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Pakistan history 1857 to 1947 in urdu pdf
This article is about the history of the formation of modern Pakistan and as a country after 1947. Read about the history of Pakistan. A request for this article to be changed to the History of Pakistan (1947-present) is under discussion. Please don't move this article until the discussion is closed. Part of a
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of the provinces of Azad Kashmir Baluchistan Baluchistan East Pakistan Gilgit-Baltistan Islamabad Capital Territory Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Punjab Sindh Category Portal Vte The history of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan began on August 14, 1947, when the country became an independent state in the form of the Dominion of Pakistan of
the British Commonwealth as a result of the Pakistani Commonwealth. While the history of the Pakistani nation according to the official chronology of the Government of Pakistan began with Islamic rule over the Indian subcontinent Muhammad bin Kasim, which reached its zenith in the era of the Mughal. In 1947, Pakistan consisted of
Western Pakistan (today Pakistan) and East Pakistan (today Bangladesh). The President of the All India Muslim League and then the Pakistan Muslim League, became Prime Minister. The 1956 Constitution made Pakistan
an Islamic democracy. Pakistan faced civil war and Indian military intervention in 1971, which resulted in East Pakistan being secede as the new bangladeshi country. The country also has unresolved territorial disputes with India, which has led to four conflicts. Pakistan was closely associated with the United States during the Cold War. In
the Afghan-Soviet war, it supported the Sunni mujahideen and played a vital role in defeating Soviet troops and forcing them to withdraw from Afghanistan. The country continues to face complex problems such as terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, corruption and political instability. Terrorism from the war in Afghanistan has damaged the
country's economy and infrastructure to a large extent since 2001-09, but Pakistan is re-developing. Pakistan is a nuclear power as well as a declared nuclear tests by its rival Republic of India in May 1998. The first five tests were conducted on 28 May and the
sixth on 30 May. With this status, Pakistan ranks seventh in the world, second in South Asia and the only country in the Islamic world. Pakistan also has the sixth largest standing military in the world, second in South Asia and the only counter-Terrorism.
Coalition, as well as a member of many organization for Economic Cooperation Cooperation Cooperation Cooperation and middle power that is one of the world's fastest growing emerging markets and the world's leading growth
countries and is supported by one of the largest and fastest growing middle classes in the world. It has a semi-industrial economy with a well-integrated agricultural sector. It is one of the Countries Of Next Eleven, a group of eleven countries that, along with the BRIC, have the highest potential to become the world's largest economies in
the 21st century. Many economists and think tanks have suggested that Pakistan will become an Asian tiger by 2030, and CPEC will play an important country and a source of contacts between the Middle East, Central Asia, southeast Asia and East Asia. Pakistan Movement Main
Articles: Pakistan Movement and the Indian Independence Movement Additional information: Two theories of the nation Important leaders in the Muslim league stressed that Pakistan will be the New Madina, in other words, the second Islamic state created after the creation of the Prophet Muhammad of the Islamic State Madina, which
was later developed in the Rashidun Caliphate. Pakistan was popularly conceived as an Islamic state. Another motive
and reason for the Pakistani movement and the theory of the two nations is the ideology of Muslims and Muslim league leaders, including Muhammad Ali Jinnah once said in a speech that the Pakistani movement began when the first Muslim (Muhammad bin Kasim) put
his foot on the soil of Sindh, the gateway to Islam in India. Muhammad Ali Jinnah This is why Jinnah is considered the great Muslim ruler of the Pakistani government states that the foundation of Pakistan was laid in
712 AD by Mohammed bin Kasim after the Islamic conquest of Sindh and that these conquests at their zenith conquests at the zenith conquests at zenith conquests at the zenith conquests at the zenith conquests at zenith conquests at zenith conquests at zenith conquests at z
debate among Muslims about the creation of a separate homeland. The All India Azad Muslim Conference represented nationalist Muslims who gathered in Delhi in April 1940 to express their support for a united India. It included several Islamic organizations in India, as well as 1,400 Muslim nationalist delegates. Deobandi and their
ulema, led by Hussein Ahmad Madani, against the creation of Pakistan and the theory of the two nations, instead unveiling composite nation in their own religious sense, not in a territorial sense. Some deobandias, such as Ashraf
Ali Tanvi, Mufti Muhammad Shafi and Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, disagreed with Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind's position and supported the Muslims. Many Of the Barelvis and their ulema, although not all of the ulema of Barelvis and Barelvi, supported the creation of Pakistan. The Pro-Pro-
Muslim League mobilized feasts and Sunni scholars to demonstrate that their view that the Muslim masses of India wanted a separate Country was in the majority, in their eyes. Those who supported the creation of a separate Muslim homeland in colonial India believed that any cooperation with Hindus would be counterproductive
Muslims living in provinces where they were a demographic minority, such as the United Provinces, where the Muslim League enjoyed popular support, were convinced that they could stay in India, migrate to Pakistan or continue to live in India, but as Pakistani citizens. The Muslim League also proposed a theory of the hostage
population. According to this theory, the security of India's Muslim minority will be ensured by turning the Hindu minority in proposed Pakistan into a hostage of the population, who will visit punitive measures if Muslims in India suffer. Pakistan's demand has pitted the Muslim League against both Congress and the British. In the 1946
Constituent Assembly elections, the Muslim League won 425 of the 496 seats reserved for Muslims with 89,2 per cent of the vote. Congress has so far refused to acknowledge the Muslim League's claim following the election. The Muslim League's
demand for the establishment of Pakistan has received increasing support from the Muslims of India, especially those Muslims who live in the provinces where they are a minority. The 1946 british, disapproving of a separate Muslim
homeland, appreciated the simplicity of a single voice to speak on behalf of the Muslims of India. To preserve the unity of India, the British organized the Cabinet Mission Plan. Under the plan, India would be merged but highly decentralized with individual groups of autonomous Hindu and Muslim majority provinces. The Muslim League
adopted the plan because it contained the essence of Pakistan, but Congress rejected it. Following the failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan, Jinnah called on Muslims to celebrate Direct Action Day by demanding the creation of a separate Pakistan. The day of direct action turned into a violent riot Hindus and Muslims in Kolkata. The unrest
in Kolkata was followed by violent intercommunal unrest in Noahali, Bihar, Garhmukteshwara and Rawalpindi. British Prime Minister Attlee appointed Lord Louis Mountbatten as the last viceroy of India, tasked with overseeing the independence of British India by June 1948, with a focus on preserving the United India, but with adaptive
powers to ensure British withdrawal with minimal failure. British leaders, including Mountbatten, did not support the creation of Pakistan, but failed to persuade Jinnah. Mountbatten later admitted that he would most likely have sabotaged the creation of Pakistan if he had known that Jinnah was dying of tuberculosis. Shortly after his arrival
Mountbatten concluded that the situation was too unstable even for this short wait. Although his advisers advocated a gradual transfer of independence until the end of 1947. In his opinion, more of this will mean a civil war. The Viceroy also
hurried to return to senior navy technical courses. At a meeting in June, Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad, representing the untouchable community, and Master Tara Singh, representing the Sikhs, agreed to divide India along religious lines. The creation of
Pakistan's Main Articles: The Indian Independence Act of 1947, the partition of India and Pakistan's Independence Day on August 14, 1947 (the 27th Ramadan in 1366 of the Islamic Calendar), Pakistan gained independence. The next day, India gained independence. The two provinces of British India, Punjab and Bengal, were divided
along religious lines by the Radcliffe Commission. Lord Mountbatten is alleged to have influenced the Radcliffe Commission to draw the line in favour of India. The predominantly Muslim western part of Punjab moved to Pakistan and the eastern part of the predominantly Hindu and Sikh parts to India, but there were large Muslim minorities
in eastern Punjab and mild Hindu and Sikh minorities lived in western Punjab. There is no concept of the need to transfer the population because of the partition. Religious minorities should remain in the states in which they live. However, an exception was made for Punjab, which does not apply to other provinces. The intense
intercommunal unrest in Punjab forced the Governments of India and Pakistan to agree to a forced exchange, only a few thousand lower-caste Hindus remain in Pakistan's Punjab, and few Muslims have remained in the town of Malerkotla in the Indian
part of Punjab. Political scientist Ishtiag Ahmed says that while Muslims started violence in Punjab, by the end of 1947 Hindus more Muslims Muslims in Western Punjab. On August 22, Nehru wrote to Gandhi that twice as many Muslims had been
killed in Eastern Punjab as there were twice as many Muslims and Sikhs in Western Punjab. More than ten million people have died in a wave of communal violence in Punjab that some scholars have described as a reciprocal genocide between religions. The
Pakistani Government claimed that 50,000 Muslim women had been abducted and raped by Hindu and Sikh men, and the Indian Governments agreed to repatriate abducted women, and thousands of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim women were
repatriated to their families in the 1950s. The dispute over Kashmir escalated into the first war between India and Pakistan. With the assistance of the United Nations (UN), the war was ended, but it became a Kashmiri dispute unresolved as of 2018. 1947-1958: First Democratic Era Major Articles: Political History of Pakistan, The
Dominion of Pakistan, The Era of Jinnah, Era Lagwat Ali Khan, Era Khawaja Nazimuddin and Era Iskander Mirza Xi also: the Indo-Pakistan War of 1947, the Pakistan War of 1947, the Founding
fathers of Pakistan agreed to appoint Liakuat Ali Khan as the country's first prime minister, with Muhammad Ali Jinn as the first governor-general of India and Pakistan, but Jinnah rejected the offer. When Jinnah died of tuberculosis in 1948, Maulana
Shabbir's Islamic scholar Ahmad Usmani described Jinnah as the greatest Muslim after mughal emperor Aurangzeb, and compared Jinnah's message of Unity, Faith and Discipline and work to realize her dream of creating a solid bloc of all Muslim nations
from Karachi to Ankara, from Pakistan to Morocco. He wanted to see the Muslims of the world united under the banner of Islam as an effective test against the aggressive designs of their enemies. The first formal step towards turning Pakistan into an ideological Islamic State was made in March 1949, when Liakuat Ali Khan introduced the
Resolution of Goals to the Constituent Assembly. The Resolution of the Goals proclaimed that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah almighty. Support for the Resolution on the purpose and transformation of Pakistan into the Islamic State was led by Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, a respected Deobandi Alim (scientist)
who served as Sheikh al-Islam in Pakistan in 1949, and Maulana Maududi of Jamaat-e Liakuat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first prime minister. Liakuat Ali Khan meets with President Harry Truman. Indian Muslims from the combined provinces, Bombay province, central provinces and other parts of India continued to migrate to Pakistan
throughout the 1950s and settled mainly in sindh urban areas, especially in the new capital of Karachi. Prime Minister Victor Turner announced the country's first monetary policy, creating the State Bank, the Federal Bureau of
Statistics and the Federal Revenue Council to improve statistical knowledge, finance, taxation and revenue collection in the country. There were also problems because India cut off the water supply to Pakistan from the two canal headquarters in its Punjab side on April 1, 1948, and withheld pakistan's delivery of its share of United India's
assets and assets, which the Indian government released after Gandhi's pressure. Territorial problems arose with neighbouring Afghanistan because of the Pakistan-Afghan border in 1949 and with India over the line of control in Kashmir. Diplomatic recognition became a problem when the Soviet Union, led by Joseph Stalin, did not
welcome the partition that Pakistan and India had established. The imperial state of Iran became the first country to recognize Pakistan in 1947. In 1948, Ben-Gurion. Since independence, Pakistan has vigorously pursued
bilateral relations with other Muslim countries and made a sincere bid for leadership in the Muslim world, or at leader of the Islamic world, largely because of its large population and military might. The leader of the Muslim League,
Halikizzaman, said Pakistan would unite all Muslim countries into Islamist organizations. The United States, which did not approve of the creation of Pakistan would like India and Pakistan to reunite for fear of the
unity of the Muslim world. As much of the Arab world was experiencing a nationalist awakening at the time, Pakistan to dominate other Muslim states. Pakistan has vigorously defended the right to self-
determination for Muslims around the world. Pakistan's efforts to achieve the independence of Indonesia, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Eritrea were significant and initially led to close ties between the two countries and Pakistan. In her 1948 speech, Jinnah stated that Only there will be the state language and lingua franca of the Pakistani
state, although at the same time it called Bengali to be the official language of the Bengali province. However, tensions began to rise in East Bengal, Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin, succeeded the Governor-General of Pakistan. The second Governor-General
and Prime Minister of Pakistan, Khawaja Nazimuddin. Prime Minister Ali Khan was assassinated during a large-scale political rally in 1951 and Nazimuddin became the second prime minister. Tensions in east Pakistan culminated in 1952, when East Pakistan ipolice opened fire on students protesting for Bengali to gain equal status with
Urdu. The situation was controlled by Nazimuddin, who issued a waiver granting the Bengali language equal status, a right enshrined in the 1956 Constitution. In 1953, at the initiative of religious parties, anti-Khamish riots erupted, leading to numerous Ahmadi killings. The riots were investigated by a two-member court in 1954, which was
criticized by Jamaat-e-Islami, one of the parties accused of inciting unrest. This event led to the first martial law in the country's politics and civil affairs. In 1954, the controversial One Unit program was introduced by the last Prime Minister of the Pakistan Muslim League (PML), Ali
Bogra, who divides Pakistan according to the German geopolitical model. In the same year, Pakistan held its first legislative elections, in which the Communists gained control of East Pakistan was influenced by the
Communist Party, which unites Shramik Krishak Samajbadi Dahl (Workers' Party) and the People's League. The pro-American Republican Party won a majority in West Pakistan, overthrowing the PML government. After a vote of confidence in Parliament and the adoption of the 1956 constitution that established Pakistan as an Islamic
republic, two notable figures became prime ministers and president as the country's first Bengali leaders. Huseyin Suhravardi became Pakistan's first president. The last Governor-General and the first president of Pakistan, Iskander Mirza.
Suhravardi's foreign policy was aimed at improving severed relations with the Soviet Union and strengthening relations with the United States and China after the first state visit to each country. In announcing a new self-sufficiency program, Suhravardi began building large-scale military and launched a nuclear energy program in the west
in an attempt to legitimize his mandate in Western Pakistan. Suhravardi's efforts led to the American program armed forces, which met great opposition in East Pakistan. Suhrawi also verbally authorized the lease of a secret Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)
facility at the CIA's Peshawar airbase for operations in the Soviet Union. Disagreements in East Pakistan further contributed to Balokh separatism, and in an attempt to intimidate the communists in eastern Pakistan, President Mirza initiated mass arrests of communists and Party workers of the People's League, damaging the image of
Western Pakistan in the east of the country. Western legislators strongly followed the idea of a westernized parliamentary form of democracy, while East Pakistan decided to become a socialist state. The United Whole Programme and the centralization of the national economy along the Soviet model met with great hostility and resistance
in Western Pakistan. The economy of the eastern contingent was quickly centralized by the Suhrayardi government, Personal problems grew between the two Bengali leaders, further damaging the country's unity and causing Suhrayardi to lose his authority in his own party because of the growing influence of cleric Maulana Bhashani.
After retiring under the threat of Mirza's dismissal, Suhravardi succeeded I. I. Chundrigar in 1957. Within two months, Churdrigar was fired. He was followed by Sir Feroz Nun, who turned out to be an incapacitated Prime Minister. Public support for the Muslim League, led by Nurul Amen, began to threaten President Mirza, who was
becoming unpopular, especially in Western Pakistan. In less than two years, Mirza sacked four elected prime ministers, and was increasingly under pressure to call new elections in 1958. 1958-1971: First military rule article: 1958 Pakistani coup d'tat Iskandar Mirza In October 1958 President Iskandar Mirza issued orders
for the massive mobilization of the Pakistani armed forces and appointed Chief of Staff of the Army General Avub Khan as Commander-in-Chief. President Mirza declared a state of emergency, imposed martial law, suspended the constitution and dissolved the socialist government in East Pakistan and the parliamentary government in
Western Pakistan. General Ayub Khan was the chief administrator of military law, whose authority was throughout the country. Within two weeks, President Mirza was relieved of his president Mirza was relieved by the his president Mirza was relieved by the his president Mirza was rel
Marshal and assumed the post of president. He was succeeded as Chief of Staff of the Army, General Muhammad Musa. Khan called a new civilian-civilian government under his leadership. 1962-1969: Main article of the presidential republic: The Constitution of Pakistan 1962 and the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965s also: Economic
Coordination and the history of Pakistani pop music Muhammad Ayub Khan Parliamentary system system until the end of 1958, after martial law was imposed. Tales of corruption in the civil bureaucracy and public administration slandered the democratic process in the country, and the public supported general Khan's actions. Major land
reforms were carried out by the military government, and it secured a controversial disqualification decree that ultimately disqualified H.S. Suhravardi from holding public office. Khan has introduced a new presidential system called Basic Democracy, by which an 80,000-person electoral college will elect a president. He also promulded the
1962 constitution. In a national referendum held in 1960, Ayub Khan secured national popular support as Pakistan's second president and replaced his military regime with a constitutional civilian government. During the major development, all the infrastructure and bureaucracy of the capital were moved from Karachi to Islamabad. Ayub
Khan's presidency is often celebrated as the Great Decade, emphasizing the plans for economic development and reforms implemented. Under Ayuba's presidency, the country experienced a cultural shift when the pop music, film industry and Pakistani drama became hugely popular in the 1960s. Instead of preferring neutrality, Ayub
Khan worked closely to build an alliance with the United States and the Western world. Pakistan joined two official military alliances against the Soviet bloc: the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) in 1955; 1962 - South-East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). During this period, the private sector has gained more power and reform in
 education, human development and scientific advances have gained international recognition. In 1961, Pakistan's space programme was launched and the nuclear energy programme continued. U.S. military aid grew, but the country's national security was severely undermined after the revelation of U2's covert espionage operations,
which began from Peshawar to fly around the Soviet Union in 1960. In the same year, Pakistan signed the Indian Waters Treaty with India in an attempt to normalize relations. Relations with China strengthened after the Sino-Indian war, the border agreement was signed in 1963; that changed the balance of the cold war, bringing Pakistan
and China closer together, weakening ties between Pakistan and the United States. In 1964, the Pakistan armed forces quelled an allegedly supported by communist Afghanistan. During the disputed 1965 presidential election, Ayub Khan almost lost to
Fatima Jinna. In 1965, after Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission to infiltrate Kashmir codenamed Operation Gibraltar, India declared a full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against Pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against pakistan continued its strategic mission of the full-scale war against pakistan continued its strateg
Pakistan against East Pakistan. The war with India was met with opposition by the United States, which alarmed Pakistan by adopting a policy of denying military assistance to both India and Pakistan. Several treaties that strengthen Pakistan by adopting a policy of denying military assistance to both India and Pakistan. Several treaties that strengthen Pakistan by adopting a policy of denying military assistance to both India and Pakistan.
intervention of the USSR led to the signing of the Tashkent Agreement between India and Pakistan in 1965. Testifying to disapproval from the USSR; Bhutto's negotiating experience led to Soviet Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin
visiting Islamabad. Fatima Jinnah, speaking in a tumultuous speech to the UN General Assembly in 1965, Foreign Minister Sulfikar Ali Bhutto, with the atomic scientist Aziz Ahmed present, made clear Pakistan's intentions and stated that: If India builds a nuclear bomb, we will eat grass, even starve, but we will get one of our own... We
have no other choice. Abdus Salam and Munir Khan worked together to expand nuclear energy infrastructure, receiving huge support from Bhutto. Since that announcement, the expansion of nuclear energy infrastructure, receiving huge support from Bhutto.
agreements with the United Kingdom and France. Not agreeing with the signing of the Tashkent Agreement, Bhutto's dismissal sparked spontaneous mass demonstrations and public anger against Khan, leading to major industrial and labor strikes in
the country. Within weeks, Ayub Khan had lost momentum in Western Pakistan and his image had been damaged in public circles. In 1968, Ayoub Khan decided to celebrate, instead, the Decade of Decadence. The left accused
him of promoting Cronian capitalism, exploiting workers and suppressing the rights and ethnic nationalism of Bengalis (in East Pakistan), Sindhis, Balokh and Pakhtun amid further claims that economic development and hiring for public jobs favoured West Pakistan, independence nationalism and the independence movement gained
ground in East Pakistan. In 1966, the People's League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, demanded temporary autonomy at the Ayub Khan Roundtable; this was strongly rejected by Bhutto. The influence of socialism intensified after the country's well-known economist Mahbub ul-Haq published a report on the tax evasion and control of the
national economy by several oligarchs. In 1967, at the Socialist Congress, attended by left-wing philosophers and thinkers of the country, the country, the country, the country, the country of J.A. Rahim and Mubashir Hassan, in
particular, declared their intention to defeat the great dictator by the power of the people. In 1967, the PPP was in a state of anger against Ayub Khan and successfully called for major strikes in the country. Despite the brutal repression; people belonging to various occupations rebelled against the regime, it is known as the 1968
movement in Pakistan. Criticism from the United States further damaged Ayub Khan's authority in the country. By the end of 1968, Khan had presented the Agartala case, which led to the arrest of many People's League leaders, but was forced to withdraw it after a serious uprising in East Pakistan. Under pressure from the PPP, public
outrage and anger against his administration, Khan resigned as president in ill health and handed over his powers to an army commander, a little-known person and a heavy alcoholic, General Yahya Khan, who imposed martial law. 1969-1971: Martial law Major articles: Bangladesh Liberation War; The Indo-Pakistan War of 1971;
Pakistan's National Security Council; and in accordance with the law, in 1970, President General Yahya Khan was aware of the volatile political situation in the country. Support for progressive and socialist groups grew, and calls for regime change were gaining momentum. In a televised address to the nation, President Khan announced
his intention to hold national elections next year and hand over power to elected representatives. In fact, by suspending the 1962 Constitution, President Khan issued Law No. 1970 (LFO No. 1970), which triggered radical changes in Western Pakistan. By tightening control over the military situation, the United Whole programme was
dissolved in Western Pakistan, removing the West from Pakistan, and direct voting replaced the principle of parity. Territorial changes were implemented in four provinces of the country, allowing them to maintain their geographical structures, as was the case in 1947. The state parliament, the Supreme Court, the main governmental and
authoritarian institutions have also regained their status. The decree was limited to Western Pakistan and had no influence on East Pakistan. Civilians in the Ayub Khan (left), with U.S. President Richard Nixon, registered
24 political parties, and public meetings attracted many large crowds. On the eve of the elections, a cyclone hit eastern Pakistan, killing some 500,000 people, although that event did not prevent people from participating in the first-ever general election. The mobilization support for their Six Points manifesto of the People's League has
garnered the support of voters in East Pakistan. The Pakistani People's Party of Ali Bhutto has further established itself. His socialist manifesto quickly popularized the party. The conservative PML, led by Nurul Ain, has raised religious and nationalist slogans
across the country. Of the 313 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 88 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 88 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 88 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 167 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 167 seats, but none of the West Pakistan won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People's League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People is League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People is League won 167 seats in the National Assembly, the People is League won 167 seats in the National Assembly in the National Ass
to the East Pakistan Party. Efforts have been made to start a constitutional dialogue. Bhutto asked for a share in the government saying Udhar tum, hum idhar, meaning you're in the east, me in the east, me in the government saying Udhar tum, hum idhar, meaning you're in the east, me in the west. PPP intellectuals argued that the People's League did not have a mandate in Western Pakistan. Although President Khan invited the
People's League to the National Assembly in Islamabad, he did not ask them to form a government because of opposition from the PPP. When no agreement was reached, President Khan appointed Bengali anti-war activist Nurul Amin as prime minister with an additional post as the country's first and only vice-president. Sheikh Muijbur
Rahman then launched a civil disobedience movement that effectively paralyzed the state machine in East Pakistan. Negotiations between Bhutto and Rehman failed, and President Khan ordered military action against the Awami League. Operations Searchlight and Barisal have led to a crackdown on East Pakistani politicians, civilians
and student activists. Sheikh Rahman was arrested and extradited to Islamabad, while the entire leadership of the People's League fled to India to form a parallel government. The rebel movement was initiated by India-backed And supported Mukti Bahini (freedom fighters). Millions of Bengali Hindus and Muslims have taken refuge in
eastern India, leading Indian Prime Minister India Gandhi to declare support for the liberation war in Bangladesh and provide direct military assistance to the Bengalis. In March 1971, the regional commander, Maj. Gen. Ziaur Rahman, declared the independence of East Pakistan as the new nation of Bangladesh on behalf of Mujib. On 3
December 1971, Pakistan launched pre-emptive airstrikes on 11 Indian airbases, leading to India joining the war on the side of Bangladeshi nationalist forces. Untrained in guerrilla warfare, Pakistan's top command in the east of the country collapsed under the command of General Amir Niazi and Admiral Muhammad Sharif. Exhausted,
wrapped and depressed, they could no longer continue to fight the intense insurgency, and finally surrendered to the allied forces of Bangladesh and India in Dhaka on 16 December 1971. Nearly 90,000 Pakistani soldiers captured, and the result was the emergence of a new nation, Bangladesh, which thus ended 24 years of the year The
alliance between the two wings though the Pakistani army fought gallantly according to Indian Army Chief Sam Manekshaw. Independent researchers have estimated that between 300,000 and 500,000 civilians died during this period, while the Bangladeshi government estimates the death toll at three million, 117 euros/ a figure that is
now almost universally regarded as over-inflated. Some scholars, such as Rudolf Rummel and Runak Jahan, say that both sides committed genocide; others, such as Richard Sisson and Leo E. Rose believe that there was no genocide. Discredited by defeat, President Khan resigned and on 20 December 1971, Bhutto was appointed
President and Chief Administrator of Martial Law. 1971-1977: The Second Democratic Era See also: Operation 1970s, and the Federal Investigation Agency of the 1971 War and the Division of East Pakistan demoralized the nation. When
the PPP came to power, democratic socialists and visionaries gained power for the first time in the country's history. Bhutto dismissed the commanders of this associates. It accepted the recommendations of the Hamudur Rahman
Commission and authorized large-scale military vessels composed of army officers tarnished by their role in East Pakistan. In order to maintain the unity of the country, Bhutto launched a series of internal intelligence operations to combat the fissile nationalist sentiments and movements in the provinces. 1971-1977 was a period of leftist
democracy and the growth of economic nationalization, secret projects to create atomic bombs, popularize science, literature, cultural activities and Pakistani nationalism. In 1972, the country's leading intelligence services assessed India's nuclear programme, concluding that India was close to developing nuclear weapons within its
nuclear programme. Heading a secret seminar in January 1972, which became known as the Multan Meeting, Bhutto rallied Pakistani scientists to build an atomic bomb for national survival. The atomic bomb project brought together a team of outstanding scientists and engineers led by theoretical physicist Abdus Salam. Salam later won
the Nobel Prize in Physics for developing the theory of combining weak nuclear and electromagnetic forces. The PPP created the 1973 Constitution with the support of Islamists. The Constitution declared Pakistan the Islamic Republic and Islam a state religion. She also stated that all laws should be brought into line with the prohibitions of
Islam set out in the Koran and the Sunn, and that no law against such prohibitions could be enacted. The 1973 Constitution also established institutions act the Sunn, and that no law against such prohibitions could be enacted. The 1973 Constitution also established institutions act the Sunn, and that no law against such prohibitions could be enacted. The 1973 Constitution also established institutions act the Sunn, and that no law against such prohibitions could be enacted. The 1973 Constitution also established institutions act the Sunn, and that no law against such prohibitions could be enacted. The 1973 Constitution also established institutions act the Sunn, and that no law against such prohibitions could be enacted. The 1973 Constitution also established institutions act the Sunn, and that no law against such as the Sunn, and the Sunn, and
suppressed; The Shah of Iran allegedly provided air support to prevent the conflict from spreading to Iran's Balochistan. The Bhutto Government has undertaken major reforms, such as the reorganization of the country's infrastructure, the establishment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the reorganization of the armed forces. Steps have
been taken to stimulate the expansion of the country's economic and human infrastructure, starting with agriculture, land reforms, industrialization and the expansion of higher education throughout the country. Bhutto's efforts have undermined and dismantled the private sector and the conservative approach to political power in the
political climate of the country. In 1974, Bhutto succumbed to growing pressure from religious parties and called on Parliament to declare Ahmadiyya supporters non-Muslims. Relations with the Soviet Union, the Eastern Bloc, North Korea, China and the Arab world normalized.
With Soviet technical assistance, Karachi established the country's first steel plant, which proved to be a decisive step in the industrialization of the economy. Alarmed by India's unexpected nuclear test in 1974, Bhutto accelerated Pakistan's atomic bomb project. This emergency project led to a secret subcritical test, Kirana-I and Test
Kahuta, in 1983. Relations with India soured, and Bhutto sponsored aggressive measures against India at the United Nations. They are openly focused on India's nuclear programme. From 1976 to 1977, Bhutto was in diplomatic conflict with the United States, which secretly worked to undermine Bhutto's credibility in Pakistan. Bhutto,
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along with his fellow scientist Aziz Ahmed, thwarted U.S. attempts to infiltrate the atomic bomb program. In 1976, during a secret mission, Henry Kissinger threatened Bhutto and his colleagues. In response, Bhutto actively campaigned for efforts to accelerate the nuclear project. In early 1976, Bhutto's socialist alliance disintegrated,
forcing his leftist allies to form an alliance with right-wing conservatives and Islamists to challenge the PPP government. The Islamists started the Nizam-e-Mustafa movement, which demanded the creation of an Islamists started the Nizam-e-Mustafa movement, which demanded the creation of an Islamists started the Nizam-e-Mustafa movement, which demanded the creation of an Islamists started the Nizam-e-Mustafa movement, which demanded the creation of an Islamists started the Nizam-e-Mustafa movement.
Bhutto banned drinking and selling wine to Muslims, nightclubs and horse racing. In 1977, general elections were held, which the People's Party won. This was challenged by the opposition, which accused Bhutto of rigging the electoral process. There were protests against Bhutto and public unrest, causing the army's chief of staff,
General Mohammad Sia-ul-Hag, to take power in a bloodless coup. After that, Bhutto and his left-wing colleagues were drawn into the political proponent in a controversial 4-3 split by the Supreme Court. 1977-1988: Second
Military Era Main Articles: Muhammad zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq, The death of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Cashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Kashmir Also See: The New Wave of Pakistan, Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu and Islamization of zia-ul-Haq and the insurgency in Jammu a
period of military rule, which lasted from 1977 to 1988, is often seen as a period of persecution and the rise of state religious conservatism. Sia-ul-Hag has committed himself to the establishment of an Islamic State and to ensure compliance with Sharia law. It has set up separate sharia courts and judicial benches to try court cases using
Islamic doctrine. New criminal offences of adultery, fornication and blasphemy have been added to Pakistani law, as well as new penalties for flogging, amputation and stoning to death. Interest payments on bank accounts were replaced by profit and loss payments. Sunset Charitable Donations became a tax of 2.5% per annum. School
textbooks and libraries have been revised to remove non-Islamic material. Offices, schools and factories were to provide prayer space. The influence of the Islamic parties have become an integral part of television. Thousands of Jamaat-e-Islami activists were appointed to
government posts to ensure that his agenda continued after his death. Conservative Islamic scholars were appointed to the Council of Islamic Ideology. In 1985, separate electorates were established for Hindus and Christians, although Christian and Hindu leaders complained that they felt excluded from the district's political process. The
state-sponsored Islamization of zia has exacerbated sectarian divisions in Pakistan between Sunnis and Shiites because of its anti-Shia policies, as well as between the military and the Institutions of Deobandi. Possible motives for the Islamization program
included the personal piety of zia (most accounts agree that he came from a religious family), his desire to get political allies, fulfill the meaning of Pakistanis as his repressive, unforeseen martial law. The long eleven-year rule of President Xie
included the first successful technocracy in the country. It also showed a tug-of-war between far-left forces in direct competition with populist far-right circles. The President of the military in civilian positions ranging from central and provisional governments. Gradually the influence of socialism in public policy Instead, the new system of
capitalism was revived with the introduction of corporatization and Islamization of the economy. The populist movement against Bhutto dissipated, and the far-right conservatives allied with the government of General zia and called on the military government to crack down on pro-Soviet leftist elements. The left-wing alliance, led by
Benazir Bhutto, was mistreated by zia, who took aggressive measures against the movement. Further separatist uprisings in Baluchistan were successfully suppressed by the provincial governor, General Rahimuddin Khan. In 1984, he held a referendum asking him to support his religious agenda; he received overwhelming support.
Benazir Bhutto in the United States in 1988. Bhutto became Pakistan's first female prime minister in 1988. Since coming to power, Pakistan's relationship with the United States. After the Soviet Union intervened in Afghanistan, President Ronald Reagan
immediately moved on to help him supply and finance the anti-Soviet insurgency. The military administration of zia has been effective in dealing with national security issues and has managed multibillion-dollar assistance from the United States. Millions of Afghan refugees poured into the country to escape the Soviet occupation and
atrocities. According to some estimates, Up to 2 million Afghans were killed and many Afghan women raped by Soviet troops. It was the largest number of refugees in the world at the time, which had a strong impact on Pakistan. Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province has become a base for anti-Soviet Afghan fighters, and the province's
influential deobandi ulama has played a significant role in encouraging and organizing jihad against Soviet troops. In retaliation, the Afghan secret police carried out a large number of terrorist operations against Pakistan, which has also suffered from the influx of illegal weapons and drugs from Afghanistan. In response to the terrorism,
she used counter-terrorism tactics and allowed far-right religious parties to send thousands of young students from clerical schools to participate in the Afghan jihad against the Soviet Union. Problems with India arose when India attacked and took the Siachen Glacier, prompting Pakistan to retaliate. This led to the Indian army carrying out
military exercises in which up to 400,000 troops were withdrawn near southern Pakistan. Faced with an indirect war with the Soviet Union in the west, General zia used cricket diplomacy to ease tensions with India. He also reportedly threatened India, telling Rajiv Gandhi: If your forces cross our border by an inch... We are going to destroy
your (cities)... Under pressure from President Reagan, General zia finally abolished martial law in 1985, holding non-partisan elections and handing out Mohammad Khan Junjo as the new Prime Minister. Junjo, in turn, extended the term of the Chief of Staff of the Army until 1990. Junjo gradually quarreled with how his administrative
independence grew; for example, Junjo signed the Geneva Agreement, which zia disapproved of. After a large-scale explosion at an ammunition depot, a dispute erupted when Prime Minister Junejo promised to hold accountable those responsible for the extensive damage caused and involved by several high-ranking generals. In
response, General zia, in May 1988, dismissed the Government of Junho on several charges and called for elections in November 1988. According to Shajil Saidi, a million people attended the funeral of zia ul-Hag because he gave them what they
wanted: more religion. A PEW opinion poll showed that 84% of Pakistanis favored sharia as the law of the land. Conversely, by the end of the regime, a wave of cultural change had swept the country. Despite the harsh rhetoric of zia regarding Western culture and music, underground rock music shocked the country and revived the
cultural counterattack on the Indian film industry. 1988-1999: Third Democratic Era (Benazir-Nawaz) Highlights: Pakistan Space Program, Civil War in Afghanistan (1996-2001), and Operation Blue Fox 1988 Election Results showing left wing, in
red and gray, with a majority. Democracy returned to 1988 with the general elections that took place after the death of President zia-ul-Haq. The elections marked the return of the People's Party to power. Their leader, Benazir Bhutto, became Pakistan's first female prime minister and also the first female head of government in the Muslim-
majority country. This period, which lasted until 1999, introduced a competitive bipartisan democracy into the country. It was a fierce competition between center-left Socialists led by Benazir Bhutto. The far left and the far right disappeared from the political arena with the fall of global
communism, and the United States weakened its interests in Pakistan. Benazir Bhutto, Prime Minister Bhutto in 2004, led the country during the penultimate period of the Cold War and consolidated pro-Western politics because of a general distrust of communism. Her government oversaw the evacuation of Soviet troops from
neighbouring Afghanistan. Shortly after the evacuation, the alliance with the United States ended when Pakistan's atomic bomb project was unveiled to the world, leading to the imposition of economic sanctions by the United States. In 1989, Bhutto ordered a military intervention in Afghanistan that failed, leading to the firing of intelligence
directors. With the help of the United States, it introduced the Seventh Five-Year Plan for the Recovery and Centralization of the National Economy. However, the economic situation deteriorated when the state currency lost war with India. The country entered the period and her Government was dismissed by conservative President
Ghulam Ishak Khan. The results of the 1990 general election allowed the right-wing alliance of the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA), led by Nawaz Sharif, to form a government within a democratic system for the first time. In an attempt to end the stagflation, Sharif launched a programme of privatization and economic liberalization. His
Government had adopted a policy of ambiguity with regard to atomic bomb programmes. Sharif intervened in the Gulf War in 1991 and ordered an operation against liberal forces in Karachi in 1992. Institutional problems arose with President Ghulam Khan, who tried to dismiss Sharif on the same charges he used against Benazir Bhutto.
Sharif was reinstated by the Supreme Court and, together with Bhutto, removed Khan from the presidency. A few weeks later, Sharif was forced to resign from his post by the military leadership. Nawaz Sharif, 1998 In the 1993 general election, Benazir Bhutto secured pluralism and formed a government after the manual election of the
president. It approved the appointment of all four-star Chiefs of Staff: Mansurula Haq of the Navy; Abbas Khattak of the Air Force; Abdul Wahid of the Army; and Faroog Feroose Khan, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. She oversaw a tough stance to bring political stability, which with her fiery rhetoric earned her the nickname Iron
Lady from her rivals. Supporters of social democracy and national pride were supported, while nationalization and centralization of the economy continued after the adoption of the European Union and the
socialist states. The Pakistani intelligence service, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), has become involved in supporting Muslims around the world. Isio Director-General Javed Nasir later admitted that, despite the UN arms embargo on Bosnia, ISI had airlifted anti-tank weapons and missiles to the Bosnian mujahideen, turning the tide in
favour of Bosnian Muslims and forcing the Serbs to lift the siege of Sarajevo. Under Nasir's leadership, ISI also participated in supporting Chinese Muslims and forcing the Serbs to lift the siege of Sarajevo. Under Nasir's leadership, ISI also participated in supporting Chinese Muslims and forcing the Serbs to lift the siege of Sarajevo. Under Nasir's leadership, ISI also participated in supporting Chinese Muslims and forcing the Serbs to lift the siege of Sarajevo.
and Mullah Mohammed Omar as the legitimate ruler of Afghanistan. Benazir Bhutto continued to put pressure on India, pushing India to defensive positions in its nuclear programme after the launch of missile systems programs. In 1994, it successfully
applied to France for the transfer of aviation-independent Technology. Focusing on cultural development, its policies have led to growth in the rock and pop music industries, and the film industry has made a comeback after new talents. It implemented a tough policy to ban Indian media in the country, while promoting the television industry
to produce dramas, films, art programs and music. Public concern about the weakness of Pakistani education has led to widespread federal support for science education and research by both Bhutto and Sharif. Despite her tough policies, Benazir Bhutto's popularity waned after her husband was allegedly involved in the controversial
death of Murtaza Bhutto. Many public figures and officials suspected Benazir Bhutto of involvement in the murder, although there was no evidence. In 1996, seven weeks after the incident, benazir Bhutto of involvement in the murder, although there was no evidence. In 1996, seven weeks after the incident, benazir Bhutto. The 1997 election showed that right-wing
parties, in green, with an exceptional mandate in the country. The 1997 elections resulted in the Conservatives receiving an overwhelming majority of votes and balances that held back the prime minister's power. Institutional challenges to the authority of
the new Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, were led by the civilian President Farouk Legari, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Jehangir Karamat, the Chief Justice Saiad Ali Shah, They were opposed, and all four were forced to resign, Chief Justice Shah did so after the
Supreme Court was stormed by Sharif's querrillas. Problems with India were further exacerbated in 1998 when television reported on Indian nuclear explosions codenamed Operation Shakti. When the news reached Pakistan, a shocked Sharif convened a cabinet meeting in Islamabad and promised that she (Pakistan) would give a
suitable answer to the Indians... After reviewing the effects of the tests for about two weeks, Sharif ordered the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission to conduct a series of nuclear tests in a remote area of the Chagai Hills. The country's armed forces were mobilized on alert on the Indian border. Internationally condemned but hugely
popular at home, Sharif has taken steps to control the economy. Sharif reacted furiously to international criticism and defused the pressure by attacking India for the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and the United States - on the atomic bombardment of Japan: Peace, instead of putting pressure on India ... Don't go down a destructive
road... imposed all sorts of sanctions against Pakistan through no fault of her...! If Japan had its own nuclear capability... (City) ... Hiroshima and Nagasaki would not have suffered from atomic destruction at the hands of... United States - Nawaz Sharif - Prime Minister, 30 May 1998, on PTV, under Sharif's leadership, Pakistan became
declared a nuclear-weapon state, the first in the Muslim world. The Conservative government also adopted environmental policies after the creation of the Agency. Sharif continued Bhutto's cultural policy, although he allowed access to the Indian media. The following year, the Pakistan-backed Kargil war threatened to escalate into a full-
scale war and heightened fears of nuclear war in south Asia. The internationally condemned, Haqil war was accompanied by an incident in the Atlantic that was unsuccessful for Prime Minister Sharif's attempt to dismiss General
Pervez Musharraf as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Chief of Staff of the Army failed after the military leadership refused to accept the appointment of the Director of ISI, Lieutenant-General Siauddin Butt, in his place. Sharif ordered the seal of Jinna International Airport to prevent the pia flight from landing with General
Musharraf, who then circled for hours in the skies over Karachi. A counter-coup was initiated and senior military commanders overthrew Sharif's government and seized the secretariat of the Prime Minister and overthrew Sharif, Siauddin Butt
and cabinet officers who had been involved in the alleged plot, placing them in the notorious Adial prison. The Supreme Court held a swift trial that sentenced to death in a hijacking case. News of Sharif's sacking made
headlines around the world and under pressure from U.S. President Bill Clinton and Saudi King Fahd Musharraf agreed to save Sharif's life. Expelled to Saudi Arabia, Sharif was forced to be out of politics for nearly a decade. 1999-2007: Third Military Era (Musharraf-Aziz) Main Articles: 1999 Pakistani coup; Legal framework order, 2002;
and the assassination of Benazir Bhutto Also: Pakistan's role in the war on terror and war in northwest Pakistan Since 1999, many rock bands have made openly the Presidency of Musharraf featured the arrival of liberal forces in national power for the first time in the history of Pakistan. In 1999, the first initiatives were taken to continue
economic liberalization, privatization and freedom of the media. Citibank's executive director, Shaukat Aziz, returned to the country to take control of the political workers of the liberal parties, overshadowing the conservatives and leftists in the country. In an effort to
create a countercultural attack on India, Musharraf personally signed and issued hundreds of licenses to the private sector to open new mi- free from government held general elections until 12 October 2002. Ties with the United States were renewed by Musharraf,
who approved the American invasion of Afghanistan in 2001. The standoff with India continued over Kashmir, leading to a major military standoff in 2002 after India allegedly claimed that Pakistan-backed Kashmiri inturgants had attacked the Indian Parliament in 2001. An attempt to legitimize his presidency in 2002 led to a controversial
referendum that extended his presidential term to five years. Order LFO No. 2002 was issued by Musharraf in August 2001, which created a constitutional basis for his tenure. The 2002 general election resulted in the Liberals, the Muttahida Kaumi Movement (MMC), the third way centrists, and the Pakistan Muslim League, gained a
majority in Parliament and formed a government. Disagreements over Musharraf's attempt to extend his term effectively paralyzed Parliament by more than a year. The Musharraf's attempt to extend his term effectively legitimized
Musharraf's actions in 1999 and many of his subsequent decrees, as well as the extension of his term as President. In a vote of confidence in January 2004, Musharraf received 658 of the 1,170 electoral college votes and was elected president. Shortly thereafter, Musharraf increased Shaukat Aziz's role in Parliament and helped him
secure the nomination of Prime Minister. General Pervez Musharraf Shaukat Aziz became Prime Minister in 2004. His Government had achieved positive results on the economic front, but the social reforms it had proposed had met with resistance. The far-right Muttahida Mazhlis-e-Amal mobilized in fierce opposition to Musharraf and
Aziz and their support for U.S. intervention in Afghanistan. In two years, Musharraf and Aziz's credibility. Repression and
enslavement in Pakistan's tribal areas led to fierce fighting in Warsaw with 400 al-ga'idah militants in March 2004. This new conflict forced the Government to sign a truce with the Taliban on 5 September 2006, but sectarian violence continued. Shaukat Aziz In 2007, Sharif made an audacious attempt to return from exile, but refrained from
landing at Islamabad airport. This did not prevent another former Prime Minister, Benazir Bhutto, from returning on 18 October 2007 after eight years of exile in Dubai and London to prepare for the 2008 parliamentary elections. During a mass rally of supporters, two suicide bombers carried out suicide bombings in an attempt to kill her. It
was not injured, but 136 people were killed and at least 450 people were injured. With completion Aziz's liberal alliance, led by Musharraf declared a state of emergency and dismissed Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry, along with 14 other Supreme Court justices. The
political situation became more chaotic when lawyers began to protest against the action and were arrested. All private media channels, including foreign channels, have been banned. Domestic crime and violence increased, while Musharraf tried to contain political pressure. After leaving the army, he was sworn in for a second term on 28
November 2007. The results of the 2002 elections, involving liberals, light greens and whites, first gaining majority in Pakistan, the Popular Support for Musharraf, declined when Nawaz Sharif successfully made a second attempt to return from exile, this time accompanied by his younger brother and daughter. Hundreds of their supporters
were detained before the pair arrived at the Igbal terminal on 25 November 2007, Nawaz Sharif applied for two seats in the upcoming elections, while Benazir Bhutto applied for three seats, including one reserved seat for women. Leaving a pre-election rally in Rawalpindi on 27 December 2007, Benazir Bhutto was killed by a gunman who
shot her in the neck and detonated an explosive device. The exact sequence of events and the cause of death have become points of political debate and debate and debate and debate and debate. Early reports indicated that Bhutto had been injured by shrapnel or gunshots, but Pakistan's Interior Ministry claimed her death came from a fractured skull sustained when blast
waves threw her into the hatch of her car. The issue remains controversial and further investigations have been carried out by UK police. The Electoral Commission announced that in connection with the murder, the elections, which were scheduled for January 8, 2008, will be held on February 18. A symbol of unity in Pakistan, Minar-e-
Pakistan, views in the 2005 General Election 2008 marked the return of the left. The left-leaning PPP and the conservative PML won a majority of seats and formed a coalition government; liberal union has disappeared. Yusaf Raza Gillani became Prime Minister and consolidated his power after the end of the political deadlock to lead the
movement for the impeachment of the President on August 7, 2008. Before restoring the deposed judiciary, Gillani and his leftist alliance accused Musharraf of weakening Pakistan's unity, violating his constitution and creating an economic impasse. Gillani's strategy succeeded when Pervez Musharraf announced his resignation in an
address to the nation, ending his nine-year reign on August 18, 2008. 2008-present: Fourth Democratic Era See also: Afghanistan-Pakistan; and the Pakistan; 
collective government with winning parties from each of the four provinces. Pakistan's political structure has been changed to replace the semi-presidential system with parliamentary democracy. Parliament unanimously passed the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, which carried out this. It transforms the President of
Pakistan into a ceremonial head of state and transfers authoritarian and executive powers to the Prime Minister. From 2009 to 2011, Gillani, under public pressure and cooperation with the United States, ordered the armed forces to launch military campaigns against the Taliban in northwestern Pakistan. They suppressed Taliban militias
in the north-west of the country, but terrorist attacks continued elsewhere. The country's media were further liberalized, and with the ban on Indian media channels of Pakistani music, art and cultural activities were promoted nationally. In 2010 and 2011, Pakistani-American relations deteriorated after a CIA contractor killed two civilians in
Lahore and the U.S. killed Osama bin Laden at his home less than a mile from the Pakistan Military Academy. Strong U.S. criticism has been voiced against Pakistan for its alleged support for bin Laden, while Gillani has called on his government to rethink its foreign policy. In 2011, Gillani took steps to block all of NATO's main supply
lines following a NATO-Pakistan border skirmish. Relations with Russia improved in 2012 after a secret trip by Foreign Minister Hina Har. After Gillani's repeated delays in following Supreme Court orders to investigate corruption allegations, he was charged with contempt of court and removed from office on April 26, 2012. He was
replaced by Pervez Ashraf. After the parliament completed its term of office, Pakistan's first election on 11 May 2013, changed the political landscape of the country, when the conservative Pakistan Muslim League (N) achieved an almost supermajority in parliament. Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister on May 28. As of August 2013,
national debate continues over continued national isolation, the country's foreign policy, gun control, taxation, immigration and B Information Pakistan. web.archive.org 2010-07-23. Received 2019-03-13. The question is: Was Pakistan sufficiently imaginary before
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9781108621236. Haq, Mushir W. (1970). Muslim politics in modern India, 1857-1947. Minakshi Prakashan. Page. 114. OCLC 136880. This was also reflected in one of the resolutions of the Azad Muslim Conference, an organization that tried to be representative of all the various nationalist Muslim parties and groups in India. Ahmed,
Ishtayak (May 27, 2016). Dissenters. Friday Times. However, the book is a tribute to the role of one Muslim leader who steadfastly opposed the partition of India: Sindhi leader Allah Bakhsh belonged to the landed family. In 1934, he founded the Sindh People's Party, which later became known as ittehad or the Unity
Party. ... Allah Bakhsh was categorically against the Muslim League's demand to establish Pakistan through the religious division of India. So he set up a Muslim conference in Azada. About 1,400 delegates attended the session in Delhi on 27-30 April 1940. They belonged mainly to the lower castes and the working class. Wilfred Cantwell
Smith, a well-known scholar of Indian Islam, believes that delegates represent the majority of Muslims in India. Among those who attended the conference were representatives of many Islamic theologians and women also took part in the discussions ... Shamsul Islam alleges that the All India Muslim League has occasionally used
intimidation and coercion to silence any opposition among Muslims to its demand for partition. He calls such tactics of the Muslim league the power of terror. He cites examples from all over India, including the NWPP, where Khuday Hidmatgars continue to oppose the partition of India. Jafrelot, Christophe (2004). The history of Pakistan
and its origins. Anthem Press. Page. 224. ISBN 97818433311492. Believing that Islam was a universal religion, Deobandi advocated the notion. Abdelhalim, Julten (2015). Indian Muslims and citizenship: a space for jihad in everyday life. Routledge.
Page. 26. ISBN 9781317508755. Madani... stressed the difference between qaum, that is a nation, hence a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a religious concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and therefore a territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and the territorial concept, and millat, which means umma and the territorial concept, and millat th
kaum and a millate. According to him, kaum means territorial multi-religious education, while millat refers exclusively to the cultural, social and religious unity of Muslims. Khan, Shafig Ali (1988). Lahore's resolution: the pros and cons: history and criticism. Royal Book of Co. Received on 10 January 2017. In addition, Maulana Ashraf Ali
Tanwi, along with his disciples and disciples, had all his Pakistan. What happened to Pakistan? Dawn. 13 13 2013. Archive from the original for 2017-01-09. Received on January 10, 2017. However, the fundamentalist dimension in Pakistan's movement evolved more strongly when Sunni ulema and piers were mobilized to prove that the
Muslim masses wanted a Muslim/Islamic State... Even the Grand Mufti of Deoband, Mufti Muhammad Shafi, issued a fatwa in support of the Muslim League's demand. - Long, Roger D.; Singh, Gurharpal; Samad, Yunas; Talbot, Jan (2015). State and national construction in Pakistan: beyond Islam and security. Routledge. Page. 167.
ISBN 9781317448204. In the 1940s, the vast majority of the Barelvis were supporters of the Pakistan movement and played a supporting role in its final stage (1940-7), largely under the banner of the All India Sunni Conference, which was founded in 1925. Kukreya, Wines; M. Singh. Pakistan: issues of democracy, development and
security. SAGE Publishing. ISBN 978-93-5280-332-3. The latter two organizations were offshoots of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind independence and consisted mainly of Deobandi supported the Congress party before partition in an
attempt to end British rule in India. The Deobandis were also prominent in the Movement of the Khilafat of the 1920s, a movement Jinnah publicly opposed. Therefore, the Muslim League has struggled to recruit ulema into Pakistan's cause, and Jinnah and other League politicians have been largely inclined to leave religious teachers to
their task of managing the spiritual lives of Indian Muslims. If the League touched any of the ulema it was Barelvis, but they also never supported the Muslims. John, Wilson (2009). Pakistan: Fighting inside. Pearson Education India. Page. 87. ISBN 9788131725047. During the
1946 elections, Barelvi Ulama issued fatwas in favor of the Muslim League. Cesari, Jocelyn (2014). The awakening of Muslim democracy: religion, modernity and the state. Cambridge University Press. Page. 135. ISBN 9781107513297. For example, the Baselvi ulema supported the formation of the State of Pakistan and believed that any
alliance with hindus (e.g. between the Indian National Congress and Jamiat-i-Hind) was counterproductive. Talbot, Jan (1982). The growth of the Muslim League in Punjab, 1937-1946. In the Journal of Commonwealth and Comparative Politics. 20 (1): 5–24. doi:10.1080/14662048208447395. Despite their differing views, all these theories
tend to either focus on the All India struggle between the Muslim league and Congress in the period before partition, or turn its interest into the Muslim cultural heart of UP, where the League got its early foothold and where demand for Pakistan was strongest. - Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Creating a New Medina: State Power, Islam and the
Search for Pakistan Late colonial Northern India. Cambridge University Press. Page. 19. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. On the subcontinent, ML propaganda argued that in addition to liberating muslims, the majority would guarantee the protection of Muslims who would remain in Hindu India. In this regard, she has repeatedly emphasized the
theory of the hostage population, which states that hostages of Hindu and Sikh minorities inside Pakistan guarantee good behaviour towards their own Muslim League appeals to Punjab voters for support from Pakistan. In D. Metcalfe, Barbara (ed.). Islam is in practice in South
Asia. Princeton University Press. Page. 410-. ISBN 978-1-4008-3138-8. At the all-Indian level, the requirement that Pakistan oppose the League to Congress and the British. Kulke, Herman; Dietmar Rothermund (1986). History of India. Totova, New Jersey: Barnes and Noble. Page. 300-312. ISBN 978-0-389-20670-5. - Dhulipala, Venkat
(2015). The creation of the new Medina: state power, Islam and the search for Pakistan in the late colonial Northern India. Cambridge University Press. Page. 496. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. The idea of Pakistan may have had its share of ambiguity, but its dismissal as a vague emotional symbol hardly illuminates the reasons why it has
received such huge popular support among Indian Muslims, especially in the minority provinces of British India, such as the U.P. - Mohiuddin, Yasmin Niaz (2007). Pakistan: A Handbook on Global Studies. AZ-CLIO. Page. 70. ISBN 978-1-85109-801-9. In the 1946 elections, the Muslim League won 90 per cent of the seats reserved for
Muslims. It was the power of the major zamindars in Punjab and Sindh, behind the Muslim League candidates, and the abolition of the zamindari, that led to this massive victory (Alavi 2002, 14). Even Congress, which has always denied the League's claim
that it is the only true representative of Indian Muslims, must accept the true claim. The 1946 election was, in fact, a plebiscite among Muslims in Pakistan. Bernard Waits (January 17, 2012). After independence, South Asia and Africa: post-colonialism in the historical perspective. Palgrave Macmillan. Page. 45-. ISBN 978-0-230-35698-6.
The 1946 election was, in fact, a plebiscite among Muslims in Pakistan and a great success for the League, which won 90 percent of muslim seats. Burton Stein (February 4, 2010). History of India. John Wylie and sons. Page. 347. ISBN 978-1-4443-2351-1. However, his position with the British remained high because, despite the fact
that they no more agree with the idea of creating a separate Muslim state than Congress, government officials appreciated the simplicity of a single negotiating vote for all India. Barbara D. Metcalfe; Thomas R. Metcalfe (2002). A Brief History of India. Cambridge University Press. Page. 212-. ISBN 978-0-521-63974-3. 978-0-521-63974-3.
Under this scheme, the British hoped that they would immediately be able to preserve the unified India that Congress wants, and at the same time, through groups, to ensure the essence of Jinnah's demand for Pakistan. Barbara D. Metcalfe; Thomas R. Metcalfe (September 24, 2012). A Brief History of Modern India. Cambridge
University Press. Page. 216-. ISBN 978-1-139-53705-6. Archive from the original for 2018-07-30. Received 2018-04-17. Siegler, Philip (1985). Mountbatten: Official biography. London: Harper Collins. Page. 359. ISBN 978-0002165433. Ayesha Jalal (April 28, 1994). Representative: Jinnah, Muslim League and Demand for Pakistan.
Cambridge University Press. Page. 250. ISBN 978-0-521-45850-4. Archive from the original for 2018-10-10. Received 2018-04-25. These instructions were to avoid partition and get a unitary government for British India and Indian states while at the same time keeping the promises of princes and Muslims; ensure that the Cabinet Mission
plan is agreed without coercion by either party; somehow keep the Indian army indivised, and keep India within the Commonwealth. (Attlee in Mountbatten, 18 March 1947, ibid, 972-4) - Ayesha Jalal (April 28, 1994). Representative: Jinnah, Muslim League and Demand for Pakistan. Cambridge University Press. Page. 251-. ISBN 978-0-
521-45850-4. Archive from the original for 2017-03-12. Received 2018-04-25. When Mountbatten arrived, it was not entirely inconceivable that a settlement under the terms of the Mission Cabinet could still be secured... Limited bloodshed called for the creation of a unified Indian army under effective control. But keeping the army intact is
now inextricably linked to keeping India united. That's why Mountbatten began by vehemently opposing the abolition of the center. Talbot, Jan (2009). Section of India: The Human Dimension. Cultural and social history. 6 (4): 403-410. doi:10.2752/147800409X466254. Mountbatten intended to revive the Cabinet Mission's proposals for a
federal India. British officials were unanimously pessimistic about the future economic prospects of the Pakistani state. The agreement with the Indian Union contained by the Muslim League, as the grouping proposals granted considerable autonomy in Muslim-majority areas. In
addition, there is the possibility of a withdrawal of troops and thus the acquisition of Pakistan through the back door after a decade-long hiatus. The deteriorating communal situation and extensive sounds with Indian politicians convinced Mountbatten within a month of his arrival that the partition was, however, the only way to ensure a
rapid and smooth transfer of power. McGrath, Allen (1996). The destruction of Pakistani democracy. Oxford University Press. Page. 38. ISBN 978-0-19-577583-9. Undivided India, their magnificent imperial trophy, was walled off by the creation of Pakistan, and the division of has never been emotionally accepted by many Brits
Mountbatten among them. Ahmed, Akbar S. (1997). Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity: Finding Saladin. Psychology Press. Page. 136. ISBN 978-0-415-14966-2. Mountbatten's partiality was evident in his own statements. He leaned openly and largely toward Congress. At the same time, he made clear his lack of support and faith in
the Muslim league and its Pakistani idea. Ahmed, Akbar (2005). Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity: Finding Saladin. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-134-75022-1. When Collins and Lapierre asked Mountbatten if he had sabotaged Pakistan if he had known jinnah was dying of tuberculosis, his response was instructive. He has no doubt about
the legitimacy or morality of his position on Pakistan. Most likely, he said (1982:39). White (2012), p. 428 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). Volpert (2006), p. 140 harvp error: no goal: CITEREFWhite2012 (help). 
Empire: how Britain made the modern world. Allen Lane. Page. 349. Archive from the original for 2018-10-10. Received 2018-04-17. In particular, Mountbatten puts pressure on the supposedly neutral boundary commissioner, Sir Cyril Radcliffe, who was being bullied by 20th-Oden at the time, to make critical adjustments in India's favour
when drawing the border across Puniab, K.S. Islam, 2002, Puniab Frontier Award, Inretrospect Archive 17 January 2006 at Wayback Machine and Partitioning India over lunch, Memories of British Civil Servant Christopher Beaumont Archive 2017-06-29 on Wayback Machine, BBC News (August 10, 2007), Vazira Fazila-Jakobali zamindar
(2010). Long partition and creation of modern South Asia: refugees, borders, history. Columbia University Press. Page. 40-. ISBN 978-0-231-13847-5. Secondly, there were concerns that if the population exchange was agreed in principle in Punjab, there is a possibility that problems will arise in other parts of the subcontinent in order to
force Muslims in the Indian Dominion to move to Pakistan. If this had happened, we would have ended up with inadequate land and other resources to support the influx. Punjab could set a very dangerous precedent for the rest of the subcontinent. Given that Muslims in the rest of India, some 42 million people, made up a population
larger than the entire population of West Pakistan at the time, economic rationality avoided such forced migration. In divided Punjab, however, millions of people were already on the move, and the two governments had to respond to the mass movement. Thus, despite these important reservations, the establishment of the MEO led to the
adoption of a transfer of the population in divided Punjab to give a sense of security to devastated communities on both sides. The statement on the legislative November 18, 1947. He stated that while the Indian Government's policy was to prevent
mass migration from one province to another. Puniab was supposed to be an exception. In the rest of the subcontinent, migration should be made in individual choices rather than on a planned basis. This exceptional nature of the movements through divided Puniab must be emphasized, as the agreed and planned evacuations by the two
Governments have shaped the context of these movements. Peter Gatrell (September 12, 2013). Making a modern refugee. DAW Oxford. Page. 149-. ISBN 978-0-19-967416-9. Despite the accumulated evidence of intercommunal tensions, the signatories of the agreement dividing the Raj did not expect the transfer of power and the
partition of India, accompanied by massive displacement of the population. The section was conceived as a means of preventing migration on a large scale, as instead the boundaries would have been adjusted. Minorities don't have to worry about a new configuration. As Pakistan's first Prime Minister, Liakuat Ali Khan, confirmed, The
division of India into Pakistan and India was based on the principle that minorities would remain where they were and that the two States concerned. Khalidi, OMAR (1998-01-01). FROM TORRENT TO HAND: INDIAN MUSLIM MIGRATION TO PAKISTAN, 1947-97. Islamic studies.
37 (3): 339–352. JSTOR 20837002. Ahmed, Ishtiaq. Punjab is bloodied, divided and cleansed. Archive from the original for 2017-08-10. Received 2017-08-10. Talbot, Jan (1993). The role of the
crowd in the Muslim league's fight for Pakistan. In the journal Empire and Commonwealth History. 21 (2): 307-333. doi:10.1080/03086539308582893. Four thousand Muslim shops and houses were destroyed in the walled amritsar district for one week in March 1947. Are these exceptions that prove the rule? The number of victims often
appears to be higher than that of Hindus rather than Muslims. Nishid Hajari (2015). Midnight Furies: The Deadly Legacy of India's Partition. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Page. 139-. ISBN 978-0-547-66921-2. Talbot, Jan (2009). Section of India: The Human Dimension. Cultural and social history. 6 (4): 403-410.
doi:10.2752/147800409X466254. The death toll remains a point of dispute, with the death toll estimated to be between 200,000 and 2 million. Murder, Rape and Destroyed Families: The 1947 Section Archive Efforts Are Underway. Dawn. March 13, 2015. Archive from the original for 2017-02-14. Received on January 14, 2017. The exact
number of dead and displaced persons is not available, but it is estimated that between several hundred thousand and two million displaced. Basroor, Rajesh M. (2008). Cold War in South Asia: Weapons and conflicts in a comparative perspective. Routledge. ISBN 978-1-134-16531-5. An
estimated 12 to 15 million people have been forced to flee their homes and some 2 million have died. The legacy section (never without capital P) remains strong today... Tribal idols: group identity and political change. Harvard University Press. ISBN 978-0-674-44315-0. 2,000,000 killed during the Hindu-Muslim Holocaust during the
partition of India and the creation of Pakistan and Brass, Paul R. (2003). Partition of India and the punitive genocide in Punjab, 1946-47: Means, Methods and Purposes (PDF). In the journal Genocide Research. Carfax Publishing: Taylor and Francis Group. 81-82 (5:1), 71-101). Archive (PDF) from the original for 2015-03-19. Received on
August 16, 2014. In this case, mainly but not solely as a result of their efforts, the entire Muslim population moved to Eastern Punjab in the face of widespread intimidation, terror, violence, abductions, rapes and murders. Daya, Kavita (2011). Violent
affiliations: partition, gender and national culture in post-colonial India. Temple University Press Office. Page. 75. ISBN 978-1-59213-744-2. According to official estimates, the number of abducted women during the partition was found to be 33,000 non-Muslim (mostly Hindu or Sikh) women in Pakistan and 50,000 Muslim women in India
Singh, Amritiit; Iver, Nnini; Geyrol, Rahul K. (2016). Revisiting the partition of India: new essays from memory, culture and politics. Lexington Books. Page. 14. ISBN 978-1-4985-3105-4. The appalling statistics that surround refugee women - between 75,000 and 100,000 Hindu, Muslim and Sikh women who have been abducted by men
     other communities - have been subjected to numerous rapes, mutilations and, for some, forced marriages and conversions, accompanied by the treatment of abducted women in the hands of the national State. The Constituent Assembly in 1949 reported that of the 50,000 Muslim women abducted in India, 8,000 were found and
12,000 of the 33,000 Hindu and Sikh women were abducted, Abraham, Taisha (2002), women and the politics of violence, Har Anand Publications, Page, 131, ISBN 978-81-241-0847-5. In addition, thousands of women on both sides of the newly formed borders (estimated to range from 29,000 to 50,000 Muslim women and between
15,000 and 35,000 Hindu and Sikh women) have been abducted, raped, forced to marry, forced to return to what the two states have identified as their proper homes, separated by their families once who kidnapped them. and again, after partition, by a state that tried to rebuild and rehabilitate them. - b c d Government of Prime Minister
Liakut Ali Khan. History of the Pakistani press (government of 1947). from the original to 2013-04-07. Received on April 17, 2013. Stanley Volpert (2009). Disgraceful flight: The last years of years Empire in India. Oxford University Press. Page. 163. ISBN 978-0-19-974504-3. Mountbatten tried to convince Jinnah of the value of accepting
him, Mountbatten, as Pakistan's first governor-general, but Jinnah abandoned her determination to take the job herself. BBC - Historical Figures: Mohammad Ali Jinnah became Pakistan's first governor-general, but died of tuberculosis on
September 11, 1948. - Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). The creation of the new Medina: state power, Islam and the search for Pakistan in the late colonial Northern India. Cambridge University Press. Page. 489. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. Archive from the original for 2017-01-18. Received 2017-03-23. Similarly, Usmani asked Pakistanis to
remember the continuing message of unity, faith and discipline and to work towards realizing their dream of creating a lasting bloc of all Muslim states from Karachi to Ankara, from Pakistan to Morocco. He (Jinnah) wanted the Muslims of the world to unite under the banner of Islam as an effective test against the aggressive designs of
their enemies - Hussein, Rizwan. Pakistan. Oxford Encyclopedia of the Islamic World. Archive from the original for 2016-03-29. Received 2017-03-23. Maylena Shabbir Ahmad Usmeni, a respected deoband 'ālim (scientist) who was appointed to the prestigious post of Sheikh al-Islyam of Pakistan in 1949, was the first to demand that
Pakistan become an Islamic State. But Maudeho and his Jamā at-and-Islyam played a central role in demanding the Islamic constitution. Maude demanded that the Constitution and his Jamā at-and-Islyam played a central role in demanding the Islamic constitution. Maude demanded that the Constitution and his Jamā at-and-Islyam played a central role in demanding the Islamic constitution. Maude demanded that the Constitution and his Jamā at-and-Islyam played a central role in demanding the Islamic constitution.
Pakistan. Oxford Encyclopedia of the Islamic World. Archive from the original for 2016-03-29. Received 2017-03-23. The first important result of the joint efforts Jamā and modernists and modernists. The
resolution embodies the basic principles on which Pakistan's constitution should be based. He said that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs only to God Almighty and the power he delegated to the State of Pakistan through his people for being carried out within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust that the principles of
democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as proclaimed by Islam, must be fully respected, and that Muslims should be able to organize their lives in individual and collective spheres of Islam in accordance with individual and collective spheres of Islam. set out
in the Holy Qur'an and Sunna. The resolution on the objectives was reproduced as a preamble to the constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973. Khalidi, OMAR (1998-01-01). FROM TORRENT INDIAN MUSLIM MIGRATION TO PAKISTAN, 1947-1997. Islamic studies. 37 (3): 339–352. JSTOR 20837002. Chaudhry, Aminullah (2011). Political
administrators: the history of Pakistan's civil service. Oxford: Oxford University Publishing House. ISBN 978-0-19-906171-6. Aparna Pande (March 16, 2011). Explanation of Pakistan's foreign policy: escape from India. Taylor and Frances. Page. 16–17. ISBN 978-1-136-81894-3. The question is: Look: Iran-Pakistan relations. Pasha,
Saeed Abdul Munim (2005), Islam in Pakistan's foreign policy, Global media publications, Page, 225, ISBN 978-81-88869-15-2, Pakistan's expression of solidarity was followed by a vigorous desire for bilateral relations with Muslim countries such as Iran and Turkey, Pasha, Saeed Abdul Munim (2005), Islam in Pakistan's foreign policy.
Global media publications. Page. 37. ISBN 978-81-88869-15-2. Pakistan sincerely claims leadership in the Muslim world, or at least for leadership in achieving its unity. Pasha, Saeed Abdul Munim (2005). Islam in Pakistan's foreign policy. Global media publications. Page. 226. ISBN 978-81-88869-15-2. Following Khalikuzzaman, the Ali
brothers sought to project Pakistan with its relatively larger manpower and military might as the natural leader of the Islamic world. - Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Creating a new Medina. Cambridge University Press. Page. 18. ISBN 978-1-107-05212-3. As ML leader ML senior leader Khalikuzaman said, Pakistan will unite all Muslim countries
in an Islamist general Islamic entity. Haggani, Hussein (2013). Magnificent misconceptions: Pakistan, the United States, and an epic history of misunderstanding. PublicAffairs. Page. 20-21. ISBN 978-1-61039-317-1. A few years later, the president of the Muslim League, Chaudhry Khalig-uz-zaman, announced that Pakistan would unite all
Muslim countries into an Islamist so-Islamic entity. None of these events in the new country has caused approval among Americans on the idea of partitioning India ... British Prime Minister Clement Attlee voiced an international consensus at a time when he told the House of Commons he hoped this way out of the crisis might not survive.
He expressed the hope that the proposed dominion of India and Pakistan would eventually come together to form one great member state of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Pakistan would eventually come together to form one great member state of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Pakistan would eventually come together to form one great member state of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Pakistan would eventually come together to form one great member state of the British Commonwealth of Nations.
from the original for 2017-05-12. Received 2017-03-23. At this time, much of the Arab world experienced a nationalist awakening. The Pan-Islamic dreams of uniting Muslim countries, perhaps under the leadership of Pakistan, did not have much attraction. Jeffrey J. Roberts The origins of the conflict in Afghanistan. Greenwood Publishing
Group. Page. 134. ISBN 978-0-275-97878-5. In the Chaudhry Khalikuzaman toured the Middle East, the East, to form an alliance or confederation of Muslim neighbor Afghanistan, have shown little enthusiasm ... Some saw the attempt to form
Islamists as Pakistan's attempt to dominate other Muslim states. Pande, Aparna (2011). Explanation of Pakistan has made Pakistan a true leader in Muslim affairs around the world has prompted Pakistani diplomats to
vigorously defend the self-determination of other Muslims in the United Nations. The founders of Pakistan, including Jinnah, supported the anti-colonial movement and exploitation continue, there will be no peace and no end to wars.
Pakistan's efforts on behalf of Indonesia (1948-1949), Algeria (1948-1949), Morocco (1948-1949), Morocco (1948-1956) and Eritrea (1960-1991) were significant and initially led to close ties between these countries and Pakistan. B Yasir Latif Hamdani (February 22, 2010). Jinnah and Urdu Bengali disputes. Pakistani tea house. Archive from the
original for 2013-03-16. Received on April 17, 2013. Administration. Khawaja Nazimuddin becomes Governor-General. Administration. Archive from the original for 2017-03-30. Received 2017-03-30. Recei
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Christophe Jaffro; Gillian's translation (2004). The history of Pakistan and its origins (New Ed.). London: Anthem. ISBN 1-84331-149-6.CS1 maint: additional text: list of authors (link) - Blood, Peter R. (1995). Pakistan: country study. Washington, D.C.: Federal Research, Library of Congress. Page. 41. ISBN 978-0-8444-0834-7. Pakistan:
Country study. - b c d staff. Suhravardi's government. HS Suhrawardy (History of Pakistan). Archive from the original for 2013-04-05. Received on April 17, 2013. - b with Hamid Hussain, Pakistan defense relations. Hamid Hussain, Pakistan defense relations. Hamid Hussain, Pakistan defense relations.
magazine. Archive of the original on 4 4 2012. Received on 12 February 2012. Administration and staff (January 1, 2003). Mirza's presidency. Archive from the original for 2013-04-05. Received on April 17, 2013. - b c staff (June 1, 2003). The events that led to the overthrow of President Mirza. SoP (Mirza). Archive
from the original for 2013-04-05, Received on April 17, 2013, The 1956 Constitution, The 1956 Constitution, Archive from the original for 2014-07-02, Received on April 17, 2013, - b c Mahmoud, Shaukat (1966), Second Republic of Pakistan; an analytical and comparative assessment of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
Lahore: Ilmi Kitab Khan. Minhas, Aslam (April 11, 2004). Chapter FROM HISTORY: Why Musa was made C-in-C. Dawn News Archives, 1958. Archive from the original for 2013-05-25. Received on April 17, 2013. - b c d Military under Ayub Khan. Martial law and Ayub Khan. January 1, 2003. Archive from the original for 2013-04-05.
Received on April 18, 2013. - B with Ayub Khan became president. Ayub's presidency. Archive from the original for 2013-04-05. Received on April 18, 2013. - Peaslee, Amos J.; Dorothy Pisley Sidis (1974). international governmental organizations. The Hague: Nihoff. Page. 266. ISBN 978-90-247-1601-2. Tarling, Nicholas (1992).
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and Research. State Department, United States (November 15, 1968), China - Pakistan Border (PDF), International Border Study, 85, Florida State University College of Law, archived from the original (PDF) February 11, 2012 - Luckhi, M.V.; Virendra Narain; Kashi Prasad Misra (1965). Pakistan presidential election: 1965. Jaipur:
Rajasthan University. b Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. The Indo-Pakistan war of 1965. Archive from the original for 2013-04-05. Received on April 18, 2013. Runak Jahan (1972). Pakistan: Failure in national integration. Columbia University Press. ISBN 0-231-03625-6. Pg 166-167 - Stephen Philip Cohen (2004). The idea of Pakistan. The
press of the Brookings Institution. ISBN 0-8157-1502-1. Pages 103, 73-74 - Tahir-Heli, Shirin (1997). India, Pakistan, and the United States: Breaking with the Past. New York: Council on Foreign Relations. Page. 35-36. ISBN 978-0-87609-199-9. b Tashkent agreement: the fall of the dictator. Tashkent agreement: the fall of the dictator.
Archive from the original for 2013-04-03. Received on April 18, 2013. Bhutto's uprising. POP staff. Archive from the original for 2013-04-06. Received on April 18, 2013. Pakistan Students, Workers and Peasants
Shoot Down Dictator, 1968-1969 Global Action database. nvdatabase. swarthmore.edu. Archive from the original for 2018-09-01. Received 2018-09-01. Received 2018-09-01. Division of East
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Received on April 18, 2013. b c d e Staff. General Election 1970 in Pakistan. The history of Pakistan. Archive from the original for 2013-04-06. Received on April 19, 2013. b c d e f g Separation of East Pakistan. The division of East Pakistan. Archive from the original for 2013-05-02. Received on April 19, 2013. The 1971 war. BBC News.
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These were not combat casualties or the inevitable victims of the war among the civilian population. Soviet and local communist forces rarely attacked the disparate guerrilla gangs of the Afghan Resistance, with the exception of a few strategic locations, such as the Panjshir Valley. Instead, they deliberately targeted the civilian population, the main rural areas. Kakar, M. Hassan (1995). The Soviet invasion and the Afghan Afghan 1979–1982. UCLA press. ISBN 9780520208933. Archive from the original for 2017-07-28. Received 2017-03-23. While military operations were under way in the country, women were abducted. During flights into the country in search of mujahideen, helicopters landed in the fields, helping their husbands or performing their duties on their own. Now the women have been exposed to the Russians who kidnapped them with helicopters. By November 1980, a number of such incidents had occurred in various parts of the country, including Laghman and Kama. 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