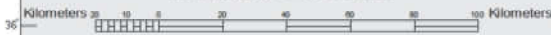


SURVEY OF PAKISTAN



PROVINCE MAP OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

Scale 1:1,000,000 or 1 Cm. to 10 Kilometers



REFERENCES

Motorway	
Under Construction	
National Highway	
Road, Metalled Main	
Secondary Other	
Unmetalled	
Track	
Railway broad gauge	
Other gauge	
Canal, River	
Stream, Lake or dam	
Headquarter Province, District	
Tahsil, Other Town	
Peak, Camp, Fort	
Tube-well, Well, Spring	
Height, Mines, Piled Pump or Filling station	
Boundary International	
Province	
Canal	

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
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HISTORY OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is one of the four provinces of Pakistan with its capital at Peshawar. Historically it is the home of Pashtuns and so Pashto is the main language. The neighboring regions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Afghanistan to the west and north, Gilgit-Baltistan to the north-east, Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab to the east and the Balochistan to the south.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa sits primarily on the Iranian plateau and comprises the junction where the slopes of the Hindu Kush mountains on the Eurasian plate give way to the Indian subcontinent approaching South Asia. The famous Khyber Pass links the province to Afghanistan, while the Kohat Bridge in Circle Sakote Abbottabad is a major crossing point over the Jhelum River in the east.

The province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa had a population of 35.53 million at the time of the 2017 Census of Pakistan. The largest ethnic group is the Pashtun, who historically have been living in the area for centuries. Around 1.5 million Afghan refugees also remain in the province, the majority of whom are Pashtuns followed by Tajiks, Hazaras, Uzbeks and other smaller groups.

History of the modern-day Pakistan province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, including the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The earliest evidence from the region indicates that trade was common via the Khyber Pass, originating from the Indus Valley Civilization. The early people of the region were a Vedic people known as the Pakthas, identified with the modern day Pakhtun peoples. The Vedic culture reached its peak between the 6th and 1st centuries B.C. under the Gandhara Civilization, and was identified as a center of Hindu and Buddhist learning and scholarship.

Seeing the lack of a centralized authority in India, the British Empire had managed to take control of the region around 1857, and had ruled until the Indo-Pakistani Independence of 1947. British rule was characterized by constant tensions between the local people and the Government. However then the CM, Dr. Khan Sahib along with his brother Bacha Khan boycotted the referendum. This was in order with 3rd June plan proposal to have referendum to decide the future of NWFP, now Kpk. Geographically the province could be divided into two zones: the northern one extending from the ranges of the Hindu Kush to the borders of Peshawar basin and the southern one extending from Peshawar to the Derajat basin. The northern zone is cold and snowy in winters with heavy rainfall and pleasant summers with the exception of Peshawar basin, which is hot in summer and cold in winter. It has moderate rainfall. The southern zone is arid with hot summers and relatively cold winters and scanty rainfall.

The Sheikh Badin Hills, a spur of clay and sandstone hills that stretch east from the Sulaiman Mountains to the Indus River, separates Dera Ismail Khan district from the Marwat plains of the Lakho Marwat. The highest peak in the range is the limestone Sheikh Badin Mountain, which is protected by the Sheikh Badin National Park. Near the Indus River, remains of the Sheikh Badin Hills is a spur of limestone hills known as the Kafir Kot hills, where the ancient Hindu complex of Kafir Kot is located. The major rivers that cross across the province are the Kabul, Swat, Chitral, Panjkora, Kunar, Bara, Kurram, Mera and Soan. Its snow-capped peaks and lush green valleys of unusual beauty have enormous potential for tourism. The province stretching outwards from the Baroghil Pass in the Hindu Kush covers almost six degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous region. Dera Ismail Khan is one of the hottest places in South Asia while in the mountains to the north the weather is mild in the summer and intensely cold in the winter.

The majority of the residents of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa overwhelmingly follow and profess the principles of Islam. The tribe of Kalasha in southern Chitral still retain an ancient form of Hinduism mixed with Animism.