

Pakistan

Pakistan,^[e] officially the **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**,^[f] is a country in South Asia. It is the fifth-most populous country, with a population of over 241.5 million,^[g] having the second-largest Muslim population as of 2023. Islamabad is the nation's capital, while Karachi is its largest city and financial centre. Pakistan is the 33rd-largest country by area. Bounded by the Arabian Sea on the south, the Gulf of Oman on the southwest, and the Sir Creek on the southeast, it shares land borders with India to the east; Afghanistan to the west; Iran to the southwest; and China to the northeast. It shares a maritime border with Oman in the Gulf of Oman, and is separated from Tajikistan in the northwest by Afghanistan's narrow Wakhan Corridor.

Pakistan is the site of several ancient cultures, including the 8,500-year-old Neolithic site of Mehrgarh in Balochistan, the Indus Valley Civilisation of the Bronze Age,^[10] and the ancient Gandhara civilisation.^[11] The regions that compose the modern state of Pakistan were the realm of multiple empires and dynasties, including the Gandhāra, the Achaemenid, the Maurya, the Kushan, the Parthian, the Paratarajas, the Gupta,^[12] the Umayyad Caliphate in its southern regions, the Hindu Shahis, the Ghaznavids, the Delhi Sultanate, the Samma, the Shah Miris, the Mughals,^[13] the Durranis, the Sikhs and most recently, the British Raj from 1858 to 1947.

Spurred by the Pakistan Movement, which sought a homeland for the Muslims of British India, and election victories in 1946 by the All-India Muslim League, Pakistan gained independence in 1947 after the Partition of the British Indian Empire, which awarded separate statehood to its Muslim-majority regions and was accompanied by an unparalleled mass migration and loss of life.^{[14][15]} Initially a Dominion of the British Commonwealth, Pakistan officially drafted its constitution in 1956, and emerged as a declared Islamic republic. In 1971, the exclave of East Pakistan seceded as the new country of Bangladesh after a nine-month-long civil war. In the following four decades, Pakistan has been ruled by governments whose descriptions, although complex, commonly alternated between civilian and military, democratic and authoritarian, relatively secular and Islamist.^[16]

Pakistan is considered a middle power nation,^{[17][h]} with the world's sixth-largest standing armed forces. It is a declared nuclear-weapons state, and is ranked amongst the emerging and growth-leading economies,^[18] with a large and rapidly growing middle class.^{[19][20]} Pakistan's political history since independence has been characterized by periods of significant economic and military growth as well as those of political and economic instability. It is an

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

اسلامی جمہوریہ پاکستان (Urdu)

Islāmī Jumhūriyah Pākistān^[1]



Flag



State emblem
(Coat of arms)

Motto:

Īmān, Ittihād, Nazam (Urdu)

ایمان، اتحاد، نظم

"Faith, Unity, Discipline"^[2]

Anthem:

Qaumi Tarānah (Urdu)

قومی ترانہ

"The National Anthem"

▶

0:00 / 0:00



Land controlled by Pakistan shown in dark green; land claimed but not controlled shown in light green (see Kashmir conflict and Annexation of Junagadh)

| | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| Capital | Islamabad 33°41′30″N 73°3′0″E |
| Largest city | Karachi 24°51′36″N 67°0′36″E |
| Official languages | Urdu · English ^[a] |
| Native languages | Over 77 languages ^[4] |
| Religion | 96.4% Islam (official) |

ethnically and linguistically diverse country, with similarly diverse geography and wildlife. The country continues to face challenges, including poverty, illiteracy, corruption, and terrorism.^{[21][22][23]} Pakistan is a member of the United Nations, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, the Commonwealth of Nations, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, and the Islamic Military Counter-Terrorism Coalition, and is designated as a major non-NATO ally by the United States.

Etymology

The name *Pakistan* was coined by Choudhry Rahmat Ali, a Pakistan Movement activist, who in January 1933 first published it (originally as "Pakstan") in a pamphlet *Now or Never*, using it as an acronym.^{[24][25][26]} Rahmat Ali explained: "It is composed of letters taken from the names of all our homelands, Indian and Asian, *Panjab*, *Afghania*, *Kashmir*, *Sindh*, and *Baluchistan*." He added, "Pakistan is both a Persian and Urdu word... It means the land of the Paks, the spiritually pure and clean."^[27] Etymologists note that پاک *pāk*, is 'pure' in Persian and Pashto and the Persian suffix ستان *-stan* means 'land' or 'place of'.^[25]

Rahmat Ali's concept of Pakistan only related to the northwestern area of the Indian subcontinent. He also proposed the name "Banglasthan" for the Muslim areas of Bengal and "Osmanistan" for Hyderabad State, as well as a political federation between the three.^[28]

History

Indus Valley Civilisation

Some of the earliest ancient human civilisations in South Asia originated from areas encompassing present-day Pakistan.^[30] The earliest known inhabitants in the region were Soanian during the Lower Paleolithic, of whom artefacts have been found in the Soan Valley of Punjab.^[31] The Indus region, which covers most of the present-day Pakistan, was the site of several successive ancient cultures including the Neolithic (7000–4300 BCE) site of Mehrgarh,^{[32][33][34]} and the 5,000-year history of urban life in South Asia to the various sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation, including Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.^{[35][36]}

Vedic period

Following the decline of the Indus valley civilization, Indo-Aryan tribes moved into the Punjab from Central Asia in several waves of migration in the Vedic period (1500–500 BCE),^[38] bringing with them their distinctive religious traditions and practices which fused

| | |
|---|--|
| | 2.2% Hinduism <div>1.4% Christianity</div> <div>0.1% other</div> |
| Demonym(s) | Pakistani |
| Government | Federal parliamentary Islamic republic <div> <div><div>• President</div><div>Asif Ali Zardari</div></div> <div><div>• Prime Minister</div><div>Shehbaz Sharif</div></div> <div><div>• Chairman of the Senate</div><div>Yusuf Raza Gilani</div></div> <div><div>• Speaker of the National Assembly</div><div>Ayaz Sadiq</div></div> <div><div>• Chief Justice</div><div>Yahya Afridi</div></div> </div> |
| Legislature | Parliament <div> <div><div>• Upper house</div><div>Senate</div></div> <div><div>• Lower house</div><div>National Assembly</div></div> </div> |
| Independence from the United Kingdom | <div> <div><div>• Declaration</div><div>23 March 1940</div></div> <div><div>• Recognized dominion</div><div>14 August 1947</div></div> <div><div>• Republic</div><div>23 March 1956</div></div> <div><div>• Last territory's acquisition</div><div>8 December 1958</div></div> <div><div>• Eastern territory withdrawn</div><div>16 December 1971</div></div> <div><div>• Current constitution</div><div>14 August 1973</div></div> </div> |
| Area | <div> <div><div>• Total</div><div>881,913 km² (340,509 sq mi)^{[b][6]} (33rd)</div></div> <div><div>• Water (%)</div><div>2.86</div></div> </div> |
| Population | <div> <div><div>• 2023 census</div><div>▲ 241,499,431^[c] (5th)</div></div> <div><div>• Density</div><div>273.8/km² (709.1/sq mi) (56th)</div></div> </div> |
| GDP (PPP) | 2024 estimate <div> <div><div>• Total</div><div>▲ \$1.584 trillion^[7] (24th)</div></div> <div><div>• Per capita</div><div>▲ \$6,715^[7] (141st)</div></div> </div> |
| GDP (nominal) | 2024 estimate <div> <div><div>• Total</div><div>▲ \$374.595 billion^[7] (43rd)</div></div> <div><div>• Per capita</div><div>▲ \$1,588^[7] (158th)</div></div> </div> |
| Gini (2018) | ▼ 29.6 ^[8] <div>low inequality</div> |
| HDI (2022) | ▲ 0.540 ^[8] <div>low (164th)</div> |
| Currency | Pakistani rupee (Rs) (PKR) |

with local culture.^[39] The Indo-Aryans religious beliefs and practices from the Bactria–Margiana culture and the native Harappan Indus beliefs of the former Indus Valley civilization eventually gave rise to Vedic culture and tribes.^[39] Most notable among them was Gandhara civilization, which flourished at the crossroads of India, Central Asia, and the Middle East, connecting trade routes and absorbing cultural influences from diverse civilizations.^[40] The initial early Vedic culture was a tribal, pastoral society centered in the Indus Valley, of what is today Pakistan.^[41] During this period, the Vedas, the oldest scriptures of Hinduism, were composed.^{[42][i]}

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Time zone | <u>UTC+05:00 (PKT)</u> <i>DST is not observed.</i> |
| Date format | <u>dd-mm-yyyy</u> ^[d] |
| Drives on | <u>Left</u> ^[9] |
| Calling code | <u>+92</u> |
| ISO 3166 code | <u>PK</u> |
| Internet TLD | <u>.pk</u> <u>پاکستان.</u> |



Cremation urn, Gandhara grave culture, Swat Valley, c. 1200 BCE^[37]

Classical period

The western regions of Pakistan became part of Achaemenid Empire around 517 BCE.^[44] In 326 BCE, Alexander the Great conquered the region by defeating various local rulers, most notably, the King Porus, at Jhelum.^[45] It was followed by the Maurya Empire, founded by Chandragupta Maurya and extended by Ashoka the Great, until 185 BCE.^{[46][47][48]} The Indo-Greek Kingdom founded by Demetrius of Bactria (180–165 BCE) included Gandhara and Punjab and reached its greatest extent under Menander (165–150 BCE), prospering the Greco-Buddhist culture in the region.^{[49][50][51]} Taxila had one of the earliest universities and centres of higher education in the world, which was established during the late Vedic period in the 6th century BCE.^[52] The ancient university was documented by the invading forces of Alexander the Great and was also recorded by Chinese pilgrims in the 4th or 5th century CE.^{[53][54][55]} At its zenith, the Rai dynasty (489–632 CE) ruled Sindh and the surrounding territories.^[56]



Priest-King from Mohenjo-daro (c. 2500 BCE)^[29]

Islamic conquest

The Arab conqueror Muhammad ibn Qasim conquered Sindh and some regions of Punjab in 711 CE.^{[46][57]} The Pakistan government's official chronology claims this as the time when the foundation of Pakistan was laid.^[58] The Early Medieval period (642–1219 CE) witnessed the spread of Islam in the region.^[59] Before the arrival of Islam beginning in the 8th century, the region of Pakistan was home to a diverse plethora of faiths, including Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Zoroastrianism.^{[60][61]} During this period, Sufi missionaries played a pivotal role in converting a majority of the regional population to Islam.^[62] Upon the defeat of the Turk and Hindu Shahi dynasties which governed the Kabul Valley, Gandhara (present-day Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), and western Punjab in the 7th to 11th centuries CE, several successive Muslim empires ruled over the region, including the Ghaznavid Empire (975–1187 CE), the Ghorid Kingdom, and the Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526 CE).^[63] The Lodi dynasty, the last of the Delhi Sultanate, was replaced by the Mughal Empire (1526–1857 CE).^[64]



Standing Buddha from Gandhara (1st–2nd century CE)^[43]

The Mughals introduced Persian literature and high culture, establishing the roots of Indo-Persian culture in the region.^[65] In the region of modern-day Pakistan, key cities during the Mughal period were Multan, Lahore, Peshawar and Thatta,^[66] which were chosen as the site of impressive Mughal buildings.^[67] In the early 16th century, the region remained under the Mughal Empire.^[68] In the 18th century, the slow disintegration of the Mughal Empire was

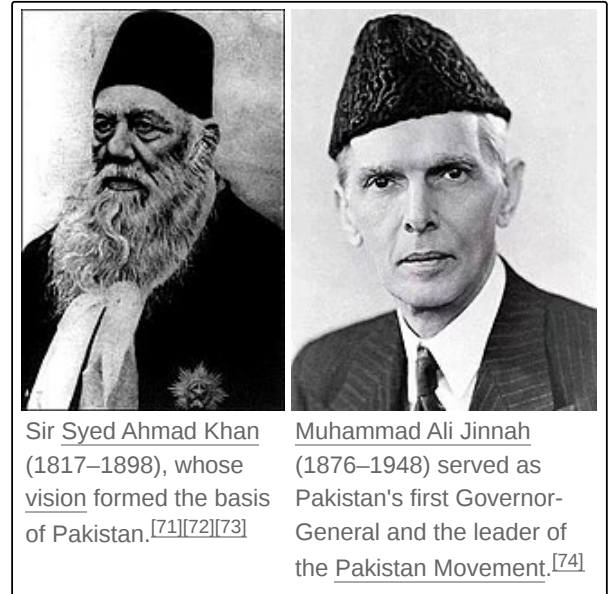


Badshahi Mosque, Lahore

hastened by the emergence of the rival powers of the Maratha Confederacy and later the Sikh Empire, as well as invasions by Nader Shah from Iran in 1739 and the Durrani Empire of Afghanistan in 1759.^{[9][69]} The growing political power of the British in Bengal had not yet reached the territories of modern Pakistan.^[70]

Colonial rule

None of modern Pakistan was under British rule until 1839 when Karachi, a small fishing village governed by Talpurs of Sindh with a mud fort guarding the harbour, was taken,^{[75][76]} and used as an enclave with a port and military base for the First Afghan War that ensued.^[77] The remainder of Sindh was acquired in 1843,^[78] and subsequently, through a series of wars and treaties, the East India Company, and later, after the post-Sepoy Mutiny (1857–1858), direct rule by Queen Victoria of the British Empire, acquired most of the region.^[79] Key conflicts included those against the Baloch Talpur dynasty, resolved by the Battle of Miani (1843) in Sindh,^[80] the Anglo-Sikh Wars (1845–1849),^[81] and the Anglo-Afghan Wars (1839–1919).^[82] By 1893, all modern Pakistan was part of the British Indian Empire, and remained so until independence in 1947.^[83]



Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817–1898), whose vision formed the basis of Pakistan.^{[71][72][73]}

Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948) served as Pakistan's first Governor-General and the leader of the Pakistan Movement.^[74]

Under British rule, modern Pakistan was primarily divided into the Sind Division, Punjab Province, and the Baluchistan Agency. The region also included various princely states, with the largest being Bahawalpur.^{[84][85]}

The major armed struggle against the British in the region was the rebellion known as the Sepoy Mutiny in 1857.^[86] Divergence in the relationship between Hinduism and Islam resulted in significant tension in British India, leading to religious violence. The language controversy further exacerbated tensions between Hindus and Muslims.^{[73][87]} A Muslim intellectual movement, led by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to counter the Hindu renaissance, advocated for the two-nation theory and led to the establishment of the All-India Muslim League in 1906.^{[71][72][73]}

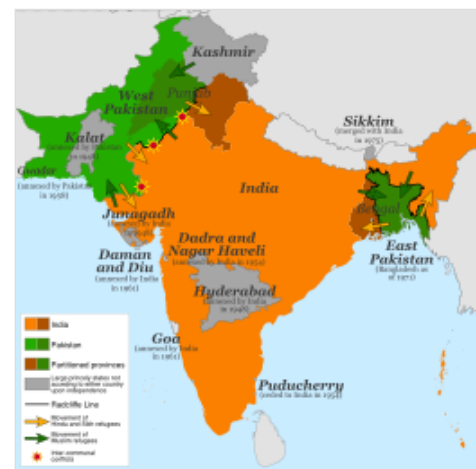
In March 1929, in response to the Nehru Report, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, issued his fourteen points, which included proposals to safeguard the interests of the Muslim minority in a united India. These proposals were rejected.^{[88][89][90]} In his December 29, 1930 address, Allama Iqbal advocated the amalgamation of Muslim-majority states in North-West India, including Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, and Baluchistan.^{[90][91]} The perception that Congress-led British provincial governments neglected the Muslim League from 1937 to 1939 motivated Jinnah and other Muslim League leaders to embrace the two-nation theory.^{[92][93]} This led to the adoption of the Lahore Resolution of 1940, presented by Sher-e-Bangla A.K. Fazlul Haque, also known as the Pakistan Resolution.^[94]

By 1942, Britain faced considerable strain during World War II, with India directly threatened by Japanese forces. Britain had pledged voluntary independence for India in exchange for support during the war. However, this pledge included a clause stating that no part of British India would be compelled to join the resulting dominion, which could be interpreted as support for an independent Muslim nation. Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement, demanding an immediate end to British rule. In contrast, the Muslim League chose to support the UK's war efforts, thereby nurturing the possibility of establishing a Muslim nation.^{[95][96]}

Independence

The 1946 elections saw the Muslim League secure 90 percent of the Muslim seats, supported by the landowners of Sindh and Punjab. This forced the Indian National Congress, initially skeptical of the League's representation of Indian Muslims, to acknowledge its significance.^[97] Jinnah's emergence as the voice of the Indian Muslims,^[58] compelled the British to consider their stance, despite their reluctance to partition India. In a final attempt to prevent partition, they proposed the Cabinet Mission Plan.^[98]

As the Cabinet Mission failed, the British announced their intention to end rule by June 1948.^{[99][100]} Following rigorous discussions involving Viceroy of India, Lord Mountbatten of Burma, Muhammad Ali Jinnah of the All-India Muslim League, and Jawaharlal Nehru of Congress, the formal declaration to partition British India into two independent dominions—namely Pakistan and India—was issued by Mountbatten on the evening of 3 June 1947. In Mountbatten's oval office, the prime ministers of around a dozen major princely states gathered to receive their copies of the plan before its worldwide broadcast. At 7:00 P.M., All India Radio transmitted the public announcement, starting with the viceroy's address, followed by individual speeches from Nehru, and Jinnah. The founder of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah concluded his address with the slogan *Pakistan Zindabad* (Long Live Pakistan).^[101]



The partition of India: green regions were all part of Pakistan by 1948, and orange ones part of India. The darker-shaded regions represent the Punjab and Bengal provinces partitioned by the Radcliffe Line. The grey areas represent some of the key princely states that were eventually integrated into India or Pakistan.

As the United Kingdom agreed to the partitioning of India,^[101] the modern state of Pakistan was established on 14 August 1947 (27th of Ramadan in 1366 of the Islamic Calendar, considered to be the most blessed date from an Islamic perspective).^{[102][103]} This new nation amalgamated the Muslim-majority eastern and northwestern regions of British India, comprising the provinces of Balochistan, East Bengal, the North-West Frontier Province, West Punjab, and Sindh.^[104]

In the riots that accompanied the partition in Punjab Province, between 200,000 and 2,000,000 people were killed in what some have described as a retributive genocide between the religions.^[105] Around 50,000 Muslim women were abducted and raped by Hindu and Sikh men, while 33,000 Hindu and Sikh women experienced the same fate at the hands of Muslims.^[106] Around 6.5 million Muslims moved from India to West Pakistan and 4.7 million Hindus and Sikhs moved from West Pakistan to India.^[107] It was the largest mass migration in human history.^[108] A subsequent dispute over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir eventually sparked the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947–1948.^[109]

Post Independence

After independence in 1947, Jinnah, the President of the Muslim League, became Pakistan's first Governor-General and the first President-Speaker of the Parliament, but he succumbed to tuberculosis on 11 September 1948.^{[111][112]} Meanwhile, Pakistan's founding fathers agreed to appoint Liaquat Ali Khan, the secretary-general of the party, the nation's first Prime Minister.^{[110][111]} From 1947 to 1956, Pakistan was a monarchy within the Commonwealth of Nations, and had two monarchs before it became a republic.^[113]

The creation of Pakistan was never fully accepted by many British leaders including Lord Mountbatten.^[114] Mountbatten expressed his lack of support and faith in the Muslim League's idea of Pakistan.^[115] Jinnah refused Mountbatten's offer to serve as Governor-General of Pakistan.^[116] When Mountbatten was asked by Collins and Lapierre if he would have sabotaged Pakistan had he known that Jinnah was dying of tuberculosis, he replied 'most probably'.^[117]

Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani, a respected Deobandi *alim* (scholar) who held the position of Shaykh al-Islam in Pakistan in 1949, and Maulana Mawdudi of Jamaat-i-Islami played key roles in advocating for an Islamic constitution. Mawdudi insisted that the Constituent Assembly declare the "supreme sovereignty of God" and the



Liaquat Ali Khan was elected 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan.^{[110][111]}

supremacy of the *shariah* in Pakistan.^[119]

The efforts of Jamaat-i-Islami and the *ulama* led to the passage of the Objectives Resolution in March 1949. This resolution, described by Liaquat Ali Khan as the second most significant step in Pakistan's history, affirmed that "sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust". It was later included as a preamble to the constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973.^[120]



The American CIA film on Pakistan, made in 1950, examines the history and geography of Pakistan.

"You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed – that has nothing to do with the business of the State."

—Muhammad Ali Jinnah's first speech to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.^[118]

Democracy faced setbacks due to the martial law imposed by President Iskander Mirza, who was succeeded by General Ayub Khan. After adopting a presidential system in 1962, Pakistan witnessed significant growth until the second war with India in 1965, resulting in an economic downturn and widespread public discontent in 1967.^{[121][122]} In 1969, President Yahya Khan consolidated control, but faced a devastating cyclone in East Pakistan resulting in 500,000 deaths.^[123]

In 1970, Pakistan conducted its first democratic elections since independence, intending to transition from military rule to democracy. However, after the East Pakistani Awami League emerged victorious over the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), Yahya Khan and the military refused to transfer power.^[124] This led to Operation Searchlight, a military crackdown, and eventually sparked the war of liberation by Bengali Mukti Bahini forces in East Pakistan,^[125] described in West Pakistan as a civil war rather than a liberation struggle.^[126]

Independent researchers estimate that between 300,000 and 500,000 civilians died during this period while the Bangladesh government puts the number of dead at three million,^[128] a figure that is now nearly universally regarded as excessively inflated.^[129] Some academics such as Rudolph Rummel and Rounaq Jahan say both sides committed genocide,^[130] others such as Richard Sisson and Leo E. Rose believe there was no genocide.^[131] In response to India's support for the insurgency in East Pakistan, preemptive strikes on India by Pakistan's air force, navy, and marines sparked a conventional war in 1971 that resulted in an Indian victory and East Pakistan gaining independence as Bangladesh.^[132]

With Pakistan surrendering in the war,^[133] Yahya Khan was replaced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto as president; the country worked towards promulgating its constitution and putting the country on the road to democracy.^{[134][135]} In 1972 Pakistan embarked on an ambitious plan to develop its nuclear deterrence capability with the goal of preventing any foreign invasion; the country's first nuclear power plant was inaugurated in that same year.^{[136][137]} India's first nuclear test in 1974 gave Pakistan additional justification to accelerate its nuclear program.^[137]

Democracy ended with a military coup in 1977 against the leftist PPP, which saw General Zia-ul-Haq become the president in 1978.^[138] From 1977 to 1988, President Zia's corporatisation and economic Islamisation initiatives led to Pakistan becoming



Signing of the Tashkent Declaration to end hostilities with India in 1965 in Tashkent, USSR, by President Ayub alongside Bhutto (centre) and Aziz Ahmed (left)^[127]

President Zia died in a plane crash in 1988, and Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was elected as the country's first female Prime Minister. The PPP was followed by conservative Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PML (N)), and over the next decade the leaders of the two parties fought for power, alternating in office.^[144] This period is marked by prolonged stagflation, political instability, corruption, misgovernment, geopolitical rivalry with India, and the clash of left wing-right wing ideologies.^{[145][146]} As PML (N) secured a supermajority in elections in 1997,^[147] Nawaz Sharif authorised nuclear testings, as a retaliation to the second nuclear tests conducted by India in May 1998.^[148]



Military tension between the two countries in the Kargil district led to the Kargil War of 1999,^{[150][151]} and turmoil in civil-military relations allowed General Pervez Musharraf to take over through a bloodless coup d'état.^[152] Musharraf governed Pakistan as chief executive from 1999 to 2002 and as president from 2001 to 2008^[153]—a period of enlightenment,^{[154][155]} social liberalism,^[156] extensive economic reforms,^[157] and direct involvement in the US-led war on terrorism.^[155] By its own financial calculations, Pakistan's involvement in the war on terrorism has cost up to \$118 billion, over eighty one thousand casualties,^[158] and more than 1.8 million displaced civilians.^[159]

Ali Zardari,^[162] Clashes with the judiciary prompted Gilani's disqualification from the Parliament and as the Prime Minister in June 2012.^[163] The general election held in 2013 saw the PML (N) achieve victory,^[164] following which Nawaz Sharif was elected as Prime Minister for the third time.^[165] In 2018, PTI won the general election and Imran Khan became the 22nd Prime Minister.^[166] In April 2022, Shehbaz Sharif was elected as prime minister, after Imran Khan lost a no-confidence vote.^[167] During 2024 general election, PTI-backed independents became the largest bloc,^[168] but Shehbaz Sharif was elected prime minister for a second term, as a result of a coalition between PML (N) and PPP.^[169]

Geography

[illegible]

Köppen climate classification of Pakistan

East, and Central Asia,^[179] Pakistan's location is geopolitically significant.^[180] Geologically, Pakistan straddles the Indus–Tsangpo Suture Zone and the Indian tectonic plate in Sindh and Punjab, while Balochistan and most of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa sit on the Eurasian Plate, primarily on the Iranian plateau. Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir, along the Indian plate's edge, are susceptible to powerful earthquakes.^[181]

Pakistan's landscapes vary from coastal plains to glaciated mountains, offering deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus.^[183] Pakistan is divided into three major geographic areas: the northern highlands, the Indus River plain, and the Balochistan Plateau.^[184] The northern highlands feature the Karakoram, Hindu Kush, and Pamir mountain ranges, hosting some of the world's highest peaks, including five of the fourteen eight-thousanders (mountain peaks over 8,000 metres or 26,250 feet), notably K2 (8,611 m or 28,251 ft) and Nanga Parbat (8,126 m or 26,660 ft).^{[185][186]} The Balochistan Plateau lies in the west and the Thar Desert in the east.^{[187][188][189]} The 1,609 km (1,000 mi) Indus River and its tributaries traverse the nation from Kashmir to the Arabian Sea, sustaining alluvial plains along the Punjab and Sindh regions.^[190]



A satellite image showing the topography of Pakistan.^[182]

The climate varies from tropical to temperate, with arid conditions in the coastal south. There is a monsoon season with frequent flooding due to heavy rainfall, and a dry season with significantly less rainfall or none at all.^[191] Pakistan experiences four distinct seasons: a cool, dry winter from December through February; a hot, dry spring from March through May; the summer rainy season, or southwest monsoon period, from June through September; and the retreating monsoon period of October and November.^[192] Rainfall varies greatly from year to year, with patterns of alternate flooding and drought common.^[193]

Flora and fauna

The diverse landscape and climate in Pakistan support a wide range of trees and plants.^[194] From coniferous alpine and subalpine trees like spruce, pine, and deodar cedar in the northern mountains to deciduous trees like shisham in the Sulaiman Mountains,^[191] and palms such as coconut and date in the southern regions.^{[195][196]} The western hills boast juniper, tamarisk, coarse grasses, and scrub plants.^[197] Mangrove forests dominate the coastal wetlands in the south.^[198] Coniferous forests span altitudes from 1,000 to 4,000 metres (3,300 to 13,100 feet) in most northern and northwestern highlands.^[199] In Balochistan's xeric regions, date palms and Ephedra are prevalent.^{[195][200]} In Punjab and Sindh's Indus plains, tropical and subtropical dry and moist broadleaf forests as well as tropical and xeric shrublands thrive.^[201] Approximately 4.8% or 36,845.6 square kilometres (3,684,560 ha) of Pakistan was forested in 2021.^{[202][j]}

Pakistan's fauna mirrors its diverse climate. The country boasts around 668 bird species,^[204] including crows, sparrows, mynas, hawks, falcons, and eagles. Palas, Kohistan, is home to the western tragopan, with many migratory birds visiting from Europe, Central Asia, and India.^[205] The southern plains harbor mongooses,^[206] small Indian civet,^[207] hares,^[208] the Asiatic jackal,^[209] the Indian pangolin,^[210] the jungle cat,^[211] and the sand cat.^[212] Indus is home to mugger crocodiles,^[213] while surrounding areas host wild boars,^[214] deer,^[215] and porcupines.^[216] Central Pakistan's sandy scrublands shelter Asiatic jackals,^[209] striped hyenas,^[217] wildcats, and leopards. The mountainous north hosts a variety of animals like the Marco Polo sheep,^[218] urial, markhor goat, ibex goat, Asian black bear, and Himalayan brown bear.^[191]

The lack of vegetative cover, severe climate, and grazing impact on deserts have endangered wild animals.^[219] The chinkara is the only animal found in significant numbers in Cholistan,^[220] with a few nilgai along the Pakistan–India border and in some parts of Cholistan.^[221] Rare animals include the snow leopard and the blind Indus river dolphin,^[191] of which there are believed to be about 1,816 remaining, protected at the Indus Dolphin Reserve in Sindh.^[222] In total, 174 species of mammals, 177 species of reptiles, 22 species of amphibians, 198 species of

freshwater fish, 668 species of birds, over 5,000 species of insects, and over 5,700 species of plants have been recorded in Pakistan.^[204] Pakistan faces deforestation, hunting, and pollution, with a 2019 Forest Landscape Integrity Index mean score of 7.42/10, ranking 41st globally out of 172 countries.^[223]

Government and politics

Pakistan operates as a democratic parliamentary federal republic, with Islam designated as the state religion.^{[224][225]} Initially adopting a constitution in 1956, Pakistan saw it suspended by Ayub Khan in 1958, replaced by a second constitution in 1962.^[226] A comprehensive constitution emerged in 1973, suspended by Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 but reinstated in 1985, shaping the country's governance.^[176] The military's influence in mainstream politics has been significant throughout Pakistan's history.^[227] The eras of 1958–1971, 1977–1988, and 1999–2008 witnessed military coups, leading to martial law and military leaders governing de facto as presidents.^[228] Presently, Pakistan operates a multi-party parliamentary system,^[229] with distinct checks and balances among government branches.^[230] The first successful democratic transition occurred in May 2013.^[231] Pakistani politics revolves around a blend of socialism, conservatism, and the third way,^[232] with the three main political parties being the conservative PML (N), socialist PPP, and centrist PTI.^[233] Constitutional amendments in 2010 curtailed presidential powers, enhancing the role of the prime minister.^[234]



Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.^[203]



Parliament House

- **Head of State:** The ceremonial head of the state and civilian commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Armed Forces is the President, elected by an Electoral College.^[233] The Prime Minister advises the President on key appointments, including military and judicial positions, and the President is constitutionally bound to act on this advice.^{[235][236]} The President also holds powers to pardon and grant clemency.^[237]
- **Legislative:** The bicameral legislature includes a 96-member Senate (upper house) and a 336-member National Assembly (lower house). National Assembly members are elected via first-past-the-post under universal adult suffrage, representing National Assembly constituencies. The constitution reserves 70 seats for women and religious minorities, allocated to political parties based on proportional representation. Senate members are elected by provincial legislators, ensuring equal representation across all provinces.^[238]



Prime Minister's Office

- **Executive:** The Prime Minister, typically the leader of the majority rule party or coalition in the National Assembly (the lower house),^[239] serves as the country's chief executive and head of government. Responsibilities include forming a cabinet,^[240] making executive decisions,^[235] and appointing senior civil servants, subject to executive confirmation.^[241]
- **Provincial governments:** Each of the four provinces follows a similar governance system, with a directly elected Provincial Assembly choosing the Chief Minister, usually from the largest party or coalition. Chief Ministers lead the provincial cabinet and oversee provincial governance.^{[242][243]} The Chief Secretary, appointed by the Prime Minister, heads the provincial bureaucracy.^[244] Provincial assemblies

legislate and approve the provincial budget, typically presented by the provincial finance minister annually.^{[243][245]} Ceremonial heads of provinces, the Provincial Governors, are appointed by the President based on the binding advice of the Prime Minister.^{[242][246]}

- **Judicature:** The judiciary in Pakistan has two classes: the superior and subordinate judiciary. The superior judiciary includes the Supreme Court of Pakistan,^[247] Federal Shariat Court, and five high

courts,^[248] with the Supreme Court at the top. It's responsible for safeguarding the constitution.^[247] Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan have their own court systems.^{[249][250]}



Supreme Court of Pakistan

Role of Islam

Pakistan, the only country established in the name of Islam,^[251] had overwhelming support among Muslims, especially in provinces like the United Provinces, where Muslims were a minority.^[252] This idea, articulated by the Muslim League, the Islamic clergy, and Jinnah, envisioned an Islamic state.^[253] Jinnah, closely associated with the *ulama*, was described upon his death by Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani as the greatest Muslim after Aurangzeb, aspiring to unite Muslims worldwide under Islam.^[254]

The Objectives Resolution of March 1949 marked the initial step towards this goal, affirming God as the sole sovereign.^{[120][255]} Muslim League leader Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman asserted that Pakistan could only truly become an Islamic state after bringing all believers of Islam into a single political unit.^[256] Keith Callard observed that Pakistanis believed in the essential unity of purpose and outlook in the Muslim world, expecting similar views on religion and nationality from Muslims worldwide.^[257]

Pakistan's desire for a united Islamic bloc, called Islamistan, wasn't supported by other Muslim governments,^[258] though figures like the Grand Mufti of Palestine, Al-Haj Amin al-Husseini, and leaders of the Muslim Brotherhood 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.^[259] East Pakistan's Bengali Muslims, opposed to an Islamist state, clashed with West Pakistanis who leaned towards Islamic identity.^{[260][261]} The Islamist party Jamaat-e-Islami backed an Islamic state and opposed Bengali nationalism.^[262]



Eid Prayers at the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore

After the 1970 general elections, the Parliament crafted the 1973 Constitution.^[263] It declared Pakistan an Islamic Republic, with Islam as the state religion, and mandated laws to comply with Islamic teachings laid down in the Quran and Sunnah and that no law repugnant to such injunctions could be enacted.^[264] Additionally, it established institutions like the Shariat Court and the Council of Islamic Ideology to interpret and apply Islam.^[265]

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto faced opposition under the banner of *Nizam-e-Mustafa* ("Rule of the Prophet"),^[266] advocating an Islamic state. Bhutto conceded to some Islamist demands before being ousted in a coup.^[267]

General Zia-ul-Haq, after seizing power, committed to establishing an Islamic state and enforcing *sharia* law.^[267] He instituted Shariat judicial courts,^[268] and court benches,^{[269][270]} to adjudicate using Islamic doctrine.^[271] Zia aligned with Deobandi institutions,^[272] exacerbating sectarian tensions with anti-Shia policies.^[273]

Most Pakistanis, according to a [Pew Research Center \(PEW\)](#) poll, favor Sharia law as the official law,^[274] and 94 percent of them identify more with religion than nationality compared to Muslims in other nations.^[275]

Administrative units

| Administrative unit ^[276] | Capital ^{[277][278][279]} | Population ^{[280][281][282]} |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|  Balochistan | Quetta | 14,894,402 |
|  Punjab | Lahore | 127,688,922 |
|  Sindh | Karachi | 55,696,147 |
|  Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | Peshawar | 40,856,097 |
| Gilgit-Baltistan | Gilgit | 1,492,924 |
|  Azad Kashmir | Muzaffarabad | 4,179,428 |
| Islamabad Capital Territory | Islamabad | 2,363,863 |

Pakistan, a [federal parliamentary republic](#), consists of four provinces: Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Balochistan, along with three [territories](#): [Islamabad Capital Territory](#), [Gilgit-Baltistan](#), and [Azad Kashmir](#).^[283] The Government of Pakistan governs the western parts of the Kashmir Region, organized into separate political entities, Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan.^[284] In 2009, the [constitutional assignment](#) (the *Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order*) granted Gilgit-Baltistan [semi-provincial status](#), providing it with self-government.^[285]

The [local government](#) system consists of [districts](#), [tehsils](#), and [union councils](#), with an elected body at each tier.^[286]

Clickable map of the four provinces and three federal territories of Pakistan.



Foreign relations

Since independence, Pakistan has aimed to maintain an independent foreign policy.^[287] Pakistan's [foreign policy](#) and [geostrategy](#) focus on the economy, security, [national identity](#), and territorial integrity, as well as building close ties with other Muslim nations.^[288] According to [Hasan Askari Rizvi](#), a foreign policy expert, "Pakistan highlights sovereign equality of states, bilateralism, mutuality of interests, and non-interference in each other's domestic affairs as the cardinal features of its foreign policy."^[289]

The [Kashmir conflict](#) remains a major issue between Pakistan and India, with three of their [four wars](#) fought over it.^[290] Due partly to strained relations with India, Pakistan has close ties with Turkey and Iran, both focal points in its foreign policy.^[291] Saudi Arabia also holds importance in Pakistan's foreign relations.^[292]

As a non-signatory of the Treaty on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Pakistan holds influence in the IAEA.^[293] For years, Pakistan has blocked an international treaty to limit fissile material, arguing that its stockpile does not meet its long-term needs.^[294] Pakistan's nuclear program in the 20th century aimed to counter India's nuclear ambitions in the region, and reciprocal nuclear tests ensued after India's nuclear tests, solidifying Pakistan as a nuclear power.^[295] Pakistan maintains a policy of Full spectrum deterrence, considering its nuclear program vital for detering foreign aggression.^[296]

Located strategically in the world's major maritime oil supply lines and communication fiber optic corridors, Pakistan also enjoys proximity to the natural resources of Central Asian countries.^[298] Pakistan actively participates in the United Nations with a Permanent Representative representing its positions in international politics.^[299] It has advocated for the concept of "enlightened moderation" in the Muslim world.^[300] Pakistan is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, SAARC, ECO,^{[301][302]} and the G20 developing nations.^[303]



Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif at the 2022 Shanghai Cooperation Organisation summit.^[297]



President of Pakistan Ayub Khan with US President John F. Kennedy in 1961^[304]

Pakistan is designated as an "Iron Brother" by China, emphasizing the significance of their close and supportive relationship.^[305] In the 1950s, Pakistan opposed the Soviet Union for geopolitical reasons. During the Soviet–Afghan War in the 1980s, it was a close ally of the United States.^[289] Relations with Russia have improved since the end of the Cold War,^[306] but Pakistan's relationship with the United States has been "on-and-off."^[289] Initially a close ally during the Cold War,^[307] Pakistan's relations with the US soured in the 1990s due to sanctions over its secretive nuclear program.^[308] Since 9/11, Pakistan has been a US ally on counterterrorism, but their relationship has been strained due to diverging interests and mistrust during the 20-year war and terrorism issues. Although Pakistan was granted major non-NATO ally status by the U.S. in 2004,^[309] it faced accusations of supporting the Taliban insurgents in Afghanistan.^[310]

Pakistan does not have formal diplomatic relations with Israel; nonetheless, an exchange occurred between the two countries in 2005, with Turkey acting as an intermediary.^[311]

Relations with China

Pakistan was among the first nations to establish formal diplomatic ties with the China,^[314] forging a strong relationship since China's 1962 conflict with India, culminating in a special bond.^[315] During the 1970s, Pakistan acted as an intermediary in U.S.-China rapprochement,^[316] facilitating US President Richard Nixon's historic visit to China.^{[317][318]} Despite changes in Pakistani governance and regional/global dynamics, China's influence in Pakistan remains paramount.^[316] In reciprocation, China stands as Pakistan's largest trading partner, with substantial investment in Pakistani infrastructure, notably the Gwadar port.^[319] In 2015 alone, they inked 51 agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) for cooperative efforts.^[320] Both nations signed a Free Trade Agreement in 2006,^[321] with China making its largest investment in Pakistan's history through CPEC.^[322] Pakistan acts as China's liaison to the Muslim world,^[323] and both nations support each other on sensitive issues like Kashmir, Taiwan, Xinjiang, and more.^[324]

Relations with the Muslim world

After Independence, Pakistan vigorously pursued bilateral relations with other Muslim countries.^[325] The Ali brothers sought to project Pakistan as the natural leader of the Islamic world, partly due to its significant manpower and military strength.^[326] Khaliquzzaman, a prominent Muslim League leader, declared Pakistan's ambition to unite all Muslim countries into Islamistan, a pan-Islamic entity.^[327]

These developments, alongside Pakistan's creation, didn't receive approval from the United States, with British Prime Minister Clement Attlee expressing a hope for India and Pakistan to reunite.^[328] However, due to a nationalist awakening in the Arab world at that time, there was little interest in Pakistan's Pan-Islamic aspirations.^[329] Some Arab countries perceived the 'Islamistan' project as Pakistan's bid to dominate other Muslim states.^[330]

Pakistan's founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, consistently advocated for the Palestinian cause, shaping Pakistan's foreign policy to support Palestinian rights within the broader framework of Muslim solidarity.^[331] During the 1967 Arab-Israel war, Pakistan supported the Arab states and played a key role in securing Iran's backing for the Arab cause both within the U.N. and beyond.^[332]

Pakistan's relations with Iran have been strained by sectarian tensions,^[333] with both Iran and Saudi Arabia using Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy sectarian war.^[334] Since the early days of the Iran–Iraq war, President Zia-ul-Haq played an important mediatory role, with Pakistan actively engaging in efforts to end the conflict.^{[335][336]} Pakistan provided support to Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War.^[337] Pakistan chose to remain neutral during Operation Decisive Storm, refraining from sending military support to Saudi Arabia in its offensive against Yemen. Instead, Pakistan aimed to play a proactive diplomatic role in resolving the crisis,^[338] which led to tensions between the two countries.^[337] In 2016, Pakistan mediated between Saudi Arabia and Iran following the execution of Shia cleric Nimr al-Nimr, with visits to both countries by then Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and the Chief of Army Staff, Raheel Sharif.^[339]

Pakistan provided refuge to millions of displaced Afghans after the Soviet invasion and supported the Afghan mujahideen in their efforts to expel Soviet forces from Afghanistan.^[340] After the Soviets withdrew, infighting erupted among Mujahideen factions over control of Afghanistan. Pakistan facilitated peace talks to help end the conflict.^[341] After four years of unresolved conflict between rival Mujahideen groups, Pakistan helped establish the Taliban as a stabilizing force.^[342] Pakistan's support for the Sunni Taliban in Afghanistan challenged Shia-led Iran, which opposed a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan.^[334]

Pakistan vigorously advocated for self-determination among Muslims globally. Its efforts in supporting independence movements in countries like Indonesia, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco, and Eritrea fostered strong ties.^[343] Due to its support for Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, Pakistan has not established diplomatic relations with Armenia.^{[344][345]}

Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced strained relations, particularly under the Awami League governments led by Sheikh Hasina, driven by her pro-India stance and historical grievances.^[346]

Pakistan, a prominent member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), prioritizes maintaining cultural, political, social, and economic relations with Arab and other Muslim-majority nations in its foreign policy.^[347]

Kashmir conflict

Kashmir, a Himalayan region at the northern tip of the Indian subcontinent, was governed as the autonomous princely state of Jammu and Kashmir during the British Raj before the Partition of India in August 1947. This sparked a major territorial dispute between India and Pakistan, resulting in several conflicts over the region. India controls about 45.1% of Kashmir, including Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, while Pakistan controls roughly 38.2%, comprising Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit–Baltistan. Additionally, about 20% of the region, known as Aksai Chin and the Shaksgam Valley, is under Chinese control.^[349] India claims the entire Kashmir region based on the Instrument of Accession signed by the princely state's ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh,^[350] while Pakistan argues for its Muslim-majority population,^[351] and geographical proximity to Pakistan.^[352] The United Nations was involved in resolving



Pakistan Prime Minister Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy with Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai signing the Treaty of Friendship Between China and Pakistan.^[312] Pakistan is host to China's largest embassy.^[313]

the conflict, leading to a ceasefire in 1949 and the establishment of the Line of Control (LoC) as a *de facto* border.^[353] India, fearing Kashmir's secession, did not hold the promised plebiscite, as it believed Kashmiris would vote to join Pakistan.^[354]



Neelum Valley in Azad Kashmir is part of Pakistani-controlled Kashmir.^[355]

Pakistan claims that its position is for the right of the Kashmiri people to determine their future through impartial elections as mandated by the United Nations, while India has stated that Kashmir is an "integral part" of India, referring to the 1972 Simla Agreement and to the fact that regional elections take place regularly.^[356] Certain Kashmiri independence groups believe that Kashmir should be independent of both India and Pakistan.^[357]



The areas shown in green are the Pakistani-controlled areas.^[348]

Military

The armed forces of Pakistan rank sixth globally in personnel size, with about 660,000 on active duty and 291,000 paramilitary personnel as of 2024.^[358] Established in 1947, they've wielded significant influence over national politics.^[359] The main branches include the Army, Navy, and Air Force, supported by numerous paramilitaries.^[360]

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC) is the highest-ranking military officer, advising the civilian government. However, they lack direct command over the branches and serve as intermediaries, ensuring communication between the military and civilian leadership. Overseeing the Joint Staff Headquarters, they coordinate inter-service cooperation and joint military missions.^[361]



Pakistan Air Force's JF-17 Thunder flying in front of the 8,130-metre-high (26,660-foot) Nanga Parbat

Command and control over Pakistan's strategic arsenal development and employment is vested in the National Command Authority, overseeing work on nuclear doctrine to maintain Full spectrum deterrence.^[148]

The United States, Turkey, and China maintain close military relations with Pakistan Armed Forces, regularly exporting military equipment and technology transfer.^[362] Pakistan was the 5th-largest recipient and importer of arms between 2019 and 2023.^[363]

Military history

Since 1947, Pakistan has been involved in four conventional wars with India.^[364] The first conflict took place in Kashmir and ended in a United Nations-mediated ceasefire, with Pakistan gaining control of one-third of the region.^[365] Territorial disputes led to another war in 1965. In 1971, India and Pakistan fought another war over East Pakistan, with Indian forces aiding its independence, leading to the creation of Bangladesh.^[366] Tensions in Kargil brought the two countries to the brink of war.^[367]

During the Soviet-Afghan War, Pakistan's intelligence community, mostly the ISI, coordinated US resources to support Afghan mujahideen and foreign fighters against Soviet presence.^[368] The PAF engaged with Soviet and Afghan Air Forces during the conflict.^[369] Pakistan has been an active participant in UN peacekeeping missions,^[370] playing a major role in operations like the rescue mission in Mogadishu, Somalia, in 1993.^[371] According to UN reports, the Pakistani military is the third largest troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions after Ethiopia and India.^[372]

Pakistan has deployed its military in some Arab countries, providing defense, training, and advisory roles.^[373] The PAF and Navy's fighter pilots served in Arab nations' militaries against Israel in the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War.^[374] Pakistani special forces assisted Saudi forces in Mecca during the Grand Mosque Seizure.^[375] Pakistan also sent 5,000 troops as part of a US-led coalition for the defense of Saudi Arabia during the Gulf War.^[376]

Despite the UN arms embargo on Bosnia, the ISI under General Javed Nasir airlifted anti-tank weapons and missiles to Bosnian mujahideen, shifting the tide in favor of Bosnian Muslims. ISI, under Nasir's leadership, supported Chinese Muslims in Xinjiang, rebel groups in the Philippines, and religious groups in Central Asia.^{[377][378]}

Since 2004, the military has been engaged in an insurgency in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, primarily against Tehrik-i-Taliban factions. Major operations include Operation Black Thunderstorm, Operation Rah-e-Nijat, and Operation Zarb-e-Azb.^{[379][380]}

Law enforcement

Law enforcement in Pakistan consists of federal and provincial police agencies. Each of the four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan) has its own police force, while the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) has the Islamabad Police.^[381] Provincial police forces are led by an Inspector-General of Police (IGP) appointed by provincial governments. However, top officers are from the Police Service of Pakistan (PSP), ensuring national standards across provincial forces.

Specialized Units:

- National Highways & Motorway Police (NHMP): Enforces traffic laws and ensures safety on Pakistan's inter-provincial motorway network.
- Elite Police Units: Each provincial police force, such as the Punjab Elite Force, focuses on counter-terrorism operations and high-risk situations.

The Civil Armed Forces (CAF) support regular law enforcement agencies, aiding in tasks like riot control, counter-insurgency, and border security, enhancing Pakistan's law enforcement capabilities.^[382]

The National Intelligence Coordination Committee oversees intelligence activities at federal and provincial levels, including the ISI, MI, IB, FIA, Police, and Civil Armed Forces.^[383] Pakistan's primary intelligence agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI), was established within a year of Pakistan's independence in 1947.^{[384][385]}

Human rights

In 2018, Pakistan ranked 139 out of 180 countries in the Press Freedom Index by Reporters Without Borders, highlighting restrictions on freedom of the press.^[386] Television stations and newspapers face closures for publishing reports critical of the government or military.^[387] Male homosexuality is illegal in Pakistan, punishable with up to life in prison.^[388]

Economy

Pakistan's economy ranks 24th globally by purchasing power parity (PPP) and 43rd by nominal GDP. Historically, Pakistan was part of the wealthiest region in the first millennium CE, but lost ground to regions like China and Western Europe by the 18th century.^[396] Pakistan is a developing country,^[397] and part of the Next Eleven, poised to become one of the world's largest economies in the 21st century, alongside the BRICS.^[398]

| Economic indicators | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------|
| GDP (PPP) | \$1.254 trillion (2019) | [389] |
| GDP (nominal) | \$284.2 billion (2019) | [390] |
| Real GDP growth | 3.29% (2019) | [391] |
| CPI inflation | 10.3% (2019) | [392] |
| Unemployment | 5.7% (2018) | [393] |
| Labor force participation rate | 48.9% (2018) | [394] |

In recent years, Pakistan has faced social instability and macroeconomic imbalances, with deficiencies in services like rail transportation and electrical energy generation.^[399] The semi-industrialized economy has growth centers along the Indus River.^{[400][401][402]} The diversified economies of Karachi and Punjab's urban centers coexist with less-developed areas in other parts of the country, particularly in Balochistan.^[401] Pakistan ranks as the 67th-largest export economy and the 106th-most complex economy globally, with a negative trade balance of US\$23.96 billion in fiscal year 2015–16.^{[403][404]}

| | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total public debt | \$106 billion (2019) |
| National wealth | \$465 billion (2019) ^[395] |



Statue of a bull outside the Pakistan Stock Exchange, Islamabad, Pakistan

As of 2022, Pakistan's estimated nominal GDP is US\$376.493 billion.^[405] The GDP by PPP is US\$1.512 trillion. The estimated nominal per capita GDP is US\$1,658, the GDP (PPP)/capita is US\$6,662 (international dollars),^[389] According to the World Bank, Pakistan has important strategic endowments and development potential. The increasing proportion of Pakistan's youth provides the country with both a potential demographic dividend and a challenge to provide adequate services and employment.^[406] 21.04% of the population live below the international poverty line of US\$1.25 a day. The unemployment rate among the aged 15 and over population is 5.5%.^[407] Pakistan has an estimated 40 million middle class citizens, projected to increase to 100 million by 2050.^[408] A 2015 report published by the World Bank ranked Pakistan's economy at 24th-largest^[409] in the world by purchasing power and 41st-largest^[410] in absolute terms. It is South Asia's

second-largest economy, representing about 15.0% of regional GDP.^[411]

Pakistan's economic growth varied over time, with slow progress during democratic transitions but robust expansion under martial law, lacking sustainable foundations.^[122] Rapid reforms in the early to mid-2000s, including increased development spending, reduced poverty by 10% and boosted GDP by 3%.^{[381][412]} The economy cooled post-2007,^[381] with inflation peaking at 25.0% in 2008,^[413] necessitating IMF intervention to prevent bankruptcy.^[414] The Asian Development Bank later noted easing economic strain in Pakistan.^[415] Inflation for fiscal year 2010–11 stood at 14.1%.^[416] Since 2013, Pakistan's economy has seen growth under an IMF program. Goldman Sachs predicted Pakistan's economy could grow 15 times by 2050,^[417] and Ruchir Sharma in his 2016 book anticipated a transformation to a middle-income country by 2020.^[418]

Pakistan's vast natural commodity production and 10th-largest labour market, along with a US\$19.9 billion contribution from its 7-million-strong diaspora in 2015–16,^{[419][420][421]} position it significantly. However, Pakistan's global export share is declining, accounting for just 0.13% in 2007 according to the World Trade Organization.^[422]

Agriculture and mining sector



Surface mining in Sindh. Pakistan has been termed the 'Saudi Arabia of Coal' by Forbes.^[423]

The Pakistani economy has shifted from agriculture to services, with agriculture contributing only 20.9% of the GDP as of 2015.^[424] Despite this, Pakistan's wheat production in 2005 surpassed Africa's and nearly matched South America's, highlighting its agricultural significance.^[425] The sector employs 43.5% of the labor force and is a major source of foreign exchange.^{[424][426]}

Manufactured exports, heavily reliant on agricultural raw materials like cotton and hides, face inflationary pressures due to supply shortages and market disruptions. Pakistan ranks fifth in cotton production, self-sufficient in sugarcane, and the fourth-largest milk producer globally. Though land and water resources haven't increased proportionately, productivity gains,

especially from the Green Revolution in the late 1960s and 1970s, significantly boosted wheat and rice yields. Private tube wells and High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) further augmented crop yields.^[427] Meat industry accounts for 1.4 percent of overall GDP.^[428]

Industry

Industry, constituting 19.74% of GDP and 24% of total employment, is the second-largest sector. Large-scale manufacturing (LSM) dominates, representing 12.2% of GDP, with cement production thriving due to demand from Afghanistan and the domestic real estate sector.^[430] In 2013, Pakistan exported 7,708,557 metric tons of cement, with an installed capacity of 44,768,250 metric tons.^[431] The textile industry, a key player in Pakistan's manufacturing, contributes 9.5% to GDP and employs around 15 million people. Pakistan ranks fourth globally in cotton production, with substantial spinning capacity, making it a major exporter of textile products in Asia.^[432] China is a significant buyer of Pakistani textiles, importing US\$1.527 billion worth of textiles last fiscal year.^[433]



Television assembly factory in Lahore. Pakistan's industrial sector accounts for about 20.3% of the GDP, and is dominated by small and medium-sized enterprises.^[429]

Services

As of 2014–15, the services sector contributes 58.8% to GDP,^[424] serving as the main driver of economic growth in Pakistan,^[434] with a consumption-oriented society. The sector's growth rate surpasses that of agriculture and industry, accounting for 54% of GDP and over one-third of total employment. It has strong linkages with other sectors, providing essential inputs to agriculture and manufacturing.^[435] Pakistan's IT sector is one of the fastest-growing, ranked 110th for ICT development by the World Economic Forum.^[436] With around 82 million internet users as of May 2020, Pakistan ranks 9th globally,^{[437][438]} and its ICT industry is projected to exceed \$10 billion by 2020.^[439] With 12,000 employees, Pakistan is among the top five freelancing nations,^[440] and its export performance in telecom, computer, and information services has notably improved.^[441]



Rising skyline of Karachi, with several under construction skyscrapers

Tourism

With its diverse cultures, landscapes, and attractions, Pakistan drew around 6.6 million foreign tourists in 2018.^[442] However, this was a decline from the peak of tourism in the 1970s driven by the popular Hippie trail.^[443] Pakistan boasts attractions from mangroves in the south to Himalayan hill stations in the northeast, including ancient Buddhist ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Taxila, the 5,000-year-old Indus Valley civilization sites such as Mohenjo-daro and Harappa,^[444] and numerous mountain peaks over 7,000 metres (23,000 feet).^[445] The northern part of Pakistan boasts numerous old fortresses, showcasing ancient architecture. It encompasses the Hunza and Chitral valleys, where the small pre-Islamic Kalasha community resides, claiming descent from Alexander the Great.^[446] Lahore, Pakistan's cultural capital, showcases numerous examples of Mughal architecture, including the Badshahi Masjid, the Shalimar Gardens, the Tomb of Jahangir, and the Lahore Fort. Following the 2005 Kashmir earthquake, *The Guardian* highlighted "The top five tourist sites in Pakistan" to boost tourism, featuring destinations like Taxila, Lahore, the Karakoram Highway,



Shangrila Lake and adjoining resort in Gilgit-Baltistan

Karimabad, and Lake Saiful Muluk.^[447] Festivals and government initiatives aim to promote Pakistan's cultural heritage.^[448] In 2015, the World Economic Forum ranked Pakistan 125th out of 141 countries in its Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report.^[449]

Infrastructure

Pakistan was lauded as the top nation for infrastructure development in South Asia during the 2016 annual meetings of the IMF and World Bank.^[450]

Power and energy

As of May 2021, Pakistan operates six licensed commercial nuclear power plants.^[451] The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) oversees these plants, while the Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority ensures their safe operation.^[452] These plants contribute approximately 5.8% to Pakistan's electricity supply, while fossil fuels (crude oil and natural gas) provide 64.2%, hydroelectric power provides 29.9%, and coal contributes 0.1%.^{[453][454]} The KANUPP-I, Pakistan's first commercial nuclear power plant, was supplied by Canada in 1971. Sino-Pakistani nuclear cooperation began in the 1980s, leading to the establishment of CHASNUPP-I. In 2005, both countries proposed a joint energy security plan, aiming for a generation capacity exceeding 160,000 MWe by 2030. Pakistan's Nuclear Energy Vision 2050 targets a capacity of 40,000 MWe,^[455] with 8,900 MWe expected by 2030.^[456]



Tarbela Dam, the largest earth filled dam in the world, was constructed in 1968.

In June 2008, the nuclear complex at Chashma in Punjab Province expanded with the installation of Chashma-III and Chashma-IV reactors, each with 325–340 MWe, costing Rs129 billion, with Rs80 billion from international sources, mainly China. Another agreement for China's assistance was signed in October 2008, seen as a response to the US–India agreement. The project's cost was then US\$1.7 billion, with a foreign loan of US\$1.07 billion. In 2013, Pakistan established a second nuclear complex in Karachi with plans for additional reactors, similar to Chashma.^[457] Electrical energy in Pakistan is generated by various corporations and distributed evenly among the four provinces by the National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA). However, Karachi-based K-Electric and Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) generate much of the electricity used in Pakistan and collect revenue nationwide.^[458] In 2023, Pakistan's installed electricity generation capacity was ~45,885 MWt.^[459] Pakistan produced 1,135 megawatts of renewable energy for the month of October 2016. Pakistan expects to produce 10,000 megawatts of renewable energy by 2025.^[460]

Transport

Pakistan boasts 2567 km of motorways and approximately 263,942 km of highways, which handle 92% of passengers and 96% of freight traffic. Despite constituting only 4.6% of the total road length, these north–south links manage 85% of the nation's traffic. They connect southern seaports such as Karachi port and Port Qasim in Sindh, along with Gwadar Port and Port of Pasni in Balochistan, to populous provinces like Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa domestically, and neighboring countries like Afghanistan, Central Asia, and China through the China Pakistan Economic Corridor.^{[461][462][463][464]} According to the WEF's Global Competitiveness Report, Pakistan's port



The motorway passes through the Salt Range mountains.



Karachi Cantonment railway station

infrastructure quality ratings rose from 3.7 to 4.1 between 2007 and 2016.^[465] The railway's share of inland traffic is reduced to below 8% for passengers and 4% for freight.^[424] This shift led to a decrease in total rail track from 8,775 kilometres (5,453 miles) in 1990–91 to 7,791 kilometres (4,841 miles) in 2011.^{[462][461]}

The transport landscape of Pakistan features various modern transit systems. The Orange Line Metro Train in Lahore, inaugurated in 2020,^[466] spans 27.1 km (16.8 mi),^[467] and includes both elevated and underground sections, accommodating over 250,000 passengers daily.^[468] Lahore also boasts the Lahore Metrobus, the first of its kind in Pakistan, operational since February 2013.^[469] The Rawalpindi-Islamabad Metrobus, stretching 48.1 km, commenced its first phase in June 2015, with subsequent extensions, and employs e-ticketing and an Intelligent Transportation System.^{[470][471]} Multan Metrobus, inaugurated in January 2017, serves Multan with its rapid transit services.^{[472][473]} Peshawar's Bus Rapid Transit, inaugurated in August 2020, marks the fourth BRT system in Pakistan. Karachi's Green Line Metrobus, operational since December 2021, is part of a larger metrobus project financed by the Government of Pakistan and initiated in February 2016.^{[474][475][476]} Meanwhile, Faisalabad awaits its proposed rapid transit project, the Faisalabad Metrobus.^[477] Karachi Circular Railway, partially revived in November 2020, offers public transit services in the Karachi metropolitan area.^{[478][479]} Additionally, plans are underway to resurrect Karachi's tramway service, which ceased operations in 1975, in collaboration with Austrian experts.^{[480][481]}



Karakoram Highway, connecting Pakistan to China, is one of the highest paved roads in the world.

As of 2013, Pakistan boasts approximately 151 airports and airfields, encompassing both military and civilian installations.^[482] Despite Jinnah International Airport serving as the primary international gateway, significant international traffic also flows through Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta, Faisalabad, Sialkot, and Multan airports. The civil aviation industry, deregulated in 1993, operates with a blend of public and private entities while state-owned Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) dominates, carrying 73% of domestic passengers and all domestic freight.



Boeing 737 owned and operated by Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) at Skardu International Airport

Science and technology

Developments in science and technology have played a significant role in Pakistan's infrastructure, linking the nation to the global community.^[483] Each year, the Pakistan Academy of Sciences and the government invite scientists worldwide to the International Nathiagali Summer College on Physics.^[484] In 2005, Pakistan hosted an international seminar on "Physics in Developing Countries" for the International Year of Physics.^[485] Pakistani theoretical physicist Abdus Salam won a Nobel Prize in Physics for his work on the electroweak interaction.^[486] Pakistani scientists have made notable contributions in mathematics, biology, economics, computer science, and genetics.^[487]


In chemistry, Salimuzzaman Siddiqui identified the medicinal properties of the neem tree's components.^{[488][489]} Ayub K. Ommaya developed the Ommaya reservoir for treating brain conditions.^[490] Scientific research is integral to Pakistani universities, national laboratories, science parks, and the industry.^[491] Abdul Qadeer Khan spearheaded Pakistan's HEU-based gas-centrifuge uranium enrichment program for its atomic bomb project.^[492] He established the Kahuta Research Laboratories (KRL) in 1976, serving as both its senior scientist and the Director-General until his retirement in 2001. Besides atomic bomb project, he made significant contributions in molecular morphology, physical martensite, and their applications in condensed and material physics.^[493]

In 2010, Pakistan ranked 43rd globally in published scientific papers.^[494] The influential Pakistan Academy of Sciences guides the government on science policies.^[495] Pakistan was ranked 91st in the Global Innovation Index by 2024.^[496]


The 1960s marked the rise of Pakistan's space program, led by SUPARCO, yielding advancements in rocketry, electronics, and aeronomy. Notably, Pakistan launched its first rocket into space, pioneering South Asia's space exploration.^[497] In 1990, it successfully launched its first satellite, becoming the first Muslim nation and second in South Asia to achieve this milestone.^[498]

Pakistan witnessed a fourfold increase in its scientific productivity in the past decade surging from approximately 2,000 articles per year in 2006 to more than 9,000 articles in 2015. Making Pakistan's cited article's higher than the BRIC countries put together.

—Thomson Reuters's Another BRIC in the Wall 2016 report^[499]



Abdus Salam won the 1979 Nobel Prize in Physics for his contribution to electroweak interaction. He was the first Muslim to win a Nobel prize in science.



Atta-ur-Rahman won the UNESCO Science Prize for pioneering contributions in chemistry in 1999, the first Muslim to win it.

Following the 1971 war with India, Pakistan hastily developed atomic weapons to deter foreign intervention and entered the atomic age.^[500] Tensions with India led to Pakistan's 1998 underground nuclear tests, making it the seventh country to possess such weapons.^[501]

Pakistan is the sole Muslim nation active in Antarctica research, maintaining its Jinnah Antarctic Research Station since 1992.^[502] By May 2020, Pakistan had 82 million internet users, ranking ninth globally.^{[437][438]} The government invests heavily in information technology projects, focusing on e-government and infrastructure.^[503]

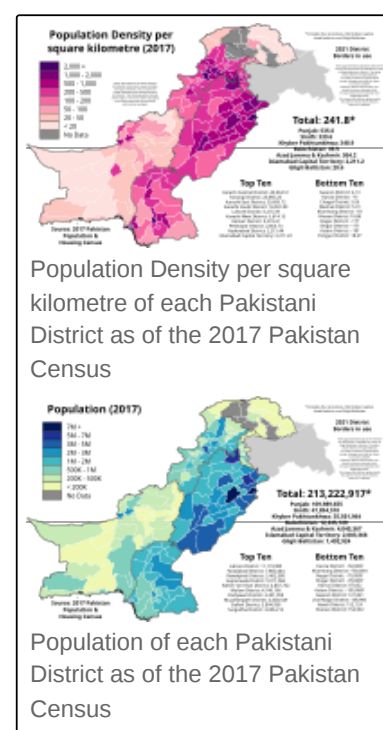
Demographics

Pakistan had a population of 241,495,112 according to the final results of the 2023 Census.^{[504][505][506]} This figure includes Pakistan's four provinces e.g. Punjab, Sindh, KPK, Balochistan and Islamabad Capital Territory. AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan's census data is yet to be approved by CCI Council of Pakistan. Pakistan is the world's fifth most populous country.^[507]

Between 1951 and 2017, Pakistan's population expanded over sixfold, going from 33.7 million to 207.7 million. The country has a relatively high, although declining, growth rate supported by high birth rates and low death rates. Between 1998 and 2017, the average annual population growth rate stood at +2.40%.

Dramatic social changes have led to urbanization and the emergence of two megacities: Karachi and Lahore. The country's urban population more than tripled between 1981 and 2017 (from 23.8 million to 75.7 million), as Pakistan's urbanisation rate rose from 28.2% to 36.4%. Even with this, the nation's urbanisation rate remains one of the lowest in the world, and in 2017, over 130 million Pakistanis (making up nearly 65% of the population) lived in rural areas.

Due to a high fertility rate, which was estimated at 3.5 in 2022, Pakistan has one of the world's youngest populations. The 2017 census recorded that 40.3% of the country's population was under the age of 15, while only 3.7% of Pakistanis were



aged 65 or more.^[508] The median age of the country was 19,^[508] while its sex ratio was recorded to be 105 males per 100 females.^[504]

The demographic history of Pakistan from the ancient Indus Valley civilization to the modern era includes the arrival and settlement of many cultures and ethnic groups in the modern region of Pakistan from Eurasia and the nearby Middle East. Because of this, Pakistan has a multicultural, multilinguistic, and multiethnic society. Despite Urdu being Pakistan's lingua franca, estimates on how many languages are spoken in the country range from 75 to 85,^{[509][510]} and in 2023, the country's three largest ethnolinguistic groups were the Punjabis (making up 36.98% of the total population), the Pashtuns (18.15%), and the Sindhis (14.31%).^[511] Pakistan is also thought to have the world's fourth-largest refugee population, estimated at 1.4 million in mid-2021 by the UNHCR.^[512]


Urbanisation

Since independence due to the partition of India, urbanisation has surged for various reasons. In the south, Karachi stands as the most populous commercial hub along the Indus River.^[513] In the east, west, and north, a dense population arc spans cities like Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Sargodha, Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhelum, Sheikhupura, Nowshera, Mardan, and Peshawar. By 1990–2008, city dwellers constituted 36% of Pakistan's population, making it South Asia's most urbanized nation, with over 50% living in towns of 5,000+ inhabitants.^[514] Immigration, both domestic and international, significantly fuels urban growth. Migration from India, especially to Karachi, the largest metropolis, and from nearby countries, accelerates urbanization, posing new political and socio-economic challenges. Economic shifts like the green revolution and political developments also play crucial roles.^[515]


Largest cities or towns in Pakistan

According to the 2023 Census^[516]


| Rank | Name | Province | Pop. | Rank | Name | Province | Pop. |
|------|------------|--------------------|------------|------|-------------|----------|---------|
| 1 | Karachi | Sindh | 18,868,021 | 11 | Sargodha | Punjab | 975,886 |
| 2 | Lahore | Punjab | 13,004,135 | 12 | Sialkot | Punjab | 911,817 |
| 3 | Faisalabad | Punjab | 3,691,999 | 13 | Bahawalpur | Punjab | 903,795 |
| 4 | Rawalpindi | Punjab | 3,357,612 | 14 | Jhang | Punjab | 606,533 |
| 5 | Gujranwala | Punjab | 2,511,118 | 15 | Sheikhupura | Punjab | 591,424 |
| 6 | Multan | Punjab | 2,215,381 | 16 | Gujrat | Punjab | 574,240 |
| 7 | Hyderabad | Sindh | 1,921,275 | 17 | Sukkur | Sindh | 563,851 |
| 8 | Peshawar | Khyber Pakhtunkhwa | 1,905,975 | 18 | Larkana | Sindh | 551,716 |
| 9 | Quetta | Balochistan | 1,565,546 | 19 | Sahiwal | Punjab | 538,344 |
| 10 | Islamabad | Capital Territory | 1,108,872 | 20 | Okara | Punjab | 533,693 |




Karachi



Lahore



Faisalabad



Rawalpindi

Ethnicity and languages

Pakistan is a diverse society with estimates suggesting it has between 75 and 85 languages.^{[518][519]} Urdu and English serve as the official languages, with Urdu being a unifying force among over 75% of Pakistanis.^{[520][521]} According to the 2023 national census, the largest ethnolinguistic groups include the Punjabis (36.98%), Pashtuns (18.15%), Sindhis (14.31%), Saraikis (12%), Urdu speaking people (9.25%), Balochs (3.38%), Hindkowans/Hazarewals (2.32%), and Brahuis (1.16%).^{[522][517]} The remaining population consists of various ethnic minorities such as Kashmiris, Paharis, Chitralis, various peoples of Gilgit-Baltistan, Kohistanis, Torwalis, Meos, Hazaras, Kalash and Siddis.^{[523][524]} The Pakistani diaspora, numbering over seven million, is the sixth largest in the world.^[525]

Immigration



Afghan children near Islamabad fetching water from water pump. (Pakistan hosts the second largest refugee population globally after Turkey.^[526])

Even post-1947 partition, Indian Muslims kept migrating to Pakistan, especially Karachi and Sindh province.^[527] Wars in neighboring Afghanistan in the 1980s and 1990s pushed millions of Afghan refugees into Pakistan, mainly in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and tribal areas, with some in Karachi and Quetta. Pakistan hosts one of the world's largest refugee populations.^[528] Additionally, around 2 million Bangladeshis and half a million undocumented individuals, purportedly from Myanmar, reside in Pakistan.^[529] In October 2023, Pakistan ordered the deportation of thousands undocumented refugees, citing security concerns.^[530]

Migration of Bengalis and Rohingya to Pakistan started in the 1980s and continued till 1998. Karachi hosts a significant number of Bengali settlements, and large Rohingya migration made it one of their largest populations outside Myanmar.^[531] Karachi's Burmese community resides in various slums across the city.^[532]

According to BBC, thousands of Uyghur Muslims live in Gilgit-Baltistan, some left Xinjiang, China and the thriving trading town of Kashgar in 1949, while others are later arrivals, claiming to escape political oppression.^[533] Since 1989, thousands of Kashmiri Muslim refugees fled to Pakistan, alleging rape and forced displacement by Indian soldiers.^[534]

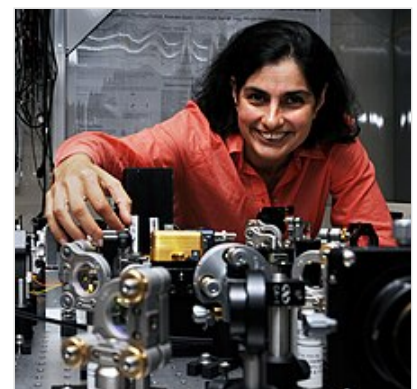
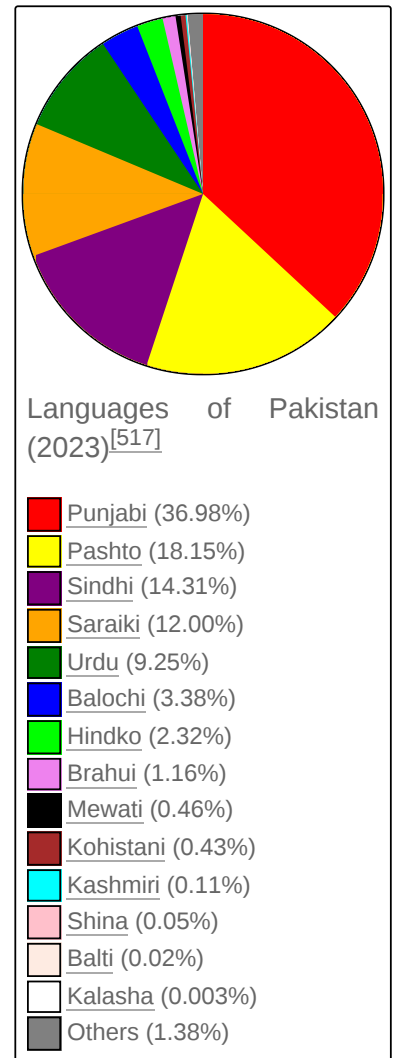
Diaspora

According to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Pakistan has the sixth-largest diaspora globally.^[525] Approximately 7 million Pakistanis reside abroad, mainly in the Middle East, Europe, and North America.^[535] Pakistan ranks 10th globally for remittances sent home.^{[420][536]} Saudi Arabia is the largest source of remittances, contributing \$5.9 billion as of 2016.^[537] The term *Overseas Pakistani* is officially recognized by the Government of Pakistan, with the Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development addressing their needs, welfare, and issues. Overseas Pakistanis constitute the second-largest source of foreign exchange remittances to Pakistan, with remittances increasing by over 100% from US\$8.9 billion in 2009–10 to US\$19.9 billion in 2015–16.^{[419][536]}

Religion

Islam is the state religion,^[225] with freedom of religion guaranteed by the constitution.^{[539][540]} The majority are Muslims (96.47%), followed by Hindus (2.14%) and Christians (1.27%). Minorities include Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Zoroastrians (Parsi), and the unique Kalash people who practice animism.^[541] Additionally, a small percentage profess no faith, as seen in the 1998 census.

Islam



Nergis Mavalvala is a Pakistani American Professor of Physics at MIT who is known for her role in the first observation of gravitational waves.



Faisal Mosque, built in 1986 by Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay on behalf of King Faisal bin Abdul-Aziz of Saudi Arabia

Islam dominates in Pakistan, with about 96.5% of the population being Muslim.^[542] Pakistan ranks second globally in Muslim population,^[543] and is home to 10.5% of the world's Muslims.^[544] Karachi is the largest Muslim city in the world.^[545]

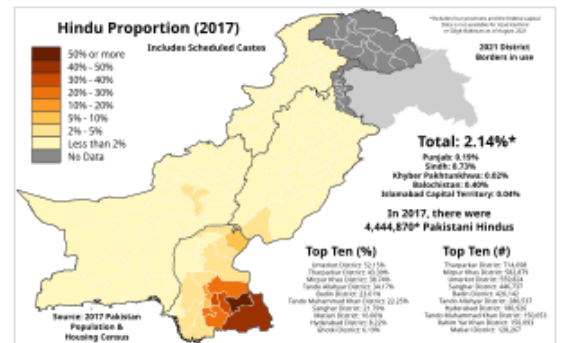
| Religions in Pakistan (2023 Census) ^[538] | |
|--|---------|
| Religions | Percent |
| Islam | 96.3% |
| Hinduism | 2.2% |
| Christianity | 1.4% |
| others | 0.1% |

The majority follow Sunni Islam, with a significant presence of Sufism, while Shia Muslims constitute a minority.^{[546][547]} Shias represent between 5–25%.^{[546][381][548]} The Shia population in Pakistan was estimated at 42 million in 2019.^[549] As of 2012, 12% of Pakistani Muslims self-identify as non-denominational Muslims.^[550]

The Ahmadis are a minority, officially considered non-Muslims.^{[551][552]} Ahmadis face persecution, banned from calling themselves Muslims since 1974.^[553]

Hinduism

Hinduism is the second-largest religion, followed by 2.14% of the population according to 2017 census.^{[554][555]} Pakistan had the fifth-largest Hindu population globally in 2010.^[556] In 2017, Hindus numbered 4,444,437.^[557] They reside across Pakistan but are concentrated in Sindh, where they make up 8.73% of the population.^[554] Umerkot district is the only Hindu majority area. Tharparkar district hosts the largest Hindu population. Four districts – Umerkot, Tharparkar, Mirpurkhas, and Sanghar – have over half of Pakistan's Hindus.^[558]



Hindu proportion of each Pakistani District in 2017 according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

At Pakistan's inception, the 'hostage theory' suggested fair treatment of Hindus to safeguard Muslims in India.^{[559][560]}

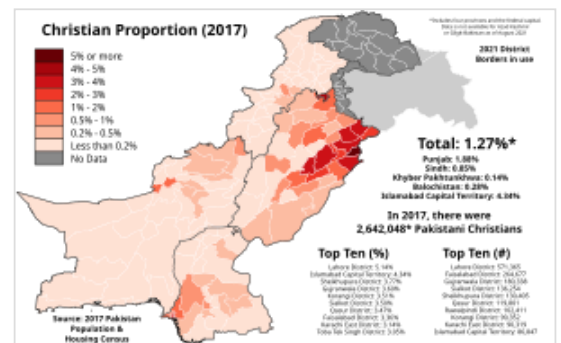
However, some Pakistani Hindus felt marginalized, leading to emigration to India.^[561] They faced violence post the Babri Masjid demolition,^[562] enduring forced conversions and abductions.^[563]

Christianity and other religions

Christians are the next largest religious minority after Hindus, constituting 1.27% of the population.^[520] They are concentrated in Lahore District (5%) and Islamabad Capital Territory (over 4%). Karachi hosts a historic Roman Catholic community established by Goan and Tamil migrants during British colonial rule.^[558]

Following Christianity, the Bahá'í Faith had 30,000 followers in 2008, followed by Sikhism, Buddhism, and Zoroastrianism, each with around 20,000 adherents in 2008,^[564] alongside a small Jain community.

In 2005, 1% of the population identified as atheist. By 2012, this figure had risen to 2.0% according to Gallup.^[565]



Christian proportion of each Pakistani District in 2017 according to the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Education

Pakistan's constitution mandates free primary and secondary education,^[566] with public universities established in each province, including Punjab University, Sindh University, Peshawar University, Karachi University, and Balochistan University. The country's educational landscape encompasses both public and private universities, fostering collaboration to enhance research and higher education opportunities, albeit with concerns regarding teaching quality in newer institutions.^[567] Technical and vocational institutions in Pakistan number approximately 3,193,^[568] complemented by *madrassahs* providing free Islamic education to students,^[569] with government efforts to regulate and monitor their quality amidst concerns over extremists recruitment.^[570] Education is divided into six main levels, including nursery, primary, middle, matriculation, intermediate, and university programs.^[568] Additionally, private schools offer a parallel secondary education system based on the curriculum set by the Cambridge International Examinations,^[571] with 439 international schools reported in Pakistan.^[572]



NUST in Islamabad is a top ranked Engineering University.



Malala Yousafzai was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014, alongside Kailash Satyarthi of India, for her advocacy of educational initiatives, particularly girls' education worldwide.

Initiatives since 2007 made English medium education mandatory nationwide. Following a 2012 attack on activist Malala Yousafzai by the Taliban, she became the youngest Nobel laureate for her education advocacy.^[573] Reforms in 2013 mandated Chinese language courses in Sindh, reflecting China's growing influence. As of 2018, Pakistan's literacy rate stands at 62.3%, with significant regional and gender disparities.^[574] Government initiatives, including computer literacy since 1995, aim to eradicate illiteracy, targeting 100% enrollment among primary school-age children and an ~86% literacy rate by 2015.^[575] Pakistan allocates 2.3% of its GDP to education,^[576] among the lowest in South Asia.^[577]

Culture

Civil society in Pakistan is hierarchical, emphasizing local cultural etiquette and traditional Islamic values. The primary family unit is the extended family, but there's a rising trend towards nuclear families due to socio-economic factors.^{[578][579]} Both men and women typically wear *Shalwar Kameez*; men also favor trousers, jeans, and shirts.^[580] The middle class has grown to about 35 million, with another 17 million in the upper and upper-middle classes, leading to a shift in power from rural landowners to urban elites.^[581] Festivals like *Eid-ul-Fitr*, *Eid-ul-Azha*, Ramadan, Christmas, Easter, Holi, and Diwali are primarily religious.^[578] Pakistan ranks 56th on the A.T. Kearney/FP Globalization Index due to increasing globalization.^[582]

Architecture

Four periods define Pakistani architecture: pre-Islamic, Islamic, colonial, and post-colonial. The onset of the Indus civilization around the mid-3rd millennium BCE heralded an urban culture, evidenced by surviving large structures.^[583] Notable pre-Islamic



Artwork by Sadequain on the ceiling of Frere Hall. Having painted around 15,000 paintings, Sadequain is considered one of the finest painters and calligraphers Pakistan has ever produced.



The Lahore Fort, a landmark built during the Mughal era, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

settlements include Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, and Kot Diji.^[584] The fusion of Buddhism and Greek influences birthed a distinctive Greco-Buddhist style from the 1st century CE, exemplified by the renowned Gandhara style.^[585] Notable Buddhist architectural remnants include the Takht-i-Bahi monastery in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.^[586]

The advent of Islam in present-day Pakistan marked the cessation of Buddhist architecture, ushering in Islamic architecture. The notable Indo-Islamic structure, the tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam in Multan, remains significant. During the Mughal era, Persian-Islamic design merged with Hindustani art, seen in Lahore's architectural gems like the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort with the iconic Alamgiri Gate. Lahore also boasts the vibrant Wazir Khan Mosque,^[587] and the lush Shalimar Gardens. In the British colonial period, Indo-European buildings emerged, blending European and Indian-Islamic styles. Post-colonial identity shines through modern landmarks like the Faisal Mosque, Minar-e-Pakistan, and Mazar-e-Quaid. British architectural influence persists in structures across Lahore, Peshawar, and Karachi.^[588]

Clothing, arts, and fashion

The Shalwar Kameez is Pakistan's national dress, worn in all provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Azad Kashmir. Each province has its own style. Pakistanis wear a variety of fabrics like silk, chiffon, and cotton. In addition to the national dress, men often wear domestically tailored suits and neckties, especially in offices, schools, and social gatherings.^[589]

Pakistan's fashion industry has thrived, blending traditional and modern styles to create a unique cultural identity. Regional and traditional dress remain significant symbols of native tradition, evolving into both modern and purer forms. Organizations like the Pakistan Fashion Design Council in Lahore and the Fashion Pakistan Council in Karachi host events like PFDC Fashion Week and Fashion Pakistan Week. Pakistan's inaugural fashion week took place in November 2009.^[590]

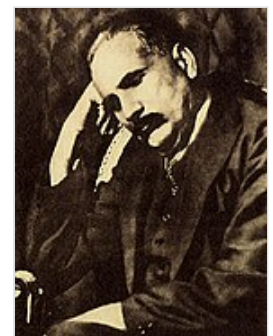


A depiction of traditional clothing of women from Sindh

Literature and philosophy

Pakistan boasts literature in various languages including Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi, Pashto, Baluchi, Persian, English, and more.^[591] The Pakistan Academy of Letters actively promotes literature and poetry both domestically and internationally.^[592] National Library contributes to literary dissemination. Historically, Pakistani literature consisted mainly of lyric, religious, and folkloric works, later diversifying under colonial influence into prose fiction, now widely embraced.^{[593][594]}

The national poet of Pakistan, Muhammad Iqbal, wrote influential poetry in Urdu and Persian, advocating for Islamic civilizational revival.^[595] Notable figures in contemporary Urdu literature include Josh Malihabadi, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, and Saadat Hasan Manto.^[594] Popular Sufi poets like Shah Abdul Latif and Bulleh Shah are revered.^[596] Mirza Kalich Beg is hailed as the father of modern Sindhi prose.^[597] Pakistani philosophy has been



Muhammad Iqbal, Pakistan's national poet who conceived the idea of Pakistan

shaped by influences from British and American philosophy, with notable figures like M. M. Sharif contributing to its development.^[598] Post-1971, Marxist thought gained prominence in Pakistani philosophy through figures like Jalaludin Abdur Rahim.^[599]

Media and entertainment

The private print media, state-owned Pakistan Television Corporation (PTV), and Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation (PBC) dominated media until the 21st century. Pakistan now boasts a vast network of domestic, privately owned 24-hour news media and television channels.^[600] A 2021 report by the Reporters Without Borders ranked Pakistan 157th among 180 nations on the Press Freedom Index, citing pressures faced by Pakistani reporters, particularly when reporting against the army or government.^[601] The BBC describes Pakistani media as "among the most outspoken in South Asia".^[602] Pakistani media has been instrumental in exposing corruption.^[603]

The Lollywood, Punjabi, and Pashto film industry is centered in Karachi, Lahore, and Peshawar. Although Bollywood films were banned from public cinemas from 1965 to 2008, they remained influential in Pakistani popular culture.^[604] However, in 2019, the screening of Bollywood movies faced an indefinite ban.^[605] Despite challenges faced by the Pakistani film industry, Urdu televised dramas and theatrical performances remain popular, frequently broadcast by many entertainment media outlets.^[606] Urdu dramas dominate the television entertainment industry, renowned for their quality since the 1990s.^[607] Pakistani music encompasses diverse forms, from provincial folk music and traditional styles like Qawwali and Ghazal Gayaki to modern fusions of traditional and western music.^[608] Pakistan boasts numerous renowned folk singers, and the arrival of Afghan refugees in western provinces has sparked interest in Pashto music, despite occasional intolerance.^[609]

Cuisine

Pakistani cuisine, rooted in the royal kitchens of 16th-century Mughal emperors, blends influences from British, Indian, Central Asian, and Middle Eastern culinary traditions.^[610] Unlike Middle Eastern fare, Pakistani dishes are heavily spiced with garlic, ginger, turmeric, chili, and garam masala. Roti, a wheat-based flatbread, accompanies most meals, alongside curry, meat, vegetables, and lentils. Rice is also common, served plain, spiced, or in sweet dishes.^{[179][611]} Lassi, a traditional drink from the Punjab region, and black tea with milk and sugar are popular beverages enjoyed nationwide.^{[580][612]} Sohan halwa, a beloved sweet dish from southern Punjab, is savored across Pakistan.^[613]

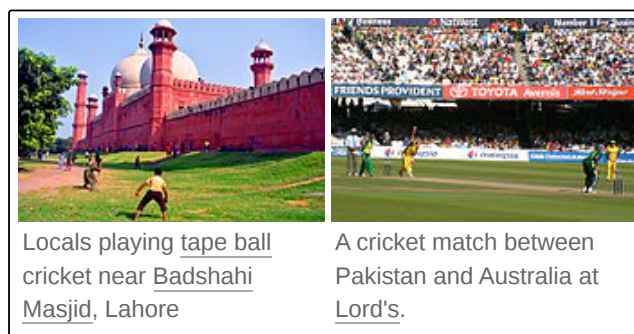


Chapatis served with various side dishes are considered a staple food in Pakistan

Sports

Cricket is the most popular sport in Pakistan, followed by football. Field hockey is the national sport. Other sports like squash, polo, and traditional games are also enjoyed.

In cricket, Pakistan boasts victories in all major ICC tournaments, including the ICC Cricket World Cup, ICC World Twenty20, and ICC Champions Trophy. The Pakistan Super League ranks among the top T20 leagues globally.^{[614][615]}



Locals playing tape ball cricket near Badshahi Masjid, Lahore

A cricket match between Pakistan and Australia at Lord's.

In football, Pakistan established the Pakistan Football Federation soon after its creation, and it is known for producing FIFA World Cup balls.^{[616][617]}

In field hockey, Pakistan boasts four [Hockey World Cup](#) wins, eight [Asian Games](#) gold medals, and three [Olympic](#) gold medals. Squash player [Jahangir Khan](#) holds the record for the longest winning streak in professional sport history, winning 555 consecutive matches.^{[618][619]} Pakistan has hosted various international events, including Cricket and Hockey World Cups and Asian Games.^[620]

See also



- [Outline of Pakistan](#)
- [Government of Pakistan](#)
- [Administrative units of Pakistan](#)

Notes

- Article 251 of the [Constitution of Pakistan](#)^[3]
- "Includes data for Pakistani territories of Kashmir; [Azad Kashmir](#) (13,297 km² or 5,134 sq mi) and [Gilgit–Baltistan](#) (72,520 km² or 28,000 sq mi).^[5] Excluding these territories would produce an area figure of 796,095 km² (307,374 sq mi)."
- "This figure does not include data for Pakistan-administered areas of Kashmir; Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan."
- See [Date and time notation in Pakistan](#).
- [Urdu](#): پاکِستان, Urdu pronunciation: [ˈpɑːkɪst̪ɑːn] [ⓘ]; Pronounced variably in English as [ⓘ], [ⓘ], [ⓘ], [ⓘ], and [ⓘ].
- [ISO](#): اِسْلامی جَمْہُورِیَہ پَاکِستَان, *Islāmi Jumhūriyāh Pākistān*
- "This figure does not include data for Pakistan-administered areas of Kashmir; Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan."
- In the framework of their regional security complex theory (RSCT), Barry Buzan and Ole Waever differentiate between superpowers and great powers which act and influence the global level (or system level) and regional powers whose influence may be large in their regions but have less effect at the global level. This category of regional powers includes Brazil, Egypt, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey.
- The precise time span of the period is uncertain. [Philological](#) and [linguistic](#) evidence indicates that the [Rigveda](#), the oldest of the Vedas, was composed roughly between 1700 and 1100 BCE, also referred to as the early Vedic period. Oberlies gives an estimate of 1200–1100 BCE for the youngest hymns in book ten. Estimates for a *terminus post quem* of the earliest hymns are more uncertain. Other 'cumulative evidence' sets a wide range of 1700–1100.
- The World Bank data lists the total area of Pakistan as 770,880 km², excluding Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Kashmir, and water areas.

References

- [Minahan 2009](#).
- [Jaffrelot 2015](#), p. 97.
- [Ayres 2009](#).
- [Eberhard, Simons & Fennig 2022](#).
- [James 2022](#).

6. Bhandari 2022.
7. IMF 2024.
8. IMF 2023.
9. Haleem 2013.
10. Wright (2009) "The Indus civilisation is one of three in the 'Ancient East' that, along with Mesopotamia and Pharaonic Egypt, was a cradle of early civilisation in the Old World (Childe, 1950). Mesopotamia and Egypt were longer lived, but coexisted with Indus civilisation during its florescence between 2600 and 1900 B.C. Of the three, the Indus was the most expansive, extending from today's northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and India."
11. Badian 1987.
12. Wynbrandt 2009.
13. Spuler 1969.
14. Copland (2001) "However, the real turning point for the new Muslim League came with the general election of December 1945 and January 1946. Despite facing a rejuvenated Congress, the League won four-fifths of all the Muslim-reserved seats ... The result left no one, not least the British, in doubt about where the locus of power within the Muslim community now lay ... In most respects, therefore, the League's success in the elections of 1945–46 can be interpreted as a clear Muslim mandate for Pakistan. (p 72)"
15. Metcalf & Metcalf (2006) "The loss of life was immense, with estimates ranging from several hundred thousand up to a million. But, even for those who survived, fear generated a widespread perception that one could be safe only among members of one's own community; and this in turn helped consolidate loyalties towards the state, whether India or Pakistan, in which one might find a secure haven. This was especially important for Pakistan, where the succour it offered to Muslims gave that state for the first time a visible territorial reality. Fear too drove forward a mass migration unparalleled in the history of South Asia. ... Overall, partition uprooted some 12.5 million of undivided India's people."
16. Talbot 2016.
17. Middle power: multiple sources:
 - Buzan (2004)
 - Solomon (1997)
 - Rajagopalan (2011)
 - Buzan & Waever (2003)
 - Paul (2012, p. 11) "The regional powers such as Israel or Pakistan are not simple bystanders of great power politics in their regions; they attempt to asymmetrically influence the major power system often in their own distinct ways."
 - Vandamme (2014, p. 14) "Countries like Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have enough influence to not be considered small, but not enough to be major powers. Within the limits of their regions, they play a significant political role. Thus instinctively, they would qualify as middle powers. While it is not the objective here to question the characteristics of Jordan's definition of middle powers, we argue that Pakistan is in fact a middle power despite its being nuclear-armed. When looking at the numbers, for instance, it appears that Saudi Arabia and Pakistan can be classified as middle powers."
18. Zia & Burton 2023.
19. Rais 2017.
20. Cornwall & Edwards 2014.
21. Joseph 2016.
22. Baqir 2018.
23. SATP 2024.
24. Aziz 1987.
25. Saqib & Malik 2018.
26. Lahiri 2023.
27. Tummala 1996.
28. Anand 1991.
29. Parker 2017.
30. Allchin & Petraglia 2007.
31. Ahmed 2014.

32. Coningham & Young (2015) "Mehrgarh remains one of the key sites in South Asia because it has provided the earliest known undisputed evidence for farming and pastoral communities in the region, and its plant and animal material provide clear evidence for the ongoing manipulation, and domestication, of certain species. Perhaps most importantly in a South Asian context, the role played by zebu makes this a distinctive, localised development, with a character completely different from other parts of the world. Finally, the longevity of the site, and its articulation with the neighbouring site of Nausharo (c. 2800—2000 BCE), provides a very clear continuity from South Asia's first farming villages to the emergence of its first cities (Jarrige, 1984)."
33. Fisher (2018) "The earliest discovered instance in India of well-established, settled agricultural society is at Mehrgarh in the hills between the Bolan Pass and the Indus plain (today in Pakistan) (see Map 3.1). From as early as 7000 BCE, communities there started investing increased labor in preparing the land and selecting, planting, tending, and harvesting particular grain-producing plants. They also domesticated animals, including sheep, goats, pigs, and oxen (both humped zebu [*Bos indicus*] and unhumped [*Bos taurus*]). Castrating oxen, for instance, turned them from mainly meat sources into domesticated draft-animals as well."
34. Dyson (2018) "The subcontinent's people were hunter-gatherers for many millennia. There were very few of them. Indeed, 10,000 years ago there may only have been a couple of hundred thousand people, living in small, often isolated groups, the descendants of various 'modern' human incomers. Then, perhaps linked to events in Mesopotamia, about 8,500 years ago agriculture emerged in Baluchistan."
35. Allchin & Allchin (1982) "During the second half of the fourth and early part of the third millennium B.C., a new development begins to become apparent in the greater Indus system, which we can now see to be a formative stage underlying the Mature Indus of the middle and late third millennium. This development seems to have involved the whole Indus system, and to a lesser extent the Indo-Iranian borderlands to its west, but largely left untouched the subcontinent east of the Indus system."
36. Dales, Kenoyer & Alcock 1986.
37. Burrisson 2017.
38. Oursel 2015.
39. Vedic period: multiple sources:
 - Ninan (2018)
 - Parmar (2018)
 - Consiglio (2015)
 - Carmichael (2022)
40. Behrendt 2007.
41. Rahmaan 2017.
42. Oberlies 2023.
43. Stonard 2017.
44. Dandamaev 2023.
45. Sadasivan 2011.
46. James 1980.
47. Khan 2022, p. 114.
48. Cooke 2017.
49. Pollitt 1986.
50. Quintanilla 2007.
51. Kubica 2023.
52. Westmoreland 2019.
53. Needham (1994) "When the men of Alexander the Great came to Taxila in India in the fourth century BCE they found a university there the like of which had not been seen in Greece, a university which taught the three Vedas and the eighteen accomplishments and was still existing when the Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hsien went there about CE 400."
54. Kulke & Rothermund (2016) "In the early centuries the centre of Buddhist scholarship was the University of Taxila."
55. Mookerji 1989.
56. Banerjee 2022.

57. Mufti 2013.
58. Hoodbhoy 2023.
59. Cavendish 2006, p. 318.
60. Stubbs & Thomson (2016) "Perhaps best known as home to Asia's earliest cities, the Harappan sites of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, Pakistan's rich history includes contributions from prominent Buddhist, Hindu, Hellenistic, Jain and Zoroastrian civilizations, as well as those connected to its Islamic heritage."
61. Malik 2006, p. 47.
62. Lapidus 2014.
63. Samad 2011.
64. Faroghi 2019.
65. Canfield 2002.
66. Chandra 2005.
67. Malik 2006, p. 79.
68. Metcalf & Metcalf 2006.
69. MacDonald 2017.
70. Simpson 2007.
71. Wolpert (1984, p. 17) "Barrister Jinnah of Bombay remained as remote from such feelings, as out of tune with such reasoning, as he had been in London in 1893, when Sir Sayyid first spoke of Hindus and Muslims as "different nationalities.""
72. Sengupta (2023) "Syed Ahmad Khan, the founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (which later became Aligarh Muslim University), had declared in a speech in Meerut what would become famous as the "two nation theory.""....."Is it possible that under these circumstances two nations — the Mahomedans and the Hindus — could sit on the same throne and remain equal in power? Most certainly not."
73. Holt & Curta 2016.
74. Wolpert 1984.
75. Rustomji 1952.
76. Walbridge 2012.
77. Gayer 2014.
78. Sharma, D'Angelo & Giri 2020.
79. Pirbhai 2009.
80. Harjani 2018.
81. Cook 1975.
82. Khan 2022, p. 119.
83. Cavendish 2006, p. 365.
84. Law 1999.
85. Hussain 2015.
86. Malleson 2016.
87. Hali & Akhtar 1993.
88. Hardy (1972) "Much has been made' of the failure of Congress and the Muslim parties to agree over the Nehru Report and of the rejection of Jinnah's 'Fourteen Points' as a significant milestone along the way to the partition of India. A great opportunity was lost, it is thought, for the abandonment of separate electorates by voluntary Muslim agreement."
89. Wuthnow (2013) "To satisfy Muslims' determination to have guaranteed rights in the future political system of India and to maintain territorial unity of the Indian state, by 1929 Jinnah produced the formula known as the Fourteen Points of Mr. Jinnah. The Fourteen Points included separate electorates for Muslims in the provinces of India, parity of electoral representation in the Punjab and Bengal, and electoral considerations for Muslims in those provinces in which they were a minority, although they would retain clear majority in the Northwest Frontier Province, Baluchistan, and Sind."

90. Singh & Shani (2021) "Jinnah's famous 'fourteen points' as a condition for support for India's unity, with strong provinces within a weak Indian federation, marked the parting of ways between the Congress and the Muslim national leadership (Jalal 1994, 10–11). At the 1930 session of the All-Indian Muslim Conference, Sir Mohammed Iqbal proposed a Muslim homeland that would serve 'as a symbolic cultural expression of the common striving of Muslim fulfilment – a political manifestation of a common mission' (Gilmartin 1988, 167). The idea of self-determination for India's Muslims was constructed mainly in fear of the majoritarian 'secular' (Hindu) nationalism of the Congress."
91. Iqbal (two-nation theory): multiple sources:
- N. Khan (2012)
 - Basu & Miroshnik (2023) "Mohammed Iqbal was credited with coming up with the two-nation theory in his speech at Allahabad in 1930 to the Muslim League in a very formal way by saying: "I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind, and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Moslem State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Moslems, at least of NorthWest India" (Zaidi, 1993; Ahmed, 1970)."
 - Hussain (2018) "After repeated demands for stronger constitutional safeguards to protect the rights of minorities, Iqbal eventually opted for a separate Islamic Republic instead. As opposed to putting the free and rational individual at the centre of his democratic theory, Iqbal's republic primarily required Muslims endowed with a specific character and smelted together by a peculiar vision of individuality. Like a number of his contemporaries, Iqbal warmed up to the two nation-theory. Unlike the mainstream view, however, which read an eternal struggle of Hindus and Muslims back into Indian history, Iqbal's concept of the Muslim nation was something to be striven towards, not something to be replanted from the past. Iqbal believed that the best way to actualize this national sentiment in the present, was through individual political action."
92. Pandeya 2003.
93. Basu & Miroshnik 2017.
94. M. H. Khan 2016.
95. Tucker (2020) "Gandhi's decision played directly into the hands of Jinnah. Jinnah's Muslim League strongly supported the Allied war effort and thereby greatly advanced the possibility of the creation of a separate Muslim state in the Indian subcontinent after the war."
96. Chandra 2008.
97. Mohiuddin (2007, p. 70) "In the elections of 1946, the Muslim League won 90 percent of the legislative seats reserved for Muslims. It was the power of the big zamindars in Punjab and Sindh behind the Muslim League candidates that led to this massive landslide victory (Alavi 2002, 14). Even Congress, which had always denied the League's claim to be the only true representative of Indian Muslims had to concede the truth of that claim. The 1946 election was, in effect, a plebiscite among Muslims on Pakistan."
98. Mohiuddin (2007, p. 71) "Despite the League's victory in the elections, the British did not want the partition of British India. As a last attempt to avoid it, Britain put forward the Cabinet Mission Plan, according to which India would become a federation of three large, self-governing provinces and the central government would be limited to power over foreign policy and defense, implying a weak center."
99. Wolpert 1984, p. 309.
100. Markovits 2012.
101. Wolpert 1984, pp. 328–329.
102. Hasanie 2013.
103. Akbarzadeh 2020.
104. Cohen 2004, p. 6.

105. Casualties/Genocide: multiple sources:

- Sikand (2004)
- Butalia (2000)
- Isaacs (1975) "2,000,000 killed in the Hindu-Muslim holocaust during the partition of British-India and the creation of India and Pakistan"
- Basrur (2008) "An estimated 12–15 million people were displaced, and some 2 million died. The legacy of Partition (never without a capital P) remains strong today ..."
- D'Costa (2011) "Estimates of the dead vary from 200,000 (the contemporary British figure) to 2 million (a subsequent Indian speculation). Today, however, it is widely accepted that nearly a million people died during Partition (Butalia, 1997)."
- Brass (2003) "In the event, largely but not exclusively as a consequence of their efforts, the entire Muslim population of the eastern Punjab districts migrated to West Punjab and the entire Sikh and Hindu populations moved to East Punjab in the midst of widespread intimidation, terror, violence, abduction, rape, and murder."

106. Rape figures: multiple sources:

- Visweswaran (2011)
- Daiya (2011) "The official estimate of the number of abducted women during Partition was placed at 33,000 non-Muslim (Hindu or Sikh predominantly) women in Pakistan, and 50,000 Muslim women in India."
- Abraham (2002) "In addition thousands of women on both sides of the newly formed borders (estimated range from 29,000 to 50,000 Muslim women and 15,000 to 35,000 Hindu and Sikh women) were abducted, raped, forced to convert, forced into marriage, forced back into what the two States defined as 'their proper homes', torn apart from their families once during partition by those who abducted them, and again, after partition, by the State which tried to 'recover' and 'rehabilitate' them."
- Singh, Iyer & Gairola (2016) "The horrific statistics that surround women refugees-between 75,000–100,000 Hindu, Muslim and Sikh women who were abducted by men of the other communities, subjected to multiple rapes, mutilations, and, for some, forced marriages and conversions-is matched by the treatment of the abducted women in the hands of the nation-state. In the Constituent Assembly in 1949 it was recorded that of the 50,000 Muslim women abducted in India, 8,000 of them were recovered, and of the 33,000 Hindu and Sikh women abducted, 12,000 were recovered."

107. Hasan & Raza (2009, p. 12) "When the British Indian Empire was partitioned in 1947, 4.7 million Sikhs and Hindus left what is today Pakistan for India, and 6.5 million Muslims migrated from India to Pakistan."

108. Riggs 2024.

109. Bhaumik 1996.

110. Kazmi 2003.

111. Tucker 2017.

112. Akbar 2018.

113. Kumarasingham (2013) "Few today, including those who work on the subcontinent, recollect that India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka did not become republics the day British rule ended. Even distinguished scholars of Empire like Perry Anderson and A. G. Hopkins have made the common assumption that India naturally became a republic upon independence on 15 August 1947. Instead, all three of these South Asian states began their independent life as Realms within the British Commonwealth and mirrored the style and institutions of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand. Though their sovereignty was in no way impaired by this seemingly ambiguous position they all held the British sovereign as their head of state who was represented in each capital by a governor-general appointed on the advice of the local prime minister. India, Pakistan and Ceylon were Realms from 1947 to 1950, 1947 to 1956 and 1948 to 1972 respectively."

114. McGrath (1996) "Undivided India, their magnificent imperial trophy, was besmirched by the creation of Pakistan, and the division of India was never emotionally accepted by many British leaders, Mountbatten among them."

115. Ahmed (1997) "Mountbatten's partiality was apparent in his own statements. He tilted openly and heavily towards Congress. While doing so he clearly expressed his lack of support and faith in the Muslim League and its Pakistan idea."

116. Wolpert (2009) "Mountbatten tried to convince Jinnah of the value of accepting him, Mountbatten, as Pakistan's first governor-general, but Jinnah refused to be moved from his determination to take that job himself."
117. Lapierre & Collins (2015) "Not only was I not aware, but nobody was aware. Nobody had a clue. I'm glad I didn't because I just don't know what I would have done if I'd known that. You see, Jinnah was so much of a one-man band. If somebody had told me he's going to be dead in x months would I then -I am asking myself this question now-would I have said, Let's hold India together and not divide it? Would I have put back the clock, and held the position? Most probably. I have a feeling Jinnah may not have known himself he had tuberculosis. He was a very severe, cold and repressed person. Nothing would have surprised me about him. He was an extraordinary creature."
118. Wilson 2009.
119. Hussain (2008) "Mawlānā Shabbīr Ahmad Usmānī, a respected Deobandī 'ālim (scholar) who was appointed to the prestigious position of Shaykh al-Islām of Pakistan in 1949, was the first to demand that Pakistan become an Islamic state. But Mawdūdī and his Jamā'at-i Islāmī played the central part in the demand for an Islamic constitution. Mawdūdī demanded that the Constituent Assembly make an unequivocal declaration affirming the "supreme sovereignty of God" and the supremacy of the sharī'ah as the basic law of Pakistan."
120. Hussain (2008) "The first important result of the combined efforts of the Jamā'at-i Islāmī and the 'ulamā' was the passage of the Objectives Resolution in March 1949, whose formulation reflected compromise between traditionalists and modernists. The resolution embodied "the main principles on which the constitution of Pakistan is to be based". It declared that "sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust", that "the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed", and that "the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accord with the teaching and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Qur'an and Sunna". The Objectives Resolution has been reproduced as a preamble to the constitutions of 1956, 1962, and 1973."
121. Wynbrandt 2009, p. 190–197.
122. Chowdhury & Mahmud 2008.
123. Kathpalia 1986.
124. Koumar 2023.
125. Lewis 2011.
126. Bose 2005.
127. Khan 2008.
128. Sunkara, Walter & Rojas 2024.
129. Hiro 2015.
130. Rummel 1998.
131. Beachler 2011.
132. Totten 2000.
133. Agha 2021.
134. Paxton 2016.
135. Oldenburg 2010.
136. Fitzpatrick 2007.
137. Hoodbhoy 2011.
138. Krasno & LaPides 2015.
139. Khanna 2002.
140. Hajari 2015.
141. Coll 2004.
142. Westad 2005.
143. Haroon 2008.
144. Tucker 2015.
145. Chapman 2018.
146. Husain 2010.

147. Yap & Abeyratne 2023, p. 68.
148. Khan 2012.
149. Ahmad 2023.
150. Mazari 2003.
151. Chakma 2014.
152. Yarbakhsh 2019.
153. Khoja-Moolji 2021.
154. Fair 2014.
155. Kennedy 2021.
156. Zulfiqar 2011.
157. Mohiuddin 2007, p. 219.
158. Martini, Ford & Jackson 2020.
159. Mansbach, Pirro & Taylor 2017.
160. United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations 2008.
161. Jaffrelot 2015, p. 261.
162. Kapoor 2009.
163. Waseem 2022.
164. Dede & Sadioglu 2016.
165. Ruhland 2019.
166. Burnett 2020.
167. Central Intelligence Agency 2023.
168. Afzal 2024.
169. Tariq & Stenson 2024.
170. Cheng et al. 2022.
171. Agarwal & Ahmad 2021.
172. Malik 2015.
173. Mordi & Adisa 2022.
174. Haque 2002.
175. Britannica (Gulf of Oman) 2024.
176. Factbook 2024.
177. Karaman 2012.
178. Banerjee 2019.
179. Mohiuddin 2007, p. 3, 317, 323–324.
180. Kreft 2007.
181. Geology: multiple sources:
 - Hibbert (2015)
 - DeVivo et al. (2021)
 - Alisibramulisi et al. (2022)
 - Britannica (Azad Kashmir) (2024)
182. Descloitres 2002.
183. Cavendish 2006, p. 297.
184. Blood 1996, p. 82.
185. Jiwani 2021.
186. Bright 2017.
187. Blood 1996, p. 83.
188. Ahmad 2009.
189. Hasan & Raza 2009, p. 10.
190. Samuel 2016.
191. Chandrappa, Gupta & Kulshrestha 2011.
192. Blood 1996, p. 87.

193. Lane, Norton & Ryan 2017.
194. El-Esawi 2019.
195. Abul-Soad 2011.
196. Descals et al. 2023.
197. Spate & Learmonth 2017.
198. Sandhu 2010.
199. UNEP-WCMC 2024.
200. Akhtar & Mirza 2006.
201. PEPA 2016.
202. World Bank 2024.
203. Fatima 2020.
204. Faridah-Hanum et al. 2015.
205. Grimmett & Inskipp 2021.
206. Hunter 2018.
207. San et al. 2021.
208. Flux & Chapman 1990.
209. Srinivasulu & Srinivasulu 2012.
210. Waseem et al. 2020.
211. Sunquist & Sunquist 2014.
212. Sunquist & Sunquist 2017.
213. Stoneman 2021.
214. Tisdell 2013.
215. Srinivasulu 2018.
216. Roze 2012.
217. Somerville 2021.
218. Nyrop 1975.
219. CBD Report 2009.
220. Mallon & Kingswood 2001.
221. Woods, Mufti & Hasan 1997.
222. WWF 2024.
223. Grantham et al. 2020.
224. Inter-Parliamentary Union 1973.
225. Munir 1975.
226. Cohen 2004, p. 65.
227. Cohen 2004.
228. Tertrais & Sokolski 2013.
229. He, Breen & Allison-Reumann 2023.
230. Bloor 2023.
231. B. Chakma 2014.
232. Chengappa 2002.
233. CRS 2023.
234. Rafiq & Ahmad 2016.
235. Aziz 2018.
236. F. Hussain 2015.
237. Mahmood 1965.
238. Yap & Abeyratne 2023, p. 272.
239. Dowding & Dumont 2014.
240. Zierke, Stockmann & Meyer 2023.
241. Establishment Division 2013.
242. Mahmood 2007.

243. IFES 2013.
244. Establishment Division 2021.
245. Ahmad & Asif 2007.
246. Senate of Pakistan 2018.
247. Wu, Bandyopadhyay & Lee 2021.
248. Jha 2016.
249. Oberst 2018.
250. Ejaz 2022.
251. Esposito 2003.
252. Dhulipala (2015, p. 496) "The idea of Pakistan may have had its share of ambiguities, but its dismissal as a vague emotive symbol hardly illuminates the reasons as to why it received such overwhelmingly popular support among Indian Muslims, especially those in the 'minority provinces' of British India such as U.P."
253. Dhulipala (2015, p. 497) "As the book has demonstrated, local ML functionaries, (U.P.) ML leadership, Muslim modernists at Aligarh, the ulama and even Jinnah at times articulated their vision of Pakistan in terms of an Islamic state."
254. Dhulipala (2015, p. 489) "But what is undeniable is the close association he developed with the ulama, for 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 the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb."....."Similarly, Usmani asked Pakistanis to remember the Qaid's ceaseless message of Unity, Faith and Discipline and work to fulfil his dream to create a solid bloc of all Muslim states from Karachi to Ankara, from Pakistan to Morocco. He [Jinnah] wanted to see the Muslims of the world united under the banner of Islam as an effective check against the aggressive designs of their enemies."
255. Haqqani (2010, p. 16) "The first formal step toward transforming Pakistan into an Islamic ideological state was taken in March 1949 when the country's first prime minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, presented the Objectives Resolution in the constituent assembly."
256. Dhulipala (2015, p. 491) "Khaliq drew a sharp distinction between this Islamic state and a Muslim state. He claimed that as of now Pakistan was only a Muslim state in view of the majority of its population being Muslim, and indeed could never be an Islamic state by itself. It could certainly fulfill its promise and destiny by bringing together all the believers of Islam into one political unit and it is only then that an Islamic state would be achieved."
257. Haqqani (2010, p. 18) "One of the earliest Western scholars of Pakistani politics, Keith Callard, observed that Pakistanis seemed to believe in the essential unity of purpose and outlook in the Muslim world: Pakistan was founded to advance the cause of Muslims. Other Muslims might have been expected to be sympathetic, even enthusiastic. But this assumed that other Muslim states would take the same view of the relation between religion and nationality."
258. Haqqani (2010, p. 18) "Pakistan's pan-Islamic aspirations, however, were neither shared nor supported by the Muslim governments of the time. Nationalism in other parts of the Muslim world was based on ethnicity, language, or territory."
259. Haqqani (2010, p. 19) "Although Muslim governments were initially unsympathetic to Pakistan's pan-Islamic aspirations, Islamists from the world over were drawn to Pakistan. Controversial figures such as the pro-Nazi former grand mufti of Palestine, Al-Haj Amin al-Husseini, and leaders of Islamist political movements like the Arab Muslim Brotherhood became frequent visitors to the country."
260. Haqqani 2010, p. 19.
261. Cochrane (2009) "The social scientist, Nasim Ahmad Jawed has conducted a survey of nationalism in pre-divided Pakistan and identifies the links between religion, politics and nationalism in both wings of Pakistan. His findings are fascinating and go some way to explain the differing attitudes of West and East Pakistan to 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 towards each other. In 1969, Jawed conducted a survey on the type of national identity that was used by educated professional people. He found that just over 60% in the East wing professed to have a secular national identity. However, 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 stated to be more important than ethnicity."
262. Lintner 2002.

263. Diamantides & Gearey (2011, p. 196) "The Constitution of 1973 was created by a parliament that was elected in the 1970 elections. In this first ever general elections ..."
264. Iqbal 2009.
265. Diamantides & Gearey (2011, p. 198) "The 1973 constitution also created certain institutions to channel the application and interpretation of Islam: the Council of Islamic Ideology and the Shariat Court."
266. Nasr 1996.
267. Kepel 2006.
268. Diamantides & Gearey (2011, p. 198) "The Shariat judicial courts were not present in the original Constitution of 1973 and were later inserted in 1979 by General Zia-ul Haq ..."
269. Haqqani 2010, p. 400.
270. Asia Watch Committee (U.S.) 1992.
271. Wynbrandt (2009, pp. 216–217) "Zia, however, tried to bolster the influence of Islamic parties and the ulama on government and society."
272. Syed et al. (2016, p. 379) "... the military dictator Zia ul Haq (1977–1988) forged a strong alliance between the military and Deobani institutions and movements (e.g. the TJ)."
273. Syed et al. (2016, p. 346) "The grave impact of that legacy was compounded by the Iranian Revolution, and Zia-ul Haq's anti-Shia policies, which added the violence and regimentation of the organization."
274. Ziegfeld 2016.
275. PRC 2011.
276. Nee 2013.
277. Wasti 2009.
278. Schuurmans 2023, p. 63.
279. Fischer-Tahir & Naumann 2013.
280. PBS 2023.
281. Hussain 2020.
282. Davis 2023.
283. Adibelli et al. 2022.
284. Jan 2015.
285. Lansford & Muller 2012.
286. Berman & Sabharwal 2017.
287. Lodhi 2022.
288. Hamid et al. 2023.
289. Rizvi 2004.
290. Stewart-Ingersoll & Frazier 2012.
291. Anwar 2006.
292. Pande 2011, p. 167.
293. Chakma 2012.
294. Kmentt 2021.
295. Izuyama & Ogawa 2003.
296. Noor 2023.
297. Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Malta 2022.
298. Shah 1997.
299. Wasi 2005.
300. Zahra et al. 2022.
301. Turner 2016.
302. Kemal 2004.
303. Hoekman & Kostecki 2009.
304. Picone 2020.
305. Qingyan 2021.
306. Clary 2022.
307. Karat 2007.

308. Mazzetti 2013.
309. Zaidi & Ahmad 2021.
310. Yousafzai 2021.
311. Zelnick 2013.
312. van Tonder 2018.
313. Schuurmans 2023, p. 73.
314. Cohen 2011.
315. Schwinghammer 2018.
316. Afridi & Bajoria 2010.
317. Roos 2024.
318. Lord et al. 2022.
319. Raju 2021.
320. Rimmer 2020.
321. Zreik 2024.
322. Dorsey 2018.
323. Shih 2022.
324. Pant 2011.
325. Pasha (2005, p. 225) "Pakistan's expression of solidarity was followed, after Independence, by a vigorous pursuit of bilateral relations with Muslim countries like Iran and Turkey."
326. Pasha (2005, p. 226) "Following Khaliquzzaman, the Ali brothers had sought to project Pakistan, with its comparatively larger manpower and military strength, as the natural leader of the Islamic world."
327. Dhulipala (2015, p. 18) "As a top ranking ML leader Khaliquzzaman declared, 'Pakistan would bring all Muslim countries together into Islamistan – a pan-Islamic entity'."
328. Haqqani (2013, pp. 20–21) "Within a few years the president of the Muslim League, Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman, announced that Pakistan would bring all Muslim countries together into Islamistan – a pan-Islamic entity. None of these developments within the new country elicited approval among Americans for the idea of India's partition ... British Prime Minister Clement Attlee voiced the international consensus at the time when he told the House of Commons of his hope that 'this severance may not endure.' He hoped that the proposed dominions of India and Pakistan would in course of time, come together to form one great Member State of the British Commonwealth of Nations."
329. Haqqani (2013, p. 22) "During this time most of the Arab world was going through a nationalist awakening. Pan-Islamic dreams involving the unification of Muslim countries, possibly under Pakistani leadership, had little attraction."
330. Roberts (2003) "The following year, Choudhry Khaliquzzaman toured the Middle East, pleading for the formation of an alliance or confederation of Muslim states. The Arab states, often citing Pakistan's inability to solve its problems with Muslim neighbor Afghanistan, showed little enthusiasm ... Some saw the effort to form 'Islamistan' as a Pakistani attempt to dominate other Muslim states."
331. Jafri, Sultana & Ijaz 2021.
332. Arora & Grover 1995.
333. Hunter (2010) "Since then, Pakistan's sectarian tensions have been a major irritant in Iranian-Pakistan relations."
334. Pande (2011, p. 159) "Both Saudi Arabia and Iran used Pakistan as a battleground for their proxy war for the 'hearts and minds' of Pakistani Sunnis and Shias with the resultant rise in sectarian tensions in Pakistan. The rise of the Taliban in Afghanistan in the 1990s further strained Pakistan-Iran relations. Pakistan's support of the Sunni Pashtun organization created problems for Shia Iran for whom a Taliban-controlled Afghanistan was a nightmare."
335. Talbot 2020.
336. Rose & Husain 1985.
337. Halladay, Matei & Bruneau 2021.
338. Panda 2019.
339. Basharat 2023.
340. Riedel 2010.
341. Visoka & Richmond 2022.
342. Maizland 2023.

343. Pande (2011, p. 178) "The belief that the creation of Pakistan made Pakistan the true leader of Muslim causes around the world led Pakistan's diplomats to vigorously champion the cause of self-determination for fellow Muslims at the United Nations. Pakistan's founders, including Jinnah, supported anti-colonial movements: "Our heart and soul go out in sympathy with those who are struggling for their freedom ... If subjugation and exploitation are carried on, there will be no peace and there will be no end to wars." Pakistani efforts on behalf of Indonesia (1948), Algeria (1948–1949), Tunisia (1948–1949), Morocco (1948–1956) and Eritrea (1960–1991) were significant and initially led to close ties between these countries and Pakistan."
344. Berg & Kursani 2021.
345. Babayev, Schoch & Spanger 2019.
346. Ahmed & Zahoor 2019.
347. Pande 2011.
348. CIA 1988.
349. Kudaisya & Yong 2004.
350. Zahoor & Rumi 2020.
351. Bhattacharyya 2023.
352. Raghavan 2012.
353. Stone 2017.
354. Endrst (1965) "Former Indian Defense Minister Krishna Menon who for years influenced the decisions of late Prime Minister Nehru himself a Kashmiri-put it bluntly last March in an interview with an American newsman when he said India could never agree to a U.N. sponsored plebiscite because 'Kashmir would vote to join Pakistan, and no Indian government responsible for agreeing to the plebiscite could survive.'"
355. Ganguly 2019.
356. Khurshid 2016.
357. Oldenburg 2019.
358. IISS 2024.
359. Bartholomees 2008.
360. DeRouen & Heo 2005.
361. Blood 1996, p. 287.
362. Military relations: multiple sources:
- Yadav (2024)
 - Lalwani (2023)
 - Kronstadt (2023)
 - Bruno & Bajoria (2008)
363. Wezeman et al. 2024.
364. Gates & Roy 2016.
365. Oetzel & Ting-Toomey 2006.
366. Center for Preventive Action 2024.
367. Busch 2014.
368. Rupert 1989.
369. Withington 2005.
370. de Coning, Aoi & Karlsrud 2017.
371. Stewart 2002.
372. "Contributors to United Nations peacekeeping operations" (https://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/contributors/2016/dec16_1.pdf) (PDF). United Nations. Retrieved 10 February 2017.
- "Pakistan's peacekeeping role highlighted" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1215166>). *Dawn*. 24 October 2015. Retrieved 26 December 2016. "Pakistan has contributed more than 160,000 troops to-date in 41 missions spread over 23 countries in almost all continents, it said. The country has remained one of the largest troop contributing countries consistently for many years."

373. Anthony H. Cordesman (1986). *Western Strategic Interests in Saudi Arabia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vJQ9AAAAIAAJ>). Croom Helm. pp. 139–140. ISBN 978-0-7099-4823-0.
- Bidanda M. Chengappa (2005). *Pakistan Islamisation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iDoMIBd4dYsC&pg=PR2>). APH Publishing Corporation. p. 42. ISBN 978-81-7648-548-7.
374. "Pakistan Armed Forces" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20011217224910/http://www.scramble.nl/pk.htm>). *Scramble*. Archived from the original (<http://www.scramble.nl/pk.htm>) on 17 December 2001. Retrieved 24 July 2010.
375. Miller, Flagg (2015). *The Audacious Ascetic: What the Bin Laden Tapes Reveal About Al-Qa'ida* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-nZeCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT63>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-061339-6. "Not since the tenth century had such a maverick crew occupied Islam's holiest sanctuary, and for nearly two weeks Saudi Special Forces assisted by Pakistani and French commandos fought pitched battles to reclaim the compound."
- Valentine, Simon Ross (2015). *Force and Fanaticism: Wahhabism in Saudi Arabia and Beyond* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RI9eCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT219>). Oxford University Press. p. 219. ISBN 978-1-84904-616-9.
- Irfan Husain (2012). *Fatal Faultlines : Pakistan, Islam and the West* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tNwzeQAHVJwC>). Rockville, Maryland: Arc Manor Publishers. p. 129. ISBN 978-1-60450-478-1.
376. "The 1991 Gulf war" (<http://www.sfgate.com/cgi-bin/article.cgi?f=/c/a/2002/09/24/MN168392.DTL&ao=aII>). *San Francisco Chronicle*. 24 September 2002. Retrieved 16 March 2009.
377. Wiebes, Cees (2003). *Intelligence and the War in Bosnia, 1992–1995: Volume 1 of Studies in intelligence history* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=TINpAAAAMAAJ>). LIT Verlag. p. 195. ISBN 978-3-8258-6347-0. "Pakistan definitely defied the United Nations ban on supply of arms to the Bosnian Muslims and sophisticated anti-tank guided missiles were airlifted by the Pakistani intelligence agency, ISI, to help Bosnians fight the Serbs."
378. Abbas, Hassan (2015). *Pakistan's Drift Into Extremism: Allah, the Army, and America's War on Terror* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FHKsBwAAQBAJ&pg=PA148>). Routledge. p. 148. ISBN 978-1-317-46328-3. "Javed Nasir confesses that despite the U.N. ban on supplying arms to the besieged Bosnians, he successfully airlifted sophisticated antitank guided missiles which turned the tide in favour of Bosnian Muslims and forced the Serbs to lift the siege. Under his leadership the ISI also got involved in supporting Chinese Muslims in Xinjiang Province, rebel Muslim groups in the Philippines, and some religious groups in Central Asia."
379. Abbas, Zaffar (10 September 2004). "Pakistan's undeclared war" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/3645114.stm). *BBC News*. Retrieved 19 October 2008.
- "The War in Pakistan" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/01/24/AR2006012401528.html>). *The Washington Post*. 25 January 2006. Retrieved 19 October 2008.
380. "Troops make gains in Swat and South Waziristan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090620145347/http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/04-jets-bomb-taliban-hideouts-swaziristan-qs-07>). *Dawn*. 21 June 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/news/pakistan/04-jets-bomb-taliban-hideouts-swaziristan-qs-07>) on 20 June 2009. Retrieved 29 December 2011.
- "26 killed as troops hit Taliban hideouts in Dir" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090502160940/http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C04%5C28%5Cstory_28-4-2009_pg1_3). *Daily Times*. 28 April 2009. Archived from the original (http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C04%5C28%5Cstory_28-4-2009_pg1_3) on 2 May 2009. Retrieved 29 December 2011.
381. "Pakistan" (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/pakistan/>). *World Factbook*. CIA. Retrieved 13 February 2008.
382. "Our Partners" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120118155449/http://www.npb.gov.pk/partners/>). National Police Bureau, Government of Pakistan. Archived from the original (<http://www.npb.gov.pk/partners/>) on 18 January 2012. Retrieved 1 July 2008.
383. Asad Jamal (2010). *Police Organisations in Pakistan*. CHRI and HRCP. pp. 9–15. ISBN 978-81-88205-79-0.
384. Manoj Shrivastava (2013). *Re-Energising Indian Intelligence*. Vij Books India Pvt Ltd. p. 89. ISBN 978-93-82573-55-5.
385. "Top 10 Best Intelligence Agencies in The World 2016" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150105032641/http://www.abcnnewspoint.com/top-10-best-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-2015/>). *ABC News Point*. 15 December 2014. Archived from the original (<http://www.abcnnewspoint.com/top-10-best-intelligence-agencies-in-the-world-2015/>) on 5 January 2015. Retrieved 27 December 2016.
386. "2018 World Press Freedom Index" (<https://rsf.org/en/ranking>). Reporters Without Borders. 30 January 2013. Retrieved 3 May 2018.

387. Jon Boone (6 June 2014). "Pakistani TV news channel ordered off air after criticising spy agency" (<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/jun/06/pakistani-news-channel-geo-suspended-isi>). *The Guardian*.
 - Roy Greenslade (9 June 2014). "Intimidated journalists in Pakistan cannot exercise press freedom" (<https://www.theguardian.com/media/greenslade/2014/jun/09/press-freedom-pakistan>). *The Guardian*.
 - "Redlining the News in Pakistan" (<https://www.voanews.com/press-freedom/redlining-news-pakistan>). VOA News. 22 September 2019.
388. "The countries where homosexuality is still illegal" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191128203653/http://www.theweek.co.uk/96298/the-countries-where-homosexuality-is-still-illegal>). *The Week*. 12 June 2019. Archived from the original (<https://www.theweek.co.uk/96298/the-countries-where-homosexuality-is-still-illegal>) on 28 November 2019. Retrieved 22 November 2019.
 - "Home Office refused thousands of LGBT asylum claims, figures reveal" (<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/sep/02/home-office-refused-thousands-of-lgbt-asylum-claims-figures-reveal>). *The Guardian*. 2 September 2019.
389. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2020" (https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2020/October/weo-report?c=564,&s=NGDP_RPCH,NGDPD,PPPGDP,NGDPDPC,PPPPC,PPPEX,PCPI,&sy=2018&ey=2025&ssm=0&scsm=1&scd=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=1). *IMF.org*. International Monetary Fund. Retrieved 17 December 2020.
390. "World Economic" (<https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/NGDPD@WEO/OEMDC/ADVEC/WEOWORLD>). *www.imf.org*.
391. "PTI achieves lowest GDP rate of 3.29pc since 2010–11" (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/469254-pti-achieves-lowest-gdp-rate-of-3-29pc-since-2010-11>). *www.thenews.com.pk*.
392. "Price statistics – Monthly price" (http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/price_statistics/monthly_price_indices/2019/Monthly%20Review%20July%2C%20%202019.pdf) (PDF).
393. "PAKISTAN EMPLOYMENT TRENDS 2018" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210223130331/https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Pakistan%20Employment%20Trend%20%20Reprt%202018%20Final.pdf>) (PDF). *www.pbs.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Pakistan%20Employment%20Trend%20%20Reprt%202018%20Final.pdf>) (PDF) on 23 February 2021. Retrieved 11 November 2019.
394. "Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%) (national estimate) – Pakistan | Data" (https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.EMP.TOTL.SP.NE.ZS?locations=PK&name_desc=true). *data.worldbank.org*.
395. Global wealth databook 2019 (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191023104250/https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/assets/corporate/docs/about-us/research/publications/global-wealth-databook-2019.pdf>) (PDF) (Report). Credit Suisse Research Institute. October 2019. Archived from the original (<https://www.credit-suisse.com/media/assets/corporate/docs/about-us/research/publications/global-wealth-databook-2019.pdf>) (PDF) on 23 October 2019. Retrieved 11 November 2019.
396. Maddison, Angus (2006). *The World Economy. A Millennial Perspective (Vol. 1). Historical Statistics (Vol. 2)*. OECD. pp. 241, 261. ISBN 978-92-64-02261-4.
397. Faryal Leghari (3 January 2007). "GCC investments in Pakistan and future trends" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120111131042/http://www.grc.ae/?frm_module=contents&frm_action=detail_book&sec=Contents&override=Articles%20%3E%20GCC%20Investments%20in%20Pakistan%20and%20Future%20Trends&book_id=25458&op_lang=en). Gulf Research Center. Archived from the original (http://www.grc.ae/?frm_module=contents&frm_action=detail_book&sec=Contents&override=Articles%20%3E%20GCC%20Investments%20in%20Pakistan%20and%20Future%20Trends&book_id=25458&op_lang=en) on 11 January 2012. Retrieved 12 February 2008.
 - *Contextualizing Entrepreneurship in Emerging Economies and Developing Countries* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=j3pHDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA133>). Edward Elgar Publishing. 2017. p. 133. ISBN 978-1-78536-753-3.
398. Tavia Grant (8 December 2011). "On 10th birthday, BRICs poised for more growth" (<https://www.theglobeandmail.com/report-on-business/economy/economy-lab/daily-mix/on-10th-birthday-brics-poised-for-more-growth/article2264208/>). *The Globe and Mail*. Toronto. Retrieved 4 January 2012.
399. Declan Walsh (18 May 2013). "Pakistan, Rusting in Its Tracks" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2013/05/19/world/asia/pakistans-railroads-sum-up-nations-woes.html>). *The New York Times*. Retrieved 19 May 2013. "natural disasters and entrenched insurgencies, abject poverty and feudal kleptocrats, and an economy near meltdown"

400. Henneberry, S. (2000). "An analysis of industrial–agricultural interactions: A case study in Pakistan" (<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu/record/175305/files/agec2000v022i001a002.pdf>) (PDF). *Agricultural Economics*. **22**: 17–27. doi:10.1016/S0169-5150(99)00041-9 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2FS0169-5150%2899%2900041-9>) (inactive 24 December 2024). ISSN 0169-5150 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0169-5150>).
401. "World Bank Document" (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/PAKISTANEXTN/Resources/293051-1241610364594/6097548-1257441952102/balochistaneconomicreportvol2.pdf>) (PDF). 2008. p. 14. Retrieved 2 January 2010.
402. "Pakistan Country Report" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120112021042/http://www.rad-aid.org/UploadedFiles/RAD-AID%20Pakistan%20Health%20Care%20Radiology%20Report%202011.pdf>) (PDF). RAD-AID. 2010. pp. 3, 7. Archived from the original (<http://www.rad-aid.org/UploadedFiles/RAD-AID%20Pakistan%20Health%20Care%20Radiology%20Report%202011.pdf>) (PDF) on 12 January 2012. Retrieved 26 December 2011.
403. "Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170318001324/http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/pak/>). *atlas.media.mit.edu*. Archived from the original (<http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/country/pak/>) on 18 March 2017. Retrieved 4 March 2017.
404. Hamza, Abrar (16 July 2016). "Pakistan's trade deficit widens to 35-year high in FY16" (<http://dailytimes.com.pk/business/16-Jul-16/pakistans-trade-deficit-widens-to-35-year-high-in-fy16>). *Daily Times*. Pakistan. Retrieved 14 February 2017.
405. "Report for Selected Countries and Subjects" (<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2022/October/weo-report?c=564,&s=NGDPD,PPPGDP,NGDPDPC,PPPPC,PCPIEPCH,&sy=2020&ey=2022&ssm=0&scsm=1&scs=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=1>).
406. "Pakistan Overview" (<http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/pakistan/overview>). *worldbank.org*.
407. "Human Development Indices" (https://web.archive.org/web/20081219191319/http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDI_2008_EN_Tables.pdf) (PDF). United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Reports. p. 15. Archived from the original (http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDI_2008_EN_Tables.pdf) (PDF) on 19 December 2008. Retrieved 6 October 2015.
408. "How U.S. Higher Education Partnerships Can Promote Development In Pakistan" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2016/02/29/us-higher-education-partnership-development-pakistan/#11d078c1d7dd>). *Forbes*. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
409. "Gross domestic product 2015, PPP" (http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP_PPP.pdf) (PDF). World Bank. Retrieved 14 February 2017.
410. "Gross domestic product 2015" (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/download/GDP.pdf>) (PDF). World Bank. Retrieved 14 February 2017.
411. "Recent developments" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120120030342/http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/EXTGBLPROSPECTSAPRIL/0%2C%2CcontentMDK%3A20394787~menuPK%3A659178~pagePK%3A2470434~piPK%3A4977459~theSitePK%3A659149%2C00.html>). World Bank. June 2011. Archived from the original (<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTDECPROSPECTS/EXTGBLPROSPECTSAPRIL/0,,contentMDK:20394787~menuPK:659178~pagePK:2470434~piPK:4977459~theSitePK:659149,00.html>) on 20 January 2012. Retrieved 30 December 2011.
- "Pakistan May Keep Key Rate Unchanged After Two Cuts This Year" (https://web.archive.org/web/20101202102429/http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=aJxFBbyVC_hs). Bloomberg. 28 September 2009. Archived from the original (https://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=aJxFBbyVC_hs) on 2 December 2010. Retrieved 2 January 2010.
412. John Wall. "Concluding Remarks at the Pakistan Development Forum 2006" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120311081830/http://www.worldbank.org.pk/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/PAKISTANEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20918063~menuPK:293074~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:293052,00.html>). World Bank. Archived from the original (<http://www.worldbank.org.pk/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/SOUTHASIAEXT/PAKISTANEXTN/0,,contentMDK:20918063~menuPK:293074~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:293052,00.html>) on 11 March 2012. Retrieved 30 December 2011.
413. Sajid Chaudhry (17 January 2009). "Inflation Outlook 2008–09" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120111205343/http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C01%5C17%5Cstory_17-1-2009_pg5_2). *Daily Times*. Archived from the original (http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C01%5C17%5Cstory_17-1-2009_pg5_2) on 11 January 2012. Retrieved 30 December 2011.

414. Isambard Wilkinson (6 October 2008). "Pakistan facing bankruptcy—Telegraph" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081007093145/http://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financetopics/financialcrisis/3147266/Pakistan-facing-bankruptcy.html>). *The Daily Telegraph*. London. Archived from the original (<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/finance/financetopics/financialcrisis/3147266/Pakistan-facing-bankruptcy.html>) on 7 October 2008. Retrieved 6 October 2008.
415. "Pakistan's economic crisis eases in 2009: ADB" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171022193451/http://aaj.tv/2009/09/pakistans-economic-crisis-eases-in-2009-adb/>). AAJ News. Associated Press of Pakistan. 22 September 2009. Archived from the original (<http://aaj.tv/2009/09/pakistans-economic-crisis-eases-in-2009-adb/>) on 22 October 2017. Retrieved 27 February 2017.
416. "Labour Force Survey 2010–11" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120425011532/http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/lfs2010_11/results.pdf) (PDF). Federal Bureau of Statistics, Pakistan. 2011. p. 12. Archived from the original (http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Labour%20Force/publications/lfs2010_11/results.pdf) (PDF) on 25 April 2012. Retrieved 2 July 2012.
417. "Global ranking: Pakistan billed to become 18th largest economy by 2050 – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/660936/global-ranking-pakistan-billed-to-become-18th-largest-economy-by-2050/>). *The Express Tribune*. 20 January 2014. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
418. "Pakistan's economy ready for takeoff" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170806060828/http://tns.thenews.com.pk/pakistans-economy-ready-takeoff/#.V9_EsZN95Z3). *The News on Sunday*. 18 September 2016. Archived from the original (http://tns.thenews.com.pk/pakistans-economy-ready-takeoff/#.V9_EsZN95Z3) on 6 August 2017. Retrieved 7 November 2016.
419. Iqbal, Shahid (16 July 2016). "\$20 billion remittances received in FY16" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1271081>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 20 February 2017.
420. "OP News Discussions Archives" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181211070343/https://www.overseaspakistanis.net/category/op-news/page/2/>). Overseaspakistanis.net. Archived from the original (<http://www.overseaspakistanis.net/category/op-news/page/2/>) on 11 December 2018. Retrieved 15 October 2013.
421. "Pakistan | State Bank of Pakistan" (<http://www.sbp.org.pk/ecodata/Homeremit.pdf>) (PDF). sbp.org. Retrieved 15 July 2011.
422. Yasir kamal. "Understanding Pakistan's Exports Flows: Results from Gravity Model Estimation" (<http://www.pitad.org.pk/indexP.php?type=completed-studies>). Pakistan Institute of Trade and Development. Retrieved 30 December 2011.
423. "US needs to look at Pakistan in a broader way, not just through security prism: Forbes report" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304100811/http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2016/03/04/city/islamabad/us-needs-to-look-at-pakistan-in-a-broader-way-not-just-through-security-prism-forbes-report/>). *Pakistan Today*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2016/03/04/city/islamabad/us-needs-to-look-at-pakistan-in-a-broader-way-not-just-through-security-prism-forbes-report/>) on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 16 March 2016.
424. "Pakistan Economic Survey 2014–15" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170517015406/http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_15/Highlights.pdf) (PDF). Ministry of Finance. Archived from the original (http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_15/Highlights.pdf) (PDF) on 17 May 2017. Retrieved 4 April 2017.
425. "Sectoral Share in Gross Domestic Product" (http://www.sbp.org.pk/departments/stats/PakEconomy_HandBook/Chap-1.2.pdf) (PDF). Federal Bureau of Statistics. 2010. p. 10. Retrieved 30 December 2011.
426. "Agriculture Statistics | Pakistan Bureau of Statistics" (<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/agriculture-statistics>). *www.pbs.gov.pk*. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
427. "AGRICULTURE SECTOR: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS" (https://ishrathusain.iba.edu.pk/speeches/News/AgricultureSector_Issues_n_Prospects.docx). Retrieved 4 March 2016.
428. "Manufacturing in Pakistan" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160419064503/http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_10/03_Manufacturing.pdf) (PDF). Government of Pakistan. Archived from the original (http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_10/03_Manufacturing.pdf) (PDF) on 19 April 2016. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
429. "Industry" (<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/industry>). *www.pbs.gov.pk*. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Retrieved 23 October 2016.
430. "All Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association Export Data" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130829054410/http://www.apcma.com/data_export.html). Apcma.com. Archived from the original (http://www.apcma.com/data_export.html) on 29 August 2013. Retrieved 15 October 2013.

431. Bhutta, Zafar (21 May 2013). "Can't get enough: Soaring profits not enough for cement industry" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/552042/cant-get-enough-soaring-profits-not-enough-for-cement-industry/>). *Tribune.com.pk*. Retrieved 15 October 2013.
432. "Statistics on textile industry in Pakistan" (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/522292/statistics-on-textile-industry-in-pakistan/>). *Express Tribune*. 18 March 2013. Retrieved 4 March 2017.
433. Baig, Khurram (18 March 2013). "Why the Pakistan textile industry cannot die" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/522293/anatomy-of-an-indispensable-sector-why-the-pakistan-textile-industry-cannot-die/>). *Express Tribune*. Retrieved 15 October 2013.
434. "The unparalleled growth of the services sector" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/483436/the-unparalleled-growth-of-the-services-sector/>). *Express Tribune*. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
435. "Contribution of Services Sector in the Economy of Pakistan" (<http://www.pide.org.pk/pdf/Working%20Paper/WorkingPaper-79.pdf>) (PDF). Retrieved 4 March 2016.
436. "Pakistan most affordable country in world for telecom, ICT services: WEF" (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1219605/pakistan-affordable-country-world-telecom-ict-services-wef/>). *Express Tribune*. 4 November 2016. Retrieved 5 March 2017.
437. "Telecom Indicators" (<https://www.pta.gov.pk/en/telecom-indicators>). *PTA*.
438. "Digital 2020: Pakistan" (<https://datareportal.com/reports/digital-2020-pakistan>). *DataReportal – Global Digital Insights*. 18 February 2020.
439. "Upward move: Pakistan's ICT sector to cross \$10b mark, says P@SHA" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/738036/upward-move-pakistans-ict-sector-to-cross-10b-mark-says-psha/>). *The Express Tribune*. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
440. "Pakistan: The Next Colombia Success Story?" (<https://www.forbes.com/sites/danielrunde/2015/08/03/pakistan-the-next-colombia-success-story/#2720446a3b60>). *Forbes*. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
441. Bhatti, Muhammad Umer Saleem (22 June 2015). "Services sector: domestic and outward growth" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1189624>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 4 March 2016.
442. Junaidi, Ikram (30 September 2019). "Tourist traffic witnesses sharp increase in five years" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1508132>). *Dawn*.
443. "Richard Gregory" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200728045152/https://www.richardgregory.org.uk/history/hippie-trail.htm>). *www.richardgregory.org.uk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.richardgregory.org.uk/history/hippie-trail.htm>) on 28 July 2020. Retrieved 17 June 2016.
444. "The road between China and Pakistan" (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221210/http://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/76d57272-6764-11de-925f-00144feabdc0.html>). *Financial Times*. 4 July 2009. Archived from the original (<https://www.ft.com/cms/s/2/76d57272-6764-11de-925f-00144feabdc0.html>) on 10 December 2022. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
445. "5 Pakistani peaks that are among world's highest" (<http://nation.com.pk/entertainment/11-Dec-2015/5-pakistani-peaks-that-are-among-world-s-highest>). *The Nation*. 11 December 2015. Retrieved 9 January 2017. "Pakistan is home to 108 peaks above 7,000 metres and probably as many peaks above 6,000 m."
446. Bezhan, Frud (19 April 2017). "Pakistan's Forgotten Pagans Get Their Due" (<https://www.rferl.org/a/28439107.html>). *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*. Retrieved 11 July 2017. "About half of the Kalash practice a form of ancient Hinduism infused with old pagan and animist beliefs."
447. Windsor, Antonia (17 October 2006). "Out of the rubble" (<https://www.theguardian.com/travel/2006/oct/17/pakistan?page=all>). *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved 25 May 2010.
448. "Tourism Events in Pakistan in 2010" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070209103944/http://www.tourism.gov.pk/fairs_festivals.html). *Tourism.gov.pk*. Archived from the original (http://www.tourism.gov.pk/fairs_festivals.html) on 9 February 2007. Retrieved 27 September 2010.
449. "The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2015" (http://www3.weforum.org/docs/TT15/WEF_Global_Travel&Tourism_Report_2015.pdf) (PDF). World Economic Forum. Retrieved 24 February 2017.
450. "Pakistan has been recognized as Best Country for Infrastructure Development in South Asia by the Emerging Markets, the newspaper of the IMF/World Bank Annual Meeting – Embassy of Pakistan, Washington D.C" (<https://embassyofpakistanusa.org/press-releases-10-09-2016/>).
451. "Pakistan's largest Chinese-built nuclear plant to start operating" (<https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/pakistans-largest-chinese-built-nuclear-plant-start-operating-2021-05-21/>). *Reuters*. 21 May 2021. Retrieved 18 June 2021.

452. (PAEC), Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. "Nuclear Power Generation Programme" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050209020648/http://www.paec.gov.pk/paec-np.htm>). *Government of Pakistan*. PAEC. Archived from the original (<http://www.paec.gov.pk/paec-np.htm>) on 9 February 2005. Retrieved 15 January 2017.
453. Kazmi, Zahir (7 January 2014). "Pakistan's energy security" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/655573/pakistan-energy-security/>). *Express Tribune*. Retrieved 23 February 2015. "Special report on Energy security efforts in Pakistan"
454. Syed Yousaf, Raza (31 July 2012). "Current Picture of Electrical Energy In Pakistan" (https://docs.google.com/viewer?a=v&q=cache:T4QW3douApsJ:www.iaea.org/INPRO/4th_Dialogue_Forum/DAY_3_01_August-ready/2.-DG-C3-4-31-07-2012.pdf+pakistan+nuclear+power+program+2050&hl=en&gl=us&pid=bl&srcid=ADGEESjUcYBzrkzBdSSwbflDwBpLkLakFaFROisP_jK3E3S97aqHY9tMS-lt6gaYDd-q4IZP8BEuD6e4C5E91EnlkiSKlw-JbWuYsNwjNNC1f1Nxyw9D0lb_V424k5ghsCazU80qDKfF&sig=AHIEtbRASJSVdJ36dVxzvdggw_Xz16RLGg). *Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission*. Directorate-General for Nuclear Power Generation. Retrieved 28 November 2012.
- Zulfikar, Saman (23 April 2012). "Pak-China energy cooperation" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130927072914/http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=109910>). *Pakistan Observer*. Archived from the original (<http://pakobserver.net/detailnews.asp?id=109910>) on 27 September 2013. Retrieved 23 April 2012.
455. "PAEC plans 40,000MW by 2050 using environment-friendly nuclear power" (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/14698-paec-plans-40000mw-by-2050-using-environment-friendly-nuclear-power>). *The News International*. 17 September 2015. Retrieved 30 April 2017.
456. Syed, Baqir Sajjad (2 January 2014). "8,900MW nuclear power generation planned" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1077816>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 30 April 2017.
- Ijaz, Muhammad, Director of Scientific Information and Public Relation (SIPR) (December 2010). "PAEC assigned 8,800 MWe nuclear power target by 2030:PAEC contributing to socio-economic uplift of the country" (<http://www.paec.gov.pk/newsletters/pkatm-n/p-nd10.pdf>) (PDF). *PakAtom Newsletter*. **49** (1–2): 1–8.
457. Bhutta, Zafar (7 June 2013). "Govt to kick off work on 1,100MW nuclear power plant" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/559885/govt-to-kick-off-work-on-1100mw-nuclear-power-plant/>). *Express Tribune*. Retrieved 19 January 2015.
458. "Power Sector Situation in Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110124180708/http://www.rural-electrification.com/cms/upload/pdf/Pakistan-GTZ-power-sector-overview.pdf>) (PDF). *Alternate Energy Development Board and GTZ*. 2005. p. 1. Archived from the original (<http://www.rural-electrification.com/cms/upload/pdf/Pakistan-GTZ-power-sector-overview.pdf>) (PDF) on 24 January 2011. Retrieved 26 December 2011.
459. "State of Industry Report 2023" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240418211926/https://nepra.org.pk/publications/State%20of%20Industry%20Reports/State%20of%20Industry%20Report%202023.pdf>) (PDF). *nepra.org.pk*. Archived from the original (<https://nepra.org.pk/publications/State%20of%20Industry%20Reports/State%20of%20Industry%20Report%202023.pdf>) (PDF) on 18 April 2024. Retrieved 19 April 2024.
460. "Pakistan producing more than 1,000MW of clean energy" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/1218970/exclusive-club-nations-pakistan-producing-1000mw-clean-energy/>). *The Express Tribune*. 3 November 2016. Retrieved 3 November 2016.
461. "PAKISTAN" (<http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/economies/Asia-and-the-Pacific/Pakistan.html>). *Encyclopedia Nation*. Retrieved 31 December 2011.
462. Ahmed Jamal Pirzada (2011). "Draft: Role of Connectivity in Growth Strategy of Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120421064636/http://www.pc.gov.pk/feg/PDFs/role%20of%20connectivity%20in%20growth%20strategy%20of%20pakistan.pdf>) (PDF). Planning Commission, Pakistan. pp. 4, 7, 9. Archived from the original (<http://www.pc.gov.pk/feg/PDFs/role%20of%20connectivity%20in%20growth%20strategy%20of%20pakistan.pdf>) (PDF) on 21 April 2012. Retrieved 31 December 2011.
463. "National Highway Development Sector Investment Program" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071007150953/http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/PAK/37559-PAK-RRP.pdf>) (PDF). Asian Development Bank. 2005. pp. 11, 12. Archived from the original (<http://www.adb.org/Documents/RRPs/PAK/37559-PAK-RRP.pdf>) (PDF) on 7 October 2007. Retrieved 31 December 2011.
464. "Proposed Multitranche Financing Facility Pakistan: National Trade Corridor Highway Investment Program" (<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/project-document/81261/40075-pak-seia-0.pdf>) (PDF). ADB. April 2007. Retrieved 11 January 2021.
465. "Quality of port infrastructure, WEF" (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IQ.WEF.PORT.XQ>). Retrieved 12 April 2017.

466. "Good news on track: Lahore to get Pakistan's first metro train" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/711864/good-news-on-track-lahore-to-get-pakistans-first-metro-train>). *The Express Tribune*. 23 May 2014. Retrieved 12 April 2022.
467. "Norinco Technical Proposal" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170202022759/http://www.lahoremetroaur.aap.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Norinco-Technical-Proposal.pdf>) (PDF). January 2016. p. 12. Archived from the original (<http://www.lahoremetroaur.aap.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Norinco-Technical-Proposal.pdf>) (PDF) on 2 February 2017. Retrieved 25 January 2017.
468. "Punjab CM inaugurates Lahore's much-delayed Orange Line Metro Train" (<https://en.dailypakistan.com.pk/25-Oct-2020/punjab-cm-inaugurates-lahore-s-much-delayed-orange-line-metro-train>). *Daily Pakistan*. 25 October 2020. Retrieved 25 October 2020.
469. "Metro Bus Lahore Pakistan -Rapid Bus Transport" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180609002127/http://www.pakvisit.com/pakistan/metrobus.html>). *pakvisit.com*. Archived from the original (<http://pakvisit.com/pakistan/metrobus.html>) on 9 June 2018. Retrieved 9 June 2018.
470. "Islamabad Starts Trial of Orange Line Metro Bus Service" (<https://www.incpak.com/national/islamabad-starts-trial-of-orange-line-metro-bus-service/>). *INCPAK*. 16 April 2022. Retrieved 18 April 2022.
471. "PM Shehbaz Sharif confident his 'speedy work' will frighten ex-premier Imran Khan" (<https://www.geo.tv/latest/412136-pm-shehbaz-sharif-inaugurates-metrobus-service-from-peshawar-mor-to-islamabad>). *GEO News*. 18 April 2022. Retrieved 18 April 2022.
472. "Work on Multan Metro Bus to Begin on August 14" (<http://www.nation.com.pk/national/06-Jun-2014/work-on-multan-metro-bus-to-begin-on-august-14>). *The Nation*. Retrieved 30 January 2018.
473. "Prime Minister inaugurates Multan Metrobus" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1310439/this-is-naya-pakistan-pm-inaugurates-rs29bn-metro-bus-project-in-multan>). *Dawn News*. 24 January 2017. Retrieved 24 January 2018.
474. "PM Imran inaugurates Karachi's much-awaited Green Line bus service" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1663004/pm-imran-inaugurates-karachis-much-awaited-green-line-bus-service>). *Dawn*. 10 December 2021. Retrieved 12 February 2022.
475. "Ground-breaking ceremony: Green Line BRT finally gets go-ahead – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/1055243/ground-breaking-ceremony-green-line-brt-finally-gets-go-ahead/>). *The Express Tribune*. 26 February 2016. Retrieved 11 June 2016.
476. Dawn.com (26 February 2016). "Karachi's Green Line bus will be more beautiful than Lahore metro: PM Nawaz" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1241849>). *www.dawn.com*. Retrieved 11 June 2016.
477. "Special shuttle train service to be launched for workers of CPEC SEZ" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230517115358/https://dailytimes.com.pk/542890/special-shuttle-train-service-to-be-launched-for-workers-of-cpec-sez/>). *Daily Times*. 20 January 2020. Archived from the original (<https://dailytimes.com.pk/542890/special-shuttle-train-service-to-be-launched-for-workers-of-cpec-sez/>) on 17 May 2023. Retrieved 18 June 2020.
- "CM to take metro bus to Faisalabad – Daily Times" (<https://dailytimes.com.pk/17091/cm-to-take-metro-bus-to-faisalabad/>). *Daily Times*. 15 April 2017. Retrieved 9 June 2018.
478. "Chairman Railways visits KCR track" (<https://nation.com.pk/10-Aug-2020/chairman-railways-visits-kcr-track>). *The Nation*. 10 August 2020. Retrieved 12 January 2021.
- "Supreme Court gives four more months to overhaul railways" (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2260409/supreme-court-gives-four-more-months-to-overhaul-railways>). *The Express Tribune*. 20 August 2020. Retrieved 12 January 2021.
479. "Karachi Circular Railway begins partial operations" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1591237/karachi-circular-railway-begins-partial-operations-today>). *Dawn News*. 19 November 2020. Retrieved 12 January 2021.
480. Adnan, Imran (1 April 2019). "OLMT project to face further delay" (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1941286/1-olmt-project-face-delay/>). *The Express Tribune*. Retrieved 2 April 2019. "As per the direction of the apex court, he said, the civil works of the project will be completed by end of July 2019. But the project will not enter into commercial operations by August or November 2019."
- "Manufacturing of orange trains starts, says Kh Hassan" (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/122738-Manufacturing-of-orange-trains-starts-says-Kh-Hassan>). *The News*. 26 May 2016. Retrieved 24 January 2017. "Latest technology will be employed for fabricating these trains and the rolling-stock will be fully computerised, automatic and driverless."
481. "Karachi is Planning to Restart Tram Services" (<https://propakistani.pk/2019/01/02/karachi-is-planning-to-restart-tram-services/amp/>). *propakistani.pk*. 2 January 2019.
482. "Airports – The World Factbook" (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/pakistan/>). Central Intelligence Agency. Retrieved 29 May 2021.

483. Ministry of Science and Technology. "National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2012" (<http://most.comsatshosting.com/%5CPolicies%5CNational%20Science,%20Technology%20and%20Innovation%20Policy%202012.pdf>) (PDF). Ministry of Science and Technology. Retrieved 3 February 2015.
484. "Address by Prime Minister" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120112161844/http://www.pid.gov.pk/pm%20address%20on%2027-6-2011.doc>). *Press Information Department (Government of Pakistan)*. Archived from the original (<http://www.pid.gov.pk/pm%20address%20on%2027-6-2011.doc>) (DOC) on 12 January 2012. Retrieved 24 December 2011.
485. Hameed A. Khan; M. M. Qurashi; Tajammul Hussain; Irfan Hayee, eds. (April 2006). *Physics in Developing Countries – Past, Present & Future* ([http://www.comsats.org/Publications/Books_SnT_Series/08.%20Physics%20in%20Developing%20Countries%20-%20Past,%20Present%20and%20Future%20\(April%202006\).pdf](http://www.comsats.org/Publications/Books_SnT_Series/08.%20Physics%20in%20Developing%20Countries%20-%20Past,%20Present%20and%20Future%20(April%202006).pdf)) (PDF). COMSATS' Series of Publications on Science and Technology. Vol. 8. Commission on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development in the South. p. 9. Archived ([http://web.archive.org/web/20120524011938/http://www.comsats.org/Publications/Books_SnT_Series/08.%20Physics%20in%20Developing%20Countries%20-%20Past,%20Present%20and%20Future%20\(April%202006\).pdf](http://web.archive.org/web/20120524011938/http://www.comsats.org/Publications/Books_SnT_Series/08.%20Physics%20in%20Developing%20Countries%20-%20Past,%20Present%20and%20Future%20(April%202006).pdf)) (PDF) from the original on 24 May 2012. Retrieved 1 January 2012.
486. Coleman, Sidney (1979). "1979 Nobel Prize in Physics". *Science*. **206** (4424): 1290–1292. Bibcode:1979Sci...206.1290C (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1979Sci...206.1290C>). doi:10.1126/science.206.4424.1290 (<https://doi.org/10.1126/science.206.4424.1290>). PMID 17799637 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/17799637/>).
487. Mian, Zia; Kothari, Smitu, eds. (2001). *Out of the nuclear shadow*. London: Zed. ISBN 978-1-84277-059-7.
488. Muniapan & Shaikh 2007.
489. "The scientist who painted: Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120710192902/http://technologytimes.pk/documents/mag/PDF_Old/Vol02-Issue11.pdf) (PDF). *Technology Times*. Vol. II, no. 11. Islamabad: Mediaventures. 14 March 2011. p. 3. Archived from the original (http://technologytimes.pk/documents/mag/PDF_Old/Vol02-Issue11.pdf) (PDF) on 10 July 2012. Retrieved 18 March 2020.
- Ahmed, Irshad (29 October 2013). "Using RP Model to solve Current Challenges of Pakistan by PHd Scholar Irshad Ahmed Sumra" (https://archive.today/20130506031535/http://www.academia.edu/2425893/Using_RP_Model_to_Solve_the_Current_Challenges_of_PAKISTAN). Archived from the original (<http://www.academia.edu/2425893>) on 6 May 2013. Retrieved 20 April 2013 – via Academia.edu.
490. Leonidas C. Goudas; et al. (1999). "Decreases in Cerebrospinal Fluid Glutathione Levels after Intracerebroventricular Morphine for Cancer Pain" (<http://www.anesthesia-analgesia.org/cgi/content/full/89/5/1209>). *Anesthesia & Analgesia*. **89** (5). International Anesthesia Research Society: 1209. doi:10.1213/00000539-199911000-00023 (<https://doi.org/10.1213/00000539-199911000-00023>). Retrieved 1 January 2012.
491. Osama, Athar; Najam, Adil; Kassim-Lakha, Shamsh; Zulfiqar Gilani, Syed; King, Christopher (3 September 2009). "Pakistan's reform experiment". *Nature*. **461** (7260): 38–39. Bibcode:2009Natur.461...38O (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2009Natur.461...38O>). doi:10.1038/461038a (<https://doi.org/10.1038/461038a>). PMID 19727184 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19727184/>). S2CID 205048760 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:205048760>).
492. (IISS), International Institute for Strategic Studies (2006). "Bhutto was father of Pakistan's Atom Bomb Program" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120314025504/http://www.iiss.org/whats-new/iiss-in-the-press/press-coverage-2007/may-2007/bhutto-was-father-of-pakistani-bomb/?locale=en>). International Institute for Strategic Studies. Archived from the original (<http://www.iiss.org/whats-new/iiss-in-the-press/press-coverage-2007/may-2007/bhutto-was-father-of-pakistani-bomb/?locale=en>) on 14 March 2012. Retrieved 24 July 2015.
493. "Chronology: A.Q. Khan" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2006/04/16/world/asia/16chron-khan.html?pagewanted=all>). *The New York Times*. 16 April 2006. Retrieved 24 July 2015.
494. Junaidi, Ikram (25 December 2011). "Pakistan ranks 43rd in scientific research publication" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/683203/pakistan-ranks-43rd-in-scientific-research-publication-2>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 18 February 2015.
495. "Introduction to the Academy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150219233435/http://www.paspk.org/Introduction-to-the-Academy-19>). Introduction of the Academy. Archived from the original (<http://www.paspk.org/Introduction-to-the-Academy-19>) on 19 February 2015. Retrieved 16 February 2015.
496. "Global Innovation Index 2024 : Unlocking the Promise of Social Entrepreneurship" (<https://www.wipo.int/web-publications/global-innovation-index-2024/en/>). *www.wipo.int*. Retrieved 29 November 2024.

497. "History of SUPARCO" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080417192331/http://www.suparco.gov.pk/pages/history.asp>). SUPARCO. Archived from the original (<http://www.suparco.gov.pk/pages/history.asp>) on 17 April 2008. Retrieved 24 December 2011.
498. Lele, Ajey (2012). *Asian Space Race: Rhetoric or Reality?* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=chtAqyOp9OEC&pg=PA46>). Springer Science & Business Media. p. 46. ISBN 978-81-322-0733-7.
"Headquartered in SUPARCO headquarters, Karachi, it has been responsible directly and indirectly for the fabrication, processing and launch of the Muslim Ummah's first experimental satellite, Badr-1. It was a historical event not only for the people of Pakistan but also for the entire Muslim Ummah as it was the first satellite built by any Islamic country based on indigenous resources and manpower."
- "The Launching of Badr-1" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150202005559/http://www.aerospaceguide.net/worldspace/pakistan.html>). *Aero Space Guide*. Archived from the original (<http://www.aerospaceguide.net/worldspace/pakistan.html>) on 2 February 2015. Retrieved 24 December 2011.
499. "Pakistani articles 'cited more than BRICs put together', says report" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/1183999/notch-pakistani-articles-cited-brics-put-together-says-report/>). *Tribune*. 19 September 2016. Retrieved 19 September 2016.
500. Haqqani, Husain (2005). "§Chapter 3" (<https://archive.org/details/pakistanbetweenm00haqq>). *Pakistan : between mosque and military* (1. print. ed.). Washington, DC: United Book Press. ISBN 978-0-87003-214-1. "The trauma was extremely severe in Pakistan when the news of secession of East Pakistan as Bangladesh arrived—a psychological setback, complete and humiliating defeat that shattered the prestige of Pakistan Armed Forces."
501. "Pakistan Nuclear Weapons" (<https://fas.org/nuke/guide/pakistan/nuke/index.html>). Federation of American Scientists. Retrieved 22 February 2007.
502. Sayar, M.A. (April–June 1995). "Should We Exploit The Last Wilderness?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160215200726/http://www.fountainmagazine.com/Issue/detail/Should-We-Exploit-The-Last-Wilderness>). *The Fountain Magazine*. Archived from the original (<http://www.fountainmagazine.com/Issue/detail/Should-We-Exploit-The-Last-Wilderness>) on 15 February 2016. Retrieved 9 February 2016. "Pakistan became the first Muslim country to send an official expedition to Antarctica. Pakistan in 1992, established its Jinnah Antarctic Research Station."
- "Huge Oil Deposits Located Near Coast" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PMjsAAAAMAAJ>). *Economic Review*. **22**. 1991. "To a question Dr. Farah said, Pakistan was the first country to carry out research and establish its station at the same time in Antarctica."
- Farah, Abul; Rizvi, S.H. Niaz (1995). *Pakistan's Scientific Expeditions to Antarctica* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kx1AAAAIAAJ>). National Institute of Oceanography. p. 15. "Pakistan's presence in Antarctica also appears imperative as none of the Muslim countries seem to be in a position to undertake research there."
- Farah, Abul; Rizvi, S.H. Niaz (1995). *Pakistan's Scientific Expeditions to Antarctica* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kx1AAAAIAAJ>). National Institute of Oceanography. p. 17. "We have already taken the lead amongst the Muslim countries by launching our first expedition in 1990–1991 with an investment of large funds and national talent towards Antarctic research."
- "News Bulletin" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vK0eAQAAIAAJ>). *National Institute of Oceanography (Pakistan)*. **7**: 1. 1992. "This makes Pakistan the first Muslim country to undertake Antarctic Expedition and to establish a research station in Antarctica."
503. "Govt to spend Rs4.6b on IT projects" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/432124/govt-to-spend-rs4-6b-on-it-projects/>). *Express Tribune*. 6 September 2012. Retrieved 6 September 2012.
504. "TABLE – 1 AREA, POPULATION BY SEX, SEX RATIO, POPULATION DENSITY, URBAN PROPORTION, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND ANNUAL GROWTH RATE" (https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population_census/National.pdf) (PDF). *National.pdf*. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. 19 May 2021. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210927171509/https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population_census/National.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 27 September 2021. Retrieved 17 October 2021.
505. "STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 2020" (<https://www.pndajk.gov.pk/uploadfiles/downloads/Statistical%20Year%20Book%202020.pdf>) (PDF). *Statistical Yearbook 2020.pdf*. AJ&K BUREAU OF STATISTICS PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT. 5 January 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211017165928/https://www.pndajk.gov.pk/uploadfiles/downloads/Statistical%20Year%20Book%202020.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 17 October 2021. Retrieved 17 October 2021.

506. "GILGIT-BALTISTAN at a GLANCE 2020" (https://portal.pnd.gog.pk/Content/Files/Reports/Gilgit%20Baltistan%20at%20a%20Glance%20New%20Design%202020%20Final_210554160.pdf) (PDF). *Gilgit Baltistan at a Glance New Design.cdr*. Government of Gilgit-Baltistan Planning & Development Department Statistical & Research Cell (SRC). 20 January 2021. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20211017170116/https://portal.pnd.gog.pk/Content/Files/Reports/Gilgit%20Baltistan%20at%20a%20Glance%20New%20Design%202020%20Final_210554160.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 17 October 2021. Retrieved 17 October 2021.
507. "World Population Prospects 2019" (<https://population.un.org/wpp/>). *World Population Prospects – Population Division – United Nations*. United Nations. June 2019. Retrieved 8 May 2022.
508. "TABLE 4 – POPULATION BY SINGLE YEAR AGE, SEX AND RURAL/URBAN" (https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population_census/census_2017_tables/pakistan/Table04n.pdf) (PDF). *Table 04n.pdf*. Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. 2021. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20211224053856/https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population_census/census_2017_tables/pakistan/Table04n.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 24 December 2021. Retrieved 9 May 2022.
509. Simons, Gary F.; Fennig, Charles D., eds. (2017). "Pakistan – Languages" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170902143126/https://www.ethnologue.com/country/pk/languages>). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (20th ed.). Archived from the original (<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/PK/languages>) on 2 September 2017.
510. "Languages of Pakistan" (<https://glottolog.org/glottolog/language.map.html?country=PK#4/33.01/73.28>). *Glottolog 4.5 – Languages*. Glottolog. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220512205543/https://glottolog.org/glottolog/language.map.html?country=PK#4/33.01/73.28>) from the original on 12 May 2022. Retrieved 12 May 2022.
511. https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/2023/key_findings_report.pdf
512. "Refugee Data Finder" (<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>). *UNHCR – Refugee Statistics*. UNHCR. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220512205655/https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>) from the original on 12 May 2022. Retrieved 12 May 2022.
513. "The Urban Frontier—Karachi" (<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=91009748>). *NPR*. National Public Radio. 2 June 2008. Retrieved 2 July 2008.
514. Jason Burke (17 August 2008). "Pakistan looks to life without the general" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2008/aug/17/pakistan>). *The Guardian*. London. Retrieved 20 May 2010.
515. Clark, David (2006). *The Elgar Companion to Development Studies*. Edward Elgar Publishing. p. 668. ISBN 978-1-84376-475-5.
516. "Pakistan: Provinces and Major Cities – Population Statistics, Maps, Charts, Weather and Web Information" (<https://www.citypopulation.de/Pakistan-100T.html>).
517. https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/2023/tables/national/table_11.pdf
518. Simons, Gary F.; Fennig, Charles D., eds. (2017). "Pakistan – Languages" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170902143126/https://www.ethnologue.com/country/pk/languages>). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (20th ed.). Archived from the original (<https://www.ethnologue.com/country/PK/languages>) on 2 September 2017.
519. "Languages of Pakistan" (<https://glottolog.org/glottolog/language.map.html?country=PK#4/33.01/73.28>). *Glottolog 4.5 – Languages*. Glottolog. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220512205543/https://glottolog.org/glottolog/language.map.html?country=PK#4/33.01/73.28>) from the original on 12 May 2022. Retrieved 12 May 2022.
520. "CCI defers approval of census results until elections" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1410447>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 26 April 2020.
521. Braj B. Kachru; Yamuna Kachru; S.N. Sridhar (27 March 2008). *Language in South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=O2n4sFGDEMYC&pg=PA138>). Cambridge University Press. p. 138. ISBN 978-1-139-46550-2.
"Urdu In Contempt" (<http://nation.com.pk/editorials/31-Dec-2015/urdu-in-contempt>). *The Nation*. 31 December 2015. Retrieved 12 January 2016.
522. Rana, Shahbaz (19 July 2024). "Pakistan 27th in global population growth" (<https://tribune.com.pk/story/2480881/pakistan-27th-in-global-population-growth>). *The Express Tribune*. Retrieved 23 July 2024.
"One of the questions in the population census was about the mother-tongue. The number of Urdu speaking people have increased to 9.3% by 2023. But Punjabi-origin people have reduced to 37%. There is also a reduction in the Sindh language speaking people from 14.6% to 14.3%. the Pashto speaking people reduced from 18.3% to 18.2% but Balochi-language people increased from 3% to 3.4%. The number of Saraiki-language people was reduced from 12.2% to 12%."
523. "Brahui" (<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Brahui>). *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

524. Abbas, Zaffar (13 March 2002). "Pakistan's Sidi keep heritage alive" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/1869876.stm). *BBC News*. Retrieved 26 December 2016.
525. "India has largest diaspora population in world: UN" (<http://www.tribuneindia.com/news/nation/india-has-largest-diaspora-population-in-world-un/183731.html>). *The Tribune*. 15 January 2016. Retrieved 3 March 2016.
526. Rafi, Yumna (17 June 2015). "Pakistan hosts second largest refugee population globally" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1188585>). *DAWN.COM*. Retrieved 29 October 2016.
527. Khalidi, Omar (1 January 1998). "From torrent to trickle: Indian Muslim migration to Pakistan, 1947–97". *Islamic Studies*. **37** (3): 339–352. JSTOR 20837002 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/20837002>).
528. "Ten countries host half of world's refugees: report" (<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/ten-countries-host-world-refugees-report-161004042014076.html>). *Al Jazeera English*. 4 October 2016. Retrieved 30 April 2017.
529. "Five million illegal immigrants residing in Pakistan" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/322325/five-million-illegal-immigrants-residing-in-pakistan/>). *Express Tribune*. 16 January 2012. Retrieved 26 December 2016.
530. "'What's wrong?': The silence of Pakistanis on expulsion of Afghan refugees" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/11/22/whats-wrong-the-silence-of-pakistanis-on-expulsion-of-afghan-refugees>). *Al Jazeera*. 22 November 2023.
531. Rehman, Zia Ur (23 February 2015). "Identity issue haunts Karachi's Rohingya population" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1165299>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 26 December 2016. "Their large-scale migration had made Karachi one of the largest Rohingya population centres outside Myanmar but afterwards the situation started turning against them."
532. Khan, Naimat (12 June 2015). "The Rohingyas of Karachi" (<http://www.thefridaytimes.com/tft/the-rohingyas-of-karachi/>).
533. Jaffrey, Shumaila (12 August 2015). "How the Uighurs keep their culture alive in Pakistan" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-33775646>). *BBC*. Retrieved 26 December 2016. "Insa is one of a few thousand Uighur Muslims who live in Gilgit. The community is a mix of generations. Some left Xinjiang and the thriving trading town of Kashgar in 1949, while others are later arrivals. All say they were forced to leave as they were the victims of cultural and religious oppression in China."
534. Istvan, Zoltan (13 March 2003). "Refugee Crisis Worsening In Western Kashmir" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100305173913/http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/03/0313_030313_tvpakirefugees_2.html). *National Geographic*. Archived from the original (http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2003/03/0313_030313_tvpakirefugees_2.html) on 5 March 2010. Retrieved 15 January 2017. "The refugees claim that Indian soldiers forced them out of their homes ... For Kashmiri Muslims, Pakistan appeared safer than Indian-held Kashmir ... "She was also raped by the soldiers," Ahmad said. "Many of the other female refugees were also raped." "
535. "Pride and the Pakistani Diaspora" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131015142319/http://archives.dawn.com/archives/142435>). *Archives.dawn.com*. 14 February 2009. Archived from the original (<http://archive.s.dawn.com/archives/142435>) on 15 October 2013. Retrieved 15 October 2013.
536. "Migration and Remittances: Top Countries" (<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1199807908806/Top10.pdf>) (PDF). *Siteresources.worldbank.org*. 2010. Retrieved 19 December 2013.
537. "Saudi Arabia remains largest source of remittances for Pakistan" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/1142758/saudi-arabia-remains-largest-source-remittances/>). *The Express Tribune*. 16 July 2016. Retrieved 24 December 2016.
538. "Religious Demographics of Pakistan 2023" (https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/2023/tables/national/table_9.pdf) (PDF).

539. "Constitution of Pakistan" (<http://storyofpakistan.com/the-constitution-of-1973/>). *Story of Pakistan*. Nazaria-e-Pakistan, Part IV. June 2003. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131002225754/http://storyofpakistan.com/the-constitution-of-1973/>) from the original on 2 October 2013. Retrieved 6 October 2020.
 - "Religions in Pakistan | PEW-GRF" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140123090234/http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/pakistan/#?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2020®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2020). *www.globalreligiousfutures.org*. Archived from the original (http://www.globalreligiousfutures.org/countries/pakistan/#?affiliations_religion_id=0&affiliations_year=2020®ion_name=All%20Countries&restrictions_year=2020) on 23 January 2014. Retrieved 14 July 2021.
 - Refugees, United Nations High Commissioner for. "World Directory of Minorities and Indigenous Peoples – Pakistan : Christians" (<https://www.refworld.org/docid/5ba0ae0e7.html>). *Refworld*. Retrieved 14 July 2021.
 - "Headcount finalised sans third-party audit" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/1719994/headcount-finalised-sans-third-party-audit?amp=1>). *The Express Tribune*. 26 May 2018. Retrieved 14 July 2021.
540. "The Constitution of Pakistan, Part II: Chapter 1: Fundamental Rights" (<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part2.ch1.html>). Pakistani.org. Retrieved 22 August 2018.
541. "Pakistan's Forgotten Pagans Get Their Due" (<https://www.rferl.org/a/28439107.html>). *Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty*. 19 April 2017.
542. Muhammad Qasim Zaman, *Islam in Pakistan: A History* (Princeton UP, 2018) online review (<http://www.h-net.org/reviews/showpdf.php?id=53232>)
543. Singh, Dr. Y P (2016). *Islam in India and Pakistan – A Religious History* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=pbqfCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT5>). Vij Books India Pvt Ltd. ISBN 978-93-85505-63-8. "Pakistan has the second largest Muslim population in the world after Indonesia."
 - see: [Islam by country](#)
544. "The Global Religious Landscape" (<https://www.pewforum.org/2012/12/18/global-religious-landscape-exec/>). Pew Research Center. December 2012. Retrieved 5 November 2018.
545. Khan, Nichola (2016). *Cityscapes of Violence in Karachi: Publics and Counterpublics*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-086978-6. "... With a population of over 23 million Karachi is also the world's largest Muslim city, the world's seventh largest conurbation ..."
546. "Country Profile: Pakistan" (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/frd/cs/profiles/Pakistan.pdf>) (PDF). *Library of Congress Country Studies on Pakistan*. Library of Congress. February 2005. Retrieved 1 September 2010. "Religion: The overwhelming majority of the population (96.4 percent) is Muslim, of whom approximately 95 percent are Sunni follows Sufism and 5 percent Shia."
547. "Religions: Muslim 96.4% (Sunni 75%, Shia 20%), other" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226143549/https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2122.html?countryName=Pakistan&countryCode=pk®ionCode=sas&#pk>). Pakistan (includes Christian and Hindu) 5%. *The World Factbook*. CIA. 2010. Archived from the original (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2122.html?countryName=Pakistan&countryCode=pk®ionCode=sas&#pk>) on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 28 August 2010.
 - Miller, Tracy, ed. (7 October 2009). "Mapping the Global Muslim Population: A Report on the Size and Distribution of the World's Muslim Population" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100327201319/http://pewforum.org/Muslim/Mapping-the-Global-Muslim-Population%286%29.aspx>). Pew Research Center. Archived from the original (<https://pewforum.org/Muslim/Mapping-the-Global-Muslim-Population%286%29.aspx>) on 27 March 2010. Retrieved 9 June 2010.
 - Miller, Tracy, ed. (October 2009). *Mapping the Global Muslim Population: A Report on the Size and Distribution of the World's Muslim Population* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100113140829/http://pewforum.org/newassets/images/reports/Muslimpopulation/Muslimpopulation.pdf>) (PDF). Pew Research Center. Archived from the original (<https://pewforum.org/newassets/images/reports/Muslimpopulation/Muslimpopulation.pdf>) (PDF) on 13 January 2010. Retrieved 28 August 2010.
 - "Pakistan – International Religious Freedom Report 2008" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108505.htm>). United States Department of State. 19 September 2008. Retrieved 28 August 2010.

548. "The World's Muslims: Unity and Diversity" (<https://www.pewforum.org/2012/08/09/the-worlds-muslims-unity-and-diversity-executive-summary/>). *Pew Research Center*. 9 August 2012. Retrieved 26 December 2016. "On the other hand, in Pakistan, where 6% of the survey respondents identify as Shia, Sunni attitudes are more mixed: 50% say Shias are Muslims, while 41% say they are not." - "Field Listing : Religions" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181226143549/https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2122.html?countryName=Pakistan&countryCode=pk®ionCode=sas&#pk>). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency. 2010. Archived from the original (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/2122.html?countryName=Pakistan&countryCode=pk®ionCode=sas&#pk>) on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
549. Qureshi, Ammar Ali (10 November 2019). "Non-fiction: Pakistan's Shia dynamics" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/1515823>). *Dawn*.
550. "Chapter 1: Religious Affiliation" (<https://www.pewresearch.org/religion/2012/08/09/the-worlds-muslims-unity-and-diversity-1-religious-affiliation/>). *Pew Research Center's Religion & Public Life Project*. 9 August 2012. Retrieved 12 April 2022.
551. The 1998 Pakistani census states that there are 291,000 (0.22%) Ahmadis in Pakistan. However, the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community has boycotted the census since 1974 which renders official Pakistani figures to be inaccurate. Independent groups have estimated the Pakistani Ahmadiyya population to be somewhere between 2 million and 4 million Ahmadis. However, the 4 million figure is the most quoted figure and is approximately 2.2% of the country. See:
 - over 2 million: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (4 December 2008). "Pakistan: The situation of Ahmadis, including legal status and political, education and employment rights; societal attitudes toward Ahmadis (2006 – Nov. 2008)" (<http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/49913b5f2c.html>). Retrieved 28 June 2012.
 - 3 million: International Federation for Human Rights: *International Fact-Finding Mission. Freedoms of Expression, of Association and of Assembly in Pakistan*. Ausgabe 408/2, January 2005, S. 61 (PDF (<http://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/pk408a-2.pdf>))
 - 3–4 million: Commission on International Religious Freedom: *Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom*. 2005, S. 130
 - "Pakistan: Situation of members of the Lahori Ahmadiyya Movement in Pakistan" (<http://www.refworld.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/rwmain?page=country&category=&publisher=IRBC&type=QUERYRESPONSE&coi=PAK&rid=&docid=45f1478f20&skip=0>). Retrieved 30 April 2014.
552. "International Religious Freedom Report 2008: Pakistan" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108505.htm>). *US State Department*. 19 September 2008. Retrieved 24 June 2010.
553. New Approaches to the Analysis of Jihadism: Online and Offline, p. 38, Rüdiger Lohker – 2012
554. "SALIENT FEATURES OF FINAL RESULTS CENSUS-2017" (https://web.archive.org/web/20220407233606/https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//population_census/silent_feature_%20census_2017.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//population_census/silent_feature_%20census_2017.pdf) (PDF) on 7 April 2022. Retrieved 20 May 2021.
555. "Population Distribution by Religion, 1998 Census" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161226023307/http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/other/yearbook2011/Population/16-16.pdf>) (PDF). Pakistan Bureau of Statistics. Archived from the original (<http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/other/yearbook2011/Population/16-16.pdf>) (PDF) on 26 December 2016. Retrieved 26 December 2016.
556. "10 Countries With the Largest Hindu Populations, 2010 and 2050" (https://web.archive.org/web/20181226143905/http://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/hindus/pf_15-04-02_projectionstables96/). *Pew Research Center*. 2 April 2015. Archived from the original (https://www.pewforum.org/2015/04/02/hindus/pf_15-04-02_projectionstables96/) on 26 December 2018. Retrieved 13 January 2017.
557. Riazul Haq and Shahbaz Rana (27 May 2018). "Headcount finalised sans third-party audit" (<https://www.tribune.com.pk/story/1719994/headcount-finalised-sans-third-party-audit%3famp=1>). Retrieved 11 June 2021.
558. "District wise census" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210804025540/https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/district-wise-census-2017-results>). Archived from the original (<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/content/district-wise-census-2017-results>) on 4 August 2021. Retrieved 12 August 2021.
559. Zamindar, Vazira Fazila-Yacoobali (2010). *The Long Partition and the Making of Modern South Asia: Refugees, Boundaries, Histories* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=n5c9ta97GeoC&pg=PA72>). Columbia University Press. p. 72. ISBN 978-0-231-13847-5. "The logic of the *hostage theory* tied the treatment of Muslim minorities in India to the treatment meted out to Hindus in Pakistan."

560. Dhulipala (2015, p. 19) "Within the subcontinent, ML propaganda claimed that besides liberating the 'majority provinces' Muslims it would guarantee protection for Muslims who would be left behind in Hindu India. In this regard, it repeatedly stressed the hostage population theory that held that 'hostage' Hindu and Sikh minorities inside Pakistan would guarantee Hindu India's good behaviour towards its own Muslim minority."
561. Sohail, Riaz (2 March 2007). "Hindus feel the heat in Pakistan" (http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6367773.stm). *BBC News*. Retrieved 22 February 2011. "But many Hindu families who stayed in Pakistan after partition have already lost faith and migrated to India."
562. "Pakistanis Attack 30 Hindu Temples" (<https://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9E0CE2DD113BF93BA35751C1A964958260&sec=&spon=>). *The New York Times*. 7 December 1992. Retrieved 15 April 2011. "Muslims attacked more than 30 Hindu temples across Pakistan today, and the Government of this overwhelmingly Muslim nation closed offices and schools for a day to protest the destruction of a mosque in India."
563. "Pakistan: 25 Hindu girls abducted every month; forcibly converted to Islam | Responsible for Equality And Liberty (R.E.A.L.)" (<http://www.realcourage.org/2010/03/pakistan-25-hindu-girls-abducted-every-month/>). *www.realcourage.org*. Retrieved 12 April 2022.
564. "Pakistan—International Religious Freedom Report 2008" (<https://2001-2009.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2008/108505.htm>). United States Department of State. 2008. Retrieved 28 August 2010. "The majority of Muslims in the country are Sunni, with a Shi'a minority ranging between 10 to 20 percent."
565. Husain, Irfan (27 August 2012). "Faith in decline" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121204113125/http://dawn.com/2012/08/27/faith-in-decline/>). *Dawn, Irfan*. Archived from the original (<http://dawn.com/2012/08/27/faith-in-decline/>) on 4 December 2012. Retrieved 16 December 2012. "Interestingly, and somewhat intriguingly, 2 per cent of the Pakistanis surveyed see themselves as atheists, up from 1pc in 2005."
566. "Chapter 1: "Fundamental Rights" of Part II: "Fundamental Rights and Principles of Policy" " (<http://www.pakistani.org/pakistan/constitution/part2.ch1.html>). *pakistani.org*.
- "Right to Education in Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120313083147/http://www.oikoumene.org/resources/documents/wcc-commissions/international-affairs/human-rights-and-impunity/the-right-to-education-in-pakistan.html>). World Council of Churches. 21 April 2006. Archived from the original (<http://www.oikoumene.org/resources/documents/wcc-commissions/international-affairs/human-rights-and-impunity/the-right-to-education-in-pakistan.html>) on 13 March 2012. Retrieved 25 July 2010.
567. "Number of universities rises while education standard falls" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151006074617/http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/islamabad/10-Sep-2015/number-of-universities-rises-while-education-standard-falls>). *DailyTimes*. 10 September 2015. Archived from the original (<http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/islamabad/10-Sep-2015/number-of-universities-rises-while-education-standard-falls>) on 6 October 2015. Retrieved 11 September 2015.
568. "Education" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120113072252/http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_10/10_Education.pdf) (PDF). Economic Survey 2009–10 (Report). Ministry of Finance, Pakistan. p. 147 & Table 11.1 (p. 160). Archived from the original (http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_10/10_Education.pdf) (PDF) on 13 January 2012. Retrieved 2 January 2012.
569. "Pakistani madrassahs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20050214194645/http://www.uvm.edu/~envprog/madrassah.html#_ftn8). United States Institute of Peace. Archived from the original (http://www.uvm.edu/~envprog/madrassah.html#_ftn8) on 14 February 2005. Retrieved 21 February 2009.
570. Synovitz, Ron (24 February 2004). "Pakistan: Despite Reform Plan, Few Changes Seen At Most Radical Madrassahs" (<http://www.rferl.org/content/article/1051650.html>). Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty. Retrieved 21 February 2009.
- Ali, Syed Mohammad. "Policy Brief: Another Approach to Madrassa Reforms in Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150518112052/http://jinnah-institute.org/policy-brief-another-approach-to-madrassa-reforms-in-pakistan-3/>). Jinnah Institute of Peace. Archived from the original (<http://jinnah-institute.org/policy-brief-another-approach-to-madrassa-reforms-in-pakistan-3/>) on 18 May 2015. Retrieved 21 February 2015.
571. "GCE O and A level exams in Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080201090835/http://www.britishcouncil.org/pakistan-exams-gce.htm>). British Council. Archived from the original (<http://www.britishcouncil.org/pakistan-exams-gce.htm>) on 1 February 2008. Retrieved 13 February 2008.
572. "ISC News" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304000123/http://www.iscresearch.com/information/isc-news.aspx>). International School Consultancy Group. Archived from the original (<http://www.iscresearch.com/information/isc-news.aspx>) on 4 March 2016.

573. McNicoll, Kristen. "English medium education improvement in Pakistan supported" (<http://www.britishcouncil.org/organisation/press/english-medium-education-improvement-pakistan-supported>). British Council Pakistan Bureau. Retrieved 21 February 2015.
- "Ministry of Education-Government of Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070105215406/http://www.moe.gov.pk/mediacell.htm>). Moe.gov.pk. Archived from the original (<http://www.moe.gov.pk/mediacell.htm>) on 5 January 2007. Retrieved 1 January 2012.
574. "Pakistan Economic Survey 2018–19 Chapter 10: Education" (https://web.archive.org/web/20190707005708/http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_19/10-Education.pdf) (PDF). *Dawn*. 10 June 2019. Archived from the original (http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_19/10-Education.pdf) (PDF) on 7 July 2019. Retrieved 7 July 2019.
575. "National Plan of Action 2001–2015" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060517232352/http://www.moe.gov.pk/npaEFA.zip>). Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan. Archived from the original (<http://www.moe.gov.pk/npaEFA.zip>) (ZIP) on 17 May 2006. Retrieved 13 February 2008.
576. "Pakistan Economic Survey 2019–20 (Education)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20210621162712/http://finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_20/10_Education.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapter_20/10_Education.pdf) (PDF) on 21 June 2021. Retrieved 25 May 2021.
577. "Pakistan's education spending lowest in South Asia" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1254909/pakistans-education-spending-lowest-in-south-asia>). *Dawn*. 28 April 2016.
578. "Pakistan- Language, Religion, Culture, Customs and Etiquette" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090323000308/http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/pakistan.html>). Kwint Essential. Archived from the original (<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/pakistan.html>) on 23 March 2009. Retrieved 17 March 2009.
579. Anwar Alam (2008). "Factors and Consequences of Nuclearization of Family at Hayatabad Phase-II, Peshawar" (https://web.archive.org/web/20190411211512/http://www.aup.edu.pk/sj_pdf/FACTORS%20AND%20CONSEQUENCES%20OF%20NUCLEARIZATION.pdf) (PDF). *Sarhad J. Agric.* **24** (3). Archived from the original (http://www.aup.edu.pk/sj_pdf/FACTORS%20AND%20CONSEQUENCES%20OF%20NUCLEARIZATION.pdf) (PDF) on 11 April 2019. Retrieved 21 April 2012.
580. Sarina Singh; Lindsay Brow; Paul Clammer; Rodney Cocks; John Mock (2008). *Pakistan & the Karakoram Highway* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zn8l4qEew9oC>). Lonely Planet. pp. 60, 128, 376. ISBN 978-1-74104-542-0.
581. Irfan Husain (17 April 2010). "The rise of Mehran man" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101125011513/http://news.dawn.com/wps/wcm/connect/dawn-content-library/dawn/the-newspaper/columnists/irfan-husain-the-rise-of-mehran-man-740>). *Dawn*. Pakistan News. Archived from the original (<http://archives.dawn.com/archives/19124>) on 25 November 2010. Retrieved 25 July 2010.
582. "A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Magazine Globalization Index 2006" (http://www.atkearney.com/images/global/pdf/Globalization-Index_FP_Nov-Dec-06_S.pdf) (PDF). A.T. Kearney. November–December 2006. p. 4. Retrieved 1 January 2012.
583. Vidja Dehejia. "South Asian Art and Culture" (http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/sasa/hd_sasa.htm). *The Metropolitan Museum of Art*. Retrieved 10 February 2008.
584. "PTDC page on mountaineering" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061110014044/http://www.tourism.gov.pk/mountain.html>). Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation. Archived from the original (<http://www.tourism.gov.pk/mountain.html>) on 10 November 2006. Retrieved 10 November 2006.
585. Maity, Sachindra Kumar (1983). *Cultural Heritage of Ancient India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=x8lz5C5auqEC&pg=PA46>). Abhinav Publications. ISBN 978-0-391-02809-8.
586. "UNESCO Advisory Body Evaluation of Takht Bhai" (https://whc.unesco.org/archive/advisory_body_evaluation/140.pdf) (PDF). International Council on Monuments and Sites. 29 December 1979. pp. 1–2. Retrieved 25 July 2010.
587. Valentine, Simon Ross (2008). *Islam and the Ahmadiyya Jama'at: History, Belief, Practice* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MdRth02Q6nAC&pg=PA63>). Hurst & Company. ISBN 978-1-85065-916-7.
588. Kamil Khan Mumtaz (1985). *Architecture in Pakistan*. Concept Media Pte Ltd. pp. 32, 51, 160. ISBN 978-9971-84-141-6.
589. Stephanie Koerner; Ian Russell (2010). *Unquiet Pasts: Risk Society, Lived Cultural Heritage, Re-designing Reflexivity* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7li2jpQgYvAC&pg=PA382>). Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. p. 382. ISBN 978-0-7546-7548-8.
590. Michele Langevine Leiby (25 April 2012). "In Pakistan, fashion weeks thrive beyond the style capitals of the world" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/asia_pacific/in-pakistan-fashion-weeks-thrive-beyond-the-style-capitals-of-the-world/2012/04/24/gIQAAt3qcgT_story.html). *Washington Post*. Retrieved 20 April 2013.

591. Alamgir Hashmi (1996). Radhika Mohanram (ed.). *English postcoloniality: literatures from around the world* (https://books.google.com/books?id=H_uwA78YZDoC&pg=PA107). Gita Rajan. Greenwood Publishing Group. pp. 107–112. ISBN 978-0-313-28854-8.
592. Official website in English Pakistan Academy of Letters (<http://pal.gov.pk/home/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130306135947/http://pal.gov.pk/home/>) 6 March 2013 at the Wayback Machine
593. Gilani Kamran (January 2002). "Pakistani Literature – Evolution & trends" (<http://www.the-south-asian.com/Jan2002/Pakistani-Literature3-the-Novel.htm>). The South Asian Magazine. Retrieved 24 December 2011.
594. Huma Imtiaz (26 September 2010). "Granta: The global reach of Pakistani literature" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/53272/granta-the-global-reach-of-pakistani-literature/>). *The Express Tribune*. Retrieved 24 December 2011.
595. Annemarie Schimmel (15 December 2004). "Iqbal, Muhammad" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/iqbal-muhammad>). *Encyclopædia Iranica*. Retrieved 1 January 2012.
596. Muhammad Zahid Rifat (3 October 2011). "Paying tributes to popular Sufi poets" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130117074308/http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-268638505.html>). *The Nation*. Archived from the original (<http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1G1-268638505.html>) on 17 January 2013. Retrieved 25 December 2011.
597. Chetan Karnani (2003). *L.H. Ajwani* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=dL5owdAV5TcC&pg=PA50>). Sahitya Akademi. p. 50. ISBN 978-81-260-1664-8.
598. Richard V. DeSemet; et al. "Philosophical Activities in Pakistan:1947–1961" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130509105450/http://www.crvp.org/book/Series02/IIA-3/appendix.htm>). *Work published by Pakistan Philosophical Congress*. Archived from the original (<http://www.crvp.org/book/Series02/IIA-3/appendix.htm>) on 9 May 2013. Retrieved 25 November 2013.
599. Ahmad, Naeem, ed. (1998). *Philosophy in Pakistan*. Washington, DC: Council for Research in Values and Philosophy. ISBN 978-1-56518-108-3.
600. "Media in Pakistan" (<https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ims-media-pakistan-radicalisation-2009.pdf>) (PDF). International Media Support. July 2009. pp. 14–16, 21. Retrieved 10 August 2020.
601. "Pakistan slips further on World Press Freedom Index" (<https://theprint.in/world/pakistan-slips-further-on-world-press-freedom-index/942403/>). *The Print*. 4 May 2022.
602. "Pakistan profile – Media" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12965785>). *BBC News*. 2 March 2017. Retrieved 23 April 2016.
603. "Between radicalisation and democratisation in an unfolding conflict: Media in Pakistan" (<https://www.mediasupport.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/ims-media-pakistan-radicalisation-2009.pdf>) (PDF). International Media Support. July 2009. Retrieved 10 August 2020.
604. Randhava, Naseem (11 October 2011). "Bollywood films may be banned in Pakistan" (<http://sg.news.yahoo.com/bollywood-films-may-banned-pakistan-094000464.html>). Yahoo! News. Retrieved 31 October 2011.
- "Pakistan to show Bollywood film" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/entertainment/4639216.stm>). *BBC News*. 23 January 2006. Retrieved 13 February 2008.
605. Zeb, Parkha (22 February 2023). "Pakistan is (finally) getting over its Bollywood mania" (<https://images.dawn.com/news/1191547>). *Images*. Retrieved 22 February 2023.
606. Shaikh, Naila (21 January 2015). "The Evolving World of Pakistani Dramas Builds Stronger Relations With India" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150428110047/http://www.browngirlmagazine.com/2015/01/evolving-world-pakistani-dramas-builds-stronger-relations-india/>). Brown Girl. Archived from the original (<http://www.browngirlmagazine.com/2015/01/evolving-world-pakistani-dramas-builds-stronger-relations-india/>) on 28 April 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2015.
607. "Pakistani dramas contribute to the evolution of Indian television" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150719082117/http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/entertainment/25-Dec-2014/pakistani-dramas-contribute-to-the-evolution-of-indian-television>). *Daily Times*. 25 December 2014. Archived from the original (<http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/entertainment/25-Dec-2014/pakistani-dramas-contribute-to-the-evolution-of-indian-television>) on 19 July 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2015.
608. Amit Baruah; R. Padmanabhan (6 September 1997). "The stilled voice" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130927003536/http://www.hindu.com/fline/fl1418/14181230.htm>). *Frontline*. Chennai, India. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindu.com/fline/fl1418/14181230.htm>) on 27 September 2013. Retrieved 30 June 2011.

609. Owais Tohid (7 June 2005). "Music soothes extremism along troubled Afghan border" (<http://www.csmoitor.com/2005/0607/p07s01-wosc.html>). *The Christian Science Monitor*. Retrieved 20 January 2012.
610. Goodwin, William (2002). *Pakistan*. Lucent Books. p. 79. ISBN 978-1-59018-218-5. "Pakistani food is similar to that of northern India, with a splash of Middle Eastern influence derived from other Muslim cultures over the centuries."
611. Kathleen W. Deady (2001). *Countries of the world :Pakistan*. Capstone Press. pp. 13–15. ISBN 978-0-7368-0815-6.
612. Tarla Dalal (2007). *Punjabi Khana*. Sanjay & Co. p. 8. ISBN 978-81-89491-54-3.
613. "Sohan Halwa a gift of saints' city" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1074194/sohan-halwa-a-gift-of-saints-city>). Dawn.com. 16 December 2013. Retrieved 28 February 2014.
614. Narayanan, Deepu (19 June 2017). "CT17 final stats: Pakistan become fourth team to win all three ICC crowns" (<https://www.cricbuzz.com/cricket-news/95302/ct17-final-stats-pakistan-become-fourth-team-to-win-all-three-icc-crowns>). *Cricbuzz*. Retrieved 21 August 2022.
615. "PSL's brand value stands at \$230m or Rs 32.258 bn" (<https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/431453-n-a>). *The News International*. 13 February 2019.
616. Ahsan, Ali (23 December 2010). "A history of football in Pakistan — Part I" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/593095/a-history-of-football-in-pakistan-part-i>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 22 August 2022.
617. "Footballs made in Pakistan to be used in FIFA World Cup 2018" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/1620487/7-footballs-made-pakistan-used-fifa-world-cup-2018>). *The Express Tribune*. 28 January 2018. Retrieved 21 August 2022.
618. Bill Mallon; Jeroen Heijmans (2011). *Historical Dictionary of the Olympic Movement* (4th revised ed.). Scarecrow. p. 291. ISBN 978-0-8108-7249-3.
619. "Jahangir Khan recognised as greatest squash player of all time" (<https://unsquashable.com/en-us/blogs/world-tour-highlights/jahangir-khan-recognised-as-greatest-squash-player-of-all-time>). *UNSQUASHABLE*. Retrieved 28 August 2023.
620. "USA to stage T20 World Cup: 2024–2031 ICC Men's tournament hosts confirmed" (<https://www.icc-cricket.com/news/2354682>). *International Cricket Council*. 16 November 2021. Retrieved 21 August 2022.

Bibliography

Overview

- Ayres, Alyssa (23 July 2009). *Speaking Like a State: Language and Nationalism in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FddJQi1dQ30C&pg=PA38>). Cambridge University Press. p. 38. ISBN 978-0-521-51931-1. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Badian, Ernst (1987). "Alexander at Peuceleotis" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/639350>). *The Classical Quarterly*. **37** (1): 117–128. doi:10.1017/S0009838800031712 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2FS0009838800031712>). JSTOR 639350 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/639350>). S2CID 246878679 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:246878679>).
- Baqir, Fayyaz (6 August 2018). *Poverty Alleviation and Poverty of Aid: Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=dwtpDwAAQBAJ>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-0-429-87153-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Bhandari, Medani P. (September 2022). *Getting the Climate Science Facts Right: The Role of the IPCC* (https://books.google.com/books?id=w_iGEAAQBAJ&pg=PT241). River Publishers. ISBN 978-1-000-79720-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Buzan, Barry; Waever, Ole (2003). *Regions and Powers: The Structure of International Security* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=N3LfkrrNM4QC&pg=PA55>). Cambridge University Press. p. 55. ISBN 978-0-521-89111-0. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Buzan, Barry (2004). *The United States and the great powers: world politics in the twenty-first century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XvtS5hKg9jYC&pg=PR8>). Polity. pp. 71, 99. ISBN 978-0-7456-3374-9. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Copland, Ian (2001). *India, 1885–1947: The Unmaking of an Empire* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Dw1uAAAAMAAJ>). Seminar Studies in History. Longman. ISBN 978-0-582-38173-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.

- Cornwall, Andrea; Edwards, Jenny, eds. (13 March 2014). *Feminisms, Empowerment and Development: Changing Womens Lives* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JOViDgAAQBAJ&pg=PT176>). Zed Books. ISBN 978-1-78032-586-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Eberhard, David M.; Simons, Gary F.; Fennig, Charles D., eds. (2022). "Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230309065841/https://www.ethnologue.com/country/PK/>). *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (25 ed.). Dallas, Texas: SIL International. Archived from the original (<https://ethnologue.com/country/PK/>) on 9 March 2023. Retrieved 2 January 2023.
- Haleem, Safia (May 2013). "1, 7". *Pakistan – Culture Smart!: The Essential Guide to Customs & Culture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AcA-AQAAQBAJ>). Kuperard. ISBN 978-1-85733-678-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2024 Edition. (Pakistan)" (<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2024/October/weo-report?c=564,&s=NGDPD,PPPGDP,NGDPDPC,PPPPC,&sy=2022&ey=2029&ssm=0&scsm=1&sc=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=1>). International Monetary Fund. 22 October 2024. Retrieved 29 October 2024.
- *Pakistan: Request for a Stand-by Arrangement-Press Release; Staff Report; Staff Statement; and Statement by the Executive Director for Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0pbMEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA54>). International Monetary Fund. 18 July 2023. p. 54. ISBN 979-8-4002-4851-1. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- James, Orpha (22 December 2022). *Faith Restored: "A Pakistani Women's Journey from Land of Islam to a Nation Under God" a Christian Perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=u2WkEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT14>). WestBow Press. ISBN 978-1-6642-8702-0. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Mathew Joseph C. (2016). *Understanding Pakistan: Emerging Voices from India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6iUIDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA337>). Taylor & Francis. p. 337. ISBN 978-1-351-99725-6. OCLC 958566633 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/958566633>).
- Metcalf, Barbara D.; Metcalf, Thomas R. (2006). *A Concise History of Modern India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mjlfqyY7JlSC&pg=PA221>). Cambridge University Press. p. 221. ISBN 978-1-139-45887-0. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Minahan, James (2009). *The Complete Guide to National Symbols and Emblems [2 volumes]* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=D7rOEAAAQBAJ&pg=PR19>). ABC-CLIO. p. 141. ISBN 978-0-313-34497-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Paul, T. V. (2012). *International Relations Theory and Regional Transformation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ofzH6pFO9iUC&pg=PA11>). Cambridge University Press. p. 11. ISBN 978-1-107-02021-4. Retrieved 3 February 2017.
- Rais, Rasul Bakhsh (30 August 2017). *Imagining Pakistan: Modernism, State, and the Politics of Islamic Revival* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mXwzDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA191>). Lexington Books. p. 191. ISBN 978-1-4985-5396-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Rajagopalan, Rajesh (2011). "Pakistan: regional power, global problem?" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=l2WrAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA193>). In Nadine Godehardt; Dirk Nabers (eds.). *Regional Orders and Regional Powers*. Routledge. pp. 193–208. ISBN 978-1-136-71891-5.
- SATP (2024). "Pakistan: Assessment-2024" (<https://www.satp.org/terrorism-assessment/pakistan>). *South Asian Terrorism Portal*. Retrieved 25 April 2024.
- Solomon, Hussein (May 1997). "South African Foreign Policy and Middle Power Leadership" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20020624231948/http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No13/Solomon.html>). Archived from the original (<http://www.iss.co.za/Pubs/Monographs/No13/Solomon.html>) on 24 June 2002. Retrieved 27 December 2011.
- Spuler, Bertold (1969). *The Muslim World: a Historical Survey* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=E2DGzWEACAAJ>). Leiden, Netherlands: E.J. Brill. ISBN 978-90-04-02104-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Talbot, Ian (2016). *A History of Modern South Asia: Politics, States, Diasporas* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=sXsmCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA227>). Yale University Press. pp. 227–240. ISBN 978-0-300-21659-2. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Vandamme, Dorothee (August 2014). "'Pakistan and Saudi Arabia: Towards Greater Independence in their Afghan Foreign Policy'" (https://dial.uclouvain.be/downloader/downloader.php?pid=boreal%3A180961&datastream=PDF_01&disclaimer=f0803a73d3d99903e058788b0845d39f9edf476c234aeb6ad3791b5875fa57bd). Université catholique de Louvain. Retrieved 16 November 2024.
- Wright, Rita P. (26 October 2009). *The Ancient Indus: Urbanism, Economy, and Society* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MG2ztAEACAAJ&pg=PA1>). Cambridge University Press. pp. 1–2. ISBN 978-0-521-57219-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.

- Wynbrandt, James (2009). *A Brief History of Pakistan* (<https://archive.org/details/briefhistoryofpa0000wynb>). Infobase Publishing. ISBN 978-0-8160-6184-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Zia, Nadeem; Burton, Bruce (24 October 2023). *Corporate Governance Challenges in Pakistan: Perceptions and Potential Routes Forward* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1hzTEAAQBAJ&pg=RA1-PA2002>). De Gruyter. ISBN 978-3-11-077306-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.

Etymology

- Anand, Sugam (1991). *Modern Indian Historiography: From Pillai to Azad* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aRgcAAAAIAAJ&pg=PA178>). MG Publishers. p. 178. ISBN 978-81-85532-09-7. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Aziz, Khurshed Kamal (1987). *Rahmat Ali: A Biography* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=jB5uAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA88>). Vanguard. p. 88. ISBN 978-3-515-05051-7. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Lahiri, Ashok (23 January 2023). *India in Search of Glory: Political Calculus and Economy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NS6iEAAQBAJ&pg=PT74>). Penguin Random House India Private Limited. ISBN 978-93-5492-837-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Saqib, Muhammad Amjad; Malik, Aneeqa (21 September 2018). *Integral Finance – Akhuwat: A Case Study of the Solidarity Economy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mEBvDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT100>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-351-72767-9. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Tummala, Krishna K. (1996). *Public Administration in India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=HSQZj1_FrosC&pg=PA42). Allied Publishers (P) Limited. p. 42. ISBN 978-81-7023-590-3. Retrieved 30 April 2024.

History

- Abraham, Taisha (2002). *Women and the Politics of Violence* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=cm4PBNdaFjYC&pg=PA131>). Har-Anand Publications. p. 131. ISBN 978-81-241-0847-5.
- Afzal, Madiha (29 February 2024). "Pakistan's surprising and marred 2024 election, and what comes next" (<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/pakistans-surprising-and-marred-2024-election-and-what-comes-next/>). *Brookings Institution*. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Agha, Karrar Ali (8 May 2021). *Fall of East Pakistan: The Forgotten War: Forgotten Yet Never Forgiven* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=WbNrZgEACAAJ>). Amazon Digital Services LLC – KDP Print US. ISBN 978-969-23257-0-7. Retrieved 16 May 2024.
- Ahmad, Samir (23 November 2023). *Track Two Diplomacy Between India and Pakistan: Peace Negotiations and Initiatives* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qyHcEAAQBAJ&pg=PT66>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-99914-3. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Ahmed, Akbar S. (1997). *Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity: The Search for Saladin* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=YGdiqF6V8wYC&pg=PA136>). Psychology Press. p. 136. ISBN 978-0-415-14966-2. Retrieved 13 May 2024.
- Ahmed, Mukhtar (29 May 2014). *Ancient Pakistan - An Archaeological History: Volume I: The Stone Age* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-qLTBAAQBAJ&pg=PA113>). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. p. 113. ISBN 978-1-4954-9047-7. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Akbar, M. J. (8 February 2018). *India: The Siege Within* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qaohEAAQBAJ&pg=PT55>). Roli Books. ISBN 978-81-936009-7-9. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
- Akbarzadeh, Shahram, ed. (29 December 2020). *Routledge Handbook of Political Islam* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bpoMEAAQBAJ&pg=PT378>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-0-429-75717-4. Retrieved 8 May 2024.
- Allchin, Bridget; Allchin, Raymond (1982). *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=r4s-YsP6vclC&pg=PA131>). Cambridge University Press. p. 131. ISBN 978-0-521-28550-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Allchin, Bridget; Petraglia, Michael D., eds. (22 May 2007). *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia: Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Qm9GfjNlnRwC&pg=PA5>). Springer Netherlands. p. 5. ISBN 978-1-4020-5562-1. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Banerjee, Kanchan (20 May 2022). *The Crash Of A Civilization* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Em17EAAQBAJ&pg=PT69>). Prabhat Prakashan. ISBN 978-93-5521-240-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.

- Basrur, Rajesh M. (2008). *South Asia's Cold War: Nuclear Weapons and Conflict in Comparative Perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yqAGKpOe9xMC&pg=PA36>). Routledge. p. 36. ISBN 978-1-134-16531-5. Retrieved 9 May 2024.
- Basu, Dipak; Miroshnik, Victoria (16 August 2017). *India as an Organization: Volume One: A Strategic Risk Analysis of Ideals, Heritage and Vision · Volume 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IhUwDWAQBAJ&pg=PA158>). Springer International Publishing. p. 158. ISBN 978-3-319-53371-1. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
- Basu, Dipak; Miroshnik, Victoria W. (9 January 2023). *How Pakistan Was Formed: The Economic Rationale for Partition* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=a1mjEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA125>). Lexington Books. p. 125. ISBN 978-1-6669-1745-1. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
- Beachler, Donald W. (14 August 2011). *The Genocide Debate: Politicians, Academics, and Victims* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gStdAQAAQBAJ&pg=PT31>). Palgrave Macmillan. p. 16. ISBN 978-0-230-33763-3. Retrieved 16 May 2024.
- Behrendt, Kurt A. (2007). *The Art of Gandhara in the Metropolitan Museum of Art* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MJ3eCZVIT48C>). New York City: Metropolitan Museum of Art. pp. 4–5, 91. ISBN 978-1-58839-224-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Bhaumik, Subir (1996). *Insurgent Crossfire: North-East India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iftJFki3fhYC&pg=PA6>). Lancer Publishers. p. 6. ISBN 978-1-897829-12-7. Retrieved 12 May 2024.
- Bose, Sarmila (2005). "Anatomy of Violence: Analysis of Civil War in East Pakistan in 1971" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4417267>). *Economic and Political Weekly*. **40** (41): 4463–4471. ISSN 2349-8846 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2349-8846>). JSTOR 4417267 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/4417267>).
- Brass, Paul R. (2003). "The partition of India and retributive genocide in the Punjab, 1946–47: means, methods, and purposes" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150414153300/http://faculty.washington.edu/brass/Partition.pdf>) (PDF). *Journal of Genocide Research*. **5** (1). Taylor and Francis: 81–82. doi:10.1080/14623520305657 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F14623520305657>). Archived from the original (<http://faculty.washington.edu/brass/Partition.pdf>) (PDF) on 14 April 2015. Retrieved 16 August 2014.
- Burnett, M. Troy, ed. (4 August 2020). *Nationalism Today: Extreme Political Movements Around the World [2 Volumes]* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=METPEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA566>). ABC-CLIO. p. 566. ISBN 978-1-4408-5000-4. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Burrison, John A. (16 June 2017). *Global Clay: Themes in World Ceramic Traditions* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QtgyDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA110>). Indiana University Press. p. 110. ISBN 978-0-253-03189-1. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Busch, Nathan E. (17 October 2014). *No End in Sight: The Continuing Menace of Nuclear Proliferation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NZsfBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA184>). University Press of Kentucky. p. 184. ISBN 978-0-8131-5662-0. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Butalia, Urvashi (2000). *The Other Side of Silence: Voices From the Partition of British India* (<https://www.nytimes.com/books/first/b/butalia-silence.html>). Duke University Press. ISBN 978-0-8223-2494-2.
- Canfield, Robert L. (2002). *Turko-Persia in historical perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=g3JhKNSk8tQC&pg=PA4>). Cambridge University Press. pp. 4–21. ISBN 978-0-521-52291-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Carmichael, A. J. (22 December 2022). *Ancient India, Rise and Fall: Exploring the Greatest Dynasties and Legacy of Empire in South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7WOjEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT53>). Draft2digital. ISBN 979-8-215-06793-2. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Cavendish, Marshall (September 2006). *World and Its Peoples: Volume 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=j894miuOqc4C>). Marshall Cavendish Corporation. ISBN 978-0-7614-7571-2. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Central Intelligence Agency (20 June 2023). *The CIA World Factbook 2023-2024* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ekGUEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT4468>). Skyhorse Publishing. ISBN 978-1-5107-7593-0. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Chakma, Bhumitra (17 December 2014). *South Asia's Nuclear Security* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=oW7fBQAAQBAJ&pg=PT142>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-317-58688-3. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Chandra, Anjana Motihar (15 July 2008). *India Condensed* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=b7-IAAQAQBAJ&pg=PA71>). Marshall Cavendish. p. 71. ISBN 978-981-261-975-4. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
- Chandra, Satish (2005). *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals Part II* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0Rm9MC4DDrcC&pg=PA365>). Har-Anand Publications. p. 365. ISBN 978-81-241-1066-9.

- Chapman, Graham P. (6 February 2018). *The Geopolitics of South Asia: From Early Empires to India, Pakistan and Bangladesh* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SvhKDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT239>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-351-73468-4. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Chowdhury, Anis; Mahmud, Wahiduddin (2008). *Handbook on the South Asian economies* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VBI8XLIrO3IC&pg=PA72>). Edward Elgar Publishing. pp. 72–75. ISBN 978-1-84376-988-0. Retrieved 27 December 2011.
- Cohen, Stephen Philip (2004). *The idea of Pakistan* (<https://archive.org/details/ideaofpakistan00cohe>) (1st pbk. ed.). Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press. ISBN 978-0-8157-9761-6. Retrieved 8 May 2024.
- Coll, Steve (2004). *Ghost Wars: The Secret History of the CIA, Afghanistan, and Bin Laden, from the Soviet Invasion to September 10, 2001* (<https://archive.org/details/ghostwarssecreth00coll/page/720>) (23 February 2004 ed.). Penguin Press HC. p. 720 (<https://archive.org/details/ghostwarssecreth00coll/page/720>). ISBN 978-1-59420-007-6.
- Coningham, Robin; Young, Ruth (31 August 2015). *The Archaeology of South Asia: From the Indus to Asoka, c. 6500 BCE – 200 CE* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hB5TCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA138>). Cambridge University Press. p. 138. ISBN 978-0-521-84697-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Consiglio, Cyprian (7 January 2015). *Spirit, Soul, Body: Toward an Integral Christian Spirituality* (https://books.google.com/books?id=s0_DCAAQBAJ&pg=PA27). Liturgical Press. p. 27. ISBN 978-0-8146-3582-7. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Cook, Hugh C. B. (1975). *The Sikh Wars: The British Army in the Punjab, 1845-1849* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iORuAAAAMAAJ>). L. Cooper. ISBN 978-0-85052-164-1. Retrieved 4 May 2024.
- Cooke, Tim (15 July 2017). *Human Rights* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kHmDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA14>). Cavendish Square Publishing, LLC. p. 14. ISBN 978-1-5026-2824-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Daiya, Kavita (2011). *Violent Belongings: Partition, Gender, and National Culture in Postcolonial India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=P7a-FuiMcTYC&pg=PA75>). Temple University Press. p. 75. ISBN 978-1-59213-744-2.
- Dales, George; Kenoyer, Jonathan Mark; Alcock, Leslie (1986). *Excavations at Mohenjo Daro, Pakistan: The Pottery, with an Account of the Pottery from the 1950 Excavations of Sir Mortimer Wheeler* (https://books.google.com/books?id=4iew_THp8foC&pg=PA4). UPenn Museum of Archaeology. p. 4. ISBN 978-0-934718-52-3. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Dandamaev, M. A. (20 October 2023). *A Political History of the Achaemenid Empire* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=INr7EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA147>). Brill. p. 147. ISBN 978-90-04-66763-1. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- D'Costa, Bina (2011). *Nationbuilding, Gender and War Crimes in South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ivzKjY5LncIC&pg=PA53>). Routledge. p. 53. ISBN 978-0-415-56566-0. Retrieved 9 May 2024.
- Dede, Kadir; Sadioglu, Ugur, eds. (20 June 2016). *Comparative Studies and Regionally-Focused Cases Examining Local Governments* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=UVSiDAAAQBAJ&pg=PA270>). IGI Global. p. 270. ISBN 978-1-5225-0321-7. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Dyson, Tim (2018). *A Population History of India: From the First Modern People to the Present Day* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3TRtDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA29>). Oxford University Press. p. 29. ISBN 978-0-19-882905-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Fair, C. Christine (2014). *Fighting to the End: The Pakistan Army's Way of War* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=jjATAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA78>). Oxford University Press. p. 78. ISBN 978-0-19-989270-9. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Faroqi, Suraiya (8 August 2019). *The Ottoman and Mughal Empires Social History in the Early Modern World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CPalDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT18>). Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 978-1-78831-872-3. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Fisher, Michael H. (2018). *An Environmental History of India: From Earliest Times to the Twenty-First Century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kZVuDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA33>). Cambridge University Press. p. 33. ISBN 978-1-107-11162-2. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Fitzpatrick, Mark (2007). *Nuclear Black Markets: Pakistan, A.Q. Khan and the Rise of Proliferation Networks : a Net Assessment* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PbLddoNkxi4C&pg=PA115>). International Institute for Strategic Studies. pp. 115–116. ISBN 978-0-86079-201-7. Retrieved 17 May 2024.
- Gayer, Laurent (2014). *Karachi: Ordered Disorder and the Struggle for the City* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=BkIRBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA42>). Oxford University Press. p. 42. ISBN 978-0-19-935444-3.

Retrieved 3 May 2024.

- Gwillim Law (1999). *Administrative Subdivisions of Countries: A Comprehensive World Reference, 1900 Through 1998* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nXCeCQAAQBAJ&pg=PA276>). McFarland, Incorporated, Publishers. p. 276. ISBN 978-1-4766-0447-3. Retrieved 5 May 2024.
- Hajari, Nisid (9 June 2015). *Midnight's Furies: The Deadly Legacy of India's Partition* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=lrDqDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT351>). Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. ISBN 978-0-547-66924-3. Retrieved 18 May 2024.
- Hali, Khvajah Altaf Husain; Akhtar, Saleem (1993). *Hayāt-i jāved* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hV1DAAAACAAJ>). Lāhore: Sang-i Mīl Publications. ISBN 978-969-35-0186-5.
- Hardy, Peter (7 December 1972). *The Muslims of British India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RDw4AAAAIAAJ&pg=PA213>). Cambridge University Press. p. 213. ISBN 978-0-521-08488-8. Retrieved 6 May 2024.
- Harjani, Dayal N. (19 July 2018). *Sindhi Roots & Rituals - Part 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=J4ZIDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT244>). Notion Press. ISBN 978-1-64249-289-7. Retrieved 4 May 2024.
- Haroon, Sana (2008). "The Rise of Deobandi Islam in the North-West Frontier Province and Its Implications in Colonial India and Pakistan 1914–1996" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/27755911>). *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*. **18** (1). Cambridge University Press: 66–67. doi:10.1017/S1356186307007778 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2FS1356186307007778>). JSTOR 27755911 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/27755911>). S2CID 154959326 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:154959326>).
- Hasan, Arif; Raza, Mansoor (2009). *Migration and Small Towns in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=U7imPH4KVJUC&pg=PA10>). Human Settlements Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development. pp. 10–12. ISBN 978-1-84369-734-3. Retrieved 13 November 2024.
- Hasanie, Ali Abbas (30 April 2013). *Democracy in Pakistan: Crises, Conflicts and Hope for a Change* (https://books.google.com/books?id=DitBly05_94C&pg=PA1). AuthorHouse UK. p. 1. ISBN 978-1-4817-9113-7. Retrieved 8 May 2024.
- Hiro, Dilip (2015). *The Longest August: The Unflinching Rivalry Between India and Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PpPCBAAQBAJ&pg=PA216>). Nation Books. p. 216. ISBN 978-1-56858-503-1.
- Holt, Andrew; Curta, Florin, eds. (28 November 2016). *Great Events in Religion: An Encyclopedia of Pivotal Events in Religious History [3 Volumes]* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ouTNEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT1339>). Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 979-8-216-09187-5. Retrieved 6 May 2024.
- Hoodbhoy, Pervez (23 January 2011). "Pakistan's nuclear bayonet" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110218212415/http://www.dawn.com/2011/02/16/herald-exclusive-pakistans-nuclear-bayonet.html>). *The Herald*. Archived from the original (<http://www.dawn.com/2011/02/16/herald-exclusive-pakistans-nuclear-bayonet.html>) on 18 February 2011. Retrieved 9 September 2011.
- Hoodbhoy, Pervez (2023). *Pakistan: Origins, Identity and Future* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MgSqEAAAQBAJ>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-85667-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Husain, Ishrat (25 March 2010). "The Role of Politics in Pakistan's Economy" (<https://jia.sipa.columbia.edu/news/role-politics-pakistans-economy>). *Journal of International Affairs*. **63** (1). Columbia University: 1–18. ISSN 0022-197X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0022-197X>). JSTOR 24384169 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/24384169>). Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Hussain, Adeel (8 November 2018). "Muhammad Iqbal's constitutionalism" (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/24730580.2018.1544023>). *Indian Law Review*. **2** (2). Taylor & Francis: 135–158. doi:10.1080/24730580.2018.1544023 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F24730580.2018.1544023>). hdl:1887/79342 (<https://hdl.handle.net/1887%2F79342>). ISSN 2473-0599 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2473-0599>). Retrieved 23 May 2024.
- Hussain, Rizwan (2008). "Pakistan" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081121052313/http://www.oxfordislamicstudies.com/article/opr/t236/e0616>). *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Islamic World*. Archived from the original (<http://www.oxfordislamicstudies.com/article/opr/t236/e0616>) on 21 November 2008.
- Hussain, Shafqat (2015). *Remoteness and Modernity: Transformation and Continuity in Northern Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=4PfOBwAAQBAJ&pg=PA112>). Yale University Press. p. 112. ISBN 978-0-300-20555-8. Retrieved 4 May 2024.
- Isaacs, Harold Robert (1975). *Idols of the Tribe: Group Identity and Political Change* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0Kne87aU7D0C&pg=PA3>). Harvard University Press. p. 3. ISBN 978-0-674-44315-0. Retrieved 9 May 2024.

- Jaffrelot, Christophe (2015). *The Pakistan Paradox: Instability and Resilience* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=i5GMCwAAQBAJ>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-023518-5. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- James, Gilad (1980). *Introduction to Pakistan* (https://books.google.com/books?id=eNS_EAAAQBAJ&pg=PT9). Gilad James Mystery School. ISBN 978-80-625-7501-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Kapoor, Deepak (2009). *Pentagon's South Asia Defence and Strategic Year Book 2009* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZIVXtIsXCxYC&pg=PA3>). Pentagon Press. p. 3. ISBN 978-81-8274-399-1. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Kathpalia, Pran Nath (1986). *Mission with a Difference: The Exploits of 71 Mountain Brigade* (https://books.google.com/books?id=c_MMAAAIAAJ&pg=PA17). Lancer International. p. 17. ISBN 978-81-7062-069-3.
- Kazmi, Muhammad Raza (2003). *Liaquat Ali Khan: His Life and Work* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xBduAAAAMAAJ>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-579788-6. Retrieved 13 May 2024.
- Kennedy, Kerry J., ed. (22 July 2021). *Social Studies Education in South and South East Asian Contexts* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gxswEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT37>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-39426-9. Retrieved 20 May 2024.
- Khan, Asghar (23 August 2022). *Mainstreaming the Tribal Areas (ex-FATA) of Pakistan Bordering Afghanistan: Challenges and Prospects* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=irSEEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA114>). Springer Nature Singapore. pp. 114, 119. ISBN 978-981-19-1794-3. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Khan, Feroz (7 November 2012). *Eating Grass: The Making of the Pakistani Bomb* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yGgrNAsKZjEC>). Stanford University Press. ISBN 978-0-8047-8480-1. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Khan, Gohar Ayub (29 August 2008). *Glimpses Into the Corridors of Power* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xQduAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA184>). Oxford University Press. p. 184. ISBN 978-0-19-547354-4. Retrieved 15 May 2024.
- Khan, M. H. (September 2016). *Memoir of M. H. Khan: Turbulence in the Indian Subcontinent* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Dp-QDQAAQBAJ&pg=PA17>). Mereos Books. p. 17. ISBN 978-1-86151-569-8. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
- Khanna, Sushil (April 2002). "The Crisis in the Pakistan Economy" (<http://www.revolutionarydemocracy.org/rdv8n1/pakistan.htm>). *Revolutionary Democracy*. 8 (1). Retrieved 16 November 2011.
- Khan, Naveeda (22 May 2012). *Muslim Becoming: Aspiration and Skepticism in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=cevbt3SQqQC&pg=PA58>). Duke University Press. p. 58. ISBN 978-0-8223-5231-0. Retrieved 6 May 2024.
- Khoja-Moolji, Shenila (15 June 2021). *Sovereign Attachments: Masculinity, Muslimness, and Affective Politics in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LXEnEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA32>). University of California Press. p. 32. ISBN 978-0-520-97439-5. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Koumar, Shaupaun (16 January 2023). *Naturocracy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=haSnEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT118>). Zorba Books. ISBN 978-93-952172-0-0. Retrieved 15 May 2024.
- Krasno, Jean; LaPides, Sean (7 July 2015). *Personality, Political Leadership, and Decision Making: A Global Perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VqnIEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT303>). Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 979-8-216-12791-8. Retrieved 17 May 2024.
- Kubica, Olga (14 April 2023). *Greco-Buddhist Relations in the Hellenistic Far East: Sources and Contexts* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=8M-vEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA153>). Taylor & Francis. p. 153. ISBN 978-1-000-86852-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Kulke, Hermann; Rothermund, Dietmar (27 May 2016). *A History of India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xYeIDQAAQBAJ&pg=PT196>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-317-24212-3. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Kumarasingham, Harshan (2013). "The 'Tropical Dominions': The Appeal of Dominion Status in the Decolonisation of India, Pakistan, and Ceylon, vol. 23" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23726109>). *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society*. 23. Cambridge University Press: 223–245. doi:10.1017/S0080440113000108 (<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0080440113000108>). JSTOR 23726109 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/23726109>).
- Lapidus, Ira M. (13 October 2014). *A History of Islamic Societies* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZkJpBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA274>). Cambridge University Press. p. 274. ISBN 978-0-521-73297-0. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Lapierre, Dominique; Collins, Larry, eds. (2015). *Mountbatten and the Partition of India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kxjdjgEACAAJ>). Wide Canvas. p. 57. ISBN 978-93-259-8601-5. Retrieved 13 May 2024.

2024.

- Law, Gwillim (1999). *Administrative Subdivisions of Countries: A Comprehensive World Reference, 1900 Through 1998* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nXCeCQAAQBAJ&pg=PA276>). McFarland & Company. p. 276. ISBN 978-1-4766-0447-3. Retrieved 5 May 2024.
- Lewis, David (2011). *Bangladesh* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5IH40gT7xvYC&pg=PA70>). Cambridge University Press. p. 70. ISBN 978-0-521-71377-1. Retrieved 15 May 2024.
- MacDonald, Myra (2017). *Defeat is an Orphan: How Pakistan Lost the Great South Asian War* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LxgxDgAAQBAJ&pg=PA85>). C. Hurst & Co. p. 85. ISBN 978-1-84904-858-3. Retrieved 2 May 2024.
- Malik, Iftikhar Haider (2006). *Culture and Customs of Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=GQ TABKAGaVgC>). Greenwood Publishing Group. ISBN 978-0-313-33126-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Malleson, George (8 November 2016). *The Indian Mutiny Of 1857* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=wi8gMQAACAAJ>). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. ISBN 978-1-5399-7981-4. Retrieved 5 May 2024.
- Mansbach, Richard W.; Pirro, Ellen B.; Taylor, Kirsten L. (10 November 2017). *Introduction to Global Politics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=644-DwAAQBAJ&pg=PT298>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-315-30181-5. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Markovits, Claude, ed. (2012). *History of Modern India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AybHBgAAQBAJ&pg=PA350>). Orient Blackswan. p. 350. ISBN 978-1-316-16517-1. Retrieved 8 May 2024.
- Martini, Alice; Ford, Kieran; Jackson, Richard, eds. (18 August 2020). *Encountering Extremism: Theoretical Issues and Local Challenges* (https://books.google.com/books?id=ge_3DwAAQBAJ&pg=P T390). Manchester University Press. ISBN 978-1-5261-3663-3. Retrieved 20 May 2024.
- Mazari, Shireen M. (2003). *The Kargil Conflict, 1999: Separating Fact from Fiction* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OwFvAAAAMAAJ>). Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad. ISBN 978-969-8772-00-0. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- McGrath, Allen (1996). *The Destruction of Pakistan's Democracy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=a0FuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA38>). Oxford University Press. p. 38. ISBN 978-0-19-577583-9.
- Mohiuddin, Yasmin Niaz (2007). *Pakistan: A Global Studies Handbook* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OTMy0B9OZjAC>). ABC-CLIO. ISBN 978-1-85109-801-9.
- Mookerji, Radhakumud (1989). *Ancient Indian Education: Brahmanical and Buddhist* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mjFfqpq7HhkC&pg=PA478>). Motilal Banarsidass. pp. 478–479. ISBN 978-81-208-0423-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Mufti, Shahan (2013). *The Faithful Scribe: A Story of Islam, Pakistan, Family and War* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Jb9vDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA134>). Other Press. p. 124. ISBN 978-1-59051-505-1. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Muniapan, Balakrishnan; Shaikh, Junaid M. (February 2007). "Lessons in corporate governance from Kautilya's Arthashastra in ancient India" (<https://www.inderscienceonline.com/doi/abs/10.1504/WREMS D.2007.012130?journalCode=wremsd#>). *World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development*. **3** (1): 50. doi:10.1504/WREMSD.2007.012130 (<https://doi.org/10.1504%2FWREMSD.2007.012130>).
- Needham, Joseph (1994). *A selection from the writings of Joseph Needham* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=taweAQAAIAAJ&pg=PA24>). McFarland & Company. p. 24. ISBN 978-0-89950-903-7. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Ninan, M M. (13 September 2018). *Brahman: The Discovery of the God of Abraham* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=H3ZvDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA54>). Lulu.com. p. 54. ISBN 978-0-359-08707-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Oberlies, Thomas (12 December 2023). *The Religion of the Rigveda* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=e6zpEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA25>). OUP Oxford. p. 25. ISBN 978-0-19-269432-4. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Oldenburg, Philip (13 September 2010). *India, Pakistan, and Democracy: Solving the Puzzle of Divergent Paths* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=oLsuCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA226>). Taylor & Francis. p. 226. ISBN 978-1-136-93930-3. Retrieved 17 May 2024.
- Oursel, Paul (19 December 2015). *Ancient India and Indian Civilization: Volume I* (https://books.google.com/books?id=_qvWzgEACAAJ). Independently Published. ISBN 979-8-7737-7381-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Pandeya, Visva Mohana (2003). *Historiography of India's Partition: An Analysis of Imperialist Writings* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Vu2lu-ZI-vQC&pg=PA37>). Atlantic Publishers & Distributors. p. 37. ISBN 978-81-269-0314-6. Retrieved 7 May 2024.

- Parker, Philip (3 October 2017). *World History: From the Ancient World to the Information Age* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ObbjDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA75>). DK. p. 75. ISBN 978-0-7440-3345-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Parmar, Manish Singh (10 April 2018). *Ancient India: A Glimpse of Indias' Glorious Ancient Past* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hutUDwAAQBAJ&pg=PP4>). BookRix. ISBN 978-3-7438-6452-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Paxton, John, ed. (22 December 2016). *The Statesman's Year-Book 1986-87* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QunIDQAAQBAJ&pg=PA949>). Palgrave Macmillan. p. 949. ISBN 978-0-230-27115-9. Retrieved 17 May 2024.
- Pirbhai, M. Reza (2009). *Reconsidering Islam in a South Asian Context* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=jEOCeD7ntzUC&pg=PR21>). Brill Publishers. ISBN 978-90-04-17758-1. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
- Pollitt, Jerome Jordan (12 June 1986). *Art in the Hellenistic Age* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vt9JwsNcKzWC&pg=PA285>). Cambridge University Press. p. 285. ISBN 978-0-521-27672-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Quintanilla, Sonya Rhie (15 March 2007). *History of Early Stone Sculpture at Mathura, Ca. 150 BCE - 100 CE* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rtqvCQAAQBAJ&pg=PA9>). Brill. p. 9. ISBN 978-90-474-1930-3. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Rahmaan, Anis Ur (16 October 2017). *Evolution of Town Planning in Pakistan: With a Specific Reference to Punjab Province* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=diREDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT26>). Xlibris US. ISBN 978-1-5245-8482-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Riggs, Erin P. (2024). *A Contemporary Archaeology of Post-Displacement Resettlement: Delhi's 1947 Partition Refugee Homescapes* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qZ1Z0AEACAAJ>). Routledge. ISBN 978-1-003-24714-2. Retrieved 10 May 2024.
- Ruhland, Heike (2019). *Peacebuilding in Pakistan: A Study on the Religious Minorities and Initiatives for Interfaith Harmony* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7uCDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA49>). Waxmann Verlag GmbH. p. 49. ISBN 978-3-8309-9121-2. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Rummel, Rudolph J. (1998). *Statistics of Democide: Genocide and Mass Murder Since 1900* (https://books.google.com/books?id=LFDWp7O9_dIC&pg=PA153). LIT Verlag. p. 153. ISBN 978-3-8258-4010-5. Retrieved 16 May 2024.
- Rustomji, Behram Sohrab H. J. (1952). *Karachi, 1839-1947 (a Short History of the Foundation and Growth of Karachi)* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=j-wprhxyPIC>). Excelsior Electric Printing Works. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
- Sadasivan, Balaji (2011). *The Dancing Girl: A History of Early India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=980SAvbmpUkC&pg=PT55>). Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. ISBN 978-981-4311-67-0. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Samad, Rafi U. (2011). *The Grandeur of Gandhara: The Ancient Buddhist Civilization of the Swat, Peshawar, Kabul and Indus Valleys* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PMEd8Cqh-YQC&pg=PA275>). Algora Pib. p. 275. ISBN 978-0-87586-860-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Sengupta, Hindol (December 2023). *Soul and Sword: The Endless Battle Over Political Hinduism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RcT3EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA53>). Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. p. 53. ISBN 978-1-5381-2684-4. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
- Sharma, Anamika; D'Angelo, James; Giri, Ram Ashish, eds. (14 September 2020). *Functional Variations in English: Theoretical Considerations and Practical Challenges* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FRP9DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA130>). Springer International Publishing. p. 130. ISBN 978-3-030-52225-4. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
- Sikand, Yoginder (2004). *Muslims in India Since 1947: Islamic Perspectives on Inter-Faith Relations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yf5aJi2loLcC&pg=PA5>). Routledge. p. 5. ISBN 978-1-134-37825-8. Retrieved 9 May 2024.
- Simpson, Andrew (30 August 2007). *Language and National Identity in Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=F3XvBbdWCKYC&pg=PA102>). OUP Oxford. p. 102. ISBN 978-0-19-153308-2. Retrieved 2 May 2024.
- Singh, Amritjit; Iyer, Nalini; Gairola, Rahul K. (2016). *Revisiting India's Partition: New Essays on Memory, Culture, and Politics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tmA0DAAAQBAJ&pg=PA14>). Lexington Books. p. 14. ISBN 978-1-4985-3105-4.
- Singh, Gurharpal; Shani, Giorgio (25 November 2021). *Sikh Nationalism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IctVEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA75>). Cambridge University Press. p. 75. ISBN 978-1-009-21344-8. Retrieved 23 May 2024.

- Stonard, John-Paul (16 October 2017). *Creation: A Fully Illustrated, Panoramic World History of Art from Ancient Civilisation to the Present Day* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hvAuEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT143>). Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4088-7966-5. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Stubbs, John H.; Thomson, Robert G. (10 November 2016). *Architectural Conservation in Asia: National Experiences and Practice* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zCQlDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA427>). Taylor & Francis. p. 427. ISBN 978-1-317-40619-8. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Sunkara, Bhaskar; Walter, Jonah; Rojas, René, eds. (17 January 2024). *The Good Die Young: The Verdict on Henry Kissinger* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=K9DmEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA113>). Verso Books. p. 113. ISBN 978-1-78873-030-3. Retrieved 15 May 2024.
- Tariq, Shrouq; Stenson, Joe (3 March 2024). "Shehbaz Sharif Voted In As Pakistan's Prime Minister For Second Time" (<https://www.barrons.com/amp/news/shehbaz-sharif-voted-in-as-pakistan-s-prime-minister-for-second-time-642c3302>). *Barron's*. Retrieved 22 May 2024.
- Totten, Samuel, ed. (September 2000). *Teaching about Genocide: Issues, Approaches, and Resources* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mfwNDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA147>). Information Age Publishing. pp. 147–148. ISBN 978-1-60752-968-2.
- Tucker, Spencer C., ed. (14 December 2015). *U.S. Conflicts in the 21st Century: Afghanistan War, Iraq War, and the War on Terror [3 Volumes]* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=9OTNEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT1087>). Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 979-8-216-15822-6. Retrieved 18 May 2024.
- Tucker, Spencer C. (17 April 2017). *Modern Conflict in the Greater Middle East: A Country-by-Country Guide* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QPHEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT241>). Bloomsbury Publishing. p. 241. ISBN 979-8-216-11844-2. Retrieved 13 May 2024.
- Tucker, Spencer C. (2020). *The Cold War [5 volumes]: The Definitive Encyclopedia and Document Collection [5 volumes]* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vZX3EAAAQBAJ&pg=PT1567>). Bloomsbury Publishing. p. 1567. ISBN 979-8-216-06249-3. Retrieved 7 May 2024.
- United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (2008). *U.S. Policy Options in Post-election Pakistan: Hearing Before the Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, One Hundred Tenth Congress, Second Session, February 28, 2008 · Volume 4* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PeLWpvGZYXC&pg=PA54>). United States Government Printing Office. p. 54. ISBN 978-0-16-082307-7. Retrieved 20 May 2024.
- Visweswaran, Kamala, ed. (6 May 2011). *Perspectives on Modern South Asia: A Reader in Culture, History, and Representation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=m-EYXNnvMugC&pg=PA125>). Wiley. p. 125. ISBN 978-1-4051-0062-5.
- Walbridge, Linda (12 October 2012). *The Christians of Pakistan: The Passion of Bishop John Joseph* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ash5ND-3V8sC&pg=PA177>). Taylor & Francis. p. 177. ISBN 978-1-136-13186-8. Retrieved 3 May 2024.
- Waseem, Mohammad (April 2022). *Political Conflict in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IGxvEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT253>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-765426-2. Retrieved 21 May 2024.
- Westad, Odd Arne (2005). *The global Cold War: third world interventions and the making of our times* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QhFZHRpQdu4C&pg=PT343>). Cambridge University Press. pp. 348–358. ISBN 978-0-521-85364-4. Retrieved 22 January 2012.
- Westmoreland, Perry L. (9 December 2019). *Life's Wonders* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=cdbHDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT105>). Dorrance Publishing Company, Incorporated. ISBN 978-1-64426-834-6. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Wilson, John, ed. (2009). *Pakistan: The Struggle Within* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Xfl-hEI8a9wC&pg=PA93>). Longman. p. 93. ISBN 978-81-317-2504-7. Retrieved 14 May 2024.
- Wolpert, Stanley A. (1984). *Jinnah of Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=-OftAAAAMAAJ>). Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-503412-7. Retrieved 2 May 2024.
- Wolpert, Stanley A. (2009). *Shameful Flight: The Last Years of the British Empire in India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uJHTif-WA6oC&pg=PA163>). Oxford University Press. p. 163. ISBN 978-0-19-974504-3.
- Wuthnow, Robert, ed. (4 December 2013). *The Encyclopedia of Politics and Religion: 2-volume Set* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MOVJAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA427>). Taylor & Francis. p. 427. ISBN 978-1-136-28493-9. Retrieved 6 May 2024.
- Yap, Po Jen; Abeyratne, Rehan, eds. (24 March 2023). *Routledge Handbook of Asian Parliaments* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=YI-rEAAAQBAJ>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-85060-4. Retrieved 7 July 2024.

- Yarbakhsh, Elisabeth (9 October 2019). *The Middle East and South Asia 2019-2020* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KnWqDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA270>). Rowman & Littlefield. p. 270. ISBN 978-1-4758-5217-2. Retrieved 19 May 2024.
- Zulfikar, Bushra (December 2011). *A Daughter's Heart: Tribute to My Father* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=7zX3N8HYKbkC&pg=PT78>). Author Solutions. ISBN 978-1-4497-3126-7. Retrieved 20 May 2024.

Geography

- Abul-Soad, Adel Ahmed (2011), *Date Palm in Pakistan, Current Status and Prospective* (https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/pnaea333.pdf) (PDF), United States Agency for International Development, retrieved 27 May 2024
- Agarwal, Aakash; Ahmad, Alaaeldin Azmi, eds. (27 January 2021). *Early Onset Scoliosis: Guidelines for Management in Resource-Limited Settings* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2doMEAAQBAJ&pg=PT196>). CRC Press. ISBN 978-1-000-29866-6. Retrieved 22 May 2024.
- Ahmad, Aijazuddin (2009). *Geography of the South Asian Subcontinent: A Critical Approach* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=l2QmPHeLowoC&pg=PA24>). Concept Publishing Company. p. 24. ISBN 978-81-8069-568-1. Retrieved 13 November 2024.
- Akhtar, Rubina; Mirza, Sarwat Naz (January–June 2006). "Arid steppes of Balochistan (Pakistan)" (http://web.archive.org/web/20231030041811/https://www.jle.com/download/sec-270100-5053-arid_steppes_of_balochistan_pakistan_-g.pdf) (PDF). *Science et changements planétaires / Sécheresse*. **17** (1). John Libbey: 203–209. ISSN 1777-5922 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1777-5922>). Archived from the original (https://www.jle.com/download/sec-270100-5053-arid_steppes_of_balochistan_pakistan_-g.pdf) (PDF) on 30 October 2023. Retrieved 28 May 2024.
- Alisibramulisi, Anizahyati; Che Ibrahim, Che Khairil Izam; Mansor, Hazrina; Billah, Muntasir; Belayutham, Sheila, eds. (6 April 2022). *Proceedings of the 5th International Conference on Sustainable Civil Engineering Structures and Construction Materials: SCESCM 2020* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IrVoEAAQBAJ&pg=PA207>). Singapore: Springer Nature. p. 207. ISBN 978-981-16-7924-7. Retrieved 24 May 2024.
- Banerjee, Gautam (2 April 2019). *China's Great Leap Forward-II: The China Pakistan Economic Corridor and Strategic Reshaping of Indian Neighbourhood* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6c6PDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT92>). Lancer Publishers. ISBN 978-1-940988-43-6. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
- Blood, Peter R. (December 1996). *Pakistan: A Country Study* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=DRMTO7mn7hIC>). DIANE Publishing Company. ISBN 978-0-7881-3631-3. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
- Bright, Michael (24 October 2017). *1001 Natural Wonders You Must See Before You Die* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=3ZNADwAAQBAJ&pg=PA681>). Book Sales. p. 681. ISBN 978-0-7858-3583-7. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
- *Azad Kashmir* (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Azad-Kashmir>). Encyclopedia Britannica. 13 May 2024. Retrieved 25 May 2024.
- *Gulf of Oman* (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Gulf-of-Oman>). Encyclopedia Britannica. 13 April 2024. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
- "Pakistan: Fourth National Report" (<https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/pk/pk-nr-04-en.pdf>) (PDF), *Government of Pakistan (Ministry of Environment)*, Convention on Biological Diversity, 2009, retrieved 2 July 2024
- Chandrappa, Ramesha W.; Gupta, Sushil; Kulshrestha, Umesh Chandra (17 June 2011). *Coping with Climate Change: Principles and Asian Context* (https://books.google.com/books?id=b1_fg3qnr2sC&pg=PA347). Springer Berlin Heidelberg. p. 347. ISBN 978-3-642-19674-4. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
- Cheng, Gong; Wang, Sibao; Zhou, Xiao-Nong; Guo, Xiao-kui; Feng, Xinyu, eds. (23 December 2022). *Needs and potential application of one health approach in the control of vector-borne and zoonotic infectious disease* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5a-jEAAQBAJ&pg=PA81>). Frontiers Media. p. 81. ISBN 978-2-8325-0956-2. Retrieved 22 May 2024.
- Descals, Adrià; Wich, Serge; Szantoi, Zoltan; Struebig, Matthew J.; Dennis, Rona; Hatton, Zoe; Ariffin, Thina; Unus, Nabillah; Gaveau, David L. A.; Meijaard, Erik (8 September 2023). "High-resolution global map of closed-canopy coconut palm" (<https://essd.copernicus.org/articles/15/3991/2023/essd-15-3991-2023.pdf>) (PDF). *Earth System Science Data*. **15** (9): 3991–4010. Bibcode:2023ESSD...15.3991D (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2023ESSD...15.3991D>). doi:10.5194/essd-15-3991-2023 (<https://doi.org/>

- 10.5194%2Fessd-15-3991-2023). ISSN 1866-3516 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1866-3516>). Retrieved 27 May 2024.
- Desclotres, Jacques (26 October 2002). "Indus River, Pakistan" (<https://visibleearth.nasa.gov/images/62558/indus-river-pakistan>). *MODIS Rapid Response Team, NASA/GSFC. NASA Visible Earth*. Retrieved 25 May 2024.
 - DeVivo, Benedetto; Laor, Efraim; Panza, Giuliano; Kossobokov, Vladimir G., eds. (21 May 2021). *Earthquakes and Sustainable Infrastructure: Neodeterministic (NDSHA) Approach Guarantees Prevention Rather Than Cure* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ecwnEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA546>). Elsevier Science. pp. 546–547. ISBN 978-0-12-823541-6. Retrieved 25 May 2024.
 - El-Esawi, Mohamed, ed. (11 December 2019). *Legume Crops: Characterization and Breeding for Improved Food Security* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nhT8DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA24>). IntechOpen. p. 24. ISBN 978-1-83968-086-1. Retrieved 27 May 2024.
 - "Pakistan" (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/pakistan/>). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency. 22 May 2024. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
 - Faridah-Hanum, I.; Hakeem, Khalid Rehman; Öztürk, Münir; Efe, Recep, eds. (5 May 2015). *Climate Change Impacts on High-Altitude Ecosystems* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=v1X1CAAQBAJ&pg=PA461>). Springer International Publishing. pp. 461–462. ISBN 978-3-319-12859-7. Retrieved 29 May 2024.
 - Fatima, Naz (30 June 2020). "Some Interesting facts about National Animal of Pakistan" (<https://markhorjournal.com/index.php/mjz/article/view/13>). *MARKHOR (The Journal of Zoology)*. **1** (1): 02. doi:10.54393/mjz.v1i1.13 (<https://doi.org/10.54393%2Fmjz.v1i1.13>). ISSN 2790-4385 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2790-4385>). S2CID 246708061 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:246708061>).
 - Flux, John E. C.; Chapman, Joseph A., eds. (1990). *Rabbits, Hares and Pikas: Status Survey and Conservation Action Plan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Q994k86i0zYC&pg=PA82>). International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. p. 82. ISBN 978-2-8317-0019-9. Retrieved 31 May 2024.
 - Grantham, H. S.; et al. (2020). "Anthropogenic modification of forests means only 40% of remaining forests have high ecosystem integrity – Supplementary Material" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7723057>). *Nature Communications*. **11** (1): 5978. Bibcode:2020NatCo..11.5978G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020NatCo..11.5978G>). doi:10.1038/s41467-020-19493-3 (<https://doi.org/10.1038%2Fs41467-020-19493-3>). ISSN 2041-1723 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2041-1723>). PMC 7723057 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7723057>). PMID 33293507 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33293507>).
 - Grimmett, Richard; Inskipp, Tim (7 January 2021). *Birds of Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EIALEAAAQBAJ>). Bloomsbury Publishing. ISBN 978-1-4729-9031-0. Retrieved 29 May 2024.
 - Haque, Jameel (2002). *Pakistan* (https://books.google.com/books?id=dKbwqo_xAP8C&pg=PA6). Gareth Stevens. p. 6. ISBN 978-0-8368-2352-3. Retrieved 22 May 2024.
 - Hibbert, Ian (11 November 2015). *Alpamayo to Everest: It's Not about the Summit* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=C7oYCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA142>). Lulu Publishing Services. p. 142. ISBN 978-1-4834-4072-9. Retrieved 25 May 2024.
 - Hunter, Luke (2018). *Carnivores of the World: Second Edition* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gz9xDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA56>). Princeton University Press. p. 56. ISBN 978-0-691-18295-7. Retrieved 30 May 2024.
 - Jiwani, Azam H. (19 August 2021). *Humanizing Medicine: Making Health Tangible: Memoirs of Engagement with a Global Development Network* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xns-EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA54>). FriesenPress. p. 54. ISBN 978-1-0391-0908-7. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
 - Karaman, Igor V. (2012). *Dispute Resolution in the Law of the Sea* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gVEeXzCJEGYC&pg=PA346>). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers. p. 346. ISBN 978-90-04-21202-2. Retrieved 23 May 2024.
 - Kreft, Heinrich (2007), *The Geopolitical Importance of Pakistan* (<https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/47558/Pakistan.pdf>) (PDF), ETH Zurich, retrieved 24 May 2024
 - Lane, Alexander; Norton, Michael; Ryan, Sandra (13 July 2017). *Water Resources: A New Water Architecture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LdssDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT237>). Wiley. ISBN 978-1-118-79407-4. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
 - Malik, Akhtar Hussain (12 April 2015). *A Comparative Study of Elite English-Medium Schools, Public Schools, and Islamic Madaris in Contemporary Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=2wDECQAAQBAJ&pg=PA12>). Lulu.com. p. 12. ISBN 978-1-329-05775-3. Retrieved 22 May 2024.

- Mallon, David P.; Kingswood, Steven Charles, eds. (2001). *Antelopes: North Africa, the Middle East, and Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uFo03Nd2oj8C&pg=PA124>). International Union for Conservation of Nature. p. 124. ISBN 978-2-8317-0594-1. Retrieved 2 July 2024.
- Mordi, Chima; Adisa, Toyin Ajibade, eds. (16 May 2022). *HRM in the Global South: A Critical Perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rP5vEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA292>). Springer International Publishing. p. 292. ISBN 978-3-030-98309-3. Retrieved 22 May 2024.
- Nyrop, Richard F. (1975). *Area Handbook for Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Y5jTh7DA598C&pg=PA74>). U. S. Government Printing Office. p. 74. Retrieved 24 June 2024.
- "National Environment Report" (<https://environment.gov.pk/SiteImage/Publication/SOE2016.pdf>) (PDF), *Geomatic Center for Climate Change & Sustainable Development*, Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Ministry of Climate Change), p. 18, 2016, retrieved 28 May 2024
- Roze, Uldis (28 September 2012). *Porcupines: The Animal Answer Guide* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=LtOhh7ILpT0C&pg=PA132>). Johns Hopkins University Press. p. 132. ISBN 978-1-4214-0735-7. Retrieved 12 June 2024.
- Samuel, Paul S., ed. (24 February 2016). *Meteorology and Energy Security: Simulations, Projections, and Management* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=r6GmCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA129>). Apple Academic Press. p. 129. ISBN 978-1-77188-387-0. Retrieved 26 May 2024.
- Sandhu, Parvinder Singh (2010). *Environmental Science and Technology* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ki8m5RoE3moC&pg=SL20-PA348>). Research Publishing Services. ISBN 978-981-08-5716-5. Retrieved 28 May 2024.
- San, Emmanuel Do Linh; Belant, Jerrold L.; Sato, Jun J.; Somers, Michael, eds. (25 October 2021). *Small Carnivores: Evolution, Ecology, Behaviour and Conservation* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NW96EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA263>). Wiley. p. 263. ISBN 978-1-118-94328-1. Retrieved 30 May 2024.
- Somerville, Keith (18 March 2021). *Humans and Hyenas: Monster Or Misunderstood* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qcYWEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT151>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-36056-1. Retrieved 23 June 2024.
- Spate, O. H. K.; Learmonth, A. T. A. (7 April 2017). *India and Pakistan: A General and Regional Geography* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SO-fDgAAQBAJ&pg=RA1-PT466>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-351-96898-0. Retrieved 28 May 2024.
- Srinivasulu, Chelmala (3 September 2018). *South Asian Mammals: An Updated Checklist and Their Scientific Names* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=djduDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT33>). CRC Press. ISBN 978-0-429-88089-6. Retrieved 12 June 2024.
- Srinivasulu, Chelmala; Srinivasulu, Bhargavi, eds. (19 May 2012). *South Asian Mammals: Their Diversity, Distribution, and Status* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PEslul417ewC&pg=PA305>). Springer New York. p. 305. ISBN 978-1-4614-3449-8. Retrieved 31 May 2024.
- Stoneman, Richard (8 June 2021). *The Greek Experience of India: From Alexander to the Indo-Greeks* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Mx4OEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA26>). Princeton University Press. p. 26. ISBN 978-0-691-21747-5. Retrieved 11 June 2024.
- Sunquist, Fiona; Sunquist, Mel (2 October 2014). *The Wild Cat Book: Everything You Ever Wanted to Know about Cats* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZH6aBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA239>). University of Chicago Press. p. 239. ISBN 978-0-226-78026-9. Retrieved 5 June 2024.
- Sunquist, Mel; Sunquist, Fiona (15 May 2017). *Wild Cats of the World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IF8nDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA72>). University of Chicago Press. p. 72. ISBN 978-0-226-51823-7. Retrieved 11 June 2024.
- Tisdell, C. A. (22 October 2013). *Wild Pigs: Environmental Pest Or Economic Resource?* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=wxXLBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA20>). Elsevier Science. p. 20. ISBN 978-1-4831-8225-4. Retrieved 12 June 2024.
- UNEP-WCMC (2024). "East Afghan Montane Conifer Forests" (<https://www.oneearth.org/ecoregions/east-afghan-montane-conifer-forests/>). *One Earth*. Retrieved 28 May 2024.
- Waseem, Muhammad; Khan, Barkatullah; Mahmood, Tariq; Hussain, Hafiz Sajid; Aziz, Rizwana; Akrim, Faraz; Ahmad, Tariq; Nazir, Rabia; Ali, Mirza Wajid; Awan, Muhammad Naeem (September 2020). "Occupancy, habitat suitability and habitat preference of endangered indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*) in Potohar Plateau and Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Pakistan" (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.gecco.2020.e01135>). *Global Ecology and Conservation (GECCO)*. **23**. Elsevier B.V.: e01135. Bibcode:2020GEcoC..2301135W (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020GEcoC..2301135W>). doi:10.1016/j.gecco.2020.e01135 (<https://doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.gecco.2020.e01135>). ISSN 2351-9894 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2351-9894>).

- Woods, Charles Arthur; Mufti, Shahzad Ahmad; Hasan, Syed Azhar, eds. (1997). *Biodiversity of Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1ebaAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA533>). Pakistan Museum of Natural History. p. 533. ISBN 978-0-9660913-0-4. Retrieved 2 July 2024.
- "Forest area (% of land area) - Pakistan" (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.LND.FRST.ZS?locations=PK>). World Bank. Food and Agriculture Organization. 2024. Retrieved 29 May 2024.
- "Indus River Dolphin" (<https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/indus-river-dolphin>). WWF. 2024. Retrieved 3 July 2024.

Government and politics

- Adibelli, Barış; Gülbaş, Elif; Keskin, Ghulam Farooq; Ünlü, Hayati; Türkmen, Hediye Gamze; Şahin, H. Hilal; Ansari, Mohammed Javed; Islam, Nazmul; Aslan, Ömer (15 December 2022). *South Asia Country Analyses: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uHQ4EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA131>). South Asia Strategic Research Center. pp. 131–132. ISBN 978-605-72072-1-0. Retrieved 21 July 2024.
- Afridi, Jamal; Bajoria, Jayshree (6 July 2010). "China-Pakistan Relations" (<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/china-pakistan-relations>). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved 14 August 2024.
- Ahmad, Dawood; Asif, Aizaz (June 2007), "A Guide to Understanding the Budget in Pakistan" (https://www.pips.gov.pk/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/004.A-Guide_to_Understanding_the_Budget_in_Pakistan_English.pdf) (PDF), *Parliament of Pakistan*, p. 12, retrieved 10 July 2024
- Ahmed, Zahid Shahab; Zahoor, Musharaf (17 February 2019). "Bangladesh-Pakistan relations: hostage to a traumatic past" (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/14662043.2019.1575032>). *Commonwealth & Comparative Politics*. **57** (1). Taylor & Francis: 31–51. doi:10.1080/14662043.2019.1575032 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F14662043.2019.1575032>). ISSN 0306-3631 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0306-3631>). Retrieved 17 November 2024.
- Anwar, Muhammad (27 November 2006). *Friends Near Home: Pakistan's Strategic Security Options* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=L0W51yRD0GwC>). Islamabad: AuthorHouse UK. ISBN 978-1-4670-1541-7. Retrieved 30 July 2024.
- Arora, Ranjana; Grover, Verinder, eds. (1995). *Political System in Pakistan: The Islamic state of Pakistan: role of religion in politics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ofRtAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA189>). Deep & Deep. p. 189. ISBN 978-81-7100-737-0. Retrieved 24 August 2024.
- Asia Watch Committee (U.S.) (1992). *Double Jeopardy: Police Abuse of Women in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mIUwZ4aVM8AC&pg=PA17>). Human Rights Watch. p. 17. ISBN 978-1-56432-063-6. Retrieved 20 July 2024.
- Aziz, Sadaf (11 January 2018). *The Constitution of Pakistan: A Contextual Analysis* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=K-IBDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA94>). Bloomsbury Publishing. pp. 94–95. ISBN 978-1-5099-1912-3. Retrieved 6 July 2024.
- Babayev, Azer; Schoch, Bruno; Spanger, Hans-Joachim, eds. (2 May 2019). *The Nagorno-Karabakh Deadlock: Insights from Successful Conflict Settlements* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KwiZDWAQBAJ&pg=PA286>). Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden. p. 286. ISBN 978-3-658-25199-4. Retrieved 11 August 2024.
- Bartholomees, J. Boone, ed. (2008). *U.S. Army War College Guide to National Security Issues: National security policy and strategy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5FnE4QxrWogC&pg=PA247>). Strategic Studies Institute. p. 247. ISBN 978-1-58487-357-0. Retrieved 1 October 2024.
- Basharat, Iqra (17 December 2023), "Diplomatic Evolution: Pakistan's Transition from Neutrality to Mediation in the Saudi-Iran Rivalry [2015-2023] Section: BSIR-A" (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/376595410>), *International Islamic University*, retrieved 23 August 2024
- Berg, Eiki; Kursani, Shpend (21 December 2021). *De Facto States and Land-for-Peace Agreements: Territory and Recognition at Odds?* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gJZOEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT101>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-51859-7. Retrieved 9 August 2024.
- Berman, Evan M.; Sabharwal, Meghna, eds. (25 September 2017). *Public Administration in South Asia: India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Rh03DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA424>). Taylor & Francis. p. 424. ISBN 978-1-351-55266-0. Retrieved 23 July 2024.
- Bhattacharyya, Rituparna, ed. (7 July 2023). *Genocides and Xenophobia in South Asia and Beyond: A Transdisciplinary Perspective on Known, Lesser-known and Unknown Crime of Crimes* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EunAEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT105>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-90434-5. Retrieved 31 August 2024.

- Bloor, Kevin (9 March 2023). *Global Politics* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=74OzEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT291>). AuthorHouse UK. ISBN 979-8-8230-8099-6. Retrieved 4 July 2024.
- Bruno, Greg; Bajoria, Jayshree (26 June 2008). "U.S-Pakistan Military Cooperation" (<https://www.cfr.org/backgroundunder/us-pakistan-military-cooperation>). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved 4 November 2024.
- Center for Preventive Action (9 April 2025). "Conflict Between India and Pakistan" (<https://www.cfr.org/global-conflict-tracker/conflict/conflict-between-india-and-pakistan>). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved 19 November 2024.
- Chakma, Bhumitra (12 October 2012). *Pakistan's Nuclear Weapons* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XTbOO0gVgR0C>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-134-13254-6. Retrieved 31 July 2024.
- Chakma, Bhumitra, ed. (25 June 2014). *South Asia in Transition: Democracy, Political Economy and Security* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FmmoBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA270>). Palgrave Macmillan. p. 270. ISBN 978-1-137-35664-2. Retrieved 4 July 2024.
- Chengappa, Bidanda M. (January–March 2002). "Pakistan: Impact of Islamic Socialism" (https://ciaotes.t.cc.columbia.edu/olj/sa/sa_jan02chb01.html). *Strategic Analysis*. **26** (1). Taylor & Francis: 27–47. doi:10.1080/09700160208450024 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F09700160208450024>). ISSN 0970-0161 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0970-0161>). Retrieved 5 July 2024.
- United States Central Intelligence Agency (1988). *India--Pakistan Border Kashmir Area (map)* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JxISEYzcpZcC>). Central Intelligence Agency. Retrieved 27 August 2024.
- Clary, Christopher (31 October 2022). "Russia–Pakistan Relations and the Constraints of Geoeconomics" (<https://online.ucpress.edu/as/article/62/5-6/838/194531/Russia-Pakistan-Relations-and-the-Constraints-of>). *Asian Survey*. **62** (5–6). University of California Press: 838–865. doi:10.1525/as.2022.1801312 (<https://doi.org/10.1525%2Fas.2022.1801312>). ISSN 0004-4687 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0004-4687>). Retrieved 7 August 2024.
- Cochrane, Iain (29 December 2009). *The Causes of the Bangladesh War* (https://books.google.com/books?id=X2_FAgAAQBAJ&pg=PT37). Lulu.com. ISBN 978-1-4452-4043-5. Retrieved 19 July 2024.
- Cohen, Stephen P. (October 2011). *The Future of Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=e-tob7aEr7AC&pg=PA123>). Brookings Institution Press. p. 123. ISBN 978-0-8157-2181-9. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
- "Pakistan's Domestic Political Setting" (<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF10359/31>), *Congressional Research Service*, 2 November 2023, retrieved 6 July 2024
- Davis, Alexander E. (12 May 2023). *The Geopolitics of Melting Mountains: An International Political Ecology of the Himalaya* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aqy-EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA83>). Singapore: Springer Nature. p. 83. ISBN 978-981-9916-81-8. Retrieved 27 July 2024.
- de Coning, Cedric; Aoi, Chiyuki; Karlsrud, John, eds. (20 February 2017). *UN Peacekeeping Doctrine in a New Era: Adapting to Stabilisation, Protection and New Threats* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=IDglDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA157>). Taylor & Francis. pp. 157–158. ISBN 978-1-315-39693-4. Retrieved 29 December 2024.
- DeRouen, Karl R.; Heo, Uk, eds. (2005). *Defense and Security: A Compendium of National Armed Forces and Security Policies* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=n6jOEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA579>). ABC-Clio. p. 579. ISBN 978-1-85109-786-9. Retrieved 1 October 2024.
- Dhulipala, Venkat (2015). *Creating a New Medina: State Power, Islam, and the Quest for Pakistan in Late Colonial North India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=PrqLBgAAQBAJ>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-316-25838-5. Retrieved 15 July 2024.
- Diamantides, Marinos; Gearey, Adam, eds. (8 August 2011). *Islam, Law and Identity* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=WG-pAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA196>). Routledge. pp. 196–198. ISBN 978-1-136-67565-2. Retrieved 20 July 2024.
- Dorsey, James M. (19 July 2018). *China and the Middle East: Venturing Into the Maelstrom* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=csRIDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA180>). Springer International Publishing. p. 180. ISBN 978-3-319-64355-7. Retrieved 19 August 2024.
- Dowding, Keith; Dumont, Patrick, eds. (13 August 2014). *The Selection of Ministers Around the World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=UStHBAAAQBAJ&pg=PA120>). Taylor & Francis. p. 120. ISBN 978-1-317-63445-4. Retrieved 7 July 2024.
- Ejaz, Noor (2022). "The Gilgit Baltistan Constitutional Crisis" (<https://rsilpak.org/2022/the-gilgit-baltistan-constitutional-crisis/>). *Research Society of International Law*. Retrieved 13 July 2024.
- "Press Release on the 2022 annual summit of the Shangai Cooperation Organisation" (https://malta.mind.ru/en/embassy/press-centre/news/press_release_on_the_2022_annual_summit_of_the_shangai_coo

peration_organisation/). *Embassy of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Malta*. 19 September 2022. Retrieved 2 August 2024.

- Endrst, Jeff (8 September 1965). "Kashmir Old Headache For U.N." (<https://news.google.com/newspapers?nid=1144&dat=19650908&id=9wwwAAAAIBAJ&pg=7266,2323319&hl=en>) *The Pittsburgh Press*. Retrieved 31 August 2024.
- Esposito, John L., ed. (15 May 2003). *The Oxford Dictionary of Islam* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=E324pQEEQcC&pg=PA242>). Oxford University Press. p. 242. ISBN 978-0-19-975726-8. Retrieved 15 July 2024.
- "A Manual on Appointment, Promotion and Transfer" (<https://establishment.gov.pk/userfiles1/file/Appoint%2013-02-2019.pdf>) (PDF), *Establishment Division*, 2013, retrieved 9 July 2024
- "Civil Service of Pakistan (Composition and Cadre) Rules, 1954" ([https://establishment.gov.pk/SitelImage/Misc/files/CIVIL%20SERVICE%20OF%20PAKISTAN%20\(COMPOSITION%20AND%20CADRE\)%20RULES%2C%201954\(updated\).pdf](https://establishment.gov.pk/SitelImage/Misc/files/CIVIL%20SERVICE%20OF%20PAKISTAN%20(COMPOSITION%20AND%20CADRE)%20RULES%2C%201954(updated).pdf)) (PDF), *Establishment Division*, 2021, retrieved 9 July 2024
- Fischer-Tahir, Andrea; Naumann, Matthias, eds. (12 January 2013). *Peripheralization: The Making of Spatial Dependencies and Social Injustice* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bQZHAAAAQBAJ&pg=PA79>). Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden. p. 79. ISBN 978-3-531-19018-1. Retrieved 26 July 2024.
- Ganguly, A. K. (16 May 2019). *Kashmir: An Affair of Continued Existence* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=gXLOEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT82>). Vij Books India Private Limited. ISBN 978-93-88161-42-8. Retrieved 31 August 2024.
- Gates, Scott; Roy, Kaushik (17 February 2016). *Unconventional Warfare in South Asia: Shadow Warriors and Counterinsurgency* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5sSXCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA89>). Taylor & Francis. p. 89. ISBN 978-1-317-00541-4. Retrieved 8 November 2024.
- Halladay, Carolyn; Matei, Florina Cristiana; Bruneau, Thomas C., eds. (November 2021). *The Routledge Handbook of Civil-Military Relations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=InYIEQAAQBAJ&pg=PA53>). Taylor & Francis. p. 53. ISBN 978-1-000-47155-7. Retrieved 24 August 2024.
- Hamid, Mairaj ul; Aquil, Saira; Mubarakzeb; Khan, Salman; Zaman, Faisal; Hamza (2023). "Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Abridgement Of Internal And External Determinants" (<https://www.journalppw.com/index.php/jpsp/article/download/16489/10483>). *Journal of Positive School Psychology*. 7 (4): 1089–1098. ISSN 2717-7564 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2717-7564>). Retrieved 29 July 2024.
- Haqqani, Husain (2010). *Pakistan: Between Mosque and Military* (https://books.google.com/books?id=nYppZ_dEjdIC). Carnegie Endowment. ISBN 978-0-87003-285-1. Retrieved 18 July 2024.
- Haqqani, Husain (5 November 2013). *Magnificent Delusions: Pakistan, the United States, and an Epic History of Misunderstanding* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VNAiBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA20>). PublicAffairs. pp. 20–22. ISBN 978-1-61039-317-1. Retrieved 20 August 2024.
- He, Baogang; Breen, Michael G.; Allison-Reumann, Laura (23 June 2023). *Comparative Federalism in Asia: Democracy, Ethnicity and Religion* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xxO8EAAAQBAJ&pg=PT5>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-90105-4. Retrieved 4 July 2024.
- Hoekman, Bernard M.; Kostecki, M. M. (2009). *The Political Economy of the World Trading System: The WTO and Beyond* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=sRNwAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA285>). Oxford University Press. p. 285. ISBN 978-0-19-955377-8. Retrieved 4 August 2024.
- Hunter, Shireen T. (20 May 2010). *Iran's Foreign Policy in the Post-Soviet Era: Resisting the New International Order* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=rIXDEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA144>). Bloomsbury Academic. p. 144. ISBN 978-0-313-38194-2. Retrieved 22 August 2024.
- Hussain, Faqir (May 2015), "The Judicial System of Pakistan" (https://www.supremecourt.gov.pk/downloads_judgements/all_downloads/Judicial_System_of_Pakistan/thejudicialsystemofPakistan.pdf) (PDF), *Supreme Court of Pakistan*, p. 8, retrieved 6 July 2024
- Hussain, Syed Asif (2020), "Azad Jammu & Kashmir At A Glance – 2020" (<https://pndajk.gov.pk/uploads/files/downloads/AJK%20At%20A%20Glance-2020.pdf>) (PDF), *Bureau of Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Government of Azad Kashmir*, p. 3, retrieved 26 July 2024
- "Provincial Assemblies" (https://www.ifes.org/sites/default/files/migrate/the_provincial_assembly.pdf) (PDF), *International Foundation for Electoral Systems*, 27 March 2013, retrieved 10 July 2024
- International Institute for Strategic Studies (13 February 2024). *The Military Balance 2024* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zIb0EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA301>). Taylor & Francis. pp. 301–304. ISBN 978-1-04-005115-3. Retrieved 16 September 2024.
- Inter-Parliamentary Union (1973). *Constitutional and Parliamentary Information: Volumes 93–104* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Tlr3VNUgg4C&pg=RA1-PA122>). Association of Secretaries General of Parliaments. p. 122. Retrieved 3 July 2024.

- Iqbal, Khurshid (10 September 2009). *The Right to Development in International Law: The Case of Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1Wh8AgAAQBAJ&pg=PA189>). Routledge. p. 189. ISBN 978-1-134-01999-1. Retrieved 20 July 2024.
- Izuyama, Marie; Ogawa, Shinichi (March 2003), "The Nuclear Policy of India and Pakistan" (https://www.nids.mod.go.jp/english/publication/kiyo/pdf/bulletin_e2002_3.pdf) (PDF), *National Institute for Defense Studies, Japan*, retrieved 1 August 2024
- Jafri, Mubashar Hasan; Sultana, Summer; Ijaz, Sabir (29 March 2021). "Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Views on Palestine and Question of Recognizing Israel" (<https://www.pjia.com.pk/index.php/pjia/article/download/164/123>). *Pakistan Journal of International Affairs*. **4** (1). Karachi, Pakistan: Society for Social Sciences & Research Association: 727–739. doi:10.58575/pjia.v4i1.164 (<https://doi.org/10.58575%2Fpjia.v4i1.164>) (inactive 1 November 2024). ISSN 2664-360X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2664-360X>). Retrieved 24 August 2024.
- Jan, Faizullah (12 November 2015). *The Muslim Extremist Discourse: Constructing Us Versus Them* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0p3LCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA30>). Lexington Books. p. 30. ISBN 978-1-4985-2038-6. Retrieved 22 July 2024.
- Jha, U. C. (15 August 2016). *Pakistan Army: Legislator, Judge and Executioner* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Ub2rDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT18>). KW Publishers. ISBN 978-93-86288-30-1. Retrieved 13 July 2024.
- Karat, Prakash (2007). *Subordinate Ally: The Nuclear Deal and India-US Strategic Relations* (https://books.google.com/books?id=hSjq_3EyPtMC&pg=PA10). LeftWord Books. p. 10. ISBN 978-81-87496-73-1. Retrieved 7 August 2024.
- Kemal, A. R. (February 2004). "Exploring Pakistan's Regional Economic Cooperation Potential" (<https://file.pide.org.pk/pdf/psde20AGM/EXPLORING%20PAKISTANS%20REGIONAL%20ECONOMIC%20COOPERATION%20POTENTIAL.pdf>) (PDF). *The Pakistan Development Review*. **43** (4). Islamabad: Pakistan Institute of Development Economics: 313–334. doi:10.30541/v43i4lpp.313-334 (<https://doi.org/10.30541%2Fv43i4lpp.313-334>). ISSN 0030-9729 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0030-9729>). JSTOR 41260693 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41260693>). Retrieved 4 August 2024.
- Kepel, Gilles (2006). *Jihad: The Trail of Political Islam* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OLvTNk75hUoC&pg=PA100>). Bloomsbury Publishing. pp. 100–101. ISBN 978-1-84511-257-8. Retrieved 5 December 2014.
- Khurshid, Tooba (2016). "United Nations Security Council Resolutions: Status of the People of Jammu and Kashmir" (https://issi.org.pk/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/SS_Tooba_Khurshid_No-4_2016.pdf) (PDF). *Strategic Studies*. **36** (4). Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad: 100–122. ISSN 1811-9557 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1811-9557>). JSTOR 48535976 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/48535976>). Retrieved 2 September 2024.
- Kmentt, Alexander (17 May 2021). *The Treaty Prohibiting Nuclear Weapons: How it was Achieved and Why it Matters* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uR0IEAAQBAJ&pg=PT157>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-39348-4. Retrieved 31 July 2024.
- Kronstadt, K. Alan (22 May 2023). "Pakistan and U.S.-Pakistan Relations" (<https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47565>). *Congressional Research Service*. Retrieved 5 November 2024.
- Kudaisya, Gyanesh; Yong, Tan Tai (March 2004). *The Aftermath of Partition in South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=aPOBAAQBAJ&pg=PA217>). Taylor & Francis. p. 217. ISBN 978-1-134-44048-1. Retrieved 29 August 2024.
- Lalwani, Sameer P. (March 2023), "A Threshold Alliance: The China-Pakistan Military Relationship" (https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/sr-517_threshold-alliance-china-pakistan-military-relationship.pdf) (PDF), *United States Institute of Peace*, no. 517, retrieved 22 October 2024
- Lansford, Tom; Muller, Tom, eds. (2 April 2012). *Political Handbook of the World 2012* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=d33MfEFXvW8C&pg=PA1102>). Sage Publishing. p. 1102. ISBN 978-1-60871-995-2. Retrieved 22 July 2024.
- Lintner, Bertil (19–22 August 2002). *Religious Extremism and Nationalism in Bangladesh* (<https://dkiapecs.edu/wp-content/uploads/2011/03/PagesfromReligiousRadicalismandSecurityinSouthAsiach17.pdf>) (PDF). Religion & Security in South Asia – An International Workshop. *Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies*. Honolulu, Hawaii. p. 418. Retrieved 19 July 2024.
- Lodhi, Maleeha (2 May 2022). "Independent foreign policy?" (<https://www.dawn.com/news/amp/1687884>). *Dawn*. Retrieved 28 July 2024.
- Lord, Winston; Mastro, Oriana Skylar; Naftali, Timothy; Brinkley, Douglas G. (25 February 2022). *President Nixon's Trip to China: Fifty Years Later* (<https://www.cfr.org/event/president-nixons-trip-china-fifty-years-later>). Lessons from History. Council on Foreign Relations. Retrieved 16 November 2024.

- Mahmood, Shaukat (1965). *The Constitution of Pakistan* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Z_MIAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA132). Pakistan Law Times Publications. p. 132. Retrieved 7 July 2024.
- Mahmood, Sohail (2007). *Good Governance Reform Agenda in Pakistan: Current Challenges* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Qo9pYNLQKK8C&pg=PA77>). Nova Science Publishers. p. 77. ISBN 978-1-60021-418-9. Retrieved 9 July 2024.
- Maizland, Lindsay (19 January 2023). "Pakistan's Role in the Afghanistan War's Outcome" (<https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/taliban-afghanistan>). *Council on Foreign Relations*. Retrieved 27 August 2024.
- Mazzetti, Mark (9 April 2013). *The Way of the Knife: The CIA, a Secret Army, and a War at the Ends of the Earth* (https://books.google.com/books?id=ak09_BVX1wMC&pg=PT34). Penguin Random House. ISBN 978-1-101-61794-6. Retrieved 7 August 2024.
- Munir, Muhammad (1975). *Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Being a Commentary on the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=6EU-AQAAIAAJ&pg=PA78>). Law Publishing Company. p. 78. Retrieved 30 April 2024.
- Nasr, Seyyed Vali Reza (1996). *Mawdudi and the Making of Islamic Revivalism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=I07ykFUoKTUC&pg=PA45>). Oxford University Press. pp. 45–46. ISBN 978-0-19-535711-0. Retrieved 20 July 2024.
- Nee, Patrick (12 March 2013). *Key Facts on Pakistan: Essential Information on Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=S8YoXOzygzYC&pg=PT11>). CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform. ISBN 978-1-4827-5470-4. Retrieved 25 July 2024.
- Noor, Sitara (1 October 2023). "Pakistan's Evolving Nuclear Doctrine" (<https://www.armscontrol.org/act/2023-10/features/pakistans-evolving-nuclear-doctrine>). *Arms Control Today*. **53** (8). Arms Control Association: 26–32. ISSN 0196-125X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0196-125X>). Retrieved 1 August 2024.
- Oberst, Robert C. (19 April 2018). *Government and Politics in South Asia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=b0tWDWAAQBAJ&pg=PT152>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-0-429-97484-7. Retrieved 13 July 2024.
- Oetzel, John G.; Ting-Toomey, Stella (18 January 2006). *The SAGE Handbook of Conflict Communication: Integrating Theory, Research, and Practice* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XutyAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA506>). SAGE Publishers. p. 506. ISBN 978-1-4522-6163-8. Retrieved 9 November 2024.
- Oldenburg, Philip, ed. (8 April 2019). *India Briefing, 1991* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=y3ekDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT48>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-0-429-72264-6. Retrieved 4 September 2024.
- Panda, Ankit (February 2019), "Pakistan's Approach to Navigating the Saudi-Iranian Split" (https://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/2019-02/pakistans-approach-to-navigating_the-saudi-iranian-split.pdf) (PDF), *United States Institute of Peace*, no. 439, p. 12, retrieved 22 August 2024
- Pande, Aparna (16 March 2011). *Explaining Pakistan's Foreign Policy: Escaping India* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ceg-kSmft94C>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-136-81894-3. Retrieved 31 July 2024.
- Pant, Harsh V. (6 October 2011). *China's Rising Global Profile: The Great Power Tradition* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=S7MXEQAAQBAJ&pg=PA31>). Liverpool University Press. p. 31. ISBN 978-1-83624-059-4. Retrieved 20 August 2024.
- Pasha, Sayed Abdul Muneem (2005). *Islam in Pakistan's Foreign Policy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FjJuAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA225>). Global Media Publications. pp. 225–226. ISBN 978-81-88869-15-2. Retrieved 20 August 2024.
- *Table 1: Households, Population, Household Size and Annual Growth Rate* (<https://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files/population/2023/Pakistan.pdf>) (PDF), Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2023, retrieved 26 July 2024
- Picone, Louis L. (4 February 2020). *The President Is Dead!: The Extraordinary Stories of Presidential Deaths, Final Days, Burials, and Beyond* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=s4LPDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA10>). Skyhorse. p. 10. ISBN 978-1-5107-5454-6. Retrieved 5 August 2024.
- "Chapter 2. How Muslims and Westerners View Each Other" (<https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2011/07/21/chapter-2-how-muslims-and-westerners-view-each-other/>). *Pew Research Center*. 21 July 2011. Retrieved 22 July 2024.
- Qingyan, Li (8 September 2021). "China–Pakistan "Iron Brotherhood": 70 Years Hand in Hand" ([https://www.csis.org/english/COMMENTARIES/202109/t20210908_8122.html](http://www.csis.org/english/COMMENTARIES/202109/t20210908_8122.html)). *China Institute of International Studies*. Retrieved 6 August 2024.

- Rafiq, Adnan; Ahmad, Ishtiaq, eds. (3 November 2016). *Pakistan's Democratic Transition: Change and Persistence* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nzMIDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA174>). Taylor & Francis. p. 174. ISBN 978-1-317-23595-8. Retrieved 6 July 2024.
- Raghavan, V. R., ed. (9 May 2012). *Conflicts in Jammu and Kashmir: Impact on Polity, Society and Economy* (https://books.google.com/books?id=A_6pCQAAQBAJ&pg=PA83). Vij Books India Private Limited. p. 83. ISBN 978-93-82573-33-3. Retrieved 31 August 2024.
- Raju, Adluri Subramanyam, ed. (5 October 2021). *South Asia and China: Engagement in the Twenty-First Century* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=y1dBEAAAQBAJ&pg=RA2-PA30>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-45953-1. Retrieved 17 August 2024.
- Riedel, Bruce (20 May 2010). "Pakistan's Role in the Afghanistan War's Outcome" (<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/pakistans-role-in-the-afghanistan-wars-outcome/>). *Brookings Institution*. Retrieved 26 August 2024.
- Rimmer, Peter J. (27 November 2020). *China's Global Vision and Actions: Reactions to Belt, Road and Beyond* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ozsIEAAAQBAJ&pg=PA61>). Edward Elgar Publishing. p. 61. ISBN 978-1-78897-897-2. Retrieved 18 August 2024.
- Rizvi, Hasan Askari (April 2004), *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Overview 1947–2004* (<https://hostnezt.com/cssfiles/currentaffairs/Pakistan%20Foreign%20Policy%201947%20to%202004.pdf>) (PDF), Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency, pp. 10–12, 20, retrieved 29 July 2024
- Roberts, Jeffery (30 December 2003). *The Origins of Conflict in Afghanistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=NfZtAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA134>). Bloomsbury Academic. p. 134. ISBN 978-0-275-97878-5. Retrieved 21 August 2024.
- Roos, Dave (22 February 2024). "How Nixon's 1972 Visit to China Changed the Balance of Cold War Power" (<https://www.history.com/news/nixon-china-visit-cold-war>). History Channel. Retrieved 14 August 2024.
- Rose, Leo E.; Husain, Noor A., eds. (1985). *United States-Pakistan Relations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=V5F1AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA209>). Institute of East Asian Studies, University of California. p. 209. ISBN 978-0-912966-78-6. Retrieved 24 August 2024.
- Rupert, James (Fall 1989). "Afghanistan's Slide toward Civil War" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/40209132>). *World Policy Journal*. 6 (4). Duke University Press: 759–785. ISSN 0740-2775 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0740-2775>). JSTOR 40209132 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/40209132>). Retrieved 30 November 2024.
- Schuurmans, Laura (2023). *Azaadi, Freedom and Change in Kashmir* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=pki9EAAAQBAJ>). Arena Books. ISBN 978-1-914390-10-4. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
- Schwinghammer, Torsten (24 April 2018). *Warfare Since the Second World War* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XpRXDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT327>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-351-28970-2. Retrieved 13 August 2024.
- "The Constitution of The Islamic Republic of Pakistan" ([https://senate.gov.pk/uploads/documents/Constitution%20of%20Pakistan%20\(25th%20amendment%20incorporated\).pdf](https://senate.gov.pk/uploads/documents/Constitution%20of%20Pakistan%20(25th%20amendment%20incorporated).pdf)) (PDF), *Senate of Pakistan*, p. 57, 31 May 2018, retrieved 10 July 2024
- Shah, Mehtab Ali (31 December 1997). *The Foreign Policy of Pakistan: Ethnic Impacts on Diplomacy, 1971–94* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xTUyzAEACAAJ>). Bloomsbury Academic. ISBN 978-1-86064-169-5.
- Shih, Chih-yu (April 2022). *Post-Chineseness: Cultural Politics and International Relations* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VEIbEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT66>). State University of New York Press. ISBN 978-1-4384-8772-4. Retrieved 19 August 2024.
- Stewart, Richard W. (2002). "The United States Army in Somalia, 1992-1994" (<https://www.history.army.mil/brochures/somalia/somalia.htm>). U.S. Army Center of Military History. p. 19. CMH Pub 70-81-1. Retrieved 29 December 2024.
- Stewart-Ingersoll, Robert; Frazier, Derrick (23 May 2012). *Regional Powers and Security Orders: A Theoretical Framework* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=OW6OoFvV42AC&pg=PA217>). Taylor & Francis. p. 217. ISBN 978-1-136-64497-9. Retrieved 30 July 2024.
- Stone, Lester B. (February 2017). *War and the Market Economy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=FXLOEAAAQBAJ&pg=PT140>). Vij Books India Private Limited. ISBN 978-93-86834-41-6. Retrieved 31 August 2024.
- Syed, Jawad; Pio, Edwina; Kamran, Tahir; Zaidi, Abbas, eds. (2016). *Faith-Based Violence and Deobandi Militancy in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=0Mx5DQAAQBAJ>). Springer Publishing. ISBN 978-1-349-94966-3. Retrieved 21 July 2024.

- Talbot, Ian (28 December 2020). *The History of British Diplomacy in Pakistan* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kwIPEAAQBAJ&pg=PT205>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-32670-3. Retrieved 24 August 2024.
- Tertrais, Bruno; Sokolski, Henry D., eds. (2013). *Nuclear Weapons Security Crises: What Does History Teach?* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=sMtky-3hX6EC&pg=PA145>). Strategic Studies Institute and U. S. Army War College Press. pp. 145–188. ISBN 978-1-58487-574-1. Retrieved 4 July 2024.
- Turner, B., ed. (28 December 2016). *The Statesman's Yearbook 2000* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=HE7ODQAAQBAJ&pg=PA1236>). Palgrave Macmillan UK. p. 1236. ISBN 978-0-230-27128-9. Retrieved 4 August 2024.
- van Tonder, Gerry (30 July 2018). *Sino-Indian War: Border Clash: October–November 1962* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=JrTNDwAAQBAJ&pg=PT82>). Pen & Sword Books. ISBN 978-1-5267-2838-8. Retrieved 12 August 2024.
- Visoka, Gëzim; Richmond, Oliver P., eds. (21 June 2022). *The Palgrave Encyclopedia of Peace and Conflict Studies* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=goF2EAAQBAJ&pg=PA305>). Springer International Publishing. p. 305. ISBN 978-3-030-77954-2. Retrieved 27 August 2024.
- Wasi, Nausheen (July 2005). "Pakistan and the United Nations" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41394104>). *Pakistan Horizon*. **58** (3). Karachi: Pakistan Institute of International Affairs: 89–100. ISSN 0030-980X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0030-980X>). JSTOR 41394104 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/41394104>). Retrieved 3 August 2024.
- Wasti, Tahir (28 February 2009). *The Application of Islamic Criminal Law in Pakistan: Sharia in Practice* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=v8qwcQAAQBAJ&pg=PA248>). Brill Publishers. p. 248. ISBN 978-90-474-2572-4. Retrieved 25 July 2024.
- Wezeman, Pieter D.; Djokic, Katarina; George, Mathew; Hussain, Zain; Wezeman, Siemon T. (March 2024), "Trends in International Arms Transfers, 2023" (https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/2024-03/fs_2403_at_2023.pdf) (PDF), *SIPRI*, retrieved 8 November 2024
- Withington, Thomas (Autumn 2005). "The Experiences of the Soviet Air Force in Afghanistan 1979-1989" (<https://raf.mod.uk/what-we-do/centre-for-air-and-space-power-studies/aspr/apr-vol8-iss1-7-pdf/>). *Air and Space Power Review*. **8** (1). Royal Air Force: 115–128. ISSN 2634-0976 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2634-0976>). Retrieved 4 December 2024.
- Wu, Chin-en; Bandyopadhyay, Kaustuv Kanti; Lee, Sook Jong, eds. (11 January 2021). *Populism in Asian Democracies: Features, Structures, and Impacts* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=kl8cEAAQBAJ&pg=PA82>). Brill Publishers. p. 82. ISBN 978-90-04-44446-1. Retrieved 10 July 2024.
- Yadav, Abhishek (9 February 2024). "Turkiye–Pakistan Defence Cooperation: Evolving Dynamics" (<https://www.idsa.in/issuebrief/Turkiye-Pakistan-Defence-Cooperation-AYadav-090224>). *Manohar Parrikar Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses*. Retrieved 23 October 2024.
- Yousafzai, Zafar Iqbal (7 December 2021). *The Troubled Triangle: US-Pakistan Relations Under the Taliban's Shadow* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=8z1KEAAQBAJ&pg=PT108>). Taylor & Francis. ISBN 978-1-000-51596-1. Retrieved 9 August 2024.
- Zahoor, Bilal; Rumi, Raza, eds. (23 September 2020). *Rethinking Pakistan: A 21st Century Perspective* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RxD8DwAAQBAJ&pg=PA221>). Anthem Press. p. 221. ISBN 978-1-78527-493-0. Retrieved 30 August 2024.
- Zahra, Abiha; Bouckaert, Geert; Jadoon, Muhammad Zafar Iqbal; Jabeen, Nasira, eds. (10 June 2022). *Public Sector Reforms in Pakistan: Hierarchies, Markets and Networks* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=z4J0EAAQBAJ&pg=PA43>). Springer International Publishing. p. 43. ISBN 978-3-030-96825-0. Retrieved 3 August 2024.
- Zaidi, Syed Muhammad Saad; Ahmad, Azhar (12 April 2021). "From friend to foe: Post-9/11 Pakistan–US relations; a realist perspective" (<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/20578911211007936>). *Asian Journal of Comparative Politics*. **7** (4). Sage Journals: 727–743. doi:10.1177/20578911211007936 (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F20578911211007936>). ISSN 2057-8911 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2057-8911>). Retrieved 8 August 2024.
- Zelnick, Robert (September 2013). *Israel's Unilateralism: Beyond Gaza* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=le9wvGsKyJYC&pg=PA126>). Hoover Institution Press. p. 126. ISBN 978-0-8179-4773-6. Retrieved 9 August 2024.
- Ziegfeld, Adam (19 February 2016). *Why Regional Parties?: Clientelism, Elites, and the Indian Party System* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=i0vLCwAAQBAJ&pg=PT414>). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-1-316-53900-2. Retrieved 21 July 2024.
- Zierke, Niklas; Stockmann, Reinhard; Meyer, Wolfgang, eds. (21 November 2023). *The Institutionalisation of Evaluation in Asia-Pacific* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=BOrkEAAQBAJ&pg=PT108>). Routledge. p. 108. ISBN 978-1-108-96825-0. Retrieved 12 August 2024.

pg=PA274). Springer International Publishing. p. 274. ISBN 978-3-031-36918-6. Retrieved 8 July 2024.

- Zreik, Mohamad, ed. (2024). *Soft Power and Diplomatic Strategies in Asia and the Middle East* (https://books.google.com/books?id=qVj_EAAAQBAJ&pg=PA209). IGI Global. p. 209. ISBN 979-8-3693-2445-5. Retrieved 18 August 2024.

Further reading

- Allchin, F. Raymond (1993). "The Urban Position of Taxila and Its Place in Northwest India-Pakistan". *Studies in the History of Art*. **31**: 69–81. JSTOR 42620473 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/42620473>).
- Lieven, Anatol (2012). *Pakistan: A Hard Country*. PublicAffairs. ISBN 978-1-61039-145-0.
- Malik, Hafeez (2006). *The Encyclopedia of Pakistan*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-597735-6.
- Malik, Iftikhar (2005). *Culture and Customs of Pakistan (Culture and Customs of Asia)*. Greenwood. ISBN 978-0-313-33126-8.
- McCartney, Matthew (2011). *Pakistan: The Political Economy of Growth, Stagnation and the State, 1951–2009*. Routledge. ISBN 978-0-415-57747-2.
- Raja, Masood Ashraf (2010). *Constructing Pakistan: Foundational Texts and the Rise of Muslim National Identity*. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-547811-2.
- Spear, Percival (2007). *India, Pakistan and the West*. Read Books Publishers. ISBN 978-1-4067-1215-5.
- Stimson, Robert; Haynes, Kingsley E. (1 January 2012). *Studies in Applied Geography and Spatial Analysis: Addressing Real World Issues* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=QgiDiR1QQHQC&pg=PA44>). Edward Elgar Publishing. ISBN 978-1-78100-796-9.

External links

Government

- Official website (<http://www.pakistan.gov.pk>)
- Pakistan Public Policies & Researches (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180809164516/http://pakpublicpolicy.org/>)

General information

- Pakistan (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/pakistan/>). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency.
- Pakistan (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120829212601/http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/pakistan.htm>) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
- Pakistan (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-south-asia-12965779>) from *BBC News*
-  *Wikimedia Atlas of Pakistan*
- Key Development Forecasts for Pakistan (http://www.ifs.du.edu/ifs/frm_CountryProfile.aspx?Country=PK) from *International Futures*
-  Geographic data related to *Pakistan* (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/relation/307573>) at *OpenStreetMap*

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pakistan&oldid=1269010227>"