

# Country Snapshot

**Country Name**

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

**Capital**

Islamabad

**Year Founded**

1947

**Population**

165,803,560 (July 2006 est.)

**Government Type**

Federal Republic

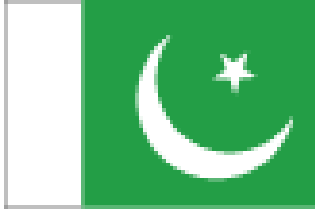
**Geography**

- Pakistan's landmass is almost twice the size of the state of California. This does not include areas of Jammu and Kashmir (disputed territories between Pakistan and India) that are under its control.
- Pakistan is located in South Asia and borders Afghanistan, China, India, and Iran. It has 1,046 kilometers of coast line on the Arabian Sea.
- The climate is desert-like—hot and dry. Summer months are hot while winters are cooler. Northern mountain areas are much more arctic with heavy snow and other elements. Central and southern Pakistan have rainy season in July, August, and September.
- Pakistan has extreme elevations. Its highest point is the Himalayan peak, K2, in northern Pakistan and its lowest point is found along the coast of the Arabian Sea.
- The Indus River divides Pakistan from north to south and creates a wide, fertile river valley.
- Northern and western areas are subject to frequent, and occasionally severe, earthquakes.

**People groups**

- Punjabi
- Sindhi
- Pashtun (Pathan)
- Baloch
- Muhajir

### Picture of flag



### Religion Snapshot

#### Major Religion

- Islam—97%
  - Sunni—77%
  - Shi'a—20%

#### Other religions

- Christian, Hindu, other—3%

## MISSION ATLAS PROJECT

### SOUTH ASIA

#### PAKISTAN

##### **Demographics**

The population of Pakistan is 165,803,560 making it the world's sixth most populous country. The population is growing at a rate of 2.09% (July 2006 estimate). Only 34% of the population lives in urban areas.

Pakistan is a young society; the median age of the population is 19.8 years. Thirty-nine percent of the population is 14 years of age or younger and only 4.1% is 65 or older. That leaves 56.9% of the population in the 15 to 64-year-old range. At birth, the life expectancy for a Pakistani child is 63.39 years; there is a 7% infant mortality rate, however, so many of those children die before they reach their first birthday.

Pakistan's population is heavily concentrated in the Indus River valley. There are four major cities in this region: Faisalabad, Lahore, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, and Peshawar. Islamabad is the capital of Pakistan and the seat of federal government. The largest city in Pakistan, Karachi, (around 5 million in population), lies outside of the valley. Karachi is capital of the Sind Province and is Pakistan's only seaport. Because of this it is a hub for all types of financial, industrial, and commercial activity and is the ethnic melting pot of Pakistan.

Culturally speaking, Pakistan is very diverse. Invasion and immigration are the primary reasons for Pakistan's great ethnic diversity. Its residents trace their ethnic origins back to a variety of sources—Dravidian, Indo-Aryan, Greek, Scythian, Hun, Arab, Mongol, Persian, and Afghan—but most will identify with one of Pakistan's five major ethno linguistic groups: Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns/Pakhtuns, Mohajirs, and Baluchis. Each group has its own distinct subgroups. Determining which group a person identifies with is very complex since they will base their identification on many things like religion, language, ethnicity, and tribe.

Well over half the population (58%) is Punjabi. People in this group have varying backgrounds but have synthesized into a distinct ethnic group based on shared land (the historic Punjab region in central Pakistan). This people group developed the Punjabi language but most now speak Urdu, the national language of Pakistan.

Thirteen percent (13%) of the population is Sindhi, from the southeastern Province of Sind. They place much emphasis in cultural identity and prefer to read, write, and speak Sindhi, their own language.

Pashtuns make up 12.5% of the population. Pashtuns strictly adhere to Islamic law as interpreted for them in the *Pashtunwali* ("Pashtun Way"), a code of conduct that all Pashtuns claim to follow. Pashtuns are tribal and live by the decisions of tribal councils. Blue eyes are common

among Pashtuns; many believe they are descended from European soldiers who fought in the region during the time of Alexander the Great. Pashtuns are primarily farmers and animal herders.

Eight percent (8%) of the population is Mohajir. Mohajirs—meaning “refugees” in Urdu and Arabic—are Muslims who have moved to Pakistan since the partition of British India in 1947. Urdu is their native language and they are the only major ethnic group in Pakistan that is not based on a tribal system. They are a mostly urban people, highly concentrated in the Sind province.

<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/pk.html>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pakistan>

[http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia\\_761560851/Pakistan.html](http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761560851/Pakistan.html)

## Languages

Urdu, Pakistan’s official language is the first language of only 8% of the population. However, Pakistan is so culturally diverse that it is useful to have a language that traverses those ethnic lines. Urdu is that language, spoken and understood by over 75% of the population. English was Pakistan’s official language until 1978 when it was replaced by Urdu. English is still widely spoken in the government, the upper ranks of the military, and university systems. Punjabi is also a prevalent language, spoken by 48% of the population. Other spoken languages and their population breakdowns are as follows: Sindhi—12%, Siraiki (a variant of Punjabi)—10%, Pashtu—8%, Balochi—3%, Hindko—2%, Brahui—1%, English, Burushaski, and others—8%.

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3453.htm>

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<https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/pk.html>

## Society/Culture

The nation of Pakistan was created in 1947 so citizens of Pakistan have only been called “Pakistani” since then. It is not surprising, then, that most of the peoples of Pakistan identify primarily with their ethnic community, more so than they do with their national one. Because of this it is difficult to identify “Pakistani” culture; a Punjabi, for example, is Punjabi before they are Pakistani and they follow the cultural norms and traditions of their community.

Religion is the one unifying factor among Pakistanis; Islam crosses all cultural and language barriers, encompassing an overwhelming 97% of Pakistanis. Many of Pakistan’s holidays are related to Islam. Their two most important religious festivals are Id-ul-Fitr and Bakr-Id. Id-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting observed by Muslims worldwide in the ninth calendar month. Bakr-Id is the feast of sacrifice. Shi’ah Muslims also observe Muharram, a day of remembrance.

Pakistan’s national holidays include Independence Day (August 14), Pakistan Day (March 23), Defense of Pakistan Day (September 6), and the birth and death anniversaries of their national hero, Muhammad Ali Jinnah (December 25 and September 11).

Pakistanis observe all Muslim rites of passage. Soon after birth, newborn children are prayed over as their heads are shaved. They then receive their names and male children are circumcised. Shari'ah law designates practices surrounding death and burial and Pakistanis combine these customs with local ones. The body is ritually bathed and wrapped in a white shroud before being brought out of the house. The face of the deceased is then shown to his family and friends before it is taken in a procession to the graveyard.

In general, Pakistanis follow Muslim traditions in their marriage practices but specifics vary from people group to people group. Arranged marriages are the norm and parents take great care in arranging these unions. After marriage the husband brings his bride into his father's household. She has little status in the early years of marriage but will gain more influence with the arrival of children. The woman's role in Pakistani families is very clear—bare children, manage the home, and provide for the needs of the males in the household. Most women do exert considerable influence over their husbands although this is not publicly acknowledged. The practice of *purdah* is practiced in Pakistan but not by all families. *Purdah* is the Islamic custom of keeping women in isolation. When carried out to its fullest extent, all post-pubescent women are forbidden from having any contact with males outside of the family. These women wear a *burqa*, a long garment covering them from head to toe, when they leave the home.

Living conditions in Pakistan, although improving, still leave much to be desired. Health conditions are a major concern; malaria, typhoid, gastrointestinal problems, respiratory infections, and common childhood diseases are leading causes of death.

Although many Pakistanis live in cities, the majority of the population is rural, living in villages scattered all over the country. Different regions have drastically different standards of living, as do urbanites and rural-dwellers. Those living in cities have almost every modern convenience available whereas the rural population lives in conditions common to underprivileged classes worldwide.

Although Islam stands firmly against the South Asian class system, many Pakistanis, especially those living in rural areas, are still strongly affected by it. Though not as strict as the traditional Hindu caste system, the Pakistani variation is important in choosing a marriage partner and actually defines the occupations of specific groups.

Pakistanis do not typically dress in western clothing. The average Pakistani man wears *salwar*—loose-fitting pants—and *kurta*—long tunic-like shirts—every day. Their heads are always covered, either by some kind of cap or a turban. If they do not practice *purdah*, women will wear a similar outfit accompanied by a scarf to cover their heads when they go out in public. Some women might wear a sari instead. These are the standard types of dress. However, clothing varies widely based on region and ethnic group.

Pakistani cuisine shares many similarities with Indian food and the cuisines of other countries in the region. In general Pakistani food tends to be less spicy than Indian food; this is probably because they use a lot of yogurt in their cooking and that helps to take the edge off of hot spices. Flatbread called *chapatis* or *roti* is the staple food. It is made from wheat and is usually eaten

with vegetables and a grain called *dal*. They drink sweetened tea, buttermilk, or a drink made from yogurt called *lassi*. Meat, especially poultry, is rare among average Pakistanis because it is too expensive for normal fare. Goat meat, however, is popular. No Pakistani would ever eat pork since Muslims regard pork as unclean.

For fun, Pakistanis enjoy a variety of activities. In rural areas, the men bet on cock-fights, partridge-fights, and pigeon-flying. They also enjoy playing polo, cricket, field hockey, and soccer. Radio and television are available in Pakistan but its broadcast hours and programming are tightly controlled by the government. Every city and town in Pakistan has a good supply of movie theaters. Lahore is the hub of the Pakistani film industry, called Lollywood. Films are tightly regulated by the government. For example, showing physical contact between a man and woman is prohibited.

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[http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia\\_761560851/Pakistan.html](http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761560851/Pakistan.html)

## **Government**

Since Pakistan only achieved independence in the last 60 years its government is relatively young. Since 1947, however, this young government has had three different constitutions. The current constitution was adopted in 1973 and represented a consensus among all the political parties that held seats in the parliament. This constitution was briefly suspended when martial law was declared after a military coup in 1977. Once a civilian government was reestablished in 1985 the 1973 constitution was amended and restored. The emendations legalized all laws enforced and orders issued during the period of marshal law (the Eighth Amendment), significantly expanded the powers of the president, and established the primacy of Islamic law in Pakistan. The constitution was amended again in 1997, repealing most of the Eighth Amendment and retracting some of the powers previously granted to the president. In 1999 there was another military coup; the constitution was again suspended and, this time, parliament was dissolved. A presidential decree in 2002 amended the constitution once more, restoring the sweeping power that had been given to the president. Civilian rule was restored in October 2002 and the 1973 constitution was officially reinstated in November 2002.

Pakistan is a parliamentary democracy. The national government of Pakistan has three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial.

The Executive branch includes the president and the prime minister. The president, elected to a 5-year term by members of the national and local legislatures, is the head of state. The prime minister is appointed by the president. He is also the leader of the majority party or coalition in the parliament. As already mentioned, amendments to the constitution in 2002 granted the presidents sweeping powers, such as the authority to dissolve the legislature, appoint judges to the Supreme Court, appoint military chiefs, and lead the National Security Council.

Pakistan's legislature is bicameral. The National Assembly (lower house) has 342 seats; 60 are reserved for women and 10 for non-Muslims. National Assembly members are elected to 5-year terms. The Senate (upper house) has 87 seats. Members are elected by provincial and national legislatures and serve 6-year terms.

Pakistan's highest court is the Supreme Court. Each province's judicial system also has a high court. After 1991 legislation gave legal status to Sharia Law (Islamic Law) as the law of the land a federal Sharia Court was established.

Pakistan is broken down into four provinces, two federally administered areas, and the Islamabad Capital Territory. The four provinces—Baluchistan, the North-West Frontier Province, Punjab, and Sind—are headed by governors appointed by the president. The constitution provides for each province to directly elect a provincial assembly. These assemblies were suspended during the period after the 1999 military coup and have yet to be reestablished.

The federal government has jurisdiction over the Islamabad Capital Territory, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), and the Federally Administered Northern Areas (FANA). The tribal leaders in the FATA, however, provide most of the leadership and manage internal affairs. Kashmir has an autonomous government, separate from Pakistan's, although it does maintain strong ties. Pakistan and India dispute the ownership of Kashmir, as well as territory within FANA.

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<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3453.htm>

## **Economy**

Pakistan contends with many factors that stunt its economic growth, all of which are common for developing countries. Their population is growing rapidly, they have a large budget deficit, and they are highly dependent on loans and humanitarian aid from other countries; their foreign debt is now totaled at almost \$40 billion. Further economic strain has been caused by the influx of Afghan refugees. Eighty percent of Pakistan's yearly budget goes toward debt payments, defense spending, and administrative costs leaving only 20% for development.

Pakistan's GDP in 2004 was \$96.1 billion and, in 2005, was estimated to be growing at a rate of 6.9%.

Agriculture is one of Pakistan's primary industries; over 25% of Pakistan's total land area is cultivated. Forty-two percent of Pakistan's workforce works in this sector and 22% of Pakistan's GDP is generated from agricultural revenue. They grow cotton and rice as cash crops and also export sugarcane, wheat, and corn. They also raise cattle, water buffalo, sheep, goats, and poultry.

The *Pakistani rupee* is the basic unit of currency. Banknotes are issued by the State Bank of Pakistan (est. 1948).

Pakistan's unemployment rate appears relatively low for an underdeveloped country; it was 6.6% in 2005. However, underemployment is a significant problem, affecting unknown thousands. An estimated 32% of Pakistan's population lives below the poverty line. Poverty seemed to be declining in the 1970s and 80s but it is generally accepted that all of the advance made during that time were reversed in the 1990s. Between 1993 and 1999 around 12 million people were

added to Pakistan's poor. Poverty is significantly higher in rural areas (36.3%) than in urban areas (22.6%). Besides location there are a number of different attributing factors to poverty in Pakistan.

- Education greatly affects poverty; the heads of poor families are half as likely to be literate as the heads of non-poor families.
- Poor families tend to have 75% more children than non-poor families and since the children in these families are not receiving proper education they simply add to the poor population when they begin their own families.
- Over 1/3 of the heads of households of poor families are elderly or otherwise dependent upon pensions or some other form of social support.
- Poor families typically do not own physical assets, such as land or livestock.
- Most poor families are employed in the informal business sector. Heads of households working in agriculture, construction, or trade/transport were more likely to have poor families.
- Poverty is more prevalent among women than men.

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[http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/poverty\\_pak/exec\\_summary.pdf](http://www.adb.org/documents/reports/poverty_pak/exec_summary.pdf)

## **Literacy**

Pakistan's literacy rate is 48.7%, one of the lowest in the world. There is a large disparity between male and female literacy. In 2004 and estimated 61.7% of the male population (age 15 and over) could read and write as opposed to only 35.2% of the female population.

Exponential population growth is the biggest challenge to educational development in Pakistan. There are just not enough schools to go round. From 1976 to 2001 the number of primary school in Pakistan doubled; so did the population. In 1998 the government passed an initiative that aims at eradicating illiteracy and providing a basic education for all children. Pakistan's constitution places education under the state's responsibility. Five years is customary term of primary school attendance but attendance is not mandatory. Most boys attend primary school but less than half of girls do the same. Almost 70% of Pakistan's children attended primary school in the 2002-2003 school year; only 23% attended secondary school and a shocking 3% of Pakistan's college-aged population was enrolled in an institution of higher learning.

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## **Geography:**

Pakistan is located in South Asia and borders Afghanistan, China, India, and Iran. It also has 1,046 kilometers of coast line of the Arabian Sea. Pakistan's landmass is almost twice the size of the state of California. This does not include areas of Jammu and Kashmir—disputed territories between Pakistan and India—that are under its control.



Pakistan has a desert-like climate in most area—hot and dry—with a more temperate area in the northwest and arctic climates in the mountains of the north. In most places summer months are hot (reaching up to 120 degrees in some areas) while winters are cooler. Northern mountain areas are much more arctic with heavy snow and other elements. Central and southern Pakistan have rainy season in July, August, and September.

Pakistan has extreme elevations. Thirteen of the world's 30 tallest peaks are in Pakistan. Its highest point is the Himalayan peak, K2, in northern Pakistan and its lowest point is found along the coast of the Arabian Sea. The Indus River divides Pakistan from north to south and creates a wide, fertile river valley. This river is Pakistan's lifeline. Without it the land would have dried up long ago. Two-thirds of Pakistan gets its water from the Indus or one of its tributaries.

Northern and Western Pakistan is subject to frequent, and occasionally severe, earthquakes.

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### **History:**

The cradle of the Indus valley in Pakistan was the home of the earliest-known South Asian civilization. A culture thrived in the region from 2500 to 1700 BC. Pakistan is proud of this history but really only traces territorial rites back to this civilization; its cultural roots are in Islam. The Sindh region of Pakistan was conquered by Arab general Mohammad bin Qasim in 711 and was incorporated into the Umayyad Caliphate. For the next 1000 years areas of present-day Pakistan were under Muslim rule, beginning with only the Sindh region but gradually expanding to include Punjab. By 1206 all of northern India, as well as the Sindh and Punjab regions of Pakistan, had been conquered by Muhammad of Ghur, the leader of the Turkish Ghurid Empire. These lands eventually became the Delhi Sultanate. This independent Muslim kingdom flourished from 1206 to 1526.

The Delhi Sultanate was eventually overtaken by the Muslim Mughal Empire which ruled India and parts of Pakistan from 1526 to 1858. Islam continued to spread throughout India and the surrounding areas during this time through intermarriages and conversions. Although the empire lasted until 1858, the death of King Aurangzeb, sixth in the line of six powerful rulers, in 1707 was the beginning of the end of the Mughal Empire and Islam's domination of India.

As the Mughal Empire's power waned the region became vulnerable to invaders. Great Britain invaded India from the Bay of Bengal and soon was in control of the whole subcontinent. The East India Company expanded its control through military expeditions, annexations, and treaties. In 1843 they annexed the land that is now the province of Sindh; they annexed Punjab in 1849 and areas of Baluchistan in 1887. In seeking to expand their territory, they fought with the Pashtun tribes in the northwest (near the border of the kingdom of Afghanistan) and, after many attempts, admitted defeat. Eventually, however, the king of Afghanistan negotiated an agreement that established a new border, dividing the Pashtuns between Afghani and British control. The Pashtuns on the British side refused to submit to British colonial rule, forcing the British to create the North-West Frontier Province for them in 1901. This province was only

loosely administered by the British so the Pashtuns did not have to live under colonial law. Great Britain's empire ruled the Indian subcontinent for almost 200 years. During that time English was made the official language.

In the 1930s talk of an independent Muslim state began to swirl about. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, leader of the Muslim League (a political party formed in 1906 to protect Muslim interests), endorsed the "Lahore Resolution" on March 23, 1940. This resolution provided for the creation of an independent state in areas of the Indian subcontinent where Muslims were already the majority. Finally, in June 1947 the British Government agreed to recognize the separate states—India and Pakistan. So, on August 14, 1947 West Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan), the Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP), and East Pakistan (Bengal) joined to form an independent state. Muhammad Ali Jinnah became head of state. East Pakistan would later separate itself and become the nation of Bangladesh.

Kashmir's Maharaja could not decide whether to join India or Pakistan. Raiding parties from the tribesman of the NWFP soon forced him to seek military help from India, signing papers in October 1947 that allowed Indian troops to occupy Kashmir. Pakistan's government refused to acknowledge this, claiming Kashmir for its own. The territory of Kashmir is still disputed today.

Political and economic instability have plagued Pakistan from almost the very moment of its independence. Ali Jinnah died in 1948 and Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated just a few years later. October 7, 1958 was a momentous day in the history of post-independence Pakistan. President Iskander Mirza suspended the Constitution (ratified in 1956), declaring martial law and canceling the elections that were scheduled for early 1959. Three weeks later General Mohammad Ayub Khan assumed authority and the military forced Mirza into exile. Pakistan was ruled as a military dictatorship until Ayub Khan's power began to decline in 1965 after Pakistan's loss in the war against India. He eventually resigned in 1969, turning over authority to General Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan, the commander in chief of the Pakistani armed forces.

Under Yahya Kahn general elections resumed. The election of December 1970 resulted in a polarized parliament, divided evenly between East and West Pakistan. In December 1971 East Pakistan split from West Pakistan and formed the independent state of Bangladesh. This move by East Pakistan prompted Yahya Kahn to resign. He was succeeded by his Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto focused on the restoration of Pakistan's national identity and also pushed for Pakistan to become more involved in the goings on of the world, specifically by involving Pakistan in Islamic and Third World forums. He nationalized many private industries along with the banking system and his constantly changing economic policy wreaked havoc on the economy of Pakistan. It eventually stagnated. Bhutto proposed a new constitution in 1973 and it was accepted. Tensions increased in March 1977 when Bhutto declared his own victory in the national elections. The Pakistan National Alliance (PNA, the party opposing Bhutto) decried these results and demanded a revote. Bhutto, of course, refused, and placed all leaders of the PNA under arrest. During this turmoil, the army grew restless and, on July 5, 1977 they forced Bhutto from power, place him under arrest and declared martial law. They also suspended parts of the 1973 constitution. General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq assumed leadership of the country. Bhutto was later sentenced to death on bogus charges. He was hanged on April 6, 1979

In 1980, the majority of Pakistan's moderate and left political parties united to form the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD), demanding Zia's resignation, the end of martial law, true elections, and the restoration of the constitution. Zia did not go easily, however. In December 1984 he announced a national referendum to be held December 19 regarding his "islamization" program. This referendum was approved (according to the government, 63% of Pakistanis voted and over 90% of the voters supported the referendum; Zia's opponents questioned the accuracy of these numbers) and Zia assumed that since the people of Pakistan approved his referendum that they would also want him to remain in power. Zia remained president until his death in a plane crash on August 17, 1988.

Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Chairman of the Senate, became acting president in accordance with the constitution. Elections were scheduled for November later that year. The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), the party who had opposed Zia for so many years, won 45% of the seats. Khan reluctantly asked PPP chairman Benazir Bhutto to form a new government. The success of this new government has been limited due to opposition from the provincial governments as well as debates over constitutional authority. Ethnic conflict in the Sindh caused more problems. All the while the PPP's opposition party, the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IJI) was growing in strength.

President Khan dismissed the Bhutto government and dissolved the provincial assemblies in August 1990, claiming his right to do so from the constitution's 8<sup>th</sup> amendment. He announced new elections and the IJI won a two-thirds majority in the National Assembly; they also gained control of the four provincial assemblies. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was elected prime minister.

Sharif implemented a successful economic recovery program, re-privatizing the industries that had been nationalized under Bhutto's government. He deregulated and encouraged the growth of private sector businesses. Pakistan's economy responded and conditions improved greatly. In May 1991 a bill was passed making Shari'a law the official law of Pakistan. This legitimized the IJI government. In 1993, however, the Sharif government was dismantled by President Khan who cited "maladministration, corruption, and nepotism" in the new government's ranks (<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3453.htm>), along with the misuse of force to accomplish political ends as the reasons for Sharif's dismissal. The Supreme Court reinstated Sharif's government the next month, however, and constant discord between President Khan and Prime Minister Sharif led to their mutual resignations in July 1993. The PPP regained control of the government in the October 1993 elections.

From 1993 the political situation in Pakistan remained the same; only the names of the politicians and political parties were changed. Presidents came to power and then were forced out. Martial law was imposed and then rescinded. General political pandemonium reigned.

After a coup in 1999, Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf's presidency was validated on June 20, 2001. Little did he know that he would soon become a key player in world events. When the World Trade Center and the Pentagon were attacked later that year on September 11 Musharraf sided Pakistan with the United States, promising full support in locating and shutting down terrorist hubs within Pakistan's borders, putting pressure on extremist groups, and ceasing

to lend support to Afghanistan's Taliban regime. During these turbulent times for Pakistan, Musharraf succeeded in getting a referendum passed that extended his presidency by five more years.

Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan were rocked by a magnitude 7.6 earthquake on October 8, 2005. The epicenter of the quake was in Kashmir, about 60 miles north of Islamabad. The earthquake caused the deaths of an estimated 75,000 people and left another 2.5 million people without homes.

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### **Christian History:**

Pakistan became an independent country in 1947; however the Christian church in Pakistan significantly predates independence making the church older than the nation itself. The earliest church dates back to the apostle Thomas who brought the gospel to India (and today's Pakistan) during the first century.

The Catholic Church began as a result of the missions of Vasco de Gama who sailed the India Ocean in 1498. Roman Catholic Portuguese established churches along the coastal areas. Jesuit missions began in 1542 with Francis Xavier, and Portuguese Jesuits built a church in Lahore near 1600. It was near Karachi at Tbatta in 1618 that Portuguese Carmelites came from Persia to begin a church in the trading center. This mission ended in 1672 and the church remained in decline until the mid 1800's.

Protestant missions were initiated in 1833 with American Presbyterians Rev. and Mrs. John C. Lowrie who went to Punjab seeking to establish a church among the Sikhs. Upon her arrival Mrs. Lowrie died, leaving the Rev. to found an American Presbyterian mission. He was later invited by the Sikh ruler in Lahore to open a school. Being forced to leave due to bad health the Rev. was followed by John Newton and Charles Forman. Forman had much success forming a mission at Lahore in 1849 as well as a University that remains in his name. He spent a total of forty years in Punjab. Dr. Karl G. Pfander is an influential German missionary who came to the Afghan border in 1854. Having much success he converted scholarly Muslims through his writings and public debates.

Yet the man to have the greatest impact for Christ in Pakistan was a native Pakistani named Ditt who was from the Sialkot district. Ditt was a cripple hide seller who was an outcast that sought to be baptized at the Presbyterian Church in 1873. Refusing to remain for further teaching, Ditt returned to his village only to come back to the Presbyterian Church months later seeking baptism for his wife and daughter. Again refusing to remain for further teaching, Ditt, along with his family, returned to his village. His occupation caused him to travel to surrounding villages where he witnessed to many. He remained faithful despite persecution, and though he was illiterate, Ditt memorized God's word and preached converting half of the Chuhra's living in Sialkot district. Even today 90% of Pakistani Christians can trace their lineage to the Chuhra caste.

Though progress was slow in Pakistan during the mid 1800's, revival broke out in the 1900's. Rev. John "Praying" Hyde came to India in 1892 at which time he began to give himself earnestly to prayer. He saw the spiritual decline in Punjab and committed to praying for revival. It was not until twelve years later that Hyde began to see the fruit of his many invested prayers. Presbyterian missionaries began gathering together in prayer on Sunday evenings. In 1899 Hyde began spending all night in prayer, a zeal that would continue for years to come. In April 1904 the Punjab Prayer Union was formed. This group of missionaries joined frequently in committed prayer in Punjab. In August of 1904, workers from all over India were invited to join together at the Sialkot Convention in prayer, prayer that lasted day and night. It was at the 1904 convention that the spirit of revival came. Confession of sin took place before God and one another, and previously dedicated missionaries began to experience God's power like never before. The convention continued annually for decades but by 1906 the group had already grown from 300 to 1,300 including 70 missionaries. Girl's and boy's schools, seminaries, the Church of Scotland, and the American Presbyterian Mission were all touched by revival. Many Presbyterian converts grew from 200 to 6,000, and to as many as 25,000 by 1915. From 1880 to 1889 the Church of Scotland grew from 192 members to 8,000 and the Methodist church in 1902 increased from 1,200 members to 15,000 members. Two million converts between 1880 and 1930 were Hindu outcasts in Punjab.

Other Protestant groups to establish missions in Pakistan include American Methodists in 1873, The Salvation Army in 1883, Associate Reformed Presbyterians in 1910, the Brethren 1892, Danish Lutherans in 1903, Seventh-Day Adventists in 1917, and Church Missionary Societies of Australia and New Zealand. Historically these groups, especially Methodists and Presbyterians, have worked together in a unified effort to reach Pakistan. Efforts during the mid twentieth century to disciple nominal believers lead to a deeper spiritual growth and the uprising of national Christian leadership.

Due to the large numbers of outcasts who were converted during the early decades of the twentieth century, Christianity began to be identified as the poor man's religion by other castes of the social structure. This poses as a barrier that missionaries in more recent decades have faced. The need for churches among all social levels is still great.

Today, Punjabis are typically the focus of missionary activity; 83% of all Pakistani Christians are Punjabi. "This is a result of a mass movement of illiterate low-caste Hindus into Christianity which began after the turn of the century." (World Christian Encyclopedia, p. 572) In general, Catholicism tends to maintain a stronger presence in cities while Protestantism has deep roots in rural communities.

Less than 4 million of Pakistan's population are professing Christians, either Protestant or Catholic, out of a population of 165,803,560. An estimated 0.4% of the population is evangelical.

*World Christian Encyclopedia*, Barrett

*Worldmark Encyclopedia*, Timothy L. Gall, ed.

<http://www.acts.edu/oldmissions/Pakhist1.html>

[http://www.reformiert-online.net/weltweit/107\\_eng.php](http://www.reformiert-online.net/weltweit/107_eng.php)

*Revival Fire*, Wesley L. Duewel  
*Perspectives on the World Christian Movement*, Ralph D. Winter, ed.

### **Christian Churches and Mission Agencies in Pakistan:**

The Church of Pakistan = 1,856 congregations and 464,000 members.  
Catholics = 100 congregations and 540,000 members.  
Presbyterian Church of Pakistan = 210 congregations and 75,000 members.  
Associated Reformed Presbyterian = 50 congregations and 35,971 members.  
Salvation Army = 650 congregations and 40,000 members.  
National Methodist = 214 congregations and 19,231 members.  
Full Gospel Assemblies = 60 congregations and 13,932 members.  
Christian Brethren = 112 congregations and 11,000 members.  
Seventh-day Adventist = 79 congregations and 5,986 members.  
Church of God = 70 congregations and 4,519 members.  
Baptist Bible Fellowship = 50 congregations and 1,500 members.  
Evangelical Alliance = 8 congregations and 700 members.  
Jehovah's Witnesses = 10 congregations and 501 members.  
Other denominations = 2,276 congregations and 368,800 members.

### **People Groups**

**00000**

**Aer (100)**

The Aer people speak the Aer language. They live in lower Sindh province of Pakistan, Jikrio Goth, Hyderabad, and at Jamesabad. Others were said to have migrated to India around 1947 and live in the Kach Bhuj area in Gujarat.

The Aer language is used within the group. However, the adult men will speak Sindi for common topics. The adult men of only Jikrio Goth would use Panjabi for ordinary conversations. The women are monolingual. All boys and a quarter of the girls attend Sindhi medium schools. The literacy rate in the second language of Sindhi is 15%.

The Aer speakers in Pakistan are said to be running out of marriage options and may have to move into India. The ones living in India are the most influential.

The Aer of Nawabshah, Sindh are believed to speak a different language, dress differently, and will not intermarry with the other Aer people.

No native Christians live among them. Although they do have some worship songs in Gujarati.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=AEQ](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=AEQ)

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**Ahmadi (3,074,000)**

The Ahmadi people primarily speak Panjabi, Western; however, some also speak Sindhi. They can be found mainly in the Punjab region of Pakistan.

This people group is named after the founder of the Ahmadiyya movement, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. The movement began in Punjab, India, but it is believed that a group of them moved to Pakistan around the time of the Partition in 1947. The Ahmadiyya movement is comprised of two sub-sects, the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community and the Lahore Ahmadiyya Movement (Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat-i-Islaman). The split came as a result of a difference of opinion on two basic articles of faith. The Lahore Ahmadiyya movement believes that Muhammad was the last and final prophet, and that Ahmad was simply a reformer. They also believe that whoever recites the Kalimah Tayyaba is a Muslim. While the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community view Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad as a prophet and feel that one cannot be a true believer unless they recognize Ahmad as a real prophet.

The Ahmadis are facing a great deal of persecution. In 1974 Pakistan passed a constitutional amendment that proclaimed Ahmadis to be heretical because they consider themselves members of the Islamic faith. By the law of Pakistan Ahmadis are infidels and must refer to themselves as that. Accordingly they are not supposed to speak or write words that represent Muslim culture.

There are few, if any, known believers living among them. There have been no reports of active church planting going on among them within the past two years. The Ahmadi people of Pakistan are considered unreached. Portions of Scripture, including the entire New Testament, the Jesus Film, Christian radio and audio broadcasting have been translated into their language.

[http://aaiil.org/text/books/others/naseerahmadfaruqui/ahmadiyyatqadianiyyat/ahmadiyya\\_tqadianiyyat.shtml](http://aaiil.org/text/books/others/naseerahmadfaruqui/ahmadiyyatqadianiyyat/ahmadiyya_tqadianiyyat.shtml)

<http://www.muslim.org/>

<http://www.nauruwire.org/refouler/pakistan/hrabuse.htm>

[http://www.religioustolerance.org/rt\\_pakis.htm](http://www.religioustolerance.org/rt_pakis.htm)

6321

## **Arab (146,000)**

There are more than 220 million Arabs around the world. The descriptive word, Arab, represent a very diverse group. However, there are a couple of traits that determine whether a person is Arab or not. That is that they can speak Arabic, or an Arabic dialect, and that they identify with the Arabic culture and heritage. Arab people generally are very proud to be Arab. Many Arabs will now identify themselves by nationality as opposed to their tribe they are affiliated with.

Traditions among these people include naming their children in a way that reflects the three primary elements in an Arab's life: family, home and religion. The females are also named this way, and even though the Muslim Arab tradition is that the women are subservient to men, they are allowed to keep their identity, family ties, and separate legal rights. Circumcision for boys around the seventh year is still a practice among the Arabs; it signifies his entrance into the religious community.

The Arab people of Pakistan speak Arabic, Mesopotamian. They are primarily immigrants, traders and workers from Arab nations.

Islam is their primary religion, they claim the Sunni sect. One percent of Pakistani Arabs are considered Christian adherents; another one percent are evangelical Christians. There has been widespread church planting within the past two years. The Jesus Film, Christian radio and audio recordings have been translated into their language.

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## **Arab, Tajiki (144,480)**

Most of this people group formerly lived in Afghanistan, but fled to Pakistan due to the chaos and fighting after the Soviet Union's raid and occupation of Afghanistan (1979-1988). They live along a narrow strip of land on the Pakistan-Afghanistan border from Quetta to Chitral. Some of those that fled chose to go ahead and settle in Pakistan, while others waited in refugee camps with hopes of returning to their country when it calmed down.

In Afghanistan most of the Tajiks were farmers or herdsman, but since their escape to Pakistan they have had to do whatever odd jobs they could find.

The Tajik family unit is typically large, and it is not abnormal for them to have seven or eight children. The marriages are arranged by the parents and the ceremonies adhere to Tajik traditions. These people take great pride in their ethnic heritage and use folklore to pass on their customs and traditions to the next generation.

Their predominant religion is Islam; they belong to the Sunni sect. Their faith permeates every aspect of their life. It influences what they eat and wear. Tajik women, unlike many Muslim women, do not veil but cover their heads with shawls. Those that live in cities wear long loose-fitting dresses covering them from head to toe. One would recognize a Tajik man by the brightly embroidered cap under his turban. Their faith also affects how they act. They follow all the rituals associated to birth, puberty, marriage, and death. The people are very devoted in



their prayer life and at the five appointed times each day they face Islam's holy city, Mecca, and recite their memorized prayers. Many combine their Islamic beliefs with what is known as spiritism, this involves the use of amulets and charms for superstitious practices.

These people speak Arabic, Tajiki. Only ten percent of the people are literate. There are no known indigenous believers. The only ministry tools available to them in their language are Christian audio recordings.

<http://www.acts.edu/oldmissions/Pakistan3.htm>

**6322**

**Arhagar Gypsy (15, 648)**

The Arhagar Gypsy people of Pakistan speak Romani, Vlax. Their primary religion is Islam. There are no ministry tools available in their language.

**00000**

**Ashreti, Palula, Dangarik (Population unknown)**

The Ashreti, Palula, Dangarik people group speak Phalura. They are considered part of the Kashmiri people cluster. The Indus Valley is probably where today's Phalura speakers migrated from 14 to 15 generations ago. This people group would be found in the Chitral district of the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan.

Their primary religion is Islam, from the Sunni sect. There are no known indigenous believers. There are no ministry tools available to them in their language.

<http://www.sasnet.lu.se/lingsth.html>

**6325**

**Badeshi (14,350)**

The Badeshi people are located in northern Pakistan, along the borders of China, Afghanistan, and India. They are situated between five of the world's tallest mountain peaks in the world, and are the original occupants of this area. More specifically the Badeshis can be found in the Bishigram (Chail) Valley, east of Madyan, and Swat Kohistan.

The Badeshi people are a part of the Indo-Iranian affinity block, and Pathan people cluster. Their primary language is Badeshi. Other languages spoken include Pashto, Ushojo, and Torwali.

The Badeshi, along with the other northern tribes of Pakistan, are primarily farmers and shepherds. They raise barley, maize, millet, rice and wheat, in addition to those, potatoes and an assortment of other vegetables. They shepherd dairy goats, cattle, and

sheep. With the changing of seasons they move the livestock between the mountain and lowland pastures. They are patrilineal societies, meaning the lineage is traced through the males. The women are not kept strictly in the homes, as common in Muslim societies, because their help is often needed in farming.

The people have health problems due to poor nutrition and inferior water quality. Only a small percentage of the population has access to portable drinking water, sewage disposal, and drainage facilities. They are in great need of doctors, dentists, teachers, and engineers.

Their primary religion is Islam, and they claim the Sunni sect. There are less than 5% Christian adherents and less than 2% evangelical Christians among them. There are no reports of active church planting among them in the past two years. There are no ministry tools available to them in their language.

**6326**

**Bagri**

**00000**

**Bahai (Population unknown)**

The Bahai people speak Panjabi, Western. These people can be found mainly in the Punjab area of Pakistan.

Their religion sub-division is Baha'i. The Baha'i faith was founded by Bahá'u'lláh in the nineteenth century, and therefore the youngest of the world's independent religions. According to their beliefs Bahá'u'lláh was the most recent messenger of God, following after Abraham, Moses, Buddha, Krishna, Zoroaster, Jesus Christ and Muhammad. These former messengers have been seen as founders of different religions, but whose overall goal was to see mankind grow morally and spiritually. Bahá'u'lláh believed that humanity was coming of age and his message called for unification, claiming that God is breaking down the barriers of race, nation, class, and creed to bring together a global community. The basic teachings of Bahá'u'lláh are the end of all prejudice, full equality for women, the abolition of extreme wealth and poverty, the recognition of the need for universal education, the establishment of a global community which would stabilize international relationships and promote peace for all mankind, the acknowledgement that religion should be in harmony with reason and scientific knowledge, as well as that there is unity and relativity in these different religions, and that each person is responsible for their quest for truth. The use of alcohol and narcotic are prohibited because they believe that it will dull the mind. Backbiting is also not allowed because they believe that it breaks down the trust between people and is not conducive to unity. The family unit and the sanctity of marriage are very important to them.

There are no known indigenous believers. Portions of the Bible, including the entire New Testament, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recordings are available in their language.

<http://www.bahai.org>

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### **Balmiki (25,620)**

The Balmiki people are from the Sindhi people cluster. They are believed to be located in the Sindh Province of Pakistan. When Britain decided to pull out of the India subcontinent there was a division, a split along religious lines. Pakistan and India became independent territories, with the areas that were primarily Muslim belonging to Pakistan, and those that were largely Hindu belonging to India. Throughout this process a number of populations were relocated. Approximately 3.5 million Hindus and Sikhs moved into India, while around 5 million Muslims shifted to Pakistan. Despite the fact that the Balmiki were a minority, being 95% Hindu in a Muslim country, they opted to stay in Pakistan.

Most of the Balmiki live with their extended families. Men dominate the family and society, while the women's place is considered to be in the home taking care of household chores and fulfilling her duties as a wife and mother. Their society focuses on kinship rather than caste. The Balmiki's trace their ancestry through the males in a very significant tradition called Beradari. In accordance with this men will marry the daughters of their fathers' brothers. The elders of the family are organized into a council that is responsible for handling issues when they arise and are the representatives for the family.

There are less than five percent Christian adherents, and less than two percent evangelicals living among the Balmiki. Their primary language is Hindi. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story video, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recordings have been translated into their language.

<http://www.legacy-project.org/events/display.html?ID=10>

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### **Baloch**

The Baloch were once a nomadic tribe. However, they have been forced to settle for economic reasons. The Baloch live in permanent mountain and valley settlements during the summer. These settlements are made up of clusters of mud houses, loosely organized around the home of the local chief. However, in winter, they migrate to the plains and coastal areas, seeking green grass for their livestock. During this time, they live in tents, and move freely across the landscape as weather conditions dictate. These temporary settlements are smaller, consisting of

closely related kin. The Baloch still depend on agriculture and herding to earn a living. However, many have turned to carpet weaving, tailoring, fishing, or manual labor as well.

“The Baloch are strong, sensitive people and have been known for centuries as great fighters. Unfortunately, much of the warfare has been inter-tribal. Blood feuds have decimated the tribes and economic deprivation has resulted in a general loss of stature and health. Widespread drug addiction has enervated many young people. The Baloch are a warm-hearted, friendly people, with high traditional values of loyalty and hospitality” (from <http://www.peopleteams.org/baloch/default.htm>). The Baloch live by an honor code, *Baluchmayar*, or the "Baluchiway." It includes extending hospitality and mercy, dealing with each other honestly, and offering refuge to strangers. The honor code is preserved through songs and poetry. In addition to singing and poetry, the Baloch participate in dancing, reading, and soccer as recreational activities.

Baloch marriages are arranged between the bride's father and the prospective groom. These arranged marriages involve the payment of livestock and cash as a "bride price". Once a woman is married, she passes from the authority of her father to that of her husband. Marriages are monogamous and lifelong, and marrying a non-Baloch is strictly forbidden. “In the past and in many parts of interior Baluchistan today, the Baloch live under a feudal system and owe absolute loyalty to tribal chief or sardar. In the urban setting tribal loyalties are breaking down and the new authority figures are student leaders, poets and writers, publishers and a few politicians. Democracy is not practiced in areas inhabited by Baloch” (from <http://www.peopleteams.org/baloch/default.htm>).

*In addition to the sources that were used for all the people groups, I also got some information from [http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/p\\_code/890.html](http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/p_code/890.html) and <http://www.peopleteams.org/baloch/default.htm>*

<http://www.baloch2000.org>

**00000**

**Baloch, Ahmadani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Ahmadani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Amrani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Amrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Badani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Badani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

The Baloch, Baghani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Bagrani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Bagrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people are Sunni Muslims.

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**Baloch, Bajarani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Bajarani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Bakrani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Bakrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Balidi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Balidi are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people are Muslims of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Banglani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Banglani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Barohi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Barohi are of the Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi Southern, and use Urdu script. These people are primarily located in the southern part of Balochistan, and Karachi which is the southern part of the province Sindh. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language. These people are Sunni Muslims, and there are no known indigenous believers.

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**Baloch, Bharani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Bharani are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Sindhi, and use Arabic script. These people live primarily in the Sindh province of Pakistan. They are Sunni Muslims, and there are no known indigenous believers. The Bible, Jesus Film,

Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language.

**00000**

**Baloch, Bhugri (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Bhugri are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Bozdar (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Bozdar are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi, Eastern and use Urdu script. These people can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. They are Muslims, and claim the Sunni sect. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. However, there are no known indigenous believers among them.

**00000**

**Baloch, Chakrani (71,730)**

The Baloch, Chakrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Chandiya (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Chandiya are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Sindhi, and use Arabic script. These people live primarily in the Sindh province of Pakistan. They are Sunni Muslims, and there are no known indigenous believers. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language.

**00000**

**Baloch, Chang (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Chang are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is Balochi Southern, and use Urdu script. They are primarily located in the southern part of Balochistan, and Karachi which is the southern part of the province Sindh. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language. There are no known indigenous believers among them.

**00000**

**Baloch, Domki (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Domki are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi, Eastern in which Urdu script is used. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. The Bolach, Domki that live in Bolan district speak Sindhi. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film and Christian audio

recordings are available in their language. There are no known indigenous believers among them.

<http://www.bdd.sdnpk.org/districts/bolan/population%20bolan.html>

**6346**

**Baloch, Eastern (3,074,000)**

The Baloch, Eastern are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi, Eastern, and use Urdu script. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. The majority of the people are Sunni Muslim. Less than 2% are evangelical and there has been no active church planting in the past two years. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

**00000**

**Baloch, Gabol (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Gabol are in the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi, Eastern, and use Urdu script. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. These people are Sunni Muslim. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

**00000**

**Baloch, Gadahani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Gadahani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Gargez (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Gargez are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Gashkori (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Gashkori are in the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi, Eastern, and use Urdu script. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. The religion is Islam, and they claim the Sunni sect. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. However, there are no known indigenous believers among them.

**00000**

**Baloch, Hisbani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Hisbani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

00000

**Baloch, Jadani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Jadani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Jakhrani (15,370)**

The Baloch, Jakhrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

00000

**Baloch, Jalalani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Jalalani are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Saraiki. These people can be found in southern Punjab, northern Sind, the Indus River Valley, and the southern part of the North-West Frontier Province. These people group are Sunni Muslim. Portions of the Bible (1898), the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recordings have been translated into their language. The translation of the New Testament was completed in 1819, but is now out of print.

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**Baloch, Jamali (66,600)**

The Baloch, Jamali are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi Southern, in which Urdu script is used. These people are primarily located in the southern part of Balochistan, and Karachi which is the southern part of the province Sindh. They are Muslims of the Sunni sect. Portions of the Bible (1992-1994), the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language. There are no known indigenous believers.

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**Baloch, Janwari (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Janwari are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Jarwar (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Jarwar are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is Sindhi in which Arabic script is used. They can be found in the Sindh province of Pakistan. Their religion is Islam, and they claim the Sunni sect. The Bible, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language. However, there are no known indigenous believers.

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**Baloch, Jaskani (Population unknown)**



The Baloch, Jaskani are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Balochi, Eastern and use Urdu script. These people can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. Their religion is Islam, and they claim the Sunni sect. Portions of the Bible (1815-1906), the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language, but there are no known indigenous believers among them.

**00000**

**Baloch, Jatoi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Jatoi are a part of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is Sindhi, in which Arabic script is used. This people group can be found in the Sindh province of Pakistan. They are Sunni Muslims. There are no known indigenous believers. The Bible (1954), the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language.

**00000**

**Baloch, Kaloi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Kaloi are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Kalpri (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Kalpri are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Kanbrani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Kanbrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

**00000**

**Baloch, Karmati (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Karmati are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Khoi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Khoi are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Khorkhan (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Khorkhan are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Khushak (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Khushak are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Korai (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Korai are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Lagari (20,490)**

The Baloch, Lagari are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Lanjwani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Lanjwani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Lashari (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Lashari are part of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is Balochi, Eastern which uses Urdu script. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. These people are Sunni Muslims. Portions of the Bible (1815-1906), the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. There are no known indigenous believers among them.

Some pieces of the Baloch, Lashari's history have been recorded in various Balochistan stories and poems.

<http://www.sfw.org.uk/books/song.html>

[http://www.travelersdigest.com/stories/heritage\\_village.htm](http://www.travelersdigest.com/stories/heritage_village.htm)

00000

**Baloch, Laskani (20,490)**

The Baloch, Laskani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Lund (61,480)**

The Baloch, Lund are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is Balochi, Eastern which uses Urdu script. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. These people are Sunni Muslims. Portions of the Bible (1815-1906), the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. There are no known indigenous believers among them.

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**Baloch, Maghiri (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Maghiri are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

00000

**Baloch, Malkani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Malkani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people are Sunni Muslims.

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**Baloch, Mangria (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Mangria are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Mari (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Mari are a part of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is Balochi, Eastern which uses Urdu script. They can be found in northeastern Balochistan, northwestern Sind, and southwestern Punjab. These people are Sunni Muslims. Portions of the Bible (1815-1906), the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. There are no known indigenous believers among them.

Due to the Mari peoples involvement in a revolt against the government in the 1970s the Mari leader, Nawab Khair Bakhsh Mari, chose to flee to Afghanistan. In 1980 he called for his people to come and join him. More than 12,000 of the Mari people answered his request and moved to the Kandahar and Helmand provinces of Afghanistan. There they were trained in guerilla warfare, believing that fighting was the only way for them to get their economical and political rights. In the 1990s the people returned to Pakistan. A number of the Baloch, Mari can be found within the Kohlu mountains of Balochistan. The area is said to have around thirty guerilla warfare training camps in which there are 300 to 500 recruits, including many Baloch youth. That Baloch, Mari people are now led by Nawabzada Balach Mari, the son of Nawab Khair Bakhsh Mari.

They continue to be on the forefront of the rebellion against Pakistan's government and military. They believe that the Baloch people deserve a greater portion of Balochistan's natural resources. They stand in opposition to the military presence in their province and a big port development project in the coast of Balochistan.

<http://www2.dw-world.de/southasia/pakistan/1.119763.1.html>

<http://www.sindhtoday.net/bs.htm>

<http://www.pakistan-facts.com/article.php?story=2004091817165646>

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### **Baloch, Mastoi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Mastoi are part of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. This language is unknown. Their religion is Islam, and they claim the Sunni sect.

A recent human rights case has brought some information of the Baloch, Mastoi people into the light. There is at least a group of the Baloch, Mastoi located in the southern Punjab province. They are considered a powerful tribe, whom own a lot of land. On June 22, 2002 a group of men carried out an eye-for-an-eye punishment issued by a panchayat, or a council of elders. Although the real start is still debated, the Mukhtaran Mai was raped

In rural southern Punjab Tribal councils (what they call panchayats), believe an eye-for-an-eye judgment, story of Mai. Her brother was dating a girl from the Baloch, Mastoi, a higher caste. Got caught. They kidnapped, beat and sodomized him. Uncles proposed a panchayat....they met, decided that he should marry girl. A girl from the other tribe would have to marry a Mastoi man as well as the Mastoi would receive some land. Mastoi men did not feel that justice had been served so they had their own meeting, and had Mai raped by several men

<http://www.time.com/time/asia/magazine/article/0,13673,501020715-300692,00.html>

[http://www.satribune.com/archives/jan06\\_12\\_03/DT2002ListofVIPs.htm](http://www.satribune.com/archives/jan06_12_03/DT2002ListofVIPs.htm)

<http://www.paktoday.com/wall3.htm>

[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/2089624.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/2089624.stm)

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### **Baloch, Mazari (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Mazari belong to the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. They are considered Sunni Muslims.

The Mazari people are made up of almost 50 tribes. They are located in southwestern Balochistan, throughout the Punjab province, and on the borders of Sindh, Balochistan and Punjab. The Baloch, Mazari men wear the shalwar qammez and pagri (turban),

while the women wear the simple Baloch dress. The people like to eat dessi Ghee, butter, lassi, milk, and curd.

Over the past several years the Baloch, Marzai and Bugti people have been involved in a dispute over land. Also, there are outlaws living in the Marzai and Bugti areas that commit crimes like rape, kidnapping, stealing of cattle, or murder and claim that the Marzais or Bugtis people are to blame. In January of 2005 they announced a ceasefire.

<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/inscr/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=77002>

<http://www.newsline.com.pk/NewsFeb2003/newsbeat3feb.htm>

<http://rojhan.8m.com/index.html>

<http://www.paktribune.com/news/index.php?id=90654>

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**Baloch, Meer Talpur (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Meer Talpur are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people are Sunni Muslims.

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**Baloch, Mengal (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Mengal are of the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. The people are Sunni Muslims.

In the mid 1970s the head of the Baloch, Mengal people, Sardar Attaullah Mengal, organized a revolt but was shut down by the military. He, along with the leaders of the Mari and Bugti tribes, sought refuge in Afghanistan and did not return home until that early 1990s.

This group is now one of the players in the forefront of the recent rebellion against Pakistan's government and military. They believe that the Baloch people deserve a greater portion of Balochistan's natural resources. They stand in opposition to the military presence in their province and a big port development project in the coast of Balochistan. They feel as if they have no other options but to defend themselves and protect their rights.

<http://www2.dw-world.de/southasia/pakistan/1.119763.1.html>

<http://www.sindhtoday.net/bs.htm>

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**Baloch, Mungi (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Mungi are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Nizamani (66,600)**

The Baloch, Nizamani belong to the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They speak Saraiki. These people can be found in southern Punjab, northern Sind, the Indus River Valley, and the southern part of the North-West Frontier Province. These people group are Sunni Muslim. Portions of the Bible (1898), the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recordings have been translated into their language. The translation of the New Testament was completed in 1819, but is now out of print.

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**Baloch, Nohani (63,530)**

The Baloch, Nohani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Notkani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Notkani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and claim the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Rastmani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Rastmani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and are of the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Sanjrani (Population unknown)**

The Baloch, Sanjrani are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Their language is unknown. These people practice Islam, and claim the Sunni sect.

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**Baloch, Southern (2,561,600)**

The Baloch, Southern are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. They are also known by the names Baloch; Baluch; Baluchi, Southern; and Southern Baluch. They are primarily located in the southern part of Balochistan, and Karachi which is the southern part of the province Sindh. They are Sunni Muslims.

Their language is Balochi, Southern, and uses Urdu script. Portions of the Bible, the Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recording have been translated into their language. There are less than 5% Christian adherents, and less than 2% are evangelical Christians living among them. There has been no reported active church planting with these people in the past two years.

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**Baloch, Western (1,116,900)**

The Baloch, Western are from the Indo-Iranian affinity block. Alternative names for this people group include Baloch; Baluch, Sarawani; and Western Baluch. These people can be found in the Northwestern Balochistan Province. They practice Islam, and claim the Sunni sect.

Their language is Balochi, Western, in which Urdu script is used. Portions of Scripture, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings have been translated into this language. There are less than 5% Christian adherents, and less than 2% are evangelical Christians living among them. There has been no reported active church planting with these people in the past two years.

**6328**

**Baltistani Bhotia (512,330)**

The Baltistani Bhotia are from the Tibetan/Himalayan affinity block. They are one of two known Tibetan people groups that converted to Islam. This is probably due to their contact with Muslims through political ties, military raids, trade, and migration. They are a part of the Shia sect. Their language is Balti. They speak an old Tibetan dialect that is similar to the seventh century classical Tibetan. Perso-Arabic script is generally used. Portions of the Bible, Christian radio broadcasting, and audio recordings have been translated into their language. However, there are no known indigenous believers among them.

They live in the Karakoram Mountains of northern Pakistan between the borders of western China and northern Kashmir. Due to the rugged terrain of this area they only get six inches of rain annually. As a result the people rely on glacial runoff to water their crops which include barley, wheat, and millet. Also, because of the hot temperatures in the summer many fruits are able to be grown.

Though the Baltistani Bhotia of Pakistan converted to Islam over 500 years ago traces of their Tibetan Buddhist roots can still be found in their dress, food, language, and customs. The men and women contrast one another in their colors of clothing. The men wear white wool, while the women wear black wool. Both complete their outfits with a skull cap ornamented with leaves, berries, or flowers. They also still do an eight day performance of a traditional epic poem entitled "Lepo Kesar". Recently this practice has caused problems between the Tibetan Muslims and the more conservative Muslim groups, leaving them torn between their heritage and their beliefs.

These people are not considered to be nomadic but transhumant, meaning that they move their herds from lowland pastures to the mountains with the changing of seasons. Most family units own at least one female zmo, which is a cross between a cow and a yak. Their milk provides dairy products for the

people.

A typical Tibetan community is made up of stone and mud houses that are merely joined by a narrow passageway. Normally there are three levels: a basement in which the animals stay during the night; a ground level with a few rooms; and a flat roof. In the summer months the people do a lot of their activities and work on their roof.

Travel and trade between Pakistan and India used to be very common; however since the 1947 partition these people have become more inaccessible. Thought some of the Pakistani Baltistani Bhotia are still craftsmen, including cabinetmakers and blacksmiths, who travel from village to village and are paid for their work with butter and wheat.

**00000**

**Bannuchi**

The Bannuchi people are from the Indo-Iranians affinity block, and the Pathan people cluster. They can be found in Bannu, Waziristan, Karak and the southern tribal areas. Their religion is unknown. Although some reports suggest that they are Sunni Muslims. Research has shown that there are some believers, but no known churches. Less than 5% are Christian adherents, and less than 2% are evangelical Christians. They speak Pashto, Central. Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

**6330**

**Bashgar**

**00000**

**Bashgar, Kafari (3,790)**

The Bashgar, Kafari people are from the Indo-Iranians affinity block, and the Nuristan people cluster. Alternative names for this people group include Bashgali, Bashgar, Bashgari, Kafar, Kafari, Kamtoz, Kati, and Nuristani. They speak Kati, and can be found in lower Chitral, along the border of Afghanistan. These people are primarily Sunni Muslims. There are less than five percent Christian adherents, and less than two percent evangelical Christians living among them. No active church planting has been reported among the Bashgar, Kafari within the past two years. Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

**6331**

**Bateri (20,490)**

The Bateri people are a subgroup of the Kohistani people. They are located in the southern corner of the Kohistan district, the Batera area which is on the east bank of the Indus River, north of Besham, and there are a small number of Bateri in India. They speak Bateri, but about half of the men are bilingual in Shina, Kohistani, or Pashto. Pashto is the language of the Pushtun, the dominate ethnic group in the area. The



Pushtun have subjugated the Kohistani people for years, forcing them off of their land with violence or making the Kohistani sell it to them.

Most of these people work as farmers and/or shepherds. Their crops include grain, barley, wheat, rice, maize, millet, potatoes, and a number of other vegetables. The grain is planted on terraced fields and bulls are used to plow. Due to the fact that there is not a lot of rain the farmers rely on kuhls, water channels, to irrigate their crops. Because only one crop can be grown each year, these people move the goats, sheep and cattle from their villages to alpine pastures with the changing of seasons.

The Afghanistan border and mountain ranges isolate these people. Most of the year the people live in independent communities, located at altitudes ranging from 1000 to 4500 meters, however in the winter they come together and live in villages along the rivers. Many families have houses in varying altitudes.

This people group is primarily Sunni Muslim. However, because Buddhism and Hinduism have roots there, traces of these belief systems still linger in some places. There are only a small number, if any, indigenous believers living among them. No active church planting has taken place among them within the past two year, and no Scripture or ministry tools are available in their language.

The Bateri generally marry within their group, and they trace their line of descent through the males. Unlike most Muslim societies the women are not kept out-of-the-way because they are needed for help in the fields.

[http://www.palasalley.org/pallas\\_index.htm](http://www.palasalley.org/pallas_index.htm)

**6332**

**(231,570)**

**Bengali**

The Bengali

of Pakistan are primarily Sunni Muslim. Their language is Bengali. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian Radio Broadcasting, God's Story video, and Audio recordings are all available in Bengali. These people are considered unreached/least-reached with less than 2% being evangelical Christians. However, within the past two years there have been reports of widespread church planting. The Bengali are the original inhabitants of Bengal, the northeastern part of the South Asian subcontinent (modern Bangladesh or the Bengal state of India). There are also Bengalis living in Bangladesh, Burma(Myanmar), Canada, Fiji, France, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Alternative names for these people include Bangla-Bhasa, Bangladeshi, Bengali, Muslims, and Hindu.

Hundreds of thousands of Bengalis headed to Pakistan in the years following the 1971 civil war in search of a better life. The majority of these people were the illiterate laborers. In 2000 it was suggested that around two million Bengalis live in Pakistan illegally, with over one million of

those in Karachi alone. They work in carpet-weaving, fishing, and serve as domestic servants. However, because they are living there illegally it makes them a target for police harassment, blackmail and sexual abuse for which they do nothing out of fear of being arrested as an illegal immigrant. Many of the Bengali women are being sold into prostitution and slavery.

*(In addition to the general sources, I found information at*  
<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8004.html>  
<http://www.time.com/time/asia/magazine/2000/0925/pakistan.stateless.html>  
<http://www.uri.edu/artsci/wms/hughes/pakistan.htm> )

### **6333**

#### **Bhattiana**

##### **Bhattiana, Bhatneri (14,350)**

The Bhattiana, Bhatneri are from the South Asian people's affinity block and the Rajasthan people cluster. They speak Bohtan Neo-Aramaic. No scripture or ministry tools have been translated into their language. The people are primarily Muslim, and are considered unreached as less than 2% are evangelical Christians. There are reports of widespread church planting among these people within the past two years.

These people can be found in the northeastern region of Pakistan, with a few in northwestern India. There is very little known specifically about the culture and lifestyle of these people.

### **00000**

#### **Bhojpuri Bihari (Population Unknown)**

The

Bhojpuri Bihari are from the South Asian peoples affinity block and the Bihari people cluster. Their religion is unknown. The Bhojpuri Bihari people can also be found in Bangladesh, Fiji, Germany, India, Kenya, Nepal, Singapore, South America, and Yemen. In Bangladesh these people are primarily Muslim. However, the Bhojpuri Bihari in other countries like India and Nepal are primarily Hindu. The Bhojpuri Bihari of Pakistan speak Urdu and have the Bible, the Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian Radio Broadcasting, and Audio recordings available in their language. The name "Bhojpuri" simply refers to the language they speak. The Bhojpuri Bihari are also known as Bhojpuri, Bihari, Deswali, Hindi, Indo-Mauritian, Indo Mauritian Muslim, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, and Urdu speakers. They are considered unreached/least reached. There is one agency work among them but there are less than 2% evangelical Christians among them.

When India was divided into India (the Hindu state) and Pakistan (the Muslim state) some Bihari fought to defend the Muslims. Then, when Pakistan and Bangladesh (formerly known as East Pakistan) became two separate nations, the Bihari were in Bangladesh. Less than half of the Bhojpuri accepted citizenship when Bangladesh offered it, saying they would rather die dreaming of moving to Pakistan, their "Promised Land", than change their citizenship.

*(In addition to the common source, I got information from <http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8028.html>)*

**6335**

## **Brahui**

### **Brahui, Kur Galli (2,664,100)**

The Brahui, Kur Galli are located mainly in the south central region of Pakistan, Quetta and the Kalat region. Smaller populations of the Bahui can be found in southern Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, and Turkmenistan. The Bahui, Kur Galli of Pakistan speak Brahui, with some who are bilingual in Balochi. Portions of Scripture, the Jesus Film, Christian radio and audio recordings are available in their language. With less than 2% of the population considered evangelical Christians, these people are considered unreached. There are reports of initial stages of church planting among these people within the past two years.

The Brahui are primarily Sunni Muslim. They are very faithful to practice the five pillars of Islam: saying the confession, "There is only one god, Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet", praying five times a day, fasting during the month of Ramadan, giving alms to the poor, and making a pilgrimage to Mecca. Reverence for saints is ingrained in their culture, and each family has their own particular saint. These people also believe in sorcery and that someone can be possessed by evil spirits (jinn). To get rid of these spirits they will call on a mullah (Muslim priest) to read from the Qu'ran or a sayyed (holy man) to provide them with charms or amulets. If all else fails they may seek the help of a sheikh who is known for his powers over the jinn. He exorcises them by dancing.

In the past the Brahui were known as nomadic shepherds who spent their lives wandering in search of appropriate temperatures, pastures and water for their herds. Today many of the Brahui are settled into villages where they depend on underwater irrigation systems to support their crops. The shepherds are organized into groups called khalks. Every khalk combine their animals into one big flock and put a professional resident shepherd in charge. The shepherd can manage up to 500 sheep. This frees up the other Brahui men to work elsewhere or take care of other responsibilities (e.g. getting the animals to the market to sell). These khalks have taught the Brahui many lessons on shepherding. For example, they have learned the ideal number of sheep that can graze together, they realized that sheep do not like small groups and that in those cases they tend to spread out and wander. They have also discovered that once the number of sheep goes over 500 it is best to multiply and begin a new khalk.

The Brahui are organized into tribes. Each tribe has a chief (sadar) and they follow patrilineal lines and political allegiance.

Within this community the marriages are arranged, with the ideal match being the father's brother's daughter. However, in some cases they will take into consideration what the couple wants. The groom's family will pay a bride price known as the lab. Divorce among this group is very uncommon. And although their religion allows the men to take more than one wife most do not for financial reasons. The sons will bring their wives into their father's home where they will remain. Once the father has passed away the brothers and their families will continue to live together under the leadership of the eldest son.

The Brahui men wear trousers, a long shirt known as a kurta and a turban for the finishing touch. The women also wear trousers and a long shirt, although theirs are embroidered with designs and patterns using colored thread. The Bruhai women who are still nomadic wear skirts instead of trousers. It is common for the women to have nose rings, and wear finger rings and earrings for decoration.

The Brahui diet consists of mutton, goat, vegetables, wild fruit and dates. Wheat and millet are ground into flour and used to make unleavened bread. Rice is eaten only on special occasions. They drink tea at their meal times and on social occasions. Like in many other parts of South Asia the Bahui eat with their hands and from communal plates. These people are well-known for their hospitality to their guests.

The Brahui have a rich oral tradition of poems and folk songs. Each community has a Domb, or a group of minstrels and musicians to perform these songs and poems.

*(In addition to the common source, I got information from Gall, Timothy L., ed. "Bengalis" In Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life Volume 3 Asia and Oceania. Pp 129-132.)*

### **6336**

#### **British (11,270)**

Most of the British living in Pakistan are expatriates from Britain. They speak English. Their primary religion is Christianity, although only 12.5 percent are considered evangelical Christians. There is a widespread, disciplined church among them. Scripture, the Jesus Film, the God's Story video, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recordings, along with many other ministry tools are available in their language.

Many of the British are in Pakistan working in development and commerce. These people will be found in the larger cities. The British of Pakistan are also known as Anglo-Pakistanis, Anglophones, Euronesians, Scots, Scottish and White.

### **6337**

#### **Burig**

**Burusho****Burushas, Burusho (77,870)**

The Burushas, Burusho people can be found in the Hunza, Nagar, and Yasin Valleys of northern Pakistan. However, most live in the Hunza Valley. The origins of the Burushas, Burusho are unknown. These people are also known as Burushas, Hunza, Hunzakot, Khajun and Burusho. They speak Burushaski, and some also speak Khowar and Urdu. Currently only Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

Islam is the primary religion. Although where you live often decides which sect you follow. The majority of the Burushas, Burusho are Ismailis. They view the Aga Khan as their spiritual leader and believe he is the only one who has the Holy Spirit. They see him as a representative of God's actions and speech, and consider him the only one who can understand God and the Qu'ran completely.

They view Jesus Christ as a great prophet, but do not believe that he is the Son of God. However, since they consider Christians their "spiritual relatives," they are very open to talking about God and even reading from the Bible. Shia Muslims are not as open to Christians and the Gospel. The Burushas, Burusho are considered unreached as less than .03% of them are evangelical Christians. There are no known churches among these people, and no reports of active church planting within the past two years.

Most of the Burushas, Burusho work as farmers. Due to the mountainous terrain the farming is done on terraced farms by hand or with the use of oxen. Their crops include apricots, potatoes, and wheat. They get their water from an irrigation system of channels from glacier run-off. Others serve in the military, work in the government, or in the areas of tourism or trade.

The family is very important to the Burushas, Burusho. They normally do not marry outside their own people, even with other ethnic groups in their area. The men are the head of their homes. The women and children are in charge of cooking and cleaning, as well as some of the field work. Their women, unlike most Islamic communities, enjoy a lot of freedom.

Education is very important to the Burushas, Burusho. Both boys and girls attend school and go up to the high school level. Many even head to some of the bigger cities in Pakistan to attend University and come back to share what they have learned with their families.

Their homes are generally made of concrete or stone, and unfortunately do not keep in heat in the winter months. They use kerosene to heat their homes. The Burushas, Burusho raise cattle, goats and sheep for dairy products and wool. Their diet is low on protein as they eat mainly fruits, grains and vegetables. Their favorites include

apricots, nuts, and peaches. The Burushas, Burusho are known as proud, warm, friendly and hospitable people.

*The Burusho of Pakistan [videorecording] Publisher Procla-Media Productions, 1996*

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**Burushas, Nagroshi (75,820)**

The Burushas, Nagroshi people can be found in the Hunza and Yasin Valleys of northern Pakistan. They speak Burushaski, and Nagar is their primary dialect. Currently only Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

Their primary religion is unknown. These people are considered unreached as less than .01% of them are evangelical Christians.

**46640**

**Central Pathan**

**00000**

**Chilisso (1,640)**

The Chilisso can be found in the Koli, Palas and Jakot area of the Indus Kohistan on the eastern bank of the Indus River in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. These people may also be known by the name Galo. Their national language is Chilisso, but research suggests that this language is about to become extinct. The majority of them speak Shina as their first or second language. Scripture and other ministry tools are not available in their language. These people are Sunni Muslims. It is unknown if there are any indigenous believers living among them.

[http://www.sil.org/asia/ldc/parrallel\\_papers/tariq\\_rahman.pdf](http://www.sil.org/asia/ldc/parrallel_papers/tariq_rahman.pdf)

**6340**

**Damel**

**Damel, Shintari (5,120)**

The Damel, Shintari can be found in the Damel Valley, on the eastern side of the Kunar River in the southern Chitral district of Pakistan. Alternative names for these people are Damel, Swati, and Shintari. They are regarded as pastoralists, meaning they raise livestock for economic means. They speak Dameli. The majority of the people are Sunni Muslims. These people are considered unreached, with less than 1% of them considered evangelical Christians. There are no reports of active church planting within the past two year, and neither scripture nor other ministry tools are available in their language.

**6341**

**Deghwari (10,250)**

The Deghwari are from the Indi-Iranian affinity block, and the Persian people cluster. They can be found in Kalat and Mastung which is in the central Baluchistan province of southern Pakistan. Their neighbors, the Bahui, have influenced the Deghwaris. They speak Dehwari. The primary religion is Islam. Scripture and other ministry tools have not been translated into their language. This group is considered unreached with few, if any, indigenous believers.

**6342**

**Dhatki Marwari, Bhil (204,930)**

The Dhatki Marwari can be found in the Sanghar and Tharparkar districts of the Sindh province in southeastern Pakistan. They are one example of a group that the Hindu caste system would define as "untouchable." The 1947 partition left millions of Muslim and Hindu refugees wondering where to go. The majority of the Hindu Dhatki Marwari probably crossed the border to India. The partition, however, did not bring an end to the tensions between the majority Muslim and minority Hindu tribes of Dhatki Marwari and from 1965-1971 there were several border clashes.

They speak Dhatki. Christian audio recordings and the Jesus Film are the only known ministry tools available in their language. Many of the Dhatki Marwari are bilingual in Sindhi.

Most of the Dhatki Marwari are either farmers and/or migrant farm workers, meaning that they follow the harvesting of the seasonal crops. The monsoon rains are very important in this area because the land is so dry. Their main crops are millet and wheat, but they also raise corn, cotton lint, and rice. Very few of these people live in cities, but those that do generally find work as book and cloth makers.

As in most South Asian people groups, marriages are arranged keeping caste and social status in mind. A marriage is considered a joining of two families not just two people. In rural areas the new couple will move in with the husband's family.

When the Marwari women are in the village they must wear the traditional long red petticoat skirts, however, when they go into the cities they are allowed to wear the traditional Pakistani dress of trousers and a long shirt so they can blend in.

The majority of the Dhatki Marwari are Muslim, but there is a minority who are Hindu. These Hindu's celebrate the god Krishna's birthday and participate in animistic rituals. These people are still considered unreached as less than 2% of them are evangelical Christians. There have been reports of widespread church planting among them within the past two years.

**6343**

**Dogri (869,930)**

Most of the Dogri people live in the Jammu and Kashmir region of north India, however, a large population of them can be found just across the border in Pakistan. Their name is a territorial category. One opinion says that it from the word that means hilly terrain. They believe that their ancestors migrated to the Jammu hills from different parts of India between the fifth and fourteenth centuries. Dogri-Kangri is their mother language, but many also speak Kashmiri, Punjabi, and Urdu. As non-vegetarians, they rely on rice and maize daily. Muslim law dictates marriage principals. Cross cousin marriage is allowed. The women prefer to give birth to the first child at her parents' house. Male children are circumcised. Most work in agriculture. Education has provided them jobs in government and self-employment. About 85% of the Dogri are Muslim. The smaller group pf Hindus are followers in the cult of Shakti and worship Shakti in the form of Devi or Durga. Less than 2% of the Dogri are evangelical Christians, but there have been reports of widespread church planting movements within the past two years. Portions of the Bible were translated from 1883 to 1971 while the New Testament was published in 1826. They also have access to the Jesus film, God Story Video, Christian broadcasting, and audio cassettes.

**6345**

**Dumaki, Dom (510)**

The Dumaki, Dom can be found in the Gilgit district, in the Hunza valley, Mominabad, Oshkandas (which is east of Gilgit), Bakor village within Punyal, Shishkat (Gojal), and there is a small population in Big Nagar. These people are also known by the names Bericho, Dom, Doma, or Dumaki. They are musicians or blacksmiths. They speak Doomaki and is spoken in the homes. Many are bilingual in Burushaski, Shina, or Urdu. These people are considered unreached as less than 2% of them are evangelical Christians. They do not have access to Christian materials in their language.

**6347**

**Eastern Pathan**

**00000**

**French (3,280)**

The French in Pakistan are expatriates from France working in development. These people are also known by the names Franco-Mauritian, Mulatto, and Metropolitan. Their primary religion is Christianity. Seventy-six percent of them are Christian adherents; however, the number of evangelical Christians is unknown. These people speak French. The Bible, the Jesus Film, the God's Story video, Christian radio broadcasting and audio recordings are all available in their language.

**00000**

**Gaddi (10,140)**

The Gaddi can be found in the Sindh province of southeastern Pakistan. These people are also known by the names Gadolli, Pahari Bharmauri, and Rathi. They speak Gaddi.



They are famous for their traditional dress. Men wear headdresses with dried flowers and wool coats tied around their waists with a black rope. The women dress in straight dresses tied with woolen cords. Their heads are covered, but their legs and feet remain bare, but decorated with brass anklets. Their villages are located on steep slopes. Most families are nuclear in nature. Houses are two to three stories: the ground floor for animals and the second for living and cooking. Guests' feet are washed by the host due to their sacred nature. Marriage is very important and one could die a devil's death without marrying. Their primary religion is Islam. There are few, if any, known indigenous believers. Christian audio recordings are the only ministry tools available in their language.

**6348**

**Galo**

**00000**

**Gagre (71,320)**

The Gagre can be found in northeastern Chitral (Baroghil area), in the upper Hunza valley (Gojal), the Shimshal and Chupursan valleys, the upper Yarkhun valley of Chitral, and the upper Ishkoman valley. They speak Wakhi. They practice tribal religions, and are largely animists. Around five percent of them are Christian adherents. Christian audio recordings are the only ministry tools available in their language.

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**Garwi, Kohistani (40,990)**

The Garwi, Kohistani people are a subgroup of the Kohistani people. They are also known by the names Bashkarik, Garwar, Garwi, Kohistani, and Rajkoti. They are located in northern Pakistan along the upper banks of the Panjkora and Swat Rivers; as well as along the east bank of the Indus River, which runs through the Kohistan district near the Afghanistan border. There is a small group in Afghanistan. They speak Kalami, but many are bilingual in Pashto. Pashto is the language of the Pushtun, the dominant ethnic group in the area. The Pushtun have subjugated the Kohistani people for years, forcing them off of their land with violence or making the Kohistani sell it to them.

Most of these people work as farmers and/or shepherds. Their crops include grain, barley, wheat, rice, maize, millet, potatoes, and a number of other vegetables. The grain is planted on terraced fields and bulls are used to plow. Due to the fact that there is not a lot of rain the farmers rely on kuhls, water channels, to irrigate their crops. Because only one crop can be grown each year, these people move the goats, sheep and cattle from their villages to alpine pastures with the changing of seasons.

The Afghanistan border and mountain ranges isolate these people. Most of the year the people live in independent communities, located at altitudes ranging from 1000 to 4500

meters, however in the winter they come together and live in villages along the rivers. Many families have houses in varying altitudes.

This people group is primarily Sunni Muslim. However, because Buddhism and Hinduism have roots there, traces of these belief systems still linger in some places. This group is considered unreached as less than 5% of them are Christian adherents. No active church planting has taken place among them within the past two year, and no Scripture or ministry tools are available in their language.

The Garwi, Kohistani generally marry within their group, and they trace their line of descent through the males. Unlike most Muslim societies the women are not kept out-of-the-way because they are needed for help in the fields.

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**Ghera (10,250)**

The Ghera can be found in Hyderabad in the Sindh province of southern Pakistan. These people are also known by the names Bara and Sindhi Ghera. They speak Ghera. Their primary religion is Hinduism. The number of Christian adherents and evangelical Christians living among them is unknown. There are no reports of active church planting within the past two year, and neither scripture nor other ministry tools are available in their language.

**6349**

**Goanese (48,160)**

The Goanese are also known by the name Konkani. They speak Konkani, Goanese. Their primary religion is Hinduism, however, 37% are Christian adherents and 12.5% of that are evangelical Christians. Portions of Scripture (1821-1966), the entire New Testament (1818-1976), the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are all available in their language.

**00000**

**Goaria (20,000)**

The Goaria of Pakistan are from the Rajasthani people cluster. These people can be found in all towns in the Sindh Province excluding Karachi. There may be more of this people group in Rajasthan, India. They speak Goaria, which may be the same as the Gawari language of India. The Goaria use Sindhi and other local languages for trade, and speak Hindi for worship. The men work transporting goods by donkey or donkey carts and people by horse carts. The women work selling trinkets.

Hinduism is their primary religion. It is unknown if there are any Christians living among them, but they are located in areas where the gospel is not generally available. There are no existing ministry tools in their language.

**6350**

**Gowro (210)**

The Gowro are from the South Asian Peoples affinity block and the Kashmiri people cluster. They can be found in the Northwest Frontier Province of Pakistan on the east bank of the Indus Kohistan mainly in the Mahrin village. These people speak Gowro. However they also speak Shina, and there is a few that the Gowro language is dying out.

Their primary religion is Islam. Less than two percent of the people are evangelical Christians and there have been no reports of active church planning within the past two years. There are no ministry tools available in the Gowro language.

[http://www.sil.org/asia/ldc/parrallel\\_papers/tariq\\_rahman.pdf](http://www.sil.org/asia/ldc/parrallel_papers/tariq_rahman.pdf)

**6351**

**Guhjali**

**Guhjali, Wakhani (10,000)**

The Guhjali, Wakhani can be found in the northern region of Pakistan, more specifically in the upper Ishkoman area. These people are neighbors to the Burusha people. They speak Wakhi. Guhjali, Wakhani men and youth speak Urdu, while fewer than half of the women and only a small amount of older people in remote villages speak Urdu. These people are also known by the names Guhjali, Khik, Vakhan, Wakhani, Wakhi, Wakhigi, and Wakhs.

Guhjali, Wakhani are pastoralists, and herd camels, cattle, goats, sheep and yaks. Some are agriculturalists and raise barley.

These people are 100% Muslim. They are of the Shia Imami Ismaili sect. There are few, if any, known believers living among them. Christian audio recordings are the only ministry tools available in their language.

**6352**

**Gujarati**

**Gujarati, Bajania (870,000)**

The Gujarati, Bajania can be found in lower Punjab and the Sindh Province of Pakistan. They are primarily Hindu and speak Gujarati. "Gujarati is written in a cursive script modified from Devanagari" (Gall, 232). The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian Radio Broadcasting, and Audio recordings are available in Gujarati. They are also known by the names Bajania, Gujarani, Karana, Indo-Pakistani, Parsi, Shahinshahi, Zarabe, Zardasht, and Zarushti. They are considered unreached/least reached. There are also

Gujarati living in Bahrain, Bangladesh, Burma, Burundi, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Iran, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mozambique, Oman, Reunion, Rwanda, Seychelles, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, United Kingdom, and Zambia.

Gujarati is the generic term for the people originally from the area that is now the state of Gujarat in India who migrated for employment, business, and trade. They ruled the area in the 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries but were conquered by the Muslims at the end of the thirteenth century. They are known for being resourceful businessmen and this has aided them in moving to other places. The Gujarati are employed in business, trade, industry, and self-employment. Some of the younger women are involved in teaching and small business.

The Gujarati are a diverse group with various dialects and cultural distinctions. Their lives vary depending on if they live in the city or in rural areas. Although, the majority of the Gujarati are Hindu about 30% are Muslim. The Gujarati culture can be traced back to the Harappan civilization from 3,000 years ago. Their culture has been influenced by the Vashivas, Jains, and Muslims as well. Gujarati folklore is based on the mythology surrounding Krishna, a Hindu deity. Garaba is a popular folk dance that has elements from dances done in honor of Krishna.

The Gujaratis celebrate the Hindu or Muslim holidays depending on their religion. Navratri is a special holiday for the Gujaratis. It literally means 'nine nights' and is celebrated on the nine nights leading to Dashara day. During those nights, men and women gather in the village square or temple courtyard to sing and dance. Then on Dashara day, "artisans worship their tools, farmers their ploughs, and students their books" (Gall, 233). The Gujarati also celebrate Mahtma Ghandis birthday, October 2, 1869.

The Gujarati greeting consists of joining hands (*anjali*) and saying the words "Namas" or "Namaste". The words are an exclamation of homage for the deity. This greeting is called *namaskara*. Muslims use the word "Salaam" when they greet each other. Their traditional dress consists of a *dhoti* (loincloth), a *badan* (shirt), and an *angharko* (coat) using strings instead of buttons. Also, a *picchodi* or *dupatto* (length of cloth) is worn as a scarf over the shoulders or tied around the waist. A person's caste is displayed by how they tie their turban. A woman wears a *sadi* or *sallo* (types of *saris*) and a *choli* (blouse) and lots of jewelry.

"A typical Gujarati village consists of a cluster of one- or two- story houses arranged along a central street. A temple, a village square, a few shops, and the well used by higher castes are found in the village center. Around this central area where the agriculture and trading castes live, are the houses of the artisan castes. In the past, villages were surrounded by mud walls for protection against robbers. The untouchable castes, the Dheds (road sweepers) and Bhangis (cleaners), live outside the

boundaries of the village. The houses of the cultivators are generally roomy, and built of mud or brick, according to the wealth of the owner. Furniture consists of a couple of strong wooden boxes to hold valuables, wooden beds and coverings, and copper and earthenware cooking utensils. There is usually no stable for livestock, so cattle and goats are kept in the house. Living conditions in a village setting are quite different from those of the affluent business castes in cities" (Gall, 233).

Marriage is arranged and is usually within the same caste but outside one's clan. It is customary to move in with the husband's family. Descent is determined through the father's line. In fact, it is customary to have two or three generations of men and their dependents in a household. "A woman's main responsibility is bearing and raising the children, preferably sons. Among the higher castes, women are mainly housewives. Lower caste women are expected to work in the fields or otherwise contribute to the family income" (Gall, 233).

Gujaratis are usually vegetarians. Their main meal is eaten in the evening and consists of rice, split peas (*dal-bhat*), and vegetables. "There is a strong religious-based sentiment against alcohol" (Gall, 232-233).

*In addition to the sources that were used for all the people groups, I also got some information from Gall, Timothy L., ed. "Gujarati" In Worldmark Encyclopedia of Cultures and Daily Life Volume 3 Asia and Oceania. p 231-234 and <http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8005.htm>.*

## **6353**

### **Gujjars (307,000)**

The general name for this people group is Bhurtia, but in Pakistan they are referred to as the Gujjars. Alternative names for these people include Ahir, Bhurtiya, and Chhatri. These people speak Gujarati. Their primary religion is Hinduism. They are considered unreached as less than two percent are evangelical Christians and there are no reports of active church planting within the past two years. Christian audio recordings are the only ministry tool available to them in their language.

These people can be found throughout northern Pakistan, primarily in the Hazara District of the North-West Frontier Province, in the Kaghan Valley, Azad Jammu, and Kashmir. Smaller Gujjar communities can be found in southern Chitral, Swat Kohistan, and Dir Kohistan of the North-West Frontier Province and in Gilgit, Northern Areas.

These people are considered an offshoot of the Ahir community. Bhul translates into the belief that they were ordained by god to pursue the occupation of buffalo-grazing. The majority of Gujjars are semi-nomadic people herding buffalo, goats, and sheep. They migrate between the upper areas of the Himalayas in the summer and the lowland plains in the winter. They are known as a friendly and hospitable people.

[http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/MABrandon/The\\_Gujjars.html](http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/MABrandon/The_Gujjars.html)

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### **Gujuri Rajasthani (307,000)**

The Gugur people are of the Rajasthani people cluster. They believe that their ancestors were White Huns who traveled to India around 465 AD. Another belief states that they fled the Mughal rulers forcing them into Islam. They originated in India, however had to flee to Pakistan and Afghanistan when the Hindu Gujurs converted to Islam and caused an uprising among neighboring Hindus. The India/Pakistan partition in 1947 caused another migration as many Muslims moved to Pakistan and the Hindus immigrated to India.

These people speak Gujuri, an Indo- Aryan language, as their primary language, however, the Gujur in Pakistan also speak Panjabi. They people can be found throughout northern Pakistan, primarily in the Hazara District of the North-West Frontier Province, in the Kaghan Valley, Azad Jammu, and Kashmir. Smaller Gujjar communities can be found in southern Chitral, Swat Kohistan, and Dir Kohistan of the North-West Frontier Province and in Gilgit, Northern Areas.

The Gujurs are often poor, illiterate, and face social discrimination. They are known to be generous and hospitable. The Gujur are often divided between the Muslim Gujur and the Hindu Gujjar. Some of the Gujurs are nomadic pastoralists, who move with their herds up in the mountains for the summer and down in the winter, while others are settled agriculturalists.

The Gujur are made up of hundreds of clans. The Gujur society is both patriarchal, which means male-dominated, and patrilineal, which means they trace ancestral descent through the male lineage. Marriages are usually arranged and marriage outside the clan is permitted.

Overall, they are Sunni Muslim, however many still share some of the Hindu customs. For this reason, they are often rejected by other Muslims. Less than two percent of the Gujur are Christian adherents. The Bible, Jesus Film, God Story Video, and Christian radio is not available in their language, however some Christian audio recordings have been translated into their language.

<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8022.html>

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### **Gujuri, Rajasthani (307,000)**

Also known as the Gujjar of Rajasthan, they believe they are descendents of an alliance between Rajput and Jat. Today, they live in the districts of Jodhpur, Nagaur, Ajmer, Jaipur, and Kota in

India. Dowries are given before marriage in cash and kind. Child marriage is still commonly carried out. Marriages are arranged through negotiation. Divorce and remarriage are permitted, but not widow remarriage. In the rural areas, they work in farming and animal husbandry while in the cities they serve in business or service. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. Teachings include following the five pillars of Islam in a works based efforts to earn the potential of entering Paradise after death.

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**Han Chinese, Cantonese (unknown)**

Alternate names for this people group are Baihua, Cantonese, Guangdong Hua, Guangxi, Gwong Dung Waa, Hakka, Macau Chinese, Nung, Punti, Totok, Yuet, and Yuh. The Han Chinese, Cantonese practice an ethnic religion and speak Chinese, Yue. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian Radio Broadcasting, and Audio recordings are available in Chinese, Yue. They are considered unreached/least reached.

For more information about Han Chinese living outside of China see <http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8072.htm>

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**Han Chinese, Mandarin (7,200)**

Alternate names for this people group include Bejinghua, Cantonese Chinese, Mandarin Chinese, Guanhua, Guoyu, Hakka, Sino-Hoton Han Chinese, Huizui, Mauritian, Kreol, Mandarin, Northern Chinese, Pei, Potinhua, and Putonghua. The Han Chinese, Mandarin are non-religious and speak Mandarin. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian Radio Broadcasting, and Audio recordings are available in Urdu. They also speak Mandarin and the Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian Radio Broadcasting, and Audio recordings are available in Mandarin as well. They are considered unreached/least reached with some believers and no existing churches.

For more information about Han Chinese living outside of China see <http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8072.htm>

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**Hazara (113,000)**

The Hazara are a Turko- Mongol people whose Mongolian features immediately distinguish them from other groups in Pakistan and Afghanistan. They are sometimes called Afghan Persian, Berberi, Khawari, or Teymur. The primary language of the Hazara is Hazaragi, which is a variation of Dari, their trade language.

Hazaras are of low ranking in ethnic status, usually just above Gypsies, and are often discriminated against. The Hazara have been the targets and victims of several massacres, including in the ones in May of 2000 and January of 2001. The Hazara people living in Kabul make a living with unskilled labor occupations and some jobs have become known as "Hazara occupations."

The health of the Hazara people is possibly the worst of all the other groups in Pakistan. The yurts are often unsanitary and eye trouble from dust storms is often a problem among the Hazara who travel. Many of the children have worms and it is estimated that over 50% of the Hazara may have tuberculosis.

The Hazaras value generosity and family. Men attempt to build their reputations with generosity, possessing a government job, or reciting the Quran or poetry. Men are the head of households among the Hazara. At times, the Hazara form compound households, putting the senior wife in the husband's position until the oldest son reaches maturity. This often leads to an intense situation in the home. Hazara daughters and fathers often form a close bond and sisters and brothers are often very close. Hazara's tend to marry first cousins to avoid having to pay a bride price. The Hazara people enjoy storytelling, wrestling, and a game which is similar to baseball. They also play Buzkashi.

The main occupation of the Hazara is farming. Unfortunately, more than 30 million unmapped landmines are in the country, many of them on Hazara farmland. In addition to landmines, drought has made surviving even more difficult and now even small wheat crops are almost impossible to sustain. In the past, the Hazara would only grow enough crops to meet their needs and many would seek jobs in Southern Afghanistan or Northern India during the winter months. From May to September, about one third of the Hazara in the villages lead their herds into the highlands. During this time, they live in circular tent dwellings called yurts.

Villages are usually small, with only 30-100 houses in each. Since the Hazar- Afghan war, a system of self rule has been replaced by government control. The Hazara people have experiences many feuds and raids. Some of the feuds led Ishmaili Shi to convert to Twelver Shi and vice versa in order to form political alliances. In order to win a court case, some Hazaras have converted to Sunni Islam. In the past, Abdur Rahman declared jihad against the Shia Hazaras.

While some Hazaras are Sunni Muslims, the Hazaras are the largest Shi group in Afghanistan. Most of the Hazara are "Twelvers" or Imami Shiites. Other Hazaras, who have strong ties with the Tajik people, are Ismaili Shiites. They are often called the "Twelvers." The Sayyid is an Islamic leader among the Hazara who serves the religious needs of the community. Boys receive one or two years of formal education with the teachings centered on Islam. Girls usually do not receive formal education.

About 0.03% of Hazaras claim to be evangelical. There may be a few churches among them, however the believers fear persecution from their surrounding Muslim groups, so the exact number is unknown. While no Bible in their language has been made available to them, there are Jesus Films, radio broadcasts, and Christian audio cassettes in their language.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php>

[www.gl.iit.edu/govdocs/afghanistan/PeopleinAfgh](http://www.gl.iit.edu/govdocs/afghanistan/PeopleinAfgh).

<http://www.imb.org/centralasia/pray/Hazara.html#> <http://www.hazaranet.com/who.html>

<http://www.hrw.org/reports/2001/afghanistan>

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## **Hindi (290,000)**

Other names by which this people group may be known include Bazaar, East Indian, High Hindi, Hindustani, Indo-Pakistani, Popular and North Indian. The Hindi are Muslim and speak Hindi. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian Radio Broadcasting, and Audio recordings are available in Hindi. They are considered unreached/least reached.

The Hindi are a collection of ethnic and social groups who speak Hindi. They are divided into four castes or social groups. "These have a hierarchical order based on the principles of 'purity and pollution.' In order of rank, these hereditary groups are: *Brahmans*, the priests and scholars; *Kshatriyas*, the rulers and warriors; *Vaisyas*, the merchants and professionals; and *Sudras*, the laborers and servants. These four castes have many sub-castes, which are further divided into circles" (from <http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8025.html>). Women wear the full body coverings, including their faces, like other Muslim women of Pakistan for seclusion.

<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8025.html>

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## **Hindko, Northern of Pakistan (3,484,000)**

Alternate names for this people group include Hazara Hinko, Hinkdi, Hindko, and Kaghani. Their heart language is Northern Hindko, though Southern Hindko and Peshawar Hindko are also spoken by them. The New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

Islam is the primary religion. Teachings include following the five pillars of Islam in a works based efforts to earn the potential of entering Paradise after death. Islam is practiced in a strictly fundamental form among this group. Agriculture is the primary occupation. Living conditions include an extended family structure. Women are considered to be low in the society and are often kept secluded. Marriages to cross cousins are preferable. The Hindko are Pathans of mixed blood.

[http://www.answers.com/main/ntquery;jsessionid=81i42feekp06?method=4&dsid=2222&dekey=Hindko&gwp=8&curtab=2222\\_1&sbid=lc03a](http://www.answers.com/main/ntquery;jsessionid=81i42feekp06?method=4&dsid=2222&dekey=Hindko&gwp=8&curtab=2222_1&sbid=lc03a)

<http://www.geocities.com/khyber007/identity.html>

[http://www.geocities.com/pak\\_history/ethnicity.html](http://www.geocities.com/pak_history/ethnicity.html)

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## **Hindko, Southern of Pakistan (640,000)**

Alternate names for this people group include Hindki, Hindko, and Hindkian. Their heart language is Southern Hindko though one other language is also spoken by them. There are no Christian resources available in their language including the Bible. There are some believers among this people group though no congregations have yet formed. Islam is the primary religion. Teachings include following the five pillars of Islam in a works based efforts to earn the potential of entering Paradise after death. Islam is practiced in a strictly fundamental form among this group.

Agriculture is the primary occupation. Living conditions include an extended family structure.

Women are considered to be low in the society and are often kept secluded. Marriages to cross cousins are preferable. This people group inhabits the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan along the Indus river area. Hazara is the most populated district in NWFP. The Hindko are Pathans of mixed blood.

[http://www.answers.com/main/ntquery;jsessionid=81i42feekp06?method=4&dsid=2222&dekey=Hindko&gwp=8&curtab=2222\\_1&sbid=lc03a](http://www.answers.com/main/ntquery;jsessionid=81i42feekp06?method=4&dsid=2222&dekey=Hindko&gwp=8&curtab=2222_1&sbid=lc03a)  
<http://www.geocities.com/khyber007/identity.html>  
[http://www.geocities.com/pak\\_history/ethnicity.html](http://www.geocities.com/pak_history/ethnicity.html)

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**Hindu-Kacha, Bheel Lashkari (unknown)**

This unreached people group speaks Lasi Sindhi and one other language. There are no Christian resources available in their language. While little information is available for this people group, it is known that Hinduism is the practiced religion. . Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Kacha, Churn Dhati (unknown)**

Part of the Rajasthan people group cluster, this unreached people group is bilingual speaking Dhatki and Sindhi Bhil, the first being their heart language. The Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Kacha subgroups (unknown)**

There are various Hindu-Kacha groups of which little information is known. Among these are the Hindu-Kacha Peel, the Hindu-Kacha Kabri, the Hindu-Kacha Jaban, the Hindu-Kacha Darji Dahati, the Hindu-Kacha Bhil Ugnia, the Hindu-Kacha Khadai, the Hindu-Kacha Bhil Hadri, the Hindu-Kacha Bhaypo, the Hindu-Kacha Bhaypo, the Hindu-Kacha Bhaya, and the Hindu-Kacha Ayar. Each of these people groups' heart languages are unknown. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Kacha, Churn Dhati (unknown)**

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**Hindu-Kacha, Koli Zalwaria (unknown)**

Followers of Hinduism, this unreached people group speaks Kachi Koli. Scripture portions, the New Testament, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hindus worship

millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu –Kacha, Peel (unknown)**

This unreached people group speaks Koli Kachi. The New Testament, Scripture portions, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bagri (205,000)**

Alternate names for this people group include Bagari, Bagri, Bahgri, Banwri, and Gedri. Inhabitants of India and Pakistan, this people group is nomadic and travels between Rajasthan, Punjab, and Sindh. Those living in Pakistan are largely settled near urban areas in Sindh Province. Bagri is their heart language. Christian radio broadcasts and Christian audio recordings are available in their language, though the Bible is not. Sindhi is a second language for some. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. This people group has a well known reputation for gurus. One in particular is noted for his supernatural powers and love; people from other continents have been known to make voyages to see him after having dreams of him and his powers. Agriculture is the primary occupation wheat, sugarcane, and rice are common staples. Goats, sheep, camels, and buffalo are herded. Women take a lower place in Bagri society.

<http://www.peopleteams.org/bagri/>

<http://www.christusrex.org/www1/pater/ethno/Pakn.html>

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bajaniya (15,000)**

This people group may be found in Pakistan as well as India. Culture and language is similar among those living in both locations. Those living in India reside in Gujarat while those living in Pakistan may be found in Punjab and Sindh provinces. Gujarti is their heart language. The word, baja, translates as drum, for which they are named due to their expertise in staging gymnastics in rhythm to the drum. As non-vegetarians, they regularly consume wheat, jowar, maize, and buffalo meat. Marriage is arranged through negotiation and monogamy is the common practice. While betrothal occurs in childhood, the marriage takes place during the early twenties. The marriage is consummated by a bride price and dowry. The initial proposal is conducted by the bride's father. Birth and death rituals are common. Because of their landless status, most work in government or private services. Folk-tales, music, dance and acrobatics are still popular among them. Hinduism is their primary religion with less than 2% of the people evangelical Christians. They worship deities such as Chauhatmata, Shikotarmata, and Chamunda. The Bible, Jesus Film, web/audio recordings, Christian audio recordings, the God's

Story Video, and radio broadcasting have been translated into their language. There has been no active church planting among them in the last two years.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Balmiki Bhung (154,000)**

This unreached people group is part of the Rajasthani people group cluster. They speak Gujarati. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. Hinduism is the predominant religion.

Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhat (15,000)**

**Also known as Dholi, these people are famous for their folk tales by speaking poetically in praise of others. In the past, they served as genealogists to rulers. After the downfall of their kingdoms, they fled from Rajputana. The Bhat are probably and offshoot of the Brahman and their name is a corruption of that term.**

They are inhabitants of Punjab and Sindh provinces. Their heart language is Marwari. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Marwari is not commonly a written language, and Sindhi is a second language for some. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=mve](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mve)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Dhati (102,000)**

Their name may also be spelled Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Dhati. Dhatiki is the mother tongue of this people group. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Literacy in their heart language is less than 5%. Sindhi and Urdu are also spoken. They are part of the Rajasthani people group cluster. Those living in Sindh work as water drawers. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_country.asp?name=Pakistan](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Pakistan)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Jat (14,000)**

Alternate names for this people group are Jat, Jat Gypsy, Jati, Jatu, Langah, Marth, Musali, and Nath. The Jat of Haryana speak primarily Eastern Panjabi, as well as Jadgali, Sindhi, Urdu. These people inhabit portions of northern India. Myth holds that they came from the matted hair of Shiva. Another story tells of them being descendents of Jata, one of the sons of Brahma. Scholars argue over their origins. Many agree that they came to India between 200 BC and 400 AD. During the tenth century, they fought against Mohammad Gazni. One theory argues that they might be the predecessors of the Gypsies. The word Jat might have come from the term for cattle grazers and camel breeders. In the seventh century, they are mentioned as a pastoral community. However, over the years, the Jat has risen in authority and power. For instance, during World War I, they were recruited into the British-India army. Previous to that combat, they worked in the Persian army. Their proverb is, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." Because of this great tradition of history, they place high importance on ancestry. Hindi is their dominant language, but they speak thirty-two different languages among them.

Boys marry around the age of twenty-one while girls marry around eighteen. Women remain perpetually married in the case of the death of a brother. Levirate, sororate, remarriage, and divorce are allowed. Only the sons inherit family property. Because of their landowning status, they work in agriculture. The highly educated serve in civil service or defense. All local Hindu festivals are enjoyed by them. During a child's birth, they follow Sathia who ensures protection for the child. A few have become followers of Arya Samaj which does away with many of the idol worship and pilgrimages.

<http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8083.htm>

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#### **Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Jindowra (10,000)**

Also known as the Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Jindowra, this people group's language is unknown. Hinduism is the practiced religion, and they are located where the gospel is not accessible. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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#### **Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Jogi (51,000)**

Inhabitants of northern Pakistan's beautiful mountainous regions in areas where the gospel is not easily accessible, they are also known as Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Jogi. Marwari is the heart language, and Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available. This language is not commonly written though some newspapers are also available. Some are bilingual in Sindhi. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

<http://www.christusrex.org/www1/pater/ethno/Pakn.html>

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Kachi (102,000)**

Inhabitants of Sindh province, this people group may also be referred to as Cutch, Cutchi, Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Kachi, Kachchi, Kachi, and Wagra. Kachchi is their heart language. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. They are unreached and Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. Occupations include agriculture and commerce.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=kfr](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kfr)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Khawa (15,000)**

Also known as the Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Khawa, this people group lives in northwest Pakistan. Gujarati is their heart language and the Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They are unreached with the gospel.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Marwari (512,000)**

Like the other Bhil groups this people groups name may also be spelled Hindu-Sind/Punjab, Bheel Marwari. They are of the Rajasthan people group cluster and speak Marwari Bhil. Scripture Portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. They are unreached, and the predominant religion is Hinduism. Some work is being done among them by Catholic Sisters who are seeking to develop education in Pakistan's southeastern region. Poverty is high and the means of earning a living is primarily agriculture with crops such as wheat, cotton, and sugar cane. Some work as vendors of fruits and vegetables. Education is a low priority in this area, and according the Sisters the Marwari girls are in the greatest need of education. Most are not in school, because their families desire their work at home fetching water and helping with livestock. Unfortunately young Pakistani girls are engaged as young as six years old, and this is another barrier to their education. Efforts are being made to educated older women, so that they may grow in an understanding of the importance of education for their daughters.

[http://www.st.columban.org/sisters/christian\\_edu-6-2003.html](http://www.st.columban.org/sisters/christian_edu-6-2003.html)

<http://www.spiritains.org/parole/menuprie.htm>

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Parkari (102,000)**

Also known as Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Parkari, this people group speaks Gujarati and is less than 1% literate. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They are situated in southeastern Pakistan in the lower Thar Desert and near the Indus River. Agriculture is their primary way of earning a living. Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, corn and other crops are staples in this area. Most of the Parkari

settled in Pakistan following their 1947 partition from India. They are largely Hindu and strife between them and the Muslim majority peoples are prevalent. They are an unreached people group and believe that good works will allow them freedom from the cycle of reincarnation. If their works in this life are not good then they may continue in the cycle and will likely be born in a lesser life class such as an animal or insect.

<http://www.global12project.com/2004/profiles/clusters/8081.html>

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Rabari (10,000)**

Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Rabari is another way in which their name may be written. They are desert dwellers of southern Pakistan in Sindh Province. Kachi Koli is their heart language. Scripture portions, the New Testament, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. They are unreached with the gospel and are Hindu. Dry land with hot temperatures and seasonal monsoon flooding have attributed to the isolation of the area where the Rabari live. Being difficult to encounter, neighboring people groups refer to them as ghosts. They believe themselves to be descendants of the god Shiva. Their ancestor Shamal was a magical camel herder who stole the clothing of a thief like goddess. Later they were married and their descendants produced Rabari people who live in Haryana in India. They are known for their numerous tattoos making them one of the most marked peoples in Central Asia.

The Rabari are nomadic camel herders who are of high status due to the value of camels in their society. Cattle and goats are among other animals herded by this people group. The need for better grazing land over the last millennium has led the Rabari out of Rajasthan in Northern India, into the Sindh area of Pakistan.

<http://www.tattoosdownunder.com.au/Rabari.html>

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Rathor (10,000)**

This people group is also referred to as the Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Rathor. Their language is unknown. Followers of Hinduism, they are an unreached people group living where the gospel is not easily accessible. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They formerly were a larger clan of the Rajput leaders in India, who were a warrior class.

<http://www.angelfire.com/co4/royalrajasthan/>  
<http://www.rajasthantourpackages.com/rajasthan-folklore.html>

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Rawat (10,000)**

Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Rawat and Rawa are alternate names by which this group may also be referred. They belong to the Rajasthan people group cluster and speak Marwari. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hinduism is the practiced religion, and they are unreached with the gospel. Hindus worship

millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Sami (10,000)**

Other names for this group are Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Sami. They are unreached living in areas where the gospel is not easily accessible. Gujarati is their heart language. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hinduism is the followed religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Sansi (20,000)**

Also known as Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Sansi, Sansi is their mother tongue. They live in the northern part of Sindh Province. Christian audio recordings are the only Christian resources available in the Sansi language. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They are a people group unreached with the gospel.

[http://www.southasianmedia.net/profile/pakistan/history\\_pakistan\\_languages.cfm](http://www.southasianmedia.net/profile/pakistan/history_pakistan_languages.cfm)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Shikari (3,100)**

Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel Shikari are alternate names for this group. Seraiki is their primary language. Scripture portions, the New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They are unreached and are followers of Hinduism. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They are nomadic hunters who live in south Sindh Province near Badin. They are a non literate people group.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_language.asp?code=SND](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=SND)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Sindh (51,000)**

Other names for this people group include Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, and Bheel Shikari. Inhabitants of Sindh Province, they are located in an area where the gospel is not easily accessible, thus they are an unreached people group. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Hindus worship millions of different gods in their attempts to seek freedom from the cycle of rebirth or reincarnation. If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. Sindhi is their heart language. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language.



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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Sochi (31,000)**

Immigrants from India after 1947, the Sochi are a Hindu people group. They are unreached, due to living in an area where there is little access to the gospel. Sansi is their tribal language, though Sindhi and Urdu are also spoken. Their language is near extinction as it is not being passed on to future generations. Most under the age of 40 are unable to communicate fluently in Sansi. Less than 1% of the population is literate. This language is often referred to as a gypsy language. Common occupations among this people group are cobbling and sharecropping.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=ssi](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=ssi)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Sunara (31,000)**

Also referred to as the Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bheel, they are part of the Rajasthan people group cluster. Marwari is their heart language. Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. This language originated in Rajasthan district of India, but is spoken in eastern Pakistan in south Punjab and northern Sindh provinces. Some are bilingual in Sindhi and the more educated are trilingual in Urdu. They are less than 1% literate. There is no written form; characters from Hindi are used by those more educated. It is a primarily spoken language. They are an unreached people group and are followers of Hinduism. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If one's works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

<http://www.nationmaster.com/encyclopedia/Marwari-language>  
[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=mve](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=mve)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Thakur (5,100)**

The Tharu people claim to be descendants of the Rajput Kingdom that formerly ruled in Rajasthan in northern India. When Mogul invaders came to the area the women and children fled to Nepal while the men stayed to fight an unsuccessful battle against the invaders. Once the women learned that all their men had been killed in the battle, they married slaves brought with them and settled in the area where they had fled. Rana Tharu is their heart language and the Jesus Film and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Formerly animists, most living in Pakistan are Hindu. They are unreached as they are located where the gospel is not easily accessible.

They are a meek people who have incorporated a sense of art in all they do and make. The men are agriculturalists, hunt, and weave nets, while the women fish, make baskets and plaster their homes. Communal living is done in large houses where women work together rearing children and tending to the household. Clothing is brightly colored and embroidered.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Bhil Tharadari (31,000)**

The Tharadari are members of the Bhil people group cluster and speak Kholi Wadiyara language. Christian audio recordings are the only Christian resource available in this language. Those speaking Wadiyara live both in India and in the Sindh province of Pakistan near Hyderabad. They inhabit areas where the gospel is generally not available and thus are an unreached people group. Hinduism is the practiced religion. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. Marriage and dining are to be done solely within one's own tribe. Being Hindu, they do not eat beef.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_language.asp?code=kxp](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=kxp)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Kolhi Gavaria (26,000)**

This unreached people group may be found in Sindh province. Gurgula is their heart language though some also speak Sindhi and Urdu. There are no Christian resources available in their language such as the Bible or audio recordings. Areas where Gurgula are commonly spoken include Karachi, Bhens Colony, Mirpur Khas, Shahdadpur, and other urban areas in Sindh. They are of the Bhil people group cluster and follow Hinduism. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_country.asp?name=Pakistan](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Pakistan)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Kolhi Ghera (10,000)**

This unreached people group may be found in Sindh province. Gurgula is their heart language though some also speak Sindhi and Urdu. There are no Christian resources available in their language such as the Bible or audio recordings. Areas where Gurgula are commonly spoken include Karachi, Bhens Colony, Mirpur Khas, Shahdadpur, and other urban areas in Sindh. They are of the Bhil people group cluster and follow Hinduism. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_country.asp?name=Pakistan](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Pakistan)

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Kolhi Hasoria (41,000)**

These people live in south eastern Pakistan's Sindh province where they dwell in the Thar Desert. They are of the Bhil people group cluster and speak Wadiyara Koli. Christian audio recordings are the only Christian resources available in their language. They are among Pakistan's Hindu minority. Hinduism is their primary religion. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a

lower life state such as an insect. They are unreached with the gospel.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Kolhi Parkari (1,025,000)**

This people group lives in the Tharparkar District particularly in the city of Nagar Parker which is located in southeastern Sindh on the India border. They cover an area from the Thar Desert to the Indus River. A small number may be found in India as well. They are considered one of the oldest tribes in India. The Koli in Pakistan are subdivided into these groups: the Parkari Koachchi, the Wadiyara Koli, the Kutci Kohli, and the Tharadari Koli. Parkari Koli is their heart language, but some speak Sindhi as well. Scripture portions, the New Testament, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. The Parkari are the only Koli people group who have scriptures available in their language, however they are 99% illiterate not allowing for them to be able to read these texts which have been made available in their language.

The Koli were an important and influential ancient tribe. At one time the Koli were rulers and warriors. However, they have since been deprived of these duties and are now involved in farming. Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, and corn are commonly grown crops. Colorful artwork is a cultural characteristic. They are among Pakistan's Hindu minority. Hinduism is their primary religion. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They are unreached with the gospel. They are less than 2% evangelical Christian. One church has been formed among them. The Koli are highly illiterate and face difficulties due to Hindu Muslim tensions. As Hindu's they do not eat beef. They are a nomadic people whose primary mode of transportation is by camel. Their name means the residents of Kullu.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_language.asp?code=KVX](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=KVX)

<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8081.html>

<http://www.punjabi.net/talk/messages/1/2367.html?1079985051>

6389

**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Kolhi Parkari (154,000)**

This people group lives in the Tharparkar District particularly in the city of Nagar Parker which is located in southeastern Sindh on the India border. They cover an area from the Thar Desert to the Indus River. A small number may be found in India as well. They are considered one of the oldest tribes in India. The Koli in Pakistan are subdivided into these groups: the Parkari Koachchi, the Wadiyara Koli, the Kutci Kohli, and the Tharadari Koli. Parkari Koli is their heart language, but some speak Sindhi as well. Scripture portions, the New Testament, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. The Parkari are the only Koli people group who have scriptures available in their language, however they are 99% illiterate not allowing for them to be able to read these texts which have been made available in their language. They are followers of Hinduism, and are unreached with the gospel having only 2% evangelicals among them. One church has been started. Agriculture and herding are the primary occupations.

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_language.asp?code=KVX](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=KVX)

<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8081.html>

<http://www.punjabi.net/talk/messages/1/2367.html?1079985051>

6408

**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Kolhi Tharadri (41,000)**

These people live throughout India and south eastern Pakistan's Sindh province where they dwell in the Thar Desert and are known by various names such as Kohli, Wadiara, and Wadiyara Koli. They are considered one of the oldest tribes in India. The Koli in Pakistan are subdivided into these groups: the Parkari Koachchi, the Wadiyara Koli, the Kutci Kohli, and the Tharadari Koli. Wadiyara Koli is their heart language. Christian audio recordings are available in this language, while other Christian resources such as the Bible are not. The Koli were an important and influential ancient tribe. At one time the Koli were rulers and warriors. However, they have since been deprived of these duties and are now involved in farming. Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, and corn are commonly grown crops. Colorful artwork is a cultural characteristic. As Hindu's they do not eat beef. They are a nomadic people whose primary mode of transportation is by camel. Their name means the residents of Kullu.

Originally from India, they are among Pakistan's Hindu minority. Hinduism is the primary religion. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They are unreached with the gospel. They are less than 2% evangelical Christian. One church has been formed among them. The Koli are highly illiterate and face difficulties due to Hindu Muslim tensions

6417

**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Koli Wadyara (77,000)**

These people live throughout India and south eastern Pakistan's Sindh province where they dwell in the Thar Desert and are known by various names such as Kohli, Wadiara, and Wadiyara Koli. They are considered one of the oldest tribes in India. The Koli in Pakistan are subdivided into these groups: the Parkari Koachchi, the Wadiyara Koli, the Kutci Kohli, and the Tharadari Koli. Wadiyara Koli is their heart language and one other language is spoken as well. Christian audio recordings are available in this language, while other Christian resources such as the Bible are not. The Koli were an important and influential ancient tribe. At one time the Koli were rulers and warriors. However, they have since been deprived of these duties and are now involved in farming. Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, and corn are commonly grown crops. Colorful artwork is a cultural characteristic. As Hindu's they do not eat beef. They are a nomadic people whose primary mode of transportation is by camel. Their name means the residents of Kullu.

Originally from India, they are among Pakistan's Hindu minority. Hinduism is the primary religion. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. They are unreached with the gospel. They are less than 2% evangelical Christian. One church has been formed among them. The Koli are highly illiterate and face difficulties due to Hindu Muslim tensions.

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**Hindu-Sindh/Punjab, Od (31,000)**

Other names for this people group include Hindu-Sindh/Punjab Oad, Od, and Ohd. They belong to the gypsy people group cluster. They are inhabitants of Pakistan's southeastern province of Sindh. Some may be found in Punjab, as well as Rajasthan in northern India. Od is their heart language though a majority are bilingual in Sindhi. Christian audio recordings are available in Od, while the Bible and other Christian resources are not. Hinduism is their religion. Though they are earnest in the festivities during celebrations, the Od practice a merely casual form of Hinduism. They are unreached with the gospel having less than 2% evangelicals among them. As descendants of the ancient Rajput rulers, the Od are very proud of their history. Diaspora gypsies in Europe find their origin in what is modern day Pakistan. They eventually fled Muslim invaders after attempts at protecting their kingdom, and faced racism upon their arrival in Europe where they were barred from purchasing land. It was due to the inhospitable treatment that they were forced to become a traveling nomadic type people.

The areas where they live are largely desert. Two groups exist among the Od: the professional class and the laboring class. Professionals are often employed as doctors, lawyers, or government workers, while the most common occupation among the Od is construction labor. They work making bricks, build roads and railroad tracks. Unable to buy property in the Muslim majority country in which they live, the Od are a mobile people who move their villages based on where they are able to find work. Their society is male dominated. Women are reserved to housework and child rearing. Once children have grown, the women join in the construction work alongside the men. Women are noted for their long full and colorful skirts.

[http://www.montrealserai.com/2002\\_Volume\\_15/15\\_3/Article\\_9.htm](http://www.montrealserai.com/2002_Volume_15/15_3/Article_9.htm)  
[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_country.asp?name=Pakistan](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Pakistan)  
<http://www.joshuaproject.net/peopctry.php?rop3=107588&rog3=PK>

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### **Indus Kohistani, Galo (265,000)**

The Indus Kohistani people are of the Kashmiri people cluster. They are found on the banks of the Swat and Panikora Rivers in northern Pakistan and on the Afghanistan and Pakistan border, along the Indus River. They are also known as the Galo, Kohiste, or the Maiyon. They speak Kohistani, a Daridic language, as well as Urdu.

The Kohistani people have been dominated by the Pashtun and have either been forced from their land or the Pashtun have bought their land. Because of the terrain and the harshness of the mountains, the Kohistani people tend to be isolated. They usually live in small, independent communities. Kohistani people often have houses at four to five different locations at the higher altitudes. During the summer, they reside together in more compact villages along the rivers. These villages are made up of farmers as well as tenant farmers, hired farm workers, blacksmiths, and carpenters who also speak Pashto.

The Kohistani people are mostly farmers and shepherds. They plant wheat, barley, maize, millet, rice, and occasionally other vegetables on terraced fields and irrigate the crops by water

channels, which must be constantly maintained. Only one annual crop can be farmed each year, so the Kohistani people must also rely on a type of herding that moves their dairy goats and cattle from one place of grazing to another each season. This is known as “transhumant” herding.

These people only marry within their tribe, which is called endogamy. The line of descent is traced through the men. Women usually work on the farm and are not secluded.

The Kohistani people are Muslims. They used to be Buddhists and then Hindu, before being converted to Islam during the Islamic conquest. Although the people are Sunni Muslims, they still continue with some of their more traditional practices, such as using a shaman to cure the sick, control the destiny of men, and to communicate with the gods. They practice “folk Islam” with beliefs in a world affected by demons and spirits.

**There are few if any believers and no churches among the Kohistani people. The Bible, Jesus Film, God Story Video, and Christian radio is not available in their language, however some Christian audio recordings have been translated into their language.**

<http://www.joshuaproject.net>

<http://www.journals.dartmouth.edu/webobjbin/WebObjects/Journals.woa/1/xmlpage/1/document/530>

6390

### **Irani (146,000)**

The Irani people of Afghanistan are of the Persian people cluster. They are also called Bagdadi, Balochi, Ebhele, Farsi, Parsiwan, Persian, and Qazilbash. They speak an Eastern and Western Farsi, an Indo-Iranian language. Farsi is an Indo-Iranian language and is one of the oldest languages still in use today.

The Irani people descend from the Persian groups that settled in Iran around 1000 BC. The Persians became the rulers of the Achaemenid dynasty during the sixth century BC. The Persians were ruled by many dynasties over the centuries. Some of the ethnic Persians were the Sassanids, the Buwayhids, and the Samanids. Unethnic Persians that ruled were the Seleucids, Seljuk Turks, Mongols, and the Safavids.

Many are farmers; however some rely on crafts such as hand woven items, rugs, and pottery to make a living. Irani society is both patriarchal, which means male-dominated, and patrilineal, which means they trace ancestral descent through the male lineage. Irani women are generally submissive to their husbands in public, however, in private are given more freedom in the decision making. The men are responsible for defending family honor, especially concerning the purity of their daughters and sisters. Marriages are often arranged and marriages between cousins are preferred.

In more urban areas, the Persians are divided into five social classes. Former villagers who came into the towns make up the lowest group and are often unskilled laborers who live on the outskirts of towns. Real estate investors, merchants, and other businessmen make up the higher class. The ulama is the social class that is made up of priests and clergymen.

Until the Arab invasion, the Persian people were primarily Zoroastrian. Zoroastrianism stresses the struggle between the forces of good and evil. In the sixteenth century, Shia Islam became the national religion of Iran. Most Persians today are of the Ithna Ashari branch of Shia Islam. The Iranian are less than 2% evangelical. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio, audio recordings, and web recordings have been translated into their language.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net>

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### **Jandarva (5,100)**

Little is known about this people group. Jandarva is their heart language. The Bible, Jesus Film, and other Christian resources are not available in this language. Their religion is unknown.

6360

### **Jat (unknown)**

The Jat are scattered around the world. They mostly inhabit portions of northern India and southern Pakistan and can also be found in Moldova, the Ukraine, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Afghanistan. They are also known as Jat Gypsy, Jati, Jatu, Langah, Marth, Musali, and Nath. Jakati is the dominant language among the Jat in Afghanistan, but they speak thirty-two different languages among them.

Myth holds that they came from the matted hair of Shiva. Another story tells of them being descendants of Jata, one of the sons of Brahma. Scholars argue over their origins. Many agree that they came to India between 200 BC and 400 AD. During the tenth century, they fought against Mohammad Ghazni. One theory argues that they might be the predecessors of the Gypsies. The word jat might have come from the term for cattle grazers and camel breeders. In the seventh century, they are mentioned as a pastoral community. However, over the years, the Jat have risen in authority and power. For instance, during World War I, they were recruited into the British-India army. Previous to that combat, they worked in the Persian army. Their proverb is, "Men may come and men may go, but I go on forever." Because of this great tradition of history, they place high importance on ancestry.

The Jat are known as brave and hardworking people. They are known as fierce fighters. They are often farmers or nomadic herdsman. The men work in the fields and the women are responsible only for the home. Villages are often compact and have homes, cattle sheds, a village square, and a well or pond. Nomadic Jats live in huts made of reed mats and wood. Jats are usually not allowed to marry other ethnic groups since they take so much pride in their ancestry.

The Jat are Sunni Muslims of the Hanafite school, however in some places they practice "folk Islam" and worship local saints. There are no known Christians or churches among the Jat. The

Bible, Jesus Film, God Story Video, and Christian radio are not available in their language; however some Christian audio recordings have been translated into their language.

<http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8083.htm>

<http://www.joshuaproject.net>

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### **Jews, Sindhi Speaking (900)**

As inhabitants of Sindh, Sindhi is the primary language spoken by this people group. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. Judaism is the practiced religion.

In the early 1900's as many as 2,500 Jews were living in Pakistan, primarily in Karachi. With Israel's 1948 independence, proved to provoke violence against Jewish communities in Pakistan. As a result large numbers of Pakistani Jews migrated to Israel, England, Israel, and India. There is clearly an anti-Semitic sentiment in Pakistan among the Muslim majority peoples. Numerous Jews leaving Iran due to persecution were passing through Pakistan on route to India before the Iranian government halted the passageway in 2000.

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/jsource/vjw/Pakistan.html>

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### **Kabutra (1,000)**

Little is known about this people group who live in Sindh district. Kabutra is their primary language. There are no Christian resources available in this language. Their religion is unknown.

6362

### **Kalash, Kalashamon (3,000)**

Also known as Kalash, Kalashamon, and Northern Kalasha, this people group is located in one of the most isolated areas in the Himalayas. The beautiful Chitral region, situated at the western end of the Himalayas near Afghanistan, has high mountains, deep valleys, rivers from glacier runoffs, and beautiful scenery with altitudes of 1500m. Natural disasters potentially affecting this area include earthquakes, landslides, and flashfloods. Kalasha communities in Afghanistan formerly lived in what was known as Kafirstan or the land of the infidels, yet during the late nineteenth century they were forced into Islam and their area renamed Nuristan or the land of the enlightened. Kalasha and Kalasha Southern are their spoken languages, the first being predominant. Christian audio recordings are available in their language, while the Bible and other Christian resources are not. The Kalash are a religious minority in this majority Muslim country practicing their own ethnic religion which is animistic and includes shamanism, and wizardry. Stories of ghosts and fairies are told and spiritual songs are sung culturally. Some believe their religion to be a branch of the Indian Vedic religion. They are unreached with less than 2% evangelicals among them.

There is a great deal of mystery surrounding this people who are believed to be descendants of Alexander the Great. Their isolated homeland has preserved their genetic differences. Whether



the Kalash are descendants of Alexander the Great or others, their blonde hair, blue eyes, and light skin show their origins to be Caucasian. Kalash women are known for their long black dresses and beautifully ornate headgear. The headdresses are covered with shells and yellow, red, and orange necklaces grace their necks. Men dress much like other Pakistani men, but they seek to differentiate themselves by wearing a feather in their caps.

Agriculture and livestock herding are the primary means of living. Fruit and walnut trees are staples, and goats are commonly reared. Animals are taken to graze in higher altitudes during summer months. Due to their land being rich in natural resources, the Kalash have larger herds. The area is thick with forest. The women work in the agricultural fields, while men are responsible for herding animals. Projects focusing on irrigation and the environment have been made, but needs for further NGO type work remains, particularly in the areas of health care and education. The distinct culture of this people group is currently threatened by urbanization and pressures from surrounding Muslim communities. Many men convert to Islam in order to leave their village and seek employment opportunities in more urban areas. Racism against the Kalash is perpetuated by their Muslim neighbors.

The Kalash Valleys are known throughout Pakistan for their animated festivals. Joshi Chilinjust is celebrated from May 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> in the spring, Phool is in the fall from September 20<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup>, and Chomas is from December 18<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> in the winter. Women celebrate these festive occasions with beautiful dances and elders recite legends to the sounds of indigenous drums. Mulberry wine is the drink of such occasions. Folklore is a popular part of Kalash culture.

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/ibls/Biosed/linprnov.htm>

<http://www.utsc.utoronto.ca/~socsci/ids/kalasha.html>

[http://www.concordia-expeditions.com/culturefestivals/index\\_kalaash.html](http://www.concordia-expeditions.com/culturefestivals/index_kalaash.html)

<http://worldviewtours.com/service/tourpak.htm>

[http://bahrein.blogspot.com/2005\\_02\\_01\\_bahrein\\_archive.html](http://bahrein.blogspot.com/2005_02_01_bahrein_archive.html)

<http://www.southtravels.com/asia/pakistan/50reasons.html>

<http://www.contes-a-velo.org/english/pages/pakistan.htm>

<http://www.hvk.org/articles/0601/30.html>

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#### **Kalkoti (4,100)**

The Kalkoti inhabit the beautiful northern western Himalayan area of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. Kalkoti is their heart language. There are no Christian resources available in this language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion, and there are no known indigenous believers.

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#### **Kamdeshi, Shekkan (2,200)**

Kamdeshi and Shekhani are other names by which this group may be referred. The total population of this people group numbers 6,000; roughly 4,000 in Afghanistan and just over 2,000 refugees living in Pakistan. Mountain valleys are the areas of inhabitation. They speak the Shekhani dialect of Kamviri. Pashto is a common second language. Christian audio recordings

are available in Kamviri, but the Bible and Jesus Film are not. The population is 15% to 25% literate. Sunni Islam is the predominant religion and there are no known indigenous believers.

<http://www.punjabi.net/talk/messages/1/2368.html?0>

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### **Kamviri (1,500)**

The Kamiviri, sometimes called the Shekhani, are a people of the Nuristan people cluster. They are also known as Kamdeshi, Lamertiviri, and Kamik people. They are found in Afghanistan and Pakistan. They designate themselves by the local geographical names of the five major north-south valleys and the thirty east-west lateral valleys that lead into the major valleys in which they live. Little is known about the Kamiviri people. They reside in the western part of Pakistan bordering Afghanistan. The areas in which they reside are very rugged mountain valleys and are often only accessible by foot. They speak Kamviri, which is classified as a member of the Nuristani sub-family of Indo-Iranian languages. There are no Christian resources available in their language.

The Nuristani people are farmers, dairymen, and herd. The women do much of the farming and grow wheat, barley, corn, millet, peas, and in the southern areas, they grow grapes and mulberries. Men farm, but also hunt and tend to the livestock. Livestock usually consists of goats, and in some places cattle and sheep. The Nuristani people in the highest northern regions live in homes built of stone or clay, while those in the forested regions live in mainly of wood houses that are several stories, stepwise above each other.

The Nuristani may sometimes be called Nuri, Kaffir, and Kafir which is translated "Infidel" in Arabic. Some tribes of the Nuristan people are nominally Sunni Muslims and continue in many of their traditional practices. They are known to be very loyal to their own people and value their independence.

The predominant religion among the Kamviri is Islam. There are few to no known believers or churches among these people. At this time there is no known agency targeting these people

<http://realafghan.com/history/language.htm#KAMVIRI>

<http://www.sabawoon.com/afghanpedia/People.Nuristani.shtm>

<http://countrystudies.us/afghanistan/47.htm>

[www.giit.edu/govdocs/afghanistan/People in Afgh.](http://www.giit.edu/govdocs/afghanistan/People%20in%20Afgh)

<http://www.joshuaproject.net>

[http://www.ethnologue.com/show\\_country.asp?name=Afghanistan](http://www.ethnologue.com/show_country.asp?name=Afghanistan)

6365

### **Kanaurai ((4,300)**

Alternate names for this people group include Anuskad, Kanorin Skad, Kanorug Skadd, Kinnara, Kinori, Koonawure, Lower Kinnauri, Melhesti, Milchan, Tibasskad, and Yanuskadd. These people are Tibetan in origin and reside primarily in northern India. Kinnauri is their mother

tongue. Scripture portions and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Jobs include peasant agricultural and pastoralists (sedentary). Hinduism is their primary religion and they are less than 2% evangelical. There has been no active church planting in the past two years.

6367

**Kashmiri (108,000)**

These people inhabit Kashmir. Heavy dispute has raged in their area about forming an independent country and China, Pakistan, and India have all laid claim to Kashmir. Kashmiri is their native language, but another language is spoken as well. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They live in mountain slopes and valleys. Those that work as agriculturalists harvest rice, wheat, maize. Others work as craftsmen (weaving, carpets, carving, furniture, paper mache). Sunni Islam is their primary religion, and they are devout followers. They claim that the Bible has been corrupted and Christians are highly persecuted among them. Folk Muslim practices also may be found among them as they seek to use the word Allah to ward off evil or sickness. There are few believers, but no churches. Likewise, only one Christian agency is working among them.

6368

**Khetrani (10,000)**

The Khetrani are 99% Muslim. Though some believers do exist, there are not any churches formed among them. Khetrani is their heart language. There are no Christian resources available in their language i.e. the Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings. The Khetrani are found in northeast Balochistan, a province in southwest Pakistan and that is bordered by Afghanistan to the north, Iran to the west, and the Arabian Sea to the south.

A small people group, the Khetrani culture is still greatly unknown. Agriculture is the primary occupation. Women take a lower position in society reserving themselves to maintaining their households.

[http://www.geocities.com/kcs\\_kalam/dlp.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/kcs_kalam/dlp.pdf)

6369

**Kho (461,100)**

The Kho, which means “people,” are of the Kashmiri people cluster of the “northern tribes.” The northern tribes include the Badeshi, Burushas, Koali, Punjabi, Shina, Shumashti, and the Kho. They reside in the mountains around the borders of China, Pakistan, India, and Afghanistan. These northern tribes are believed to be the original inhabitants of this area; however the Pashtun have dominated them, either taking or buying their land from them. The Kho people take much pride in their history and language and claim to have remained, for the most, independent throughout most of its history. The Kho are also known as the Black Kafir, Chitrali, Chitralis, Citrali, Khowar, Koh, Qashqari, or the Qasqari. They speak Khowar.

The Kho, as well as the other northern tribes, are known as brave, quiet, peace loving people. Most live in rugged mountain regions, where farming is very difficult. They are mostly farmers

and shepherds. Their primary crop is grain; however in the more irrigated areas they are able to raise barley, wheat, maize, millet, and rice. They can only rely on one annual crop, so they must rely on transhumant herding, which means they have to transfer their livestock from one place to another for grazing. During the summer, the livestock is herded to alpine areas. It is only during the winter that the Kho live together in compact villages. Many families have houses in four or five different areas at higher altitudes.

The Kho are an isolated group due to the rugged terrain and political borders. Portable drinking water, sewage disposal, and drainage facilities are available for less than 8% of the northern tribe's population, which has led to many health problems. Poor nutrition is also a problem in the area.

The Kho are divided into three social classes. The upper class is the ruling nobility, the middle class tend to be landowners, and the lower class work as tenant farmers or hired laborers. Most only marry within their own group. While the societies tend to be patrilineal, where the line of descent is traced through the men, the women are not as secluded as other groups within the country are. The women do much of the farm work.

The Kho people of Afghanistan are mostly Sunni Muslims; however, many combine the Islamic practices with their traditional folk religions, which involves worship of spirits and fire, animism, and ancestor worship. Many consult Shamans, priests, to cure the sick, communicate with spirits, and manipulate the spirits to control events. There are no known Christians or churches among the Kho. The Bible, Jesus Film, God Story Video, and Christian radio are not available in their language; however some Christian audio recordings have been translated into their language.

<http://www.joshuaproject.net>

<http://www.ishipress.com/munnings.htm>

[http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show\\_language.asp?code=KHW](http://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_language.asp?code=KHW)

6372

### **Kolai, Kohistani-Shina (205,000)**

This group may also be referred to each of those names separately. The Kolai are inhabitants of the Kohistan district in northern Pakistan near the Indus, Swat and Panjkora Rivers and in the Jalkot, Palas, and Kolai valleys. This majestic area holds the world's highest mountain peaks some climbing as high as 14,000 feet. Deep valleys and massive glaciers are also characteristic of the area. Certain areas are impassible during months of each year due to snowfall. Political boundaries and difficulty of terrain make this area difficult to access and very unreachable. The Kolai are one of the northern tribes who are the native peoples of this land. The Karakoram Highway has provided new opportunity for economic growth in the area.

Kohistani Shina is their heart language. It is a Dardic dialect, and the Bible, Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are not available in this language. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion though elements of folk Islam are present as well, encompassing saint worship, beliefs in evil spirits, and attempts to seek protection from curses such as the evil eye. There are no known indigenous Kohistani-Shina believers.

The climate in this area is hot and dry most water being produced from glacier runoff. Primary occupations include farming and nomadic herding. Barley, wheat, millet, and rice are staple crops. Herders move to goats, sheep, and cattle to higher pastures for grazing during summer months. Health problems exist as a result of little water availability and poor quality. Medical workers are greatly needed. Due to high illiteracy rates and poor educational facilities, teachers are needed as well.

<http://www.punjabi.net/talk/messages/1/2367.html?1079985051>  
<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8077.html>

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### **Kurdi, Southern (unknown)**

Carduchi, Kurd, Kurdish, Sorni, and Sorani Kurd are other names for this people group. They are Sunni Muslims among which there are no known indigenous believers. They speak Southern Kurdish and Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

Following the first Gulf War, the Kurds experienced extreme persecution under the rule of Saddam Hussein causing thousands to leave the country thousands to seek refuge in surrounding nations. Many were poisoned by secret police even in refugee camps.

Though most Kurds have black hair, olive skin, and dark eyes, it is not uncommon for some to have blonde hair and bright blue eyes. Traditional clothing includes loose pants for men with a shirt and jacket along with a skullcap and turban. Women also wear loose fitting pants with a dress overtop, a vest and a headscarf. The color of ones clothing marks tribal alliance or political association. In more modern times Kurds have adopted more western styles of dress yet have maintained their strong standard of modesty.

Family influence is fundamental to Kurdish society. Marriages are arranged by the mother of each child and most often the mate of choice is a cousin. Weddings are exciting and festive occasions hosted by the groom's family. Young brides are subjected to the strict watchfulness of their mother-in-laws. Family affairs are private and not to be discussed openly. The honor of women within each household is guarded carefully as it reflects upon the entire family.

Kurdish society is tribal in nature assuming local leaders to whom great respect is given. Political issues affecting the tribe are viewed with greater significance than religious affiliation to Islam. Common occupations of this people group include farming and herding. Wheat and barley are primary crops and sheep and goats are reared. Formerly a nomadic people the effects of political boundaries after World War I caused their nomadic nature to be restricted and thus lessening the practice significantly. Many have been employed in the oil industry and other less educated persons work in skilled labor. Kurdish talents in horsemanship have long been celebrated; they are also well noted for their fighting abilities especially in guerrilla warfare situations.

Sunni Islam is the practiced religion, though Kurds are considered to be liberal Muslims. Women have never worn veils covering their faces nor have they worn the fundamentalist

garments like are worn by some Arab women and in Iran. Islam was introduced through the Arab conquests during the seventh century.

<http://www.culturalorientation.net/kurds/krelig.html>

6374

**Kutchi Kohli (82,000)**

Inhabitants of south eastern Pakistan, this people group is known by various names such as Cutch, Cutchi, Kachchi, Kohli, Kutcih, and Lohar. Originally from India, they are among Pakistan's Hindu minority. They are a nomadic people whose primary mode of transportation is by camel. Kachchi is their heart language and one other is spoken. Scripture portions, the New Testament, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. While they are less than 2% evangelical Christian, some groups of churches have been formed among them.

Found in Sindh state, this people group dwells in the Thar Desert. The Koli in Pakistan are subdivided into these groups: the Parkari Koachchi, the Wadiyara Koli, the Kutci Kohli, and the Tharadari Koli. Agriculture is another primary means of living. Cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane, and corn are commonly grown crops. Colorful artwork is a cultural characteristic. As Hindu's they do not eat beef.

Hinduism is the primary religion. Worship of numerous gods and attempts at good works are all efforts made by Hindu worshipers to escape the cycle of rebirth (reincarnation). If ones works in the present life were not good then their next birth could be of a lower life state such as an insect. The Koli are highly illiterate and face difficulties due to Hindu Muslim tensions.

6375

**Ladakhi (7,280)**

Tibetans inhabit the Himalayan Mountain area. Formerly and independent region, China took control of the area in 1951. Becoming part of China affected every aspect of Tibetan life including religious persecution and the dominance of the Chinese language. Many fled the area, due to human rights violations, as refugees to Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Burma. In 1980, efforts to restore Buddhist religious sites and indigenous language were made as an attempt to lesson hardships in the area.

Buddhism, Tantrayana Lamaistic Buddhism, is the practiced religion. Differentiating beliefs of this type of Buddhism include the need for religious leaders to interpret sacred texts, the use of rituals in attaining an escape from the cycle of rebirth, and viewing Buddha's as masters who have escaped the cycle yet remain compassionately to aide others in their efforts towards nirvana. They are less than 2% evangelical, and while some believers do exist there are no existing churches. Ladakhi is the primary language and Shamma is also spoken. The Bible, Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in Ladakhi.

Legend has it that this people group originated from a monkey and an evil spirit. Nobility, commoners, and laity are three levels of social structure in the society. Tibetan women are permitted more than one husband. They are a semi-nomadic people who are herdsmen and raise yaks, cattle, goats, and sheep.

<http://encyclopedia.thefreedictionary.com/Tibetan%20Buddhism>

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**Lari (unknown)**

The Lari are inhabitants of lower Sindh, and Sindhi is their heart language. There are no known indigenous believers among them. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language.

6377

**Lassi (15,370)**

Also known as Mangi, the Lassi are less than 2% evangelical. Islam is the practiced religion. Lasi is one of the six primary dialects of Sindhi and is spoken in the Lasbela plain of Kohistan in Baluchistan in western Sindh Province. The Bible, Christian audio recordings, and the Jesus Film are not available in the Lasi language. The area includes hills near the Arabian Sea with hospitable people and oral folklore culture. The Lasi represent all tribes in the Lasbela area except for the Baloch, Brahvi, Med, Khojoa, and Hindus. There are five main Lasi tribes: Jamoot, Ranjha, Sheikh, Angaria, and Burraf. These five are called known as the tribal confederacies or Panjraj. and sub groups exist under each of these.

<http://www.bootsnall.com/articles/04-05/face-of-the-earth-lasbela-pakistan.html>

<http://tdil.mit.gov.in/SindhiDesignGuideOct02.pdf>

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**Loarki (20,490)**

Inhabitants of Sindh Province, the Loarki are followers of Hinduism and are unreached. Loarki is their heart language and there are no Christian resources available in their language.

[http://www.sil.org/asia/ldc/parrallel\\_papers/tariq\\_rahaman.pdf](http://www.sil.org/asia/ldc/parrallel_papers/tariq_rahaman.pdf)

[http://www.geocities.com/kcs\\_kalam/dlp.pdf](http://www.geocities.com/kcs_kalam/dlp.pdf)

6379

**Majhi (100)**

Alternate names for this people group are Deshwali Majhi, Maghi, Manjhi, and Panjabi. Islam is the practiced religion of this unreached group. Their heart language is Majhi. There are not Christian resources available in this language, i.e. Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, etc. This language is spoken in the Punjab district of Pakistan in such cities as Lahore, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gurdaspur, and Amritsar. It is considered the purest dialect of Punjabi.

[http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/cultural/oldworld/middle\\_east/punjab.html](http://www.mnsu.edu/emuseum/cultural/oldworld/middle_east/punjab.html)

<http://www.christusrex.org/www1/pater/ethno/Pakn.html>

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**Marwari, Bhil (87,100)**

Chamar, Northern Marwari, Meghwar Bhil, and Rajasthani are alternate names for this people group. Marwari, Bhil dialect, is their mother tongue, and Scripture portions, the Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Hinduism is the primary religion. Many also live in India, and the following is a description of those who do.

The Bhil are the third largest and widely distributed tribal group in India. They are concentrated in western India, specifically in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and northern Maharashtra. They also work for Tripura as migrant laborers in tea gardens. Their history dates back to the sixth century AD. Bhil in Sanskrit literature is mentioned in reference to a Bhil chief mounting an elephant and opposing with great force the progress of another king through the Vindhyas. The word translates as cut. In Dravidian language, the word is villu or billu which translates as bow. In the past, they were experienced hunters. Though hunting is illegal, many still venture out to catch birds, rabbits, lizards, or antelope. Their mother tongue is Bhili which is in the Indo-Aryan family. Traditions claim that they served in the coronation rituals for many Rajput chiefs. In the 1500s, they made up half of the army of King Ranapratap of Mewar. This ritual was carried out by marking the forehead of the chief with blood drawn from their own hand. There are a variety of subgroups among them. They have survived alongside the Bishnoi people due to their struggle to survive in a harsh and unforgiving land. Today, they remain some of the poorest people in India and many remain semi-nomadic.

6403

#### **Mawari, Southern (87,100)**

Other names for this group include Mawari, Bania, and Mawari Southern. The Southern Mawari live in Sindh and southern Punjab. Their area of inhabitation is all that differentiates them from their northern tribesmen. Two religions followed by this people group are Jainism and Hinduism, the latter being the predominant. Elements of their Hindu faith are mixed with animistic and Islamic teachings. Marwari is their heart language. Other languages spoken by them could include Sindhi, Urdu and Hindi as well as others depending upon region. The Marwari may also be found in India. Devanagari script is used and, the Scripture portions, Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in the Mawari language. One agency is currently working among them and while there are not existing congregations, some believers do exist. They are typically located in the province of Sindh in Pakistan and in the Thar Desert.

The Mawari are considered part of the Rajasthan cluster of people groups. Many are employed as businessmen, bankers, moneylenders, or farmers. Various subgroups exist some of which claim to be descendants of Rajputs. They are named Mawari as they come from the area of Mawar. They are strict vegetarians who do not partake of either onions or garlic. As *untouchables* they are despised by other peoples, yet a sense of tribal pride remains strong among them. Marwari women are noted for long petticoat skirts in which young girls are obligated to wear in the villages.

K.S. Singh, *India's Communities*. (Delhi, India: Oxford University Press, 1998), 2240.

6386

#### **Mawari, Northern (51,230)**



Other names for this group include Mawari, Bania, and Mawari Southern. Two religions followed by this people group are Jainism and Hinduism, the latter being the predominant. Elements of their Hindu faith are mixed with animistic and Islamic teachings. Marwari is their heart language. Other languages spoken by them could include Sindhi, Urdu and Hindi as well as others depending upon region. The Marwari may also be found in India. Devanagari script is used and, the Scripture portions, Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in the Mawari language. One agency is currently working among them and while there are not existing congregations, some believers do exist. They are typically located in the province of Sindh in Pakistan and in the Thar Desert.

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K.S. Singh, *India's Communities*. (Delhi, India: Oxford University Press, 1998), 2240.

6381

### **Meghwar (202, 880)**

Also called Chamari, this unreached people group speaks the Chamari language. Christian resources are not available in their language, i.e. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, or Christian radio broadcasts. They are less than 2% evangelical Christian and Hinduism is the predominant religion. Several agencies are currently working among them, and a group of churches exists. The following is a description of Meghwar Bhil living in India.

The Bhil are the third largest and widely distributed tribal group in India. They are concentrated in western India, specifically in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, and northern Maharashtra. They also work for Tripura as migrant laborers in tea gardens. Their history dates back to the sixth century AD. Bhil in Sanskrit literature is mentioned in reference to a Bhil chief mounting an elephant and opposing with great force the progress of another king through the Vindhyas. The word translates as cut. In Dravidian language, the word is villu or billu which translates as bow. In the past, they were experienced hunters. Though hunting is illegal, many still venture out to catch birds, rabbits, lizards, or antelope. Their mother tongue is Bhili which is in the Indo-Aryan family. Traditions claim that they served in the coronation rituals for many Rajput chiefs. In the 1500s, they made up half of the army of King Ranapratap of Mewar. This ritual was carried out by marking the forehead of the chief with blood drawn from their own hand. There are a variety of subgroups among them. They have survived alongside the Bishnoi people due to their struggle to survive in a harsh and unforgiving land. Today, they remain some of the poorest people in India and many remain semi-nomadic.

Pakistan has been identified as a nation in which a modern type of slavery, bond labor, has been found and this particularly in Sindh Province. This type of work is widespread from brick manufacturing to agriculture or sports good manufacturing. Such slavery involves indebtedness,

may pass from generation to generation, and may involve slave trading. Those most vulnerable to be become victim of this immorality are the peoples of lower casts. The Meghwar are one of these lower cast tribes who have fallen prey to bond labor.

<http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission1997-06Pakistan.htm>

<http://www.ambedkar.org/research/Dalistoof.htm>

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**Muhajir, Aga Khani (unknown)**

Sindhi is the primary language of the people group although Urdu is spoken as well. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in Sindhi. Their religion is unknown.

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**Muhajir, Bengali (unknown)**

This unreached people group speaks Bengali as their primary language and is bilingual in Urdu. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in Bengali. Their religion is unknown.

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**Muhajir, subgroups (unknown)**

The **Livari Muhajir, Khanzade, Muhajir, and Kaimkhani, Muhajir** are unreached people groups of which limited information is available. Urdu is their heart language, and though their religion is not certainly known, it is believed to be Islam. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language.

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**Munjani-Yudgha (5,120)**

Alternate names for this people group are Yidga and Yudgha. Yidgha is the heart language of this people and is their only spoken language. They are unreached with the gospel and are followers of Islam. The Bible, Christian audio recordings, the Jesus Film, not Christian radio broadcasts are not available in their language.

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**Nagar (unknown)**

Lagar, Nagar-Mondal, and Nagara are other names for this people group. They are unreached and are followers of Hinduism. Burushaski is their heart language and is the only language spoken by those living in Pakistan. Christian audio recordings are the sole resource available in this language. They are similar in culture to their Indian neighbors. The following is a description of Nagar living in India.

The Nagar are a people dwelling in the eastern central regions of West Bengal and Bihar. Alternate names for this group are Nagar-Mondal, Nagara, Mondal and Lagar. They are and unreached people group and are less than 2% evangelical with no church planting efforts within the last two years. Their primary language is Bengali, and they do have access to the Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian radio broadcasting, Christian audio recordings, and

web based audio recordings in their language. The Nagar are Hindu, and their common places of worship are Kali, Mandi, Gramdevi Mandir, and Manasa Mandir.

Legend has it that during the reign of Emperor Aurangzeb a female singer from Nagar worked in an audience hall of the Emperor in Junagadh. She fell in love with a male singer who was the Emperor's son-in-law. They escaped from the angry Aurangzeb, but out of revenge the Emperor persecuted the Nagar and imprisoned them. This eventually led to the Nagar relocating to Bihar. Currently they inhabit the East and West Champaran districts of Bihar as well as the Malda district of West Bengal.

The Nagar of *West Bengal* are non-vegetarian's who do not eat beef or pork. They are restricted to marrying within their community, and marriages are arranged by negotiation. Monogamy is the accepted practice. Symbols for a married woman include shell bangles, and vermilion. Dowries have replaced former bride-prices. Widows and widowers are permitted to remarry. Inheritance is divided between sons and daughters, while authority is passed to the eldest son.

6384

### **Narisati, Arandui (3,070)**

Other names by which this group is referred include Arandui, Birkot, Gabr, Gawar-Bati, Narisati, and Nursut. Further divided into three subgroups, the Sniardai, Sultana, and Afghanis, the Arandui live in the southern part of northern Pakistan's Chitral district, which is situated among some of the world's largest mountain peaks; the lowest elevation in the area being 3577ft. This district is cut off from the rest of the country during six months of the year due to snow. Deep valleys and powerful rivers are mixed in between the mountainous slopes. Embroidery, finger rings, rugs, woodwork, and fruit are items common to the area.

This people group of Afghani origin is unreached with gospel. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion and there are no known Christian believers among them. Gawar-Bati is their heart language in which there are not currently any Christian resources available, i.e. the Bible, New Testament, Scripture portions, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts.

<http://www.pdg.org.pk/Culture.htm>

<http://www.chitral.sdnpk.org/>

<http://www.chitral.sdnpk.org/history.htm>

<http://www.teluq.quebec.ca/diverscite/SecArtic/Arts/2002/rahman/txt.htm>

6388

### **Palula, Dangarik (8,810)**

Also known as Dangarik, Palula, or Phalulo, the Palula are an unreached people group having less than 2% indigenous believers among them. . Phalura is their mother tongue; two dialects of this language are Northern Phalura and Ashreti. Scripture portions, the New Testament, and the Bible are not available in their language, nor are Christian audio recordings or Christian radio broadcasts. Seven Phalula villages are believed to be located in Pakistan's northern Chitral Valley and one village in each of the following areas: Dir Kohistan, Purigal, Ghos, the Biori

Valley, Kalkatak, and Ashret. This people group follows Sunni Islam, and some Christian believers do exist though no congregations have been formed.

<http://www.christusrex.org/www1/pater/ethno/Pakn.html>

[http://www.southasianmedia.net/profile/pakistan/history\\_pakistan\\_languages.cfm](http://www.southasianmedia.net/profile/pakistan/history_pakistan_languages.cfm)

<http://www.punjabi.net/talk/messages/1/2367.html?1079985051>

### **Parsee (10,250)**

Alternate names for this group are Fasli, Kadini, Shahenshahi, Shahinshahi, Zardast, Zarrushti, and Zarushti. Sindhi is the primary of three spoken languages; the other two being Eastern Punjabi and Dari-Parsi. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in Sindhi. One mission agency is working among them, and some believers exist. Their religion is Zoroastrianism.

This people group traces its origin to the Persian Kings of the Old Testament including King Darius, Cyrus, and Xerxes who aided in the rebuilding of the Temple. In the Old Testament, Cyrus is noted as the only Gentile whom called “anointed”. The magi who came to worship at Jesus’ birth are also believed to have been Parsee. Because of their ancient heritage, which is dated at before 3000 BC, they are very proud and cling to their identity of royal heritage.

Zoroastrianism, founded by Zoroaster in the above mentioned date, has fire as it’s supreme deity of worship believing it to be the son of god. All religious rituals and rites of passage are performed with burning fire present, and it is often lit by sandalwood and oil. Fires burn continuously in homes and the temple fire is forbidden to burn out. Fire worship may include one falling prostrate before the flames. They do hold to the belief in a Wise Creator god, wisdom is the most valued character trait by Zoroastrians. Guardian angles, which are treated more like a magical geni to disperse wishes, are also primary to religious beliefs; conscience is the most important of such angels. Resurrection and salvation are part of their religious terminology though they differ in meaning from Christian definitions. Ancestor worship is an emphasized aspect of worship. Pictures of deceased loved ones hang in homes and are prayed and bowed to. August marks a time dedicated to ancestor worship during which forgiveness is sought and the spirits are asked to join the people. Demons manifest themselves in the likeness of lost family members.

Parsee communities are tightly knit closed groups that view themselves as superior to all other religious groups and races. Parsee women who marry outside their people group are no longer considered Parsee. One must be born Parsee and must participate in the blood covenant ritual to truly be Parsee. This ritual takes place just before children reach puberty. The child is bathed and then offered bull’s urine considered to be the blood of their god, by the temple priest and thus establishes a covenant allowing their soul to be one with god. Then the child is given a white shirt and a band of the covenant that is tied around the waste. These articles are never to be removed and are to born the rest of their lives as a reminder of the covenant.

Parsees respect other faiths systems and gods. The Bible is treated honorably as a religious text and Christ is also seen in positive light and as a Messiah, though multiple idols may be worshiped.

Parsees hold prominent positions in the military as well as in political offices. In Pakistan, they are accomplished businessmen, hoteliers, company owners, and doctors. They are well known for being kind, gentle, honest, and charitable. Over 90% of Parsees have been educated in English. This people group is spread across Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, and India having a worldwide population of 3.5 million.

[http://www.urbana.org/\\_articles.cfm?RecordId=381](http://www.urbana.org/_articles.cfm?RecordId=381)

<http://www.feltd.com/parsee3.html>

[http://www.ijfm.org/PDFs\\_IJFM/14\\_2\\_PDFs/04\\_Parsees.pdf](http://www.ijfm.org/PDFs_IJFM/14_2_PDFs/04_Parsees.pdf)

24390

**Pathan, Central, Mahsudi (1,763,400)**

Other names for this people group include Afghan, Central Pathan, Eastern Pathan, Mahsudi, and Central Pashtun. They are unreached people group having less than 2% indigenous believers among them. One mission agency is currently working among them, and one church has been formed. Islam is the predominant religion. Central Pashto is their heart language. Christian audio recordings are available in their language, but Scripture portions and the completed Bible are not.

Pashto are a semi nomadic warrior people who live in Afghanistan, 6 million, and Pakistan, 10 million. Well known for their fighting abilities they were unconquerable by the British forces in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. They are comprised of sixty tribes. Each tribe has its own territory. Legend has it that they are descendants of Afghana who was King Saul's grandson. Muslim rulers in Pakistan immersed from this people group and greatly affected the history in the region. Highlands are their traditional areas of inhabitation, yet many may be found in plains as well as cities currently. Hatred, hospitality, honor and dedication are some characteristic traits of this group. Extended families are the units around which life is organized, each having its own land and protected homes. A strict code of ethics is known and followed by all. Their dress is vibrant in color. Men and women dress alike wearing a vest, which is sleeveless and contains embroidery over a cotton blouse. Turbans are worn in a certain fashion as to indicate ones tribal identity.

They are Sunni Muslims who are devout in their commitment, formerly worshipers of Hinduism and Buddhism before their joyful acceptance of Islam. Due to war in the 1970's with the Soviet Union, nearly three million Pathan are living in Pakistan as refugees. The Redshirts are those seeking impedance, and those who desire to form their own state, Pushtunistan. They are located in Northwest Pakistan and are sympathetic to the Pathan rooted Taliban group in Afghanistan. Poor water supplies and illiteracy are areas of need.

<http://www.bartleby.com/65/pa/Pathan.html>

46641

**Pathan, Southern (12,295,900)**

Also referred to as Afghani, Pashto, Pashtun, Pathan, Pukhtun, Pushtun, and Pakhtoon, the Southern Pathan of Pakistan are Sunni Muslims. They speak five languages including Southern

Pashto, Northern Pashto, Pattani, Sarikoli, and Urdu, Southern Pashto being the primary language. An unreached people group they have less than 2% indigenous believers among them. One church has been started and there is a mission agency working among them. Two resources are available in their heart language: Christian audio recordings and Christian radio broadcasts. Various resources are available in the other languages spoken by the Pathan.

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<http://www.bartleby.com/65/pa/Pathan.html>

24386

Persian, Dari (1,024,700)

These people reside in west and southwest Pakistan. There are multiple names for this group including Afghan Persian, Afghani, Afghani Tajik, Dari, Irani, Kaboli, Persian, Tadjik, and Tajik. They speak two languages: Eastern Farsi and Eastern Parsiwan Farsi, the former being their heart language. They are Sunni Muslims among whom there is currently one mission agency working. Some believers exist, but no churches have formed. Scripture portions, the New Testament, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. A completed Bible is not available. They are similar in culture to Irani's living in neighboring India. The following profiles offer a description of those who live in various Indian provinces.

The Irani of Uttar Pradesh were Iranians that migrated to their current location around four centuries ago. Persian is their native language, but a few speak broken Hindi mixed with Urdu. Women can be recognized by their flared skirts touching their ankles, a top, and a scarf tied to the tops of their heads. Though non-vegetarians that consume beef, they abstain from pork and alcohol. However, they do chew betel and smoke tobacco. Marriages are not permitted to non-Muslims. Each child receives an equal portion of the family inheritance. Parallel and cross

cousin marriages are allowed. Life cycle rituals are carried out according to Islamic tradition. Most sell artificial or semiprecious stones and jewelry. This is limited due to their nomadic lifestyle. Before becoming Islamic, they were fire worshippers.

The Irani of Madhya Pradesh migrated there during the invasion of India by Nadir Shah. Persian is their mother tongue, but they are fluent in Hindi. Today, they reside in the district of Hoshangabad. Their life cycle rituals are carried out according to Islamic tradition. Because of their nomadic lifestyle, they depend on a band chief to control their group. These people make an income by peddling or hawking items.

The Irani in Maharashtra inhabit the districts of Kolhapur, Sangli, Pune, Aurangabad, Thane, and Bombay. Persian is their native language, but they are knowledgeable of Marathi and Hindi. Their diet consists of wheat, rice, and jowar. Occupations vary to every degree. Literacy is very low among them.

The Irani of Karnataka speak Urdu and Kannada along with Persian. Most reside in the Dharwad district. Sons receive larger shares of the family inheritance than daughters. Most work in petty business or fencing. Life cycle rituals are carried out according to Islamic traditions. Formal education is neglected by their people.

The Irani of Andhra Pradesh live in Hyderabad. Urdu is their native language. Life cycle rituals are carried out according to Islamic traditions. Jobs have moved into the business sector along with government employment.

Overall, these people are Shiite Muslims. No known Christians live among them, but one agency is working with them. The Bible, Jesus Film, God Story Video, Christian radio, audio recordings, and web recordings have been translated into their language.

6391

**Prasuni (4,300)**

The primary language of this unreached people group is Prasuni, and Upper West-wei Prasuni is spoken as well. They are Sunni Muslims and have no known indigenous believers. One agency has targeted them. Christian audio recordings comprise the sole resource available in their language.

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**Punjabi, other (unknown)**

There are several groups such as the Mughal Chugte Punjabi, the Mirza Punjabi, the Malak Punjabi, the Julahe Punjabi, and the Chohan Punjabi of which less information is available. Their population and religion are not recognized. Most speak Western Punjabi. The Mughal Chugte speak Urdu in addition to Western Punjabi, and the Chohan solely speak Sindhi. Scripture portions, the New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian

radio broadcasts are available in Western Punjabi, while all of these resources as well as a completed Bible are available in Sindhi. These people groups are unreached and have no known indigenous believers nor mission agencies currently working among them.

6393

**Punjabi, Pahari (14,352)**

Known as Pahari Punjabi or just Pahari, Pahari-Potwari is their mother tongue. Their name means the language of the mountain people. Islam is the practiced religion. Some believers do exist, yet no churches have been formed. Christian radio broadcasts and Christian audio recordings are available in their language, while the Bible and gospel recordings are not available in their language. They are inhabitants of Kashmir in Pakistan and of Himachal Pradesh in India.

<http://talat.pogop.org/krrc/ARTICLES/ethnolou.htm>

<http://www.answers.com/topic/pothohari>

00000

**Punjabi, Lohar (10,250)**

The Lohar Punjabi or just Lahore are an unreached people group having no known indigenous believers. Their religion is unknown. Western Punjabi is their heart language, and Urdu is spoken as well. No mission agencies are currently targeting them. Scripture portions, the New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language.

6405

**Punjabi, Southern, Saraiki (15,369,800)**

This people group may also be referred to as Southern Punjabi or simply Saraiki. Saraiki is their heart language, and Islam is the practiced religion. Scripture portions, the New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language; however a completed Bible is not currently available to them. Several mission agencies are working among them and numerous churches have formed.

Extreme loyalty to extended family is characteristic of the Southern Punjabi. All who live in the ghar, or family home, contribute to its resources and have a voice in decision making. Mango chutney and parathas or flat bread are examples of common Punjabi meals. Islam in this area is a mixture of traditional Islam and animistic practices. Beliefs in the curse of the evil eye, amulets, potions, etc. are common and are referred to as folk Islam. Festivals are also celebrated throughout the year. Basant, Baisakhi, and the Baba Farid festival are specific to the Punjab region. Basant involves kite flying contests during the month of February, Baisakhi is a harvest festival in April that is in honor of the Rabi crop's harvesting and includes folk dancing and music. The Baba Farid Festival is celebrated to honor the great Sufi or Muslim mystic, saint who wrote poetry in the Saraiki language. Folk music and walking through a special gate of heaven are aspects of this celebration.

<http://www.asialink.org.uk/Punjabiprayertime.htm>

[http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/fbs/publications/pocket\\_book2004/Overview/Introduction.pdf](http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/fbs/publications/pocket_book2004/Overview/Introduction.pdf)



[http://www.punjabilok.com/faith/sufi\\_bhakti/sheikh\\_farid.htm](http://www.punjabilok.com/faith/sufi_bhakti/sheikh_farid.htm)

6420

**Punjabi, Western (67,300,000)**

Also known as Lahnda and Punjabi, this people group speaks Western Punjabi. Scripture portions, the New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language; the completed Bible is not. Six primary dialects of Punjabi exist. Islam is the primary religion of the Western Punjabi, and they are less than 2% evangelical Christian. Ninety eight percent of the population is Muslim, the majority being Sunni. Only 9% are Shia, and 2% belong to the Ahmadi sect and are not recognized by the Pakistani government. A mission agency is currently working among this people group and groups of churches have been started.

The word Punjab refers to the five rivers which flow through the region. The area has been known for its contribution to the world's religions as Buddhism, Sikhism, and Sufi Islam all developed in this area. The area contains both rural villages as well as developed cities providing diversity in occupations. Most living in rural areas are farmers and cotton and wheat are common crops. Their homes are the center of social life and hospitality is an important practice. Marriage is a must for Punjabi people. Arranged marriages are becoming less frequent. Men wear a type of cap called Paggri that is embroidered and for which they are noted. Religious practices mix orthodox teachings of Islam with animistic beliefs. Evil spirits are feared, amulets worn to protect from the curse of the evil eye, and potions often bought by those seeking power.

<http://www.suite101.com/article.cfm/6278/51436>

<http://www.acts.edu/oldmissions/Pakhist1.html>

<http://www.missionvisionnetwork.org/prayer/seeit.htm>

00000

**Purig-Pa (377,070)**

Alternate names for this group are Purik, Purig, Burig, and Bhotia. Their mother tongue is Purik. Islam is the practiced faith; they are unreached and have some believers. A church has not yet formed among them. One agency is currently working among them. The Bible has not been translated into their language. The New Testament and Scripture portions are available in their language.

The Purig-Pa are a mixed group originating from Dard, Balit, and Pot-riksha communities. Their name meaning is tied to location. They may be found in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

6394

**Rajkoti (16,600)**

The Rajkoti dialect of Kalami is the heart language of this people group, though Ushu Kalami and Pashto are also spoken by them. The Bible, Jesus Film, and audio recordings are not available in their language. Scripture portions are not available in Kalami either. They are unreached with the gospel. Some believers exist, but there are not any congregations of believers. There are currently no missions' agencies targeting this group. Islam is the primary religion, though strong beliefs in the spirit world and the power of magic and potions are

incorporated with traditional Islamic teachings. A Hindu festival, Navratri, which is done in worship of the Hindu goddesses, Durga, Lakshmi, and Saraswati, is celebrated by the Hindu's and Muslims alike and during which Rajkoti dances are performed.

They inhabit northern Pakistan near the rivers Swat and Panjkora. Primary occupations are farming and shepherding. Livestock is transferred to graze in areas of higher cultivation during summer months.

<http://www.salagram.net/parishad109.htm>

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### **Romani, Vlax (14,350)**

There are numerous alternate names for this people group: Arhagar, Arhagar Gypsy, Baltic Gypsy, Cale, Cingane, Colombian Gypsy, Gitano, Gurbeti, Gypsy, Kalderash, Kalderash Gypsy, Lovari, Lovari Gypsy, Lovari Rom Gypsy, Lowara, Norwegian Gypsy, Rom, and Romani. They are unreached and have no known indigenous believers. Vlax Romani is their heart language. The Bible is not available in their language, though the New Testament, Scripture portions, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. One agency has targeted this group.

While Islam is the official religion, folk Islam is practiced and encompasses fears of lizards, snakes, and evil spirits, etc. Fortune telling is widely attributed to Gypsies and some believe them to have invented the Tarot cards. Continual being on the move, they are often not trusted by those living in areas of their temporary habitation. They are believed to be good con-artists, which led to the idea of one being "gypped". They have exceptional talents in music, dance and singing, for which they are well known. Good standards of hygiene are not common. Unmarried girls are strictly to protect their virginity. Kindness to ones neighbor is highly valued in Gypsy culture.

<http://www.answers.com/topic/roma-people>

6396

### **Sansi Bhil (20,490)**

Other names for this group include Bhedkhut, Bhedkut, Kapadia, Kikan, Manesh, Rihluwala, Sansi, and Sansia. They are unreached with less than 2% evangelicals among them. Islam is the practiced religion. They speak Sansi, Urdu, and Punjabi, with Sansi being the primary language. The Bible is not available in their language, but Christian audio recordings are. One agency is working among them. Though no congregations have yet been formed, some believers do exist.

Inhabitants of Pakistan's southeastern Province of Sindh, the Sansi Bhil are an impoverished lower class. Following the independence in 1947 and the move from India to Pakistan, the Sansi Bhil was left landless and resorted to stealing. They became known as a cast of criminals. Many are currently bond workers, or slaves, to which they are indebtedness passes from generation to generation. Those who work as farmers raise wheat, maize, rice, and cotton. Women are seen in an honorable light. Upon marriage the bride moves in with the groom's family. Education, health, and diet practices are neglected. Purer drinking water is needed. Villages are small and

at times may only be one or two families in composition. The oral culture is evident due to the folklore that has been passed down for years. The Sansi Bhil are folk Muslims who mix animistic practices with traditional practices of Islam including a belief in the evil eye.

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**Sarawan (unknown)**

This unreached people group has no known indigenous believers. The primary religion is unknown. Brahui is their heart language and while the entire Bible is not available in this language, Scripture portions, the New Testament, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are.

46189

**Shaikh, Punjabi (1,271,033)**

Eastern Punjabi is the heart language of this people group. The Bible, Jesus Film, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. They are unreached and Muslim. The main source of income for the Shaikh is agriculture. Others earn income in fishing or business.

46202

**Shaikh, Jatki (205,636)**

This unreached people group lives in the Punjab region of Pakistan. Jadqali is their heart language and the Bible, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. Islam is the practiced religion. Folk tales and folk music, often romantic songs, a common part of Jatki culture and are sung in the local dialect.

[http://www.punjabilok.com/pakistan/pun\\_folk.htm](http://www.punjabilok.com/pakistan/pun_folk.htm)

6398

**Shina, Dras (307,400)**

Other names for this people group are Astori, Dardi, Dras, Shin, and Sina. Shina is their primary language. Scripture portions and the New Testament are available in their language, but the entire Bible is not. Christian audio recordings are also available. Islam is the practiced religion and both Sunni's and Shiites exist among them. They are unreached with the gospel being less than 2% evangelical. Some believers exist, but there are no congregations. One agency is currently targeting them.

The Dras live in an area that is the second coldest inhabited place in the world, Siberia being the first. Temperatures fall as low as -50° F. Farming is done during the few summer months of each year and yields crops primarily of barley and some potatoes. Cattle and horses are taken to graze in high mountains during these months as well. The Dras River is near by. Their homes are built with two levels, the first being made of stone and nearly submerged beneath the ground. The second is made of mud brick and serves as insulation. Once blankets of snow begin to fall, the livestock is gathered into the house in the lower level. Multiple generations of the family are also crowded into a single room. As many as twenty people may be bunched together during times of blizzard. The tightly grouped humans and animals share the much-needed warmth their body heat provides. During these months locked in their households' men tend to the livestock, help to shovel snow, and take the opportunity to teach their sons the Koran as well as Islamic

practices. Women knit or spin with wool making clothes for their family. Light is scarce in the enclosed home, only allowing for the faint glimmer of a dung fire or perhaps a candle. Cattle are slaughtered to feed the family and the cold weather provides natural freezing to allow for multiple servings throughout winter months. Elderly men gather and drink a sweet type of milky tea.

<http://www.kmsnews.org/databank/ReligionArtCulture/Culture/Languages%20in%J&K.htm>  
<http://www.namasthenri.com/travel/ladakh/ladakh.htm>

6399

**Shumashti (14,350)**

There are no known indigenous believers among this unreached people group. They are Sunni Muslims. There are currently not any agencies targeting them. Shumashti is their heart language. The Bible is not available in Shumashti, but Christian audio recordings are. This tribe inhabits beautiful northern mountains of Pakistan. People in this area are described as being peaceful, kind, and brave. Farming and shepherding are primary occupations and common crops include barley, wheat, rice, and potatoes. Permanent dwellings are abandoned during the summer months as to graze sheep, goats, and cattle in areas of higher elevation. People groups living in the Himalayas are extremely unreached due to difficulty accessing areas of 2,000 to 14,000 feet. Marriage within ones own tribe is strictly enforced. Women participate in farming activities thus making them less secluded than other Muslim tribes.

6400

**Sindh (18,443,800)**

Visholi dialect of Sindhi is their mother tongue. They are unreached with less than 2% evangelicals. Islam is the primary religion. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. One agency has engaged this people group. Though a church has not yet formed, there are some believers among them.

The Sindh are the second largest people group in this South Asian country. Sindh province is located in the southeast portion of the country and is bordered by India to its west and by the Arabian Sea to the south. Many Muslims came to this area as refugees after the Pakistan's 1947 partition from India. Farming and animal rearing are popular means of living. Crops common to this area include sugarcane, rice, and wheat. Animals raised are sheep, camels, and others. Women are not allowed to leave their homes except in special circumstances. Long black dresses are worn by the women along with veils that cover their faces. Homes are made of mud and contain high walls that are to prevent men from being able to see the women of the household. The Sindhi are Sunni Muslims who practice folk Islam, which includes beliefs in evil spirits, wearing amulets for protection; casting spells, and saint worship. Visiting shrines of saints is done by hundreds daily by people both from the area and those who come from afar. Folk poetry is an important part of culture. Annual festivals are an expression of culture and serve as local entertainment.

<http://thesindh.com/English/Stuff/Show.asp?FID=68>

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**Sindh, subgroups (unknown)**

There are as many as two hundred and sixty Sindh subgroups, of which little information is known. Sindhi is their heart language, and the Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. These groups are located where the gospel is not easily accessible, and their religion is unknown.

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**Sindh, Almani (unknown)**

This people group is located in the Pannu Aqil region at the interior of Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown. As evidenced by recent media coverage, Sindh Almani marriage arrangements are to be strictly endogamous, or inter-tribe. Choosing a spouse outside of the tribe is punishable by death. In recent years, many men and women have been killed due to their choice to marry outside the tribe, which has frequently been associated with suspicions of affairs.

<http://www.gulfnews.com/Articles/World2.asp?ArticleID=116514>

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**Sindh, Arisar (12,300)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is not known.

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**Sindh, Bhanbhra (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Islam is the practiced religion. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

<http://thesindh.com/English/Stuff.asp?FID=68>

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**Sindh, Bhati Saraki (30,740)**

Little is known about this unreached people group. Sindhi is their mother tongue. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They are located in an area where the gospel is not generally accessible. Their religion is unknown.

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**Sindh, Bhati Sindh (40,990)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of

Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language.

The Bhati are a clan of Jats. Jats are not identified specifically as a people group with one language or general location. Instead, they are diverse in local, but are rather associated due to a common heritage or occupation. They are typically described as hard workers and brave. They belong to the warrior class of the caste system. Known for their military abilities, the Jats assisted the British army during World War I. They are educated and often have occupations in technical or academic professions. They are conservative and are solely to marry only within their ethnic group. A great sense of pride is held in their ancestry.

<http://www.jattworld.com/expoos/modules/Library/?p=bsdhillon-jats-muhammedan-period-1>  
<http://www.jatland.com/people/jatsintro.htm>

### **Sindh, Bhil (10,250)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is not known.

There are various Bhil groups in Sindh such as Dhatki Bhil, Marwari Bhil, and Sindhi Bhil. Some groups are Hindu and others are Muslim. Illiteracy is high, yet Sindhi Bhil view optimistically having literature in their language.

Pakistan has been identified as a nation in which a modern type of slavery, bond labor, has been found and this particularly in Sindh Province. They type of work is widespread from brick manufacturing to agriculture or sports good manufacturing. This type of slavery involving indebtedness may pass from generation to generation and may involve slave trading. Those most vulnerable to be become victim of this immorality are the peoples of lower casts. The Bhil are one of these lower cast tribes who have fallen prey to bond labor.

<http://www.phrasebase.com/languages/index.php?cat=90>  
<http://www.antislavery.org/archive/submission/submission1997-06Pakistan.htm>

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### **Sindh, Chachar (unknown)**

Little is known about this unreached people group. Sindhi is their mother tongue. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. Their religion is unknown. They are located in an area where the gospel is not generally accessible in the Cholistan Desert in Sindh in Pakistan and are one of the primary tribes in that area. They are racially compared to inhabitants of Rajasthan who are tall in appearance and have sharper features. The Chachar live in large round huts made of mud and grass and are situated atop sandhills. They are pastoral and nomadic people.

<http://www.geocities.com/atiqmalik73/bahawalpur.html>  
[http://www.worldwildlife.org/wildworld/profiles/terrestrial/im/im1304\\_full.html](http://www.worldwildlife.org/wildworld/profiles/terrestrial/im/im1304_full.html)

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**Sindh, Chawra (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is not known.

The Chawra do have their place historically in South Asia. During the later part of the seventh century, the Chawra ruled over Kutch an area formerly held by the Brahman Dynasty. This rule continued through the Abbasid Dynasty.

<http://www.panhwar.com/Article62.htm>

**Sindh, Dakhan (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is not known.

It has been noted that in a Dakhan village near Shikarpur in Sindh, many mystics have been following teachings of saints who lived hundreds of years earlier. Visits to grave sites are made monthly, and poetry is recited throughout each day. Orange clothes are often worn by mystics and are done so to show humility. Others wear black and in doing so show their protest of materialism.

<http://www.newsline.com.pk/NewsAug2001?newslinespecial.htm>

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**Sindh, Durani (unknown)**

Little is known about this unreached people group. Sindhi is their mother tongue. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They are located in an area where the gospel is not generally accessible. Their religion is unknown.

The Durani were rulers in the Sindh area, coming to power in 1816 through the leadership of Dost Mohammed who was of the Barukzais branch of Durani. This ended the rule of the Suddozai branch of the Durani tribe. A sub group of the Durani is believed by some to have been weavers of intricately beautiful rugs.

<http://www.billbuxton.com/dramatis.html>

<http://www.tcoletribalrugs.com/article9baluch.html>

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**Sindh, Gajar (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of

Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown. They are a widely dispersed people group believed to have originated in Central Asia. Gajar is their name in Arabic and are so called in Syria.

<http://www.punjabi.net/talk/messages/2/52461.html?1084108776>

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**Sindh, Ghotia (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

Originally founded as a camp in 637 A.D. after a Muslim Army from Arabia was defeated, Ghotia was inhabited several different times and later abandoned between this year and 712 A.D., when Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered the Sindh. Ghotia Ibn Samed Ibn Patel, who was a native born Hindu, then settled in the area where he openly accepted Islam and took a Muslim wife. Their first born son, Tameer, is from whom the Ghotia tribe are believed to derive their origin.

<http://www.communitypk.com/rajesh/abghotia.htm>

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**Sindh, Hajana (35,860)**

Little is known about this unreached people group. Sindhi is their mother tongue. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They are located in an area where the gospel is not generally accessible. Their religion is unknown.

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**Sindh, Jamot (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

The Sirhindi Jamot tribe lives in Sindh's district of Malir. They are employed as landowners and herdsmen who participate in fishing. The majority of tribes in this district are Muslim.

<http://www.yespakistan.com/HDF/whatwedo/Karachi.asp>

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**Sindh, Juneja (40,990)**

Little is known about this unreached people group. Sindhi is their mother tongue. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their



language. They are located in an area where the gospel is not generally accessible. Their religion is unknown.

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**Sindh, Kaka (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in a community on the Arabian Sea. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown. The coastal villages depend upon fishing. Children are not encouraged in education, rather they are taught the trade of fishing from early childhood.

<http://www.newslines.com.pk/NewsSep2003/cover2sep2003.htm>

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**Sindh, Kalhora (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

The Kalhora Dynasty ruled in Sindh from 1736-1789. It was during this period that the Sindhi language grew from a rich literary history to be used in education for the first time. Due to this change education was more widely available. Later established British schools maintained the use of Sindhi.

<http://www.personal.kent.edu/~rmuhamma/Personal/Pakistan/PakHistory/timeLinePak.htm>

<http://www.dawn.com/events/millennium/46.htm>

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**Sindh, Khokhar (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

Pakistan has been identified as a nation in which a modern type of slavery, bond labor, has been found and this particularly in Sindh Province. They type of work is widespread from brick manufacturing to agriculture or sports good manufacturing. This type of slavery involving indebtedness may pass from generation to generation and may involve slave trading. Those most vulnerable to be become victim of this immorality are the peoples of lower casts. The Khokhar are one of these lower cast tribes who have fallen prey to bond labor.

<http://web.amnesty.org/library/Index/ENGASA330231995>

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**Sindh, Kori (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in the district of Badin in Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown. In recent years, this group has come into violent conflict with the Ramejo people group. Due to adversity, social and economic life has diminished in the area.

<http://www.dawn.com/2004/10/08/local23.htm>

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**Sindh, Lakha (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in the district of Badin in Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown. They are a Rajput tribe of Sindh.

[http://www.geocities.com/pak\\_history/Sindh.html](http://www.geocities.com/pak_history/Sindh.html)

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**Sindh, Lakher (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in the district of Badin in Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

Nadd, a type of traditional folk music that is still popular today, is said to be best when played after sunset as the calm of the night enhances the sweetness of the music. A famous Nadd player from a Lakher village, Al Bakhsh Lakher, once played music so sweetly that it captivated a camel endearing him to remain with the musician throughout the night while the other camels went grazing.

<http://thesindh.com/sindh/folkmusic/Naad.asp>

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**Sindh, Langha (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in the district of Badin in Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. They practice Islam and are artists and musicians.

[http://www.kutchikadwapatidar.com/culture/perfect\\_kutchi\\_sections/people.htm](http://www.kutchikadwapatidar.com/culture/perfect_kutchi_sections/people.htm)

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**Sindh, Larak (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in the district of Badin in Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

Larkana villages are filled with hospitality as their people offer tea to visitors and sit to discuss life issues. Near by shrines of saints, covered with flowers, are bowed down before and walked around numerous times as a ritual.

<http://www.indiatoday.com/webexclusive/dispatch/20000812/sonia.html>

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**Sindh, Mandhra (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible in the district of Badin in Sindh. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

The Mandhra are one of the primary tribes living in Badin's coastal area. Agriculture, livestock, and fishing are predominant means of livelihood. Sugarcane and rice are common crops. The majority of the population in this district is Muslim, and shrines are commonly visited.

<http://actionaidpakistan.org/wasail/indus%20delta.htm>

<http://www.badin.gov.pk/history.htm>

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**Sindh, Nareja (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is unknown.

In recent years this people group has come into violent conflict with another people group, the Jagirani, in Kharipur district.

<http://www.pakistanchristianpost.com/newsviewdetails.php?newsid=193>

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**Sindh, Shikh (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is Islam.

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**Sindh, Tagar (unknown)**

Little is known about this unreached people group. Sindhi is their mother tongue. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. They are located in an area where the gospel is not generally accessible. Their religion is unknown. It is uncertain if they are related to the ancient Turkish Tagar.

[http://www.enjoyturkey.com/info/history\\_turkey/outline.htm](http://www.enjoyturkey.com/info/history_turkey/outline.htm)

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**Sindh, Zangeja (unknown)**

This people group is located where the gospel is not easily accessible. Sindhi is their primary language. It was established as a language in this area in 1000 A.D. at the commencement of Muslim rule. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. Their religion is not known. The Zangeja are inhabitants of Pakistan's southern district of Badin. A swampy delta like area, rice is the principal crop. The district is home to numerous shrines dedicated to saints in which hundreds pilgrimage to visit daily. Annual festivals and fairs are held in honor of the saints.

<http://www.badin.gov.pk/about.htm>

46189

**Teli, Punjabi (648,723)**

These people live in India as well as Pakistan and contain various subgroups. They are also recognized as Tili. Their name is derived from the Sanskrit word for oil extracted from sesame and mustard. Legend describes their origins as coming from Shiva. Eastern Punjabi is their heart language and the Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in their language. He created them to destroy five demons. Afterwards, they were supposed to rub Shiva with oil. The Muslim Teli live in sixty districts of India. Islam is the practiced religion. Teachings include following the five pillars of Islam in a works based efforts to earn the potential of entering Paradise after death. Boys are circumcised between the ages of five and seven. In the country, they work in oil pressing or agriculture.

[www.peoplegroups.org](http://www.peoplegroups.org)

6409

**Turk (4,300)**

Other names by which this group are referred are Anatolian, Baharlu Turk, Ottoman Turk, Rumelia Turk, Meskhetian Turk, and Urum. They are Sunni Muslims who are unreached with the gospel. There are no known indigenous Turk believers in Pakistan. Turkish is their heart language. The Bible, Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian radio broadcasting, and Christian audio recordings are available in their language. No agencies are currently working among them.

The Turks originate from the area between the Caspian Sea and the Mongolian Desert in what is currently known as Turan. Their presence in Turkey began in the eleventh century when they invaded the area. The Ottoman Dynasty was established by year 1299. The empire grew and came to envelope twenty states including Hungary, Yugoslavia, Russia, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Egypt,

Libya, and Saudi Arabia. It was in 1923 that the empire was defined a republic. Due to the vastness of the empire, Turks were widely dispersed and so they remain today. Turks tend to be proud people with strong group or family ties. Coffee house are common places for men to gather to discuss politics and other issues.

6410

**Turkmen (10,250)**

Alternate names for this people group are Anauli, Azerbaijani, Chaghatai, Esari, Goklen, Jagarta, Turkoman, and Yomud. Turkmen is their primary language. Scripture portions, and the New Testament are available in their language, but the Bible is not. The Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in Turkmen. These people are migrants from Turkmenistan in Central Asia. Sunni Islam is their primary religion and no indigenous Christians live among them.

Turkish conquerors forced their language upon them as Arabs forced Islam. They were once known as robbers of rich Persian caravans through the desert and were formerly involved in slave trade. Once nomadic herdsmen, they are currently a semi-nomadic group who have both permanent homes as well as tents for dwellings. Two clear divisions among this people are the sedentary farmers and the nomadic herdsmen. Tribal, clan, and family lines are guarded with greatest loyalty being to the family. Women are decoratively adorned with jewelry and men find sport in playing Buzjashi, a game involving horses that resembles polo. Christianity was strong in this region prior to the fourth century when it was pressed out by Islam. One agency is currently working among them.

6411

**Turvali (61,480)**

Inhabitants of north Pakistan's Chail Valley, this people group live near the Swat River in the Swat Kohistan region. Rugged mountains contribute to the isolation of this area. Farming and shepherding are the primary occupations of the Turvali. Crops such as barley, wheat, rice and others are common staples. Due to changing weather, livestock is moved from area to area while more permanent residence is established during summer months.

Though Buddhism and Hinduism have formerly been religions of significance in this region, Islam has been predominant since 1000 A.D. The Turvali are Sunni Muslims and are an unreached people group having no known indigenous believers. Turwali is their heart language. They do not have the Bible, Scripture portions, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, or Christian radio broadcasts in their language. There are currently no agencies involved with them.

6412

**Uighur (72,800)**

This people group is known by numerous other names such as Huihe, Kashgar, Kashgar Turki, Kashgar-Yarkand, Taranchi, Uighur, Uiguir, Uigur, Weiwuer, and Yuanhe. They are the

ancestors of the Huihui of China. During the seventh century Arabs and Persians immigrated to China for trade. Those who became permanent residents built mosques and intermarried with the Han. Their offspring was identified with other Muslim immigrants during the thirteen and fourteenth century. Those living in modern day Xinjiang in China have acted out in violence for several decades demanding independence for East Trukistan.

Uyghur is their heart language. While the Bible has not been translated into their language, the New Testament and Scripture portions have. The Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are also available in their language. The Uighur are Sunni Muslims and are unreached with less than 2% indigenous believers. Multiple agencies are currently working among this people group. There is not a Uighur church, yet some believers do exist.

<http://www.oxfam.org.uk/coolplanet/kidsweb/world/pakistan/pakpeop.htm>

6413

### **Urdu (11,988,500)**

Other names for this group are Hindi, Islami, Undri, and Mohajirs, meaning immigrant. Those living in Pakistan once lived in modern day India prior to Pakistan's 1947 independence. Their distinction is as an ethnic group that combines various other people groups who are dispersed and who share in common language, religion, and Persian cultural history. Urdu speaking people may be found in every level of society from the literate educated to the poor. Forty six million people speak Urdu in Pakistan and India. The Urdu language developed during a five hundred period of Muslim rule and is a combination of Arabic, Persian, and Hindi using Persian script. It is Pakistan's official language. The Bible is not translated into Urdu, yet Scripture portions and the New Testament are available. The Jesus Film, God's Story Video, Christian radio broadcasts, and Christian audio recordings are also available. Sunni Islam is the followed religion, and there are less than 2% Christians among them. Pakistan is ninety-seven percent Muslim. There is currently an agency working in this area, and one Urdu church has been established.

<http://www.ksafe.com/profiles/clusters/8017.html>

<http://www.oxfam.org.uk/coolplanet/kidsweb/world/pakistan/pakpeop.htm>

6414

### **Urmuri, Ormui (3,070)**

Alternate names for this people group are Baraki, Baraks, Bargista, Ormur, and Barakis. The latter name is the name used by the tribe themselves. They are located in the Kanigram Valley in the mountains of Waziristan province. The city of Kanigram in this area near the Afghani border is where communities may be found. Urmuri, also known as Baraki, Bargista, and Barakey is their primary language. Most are bilingual speaking either Dari or Pashto in addition to the heart language. The Bible, Christian radio broadcasts, and the Jesus Film are not available in their language, while Christian audio recordings are available in Urmuri. They are an unreached people group with no known believers. Sunni Islam is the practiced religion. There are currently no agencies working in this area.

<http://64.81.54.21:8080/live/search/browsebycountryresult?searchtype=countries&searchkey=Pakistan>

6415

**Ushojo (2,050)**

Ushuji is another name by which the Ushojo are referred. The tonal language of Ushojo is their mother tongue, and the Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings and Christian radio broadcasts are not available in their language. They are inhabitants of the Chail Valley of Swat in Kas. They are Sunni Muslims are less than 2% Christian. There have not been church planting efforts made among them for two years.

<http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8040.htm>

6406

**Uzbek, Southern (76,850)**

Other names for this people group include Afghan Uzbek, Uzbek, and Uzbek. The Southern Uzbeks of Pakistan are 95% Sunni Muslim who follow the Hanafite school of law and are less than 1% Christian. Many are folk rather than orthodox Muslims mixing religious belief and practice with animism. The primary language is Southern Uzbek. The Bible has not been translated into their language, but the Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are available in Southern Uzbek. While there is not an existing Uzbek church in Pakistan, one agency is working among a few believers.

Most Uzbeks are farmers. Primary crops are cotton, fruit, vegetables, and grains. A popular game among Uzbek men is buzkashi. This sport involves horses and resembles polo. Elders in each village come together to form elats (over several villages) and a council over several elats.

<http://www.adoptapeople.com/Profiles/clusters/8040.htm>

6416

**Vaghri Koli (10,250)**

Having less than 2% believers among them, the Vaghri Koli are an unreached people group. Hinduism is the predominant religion. Vaghri Koli is their heart language. The Bible has not been translated into their language, yet Christian audio recordings are available in Vaghri Koli. Church planting efforts have not been made among them in the past two years.

6418

**Wanetsi, Waneci (92,220)**

This unreached people group speaks the Indo-Iranian language Waneci. The Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are not available in their language. The practiced religion is Islam. No active church planting efforts have been made in the last two years. They inhabit Pakistan's Baluchistan Province which is bordered by Iran to the west, Afghanistan to the north, and the Arabian Sea to the south.

6421

**Zangskar (5,840)**

Alternate names for this group include Zanskari, Zaskar, and Zaskari. They are unreached having less than 2% evangelicals among them. Zangskari is their mother tongue, and Scripture portions are available. The completed Bible, Jesus Film, Christian audio recordings, and Christian radio broadcasts are not available in their language. Buddhism is the practiced religion. There are some non congregated believers. Currently there are no agencies targeting this group.

Zangskar is the most isolated area of the trans-Himalayan valleys. Communities in this area are Tibetan and are known for being the least touched by outside cultures leading to such preservation of culture and religion. Large mountains and deep valleys as well as heavy amounts of snowfall upon access passes make this area inaccessible for eight months out of the year. The area is rich in Buddhist history, teaching, and art having more than 30 monasteries. Months June through September, are the best times to visit Zangskar, July and August being the best months for trekking. They are a hospitable and friendly people.

<http://indebo.com/himalayan-adventure-travel.htm>

used for all profiles:

[www.joshuaproject.net](http://www.joshuaproject.net)

### **Missiological Implications**

1. Evangelical Christians should remain committed to evangelization in the nation of Pakistan. The entrenched Islamic religion may indicate the wisdom of emphasizing evangelism in more open countries, but areas like Pakistan must never disappear from the Christian radar screen.
2. Evangelical Christians must by prayer and action seek to reach the 160 ethnic groups and 40 language groups that still remain without viable, Christian congregations and evangelistic efforts. Among these unreached peoples are the Baluch, Brahui, Pathan, the peoples of the far north, and the Panjabi with reported millions of people, the greatest majority of whom have not actually received a witness they would consider creditable.
3. Evangelical Christians should pray and provide for the Christians in Pakistan who face growing persecution. In all possible ways, Christians should seek to protect the Christians in Pakistan from inhumane treatment. These prayers should include petitions to God that the imposing of *Shari'a Law* will not be furthered in the nation.
4. Evangelical Christians should seek inroads to the varying peoples in the giant cities of Pakistan, including Karachi (that has a population that may be as high as 16 million) with several groups who stand in enormous need of evangelism and staggering need for churches.
5. Evangelical Christians should be aware of and responsive to the large number of Pakistanis who have emigrated to many parts of the world (as many as 500,000 in



Britain). Winning some of the Pakistanis people would be one way to open the door to more effective evangelism in Pakistan as the converts could communicate with their kin in Pakistan and perhaps even return as witnesses.

6. Evangelical Christians should continue and increase efforts to use radio broadcasts to get the gospel into Pakistan. Bible correspondence courses, recordings, and other distance learning concepts can play a major part in evangelizing this spiritually needy nation.