or 28,251 ft)
- Himalayas; highest peak in Pakistan is Nanga Parbat (8,126 m or 26,653 feet)
- Hindu Kush; highest peak is Tirich Mir (7,690 metres or 25,230 feet).
- Hindu Raj in northern Pakistan, part of the eastern Hindu Kush.
- Safēd Kōh, starting from Tora Bora on the border with eastern Afghanistan west of the Khyber Pass.
- Sulaiman Mountains; highest peak is Takht-e-Sulaiman (3,487 m or 11,437 feet).
- Spin Ghar Mountains; highest peak is Mount Sikaram (4,761 m or 15,620 feet)
- Salt Range, a hill system in the Punjab Province that is abundant in salt; highest peak is Sakaser (1,522 m or 4,946 feet.)

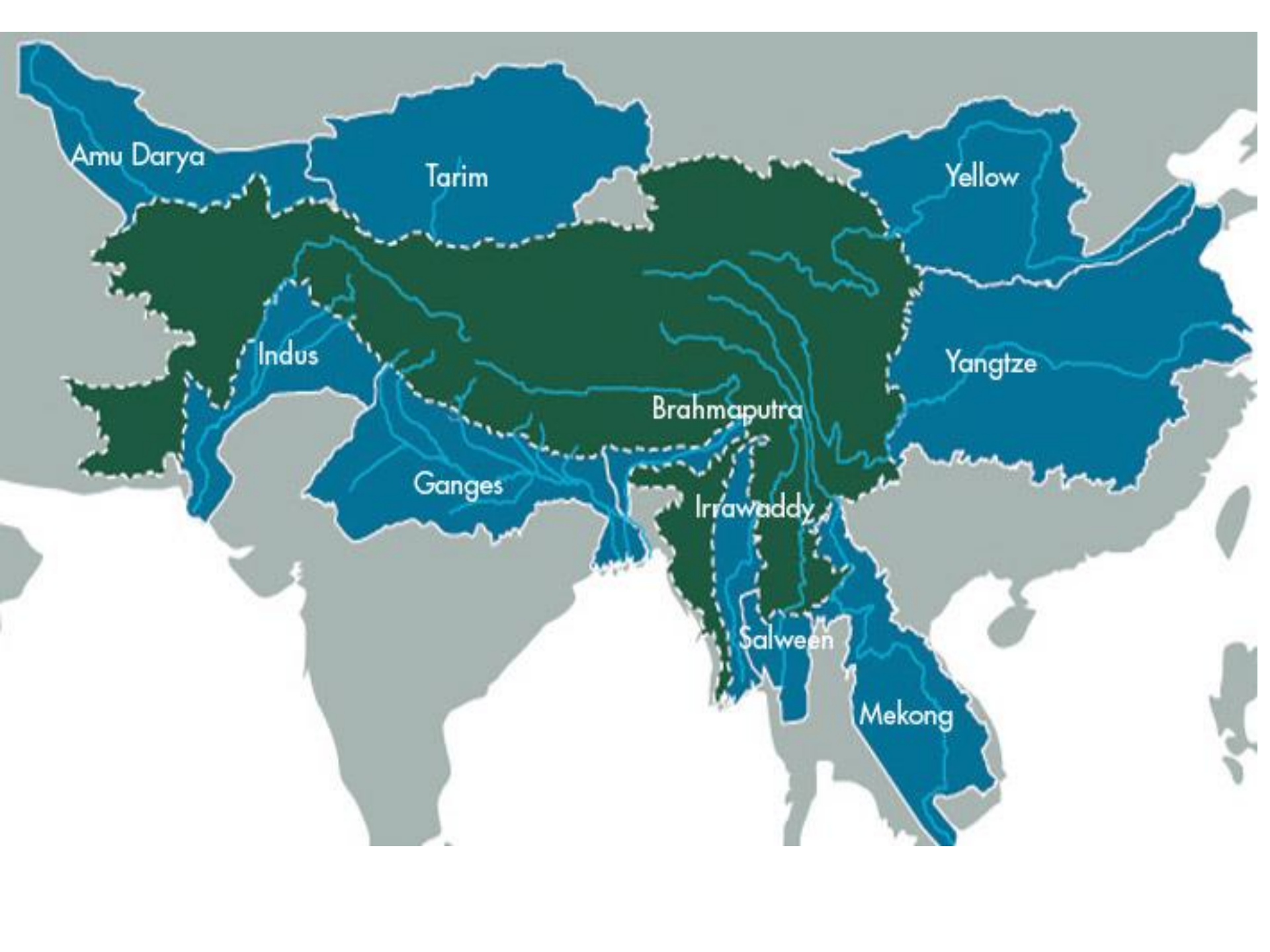
- Margalla Hills in Punjab whose highest peak is Tilla Charouni (1604 m or 5263 feet.)
- Toba Kakar Range, a southern offshoot of the Hindu Kush in Balochistan
- Makran Range, a semi-desert coastal strip in the south of Balochistan, in Iran and Pakistan near the coast of the Arabian Sea. The narrow coastal plain rises very rapidly into several mountain ranges. Of its 1,000 km extent, about 750 km is in Pakistan
- Kirthar Range, located along the Balochistan and Sindh provincial border. It runs north-south for about 300 kilometres (186 mi) from the Mula River in east-central Balochistan south to Cape Muari (Cape Monze) west of Karachi on the Arabian Sea. The Hill Station of Sindh at Gorakh, in Kirthar Mountains Range, off Dadu, at the height of 5,688 feet (1,734 m), averaging 5,500 feet (1,700 m), is one of the two large plateaus in the Sindh segment of Kirthar mountains.

South Asia



Ancient River Valley Civilizations





Amu Darya

Tarim

Yellow

Indus

Yangtze

Brahmaputra

Ganges

Irrawaddy

Salween

Mekong

Natural Resources and Primary Industry

- Water Resources
- Fuel Resources
- Agriculture
- Fishery
- Forestry
- Mining

Culture and Society

- Media and Entertainment
 - Performing Arts
 - Visual Arts
- Literature
 - Poetry
- Architecture
- Sports
- Cuisines
- Festivals
- Ethnic Groups

Languages of Pakistan

Rank	Language	1998 census	1982 census	1961 census	1951 census
1	Punjabi	44.15%	48.17%	66.39%	67.08%
2	Pashto	15.42%	13.15%	8.47%	8.16%
3	Sindhi	14.1%	11.7%	12.59%	12.85%
4	Saraiki*	10.53%	9.54%	--	--
5	Urdu	7.57%	7.60%	7.57%	7.05%
6	Balochi	3.57%	3.02%	2.49%	3.04%