PAKISTAN
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Chapter 1 | Geography

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.\(^7\) \(^8\)

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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/](http://thinkprogress.org/climate/2014/02/03/3238781/deforestation-water-energy-pakistan/)
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.

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. 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.

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.

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...
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

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Deserts

The landscape of much of southern and central Pakistan is desert. 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.

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. 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. 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. In east-central Pakistan lies the Indus Valley Desert, between the Galiman Range and the Chenab River.

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. 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. Farther west, the government opened a new deepwater port in the village of Gwadar in 2008. A paved two-lane road runs from Karachi to Gwadar, significantly reducing the isolation of the coastal region. 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.

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34 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan
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
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. 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.

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.

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.

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.

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51 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan
Bodies of Water

Arabian Sea

Pakistan has a long coastline of 1,046 km (650 mi) along the Arabian Sea. 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. The strategic location of the Arabian Sea has greatly contributed to Pakistan's economic and military development, international trade, and the wars with India.

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. 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.

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.

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. 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.

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

**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. 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.

**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. 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.

**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.

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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City Name</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population91</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Sindh</td>
<td>15,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>11,738,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faisalabad</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>3,311,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rawalpindi</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2,156,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gujranwala</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>2,110,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peshawar</td>
<td>Khyber Pakhtunkhwa</td>
<td>1,970,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multan</td>
<td>Punjab</td>
<td>1,871,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamabad</td>
<td>Federal Capital Area</td>
<td>1,061,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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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/
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,
bustling city with factories and industrial plants, including textile mills, a refinery, an iron foundry, and Pakistan's only brewery.\textsuperscript{127} The many bazaars in Rawalpindi's Old City are famous and attract locals and tourists.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{144, 145}

\textsuperscript{129} Taxila Tour, “Rawalpindi,” n.d., http://www.taxilatour.com/visit-to-rawalpindi
\textsuperscript{130} Han van Harsel, 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.
\textsuperscript{132} Encyclopædia Britannica, “Peshawar,” 17 September 2013, https://www.britannica.com/place/Peshawar
\textsuperscript{133} Lee Boyland, *The Rings of Allah* (Bloomington, IN: AuthorHouse, 2004), 29.
\textsuperscript{134} Encyclopædia Britannica, “Peshawar,” 17 September 2013, https://www.britannica.com/place/Peshawar
\textsuperscript{137} Encyclopædia Britannica, “Peshawar,” 17 September 2013, https://www.britannica.com/place/Peshawar
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

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. 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. 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.

Natural Hazards

Pakistan is subject to frequent earthquakes, floods, and drought. 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. For example, in Quetta, the largest city in Balochistan, a magnitude 7.8 earthquake destroyed the city in 1935. 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. In 2005, a magnitude 7.6 earthquake in Kashmir killed some 80,000 people in Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan.

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Floods occur seasonally along the major rivers of Pakistan, particularly during the summer monsoon. 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. Severe flooding along the Chenab river devastated parts of Punjab in 2014, affecting more than two million people. Deadly landslides sometimes accompany the floods.

Pakistan is particularly vulnerable to drought conditions. Drought conditions have caused alarming rates of malnutrition and disease in some areas. 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. 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.

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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.
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

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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.\(^{23,24,25}\)
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 Hepthalites, 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

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

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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.\(^ {63,64}\)

\(^{52}\) *Encyclopædia Britannica*, “Anglo–Afghan Wars,” 3 September 2014, [https://www.britannica.com/event/Anglo-Afghan-Wars](https://www.britannica.com/event/Anglo-Afghan-Wars)
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. 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.

**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.” 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.

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.
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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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 Srinigar, 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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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 \textit{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 \textit{muhajirs} became the dominant group in Karachi and Hyderabad.\textsuperscript{84, 85}

\textsuperscript{75} Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” \textit{Encyclopædia Britannica}, 7 June 2019, \url{https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan}
\textsuperscript{76} Naseer Dashti, “Resolving the Baloch National Question: Aspects of a Negotiated Settlement,” The Baluch, n.d., \url{http://www.thebaluch.com/050708_article.php}
\textsuperscript{80} Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” \textit{Encyclopædia Britannica}, 7 June 2019, \url{https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan}
\textsuperscript{81} BBC, “Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948),” n.d., \url{http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/jinnah_mohammad_ali.shtml}
\textsuperscript{82} Nusrat Pasha, “Jinnah’s Will to the Nation He Founded,” Secular Pakistan, 26 January 2010, \url{https://secularpakistan.wordpress.com/2010/01/26/jinnahs-will-to-the-nation-he-founded/}
\textsuperscript{85} Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” \textit{Encyclopædia Britannica}, 7 June 2019, \url{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. Meanwhile, the Kashmir conflict persisted, and Pakistan and India again went to war over the region in August 1965.

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.

The Bangladesh Independence War

The December 1970 elections began the final chapter in the continuing political battle between East and West Pakistan. The Aswami League, a political party that advocated for significant financial and political autonomy in the two Pakistans, swept all seats in East Pakistan. The Aswami 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.

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

87 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan
92 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, https://www.britannica.com/place/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

97 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan)
100 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan)
102 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan)
105 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/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

111 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan)
113 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan)
115 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan)
120 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, [https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan](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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{130, 131, 132, 133}

Zardari’s administration was plagued with violence and insecurity as he attempted to stifle opposition groups.\textsuperscript{134}

Opposition to Zardari quickly escalated, and his hold on power slipped further.\textsuperscript{135, 136} Following a 2009 Supreme
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 Abbattabad 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...
2014, the Taliban attacked a school in Peshawar, killing more than 150.\textsuperscript{152, 153} The army launched major offensives against extremist strongholds in northwestern Pakistan.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{158, 159}

\textsuperscript{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.

2. The Mughal Empire is known for its architectural achievements.

3. The 1940 Lahore Resolution was a declaration of unity between the Muslim League and Congress, in opposition to British rule.

4. The political differences between East and West Pakistan culminated in a civil war in 1971.

5. Pakistan developed nuclear capabilities due to its aspiration to become a leading power in the Muslim world.
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

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. 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,

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.\(^18\)

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\(^18\) World Fishing and Aquaculture, “Pakistan,” 1 April 2008, [https://www.worldfishing.net/news101/regional-focus/pakistan2](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

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. 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.

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

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.

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.

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...
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.\footnote{41, 42, 43}

Pakistan meets about 27% of its electricity needs through hydropower.\footnote{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.\footnote{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.\footnote{47, 48}

Only 7% of Pakistan's electricity comes from renewable sources.\footnote{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.\footnote{50, 51, 52}

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\end{thebibliography}
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. 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.

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.

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%). Mineral fuels, including oil, account for nearly one-third of imports.

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. 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.

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56 Shahid Javed Burki and Lawrence Ziring, “Pakistan,” Encyclopædia Britannica, 7 June 2019, https://www.britannica.com/place/Pakistan
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 is 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

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heritage sites, such as the Dharmarajika Stupa in Taxila and the remains of the Gandhara Civilization in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.\textsuperscript{78} The 1,046 km (650 mi) Arabian Sea coastline and the vast Thar Desert offer relaxation and adventure.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{83} The SBP’s monetary policy seeks to control inflation, ensure payment system and financial stability, preserve foreign exchange reserves, and support private investment.\textsuperscript{84}

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

Islamic banking—a Sharia-based finance system that prohibits charging interest or investing in morally harmful businesses—is well established in Pakistan.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{89} Microfinance services are accessible to only 2% of the low-income population, compared to 35% in Bangladesh.\textsuperscript{90}

\textsuperscript{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
The national currency of Pakistan is the Pakistani rupee (PKR). As of June 2019, USD 1 was worth PKR 161.03. 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. The gaping trade deficit has led authorities to devalue the PKR by 24%. 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. 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.

In 2019, Pakistan was approved for a USD 6 billion IMF bailout loan. 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.

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.

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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

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


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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{135, 136, 137}

\textbf{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.\textsuperscript{138, 139, 140}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{136} \textit{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
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\end{itemize}
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

   - 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

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

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/
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%). 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. 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. 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.

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. Their culture is one of the oldest in the world. They are divided into different tribes by ancestry and occupation; the Punjabi language unites them. 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. 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.

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

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8 Harihar Bhattacharyya, Federalism in Asia: India, Pakistan and Malaysia (New York: Routledge, 2010), 34.
15 Harihar Bhattacharyya, Federalism in Asia: India, Pakistan and Malaysia (New York: Routledge, 2010), 103–104.
power at the expense of the remaining Sindhis.\textsuperscript{21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26} Ethnic tensions between the Sindhis and Muhajirs persist.\textsuperscript{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, \textit{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{36, 37, 38}

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

54 Zahid Hussain, “Pakistan’s Taliban Nightmare,” *Yale Global*, 23 August 2012, http://yaleglobal.yale.edu/content/pakistanstaliban-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.\(^65\), \(^66\), \(^67\), \(^68\), \(^69\)
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; Pothowari, 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

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

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. 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.

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.

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 is 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.

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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. Common spices include carom seeds, curry leaves, turmeric, paprika, cumin, coriander, ginger, and cinnamon.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. Safji, usually lamb or chicken, is barbecued in deep pits. Bundu pala is an herb-stuffed fish wrapped and buried in the sand and allowed to bake under the hot sun for several hours.

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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{113, 114} Alcohol is consumed despite religious prohibitions that make it technically illegal for Muslims.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{117, 118} Men in Pakistan usually wear a hat, and some wear turbans. There are various types of headgear, depending on the region.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{122}

\textsuperscript{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/
\textsuperscript{117} Iftikhar H. Malik, Culture and Customs of Pakistan (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 119.
\textsuperscript{121} Khyber, “Pashtun or Pathan Dresses,” 11 November 2002, http://www.khyber.org/culture/a/Pashtun_or_Pathan_Dresses.shtml
To accompany their salwar kameez, Pakistani women wear the dupatta, a long headscarf. Women also wear khussa, 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. In northwest Pakistan, the Kalash women traditionally wear a shushut, or headdress, and long black dresses decorated with beadwork or embroidery. 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.

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. 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.

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. 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.

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

130 Khan M. Ibrahim and Ulrich Laaser, eds., Critical Gender Issues in Developing Countries: The Case of Pakistan (Lage, Germany: Jacobs, 2001).
134 Khan M. Ibrahim and Ulrich Laaser, eds., Critical Gender Issues in Developing Countries: The Case of Pakistan (Lage, Germany: Jacobs, 2001).
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

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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. 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. Women’s participation in the political arena is hampered by cultural attitudes, patriarchy, and religious extremism.

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.

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.

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. Today, public poetry recitations (musha'irahs) remain popular.
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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{174, 175, 176, 177}

\textsuperscript{168} Jason Porterfield, *Islamic Customs and Culture* (New York: Rosen Pub., 2009), 43.
\textsuperscript{173} Iftikhar H. Malik, *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 2006), 64–66.
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

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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.  

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.

**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.

*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. 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.

*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.

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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=R5nP9z9918M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5nP9z9918M)
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
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.
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

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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.\(^11, 12\)

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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,
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

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the two neighbors, as China believes that its Muslim ethnic separatists find safe haven in the tribal areas of Pakistan.\textsuperscript{41, 42} Despite these setbacks, the two countries appear determined to see CPEC completed.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{48} Each side has developed nuclear capabilities as a deterrent to the threat posed by the other.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{43} Muhammad Akbar Notezai, “Can Pakistan Protect CPEC?” *Diplomat*, 20 May 2019, https://thediplomat.com/2019/05/can-pakistan-protect-cpec/
\item \textsuperscript{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
\item \textsuperscript{50} Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, “External Affairs, Pakistan,” 15 January 2015
\item \textsuperscript{53} Jane's Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, “External Affairs, Pakistan,” 15 January 2015.
restrictions on the population. Pakistan strongly condemned India’s actions, downgraded diplomatic ties, and suspended trade.\textsuperscript{59, 60, 61, 62}

\textbf{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{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.\textsuperscript{75} In 2019, Iran-based Baloch separatists carried out an attack in Pakistan

69 Jane’s Sentinel Security Assessment—South Asia, “External Affairs, Pakistan,” 15 January 2015
that killed 14 people. The ongoing attacks on both sides of the border led the two countries to set up a joint border reaction force.

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. In 2019, Pakistan backed out of a proposed pipeline that would have delivered Iranian gas to Pakistan.

### 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.

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.

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

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

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. 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.

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.

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.

111 Pierre Tristam, “Profile of Pakistan’s Inter-Services Intelligence,” ThoughtCo., 26 October 2019, https://www.thoughtco.com/pakistans-isı-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.\(^\text{112, 113}\)

The MI conducts operations against India’s intelligence operatives and is known for monitoring political opposition groups.\(^\text{114}\)

**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.\(^\text{115, 116, 117, 118}\)

The army is one of the most organized and powerful institutions in the country, with control over Pakistan's political, social, and economic resources.\(^\text{119}\) 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.\(^\text{120}\) The army’s outsize status is summed up in the adage that Pakistan is “an army with a country.”\(^\text{121}\)

The army's top generals are believed to wield unparalleled influence over political affairs, limiting the potential achievements and maneuvers of civilian governments.\(^\text{122, 123}\) 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.\(^\text{124}\) 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.\(^\text{125, 126}\)

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


\(^{123}\) 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


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

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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. In 2019, the government launched the National Center for Cyber Security as part of an initiative to protect the country’s cyberspace.

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. The TTP and other terrorist groups are believed to be responsible for the deaths of approximately 60,000 Pakistanis. In 2018, the leader of the TTP, Mullah Fazlullah, was killed by a U.S. drone strike in Afghanistan near the Pakistani border.

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. In May 2019, Islamic State confirmed its growing presence in Pakistan by announcing the establishment of a “Pakistan Province” for its operations.

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...
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 Pakistan-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.190-192

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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

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


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.

12. The partition of India and Pakistan in 1947 triggered bloody riots and mass migration to and from India.

13. Pakistan banned Islamic banks because they help finance terrorist organizations.

14. The Pakistani government fights cyber threats more efficiently than its South Asian

15. Pakistan’s national dress is the salwar kameez.

16. Benazir Bhutto was the first woman head of government in a Muslim-majority country.

17. Pakistan is one of the most populous countries in the world.

18. Sunni and Shia Muslims maintain peaceful coexistence in Pakistan.

19. Volcanic eruptions threaten the population of northern Pakistan’s mountainous region.

20. Cricket is Pakistan’s national sport.

21. Separatist groups in Balochistan call for the establishment of an independent Baloch state.

22. Pakistani prime minister Imran Khan is a former nuclear scientist who leveraged the popularity of the nuclear program to become a beloved politician.
23. Pakistan has no mandatory military service.

24. Relations between Pakistan and the United States are complex and volatile.

25. Malala Yousafzai was the first woman appointed to Pakistan's Supreme Court.
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.