



PAKISTAN

Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Geography	7
Introduction	7
Geographic Regions	8
<i>Mountains</i>	8
<i>Plateaus</i>	8
<i>Indus River Plain</i>	9
<i>Deserts</i>	10
<i>Coastal Regions</i>	10
Climate	11
Bodies of Water	12
<i>Arabian Sea</i>	12
<i>Indus River</i>	12
<i>Jhelum River</i>	12
<i>Chenab River</i>	13
<i>Ravi River</i>	13
<i>Sutlej River</i>	13
<i>Kabul River</i>	14
Major Cities	14
<i>Karachi</i>	14
<i>Lahore</i>	15
<i>Faisalabad</i>	16
<i>Islamabad and Rawalpindi</i>	16
<i>Peshawar</i>	17
<i>Multan</i>	18
Environmental Concerns	18
Natural Hazards	19
Chapter 1 Geography, Assessment	21
Chapter 1 Geography, Assessment Answers	22

Chapter 2 History	23
Overview	23
Early History	24
<i>The Indus Valley Civilizations</i>	24
<i>Crossroads of Empires</i>	25
<i>Islamic Empires</i>	25
Colonial Era	26
<i>The British Enter the Indus River Plain</i>	26
<i>Colonial Rule</i>	27
<i>The Beginnings of the Hindu–Muslim Split</i>	27
<i>Independence and Partition</i>	28
The Nation of Pakistan	29
<i>Post-Independence</i>	29
<i>A Country Divided</i>	29
<i>The Bangladesh Independence War</i>	30
<i>Bhutto and Zia</i>	31
<i>Return to Democracy</i>	32
<i>Back to Military Control</i>	32
<i>The Aftermath of 9/11</i>	33
Recent Events	34
Chapter 2 History, Assessment	36
Chapter 2 History, Assessment Answers	37
Chapter 3 Economy	38
Introduction	38
Agriculture	39
Industry	41
Energy	41
Natural Resources	43
Trade	43
Services	44
Tourism	44

Banking	45
Finance	46
Standard of Living	47
Employment	48
Outlook	49
Chapter 3 Economy, Assessment	50
Chapter 3 Economy, Assessment Answers	51
Chapter 4 Society	52
Introduction	52
Ethnic Groups	53
<i>Punjabis</i>	53
<i>Sindhis</i>	53
<i>Muhajirs</i>	54
<i>Pashtuns</i>	54
<i>Baloch</i>	56
<i>Saraikis</i>	56
Languages	57
Religion	58
<i>Sunni and Shia Islam</i>	58
Cuisine	59
<i>Main Dishes</i>	59
<i>Drinks and Desserts</i>	60
Traditional Dress	60
Gender Issues	61
<i>Patriarchal Culture</i>	61
<i>Violence against Women</i>	62
<i>Legal Protection of Women</i>	63
Arts and Literature	63
<i>Literary Traditions</i>	63
<i>Visual and Performing Arts</i>	64
<i>Folklore</i>	65

Sports and Recreation	65
<i>International Sports</i>	65
<i>Traditional Games</i>	66
Chapter 4 Society, Assessment	67
Chapter 4 Society, Assessment Answers.	68
Chapter 5 Security	69
Introduction	69
U.S.–Pakistan Relations	70
Relations with Neighboring Countries	71
<i>Afghanistan</i>	71
<i>China</i>	72
<i>India</i>	73
<i>Iran</i>	74
Police	75
<i>Frontier Corps (FC)</i>	76
<i>Intelligence Agencies</i>	76
Military	77
<i>Army</i>	77
<i>Air Force</i>	78
<i>Navy</i>	78
Cybersecurity.	79
Issues Affecting Stability	79
<i>Terrorism</i>	79
<i>Sectarian Violence</i>	80
<i>Ethnic Nationalist Groups</i>	80
Water Security	81
Outlook	82
Chapter 5 Security, Assessment	83
Chapter 5 Security, Assessment Answers	84

Further Readings and Resources	85
Articles	85
Final Assessment	87
Final Assessment	87
Final Assessment Answers	90

Chapter 1 | Geography



The Phandar Valley in Pakistan.
Flickr / Muzaffar Bukhari

Introduction

Pakistan is located in an important geostrategic position in the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent. It borders Iran and Afghanistan on the west, China on the north, and India on the east. Pakistan controls two important passes, the Khyber and the Bolan, that have been traditional routes of invasion between the Indian subcontinent and Central Asia. The nation has access to the south to the Arabian Sea. Its land size is 796,095 sq km (307,373 sq mi), with terrain ranging from glaciers, mountains, and forests to deserts, plateaus, and plains. It is home to diverse and unique flora and fauna, some of which are endangered.^{1, 2} Pakistan's topography and geology make it vulnerable to frequent floods and earthquakes.^{3, 4, 5, 6} Ecological degradation from human activities include desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, and water and air pollution.^{7, 8}

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 22 May 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 2 Ali Aldosari, "Flora and Fauna of Afghanistan and Pakistan," in *Middle East, Western Asia, and Northern Africa* (New York: Marshall Cavendish, 2007), 308–311.
- 3 BBC News, "Pakistan Earthquake: Hundreds Dead in Balochistan," 25 Sep. 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-24222760>
- 4 Julian Hunt, "Pakistan Floods Show Asia's Vulnerability to Climate Change," Reuters, 11 October 2011, <http://blogs.reuters.com/great-debate-uk/2011/10/11/pakistan-floods-show-asias-vulnerability-to-climate-change/>
- 5 Howard Falcon-Lang, "Will the Pakistan Floods Strike Again," BBC News, 13 Aug. 2010, <http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment>
- 6 Asian Disaster Reduction Center, "Information on Disaster Risk Reduction of the Member Countries: Pakistan," n.d., <http://www.adrc.asia/nationinformation.php?NationCode=586&Lang=en&Mode=country>
- 7 Ari Phillips, "Pakistan has a Month's Worth of Water Left—and 5 Percent of its Tree Cover," *Climate Progress*, 3 February 2013, <http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2014/02/03/3238781/deforestation-water-energy-pakistan/>
- 8 Zia-ul-Hassan and Muhammad Arshad, "Issues and Analysis: Land Degradation—a Threat to Agriculture," n.d., Pakissan.com, <http://www.pakissan.com/english/issues/land.degradation.threat.to.agriculture.shtml>

The borders of present-day Pakistan have changed many times. Before 1947, Pakistan and India made up one territory, with the still-contested Durand Line dividing Afghanistan from what would become Pakistan after independence from Britain. On the eve of independence, the colonial authorities partitioned India, creating Pakistan with east and west wings flanking India. East Pakistan gained independence in 1971 and became Bangladesh. West Pakistan then became Pakistan, which now includes four provinces and the Pakistani-controlled area of the disputed Jammu-Kashmir region along its northeastern border. Pakistan's provinces largely follow the country's geographic and ethnic patterns. Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces comprise the mountainous western and northern parts of the country and are the historical homelands of ethnic Baluchis and Pashtuns, respectively. The provinces of Punjab and Sindh, on the other hand, are situated primarily on river plains.^{9, 10, 11}

Geographic Regions

Mountains

The northern part of Pakistan, including the areas of Jammu and Kashmir that are controlled by Pakistan, consists of mountainous terrain interspersed with river valleys. The region's highest mountains lie along the northern border, which winds through the Karakoram Range to the northwest and the Hindu Kush to the northeast. Prominent peaks include Tirich Mir at 7,708 m (25,289 ft), the highest peak in the Hindu Kush; K2 at 8,611 m (28,251 ft), the highest Karakoram peak and the world's second-highest mountain; and Nanga Parbat at 8,126 m (26,660 ft), the only peak over 8,000 m (26,247 ft) in the Western Himalayas.^{12, 13, 14} In the southern part of this region, the mountains decrease in height. Most of the river valleys are in this area, including the picturesque Swat and Kaghan valleys. The rivers and streams that run through these valleys all ultimately feed into the Indus River.^{15, 16, 17}

South and west of the northern mountains lie numerous lower ranges that border Afghanistan to the west and the Indus River Plain to the east. The Khyber Pass, used for centuries by traders and invaders as a passage into the Indus River Plain and northern India, is situated in a northeastern spur of this range.^{18, 19}

Plateaus

A series of plateaus surrounded by low hills stretch between the northern and western mountains. The largest is the Potwar Plateau, which is separated from the Indus River Plain by the narrow Salt Range that runs east–west, north of the Jhelum River. The Potwar Plateau receives more rainfall in the northwest regions than the arid south, but the soil is generally not suited for cultivation. In the northeastern part of the Potwar Plateau are the cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan's capital. The plateau region continues west and north from the Potwar

9 Anatol Lieven, *Pakistan: A Hard Country* (New York: Public Affairs, 2011).

10 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

11 Stratfor, "Pakistan's Geographic Challenge," 28 November 2016, <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/pakistans-geographic-challenge>

12 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO, 2007), 6–10.

13 Maurice Isserman and Stewart Angas Weaver, *Fallen Giants: A History of Himalayan Mountaineering from the Age of Empire to the Age of Extremes* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2008), 500 n37.

14 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

15 A. Z. Hilali, *US–Pakistan Relationship: Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2005), 207.

16 France 24, "Pakistan's Swat Valley striving to return to its former glory," 10 February 2017, <https://www.france24.com/en/20170210-video-revisited-pakistan-swat-valley-taliban-former-glory>

17 Tourism Corporation Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, "Kaghan Valley," n.d., http://tourism.kp.gov.pk/page/kaghan_valley

18 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Khyber Pass," 30 March 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Khyber-Pass>

19 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

Plateau to areas on the western side of the Indus River. These plateaus include the Vale of Peshawar, known as the gateway to the famed Khyber Pass, and the regions to its south in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.²⁰

Much of Balochistan Province lies within the Balochistan Plateau. This region is extremely arid, particularly in the northwestern areas. The plateau contains numerous parallel mountain ridges that run southwest–northeast in the south, and north–south in the east. The Bolan Pass in the Central Brahui Range provides the main access to Quetta, the area’s only large city and the capital of Balochistan. North of Quetta lies the Khojak Pass, the only official entry point into Afghanistan along its long border with Balochistan.²¹ The Kharan Basin in the western part of the Balochistan Plateau is primarily desert and extremely inhospitable. The few rivers that run through the plateau are short-lived and do not drain outside the basin. It is in this region that Pakistan has carried out its underground nuclear tests.^{22, 23, 24}

Indus River Plain

Most of the population of Punjab and Sindh provinces live in the Indus River Plain, which is the agricultural heart of Pakistan. The northern portion of the plain, often referred to as the Punjab Plain, is marked by the confluence of four large tributaries of the Indus: the Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers. The regions between the rivers are known as *doabs*. Three of the *doabs* (Rechna, Chaj, and Bari) are some of the most productive agricultural lands in Pakistan because of the extensive irrigation systems that have been developed there. Several of Pakistan’s largest cities, such as Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, and Multan, are located in the three *doabs*. The westernmost *doab*, Sindh Sagar, lies between the Indus and Jhelum rivers and is mostly desert.²⁵

The southern Indus River Plain, or Sindh Plain, begins just south of where the Indus River is joined by the Panjnad River. The plain in this region narrows between mountains to the west and deserts to the east. The Indus River in the southern portion is much wider, carries more silt, and is more prone to flooding. The river’s delta region covers a wide portion of the southern coast because of several channel changes over time.^{26, 27, 28}

-
- 20 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 21 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 22 Federation of American Scientists, “Wazir Khan Khosa: Kharan Desert,” 6 July 2000, <http://www.fas.org/nuke/guide/pakistan/facility/kharan.htm>
- 23 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2007), 10–11.
- 24 Global Security, “Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD),” 24 July 2011, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/world/pakistan/kharan.htm>
- 25 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 26 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, “The Lower Indus River: Balancing Development and Maintenance of Wetland Ecosystems and Dependent Livelihoods,” (study report, IUCN Water and Nature Initiative, 2003), 1-3, <http://cmsdata.iucn.org/downloads/indus.pdf>
- 27 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2007), 11–13.
- 28 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

Deserts

The landscape of much of southern and central Pakistan is desert.²⁹ Rainfall in the region averages between 10 and 25 cm (4–10 in) each year. Only the presence of the Indus River and the numerous canals branching from it allow substantial agriculture to take place within the lower Punjab and Sindh plains.^{30, 31, 32}

Pakistan has several major deserts. The largest is the Cholistan, bordered by the Thar Desert in Sindh province on the south and by the Rajasthan Desert in India on the east.^{33, 34, 35} Farther north, in the Sind Sagar Doab between the Indus and Jhelum rivers, lies the Thal Desert. Some of the Thal Desert has been painstakingly reclaimed through irrigation, but the remainder supports only grazing lands.^{36, 37} To the west, much of the northwestern portion of the Balochistan Plateau is also considered desert land and is one of the most sparsely populated areas in Pakistan. In the westernmost section of the province lies the Kharan Desert.^{38, 39} In east-central Pakistan lies the Indus Valley Desert, between the Galiman Range and the Chenab River.^{40, 41}

Coastal Regions

Pakistan's portion of the Makran Coast on the Arabian Sea extends from the Iranian border in the west to near Karachi in the east. This region lies beyond the monsoon areas and receives little rainfall. A handful of fishing villages with natural ports dot the coastline; otherwise, the region is mostly uninhabited. One of these port villages, Ormara, hosts the Jinnah Naval Base, which opened in June 2000.^{42, 43} This base serves not only as a naval port but as the testing grounds for Pakistan's missile delivery systems for conventional and nuclear weapons.^{44, 45, 46} Farther west, the government opened a new deepwater port in the village of Gwadar in 2008.^{47, 48} A paved two-lane road runs from Karachi to Gwadar, significantly reducing the isolation of the coastal region.⁴⁹ From the southeastern outskirts of the industrial port city of Karachi to the coastal border with India is a low-lying coastal region comprised of mud flats, mangrove swamps, and creeks that meander through the Indus River Delta and adjoining areas.⁵⁰

- 29 Discover Pakistan, "Deserts of Pakistan," n.d., <https://www.discover-pakistan.com/deserts-of-pakistan.html>
- 30 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Thar Desert," 7 March 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Thar-Desert>
- 31 World Water Assessment Programme, *The United Nations World Water Development Report 3: Water in a Changing World* (Paris: UNESCO, 2009), 31, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/water/wwap/wwdr/wwdr3-2009/downloads-wwdr3/>
- 32 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *The United Nations World Water Development Report 2015: Water Development for a Sustainable World*, (Paris: UNESCO, 2015), 49, <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002318/231823E.pdf>
- 33 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Thar Desert," 7 March 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Thar-Desert>
- 34 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 35 Clean Water Space, "Facts and Figures about the Cholistan Desert (Pakistan)," 6 October 2011, http://www.cawater-info.net/all_about_water/en/?p=985
- 36 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 37 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Thal: Pakistan," 4 September 2012, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Thal-Pakistan>
- 38 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2007), 13.
- 39 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Balochistan," 28 March 2012, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Balochistan>
- 40 World Wildlife Fund, "Southern Asia: Eastern Central Pakistan," n.d., <http://www.worldwildlife.org/ecoregions/im1302>
- 41 Mark McGinley, ed., "Indus Valley Desert," *Encyclopedia of Earth*, 8 May 2014, <http://www.eoearth.org/view/article/153821/>
- 42 R. S. N. Singh, *The Military Factor in Pakistan* (New Delhi: Lancer, 2008), 387.
- 43 Nuclear Threat Initiative, "Jinnah Naval Base (JNB)," n.d., <http://www.nti.org/facilities/643/>
- 44 Michael Kort, *Weapons of Mass Destruction* (New York: Facts on File, 2010), 104–105.
- 45 Vijay Sakhuja, "Pakistan's Naval Strategy: Past and Future," *Strategic Analysis* 26, no. 4 (2002): 493–507.
- 46 "Another Naval Base in Balochistan?" *Dawn*, 23 February 2010, <http://www.dawn.com/news/878638/another-naval-base-in-balochistan>
- 47 Saleem Shahid, "Gwadar Port Becomes Fully Functional," *Dawn*, 22 December 2008, <http://archives.dawn.com/2008/12/22/top2.htm>
- 48 Zahid Anwar, "Gwadar Deep Sea Port's Emergence as Regional Trade and Transportation Hub: Prospects and Problems," *Journal of Political Studies* 1, no. 2 (2010): 98–99, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235694784_Gwadar_Deep_Sea_Port's_Emergence_as_Regional_Trade_and_Transportation_Hub_Pro Prospects_and_Problems
- 49 Pakistan Pædia, "The Geographical Layout of Pakistan," 21 December 2008, http://pakistanpaedia.com/land/geo_1.html
- 50 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "Fishery and Aquaculture Country Profile—Pakistan," 1 February 2009, <http://www.fao.org/fishery/facp/PAK/en>

Climate

All of Pakistan lies within the North Temperate Zone, but meteorological and topographical variations provide a diversity of climate types. Much of the country is arid or semiarid. A relatively small region in the north, just south of the Himalaya foothills, exceeds 50 cm (20 in) in average annual precipitation—usually considered the minimum for dry farming.⁵¹ From this area southward, rainfall drops off significantly, and only regions in the western mountains and the far southwestern corner of the country receive an average annual precipitation of 25 cm (10 in) or more.^{52, 53, 54}

Pakistan has several distinct seasons. Winter is short, running from December through February. Temperatures average around 4°C (39°F) in January but may be lower in higher elevations, especially at night. Spring typically lasts from March through May. This is followed by the southwest monsoon season from June through September, bringing much-needed rain to the country. During these summer months, temperatures can soar to 53°C (127°F) in the plains. Hot winds, known as *loos*, often blow across the plains in the daytime. Dust storms and thunderstorms may provide a short and temporary break from the scorching temperatures. Finally, October through November is the equivalent of fall, and the monsoon retreats.^{55, 56, 57}

Except for the high mountain areas, much of Pakistan is quite warm from late spring through early fall. The monsoon season brings increased cloud cover even if no rain falls, so temperatures are moderated somewhat. But the higher humidity during this period still leads to uncomfortable weather conditions.⁵⁸

To the north, in the Indus River Plain, average temperatures are lower than in southern Pakistan, although daily high temperatures may still average over 38°C (100°F) during the hottest summer months. Only in the higher elevations of northern Pakistan are temperatures moderate from April through October.^{59, 60}

-
- 51 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 52 Weather and Climate, “Pakistan: Average Weather and Climate in Pakistan,” n.d., <http://www.weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine-in-Pakistan>
- 53 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 54 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 55 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 56 World Travel Guide, “Pakistan Weather, Climate and Geography,” n.d., <http://www.worldtravelguide.net/pakistan/weather-climate-geography>
- 57 Weather and Climate, “Pakistan: Average Weather and Climate in Pakistan,” n.d., <http://www.weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine-in-Pakistan>
- 58 Weather and Climate, “Pakistan: Average Weather and Climate in Pakistan,” n.d., <http://www.weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine-in-Pakistan>
- 59 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 60 Weather and Climate, “Pakistan: Average Weather and Climate in Pakistan,” n.d., <http://www.weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine-in-Pakistan>

Bodies of Water

Arabian Sea

Pakistan has a long coastline of 1,046 km (650 mi) along the Arabian Sea.⁶¹ The Arabian sea is the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean, which extends into the Persian Gulf via the Gulf of Oman and the Red Sea via the Gulf of Aden. Parts of Asia and East Africa border its northern, eastern, and western sides. Covering 3,862,000 sq km (1,491,126 sq mi), this sea functions as the primary sea route between Europe and the Indian subcontinent.⁶² The strategic location of the Arabian Sea has greatly contributed to Pakistan's economic and military development, international trade, and the wars with India.⁶³

Indus River

Except for some areas along the Makran Coast and in the Balochistan Plateau, all rivers and streams in Pakistan eventually flow into the Indus. One of the world's longest rivers at 3,200 km (1,988 mi), the Indus originates in the high altitudes of the Tibetan Plateau in China. It flows northwest through the Indian- and Pakistani-controlled portions of Jammu and Kashmir before turning southward and entering the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. As the Indus descends from the high northern mountains, it reaches the reservoir at Tarbela Dam, one of the largest earthen dams in the world. The generators at Tarbela produce the majority of Pakistan's hydroelectricity. After a few more turns, the Indus empties into the Arabian Sea.^{64, 65} The upper Indus River is too tumultuous for navigation. The lower Indus is navigable by small boats but is seldom used. The river provides hydroelectric power and crop irrigation to the Indus Valley.^{66, 67, 68}

Jhelum River

The Jhelum River is the westernmost of the Punjab rivers that feed into the Indus and the principal river flowing through the Kashmir Valley. Its headwaters are in the Indian portion of Jammu and Kashmir. The river flows through Muzaffarabad, the largest city of Pakistani Azad Kashmir, before turning south to descend toward the Punjab Plain. For much of this stretch, it forms the border between Azad Kashmir and the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. North of Jhelum, the river flows into the Mangla Dam reservoir, the largest in Pakistan.^{69, 70}

Several canals below Mangla Dam feed Jhelum River water into the Chenab River. These canals are part of a massive water redistribution system that transfers water from the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab rivers into the eastern Punjab rivers.⁷¹ One ongoing dispute between India and Pakistan is the Wullar Barrage, a controversial water project that India began constructing in 1984 on the Indian portion of the Jhelum. India suspended work in

61 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 22 May 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

62 Anwar Abdel Aleem et al., "Arabian Sea," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 13 May 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Arabian-Sea>

63 Bharat Verma, G. M. Hiranandani, and B. K. Pandey, *Indian Armed Forces* (New Delhi: Lancer Publishers & Distributors, 2008), 84.

64 Nafis Ahmad and Deryck O. Lodrick, "Indus River," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 6 February 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Indus-River>

65 World Bank, "Expanding the Power of Tarbela Dam," 6 February 2013, <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2013/02/06/expanding-the-power-of-tarbela-dam>

66 Zubair Tahir and Zaigham Habib, "Land and Water Productivity: Trends Across Punjab Canal Commands," (working paper, International Water Management Institute, Pakistan Country Series Number 3, Colombo, 2001): 31–32.

67 Sally Morgan, *Natural Resources* (Mankato, MN: Smart Apple Media, 2009), 35.

68 Nafis Ahmad and Deryck O. Lodrick, "Indus River," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 6 February 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Indus-River>

69 Ahmad Fraz Khan, "Mangla Dam Almost Filled to Capacity," *Dawn*, 6 September 2014, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1130217>

70 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Jhelum River," 15 December 2015, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Jhelum-River>

71 Sheila Rai and Sanghamitra Patnaik, "Chapter Four: Water Disputes in South Asia, in *Water Resource Conflicts and International Security: A Global Perspective*, Dharendra K. Vajpeyi, ed. (Lanham, MD: Lexington Books, 2012), 120.

1987 when Pakistan claimed that the project violated the terms of the Indus Waters Treaty. Since then, ongoing talks have not led to any solutions.^{72, 73, 74, 75}

Chenab River

The Chenab River originates in the Himalayas of India. It flows through the Indian portion of Jammu and Kashmir, entering Pakistan near the city of Sialkot. From there, it flows southwest through the Punjab Plains as it links with the Jhelum and Ravi rivers. In the southern Punjab Plain, the river is joined by the Sutlej, at which point the combined river is known as the Panjnad.^{76, 77} The Chenab has been at the center of several water-development disputes between India and Pakistan. Pakistan objects to four power projects India is building, claiming the projects violate the Indus Waters Treaty.^{78, 79}

Ravi River

The Ravi River originates in the Himalayas of India and is the smallest of Punjab's rivers. It flows along the Indian–Pakistani border for 80 km (50 mi) and then through the northwestern part of Lahore, Pakistan's second most-populous city. From there, it flows into the Chenab River north of Multan in central Punjab Province.⁸⁰ The Ravi is the most polluted river in Pakistan and is virtually devoid of life. Heavy metals, arsenic, and sewage from industrial and municipal waste discharged into the river have killed most of the river life and contaminated groundwater. Many children who swim in the waters develop skin lesions and people who live along the river suffer from dysentery, typhoid, and cholera.^{81, 82, 83}

Sutlej River

The Sutlej River, longest and easternmost of the five Punjab rivers, enters Pakistan from Punjab State in India. The river begins in southwest Tibet. Near the Pakistani border with India, the Sutlej flows into the vast reservoir behind Bhakra Dam, one of the highest concrete gravity dams in the world. As it nears the Pakistani border, the Beas River flows into the Sutlej. The Sutlej subsequently flows along the Pakistani–Indian border for 105 km (65 mi). Several link canals from more eastern Punjab rivers help restore the Sutlej's flow before its final stretch through the central Punjab Plain. At its confluence with the Chenab River, the combined rivers become the Panjnad River before flowing into the Indus.^{84, 85, 86, 87}

- 72 Gitika Commuri, *Indian Identity Narratives and the Politics of Security* (Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, 2010), 212–213.
- 73 Olli Varis, Cecilia Tortajada, and Asit K. Biswas, eds., *Management of Transboundary Rivers and Lakes* (Berlin: Springer, 2008), 202.
- 74 Baqir Sajjad Syed, "Talks with India on Wullar Barrage Put Off," *Dawn*, 27 January 2013, <http://www.dawn.com/news/781633/talks-with-india-on-wullar-barrage-put-off>
- 75 Abdul Aleem, "Wullar Barrage Dispute Being Resolved Through Talks: Asif," *Daily Parliament Files*, 15 September 2014, <http://parliamentfiles.com/houses/wullar-barrage-dispute-being-resolved-through-talks-asif/>
- 76 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Panjnad River," 20 July 1998, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Panjnad-River>
- 77 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Chenab River," 1 April 2015, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Chenab-River>
- 78 Usman Ahmad, "Baglihar Dam," ICE Case Studies no. 168, May 2006, <http://mandalaprojects.com/ice/ice-cases/baglihar.htm>
- 79 "Pakistan Objects to 4 Indian Projects on Chenab River," *Times of India*, 27 August 2013, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/Pakistan-objects-to-4-Indian-projects-on-Chenab-river/articleshow/22095071.cms>
- 80 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Ravi River," 3 January 2011, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Ravi-River>
- 81 Nagesh Kumar and Sachin Chaturvedi, *Environmental Requirements and Market Access: Reflections from South Asia* (New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2007), 172.
- 82 New Humanitarian, "Pakistan: Focus on the Slow Death of the River Ravi," 2 May 2005, <http://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/feature/2005/05/02/focus-slow-death-river-ravi>
- 83 Ihsan Qadir, "Heavily polluted River Ravi threatens citizens' lives," *Pakistan Today*, 20 October 2017, <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/10/20/heavily-polluted-river-ravi-threatens-citizens-lives/>
- 84 Tai Yong Tan and Gyanesh Kudaisya, *The Aftermath of Partition in South Asia* (New York: Routledge, 2000), 135–137.
- 85 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Sutlej River," 22 July 2010, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Sutlej-River>
- 86 Jack Kalpakian, *Identity, Conflict and Cooperation in International River Systems* (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2004), 152.
- 87 Mohit Khanna, "Sutlej breaches banks in Ludhiana village, flood threat looms," *Hindustan Times*, 26 September 2018, <https://www.hindustantimes.com/punjab/sutlej-breaches-banks-in-ludhiana-village-flood-threat-looms/story-jJ0Ei5npxZZiXBy0OBZqKI.html>

Kabul River

The most significant Indus River tributary that flows in from the river's west bank is the Kabul River, which rises west of the Afghani capital of Kabul and flows into Pakistan through a narrow river valley north of the Khyber Pass. The Warsak Dam on the Kabul river near Peshawar was the first large dam project built by Pakistan after partition. The dam serves as the main source of water for the city of Peshawar and generates electricity for the region. Over time, silting has significantly reduced the dam's power generating capacity.^{88, 89, 90}

Major Cities

With an estimated population of 207,862,518 million people in 2018, Pakistan is the sixth most populous nation in the world. Approximately 36% of the Pakistani people live in urban areas.⁹¹

City Name	Province	Population ⁹¹
Karachi	Sindh	15,400,000
Lahore	Punjab	11,738,000
Faisalabad	Punjab	3,311,000
Rawalpindi	Punjab	2,156,000
Gujranwala	Punjab	2,110,000
Peshawar	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	1,970,000
Multan	Punjab	1,871,000
Islamabad	Federal Capital Area	1,061,000

Karachi

As the provincial capital of Sindh Province, Karachi is Pakistan's most populous city and primary seaport. Following partition, it served as Pakistan's capital for over a decade until the government moved to Rawalpindi and then to Islamabad. For much of Pakistan's history, Karachi has been Pakistan's only commercial port, and that role has cemented the city's preeminence within the country.^{92, 93}

Following World War II, the city became the nation's industrial, business, and administrative center. The population swelled as people moved there seeking jobs. Between 2000 and 2010, it was the world's fastest growing megacity, increasing its population by 80%.^{94, 95} Infrastructure was quickly overwhelmed, forcing many immigrants to live in shantytowns (*katchi abadis*) in abysmal conditions. Today, as much as half of Karachi's

88 Jane Perlez and Pir Zubair Shah, "Confronting the Taliban, Pakistan Finds Itself at War," *New York Times*, 2 October 2008, <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/10/03/world/asia/03pstan.html?pagewanted=1>

89 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Kabul River," 26 January 2015, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kabul-River>

90 "Warsak Dam has Benefited Nation," *Dawn*, 28 June 2012, <http://www.dawn.com/news/730059/warsak-dam-has-benefited-nation>

91 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 22 May 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

92 A. Z. Hilali, "The Challenges to Pakistan's Domestic Security," *Journal of Third World Studies* (Spring 2002): 65.

93 Zafar Ahmad Khan, "Karachi," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Karachi>

94 "The World's Fastest-Growing Megacities," *Forbes*, n.d., <http://www.forbes.com/pictures/edgl45fdfe/no-1-karachi-pakistan/>

95 "Karachi World's 'Most Dangerous Megacity:' Report," *Times of India*, 9 September 2013, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/Karachi-worlds-most-dangerous-megacity-Report/articleshow/22437484.cms>

population lives in *katchi abadis*, including Orangi Town, considered Asia's largest slum, with a population of some 2.4 million.^{96, 97, 98, 99}

By the early 21st century, crime had become a major problem, and Karachi had gained notoriety as one of the world's most dangerous megacities. Poverty and high unemployment created opportunities for criminal gangs, and many areas of the city were not safe for travel.^{100, 101, 102} Ethnic and sectarian violence also claimed frequent victims.^{103, 104, 105, 106} In 2013, law enforcement and security forces launched a concerted effort to counteract criminal activity in the city. By 2019, after some 15,000 security operations, incidents of terrorism, targeted killings, extortion, and kidnapping had reduced drastically. Karachi dropped to 70th place on the World Crime Index Comparison, down from 6th place in 2014.^{107, 108}

Lahore

Lahore is Pakistan's second-largest city and is the capital of Punjab Province.¹⁰⁹ Lahore has been a major city of the Indian subcontinent for centuries. Between 1584 and 1598, Lahore served as the capital of the Mughal Empire and retains many renowned architectural remnants of the era. Foremost among these are the Badshahi Mosque, which for over three centuries was the world's largest mosque and the Lahore Fort. The city also displays numerous examples of extensive projects built during the British colonial period.^{110, 111}

Located only 24 km (15 mi) from the new Indian–Pakistani border, Lahore was hit particularly hard by the violent disruptions of the pre-independence period. The city's Hindus and Sikhs, who made up approximately one-third

-
- 96 Zafar Ahmad Khan, "Karachi," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Karachi>
- 97 Hina Mahgul Rind, "Katchi Abadis House Half of Karachi's Population," *The News*, 15 November 2013, <https://www.thenews.com.pk/archive/print/466969-katchi-abadis-house-half-of-karachi%E2%80%99s-population>
- 98 Rosamond Hutt, "These are the world's five biggest slums," *World Economic Forum*, 19 October 2016, <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/these-are-the-worlds-five-biggest-slums/>
- 99 Reuters, "Karachi railway revival faces shanty town delay," 16 August 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-railway/karachi-railway-revival-faces-shanty-town-delay-idUSKCN1AW1UO>
- 100 Krista Mahr, "Karachi Vice: Pakistan's Megacity is a Sweltering Gangland," *Time*, 7 October 2013, <http://world.time.com/2013/10/07/karachi-heat-pakistans-megacity-is-a-sweltering-gangland/>
- 101 DNA India, "Pakistan: Nearly 3,000 Killed in Karachi Violence in 2014," 7 January 2015, <http://www.dnaindia.com/world/report-pakistan-nearly-3000-killed-in-karachi-violence-in-2014-2050533>
- 102 "Karachi World's 'Most Dangerous Megacity:' Report," *Times of India*, 9 September 2013, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/world/pakistan/Karachi-worlds-most-dangerous-megacity-Report/articleshow/22437484.cms>
- 103 Tim Craig, "Sectarian Killings Soar in Pakistan, Raising Fears of Regional Spillover," *Washington Post*, 15 January 2014, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/sectarian-killings-soar-in-pakistan-raising-fears-of-regional-spillover/2014/01/15/14467cbc-7a1c-11e3-8963-b4b654bcc9b2_story.html?utm_term=.a0e583367fec
- 104 "Ethnic Fault Lines of Karachi," *Dawn*, 27 August 2011, <http://www.dawn.com/news/655056/ethnic-fault-lines-of-karachi>
- 105 Ali Ismail, "Pakistan: Ethnic Violence in Karachi Deadliest Since 1994," *World Socialist Web Site*, 20 December 2012, <https://www.wsws.org/en/articles/2012/12/20/kara-d20.html>
- 106 Overseas Security Advisory Council, Bureau of Diplomatic Security, U.S. Department of State, "Pakistan 2018 Crime and Safety Report: Karachi," 2018, <https://www.osac.gov/Content/Report/7f7a9c67-b80f-47b0-88da-15f4ae5a138e>
- 107 Falah Gulzar, "Karachi Drops from 6th to 70th on World Crime Index," *Gulf News*, 24 April 2019, <https://gulfnews.com/world/asia/pakistan/karachi-drops-from-6th-to-70th-on-world-crime-index-1.63525889>
- 108 *Express Tribune*, "Crime Rate in Karachi Below That of Many First World Cities: DG ISPR," 22 April 2019, <https://www.newsdogapp.com/en/article/5cbda7a812313a00338c6304/?d=false>
- 109 Ishtiaq Ahmed, "The Battle for Lahore and Amritsar," *The News*, APNA Org, 25 August 2007, <http://www.apnaorg.com/articles/news-25/>
- 110 Catherine Ella Blanshard Asher, *The New Cambridge History of India: Part 1, vol. 4: Architecture of Mughal India* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008), 257–258.
- 111 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Lahore," 23 January 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Lahore>

of the population before independence, migrated to the Indian side as Muslims from Amritsar and other northern Indian cities came to Pakistani Punjab. The ensuing violence left nearly 6,000 homes damaged in Lahore.^{112, 113, 114}

Today, Lahore stands as the cultural capital of Pakistan and one of its economic and financial centers. It is home to the country's most prestigious business and arts colleges, as well as the historic University of the Punjab. The economy is typically diversified for a city of its size, ranging from steel and chemical plants to a growing information technology segment. Cotton textile plants have traditionally been the largest manufacturing employer.^{115, 116}

Faisalabad

Faisalabad was founded in Punjab Province in 1890 as the city of Lyallpur. The modern city was renamed in 1977 after the late Saudi King Faisal. Following Pakistani independence in 1947, Lyallpur began to develop a strong industrial base. The textile industry led the way, and the city quickly became Pakistan's textile center. Other industries include hosiery, sugar mills, pharmaceuticals, and textile and agricultural machinery. The accumulation of industries and the lack of waste treatment facilities have together created a major pollution problem for the city.^{117, 118, 119} In 2018, Faisalabad ranked as the world's third-most polluted city.¹²⁰

Despite Faisalabad's emergence as an industrial center, it continues to serve in its initial role as a market and support center for the surrounding agricultural areas. Agricultural research is one aspect of this role. In 1961, the University of Agriculture was established in the city, upgrading the former Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute. The university has since become Pakistan's largest and top-ranked agricultural school.^{121, 122}

Islamabad and Rawalpindi

Pakistan's capital, Islamabad (meaning City of Islam), is one of the world's youngest capital cities. It was built in the 1960s to take over from Karachi as the new capital. The site chosen was at the base of the Margalla Hills just north of the larger city of Rawalpindi. The city is home to important research institutions such as the People's Open University, the Atomic Research Institute, and the National Health Center.^{123, 124}

Rawalpindi, much older and larger than Islamabad, is the Pakistan Army's headquarters, in keeping with the city's history as the largest garrison in British India.^{125, 126} Pindi, as the city is referred to by locals, is a crowded,

-
- 112 Ritu Menon and Kamla Bhasin, *Borders & Boundaries: Women in India's Partition* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998).
- 113 Ishtiaq Ahmed, "Force Migration and Ethnic Cleansing in Lahore in 1947: Some First Person Accounts," (paper, Department of Political Science, Stockholm University, 15 June 2004), 1-10, <http://www.sacw.net/partition/june2004/IshtiaqAhmed.pdf>
- 114 Ishtiaq Ahmed, "The Battle for Lahore and Amritsar," The News, APNA Org, 25 August 2007, <http://www.apnaorg.com/articles/news-25/>
- 115 Athar Osama, "Fighting Image Problem: An IT Industry Rises in Pakistan," TechNewsWorld, 17 May 2005, <http://www.technewsworld.com/story/42934.html>
- 116 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Lahore," 23 January 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Lahore>
- 117 Embassy of Brazil—Islamabad, "Textile Industry in Pakistan," 2012, [https://sistemas.mre.gov.br/kitweb/datafiles/Islamabade/en-us/file/Report%20on%20Textile%20Industry-Final%20\(2\)%20\(1\).pdf](https://sistemas.mre.gov.br/kitweb/datafiles/Islamabade/en-us/file/Report%20on%20Textile%20Industry-Final%20(2)%20(1).pdf)
- 118 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Faisalabad," 17 January 2011, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Faisalabad>
- 119 Shamsul Islam, "The Plight of Urbanisation: Faisalabad on the Brink of Environmental Collapse," *Express Tribune*, 15 April 2017, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1384183/plight-urbanisation-faisalabad-brink-environmental-collapse/>
- 120 AirVisual, "World Most Polluted Cities 2018 (PM2.5)," 2018, <https://www.airvisual.com/world-most-polluted-cities>
- 121 Association of Commonwealth Universities, *Commonwealth Universities Yearbook*, Vol. 2 (London: Association of Commonwealth Universities, 1999), 1083.
- 122 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Faisalabad," 17 January 2011, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Faisalabad>
- 123 Orestes Yakas, *Islamabad: The Birth of a Capital* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001).
- 124 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Islamabad," 8 April 2016, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Islamabad>
- 125 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Rawalpindi," 3 January 2011, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Rawalpindi>
- 126 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Intelligence, Security Activities and Operations Handbook* (Washington DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 123.

bustling city with factories and industrial plants, including textile mills, a refinery, an iron foundry, and Pakistan's only brewery.¹²⁷ The many bazaars in Rawalpindi's Old City are famous and attract locals and tourists.^{128, 129, 130}

Peshawar

Peshawar is the largest Pakistani city outside of Punjab or Sindh provinces and is the capital of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. It has historically acted as the gateway to the Khyber Pass and Central Asia beyond. Its location made it one of the key trading centers along the Silk Road.^{131, 132} The current name of the city is ascribed to the Moghul Emperor Akbar the Great and means “the place at the frontier.” The city has a long association with Buddhism and was once the capital of the Buddhist kingdom of Gandhara.^{133, 134, 135}

The modern city lies in a valley surrounded by agricultural fields in which sugar cane, wheat, vegetables, maize, sugar beets, and fodder are grown. The local economy is dominated by services and the construction industry. The city's industries include textiles and sugar mills along with leatherwork, pottery, carpets, furniture, and small arms.^{136, 137}

The city has long had a concentration of Pashtun culture; Pashtuns and their culture often find themselves on opposing sides with Islamist forces.^{138, 139} Various groups, including tribal warlords, the Taliban, and the Pakistani government, continue to vie for control in the region. In 2014, it was named the second-most dangerous city in the world behind Barquisimeto in Venezuela.^{140, 141, 142, 143} In December 2014, Taliban gunmen attacked a school, taking 500 children hostage and killing more than 120 in the attack. In February 2015, Taliban suicide bombers stormed a Shia mosque, killing at least 20 people.^{144, 145}

- 127 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Rawalpindi,” 3 January 2011, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Rawalpindi>
- 128 Tony Halliday, *Pakistan*, 3rd ed. (London: Insight Guides, 2007).
- 129 Taxila Tour, “Rawalpindi,” n.d., <http://www.taxilatour.com/visit-to-rawalpindi>
- 130 Han van Harsseel, Richard H. Jackson, and Lloyd E. Hudman, *National Geographic Learning's Visual Geography of Travel and Tourism*, 5th ed. (Stamford, CT: Cengage Learning, 2015), 492.
- 131 Tony Halliday, “Peshawar,” in *Pakistan*, 3rd ed. (London: Insight Guides, 2007).
- 132 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Peshawar,” 17 September 2013, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Peshawar>
- 133 Lee Boyland, *The Rings of Allah* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2004), 29.
- 134 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Peshawar,” 17 September 2013, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Peshawar>
- 135 Fidaullah Sehrai, “Peshawar's Buddhist Past,” Khyber.org, n.d., <http://www.khyber.org/pashtohistory/places/pshbuddhistpast.shtml>
- 136 Mohammad Asif Khan, “Livelihood Strategies and Employment Structure in Northwest Pakistan,” (thesis, Institute of Rural Development, University of Göttingen, 2008), 17, <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/ce1a/e9d730716341a1d35a8610fab9ba3fd4c91.pdf>
- 137 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Peshawar,” 17 September 2013, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Peshawar>
- 138 Shaheen Beneri, “Peshawar: A City Alive in the Shadow of Death,” Pulitzer Center, 7 June 2011, <http://pulitzercenter.org/articles/peshawar-pakistan-pashtun-taliban-militancy>
- 139 Daud Khattak, “In Pakistan, Taliban Tearing Apart a Culture,” *Christian Science Monitor*, 14 August 2009, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-South-Central/2009/0814/p06s13-wosc.html>
- 140 William, “List of Top Ten Dangerous Cities in the World—Most Violent Places,” Top Ten Findings, 24 June 2014, <http://www.toptenfindings.com/list-of-top-ten-dangerous-cities-in-the-world-most-violent-places/>
- 141 “The World's Most Dangerous Places,” *Telegraph*, n.d., <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/picturegalleries/10230476/The-worlds-most-dangerous-places.html?frame=2638792>
- 142 Insanulla Tipu Mehsud, Ismail Khan, and Declan Walsh, “Taliban Gain Foothold in a Pakistani City,” *New York Times*, 27 July 2013, <http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/28/world/asia/taliban-gain-foothold-in-a-pakistani-city.html>
- 143 Robert Fisk, “Peshawar School Attack: Massacre of the Innocents in Pakistan Born of Ambivalence towards Taliban,” *Independent*, 16 December 2014, <http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/comment/peshawar-school-attack-massacre-of-the-innocents-born-of-ambivalence-towards-taliban-9929633.html>
- 144 Michael Kugelmann, “The Striking Scale of Pakistani Taliban's Attack on Peshawar School,” Wilson Center, 18 December 2014, <http://www.wilsoncenter.org/article/the-striking-scale-pakistani-taliban%E2%80%99s-attack-peshawar-school>
- 145 Press Trust of India, “20 Killed in Pakistan as Militants Stage a Deadly Attack on Peshawar's Shia Mosque,” *Indian Express*, 13 February 2015, <https://indianexpress.com/article/world/americas/20-killed-as-militants-storm-shia-mosque-in-paks-restive-nw/>

Multan

As the principal city of the southern Punjab Plain, Multan serves as a commercial and industrial center for the region. The city lies near the Chenab River and was the location for the first of the canal colonies developed beginning in 1886. The city is one of the hottest locations in all Pakistan.¹⁴⁶ Cotton and livestock are key elements of the city's agricultural economy, as are mangoes, an important export. The city is well known for its blue pottery, camel skin work, and other cottage industry products.^{147, 148}

Environmental Concerns

Pakistan faces several serious environmental challenges, including soil erosion, deforestation, desertification, pollution, and worsening water quality. The nation's rapid population growth is straining all resources to their limits.¹⁴⁹ In a country where 92% of the land is arid or semiarid, one of the biggest environmental concerns is water quality. As many as 80% of all illnesses in the Azad Jammu and Kashmir regions are the direct result of contaminated water. Nationally, as many as 33% of all deaths are caused by poor quality water. As many as a quarter million children die each year from diarrheal disease.¹⁵⁰ Inadequate drainage systems have led to water logging and increases in soil salinity.¹⁵¹ Recent studies suggest that 80% of the water resources in some parts of the south are unfit to drink.¹⁵²

As Pakistan's population continues to grow, particularly in urban areas, air pollution has become a major problem. In 2018, Pakistan ranked as the second-most polluted country in the world.^{153, 154} Dust and smoke particles in the air of cities have been measured at levels twice the world average and five times the average for developed nations. Automobiles are major contributors to these air quality problems. The number of vehicles on Pakistani roads has increased 500% over the last few decades, and many of these cars and trucks use low-quality, high-emission fuels. The government has reacted by encouraging the use of vehicles fueled by compressed natural gas, which is less polluting. Other contributors to the problem include industrial pollution and waste-burning.^{155, 156}

146 Anatol Lieven, "Multan," in *Pakistan: A Hard Country* (New York: Public Affairs, 2011).

147 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Multan," 30 July 2013, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Multan>

148 Hasan Mubarak and Owais Jafri, "Multan's Got the Blues," *Express Tribune*, 25 June 2011, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/196218/multans-got-the-blues/>

149 Saira Ronaq, "Environmental Challenges in Pakistan," Sharnoff's Global Views, 28 February 2014, <http://www.sharnoffsglobalviews.com/environmental-challenges-pakistan-220/>

150 Amir Waseem et al., "Pollution Status of Pakistan: A Retrospective Review on Heavy Metal Contamination of Water, Soil, and Vegetables," *BioMed Research International*, 2014 (2014), <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/bmri/2014/813206/>

151 South Asia Regional Office, The World Bank, "Sindh—On-Farm Water Management Project: Updated Project Information Document," (report, World Bank, Project P078997, January 2004), http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDS/IB/2003/09/30/000094946_03091204002060/Rendered/PDF/multi0page.pdf

152 Saleem Shaikh and Sughra Tunio, "Drought-hit Pakistan Turns to Solar Water Treatment," Reuters, 2 February 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/02/02/us-pakistan-water-solar-iduskbn0160ed20150202>

153 Ernest Sanchez-Triana et al., "Summary," in *Cleaning Pakistan's Air: Policy Options to Address the Cost of Outdoor Air Pollution*, Vol. 1 (Washington DC: World Bank, 9 July 2014), 1, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/701891468285328404/pdf/890650PUB0Clea00Box385269B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

154 James Griffiths, "22 of the Top 30 Most Polluted Cities in the World Are in India," CNN, 5 March 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/03/04/health/most-polluted-cities-india-china-intl/index.html>

155 Aamer Ahmed Khan, "Pakistan 'Faces Pollution Crisis,'" BBC News, 5 June 2006, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south-asia/5048308.stm>

156 Ernest Sanchez-Triana et al., *Cleaning Pakistan's Air: Policy Options to Address the Cost of Outdoor Air Pollution*, Vol. 1 (Washington DC: World Bank, 9 July 2014), 1-5, 7-12, <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/701891468285328404/pdf/890650PUB0Clea00Box385269B00PUBLIC0.pdf>

Deforestation is another major issue facing the country and is a contributor to floods, landslides, contaminated drinking water, and air pollution.^{157, 158, 159, 160} Trees are being cut down for firewood in the face of scarce and expensive electricity and natural gas. It is estimated that Pakistan's forest cover stands at 2–5%, in comparison with 23% for neighboring India and 33% for the United States. Pakistan would have to plant between 1.5 and 2 trillion saplings to undo the deforestation damage that has occurred since 1947.¹⁶¹ Poor agricultural practices have also increased desertification. Government initiatives to control the problem are underway, but significant land is still lost each year as deserts continue to encroach.^{162, 163}

Natural Hazards

Pakistan is subject to frequent earthquakes, floods, and drought.¹⁶⁴ Pakistan's position along the plate boundary between Asia and the Indian subcontinent means that earthquakes are a persistent hazard, especially in the northern and western portions of the nation.¹⁶⁵ For example, in Quetta, the largest city in Balochistan, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake destroyed the city in 1935.^{166, 167, 168} An even stronger magnitude 8.1 earthquake shook the Makran Coast 10 years later. The earthquake and subsequent tsunami caused significant damage and loss of life near the epicenter and in Karachi, 443 km (275 mi) away.^{169, 170, 171} In 2005, a magnitude 7.6 earthquake in Kashmir killed some 80,000 people in Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan.^{172, 173}

-
- 157 Aljazeera, "Pakistan Tops Asia in Deforestation," 17 June 2011, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/asia/2011/06/201161717524413319.html>
- 158 Saleem Shaikh, "Pakistan—No Response to Flood, Drought, Deforestation Crisis," *Ecologist*, 6 August 2014, http://www.theecologist.org/News/news_round_up/2506641/pakistan_no_response_to_flood_drought_deforestation_crisis.html
- 159 Thomas Baerthlein, "Pakistan Floods Aggravated by Deforestation and Other Ecological Mistakes," *Deutsche Welle*, 9 January 2011, <http://www.dw.de/pakistan-floods-aggravated-by-deforestation-and-other-ecological-mistakes/a-5966095>
- 160 Mohammad Zubair Khan, "Northern Pakistan Faces Worst Landslides in History," *Thethirdpole.net*, 8 April 2016, <https://www.thethirdpole.net/en/2016/04/08/northern-pakistan-faces-worst-landslides/>
- 161 Max Bearak, "Pakistan's Plan for Tackling Deforestation: A Billion Trees," *Washington Post*, 18 May 2016, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/05/18/pakistans-plan-for-tackling-deforestation-a-billion-trees/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.240b59228422
- 162 Umer Sarwar, "Desertification in Pakistan and its Control," *Bookhut*, 4 August 2014, <http://www.bookhut.net/climate-change-desertification-in-pakistan/>
- 163 Ali Hassan Sha, Khalid Hussain Gill, and Najaf Iqbal Syed, "Sustainable Salinity Management for Combating Desertification in Pakistan," *International Journal of Water Resources and Arid Environments* 1, no. 5 (2011): 312-317, [http://www.psipw.org/attachments/article/306/IJWRAE_1\(5\)312-317.pdf](http://www.psipw.org/attachments/article/306/IJWRAE_1(5)312-317.pdf)
- 164 New Humanitarian, "Pakistan: Top 10 Natural Disasters since 1935," n.d., <http://www.irinnews.org/report/90115/pakistan-top-10-natural-disasters-since-1935>
- 165 Pakistan Weather Portal, "History of Earthquakes in Pakistan—in Detail!" 30 July 2011, <http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/07/30/history-of-earthquakes-in-pakistan-in-detail/>
- 166 Roger Bilham, "28 November 1945 Makran Mw 8.1 Earthquake," *Earthquakes and Tectonic Plate Motions*, Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, University of Colorado, 2003, <http://cires.colorado.edu/~bilham/Makran1945/MakranTsunami.html>
- 167 New Humanitarian, "Pakistan: top 10 Natural Disasters since 1935," n.d., <http://www.irinnews.org/report/90115/pakistan-top-10-natural-disasters-since-1935>
- 168 Pakistan Weather Portal, "History of Earthquakes in Pakistan—in Detail!" 30 July 2011, <http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/07/30/history-of-earthquakes-in-pakistan-in-detail/>
- 169 C. G. Pendse, "The Mekran Earthquake of the 28th November 1945," *Scientific Notes* 10, no. 125 (7 October 1946), <http://cires1.colorado.edu/~bilham/Makran1945/Pendse1946.pdf>
- 170 New Humanitarian, "Pakistan: Top 10 Natural Disasters since 1935," n.d., <http://www.irinnews.org/report/90115/pakistan-top-10-natural-disasters-since-1935>
- 171 Pakistan Weather Portal, "History of Earthquakes in Pakistan—in Detail!" 30 July 2011, <http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/07/30/history-of-earthquakes-in-pakistan-in-detail/>
- 172 History.com, "2005 Kashmir earthquake," 21 August 2018, <https://www.history.com/topics/natural-disasters-and-environment/kashmir-earthquake>
- 173 BBC News, "Kashmir earthquake: Broken city, broken promises," 8 October 2015, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-34464815>

Floods occur seasonally along the major rivers of Pakistan, particularly during the summer monsoon.^{174, 175} As a result, protective embankments and spurs have been built to protect river cities and nearby infrastructure. Almost all these flood-prevention projects are in the Indus River Plain in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Flood management policies have also encouraged appropriate development within historic flood plains. Still, the swollen Indus River flooded in 2010, submerging about one-fifth of the country and resulting in 1,985 deaths, 2,946 injuries, and 1,744,471 damaged residences.^{176, 177} Severe flooding along the Chenab river devastated parts of Punjab in 2014, affecting more than two million people.^{178, 179} Deadly landslides sometimes accompany the floods.^{180, 181, 182}

Pakistan is particularly vulnerable to drought conditions. Drought conditions have caused alarming rates of malnutrition and disease in some areas.¹⁸³ Arid regions such as Balochistan and the desert terrains of the Indus River Plain have always faced limited water resources. Even in areas fed by rivers flowing from the mountains, the majority of this water is devoted to agriculture; this, in turn, can produce serious water supply issues for a growing, increasingly urbanized population. Shrinking water storage capacity in aging dams that continue to silt up has also reduced Pakistan's ability to augment domestic water supplies during dry years.^{184, 185, 186} The lack of water also threatens the country's electrical supplies. In some parts of the nation, electric power is available only four hours a day. Experts warn that Pakistan is one of the most "water-stressed" nations in the world.^{187, 188}

-
- 174 H. Rehman and A. Kamal, "Indus Basin River System—Flooding and Flood Mitigation," (conference paper, 8th Annual River Symposium and Environmental Flows Conference, 2005), <http://archive.riversymposium.com/2005/index.php?element=38>
- 175 "Floods in India and Pakistan: Predictable Tragedy," *Economist*, 9 September 2014, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/banyan/2014/09/floods-india-and-pakistan>
- 176 Mike Vilensky, "One-Fifth of Pakistan Under Water as the Country Turns Sixty-Three," *New York Magazine*, 14 August 2010, <http://nymag.com/daily/intel/2010/08/pakistan.html>
- 177 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Pakistan Floods of 2010," 5 March 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Pakistan-Floods-of-2010>
- 178 New Humanitarian, "Pakistan Floods Affect 2.3 Million," 17 September 2014, <http://www.irinnews.org/report/100626/pakistan-floods-affect-2-3-million>
- 179 BBC News, "Pakistan Floods: Thousands Flee after Dyke Breached," 10 September 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-29137789>
- 180 Associated Press, "Deadly Landslides and Flooding Hit India and Pakistan," *Guardian*, 6 September 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/sep/06/deadly-landslides-and-flooding-hit-india-and-pakistan>
- 181 Vibhuti Agarwal and Raymond Zhong, "Flash Floods, Landslides in Kashmir Region Kill at Least 300 People," *Wall Street Journal*, 7 September 2014, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/flash-floods-landslides-in-kashmir-region-kill-at-least-250-people-1410103964>
- 182 Ed Adamczyk, "Pakistan flood death toll now 92 after 23 found buried in landslide," UPI, 7 April 2016, https://www.upi.com/Top_News/World-News/2016/04/07/Pakistan-flood-death-toll-now-92-after-23-found-buried-in-landslide/7391460038601/
- 183 Lara Silva, "Disease, hunger 'alarming high' in drought-hit Pakistan: Red Cross," Reuters, 1 March 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-drought-malnutrition/disease-hunger-alarmingly-high-in-drought-hit-pakistan-red-cross-idUSKCN1QI4OE>
- 184 Shahid Ahmad et al., "Drought Mitigation in Pakistan: Current Status and Options for Future Strategies," (working paper 85, International Water Management Institute, Drought Series, Colombo, 2004), http://www.preventionweb.net/files/1881_VL102148.pdf
- 185 Pakistan Weather Portal, "History of Drought in Pakistan—in Detail," 8 May 2011, <http://pakistanweatherportal.com/2011/05/08/history-of-drought-in-pakistan-in-detail/>
- 186 Muhammad Munie Sheikh, "Drought Management and Prevention in Pakistan," (paper, n.d.), 117-121, http://www.sciencevision.org.pk/BackIssues/Vol7/No3-4/Vol7No3&4_12_Drought_Management_MMunirSheikh.pdf
- 187 Salman Masood, "Starved for Energy, Pakistan Braces for a Water Crisis," *New York Times*, 12 February 2015, http://www.nytimes.com/2015/02/13/world/asia/pakistan-braces-for-major-water-shortages.html?_r=0
- 188 Reuters, "Large Parts of Pakistan Hit by Power Cut," 16 May 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-power-breakdown/large-parts-of-pakistan-hit-by-power-cut-idUSKCN1IH1H9>

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 1 | Geography, Assessment

Read the following statements and answer True or False

1. Northern Pakistan is dominated by mountainous terrain. True False
2. “Doabs” are farmers who cultivate the agricultural lands in the Indus River Basin. True False
3. The Arabian Sea forms part of Pakistan’s southern border. True False
4. Lahore was one of the few cities that were not affected by the upheaval that shook Pakistan and India during the 1947 Partition. True False
5. Large parts of Pakistan are covered by desert. True False

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 1 | Geography, Assessment Answers

1. True:
Pakistan's highest mountains lie along the northern border, including the Karakoram Range to the northwest and the Hindu Kush to the northeast.
2. False:
Doabs are the regions between Pakistan's agricultural heartland and the four large tributaries of the Indus: The Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers.
3. True:
The strategic location of the Arabian Sea—extending to the Persian Gulf via the Gulf of Oman, the Red Sea via the Gulf of Aden, and the Indian Ocean—has contributed significantly to Pakistan's economic and military development.
4. False:
Lahore was hit particularly hard by the violent disruptions of the Partition period, as Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India while Muslims arrived from India. The ensuing violence left nearly 6,000 homes damaged.
5. True:
About 92% of Pakistan is arid or semiarid. Major deserts include the Cholistan in the east, the Thar in the south, and the Kharan in the northwest.

Chapter 2 | History



The Derawar Fort in Punjab, Pakistan.
Wikimedia / Tahsin Shah

Overview

Pakistan's history dates back 4,500 years to the beginning of the Indus Valley civilization, one of the oldest urban civilizations. When Indo-Aryan tribes migrated to the Indus Valley's present-day Sindh and Punjab provinces, they brought early forms of the Sanskrit language and a religious system that evolved into Hinduism. One empire after another tried to conquer the area, including the Hellenistic Empire led by Alexander the Great and the Mauryan Empire.^{1, 2} Distinct cultures emerged, such as the Greco-Buddhist Gandhara, which lasted several centuries.³ Southern traders and invaders brought Islam to Sindh in the eighth century. Many Islamic caliphates ruled Pakistan until the collapse of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century.^{4, 5} The entire territory of present-day Pakistan, India, and parts of Afghanistan was then occupied by the British Empire, a period marked by wars and treaties until 1947.^{6, 7} Concurrent with their departure, the British instituted the partition of India, which resulted in violence and mass migration of Pakistani Hindus into Hindu India and Muslim Indians into Muslim Pakistan.^{8, 9} When the partition was complete, and the British left India in 1947, Pakistan flanked India in two parts, East

1 James Wynbrandt, *A Brief History of Pakistan* (New York: Facts on File, 2008), 1–40.

2 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Indus Civilization," 5 July 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indus-civilization>

3 Asia Society, "The Buddhist Heritage of Pakistan: Art of Gandhara," n.d., <http://sites.asiasociety.org/gandhara/>

4 James Wynbrandt, *A Brief History of Pakistan* (New York: Facts on File, 2008), 41–93.

5 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Mughal Dynasty: India," 20 September 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mughal-dynasty>

6 James Lawrence, *Raj: The Making and Unmaking of British India* (New York: Macmillan, 1997).

7 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "British Empire," 8 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/British-Empire>

8 Ritu Menon and Kamla Bhasin, *Borders & Boundaries: Women in India's Partition* (New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998).

9 Yasmin Khan, *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2007).

Pakistan and West Pakistan. Then, in 1971, a separatist movement in East Pakistan plunged the region into full-scale war. India sided with East Pakistan, which seceded and became the nation of Bangladesh.^{10, 11, 12}

Pakistan has seen continued tumult since then, as the people struggle to establish democracy. Its time as an independent state has been marked by coups, rampant corruption, political unrest, assassinations, economic troubles, and the acquisition of nuclear capabilities.^{13, 14, 15} The antidemocratic Taliban continues its operations along the porous border with Afghanistan.^{16, 17} Tensions between Pakistan and India, two nuclear states, remain high over border issues in Kashmir and militant attacks on India from within Pakistan.¹⁸

Early History

The Indus Valley Civilizations

Pakistan's Indus River Valley is the site of some of the earliest traces of human civilization. The earliest of these lie in the Kacchi Desert of eastern Balochistan, known as Mehrgarh, and date back to the eighth millennium BCE.¹⁹ Scholars have traced several thousand years of settlement history there. Before 2500 BCE, several city-states emerged on the Indus River Plain. This Indus Valley Civilization (also known as the Harappan Civilization) had a writing system, a diversified economic system, and communal structures, such as public baths. The most famous ruins of this era are at Mohenjodaro, near the Indus River in Sindh Province. Stone seals discovered at Mohenjodaro display a pictographic script that has yet to be deciphered.^{20, 21, 22}

The end of the Indus Valley Civilization has been ascribed to the invasion of Aryan tribes from Central Asia, although archaeological evidence of demolished cities is scant. The ancient Hindu text, the Rig Veda, refers to defeats of non-Aryans at a site linked to Harappa, providing some support for this theory. But numerous theories say that Indus Valley cities declined for reasons other than invasion.^{23, 24, 25}

-
- 10 Richard Sisson and Leo E. Rose, *War and Secession: Pakistan, India, and the Creation of Bangladesh* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991).
- 11 BBC News, "Bangladesh: Forty Years of Independence," 16 December 2011, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-16218271>
- 12 Nations Online, "Bangladesh," n.d., <http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/bangladesh.htm>
- 13 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 14 Asia Society, "Pakistan: A Political History," n.d., <http://asiasociety.org/pakistan-political-history>
- 15 BBC News, "Pakistan Profile—Timeline," 4 March 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12966786>
- 16 NDTV, "Pak Army Chief Confirms Death Sentences To 11 'Hardcore Terrorists,'" 29 September 2018, <https://www.ndtv.com/world-news/pak-army-chief-confirms-death-sentences-to-11-hardcore-terrorists-1923842>
- 17 Samuel Ramani, "Why Pakistan Isn't Changing Its Taliban Policy," *Diplomat*, 25 October 2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/10/why-pakistan-isnt-changing-its-taliban-policy/>
- 18 Joanna Slater, "India strikes Pakistan in severe escalation of tensions between nuclear rivals," *Washington Post*, 26 February 2019, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/pakistan-says-indian-fighter-jets-crossed-into-its-territory-and-carried-out-limited-airstrike/2019/02/25/901f3000-3979-11e9-a06c-3ec8ed509d15_story.html?utm_term=.8a9f366a651a
- 19 Ahmad Hasan Dani, "History through the Centuries," National Fund for Cultural Heritage (Pakistan), 2004, http://www.heritage.gov.pk/html_Pages/history1.html
- 20 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 21 R. Champakalakshmi et al, "India," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 19 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/India>
- 22 Cristian Violatti, "Indus Script," *Ancient History Encyclopedia*, 5 June 2015, https://www.ancient.eu/Indus_Script/
- 23 Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century* (New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008), 187.
- 24 Romila Thapar, "The Aryan Question Revisited" (lecture transcript, Academic Staff College, Jawaharlal Nehru University, 11 October 1999), <http://members.tripod.com/ascjnu/aryan.html>
- 25 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Indus Civilization," 5 June 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Indus-civilization>

Crossroads of Empires

Traders and invaders have long used the mountain passes in Afghanistan and northern Pakistan to access the Indus River Plain. Many groups came and then quickly vanished. Others formed empires that inevitably fell to a later wave of invaders through the mountain passes. In 330 BCE, the armies of Alexander the Great swept through the northern Indus River Plain into the region known as Gandhara, only to quickly retreat westward.²⁶ Less than a decade later, the Mauryan Empire, a power from the east, absorbed the Indus Valley. The Mauryan era brought increased Buddhist influence, and the city of Taxila, near modern Islamabad, became a center of Buddhist learning. A succession of invaders from Central Asia precipitated the decline and eventual retreat of the Mauryans back to the Ganges region.^{27, 28}

Bactrians, Scythians, Parthians, and Kushans successively came, conquered, and fell. The Kushans ruled from Peshawar from the mid-first century to the mid-third century CE. During Kushan rule, Buddhist culture reached its zenith in the Indus region. Most of the Kushan Empire eventually fell to the Persian Sassanids in the west and the Guptas in the east.^{29, 30} During the fifth century, White Huns, known as Hephthalites, swept from the north into present-day Pakistan and northern India. The White Huns left no written records, but it is thought that they were assimilated into the local population after their defeat by the Turks in the sixth century.^{31, 32} At the end of the fifth century, the local Rai Dynasty came to power and was succeeded by the short-lived Hindu Brahman dynasty in the mid-seventh century.³³

Islamic Empires

The first Islamic incursion came from the south in 712. The Umayyad Caliphate conquered the Arabian seaport of Daibul and advanced north up the Indus River. The southern Indus region, primarily Buddhist at the time, was easily conquered. Umayyad control ultimately reached to Multan in southern Punjab.^{34, 35} A few decades later, the Abbasid Caliphate overthrew the Umayyads and took control of the southern Indus territories.³⁶

As the Abbasid Caliphate declined, the Ghaznavids entered the region from the Turkish principality of Ghazni, in present-day Afghanistan. Mahmud of Ghazni expanded the empire as far as Lahore, its administrative and cultural center. By the late 12th century, Muhammad of Ghor had advanced east through the Ghaznavid Empire, taking Lahore in 1187 and making it the Ghorid capital.^{37, 38} His successor established the Sultanate of Delhi, which eventually controlled all of northern India and the Indus River Plain for several centuries. During this time, many Punjabis converted to Islam. A brief invasion by Mongolian armies led by Tamerlane in 1398

-
- 26 William J. Duiker and Jackson J. Spielvogel, *The Essential World History: Volume 1: To 1800*, 8th ed. (Boston: Cengage Learning, 2017), 102–106.
- 27 Baij Nath Puri, "Taxila," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 8 January 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Taxila>
- 28 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Mauryan Empire," 8 October 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Mauryan-Empire>
- 29 R. Champakalakshmi et al, "India," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 19 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/India>
- 30 Kushan, "The History of Pakistan: The Kushans," n.d, <http://www.kushan.org/general/other/part1.htm>
- 31 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Hephthalite," 23 February 2012, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Hephthalite>
- 32 *Encyclopædia Iranica*, "Hephthalites," 22 March 2012, <http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/hephthalites>
- 33 André Wink, *Al-Hind: The Slave Kings and the Islamic Conquest*, vo. 1 (Brill, 1991), 151–152.
- 34 Stanley Lane-Poole, *History of India: Volume III: Medieval India from the Mohammedan Conquest to the Reign of Akbar the Great* (New York: Cosimo, 2008), 1–13.
- 35 Asma Afsaruddin, "Umayyad Dynasty," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 29 March 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Umayyad-dynasty-Islamic-history>
- 36 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Abbasid Caliphate," 2 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Abbasid-caliphate>
- 37 Iran Chamber Society, "History of Iran: Ghaznavid Dynasty, 962–1186 CE," n.d., <http://www.iranchamber.com/history/ghaznavids/ghaznavids.php>
- 38 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Ghaznavid Dynasty," 2 October 2016, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Ghaznavid-dynasty>

hastened the decline of the sultanate, which was replaced by the greatest of the Muslim dynasties, the Mughal Empire.^{39, 40}

Babur, a descendant of Tamerlane, saw his empire in present-day Uzbekistan conquered at the turn of the 16th century. Regrouping, he moved southwest, first into present-day Afghanistan, then into Punjab, and finally into the Ganges Plain. In 1526, Babur's armies defeated the last ruler of the Delhi Sultanate at the Battle of Panipat. Babur founded the Mughal Empire. He died only a few years later, and his son Humayun proved unable to consolidate control over the region. Under his grandson, Akbar, the Mughal Empire began to flourish.^{41, 42, 43}

Akbar introduced the *mansabdari* administrative system. Under this military and civilian meritocracy, *mansabdars* earned cash payments and personal fiefs based on their performance and ability to enlist troops. None of this land was inheritable, however, and it did not increase the power of given families. The Mughal period is also remembered for its architectural achievements; the most famous is the Taj Mahal in Agra, India. By the late 17th century, the empire had overextended its troops and its money.⁴⁴

Colonial Era

The British Enter the Indus River Plain

In the 18th century, the Mughal Empire was fragmenting into independent principalities, while England and France competed to expand far-flung coastal trading posts. Military support for these trading ventures became crucial as hostile European competition spread to trading enclaves around the world. The British fought three wars against the French on Indian soil to emerge as the preeminent European power on the subcontinent in the mid-1700s. Within modern Pakistan, British influence came late. During the first part of the 19th century, both Sindh and Punjab were independently ruled. However, neither region escaped British attention. A treaty signed with the British in 1832 recognized Sindhi integrity and banned British transport of armed vessels or military stores on the Indus River.^{45, 46, 47} The Upper Sindh region of Khairpur avoided the conquest by treaty, becoming one of many "Princely States" and retaining some degree of sovereignty.⁴⁸ In Punjab, the kingdom began to unravel after the death of the Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh in 1839.⁴⁹

In 1839, the British readied for war as they watched the chaotic events in Punjab unfold. They ignored the ban on the transport of armed vessels and launched the First British–Afghan War. Armed conflict between Sindhi rulers and the British quickly followed. In 1843, the British annexed all of Sindh after their victory at the Battle of Miani.⁵⁰

39 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Delhi Sultanate," 25 April 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Delhi-sultanate>

40 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Mughal Dynasty," 20 September 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mughal-dynasty>

41 T.G. Percival Spear, "Babur," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 11 February 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Babur>

42 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

43 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Mughal Dynasty," 20 September 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Mughal-dynasty>

44 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

45 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

46 R. Champakalakshmi et al, "India," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 19 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/India>

47 Kenneth Pletcher, *The History of India* (New York: Britannica Educational Publishing, 2011), 249.

48 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Khairpur," 18 September 2013, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Khairpur>

49 Khushwant Singh, "Ranjit Singh," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 9 November 2018, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ranjit-Singh-Sikh-maharaja>

50 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Anglo–Afghan Wars," 3 September 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Anglo-Afghan-Wars>

Two Anglo–Sikh wars occurred in the 1840s, eventually putting Punjab under British control.^{51, 52} After the wars, the British ceded Kashmir to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu for a concessionary sum of money. Thus began a Hindu dynasty in a mostly Muslim land, sowing the seeds of a conflict that continues to this day.^{53, 54}

Colonial Rule

The Indus River Plain entered the British fold just as the first wave of rebellion spread through India. During the India Mutiny of 1857, Indian soldiers staged uprisings in various cities of northern India. Eventually, the British suppressed the revolt with the assistance of troops from Punjab. The end of the mutiny concluded the last Mughal emperor's reign and marked the beginning of direct British rule in India. The tribal areas of the Pashtuns and Balochis were located on the western frontiers of the Indian Empire. The British considered these areas vital because the mountains and the passes into Afghanistan provided a defensible buffer against Russian advances into Central Asia. The British ultimately negotiated agreements that transformed much of modern Balochistan into princely states, allowing the British to control the areas of the southern mountain passes into Afghanistan.^{55, 56, 57}

In the Pashtun regions to the north, the British waged a Second Afghan War from 1878–1879. A treaty negotiated by British diplomat H. M. Durand in 1893 defined the boundary known as the Durand Line between Afghan and British claims. Today, the Afghanistan–Pakistan border divides the traditional Pashtun homeland between the two countries. The British thereafter loosely “ruled” their side of the tribal areas as the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), known today as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.^{58, 59} Punjab and Sindh became the granaries of northern India under the British. Irrigation systems lengthened growing seasons and expanded the amount of farmland, creating canal colonies in the once semiarid regions of central and southern Punjab and increasing the agricultural output of Sindh.⁶⁰

The Beginnings of the Hindu–Muslim Split

The British suspected the Muslim aristocracy's involvement in the Indian Mutiny of 1857.^{61, 62} While the British-educated Hindu middle class thrived. Meanwhile, the Muslim upper classes (who had ruled India for many centuries) increasingly found themselves culturally and politically marginalized within the British Raj. With the rise of Indian nationalism, many Muslim leaders viewed the nationalist groups—most notably the Indian National Congress—as representatives of Hindu interests. At the beginning of the 20th century, the British implemented administrative and political changes to further divide Hindus and Muslims within India. After the All-India Muslim League was founded in 1906, the British enacted legislation that allowed Muslims separate electorates for the Indian Legislative Council.^{63, 64}

51 Amarpal S. Sidhu, *The First Anglo–Sikh War* (Stroud, Gloucestershire, UK: Amberley, 2010).

52 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Anglo–Afghan Wars,” 3 September 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Anglo-Afghan-Wars>

53 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Dogra Dynasty,” 6 February 2009, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Dogra-Dynasty>

54 Naseer Ahmed Kalis and Shaheen Showkar Dar, “Geo-political Significance of Kashmir: An Overview of Indo-Pak Relations,” *Journal of Humanities and Social Science* 9, no. 2 (March–April 2013): 115–116, http://www.unice.fr/crookall-cours/iup_geopoli/docs/O092115123.pdf

55 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

56 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Indian Mutiny,” 8 May 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Indian-Mutiny>

57 Peter Hopkirk, *The Great Game: On Secret Service in High Asia* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001).

58 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Durand Line,” 22 October 2015, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Durand-Line>

59 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Anglo–Afghan Wars,” 3 September 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Anglo-Afghan-Wars>

60 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

61 Sheila McDonough, “The Muslims of South Asia (1857–1947),” in *Muslim Perceptions of Other Religions: A Historical Survey*, ed. Jean Jacques Waardenburg (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999), 250–252.

62 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Indian Mutiny,” 8 May 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Indian-Mutiny>

63 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

64 Martin Sieff, *Shifting Superpowers: The New and Emerging Relationship between the United States, China, and India* (Washington DC: Cato Institute, 2009), 20–22.

In 1916, the Congress and the Muslim League signed the Lucknow Pact, in which the Congress accepted the separate Muslim electorates, and the Muslim League agreed to support the Congress's drive to expel the British. One of the key architects of this pact was the lawyer Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a member of both the Muslim League and the Congress.⁶⁵ During the 1920s, the nonviolent boycotts advocated by Mohandas Gandhi increasingly dominated the home-rule movement in India. Jinnah, now Muslim League president, opposed Gandhi's Hindu-based approach, which he felt was unconstitutional. The Nehru Report of 1928 urged the Congress party to put aside their Lucknow Pact commitment to Muslim electorates. Frustrated, Jinnah resigned his Muslim League presidency and moved to England for five years to resume his law practice.^{66, 67}

Independence and Partition

In 1934, Jinnah returned to India to reclaim leadership of the Muslim League, but he was no longer the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. He had embraced the Two Nations Theory, first introduced by Muhammad Iqbal in 1930. In 1940, Jinnah submitted the Lahore Resolution. This document called for the eastern and northwestern Muslim majority areas in India to "be grouped to constitute independent States in which the constituent units should be autonomous and sovereign."⁶⁸ After the Lahore Resolution, relations between the Congress and the Muslim League became increasingly strained, and positions hardened. In the 1946 elections following World War II, the Muslim League gained 90% of the Muslim seats in the Indian Parliament. This earned them a place at the negotiating table for whatever agreements the British might entertain concerning Indian independence.^{69, 70, 71}

A final British plan for an independent India proposed a central government controlling functions such as defense, foreign policy, and currency, while Muslim- and Hindu-majority provinces otherwise maintained autonomy. Congress rejected the plan. When the British later rejected Jinnah's proposal for equal power sharing in an interim Indian government, the Muslim League decided to boycott the new government. Shortly after, in August 1946, Jinnah called for "direct action," triggering violent communal riots in Bengal and Bihar in eastern India. The British hastily fashioned plans to implement the independence of a partitioned India. They determined to separate both Bengal and Punjab into Hindu and Muslim areas, and the princely states were to align with the country chosen by their rulers. On 14 August 1947, India and Pakistan became independent nations. The partition boundary was announced three days later, triggering one of the largest and most violent mass population migrations in history.^{72, 73}

65 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Lucknow Pact," 18 August 2010, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Lucknow-Pact>

66 D. N. Panigrahi, *India's Partition: The Story of Imperialism in Retreat* (New York: Routledge, 2004), 46–55.

67 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

68 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

69 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

70 Norman Berdichevsky, "A Tale of Two Partitions: India 1947 and Palestine 1948," March 2009, http://www.newenglishreview.org/Norman_Berdichevsky/A_Tale_of_Two_Partitions%3A_India_1947_and_Palestine_1948/

71 History Pakistan, "Elections of 1945–1946," n.d., <http://historypak.com/elections-of-1945-46/>

72 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

73 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

The Nation of Pakistan

Post-Independence

Many questions accompanied the creation of Pakistan. Was the country to be an Islamic nation under Sharia law, or a secular state with a Muslim majority? How would a country in two parts separated by 1,600 km (1,000 mi) of a hostile neighbor govern itself? What would be the national language when the East spoke Bengali, and the West primarily spoke Punjabi and Sindhi? How could Pakistan assimilate the new Pakistanis who streamed into the country after partition? Also, although the Pakistani military used force to bring some of the Baluchi state of Kalat into Pakistan, the status of Balochistan and the North-West Frontier Province remained unresolved.^{74, 75, 76}

In the NWFP, the Pashtun leader Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a Congress member who fought against partition. Though he urged his followers in the NWFP not to vote in the plebiscite to join Pakistan, the plebiscite passed, persevering against a large boycott.⁷⁷ The foremost territorial issue was Kashmir. When the Hindu maharajah of Kashmir, who initially did not agree to become part of either country, saw Pashtun tribesmen nearing his capital of Srinagar, he finally agreed to join with India. All factions in Kashmir continue to debate the details of that formal agreement and use them to justify their positions. The immediate result was a war between India and Pakistan, only two months after independence. The two adversaries eventually agreed to a ceasefire line, but they have yet to arrive at a long-term solution to the Kashmir issue.^{78, 79, 80}

Jinnah became Pakistan's first governor general but ruled for only a year before dying of tuberculosis. He advocated equal rights for all citizens of Pakistan, regardless of their religion. Jinnah's statements suggest that he favored secular statehood for Pakistan, but Pakistan eventually moved in a different direction.^{81, 82, 83}

A Country Divided

During the first 25 years of Pakistan's history, many of the issues that emerged at independence continued to fester. Urdu, a primary language only for the *muhajirs*—Muslims who had fled India after Partition—became the national language, upsetting the Bengali population of East Pakistan. Ethnic tensions in the Sindhi cities heightened as the *muhajirs* became the dominant group in Karachi and Hyderabad.^{84, 85}

74 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

75 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

76 Naseer Dashti, "Resolving the Baloch National Question: Aspects of a Negotiated Settlement," *The Baluch*, n.d., http://www.thebaluch.com/050708_article.php

77 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Abdul Ghaffar Khan," 16 January 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Khan-Abdul-Ghaffar-Khan>

78 Kuldip Singh Bajwa, *Jammu and Kashmir War, 1947–1948* (New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications, 2003).

79 BBC News, "India–Pakistan: Troubled Relations; The 1947–48 War," 2002, http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/in_depth/south_asia/2002/india_pakistan/timeline/1947_48.stm

80 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

81 BBC, "Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948)," n.d., http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/jinnah_mohammad_ali.shtml

82 Nusrat Pasha, "Jinnah's Will to the Nation He Founded," *Secular Pakistan*, 26 January 2010, <https://secularpakistan.wordpress.com/2010/01/26/jinnahs-will-to-the-nation-he-founded/>

83 Shahzeb Jillani, "The Search for Jinnah's Vision of Pakistan," BBC News, 11 September 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-24034873>

84 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

85 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

In 1956, Pakistan completed drafting its constitution and became an Islamic Republic. Protests in East Pakistan over the language issue continued. In addition, East Pakistanis perceived economic favoritism toward the western part of the country, where the capital Karachi was located. These issues translated into a political power struggle between the Muslim League, the dominant party of West Pakistan, and the East Pakistan-based United Front Party.^{86, 87} Meanwhile, the Kashmir conflict persisted, and Pakistan and India again went to war over the region in August 1965.^{88, 89}

In 1958, the Pakistani military carried out the first of a string of coups that have characterized much of Pakistan's recent history. The new leader, Mohammed Ayub Khan, abolished the constitution and imposed martial law for more than three years until a new constitution with strong presidential powers took effect in 1962. The 1965 war with India over Kashmir weakened Khan's political base. Many believed that he had capitulated to India in negotiating the ceasefire agreement. In East Pakistan, many perceived insufficient Bengali representation and an unbalanced distribution of tax revenues between East and West. As the army was forced to quell uprisings, Khan's position became increasingly untenable. In 1969, he declared martial law again and handed over power to his commander-in-chief, Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, who scheduled elections for the following year.^{90, 91, 92, 93}

The Bangladesh Independence War

The December 1970 elections began the final chapter in the continuing political battle between East and West Pakistan. The Awami League, a political party that advocated for significant financial and political autonomy in the two Pakistans, swept all seats in East Pakistan. The Awami leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, now felt that his party had the mandate to form a national government. On this point, he was opposed by West Pakistan political leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose party controlled the majority of the legislative seats from the western half. When negotiations reached an impasse, President Khan, on 1 March 1971, delayed convening the new National Assembly. Strikes and protests broke out across East Pakistan, causing an open revolt. By the end of the month, Rahman was under arrest, and Pakistani army forces entered East Pakistan to crush the rebellion. Pakistan was involved in a civil war.^{94, 95}

The conflict eventually drew in India, where millions of East Pakistani Hindus had fled since the start of hostilities. In early December 1971, a full-scale war broke out between Pakistan and India. Besides fighting in East Pakistan, the two countries battled in Punjab and Kashmir. For the Pakistani military, the war was a disaster. By mid-December 1971, Pakistani forces had surrendered to the combined Indian and rebel forces. In the wake of the

86 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

87 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

88 Global Security, "Indo-Pakistan War of 1965," 11 July 2011, https://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/indo-pak_1965.htm

89 Office of the Historian, U.S. Department of State, "The India-Pakistan War of 1965," n.d., <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1961-1968/india-pakistan-war>

90 Richard Sisson and Leo E. Rose, *War and Secession: Pakistan, India, and the Creation of Bangladesh* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1990), 17–24.

91 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

92 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

93 Story of Pakistan, "Martial Law under Field Marshal Ayub Khan," 1 June 2003, <http://storyofpakistan.com/martial-law-under-field-marshal-ayub-khan/>

94 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

95 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

Pakistani defeat, East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh. Yahya Khan, the commander-in-chief, resigned a few days after the conclusion of the war.^{96, 97}

Bhutto and Zia

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became the new president and chief martial law administrator of the newly redefined state of Pakistan. Under Bhutto, Pakistan began the slow process of rebuilding. The military ranks were purged, with Muhammad Zia ul-Haq becoming the new army chief of staff. The new government reformed education and healthcare, nationalized major industries and banks, and enacted a new constitution. In 1973, Bhutto resigned the presidency to become prime minister, the primary seat of power under the new constitution. Elections were scheduled in 1977, and a strong opposition known as the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) ran a vigorous campaign against Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP). When the election resulted in an overwhelming victory for the PPP, street protests broke out. Bhutto ordered the army to quell the demonstrations and had the PNA leadership arrested.^{98, 99, 100, 101}

On 5 July 1977, the military intervened against Bhutto. They arrested Bhutto, declared martial law, and Muhammad Zia ul-Haq became president and chief martial law administrator. Initially, the plans was to hold an election within 90 days, but the election was cancelled when it appeared Bhutto might win. Instead, Bhutto was put on trial and convicted for conspiracy to murder a rival politician. Despite an international outcry for clemency, Zia did not back down, and Bhutto was hanged in 1979.^{102, 103, 104}

Zia pursued a policy of Islamization, in which Pakistan increasingly aligned with the rest of the Muslim world and instituted many Islamic laws and punishments. The Zia regime still faced numerous challenges. Economic development largely quelled nationalist stirrings in Balochistan, but ethnic tensions in the cities of Sindh Province turned violent. After the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in December 1979, Pakistan's border regions in the North-West Frontier Province became bases for Afghani *mujahideen* fighting the Soviets.^{105, 106, 107}

96 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

97 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

98 Brian Cloughley, *War, Coups & Terror: Pakistan's Army in Years of Turmoil* (New York: Skyhorse Publishing, 2008), 26–27.

99 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Zulfikar Ali Bhutto," 31 March 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Zulfikar-Ali-Bhutto>

100 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

101 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

102 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

103 Peter Niesewand, "Bhutto is Hanged in Pakistan," *Washington Post*, 4 April 1979, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/12/27/AR2007122701067.html>

104 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

105 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

106 Zahid Hussain, "Pakistan's Most Dangerous Place," *Wilson Quarterly*, n.d., <http://wilsonquarterly.com/quarterly/winter-2012-lessons-of-the-great-depression/pakistans-most-dangerous-place/>

107 Peter R. Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington DC: GPO for the Library of Congress, April 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

Return to Democracy

Zia ended martial law in 1985, but before doing so, a constitutional amendment was passed that enormously affected the Pakistan political landscape during the 1990s. The Eighth Amendment gave Pakistan's president, a figurehead position as defined by the 1973 constitution, the power to dismiss the prime minister and National Assembly and to call for new elections. In August 1988, a plane carrying Zia, the U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, and top Pakistani military officials mysteriously crashed, killing all aboard. An election scheduled for November went on as planned, and the PPP, led by Bhutto's daughter Benazir Bhutto, won the most seats. Bhutto became the first Muslim woman head of state. Bhutto's term lasted only 20 months before President Gulam Ishaq Khan used the Eighth Amendment to dismiss her on charges of corruption and to call for a new election.^{108, 109, 110, 111}

The election, held two months later, brought in the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI) and their leader Nawaz Sharif, a Punjabi industrialist. The IJI and Sharif instituted reforms that boosted Pakistan's economy, although critics argued that the fast pace of reform hurt the most vulnerable segments in Pakistani society. The Sharif government also passed legislation expanding Sharia law.^{112, 113, 114}

Pakistan's seesaw politics continued when Prime Minister Sharif and President Khan stepped down in 1993 after a constitutional confrontation, followed by another election and the return of the PPP and Benazir Bhutto. Bhutto's second tenure as prime minister was longer than her first, but economic decline, continued ethnic unrest in Sindh, and further charges of corruption eventually weakened her political position. Pakistan's new president, Farooq Leghari, dismissed Bhutto in 1996. In the ensuing elections early the next year, Sharif's new party, the Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz), won an overwhelming majority. Soon after Sharif returned to power, an amendment was passed repealing the contentious Eighth Amendment.^{115, 116, 117}

Back to Military Control

In 1998, Sharif appointed Pervez Musharraf as army chief of staff. As a *muhajir*, Musharraf was an outsider in the primarily Punjabi power circles, and thus seemed less of a threat to Sharif. But Sharif did not foresee that Musharraf would replace him in less than two years. Musharraf came to power after Sharif tried to fire and arrest him. This triggered a military revolt that led to Sharif's ouster and Pakistan's return to martial law. Sharif saw Musharraf as a threat because the Pakistani military was unhappy when Sharif backed down from another military conflict with India over Kashmir in early 1999. The United States and other nations pressured Sharif to pull Pakistani-backed infiltrators out of India's side of the territory. Besides losing military support, Sharif was becoming increasingly vulnerable because of the faltering economy, the growing anger over press restrictions, and the legal maneuvers to stifle political opposition.^{118, 119, 120}

-
- 108 Elaine Sciolino, "Zia of Pakistan Killed as Blast Downs Plane: U.S. Envoy, 28 Others Die," *New York Times*, 18 August 1988, <http://www.nytimes.com/1988/08/18/world/zia-of-pakistan-killed-as-blast-downs-plane-us-envoy-28-others-die.html>
- 109 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Benazir Bhutto," 17 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Benazir-Bhutto>
- 110 M. M. Ali, "In Pakistan Benazir Bhutto's Dismissal is Déjà vu all over Again," *Washington Report on Middle East Affairs*, January/February 1997, <http://www.wrmea.org/1997-january-february/the-subcontinent-in-pakistan-benazir-bhutto-s-dismissal-is-deja-vu-all-over-again.html>
- 111 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 112 Lisa Curtis, "Pakistan," Heritage Foundation, 26 January 2011, <http://www.heritage.org/research/commentary/2011/01/pakistan>
- 113 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 114 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Nawaz Sharif," 27 February 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Nawaz-Sharif>
- 115 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 116 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Benazir Bhutto," 17 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Benazir-Bhutto>
- 117 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Nawaz Sharif," 27 February 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Nawaz-Sharif>
- 118 BBC News, "Business: The Economy: Pakistan's Economic Nightmare," 14 October 1999, <http://newsvote.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/473661.stm>
- 119 Neil Joeck, "The Kargil War and Nuclear Deterrence," in *Nuclear Proliferation in South Asia: Crisis Behaviour and the Bomb*, eds. Sumit Ganguly and S. Paul Kapur (New York: Routledge, 2008), 110–143.
- 120 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

After Musharraf assumed power as chief executive, a 1999 ruling by the Pakistani Supreme Court validated the coup and gave him three years of executive and legislative authority starting from the coup date. He named himself president in 2001, and a referendum in April 2002 extended his presidency for another five years. National Assembly elections were held later in the year, giving Musharraf's political party a plurality. Following the elections, the Assembly elected Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali as prime minister, making him the first Baluchi to hold that position.^{121, 122, 123}

In May 1998, Pakistan conducted successful nuclear bomb tests and promptly declared itself a nuclear nation. The tests were a culmination of a nuclear program that began in the 1950s. Pakistan saw its nuclearization as a necessity because of its ongoing rivalry and history of conflict with India, which conducted its own nuclear tests starting in 1974 and in 1998, shortly before Pakistan's tests.^{124, 125, 126}

The Aftermath of 9/11

A turning point in Pakistan's role in the world came in the wake of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States. Pakistan, which had supported the ruling Taliban in Afghanistan, reversed policy under pressure from the United States and other countries and joined the coalition to remove the Taliban from power. Pakistan also committed to eliminate terrorist camps operating on its soil. The Pakistani military made some headway in their counterterrorism efforts in the ensuing years. In the summer and fall of 2009, military campaigns in the Swat and Waziristan valleys led to the capture and the killing of militants.^{127, 128, 129}

In October 2007, Musharraf won the presidential election. He resigned from his army post to be sworn in as the civilian president. By that time, Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif had returned from exile, and general elections were slated for January 2008. Shortly after emergency rule was lifted, Bhutto was assassinated, and general elections were postponed to February 2008. In August 2008, Musharraf resigned under pressure of impeachment. The following month, Asif Ali Zardari, Benazir Bhutto's widower, and PPP member was elected president.^{130, 131, 132, 133}

Zardari's administration was plagued with violence and insecurity as he attempted to stifle opposition groups.¹³⁴ Opposition to Zardari quickly escalated, and his hold on power slipped further.^{135, 136} Following a 2009 Supreme

-
- 121 CNN, "General Pervez Musharraf, President and Chief Executive of Pakistan," 28 June 2001, <http://edition.cnn.com/2001/WORLD/asiapcf/south/06/20/musharraf.biog/>
- 122 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 123 "Voice of America," Profile: New Pakistani Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali—2002-11-22," 29 October 2009, <http://www.voanews.com/content/a-13-a-2002-11-22-15-profile-67252507/379085.html>
- 124 NTI, "Pakistan Nuclear Weapons Program," April 2016, <https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/pakistan/nuclear/>
- 125 NTI, "Indian Nuclear Weapons Program," August 2016, <https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/india/nuclear/>
- 126 Kyle Mizokami, "Forget North Korea: Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons Program is Truly Terrifying," *National Interest*, 26 February 2019, <https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/forget-north-korea-pakistans-nuclear-weapons-program-truly-terrifying-45632>
- 127 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 128 Aryn Baker, "Pakistan: Behind the Waziristan Offensive," *Time*, 18 October 2009, <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1930909,00.html>
- 129 Eric Schmitt, "Pakistan Injects Precision into Air War on Taliban," *New York Times*, 29 July 2009, <https://www.nytimes.com/2009/07/30/world/asia/30pstan.html>
- 130 BBC News, "Benazir Bhutto Killed in Attack," 27 December 2007, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7161590.stm
- 131 CNN, "Bhutto Widower Zardari Elected Pakistan's New President," 7 September 2008, <http://www.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/asiapcf/09/06/pakistan.presidential.election/>
- 132 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 133 Lawrence Ziring, "Asif Ali Zardari," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 12 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Asif-Ali-Zardari>
- 134 Jane Perlez, "A Bitter Rivalry Shatters Pakistan's Ruling Coalition," *New York Times*, 25 August 2008, <https://www.nytimes.com/2008/08/25/world/asia/26pstan.html>
- 135 Omar Waraich, "In Pakistan, Zardari's Crackdown Betrays Weakness," *Time*, 11 March 2009, <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,1884394,00.html>
- 136 Arif Rafiq, "Zardari in the Crosshairs," *Foreign Policy*, 20 November 2009, <http://foreignpolicy.com/2009/11/20/zardari-in-the-crosshairs/>

Court decision that Zardari could be charged with corruption, the opposition called for his resignation. Zardari refused to step down and completed his full five-year term in 2013, the first democratically elected president to do so.^{137, 138, 139}

Recent Events

On 2 May 2011, U.S. Navy SEALs raided a compound in Abbottabad where Osama bin Laden was living and killed him.¹⁴⁰ The unannounced and undeterred U.S. intervention was deeply humiliating for Pakistan. The revelation that bin Laden had been inexplicably living in Pakistan—an ostensible U.S. ally in the war on terror and recipient of significant U.S. aid—for the previous six years deepened the mistrust and unease between the two countries and marred Pakistan’s international image.^{141, 142}

The government was thrown into turmoil in 2012 when Pakistan’s Supreme Court removed Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani. Raj Pervaiz Ashraf was elected, but he was dogged by political scandal and corruption charges.¹⁴³ In January 2013, Ashraf was arrested.¹⁴⁴ Violent protests led to the dissolution of the parliament in March.^{145, 146} In the ensuing elections, former Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif emerged victorious.¹⁴⁷ In June, parliament elected a new president, Mamnoon Hussain.¹⁴⁸ The new government failed to bring stability. Anti-government protests and tense relations with the military significantly weakened Sharif, who seemed unable to carry out effective rule.^{149, 150}

Extremist violence increased during Sharif’s rule. Groups affiliated with the Taliban and other extremist groups launched numerous deadly attacks targeting churches, public places, schools, and Shia mosques.¹⁵¹ In December

-
- 137 Mark Tran, “President Zardari under Pressure as Pakistani Judges Rule Amnesty is Void,” *Guardian*, 16 December 2009, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2009/dec/16/pakistan-zardari-amnesty-corruption-charges>
- 138 Asif Shahzad, “Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari Steps Down as his Term Ends,” *Washington Times*, 8 September 2013, <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2013/sep/8/pakistani-president-asif-ali-zardari-steps-down-hi/?page=all>
- 139 Shameen Khan, “Exclusive: The Curious Presidency of Mr. Zardari,” *Dawn*, n.d., <http://www.dawn.com/news/1041287/exclusive-the-curious-presidency-of-mr-zardari>
- 140 Philip Rucker, Scott Wilson, and Anne E. Kornblut, “Osama bin Laden Buried at Sea after Being Killed by U.S. Forces in Pakistan,” *Washington Post*, 02 May 2011, http://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/osama-bin-laden-is-killed-by-us-forces-in-pakistan/2011/05/01/AFXMZyVF_story.html
- 141 BBC News, “Pakistan Profile—Timeline,” 13 February 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12966786>
- 142 Jackie Northan, “U.S.–Pakistan Relations Move from Grudging to Toxic,” National Public Radio, 16 June 2011, <http://www.npr.org/2011/06/16/137207537/u-s-pakistan-relations-move-from-grudging-to-toxic>
- 143 Declan Walsh, “Pakistani Parliament Elects New Prime Minister,” *New York Times*, 22 June 2012, <http://www.nytimes.com/2012/06/23/world/asia/pakistans-ruling-party-nominates-new-candidate-for-prime-minister.html>
- 144 Jon Boone, “Pakistan Supreme Court Orders Arrest of Prime Minister on Corruption Charges,” *Guardian*, 15 January 2013, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2013/jan/15/pakistan-orders-arrest-prime-minister>
- 145 Alex Rodriguez, “Pakistan ‘Long March’ Protest Draws Tens of Thousands to Capital,” *Los Angeles Times*, 14 January 2013, <https://www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-2013-jan-14-la-fg-pakistan-march-20130115-story.html>
- 146 National Assembly of Pakistan, “Parliamentary History,” n.d., <http://www.na.gov.pk/en/content.php?id=75>
- 147 “Pakistan’s Election: Third time Lucky?” *Economist*, 12 May 2013, <http://www.economist.com/blogs/banyan/2013/05/pakistan-s-election-0>
- 148 “Mamnoon Hussain Elected as Pakistan’s 12th President,” *Express Tribune*, 30 July 2013, <http://tribune.com.pk/story/583886/polling-to-elect-12th-president-begins/>
- 149 “Pakistan: Sharif versus Sharif,” *Economist*, 14 June 2014, <http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21604197-prime-ministers-hopes-confining-his-generals-barracks-take-knock-sharif-versus-sharif>
- 150 Cyril Almeida, “A Rare Certainty in Pakistani Politics—Nawaz Sharif is Doomed,” *Guardian*, 2 September 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2014/sep/02/pakistani-politics-nawaz-sharif-imran-khan-army>
- 151 BBC News, “Pakistan Profile—Timeline,” 13 February 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12966786>

2014, the Taliban attacked a school in Peshawar, killing more than 150.^{152, 153} The army launched major offensives against extremist strongholds in northwestern Pakistan.^{154, 155}

In 2017, Sharif's tenure ended abruptly when he was forced to resign over corruption charges, convicted, and jailed. In the general election that followed in 2018, former cricket star Imran Khan propelled his Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf party to victory and became prime minister. Khan, who had campaigned against corruption and political dynasties, immediately set out to tackle Pakistan's crippling economic and structural problems, with mixed results.^{156, 157} In February 2019, a bombing by Pakistan-based militants that killed over 40 Indian security personnel in Indian-administered Kashmir escalated tensions with India and led to a series of retaliatory airstrikes between the two countries.^{158, 159}

-
- 152 BBC News, "Peshawar Attack: Schools Reopen after Taliban Massacre," 13 January 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-30773120>
- 153 Declan Walsh, "Taliban Besiege Pakistan School, Leaving 145 Dead," *New York Times*, 16 December 2014, http://www.nytimes.com/2014/12/17/world/asia/taliban-attack-pakistani-school.html?_r=0
- 154 Farhan Bokhari, "Pakistan Launches Assault in Taliban Stronghold," CBS News, 1 July 2014, <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/pakistan-army-launches-offensive-taliban-stronghold-north-waziristan/>
- 155 Associated Press, "Pakistan Military Launches Ground Attack on Militants in North Waziristan," *Guardian*, 30 June 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/30/pakistan-military-ground-attack-militants-north-waziristan>
- 156 BBC News, "Pakistan Profile—Timeline," 4 March 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12966786>
- 157 Faseeh Mangi and Kamran Haider, "Imran Khan's 100 Days in Office as Pakistan's Leader: Scorecard," Bloomberg, 28 November 2018, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-11-29/imran-khan-s-100-days-in-office-as-pakistan-s-leader-scorecard>
- 158 Sasha Ingber and Lauren Frayer, "India Vows 'Befitting Reply' after Attack on Security Forces in Kashmir," NPR, 15 February 2019, <https://www.npr.org/2019/02/15/695090407/india-vows-befitting-reply-after-attack-on-security-forces-in-kashmir>
- 159 *Economist*, "For India and Pakistan, Cricket is War by Other Means," 22 June 2019, <https://www.economist.com/asia/2019/06/22/for-india-and-pakistan-cricket-is-war-by-other-means>

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 2 | History, Assessment

Read the following statements and answer True or False

1. The ancient Indus River Valley Civilization collapsed when the Indus River Basin froze during a mini-ice age in the third millennium BCE. True False
2. The Mughal Empire is known for its architectural achievements. True False
3. The 1940 Lahore Resolution was a declaration of unity between the Muslim League and Congress, in opposition to British rule. True False
4. The political differences between East and West Pakistan culminated in a civil war in 1971. True False
5. Pakistan developed nuclear capabilities due to its aspiration to become a leading power in the Muslim world. True False

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 2 | History, Assessment Answers

1. False:
The end of the Indus Valley Civilization has been ascribed to the invasion of Aryan tribes from Central Asia.
2. True:
One of the empire's most magnificent architectural feats was the Taj Mahal in India. In Pakistan, a famous example of Mughal architecture is the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore.
3. False:
The Lahore Resolution called for a separate state for India's Muslim-majority regions.
4. True:
India joined the eastern rebel forces in the war. West Pakistan, now Pakistan, was defeated, and East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh.
5. False:
Pakistan founded its nuclear power program because of its history of conflict with India, which twice conducted its own nuclear tests.

Chapter 3 | Economy



Vendors at the Ab Paara market in Islamabad.
Flickr / dcsummerproject

Introduction

Pakistan's economy, the world's 25th-largest, has historically been plagued by underdevelopment, political instability, a lack of competitiveness, and a failure to attract foreign investment. These factors have led to slow growth, high inflation, high debt, and a weak position on the international economic stage.^{1, 2, 3, 4} The agriculture, industry, and services sectors suffer from systemic weaknesses such as outdated equipment and practices, a lack of skilled laborers, a corrupt government bureaucracy, and a woeful undersupply of electricity. Textile manufacturing dominates the economy. Supported by the country's substantial cotton crop, the textile industry provides employment in countless garment factories plagued by dismal working conditions. Since the 1980s,

- 1 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 2 Zahid Baig, "Technology: The Missing Link in Pakistan's Agriculture Sector," MIT Technology Review Pakistan, 5 October 2016, <http://www.technologyreview.pk/technology-missing-link-pakistans-agriculture-sector/>
- 3 Radio Mashaal, "Pakistan, IMF Reach Deal On \$6 Billion Bailout Package," Radio Free Europe, 12 May 2019, <https://www.rferl.org/a/pakistan-imf-reach-deal-on-6-billion-bailout-package/29936273.html>
- 4 Asad Hashim, "Pakistan Finalises \$6bn IMF Bailout Package," Al Jazeera, 13 May 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/05/pakistan-finalises-6bn-imf-bailout-package-190513090834006.html>

Pakistan has been sustained by a string of economic lifelines from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The country is also deeply in debt to China^{5, 6, 7}

Agriculture

Historically, agriculture has been the backbone of Pakistan's national economy, but over time it has been overtaken by the services sector.⁸ In 2016, agriculture contributed 24% to gross domestic product (GDP) and employed 42.3% of the labor force. Pakistan is one of the world's top producers of wheat, cotton, sugarcane, mangoes, dates, oranges, goat meat, mutton, and eggs. Other agricultural products are rice, vegetables, and beef. Most agricultural activity takes place on the Indus River Plain, in Punjab and Sindh provinces. In rural Punjab, agriculture employs 61% of the population.^{9, 10, 11, 12}

Pakistan has the world's largest irrigation system, with over 80% of cultivated land under irrigation. The system is based on the Indus River and its tributaries, including three major reservoirs and 58,000 km (36,039 mi) of canals. Some 90% of the country's water resources are used for irrigation.^{13, 14}

Subsidies and other incentives are ever-present in Pakistani agriculture. The government subsidizes fertilizer, farm equipment, electricity, and insurance coverage. Incentives for farmers to adopt good agricultural practices have had limited success, as many farmers adopt subsidized techniques and technologies only for the duration of the subsidy, thereafter returning to their previous ways of farming.^{15, 16} Nevertheless, agricultural mechanization is growing rapidly, especially in Sindh and Punjab provinces.¹⁷

In the fisheries sector, approximately 20% of the annual catch is exported. The primary export destinations are EU countries, Japan, the United States, China, and South Korea. Over half of the fish catch that is not exported is used to make fish meal, which is used as poultry feed. High costs of transport and limited cold storage make it difficult to transport fish inland from coastal areas. Failure to enforce laws and regulations has led to depleted fish stocks from overfishing.¹⁸

- 5 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 6 Salman Masood, "Pakistan to Accept \$6 Billion Bailout From I.M.F.," *New York Times*, 12 May 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/12/world/asia/pakistan-imf-bailout.html>
- 7 Asad Hashim, "Pakistan Finalises \$6bn IMF Bailout Package," *Al Jazeera*, 13 May 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/05/pakistan-finalises-6bn-imf-bailout-package-190513090834006.html>
- 8 Salman Siddiqui, "Agriculture Sector Continues to Get Incentives," *Express Tribune*, 9 July 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1693973/2-agriculture-sector-continues-get-incentives/>
- 9 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 10 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "FAO in Pakistan," n.d., <http://www.fao.org/pakistan/fao-in-pakistan/pakistan-at-a-glance/en/>
- 11 Zahid Baig, "Technology: The Missing Link in Pakistan's Agriculture Sector," *MIT Technology Review Pakistan*, 5 October 2016, <http://www.technologyreview.pk/technology-missing-link-pakistans-agriculture-sector/>
- 12 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/49.htm>
- 13 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, "FAO in Pakistan," n.d., <http://www.fao.org/pakistan/fao-in-pakistan/pakistan-at-a-glance/en/>
- 14 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/49.htm>
- 15 Salman Siddiqui, "Agriculture Sector Continues to Get Incentives," *Express Tribune*, 9 July 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1693973/2-agriculture-sector-continues-get-incentives/>
- 16 Amjad Mahmood, "Why Agricultural Subsidies Don't Always Work," *Dawn*, 5 November 2018, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1443712>
- 17 Zahid Baig, "Technology: The Missing Link in Pakistan's Agriculture Sector," *MIT Technology Review Pakistan*, 5 October 2016, <http://www.technologyreview.pk/technology-missing-link-pakistans-agriculture-sector/>
- 18 World Fishing and Aquaculture, "Pakistan," 1 April 2008, <https://www.worldfishing.net/news101/regional-focus/pakistan2>

The agriculture sector faces several challenges. High costs of production have put intense financial pressure on farmers. The poor quality of seeds, herbicides, and pesticides has led to low crop returns. The low yields have, in turn, hampered the national economy, especially the textile industry, which relies on domestic cotton. Poor logistics and storage capabilities mean that a significant part of edible agricultural products become stale during harvesting and transport.^{19, 20, 21, 22}

Urbanization and climate change also pose significant threats. Since the mid-20th century, large amounts of farmland have been lost to urbanization. Rising temperatures and diminishing precipitation are expected to create agricultural productivity losses of USD 6–30 billion by 2040, part of a projected 10–17% loss of agricultural output throughout South Asia.^{23, 24, 25}

Feudalism is a distinct feature of rural Pakistan. In a system that dates back to colonial times, vast tracts of land owned by hereditary land owners are worked by sharecropping peasants. The landlords have parlayed their wealth into political power, using their subservient tenants' all-but-assured votes to secure seats in parliament, where they have prevented land reform and the expansion of the minimum wage to agricultural workers. The landlords also manage to avoid paying taxes, so much so that the tax contribution of the agricultural sector is considered insignificant. The persistence of feudalism is seen as the biggest impediment to Pakistan's development and a major perpetuator of the country's unjust social system.^{26, 27, 28, 29}

-
- 19 Salman Siddiqui, "Agriculture Sector Continues to Get Incentives," *Express Tribune*, 9 July 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1693973/2-agriculture-sector-continues-get-incentives/>
- 20 Zahid Baig, "Technology: The Missing Link in Pakistan's Agriculture Sector," MIT Technology Review Pakistan, 5 October 2016, <http://www.technologyreview.pk/technology-missing-link-pakistans-agriculture-sector/>
- 21 Ahsan Nisar, "The Impact of CPEC on the Logistics And Transport Sector in Pakistan," *Pakistan Economist*, 29 May 2017, <http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/2017/05/29/the-impact-of-cpec-on-the-logistics-and-transport-sector-in-pakistan/>
- 22 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/49.htm>
- 23 Salman Siddiqui, "Agriculture Sector Continues to Get Incentives," *Express Tribune*, 9 July 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1693973/2-agriculture-sector-continues-get-incentives/>
- 24 Zahid Baig, "Technology: The Missing Link in Pakistan's Agriculture Sector," MIT Technology Review Pakistan, 5 October 2016, <http://www.technologyreview.pk/technology-missing-link-pakistans-agriculture-sector/>
- 25 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/49.htm>
- 26 *Economist*, "Pakistan Still Suffers from Feudalism," 4 January 2018, <https://www.economist.com/asia/2018/01/04/pakistan-still-suffers-from-feudalism>
- 27 Shahbaz Rana, "Govt Sends Notices to Big Landlords for Tax Evasion," *Express Tribune*, 12 December 2018, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1864780/2-govt-sends-notices-big-landlords-tax-evasion/>
- 28 Ali Mustafa, "Pakistan's Fight Against Feudalism," *Al Jazeera*, 21 August 2014, <https://www.aljazeera.com/humanrights/2014/08/pakistan-fight-against-feudalism-2014814135134807880.html>
- 29 Salman Siddiqui, "Agriculture Sector Continues to Get Incentives," *Express Tribune*, 9 July 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1693973/2-agriculture-sector-continues-get-incentives/>

Industry

In 2005, the Pakistani industrial sector's contribution to GDP peaked at 25.5%. In 2017, that contribution was down to 17.9%, the lowest since 1962.³⁰ Industry, including mining, construction, manufacturing, and electricity and gas production, employs 22.6% of the workforce. The primary subsector is textiles and apparel, followed by food processing, pharmaceuticals, surgical instruments, construction materials, paper products, and fertilizer.³¹

Pakistan's industrial sector is being undermined by several factors. A dire lack of skilled labor greatly hinders competitive manufacturing and export potential.^{32, 33} Persistent power outages, caused by shoddy infrastructure and dysfunctional utility system management, cause billions of dollars in production losses.^{34, 35} Overwhelmed and crumbling roads, rails, and ports are creating logistical bottlenecks and making external markets difficult to reach.³⁶

Textiles are Pakistan's most significant manufacturing industry and a major driver of employment and export revenue. The sector contributes 8.5% to GDP. In 2018, textile exports reached USD 7.7 billion, making Pakistan Asia's eighth-largest textile exporter. The primary fabric produced is cotton, relying on the domestic cotton crop. Other fabrics include wool, filament yarn, and synthetic fibers. Like other segments of Pakistan's industry, textile manufacturing is in need of technical and equipment upgrades. In recent years, Pakistan has faced garment manufacturing competition from India, Bangladesh, and Vietnam.^{37, 38, 39}

Energy

Some 62% of Pakistan's electricity comes from fossil fuels. In 2017, crude oil production was 89,720 bbl/day, making Pakistan the world's 44th-largest producer of crude oil. In 2018, Pakistan had 332.2 million bbl of proved crude oil reserves. Proved natural gas reserves were 588.8 billion cu m (20.79 billion cu ft) that same year.⁴⁰

Pakistan's need for oil and gas far exceeds its domestic supply, and the country imports 85% of its hydrocarbons. Most imports come from Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries. The power and industrial sectors are the primary consumers of natural gas. Oil consumption is driven by the transportation sector, but the shortage is

-
- 30 Global Economy, "Pakistan: Share of Industry," n.d., https://www.theglobaleconomy.com/Pakistan/Share_of_industry/
- 31 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 32 Global Village Space, "Shortage of Skilled Labor: How the Private Sector Is Helping," 1 December 2018, <https://www.globalvillagespace.com/shortage-of-skilled-labor-how-the-private-sector-is-helping/>
- 33 CT Report, "Pakistan's Industrial Sector Requires 2 Million Skilled Labour by 2022," *Customs Today*, 28 July 2018, <http://www.customstoday.com.pk/pakistans-industrial-sector-requires-2-million-skilled-labour-by-2022/>
- 34 World Bank, "Power Sector Distortions Cost Pakistan Billions," 12 December 2018, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/11/power-sector-distortions-cost-pakistan-billions>
- 35 Drazen Jorgic, "Pakistan Says Curbing Power Sector Debt, Seeks Energy Investors," *Reuters*, 30 January 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/pakistan-power-minister/pakistan-says-curbing-power-sector-debt-seeks-energy-investors-idUSL5N1ZU0IK>
- 36 Ahsan Nisar, "The Impact Of CPEC on the Logistics and Transport Sector in Pakistan," *Pakistan Economist*, 29 May 2017, <http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/2017/05/29/the-impact-of-cpec-on-the-logistics-and-transport-sector-in-pakistan/>
- 37 Textile Industry Division, Government of Pakistan, "Textile Division," n.d., <http://www.textile.gov.pk/>
- 38 Fibre2Fashion, "Pakistan Textile Industry Overview," n.d., <https://www.fibre2fashion.com/market-intelligence/countryprofile/pakistan-textile-industry-overview/>
- 39 NNI, "Textile Industry In Pakistan an Open Example of Resistance Economy," *Nation*, 3 June 2018, <https://nation.com.pk/03-Jun-2018/textile-industry-in-pakistan-an-open-example-of-resistance-economy>
- 40 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

also due to poor energy management and subpar exploration activities. At the current pace of consumption, the country's oil and gas reserves are expected to run out within a decade.^{41, 42, 43}

Pakistan meets about 27% of its electricity needs through hydropower.⁴⁴ Major hydroelectric operations are located primarily in the north of the country and include the Tarbela Dam and Ghazi Barotha Hydropower Project on the Indus River, the Mangla Dam on the Jhelum River, and the Neelum–Jhelum Hydropower Plant on the Neelum River. Other smaller installations are located throughout the country.^{45, 46}

About 5% of Pakistan's electricity is generated from nuclear fuel, primarily from five small reactors that were built starting in the 1970s with Canadian and Chinese expertise. There are plans for three or four additional reactors that would boost nuclear capacity from 1,300 MW to 8,800 MW by 2030. Despite international restrictions caused by Pakistan's nuclear weapons program, China has continued to supply its neighbor with nuclear technology and fuel.^{47, 48}

Only 7% of Pakistan's electricity comes from renewable sources.⁴⁹ The Pakistani government is eyeing renewables as a viable way to meet its future energy needs. Currently, most of the country's solar panels are imported, primarily from China. In an effort to strengthen the solar and wind power industries, the government is giving tax breaks to domestic manufacturers. Other promising renewable energy sources include ethanol from molasses and biodiesel from the *Jatropha curcas* plant. Pakistan hopes to derive 30% of its energy from renewable sources by 2030.^{50, 51, 52}

-
- 41 Ashfaq Ahmed, "Pakistan's Massive Oil and Gas Discovery Report to Be Out in April," Gulf News, 28 March 2019, <https://gulfnnews.com/world/asia/pakistan/pakistans-massive-oil-and-gas-discovery-report-to-be-out-in-april-1.62968777>
- 42 Mohammed Arifeen, "Review of Oil and Gas Consumption Last Year," Pakistan Economist, 6 August 2018, <http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/2018/08/06/review-of-oil-and-gas-consumption-last-year/>
- 43 Tim Daiss, "Saudi Arabia Boosts Pakistan Energy Relations with \$20 Billion Pledge," Oil Price, 18 February 2019, <https://oilprice.com/Geopolitics/Asia/Saudi-Arabia-Boosts-Pakistan-Energy-Relations-With-20-Billion-Pledge.html#>
- 44 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 45 World Energy Council, "Hydropower in Pakistan," n.d., <https://www.worldenergy.org/data/resources/country/pakistan/hydropower/>
- 46 *Express Tribune*, "Hydroelectric Power Generation Crosses 7,500MW for First Time In History," 10 July 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1806509/2-hydroelectric-power-generation-crosses-7500mw-first-time-hi/>
- 47 Stanley Carvalho, "Pakistan Plans to Build Several New Nuclear Reactors—Official," Reuters, 31 October 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/pakistan-nuclearpower/pakistan-plans-to-build-several-new-nuclear-reactors-official-idUSL8N1N668Q>
- 48 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 49 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 50 Mohammed Arifeen, "Review of Oil and Gas Consumption Last Year," Pakistan Economist, 6 August 2018, <http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/2018/08/06/review-of-oil-and-gas-consumption-last-year/>
- 51 Imran Mukhtar, "Energy-Short Pakistan Moves to Power Up Solar Manufacturing," Reuters, 29 January 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-renewables-taxes/energy-short-pakistan-moves-to-power-up-solar-manufacturing-idUSKCN1PN0UX>
- 52 World Wind Energy Association, "Pakistan to Set 30% Plus 30% Renewable Energy Target by 2030," 2 April 2019, <https://wwindea.org/blog/2019/04/02/pakistan-to-set-30-plus-30-renewable-energy-target-by-2030/>

Natural Resources

Pakistan's mining sector is underdeveloped due to the remote locations of many mineral deposits and a lack of infrastructure. Mines are located throughout the country, in Balochistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Territory, Gilgit Baltistan, and the Thar Desert.⁵³ Deposits of approximately 175 billion tons of coal in the Thar Desert are among the world's largest and would meet Pakistan's energy needs for several decades. The government plans to use these reserves in a dozen coal-fired power plants that will be built as part of a multibillion-dollar Chinese infrastructure investment. Copper, gold, and limestone reserves are also believed to be extensive.^{54, 55, 56}

Trade

Pakistan's exports totaled USD 32.88 billion in 2017, up from USD 21.97 billion in 2016. The main export commodities are textiles (yarn, garments, bed linen, cotton cloth), rice, leather goods, sporting goods, chemicals, manufactures, surgical instruments, and carpets and rugs. The primary export partners are the United States (17.7%), the United Kingdom (7.7%), China (6%), Germany (5.8%), Afghanistan (5.2%), the United Arab Emirates (4.5%), and Spain (4.1%). Textiles and apparel make up over half of all export earnings.⁵⁷

Imports totaled USD 53.11 billion in 2017, up from USD 42.69 billion in 2016. The main import commodities are petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, iron and steel, and tea. The main import partners are China (27.4%), the United Arab Emirates (13.7%), the United States (4.9%), Indonesia (4.3%), and Saudi Arabia (4.2%).⁵⁸ Mineral fuels, including oil, account for nearly one-third of imports.^{59, 60}

Pakistan's reliance on imports and its anemic exports have led to a large and longstanding trade deficit, reaching USD 2.7 billion in 2019.⁶¹ Over the past 20 years, Pakistani exports have grown at only a fifth of the rate of those of Bangladesh and India. The gaping imbalance of trade has been described as an existential crisis for Pakistan.^{62, 63, 64}

-
- 53 Zamir Ahmed Awan, "CPEC: Opportunities for Chinese Entrepreneurs in Mining Industry of Pakistan," *China Daily*, 10 July 2018, <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201807/10/WS5b446ef2a3103349141e1e69.html>
- 54 Saleem Shaikh and Sughra Tunio, "Pakistan Ramps Up Coal Power with Chinese-Backed Plants," *Reuters*, 2 May 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-energy-coal/pakistan-ramps-up-coal-power-with-chinese-backed-plants-idUSKBN17Z019>
- 55 Zamir Ahmed Awan, "CPEC: Opportunities for Chinese Entrepreneurs in Mining Industry of Pakistan," *China Daily*, 10 July 2018, <http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/201807/10/WS5b446ef2a3103349141e1e69.html>
- 56 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 57 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 58 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 59 Daniel Workman, "Pakistan's Top 10 Imports," *World Top Exports*, 1 March 2019, <http://www.worldstopexports.com/pakistans-top-10-imports/>
- 60 Atif Mian, "Why Pakistan is Back in Trouble with Balance of Payment," *Herald*, 9 August 2018, <https://herald.dawn.com/news/1398616>
- 61 Trading Economics, "Pakistan Balance of Trade," 2019, <https://tradingeconomics.com/pakistan/balance-of-trade>
- 62 Salman Masood, "Pakistan to Accept \$6 Billion Bailout from I.M.F.," *New York Times*, 12 May 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/12/world/asia/pakistan-imf-bailout.html>
- 63 Atif Mian, "Why Pakistan is Back in Trouble with Balance of Payment," *Herald*, 9 August 2018, <https://herald.dawn.com/news/1398616>
- 64 *Economist*, "Pakistan's Army Is to Blame for the Poverty of the Country's 208m Citizens," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2019/01/12/pakistans-army-is-to-blame-for-the-poverty-of-the-countrys-208m-citizens>

Pakistan has bilateral investment agreements with 47 countries and has established free trade agreements with Sri Lanka, China, and Malaysia. Pakistan is also a member of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and has preferential trade agreements with Iran and Mauritius.⁶⁵

Services

Pakistan's services sector contributes 56.5% of GDP and employs 35.1% of the workforce. Services are the primary driver of economic growth. The sector's major components are information technology (IT), finance and insurance, transport and storage, wholesale and retail trade, public administration, and defense. A large number of services are provided to clients outside of Pakistan. Hurdles for the services sector include a lack of labor mobility for Pakistani nationals, poor access to export financing, a lack of vocational training, and unreliable infrastructure.^{66, 67, 68}

IT-related services are flourishing, bolstered by the prevalence of English speakers in urban areas and the granting of access to foreign service providers in banking, insurance, and telecommunications. The number of IT startups is growing.^{69, 70, 71} The country has over 35 startup incubators and accelerators; 2018 saw the formation of some 300 startups.⁷²

Tourism

Tourism is a growing and promising component of Pakistan's economy, and the country is making efforts to attract more foreign visitors. In 2017, travel and tourism contributed 2.9% of GDP and supported 2.5% of employment. That year, 1.75 million foreign tourists visited Pakistan, but the vast majority of the tourism contribution to GDP came from domestic travel.^{73, 74, 75}

Pakistan offers numerous and diverse tourist attractions. The green and picturesque Swat Valley and other northern areas are seen as earthly paradises. The Pakistani section of the western Himalayas is lush and fertile and includes Nanga Parbat, the world's ninth-highest peak.^{76, 77} There are several well-preserved Buddhist

65 Export.gov, "Pakistan—Trade Agreements," 8 September 2018, <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Pakistan-Trade-Agreements>

66 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

67 Haseeb Ullah Khan and Asif Javed, "The services sector and export growth," *Daily Times*, 13 May 2018, <https://dailytimes.com.pk/239197/the-services-sector-and-export-growth/>

68 Mashhud Aslam, "Pakistan's services sector exports decline in September 2018," Custom News, 10 November 2018, <https://customnews.pk/2018/11/10/pakistans-services-sector-exports-decline-in-september-2018/>

69 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

70 Haseeb Ullah Khan and Asif Javed, "The services sector and export growth," *Daily Times*, 13 May 2018, <https://dailytimes.com.pk/239197/the-services-sector-and-export-growth>

71 Mashhud Aslam, "Pakistan's services sector exports decline in September 2018," Custom News, 10 November 2018, <https://customnews.pk/2018/11/10/pakistans-services-sector-exports-decline-in-september-2018/>

72 Aatif Awan, "Opinion: Why Pakistani Startups Are the Next Big Thing," MenaBytes, 2 December 2019, <https://www.menabytes.com/repzo-pre-series-a/>

73 Rai Nasir Ali et al., "Pakistan's tourism—huge untapped potential and way forward," *Express Tribune*, 28 January 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1898259/2-pakistans-tourism-huge-untapped-potential-way-forward/>

74 World Travel & Tourism Council, "Travel & Tourism Economic Impact 2018, Pakistan," March 2018, <https://www.wttc.org/-/media/files/reports/economic-impact-research/archived/countries-2018/pakistan2018.pdf>

75 Ali Raza Jatoi, "Tourism—the untapped potential of Pakistan," *Daily Times*, 15 April 2018, <https://dailytimes.com.pk/228069/tourism-the-untapped-potential-of-pakistan/>

76 Muhammad Rafiq, "Developing tourism industry of Pakistan," *Daily Times*, 3 February 2019, <https://dailytimes.com.pk/350664/developing-tourism-industry-of-pakistan/>

77 Summit Post, "Nanga Parbat," n.d., <https://www.summitpost.org/nanga-parbat/150276>

heritage sites, such as the Dharmarajika Stupa in Taxila and the remains of the Gandhara Civilization in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.⁷⁸ The 1,046 km (650 mi) Arabian Sea coastline and the vast Thar Desert offer relaxation and adventure.^{79, 80}

Security concerns are the main reason for the underwhelming performance of the tourism industry. Tourists and travel agencies are put off by ongoing terrorist attacks and a history of political upheaval. Other reasons include the lack of a coherent tourism marketing strategy, shoddy physical infrastructure, and daunting government bureaucracy. Nevertheless, the government is taking steps to improve the situation. Following stronger security measures in recent years, tourist arrivals increased threefold. Visa-on-arrival and e-visa services are being expanded to facilitate international visits.^{81, 82}

Banking

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) is the country's central bank. Incorporated in 1956, the SBP regulates the monetary and credit system with the aim of fostering growth, securing monetary stability, and fully utilizing productive resources.⁸³ The SBP's monetary policy seeks to control inflation, ensure payment system and financial stability, preserve foreign exchange reserves, and support private investment.⁸⁴

There are 26 commercial banks currently operating in Pakistan. Other components of the banking system include development-finance institutions and microfinance banks.⁸⁵ Eight international banks are active in the country, including the U.S. bank Citibank.⁸⁶

Islamic banking—a Sharia-based finance system that prohibits charging interest or investing in morally harmful businesses—is well established in Pakistan.⁸⁷ Sixteen Pakistani banks have Islamic banking branches, and five are full-fledged Islamic banks. In 2018, Islamic banking assets constituted 12.9% of the market share.⁸⁸

Despite the adoption of innovations like digital banking, the use of banking among the Pakistani population is limited. In 2017, only 21% of adults had bank accounts. Reasons for the unpopularity of banking include widespread mistrust of banks and poor implementation of digital services.⁸⁹ Microfinance services are accessible to only 2% of the low-income population, compared to 35% in Bangladesh.⁹⁰

78 Haroon Khalid, "As Pakistan promotes its ancient Buddhist heritage, silence surrounding its Hindu culture is telling," Scroll.in, 4 May 2018, <https://scroll.in/article/877844/as-pakistan-promotes-its-ancient-buddhist-heritage-silence-surrounding-its-hindu-culture-is-telling>

79 Rai Nasir Ali et al., "Pakistan's tourism—huge untapped potential and way forward," *Express Tribune*, 28 January 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1898259/2-pakistans-tourism-huge-untapped-potential-way-forward/>

80 Zeb Travels, "Thar Desert," 2018, <http://www.zebtravels.com.pk/thar-desert/>

81 Rai Nasir Ali et al., "Pakistan's tourism—huge untapped potential and way forward," *Express Tribune*, 28 January 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1898259/2-pakistans-tourism-huge-untapped-potential-way-forward/>

82 Muhammad Rafiq, "Developing tourism industry of Pakistan," *Daily Times*, 3 February 2019, <https://dailytimes.com.pk/350664/developing-tourism-industry-of-pakistan/>

83 State Bank of Pakistan, "Introduction," 2016, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/about/Intro.asp>

84 State Bank of Pakistan, "About Monetary Policy," 2016, http://www.sbp.org.pk/m_policy/About.asp

85 Export.gov, "Pakistan—Banking Systems," 10 September 2018, <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Pakistan-Banking-Systems>

86 Export.gov, "Pakistan—US Banks and Local Correspondent Banks," 10 September 2018, <https://www.export.gov/article?id=Pakistan-US-Banks>

87 Charles Recknagel, "Explainer: What Is Islamic Banking?" Radio Free Europe, 25 May 2013, <https://www.rferl.org/a/explainer-islamic-banking/24997173.html>

88 State Bank of Pakistan, Islamic Banking Department, "Islamic Banking Bulletin," June 2018, <http://www.sbp.org.pk/ibd/bulletin/2018/Jun.pdf>

89 Stephen Rasmussen, "Pakistan Enigma: Why Is Financial Inclusion Happening So Slowly?" CGAP, 30 October 2018, <https://www.cgap.org/blog/pakistan-enigma-why-financial-inclusion-happening-so-slowly>

90 Anam Saeed, "Financial inclusivity: Where Does Pakistan Stand?" *Pakistan Today: Profit*, 6 November 2017, <https://profit.pakistantoday.com.pk/2017/11/06/financial-inclusivity-where-does-pakistan-stand/>

The national currency of Pakistan is the Pakistani rupee (PKR). As of June 2019, USD 1 was worth PKR 161.03.⁹¹ In March 2019, inflation rose to 9.41% year-on-year, the highest rate in over 5 years, driven by escalating fuel, food, and transportation costs.⁹² The gaping trade deficit has led authorities to devalue the PKR by 24%.⁹³

Observers consider Pakistan's fiscal system to be poorly regulated. Tax evasion is rampant: A meager 10.5% of GDP comes from taxes. A flourishing foreign exchange black market facilitates money laundering outside of Pakistan.^{94, 95, 96} In 2017, public debt constituted 67% of GDP. That same year, external debt stood at USD 82.19 billion, up from USD 70.45 billion in 2016.⁹⁷

In 2019, Pakistan was approved for a USD 6 billion IMF bailout loan.⁹⁸ The loan is intended to alleviate the country's massive debt problem and comes with a set of fiscal stipulations and structural reforms aimed at reducing budgetary imbalances, increasing transparency, and improving the business environment. One of the conditions for the loan is bringing the primary fiscal deficit to 0.6% of GDP. Since 1988, Pakistan has received 12 other IMF loans amounting to USD 18.9 billion.^{99, 100}

Finance

After peaking at USD 4 billion in 2007–08, foreign direct investment (FDI) into Pakistan has steadily declined, amounting to USD 2.8 billion in 2018. That same year, the country's total FDI stock was USD 41 billion, 13.4% of GDP. FDI is defined as investment across borders in which an investor from one economy significantly controls or influences a business enterprise in another economy. The primary recipients of FDI in Pakistan are the financial sector, the chemical industry, and the construction sector. The biggest investor is China, followed by the United Kingdom, South Korea, and Japan. Pakistan's attractiveness as an FDI recipient is tempered by a problematic security situation, power shortages, and a stifling bureaucracy. In 2019, Pakistan ranked 136th out of 190 countries for ease of doing business.^{101, 102, 103, 104}

- 91 XE, "PKR—Pakistani Rupee," 9 July 2019, <https://www.xe.com/currency/pkr-pakistani-rupee>
- 92 Asif Shahzad, "Update 1—Pakistan inflation hits 9.41 percent, highest in 5 years," Reuters, 1 April 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/pakistan-economy/update-1-pakistan-inflation-hits-9-41-percent-highest-in-5-years-idUSL3N21J3BI>
- 93 Asad Hashim, "Pakistan finalises \$6bn IMF bailout package," Al Jazeera, 13 May 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/05/pakistan-finalises-6bn-imf-bailout-package-190513090834006.html>
- 94 Atif Mian, "Why Pakistan is back in trouble with balance of payment," *Herald*, 9 August 2018, <https://herald.dawn.com/news/1398616>
- 95 Salman Masood, "Pakistan to Accept \$6 Billion Bailout from I.M.F.," *New York Times*, 12 May 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/12/world/asia/pakistan-imf-bailout.html>
- 96 *Economist*, "Why Imran Khan is unlikely to make life much better for Pakistanis," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/01/12/why-imran-khan-is-unlikely-to-make-life-much-better-for-pakistanis>
- 97 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 98 Panos Mourdoukoutas, "IMF Won't Stop China from Turning Pakistan into the Next Sri Lanka," *Forbes*, 4 July 2019, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2019/07/04/imf-wont-stop-china-from-turning-pakistan-into-the-next-sri-lanka/#7ca1e9ab4cc7>
- 99 Radio Mashaal, "Pakistan, IMF Reach Deal on \$6 Billion Bailout Package," Radio Free Europe, 12 May 2019, <https://www.rferl.org/a/pakistan-imf-reach-deal-on-6-billion-bailout-package/29936273.html>
- 100 Asad Hashim, "Pakistan finalises \$6bn IMF bailout package," Al Jazeera, 13 May 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/05/pakistan-finalises-6bn-imf-bailout-package-190513090834006.html>
- 101 Santander Trade Portal, "Pakistan: Foreign investment," June 2019, <https://en.portal.santandertrade.com/establish-overseas/pakistan/investing>
- 102 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 103 Aadil Nakhoda, "Pakistan Needs to Set Performance Targets for Investment in Manufacturing Sector," *Express Tribune*, 8 April 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1945738/2-pakistan-needs-set-performance-targets-investment-manufacturing-sector/>
- 104 Cornell Law School, Legal Information Institute, "Foreign Direct Investment," n.d., https://www.law.cornell.edu/wex/foreign_direct_investment

Since 2015, China has been implementing a massive USD 62 billion energy and infrastructure investment project in Pakistan. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), part of China's broader Belt and Road Initiative, will link China's western Xinjiang region to the Indian Ocean via road, rail, and pipeline on Pakistani territory. The transport routes will lead to the Arabian Sea port of Gwadar, which Pakistan handed over to a Chinese company in 2013. Despite its promise of prosperity, CPEC threatens to grow Pakistan's already sizeable external debt, maximize corruption in the government bodies handling the large investment sums, and ultimately turn Pakistan into an economic vassal of China.^{105, 106, 107}

Standard of Living

Pakistan ranks 150th out of 189 countries on the UN Human Development Index, the lowest among South Asian countries. Life expectancy is 66.6 years, 67.7 for females and 65.6 for males.^{108, 109, 110}

Pakistan's health expenditures amount to just 2.7% of GDP. Some 45% of children under 5 are malnourished. The infant mortality rate is 64.2 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is 178 deaths per 100,000 live births. Reasons for maternal mortality include a lack of trained midwives, lack of access to medical help, physical labor during pregnancy, child marriages, and a lack of family planning.^{111, 112}

The top causes of premature death in Pakistan are neonatal disorders, ischemic heart disease, lower respiratory infections, diarrheal diseases, and road injuries. The top risk factors that drive death and disability are malnutrition, dietary risks, high blood pressure, tobacco, and air pollution.¹¹³ Approximately 21 million Pakistanis lack access to clean water, and a quarter of the population has no access to electricity.^{114, 115}

Some 39% of the population lives in poverty. In 2017, Pakistan's GDP per capita was USD 5,400, a global ranking of 171 out of 228.^{116, 117} Poverty is much more prevalent in rural areas (54.6%) than in urban ones (9.3%). Social

-
- 105 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 106 *Deutsche Welle*, "China's Xi Jinping to Visit Pakistan, Invest \$46 Billion," 20 April 2015, <https://www.dw.com/en/chinas-xi-jinping-to-visit-pakistan-invest-46-billion/a-18393074>
- 107 Panos Mourdoukoutas, "IMF Won't Stop China from Turning Pakistan into the Next Sri Lanka," *Forbes*, 4 July 2019, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2019/07/04/imf-wont-stop-china-from-turning-pakistan-into-the-next-sri-lanka/#7ca1e9ab4cc7>
- 108 United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports, "Pakistan," 2018, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PAK>
- 109 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 110 *Economist*, "Why Imran Khan is Unlikely to Make Life Much Better for Pakistanis," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/01/12/why-imran-khan-is-unlikely-to-make-life-much-better-for-pakistanis>
- 111 United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports, "Pakistan," 2018, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/PAK>
- 112 Samaa, "Why Mothers are Dying During Childbirth in Pakistan," 8 April 2019, <https://www.samaa.tv/living/health/2019/04/why-mothers-are-dying-during-childbirth-in-pakistan/>
- 113 University of Washington, Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, "Pakistan," 15 September 2017, <http://www.healthdata.org/pakistan>
- 114 *Economist*, "Why Imran Khan is Unlikely to Make Life Much Better for Pakistanis," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/01/12/why-imran-khan-is-unlikely-to-make-life-much-better-for-pakistanis>
- 115 Stanley Carvalho, "Pakistan Plans to Build Several New Nuclear Reactors—Official," Reuters, 31 October 2017, <https://www.reuters.com/article/pakistan-nuclearpower/pakistan-plans-to-build-several-new-nuclear-reactors-official-idUSL8N1N668Q>
- 116 United Nations Development Programme, Pakistan, "Pakistan's New Poverty Index Reveals That 4 Out of 10 Pakistanis Live in Multidimensional Poverty," 20 June 2016, <http://www.pk.undp.org/content/pakistan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/06/20/pakistan-s-new-poverty-index-reveals-that-4-out-of-10-pakistanis-live-in-multidimensional-poverty.html>
- 117 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

inequality, poor access to social services, and extreme corruption are some factors holding back development.¹¹⁸ In 2018, Pakistan ranked 117th out of 180 countries on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index.¹¹⁹ The city with the highest cost of living is Islamabad, followed by Lahore, Karachi, and Hyderabad.¹²⁰

Rapid population growth is also a concern for development. In 2018, Pakistan had over 207,800,000 people, making it the world's sixth-most populous country. Somewhat alarmingly, the population is increasing at almost double the rates of India and Bangladesh. The country's lackluster economic growth is not enough to keep pace with population growth and provide Pakistanis the possibility of economic and social security.^{121, 122, 123, 124}

Employment

With over 63 million workers, Pakistan has the world's 10th-largest workforce. The official unemployment rate is 6%, but that figure does not account for the vast informal economy that employs nearly three-fourths of workers. Underemployment is also high. Fewer than one in three women are employed.^{125, 126, 127, 128}

Many of Pakistan's labor woes stem from a lack of skilled workers. The country's technical and vocational schools are far too inadequate for both the amount of people in need of training and the skills that must be taught. Of the nearly 2.5 million yearly entrants into the workforce, most lack relevant skills such as those necessary for becoming electricians, plumbers, or mechanics; over 90% of the country's unemployed people are unskilled laborers.^{129, 130, 131}

Pakistan's once-formidable labor unions have been severely weakened over time. While there are 945 active unions, they cover only 3% of the workforce. The unions' power to bargain collectively has been eroded by the widespread use of contracts—short-term job agreements with lower pay scales and minimal benefits.

-
- 118 Aslam Kakar, "Six Things to Know about Poverty in Pakistan," Borgen Project, 28 July 2017, <https://borgenproject.org/about-poverty-in-pakistan/>
- 119 Transparency International, "Corruption Perceptions Index 2018," 2018, <https://www.transparency.org/cpi2018>
- 120 Expatistan, "Cost of living in Pakistan," n.d., <https://www.expatistan.com/cost-of-living/country/pakistan>
- 121 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 122 Aslam Kakar, "Six Things to Know about Poverty in Pakistan," Borgen Project, 28 July 2017, <https://borgenproject.org/about-poverty-in-pakistan/>
- 123 *Economist*, "Pakistan's Army Is to Blame For the Poverty of the Country's 208m Citizens," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2019/01/12/pakistans-army-is-to-blame-for-the-poverty-of-the-countrys-208m-citizens>
- 124 PakTribune, "The Pakistani Population Growth Rate Continues to Be Steep," 25 June 2018, <http://paktribune.com/news/The-Pakistani-population-growth-rate-continues-to-be-steep-280880.html>
- 125 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 126 *Nation*, "Pakistan Producing Half of Required Skilled Workforce Annually: Speakers," 9 January 2019, <https://nation.com.pk/09-Jan-2019/pakistan-producing-half-of-required-skilled-workforce-annually-speakers>
- 127 *Economist*, "Pakistan's Army Is to Blame For the Poverty of the Country's 208m Citizens," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2019/01/12/pakistans-army-is-to-blame-for-the-poverty-of-the-countrys-208m-citizens>
- 128 Mansoor Raza and Hasan Mansoor, "On Death's Door: Trade Unions in Pakistan," *Dawn*, 1 May 2016, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1255333>
- 129 *Nation*, "Pakistan Producing Half Of Required Skilled Workforce Annually: Speakers," 9 January 2019, <https://nation.com.pk/09-Jan-2019/pakistan-producing-half-of-required-skilled-workforce-annually-speakers>
- 130 Global Village Space, "Shortage of Skilled Labor: How the Private Sector Is Helping," 1 December 2018, <https://www.globalvillagespace.com/shortage-of-skilled-labor-how-the-private-sector-is-helping/>
- 131 CT Report, "Pakistan's Industrial Sector Requires 2 Million Skilled Labour by 2022," *Customs Today*, 28 July 2018, <http://www.customstoday.com.pk/pakistans-industrial-sector-requires-2-million-skilled-labour-by-2022/>

Some factories prevent unionization efforts by setting up “yellow unions,” whose members are handpicked or nonexistent. Current labor law does not encourage the formation of unions and undermines existing ones.^{132, 133, 134}

Pakistani workplaces are plagued by dismal working conditions and safety violations. Garment factories are known for failing to pay minimum wage and pensions, forcing employees to work overtime, and denying work breaks. In 2014 and 2015, deaths from industrial accidents increased by 50% and injuries by 105%. In 2012, a fire at a textile factory in Karachi killed 258 people. The victims suffocated or burned to death because windows were bolted shut and fire escapes were locked, leaving only one exit for the entire facility; management attempted to save the merchandise first.^{135, 136, 137}

Outlook

Major and persistent challenges to Pakistan’s economy include a vast trade imbalance, growing external debt, a low energy supply, and the ravages of climate change and demographic shifts. The austerity measures that accompanied the 2019 IMF loan will likely lead to reduced subsidies, continued devaluation of the PKR, and reduced or negative economic growth. Chinese investment and economic intervention are unlikely to improve the situation. Without profound institutional and structural reform, Pakistan will continue along its dysfunctional and unsustainable economic path.^{138, 139, 140}

-
- 132 Mansoor Raza and Hasan Mansoor, “On death’s Door: Trade Unions in Pakistan,” *Dawn*, 1 May 2016, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1255333>
- 133 *Economist*, “Why Imran Khan is Unlikely to Make Life Much Better for Pakistanis,” 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/01/12/why-imran-khan-is-unlikely-to-make-life-much-better-for-pakistanis>
- 134 Human Rights Watch, “Pakistan: Garment Workers’ Rights at Risk,” 23 January 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/01/23/pakistan-garment-workers-rights-risk>
- 135 Mansoor Raza and Hasan Mansoor, “On death’s Door: Trade Unions in Pakistan,” *Dawn*, 1 May 2016, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1255333>
- 136 *Deutsche Welle*, “German Clothing Discounter Kik on Trial for Pakistan Factory Fire,” 29 November 2018, <https://www.dw.com/en/german-clothing-discounter-kik-on-trial-for-pakistan-factory-fire/a-46500542>
- 137 Human Rights Watch, “Pakistan: Garment Workers’ Rights at Risk,” 23 January 2019, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2019/01/23/pakistan-garment-workers-rights-risk>
- 138 Central Intelligence Agency, “Pakistan,” *The World Factbook*, 26 June 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 139 Zahid Baig, “Technology: The Missing Link in Pakistan’s Agriculture Sector,” MIT Technology Review Pakistan, 5 October 2016, <http://www.technologyreview.pk/technology-missing-link-pakistans-agriculture-sector/>
- 140 Salman Masood, “Pakistan to Accept \$6 Billion Bailout From I.M.F.,” *New York Times*, 12 May 2019, <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/12/world/asia/pakistan-imf-bailout.html>

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 3 | Economy, Assessment

Read the following statements and answer True or False

1. The national currency of Pakistan is the Pakistani shilling, which was inherited from the British. True False
2. Hereditary landlords who control vast portions of agricultural land perpetuate Pakistan's poverty and inequality. True False
3. Oil and natural gas exports help Pakistan keep a positive trade balance. True False
4. China is Pakistan's largest creditor. True False
5. Pakistan has the strongest labor unions on the Asian subcontinent. True False

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 3 | Economy, Assessment Answers

1. False:
The national currency of Pakistan is the Pakistani rupee (PKR). Due to Pakistan's fragile economy, the Pakistani rupee does not have a strong correlation with other currencies and is not a favorite of global currency traders.
2. True:
Landlords translate their wealth into political power, using their subservient tenants to secure seats in parliament. As legislators, the landlords prevent land reform and the expansion of the minimum wage to agricultural workers.
3. False:
Pakistan imports 85% of its hydrocarbons. The country's reliance on imports and its weak exports have led to a significant and longstanding trade deficit.
4. True:
Since 2015, China has invested USD 62 billion in energy and infrastructure in Pakistan. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor will link China's western Xinjiang region to the Indian Ocean via road, rail, and pipeline on Pakistani territory.
5. False:
Pakistan's once-formidable labor unions have been severely weakened over time. Today, the 945 active unions represent only 3% of the workforce.

Chapter 4 | Society



Tribal music performance in Pakistan.
Flickr / MITO SettembreMusica

Introduction

Pakistani customs have endured over the centuries. Rich and diverse art, literature, and culinary traditions adopted from the Mongols, Turks, and Persians persisted through the British occupation and through Partition and remain in place. Today, Pakistan's burgeoning population is composed of many ethnic groups and speaks a multitude of languages and dialects. Islam is the state religion and is observed by the vast majority of the population. Ethnic and religious tensions can disrupt daily life. The entrenched patriarchal mindset is increasingly challenged by activism and the passage of some progressive laws. Most Pakistanis live in fertile and agricultural areas while just over a third live in urban areas.^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

- 1 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 25 October 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 2 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 October 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 3 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 4 Zuha Siddiqui, "For Afghan Refugees, Pakistan Is a Nightmare—but Also Home," *Foreign Policy*, 9 May 2019, <https://foreignpolicy.com/2019/05/09/for-afghan-refugees-pakistan-is-a-nightmare-but-also-home/>
- 5 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 October 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

Ethnic Groups

Pakistan's ethnic groups are categorized by a combination of language, religion, and tribal affiliation. The major ethnic groups are Punjabi (45%), Pashtun (15%), Sindhi (14%), Saraiki (8%), Muhajir (8%), Baloch (4%), Kashmiri, and others (combined 6%).⁶ Before East Pakistan became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971, the largest ethnic group was Bengali. The separation into two countries changed the ethnic mix of Pakistan, and Punjabis are now the majority population. Punjabis and Sindhis live in Punjab and Sindh provinces along the Indus River. The Pashtuns live in the mountains of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and alongside the Baloch in Balochistan Province.⁷ Saraikis live primarily in the region between northern Sindh and southern Punjab provinces. They speak Saraiki and lobby for an ethnic province of their own.⁸ The Muhajirs immigrated to Pakistan from India after the Partition of 1947, and most settled in urban parts of Sindh Province. Tension between ethnic groups in Pakistan, spurred in part by religious zeal, is the cause of much unrest and hostility.⁹

Punjabis

The Punjabi people are a diverse mixture of pre-Islamic Jat and Rajput castes, with groups originating from places as diverse as Arabia, Kashmir, Afghanistan, and Persia.^{10, 11} Their culture is one of the oldest in the world.¹² They are divided into different tribes by ancestry and occupation; the Punjabi language unites them.¹³ Although they have historically practiced a variety of religions, most are now Muslim. A significant number are Hindus and Sikhs, and a smaller number are Christians.¹⁴ Punjabis dominate the upper echelons of the military and civil service, and largely run the central government. Other ethnic groups resent this situation, particularly the Sindhis, who are few in number, of humble means, and underrepresented in civil service positions.^{15, 16, 17, 18} Tensions between Sindhis and Punjabis mounted in the early 1980s, when the Sindhis were feeling alienated from the state.^{19, 20}

Sindhis

The name Sindh derives from a Sanskrit word for the Indus River and is also the source of the words "India" and "Hindu." Sindhis speak the Sindhi language and most practice Islam. They have deep roots in Sindh Province, where life is based on a robust feudal structure. Wealthy landowners own most of the farms and benefit the most from the work of tenant farmers. Even in elections, Sindhi villagers cannot override the rules and mandates set by landowners. After Partition in 1947, Muhajirs from India replaced the departing Hindu Sindhis and gained

-
- 6 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 October 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 7 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 237.
- 8 Harihar Bhattacharyya, *Federalism in Asia: India, Pakistan and Malaysia* (New York: Routledge, 2010), 34.
- 9 Selig S. Harrison, "Pakistan's Ethnic Fault Line," *Washington Post*, 11 May 2009, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/05/10/AR2009051001959.html>
- 10 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 11 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 72.
- 12 James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012), 258.
- 13 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 14 James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012), 258.
- 15 Harihar Bhattacharyya, *Federalism in Asia: India, Pakistan and Malaysia* (New York: Routledge, 2010), 103–104.
- 16 Nazareth College, "Political Parties and Ethnic Groups in Pakistan," n.d., http://www-pub.naz.edu/~aamghar6/political_parties_and_ethnic_groups.htm
- 17 Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, *The Politics of Ethnicity in Pakistan: The Baloch, Sindhi and Mahajir Ethnic Movements* (New York: Routledge, 2012), 42.
- 18 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 73.
- 19 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 20 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 238–239.

power at the expense of the remaining Sindhis.^{21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26} Ethnic tensions between the Sindhis and Muhajirs persist.^{27, 28, 29, 30}

Muhajirs

Pakistan's Muhajirs trace their lineage to the Mughal Empire. The Muhajirs are not strictly an ethnic group, as the term, *mujahir* means “refugee.” This group, which is quite different from most other ethnic groups in Pakistan, consists of some 7 million people, primarily Muslims, who left India after the Partition of 1947. For this reason, most Muhajirs have more in common with their Indian neighbors than their Pakistani countrymen. Many Muhajirs are native Urdu speakers, but they also speak ethnic Indian languages. Although Muhajirs represent only 8% of Pakistan's total population, they form 50% of the population of two large cities in Sindh Province: Karachi and Hyderabad. Furthermore, they have displaced many native Sindhis from prominent positions. In India, the Muhajirs had lived mainly in cities, where they acquired professional skills and high levels of education. When they immigrated to Pakistan, they became entrepreneurs and civil servants, assuming a disproportionate share of positions in government, finance, and business.^{31, 32, 33, 34, 35}

Pashtuns

The Pashtuns are one of the largest tribal groups in the world. Their origins can be traced back to Indo-European people from eastern Iran. Most Pashtuns are Sunni Muslims who adhere to a nonhierarchical ethos in their communities. The majority of Pashtun clans live in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan provinces.^{36, 37, 38}

Pashtuns are known for their complex, male-centric code of conduct—Pashtunwali—that requires honor (*nang*), revenge (*badal*), hospitality (*melmastia*), and formal abasement. Pashtuns tend to view much of life in black-

-
- 21 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 75.
- 22 Minorities at Risk Project, “Assessment for Sindhis in Pakistan,” Refworld, 31 December 2003, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/469f3abd1e.html>
- 23 James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012).
- 24 Harihar Bhattacharyya, *Federalism in Asia: India, Pakistan and Malaysia* (New York: Routledge, 2010), 37–38.
- 25 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 75.
- 26 James Minahan, *The Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World, Vol. IV, S–Z* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 1734–1735.
- 27 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 239–240.
- 28 James Minahan, *The Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World, Vol. IV, S–Z* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Publishing Group, 2002), 1734–1736.
- 29 Praveen Swami, “Why India Doesn’t Want the Sindhis Fleeing Pakistan,” Firstpost, 11 April 2013, <http://www.firstpost.com/world/why-india-doesnt-want-sindhis-fleeing-pakistan-694611.html>
- 30 World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples, “Sindhis and Mohajirs,” June 2018, <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/sindhis-and-mohajirs/>
- 31 Clarissa Akroyd, *Modern Muslim Nations: Pakistan* (Broomhall, PA: Mason Crest Publishers, 2010).
- 32 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 240–241.
- 33 World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples, “Sindhis and Mohajirs,” June 2018, <https://minorityrights.org/minorities/sindhis-and-mohajirs/>
- 34 James Minahan, *Ethnic Groups of South Asia and the Pacific: An Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2012).
- 35 MQM History, “Muhajirs and MQM: Grandchildren of the Mighty Mughal Empire,” 30 July 2014, <https://mqmhistory.wordpress.com/2014/07/30/muhajirs-and-mqm-grandchildren-of-the-mighty-mughal-empire/>
- 36 Kallie Szczepanski, “Who Are the Pashtun People of Afghanistan and Pakistan?” ThoughtCo., 11 August 2019, <https://www.thoughtco.com/who-are-the-pashtun-195409>
- 37 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 38 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 73–74.

and-white terms, with little room for middle ground. Since the concept of honor is central, life without honor is inconceivable for the Pashtuns.^{39, 40, 41}

The concept of hospitality embedded in Pashtunwali requires Pashtuns to give refuge to anyone who asks. Pashtuns are required to give their lives in defense of their guests, if necessary. The fourth component of the Pashtun code, formal abasement, requires that those who lose a fight show submission, and those who win show mercy.^{42, 43, 44}

Pashtunwali commands that women be restricted to private family compounds. On the few occasions that Pashtun women leave their homes, they have to wear a burqa, which covers them completely except for small openings for the eyes.^{45, 46, 47}

In recent decades, the Pashtuns have entered the Pakistani police force, civil service, and military in large numbers. About 20% of the Pakistani army is Pashtun, including many officers. Pashtuns also control most of the nation's transportation network.^{48, 49} Prime Minister Imran Khan is a Pashtun.⁵⁰

Pashtuns make up the bulk of the Taliban in Pakistan and Afghanistan.^{51, 52, 53, 54}

39 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 241–245.

40 Yasmeen Aftab Ali, "Understanding Pashtunwali," *Nation*, 6 August 2013, <https://nation.com.pk/06-Aug-2013/understanding-pashtunwali>

41 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 73–74.

42 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 241–245.

43 Yasmeen Aftab Ali, "Understanding Pashtunwali," *Nation*, 6 August 2013, <https://nation.com.pk/06-Aug-2013/understanding-pashtunwali>

44 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 73–74.

45 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 241–245.

46 Yasmeen Aftab Ali, "Understanding Pashtunwali," *Nation*, 6 August 2013, <https://nation.com.pk/06-Aug-2013/understanding-pashtunwali>

47 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 73–74.

48 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 76.

49 Global Security, "Pashtun Taliban Insurgency," 14 September 2014, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/pakistan2.htm>

50 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Imran Khan," 9 May 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Imran-Khan>

51 Ben Arnoldy, "Pakistan's Pashtuns, Looking for Statehood, May Look to Taliban," *Christian Science Monitor*, 8 October 2009, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Asia-South-Central/2009/1008/p08s04-wosc.html>

52 BBC News, "Who are the Taliban?" 1 November 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11451718>

53 Global Security, "Pashtun Taliban Insurgency," 14 September 2014, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/war/pakistan2.htm>

54 Zahid Hussain, "Pakistan's Taliban Nightmare," *Yale Global*, 23 August 2012, <http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/pakistans-taliban-nightmare>

Baloch

Pakistan's fifth-largest tribal group lives mainly in Balochistan, a harsh landscape that extends into Iran and Afghanistan. Most Baloch are Sunni Muslims and followers of the Hanafi branch of Islam. The Baloch place great importance on personal honor, loyalty, hospitality, generosity, and offering protection to those in need.⁵⁵ They are pastoral nomads but also practice sedentary agriculture. Their arid land requires irrigation, so they use water from oases or river-fed channels.^{56, 57, 58}

Baloch society is organized into a feudal militaristic order in which the word of the tribe's leader is law. They are known for resisting intrusions into their way of life and are among Pakistan's poorest people. Most speak Balochi, an Indo-Iranian language, although some speak Brahui, a detached member of the Dravidian family of languages that are spoken in eastern, central, and southern India.^{59, 60, 61} An ongoing insurgency among the Baloch aims to combine ethnic areas in Pakistan and Iran into a separate Balochistan.^{62, 63, 64}

Saraikis

The Saraikis were the dominant ethnic group of the princely state of Bahawalpur, which opted in 1947 to join Pakistan. Rather than creating a Bahawalpur ethnic province, the Pakistani government merged the territory with that of Punjab, and as a result the Saraiki are concentrated mostly in the province of Punjab. The majority are Sunni Muslims. There have been various movements among the Saraikis to attain greater autonomy as either a separate province of Pakistan or a sovereign nation. The Saraiki movements have been predominantly nonviolent. Some Saraiki politicians have threatened armed conflict if their demands are not heeded.^{65, 66, 67, 68, 69}

-
- 55 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- 56 TRT World, "What's Behind the Baloch Insurgency in Pakistan?" 18 April 2019, <https://www.trtworld.com/asia/what-s-behind-the-baloch-insurgency-in-pakistan-25982>
- 57 Karlos Zurutuza, "Understanding Pakistan's Baloch Insurgency," *Diplomat*, 24 June 2015, <https://thediplomat.com/2015/06/cracking-pakistans-baloch-insurgency/>
- 58 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 75–76.
- 59 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 245–246.
- 60 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 75–76.
- 61 Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, "Brahui language," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 26 August 2013, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Brahui-language>
- 62 TRT World, "What's Behind the Baloch Insurgency in Pakistan?" 18 April 2019, <https://www.trtworld.com/asia/what-s-behind-the-baloch-insurgency-in-pakistan-25982>
- 63 Karlos Zurutuza, "Understanding Pakistan's Baloch Insurgency," *Diplomat*, 24 June 2015, <https://thediplomat.com/2015/06/cracking-pakistans-baloch-insurgency/>
- 64 International Business Publications, *Pakistan Country Study Guide, Volume 1: Strategic Information and Developments* (Washington, DC: International Business Publications, USA, 2013), 75–76.
- 65 Riaz Missen, "Seraiki Nationalism in Focus," *Dawn*, 2 May 2009, <http://archives.dawn.com/archives/67393>
- 66 Khyzar Kapoor, "Saraiki Culture," History Pak, n.d., <http://historypak.com/saraiki-culture/>
- 67 Muhammad Mushtaq, "The Siraiki Province Movement in Punjab, Pakistan: Prospects and Challenges," ResearchGate, December 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324015916_The_Siraiki_Province_Movement_in_Punjab_Pakistan_Prospects_and_Challenges
- 68 Muhammad Feyyaz, "Demand for Saraiki Province," Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency, March 2011, <http://admin.umt.edu.pk/Media/Site/UMT/SubSites/SGS/FileManager/Research/DemandforSaraikiProvince-BPMarch2011.pdf>
- 69 Jai Kumar Verma, South Asia Monitor, "Pakistan's Punjabi Domination Giving Fillip to Saraikistan Movement—Analysis," Eurasia Review, 16 January 2015, <https://southasiamonitor.org/news/pakistan-s-punjabi-domination-giving-fillip-to-saraikistan-movement/sl/10202>

Languages

Although more than 20 languages are spoken in Pakistan, the most common are Urdu, Pashto, Sindhi, Punjabi, and Balochi. These languages are classified as Indo-European and use the same Perso-Arabic script, which is based on the Arabic alphabet and modified to accommodate additional sounds from Persian. Urdu and English are Pakistan's official languages and are used in university classrooms, private schools, government and legal documents, and military manuals. Urdu is spoken as a first language by only 8% of the population, but over 75% of Pakistanis, including 95% of urban dwellers, understand Urdu.^{70, 71, 72, 73}

Punjabi is spoken mainly in Punjab Province in Pakistan and Punjab State in India. It is used by approximately 45% of the Pakistani population.⁷⁴ The writing system varies, from the left-to-right Gurmukhi script used primarily in India to the right-to-left Urdu script used primarily in Pakistan. Some Punjabi dialects include Majhi, spoken in both India and Pakistan; Pothwari, spoken in the north of Pakistani Punjab; and Jhangochi, spoken in various parts of Pakistani Punjab.^{75, 76, 77}

Sindhi is the third-most spoken language in Pakistan. About 12% of the population speaks it, predominantly in southeast Pakistan. Sindhi's modern Arabic script is based on a version of the Perso-Arabic script adopted in the mid-19th century. Over 70% of Sindhi words are Sanskrit, though small parts of its vocabulary are Dravidian, Arabic, and Persian. The Sindhi language—a strong element of Sindhi identity—has a rich literary history, and before Partition was the majority language in the area that is now Pakistan.^{78, 79, 80, 81, 82}

Other languages are spoken by smaller groups of people. About 10% of Pakistanis speak Saraiki. Since becoming a written language in the 19th century, Saraiki has primarily been written in the same modified Persian script used for Urdu. Pashto is an Indo-Iranian language that first appeared in written form in the 16th century. Pashto is spoken by 25–30 million people living mainly in Afghanistan and in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. In Pakistan, it is spoken by 8% of the people. Approximately 3% of Pakistanis, mostly in Balochistan Province, speak Balochi.^{83, 84, 85, 86}

70 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 236–237.

71 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 October 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

72 M. Obaidul Hamid, "Planning for Failure: English and Language Policy and Planning in Bangladesh," in *Handbook of Language and Ethnic Identity: The Success-Failure Continuum in Language and Ethnic Identity Efforts*, Vol. 2, ed. Joshua Fishman and Ofelia Garcia (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011), 193–194.

73 M. Paul Lewis, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, eds., "Urdu," in *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 18th ed. (Dallas: SIL International, 2015), http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=urd

74 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 October 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

75 M. Paul Lewis, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, eds., "Panjabi, Western," in *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 18th ed. (Dallas: SIL International, 2015), http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=pnb

76 Christopher Shackle, "Punjabi language," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 27 July 2017, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Punjabi-language>

77 Rang Punjabi, "Major Punjabi Dialects," 10 February 2015, <http://rangpunjabi.org/major-punjabi-dialects/>

78 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 October 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

79 Florian Coulmas, *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Writing Systems* (Malden, MA: Blackwell, 1999), 469.

80 M. Paul Lewis, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, eds., "Sindhi," in *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 18th ed. (Dallas: SIL International, 2015), <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/snd>

81 Lachman M. Khubchandani, "Sindhi," in *The Indo-Aryan Languages*, ed. George Cardona and Dhanesh Jain (New York: Routledge, 2003), 684.

82 Tariq Rahman, "Language, Politics, and Power in Pakistan: The Case of Sindh and Sindhi," *Ethnic Studies Report* 17, no. 1 (January 1999), 27, <http://apnaorg.com/research-papers-pdf/rahman-3.pdf>

83 Tariq Rahman, *Language, Education and Culture* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999), 230.

84 M. Paul Lewis, Gary F. Simons, and Charles D. Fennig, eds., "Saraiki," in *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*, 18th ed. (Dallas: SIL International, 2015), <http://www.ethnologue.com/language/skr>

85 Peter Austin, *One Thousand Languages: Living, Endangered, and Lost* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008), 141.

86 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 17 Oct. 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>

Religion

About 96% of Pakistanis are Muslim. Sunni Muslims make up 85–90% of the Muslim population, with Shia Muslims accounting for the other 10–15%. Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, and others make up the remainder of the total population.⁸⁷ The national constitution, along with other laws, restricts religious freedom. The government has only inconsistently enforced the provisions that all citizens have the right to worship freely. Religion is clearly listed on individual identity papers, including passports.⁸⁸

Islam is a monotheistic religion, as the Muslim community (or *umma*) believe in a single deity—most commonly known as Allah (God). The Arabic term *islam* means “to submit” or “to surrender.” A Muslim, therefore, is someone who submits to the will of God.⁸⁹ Muslims believe that God revealed his message to the Prophet Muhammad, a merchant who lived in Arabia from 570 to 632 CE. They consider Muhammad to be the last in a long line of prophets, including Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. God’s message, as relayed by Muhammad, is delivered in the Quran, the sacred text of Islam. Additional doctrinal guides include the Hadith, a collection of the sayings of Muhammad, and the Sunna, which describes the practices of Islam by way of Muhammad’s example.⁹⁰

Regardless of their sect, Muslims follow the Five Pillars of Islam, which capture the essential beliefs and rites of the Muslim faith. The first pillar is the *shahada*, the declaration of faith that “There is no god but God and Muhammad is God’s messenger.” The *salat* is the requirement to pray five times a day. *Sawm* is the required fast during the holy month of Ramadan. *Zakat* is the expectation that Muslims should be generous by sharing their wealth (charity). The fifth pillar is the *hajj*, which requires all able Muslims to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their lives.⁹¹

Sunni and Shia Islam

Sunni and Shia are the two major sects within Islam. Upon Muhammad’s death, the community debated how to select a new leader. Some believed that religious leadership is a form of trust that is earned, and that it should be based on merit; they later became known as Sunnis. Another group believed leadership should descend from Muhammad through his family. They believed that to live in unity with the truth of Islam, people need the help of divinely favored individuals—those from the Prophet’s lineage. Of the four caliphs who ruled after Muhammad, Ali was the closest relative. Those who believe that Ali should have been the immediate successor are called Shia, short for *shi’a-t-Ali* (party of Ali). Shiites today receive their spiritual leadership from a council of religious leaders called imams.⁹²

87 Peter Blood, ed., *Pakistan: A Country Study* (Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994), <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>

88 U.S. Department of State, “2018 Report on International Religious Freedom: Pakistan,” 21 June 2019, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2018-report-on-international-religious-freedom/pakistan/>

89 Frederick Mathewson Deny, *An Introduction to Islam*, 2nd ed. (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1994), 177.

90 Fazlur Rahman et al., “Islam,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 15 August 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Islam>

91 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Pillars of Islam,” 16 September 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Pillars-of-Islam>

92 Jonathan P. Berkey, *The Formation of Islam: Religion and Society in the Near East, 600–1800* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003), 87–88.

Cuisine

Main Dishes

Pakistani food melds influences from India, the Far East, and the Middle East into a distinctive cuisine with regional variations. Southern food is generally spicier than in the north, where grilled meat is a mainstay. Lamb is the most common meat, but beef, chicken, and goat are also used.^{93, 94, 95} Common spices include carom seeds, curry leaves, turmeric, paprika, cumin, coriander, ginger, and cinnamon.⁹⁶

Pakistani cuisine consists of abundant and cheap ingredients such as lentils and seasonal vegetables like potatoes, eggplant, okra, and chickpeas. Typical fruits are watermelon, mangoes, papaya, apricots, and *chiku*, a fruit that tastes like a date but has the texture of a kiwi.^{97, 98, 99}

Most Pakistani meals are accompanied by bread, or *roti*, which is used to scoop food. Many kinds of bread are made of unleavened wheat. The common *chapatti* is made from wheat dough formed into a thin disc that is then baked on a dry, hot iron pan. Another slightly thicker bread, cooked in oil, is called *parata*. Another type of flat bread called *naan* is baked in a clay oven called a *tandoor*.^{100, 101, 102}

Many meals are accompanied by basmati rice. One popular dish is *biryani*, which combines spiced rice with meat or vegetables. Sindhi *biryani* is a spicy curry dish made from goat meat, tomatoes, herbs, and chilies, topped with nuts and onion rings. Another choice is *bakra biryani*, or saffron rice, and goat curry.^{103, 104, 105}

Meals commonly include slow-cooked curried meat dishes. Thick, spiced stews (*haleem*) come in several varieties. Some include slow-cooked lamb or beef with lentils. For wet versions of the curries, yogurt or coconut milk is added.^{106, 107, 108}

Among the most popular meat dishes are kebabs in a variety of forms. *Shishleek* is lamb chops. *Tikka* refers to spit-grilled beef or chicken dishes. *Sajji*, usually lamb or chicken, is barbecued in deep pits. *Bunda pala* is an herb-stuffed fish wrapped and buried in the sand and allowed to bake under the hot sun for several hours.¹⁰⁹

93 Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 109.

94 Margaret Dickenson, "Pakistani Cuisine: Curried by History," *Diplomat & International Canada*, 5 January 2015, <http://diplomatonline.com/mag/2015/01/pakistani-cuisine-curried-by-history/>

95 SBS Food, "About Pakistani Food," 13 May 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/article/2008/07/01/about-pakistani-food>

96 Chef Nasim Inari, "Typical Pakistani Spices," 5 April 2016, <http://www.chefnasiminsari.com/pakistani-spices.html#XbM2KtV7IPY>

97 Pamela Goyan Kittler and Kathryn Sucher, *Food and Culture*, 5th ed. (Belmont, CA: Thomson/Wadsworth, 2004), 451.

98 Margaret Dickenson, "Pakistani Cuisine: Curried by History," *Diplomat & International Canada*, 5 January 2015, <http://diplomatonline.com/mag/2015/01/pakistani-cuisine-curried-by-history/>

99 SBS Food, "About Pakistani Food," 13 May 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/article/2008/07/01/about-pakistani-food>

100 Yasmeen Niaz Mohiuddin, *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, Inc., 2007), 324.

101 SBS Food, "About Pakistani Food," 13 May 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/article/2008/07/01/about-pakistani-food>

102 Margaret Dickenson, "Pakistani Cuisine: Curried by History," *Diplomat & International Canada*, 5 January 2015, <http://diplomatonline.com/mag/2015/01/pakistani-cuisine-curried-by-history/>

103 SBS Food, "About Pakistani Food," 13 May 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/article/2008/07/01/about-pakistani-food>

104 SBS Food, "Sindhi Biryani," 27 May 2016, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/recipes/sindhi-biryani>

105 SBS Food, "Layered Saffron Rice and Goat Curry (Bakra Biryani)," 27 May 2016, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/recipes/layered-saffron-rice-and-goat-curry-bakra-biryani>

106 SBS Food, "About Pakistani Food," 13 May 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/article/2008/07/01/about-pakistani-food>

107 SBS Food, "Haleem," 12 September 2017, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/recipes/haleem>

108 SBS Food "Slow-cooked Lamb and Lentil Stew," 25 June 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/recipes/slow-cooked-lamb-and-lentil-stew-haleem>

109 Margaret Dickenson, "Pakistani Cuisine: Curried by History," *Diplomat & International Canada*, 5 January 2015, <http://diplomatonline.com/mag/2015/01/pakistani-cuisine-curried-by-history/>

Drinks and Desserts

Among the most common Pakistani desserts are *kulfi* (pistachio ice cream), *jalebi* (deep-fried orange pastries), and *kheer* (rice pudding). Halva is a dense sweet treat made from ghee (clarified butter), sugar, spices, and other ingredients such as carrots, pumpkin, or lentils. It is often eaten warm and served with ice cream.^{110, 111, 112}

Black or green tea is often the drink of choice, as well as chai, which is prepared by boiling milk with tea and spicing it with cardamom and sugar. Fresh lime drinks known as *numbu paani* are popular. *Lassi* is a yogurt-based beverage flavored with milk and salt, and sometimes with spices such as mint, cumin, or garlic.^{113, 114} Alcohol is consumed despite religious prohibitions that make it technically illegal for Muslims.^{115, 116}

Traditional Dress

Pakistan's traditional and national dress is the *salwar kameez*. *Salwar* are loose-fitting pants with the *kameez* worn over them like a tunic or long shirt. The *salwar kameez* can be worn by men and women and styled accordingly. In the male version, the *kameez* has a wide collar with a pocket either on the left side or both sides. The *kameez* usually extends to the knee and is slit on both sides. There is often a strap on the front, as well as three or four buttons.^{117, 118} Men in Pakistan usually wear a hat, and some wear turbans. There are various types of headgear, depending on the region.¹¹⁹

Pashtun men have a unique *salwar kameez* known as the *khet partug*. The shirt, or *khet*, looks more like a tunic and is belted at the waist. The *partug*, or pants, are pleated. Pashtun men also wear a cap known as the *kulla* wrapped in a cloth called a *lungi*. This cloth wrapping is a symbol of prestige among local Pashtun tribes. The waistcoat, or *chopan*, is often made of wool and embroidered in patterns. Leather shoes, called *paizar*, vary regionally. The most common are the *chapli*, which are usually dark red or tan.^{120, 121}

Men may also wear a sleeveless outer garment, open in the front, known as a waistcoat. Traditionally, these were made of leather and wool. Regional differences dictate the shapes and design of men's shoes, known as *khussa*.¹²²

110 Margaret Dickenson, "Pakistani Cuisine: Curried by History," *Diplomat & International Canada*, 5 January 2015, <http://diplomatonline.com/mag/2015/01/pakistani-cuisine-curried-by-history/>

111 SBS Food, "Carrot Halva," 25 June 2015, <http://www.sbs.com.au/food/recipes/carrot-halwa>

112 Mariam Khalil, "Traditional Pakistani Desserts," *Khana Pakana*, n.d., <http://www.khanapakana.com/article/02485ebe-3b3d-4c8a-9fc0-38424ccbf3ed/traditional-pakistani-desserts>

113 Margaret Dickenson, "Pakistani Cuisine: Curried by History," *Diplomat & International Canada*, 5 January 2015, <http://diplomatonline.com/mag/2015/01/pakistani-cuisine-curried-by-history/>

114 Mariam Khalil, "Traditional Pakistani Desserts," *Khana Pakana*, n.d., <http://www.khanapakana.com/article/02485ebe-3b3d-4c8a-9fc0-38424ccbf3ed/traditional-pakistani-desserts>

115 Slaman Zafar, "Remove the Ban on Alcohol in Pakistan," *Express Tribune*, 3 May 2014, <http://blogs.tribune.com.pk/story/20607/remove-the-ban-on-alcohol-in-pakistan/>

116 BBC News, "Pakistan Battles Growing Alcohol Addiction," 16 September 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-24044337>

117 Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 119.

118 Jahanzeb Nazir, "Traditional Dress of Pakistan: Legacy of Ancient Civilizations," *Lovely Planet*, 20 October 2014, <http://thelovelyplanet.net/arts/2014/10/20/traditional-dress-of-pakistan-legacy-of-ancient-civilizations/>

119 Carolyn Black, *Pakistan: The People* (New York: Crabtree Publishing Co., 2003), 16–17.

120 Jahanzeb Nazir, "Traditional Dress of Pakistan: Legacy of Ancient Civilizations," *Lovely Planet*, 20 October 2014, <http://thelovelyplanet.net/arts/2014/10/20/traditional-dress-of-pakistan-legacy-of-ancient-civilizations/>

121 Khyber, "Pashtun or Pathan Dresses," 11 November 2002, http://www.khyber.org/culture/a/Pashtun_or_Pathan_Dresses.shtml

122 Jahanzeb Nazir, "Traditional Dress of Pakistan: Legacy of Ancient Civilizations," *Lovely Planet*, 20 October 2014, <http://thelovelyplanet.net/arts/2014/10/20/traditional-dress-of-pakistan-legacy-of-ancient-civilizations/>

To accompany their *salwar kameez*, Pakistani women wear the *dupatta*, a long headscarf.^{123, 124} Women also wear *khusa*, which are hand-stitched lightweight flat shoes, often ornately decorated with embroidery. Shoes worn by Pashtun women are called *kapayi* and are usually flat-soled with closed toes.^{125, 126} In northwest Pakistan, the Kalash women traditionally wear a *shushut*, or headdress, and long black dresses decorated with beadwork or embroidery.¹²⁷

Another head covering worn by Muslim women in Pakistan is the *niqab*, which covers the face completely except for the eyes. Other Muslim women wear a *hijab*, a fabric that wraps around the head and leaves the face exposed.¹²⁸

Gender Issues

Patriarchal Culture

Pakistan is a strongly patriarchal society. It ranked 148 out of 149 countries on the World Economic Forum's 2018 Gender Gap Index.¹²⁹ The practice of *purdah*, or gender seclusion, is quite common. The home is defined as the women's world, whereas the outside world is defined as the men's world.^{130, 131, 132}

Pakistani women are considered domestic producers and providers, lacking social status and value. In addition, the preference for sons is dominant, and giving birth to a female child is not as celebrated as giving birth to a son.^{133, 134, 135} Men, in general, receive a better education and more access to public resources than women do. Women lack access to proper healthcare, resulting in high rates of malnourishment and maternal mortality. Each year, approximately 30,000 women die during pregnancy and childbirth, an average rate of more than three women per hour.^{136, 137, 138, 139}

Women's roles are clearly prescribed and limited. Girls are expected to marry at a young age and give birth to numerous children. Girls as young as 10 are forced to marry, especially in poor rural families. By the time

-
- 123 Kathryn Besio, "In the Lady's Seat: Cosmopolitan Women Travelers in Pakistan," in *Women, Religion, & Space: Global Perspectives on Gender and Faith*, ed. Karen M. Morin and Jeanne Kay Guelke (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 2007), 97.
- 124 Jahanzeb Nazir, "Traditional Dress of Pakistan: Legacy of Ancient Civilizations," *Lovely Planet*, 20 October 2014, <http://thelovelyplanet.net/arts/2014/10/20/traditional-dress-of-pakistan-legacy-of-ancient-civilizations/>
- 125 Caroline Crabtree and Pam Stallebrass, *Beadwork: A World Guide* (New York: Rizzoli, 2002), 124.
- 126 Khyber, "Pashtun or Pathan Dresses," 11 November 2002, http://www.khyber.org/culture/a/Pashtun_or_Pathan_Dresses.shtml
- 127 Caroline Crabtree and Pam Stallebrass, *Beadwork: A World Guide* (New York: Rizzoli, 2002), 124.
- 128 Mohammad A. Qadeer, *Pakistan: Social and Cultural Transformation in a Muslim Nation* (New York: Routledge, 2006), 198.
- 129 World Economic Forum, "The Global Gender Gap Report 2018," 2018, http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2018.pdf
- 130 Khan M. Ibrahim and Ulrich Laaser, eds., *Critical Gender Issues in Developing Countries: The Case of Pakistan* (Lage, Germany: Jacobs, 2001).
- 131 Riffat Haque, "Gender and Nexus of Purdah Culture in Public Policy," *South Asian Studies* 25, no. 2 (July–December 2010): 304, <http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/07-Dr.%20Riffat%20Haque.pdf>
- 132 Social Institutions and Gender Index, "Pakistan: Restricted Civil Liberties," Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Center, 2014, <http://genderindex.org/country/pakistan>
- 133 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 25 October 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- 134 Khan M. Ibrahim and Ulrich Laaser, eds., *Critical Gender Issues in Developing Countries: The Case of Pakistan* (Lage, Germany: Jacobs, 2001).
- 135 Guttmacher Institute, "Preference for Sons Influences Contraceptive Use and Reproductive Decision Making in Pakistan," 5 February 2018, <https://www.guttmacher.org/news-release/2018/preference-sons-influences-contraceptive-use-and-reproductive-decision-making>
- 136 World Economic Forum, "Economies: Pakistan," 2014, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=PAK>
- 137 Global Health through Education, Training and Service (GHETS), "Women's Health in Pakistan," 2013, <http://www.ghets.org/projects/womens-health-in-pakistan/>
- 138 Human Rights Watch, "Pakistan: Girls Deprived of Education," 12 November 2018, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2018/11/12/pakistan-girls-deprived-education#>
- 139 Malala Yousafzai, "Girls' Education in Pakistan," European Parliamentary Research Service, 17 November 2013, <http://epthinktank.eu/2013/11/17/girls-education-in-pakistan-malala-yousafzai/>

girls reach 15, 3% of them are married, and by 18, 21% are married. In general, women lack access to financial resources including earnings, formal lending institutions, or careers. Except in urban areas, they generally do not work outside the home for wages; if they do, they remain responsible for household duties.^{140, 141, 142, 143, 144}

Violence against Women

Violence toward women is a powerful mechanism used by the family and society to silence dissent. Reports of violence toward Pakistani women include physical and mental torture, murder, honor killing, sexual harassment, rape, kidnapping, trafficking, acid attacks, and prostitution.^{145, 146, 147} Enforcement for existing domestic violence laws is frequently weak or nonexistent. Women rarely report instances of abuse for fear that they will be blamed and suffer additional legal sanctions.^{148, 149} Some 5,000 women die every year from domestic violence, and 70–90% of women have experienced some kind of physical abuse.¹⁵⁰

Although honor killing is against the law, it still occurs. Each year, approximately 1,000 Pakistani women are victims of honor killings, which frequently go unprosecuted. Islamic fundamentalists often feel that such killings are justified to restore family honor.^{151, 152}

In 2012, Taliban militants shot a young girl named Malala Yousafzai in the head after she demanded that young girls in the Swat Valley be allowed to receive educations. She survived the attack and continued her activism. In 2014, she became the youngest person to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.^{153, 154}

-
- 140 World Economic Forum, “Economies: Pakistan,” 2014, <http://reports.weforum.org/global-gender-gap-report-2014/economies/#economy=PAK>
- 141 Naila Inayat, “Cultures Clash over Forced Child Marriages in Pakistan,” *USA Today*, 7 June 2014, <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2014/06/07/pakistan-child-marriage/10003047/>
- 142 Girls Not Brides, “Child Marriage around the World: Pakistan,” 2014, <http://www.girlsnotbrides.org/child-marriage/pakistan/>
- 143 Souad Mekhennet, “Pakistani Women Move beyond Traditional Roles,” *New York Times*, 8 March 2011, <http://www.nytimes.com/2011/03/09/world/asia/09iht-letter09.html>
- 144 Rachel Yasmin Baig, “Pakistani Women Continue to Fight Gender Inequality,” *Deutsche Welle*, 26 September 2012, <http://www.dw.de/pakistani-women-continue-to-fight-gender-inequality/a-16264593>
- 145 Barbara A. Weightman, *Dragons and Tigers: A Geography of South, East, and Southeast Asia* (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, 2011), 76–77.
- 146 Bina Shah, “Why Violence against Women Is a More Destabilizing Force in Pakistan than any Terrorist Cell,” Public Radio International, 30 May 2014, <http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-05-30/why-violence-against-women-more-destabilizing-force-pakistan-any-terrorist-cell>
- 147 I. A. Rehman, “Violence against Women,” *Dawn*, 5 December 2013, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1060643/violence-against-women>
- 148 UN Women, Pakistan, “Legislation on Violence against Women and Girls,” n.d., <https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/countries/pakistan/evaw-pakistan/legislation-on-vaw>
- 149 Social Institutions and Gender Index, “Country: Pakistan,” Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Center, 2019, <https://www.genderindex.org/wp-content/uploads/files/datasheets/2019/PK.pdf>
- 150 Mahwish Qayyum, “Domestic Violence: Victims Are Left on Their Own in Pakistan,” *New Internationalist*, 6 June 2017, <https://newint.org/features/web-exclusive/2017/06/06/domestic-violence-pakistan>
- 151 Bina Shah, “Why Violence against Women Is a More Destabilizing Force in Pakistan than any Terrorist Cell,” Public Radio International, 30 May 2014, <http://www.pri.org/stories/2014-05-30/why-violence-against-women-more-destabilizing-force-pakistan-any-terrorist-cell>
- 152 Terrence McCoy, “In Pakistan, 1,000 Women Die in ‘Honor Killings’ Annually. Why Is this Happening?” *Washington Post*, 28 May 2014, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/morning-mix/wp/2014/05/28/in-pakistan-honor-killings-claim-1000-womens-lives-annually-why-is-this-still-happening/>
- 153 Malala Fund, “Malala’s Story,” 2018, <https://www.malala.org/malalas-story>
- 154 Nobel Prize, “Malala Yousafzai: Facts,” n.d., <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/peace/2014/yousafzai/facts/>

Legal Protection of Women

In 2001, the government of Pakistan amended the constitution to address issues of gender inequality. The changes gave women more representation in local and national government by reserving 60 of the 342 National Assembly seats and 17 of the 104 Senate seats for women.^{155, 156, 157, 158} In 2017, a new law required at least 10% of female voters have to vote in order for a district's vote count to be legitimized.¹⁵⁹ Women's participation in the political arena is hampered by cultural attitudes, patriarchy, and religious extremism.^{160, 161}

In 2016, Punjab Province passed a sweeping antidomestic violence law that criminalized various forms of violence against women and set up a reporting hotline and shelters for women and children. Pakistani conservative groups criticized the law as un-Islamic. Women's and human rights groups praised the law but cautioned that its success depended on proper implementation and enforcement.^{162, 163, 164}

Arts and Literature

Literary Traditions

Pakistan has a centuries-old literary and artistic heritage. The country's varied religious traditions melded with the culture to create a unique ethnic identity. Pakistan's geographic location along the Silk Road and its coastal trade helped expose its people to Arab and African influences. The earliest artistic traditions were those of the major religions. Ballads, epic poetry, and tales of travels in the region became the substance of high art. Many important religious works, including the Hindu epics Ramayana and Mahabharata, became cornerstones of the early literary tradition.¹⁶⁵

As Islam entered the region, the writings of Sufi mystics added to religious tradition. Works in the Persian language became popular. The rise of Urdu as the regional language produced historical fiction and tales of the Muslims in the Indian region. The Lahore region emerged as a center for Urdu literature and art.¹⁶⁶ Today, public poetry recitations (*musha'irahs*) remain popular.¹⁶⁷

-
- 155 Ghulam Moheyuddin, "Background, Assessment, and Analysis of the Gender Issues in Pakistan," World Bank Institute, November 2005, http://mpr.ub.uni-muenchen.de/683/01/MPRA_paper_683.pdf
- 156 Palash Ghosh, "Pakistani Women in Politics: Slow Progress, Mighty Obstacles," *International Business Times*, 28 September 2013, <http://www.ibtimes.com/pakistani-women-politics-slow-progress-mighty-obstacles-1412134>
- 157 Fatima Zaidi, "Pakistani Women's Active Participation in Politics Remains Elusive," *News*, 30 September 2014, <https://www.thenews.com.pk/archive/print/528222-pakistani-women%E2%80%99s-active-participation-in-politics-remains-elusive>
- 158 Senate of Pakistan, "Senators," n.d., <http://www.senate.gov.pk/en/messence.php?id=1085>
- 159 Alice Su, "The Rising Voices of Women in Pakistan," *National Geographic*, 6 February 2019, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/02/the-rising-voices-of-women-in-pakistan/>
- 160 Noran Elashi, "Women's Political Participation in Pakistan," International Knowledge Network of Women in Politics (iKNOW Politics), 20 October 2014, <http://iknowpolitics.org/en/knowledge-library/opinion-pieces/womens-political-participation-pakistan>
- 161 Fatima Zaidi, "Pakistani Women's Active Participation in Politics Remains Elusive," *News*, 30 September 2014, <https://www.thenews.com.pk/archive/print/528222-pakistani-women%E2%80%99s-active-participation-in-politics-remains-elusive>
- 162 Siobhan Fenton, "Anti-Domestic Violence Law to Protect Women Is Un-Islamic, Pakistani Advisory Group Rules," *Independent*, 4 March 2016, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/bill-protecting-women-against-domestic-violence-is-un-islamic-pakistani-advisory-group-rules-a6911161.html>
- 163 Gina Darnaud, "Pakistan's New Law Protecting Women Against Violence May Be a Game Changer," *Global Citizen*, 29 February 2016, <https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/pakistan-law-women-violence-honourkilling/>
- 164 Nita Bhalla, "Pakistan's Punjab Must Enforce New Law on Violence Against Women: Rights Group," *Reuters*, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-women-abuse-idUSKCN0VY2AR>
- 165 Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 47–56.
- 166 Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 47–56.
- 167 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, "Pakistan," *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 25 October 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

Prior to independence, important writers created Urdu literature that helped create a Muslim identity. Major authors include Sayyid Mawdudi, Shibli Nomani, and Muhammad Ali Johar. Urdu secular literature advanced through the poetry of writers such as Faiz Ahmad Faiz, Josh Malihabadi, Ahmad Nadeem Qasimi, and Mustafa Zaidi, who focused on human emotions and experience. Their work often took the form of *ghazals*, or songs about love. Considered semi classical music, these songs are accompanied by percussion and stringed instruments. They were originally sung in Farsi; singers today perform them mainly in Urdu but can sing them in other Pakistani languages. Pakistani women are the primary performers of this style of music.^{168, 169, 170}

Storytelling to music is an ancient art that is becoming rarer in Pakistan. One center of this art form was Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, specifically Peshawar. People would come to the central marketplace to listen to storytellers from varied cultural backgrounds tell their tales. Although professional storytellers have largely disappeared, this tradition, in modified form, made its way into theaters and continues in the major cities of Pakistan.^{171, 172}

Visual and Performing Arts

The Mayo School of Arts was established in Lahore in 1875. Abdur Rahman Chughtai became famous for his artistic creations based on the Mughal tradition. Ustad Allah Bakhsh is well known for his landscapes and Punjabi epics, which combined modern and local traditions. Other artists focused on calligraphy and renditions of traditional and rural life. During the 1980s, artists were pressured to make their art “Islamic,” but many continued their own paths. Several female artists rose to fame through their attempts to protect artistic tradition. The arts soon became a vehicle of dissent in Pakistan.¹⁷³

Although Pakistani films are not widely known outside the region, Pakistan is among the world’s top 20 film producers. The main production centers are in Lahore (often referred to as Lollywood) and Karachi. Most films are produced in the Urdu or Punjabi languages. The golden age of Pakistani cinema was in the 1960s, with stars such as Sabiha Khanoum and Waheed Murad, and films like *Armaan* (“Desire,” 1966). By the 1980s, the industry was in decline and under assault by government censors. Today, Pakistani cinema is experiencing a revival—movies have become the most popular form of entertainment in the country. Important cinema stars and directors include Noor Jehan, Sultan Rahi, Mohammad Ali, and Syed Noor. In 2008, director Mehreen Jabbar received wide international acclaim and won several awards for her film *Ramchand Pakistani*. The film is based on a true story of a boy and his father who accidentally cross into India, where they spend years in jail.^{174, 175, 176, 177}

168 Jason Porterfield, *Islamic Customs and Culture* (New York: Rosen Pub., 2009), 43.

169 Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 58–60.

170 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 25 October 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

171 ArtsEdge, The Kennedy Center, “Gift of the Indus: The Arts and Culture of Pakistan: Theater,” 2011, <http://artsedge.kennedy-center.org/interactives/pakistan/arts-of-pakistan/theater.htm>

172 PPI, “Call for Revival of Storytelling Made by Artists,” *Pakistan Today*, 2 August 2018, <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/08/02/call-for-revival-of-storytelling-made-by-artists/>

173 Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 64–66.

174 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 25 October 2019, <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>

175 *Economist*, “The fall and rise of Pakistani film,” 25 April 2018, <https://www.economist.com/prospero/2018/04/25/the-fall-and-rise-of-pakistani-film>

176 Anya Kordecki, “Pakistani Cinema’s Turbulent History,” 11 April 2017, <https://theculturetrip.com/asia/pakistan/articles/lollywood-turbulent-history-of-pakistani-cinema/>

177 Bina Shah, “Pakistani Cinema’s New Wave,” *New York Times*, 14 January 2014, http://www.nytimes.com/2014/01/15/opinion/shah-pakistani-cinemas-new-wave.html?_r=0

Folklore

Folklore in Pakistan is a mixture of beliefs, facts, and fiction, and has been told over the generations so much that Pakistanis claim that it has become difficult to tell the fact from the fiction. Stories often revolve around themes of unconditional love, with dynamic female characters willing to fight societal norms for the love of their mate. Symbolism is widely used, exemplified by characters such as *faqirs*, or holy persons, who can destroy or restore life and turn blood into water. Other symbols are ogres, heroes, and sleeping beauties. Main characters find themselves in incredible situations that they must overcome, such as a quest in search of fortune or responding to warning dreams. The story usually concludes with a happy resolution.^{178, 179, 180, 181}

Sports and Recreation

International Sports

Pakistan's national sport is field hockey. Pakistani hockey gained international recognition during the 1960s and 1970s. Pakistan's national team attained unrivaled success, winning the World Hockey Cup in 1960, 1968, 1971, 1978, 1982, and 1994. The sport has seen a decline in popularity since the 1990s as cricket rose in prominence.^{182, 183, 184, 185}

Cricket was popularized in Pakistan by the British. Cricket teams began to develop after Partition and have grown more numerous over the years. The game is played throughout the nation. Pakistan now has men's, women's, youth, and school cricket leagues. In 1992, the national team won the World Cup, the most prestigious award in the sport. In 2009, they won the World T20 championship, the newest tournament sponsored by the International Cricket Council (ICC).^{186, 187, 188} In 2017, Pakistan won the ICC Champions Trophy.¹⁸⁹

Rugby has long been a popular sport in the country. The Karachi Rugby Football Union was formed in 1926 and almost folded by the 1980s. In the 1990s, local players established clubs in Lahore and Karachi, and foreign staff from embassies and business agencies established a club in Islamabad. Popularity has since increased

-
- 178 Margaret A. Mills, Peter J. Claus, and Sarah Diamond, eds., *South Asian Folklore: An Encyclopedia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka* (New York: Routledge, 2003).
- 179 Mast Qalandar, "Folk Tales of Pakistan: Sohni Mahiwal," 30 September 2008, <http://www.wichaar.com/news/289/ARTICLE/9260/2008-09-30.html>
- 180 Discovering Pakistan, "Legends, Myths, and Folklore," 2013, <https://discoveringpakistan.wordpress.com/category/legends-myths-folklore/>
- 181 Matthew A. McIntosh, ed., "An Overview of Pakistani Folklore," Brewminate, 24 November 2018, <https://brewminate.com/an-overview-of-pakistani-folklore/>
- 182 Pak Tribune, "A Brief History of Field Hockey in Pakistan," 26 November 2018, <http://paktribune.com/sports/news/A-Brief-History-of-Field-Hockey-in-Pakistan-15180.html>
- 183 Ian Graham, *Pakistan* (North Mankato, MN: Smart Apple Media, 2004), 20.
- 184 Sally Morgan, *Focus on Pakistan* (Milwaukee, WI: World Almanac Library, 2007), 50.
- 185 Play Quiz 2 Win, "History of World Cup Hockey," 2014, http://www.playquiz2win.com/tothepoint/gk/world-cup-hockey-winners.html#_VS7tr5OULaI
- 186 Omar Noman, *Pride and Passion: An Exhilarating Half Century of Cricket in Pakistan* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), 212.
- 187 Ayaz Memon and Raj Chengappa, "REVEALED! How Pakistan Won the 1992 World Cup," India Today, 30 November 1999, <https://www.indiatoday.in/magazine/sports/world-cup-2015/story/19920415-1992-world-cup-how-pakistan-cricket-team-transformed-itself-into-a-champion-side-766127-1999-11-30>
- 188 Dawn, "2009 World Twenty20: When Pakistan Emerged from Darkness," 21 June 2015, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1189548>
- 189 Tim de Lisle and Rob Smyth, "Pakistan Beat India by 180 Runs to Win ICC Champions Trophy 2017 Final – As It Happened," *Guardian*, 18 June 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/sport/live/2017/jun/18/pakistan-v-india-icc-champions-trophy-2017-final-live>

considerably, leading to the establishment of the Pakistan Rugby Union in 2000. Pakistan fielded its first national team in 2003. Rugby has become so popular that schools now offer it in their curricula.^{190, 191, 192, 193}

Polo is thought to have originated in Central Asia and has become another of Pakistan's major sports. The Pakistan Polo Association formed after independence in 1947. Every June, Pakistan hosts the Shandur Polo Tournament at Shandur Pass, the highest polo ground in the world at 3,353 m (11,000 ft) above sea level.^{194, 195, 196}

Traditional Games

Gilli danda is a sport played in rural areas. It bears some resemblance to cricket or baseball. The game requires two sticks—a *danda* and a *gilli*—with one swung at the other with a golf-like swing. As in baseball, the person hitting the *gilli* is out when another player catches it. There is no running to bases; rather, if the *gilli* is not caught, the hitter hits another one. After three strikes, the hitter is out.^{197, 198, 199}

Kabaddi is played by two teams of seven players on a field about the size of a tennis court. The rules are a combination of tag, dodgeball, and Greco-Roman wrestling. Each team takes turns sending a “raider” to tag an opponent and return to his side of the court. Players score one point for each player tagged. Tagged players are required to leave the field.^{200, 201, 202} Amid claims of bias in favor of the Indian home team in the 2014 Kabaddi World Cup finals, the Pakistani national team vowed never to play another *kabaddi* game in India.^{203, 204, 205}

Pitthu garam is a team sport that is played with a tennis ball and five or seven stones stacked to form a small tower. The goal of the game is to break the tower and rebuild it before being hit by the opponent.^{206, 207}

-
- 190 Pakistan Rugby Union, “About Pakistan Rugby,” n.d., <http://pakistanrugby.com/about/>
- 191 Pakistan Rugby Union, “About Rugby,” n.d., <http://pakistanrugby.com/index.php/page/about-rugby>
- 192 *Telegraph*, “Pakistan Looks to Raid Players from Traditional Game of Kabaddi to Help Build Rugby Union Programme,” 20 March 2013, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/sport/rugbyunion/9942197/Pakistan-looks-to-raid-players-from-traditional-game-of-kabaddi-to-help-build-rugby-union-programme.html>
- 193 Ijaz Chaudhry, “Raving about Rugby,” *Dawn*, 1 December 2013, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1059689>
- 194 Culture of Pakistan, “National Sport of Pakistan,” n.d., <http://cultureofpakistani.weebly.com/national-sport-of-pakistan.html>
- 195 Pakistan Sports Board, “Polo,” n.d., http://www.sports.gov.pk/Introduction/Intro_Polo.htm
- 196 Kamal Hyder, “Pakistan’s Shandur Polo Festival Kicks Off on ‘Roof of the World,’” *Al Jazeera*, 10 June 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/07/pakistans-shandur-festival-polo-game-kicks-roof-world-190710104333399.html>
- 197 Steve Craig, *Sports and Games of the Ancients* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2002), 63–65.
- 198 Souravroy, “How to Play Gilli Danda,” n.d., <http://souravroy.com/2011/04/17/how-to-play-gilli-danda/>
- 199 Muhammad Aleem Zubair, “Tired of Cricket? Try Gulli Danda, Pitthu or Baander Killa!” *Express Tribune*, 15 February 2013, <http://blogs.tribune.com.pk/story/15891/tired-of-cricket-try-gulli-danda-pitthu-or-baander-killla/>
- 200 Pakistan Sports Board, “Kabaddi,” 14 March 2018, http://www.sports.gov.pk/Introduction/Intro_Kabaddi.htm
- 201 Rules of Sport, “Kabaddi Rules,” n.d., <https://www.rulesofsport.com/sports/kabaddi.html>
- 202 Encyclopædia Britannica, “Kabaddi,” 23 September 2014, <https://www.britannica.com/sports/kabaddi>
- 203 Neel Kamal, “Kabaddi World Cup: Pakistan Players Cry Foul after Losing in Final,” *Times of India*, 21 December 2014, <http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/sports/more-sports/others/Kabaddi-World-Cup-Pakistan-players-cry-foul-after-losing-in-final/articleshow/45591509.cms>
- 204 The contested game can be seen in its entirety at the following site: “India vs. Pakistan: Men’s Final 5th World Cup Kabaddi Punjab 2014,” YouTube video, 50:43, posted by PTC News, 20 December 2014, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RSnP9z9919M>
- 205 Culture of Pakistan, “National Sport of Pakistan,” n.d., <http://cultureofpakistani.weebly.com/national-sport-of-pakistan.html>
- 206 Solution Of History & Softwares, “Traditional Game of Pakistan ‘Seven Stone ‘Pittho Garam,’” 27 May 2019 <http://solutionofhistory.blogspot.com/2016/03/traditional-game-of-pakistan-seven.html>
- 207 Muhammad Irfan, “Pitthu Gol Garam,” *Dost Pakistan*, 17 September 2012, <http://www.dostpakistan.pk/pitthu-gol-garam/>

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 4 | Society, Assessment

Read the following statements and answer True or False

1. The separation from Bangladesh in 1971 changed the ethnic makeup of Pakistan. True False
2. Pashtunwali is the Pashtun code of conduct. True False
3. The Pakistani constitution guarantees religious freedom. True False
4. The *biryani* is a ventilated, lightweight cotton shirt worn by men during the summer months. True False
5. Honor killings are still legal in Pakistan. True False

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 4 | Society, Assessment Answers

1. True:
Before the separation, Pakistan's largest ethnic group was the Bengalis, the majority of the inhabitants of Bangladesh. After 1971, the Punjabis became the largest ethnic group of Pakistan.
2. True:
The Pashtunwali is a male-centered code of conduct that relegates women to private family compounds and requires honor (*nang*), revenge (*badal*), hospitality (*melmastia*), and formal abasement.
3. False:
Despite provisions that all Pakistanis have the right to worship freely, the constitution restricts religious freedom. Religion is listed on individual identity papers, including passports.
4. False:
Biryani is a popular dish that combines spiced rice with meat or vegetables.
5. False:
Honor killings are against the law but still occur. Each year, approximately 1,000 Pakistani women are victims of honor killings, which frequently go unprosecuted.

Chapter 5 | Security



Pakistani soldiers participate in humanitarian efforts.
Wikimedia / US Navy / 2nd Class Timothy Smith

Introduction

Pakistan's security is precarious, as it is beset by an array of threats. Externally, Pakistan is in a continual confrontation with its neighbor India. The two archrivals have fought four wars against each other and acquired nuclear arsenals amid a climate of mistrust and recriminations. A focal point of their enmity is the divided and disputed territory of Kashmir. Pakistan must also contend with competing demands from two superpowers, the United States and China. The United States enlisted Pakistan as a partner in the Global War on Terror, but cooperation has been shaky as the United States accuses Pakistan of supporting the Taliban, and Pakistan sees the United States as a fair-weather friend. China promises Pakistan much-needed infrastructure development, financial lifelines, and support against India, but Pakistan risks becoming economically subservient to China. Internally, Pakistan's economy is strained to the point of near collapse, and the country is battered by political instability, terrorist groups, armed rebels, and environmental degradation.^{1,2}

1 Mohammed Ayoob, "Can US–Pakistan relations be reset?" Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 29 July 2019, <https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/can-us-pakistan-relations-be-reset/>

2 Taha Siddiqui, "Why Pakistan's Economy Is Sinking," Al Jazeera, 28 June 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/pakistan-economy-sinking-190628174320798.html>

U.S.–Pakistan Relations

Pakistan’s relations with the United States are complex and fragile.³ Since 2001, the two countries have worked together to battle extremist groups in the region. Hundreds of al-Qaeda fighters have been captured or killed, sometimes with the assistance of the Pakistani military and intelligence organizations. The United States has also provided USD tens of billions in economic and military aid.^{4, 5} Pakistan was given Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA) status in 2004.⁶

Relations frayed after the May 2011 U.S. raid on Pakistani territory that killed Osama bin Laden. In November 2011, after a NATO raid on a border checkpoint, Pakistan cut NATO supply routes to Afghanistan and demanded that the United States leave a southwestern airbase. The supply lines were reopened about eight months later, following a U.S. apology.⁷

In 2018, the United States unceremoniously suspended more than USD two billion in military and economic aid to Pakistan, citing Islamabad’s deception and continuing support for Afghan terrorist groups. Pakistan responded by pointing to its numerous casualties and great financial losses from its antiterror efforts. It also criticized ongoing U.S. drone strikes on its territory. The aid suspension seemed to bolster the perception that the United States routinely abandons Pakistan.^{8, 9, 10}

In 2019, Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan paid a cordial visit to President Donald Trump at the White House. Even though there was no announcement about restoring U.S. aid, the visit was deemed a success for Khan. President Trump acknowledged Pakistan’s crucial role in the United States’ ongoing negotiations with the Taliban to end the conflict in Afghanistan and offered to mediate in Pakistan-India negotiations over Kashmir. But U.S.-Pakistan relations are ultimately limited by the two nations’ diverging interests—the United States’ increasing cooperation with Pakistan’s rival and enemy India, and Pakistan’s ever-closer ties with U.S. rival China.^{11, 12}

3 Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, “External Affairs, Pakistan,” 15 January 2015.

4 Jeremy Page and Zahid Hussain, “Barack Obama’s Pakistan Policy in Disarray after Opposition to \$7.5bn Aid Conditions,” *Nation* (Pakistan), 14 October 2009, <http://nation.com.pk/politics/14-Oct-2009/Obamas-Pakistan-policy-in-disarray-after-opposition-to-75bn-aid-conditions-report>

5 Derrick Z. Jackson, “U.S. Aid to Pakistan a Shell Game,” *Boston Globe*, 6 October 2009, http://www.boston.com/bostonglobe/editorial_opinion/oped/articles/2009/10/06/us_aid_to_pakistan_a_shell_game/

6 *Irish Times*, “Pakistan welcomes non-NATO ally status,” 17 June 2004, <https://www.irishtimes.com/news/pakistan-welcomes-non-nato-ally-status-1.982463>

7 Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, “External Affairs, Pakistan,” 15 January 2015.

8 Mohammed Ayooob, “Can US–Pakistan Relations Be Reset?” Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 29 July 2019, <https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/can-us-pakistan-relations-be-reset/>

9 TRT World, “Imran Khan Lashes Back at Trump’s ‘They Don’t Do a Damn Thing for Us,’” 21 November 2018, <https://www.trtworld.com/asia/imran-khan-lashes-back-at-trump-s-they-don-t-do-a-damn-thing-for-us-21847>

10 Sikander Ahmed Shah, “US–Pakistan Relations: A Marriage of Inconvenience,” *Just Security*, 7 May 2018, <https://www.justsecurity.org/55842/us-pakistan-relations-marriage-inconvenience/>

11 James Mackenzie, “Pakistan PM Khan Returns Home Exulting after Washington Visit,” *Reuters*, 25 July 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-pakistan-khan/pakistan-pm-khan-returns-home-exulting-after-washington-visit-idUSKCN1UK0XE>

12 Michael Kugelman, “Despite Khan’s Visit, U.S.–Pakistan Ties Aren’t Ready for a Reset,” *World Politics Review*, 26 July 2019, <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/28070/despite-khan-s-visit-u-s-pakistan-ties-aren-t-ready-for-a-reset>

Relations with Neighboring Countries

Pakistan is strategically located within Southwest Asia. To its east and north lie the world's two most populous countries, India and China, with rapidly developing economies. To the west are Iran and the Gulf states. Most of Pakistan's western border is with Afghanistan, a country that has been repeatedly invaded and embroiled in civil wars for over 30 years.¹³ During those conflicts, western Pakistan has hosted refugee camps and informal military bases for various combatants.¹⁴

Afghanistan

The Pakistan-Afghanistan border, known as the Durand Line, is not recognized by Afghanistan. The 2,640-km (1,640-mi) border divides the traditional tribal areas of the Pashtuns and Baloch.^{15, 16} Smugglers, refugees, terrorists, and Pashtun tribesmen have long moved freely across this border. The Pakistani army constructed fences along 35 km (22 mi) of the border, which Afghan troops have tried to remove.^{17, 18, 19} In 2014, Pakistan built a massive trench to limit illegal crossings, angering the Afghans.²⁰ The call for a full border fence is ongoing. Pakistan has placed landmines in strategic areas of the border.^{21, 22}

Approximately 1.38 million Afghan refugees are registered in Pakistan.²³ More than 4 million more have been repatriated to Afghanistan since 2002. The refugees represent a strain on government resources and challenges for the Pakistani government.^{24, 25}

Amid ongoing terrorist attacks and violence on both sides of the border, Afghanistan accuses Pakistan of providing sanctuary for groups like the Afghan Taliban and al-Qaeda, while Pakistan claims Afghanistan is sheltering Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), which is accused of carrying out a deadly attack on a military school in Peshawar in 2014.^{26, 27, 28} In 2018, the two countries agreed on a wide-ranging security plan that centered on cooperation,

-
- 13 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 5 November 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- 14 United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, "2015 UNHCR Country Operations Profile—Pakistan," n.d., <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e487016.html>
- 15 Jayshree Bajoria, "The Troubled Afghan–Pakistani Border," *Council on Foreign Relations*, 20 March 2009, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/troubled-afghan-pakistani-border>
- 16 Arwin Rahi, "Why the Durand Line Matters," *Diplomat*, 21 February 2014, <http://thediplomat.com/2014/02/why-the-durand-line-matters/>
- 17 BBC News, "Afghanistan 'Border Fence' Clash," 19 April 2007, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6572399.stm
- 18 Hayat Akbari, "Durand Line Border Dispute Remains Point of Contention for Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations," *Global Security Review*, 24 March 2019, <https://globalsecurityreview.com/durand-line-border-dispute-contention-afghanistan-pakistan-relations/>
- 19 Ayaz Gul, "Pakistan Takes Unilateral Steps toward Afghan Border Security," *VOA News*, 15 July 2017, <https://www.voanews.com/east-asia-pacific/pakistan-takes-unilateral-steps-toward-afghan-border-security>
- 20 Associated Press, "Trench along Pak-Afghan Border Enrages Kabul," *Dawn*, 4 December 2014, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1148758/trench-along-pak-afghan-border-enrages-kabul>
- 21 Associated Press, "Pakistan Will Secure Afghan Border with Fences, Landmines," *CBC News*, 28 December 2006, <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/pakistan-will-secure-afghan-border-with-fences-landmines-1.584149>
- 22 Kenneth R. Rutherford, *Disarming States: The International Movement to Ban Landmines* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2010), 21–26.
- 23 Asad Hashim, "Deadline looms for Afghan refugees in Pakistan," *Al Jazeera*, 30 January 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/01/deadline-looms-afghan-refugees-pakistan-180131072420673.html>
- 24 United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees, "2015 UNHCR Country Operations Profile—Pakistan," n.d., <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e487016.html>
- 25 UN High Commissioner for Refugees, "Pakistan: Voluntary Repatriation of Afghans from Pakistan Update – 1 January – 31 August, 2019," *Reliefweb*, 20 September 2019, <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/pakistan-voluntary-repatriation-afghans-pakistan-update-1-january-31-august-2019>
- 26 Daud Khattak, "Are We Finally Seeing a Breakthrough in Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations?" *Diplomat*, 15 June 2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/06/are-we-finally-seeing-a-breakthrough-in-afghanistan-pakistan-relations/>
- 27 Arshad Mehmood, "Afghanistan, Pakistan Seek to Stabilize Relations," *Jerusalem Post*, 30 June 2019, <https://www.jpost.com/Middle-East/Afghanistan-Pakistan-seek-to-stabilize-relations-594124>
- 28 Hayat Akbari, "Durand Line Border Dispute Remains Point of Contention for Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations," *Global Security Review*, 24 March 2019, <https://globalsecurityreview.com/durand-line-border-dispute-contention-afghanistan-pakistan-relations/>

communication, and working to counter extremist groups on both sides.²⁹ Other areas of cooperation include the repatriation of Afghan refugees and issuance of visas to Afghans wishing to study in Pakistan.³⁰

Trade relations between the two nations are improving. Afghanistan is Pakistan's fifth-largest export partner. But Afghanistan depends much more on Pakistan, its second-largest export and third-largest import partner.³¹ In 2015, Afghan president Ashraf Ghani announced the establishment of several industrial zones for Pakistani investment. Afghanistan has also opened other opportunities for Pakistani investment in construction, food processing, and retail.^{32, 33} The two countries are participants in the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) pipeline, currently under development, that is set to deliver natural gas from Central Asia to South Asia.³⁴

China

In 1950, Pakistan was one of the first noncommunist countries to recognize the People's Republic of China, and diplomatic relations have been strong ever since.^{35, 36} For many years, both countries' strained relations with India and the Soviet Union reinforced their strategic relationship. China has several border disputes with India and controls the Trans-Karakoram tract, a region that India claims as part of greater Jammu and Kashmir.^{37, 38} Although the external dynamics have changed since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the rapprochement of China with India, and the rise of insurgency in Pakistan, the two countries have maintained their "all weather friendship."^{39, 40}

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), part of China's greater Belt and Road Initiative, has become the focal point of Pakistan-China relations. Through the project, China will gain a valuable overland route to the Arabian Sea. Pakistan is badly in need of CPEC's transportation infrastructure modernization projects and hopes the accompanying loans will shore up its struggling economy. Since launching with great fanfare in 2015, CPEC has slowed down amid cooling enthusiasm from Prime Minister Khan and a steady stream of attacks against Chinese workers and interests. The level of extremism inside Pakistan has become a point of contention between

-
- 29 Daud Khattak, "Are We Finally Seeing a Breakthrough in Afghanistan-Pakistan Relations?" *Diplomat*, 15 June 2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/06/are-we-finally-seeing-a-breakthrough-in-afghanistan-pakistan-relations/>
- 30 Reportedly, "3rd Round of Afghanistan-Pakistan Action Plan for Peace and Solidarity Held in Kabul," 11 July 2019, <http://reporterly.net/live/newsfeed/thursday-july-11/3rd-round-of-afghanistan-pakistan-action-plan-for-peace-and-solidarity-held-in-kabul/>
- 31 Central Intelligence Agency, "Pakistan," *The World Factbook*, 5 November 2019, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html>
- 32 Farmanullah Bismil, "The Future of Special Economic Zones in Afghanistan," *Diplomat*, 6 June 2018, <https://thediplomat.com/2018/06/the-future-of-special-economic-zones-in-afghanistan/>
- 33 Ishrat Husain, "Pak-Afghan Economic Ties," *Dawn*, 14 February 2015, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1163463/pak-afghan-economic-ties>
- 34 Arman Sidhu, "TAPI Pipeline Puts South Asia's Prosperity in Peril," *Global Security*, 28 October 2019, <https://globalsecurityreview.com/tapi-pipeline-puts-south-asia-prosperity-in-peril/>
- 35 Areeja Syed, "Pakistan-China Relations in the 21st Century," *Modern Diplomacy*, 5 January 2019, <https://moderndiplomacy.eu/2019/01/05/pakistan-china-relations-in-the-21st-century/>
- 36 NDTV, "Pakistan Renews Bilateral and Strategic Relations with China," 21 April 2015, <http://www.ndtv.com/world-news/pakistan-renews-bilateral-and-strategic-relations-with-china-756702>
- 37 Prateek Joshi, "India's Karakoram Conundrum: The Great Game Lives On," *Geopolitical Monitor*, 15 December 2015, <https://www.geopoliticalmonitor.com/indias-karakoram-conundrum-the-great-game-lives-on/>
- 38 Ankit Panda, "What to Expect from India-China Border Talks in the Modi-Xi Era," *Diplomat*, 24 March 2015, <http://thediplomat.com/2015/03/what-to-expect-from-india-china-border-talks-in-the-modi-xi-era/>
- 39 Kerry B. Dumbaugh, "Exploring the China-Pakistan Relationship," *CAN China Studies*, June 2010, https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/PDF/D0022883.A1.pdf
- 40 Huma Sattar, "China and Pakistan's All-Weather Friendship," *Diplomat*, 12 March 2015, <https://thediplomat.com/2015/03/china-and-pakistans-all-weather-friendship/>

the two neighbors, as China believes that its Muslim ethnic separatists find safe haven in the tribal areas of Pakistan.^{41, 42} Despite these setbacks, the two countries appear determined to see CPEC completed.^{43, 44, 45, 46, 47}

India

Since Partition in 1947, Pakistan-India relations have been characterized by animosity and mistrust. There have been four armed conflicts between the two countries—in 1947, 1965, 1971, and 1999.⁴⁸ Each side has developed nuclear capabilities as a deterrent to the threat posed by the other.⁴⁹ The 2008 attacks in Mumbai, carried out by Pakistanis backed by the Lashkar-e-Tayyiba terror group, led to another low point in relations.^{50, 51, 52} In 2012, tensions again flared as several ceasefire violations along the Line of Control in Kashmir resulted in a number of casualties.^{53, 54, 55} In 2014, cross-border attacks killed civilians and military personnel on both sides; scheduled bilateral talks were subsequently canceled, further contributing to the strain.^{56, 57, 58}

Jammu and Kashmir is a major point of contention between Pakistan and India. Both countries claim the Muslim-majority territory in full and each controls a part of it. India blames Pakistan for backing Islamist groups that stage attacks in Indian-administered Kashmir. In October 2019, India stripped Jammu and Kashmir of statehood and split the region into two union territories, with the newly-formed Jammu and Kashmir in the west and Ladakh in the east. This significant change allows India to have greater control of the territory and place severe

-
- 41 Barbara Kelemen, "China's Changing Response to Militancy in Pakistan," International Institute for Strategic Studies, 2 September 2019, <https://www.iiss.org/blogs/analysis/2019/09/csdp-militancy-in-pakistan>
- 42 Musa Khan Jalalzai, *Whose Army? Afghanistan's Future and the Blueprint for Civil War* (New York: Algora Publishing, 2014), 138.
- 43 Muhammad Akbar Notezai, "Can Pakistan Protect CPEC?" *Diplomat*, 20 May 2019, <https://thedi diplomat.com/2019/05/can-pakistan-protect-cpec/>
- 44 Meher Ahmad and Salman Masood, "Chinese Presence in Pakistan Is Targeted in Strike on Consulate in Karachi," *New York Times*, 23 November 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/11/23/world/asia/pakistan-karachi-attack-chinese-consulate.html>
- 45 Gul Yousafzai, "Five Wounded in Attack on Bus Ferrying Chinese Workers in Pakistan," Reuters, 11 August 201, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-blast-china/five-wounded-in-attack-on-bus-ferrying-chinese-workers-in-pakistan-idUSKBN1KW05B>
- 46 Shamil Shams, "Belt and Road Forum: Is the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor failing?" *Deutsche Welle*, 25 April 2019, <https://www.dw.com/en/belt-and-road-forum-is-the-china-pakistan-economic-corridor-failing/a-48473486>
- 47 Saira H. Basit, "CPEC Emboldens China and Pakistan's Joint Effort to Manage Militancy," *Diplomat*, 6 April 2019, <https://thedi diplomat.com/2019/04/cpec-emboldens-china-and-pakistans-joint-effort-to-manage-militancy/>
- 48 Sky News, "India and Pakistan: The Deadly History of the Neighbours Born from Conflict," 27 February 2019, <https://news.sky.com/story/india-and-pakistan-the-deadly-history-of-the-neighbours-born-from-conflict-11649762>
- 49 Phillip Orchard and Xander Snyder, "Why India and Pakistan Avoided Nuclear War," *Real Clear World*, 7 March 2019, https://www.realclearworld.com/articles/2019/03/07/why_india_and_pakistan_avoided_nuclear_war_112984.html
- 50 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "External Affairs, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 51 Umbreen Javaid and Marium Kamal, "The Mumbai Terror '2008' and its Impact on the Indo-Pak Relations," *South Asian Studies* 28, no. 1 (January–June 2013): 25, 34–36, http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/csas/PDF/2_V28_1_2013.pdf
- 52 CNN, "Mumbai Terror Attacks Fast Facts," 11 November 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2013/09/18/world/asia/mumbai-terror-attacks/index.html>
- 53 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "External Affairs, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 54 *Dawn*, "Pakistan Says Attack across LoC in Retaliation to 'Unprovoked' Attack," 17 October 2012, <http://www.dawn.com/news/757343/india-alleges-pakistan-border-shelling-kills-three>
- 55 Surabhi Malik and Sheikh Zaffar Iqbal, "Ceasefire Violation: Pak Continues Firing for Seventh Day," NDTV, 19 June 2012, <http://www.ndtv.com/india-news/ceasefire-violation-pak-continues-firing-for-seventh-day-488949>
- 56 Idrees Ali, "Despite Skepticism over India-Pakistan Relations, Trade Provides Hope," *Voice of America*, 16 February 2015, <https://www.voanews.com/east-asia/despite-skepticism-over-india-pakistan-relations-trade-provides-hope>
- 57 Hari Kumar, "India and Pakistan Trade Blame in Kashmir Deaths," *New York Times*, 6 October 2014, http://www.nytimes.com/2014/10/07/world/asia/cross-border-fighting-kills-civilians-in-kashmir.html?_r=0
- 58 Dean Nelson, "More than 30 Killed in Clashes on India-Pakistan Border," *Telegraph*, 9 October 2014, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/india/11151993/More-than-30-killed-in-clashes-on-India-Pakistan-border.html>

restrictions on the population. Pakistan strongly condemned India's actions, downgraded diplomatic ties, and suspended trade.^{59, 60, 61, 62}

Iran

Before 1979, Pakistan-Iran relations were strong. Both countries were allies in the Central Treaty Organization. After Iran's 1979 revolution, the Iranian government adopted an anti-U.S. stance, while Pakistan tried to maintain positive relations with both the United States and Iran. The relationship became more strained during the Afghan civil wars of the 1990s because Pakistan supported the Taliban while Iran supported the opposing Northern Alliance. After the fall of the Taliban, the two countries developed closer relations.^{63, 64, 65, 66, 67}

In 2010, the two sides formed a joint security commission to control violence and criminal activity along their border. Yet relations have cooled as Pakistan develops stronger ties with Saudi Arabia, a main regional rival to Iran.^{68, 69}

Human trafficking, smuggling, militant activities, and narcotics still present serious security challenges for both countries. Iranian oil and petroleum products are smuggled into Balochistan Province, where they are distributed throughout Pakistan.^{70, 71, 72} Iran also alleged that Sunni militants operating from inside Pakistan launched several attacks against Iranian government installations along the border with Balochistan in 2014 and 2015.^{73, 74}

The kidnapping of Iranian border guards by Pakistani militants in 2014 further strained relations. A failure to have the guards quickly returned prompted the Iranian interior minister to threaten a cross-border rescue mission; the guards were eventually returned to Iran.⁷⁵ In 2019, Iran-based Baloch separatists carried out an attack in Pakistan

59 Erin Blakemore, "The Kashmir Conflict: How Did it Start?" *National Geographic*, 2 March 2019, <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/2019/03/kashmir-conflict-how-did-it-start/>

60 BBC News, "Kashmir: Why India and Pakistan Fight over It," 8 August 2019, <https://www.bbc.com/news/10537286>

61 Shamil Shams, "Has China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Lived Up to the Hype?" *Deutsche Welle*, 30 September 2019, <https://www.dw.com/en/has-china-pakistan-economic-corridor-lived-up-to-the-hype/a-50644617>

62 Helen Regan, "India Downgrades Kashmir's Status and Takes Greater Control Over Contested Region," CNN, 31 October 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/10/31/asia/jammu-kashmir-union-territory-intl-hnk/index.html>

63 Muhammad Akbar Notezai, "Iran-Pakistan at the Crossroads?" *Diplomat*, 9 June 2017, <https://thedi diplomat.com/2017/07/iran-pakistan-at-the-crossroads/>

64 Center for Pakistan and Gulf Studies, "Pakistan-Iran Relations: Challenges and Prospects," June 2014, 4,7-8, <http://cpakgulf.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Pakistan-Iran-Roundtable.pdf>

65 U.S. Department of State, "U.S. Relations with Pakistan," 21 June 2019, <https://www.state.gov/u-s-relations-with-pakistan/>

66 Center for Pakistan and Gulf Studies, "Pakistan-Iran Relations: Challenges and Prospects," June 2014, 4, <http://cpakgulf.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/Pakistan-Iran-Roundtable.pdf>

67 Mohsen Milani, "Iran and Afghanistan," United States Institute for Peace, n.d., <https://iranprimer.usip.org/resource/iran-and-afghanistan>

68 Ankit Panda, "How Will Pakistan Respond to the Crisis in Yemen?" *Diplomat*, 30 March 2015, <http://thedi diplomat.com/2015/03/how-will-pakistan-respond-to-the-crisis-in-yemen/>

69 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "External Affairs, Pakistan," 15 January 2015

70 Ahmad Rashid Malik, "Pakistan's Relations with Iran," *Pakistan Today*, 15 May 2014, <http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2014/05/15/comment/pakistans-relations-with-iran/>

71 World Politics Review, "Iran-Pakistan Border a Major Concern in Bilateral Relationship," 14 April 2014, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/trend-lines/13704/iran-pakistan-border-a-major-concern-in-bilateral-relationship>

72 Mehr News Agency, "Iran, Pakistan Stress Border Security Cooperation," Mehr News Agency, 10 April 2015, <http://en.mehrnews.com/detail/News/106568>

73 Arif Rafiq, "Border Violence in Baluchistan Tests Iran-Pakistan Relations," World Politics Review, 4 November 2014, <http://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/14342/border-violence-in-baluchistan-tests-iran-pakistan-relations>

74 *Deutsche Welle*, "Iranian Soldiers Killed on Pakistan Border," 7 April 2015, <https://www.dw.com/en/iranian-soldiers-killed-on-pakistan-border/a-18364274>

75 Parisa Hafezi, "Abducted Iranian Border Guards Freed in Pakistan: Lawmaker," *Reuters*, 4 April 2014, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-pakistan-guards/abducted-iranian-border-guards-freed-in-pakistan-lawmaker-idUSBREA330VZ20140404>

that killed 14 people.⁷⁶ The ongoing attacks on both sides of the border led the two countries to set up a joint border reaction force.⁷⁷

Both nations have expressed a desire to increase trade, yet the signing of a preferential trade agreement in 2004 did little to boost trade levels. A major deterrent of greater trade is the lack of an established banking and payment channel between the two countries, due primarily to the international sanctions imposed on Iran.^{78, 79, 80} In 2019, Pakistan backed out of a proposed pipeline that would have delivered Iranian gas to Pakistan.⁸¹

Police

Pakistan's police force numbers approximately 354,000 officers. Although ostensibly apolitical, the police is perceived as highly politicized, especially at the district level. Investigative procedures are frequently marked by brutality, and crowd-control skills are basic. The force is ill-equipped, poorly educated, and poorly trained to handle the growing militancy within the nation.^{82, 83, 84, 85}

Each province has a police force, and these units take orders from the federal government only on matters of national security. Each provincial force is headed by an inspector general. The tribal areas within Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province have no police.^{86, 87}

The Pakistani public regards the police as the most corrupt public service agency.^{88, 89, 90} Torture is frequently used in many investigations, and proper procedures for interrogation are rarely followed.^{91, 92, 93} The police are seen as a tool used by influential and wealthy people for oppression. The poor and marginalized are most vulnerable to police

-
- 76 Shamil Shams, "Pakistan Blames Iran-Based Separatists for Deadly Baluchistan Attack," *Deutsche Welle*, 20 April 2019, <https://www.dw.com/en/pakistan-blames-iran-based-separatists-for-deadly-baluchistan-attack/a-48416436>
- 77 Defense Post, "Iran and Pakistan to Set Up Joint Rapid Reaction Force after Balochistan Attacks," 22 April 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/04/22/iran-pakistan-joint-force-balochistan-border/>
- 78 Government of Pakistan, Ministry of Commerce, "Pak-Iran Preferential Trade Agreement," 1 September 2006, <http://www.commerce.gov.pk/about-us/trade-agreements/pak-iran-preferential-trade-agreement/>
- 79 Financial Tribune, "Pakistan Loses Iran Market over Lack of Payment Mechanism," 14 April 2018, <https://financialtribune.com/articles/economy-business-and-markets/84600/pakistan-loses-iran-market-over-lack-of-payment>
- 80 Financial Tribune, "Banking Hurdles Impair Iran-Pakistan Trade," 25 October 2019, <https://financialtribune.com/articles/business-and-markets/100496/banking-hurdles-impair-iran-pakistan-trade>
- 81 Haroon Janjua, "Iran Gas Pipeline Deal with Pakistan Hampered by US Sanctions," *Deutsche Welle*, 20 May 2019, <https://www.dw.com/en/iran-gas-pipeline-deal-with-pakistan-hampered-by-us-sanctions/a-48802450>
- 82 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security and Foreign Forces, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 83 Jon Boone, "Pakistan Police Take Harsh Justice to the Streets: 'Mostly We Get the Right People,'" *Guardian*, 17 November 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/17/encounters-pakistan-police-justice-streets-gangs-terrorists-karachi>
- 84 Robert M. Perito and Tariq Parvez, "Empowering the Pakistan Police," United States Institute of Peace, 2013, 2, <http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR332-Empowering-the-Pakistan-Police.pdf>
- 85 Human Rights Watch, "'This Crooked System': Police Abuse and Reform in Pakistan," 26 September 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/09/26/crooked-system/police-abuse-and-reform-pakistan>
- 86 Punjab Police, Government of Punjab, "History," 2011, <https://www.punjabpolice.gov.pk/pphistory>
- 87 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security and Foreign Forces, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 88 Transparency International, "Pakistan National Integrity System Assessment 2014," 2014, https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/publication/pakistan_nis_2014
- 89 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security and Foreign Forces, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 90 Robert M. Perito and Tariq Parvez, "Empowering the Pakistan Police," United States Institute of Peace, 2013, 2, <http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR332-Empowering-the-Pakistan-Police.pdf>
- 91 Kristine Beckerie, Deborah Francois, and Babur Khwaja, "New Pakistan Law Will Likely Worsen Torture by Police (commentary)," *Baltimore Sun*, 28 August 2014, http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2014-08-28/news/bs-ed-pakistan-police-20140828_1_police-abuse-new-pakistan-police-officers
- 92 Syed Sohaib Zubair and Mukaram Ali Khan, "Police Violence in Pakistan: Forms and Justifications," *Research on Humanities and Sciences*, 4, no. 27 (2014): 65, <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/RHSS/article/download/18431/18767>
- 93 Justice Project Pakistan, "Policing as Torture: A Report on Systematic Brutality and Torture by the Police in Faisalabad, Pakistan," Allard K. Lowenstein International Human rights Clinic, Yale Law School, May 2014, 4–23, https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/documents/pdf/JPP_Launch_Report_050514.pdf

abuse and injustice. Low pay fuels abuse of power, corruption, and intimidation.^{94, 95} The lack of money, abysmal morale, and high desertion rate among the police have contributed to the increased strength of terrorist groups.^{96, 97}

Frontier Corps (FC)

Serving under the interior ministry, Pakistan's Frontier Corps (FC) is deployed along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, with headquarters in Quetta and Peshawar. Although members of the corps are typically recruited from the local population, officers are assigned from the army. The FC's main tasks are border patrol and interdiction; however, they also assist local law enforcement.^{98, 99, 100} FC units also frequently serve in the vanguard of operations against insurgents and other militants in the western provinces. They are poorly equipped and ill-trained for such operations. The United States and the United Kingdom have provided training and aid in the past.^{101, 102, 103}

Intelligence Agencies

Pakistan has three major intelligence agencies: The Directorate for Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), the Intelligence Bureau (IB), and the Military Intelligence (MI). There is a high degree of rivalry and tension among the three agencies, so they do not work closely together. To address this situation, Pakistan has created a more centralized intelligence structure, with the National Counter Terrorism Authority at the head of the intelligence bureaucracy. Its task is to assure greater cooperation among the agencies.^{104, 105, 106, 107}

The ISI is the strongest of the Pakistani intelligence agencies. Its core responsibilities include covert surveillance, foreign and domestic intelligence collection, and covert operations. The ISI has used its ties to drug dealers and Islamic extremists to influence events in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Kashmir region of India. As the Taliban began to threaten the government in 2009, the ISI increased its cooperation with American intelligence officials by conducting joint raids and bombings, even as each side pursued conflicting long-term goals.^{108, 109, 110, 111}

- 94 David Rohde, "Threats and Responses: Law Enforcement; Pakistan's Police Force Struggles to Find the Resources It Needs to Combat Terrorism," *New York Times*, 30 September 2002, <http://www.nytimes.com/2002/09/30/world/threats-responses-law-enforcement-pakistan-s-police-force-struggles-find.html>
- 95 Human Rights Watch, "'This Crooked System': Police Abuse and Reform in Pakistan," 26 September 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/report/2016/09/26/crooked-system/police-abuse-and-reform-pakistan>
- 96 Paul Wiseman and Zafar M. Sheikh, "Pakistani Police Underfunded, Overwhelmed," *USA Today*, 5 May 2009, http://www.usatoday.com/news/world/2009-05-05-pakistan-cops_N.htm
- 97 Faisal Ali Ghumman, "'Declining' Morale Hits Police Performance," *Dawn*, 4 October 2014, <http://www.dawn.com/news/1136092/declining-morale-hits-police-performance>
- 98 Eric Schmitt, "Officer Leads Old Corps in New Role in Pakistan," *New York Times*, 6 March 2009, http://www.nytimes.com/2009/03/07/world/asia/07frontier.html?_r=0
- 99 Global Security, "Frontier Corps," 28 July 2011, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/pakistan/frontier-corps.htm>
- 100 William Rosenau, "'Irkesome and Unpopular Duties': Pakistan's Frontier Corps, Local Security Forces, and Counterinsurgency," CNA Analysis and Solutions, May 2012, https://www.cna.org/CNA_files/PDF/DOP-2012-U-000299-final.pdf
- 101 Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President, *Appendix, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2012* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 2011), 337–338.
- 102 Jeremy Page, "British Forces Train Pakistan's Frontier Corps to Fight al-Qaeda," *Sunday Times*, 21 March 2009, <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/article/british-forces-train-pakistans-frontier-corps-to-fight-al-qaeda-sddsvtxmxlh>
- 103 Global Security, "Frontier Corps," 28 July 2011, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/pakistan/frontier-corps.htm>
- 104 Husain Haqqani, *Pakistan: Between Mosque and Military* (Washington, DC: Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 2005), 110.
- 105 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security and Foreign Forces, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 106 National Counter Terrorism Authority NACTA Pakistan, "NACTA's Evolution," 2017, <https://nacta.gov.pk/nactas-history/>
- 107 United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, "Launch of Pakistan's Action to Counter Terrorism (PACT) Project Success Stories in Brussels," 10 June 2019, <https://www.unodc.org/pakistan/en/launch-of-pakistans-action-to-counter-terrorism-pact-project-success-stories-in-brussels.html>
- 108 Alfred W McCoy, "How the Heroin Trade Explains the US-UK Failure in Afghanistan," *Guardian*, 9 January 2018, <https://www.theguardian.com/news/2018/jan/09/how-the-heroin-trade-explains-the-us-uk-failure-in-afghanistan>
- 109 Global Security, "Intelligence: Directorate for Inter-Services Intelligence [ISI]," 15 December 2016, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/pakistan/isi.htm>
- 110 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security and Foreign Forces, Pakistan," 15 January 2015.
- 111 Pierre Tristam, "Profile of Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence," ThoughtCo., 26 October 2019, <https://www.thoughtco.com/pakistans-isi-or-inter-services-intelligence-2353442>

Reporting directly to the prime minister, the IB is tasked with national police affairs and counterintelligence. The agency has frequently been used by military and civilian regimes to target political rivals and manipulate elections.^{112, 113}

The MI conducts operations against India's intelligence operatives and is known for monitoring political opposition groups.¹¹⁴

Military

Army

Pakistan maintains a large, well-trained, all-volunteer army. Estimates of its strength are 560,000 active duty personnel, with an additional 550,000 reservists. Equipment strength includes 2,496 tanks, 1,605 armored personnel carriers, and 4,472 artillery pieces. The army's main responsibilities are the protection of Pakistan's borders, internal security, counterinsurgency, and defense of national interests. It also assists during natural disasters. In 2018 Pakistan allocated approximately USD 11 billion to the military, around 3.6% of GDP.^{115, 116, 117, 118}

The army is one of the most organized and powerful institutions in the country, with control over Pakistan's political, social, and economic resources.¹¹⁹ It has played a key role in preserving the government and promoting a sense of national identity since the nation's inception. On several occasions, the army has seized power, but has always returned it to civilian authority.¹²⁰ The army's outsize status is summed up in the adage that Pakistan is "an army with a country."¹²¹

The army's top generals are believed to wield unparalleled influence over political affairs, limiting the potential achievements and maneuvers of civilian governments.^{122, 123} The army is also deeply invested in Pakistan's feudal system, as many officers are rewarded for their service with large tracts of agricultural land.¹²⁴ The army is believed to maintain ties and provide support to terrorist groups such as the Haqqani Network and Lashkar-e-Taiba, as part of its efforts to pursue Pakistani interests in Afghanistan and India.^{125, 126}

112 Peter Lyon, *Conflict between India and Pakistan: An Encyclopedia* (Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2008), 84.

113 Anatol Lieven, *Pakistan: A Hard Country* (New York: Public Affairs, 2011), 210–211.

114 John Pike, "Pakistan: Intelligence: Military Intelligence," *Global Security*, 28 June 2011, <https://www.globalsecurity.org/intell/world/pakistan/mi.htm>

115 Global Firepower, "Pakistan Military Strength," 2019, https://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=pakistan

116 Jane's World Armies, "World Armies, Pakistan," 31 December 2014.

117 Global Security, "Pakistan Army," 7 November 2011, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/army.htm>

118 Al Jazeera, "India vs Pakistan: Military Strength and Arsenal," 26 February 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/02/india-pakistan-military-strength-arsenal-190226064227556.html>

119 C. Christine Fair, "Why Pakistan's Army is Here to Stay: Prospects for Civilian Governance," *International Affairs* 87, no. 3 (2011): 571–588.

120 Global Security, "Pakistan Army," 7 November 2011, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/army.htm>

121 Stratfor, "Pakistan: An Army with a Country," 29 November 2016, <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/pakistan-army-country>

122 Shamil Shams, "Belt and Road Forum: Is the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor Failing?" *Deutsche Welle*, 25 April 2019, <https://www.dw.com/en/belt-and-road-forum-is-the-china-pakistan-economic-corridor-failing/a-48473486>

123 *Economist*, "Pakistan's army is to blame for the poverty of the country's 208m citizens," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2019/01/12/pakistans-army-is-to-blame-for-the-poverty-of-the-countrys-208m-citizens>

124 Ali Mustafa, "Pakistan's Fight against Feudalism," Al Jazeera, 21 August 2014, <https://www.aljazeera.com/humanrights/2014/08/pakistan-fight-against-feudalism-2014814135134807880.html>

125 Michael Kugelman, "Despite Khan's Visit, U.S.-Pakistan Ties Aren't Ready for a Reset," *World Politics Review*, 26 July 2019, <https://www.worldpoliticsreview.com/articles/28070/despite-khan-s-visit-u-s-pakistan-ties-aren-t-ready-for-a-reset>

126 Council on Foreign Relations, "Islamist Militancy in Pakistan," 20 November 2019, <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/islamist-militancy-pakistan>

Morale is generally good. The main problem is the ability to recruit and maintain high-quality personnel for the officer ranks. Relatively low pay has led many, including those from wealthy families, to reject military careers. But morale is strong because of high levels of support for the army among the civilian population. The army consistently polls as the most popular and trustworthy of all Pakistani institutions.^{127, 128}

Air Force

Headquartered in Islamabad, the Pakistani Air Force has 45,000 personnel (including civilians). It has a fleet of 1,342 aircraft, including 348 fighters, 438 attack, 51 transport, and 322 helicopters.¹²⁹ The air force is well trained, highly professional, and prepared to operate against threats from India. It can provide limited air defense for any forward army formations, but its main thrust is the denial of airspace over strategic installations, including nuclear plants and weapons facilities.¹³⁰

Morale within the force is high and the troops are extremely loyal. Pilots train at the main base in Risalpur. Pakistani pilots also fly with the Royal Saudi Air Force to enhance training and air time.¹³¹ Although women have been recruited as pilots, deep resentments toward their presence have limited their role primarily to piloting transport aircraft. There are three regional commands, with headquarters in Peshawar to the north, Karachi to the south, and Sargodha in central Pakistan.^{132, 133, 134, 135}

Navy

The Pakistani Navy is smaller than the army and air force, with 30,000 personnel, including 2,000 marines, 200 special forces, and 2,000 maritime security personnel. The navy has 74 vessels, including 10 frigates, 8 submarines, 12 coastal defense craft, and 3 mine warfare ships. It has no aircraft carriers.^{136, 137} The navy's main duties are to defend Pakistan's coastline, territorial waters, and offshore economic resources, and to maintain sea lines of communication.^{138, 139} It also has an air component headquartered at the Pakistan Naval Station Mehran near Karachi.^{140, 141}

-
- 127 Jane's World Armies, "World Armies, Pakistan," 31 December 2014.
- 128 Faseeh Mangi, "Pakistan's Army Chief Holds Private Meetings to Shore Up Economy," Bloomberg, 2 October 2019, <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2019-10-02/pakistan-s-army-chief-holds-private-meetings-to-shore-up-economy>
- 129 Global Firepower, "Pakistan Military Strength," 2019, https://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=pakistan
- 130 Jane's World Air Forces, "World Air Forces, Pakistan," 24 March 2015.
- 131 Jane's World Air Forces, "World Air Forces, Pakistan," 24 March 2015.
- 132 Dawn, "US Delivers 6 F-16 Aircraft to Pakistan," 20 November 2010, <http://www.dawn.com/2010/11/20/us-delivers-six-f-16-aircraft-to-pakistan.html>
- 133 Kanti Bajpai, "India, US: Estranged Democracies?" *Times of India*, 30 April 2011, http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-04-30/edit-page/29487886_1_india-us-relations-upa-government-low-point
- 134 "Pakistan," *Military Technology* 33, no. 1 (2009): 383.
- 135 Global Firepower, "Pakistan Military Strength," 1 April 2015, http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=pakistan
- 136 Jane's World Navies, "World Navies, Pakistan," 7 April 2015.
- 137 Global Firepower, "Pakistan Military Strength," 1 April 2015, http://www.globalfirepower.com/country-military-strength-detail.asp?country_id=pakistan
- 138 Pakistan Navy, n.d., <https://www.paknavy.gov.pk/index.html>
- 139 Jane's World Navies, "World Navies, Pakistan," 7 April 2015.
- 140 Global Security, "Pakistan Navy," 1 May 2017, <http://www.globalsecurity.org/military/world/pakistan/navy-intro.htm>
- 141 "Pakistan," *Military Technology* 33, no. 1 (2009): 382–383.

Cybersecurity

Pakistan ranks among the world's least cyber secure countries. Companies and banks in the country are subject to relentless attempts to breach their cyber defenses. In 2018, 22 Pakistani banks were the victims of a cyberattack that resulted in the theft of data from 22,000 debit and credit cards. The government is ill-equipped to counter cyber threats, leading to a lack of trust in banking among Pakistanis.^{142, 143, 144, 145} In 2019, the government launched the National Center for Cyber Security as part of an initiative to protect the country's cyberspace.¹⁴⁶

Issues Affecting Stability

Terrorism

Numerous extremist and terrorist groups, ranging from local organizations to transnational networks, operate in Pakistan under an umbrella organization known as the Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Most of the Islamist militant groups are based in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province and the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.^{147, 148, 149} The TTP and other terrorist groups are believed to be responsible for the deaths of approximately 60,000 Pakistanis.¹⁵⁰ In 2018, the leader of the TTP, Mullah Fazlullah, was killed by a U.S. drone strike in Afghanistan near the Pakistani border.^{151, 152, 153}

In recent years, the Islamic State has strengthened its presence in Pakistan through affiliated Pakistani terrorist groups and a buildup in Islamic State fighters across the border in Afghanistan. In 2017, the Islamic State claimed six terrorist attacks that killed 153 people. Targets included Christians, non-Sunni Muslim minorities, and government security forces.^{154, 155, 156} In May 2019, Islamic State confirmed its growing presence in Pakistan by announcing the establishment of a "Pakistan Province" for its operations.¹⁵⁷

- 142 Express Tribune, "Pakistan Ranked among Least Cyber Secure Countries," 13 February 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1909680/8-pakistan-ranked-among-least-cyber-secure-countries/>
- 143 Wasay Ibrahim, "Understanding Pakistan's Cybersecurity Woes," Technology University of Punjab, MIT Technology Review, n.d., <http://www.technologyreview.pk/understanding-pakistans-cybersecurity-woes/>
- 144 Naveen Goud, "Almost all Banks in Pakistan Become Victim to Cyber Attack," Cybersecurity Insiders, 6 November 2018, <https://www.cybersecurity-insiders.com/almost-all-banks-in-pakistan-become-victim-to-cyber-attack/>
- 145 Mutaheer Khan, "The state of cyber security," *Dawn*, 12 November 2018, <https://www.dawn.com/news/1445074>
- 146 Sana Jamal, "Pakistan's first-ever Cyber Security Centre launched," Gulf News, 22 May 2018, <https://gulfnews.com/world/asia/pakistan/pakistans-first-ever-cyber-security-centre-launched-1.2225435>
- 147 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security, Pakistan," 2 April 2015.
- 148 Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, U.S. Department of State, "Chapter 2. Country Reports: South and Central Asia Overview," in *Country Reports on Terrorism 2012*, 30 May 2013, <https://2009-2017.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/index.htm>
- 149 BBC News, "Q and A: Militancy in Afghanistan and Pakistan," 20 October 2009, http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8104063.stm
- 150 *Economist*, "Pakistan's Army Is to Blame for the Poverty of the Country's 208m Citizens," 12 January 2019, <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2019/01/12/pakistans-army-is-to-blame-for-the-poverty-of-the-countrys-208m-citizens>
- 151 Council on Foreign Relations, "Islamist Militancy in Pakistan," 20 November 2019, <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/islamist-militancy-pakistan>
- 152 Ihsanullah Tipu Mehsud, "U.S. Drone Strike Kills Leader of Pakistani Taliban, Pakistan Says," *New York Times*, 15 June 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/06/15/world/asia/drone-pakistani-taliban-mullah-fazlullah.html>
- 153 Jibrán Ahmad and Saud Mehsud, "Pakistani Taliban Appoints New Chief after Previous Leader Killed in Drone Strike," Reuters, 23 June 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-afghanistan-usa-militant/pakistani-taliban-appoints-new-chief-after-previous-leader-killed-in-drone-strike-idUSKBN1JJ0QS>
- 154 Council on Foreign Relations, "Islamist Militancy in Pakistan," 20 November 2019, <https://www.cfr.org/interactive/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/islamist-militancy-pakistan>
- 155 Gul Yousafzai, "Islamic State claims attack on Christian family in Pakistan," Reuters, 2 April 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-shooting/islamic-state-claims-attack-on-christian-family-in-pakistan-idUSKCN1HA0P6>
- 156 Ayaz Gul, "New Report Warns IS Increasing 'Footprint' in Pakistan," Voice of America News, 8 January 2018, <https://www.voanews.com/east-asia/new-report-warns-increasing-footprint-pakistan>
- 157 Ayaz Gul, "Islamic State Announces 'Pakistan Province,'" Voice of America News, 15 May 2019, <https://www.voanews.com/south-central-asia/islamic-state-announces-pakistan-province>

Sectarian Violence

Violence between Pakistan's Shia and Sunni communities is persistent and serious. Hotspots include Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, and Faisalabad, where the conflicting groups live in close proximity. The potential for sectarian outbreaks in Balochistan and in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is also high.¹⁵⁸

Lashkar-e-Jhangvi is a Sunni terrorist group that aims to create a Sunni Islamic state in Pakistan. Its leadership is derived from the *mujahideen* who fought the Soviets in Afghanistan. They are anti-Shiite and have frequently attacked Shiite minorities in Pakistan. In 2010, Pakistani police in Multan arrested members of the group who were planning to assassinate Prime Minister Yousaf Gilani.^{159, 160, 161, 162} In 2016, the group announced an alliance with the Islamic State.¹⁶³ In 2019, the group claimed responsibility for a bombing in Quetta that killed at least 20 people, most from the Hazara Shiite minority.¹⁶⁴

Sipah-e-Mohammed, or Soldiers of Muhammad, is a Shia organization that seeks to establish a Shiite Islamic state in Pakistan. Other aims of the group focus on the liberation of Shiite communities in other countries. The group targets law enforcement officials and Sunnis.^{165, 166, 167}

Ethnic Nationalist Groups

A number of organizations operate in Balochistan with the intent of creating separate ethnic homelands or gaining greater autonomy for their people. The Balochistan Liberation Army, Baloch People's Liberation Front, Baloch Republican Army, Lashkar-e-Balochistan, Baloch Students' Organization—Awami, and Baloch Mussalah Difa Organization are some of the more prominent groups. In general, these groups aim at carving an independent Balochistan from Baloch majority areas in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran.^{168, 169, 170, 171}

Common grievances among Baloch separatists include not benefitting from the province's natural gas and other resource exploitation, as well as encroachment from outside economic interests, especially China. Although the independence movement continues, disaffection, factional fighting, and an ongoing crackdown by government

158 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security, Pakistan," 2 April 2015.

159 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Security, Pakistan," 2 April 2015.

160 U.S. Department of State, "Country Reports on Terrorism 2017 - Foreign Terrorist Organizations: Lashkar I Jhangvi," RefWorld, 19 September 2018, <https://www.refworld.org/docid/5bcf1f34a.html>

161 South Asia Terrorism Portal, "Lashkar-e-Jhangvi," 2015, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/Lej.htm>

162 Rob Crilly, "Pakistan Thwarts Prime Minister Assassination Plot, Police Claim," *Telegraph*, 14 October 2010, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/pakistan/8063975/Pakistan-thwarts-prime-minister-assassination-plot-police-claim.html>

163 Kunwar Khuldune Shahid, "An Alliance between Islamic State and Lashkar-e-Jhangvi in Pakistan Was Inevitable," *Diplomat*, 15 November 2016, <https://thediplomat.com/2016/11/an-alliance-between-islamic-state-and-lashkar-e-jhangvi-in-pakistan-was-inevitable/>

164 Euan McKirdy and Sophia Saifi, "At least 20 killed in market blast in Pakistani city of Quetta," CNN, 12 April 2019, <https://www.cnn.com/2019/04/12/asia/quetta-market-blast-intl/index.html>

165 Zubair Azam and Khuram Iqbal, "Shiite Mobilization and the Transformation of Sectarian Militancy in Pakistan," Middle East Institute, 29 March 2017, <https://www.mei.edu/publications/shiite-mobilization-and-transformation-sectarian-militancy-pakistan>

166 Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, "Non-State Armed Groups, Pakistan," 26 April 2011.

167 South Asia Terrorism Portal, "Sipah-e-Mohammed Pakistan, Terrorist Group of Pakistan," 2014, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/terroristoutfits/SMP.htm>

168 South Asia Terrorism Portal, "Balochistan Assessment," 2017, <http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/pakistan/Balochistan/index.html>

169 Malik Siraj Akbar, "The End of Pakistan's Baloch Insurgency?" *Huffington Post*, 3 November 2014, http://www.huffingtonpost.com/malik-siraj-akbar/the-end-of-pakistans-balo_b_6090920.html

170 Asad Hashim, "Pakistan's Unending Battle over Balochistan," *Al Jazeera*, 16 April 2013, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2013/04/2013415113250391656.html>

171 Anurag Tripathi, "Balochistan: Targeting 'Outsiders,'" *South Asia Intelligence Review* 13, no. 17 (27 October 2014), http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/sair/Archives/sair13/13_17.htm

security forces have weakened its efforts. In 2019, separatist gunmen killed 14 people after stopping a passenger bus in a remote region of the province.^{172, 173}

In Kashmir, insurgent groups include Harakat-ul-Mujahideen (Movement of Holy Warriors), Lashkar-e-Taiba (Army of the Pure), and Jaish-e-Mohammed (Army of Muhammad). Although these organizations differ in their aims for Kashmir, they all perceive their main enemy to be India. They have carried out attacks in that country from safe havens inside Pakistan and Pakistani-controlled Kashmir. Tactics include suicide bombings, assassinations, and car bombings.^{174, 175, 176, 177}

Water Security

Water—specifically, the lack of access to safe drinking water—is a critical issue in Pakistan, one of the most water-stressed nations in the world.^{178, 179, 180, 181, 182} Not only is drinking water availability a problem, but increasing scarcity of water for agriculture and electricity threatens the nation’s economic growth.^{183, 184, 185, 186} At the current rate of usage, Pakistan is expected to reach water famine status by 2025.¹⁸⁷ At any time, Pakistan has only 30 days’ worth of stored river water and, like India and China, it harvests most of its water.^{188, 189} As India is building more dams and diverting Pakistani water, water-related tensions between the two countries are likely to escalate.^{190, 191, 192, 193}

- 172 TRT World, “What’s behind the Baloch insurgency in Pakistan?” 18 April 2019, <https://www.trtworld.com/asia/what-s-behind-the-baloch-insurgency-in-pakistan-25982>
- 173 Abubakar Siddique, “Balochistan’s Separatist Insurgency on the Wane despite Recent Attack,” Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, 18 April 2019, <https://gandhara.rferl.org/a/pakistan-balochistan-separatist-insurgency-on-the-wane-despite-recent-attack/29889887.html>
- 174 South Asia Terrorism Portal, “Jaish-e-Mohammed (Army of the Prophet),” 2017, http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/jaish_e_mohammad_mujahideen_e_tanzeem.htm
- 175 Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, “Non-State Armed Groups, Pakistan,” 26 April 2011.
- 176 South Asia Terrorism Portal, “Terrorist/Extremist/Insurgent Groups—Jammu and Kashmir,” n.d., http://www.satp.org/satporgrp/countries/india/states/jandk/terrorist_outfits/terrorists_list_j&k.htm
- 177 BBC News, “Who are the Kashmir Militants?” 1 August 2012, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-18738906>
- 178 Claudia Parsons, “Asia Must Tackle Water Security Threat—Report,” Reuters, 17 April 2009, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2009/04/17/idUSN17333558>
- 179 United States Institute of Peace, “The Water-Security Nexus in Pakistan,” n.d., <http://www.usip.org/events/the-water-security-nexus-in-pakistan>
- 180 Aziz Nayani, “Pakistan’s New Big Threat Isn’t Terrorism—It’s Water,” *Atlantic*, 19 July 2013, <http://www.theatlantic.com/international/archive/2013/07/pakistans-new-big-threat-isnt-terrorism-its-water/277970/>
- 181 Asian Development Outlook, “Pakistan,” in *Asian Development Outlook for 2013*, 2103, 208, <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/30205/ado2013-pakistan.pdf>
- 182 Nabeel Qadeer, “Pakistan’s Water Crisis,” *Express Tribune*, 16 February 2019, <https://tribune.com.pk/story/1911457/6-pakistans-water-crisis-2/>
- 183 Rakhika Viswanathan, “Water Security and the Politicisation of Water in India,” *Climatico*, 29 January 2009, <http://www.climaticoanalysis.org/post/water-security-and-the-politicisation-of-water-in-india/>
- 184 Lydia Polgreen and Sabrina Tavernise, “Water Dispute Increases India-Pakistan Tension,” *New York Times*, 20 July 2010, <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/07/21/world/asia/21kashmir.html>
- 185 Niharika Mandhana, “Water Wars: Why India and Pakistan Are Squaring off over their Rivers,” *Time*, 16 April 2012, <http://content.time.com/time/world/article/0,8599,2111601,00.html>
- 186 CGTN America, “Pakistan’s Water Shortage Creates Dangerous Agriculture Conditions,” 17 March 2015, <http://www.cctv-america.com/2015/02/26/pakistans-water-shortage-creates-dangerous-agriculture-conditions>
- 187 Shah Meer Baloch, “Water Crisis: Why is Pakistan Running Dry?” *Deutsche Welle*, 7 June 2018, <https://www.dw.com/en/water-crisis-why-is-pakistan-running-dry/a-44110280>
- 188 Sanjeev Miglani, “Pakistan’s Cry for Water,” Reuters, 26 August 2009, <http://blogs.reuters.com/pakistan/2009/08/26/pakistans-cry-for-water/>
- 189 Asian Development Outlook, “Pakistan,” in *Asian Development Outlook for 2013*, 2103, 208, <http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/30205/ado2013-pakistan.pdf>
- 190 CGTN America, “Pakistan’s Water Shortage Creates Dangerous Agriculture Conditions,” 17 March 2015, <http://www.cctv-america.com/2015/02/26/pakistans-water-shortage-creates-dangerous-agriculture-conditions>
- 191 Muhammad Akbar Notezai, “Interview: The India-Pakistan Water Dispute,” *Diplomat*, 21 November 2014, <http://thediplomat.com/2014/11/interview-the-india-pakistan-water-dispute/>
- 192 Muhammad Waqa, “Water Wars may Sink India-Pakistan Ties,” *Arab News*, 12 January 2014, <http://www.arabnews.com/news/507706>
- 193 Bloomberg, “Water Crisis Brews between India and Pakistan as Rivers Run Dry,” *Economic Times*, 26 January 2019, <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/water-crisis-brews-between-india-and-pakistan-as-rivers-run-dry/articleshow/67700195.cms>

Outlook

Pakistan is at a very high level of political risk, due primarily to its slowing economy and growing inflation. Prime Minister Imran Khan came into office promising to fix the country's woes, but faces popular protests as the economic situation has continued to deteriorate under his leadership. Adding to the dysfunction, corruption continues to be rampant and the judicial system is slow and cumbersome. Despite popular discontent, Khan appears to retain the support of Pakistan's powerful military.^{194, 195, 196, 197}

Pakistan maintains strong relations with its ally China, but Chinese investment in Pakistan's infrastructure continues to be undermined by attacks from armed separatists. Meanwhile, Pakistan is increasingly outmatched economically and militarily by its rival India. Pakistan hopes to increase its international prestige by using its influence with the Taliban to play a crucial role in the future of Afghanistan.^{198, 199, 200, 201} In the long term, Pakistan's security is compromised by its dwindling natural resources, due to poor management and the increasingly harmful effects of climate change.^{202, 203}

-
- 194 Best's Country Risk Report, "Pakistan," 22 August 2019, <http://www3.ambest.com/ratings/cr/reports/pakistan.pdf>
- 195 JLT, "Pakistan Country Risk Outlook," 31 May 2019, <https://www.jlt.com/insurance-risk/credit-political-security-risk/insights/pakistan-country-risk-outlook>
- 196 Stratfor, "Why the Protests in Pakistan Will Likely Fail to Oust Khan," 6 November 2019, <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/why-protests-pakistan-will-likely-fail-oust-khan-unrest-economy-politics>
- 197 Taha Siddiqui, "Imran Khan's First Year in Office: U-Turns And Oppression," Al Jazeera, 26 July 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/imran-khan-year-office-turns-oppression-190726091846779.html>
- 198 Best's Country Risk Report, "Pakistan," 22 August 2019, <http://www3.ambest.com/ratings/cr/reports/pakistan.pdf>
- 199 JLT, "Pakistan Country Risk Outlook," 31 May 2019, <https://www.jlt.com/insurance-risk/credit-political-security-risk/insights/pakistan-country-risk-outlook>
- 200 Stratfor, "Why the Protests in Pakistan Will Likely Fail to Oust Khan," 6 November 2019, <https://worldview.stratfor.com/article/why-protests-pakistan-will-likely-fail-oust-khan-unrest-economy-politics>
- 201 Taha Siddiqui, "Imran Khan's First Year in Office: U-Turns and Oppression," Al Jazeera, 26 July 2019, <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/imran-khan-year-office-turns-oppression-190726091846779.html>
- 202 Abdul Salam, "Pakistan is Ground Zero for Global Warming Consequences," *USA Today*, 24 July 2018, <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2018/07/24/pakistan-one-worlds-leading-victims-global-warming/809509002/>
- 203 Saddam Hussain, "Our Mismanaged Resources," *Frontier Post*, 28 October 2017, <https://thefrontierpost.com/our-mismanaged-resources/>

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 5 | Security, Assessment

Read the following statements and answer True or False

1. Pakistan has a well-trained and highly professional air force. True False
2. Iran is a major trade partner of Pakistan. True False
3. Pakistan is one of the most water-stressed nations in the world. True False
4. The Islamic State has a strong presence in Pakistan. True False
5. Insurgent groups in Kashmir fight for independence from Pakistan and receive protection and training from India. True False

Pakistan in Perspective

Chapter 5 | Security, Assessment Answers

1. True:
The air force is prepared to operate against threats from India. Its main thrust is the denial of airspace over strategic installations, including nuclear plants and weapons facilities.
2. False:
A major deterrent of trade between Pakistan and Iran is the lack of an established banking and payment channel between the two countries, due primarily to the international sanctions imposed on Iran.
3. True:
Pakistan is expected to reach water famine status by 2025. At any time, Pakistan has only 30 days' worth of stored river water.
4. True:
The Islamic State has strengthened its presence in Pakistan through affiliations with Pakistani terrorist groups and a buildup of Islamic State fighters in neighboring Afghanistan.
5. False:
While insurgent groups in Kashmir differ in their objectives, they all perceive India as their enemy. They have attacked Indian targets from safe havens inside Pakistan and Pakistan-controlled Kashmir.

Pakistan in Perspective

Further Readings and Resources

Articles

- Asia Society. "The Buddhist Heritage of Pakistan: Art of Gandhara." n.d. <http://sites.asiasociety.org/gandhara/>
- Ayoob, Mohammed. "Can US–Pakistan Relations Be Reset?" Australian Strategic Policy Institute, 29 July 2019. <https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/can-us-pakistan-relations-be-reset/>
- BBC News. "Benazir Bhutto Killed in Attack." 27 December 2007. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7161590.stm
- BBC News. "Pakistan Profile—Timeline." 4 March 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12966786>
- Blood, Peter, ed. Pakistan: A Country Study. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1994. <http://countrystudies.us/pakistan/>
- Burki, Shahid Javed and Lawrence Ziring. "Pakistan." Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019. <https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan>
- Central Intelligence Agency. "Pakistan." The World Factbook, 22 May 2019. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pk.html>
- Deutsche Welle. "German Clothing Discounter Kik on Trial for Pakistan Factory Fire." 29 November 2018. <https://www.dw.com/en/german-clothing-discounter-kik-on-trial-for-pakistan-factory-fire/a-46500542>
- Economist. "Pakistan Still Suffers from Feudalism." 4 January 2018. <https://www.economist.com/asia/2018/01/04/pakistan-still-suffers-from-feudalism>
- Economist. "Pakistan's Army Is to Blame for the Poverty of the Country's 208m Citizens." 12 January 2019. <https://www.economist.com/leaders/2019/01/12/pakistans-army-is-to-blame-for-the-poverty-of-the-countrys-208m-citizens>
- Economist. "Why Imran Khan Is Unlikely to Make Life Much Better for Pakistanis." 12 January 2019. <https://www.economist.com/briefing/2019/01/12/why-imran-khan-is-unlikely-to-make-life-much-better-for-pakistanis>
- Iqbal, Nasir. "Pakistan's Deforestation Rate World's Highest, Observes LHC." Dawn, 4 September 2019. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1503365>
- Masood, Salman and Maria Abi-Habib. "Pakistan Avoids Terrorism Blacklist and Sanctions." New York Times, 18 October 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/10/18/world/asia/pakistan-terrorism-blacklist-sanctions.html>

Masood, Salman. "Pakistan to Accept \$6 Billion Bailout from I.M.F." New York Times, 12 May 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/05/12/world/asia/pakistan-imf-bailout.html>

Mourdoukoutas, Panos. "IMF Won't Stop China from Turning Pakistan into the Next Sri Lanka." Forbes, 4 July 2019. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/panosmourdoukoutas/2019/07/04/imf-wont-stop-china-from-turning-pakistan-into-the-next-sri-lanka/#7ca1e9ab4cc7>

Notezai, Muhammad Akbar. "Can Pakistan Protect CPEC?" Diplomat, 20 May 2019. <https://thediplomat.com/2019/05/can-pakistan-protect-cpec/>

Nuclear Threat Initiative. "Pakistan Nuclear Weapons Program." April 2016. <https://www.nti.org/learn/countries/pakistan/nuclear/>

Panigrahi, D. N. *India's Partition: The Story of Imperialism in Retreat*. New York: Routledge, 2004.

Raza, Mansoor and Hasan Mansoor. "On Death's Door: Trade Unions in Pakistan." Dawn, 1 May 2016. <https://www.dawn.com/news/1255333>

Sisson, Richard and Leo E. Rose. *War and Secession: Pakistan, India, and the Creation of Bangladesh*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1991.

Slater, Joanna. "India Strikes Pakistan in Severe Escalation of Tensions between Nuclear Rivals." Washington Post, 26 February 2019. https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/pakistan-says-indian-fighter-jets-crossed-into-its-territory-and-carried-out-limited-airstrike/2019/02/25/901f3000-3979-11e9-a06c-3ec8ed509d15_story.html?utm_term=.8a9f366a651a

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs. "Pakistan Travel Advisory." 9 April 2019. <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/traveladvisories/traveladvisories/pakistan-travel-advisory.html>

Pakistan in Perspective

Final Assessment

Read the following statements and answer True or False

1. Pakistan relies on a large and intricate irrigation system to water its agricultural crops. True False
2. Afghanistan has an unresolved border dispute with Pakistan. True False
3. Karachi is Pakistan's most populous city. True False
4. Muhajirs are Pakistani mountain dwellers who reject worldly possessions and dedicate their lives to God. True False
5. Alexander the Great founded the Mughal Empire in the fourth century BCE. True False
6. The agricultural sector is a significant contributor to Pakistan's tax revenue. True False
7. Jammu and Kashmir is a region claimed by both Pakistan and India. True False
8. Islamabad is Pakistan's oldest city, dating back to the third century CE. True False
9. English is one of Pakistan's official languages. True False
10. The Pakistani army supports the civilian governments and ensures orderly transfers of power. True False

11. The northern city of Peshawar is one of the most dangerous cities in Pakistan. True False
12. The partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 triggered bloody riots and mass migration to and from India. True False
13. Pakistan banned Islamic banks because they help finance terrorist organizations. True False
14. The Pakistani government fights cyber threats more efficiently than its South Asian True False
15. Pakistan's national dress is the *salwar kameez*. True False
16. Benazir Bhutto was the first woman head of government in a Muslim-majority country. True False
17. Pakistan is one of the most populous countries in the world. True False
18. Sunni and Shia Muslims maintain peaceful coexistence in Pakistan. True False
19. Volcanic eruptions threaten the population of northern Pakistan's mountainous region. True False
20. Cricket is Pakistan's national sport. True False
21. Separatist groups in Balochistan call for the establishment of an independent Baloch state. True False
22. Pakistani prime minister Imran Khan is a former nuclear scientist who leveraged the popularity of the nuclear program to become a beloved politician. True False

23. Pakistan has no mandatory military service. True False
24. Relations between Pakistan and the United States are complex and volatile. True False
25. Malala Yousafzai was the first woman appointed to Pakistan's Supreme Court. True False

Pakistan in Perspective

Final Assessment Answers

1. True:
Pakistan's irrigation system, based on the Indus River and its tributaries, includes three major reservoirs and 58,000 km (36,039 mi) of canals.
2. True:
The border between Afghanistan and Pakistan is a source of controversy for Afghans since it divides the traditional tribal areas of the Pashtuns and Balochis. Smugglers, refugees, terrorists, and Pashtun tribesmen have long moved freely across this border.
3. True:
Following World War II, Karachi became the nation's industrial, business, and administrative center. Between 2000 and 2010, it was the world's fastest-growing megacity, increasing its population by 80%.
4. False:
Muhajirs are the people who left India for Pakistan after the 1947 Partition. Today, Muhajirs make up about 8% of Pakistan's population.
5. False:
Babur, a warrior chieftain and descendant of the Mongolian conqueror Tamerlane, founded the Mughal Empire in the 16th century.
6. False:
Pakistan's landowners manage to avoid paying taxes, so much so that the tax contribution of the agricultural sector to the economy is considered insignificant.
7. True:
The disputed region of Jammu and Kashmir is a major point of contention between Pakistan and India. Both countries claim the Muslim-majority territory in full, and each controls a part of it.
8. False:
Islamabad is one of the world's youngest capital cities. It was built in the 1960s as the new capital, replacing Karachi.
9. True:
Urdu and English are Pakistan's official languages and are used in university classrooms, private schools, on government and legal documents, and military manuals.
10. False:
The army's top generals are believed to influence political affairs, limiting the achievements of civilian governments. The army has seized control of the government on several occasions.

11. True:
In 2014, Peshawar was named the second-most dangerous city in the world. Tribal warlords, the Taliban, and the Pakistani government vie for control.
12. True:
During Partition, Muslims headed to Pakistan and Hindus and Sikhs to India. Up to 2 million people died and as many as 14–16 million were displaced during this period.
13. False:
Islamic banking—a Sharia-based financial system that prohibits charging interest or investing in morally harmful businesses—is well established in Pakistan.
14. False:
Pakistan ranks among the world’s least cyber secure countries. Companies and banks in the country are subject to relentless attempts to breach their cyber defenses.
15. True:
The *salwar* are loose-fitting pants with the kameez worn over them like a tunic or long shirt. The *salwar kameez* can be worn by men and women and styled accordingly.
16. True:
Benazir Bhutto became Pakistan’s prime minister in 1988 and again in 1993. She was assassinated by a suicide bomber in Rawalpindi in 2007 while campaigning for a third term.
17. True:
Pakistan is the sixth-most populous country in the world, with over 207 million people. One-third of the population is under the age of 15.
18. False:
Violence between Pakistan’s Shia and Sunni communities is persistent and severe. Both Sunni and Shia terrorist groups are active in the country.
19. False:
The only known volcanic activity in Pakistan was in 2010 when a small eruption in west-central Pakistan produced a small lava flow. The three major types of natural disasters in Pakistan are earthquakes, floods, and drought.
20. False:
Pakistan’s national sport is field hockey. The national team has achieved unrivalled success, winning six World Hockey Cups.
21. True:
Several Baloch separatist groups aim to carve out an independent state from the Baloch majority areas in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran.
22. False:
Prime Minister Khan is a former cricket star. He led the Pakistani national team to victory in the 1992 Cricket World Cup.

23. True:
Males and females aged 16–23 can volunteer for military service. Women serve in all three branches of the military. Reserve obligations remain until 45 years of age for enlisted personnel and 50 for officers.

24. True:
The United States has provided tens of billions of dollars in economic and military aid to Pakistan. In 2018, it suspended aid, citing Pakistan’s deception and continuing support for Afghan terrorist groups.

25. False:
Malala Yousafzai is an education activist who survived an attack by the Taliban in 2012 after promoting education for girls. In 2014, at the age of 17, she became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.