

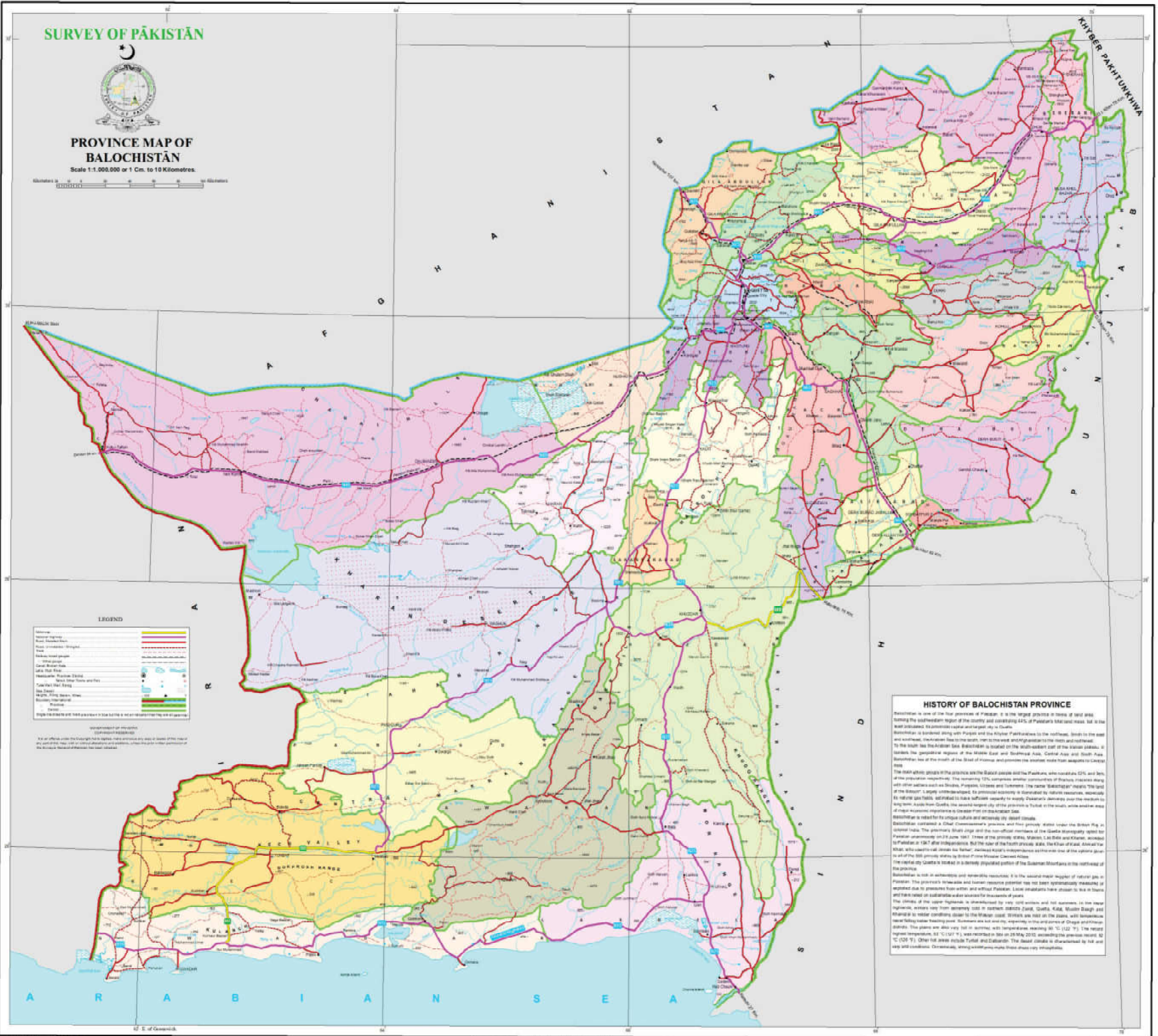
SURVEY OF PAKISTAN



PROVINCE MAP OF BALUCHISTAN

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

Scale bars in kilometers and miles.



LEGEND

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| International Boundary | Province Boundary |
| District Boundary | Major Road |
| Minor Road | Railway |
| Canal | Sea Level |
| Water Body | Population Density |
| ... | ... |

Notes:
 1. An official map of the Province has been prepared on the basis of the most up-to-date information available. It is subject to change without notice.
 2. The boundaries shown on this map do not necessarily represent the boundaries of the Province as they may vary from time to time.

HISTORY OF BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

Balochistan is one of the four provinces of Pakistan. It is the largest province in terms of land area, occupying the southwestern region of the country and comprising 13% of Pakistan's total land mass. It is the least populated, its population being only one-tenth of that of Punjab.

Balochistan is bounded along with Punjab and the Federated States to the north, India to the east and southeast, Makranistan to the south, north to the west and Afghanistan to the west and northwest. To the south lies the Arabian Sea. Balochistan is located on the southwest coast of the Indian subcontinent. It has the geographical regions of the Makran Coast and North Makran, Central Area and South Area. Balochistan lies at the mouth of the Strait of Hormuz and provides the shortest route from Europe to China.

The main ethnic groups in the province are the Baluch people and the Makrans, who constitute 95% and 5% of the province respectively. The remaining 10% comprise smaller communities of Brahuis residing along with other tribes such as the Sindh, Punjabis, Sindhis and the Makran. The name "Balochistan" means "The Land of the Brave". Largely underdeveloped, its agricultural economy is dependent on natural resources, especially its oil and gas fields, and mineral resources. It is rich in natural resources, especially its oil and gas fields, and mineral resources. It is rich in natural resources, especially its oil and gas fields, and mineral resources.

Balochistan contained a Chief Commissioner's province and four princely states under the British Raj in colonial India. The princely states were the semi-autonomous members of the Quetta Protectorate (formed by Pakistan in 1947) and the princely states of Baluchistan, Kalat, Makran, and the Khan of Kalat. After the independence of Pakistan in 1947, the princely states of Baluchistan, Kalat, Makran and the Khan of Kalat were merged with the rest of the province to form the Chief Commissioner's Province of Baluchistan.

Balochistan is rich in oil and natural resources. It is the second major supplier of natural gas in Pakistan. The province's oil and natural resource potential has not been systematically studied and reported due to pressures from within and without Pakistan. Local populations have opposed to be in Makran and their need of substantial water resources for thousands of years.

The climate of the region is characterized by very hot summers and hot winters. In the coastal regions, winters are very dry and sunny. In the coastal regions, winters are very dry and sunny. In the coastal regions, winters are very dry and sunny.