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Chapter 1

185

1.1 185.guide

Texified version of data for Pakistan.

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Pakistan

1.2 185.guide/Pakistan

Pakistan

Geography (Pakistan)
 People (Pakistan)
 Government (Pakistan)
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 Economy (Pakistan)
 Economy (Pakistan 2. usage)
 Communications (Pakistan)
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1.3 185.guide/Geography (Pakistan)

Geography (Pakistan)

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Location:

South Asia, along the Arabian Sea, between India and Afghanistan

Map references:

Asia, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

803,940 km²

land area:

778,720 km²

comparative area:

slightly less than twice the size of California

Land boundaries:

total 6,774 km, Afghanistan 2,430 km, China 523 km, India 2,912 km, Iran ↔
909

km

Coastline:

1,046 km

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

24 nm

continental shelf:

200 nm or the edge of continental margin

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

12 nm

International disputes:

status of Kashmir with India; border question with Afghanistan (Durand Line); water-sharing problems (Wular Barrage) over the Indus with upstream riparian India

Climate:

mostly hot, dry desert; temperate in northwest; arctic in north

Terrain:

flat Indus plain in east; mountains in north and northwest; Balochistan

plateau in west

Natural resources:

land, extensive natural gas reserves, limited petroleum, poor quality coal,

iron ore, copper, salt, limestone

Land use:

- arable land: 26%
- permanent crops: 0%
- meadows and pastures: 6%
- forest and woodland: 4%
- other: 64%

Irrigated land: 162,200 km² (1989)

Environment:

- frequent earthquakes, occasionally severe especially in north and west;
- flooding along the Indus after heavy rains (July and August); deforestation ↔
- ;
- soil erosion; desertification; water logging

Note:

- controls Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass, traditional invasion routes between Central Asia and the Indian Subcontinent

1.4 185.guide/People (Pakistan)

People (Pakistan)

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Population:

- 125,213,732 (July 1993 est.)

Population growth rate:

- 2.87% (1993 est.)

Birth rate:

- 42.59 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Death rate:

- 12.6 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Net migration rate:

- 1.28 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:

- 103.6 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)

Life expectancy at birth: total population:

- 57.11 years

male:

- 56.54 years

female:

- 57.72 years (1993 est.)

Total fertility rate:

- 6.5 children born/woman (1993 est.)

Nationality:

- noun: Pakistani(s)
- adjective: Pakistani

Ethnic divisions:

Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashtun (Pathan), Baloch, Muhajir (immigrants from India and their descendents)

Religions:

Muslim 97% (Sunni 77%, Shi'a 20%), Christian, Hindu, and other 3%

Languages:

Urdu (official), English (official; lingua franca of Pakistani elite and most government ministries, but official policies are promoting its gradual replacement by Urdu), Punjabi 64%, Sindhi 12%, Pashtu 8%, Urdu 7%, Balochi and other 9%

Literacy:

age 15 and over can read and write (1990)

total population:

35%

male:

47%

female:

21%

Labor force:

28.9 million

by occupation:

agriculture 54%, mining and manufacturing 13%, services 33%, extensive export of labor (1987 est.)

1.5 185.guide/Government (Pakistan)

Government (Pakistan)

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Names:

conventional long form:

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

conventional short form:

Pakistan

former:

West Pakistan

Digraph:

PK

Type:

republic

Capital:

Islamabad

Administrative divisions:

4 provinces, 1 territory*, and 1 capital territory**; Balochistan, ←

Federally, Administered

Tribal Areas*, Islamabad Capital Territory**, North-West, Frontier, Punjab, ←
Sindh

note:

the Pakistani-administered portion of the disputed Jammu and Kashmir region includes Azad Kashmir and the Northern Areas

Independence:

14 August 1947 (from UK)

Constitution:

10 April 1973, suspended 5 July 1977, restored with amendments, 30 December 1985

Legal system:

based on English common law with provisions to accommodate Pakistan's stature as an Islamic state; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

National holiday:

Pakistan Day, 23 March (1956) (proclamation of the republic)

Political parties and leaders:

government:

Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), Mian Nawaz SHARIF; Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP), Mohammad Akbar Khan BUGTI; Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), Fazl-ur-REHMAN and Sami-ul-HAQ; Awami National Party (ANP), Khan Abdul WALI KHAN; Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan-Niazi, Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan NIAZI; Pakhtun Khwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP), Mahmood Khan ACHAKZAI

opposition:

Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), Benazir BHUTTO and Nusrat BHUTTO; Pakistan Muslim League-Chattha (PML-C), Hamid Nasir CHATTHA; Jamaat-i-Islami (JI), Qazi Hussain AHMED; National People's Party (NPP), Ghulam Mustapha JATOI (formerly the PNP); Tehrik-i-Istiqlal (TI), Air Marshal (Ret.) Mohammad ASGHAR KHAN; Tehrik-i-Nifaz-i-Fiqah-i-Jafaria (TNFJ), Agha Hamid Ali MUSAVI ←

;

Jamiat Ulema-i-Pakistan-Noorani (JUP-Noorani), Maulana Shah Ahmed NOORANI; Mohajir Quami Mahaz-Haqiqi (MQM-H), Afaq AHMED

Other political or pressure groups:

military remains important political force; ulema (clergy), landowners, industrialists, and small merchants also influential

Suffrage:

21 years of age; universal

Elections:

President:

last held on 12 December 1988 (next to be held by NA November 1993); ←
results

- Ghulam ISHAQ KHAN was elected by Parliament and the four provincial assemblies

1.6 185.guide/Government (Pakistan 2. usage)

Government (Pakistan 2. usage)

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Senate:

last held March 1991 (next to be held NA March 1994); seats - (87 total) ←
PML

52, Tribal Area Representatives (nonparty) 8, PPP 5, ANP 5, JWP 4, MQM 3, PNP 2 (name later chaged to NPP), JI 2, JUP 2, JUI 2, PKMAP 1, independent ←
1

National Assembly:

last held on 24 October 1990 (next to be held by October 1995); results -
percent of vote by party NA; seats - (217 total) number of seats by party
NA; note - President GHULAM ISHAQ Khan dismissed the National Assembly on ←
18

April 1993; it was reestablished, however, on 26 May 1993 by the Supreme

Court, which ruled the dismissal order unconstitutional

Executive branch:
 president, prime minister, Cabinet

Legislative branch:
 bicameral Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) consists of an upper house or Senate and a lower house or National Assembly

Judicial branch:
 Supreme Court, Federal Islamic (Shari'at) Court

Leaders:

Chief of State:
 President Ghulam ISHAQ KHAN (since 13 December 1988)

Head of Government:
 Prime Minister Mian Nawaz SHARIF (since 6 November 1990); note - President GHULAM ISHAQ Khan dismissed Prime Minister SHARIF on 18 April 1993, but he was reinstated by the Supreme Court on 26 May 1993

Member of:
 AsDB, C, CCC, CP, ECO, ESCAP, FAO, G-19, G-24, G-77, GATT, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO ↔
 ICC, ICFTU, IDA, IDB, IFAD, IFC, ILO, IMF, IMO, INMARSAT, INTELSAT, INTERPOL, IOC, IOM (observer), ISO, ITU, LORCS, MINURSO, NAM, OAS (observer), OIC, PCA, SAARC, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIKOM, UNOSOM, UNTAC, UPU, WCL, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic representation in US:
 chief of mission:
 (vacant)
 chancery:
 2315 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20008
 telephone:
 (202) 939-6200
 consulate general:
 New York

US diplomatic representation:
 chief of mission:
 Ambassador John MONJO
 embassy:
 Diplomatic Enclave, Ramna 5, Islamabad
 mailing address:
 P. O. Box 1048, PSC 1212, Box 2000, Islamabad or APO AE 09812-2000
 telephone:
 [92] (51) 826161 through 79
 FAX:
 [92] (51) 822004
 consulates general:
 Karachi, Lahore
 consulate:
 Peshawar

Flag:
 green with a vertical white band (symbolizing the role of religious minorities) on the hoist side; a large white crescent and star are centered in the green field; the crescent, star, and color green are traditional symbols of Islam

1.7 185.guide/Economy (Pakistan)

Economy (Pakistan)

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Overview:

Pakistan is a poor Third World country faced with the usual problems of rapidly increasing population, sizable government deficits, and heavy dependence on foreign aid. In addition, the economy must support a large military establishment. A real economic growth rate averaging 5-6% in recent

years has helped the country to cope with these problems. Almost all agriculture and small-scale industry is in private hands. In 1990, Pakistan embarked on a sweeping economic liberalization program to boost foreign and domestic private investment and lower foreign aid dependence. The SHARIF government denationalized several state-owned firms and attracted some foreign investment. Pakistan likely will have difficulty raising living standards because of its rapidly expanding population. At the current rate of growth, population would double in 25 years.

National product:

GNP - exchange rate conversion - \$48.3 billion (FY92 est.)

National product real growth rate:

6.4% (FY92 est.)

National product per capita:

\$410 (FY92 est.)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

12.7% (FY91)

Unemployment rate:

10% (FY91 est.)

Budget:

revenues \$9.4 billion; expenditures \$10.9 billion, including capital expenditures of \$3.1 billion (FY93 est.)

Exports:

\$6.8 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities:

cotton, textiles, clothing, rice

partners:

EC 35%, US 11%, Japan 8% (FY91)

Imports:

\$9.1 billion (f.o.b., FY92)

commodities:

petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, transportation, equipment, vegetable oils, animal fats, chemicals

partners:

EC 29%, Japan 13%, US 12% (FY91)

External debt:

\$16.5 billion (1992 est.)

Industrial production:

growth rate 5.7% (FY91); accounts for almost 20% of GNP

Electricity:

10,000,000 kW capacity; 43,000 million kWh produced, 350 kWh per capita (1992)

Industries:

textiles, food processing, beverages, construction materials, clothing, paper products, shrimp

Agriculture:

25% of GNP, over 50% of labor force; world's largest contiguous irrigation

system; major crops - cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, fruits, vegetables; livestock products - milk, beef, mutton, eggs; self-sufficient in food ↔ grain

Illicit drugs:

illicit producer of opium and hashish for the international drug trade; government eradication efforts on poppy cultivation of limited success; largest producer of Southwest Asian heroin

1.8 185.guide/Economy (Pakistan 2. usage)

Economy (Pakistan 2. usage)

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Economic aid:

(including Bangladesh prior to 1972) US commitments, including Ex-Im (FY70-89), \$4.5 billion; Western (non-US) countries, ODA and OOF bilateral commitments (1980-89), \$9.1 billion; OPEC bilateral aid (1979-89), \$2.3 billion; Communist countries (1970-89), \$3.2 billion

Currency:

1 Pakistani rupee (PRe) = 100 paisa

Exchange rates:

Pakistani rupees (PRs) per US\$1 - 25.904 (January 1993), 25.083 (1992), 23.801 (1991), 21.707 (1990), 20.541 (1989), 18.003 (1988)

Fiscal year:

1 July - 30 June

1.9 185.guide/Communications (Pakistan)

Communications (Pakistan)

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Railroads:

8,773 km total; 7,718 km broad gauge, 445 km 1-meter gauge, and 610 km less than 1-meter gauge; 1,037 km broad-gauge double track; 286 km electrified; all government owned (1985)

Highways:

101,315 km total (1987); 40,155 km paved, 23,000 km gravel, 29,000 km improved earth, and 9,160 km unimproved earth or sand tracks (1985)

Pipelines:

crude oil 250 km; natural gas 4,044 km; petroleum products 885 km (1987)

Ports:

Gwadar, Karachi, Port Muhammad bin Qasim

Merchant marine:

29 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 350,916 GRT/530,855 DWT; includes 3 passenger-cargo, 24 cargo, 1 oil tanker, 1 bulk

Airports:

total:

111

usable:
104
with permanent-surface runways:
75
with runways over 3,659 m:
1
with runways 2,440-3,659 m:
31
with runways 1,220-2,439 m:
42
Telecommunications:
the domestic telephone system is poor, adequate only for government and business use; about 7 telephones per 1,000 persons; the system for international traffic is better and employs both microwave radio relay and satellites; satellite ground stations - 1 Atlantic Ocean INTELSAT and 2 Indian Ocean INTELSAT; broadcast stations - 19 AM, 8 FM, 29 TV

1.10 185.guide/Defense Forces (Pakistan)

Defense Forces (Pakistan)

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Branches:

Army, Navy, Air Force, Civil Armed Forces, National Guard

Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 28,657,084; fit for military service 17,585,542; reach military age (17) annually 1,337,352 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.2 billion, 6% of GNP (FY91/92)