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Country in South Asia
Coordinates: 30°N 70°E﻿ / ﻿30°N 70°E﻿ / 30; 70
Islamic Republic of Pakistanاسلامی جمہوریۂ راکوسٹان (Urdu)Islāmi Jumhūriyah Pākistān[1]
Flag State Emblem
Motto: Īmān, Ittihād, Nazamایمان، اتحاد، نظم (Urdu)Faith, Unity, Discipline[2]Anthem: Qaumī Tarānahقومی ترانہ (Urdu)National Country controlled by Pakistan shown in dark green; land claimed but not controlled shown in light greenCapitalsIslamabad33°41′30N 73°03′00E﻿ / ﻿33.69167°N 73.05000°E﻿ / 33.69167; 73.05000Large cityKarachi24°51′36″ N 67°36′00″ E﻿ / ﻿24.86000°N 67.01000°E﻿ / 24.86000; 67.01000Official languagesEnglish • UrduRecognized regional languagesPunjabi (39%) • Pashto (18%) • Sindhi (15%) • Balochi (3%)Sub-provincialSaraiki (12%) • Shina • Kashmiri (0.17%)OtherHind languagesko • Balti • Pahari-Pothwari • Khowar • Burushaski • Kohistani • Wakhi • Yidgha • Dameli • Kalasha • Gawar-Bati • Domaaki • Kutchi • Memoni • BrahuiEthnic groups (2020[3])44.7% Punjabis15.4% Pashtuns14.1% Sindhis8.4% Saraikis7.6% Muhajirs3.6% Balochs6.3% othersReligion (1998[5])96.28% Islam (State religion) [4]1.85% Hinduism1.59% Christianity0.22% Ahmadiyya0.7% Others See Religion in PakistanDemonym(s)PakistaniGovernmentFederal Parliamentary Constitutional Republic • President Arif Alvi • Prime Minister Imran Khan • Chairman of the Senate Sadiq Sanjrani • Speaker of the National Assembly Asad Qaiser • Chief Justice Gulzar Ahmed LegislatureParliament • Upper houseSenate • Lower houseNational AssemblyIndependence from the United Kingdom • Dominion 14 August 1947 • Islamic Republic 23 March 1956 • Last polity withdrawn 12 January 1972 • Current constitution 14 August 1973 Area Total • 913 km2 (340,509 sq mi)[a][7] (33rd) • Water (%)2.86Population • 2018 estimate212,228,286[8][9] (5th) • 2017 census 207.8 million • Density244.4/km2 (633.0/sq mi) (56:e) (56:e) GDP (PPP)2020 estimate • Total \$1.076 trillion[10] (22nd) • Per capita \$5,160[5,160][5,160][5,160][5,160] USD [5,160][5,160 USD][5,160][10] (134th)GDP (nominal)2019 estimate • Total \$276.1 billion[10] (42nd) • Per capita \$1,349[110] (151st)Gini (2015)33.5[11]mediumHDI (2020) 0.33.5[11]mediumHDI (2020) 0.5 557[12]medium size • 152ndCurrencyPakistani Rupees (Rs) (PKR)Time ZoneUTC+05:00 (PST)DST is not observedDate formatddd-mm-yyyy[b]Driving sideleft[13]Calling code+92ISO 3166 codePKInternet TLD.pkWebsitewww.pakistan.gov.pk See also Pakistani English.ⴰⴳ The language Arabic is officially recognized by the Pakistani Constitution. [14] Pakistan,[c] officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, [d] is a country in South Asia. It is the world's fifth most populous country with a population of over 212.2 million. It has the world's Muslim population. It is the 33rd largest land for area, spanning 881,913 square kilometers. Pakistan has a 1,046-kilometer coastline along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman to the south and borders India to the east, Afghanistan to the west, Iran to the southwest and China to the northeast. It is narrowly separated from Tajikistan by Afghanistan's Wakhan corridor to the northwest, and also shares a maritime border with Oman. The territory that now makes up Pakistan was the site of several ancient cultures and intertwined with the history of the wider Indian subcontinent. Ancient history involves the Neolithic site of Mehrgarh and the Bronze Age Indus Valley Civilization, and was later home to kingdoms ruled by people of different religions and cultures, including Hindus, indogcias, Muslims, Turco-Mongols, Afghans and Sikhs. The area has been ruled by numerous empires and dynasties, including the Persian Achaemenid Empire, Alexander III of Macedon's Empire, Seleucid Empire, Indian Maurya Empire, Kushan Empire, Gupta Empire,[15] Arab Umayyad Caliphate, Ghaznavids Empire, Ghurid Sultanate, Delhi Sultanate, Mongolian Empire, Mughal Empire, Sur Empire,[16] Afghan Durrani Empire, Sikh Empire (in part) and, most recently, The British Empire. [17] Pakistan gained independence in 1947 as a homeland for Indian Muslims after the Pakistan movement, which sought the rule of government of the Muslim-majority regions of British India through partition. [19] [20] [21] It is an ethnically and linguistically different country, with similarly different geography and wildlife. Initially a dominion, Pakistan adopted a constitution in 1956, becoming an Islamic republic. An ethnic civil war and Indian military intervention in 1971 resulted in the secession of eastern Pakistan as the new country of Bangladesh. [22] In 1973, Pakistan adopted a new constitution that stipulated that all laws should comply with the injunctions of Islam laid down in the Qur'an and sunnah. [23] In 2008, Pakistan transitioned to civilian rule. [24] In 2010, Pakistan adopted a parliamentary system with periodic elections. [25] [26] A middle power,[27][28][29][30][31][32][32][32][32][excessive citations] Pakistan has the sixth largest standing armed forces in the world and is also a nuclear power and a declared nuclear state. It ranks among the emerging and growth-leading economies in the world,[33][34] and is backed by one of the world's largest and fastest growing middle-class populations. [35] [36] Pakistan's political history since independence has been marked by periods of military rule, political instability and conflicts with India. The country continues to face challenging problems, including poverty, illiteracy and corruption. [37] [38] [39] Pakistan is a member of the United Nations, Shanghai Organization, OIC, Commonwealth of Nations, SAARC, Islamic Military Coalition Against Terrorism, and is an important non-NATO ally. Etymology The name Pakistan literally means a country that abounds in the pure or a country where the pure abounds, in Urdu and Persian. It refers to the word Pāk, which means pure in Persian and Pashto. [40] The suffix (transliterated in English as a sign of tribal words ending in a vowel; estān or istān after a strain ending in a consonant) is from Persian, and means a place that flourishes in [41] or a place where something abounds. [42] The name of the country was coined in 1933 by Choudhry Rahmat Ali, a Pakistani movement activist, who published it in a pamphlet Nu or Aldrig,[43] with it as an acronym (thirty million Muslim brothers living in PAKISTAN), and referring to the names of the five northern regions of the British Raj: Punjab, Afghania, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan. [43] History Main article: Pakistan's HistorySee also: Outline South Asian history You may need rendering support to view the Urdu text in this article correctly. Early and Medieval Age Main articles: Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Period, Mauryan Empire, Indo-Greek Kingdom, Gupta Empire, Pala Empire, Sikh Empire, and Mughal Empire Indus Priest Konch statue from Mohenjo-Daro. Some of the earliest ancient human civilizations in South Asia originate from areas that include modern-day Pakistan. [44] The earliest known inhabitants of the region were Soanian under the Lower Paleolithic, of which stone tools have been found in soandaten in Punjab. [45] The Indus region, which covers most of present-day Pakistan, was the site of several successive ancient cultures, including neolithic Mehrgarh[46] and the Bronze Age Indus Valley Civilization[47][48][49][50][51] (2,800–1,800 BCE) at Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. [52] [53] Standing Buddha from Gandhara, Greek-Buddhist art, 1st–2nd century AD. The Vedic period (1500-500 f.Kr.) was characterised by an Indo-Aryan culture; During this period the Vedas, the oldest scriptures associated with Hinduism, were composed, and this culture later became well established in the region. [54] Multan was an important Hindu pilgrimage center. [56] The Vedic civilization flourished in the ancient Gandhāran city of Takāāśilā, now Taxila in Punjab, founded around 1,000 f.Kr. [57] [46] Successive ancient empires and kingdoms ruled the region: the Persian Akemenid Empire (c. 519 f.Kr.), Alexander the Great's Empire in 326 BC. Founded by Chandragupta Maurya and extended by Ashoka the Great, until 185 f.Kr. [46] The Indo-Greek Kingdom founded by Demetrius of Bactria (180-165 f.Kr.) included Gandhara and Punjab and reached under Menander (165–150 f.Kr.), and flourished Greek-Buddhist culture in [46] [59] [59] Had one of the earliest universities and centers of higher education in the world, established during the late Vedic period of the 6th century f.Kr. [60] [61] The school consisted of several monasteries without large dormitories or lecture halls where the religious instruction was given on an individualistic basis. [61] The ancient university was documented by Alexander the Great's invading forces and was also recorded by Chinese pilgrims in the 4th or 4th centuries. [62] [63] [64] [65] In its Zenith, the Rai Dynasty (489–632 AD) in Sindh ruled this region and the surrounding territories. [66] The Pala Dynasty was the last Buddhist empire, extending during Dharmapala and Devapala across South Asia from what is now Bangladesh through northern India to Pakistan. Islamic conquest The Arab conqueror Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh in 711 th. Kr. [67] [68] [69] [70] [71] The official chronology of the Government of Pakistan claims this as the time when the foundation of Pakistan was laid[67][72][73] but the concept of Pakistan came in the 19th century. The early average time period (642–1219 e.Kr.) witnessed the spread of Islam in the region. During this period, Sufi missionaries played a central role in converting a majority of the regional Buddhist and Hindu population into Islam. [74] These developments set the stage for the rule of successive Muslim empires in the region, including the GhaznaVid Empire (975–1187 e.Kr.), the Ghorid Kingdom and the Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 e.Kr.). The Lodi Dynasty, the last of the Delhi

Sultanate, was replaced by the Mughal Empire (1526–1857 e.Kr.). Badshahi Mosque, Lahore The Mughals introduced Persian literature and high culture and established the roots of Indo-Persian culture in the region. [75] From the region of present-day Pakistan were important cities under the Mughal Rule lahore and thatta,[76] both of which were chosen as the site of impressive Mughal buildings. [77] At the beginning of the 16th century, the region remained under the Mughal Empire ruled by Muslim emperors. [78] At the beginning of the 18th century, increasing European influence contributed to the slow disintegration of the Mughal Empire as the lines between commercial and political domination became increasingly blurred. [78] During this time, the East India Company had established coastal outposts. [78] Control of the seas, greater resources, technology and British military protection led the Company to increasingly flex its military muscles, giving it control of the subcontinent by 1765 and the sideline of European competitors. [79] Expanding access beyond Bengal and the subsequent increasing force and size of its army enabled it to annex or subdue most of the region by the 1820s. [78] Many historians see this as the start of the region's colonial period. [78] At this time, with its economic power severely curtailed by the British Parliament and effectively made an arm of British administration, the company more consciously began to enter non-economic arenas such as education, social reform and culture. [78] Such reforms included the enforcement of the English Education Act 1835 and the introduction of the Indian Civil Service (ICS). [80] Traditional madrasas—primary institutions of higher learning for Muslims in the subcontinent—were no longer supported by the English crown, and almost all madrasas lost their economic talent. [81] Colonial period Main articles: Colonial India, Aligarh movement, and British Raj Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898), whose visions formed the basis of PakistanMuhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948) served as Pakistan's first governor-general and the leader of the Pakistan movement The gradual decline of the Mughal Empire in the early 18th century allowed the Sikh Empire to control larger areas until the British East India Company gained ascendancy over South Asia. [82] An uprising in 1857 called the Sepoy Mutiny in Bengal was the region's great armed struggle against the British Empire and Queen Victoria. [83] Divergence in the relationship between Hinduism and Islam created a major rift in British India that led to justified religious violence in British India. [84] The language controversy escalated further the tensions between Hindus and Muslims. [85] The Hindu Renaissance witnessed an awakening of intellectualism in traditional Hinduism and saw the emergence of more assertive influences in the social and political spheres in British India. [86] A Muslim intellectual movement founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to counter the Hindu Renaissance, conceived, and advocated for two-nation theory,[82] and led to the creation of the All-India Muslim League in 1906. Contrary to the anti-British efforts of the Indian National Congress, the Muslim League was a pro-British movement whose political programme inherited the British values that would shape Pakistan's future civil society. [88] In world war I events, British Intelligence thwarted an anti-English conspiracy involving the connection between Congress and the German Empire. [citation needed] The largely non-violent independence struggle led by the Indian Congress involved millions of demonstrators in mass campaigns of civil disobedience in the 1920s and 1930s against the British Empire. [89] [90] [91] The Bell Tower, Faisalabad built by the British government in the 19th century The Muslim League slowly rose to mass popularity in the 1930s amid fears of underrepresentation and neglect of British Muslims in politics. In her presidential address on December 29, 1930, Allama Iqbal called for the merger of North-West Muslim-majority Indian states consisting of Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan. [92] The neglect of Muslim interests by Congress led British provincial governments during the From 1937 to 1939, Muhammad ali jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, convinced him to adhere to the two-nation theory and led the Muslim League to adopt the 1940 Lahore Resolution presented by Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque, popularly known as the Pakistan Resolution. [82] During World War II, Jinnah and British-educated founders of the Muslim League supported Britain's war efforts, countering opposition to it while working against Sir Syed's vision. [93] Pakistan Movement Further Information: History of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Indian Independence Movement, and Division of British India Elections 1946 resulted in the Muslim League winning 90 percent of the seats reserved for Muslims. Thus, the 1946 elections were effectively a referendum in which Indian Muslims would vote on the creation of Pakistan, a referendum won by the Muslim League. [94] This victory was supported by the support given to the Muslim League through the support of the landowners of Sindh and Punjab. Congress, which initially denied the Muslim League's claim to be the only representative of Indian Muslims, was now forced to acknowledge the fact. [94] The British had no alternative but to take into account Jinnah's views as the only spokesperson for the muslims of all British India. However, the British did not want colonial India to be foreclosed, and in a final attempt to prevent it, the cabinet mission plan was drawn up. [95] When the cabinet mission failed, the British Government announced its intention to end British rule from 1946 to 1947. [96] Nationalists in British India—including Jawaharlal Nehru and Abul Kalam Azad of Congress, Jinnah of the All-India Muslim League, and Master Tara Singh representing the Sikhs—agreed to the proposed terms of transfer of power and independence in June 1947 with the Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten of Burma. [97] As the United Kingdom agreed to the partition of India in 1947, the modern state of Pakistan was established on 14 August 1947 (27th of Ramadan in 1366 of Islamic calendar), amalgamating the deNorma-majority eastern and northwestern regions of British India. It included the provinces of Balochistan, East Bengal, the northwestern border province, western Punjab, and Sindh. [82] In the riots that accompanied the partition of Punjab province, it is believed that between 200,000 and 2,000,000[98] [99][100][101][102][103] people were killed in what some have described as a retaliatory genocide between religions[104][105] while 50,000 Muslim women were abducted and raped by Hindu and Sikh men and 33,000 Hindu and Sikh women also experienced the same fate at the hands of Muslims. [106] [107] [108] [109] About 6.5 million Muslims moved from India to Pakistan and 4.7 million Hindus and Sikhs moved from Western Pakistan to India. [110] [110] was the largest mass migration in human history. [111] [112] [113] The dispute over Jammu and Kashmir led to the first Kashmir War in 1948. [114] [115] Independence and Modern Pakistan Main articles: Dominance of Pakistan and History of Pakistan Play Media The American CIA film on Pakistan, made in 1950, examines the history and geography of Pakistan. You are free; you are free to go your temples, you are free to go your mosques or to any other place or worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or confessor — which has nothing to do with the activities of the state. — Muhammad Ali Jinnah's first speech to pakistan's constituent assembly[116] After independence in 1947, Jinnah, the president of the Muslim League, became the nation's first Governor-General as well as the first President-Speaker of parliament.[citation needed] but he died of tuberculosis on 11 September 1948. [117] Meanwhile, pakistan's founders agreed to appoint Liaquat Ali Khan, the party's secretary general, the country's first prime minister. With dominion status in the Commonwealth of Nations, independent Pakistan had two British monarchs before it became a republic. [citation needed] The creation of Pakistan was never fully accepted by many British leaders, including Lord Mountbatten. [118] Mountbatten clearly expressed his lack of support and faith in the Muslim League's idea of Pakistan. [119] Jinnah refused Mountbatten's offer to serve as Governor-General of Pakistan. [120] When Mountbatten was asked by Collins and Laperrière if he would have sabotaged Pakistan if he had known jinnah was dying of tuberculosis, he replied "probably". [121] Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, a respected Deobandi alim (scholar) who occupied the position of Shaykh al-Islam in Pakistan in 1949, and Maulana Mawdudi of Jamaat-i-Islami played a central role in calling for an Islamic constitution. Mawdudi demanded that the constituent assembly make an explicit declaration confirming God's supreme sovereignty and the supremacy of sharia in Pakistan. [122] A significant result of the efforts of Jamaat-i-Islami and ulama was the passage of the target resolution in March 1949. The target resolution, which Liaquat Ali Khan called the second most important step in Pakistan's history, declared that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God almighty alone and the authority he has delegated to the state of Pakistan through his people to be exercised within the limits prescribed by him is a sacred trust. The target resolution has been incorporated as an introduction to the Constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973. [123] Democracy was stopped by the martial law enforced by President Iskander Mirza, who was replaced by the army chief, General Ayub Khan. After adopting a presidential system in 1962, the country exceptional growth until a second war with India in 1965 that led to an economic downturn and widespread public disapproval in 1967. [124] [125] To consolidate control from Ayub Khan in 1969, President Yahya Khan had to deal with a devastating cyclone that caused 500,000 deaths in eastern Pakistan. [126] Signing of the Tashkent Declaration to end hostilities with India in 1965 in Tashkent; The USSR, by President Ayub along with Bhutto (center) and Aziz Ahmed (left) In 1970 Pakistan held its first democratic election since independence, meant to mark a transition from military rule to democracy, but after the east Pakistan awami league won against the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), Yahya Khan and the military establishment refused to hand over power. [127] Operation Searchlight, a military crackdown on the Bengali nationalist movement, led to a declaration of independence and a war of liberation by the Bengali Mukti Bahini forces in eastern Pakistan.[128][129] described in Western Pakistan as a civil war as opposed to a war of liberation. [130] Independent researchers estimate that between 300,000 and 500,000 civilians died during this period, while the Government of Bangladesh puts the death toll at three million, [131] a figure that is now almost universally considered excessively inflated. [132] Some academics such as Rudolph Rummel and Rounaq Jahan say both sides[133] committed genocide; others like Richard Sisson and Leo E. Rose believe there was no genocide. [134] In response to India's support for the uprising in eastern Pakistan, preemptive attacks on India by Pakistan's air force, navy, and marines triggered a conventional war in 1971 that resulted in an Indian victory and east Pakistan that gained independence as Bangladesh. [128] With Pakistan surrendering in the war, Yahya Khan was replaced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as president; the country was working towards promulating its constitution and putting it on the path to democracy. Democratic rule resumed from 1972 to 1977—an era of self-consciousness, intellectual leftist politics, nationalism, and nationwide reconstruction. [135] In 1972, Pakistan embarked on an ambitious plan to develop its nuclear deterrent with the aim of preventing any foreign invasion; the country's first nuclear power plant was inaugurated in the same year. [136] [137] Accelerated in response to India's first nuclear test in 1974, this crash program was completed in 1979. [137] Democracy ended with a military coup in 1977 against the left-back PPP, which saw General Zia-ul-Haq become president in 1978. From 1977 to 1988, President Zia's corporatist and economic Islamization initiative led Pakistan to become one of the fastest growing economies in South Asia. [138] While building up the country's nuclear weapons program, Islamisation is on the rise,[139] and the emergence of a proprietary philosophy, philosophy, helped subsidize and allocate U.S. resources to factions of the mujahideen against the USSR's intervention in communist Afghanistan. [140] [141] Pakistan's northwestern border province became a base for the anti-Soviet Afghan fighters, where the province's influential Deobandi ulama played a significant role in encouraging and organizing jihad. [142] President Zia died in a plane crash in 1988, and Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was elected the country's first female prime minister. The PPP was followed by the conservative Pakistan Muslim League (N), and over the next decade the leaders of the two parties fought for power, alternating in office while the country's situation worsened; indicators fell sharply, as opposed to the 1980s. This period is marked by prolonged stagflation, instability, corruption, nationalism, geopolitical rivalry with India, and the clash of left-right ideologies. [143] When the PML (N) secured a supermajority in the 1997 elections, Sharif approved nuclear tests (See:Chagai-I and Chagai-II), in retaliation for the other nuclear tests ordered by India, led by Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee in May 1998. [145] President George W. Bush meets with President Musharrarf in Islamabad during his visit to Pakistan in 2006. The military tension between the two countries in the Kargil district led to the Kargil War in 1999, and the turmoil in civil and military relations allowed General Pervez Musharraf to take over through a bloodless coup d'état. [146] Musharraf ruled Pakistan as chief executive from 1999 to 2001 and as president from 2001 to 2008—a period of enlightenment, social liberalism, comprehensive economic reform,[148] and direct involvement in the U.S.-led war on terror. When the National Assembly historically ended its first full five-year term in 15 November 2007, the Electoral Commission was re-elected. [149] After the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007, the PPP secured the most votes in the 2008 elections, in which party member Yousaf Raza Gillani was appointed prime minister. [150] Threatened with impeachment, President Musharraf resigned on August 18, 2008, and was succeeded by Asif Ali Zardari. [151] [152] [153] Clashes with the Judiciary prompted Gillani's disqualification from parliament and as Prime Minister in June 2012. [154] By its own economic estimates, Pakistan's involvement in the war on terror has cost up to \$118 billion,[155] sixty thousand deaths and more than 1.8 million displaced civilians. [156] In the 2013 general election, the PML (N) almost achieved a supermajority, after which Nawaz Sharif was elected prime minister, and he returned to office for the third time in fourteen years, in a democratic transition. [157] In 2018, Imran Khan (PTI President) won the 2018 general election in Pakistan with 116 general elections and became the 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan in the election of the National Assembly of Pakistan for Prime Minister by getting 176 votes against Shehbaz Sharif (president of pml (N)) who received 96 votes. [158] Role of Islam in Pakistan See also: Secularism in Pakistan Pakistan is the only country created in the name of Islam. [17] The idea of Pakistan, which had received overwhelming popular support among Indian Muslims, especially those in the provinces of British India where Muslims were in the minority as the United Provinces,[159] was articulated in terms of an Islamic State by the Muslim League leadership, arcama (Islamic clergy) and Jinnah. [160] Jinnah had developed a close connection with ulama and at his death was described by such alim, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, as the greatest Muslim after Aurangzeb and as someone who wanted to unite the Muslims of the world under the banner of Islam. [161] [162] The March 1949 gao resolution, which declared God the only ruler of the entire universe, represented the first formal step in transforming Pakistan into an Islamic state. [163] [123] Muslim league leader Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman stated that Pakistan could only truly become an Islamic state, after bringing all believers of Islam into a single political entity. [164] Keith Callard, one of the earliest scholars of Pakistani politics, observed that Pakistanis believed in the essential unit of purpose and outlook in the Muslim world and assumed that Muslims from other countries would share their views on the relationship between religion and nationality. [165] Friday prayers at the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore But Pakistan's pan-Islamist sentiments for a united Islamic bloc called the Islamist were not shared by other Muslim governments.[166] although Islamists such as palestine's grand mufti, Al-Haj Amin al-Husseini and muslim brotherhood leaders were drawn to the country. Pakistan's desire for an international organization of Muslim countries was fulfilled in the 1970s when the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) was formed. [167] The strongest opposition to the enforced Islamic ideological paradigm of the state came from the Bengali Muslims in eastern Pakistan[168] whose educated class, according to a survey by social scientist Nasim Ahmad Javed, preferred secularism and focused on ethnic identity unlike educated Western Pakistanis who tended to prefer an Islamic identity. [169] The Jamaat-e-Islami Islamist party considered Pakistan to be an Islamic state and considered Bengali nationalism unacceptable. In the 1971 conflict over eastern Pakistan, Jamaat-e-Islami fought the Bengali nationalists on Pakistan's army side. [170] After Pakistan's first ever general election, the 1973 Constitution was created by an elected parliament. [171] The Constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic islam as the state religion. It also states that all laws would have to be brought in accordance with the injunctions of Islam laid down in the Qur'an and Sunnah and that no law repugnant to such injunctions could be enacted. [172] The 1973 Constitution also created certain institutions such as the Sharia Court and the Council of Islamic Ideology to channel the interpretation and application of Islam. [173] Pakistan's leftist Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto faced strong opposition that joined forces into a movement united under the revivalist banner of nizam-e-Mustafa (The Rule of the Prophet)[174] aimed at establishing an Islamic state based on Sharia law. Bhutto agreed to some Islamist claims before he was overthrown in a coup. [175] After taking power from Bhutto in a 1977 coup, General Zia-ul-Haq, who came from a religious background,[176] pledged to establish an Islamic state and enforce Sharia law. [175] Zia established separate Sharia courts[177] and court benches[178][179] to assess court cases using Islamic doctrine. [180] Zia strengthened the influence of ulama (Islamic clergy) and the Islamic parties. [180] Zia-ul-Haq forged a strong alliance between the military and the Deobandi institutions[181] and although most Bareilly ulama[182] and only a few Deobandi scholars[183] had supported Pakistan's creation, Islamic State policy was mostly in favor of Deobandi (and later Ahl-e-Hadith/Salaf) institutions instead of Bareilly. [183] Sectarian tensions increased with Zia's anti-Shia policies. [184] According to a new research center (PEW) poll, a majority of Pakistanis support making Sharia the official law of the country. [185] In a survey of several Muslim countries, PEW also found that Pakistanis tend to identify with their religion more than their nationality as opposed to Muslims in other nations such as Egypt, Indonesia and Jordan. [186] Geography, Environment and Climate Main Articles: Extreme weather records in Pakistan, Pakistan's geography, Pakistan's environment, Pakistan's climate, Tropical cyclones and tornadoes in Pakistan, and List of Beaches in Pakistan A satellite image showing the topography of Pakistan's Köppen climate classification of Pakistan Pakistan Pakistan's geography and climate is extremely diverse, and the country is home to a variety of wildlife. [187] Pakistan covers an area of 881,913 km2 (340,509 sq mi), approximately equal to the combined lands of France and the United Kingdom. It is the 33rd largest nation by total area, although this ranking varies depending on how the disputed territory of Kashmir counts. Pakistan has a coastline of 1,046 km (650 mi) along the Arabian Sea and oman bay in the south[188] and land borders of 6,774 km (4,209 mi) in total: 2,430 km (1,510 mi) with Afghanistan, 523 km (325 mi) China, 2,912 km with India and 909 km (565 mi) with Iran. [189] It shares a marine boundary with Oman.[190] and is separated from Tajikistan by the cold, narrow Wakhan Corridor. [191] Pakistan occupies a geopolitically important location at the crossroads of South Asia, the Middle East and Central Asia. [192] Geologically, Pakistan is located in the Indus–Tsangpo Suture zone and overlaps the Indian tectonic plate in its sindh and punjab provinces; Balochistan and most of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are within the Eurasian plate, mainly on the Iranian plateau. Gilgit–Baltistan and Azad Kashmir are located along the edge of the Indian plate and thus prone to violent earthquakes. This region has the highest rate of seismicity and the largest earthquakes in the Himalayaregion. [193] From the southern coastal areas to the glaciated mountains to the north, Pakistan's landscape varies from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus. [194] K2, the second highest mountain on the EarthKaptana Desert, the world's tallest cold desert Nanga Parbat, the ninth highest mountain on earthThe Deosal Plains is the world's second highest alpine plain. Pakistan is divided into three major geographical areas: the Northern Highlands, the Plain of the Indus River and the Balochistan Plateau. [195] The Northern Highlands contain the Karakoram mountain ranges, Hindu Kush and Pamir (see mountains in Pakistan), which contain some of the world's highest peaks, including five of the fourteen eight-thousanders (mountain peaks over 8,000 m or 26,250 ft), which attract adventurers and mountaineers from all over the world, notably K2 (8,611 m or 28,251 ft) and Nanga Parbat (8,126 M or 26,660 ft). [196] The Balochistan Plateau is located to the west and the Thar Desert to the east. The 1,609 km (1,000 mi) River Indus and its tributaries flows through the country from the Kashmir region to the Arabian Sea. There is an area of alluvial plains along it in Punjab and Sindh. [197] The climate varies from tropical to temperate, with dry conditions in the coastal south. There is a monsoon season with frequent flooding due to heavy rains, and a dry season with significantly less precipitation or none at all. There are four distinct seasons in Pakistan: a cool, dry winter from December through February; a warm, dry spring from March to May; the summer rainy season, or the south-west monsoon season, from June to September; and the retreating monsoon season in October and November. [82] Precipitation varies widely from year to year, and patterns of alternative floods and droughts are common. [198] Flora and Fauna Main Articles: Flora of Pakistan and Fauna of Pakistan The diversity of the landscape and climate of Pakistan allows a great variety of trees and plants to flourish. Forests range from coniferous alpine and subalpine trees like spruce, pine, and cedar deodar in extreme northern mountains deciduous trees in most of the country (e.g. mulberry-like shisham found in the Sulaiman Mountains), palm trees such as coconut and dates in southern Punjab, southern Balochistan, and all Sindh. The western hills are home to juniper berries, tamarisk, coarse grasses and scrub plants. Mangrove forests form much of the coastal wetlands along the coast to the south. [199] Coniferous forests are found at elevations ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 feet (3,300 to 13,100 feet) in most of the northern and northwestern highlands. In the Xerian regions of Balochistan, dadelpalm and Ephedra are common. In most of Punjab and Sindh, the Indus plains support tropical and subtropical dry and humid broadleaf forest as well as tropical and xeric scrubland. These forests are mostly of mulberry, acacia, and eucalyptus. [200] About 2.2% or 1,687,000 hectares (16,870 km2) of Pakistan in the forest industry in 2010. [201] BearTibetan wolfSnow leopard Pakistan's fauna also reflects the country's varied climate. About 668 bird species are found there,[202][203] including crows, sparrows, mynas, hawks, falcons, and eagles. Palas, Kohistan, has a significant population of western tragopan. [204] Many birds visible in Pakistan are migratory birds, which come from Europe, Central Asia and India. [205] The southern plains are home to mongooses, small Indian civet, hares, Asian jackal, Indian pangolin, jungle cat, and desert cat. There are wafur crocodiles in Indus, and wild boar, deer, porcupines and small rodents in the surrounding areas. The sandy scrubland of central Pakistan is home to Asian jackals, striped hyenas, wildcats and leopards. [206] [207] The lack of vegetative cover, the difficult climate, and the impact of the bait on deserts have left wild animals in a precarious position. The chinkara is the only animal that can still be found in significant numbers in the Cholistan. A small number of nilgai are found along the Pakistan-India border and in some parts of the Cho list. [206] [208] A wide variety of animals live in the mountainous north, including Marco Polo the sheep, ural (a subspecies of wild sheep), markhor goat, ibex goat, the Asian black bear, and the Himalayan brown bear. [206] [209] [210] Among the rare animals found in the area are the snow leopard[209] and the blind Dolphin of the Indus River, of which there are believed to be about 1,100 remaining animals, protected at the Indus River Dolphin Reserve in Sindh. [209] [211] A total of 174 mammals, 177 reptiles, 22 amphibians, 198 freshwater species and 5,000 species of invertebrates (including insects) have been registered in Pakistan. [202] [203] The Pakistani flora and fauna suffer from a number of problems. Pakistan has the second highest deforestation in the world, which, together with hunting and pollution, has had negative effects on the ecosystem. It had a forest landscape in 2019 The index averaged 7.42/10, ranking it 41st globally out of 172 countries. [212] The government has established a large number of protected areas, wildlife and wildlife safe havens to address these issues. [202] [203] The government and policy Main articles: Government of Pakistan, Pakistan's politics, Pakistan's political history and Human Rights in Pakistan Parliament House Pakistan's political experience is mainly related to the struggle of Indian Muslims to regain the power they lost to British colonization. [213] Pakistan is a democratic parliamentary federal republic, with Islam as the state religion. [4] The first constitution was adopted in 1956 but was suspended by Ayub Khan in 1958, replacing it with the second constitution in 1962. [91] A full and comprehensive constitution was adopted in 1973, suspended by Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 but reinstated in 1985. This Constitution is the country's most important document, which lays the foundations for the current government. [189] The Pakistani military establishment has played an influential role in mainstream politics throughout Pakistan's political history. [91] During the periods 1958–1971, 1977–1988, and 1999–2008, military coups were seen, resulting in the introduction of martial law and military commanders who ruled as de facto presidents. [214] Today Pakistan has a multi-fest parliamentary system with free weight of authority and control and balance among the branches of the government. The first successful democratic transition occurred in May 2013. Politics in Pakistan is centered on, and dominated by, a proprietary social philosophy consisting of a mixture of ideas from socialism, conservatism, and the third way. As of the 2013 general elections, the three main political parties in the country are: the centre-right pakistani Pakistan Muslim League-N, center-left Socialist-PPP, and the Center Party and the third-way Pakistan Movement for Justice (PTI). Head of State: The President, who is elected by an electoral college, is the ceremonial head of state and is the civilian commander-in-chief of the Pakistan armed forces (chaired by the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee as chief military adviser), but military appointments and important confirmations in the armed forces are made by the Prime Minister after reviewing the reports on the candidates' merits and achievements. Almost all appointed officers in judicature, military, president joint chiefs, joint staff, and legislature require executive confirmation from the Prime Minister, whom the president must consult by law. However, the powers to pardon and grant clemency lie with the President of Pakistan. Legislative: The bicameral Parliament consists of a Senate of 104 members (upper house) and a national assembly of 342 members (lower house). Members of the National Assembly are elected through the first-by-mail system voting rights, representing electoral districts known as the constituencies of the National Assembly. According to the Constitution, the 70 seats reserved for women and religious minorities are allocated to the political parties according to their proportional representation. Senate members are elected by provincial legislators, with all provinces having equal representation. Prime Minister's Office executive: The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the majority government party or a coalition in the National Assembly — the Lower House. The Prime Minister acts as Head of Government and is appointed to serve as the country's executive director. The Prime Minister is responsible for appointing a government of ministers and advisers, as well as running government activities, taking and approving executive decisions, appointments and recommendations by senior officials requiring executive confirmation of the Prime Minister. Provincial governors: Each of the four provinces has a similar system of government, with a directly elected provincial assembly where the leader of the largest party or coalition is elected chief minister. The chief ministers oversee provincial governments and lead the provincial government. It is common in Pakistan to have different governing parties or coalitions in each of the provinces. The provincial bureaucracy is headed by the Chief Secretary, appointed by the Prime Minister. Provincial assemblies have the power to make laws and approve the provincial budget often presented by the provincial finance minister every fiscal year. Provincial governors who are the ceremonial heads of the provinces are appointed by the President. [189] Supreme Court of Pakistan Judicature: The Judiciary of Pakistan is a hierarchical system with two classes of courts: the superior (or higher) judiciary and the subordinate (or lower) judiciary. Pakistan's Chief Justice is the chief judge to oversee the judiciary's judicial system at all levels of command. The superior judiciary consists of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the Federal Sharia Court and five high courts, with the Supreme Court in the lead. Pakistan's Constitution entrusts the superior judiciary with the obligation to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution. Other regions of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan have separate court systems. Foreign Relations Main article: Pakistan's Foreign Relations Ayub Khan (President of Pakistan) with US President John F. Kennedy in 1961. Since independence, Pakistan has tried to balance its relations with foreign nations. [215] [216] [217] Pakistan is a strongly ally of China, with both countries placing considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and second special relationship. [218] [219] [220] It is also a major non-NATO ally of the United States in the war against achieved in 2004. [221] Pakistan's foreign policy and geostrategy focus primarily on the economy and security against threats to its national identity and territorial integrity, and on the cultivation of close relations with other Muslim countries. [222] The Kashmir conflict remains the major bone of contention between Pakistan and India; three of their four wars were fought over this territory. [223] Due to difficulties in relations with its geopolitical rival India, Pakistan maintains close political relations with Turkey and Iran.[224] and both countries have been a focal point in Pakistan's foreign policy. [224] Saudi Arabia also maintains a respected position in Pakistan's foreign policy. Pakistan is a non-signatory to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and is an influential member of the IAEA. [225] In recent events, Pakistan has blocked an international treaty to limit the cleavable material, arguing that treaties would target Pakistan specifically. [226] In the 20th century, Pakistan's nuclear deterrence program focused on countering India's nuclear ambitions in the region, and nuclear tests by India eventually led Pakistan to repay to maintain a geopolitical balance like becoming a nuclear power. [227] Currently, Pakistan maintains a policy of credible minimum deterrence, calling its program vital nuclear deterrence against foreign aggression. [228] [229] Located in the strategic and geopolitical corridor of the world's major maritime oil supply pipelines and communications fiber optics, Pakistan is close to the natural resources of Central Asian countries. [230] Briefing on the country's foreign policy in 2004, a Pakistani senator [clarification needed] reportedly stated: Pakistan highlights sovereign equality between states, bilateralism, reciprocity interests, and non-interference in each other's domestic issues as the main elements of its foreign policy. [231] Pakistan is an active member of the United Nations and has a Permanent representative representing Pakistan's position in international politics. [232] Pakistan has lobbied for the concept of enlightened moderation in the Muslim world. [233] [234] Pakistan is also a member of the Commonwealth of Nations,[235] the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation (ECO),[236][237] and the developing countries of the G20. [238] Pakistani Prime Minister Imran Khan at the 2019 Shanghai Cooperation Organization Summit Due to ideological differences, Pakistan opposed the Soviet Union in the 1950s. During the Soviet-Afghan War in the 1980s, Pakistan was one of the United States' closest allies. [231] [239] Relations between Pakistan and Russia have improved significantly since 1999, and cooperation in various sectors has increased. [240] Pakistan has had an on-and-off relationship with the United States, close ally of the United States The Cold War, Pakistan's relationship with the United States soured in the 1990s when the United States imposed sanctions because of Pakistan's secretive nuclear development. [241] Since 9/11, Pakistan has been a close ally of the United States on counterterrorism in the Middle East and South Asia regions, where the United States supports Pakistan with aid money and weapons. [242] [243] Initially, the U.S.-led war on terror led to an improvement in the relationship, but it was strained by a divergence of interests and resulting mistrust during the war in Afghanistan and of terrorism issues. [244] [245] [246] [247] Pakistan does not have diplomatic relations with Israel; [248] nonetheless, some Israeli citizens have visited the country on tourist visas. [249] However, there was an exchange between the two countries that used Turkey as a communication line. [250] Although Pakistan is the only country in the world that has not established diplomatic relations with Armenia, an Armenian community still lives in Pakistan. [251] Pakistan had warm relations with Bangladesh, despite some initial strains in their relationship. Relations with China Main article: China-Pakistan relations Pakistan's Prime Minister Huseyni Shaheed Suhrawardy with Chinese Prime Minister Zhou Enlai sign the Treaty of Friendship between China and Pakistan. Pakistan hosts China's largest embassy. [252] Pakistan was one of the first countries to establish formal diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China, and the relationship continues to be strong since China's war with India in 1962, forming a special relationship. [253] From the 1960s to the 1980s, Pakistan greatly helped China reach out to the world's major countries and helped facilitate U.S. President Nixon's state visit to China. [253] Despite changes of government in Pakistan and fluctuations in the regional and global situation, China's policy in Pakistan remains a dominant factor. [253] In return, China is Pakistan's largest trading partner, and economic cooperation has flourished, with significant Chinese investment in Pakistan's infrastructural expansion such as the Pakistani deep-sea port of Gwadar. Friendly Sino-Pakistani relations reached new heights when both countries signed 51 Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) in 2015 for cooperation in various fields. [254] [255] [256] [257] Both countries signed a free trade agreement in the 21st century, and Pakistan continues to serve as China's communication bridge to the Muslim world. [258] In 2016, China announced that it will establish an anti-terrorism alliance with Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan. [259] In December 2018, the Government of Pakistan defended China's retraining camp for one million Uighur Muslims. [260] [261] Emphasis on relations with Muslim world After Independence, Pakistan pursued with relations with other Muslim countries[262] and made an active bid for leadership for the Muslim world, or at least for leadership in the efforts to achieve unity. [263] The Ali brothers had tried to project Pakistan as the natural leader of the Islamic world, partly because of its large workforce and military strength. [264] A top-ranking Muslim league leader, Khaliquzzaman, declared that Pakistan would bring together all Muslim countries into the Islamist-empansium unit. [265] Such developments (along with Pakistan's creation) did not receive American approval, and British Prime Minister Clement Attlee expressed international opinion at the time by saying that he wanted India and Pakistan to reunite. [266] Since most of the Arab world at the time underwent a nationalist awakening, there was little attraction to Pakistan's pan-Islamic aspirations. [267] Some of the Arab countries saw the Islamist project as a Pakistani attempt to dominate other Muslim states. [268] Pakistan vigorously defended the right to self-determination for Muslims around the world. Pakistan's efforts in the independence movements of Indonesia, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco and Eritrea were significant and initially led to close ties between these countries and Pakistan. [269] However, Pakistan was also the mastermind behind an attack on the Afghan city of Jalalabad during the Afghan civil war to establish an Islamic government there. Pakistan had wanted to foment an Islamic revolution that would transcend national borders, which include Pakistan, Afghanistan and Central Asia. [270] On the other hand, Pakistan's relations with Iran have sometimes been strained due to sectarian tensions. [271] Iran and Saudi Arabia used Pakistan as a battlefield for their proxy sectarian war, and in the 1990s Pakistan's support for the Sunni Taliban organization in Afghanistan became a problem for Shia Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan. [272] Tensions between Iran and Pakistan intensified in 1998 when Iran accused Pakistan of war crimes after Pakistani warplanes bombed Afghanistan's last Shia stronghold in support of the Taliban. [273] [274] Pakistan is an influential and founding member of the Organization for Islamic Cooperation (OIC). Maintaining cultural, political, social and economic relations with the Arab world and other countries in the Muslim world is an important factor in Pakistan's foreign policy. [275] Administrative divisions Main articles: Administrative units of Pakistan and Areas of Pakistan Administrative division Capital Population Balochistan Quetta 12,344,408 Punjab Lahore 110,126,285 Sindh Karachi 47,886,051 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar 40,525,047 Gilgit-Baltistan Gilgit Azad Kashmir Muzaffarabad 4,567,982 Islamabad capital territory Islamabad 2,851,868 A Federal Parliamentary Republic state, Pakistan is a federation consisting of four four Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan.[276] and three territories: the capital territory of Islamabad, Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir. The Government of Pakistan exercises de facto competence over the border regions and the western regions of kashmir, which are organised in the separate political units of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan (formerly northern areas). In 2009, Gilgit–Baltistan was granted a semi-provincial status by the Gilgit–Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order) which gave it autonomy. [277] The local government system consists of a three-tier system of districts, tehsils and trade union councils, with an elected body at each level. [278] There are about 130 areas altogether, of which Azad Kashmir has of ten[279] and Gilgit–Baltistan seven. [280] Clickable map of the four provinces and three federal territories in Pakistan. Law enforcement is carried out by a common network of intelligence services with jurisdiction limited to the relevant province or territory. The National Intelligence Directorate coordinates information intelligence at both federal and provincial level; including the FIA, IB, Highway Police, and paramilitary forces such as pakistan rangers and frontier corps. [281] Pakistan's main intelligence service, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), was formed just a year after Pakistan's independence in 1947. [282] ABC News report reported in 2014 that ISI was ranked as the top intelligence agency in the world[283] while Zee News reported ISI was in fifth place among the world's most powerful intelligence agencies. [284] The court system is organized as a hierarchy, with the Supreme Court at the tip, below high courts, federal Shariat courts (one in each province and one in the federal capital), District Courts (one in each district), Court judge courts (in each town and city), Executive magistrate courts, and civil courts. The Criminal Code has limited jurisdiction in tribal areas, where the law is largely derived from tribal customs. [281] [285] Kashmir Conflict Main article: Kashmir conflict The areas shown in green are the de-controlled areas. Kashmir—the most northwestern region in South Asia—is a major territorial dispute that has hampered relations between India and Pakistan. The two nations have fought at least three large-scale conventional wars in successive years 1947, 1965 and 1971. The 1971 conflict witnessed Pakistan's unconditional surrender and a treaty that later led to Bangladesh's independence. [286] Other serious military engagements and skirmishes have included the armed contacts in the Siachen Glacier (1984) and Kargil (1999). [223] Approximately 45.1% of the Kashmir region is controlled by India, which also claims the entire state of Jammu and including most of Jammu, Kashmir valley, Ladakh, and Siachen. [223] The claim is disputed by Pakistan, which controls about 38.2 percent of the Kashmir region, an area known as Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. [223] [287] Azad Kashmir is part of Pakistan-controlled Kashmir. India claims Kashmir on the basis of the instrument of accession—a legal agreement with Kashmiri leaders was executed by Maharaja Hari Singh, who agreed to cede the area to India. [288] Pakistan claims Kashmir on the basis of a Muslim majority and of geography, the same principles applied for the creation of the two independent states. [289] [290] India referred the dispute to the United Nations on January 1, 1948. [291] In a resolution adopted in 1948, the UN General Assembly asked Pakistan to remove most of its troops when a referendum was to be held. Pakistan, however, failed to evacuate the region and a ceasefire was reached in 1949 to establish a LoC that divided Kashmir between the two nations. [292] India, fearing the withdrawal of the Muslim-majority populus in Kashmir, did not allow a referendum to take place in the region. This was confirmed in a statement by India's Defense Minister, Krishna Menon, who said: Kashmir would vote to join Pakistan and no Indian government responsible for agreeing to a referendum would survive. [293] Pakistan claims that its position is to have the right of the people of Jammu and Kashmir to decide their future through impartial elections under the UN mandate.[294] while India has stated that Kashmir is an integral part of India, citing the Simla Agreement (1972) and to the regular elections. [295] In recent developments, some Kashmiri independence groups believe that Kashmir should be independent of both India and Pakistan. [223] Law Enforcement Main articles: Law enforcement in Pakistan, Pakistan Intelligence Community, and National Intelligence Directorate (Pakistan) Law enforcement in Pakistan is carried out by joint network of several federal and provincial police authorities. The four provinces and the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) each have a civilian police force with jurisdiction extending only to the relevant province or territory. [189] At the federal level, there are a number of civilian intelligence agencies with nationwide jurisdictions, including the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA), the Intelligence Bureau (IB), and the Motorway Patrol, as well as several paramilitary forces such as the National Guards (Northern Areas), Rangers (Punjab and Sindh), and frontier corps (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan). The top officers of all civilian police forces are also part of the police force, which is part of pakistani public services. Namely, there are four provincial police, including Punjab Sindh police, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa police, and Balochistan police, all under the direction of the appointed senior inspectors-general. ICT has its own police department, the Metropolitan Police, to maintain law and order in the capital. CID agencies are the Criminal Investigation Unit and form an important part of any provincial police force. The law enforcement in Pakistan also has a Highway Patrol responsible for the enforcement of traffic and safety laws, safety and recovery on Pakistan's inter-provincial highway network. In each provincial Police Service, it also maintains a respective Elite Police units led by the NACTA-an anti-terrorism police unit as well as providing VIP escorts. In Punjab and Sindh, Pakistani Rangers are an internal security force with the primary goal of providing and maintaining security in war zones and conflict zones as well as maintaining law and order that includes providing support to the police. [296] The Border Force serves the similar purpose in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan. [296] Human Rights Main Articles: Human Rights in Pakistan and LGBT Rights in Pakistan Male homosexuality is illegal in Pakistan and punishable by up to life imprisonment. [297] [298] In its 2018 Press Freedom Index, Reporters Without Borders ranked Pakistan at number 139 out of 180 countries based on press freedom. [299] TELEVISION stations and newspapers are routinely shut down to publish any reports critical of the government or military. [300] [301] [302] Military Main article: Pakistan Armed Forces Pakistan Air Force's JF-17 Thunder flying in front of the 8,130-meter -high (26,660-foot) Nanga Parbat Pakistan armed forces are the eighth largest in the world in terms of full-time employment, with about 617,000 active-duty personnel and 513,000 reservists, according to preliminary estimates in 2010. [303] They came into existence after independence in 1947, and the military establishment has usually affected the national policy since. [214] The chain of command of the military is kept under the control of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee; all the joint works, coordination, military logistics and joint missions are under the Joint Staff HQ. [304] The Joint

introduction. Routledge, p. 420. ISBN 978-0-415-3584-7. ^ a b c R. Johan (2004). Samuel Totten (ed.). Teaching on genocide: issues, approaches and resources. Age Publishing, p. 147-148. ISBN 978-1-59311-074-1. ^ 1971 War Summary. Bbc. 2002. Retrieved March 16, 2009. ^ Bose, Samir (2005). Anatomy of violence: Analysis of civil war in eastern Pakistan in 1971. Economic and Political Weekly, 40 (41): 4463–4471. ISSN 2349-8846. JSTOR 4417267. ^ Dummett, Mark (16 December 2011). Bangladesh War: The article that changed history – BBC News. BBC News. Retrieved March 3, 2016. ^ Hiro, Dilip (2015). The longest August: The unwavering rivalry between India and Pakistan. Nation Books. p. 216. ISBN 978-1-56858-503-1. ^ Statistics on Pakistan's Democide. Retrieved February 10, 2015. ^ Beachler, Donald (2011). Genocide Debate: Politicians, academics and victims. Running, p. 16. ISBN 978-0-230-33763-3. ^ M. Zafar. How pakistan's army moved into the political arena. Defense diary. 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World bank. 12 September 2015. Retrieved 19 2016. ^ Performance of the 12th National Assembly (PDF). Pakistan Institut of legislative development and Transparency. p. 5. Archived from the original (PDF) on January 12, 2012. Retrieved December 23, 2011. ^ New Pakistan PM Gillani sworn in. Bbc. on 25 March 2008. Retrieved March 17, 2009. ^ Zardari wins Pakistan presidential election: officials. Afp. 5 September 2008. Filed from original on July 7, 2009. Retrieved March 17, 2009. ^ Candace Rondeaux (August 19, 2008). Musharraf exits, but uncertainty persists. Washington Post. Retrieved 19 January 2010. ^ Pakistani President Musharraf resigns amid impeachment threat. Fox News. Associated press. 18 August 2008. Filed from original on August 20, 2008. Retrieved August 18, 2008. ^ Gilani disqualified as PM: SC. Daily News International.com. Retrieved June 19, 2012. ^ "War on Terror" has cost Pakistan \$11.8bn: SBP. Dawn. Agence France Presse. 19 November 2016. Retrieved April 3, 2017. ^ Pakistan IDP Figures Analysis. Centre for internal displacement monitoring. Filed from original on April 4, 2017. Retrieved April 3, 2017. ^ Nawaz Sharif sworn in as Pakistani PM. Afc. 5 June 2013. Retrieved June 6, 2013. ^ Imran Khan won pakistan's general election, 2018 and became the 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan. Daily Pakistan. Retrieved August 22, 2018. ^ Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Create a new Medina: State Power, Islam, and The Quest for Pakistan at the end of colonial northern India. Cambridge University Press. p. 496. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. The idea of Pakistan may have had its share of ambiguities, but its dismissal as an emotive symbol hardly highlights the reasons why it received such overwhelming popular support among Indian Muslims, especially those in minority provinces in British India like the U.P. ^ Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Create a new Medina: State Power, Islam, and The Quest for Pakistan at the end of colonial northern India. Cambridge University Press. p. 497. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. As the book has shown, local ML officials, (U.P.) ML leadership, Muslim modernists at Aligarh, Ulaam, and even Jinnah sometimes articulated their vision of Pakistan in terms of an Islamic state. ^ Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Create a new Medina: State Power, Islam, and The Quest for Pakistan at the end of colonial northern India. Cambridge University Press. p. 489. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. But what is undeniable is the close connection he developed with ulama, because when he died a little over a year after Pakistan was born, Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, in his funeral oration, described Jinnah as the greatest Muslim after Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. ^ Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Create a new Medina: State Power, Islam, and The Quest for Pakistan at the end of colonial northern India. Cambridge University Press. p. 489. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. Similarly, Usmani has Pakistanis to remember Qaid's cessation of message of unity, faith and discipline and work to fulfill their dream of creating a solid bloc of all Muslim states from Karachi to Ankara, from Pakistan to Morocco. He [Jinnah] wanted to see muslims in the world united under the banner of Islam as an effective check against aggressive patterns of their enemies ^ Haqqani, Hussain (2010). Pakistan: Between mosque and military. Carnegie Endowment, p. 16. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. The first formal step towards transforming Pakistan into an Islamic ideological state was taken in March 1949 when the country's first prime minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, presented the target resolution in the Constituent Assembly. ^ Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). Create a new Medina: State Power, Islam, and The Quest for Pakistan at the end of colonial northern India. Cambridge University Press. p. 491. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. Khaliq drew a sharp distinction between this Islamic State and an Islamic State. He claimed that, from now on, Pakistan was only a Muslim state, given that the majority of its population was Muslim, and that it could never actually be an Islamic state by itself. It could indeed fulfil its promise and destiny by bringing all the believers of Islam together into a political entity, and it is only then that an Islamic state would be achieved. ^ Haqqani, Hussain (2010). Pakistan: Between mosque and military. Carnegie Endowment, p. 18. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. One of the earliest Western scholars in Pakistani politics, Keith Callard, noted that Pakistanis seemed to believe in the essential unity of purpose and prospects in the Muslim world: Pakistan was founded to promote the cause of Muslims. Other Muslims may have been expected to be sympathetic, even enthusiastic. But this assumed that other Muslim states would have the same view of the relationship between religion and nationality. ^ Haqqani, Hussain (2010). Pakistan: Between mosque and military. Carnegie Endowment, p. 18. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. Pakistan's pan-Islamic ambitions, however, were divided neither nor supported by the Muslim governments of the time. Nationalism in other parts of the Muslim world was based on ethnicity, language or territory. ^ Haqqani, Hussain (2010). Pakistan: Between mosque and military. Carnegie Endowment, p. 19. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. Although Muslim governments were initially unsympathetic to Pakistan's pan-Islamic ambitions, Islamists from around the world were drawn to Pakistan. Controversial figures such as palestinian pro-Nazi former Grand Mufti, Al-Haj Amin al-Husseini, and leaders of Islamist political movements such as the Arab Muslim Brotherhood became frequent visitors to the country. ^ Husain Haqqani (2010). Pakistan: Between mosque and military. Carnegie Endowment. Pp. 19–. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. ^ Cochrane, Iain (2009). The causes of the Bangladesh War. Social scientist Nasim Ahmad Jawed has conducted a survey of nationalism in divided Pakistan and identifies the links between religion, politics and nationalism on both sides of Pakistan. His results are fascinating and go some way towards explaining the different attitudes of West and East Pakistan towards the relationship between Islam and Pakistani nationalism and how this affected the views of people in both wings, especially the views of the peoples of both wings against each other. In 1969 Jawed conducted a survey on the type of national identity used by trained professionals. He found that just over 60% of the East Wing professed to have a secular national identity. But in the West Wing, the same figure professed an Islamic and not a secular identity. Furthermore, the same figure in the east wing described their identity in terms of their ethnicity and not in terms of Islam. He found that the opposite was the case in the West Wing where Islam was said to be more important than ethnicity. ^ LINTNER, BERTIL (2004). Religious extremism and nationalism in Bangladesh (PDF, p. 418. ^ Diamantides, Marinos; Gearey, Adam (2011). Islam, law and identity. Routledge, p. 196. ISBN 978-1-136-67565-2. The 1973 Constitution was created by a parliament elected in the 1970 elections. In this first ever general election ... ^ Iqbal, Khurshid (2009). The right to development in international law: the case of Pakistan. Routledge, p. 189. ISBN 978-1-134-01999-1. ^ Diamantides, Marinos; Gearey, Adam (2011). Islam, law and identity. Routledge, p. 198. ISBN 978-1-136-67565-2. The 1973 Constitution also created certain institutions to channel the application and interpretation of Islam: the Council of Islamic Ideology and the Sharia Court. ^ Nasr, Seyyed Vali Reza Nasr (1996). Mawdudi and the creation of Islamic revival. New York, Oxford: Oxford University press. Pp. 45–46. ISBN 978-0-19-509695-8. ^ a b Kregel, Gilles (2002). Jihad: The Trail of Political Islam (2006 ed.). I. B.Tauris. Pp. 100–101. ISBN 978-1-84511-257-8. Retrieved December 5, 2014. ^ Haqqani, Hussain (2010). Pakistan: Between mosque and military. Carnegie Endowment, p. 132. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. Most accounts of Zia ul-Haq's life confirm that he came from a religious family and that religion played an important role in shaping his personality. ^ Diamantides, Marinos; Gearey, Adam (2011). Islam, law and identity. Routledge, p. 198. ISBN 978-1-136-67565-2. Shariai court courts were not present in the original constitution of 1973 and were later inserted in 1979 by General Zia-ul-Haq... ^ Double Jeopardy: Police Abuse of Women in Pakistan. Human Rights Watch. 1992. S. 19. ISBN 978-1-56432-063-6. Retrieved December 3, 2014. ^ Haqqani, Hussain (2005). Pakistan: between mosque and military. Washington, D.C.: United Book Press, p. 400. ^ a b Wynbrandt, James (2009). A brief history of Pakistan. Facts on Archives, p. 216-7. ISBN 978-0-8160-6184-6. Zia, however, sought to strengthen the influence of islamic parties and ulama on government and society. ^ Syed, Jawad; Pio, Edwina; Kamran, Tahir; Zaidi, Abbas (2016). Faith-based violence and Deobandi Militans in Pakistan. Running, p. 379. ISBN 978-1-349-94966-3. ... military dictator Zia ul-Haq (1977-1988) formed a strong alliance between the military and Deobani institutions and movements (e.g. T.J). Cesari, Jocelyne (2014). The awakening of Muslim democracy: Religion, modernity and the state. Cambridge University Press. p. 135. ISBN 978-1-107-51329-7. For example, Bareilly ulama supported the formation of the state of Pakistan and believed that any alliance with Hindus (like the one between the Indian National Congress and Jamiat ulama-i-Hind [JUH]) was counterproductive. ^ Syed, Jawad; Pio, Edwina; Kamran, Tahir; Zaidi, Abbas (2016). Faith-based violence and Deobandi Militans in Pakistan. Running, p. 379. ISBN 978-1-349-94966-3. Ironically, Islamic State's policy in Pakistan was mostly in favor of Deobandi, and more recently Ahl-e-Hadith/Salafi, institutions. Only a few Deobandi clerics decided to support the Pakistani movement, but they were very influential. ^ Faith-based Violence and Deobandi Militancy in Pakistan. Running, 2016. p. 346. ISBN 978-1-349-94966-3. The serious effect of this legacy was compounded by the Iranian Revolution, and Zia-ul-Haq's anti-Shia policies, which added to the violence and liking of the organization. ^ Street (April 30, 2013). 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He said that Bengali-speaking people did not get educational rights because they did not have national ID cards. Our children cannot receive an education after bacalauareate because colleges ask for identity cards but the National Database Registration Authority has never accepted us as Pakistani citizens. Shaikh said that over three million Bengalis and Bihari were grateful to the government for accepting them as Pakistani citizens. We postponed a hunger strike scheduled for March 25 after the government made a decision, he added. We can go on hunger strike if our rights are not given. claimed that there were 200 settlements of Bengali-speaking people across the country, including 132 in Karachi. They populate various parts of Pakistan, including Thatta, Badin, Hyderabad, Tando Adam and Lahore. ^ Rehman, Zia din (23 February 2015). The identity issue haunts Karachi's Rohingya population. Dawn. Retrieved December 26, 2016. 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