

# تاریخ پاکستان (712) سے (2019) تک

## CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

### PRE-PARTITION

**712:** Muhammad Bin Qasim defeated Raja Dahir and conquered Sindh.

**1526:** The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between the Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur and the Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi.

**1556:** The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the Mughal Akbar the Great and Samrat Hem.

**1564:** Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born.

**1703:** Shah Waliullah was born at the time of Mughal's downfall.

Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran into Persian language and wrote "Hujjat-ullah-al-Baligha", "khilafat-al-Khulafa" etc.

Shah Waliullah's sons— Shah Rafi-ud-Din and Shah Abdul Qadir—translated the Holy Quran into Urdu.

**1757:** Lord Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daula in the battle of Plassey.

**1761:** The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Afghans and the Marhattas.

**1781:** Haji Shariat Ullah was born in Faridpur District. He started Fraizi Movement in Bengal.

**1817:** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born at Delhi.

**10 May 1857:** War of Independence started in Bengal by Indian soldiers against British.

**1858:** The British Queen took over the administration of British possessions in India. Govt. of India Act, 1958 was promulgated.

**1859:** Sir Syed set up a school at Muradabad and in 1863 at Ghazipur.

**1862:** Indian Councils Act was passed.

**1866:** The Scientific Society published a journal known as 'Aligarh Institute Gazette'.

Deoband Movement along with Aligarh movement was also started by Haji Muhammad Abid and Maulana Muhammad Yaqub.

Sir Syed set up Muslim Educational Conference and British India Association.

**1867:** Urdu-Hindi controversy began in Benaras.

**1871:** George Campbell, the Lt. Governor of Bengal, ordered Urdu should be scrapped from syllabus.

**1874:** M.A.O High School was established at Aligarh.

Lord Wavell became the Viceroy of India.

**1944:** Gandhi-Jinnah Talks failed due to the Two Nation Theory.

**1945:** Liaquat-Desai Pact was signed. Spro Committee was also established.

**1945-46:** Elections were held.

**1946:** Cabinet Mission comprising Lord Pathic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A.V. Alexander arrived in India

Mr. Gandhi renounced his formal membership from Congress.

**Mar. 1947:** Lord Mountbatten arrived as the last Viceroy.

**3 June 1947:** Lord Mountbatten announced Partition Plan.

Radcliffe Award: The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission were Justice Din Muhammad and Justice Muhammad Munir of Pakistan and Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Justice Tej Singh on behalf of India.

The members of the Bengal Commission were Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad, Justice M. Akram and Justice S.A. Rahman on behalf of Pakistan and Justice C.C Biswas and Justice B.K Mukerjee on behalf of India.

**14 Aug. 1947:** Partition of the Subcontinent into Pakistan and India was declared. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan the first prime minister of Pakistan.

### POST-PARTITION

CSS PMS  
ALL PAKISTAN

**27 Oct. 1947:** India launched a full-scale attack on Kashmir.

**1 Jan. 1948:** India took Kashmir dispute to UN Security Council.

**1 Apr. 1948:** India cut off water supply to Pakistan from two of its headworks, causing a dispute over water.

**13 Aug. 1948:** UN Security Council called for ceasefire in Kashmir and withdrawal of all Pakistani and Indian forces

**11 Sept. 1948:** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah passed away.

**12 Mar. 1949:** Objectives Resolution was passed.

**1951:** First Census of Pakistan was conducted.

**12 Feb. 1951:** Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, founder of Pakistan National Movement, passed away.

**16 Oct. 1951:** Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated at Company Bagh (now Liaquat Bagh) Rawalpindi.

**17 Oct. 1951:** Khawaja Nazimuddin became second Prime Minister of Pakistan and Malik Ghulam Muhammad became the Governor General.

**1875:** Arya Samaj was founded.

**25 Dec. 1876:** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born.

**1877:** Aligarh School was upgraded to the status of a college and was inaugurated by Lord Lytton.

**9 Nov. 1877:** Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born at Sialkot.

**1881:** First Census of Sub-Continent was conducted.

**Mar. 1884:** The Foundation of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam was laid down by Maulana Qazi Hamid-ud-Din.

**1885:** Indian National Congress was established by Allan Octavian Hume.

**1893:** Durand Line was demarcated.

**1894:** Nadva-tal-Ulema started in Lucknow.

**27 Mar. 1898:** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan passed away.

**1905:** Chaudary Muhammad Ali was born at Jallundar.

**16 Oct. 1905:** Bengal was partitioned into two divisions — Assam and Bengal.

**1 Oct. 1906:** Shimla Deputation comprising 35 Muslim leaders met Viceroy Lord Minto.

**30 Dec. 1906:** All India Muslim League was established at the annual meeting of Muhammadan Educational Conference at Dacca under the chairmanship of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.

**1907:** The first regular session of the Muslim League was held at Karachi.

**1909:** Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced (also known as Indian Councils Act).

**1911:** Partition of Bengal was annulled.

**1913:** Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League.

The Kanpur Mosque episode took place creating political awakening among the Indian Muslims.

**Dec. 1916:** Lucknow Pact was signed.

After Lucknow Pact 1916, Quaid Azam was conferred with the title of "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" by Mrs. Sarojni Naidu.

Home Rule League was started by an English woman, Anne Besant.

**1919:** Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced.

**1920:** Khalifat Delegation left Bombay for England.

Moplah Uprising

Chauri Chaura Tragedy

Gandhi was selected as the president of Home Rule League and Ms. Anne Besant left Home Rule League.

**16-18 Aug 2016:** The first-ever SAARC Youth Parliamentarians Conference was held in Islamabad.

**24 Aug 2016:** MQM's Waseem Akhtar won the election of Karachi mayor.

**29 Aug 2016:** The United States and India signed the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA) that allows the two countries to use each other's military facilities for checking China's growing influence in Asia.

**26 Nov 2016:** Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif appointed Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa and Gen Zubair Mahmood Hayat as the Chief of Army Staff and the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC), respectively.

**22 Feb 2017:** Pakistan Army launched operation radd ul fasaad.

**18 June 2017:** Pakistan won the 2017 ICC Champions Trophy 2017 defeating India.

**23 July 2017:** A unanimous verdict by the Supreme Court of Pakistan disqualified Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif from office, over the controversy of him and some of his family members' names being in the Panama Papers, which led to his resignation.

**1 Aug. 2017:** Shahid Khaqan Abbasi was sworn in as Prime Minister, succeeding Nawaz Sharif.

**10 Aug 2017:** Dr Ruth Pfau, a symbol of selflessness and devotion to leprosy patients, passed away at the age of 87.

**16 Jan 2018:** Pakistan was ranked 52nd, ahead from India (60th), among 79 developing economies in the Inclusive Development Index (IDI) 2017, by World Economic Forum.

**24 Jan 2018:** Pakistan successfully tested a nuclear capable, medium range, surface-to-surface ballistic missile Ababeel, having a maximum range of 2,200 kilometres. It is equipped with 'multiple independently targeted reentry vehicles' (MIRVs).

**11 Feb 2018:** Renowned senior lawyer and human rights activist Asma Jahangir was passed away.

**3 Mar. 2018:** Senate elections of Pakistan were held.

**12 Mar. 2018:** Sadiq Sanjrani and Saleem Mandviwalla were elected as chairman and deputy chairman of Senate, respectively.

**19 Mar. 2018:** New Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar Khan took over PAF as its 22nd chief.

**22 Mar 2018:** The Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) inked a deal with China Great Wall Industry Cooperation (CGWIC) to acquire communication satellite PakSat Multi Satellite (PakSat-MM1).

**16 Apr 2018:** The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) declared Pakistan the largest country in the world to provide shelter to refugees.

**26 Apr 2018:** The government of Pakistan issued Pakistan Economic Survey 2017-18. According to the survey, the country's economy provisionally grew at a pace of 5.8 percent in the outgoing fiscal year, which is the highest in 13 years.

- 1922:** Gandhi started Non Cooperation Movement in Farakhabad District
- 1 Nov. 1922:** Institution of Khilafat was abolished under the influence of Kamal Atatürk. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress.
- 1927:** Delhi Proposals were introduced.
- Nov. 1927:** Simon commission arrived in the Subcontinent.
- 1928:** Nehru Report was presented where two Muslims Sir Ali Imam and Shoaib Qureshi were the members of this committee.
- 1929:** Quaid-e-Azam put forth the 14 points in Delhi Muslim Conference
- 1930:** Allahabad Address was presented by Allama Iqbal at the Muslim League Annual Conference.
- 12 Nov. 1930:** First Round Table Conference was held in London where all parties were present except the Congress.
- 5 Mar. 1931:** Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.
- 1931:** Second Round Table Conference was held in London and Gandhi participated.
- 17 Nov. 1932:** Third Round Table Conference was held in London. Gandhi did not take part and started Civil Disobedience Movement. Quaid-e-Azam did not take part but Sir Agha Khan led the delegation.
- 28 Jan. 1933:** Name of "Pakistan" was suggested by Chaudary Rehmat Ali in a leaflet 'Now or Never: Are We To Live or Perish Forever'.
- 1935:** 1935 Act was presented. Quaid-e-Azam was in England at that time.
- 1937:** Elections were held and Congress achieved a big victory. Muslim League won 108 seats out of 485 total Muslim seats.
- 1937:** Quaid-e-Azam in an article 'Time and Tide' mentioned that Islam and Hinduism are incompatible.
- 21 Apr. 1938:** Allama Muhammad Iqbal died and was buried in front of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore
- 1939:** Muslim League was established in Balochistan.
- 22 Dec. 1939:** With the resignation of the Congress ministries, the Day of Delievanace was observed by the Muslims.  
Governor's rule was promulgated according to the Act of 1935
- 23 Mar. 1940:** 27th Annual session of Muslim League held and Pakistan Resolution was presented.
- 1940:** August Offer was brought about.  
Gandhi started Satyagraha Movement.
- 1943:** Muslim League established its 1st Ministry in Sindh.

- 8 April 2012:** An avalanche smashed into a Pakistan Army camp burying at least 135 soldiers and civilians near Siachen glacier.
- 19 June 2012:** The Supreme Court of Pakistan disqualified Prime Minister Syed Yousuf Raza Gillani citing the earlier conviction on 26 April 2012.
- 22 June 2012:** Raja Pervaiz Ashraf was elected as the country's new prime minister.
- 9 Oct. 2012:** Gunmen have shot and wounded a 14-year-old Pakistani girl, Malala.
- 13 May 2013:** General elections were held in Pakistan to elect the members of the 14th National Assembly and to the four provincial assemblies of Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- 5 June 2013:** Nawaz Sharif was sworn as a prime minister of Pakistan.
- 25 Aug. 2013:** The raised Mangla Dam became the country's biggest reservoir when water storage in its lake rose to 6.65 million acre feet, surpassing 6.58MAF, the maximum live storage capacity of Tarbela Dam.
- 9 Sep. 2013:** Mamnoon Hussain of the PML-N was sworn in as the 12th elected president of the country. Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry administered the oath.
- 29 Nov. 2013:** General Raheel Sharif was sworn as a Chief of Army Staff.
- 17 Dec. 2013:** Samina Baig and her brother Mirza Ali became the first Pakistani mountaineers to summit the 6,961-metre high Mount Aconcagua in Argentina, the highest peak of South America.
- 3 Jan. 2014:** Balochistan Chief Minister Dr Abdul Malik Baloch declared 'education emergency' in the province.
- Apr. 2014:** Ashraf Mahmood Wathra was appointed Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan for three years.
- 15 June 2014:** Operation Zarb-e-Azb started.
- 16 Dec. 2014:** Six gunmen affiliated with the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan conducted a terrorist attack on the Army Public School in the northwestern Pakistani city of Peshawar.
- 6 Jan 2015:** The parliament passed two key government bills, amending the constitution and the Army Act to try civilian terror suspects in military courts.
- 16 June 2015:** The government approved 1,400MW power project to be set up on Thar coal by the Shanghai Electric Group of China. The project, one of the 'prioritised projects' under the CPEC, will start power generation in 2017-18.
- 15 Dec 2015:** Pakistan conducted a successful flight test of Shaheen I-A ballistic missile, capable of delivering different types of warheads to a range of 900 km.
- 24 Feb 2016:** The historic Punjab Protection of Women Against Violence Bill 2015 was passed by the Punjab Assembly. The Law provides, for the first time in the history of the country, comprehensive protection to women against a range of crimes.
- 8 July 2016:** Abdul Sattar Edhi, world-renowned philanthropist, was passed away.

- 6 May 1999:** Kargil operation was started by Mujahideen in Kashmir.
- 12 Oct. 1999:** Army took control of Government under Gen. Pervez Musharraf. Nawaz Sharif, along with his colleagues, was arrested.
- National Security Council was formed on Oct. 17, 1999.
- Commonwealth's membership of Pakistan was suspended on Oct. 18, 1999.
- Supreme Court of Pakistan declared interest unlawful on Dec. 23, 1999.
- 12 May 2000:** Supreme Court unanimously decided to validate the Oct. 12, 1999 military takeover.
- 14 -17 Nov. 2000:** World's first and the largest Defence Exhibition "Ideas 2000" held at Expo Centre in Karachi.
- 9 Dec. 2000:** Nawaz Sharif, along with his family, was exiled to Saudi Arabia.
- 29 Mar. 2001:** Chashma Nuclear Power Plant was inaugurated.
- 20 June 2001:** President Rafiq Tarar resigned and Pervez Musharraf became the President.
- 10 Dec. 2001:** Pakistan launched BADR-2.
- 2001-2:** Govt. of Pakistan declared 2001 as Quaid-e-Azam Year and 2002 as Iqbal year.
- Dec. 2003:** The parliament approved the 17th Constitutional Amendment, which ratified most of the powers Musharraf sought.
- 18 Oct. 2007:** Benazir Bhutto returned Pakistan on October 18, 2007 after an eight year exile in Dubai and London.
- 3 Nov. 2007:** General Pervez Musharraf proclaimed a state of emergency and sacked the Chief Justice of Pakistan, Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary along with other 14 judges of the Supreme Court.
- 28 Nov. 2007:** General Pervez Musharraf retired from the Army and the following day, he was sworn in for a second presidential term.
- 27 Dec. 2007:** Benazir Bhutto was assassinated when she was leaving an election rally in Rawalpindi.
- 18 Feb. 2008:** General elections were held in Pakistan.
- 18 Aug. 2008:** President Pervez Musharraf announced his resignation.
- 9 Sept. 2008:** Asif Ali Zardari became the president of Pakistan.
- 19 April 2010:** President Asif Ali Zardari signed historic 18th amendment.
- 01 May 2011:** US Special Forces killed Al-Qaida's Chief Osama bin Laden in a shootout at Abbottabad in an operation named Geronimo.
- 19 July 2011:** Hina Rabbani Khar took oath as 26th minister for foreign affairs.
- 20 Oct. 2011:** Muammar Gaddafi died from wounds he suffered in an attack by rebels.
- 11 Dec. 2011:** The United States evacuated the Shamsi Airbase.

**20 Mar. 1985:** General Zia-ul-Haq nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

**14 Nov. 1985:** 8th Amendment in the 1973 Constitution was passed by the Senate.

**Dec. 1985:** Martial Law was lifted and political parties were banned.

**Aug. 1986:** Karakoram Highway was opened for public.

**17 Aug. 1988:** Zia-ul-Haq died in a plane crash near Bahawalpur. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Chairman Senate, assumed the office of the President of Pakistan.

**Nov. 1988:** Pakistan Peoples Party won elections. Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister.

**16 July 1990:** Pakistan's first satellite Badr-1 was launched from China.

**6 Aug. 1990:** Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Benazir Bhutto accusing her of corruption. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi became the caretaker PM.

**24-27 Oct. 1990:** Elections for provincial and national assemblies were held.

**1 Nov. 1990:** Nawaz Sharif became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

**25 Mar. 1992:** Pakistan won its first cricket world cup beating England.

**19 Apr. 1993:** Nawaz Sharif was dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and National Assembly was dissolved once again. Mr Balakh Sher Mizari was appointed caretaker PM.

**26 May 1993:** Supreme Court reinstated Nawaz Sharif as the Prime Minister.

**8 July 1993:** President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif both resigned dissolving National and Provincial Assemblies. Moin Qureshi was appointed as a caretaker PM and Ghulam Ishaq Khan as the caretaker President.

**19 Oct. 1993:** Benazir Bhutto once again gained power after winning elections.

**13 Nov. 1993:** Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari was elected President.

**5 Nov. 1996:** Benazir government was dismissed by President Farooq Laghari.

**6 Nov. 1996:** Malik Meraj Khalid was appointed as caretaker PM.

**Feb. 1997:** Elections were held.

**17 Feb. 1997:** Nawaz Sharif was re-elected as Prime Minister after Muslim League won with an overwhelming majority.

**28 Oct. 1997:** Government of Pakistan submitted its instrument of ratification to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

**1997:** Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments were passed.

**1 Jan. 1998:** Rafiq Tarar became the new President of Pakistan.

**1998:** Fifth census was held.

**28 May 1998:** Five nuclear explosions were conducted at Chagai, Balochistan.

**30 May 1998:** Sixth nuclear explosion was conducted.



- 17 Apr. 1953:** Khawaja Nazimuddin was dismissed by Governor General Malik Ghulam Muhammad; Muhammad Ali Bogra became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 1954:** Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly and declared a state of emergency.
- 11 Aug. 1955:** Chaudhary Muhammad Ali was appointed Prime Minister of Pakistan
- 15 Oct. 1955:** Iskander Mirza became the Governor General of Pakistan after Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
- 1955:** PIA was founded.
- 23 Mar. 1956:** First Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated whereby Pakistan was declared as Islamic Republic and Iskander Mirza became the first President of Pakistan after implementation of this constitution.
- 12 Sept. 1956:** Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy became the Prime Minister replacing Chaudhary Muhammad Ali.
- 11 July 1957:** Sir Agha Khan died in Geneva.
- Oct 1957:** H.S. Suhrawardy resigned from the premiership and Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar was appointed as the new PM.
- 16 Dec. 1957:** Malik Feroz Khan Noon replaced I.I. Chundrigar as Prime Minister.
- 7 Oct. 1958:** First Martial Law was imposed by Iskander Mirza and 1956 Constitution was abrogated. General Muhammad Ayub Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator. After three weeks, General Ayub Khan ousted Iskander Mirza and declared himself as the President of Pakistan and also gave himself the rank of Field Marshal.
- 23 Mar. 1960:** Foundation stone of Minar-o-Pakistan was laid down.
- 1960:** Indus Waters Treaty was signed with India.
- 1961:** Second census was held across Pakistan.
- Mar. 1962:** 1962 Constitution was announced by President Ayub Khan.
- Jan. 1965:** General Ayub Khan was elected as the President of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962.
- Sept. 1965:** Second Pakistan-India War, which lasted for 17 days, was fought.
- 1966:** Tashkent Declaration was signed between President Ayub Khan and Indian Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri.
- 25 Mar. 1969:** Gen. Ayub Khan handed over power to Gen. Muhammad Yahya Khan who imposed second martial law.
- 5 Oct. 1970:** General elections were postponed up to January 1971.
- 1971:** Two Indian agents in the guise of Kashmiri mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane, Ganga, to Lahore.
- 2 Mar. 1971:** Sheikh Mujib launched Civil Disobedience Movement.