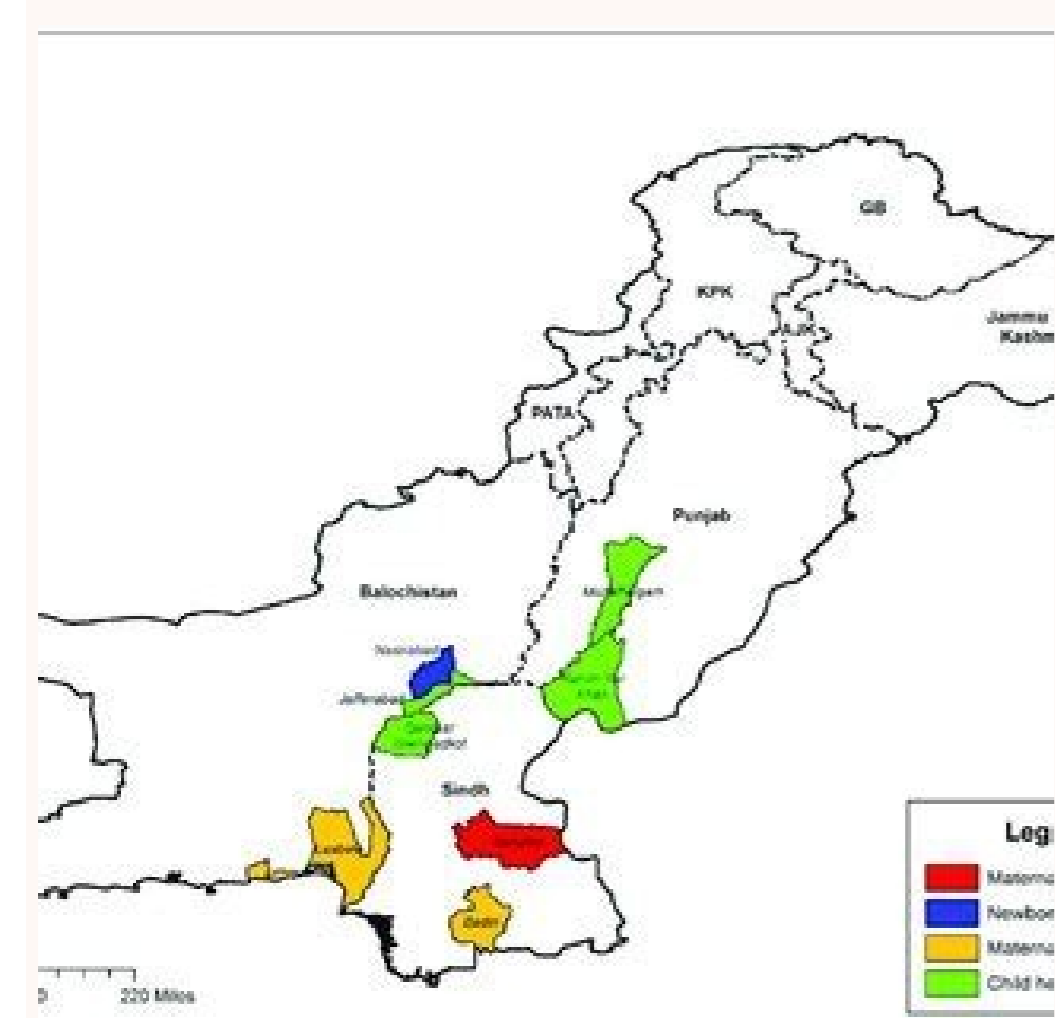
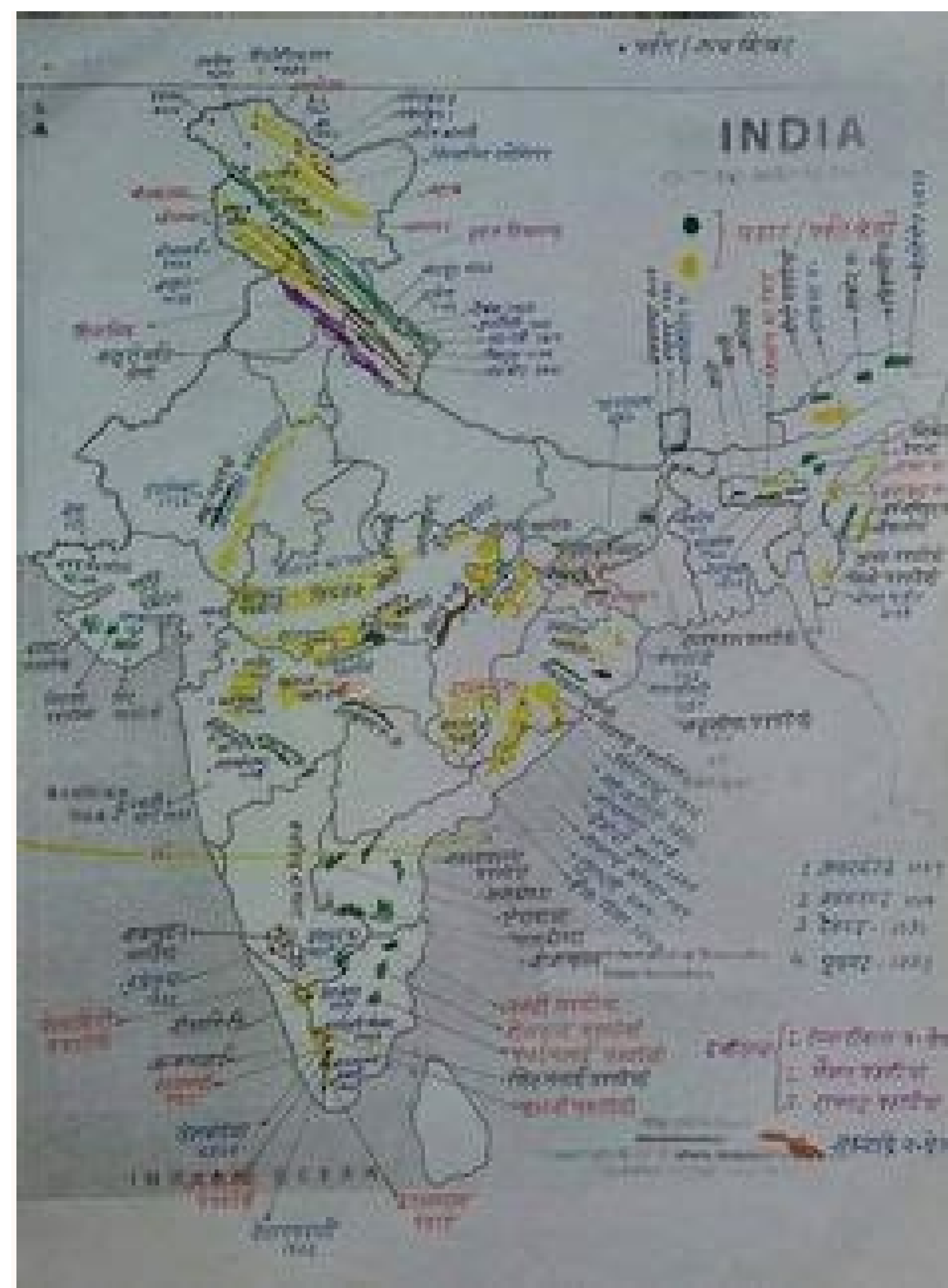


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This article needs more sources of reliability. Help improve this article by adding reliable sources. Unwarmed material can be challenged or eliminated. ##### The capital is Peshawar and has a population of 14 million people and an area of 28,773 MI2 or (74,521 km2). The province was created in 1901 during the British rule when it separated from a province of Punjab of the British Empire of India. [Source?] A referendum was held in the north-west border province on 2 July 1947. Most voters wanted to join Pakistan, with only a very small number voting to join India. The province became part of Pakistan, due to this referendum. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is divided into 26 districts. There are 21 established area districts and 5 districts of tribal areas administered by province (PATA). The administration of the PATA districts is responsibility, the president of Pakistan and the governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. [1] Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's name for more than one hundred years since its founding as a British Indian province in 1901, known as the North-West Border Province. Afghanistan is another long-standing name as a substitute for the North-West Border Province. [2][3] He was first proposed by the founding leaders of the Muslim League in 1933[3] and was elected at least in part to represent the first "a" in "Pakistan". In 2010 he was renamed. Pakhtunkhwa (and the other transiteration variants) are derived from Pakhtun and khwa, the first refers to the ethnic group and the last literally means "heart". On the road to Lake Shahi Bagh, the Swat Geography valley Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is mainly located in the Iranian plateau and includes the union where the slopes of the Hindu Kush mountains on the Eurasian plate give way to the indus-water hills that approach South Central Asia. This situation has led to seismic activity in the past. [4] The famous Khyber Pass connects the province with Afghanistan, while the Kohalla Bridge in the Bakote Abbottabad Circle is an important crossing point on the Jhelum River in the east. The province has an area of 28,773 mi2 or (74,521 km2) — comparable in size to New England in North America. [5] Peshawar, Mardan, Kohat, Abbottabad, Dera Ismail Khan and Hangu are the main cities. Limit Afghanistan. The region ranges from dry rocky areas in the south to forests and green plains in the north. The weather can be extreme with intensely hot summers to cold winters. Despite these extremes of climate, agriculture remains important and viable in the area. The mountainous terrain of Kalam, Upper Dir, Swat, Naran and Kaghan is famous for its beauty and attracts many tourists from neighboring regions and around the world. Swat is popular among tourists as the "South Asian Switzerland" as there are many similarities of landscape between it and the mountainous terrain of Switzerland. Geographically, the "Adnih "Adnih hsuK led sognar sol edsetx es euq etron led al :sanoz sod ne esridivid aArdop the borders of the Peshawar basin and the south that extends from Peshawar to the Derajat basin. The northern zone is cold and snowfall in winters with strong rains and pleasant summers with the exception of the Peshawar basin, which is hot in summer and cold in winter. It has moderate rainfall. The southern zone is made with hot summers and relatively cold winters and few rains. The main rivers that are going through the province are: Kabul, Swat, Chitral, Kunar, Siran, Panjgora, Bara, Kurram, Dor, Haroo, Gomal and Zhob. Its snow-covered peaks and lush green valleys of unusual beauty have enormous potential for tourism. Demography according to the 1998 census, the population of the province was approximately 17 million, of which 52% are men and 48% are women. The density of the population is 187 by km2 and the intercensal change of the population is around 30%. Languages in KPK about 67% of people are Pashuns and speak Pashto as a regional language. Other widely spoken languages are Erina, Kalam, Khovar, Kohistani and Vidgha. Urdu is understood by the majority of the town. Provincial Government Symbols of KPK (unofficial) Provincial Flag of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Seal of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial animals of Kabul Ivory Pages of white size Kalj Provincial Fish Provincial Pes OF PROVINCIAL FRUITS PILAU RICE PROVINCIAL DANCE ATTAN PROVINCIAL INSTRUMENT RUBAB There is a provincial assembly chosen directly, which has 124 chosen members (including 22 positions reserved for women and 3 positions for non-Muslims). The Provincial Assembly chooses a main minister to act as chief executive of the province, assisted by a cabinet of ministers. Related pages Khyber Pakhtunkhwa references Wikimedia Commons has media related to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. à † " The Constitution ". Pakistan government. Consulted 2010-04-27. à † " Zeeshan Haider. "Islamists want the province of Pakistà to be renamed" Afghanistan. "Reuters. August 1, 2007. Accessed April 1, 2010. à † " 3.0 3.1 "There is no end in view of the ANP. PML -N on NWFP renowned. Britannica ".

