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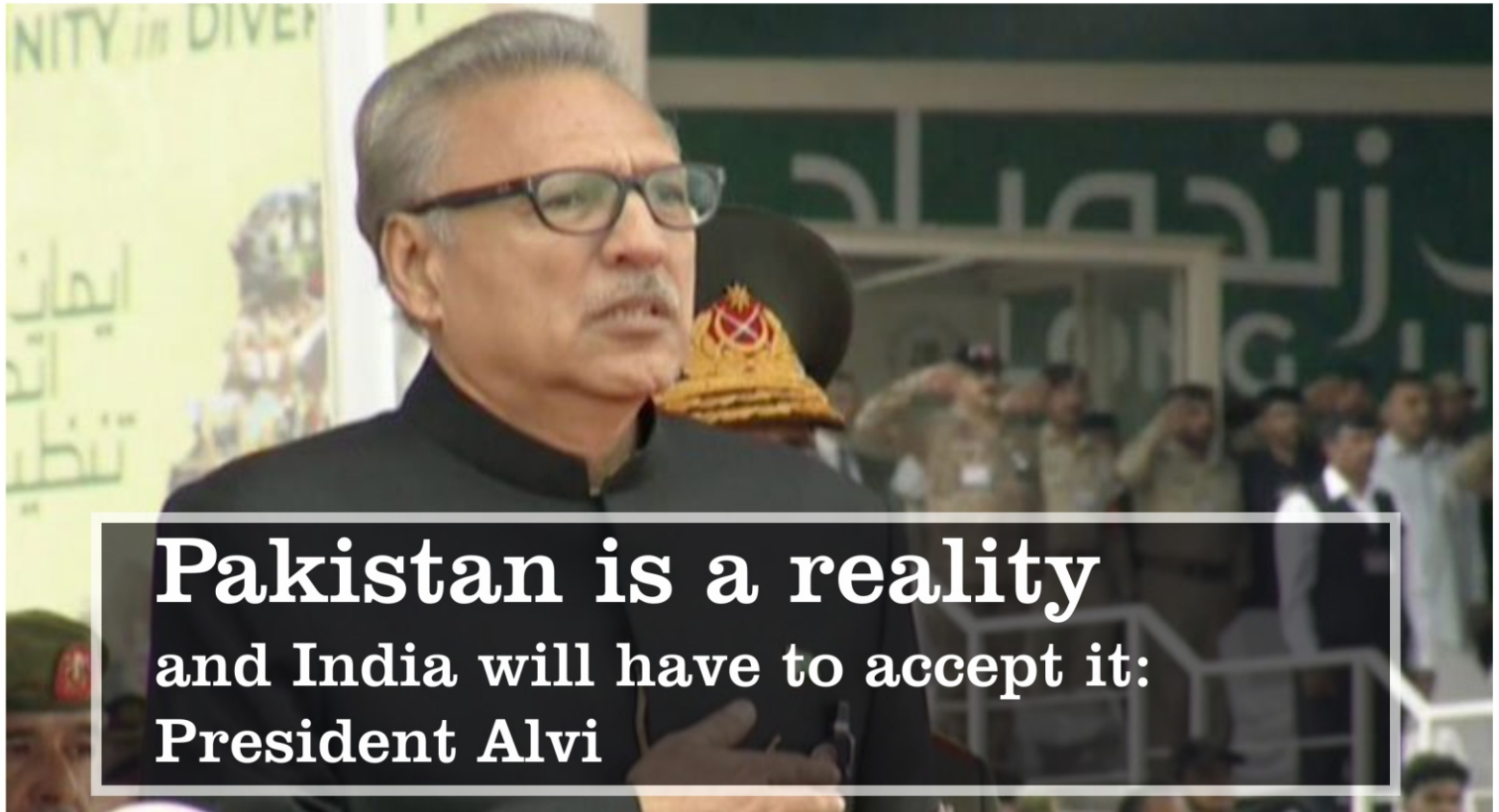
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Pakistan is a reality and India will have to accept it: President Alvi

ISLAMABAD: President Arif Alvi on Saturday asserted Pakistan is a reality and India will have to accept that. Addressing the Pakistan Day joint military parade in Islamabad, the president congratulated the nation and said, "March 23 is that milestone of our national history in which Muslims of the subcontinent aimed for their liberation through Pakistan Resolution."

"Independence demands sacrifices. We suffered loss of lives and finances in the War on Terror but today Pakistan is an upcoming economy," Dr Alvi said.

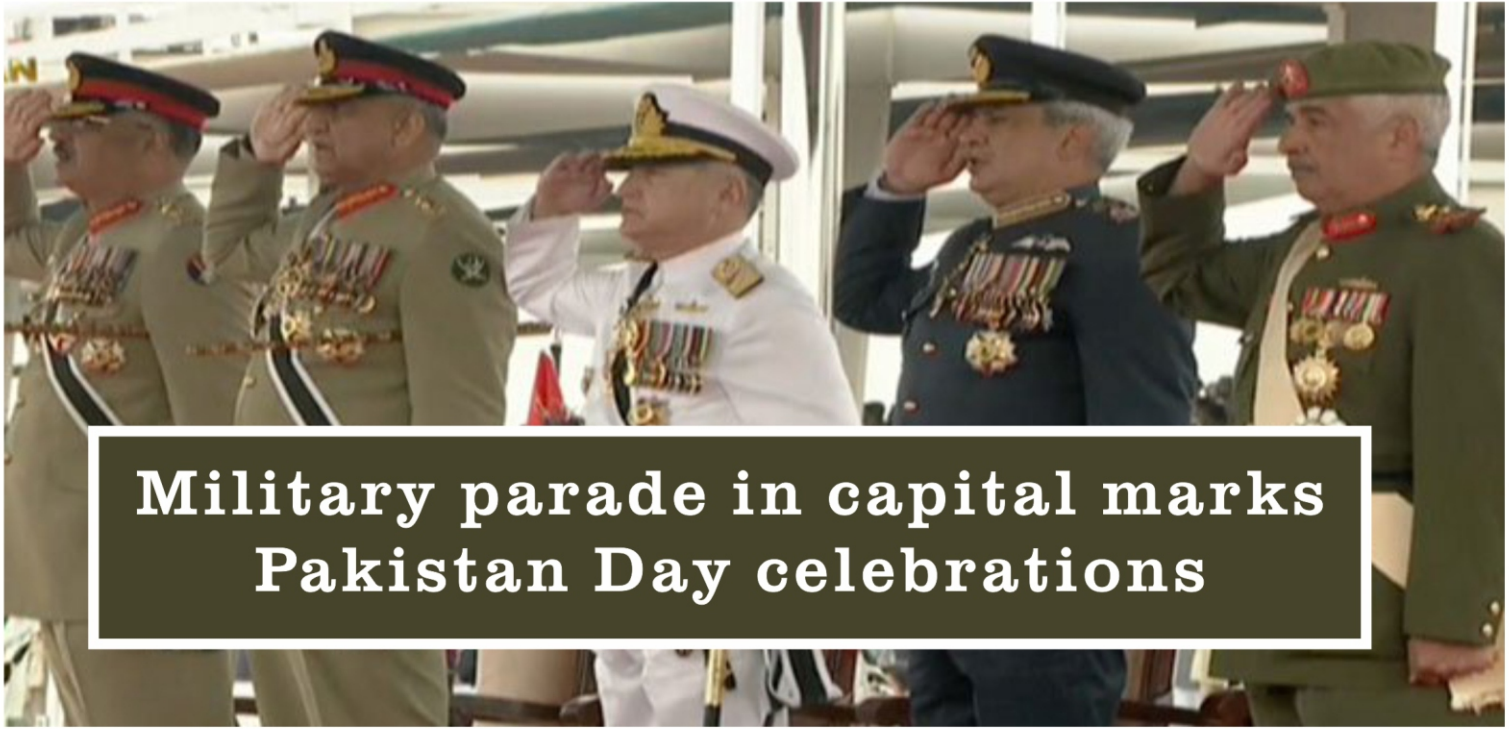
President Alvi said Pakistan's "sovereignty had been challenged in the past and wars were imposed on us" but the nation fought back. "Pakistan respects sovereignty of all countries' sovereignty and wishes peace but our desire for peace should not be mistaken as a sign of weakness," he asserted. Speaking about the recent escalation in tensions between the two countries, the president said, "Pakistan is a reality and India should accept facts and not make the mistake to view it in the pre-partition light. Doing so would be very dangerous for the region's stability." "Instead of wars, we should focus on providing health, education and employment. Our real war is against unemployment and poverty." Dr Alvi added, "Responding to Indian aggression was our right. Through our plan of action we responded to India immediately and effectively," he added. "We responded to the enemy befittingly," he reiterated. The president stated, "Being a democratic nation, Pakistan believes in dialogue." "India's attitude was irresponsible," he regretted. "After the Pulwama attack, India blamed Pakistan without any evidence. India did not adhere to international laws and violated Pakistan's airspace." President Alvi asserted, "We are a peaceful nation but know how to defend ourselves." "Terrorism is the biggest threat the peace in the world. Peace in Afghanistan is necessary for everlasting peace in Pakistan," he added. The president further said participation of the representatives of Pakistan's friendly



countries including Saudi Arabia, China, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Bahrain and Sri Lanka has added valour to today's military parade and this signifies our friendship with these countries.

PM, president's messages

President Alvi and Prime Minister Imran Khan in separate messages on Pakistan Day stressed the "need to achieve the goal of true Islamic welfare state as envisaged by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah". Prime Minister Imran Khan said the government is determined to establish a society where every person can contribute towards socio-economic development to the best of his ability. The premier said that on the National Day "we should not forget Kashmiri people who have long been victims of Indian state terrorism and forced to lead a life of misery". President Alvi said that Pakistan has overcome the challenges of extremism and terrorism but acknowledged the country was yet to make efforts for excelling on social and economic fronts. Pakistan Day is observed on March 23 every year to commemorate the passage of Lahore Resolution on this day, in 1940, when the Muslims of the subcontinent set the agenda of a separate homeland for themselves.



Military parade in capital marks Pakistan Day celebrations

ISLAMABAD: Pakistan Day is being celebrated across the country with traditional zeal and fervour. A joint military parade is currently under way at Parade Ground in Islamabad.

Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who is on a three-day visit to the country, is the guest of honour at the parade. Top civil-military leadership, including President Arif Alvi, Prime Minister Imran Khan, Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Zubair Mahmood Hayat, Army Chief General Qamar Jawed Bajwa and the chiefs of Pakistan Navy and Pakistan Air Force are witnessing the parade. The Bahraini army chief, Minister of Defence of the Republic of Azerbaijan Colonel General Zakir Hasanov, and federal minister, including Defence Minister Pervaiz Khattak, are also in attendance. After the guests assembled on the stage, the parade began with the national anthem which was followed by a recitation of the Holy Quran. Parade Commander Brigadier Naseem Anwar then requested the president to witness the parade. Chief of the Air Staff Air Chief Marshal Mujahid Anwar Khan then led a flypast. Various jets demonstrated aerobatic feats for the audience which began with the formation of four JF-17 Thunder fighter jets and were followed by Mirage, F-7PG and other fighter aircraft. Following the flypast, President Alvi addressed the parade and said, "March 23 is that milestone of our national history in which Muslims of the subcontinent aimed for their liberation through Pakistan Resolution." President Alvi said, "Pakistan respects sovereignty of all countries' sovereignty and wishes peace but our desire for peace should not be mistaken as a sign of weakness." Speaking about the recent escalation in tensions between the two countries, the president said, "Pakistan is a reality and India will have to accept and should not make the mistake to view it in the pre-partition light. Doing so would be very dangerous for the region's stability." "Instead of wars, we should focus on providing health, education and employment. Our real war is against unemployment and poverty." Dr Alvi added, "Responding to Indian aggression was our right. Through our plan of action we responded to India immediately and effectively," he added. "We responded to the



enemy befittingly," he reiterated. The president stated, "Being a democratic nation, Pakistan believes in dialogue." Following the president's speech, contingents of Pakistan Army, Frontier Corps, Pakistan Rangers, Northern Light Infantry, and others held a march-past. Various contingents from Azerbaijan, Bahrain, China, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, and Turkey are also participating in the parade. After the march-past, contingents of armoured and mechanised infantry, including the Al-Khalid and Al Zarrar tanks, a variety of Armoured Personnel Carriers (APC) as well as howitzer guns were paraded. Radar systems and other modern weaponry were also rolled out. APakistan Rangers band then played national songs on bagpipes while riding camels. Cultural delegates and floats from Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Azad Kashmir also featured during the ceremony. Following the cultural floats, combat and attack helicopters and jets belonging to the armed forces and PAF as well as the Chinese aerobatics team mesmerised the audience with their manoeuvres. Skydivers of airborne units of the three armed forces as well as paratroopers from Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and Sri Lanka took part in free-fall jumps and showcased their skills.



PM renews resolve to transform Pakistan into Islamic welfare state

ISLAMABAD: Prime Minister Imran Khan has said Pakistan is passing through a critical phase of its history as it has been waging a struggle to get rid of corruption and malpractices and strive for economic stability. "The Pakistan of today is a New Pakistan. We are endeavoring to make the country a true Islamic welfare state," he reiterated in his message on the occasion of Pakistan Day. "We are committed to establishing a society which is based on compassion and justice and where every person can contribute towards socio-economic development to the best of his ability," said the premier. "We desire friendly and peaceful relations with all our neighbors, based on the principle of equality." The prime minister said Islamabad wanted regional countries to join hands for eliminating poverty and help their people achieve socio-economic prosperity. "We want to make it clear that our desire for peace should not be treated as a weakness. Pakistan reserves the right to take every step for its defence." The premier said the 23rd March is a historic day in the country's history when the Muslims of Subcontinent determined their destiny in line with the vision of national poet Allama Mohammad Iqbal. That very day, he said, the Muslims of Subcontinent under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah resolved to carve out an independent Muslim state for themselves thus breaking the shackles of slavery and putting an end to tyranny of the Hindu majority. PM Khan said the struggle of the Muslim culminated in the creation of an independent Muslim state on 14th August 1947. The creation of Pakistan enabled the Muslims to secure their rights, religious freedom and socio-economic opportunities which were being denied to them by the Hindu majority who also threatened their cultural identity, he added. PM Khan said the Resolution passed on 23rd March was aimed at creation of a state where citizens could enjoy equal opportunities irrespective of caste and creed and where they could play their due role in the progress of the country. By the grace of Allah Almighty the country's defence is impregnable, he said, adding the country is proud of its gallant armed forces. "The courage of

our armed forces, the capability of our national security institutions and their countless sacrifices have foiled nefarious designs of the enemies of Pakistan." He said the entire world witnessed it during the recent Indian aggression as the country emerged from the situation even stronger than before. "Today, we should not forget our Kashmiri brethren who have long been victim of Indian state terrorism and are forced to lead a life of misery," he said, expressing solidarity with the Kashmiri brethren on this occasion. "We salute their courage and acknowledge their sacrifices. We reaffirm our resolve to continue our political, diplomatic and moral support for the Kashmir cause at every international forum."



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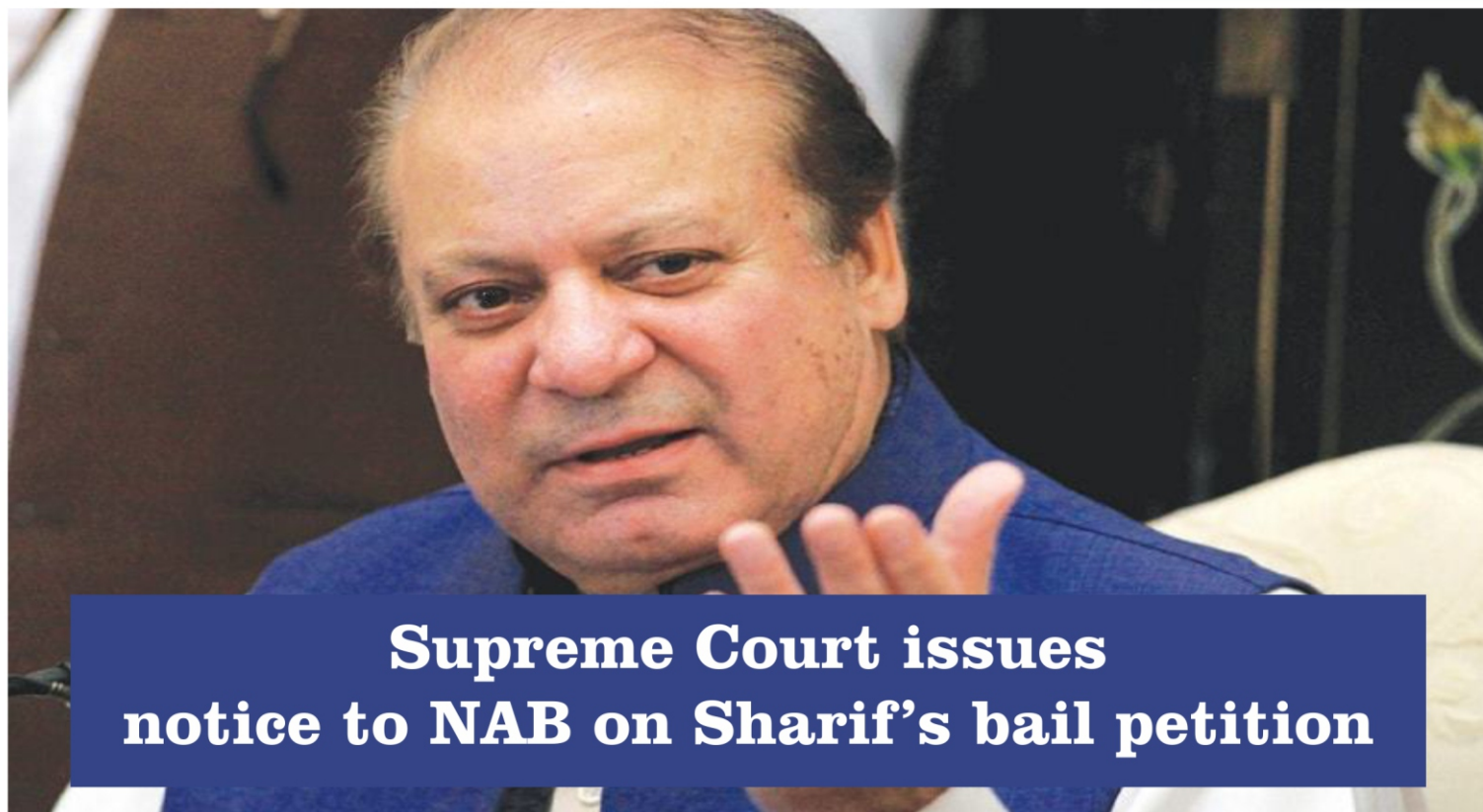
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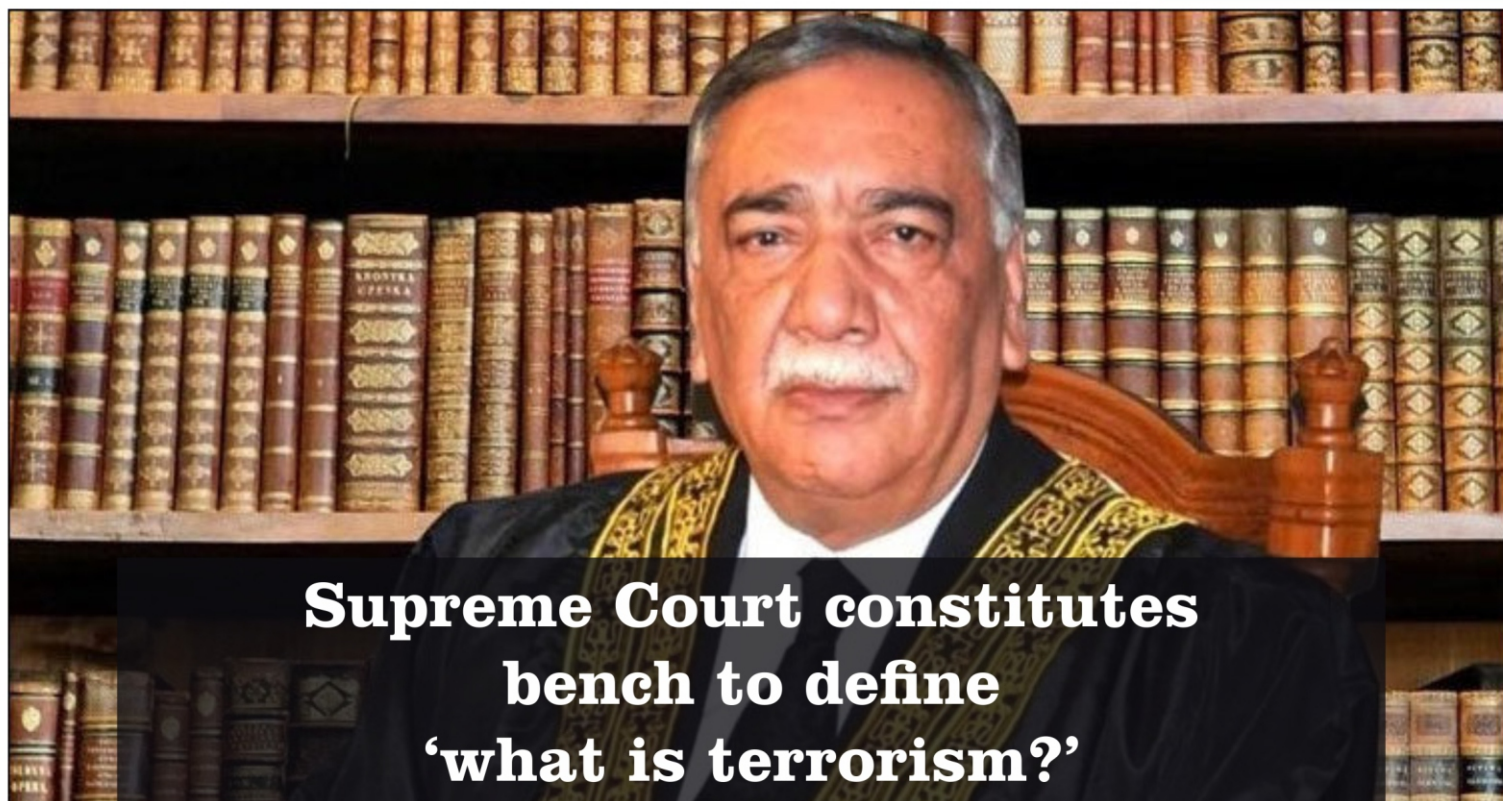
ISLAMABAD: The Supreme Court on Tuesday issued a notice to the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) on a petition filed by former prime minister Nawaz Sharif challenging the Islamabad High Court's verdict dismissing his bail application in Al-Azizia corruption reference. The three-member bench headed by Chief Justice of Pakistan Asif Saeed Khan Khosa put off the hearing until March 26. Sharif's lawyer Khawaja Haris submitted medical reports of his client, stating a board of medical experts had recommended transferring him to a hospital equipped with all essential facilities. He said five different medical boards were constituted to assess the Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N) supremo's health, which were unanimous in their prognosis that he was suffering from health problems. Haris said it was the basic right of an inmate to get treatment to his satisfaction. Justice Khosa said the bench will have to go

through the former premier's medical reports.

"We have to see whether the ailment [Sharif was suffering from] has deteriorated," he said. Justice Khosa observed that the former premier spent a busy life despite these diseases in the past. "He ran election campaign and faced trial along with addressing public gatherings." A bench of the IHC comprising Justice Aamer Farooq and Justice Mohsin AKhtar Kayani on February 25 dismissed Sharif's petition seeking bail and suspension of his seven-year imprisonment on medical grounds. "Nawaz Sharif is not suffering from any disease which cannot be treated in Pakistan," the bench had observed. The PML-N supremo leader was sentenced to seven years in prison and fined Rs1.5 billion and \$25 million in the Al-Azizia corruption reference by an accountability court on December 24, 2018. Earlier, on March 1, Sharif filed a petition in the Supreme Court pleading with it to set aside

the judgment of the IHC that rejected his bail plea in Al-Azizia corruption reference. The PML-N supremo named the federation, National Accountability Bureau (NAB), the accountability court judge and the superintendent jail as parties in his petition. He submitted that the order passed by the IHC division bench is in utter derogation of the principles governing grant of bail/suspension of sentence laid down by the apex court in the judgements cited before the division bench. Sharif's lawyer said the division bench committed a jurisdictional error in misreading the record and thereby basing its judgement on an erroneous assumption that he was receiving best possible medical treatment in hospital. However, the fact is that as per the medical reports submitted in the case, his treatment had not yet been started, rather these reports can only pertain to the diagnosis showing that he is suffering from various ailments, he added. The counsel said the ailments his client is suffering from constitutes a risk of stroke, an alarming degree of threat of irreversible damage to his heart, potential threat to further deterioration of his 3rd stage chronic kidney disease, and aggravation of his T2 Diabetes Millitus and Hypertension.





Supreme Court constitutes bench to define 'what is terrorism?'

Since 1997, it is not determined that which case comes in the ambit of terrorism

ISLAMABAD: Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khosa on Wednesday formed a larger bench of the Supreme Court to define the 'Terrorism'.

The seven-member larger bench of the apex court, headed by Chief Justice Khosa, will determine and decide the exact definition of terrorism. Since 1997, it is not determined that which case comes in the ambit of terrorism, the chief justice said adding that the bench has been constituted to define the terrorism. Chief Justice Khosa also said that the court will issue its decision on the legality of perjury today.

It will be decided today that the witness account of a false witness will be rejected in entirety, the top judge said.

Definition of Terrorism

According to legal experts there is no precise or widely accepted definition of the word, 'terrorism'. It often

refers to and is applied to a variety of acts of violence that are not strictly within the ambit of terrorism. To define what is terrorism leads to an intellectual struggle. The rival parties label the activities of their opponents with it. The features of an act of terrorism include the use or threat of violence and political motivation for some specific purpose. According to the experts of international law the issue of terrorism attracted increased attention and concern in early 70's at the international level. The United Nations had struggled to provide a definition of terrorism. There are difficulties of interpretation, 'one man's terrorist is another's freedom fighter'. In the post 9/11 period, the issue of dealing with international terrorism has become the primary objective of the international community.

LHC issues notice to NAB on Aleem's bail plea



LAHORE: The Lahore High Court (LHC) on Wednesday issued a notice to the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) on a petition filed by former Punjab senior minister Abdul Aleem Khan seeking bail in a case pertaining to having assets beyond known sources of income. A bench of the high court directed the corruption watchdog to submit a reply until April 3. According to NAB, the PTI leader was a common man in year 2000 and suddenly became a millionaire as his assets now worth Rs 871 million. He remained Punjab minister from 2003 to 2007 and set up 35 companies, while his several bank accounts also surfaced, the anti-corruption watchdog claimed.



Zardari, Bilawal record statements before NAB in Park Lane case

ISLAMABAD: Amid tight security, former president Asif Ali Zardari and Pakistan People's Party (PPP) chairperson Bilawal Bhutto Zardari on Wednesday appeared before the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) in Islamabad and recorded their statements in the Park Lane Estate case. They reached the NAB office in a convoy comprising over a dozen vehicles amid tight

security. Their vehicles were surrounded by party workers who gathered there to express solidarity with them. Sources said the father-son duo were interrogated by two different teams of the bureau in separate rooms for more than an hour and provided a questionnaire comprising 50 questions after their statements were recorded. Earlier, at least five police personnel sustained wounds

when PPP workers hurled stones at them in a bid to enter the NAB premises before the arrival of the PPP chairman and co-chairman, according to police sources. Subsequently, the police personnel retaliated by baton-charging and arresting some rowdy workers. Following a call by the PPP leadership, hundreds of party workers turned up outside the NAB office to express solidarity

with their leaders. In a tweet, Bakhtawar Bhutto-Zardari, daughter of the former president, condemning the police action, said: "#PPP workers Baton charged & Arrested for showing support to @BBhuttoZardari & @AaliZardari outside #NAB today – what does this remind #Pakistan of?". Stringent security arrangements were made in and around the old NAB headquarters to avoid any untoward incident.

No constructions on land used by Baba Guru Nanak for agriculture



ISLAMABAD: The government has decided not to construct any buildings on the land used by Baba Guru Nanak for agriculture. During a meeting held to review progress on development work at Kartarpur Corridor, the Information Minister Fawad Chaudhry said the government will not construct buildings on a piece of 30 acre land which was used by Baba Guru Nanak for cultivation, out of his respect. The request for keeping this area preserved was made by former Indian cricketer and politician Novjot Singh Sidhu in a letter to government of Pakistan, minister added. He said Kartarpur Corridor is a project of 1500 acres of land inaugurated by Prime Minister Imran Khan in January this year. "A road of 6.8 kilometers will be constructed in the corridor to facilitate the sikh pilgrims coming to visit the shrine." The prime minister was given a detailed briefing by Frontier Works Organization (FWO) on the work undertaken on the corridor so far. Meanwhile, the meeting between technical experts of Pakistan and India was held on Tuesday at the Zero Point of the Kartarpur Corridor. The meeting was held in a positive and constructive environment, as per an official statement. The next meeting on operationalization of the corridor will be held at Wagah on 2nd April.



Model Town JIT visits Kot Lakhpat Jail to record Nawaz Sharif's statement

LAHORE: The members of a Joint Investigation Team (JIT) inquiring into the Model Town carnage reached Kot Lakhpat Jail in Lahore on Wednesday to record the statement of former prime minister Nawaz Sharif. An accountability court of Islamabad last Thursday allowed the Punjab police to question former prime minister Nawaz Sharif about the Model Town case, who is serving seven-year prison term in Kot Lakhpat Jail. Accountability Judge Arshad Malik had granted a plea moved by DSP Muhammad

Iqbal seeking permission to question the Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz (PML-N) supreme leader in the case. The Leader of Opposition in National Assembly, Shehbaz Sharif, had also appeared before the Model Town incident Joint Investigation Team (JIT) on Monday to record his statement. The probe team, had rejected a plea of Shehbaz Sharif seeking to record his statement without appearing before the JIT. Shehbaz Sharif appeared before the JIT members in Lahore at the

Child Protection Bureau. PML-N leaders Pervez Rasheed, Khawaja Asif and Rana Sanaullah already appeared before the newly constituted investigation team of Model Town carnage to record their statements. According to sources, the JIT has recorded statements of 85 witnesses, while 90 officials of the police department also appeared before the JIT and recorded their statements over the incident. Seven PML-N leaders including former prime minister Nawaz Sharif, former chief minister of Punjab Shehbaz Sharif, his son Hamza Shehbaz, Rana Sanaullah, Khawaja Asif, former interior minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali and Abid Sher Ali were earlier summoned by the probe team to record their statements. The Punjab Home Department on Jan 3 had formed a new JIT, on the Supreme Court orders for a fresh probe into the Model Town incident. On June 17, 2014, at least 14 people were killed and 100 others injured when the police opened fire to disperse protesting Pakistan Awami Tehreek workers during an anti-encroachment operation outside the residence of PAT chief Dr Tahirul Qadri in Model Town Lahore.

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US wishes strong ties with a peaceful, stable Pakistan: Crenwelge



MULTAN: US Consul General Colleen Crenwelge said that the United States wishes to have strong relations with a peaceful and stable Pakistan. According to details, the consul general was on a visit to Multan. Former premier Yousuf Raza Gilani was accompanying the US official as she paid visit to the shrines of respected religious figures of Multan. Talking to media, Crenwelge called her tour of Multan 'amazing' as she lauded the locals for their hospitality and historical aspect of the city. "The US is proud to partner of Pakistan in the advances being made in Multan," she said. She also inaugurated a solar power system at the Punjab Vocational Training Council's Vocational Training Institute. In his media talk, Gilani expressed his gratitude on the visit of the US consul general. He said Pakistan looks forward to have good relations with the US, but on the basis of mutual respect and harmony, he stressed. "Pakistan considers the US as an important country."



KARACHI: The Sindh High Court (SHC) on Tuesday issued a notice to the National Accountability Bureau (NAB) to submit comments on petitions filed by former president Asif Ali Zardari, his sister Faryal Talpur and others challenging the banking court's verdict that transferred the money laundering case against them to Islamabad. A division bench of the high court scheduled the next hearing for March 26 when the NAB Karachi director general and prosecutor are required to file their comments. Meanwhile, the bench rejected a request by



New Zealand PM won hearts of Pakistanis: FO spokesperson

ISLAMABAD: Foreign Office Spokesperson Dr. Mohammad Faisal on Tuesday praised Prime Minister of New Zealand (NZ) Jacinda Ardern in the aftermath of one of the deadliest terror attacks which killed 50 Muslims in two mosques of Christchurch last Friday. He wrote on Twitter: "The clear decisive manner in which [the] NZ PM has dealt with Christchurch terrorist attack has won her many admirers in Pakistan." Thanking the prime minister for recognizing the bravery of Dr. Naeem Rashid, who was shot dead in an attempt to save others by stopping the attacker, the FO spokesperson said the prime minister "has won the hearts of Pakistanis for her compassion and for her leadership." New Zealand PM Jacinda Ardern on Wednesday said Azaan (the call to prayer) will be broadcast nationally along with a two minutes' silence this Friday to show support to the Muslims community.

NAB issued notice on petitions against money laundering case transfer

Zardari's lawyer, Farooq H Naek to summon the relevant record of the case. The counsel contended before the court that the Supreme Court had issued no directions with regard to the case transfer to Islamabad. "This case doesn't fall within the ambit of NAB." The banking court had been hearing the case until March 15 when it transferred the matter to Islamabad on a request by the bureau, he stated, adding that this was not a case of corruption which should have been transferred to a NAB court. Zardari and his sister on March 16 filed the petitions assailing the banking court's verdict. They termed it as unlawful and unconstitutional and pleaded to the high court to declare the decision as void. Apart from the PPP leaders' petitions, Omni Group owner Anwar Majeed and his son Ghani Majeed have also filed the petitions in the SHC challenging the verdict.



NZ PM Wins the Hearts of Muslim Community All Over The World

CHRISTCHURCH: New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern on Wednesday said Azaan (the call to prayer) will be broadcast nationally along with a two minutes' silence this Friday to show support to the Muslims community, RNZ reported. Speaking to media on her second visit to Christchurch since the terror attack, she said there would be a memorial service on Friday. "While it will be in Christchurch we want to involve the rest of New Zealand. There is a desire to show support to the Muslim community as they return to Mosques, particularly on Friday." "To acknowledge this there will be a two minutes' silence on Friday. We will also broadcast nationally, via TVNZ and RNZ, the call to prayer."

She said there were a "large number of loopholes" in New Zealand's gun laws and there

were a range of things to be fixed. "Many New Zealanders would be astounded to know that you can access military-style semi-automatics." She hoped New Zealand could now demonstrate what could be done with gun control. She also said New Zealand was not free of white supremacist groups and ultra-right wing extremist groups. Ms Ardern said policy makers had worked through the night since Friday's attack, exploring changes to gun control for presentation to cabinet this week. She said Australia, after the Port Arthur massacre, had changed its laws in 12 days, and New Zealand would do it in less. Ms Ardern said she was not aware the NRA had been targetting and lobbying in New Zealand. She anticipated that the country's gunholders and users would be with the government on the issue of regulation.

'Azaan'

to be broadcast nationally in solidarity with Muslims: NZ PM





Kazakhstan president resigns after staying 30 years in power

Kazakhstan President Nursultan Nazarbayev shocked the nation on Tuesday by resigning after nearly three decades in power that transformed the Central Asian republic. Nazarbayev, 78, ruled Kazakhstan since before the collapse of the Soviet Union and leaves no obvious successor. He will continue to enjoy significant powers, however, thanks to his constitutional status as "Leader of the Nation" and lifelong position as chief of the country's security council.

"I have made a difficult decision – to resign as president of the Republic of Kazakhstan," Nazarbayev said in a televised address to the nation. "I see my future task as ensuring the coming to power of a new generation of leaders who will continue the transformations being carried out in the country."

Nazarbayev said the chairman of the Kazakh Senate, 65-year-old Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, would take

over for the remainder of his mandate. A presidential election is due in March next year. Tokayev is due to be sworn in as the country's interim leader at 0600 GMT on Wednesday. As well as his state positions, Nazarbayev will remain head of the ruling Nur Otan party. "I am staying with you, the needs of the country and people will remain my concern," he said. Nazarbayev took office in 1990 and following the death of Uzbek president Islam Karimov in 2016, was the last regional leader to have been in power since before the 1991 collapse of the USSR.

Nazarbayev spoke with Russian ally President Vladimir Putin about his resignation and the pair agreed to maintain "regular contact", according to a statement published by the Kazakh presidential administration. He also spoke to other leaders of former Soviet republics. 'Put Kazakhstan on the map' Nazarbayev was elected in

1999, 2005, 2011 and again in 2015, when he took more than 97 percent of the vote. The votes were internationally criticised and he was accused of tolerating little opposition to his rule.

But under Nazarbayev, the sprawling nation of 18 million parlayed its energy resources and strategic location into influence, emerging from ex-Soviet obscurity to host Iranian nuclear talks and Syria peace negotiations.

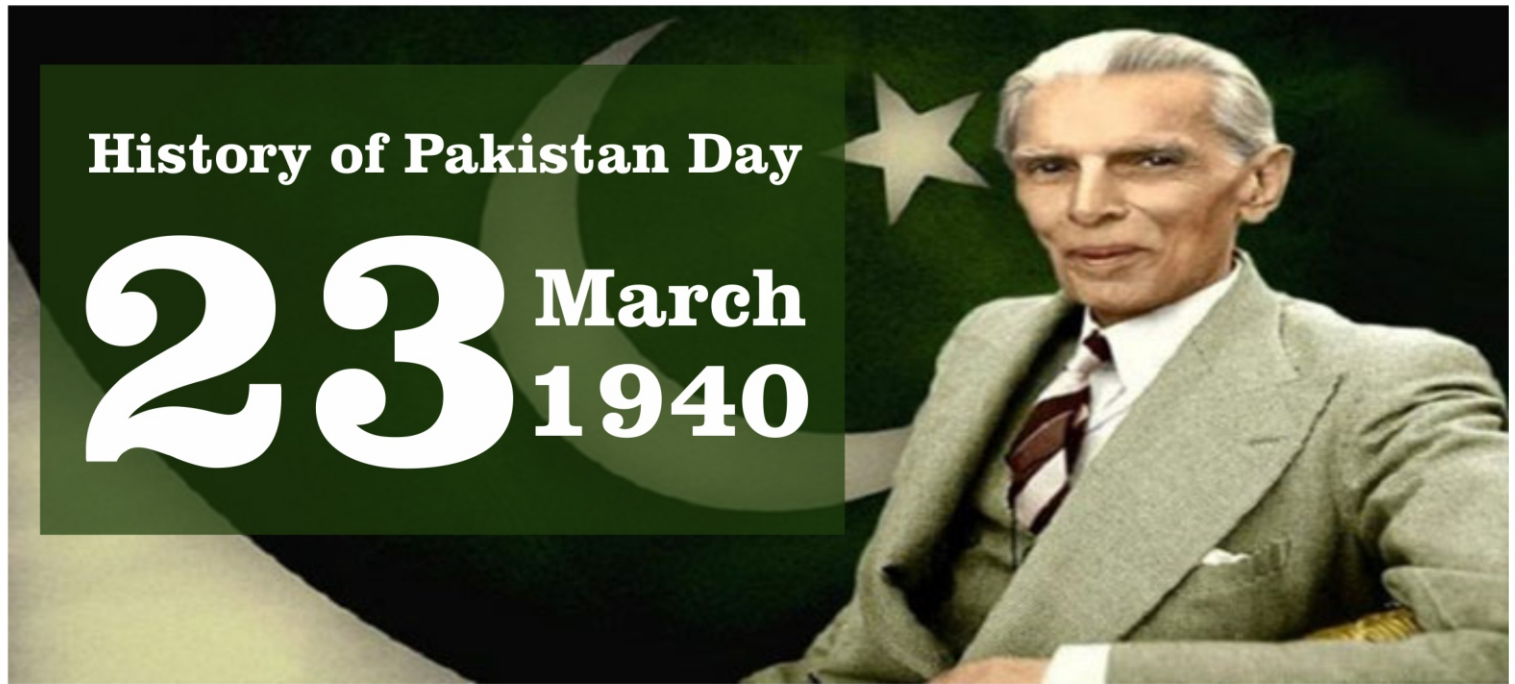
The gleaming futuristic new capital Astana, built in the years since independence, symbolised Nazarbayev's drive to transform the country. In his address, Nazarbayev listed a series of achievements, saying the economy had grown by 15 times during his years in office. "From the ruins of the USSR, we managed to build a successful state with a modern market economy in Kazakhstan," he said. "We put Kazakhstan on the map, where there had been no such state." Recent years

however have seen growing frustration over falling living standards as Kazakhstan's commodity-dependent economy struggled to recover from a 2014 plunge in oil prices and Western sanctions against Russia, a key trading partner. Nazarbayev's resignation came less than a month after he sacked his government citing a lack of economic development.

Nazarbayev subsequently named 53-year-old Askar Mamin as the new prime minister and announced a plan to spend more than \$5 billion on social programmes and state salaries. There is no obvious succession plan in place and there are no clear alternatives to Nazarbayev's rule in the largely Muslim country, which has a significant ethnic Russian minority. 'Breath-taking move' Andrei Suzdaltsev, a professor at Moscow's Higher School of Economics, said the resignation would have an impact across the region.

History of Pakistan Day

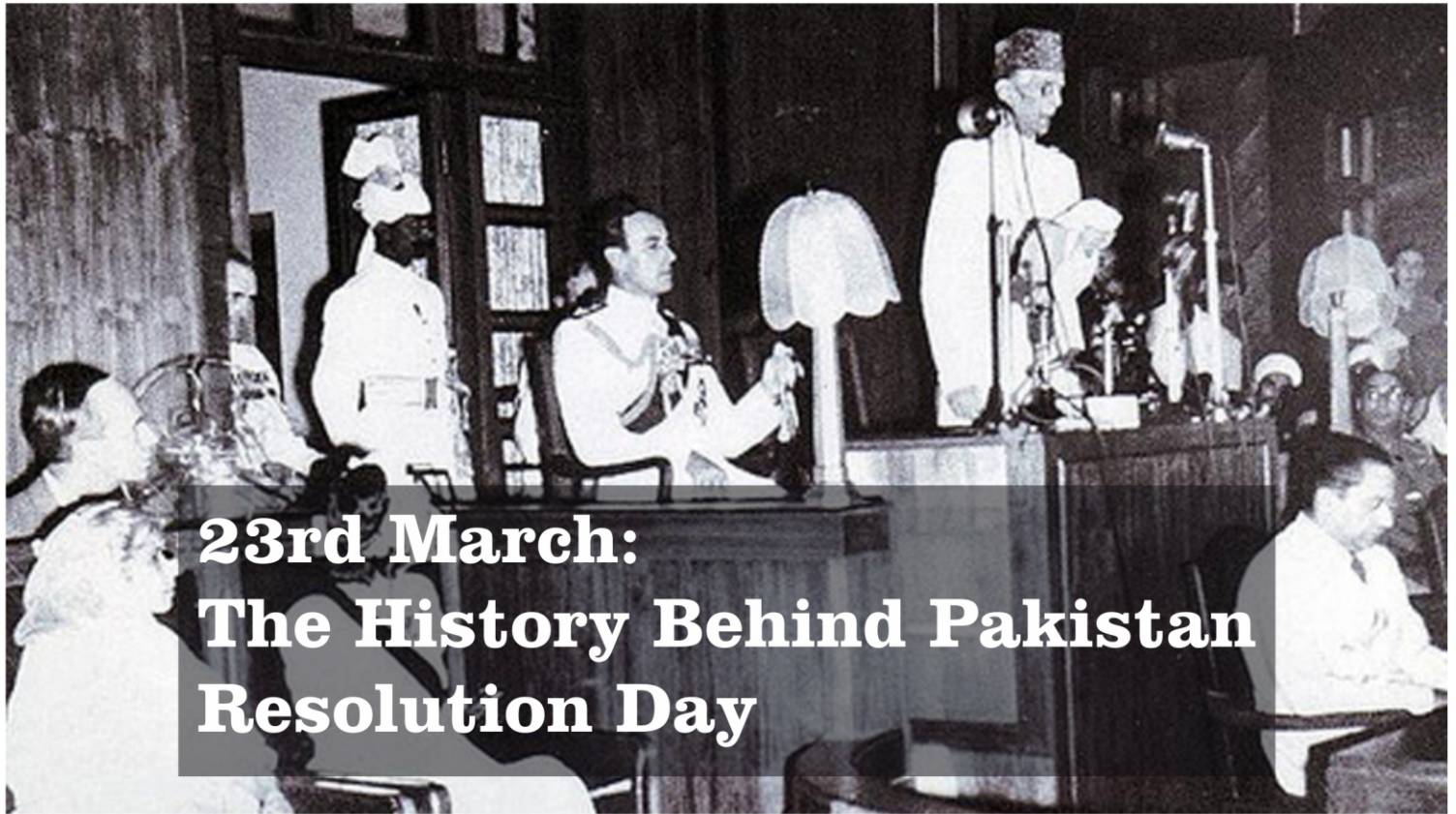
23 March 1940



Pakistan Resolution Day, also Republic Day, is a national holiday in Pakistan commemorating the Lahore Resolution passed on 23 March 1940 and the adoption of the first constitution of Pakistan during the transition of the Dominion of Pakistan to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 23 March 1956 making Pakistan the world's first Islamic republic. A Republic Day parade by the armed forces is often part of the celebrations. The day celebrates the adoption of the Pakistan resolution by the Muslim League at the Minar-e-Pakistan (lit. Pakistan Tower) that called for establishing an independent federation comprising provinces with Muslim majority located in north-western and north-eastern region of British controlled territories in India (excluding autonomous princely States) on 23 March 1940. Since then, the day is celebrated annually throughout the country as a public holiday. The Armed forces of Pakistan usually hold a military parade to celebrate the event. The Muslim League held its annual session at Minto Park in Lahore, Punjab, that lasted from the 22nd of March to the 24th of March 1940. During this event, the Muslim League led by Muhammad Ali Jinnah and other Founding Fathers narrated the events regarding the differences between Hindus and Muslims, and introduced the historical resolution that cemented the formation of a nation-state in South Asia as Pakistan, even though it did not actually mention Pakistan at all. The resolution was passed on 23 March and had its signatures from the Founding Fathers of Pakistan. It reads as: No constitutional

plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. The British plan to partition Indian subcontinent into two dominion- India and Pakistan was announced on Jun 3 1947. In the event Pakistan was created on 14 August 1947 and Indian independence came a day later. Pakistan was immediately identified as migrant state born amid bloodshed. Muhammad Ali Jinnah the founder of Pakistan became first Governor General of Pakistan and Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, The first Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Indian Act of 1935 provided the legal framework for Pakistan until 1956, when the state passed its own constitution.[10] While Pakistan's Independence Day celebrates its freedom from British Rule, the Republic Day celebrates of coming into force of its constitution.

Works and efforts by Basic Principles Committee drafted the basic outlines of the constitution in 1949. After many deliberations and years of some modifications, the first set of the Constitution of Pakistan was enforced in the country on 23 March 1956. This marked the country's successful transition from Dominion to Islamic Republic. The Governor-General was replaced with President of Pakistan as ceremonial head of state.



23rd March: The History Behind Pakistan Resolution Day

Let's celebrate the day with enthusiasm and fervour as we have been commemorating the since the time 'The Lahore Resolution' was passed by the working committee of All India Muslim League; the endorsement of the same was done by the mammoth congregation of Muslims on March 23rd, 1940 who were gathered there from all across the British India.

Lahore Resolution 1940: The Father Document

The Lahore Resolution [now Pakistan Resolution], actually, expressed the idea of the state of Pakistan. It is only text that was discussed and agreed by the leaders of all corners of Indian sub-continent under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It is the only document that can be referred as the "father document" of Pakistan. It has the same significance in the lives of our every citizen as United States Declaration of

Independence 1776 has in the lives of every American. United States Declaration of Independence gets published on July 04th every year in almost all the major dailies of the US but the Lahore Resolution has never been published on March 23rd in any of the major Pakistani newspaper. Therefore, many Pakistanis are not aware of what was actually proposed in the Lahore Resolution. Here, brandsynario.com is producing the text as it is in its entirety for the people who haven't seen it even though it is carved out prominently on 'Minar-e-Pakistan'- the most important national monument of the country, built exactly where the historic resolution was passed in 1940. Pakistan Resolution, as it is called now, is a brief but a comprehensive declaration consisting of five paragraphs. The initial two paragraphs lay out the context for the next paragraphs. Paragraph three essentially proposes the creation of "independent



states" in Muslim majority areas of Indian sub-continent under the British Raj, and paragraph four instructs that the constitutional "safeguards" should be enacted to protect the minorities in these "regions" as well the Muslims who are a minority "in other parts of India". Paragraph five tasks the working committee to start working on a "scheme of constitution" for all the proposed "regions (states)".

The Resolution addressed the Muslim question in the political and constitutional context of British India and pointed out to the course of action, the Muslim League intended to adopt to secure the Muslim identity, rights and interests.

It underlined the principles that were relevant to the modern state system and the political context of British India. It made five specific demands, The Resolution consequently offered a new course of action for the Muslims of British India as compared to the Muslim League position adopted on constitutional and political issues in the past. It gave rise to the change in strategy but not in goal, which remained the same. The All India Muslim League's goal since its inception in December 1906 was to protect and advance Muslim socio-cultural identity, rights and interests in British India's socio-political and constitutional context.



War History of Pakistan Army



There is no denying the fact that the Indian leadership never reconciled with the existence of Pakistan. They opposed its creation tooth and nail on one pretext or the other but they were unable to frustrate the strategy of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. After the creation of Pakistan, the Indians have made continuous and concerted efforts to annihilate Pakistan. They have succeeded in seceding East Pakistan from us. The wars between India and Pakistan have been the wars between two ideologies though the apparent causes have been different. The Indian government's persistent refusal to pay heed to the world opinion on the question of Kashmir has been another major root cause of confrontation between the two countries. The performance of Pakistan Army in the Indo-Pak Wars has been extremely commendable. A few glimpses in the paragraphs that follow.

Kashmir War 1947 - 49

By November 1947 Auchinleck, Supreme Commander based in New Delhi, being convinced that Indian Cabinet was seeking to destroy and undo Pakistan by economic and military means, was forced to resign. As the build-up of Indian forces in Jammu and Kashmir continued, Pakistan Army units were being hurriedly organized and equipped without any base for manufacture of ammunition, signal stores, equipment or vehicles. Simultaneously, Pakistan National Guards were raised from ex-servicemen and other volunteers along border areas to provide a second line of defence. By February 1948 Indian build up in Jammu and Kashmir reached five brigades plus, under two full-fledged division Headquarters. Our 101 Brigade, commanded by Brigadier Akbar Khan was rushed into the critical front to forestall and halt the Indian offensive along Uri-Muzaffarabad axis. In April 1948, Commander-in-Chief Pakistan Army appreciating the threats in the north along Muzaffarabad-Kohala axis, and in the south along Bhimber-Mirpur-Poonch axis further reinforced the front with elements of 7 Division to halt the Indian offensive at Chakothi. Reinforcements were rushed overnight to Tithwal sector to defend Muzaffarabad front 9(F) Division was also moved to reinforce 7 Division in Tithwal, Uri and Bagh sectors. 7 Division was thereafter moved to the southern front. In May Pakistan

informed the United Nations of these moves. By June, Pakistan had five brigades in Jammu and Kashmir together with Azad Kashmir forces and elements of the para-military Frontier Corps, holding twelve Indian brigades (with 4 to 5 battalions each) supported by armour, artillery and Indian Air Force. Indian summer offensive was decisively beaten and halted. Some months later, two brigades of 8 Division from Quetta further reinforced Muzaffarabad-Uri front. On 14 August 1948, the first anniversary of Pakistan, General Headquarters sent the following message to the Quaid-e-Azam, "Loyal and grateful greetings from the Army on the first anniversary of Independence Day. We serve and shall serve Pakistan with all our hearts and souls. Pakistan and its Creator, Zindabad." The Quaid-e-Azam was at that time in Quetta, fighting his own battle for survival against a deadly affliction. In December, Pakistan Army planned to go on the offensive, 'Operation Venus', with 7 Division to cut off the main supply route at Beri Pattan Bridge area, and isolate Indian forces in Nowshera-Jhangar-Poonch sector. On 14 December, in a pre-attack artillery bombardment the Beri Pattan bridge area containing ammunition, rations, petrol and supplies in a two-mile area was totally destroyed together with Indian divisional Headquarter, isolating the Indian forces in that sector. The Indian Army was taken by surprise. At midnight on 30 December, India asked for ceasefire with effect from 1 January 1949. Pakistan accepted, as the fate of Jammu and Kashmir had been taken over by the United Nations. By early 1949 Pakistan Army had completed its formative stage. It halted the Indian offensive and prevented it from totally over-running Jammu and Kashmir, and closing up to Pakistan's vital border areas, thus ended the war in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan Army continued its reorganization. An ordnance factory to produce small arms and ammunition was established at Wah. The threat from India was by no means over. In spring of 1950 and again between July and October 1951 the Indian Army concentrated on Pakistan's borders and transgressed into Azad Kashmir and West Pakistan territory forty eight times. The Indian Air Force violated Pakistan's air space thirty times thus bringing the two countries very close to another all out war through India's coercive diplomacy and interventionist strategy. (Continue on next page)



1965 War

The Indian forces intruded into Pakistani area in the Rann of Kutch in April 1965. In a sharp and short conflict, the Indian forces were ejected. Both the armies had fully mobilized, with eyeball to eyeball contact. Pakistan proposed cease-fire, India accepted. An agreement was signed: the forces disengaged. The Award by the Arbitration Tribunal vindicated Pakistan's Position. Past midnight on 5/6 September, without a formal declaration of war, Indian Army crossed the international border and attacked Lahore and Kasur fronts. Pakistan Army and Pakistan Air Force halted the attack in its tracks, inflicting heavy casualties on the aggressor. On 7 September a single Pakistan Air Force Pilot, Squadron Leader M.M. Alam, Sitara-i-Juraat, in his F-86 Sabre shot down five Indian Air Force attacking Hunter aircraft in a single sortie, an unbeaten world record "On night 6/7 September three teams of our Special Services Groups were para-dropped on Indian Air Force bases at Pathankot, Adampur and Halwara to neutralize them. To relieve pressure on Lahore front, on night 7/8 September, after crossing two major water obstacles in a bold thrust, Pakistani armoured and mechanized formations supported by artillery and Pakistan Air Force overran area Khem Karn, 6 to 8 miles inside Indian territory. Vital Indian positions at Sulemanki and across Rajasthan and Sindh were also captured in bold, swift attacks. On night 7/8 September, 1 Corps of Indian Army launched its main effort east of Sialkot with one armoured and three infantry divisions on our extended 15 Division front, screened only by gallant 3 Frontier Force and B Company 13 Frontier Force (Reconnaissance & Support). 24 Infantry Brigade (Brigadier A.A Malik, Hilal-i-Juraat) on the move in area Pasrur, rushed 25 Cavalry (Lieutenant Colonel Nisar Ahmad, Sitara-i-Juraat), on 8 September to delay and disrupt enemy thrusts. As soon as the presence of Indian 1 Armoured Division was confirmed, Pakistan Army rushed forward to stop the onslaught on a 30-mile front. The biggest tank battle since World War II was fought on the Chwindia front by 6 Armoured Division with under command 24 Infantry Brigade Groups and valiantly supported

by 4 Corps Artillery (Brigadier A.A.K. Choudhry, Hilal-i-Juraat). The main effort of the Indian Army was blunted, inflicting heavy and troop casualties. Pakistan Air Force support helped turn the tide of the battle. Before a counter offensive by 6 Armoured Division on 22 September could be launched, Indian asked for cease-fire in the United Nations. India's aggression against our international borders without a formal declaration of war had cost it, apart from heavy personnel, material and economic losses, 1617 sq. miles of territory as compared to 446 sq. miles of our open and undefended territory. Pakistan Army captured 20 officers, 19 Junior Commissioned Officers, and 569 Other Ranks.

1971 War

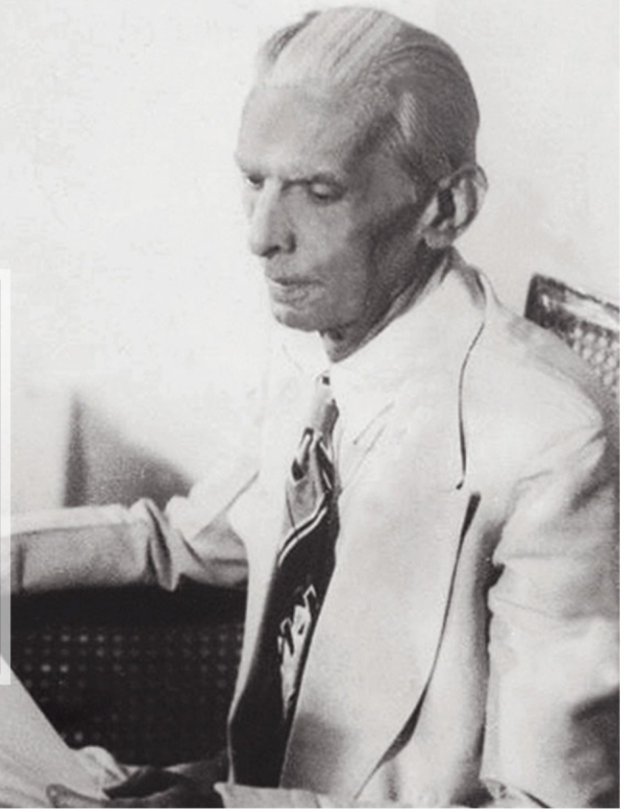
With 1971 commenced the most tragic year of our history. Failing to resolve a political problem by political means, a Martial Law regime, manipulated by some megalomaniac politicians, resorted to military action in East Pakistan on night 25/26 March. Widespread insurgency broke out. Personnel of two infantry divisions and Civil Armed Forces with weapons were airlifted in Pakistan International Airlines planes, over-flying about 5000 miles non stop via Sri Lanka in the first week of April 1971 – the longest operational air move by Pakistan Army. By May near normalcy had been restored, thanks to the fast reaction, dedication and cool courage of our soldiers, sailors and airmen operating in a hostile environment under adverse climatic and terrain conditions, without adequate logistic or medical support. India's immoral covert armed intervention having failed, by October it had concentrated four times our strength in over 12 divisions (400,000) supported by five regiments of tanks, and about 50,000 activists trained and equipped by Indian Army. Indian Navy's one aircraft carrier, eight destroyers/frigates, two submarines and three landing craft, against our four gunboats, eight Chinese coasters and two landing craft supported them. Eleven Indian Air Force squadrons – 4 Hunter, 1 SU-7, 3 Gnat and 3 MiG 21 – from five airfields around East Pakistan faced our one valiant Number 14 squadron of F-86F Sabres based on a single airfield around Dhaka. (Continue on next page)

On 21 November, Eid day, when our fatigued soldiers had been operating in the most hostile environment for almost ten months, including a month of fasting, the Indian army felt emboldened enough to launch a full scale invasion at over twenty fronts in the east, west and north of East Pakistan. Divisions attacked our brigade positions; brigades attacked our battalion, company and platoon positions, supported by their armour, artillery and air force. When most of our defensive positions, rooted to the ground, could not be overrun, Indian forces after suffering heavy casualties resorted to outflanking moves. The aggressors could not capture, till the cease-fire; on 16 December, a single town except Jessore, which was not defended for strategic reasons. For the Pakistani soldiers this was their finest hour, fighting against heavy odds with their backs to the wall inflicting heavy casualties, bloodied but unbowed" when an Indian commander, through a messenger asked for our Jamalpur battalion to surrender, encircled by two brigades, the commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Sultan Ahmad, Sitara-i-Juraat of 31 Baloch replied in a message wrapped around a bullet which read, "I want to tell you that the fighting you have seen so far is very little; in fact the fighting has not even started. So let us stop negotiating and start the fight." Similarly 4 Frontier Force under 205 Brigade (Brigadier Tajammul Malik) held out at Hilli for 119 days against 6 battalions, inflicting heavy casualties, till withdrawn on 11 December, after getting outflanked. Similar hard fought actions took place at Bahaduria and elsewhere by Punjab, Baloch, Frontier Force and Azad Kashmir units all arms and services, and Civil Armed Forces including West Pakistan Rangers and police units. 107 Brigades (Brigadier Mohammad Hayat, Sitara-i-Juraat) held at bay a division of 5 brigades and 2 armour regiments at Khulna inflicting heavy casualties till 17 December and ceased fighting only after repeated orders of our Eastern Command. On the West Pakistan front, on 3 December 1971, India attacked with the main effort against Shakargarh sector with three infantry divisions supported by three armoured

brigades against our 8 Division front, operating under our 1 Corps (Commander Lieutenant General Irshad Ahmad Khan). The attack was halted in the tracks, inflicting heavy casualties. 8 (Independent) Armoured Brigade (Brigadier Mohammad Ahmed, Sitara-i-Juraat) effectively blocked and destroyed enemy penetration our minefield and saved Zafarwal from being outflanked by enemy armour. In Jammu and Kashmir, Chhamb, Lahore, Kasur, Sulemanki and Rajasthan sectors, war was carried into Indian territory, with success at some points, not so successfully at others due to inadequate forces and air support. For the Pakistan Army, Navy and Air Force this conflict was their finest hour. Fighting against overwhelming odds in both wings of the country raged with full fury. Before our counter offensive could be launched in West Pakistan, India asked for cease-fire in the United Nations. The Ghazis and Shaheeds proved in their supreme hour of trial all the military virtues of Faith, Honour, Valour, Fortitude, Endurance, Loyalty, Group Cohesion and Unlimited Liability, and above all, the spirit of Jihad. On 4 December 1971, the United States moved a draft resolution calling for cease-fire and withdrawal of Indian forces, which was vetoed by United States of Southern Russia. Thereafter, another six resolutions including one by China were introduced calling for cease-fire and withdrawal of forces, some of which were accepted by Pakistan authorities. However, due to behind the scene political machinations by India and her allies their passage and implementation was stalled till Dhaka fell on 16 December 1971 and the cease-fire had been perfidiously converted to surrender." I took a careful look at the documents and was aghast to see the heading – which read Instrument of 'Surrender'....." writes Lieutenant General J.F.R. Jacob, Chief of Staff, Indian, Eastern Army. (Lieutenant General J.F.R. Jacob, "Surrender at Dacca: Birth of a Nation). Flawed national and operational strategy proved to; be disastrous for Pakistan, both politically and militarily. Power, national and operational strategy, the methodology of crisis and conflict management, and higher direction of war in which we had been found wanting in 1971.



Muhammad Ali Jinnah's first Presidential Address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan (August 11, 1947)



Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen!

[[1]] I cordially thank you, with the utmost sincerity, for the honour you have conferred upon me -- the greatest honour that is possible for this Sovereign Assembly to confer -- by electing me as your first President. I also thank those leaders who have spoken in appreciation of my services and [thank them for] their personal references to me. I sincerely hope that with your support and your co-operation we shall make this Constituent Assembly an example to the world. The Constituent Assembly has got two main functions to perform. The first is the very onerous and responsible task of framing the future constitution of Pakistan and the second of functioning as a full and complete sovereign body as the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. We have to do the best we can in adopting a provisional constitution for the Federal Legislature of Pakistan. You know really that not only we ourselves are wondering but, I think, the whole world is wondering at this unprecedented cyclonic revolution which has brought about the plan of creating and establishing two independent Sovereign Dominions in this sub-continent. As it is, it has been unprecedented; there is no parallel in the history of the world. This mighty sub-continent with all kinds of inhabitants has been brought under a plan which is titanic, unknown, unparalleled. And what is very important with regard to it is that we have achieved it peacefully and by means of an evolution of the greatest possible character.

[[2]] Dealing with our first function in this Assembly, I cannot make any well-considered pronouncement at this moment, but I shall say a few things as they occur to me. The first and the foremost thing that I would like to emphasize is this: remember that you are now a Sovereign Legislative body and you have got all the powers. It therefore places on you the gravest

responsibility as to how you should take your decisions. The first observation that I would like to make is this: You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State.

[[3]] The second thing that occurs to me is this: One of the biggest curses from which India is suffering -- I do not say that other countries are free from it, but I think our condition is much worse -- is bribery and corruption. That really is a poison. We must put that down with an iron hand, and I hope that you will take adequate measures as soon as it is possible for this Assembly to do so.

[[4]] Black-marketing is another curse. Well, I know that black-marketeers are frequently caught and punished. Judicial sentences are passed, or sometimes fines only are imposed. Now you have to tackle this monster, which today is a colossal crime against society, in our distressed conditions, when we constantly face shortage of food and other essential commodities of life. A citizen who does black-marketing commits, I think, a greater crime than the biggest and most grievous of crimes. These black-marketeers are really knowing, intelligent, and ordinarily responsible people, and when they indulge in black-marketing, I think they ought to be very severely punished, because they undermine the entire system of control and regulation of foodstuffs and essential commodities, and cause wholesale starvation and want and even death.

[[5]] The next thing that strikes me is this: Here again it is a legacy which has been passed on to us. Along with many other things, good and bad, has arrived this great evil -- the evil of nepotism and jobbery. I want to make it quite clear that I shall never tolerate any kind of jobbery [=corrupt employment practices], nepotism, or any influence directly or indirectly brought to bear upon me. (continue on next page)



Whenever I will find that such a practice is in vogue or is continuing anywhere, low or high, I shall certainly not countenance it.

[[6]] I know there are people who do not quite agree with the division of India and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of every one of us to loyally abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final and binding on all. But you must remember, as I have said, that this mighty revolution that has taken place is unprecedented. One can quite understand the feeling that exists between the two communities wherever one community is in majority and the other is in minority. But the question is, whether it was possible or practicable to act otherwise than what has been done. A division had to take place. On both sides, in Hindustan and Pakistan, there are sections of people who may not agree with it, who may not like it; but in my judgement there was no other solution, and I am sure future history will record its verdict in favour of it. And what is more, it will be proved by actual experience as we go on that that was the only solution of India's constitutional problem. Any idea of a united India could never have worked, and in my judgement it would have led us to terrific disaster. Maybe that view is correct; maybe it is not; that remains to be seen. All the same, in this division it was impossible to avoid the question of minorities being in one Dominion or the other. Now that was unavoidable. There is no other solution. Now what shall we do? Now, if we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and prosperous, we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor. If you will work in co-operation, forgetting the past, burying the hatchet, you are bound to succeed. If you change your past and work together in a spirit that every one of you, no matter to what community he belongs, no matter what relations he had with you in the past, no matter what is his colour, caste, or creed, is first, second, and last a citizen of this State with equal rights, privileges, and obligations, there will be no end to the progress you will make.

[[7]] I cannot emphasize it too much. We should begin to work in that spirit, and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities, the Hindu community and the Muslim community -- because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on, and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vashnavas, Khatris, also Bengalees, Madrasis and so on -- will vanish. Indeed if you ask me, this has been the biggest hindrance in the way of India to attain the freedom and independence, and but for this we would have been free people long long ago. No power can hold another nation, and specially a nation of 400 million souls, in

subjection; nobody could have conquered you, and even if it had happened, nobody could have continued its hold on you for any length of time, but for this. Therefore, we must learn a lesson from this. You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place or 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. As you know, history shows that in England conditions, some time ago, were much worse than those prevailing in India today. The Roman Catholics and the Protestants persecuted each other. Even now there are some States in existence where there are discriminations made and bars imposed against a particular class. Thank God, we are not starting in those days. We are starting in the days where there is no discrimination, no distinction between one community and another, no discrimination between one caste or creed and another. We are starting with this fundamental principle: that we are all citizens, and equal citizens, of one State. The people of England in [the] course of time had to face the realities of the situation, and had to discharge the responsibilities and burdens placed upon them by the government of their country; and they went through that fire step by step. Today, you might say with justice that Roman Catholics and Protestants do not exist; what exists now is that every man is a citizen, an equal citizen of Great Britain, and they are all members of the Nation.

[[8]] Now I think we should keep that in front of us as our ideal, and you will find that in course of time Hindus would cease to be Hindus, and Muslims would cease to be Muslims, not in the religious sense, because that is the personal faith of each individual, but in the political sense as citizens of the State.

[[9]] Well, gentlemen, I do not wish to take up any more of your time; and thank you again for the honour you have done to me. I shall always be guided by the principles of justice and fair play without any, as is put in the political language, prejudice or ill-will; in other words, partiality or favouritism. My guiding principle will be justice and complete impartiality, and I am sure that with your support and co-operation, I can look forward to Pakistan becoming one of the greatest Nations of the world.

[[10]] I have received a message from the United States of America addressed to me. It reads: I have the honour to communicate to you, in Your Excellency's capacity as President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, the following message which I have just received from the Secretary of State of the United States:

On the occasion of the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly for Pakistan, I extend to you and to the members of the Assembly, the best wishes of the Government and the people of the United States for the successful conclusion of the

Fatima Jinnah Biography



Fatima Ali Jinnah is generally regarded as the 'Mother of Pakistan'. Born to a large family in what was then a colonial territory, Fatima grew up with very strong-minded men. After her father died, she was enrolled in a disciplinarian school where she received high quality education. She later parleyed her knowledge to win a coveted spot at a prestigious university, from where she later graduated with flying colors. Utilizing her education, Fatima became a pioneer by opening one of the first dental clinics operated by a Muslim woman, in her native country of India. Later, as her brother rose to prominence in regional politics, she followed him across the world and then back home again after he successfully founded a new country. Continuing her devotion to his ideals, Fatima continued to engage herself in charitable work after her brother's sudden and untimely death. Finally, in the later years of her life, she rose to political prominence when she challenged a military dictator who had her nation in his iron grip. Although she failed to win the election, she was hailed nationwide as a patriotic hero and an inspiration to millions. After her death, she became a source of universal respect and admiration.

Fatima Ali Jinnah was born on 30th July 1893, in Karachi, British India. She was the youngest of seven surviving children: Muhammad Ali, Ahmad Ali, Bunde Ali, Rahmat Ali, Maryam, Fatima and Shireen.

Her mother was named Mithibai and her father was named Jinnahbhai Poonja. When their father died in 1901, her brother Muhammad Ali Jinnah became her legal guardian. At age 9, Fatima was sent to live in the 'Bandra Convent' in Bombay. In 1919, Jinnah enrolled in the 'University of Calcutta'. Her field of study was dentistry.

In 1923, she graduated from university and opened a dental clinic in Bombay.

In 1929, Jinnah closed her dental clinic to take care of her brother full-time. She was prompted to do this after his wife's demise.

In 1930, when her brother Muhammed Ali moved to London, she followed. She stayed there four years and perfected her English.

In 1940, she attended a session of the 'Muslim League' in Lahore. A year later, she founded the 'All India Muslim Women Students Federation' in Delhi.

In 1947, when India became independent from Britain, Fatima

became much more politically active. She formed the 'Women's Relief Committee'.

At the same time, her brother and guardian, Muhammed Ali Jinnah founded the nation of Pakistan. She attended most of his public rallies and speeches.

In 1948, she toured refugee camps in Kashmir. Afterwards, she pushed her brother to accept more immigrants into the country.

After her brother's death on September 11, 1948, she continued her work with charitable organizations.

In 1949, she organized a festival as part of world health day. She did this to promote better prenatal and newborn health in her country.

In 1955, Jinnah helped organize a committee to help victims of a flood in East Pakistan. Two years later, he helped raise funds to build a number of hospitals and clinic to treat victims of tuberculosis.

In 1960, she was elected as a member of parliament. Fatima ran as an independent candidate. She held the position for seven years.

In 1962, the constitution was amended. Democratic elections for president were scheduled for three years hence.

In 1965, Jinnah ran for President of Pakistan. She was the candidate for a group of opposition parties. She narrowly lost the election to Ayub Khan. Because the voting tallies for Jinnah and Khan had been so close, Jinnah's campaign called for a recount of the votes. Khan ultimately remained president.

In 1967, Jinnah gave a historical speech to the nation. She warned that 'cowards die many deaths, the valiant never taste death but once', a sharp jab at the ruling president.

Fatima Jinnah is widely considered as the spiritual role model for women in her native Pakistan. She dedicated her entire life to the service of poor and weak. She used her education and position to create awareness regarding women and prenatal health among other social issues.

Fatima never married and spent the majority of her life caring for her brother. Because of her fame for being such a devout sister, she is known today as the 'Mother of Pakistan'. In 1986, Jinnah's biography of her brother, 'My Brother', was published posthumously.

There are four schools of higher learning in Pakistan named after Jinnah, including a dental college. There is also a park named after her in Islamabad, where houses her tomb.



World Bank report advises maximum spending on human resources in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD: The World Bank in its report 'Pakistan@100' has advised for maximum spending on human resources in the country. The World Bank launched its report in a ceremony on Monday. The report advises measures so as to increase economic growth in the medium term when Pakistan reaches to its 100 year in 2047. The report 'Pakistan@100' discusses options for the country to increase the economic growth. The report launched by the World Bank's Vice President for South Asia, Hartwig Schafer, proposes policy interventions for transforming Pakistan into a progressive and prosperous country. The World Bank's vice president urged for maximum spending on human resources. Mr. Schafer said that the free market could only decide the economic future of Pakistan. He also urged for more initiatives for empowerment of women

in the country. The report suggests policy interventions to promote trade and remove trade barriers. "Pakistan spends much on defence due to the regional tensions," the World Bank report said.

The bank says in the report that Pakistan's economy could grow by 30 percent till 2047 with promotion and strengthening of the regional ties. According to the report, presently 22.6 mln Pakistani children could not attend schools. The country has increased death ratio of children, while 38 percent of children of upto five years are suffering from stunted growth. The World Bank suggests improvement in tax net for better recovery of taxes in the country.

It also advises to bring the agriculture sector of the economy in the tax net. The bank says the shortcomings in the taxation system cause increase in tax evasion and theft. The bank's report also suggests an effective use of the water in Pakistan and better protection of water resources in the country.

Talks with IMF enter final stage: Asad Umar



ISLAMABAD: Finance Minister Asad Umar on Sunday said that talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had entered final stage. Talking to journalists in Islamabad, Asad Umar said that the government would further negotiate with the newly appointed IMF mission before reaching an agreement. He said the new IMF Mission Chief for Pakistan would arrive in Islamabad on March 26 and added that he would hold important meetings with the officials of finance ministry and State Bank of Pakistan to finalize an accord. Responding to a question, Asad Umar clarified that the

agreement on deferred payment of oil was made with Saudi Arabia and not the UAE. Earlier, Finance Minister Asad Umar, on February 21, had said that talks were underway with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on a regular basis.

He was speaking to the media after addressing the Business Leaders Conference in the federal capital. "We are in talks with the IMF and are holding sessions on a regular basis," the minister had contented and added that last week, Pakistani teams had two technical sessions with the fund and having one interaction every week.





Pretty recently we told you that Alia Bhatt will be starring with Salman Khan in Inshallah which will be helmed by none other than Mr. Sanjay Leela Bhansali. Alia Bhatt is just growing her graph day-by-day with each film or project she is taking up. The actress is the only one among her contemporaries to work with two Khan's of Bollywood. Alia worked with Shah Rukh Khan in Gauri Shine's coming-of-age drama film Dear Zindagi. And now she is all set to star opposite Salman Khan. In just 7 years of her career, as of yet, the actress has impressed everyone be it for her selection of scripts or her acting chops, Alia is a bundle of talents. Alia Bhatt took to Twitter and wrote how working with Sanjay Leela Bhansali was a dream for a long time. She wrote on Twitter, "I was 9 when I first walked into Sanjay Leela Bhansali's office, all nervous and hoping and praying that I would be in his next film. It's been a long wait." Rumor mills were abuzz with various actresses like Katrina Kaif and Deepika Padukone being approached for the project, but Alia bagged the role. We all know that Salman Khan usually blocks this festive date for his big-ticket releases and looks like Inshallah will be releasing on Eid 2020. Yes, you heard it. Eid 2020 will be a mega Eid for all Salman Khan fans out there. Interestingly, Akshay Kumar starrer Sooryavanshi which is Rohit Shetty's cop-actioner will also have the release on Eid 2020. The makers recently shared the first look poster of the film and announced the new release date. We sure are excited to about this clash as Akshay and Salman have a history of films together. Talking about Sooryavanshi, Akshay Kumar plays the character of an ATS (Anti Terrorist Squad) chief named Veer Sooryavanshi and that director Rohit Shetty has recently started the first schedule of the film at Goa. On the work front, Salman Khan, the actor is gearing up for the release of Bharat opposite Katrina Kaif this Eid. Alia Bhatt, on the other hand, has Kalank releasing next month. Kalank also stars Varun Dhawan, Sonakshi Sinha, Aditya Roy Kapoor, Madhuri Dixit and





جو Candy Crush کی Request بھیجے اسے بھی شہید کر دو





Confident Pakistan to face Australia

A revamped Pakistan side are all set to face Kangaroos today at United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the first of five-match One-day International (ODI) series. This series will be an important international assignment for the green shirts before they kick off their World Cup campaign this year, as Pakistan have rested their six key players – captain Sarfaraz Ahmed, Babar Azam, Fakhar Zaman, Shadab Khan, Hasan Ali and Shaheen Shah Afridi, giving a chance to the bench players to grab spot in WC 2019 squad. Stand-in skipper Shoaib Malik, while briefing to the media in pre-series presser yesterday said that he will try to bring all boys on one page as the visitors will come strong after the enormity of defeating India on their home ground. On the other hand, Aussies have an opportunity to confirm the growing sense that the jigsaw pieces are falling into place at just the right time in their five-match against Pakistan team in the absence of their several key players. Australian skipper Aaron Finch also looks confident as he hopes that his team will carry the momentum of a series win in India to Sharjah pitches. Pakistan are likely to give a one-day cap to opener Shan Masood after a good Test series in South Africa while either 18-year-old Mohammad Hasnain or Mohammad Abbas will supplement Mohammad Amir, Junaid Khan and Faheem Ashraf in the pace attack. Meanwhile, Australian flamboyant all-rounder Glen Maxwell has been struggling with health and it can make the visitors' decision easy to play both of their front-line spinners, Adam Zampa and Nathan Lyon on a turning track in Sharjah. Pakistan have won just one game against Australia from the last ten one-day internationals.

Pakistan: Shoaib Malik (captain), Abid Ali, Faheem Ashraf, Haris Sohail, Imad Wasim, Imam-ul-Haq, Junaid Khan, Mohammad Abbas, Mohammad Amir, Mohammad Hasnain, Mohammad Rizwan, Saad Ali, Shan Masood, Umar Akmal, Usman Shinwari, Yasir Shah

Australia: Aaron Finch (captain), Usman Khawaja, Shaun Marsh, Peter Handscomb, Glenn Maxwell, Ashton Turner, Marcus Stoinis, Alex Carey, Pat Cummins, Nathan Coulter-Nile, Jhye Richardson, Kane Richardson, Jason Behrendorff, Nathan Lyon, Adam Zampa





Mutton Rosh

Ingredients:

4-5 Tbsp Cooking Oil
1 Tbsp Garlic Chopped
1 Kg Mutton
¼ tsp Turmeric
1 tsp Cumin
Salt to taste
1 tsp Crushed Black Chili
Water as required
3 Tomatoes (cut into half)

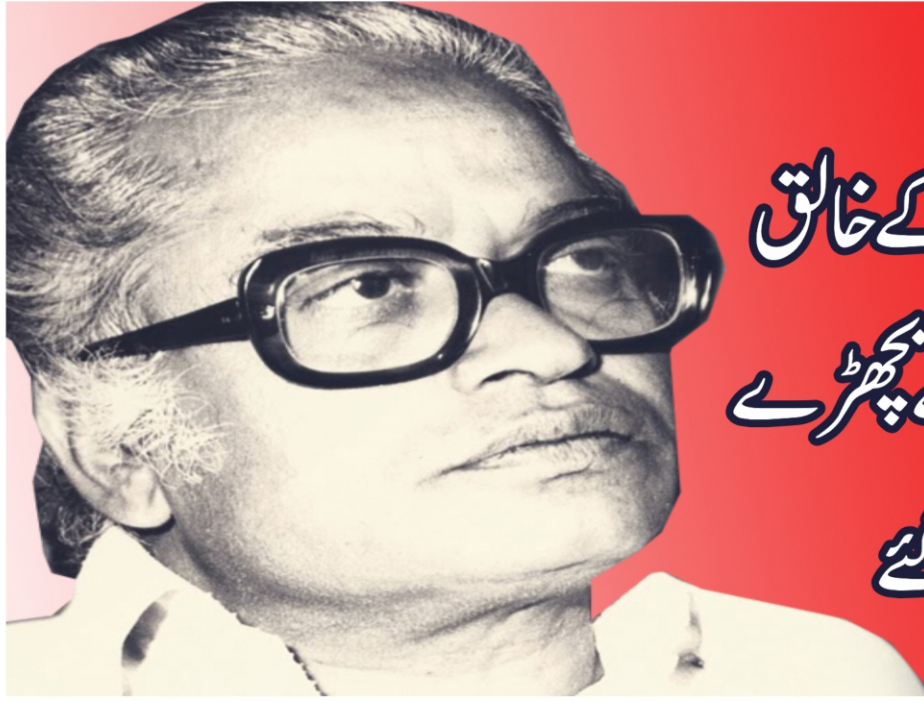
Direction for Mutton Rosh:

In a large cooking pot, add Cooking Oil, Garlic Chopped and cook for a while. Now add Mutton, Turmeric, Cumin, Salt, Black Chili, Water and cook for a minute. Now cover it with the foil pepper and lid and cook it for 2-3 hours on low flame. After that add tomatoes, onion, green chilies and cover for 12-15 minutes on low medium flame.

Cooking Time: 3-4 Hours

Serve: 3-4 persons





کئی لازوال دھنوں کے خالق نثار بزمی کو مداحوں سے بچھڑے 12 برس بیت گئے

معروف موسیقار نثار بزمی کو دنیا سے رخصت ہوئے 12 برس بیت گئے لیکن ان کی تخلیق کی گئیں لازوال دھنیں آج بھی سننے والوں کے کانوں میں رس گھولتی ہیں۔ نثار بزمی 1924 میں بمبئی کے نزدیک خاندیش کے قصبے میں ایک مذہبی گھرانے میں پیدا ہوئے۔ نثار بزمی شروع سے ہی مشہور بھارتی موسیقار راماں علی خان سے متاثر تھے تاہم انہوں نے اپنے فنی سفر کا آغاز ریڈیو ڈرائے، نادر شاہ درانی کی موسیقی ترتیب دینے سے کیا جب کہ بطور موسیقار ان کی پہلی فلم ”جمنپار“ تھی جو 1946 میں ریلیز ہوئی، جس کے بعد ان کی موسیقی ہر فلسا کی ضرورت بن گئی۔ انھوں نے تقریباً 40 بھارتی فلموں میں موسیقی کی ترتیب کی۔ ممبئی میں ان کا ستارہ اس قدر عروج پر تھا کہ لکشی کانت پیارے لال جیسے موسیقار ان کی معاونت میں کام کر چکے تھے لیکن پاکستان فلم انڈسٹری کے معمار فضل احمد فضلی کے بلاوے پر انہوں نے بھارت چھوڑ کر پاکستان میں سکونت اختیار کر لی۔ پاکستان میں قدم بھانا بھی کوئی آسان کام نہ تھا کیونکہ یہاں کے فلمی فلک پر بھی اُس وقت موسیقی کے کئی آفتاب اور مہتاب روشن تھے تو اس وقت پاکستان کی فلمی موسیقی میں خورشید انور اور رشید عطرے جیسے موسیقار چھائے ہوئے تھے۔ اس کے علاوہ بابا چشتی، فیروز نظامی، روبن گھوش، سہیل رانا اور حسن لطیف بھی اپنے فن کا جو ہر دکھا رہے تھے۔ ان کی بطور موسیقار پاکستان میں پہلی فلم ”ایسا بھی ہوتا ہے“ تھی جس میں ان کے گیت ”محبت میں تیرے سر کی قسم ایسا بھی ہوتا ہے“ پر احمد رشدی اور میڈم نور جہاں نے اپنی مدھر آوازوں کے جادو جگائے۔ جس کے بعد انہوں نے پیچھے مڑ کر نہیں دیکھا۔ ”صاعقہ“، ”انجمن“، ”میری زندگی ہے نغمہ“، خاک اور خون، اور ہم ایک ہیں جیسی فلموں کی موسیقی تخلیق کی۔ 1966 میں انھوں نے ”لاکھوں میں ایک“ کی موسیقی مرتب کی تو پاکستان کی فلمی دنیا میں موسیقی سے تعلق رکھنے والے ہر شخص پر یہ حقیقت عیاں ہو گئی کہ بمبئی کا یہ موسیقار محض تفریحاً یہاں نہیں آیا بلکہ ایک واضح مقصد کے ساتھ یہاں مستقل قیام کا ارادہ رکھتا ہے جب کہ نثار بزمی کو ان کی فنی خدمات کے باعث پرائیڈ آف پرفارمنس سمیت کئی دیگر ایوارڈز سے بھی نوازا گیا۔ نثار بزمی کو نیم کلاسیکی دھنوں سے لے کر فوک اور پاپ میوزک کی دھڑکتی پھڑکتی کمپوزیشن تک ہر طرح کی بندشوں میں کمال حاصل تھا اسی لئے محمد رفیع، احمد رشدی، مہدی حسن اور نور جہاں جیسے منجھے ہوئے گلوکاروں کے ساتھ ساتھ انھوں نے رونا لیلیٰ اور اخلاق احمد جیسی آوازوں کو بھی نکھرنے اور سنسنورنے کا موقع دیا۔ عظیم موسیقار 22 مارچ 2007 کو اس دار فانی سے کوچ کر گئے لیکن ان کی تخلیق کردہ موسیقی آج بھی کروڑوں لوگوں کو مسحور کر دیتی ہے۔





نیوزی لینڈ کی فضاؤں میں اللہ اکبر کی گونج



کرائسٹ چرچ: النور مسجد کے پیش امام نے خطبہ جمعہ میں کہا کہ نیوزی لینڈ کی سوچ کو شیطانی نظریے کے تحت نقصان کی کوشش ناکام بنادی اور نفرت اور انتہا پسندی کو شکست ہوگئی۔ دنیا بھر کے مسلمانوں سے یکجہتی کرتے ہوئے پورے نیوزی لینڈ کے سرکاری ٹی وی اور ریڈیو پر آج براہ راست اذان نشر کی گئی۔ کرائسٹ چرچ کے ہیگلے پارک میں جمعہ کی اذان کے بعد دو منٹ کی خاموشی اختیار کی گئی۔ نماز جمعہ کی ادائیگی کے بعد وزیراعظم جیسنڈا آرڈرن اور دیگر وزرا سمیت مختلف مذاہب کے افراد مسلمانوں سے اظہار یکجہتی کے لیے پارک میں موجود رہے۔ نیوزی لینڈ میں خطبہ جمعہ میں النور مسجد کے پیش امام نے خطبہ دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ سانحہ کرائسٹ چرچ نیوزی لینڈ کے لیے نئی زندگی ثابت ہوا، نیوزی لینڈ کی سوچ کو شیطانی نظریے کے تحت نقصان کی کوشش ناکام بنادی، نفرت اور انتہا پسندی کو شکست ہوگئی، ہمارے دل ٹوٹے ہیں لیکن ہم نہیں ٹوٹے، نیوزی لینڈ کو توڑا نہیں جاسکتا، ہم ایک ہیں اور نیوزی لینڈ کیعوام کا اظہار یکجہتی غیر معمولی ہے۔ پیش امام نے وزیراعظم نیوزی لینڈ سے اظہار یکجہتی اور اتحاد کا مظاہرہ کرنے پر شکریہ ادا کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ اسلام دشمنی ایک دن کی بات نہیں، آپ کی قیادت دنیا بھر کے لیے سبق ہے، کوئی ہمیں تقسیم کرے ہم ایسی اجازت نہیں دیں گے۔ یوزی لینڈ کی وزیراعظم نے پارک میں جمعے کی ادائیگی کے بعد مسلمانوں سے اظہار یکجہتی کی اور کہا کہ آج پورا نیوزی لینڈ خوف زدہ ہے جب کہ انہوں نے حضور پاک ﷺ کی حدیث مبارک بھی پڑھ کر سنائی۔

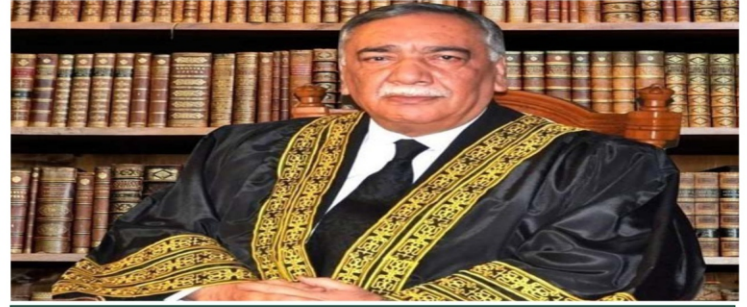


سپریم کورٹ نے بحریہ ٹاؤن کی 460 ارب روپے کی پیشکش قبول کر لی

اسلام آباد: سپریم کورٹ نے بحریہ ٹاؤن کی 460 ارب روپے کی پیشکش قبول کرتے ہوئے اسے کراچی میں کام کرنے کی اجازت دے دی۔ سپریم کورٹ میں بحریہ ٹاؤن عملدرآمد کیس کی سماعت ہوئی۔ عدالت عظمیٰ نے بحریہ ٹاؤن کی جانب سے 460 ارب روپے جمع کروانے کی پیشکش قبول کرتے ہوئے بحریہ ٹاؤن کراچی کو کام کرنے کی اجازت دے دی۔ سپریم کورٹ نے قومی احتساب بیورو (نیب) کو بحریہ ٹاؤن کے خلاف ریفرنس دائر کرنے سے روکتے ہوئے فیصلہ دیا کہ بحریہ ٹاؤن اپنے پلائس فروخت کر سکتا ہے۔ عدالت نے حکم دیا کہ بحریہ ٹاؤن 460 ارب روپے کی رقم 7 سال میں ادا کرے گا، اقساط میں تاخیر پر بحریہ ٹاؤن 4 فیصد سود ادا کرنے کا پابند ہوگا، رقم سپریم کورٹ میں جمع کروائی جائیگی۔ فیصلے کے مطابق نیب کو سندھ حکومت یا بحریہ ٹاؤن کے خلاف آئندہ کوئی بھی کیس دائر کرنے سے قبل پہلے سپریم کورٹ میں درخواست دائر کر کے اجازت لینا ہوگی۔ دوران سماعت جسٹس عظمت سعید نے بحریہ ٹاؤن کے وکیل علی ظفر سے پوچھا کہ ڈاؤن میٹمنٹ 20 ارب ادا کرنی ہے یا 25 ارب؟ علی ظفر نے کہا کہ 25 ارب روپے ہی کر دیں۔ اس پر عدالت نے 27 اگست تک ڈاؤن میٹمنٹ 25 ارب روپے جمع کرانے کا حکم دیا۔ ایڈووکیٹ جنرل سندھ نے درخواست کی کہ جب تک یہ عمل چلے گا نیب کارروائی روکی جائے۔ جسٹس عظمت سعید نے نیب کو اپنی کارروائی روکنے کا حکم دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ نیب کی جانب سے کوئی ریفرنس دائر نہیں ہوگا، کوئی مسئلہ ہو تو عدالت موجود ہے، رقم نہیں آئے گی تو پھر دیکھیں گے، نیب ریفرنس دائر کرنے سے پہلے عدالت سے اجازت لے، نیب اگر کسی اور کیخلاف ریفرنس دائر کرنا چاہتا ہے تو درخواست دے۔ ایڈووکیٹ جنرل سندھ نے کہا کہ یہ رقم سندھ حکومت کو دی جائے۔ اس پر جسٹس عظمت سعید نے کہا کہ پہلے پیسے آنے دیں جھگڑا نہ ڈالیں۔ جسٹس فیصل عرب نے ریٹائرڈ کس دیے کہ پتہ ہے سندھ حکومت کتنے پر راضی ہوئی۔



مشال قتل کیس میں 2 ملزمان کو عمر قید کی سزا، 2 بری



قابل ضمانت مقدمے میں عدالت ضمانت مسترد کر ہی نہیں سکتی، چیف جسٹس

لاہور: چیف جسٹس پاکستان آصف سعید کھوسہ نے قابل ضمانت مقدمے میں درخواست مسترد کرنے پر ماتحت عدلیہ پر سخت برہمی کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے کہا ہے کہ قابل ضمانت مقدمے میں عدالت ضمانت مسترد کر ہی نہیں سکتی۔ سپریم کورٹ لاہور رجسٹری میں درخواست ضمانت کی سماعت کے دوران چیف جسٹس نے قابل ضمانت مقدمے میں ملزموں کو ضمانت نہ دینے پر ہائی کورٹ اور ٹرائل عدالت پر سخت برہمی کا اظہار کیا۔ چیف جسٹس پاکستان آصف سعید کھوسہ نے ریٹائرڈ کس دیے کہ قابل ضمانت مقدمے میں عدالت ملزم کی ضمانت مسترد کر ہی نہیں سکتی، حیرت ہے کہ ٹرائل کورٹ اور ہائی کورٹ نے بھی نہیں دیکھا کہ ضمانت مسترد نہیں ہو سکتی تھی، حالانکہ قانون میں یہ بات لکھی ہے۔ چیف جسٹس نے کہا کہ ہائی کورٹ اور ٹرائل کورٹ نے کیسے نظر انداز کر دیا کہ ضمانت مسترد نہیں ہو سکتی تھی، ایسے معاملوں کو تو عدالت میں آنا ہی نہیں چاہیے مگر یہ معاملہ تیسری عدالت تک آ گیا، اس حوالے سے تو پنجاب کے آئی جی نے بھی ایس ایچ او کو ہدایات دے دی ہیں کہ ایسے مقدمات میں ایس ایچ او خود ضمانتیں دے سکے گا۔ چیف جسٹس پاکستان نے برہمی کا اظہار کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ کیا قانون دیکھنا صرف سپریم کورٹ کا کام ہے۔ سپریم کورٹ نے لڑائی اور مار کٹائی کے 2 ملزموں یا سرخان روکھڑی اور عمرخان روکھڑی کی پچاس ہزار روپے کے ضمانتی جھکے کے عوض عبوری ضمانتیں منظور کر لیں۔ ملزموں کے خلاف لاہور کے تھانہ ڈیفنس اے میں لڑائی جھگڑے کا مقدمہ درج ہے اور انہوں نے ضمانت قبل از گرفتاری کیلئے عدالت سے رجوع کیا تھا۔

عبدالولی خان یونیورسٹی مردان میں قتل ہونے والے مشال خان کے کیس کا فیصلہ سنایا گیا، انسداد دہشت گردی کی عدالت نے 12 مارچ کو محفوظ کیا گیا فیصلہ سنایا جس میں 2 ملزمان کو عمر قید کی سزا سنائی گئی جب کہ 2 ملزمان کو بری کر دیا گیا۔ عدالت نے پی ٹی آئی کونسلر عارف اور اسد کو عمر قید کی سزا سنائی اور ملزم صابر مایار اور اظہار کو بری کر دیا۔ اس سے قبل 4 سال قید کی سزا پانے والے ملزموں کو پشاور ہائی کورٹ نے ضمانت پر رہا کرنے کے احکامات جاری کیے تھے۔ مشال خان قتل کیس میں مجموعی طور پر 61 ملزموں کو گرفتار کیا گیا تھا جن میں مرکزی ملزم عمران کو 2 بار سزائے موت، 5 ملزمان کو 25 سال قید جب کہ 25 ملزمان کو 4 سال قید کی سزا سنائی گئی تھی اور کیس میں 26 ملزموں کو رہا کرنے کے احکامات جاری کیے گئے تھے۔ واضح رہے 13 اپریل 2017 کو عبدالولی خان یونیورسٹی مردان میں 23 سالہ طالب علم مشال خان کو مشتعل ہجوم نے توہین مذہب کا الزام لگا کر قتل کر دیا تھا۔ مشال کے والد محمد اقبال کی درخواست پر مقدمہ انسداد دہشت گردی کی خصوصی عدالت ایبٹ آباد منتقل کیا گیا تھا۔



دنیا کو بھارت کے دہرے معیار کا نوٹس لینا ہوگا، وزیر خارجہ

بھارت کے الیکشن تک خطرہ ہے ہمیں تیار رہنا ہوگا، وزیر اعظم

اسلام آباد: وزیر خارجہ شاہ محمود قریشی کا کہنا ہے کہ بھارت او آئی سی میں نشست تو چاہتا ہے لیکن مسلمانوں کی بات کرتے ہوئے ان پر سکتہ طاری ہو جاتا ہے جب کہ کرائس چرچ کے افسوسناک واقعے میں بھی بھارت کی مذمت میں مسجد و مسلمان کا ذکر نہیں ہے۔ اسلام آباد میں وفاقی وزیر اوشیر کے ہمارے پریس کانفرنس کرتے ہوئے وزیر خارجہ شاہ محمود قریشی کا کہنا تھا کہ ملائیشیا کے وزیر اعظم مہاتیر محمد پاکستان آرہے ہیں، وہ یوم پاکستان پریڈ میں بطور مہمان خصوصی شرکت کریں گے، مہاتیر محمد کے ہمراہ اعلیٰ سطح وفد بھی آرہا ہے، امید ہے ان کا دورہ کامیاب رہے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ اپریل میں بیجنگ میں ہیلٹ اینڈ روڈ فورم منعقد کیا جا رہا ہے جس میں وزیر اعظم کو دعوت دی گئی، اس فورم میں 36 سے زیادہ ممالک کے سربراہان شرکت کریں گے، پاکستان کا اس فورم میں کلیدی کردار ہوگا۔ شاہ محمود قریشی کا کہنا تھا کہ پلوامہ واقعے میں انسانی جانوں کو ضیاع ہوا جس کی مذمت کرتے ہیں لیکن بلا تحقیق پاکستان پر الزامات لگائے گئے، بھارتی حکومت اس واقعے کو پاکستان سے جوڑنا چاہتی تھی جس میں وہ ناکام ہوئی تاہم سمجھوتہ ایکسپریس میں بھی پاکستانیوں کی جان گئی اور کل بھارتی عدالت کے فیصلے نے لوگوں کو ہلا کر رکھ دیا، سمجھوتہ ایکسپریس کے 4 مرکزی مجرموں کو بری کر دیا گیا جب کہ ایک مجرم کو اعتراف جرم کے باوجود رہا کیا گیا۔ وزیر خارجہ نے کہا کہ بھارت اپنی مسلمان آبادی کی وجہ سے او آئی سی میں نشست تو چاہتا ہے لیکن مسلمانوں کی بات کرتے ہوئے ان پر سکتہ طاری ہو جاتا ہے، جب کرائس چرچ کا افسوس ناک واقعہ رونما ہوتا ہے، بھارت نے بھی مذمت کی، اس مذمت میں مسجد و مسلمان کا ذکر نہیں ہے جو بھارت کا دہرا معیار ہے اور دنیا کو بھارت کے دہرا معیار کا نوٹس لینا ہوگا۔ شاہ محمود قریشی نے کہا کہ کرائسٹ چرچ سانحے کی مذمت کرتے ہیں، نیوزی لینڈ کی حکومت اور وزیر اعظم نے قابل تعریف کردار ادا کیا جس کو سب نے سراہا،

اسلام آباد: وزیر اعظم عمران خان نے کہا ہے کہ بھارتی وزیر اعظم نریندر مودی کی الیکشن میں ریٹنگ نیچے جا رہی ہے اس لیے ہمیں زیادہ تیار رہنا ہوگا۔ اسلام آباد میں اخبارات کے ایڈیٹرز اور مالکان سے ملاقات میں گفتگو کرتے ہوئے وزیر اعظم نے کہا کہ بھارت میں الیکشن ہم پاکستان کی نفرت کی بنیاد پر ہو رہی ہے، ہم بھارت کے حوالے سے ہونے والی کسی بھی مہم جوئی کا جواب دینے کے لیے پوری طرح تیار ہیں تاہم انتخابات تک خطرہ یہاں سے زیادہ تیار رہنا ہے۔ معاشی صورتحال پر وزیر اعظم نے بتایا کہ جب حکومت سنبھالی تو معیشت زبوں حالی کا شکار تھی، غیر مستحکم اور غیر یقینی کی صورتحال میں سب سے بڑا چیلنج ملک کو دیوالیہ ہونے سے بچانا تھا، ابتدا میں آئی ایم ایف سے رابطہ کیا تو انہوں نے سخت شرائط رکھیں لیکن دوست ممالک سے فنڈز اکٹھے کیے اور اب آئی ایم ایف سے معاملات کنٹرول میں ہیں۔ کالعدم تنظیموں سے متعلق سوال پر وزیر اعظم نے دو ٹوک جواب دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ کالعدم تنظیموں کو کسی صورت برداشت نہیں کیا جائے گا، ماضی میں کالعدم تنظیموں کے حوالے سے بڑی غلطی ہوئی اب عالمی برادری ہم پر انگلیاں اٹھاتی ہے، کوئی بھی ملک مسلح جتھوں کو رکھنے کی اجازت نہیں دیتا ہم بھی مسلح ملیشیا کے وجود کو برداشت نہیں کریں گے۔ جب آرمی چیف جنرل قمر جاوید باجوہ کی نومبر میں ریٹائرمنٹ کے حوالے سے پوچھا گیا تو وزیر اعظم مسکراتے ہوئے جواب دیا کہ ابھی نومبر بہت دور ہے جنرل باجوہ کی مدت ملازمت میں توسیع کا ابھی نہیں سوچا۔ وزیر اعظم نے سرکاری اخراجات کا تقابلی جائزہ پیش کرتے ہوئے بتایا کہ شہباز شریف نے طیارے پر 35 کروڑ روپے خرچ کیے لیکن میں نے 22 لاکھ روپے کا خرچ کیا وہ بھی سرکاری منصوبوں کے افتتاح کی مد میں کیا گیا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب کی تبدیلی کے انواہوں پر وزیر اعظم نے عثمان بزدار کا مکمل دفاع کیا اور کہا کہ وزیر اعظم پنجاب متوسط طبقے سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں، لیڈر بننے میں تھوڑا وقت تو لگتا ہے۔

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چھوٹا کال... بڑے کام کی
10 سیکنڈ بات... صرف 25 پیسے میں

30 دن سے بچند وارڈ سیم واپس لگائیں اور 373 ملاکر
پاکستان کی سب سے بڑی آفر
کفاندہ انپائیں
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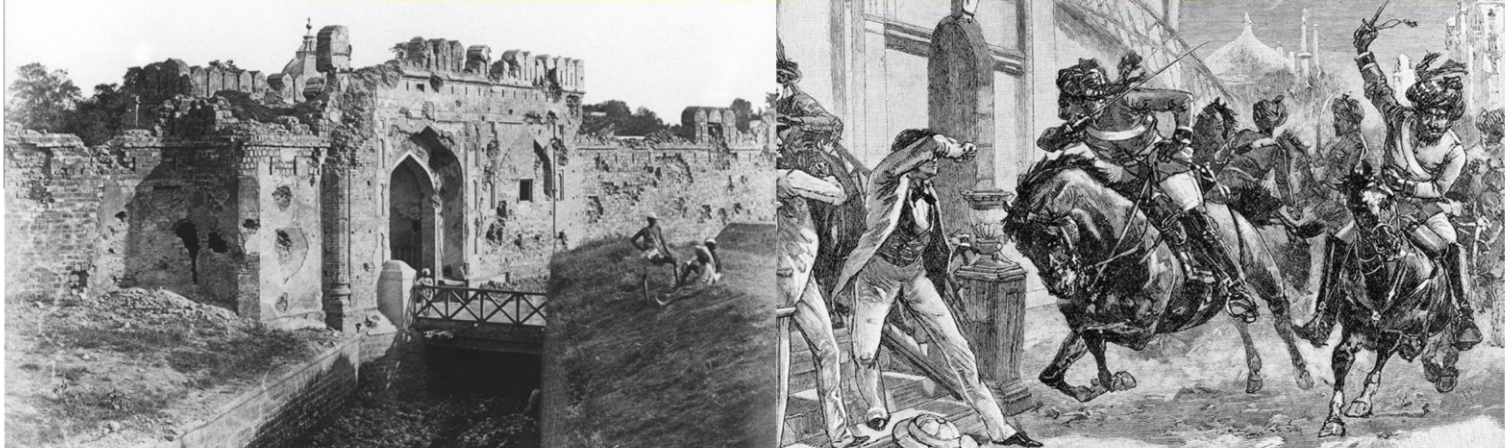


آزادی کی پہلی جنگ 1857



مئی اٹھارہ سو ستاون کو میرٹھ کی چھاؤنی میں تیسری لائٹ کیولری کے تقریباً پینتیس سپاہیوں کی برسرعام وردیاں اتار دی گئیں۔ ان کے پیروں میں بیڑیاں ڈال دی گئیں اور انہیں دس سال کی قید بامشقت کی سزا سنائی گئی۔ ان کا قصور صرف یہ تھا کہ انہوں نے ایسے کارتوسوں کو استعمال کرنے سے انکار کر دیا تھا جن میں مہینہ طور پر گائے اور سور کی چربی ملی ہوئی تھی۔ اس واقعہ پر مشتعل ہو کر ان کے دوسرے ساتھیوں نے اگلے روز دس مئی کو سنٹ جانس چرچ میں گھس کر متعدد انگریز افسروں اور ان کے کنبہ کے لوگوں کو موت کے گھاٹ اتار دیا۔ جلد ہی اس بغاوت نے پورے شہر کو اپنی لپیٹ میں لے لیا اور رات ختم ہوتے ہوتے متعدد فرنگی موت کی نیند سوچکے تھے۔ ان باغیوں نے یہاں سے دلی کا رخ کیا جو یہاں سے چالیس میل دور تھی اور اگلے روز دلی پہنچ گئے۔ انہوں نے دریائے جمنا پر بنے کشتیوں کے پل کو پار کیا اور کلکتہ دروازہ سے فصیل بندشہر میں داخل ہوئے۔ دوپہر ہوتے ہوتے متعدد انگریز اور دیگر یورپی ان کی بندو قوں اور تلواروں کا نشانہ بن چکے تھے۔ بارہ اور سولہ مئی کے درمیان ان باغیوں نے عملاً لال قلعہ کو اپنے قبضہ میں لے لیا تھا۔ لال قلعہ مغل تہذیب اور ثقافت کی علامت تو تھا مگر اب اس کی وہ سیاسی حیثیت ختم ہو چکی تھی جو اسے حاصل تھی۔ یہاں بہادر شاہ ظفر کہنے کو تخت نشین تھے مگر ان کی سلطنت محض قلعہ کی فصیلوں تک محدود تھی۔ وہ بیاسی سال کیہو چکے تھے۔ نوجوانی میں وہ بہترین تیر انداز، مشاق نشانہ باز اور شہسوار تھے۔ اور انہیں فنِ تعمیر سے بھی دلچسپی تھی۔ مگر اب ان کا زیادہ تر وقت شاعری، موسیقی، اور اس طرح کے دیگر مشغلوں میں گزرتا تھا۔ انہیں کبوتر بازی اور مرغ بازی کا بھی شوق تھا۔ اپنے والد کی طرح وہ بھی ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی سے ایک لاکھ روپیہ ماہانہ وظیفہ پاتے تھے۔ انہیں مغل سلطنت کی تباہی اور بربادی کا شدید احساس تھا۔ ان سب کے باوجود بطور بادشاہ ان کی ایک علامتی حیثیت ضرور تھی اور دلی بھی ایک طویل مدت سے سلطنت کا مرکز رہ چکی تھی۔ اس لیے باغیوں اور ان کے رہنماؤں کا ان کی طرف پر امید نظروں سے دیکھنا فطری تھا۔ باغیوں نے جب بہادر شاہ سے مدد چاہی تو انہوں نے اپنی مجبوری اور گوشہ نشینی کا ذکر کیا۔ مگر بالآخر کانٹوں کا تاج پہن لیا۔ اب لال قلعہ پوری طرح باغیوں کے قبضہ میں تھا جبکہ شہر میں چاروں طرف لاقانونیت اور نزاج کا دور دورہ تھا۔ ان حالات میں بہادر شاہ کے پانچویں بیٹے مرزا مغل نے فوج کی کمان سنبھالی۔ جلد ہی بغاوت کی یہ آگ دلی کے پڑوسی اضلاع سردھنہ، باغپت، روڈکی، بلندشہر اور سہارن پور تک پھیل گئی۔ بریلی، رام پور، مراد آباد، امر وہہ، بجنور، بدایوں، شاہ جہان پور اور فرخ آباد بھی اس کی لپیٹ میں آ گئے۔ شمالی ہندوستان کے وسطی علاقوں میں اس بغاوت نے ایک عوامی تحریک کی شکل اختیار کر لی اور اودھ سمیت پورے اتر پردیش، بہار کے متعدد اضلاع، چھوٹا ناگپور، وسطی ہند، مالوا اور بندیل کھنڈ میں بھی بغاوت کے شعلے بلند ہونے لگے۔ کانپور میں باغیوں نے خزانہ پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ جیل کے دروازے کھول دیے اور اسلحہ خانے پر قبضہ کر لیا اور دلی کی طرف مارچ شروع کر دیا۔ لکھنؤ میں سپاہیوں کی بغاوت تیس مئی کو شروع ہوئی اور جلد ہی قریبی اضلاع میں پھیل گئی۔ اس دوران انگریزوں

نے دلی پراز سر نو قبضہ کرنے کی کوشش کی اور پہلا جوابی حملہ کیا۔ میجر جنرل ہنری برنارڈ کی قیادت میں انگریز فوج نے بادی کے سرائے میں باغیوں کو شکست دی اور پہاڑیوں میں پڑاؤ ڈالا۔ دلی پردس جون سے گولہ باری شروع ہوئی۔ اب برسات کا موسم شروع ہو رہا تھا۔ اس دوران ہیضہ پھیلنے سے متعدد فوجیوں اور میجر برنارڈ کی موت ہو گئی۔ باغیوں کی ایک بڑی فوج بخت خان کی قیادت میں دو جولائی کو دلی میں داخل ہوئی۔ بخت خان کو مرزا مغل کی جگہ پر باغیوں کی فوج کا سپاہ سالار مقرر کیا گیا۔ جس نے دو جولائی کو برطانوی فوجوں پر ایک کامیاب حملہ کیا۔ مگر درباری سازشوں کے نتیجے میں بخت خان جیسے مستعد اور تجربہ کار جنرل کو برطرف کر دیا گیا اور ایک بار پھر برطانوی فوجوں کا پلڑا بھاری ہو گیا۔ انگریزی فوجوں نے چودہ ستمبر کو دلی پر ایک منصوبہ بند اور منظم حملہ کیا اور اینگلو عربک کالج اور دوسری طرف سینٹ جیمس چرچ کی جانب سے چاندی چوک کی طرف پیش قدمی شروع کی۔ ان ایام میں بعض امیروں کی سازشوں کی وجہ سے بہادر شاہ نے آخری لڑائیوں میں باغی فوج کے ساتھ رہنے کی بجائے سترہ ستمبر کو قلعہ خالی کر دیا اور ہمایوں کے مقبرے میں چلے گئے۔ بیس ستمبر تک دلی باغیوں سے خالی ہو گئی اور انگریز لال قلعہ میں داخل ہو گئے۔ ہزاروں لوگ جان کے خوف سے شہر چھوڑ کر ادھر ادھر چلے گئے اور متعدد قتل ہو گئے۔ دوسرے دن کیپٹن ولیم ہڈسن نے کسی مزاحمت کے بغیر بہادر شاہ کو ہمایوں کے مقبرے سے گرفتار کیا۔ ہڈسن نے ان کے دو بیٹوں اور ایک پوتے کو خونخوار دور وازے کے قریب گولی مار دی۔ بہادر شاہ کو پہلے قلعہ میں رکھا گیا اور بعد میں چاندی چوک کے ایک مکان میں منتقل کر دیا گیا۔ ان پر جنوری اٹھارہ سو اسی میں لال قلعہ ہی کے دیوان خاص میں ایک فوجی عدالت میں دو مہینہ تک مقدمہ چلتا رہا اور آنتیس مارچ کو انہیں قصور وار قرار دے دیا گیا اور جلا وطن کر کے رنگون بھیجے کی سزا سنائی گئی۔ اکتوبر میں اپنی بیگم زینت محل اور ایک بیٹے جواں بخت کے ہمراہ رنگون روانہ ہوئے جہاں سات نومبر اٹھارہ سو باسٹھ کو ان کا انتقال ہو گیا۔ دلی پر فتح کے باوجود بغاوت کے دیگر مرکزوں مثلاً لکھنؤ، کانپور، اور بریلی میں انگریزوں کو اپنا اقتدار قائم کرنے میں باغیوں کی شدید مزاحمت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ بالخصوص بریلی، کانپور اور جھانسی میں باغیوں نے بہت مزاحمت کی۔ اٹھارہ سو ستاون کی اس بغاوت کا جسے پہلی جنگ آزادی کہا جاتا ہے، ناکام ہونا یقینی تھا، کیوں کہ اس کے پس پردہ کوئی مثبت فکری اور سیاسی نظام کارفرما نہیں تھا۔ یہ تحریک کوئی منظم اور منصوبہ بند تحریک نہیں تھی۔ باغیوں کو صرف ایک مقصد یعنی غیر ملکی اقتدار کے خاتمے نے متحد کر رکھا تھا۔ ان کی سوچ پسماندہ تھی اور وہ ایک ایسے نظام کو از سر نو زندہ کرنا چاہتے تھے جو اپنی اہمیت اور ضرورت کھو چکا تھا۔ البتہ انہوں نے اپنے وقت کے اقتصادی اور سماجی حالات میں اپنی زندگی کو بہتر بنانے کا ایک خواب ضرور دیکھا تھا۔ اور اس کے لیے جان کی بازی لگا دی تھی۔

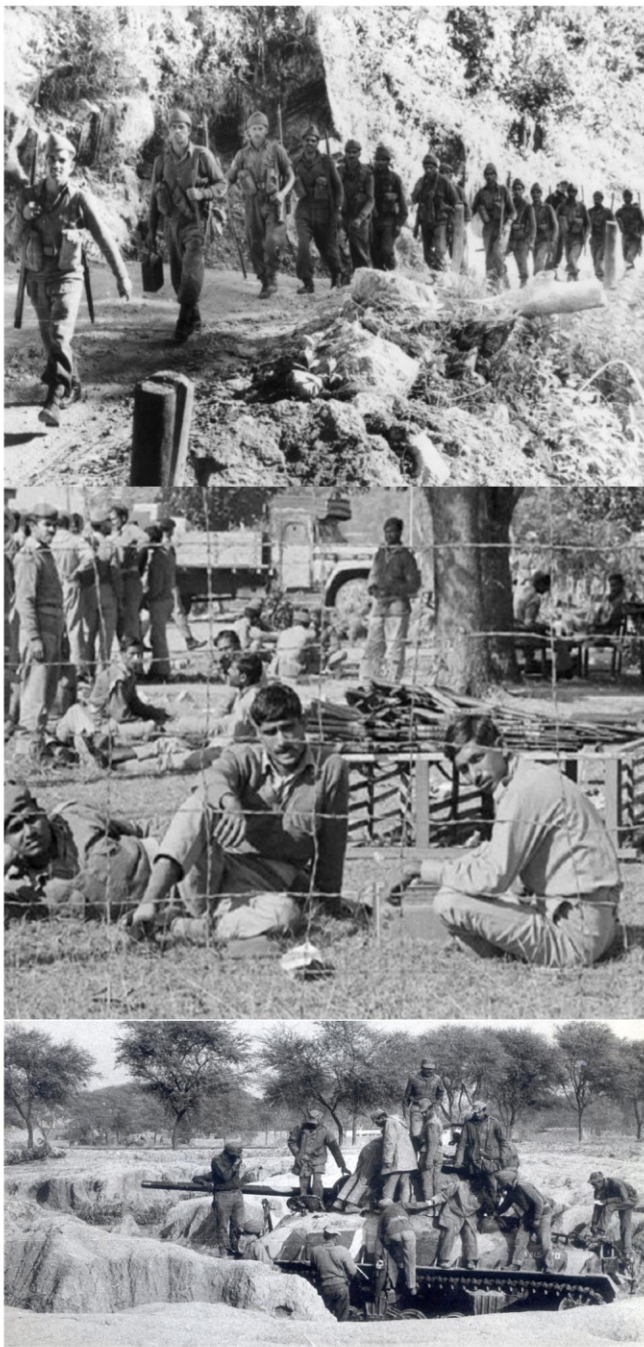




1965

کی جنگ ایک سڑک کی وجہ سے شروع ہوئی

بہت کم لوگوں کو معلوم ہے کہ سنہ 1965 میں بھارت اور پاکستان کے درمیان جنگ کی بنیاد رن آف کچھ کے ویران علاقے میں ہونے والی ایک چھوٹی سی جھڑپ سے رکھی گئی تھی۔ یہ پورا علاقہ ایک طرح کا صحرا تھا جہاں کچھ چرواہے کبھی کبھار اپنی بھیڑ بکریاں چرانے جایا کرتے تھے یا بھولے بھٹکے کبھی پولیس والوں کا دستہ گشت کر لیا کرتا تھا۔ حکمت عملی کے اعتبار سے یہاں پاکستان بہت فائدے میں تھا کیونکہ اس علاقے سے محض 26 میل کے فاصلے ہی پر ان کاریلوے سٹیشن بدی ن تھا جہاں سے بذریعہ ریل کراچی کا فاصلہ صرف ایک 113 میل تھا۔ پاکستان کی آٹھویں ڈویژن کا ہیڈ کوارٹر تھا۔ دوسری طرف بھارت کی جانب سے کچھ کے میدان میں پہنچنے کے تمام راستے تقریباً ناقابل رسائی تھے۔ سب سے نزدیک 31 ویں بریگیڈ احمد آباد میں تھی جہاں سے نزدیکی ریلوے سٹیشن بھوج سے 180 کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر تھا۔ بھوج یوں تو اس علاقے کا ایک چھوٹا شہر تھا لیکن تنازع پاکستانی سرحد سے 110 میل کے فاصلے پر تھا۔ جھگڑے کی ابتدا اس وقت ہوئی جب بھارتی سکیورٹی فورسز کو پتہ چلا کہ پاکستان نے ڈینگ اور سرانی کو ملانے کے لیے 18 میل طویل ایک کچی سڑک بنالی ہے۔ یہ سڑک کئی مقامات پر بھارتی سرحد کے ڈیڑھ میل اندر تک جاتی تھی۔ بھارت نے اس مسئلے پر مقامی اور سفارتی سطح پر احتجاج کیا تھا۔ پاکستان نے اس کے جواب میں 51 ویں بریگیڈ کے کمانڈر بریگیڈیئر اظہر کو اس علاقے میں مزید جارحانہ گشت کرنے کا حکم دے دیا۔ ادھر مارچ کے آتے آتے بھارت نے بھی؟ جر؟ وٹ کے قریب نصف کلومیٹر جنوب میں سردار چوکی بنالی۔ پاکستان کے کمانڈر میجر جنرل ٹکا خان نے بریگیڈیئر اظہر کو حکم دیا کہ حملہ کر کے بھارت کی نئی بنی سردار چوکی کو تباہ کر دیا جائے۔ نو اپریل کی صبح دو بجے پاکستانی حملہ شروع ہوا۔ انھیں سردار چوکی، جنگل اور شالیماں نام کی دوسری بھارتی چوکیوں پر قبضہ کرنے کا حکم بھی دیا گیا۔ شالیماں چوکی پر تعینات سپیشل ریزرو پولیس کے جوان، مشین گن اور مورٹر فائر کے کور میں آگے بڑھتے ہوئے پاکستانی فوجیوں کا مقابلہ نہیں کر پائے۔ تاہم سردار چوکی پر تعینات پولیس اہلکاروں نے زبردست مزاحمت کی۔ 14 گھنٹوں کے زبردست حملے کے بعد بریگیڈیئر اظہر نے گولہ باری روکنے کا حکم دیا۔ اس دوران سردار چوکی کی حفاظت پر مامور پولیس اہلکار دو میل واپس وچو؟ وٹ چوکی پر چلے آئے۔ پاکستانیوں کو اس کا پتہ نہیں چلا اور انھوں نے بھی اپنے فوجیوں کو واپس اسی جگہ پر واپس کرنے کا حکم دیا جہاں سے انھوں نے صبح حملہ شروع کیا تھا۔ شام کو واپس آنے والے جوانوں کو احساس ہوا کہ سردار چوکی پر کوئی بھی پاکستانی فوجی نہیں ہے۔ انھوں نے شام ہوتے ہوتے بغیر لڑے دوبارہ اس چوکی پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ بی سی چکرورتی نے اپنی کتاب 'ہسٹری آف انڈیا' میں بتا دیا کہ 1965ء میں تبصرہ کیا ہے کہ پاکستان کی 51 ویں بریگیڈ کے کمانڈر نے اتنے ہی اناڑی پن سے آپریشن کو ہینڈل کیا جتنا ہندوستان کی 31 ویں انفنٹری بریگیڈ کے بریگیڈیئر پہلجانی نے۔ بھارت نے صورت حال کی سنگینی کو دیکھتے ہوئے میجر جنرل ڈن کومبئی سے کچھ بھیجا۔ پاکستان نے بھی اس دوران مکمل آٹھویں انفنٹری ڈویژن کو کراچی سے پاکستانی شہر حیدر آباد بلالیا۔ اس وقت علاقے میں بریگیڈ کے کمانڈر لیفٹیننٹ کرنل سندرجی نے پولیس کی وردی پہن کر علاقے کا معائنہ کیا اور مشورہ دیا کہ بھارت کو؟ جر؟ وٹ پر حملہ کر دینا چاہیے، لیکن حکومت نے ان کے مشورے کو تسلیم نہیں کیا۔ بعد میں یہی سندرجی بھارت کے آرمی چیف بنے اور اسی علاقے میں انھوں نے سنہ 1987 میں مشہور براس ٹی؟ فوجی مشق کی جس کی وجہ سے بھارت اور پاکستان کی فوجیں تقریباً جنگ کے دہانے پر پہنچ گئیں۔ اس درمیان دلچسپ بات یہ ہوئی کہ پاکستانی فضائیہ کے سربراہ ایئر مارشل اصغر خان نے بھارتی فضائی فوج کے سربراہ ایئر مارشل ارجن سنگھ کو فون کر کے پیشکش کی کہ دونوں ممالک کی فضائیہ اس جنگ سے اپنے آپ کو الگ رکھیں۔ اگرچہ اصغر خان نے اپنی سوانح عمری 'دی فرسٹ رائڈ' میں اس واقعے کا ذکر نہیں کیا لیکن بعد میں یہ قیاس آرائی کی گئی کہ شاید اسی کی وجہ سے جنگ شروع ہونے سے صرف دس روز قبل ایوب خان نے انھیں ان کے عہدے سے ہٹا کر ایئر مارشل نور خان کو پاکستانی ایئر فورس کا سربراہ بنادیا تھا۔ 24 اپریل کو بریگیڈیئر افتخار جتوئی کی قیادت میں پاکستانی فوجیوں نے سیرابیت پر قبضہ کر لیا۔ انھوں نے اس کے لیے پوری دو ٹینک ریمیں اور توپ خانے کا استعمال کیا اور بھارتی فوجیوں کو پیچھے ہٹنا پڑا۔ اگلے دو دنوں میں بھارتی فوجیوں کو ہیڈ کوارٹر کی چوکی بھی خالی کرنی پڑی۔ بھارت کو اس وقت اور شرمسار ہونا پڑا جب پاکستان نے ملکی اور غیر ملکی صحافیوں کو بلا کر بھارتی فوجیوں کے چھوڑے ہوئے ہتھیاروں اور گولہ بارود دکھائے۔ بعد میں برطانیہ کی مداخلت سے دونوں فوجیں اپنے پرانے محاذ پر واپس چلی گئیں۔ فرخ باجوہ نے اپنی کتاب 'فرام کچھ ٹوٹا شفتہ' میں لکھا کہ اس سے پاکستانی فوج کو کم سے کم حد وسط پر ہی سہی، بھارتی فوج کی صلاحیت کو آزمانے کا موقع ملا۔ بھارت کے اس وقت کے ڈپٹی چیف جنرل؟ مارمگم نے کہا: 'بھارت کے لیے کچھ کی لڑائی صحیح دشمن کے ساتھ غلط وقت پر غلط جنگ تھی۔ اس جنگ میں پاکستان ہندوستان پر بھاری پڑا لیکن اس کی وجہ سے پاکستان کو یہ غلط فہمی بھی ہو گئی اور اس کا انھیں بہت نقصان بھی ہوا کہ کشمیر کی جنگ ان کے لیے؟ یک واک ثابت ہو گئی۔ پاکستان میں بھارت کے سابق ہائی کمشنر شکر باجپئی کا کہنا ہے کہ یہ تصادم بھارت کے لیے نفع ثابت ہوا کیونکہ اس سے وہ پاکستان کے عزائم سے باخبر ہو گیا۔ تین ماہ بعد جب پاکستان نے آپریشن جبرالٹر کا آغاز کیا تو ہندوستانی فوج ان سے نمٹنے کے لیے پہلے سے تیار تھی۔



حکومت پاکستان کے متنازع اقدامات کے باعث بنگالی علیحدگی پسندوں نے فائدہ اٹھاتے ہوئے پاکستان کے مشرقی حصے میں علیحدگی کی تحریک کئی بہنی شروع کی جو بعد میں ایک تشدد پسند گوریلا فورس میں تبدیل ہو گئی۔ بھارت نے اس سنہری موقع کو ضائع نہیں ہونے دیا پاکستان کی اندرونی خانہ جنگی کا فائدہ اٹھایا اور کئی بہنی کی کھل کر سیاسی و فوجی حمایت شروع کی اور اسی دوران بھارت نے مشرقی پاکستان کے دفاعی نظام کا بغور معائنہ کیا اس وقت بھارتی فوج کو پاکستانی فوج کے مقابلے میں کئی آسانیاں دستیاب تھیں جن میں زیادہ تعداد، زیادہ اصرحہ، مشرقی پاکستان (بنگلہ دیش) کے مغربی پاکستان برے تعلقات (جو مشرقی پاکستان میں بھارت کی بلا وجہ مداخلت کے باعث تھے) شامل تھے۔ اس کے علاوہ پاکستانی فوج کو مشرقی پاکستان (جو اب پاکستان ہے) سے مغربی پاکستان (بنگلہ دیش) تک جانے کے لیے بہت لمبا سفر طے کرنا پڑتا تھا اور پاکستان کے پاس ڈھاکہ کے قریب موجود صرف ایک ایئر فیلڈ موجود تھا جس کے ذریعے پاکستان کے 14 سپر جہاز لڑے جبکہ بھارت کے پاس 15 ایئر فیلڈ موجود تھے جن کے ذریعے بھارت نے اپنے 11 لڑاکا طیارے جنگ میں اُتارے جن میں 4 ہنٹر ایک SU-7 اور 3 Gnat اور 3 عدد MIG-21 طیارے شامل تھے۔ لیکن سب سے زیادہ نقصان مشرقی پاکستان سے بدل ہو جانے کی وجہ سے ہوا۔ مشرقی پاکستان کی افواج بھارت کے ساتھ اتحاد کرنا چاہ رہے تھے اس لیے انہوں نے ہتھیار ڈال دیے اس کے ہتھیار ڈال دینے کی وجہ سے بھارت نے 90000 پاکستانی فوجیوں کو قیدی بنالیا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ جنگ کے اختتام پر نوے ہزار پاکستانی فوجی ہتھیار ڈال کر بھارتی قید میں جا چکے تھے اور ان کی زندگی کے لیے پاکستان کو امریکا نے اور چین نے جنگ بندی کے لیے کہا جب پاکستان نے جنگ بندی پر آمادگی ظاہر کی تو پاکستان کے فوجی آفسر سے ایک امریکی ساختہ دستاویز پر دستخط کروائے گئے جس کو بنیاد بنا کر بھارت نے یہ ظاہر کیا کہ پاکستان نے بھارت کے سامنے ہتھیار ڈال دیے اور دستخط کر کے اپنی ہار تسلیم کر لی۔ حالانکہ پاکستان کے جنگ بندی پر عمل کرنے کی وجہ سے پاکستانی علاقوں کو واپس کر دیا گیا تھا لیکن مشرقی پاکستان نے واپسی کی بجائے ایک نئے ملک کے طور پر آزاد ہونے کی ٹھان لی۔ اور اس طرح مشرقی پاکستان دنیا کے نقشے پر بنگلہ دیش کے نام سے ایک آزاد ملک کی حیثیت سے نمودار ہو چکا تھا۔ دنیا کی سب سے بڑی اسلامی مملکت دو حصوں میں تقسیم ہو گئی۔

نشان حیدر پانے والے فوج کے 10 بہادر سپوت



نشان حیدر پاکستان کا سب سے بڑا فوجی اعزاز ہے۔ یہ اب تک پاک فوج کے 10 شہداء کو مل چکا ہے جنہوں نے وطن کی خاطر بہادری کی تاریخ رقم کی۔ یہ اعزاز حضرت علی رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ کے نام سے منسوب ہے جن کا لقب حیدر تھا اور ان کی بہادری ضرب المثل ہے۔ نشان حیدر پانے والے فوج دس شہداء ہیں۔

کیپٹن محمد سرور شہید، میجر طفیل محمد شہید، میجر راجہ عزیز بھٹی شہید، میجر محمد اکرم شہید، پائلٹ آفیسر راشد منہاس شہید، میجر شبیر شریف شہید، جوان سوار محمد حسین شہید، لانس نائیک محمد محفوظ شہید، کیپٹن کرنل شیر خان شہید، حوالدار لاک جان شہید

سب سے پہلا نشان حیدر 27 جولائی 1948 کو دشمن کے عزائم خاک میں ملانے والے کیپٹن محمد سرور شہید کو دیا گیا۔ سات اگست 1958 کو میجر طفیل مشرقی پاکستان میں جام شہادت نوش کر کے نشان حیدر کے حق دار قرار پائے۔ سنہ 1965 کی جنگ میں میجر راجہ عزیز بھٹی نے دشمن کے خلاف داد شجاعت دیتے ہوئے جام شہادت نوش کیا اور نشان حیدر پایا۔ جام شہادت نوش کرنے والے پاک فضائیہ کے پائلٹ افسر راشد منہاس، بری فوج کے میجر شبیر شریف، جوان سوار محمد حسین، میجر محمد اکرم اور لانس نائیک محمد محفوظ نے بہادری کی داستانیں رقم کیں اور نشان حیدر سے سرفراز ہوئے۔ سنہ 1999 میں کارگل میں بہادری سے جان، جان آفریں کے سپرد کرنے والے قوم کے سپہوتوں شہید کیپٹن شیر خان اور حوالدار لاک جان کو نشان حیدر سے نوازا گیا۔ ان میں ایک اور نام نائیک سیف علی چنچوعہ کا بھی ہے جنہیں 1947 میں ہلال کشمیر دیا گیا۔ آزاد کشمیر حکومت کی جانب سے دیا جانے والا یہ اعزاز نشان حیدر کے برابر ہے۔ اعلیٰ ترین فوجی اعزاز نشان حیدر جنگوں کے دوران دشمن افواج سے چھینے گئے اسلحہ کی دھات سے بنایا جاتا ہے۔ اب تک بری فوج کے حصہ میں 9 جبکہ پاک فضائیہ کے حصے میں ایک نشان حیدر آیا ہے۔



ملایشیا کے وزیراعظم مہاتیر محمد کو 'نشانِ پاکستان' سے نوازا گیا



اسلام آباد: ملائیشیا کے وزیراعظم ڈاکٹر مہاتیر محمد کو پاکستان کے اعلیٰ ترین سول اعزاز 'نشانِ پاکستان' سے نوازا گیا۔ ایوان صدر میں منعقدہ تقریب میں صدر مملکت ڈاکٹر عارف علوی نے ملائیشیا کے وزیراعظم مہاتیر محمد کو 'نشانِ پاکستان' عطا کیا، تقریب میں وزیراعظم عمران خان، وفاقی وزراء، سول و عسکری قیادت سمیت دیگر اعلیٰ شخصیات نے شرکت کی۔ بعد ازاں ملائیشین وزیراعظم کے اعزاز میں عشائیہ دیا گیا، اس موقع پر صدر مملکت نے خطاب کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ پاکستان کے ملائیشیا سے تعلقات برادرانہ نوعیت کے ہیں، دونوں ممالک مزید تعاون کے خواہاں ہیں۔ ان کا کہنا تھا کہ پاک بھارت حالیہ کشیدگی میں بھارتی جارحیت پر پاکستان نے ضبط اور تحمل کا مظاہرہ کیا۔ تقریب سے خطاب کرتے ہوئے ملائیشیا کے وزیراعظم مہاتیر محمد نے کہا کہ وہ پاکستان کا اعلیٰ ترین سول ایوارڈ 'نشانِ پاکستان' ملنے اور یوم پاکستان کی تقریب میں مدعو کرنے پر شکرگزار ہیں۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان کے ساتھ تمام شعبوں میں تعاون کو فروغ دینا چاہتے ہیں جب کہ سرمایہ کاری سے تعلقات مزید مستحکم ہوں گے۔



دنیا میں جان بوجھ کر اسلاموفوبیا کو ہوادی گئی، وزیراعظم

اسلام آباد: وزیراعظم عمران خان کا کہنا ہے کہ دنیا میں جان بوجھ کر اسلاموفوبیا کو ہوادی گئی اور اسلاموفوبیا نے امت مسلمہ کو نقصان پہنچایا۔ اسلام آباد میں ملائیشیا کے وزیراعظم ڈاکٹر مہاتیر محمد کے ہمراہ مشترکہ پریس کانفرنس کرتے ہوئے وزیراعظم عمران خان کا کہنا تھا کہ ڈاکٹر مہاتیر محمد کو مسلمانوں کے قائد کی حیثیت سے دیکھتے ہیں، ملائیشین وزیراعظم کا کرپشن سے متعلق موقف قابل تعریف ہے، کرپشن کسی بھی ملک کو کمزور کر دیتی ہے اور کرپشن ترقی میں سب سے بڑی رکاوٹ ہے۔ وزیراعظم نے کہا کہ مہاتیر محمد کے دورے سے بڑی خوشی ہوئی، پاکستان کا ملائیشیا کے ساتھ تاریخی رشتہ ہے، ملائیشیا مسلم ممالک کے لئے ہمیشہ رول ماڈل رہا اور ڈاکٹر مہاتیر محمد نے ملائیشیا کے حالات بہت بہتر کیے، جب کہ اردوان کے دور میں ترکی کے لوگوں کے معاشی حالات بہتر ہوئے۔ وزیراعظم کا کہنا تھا کہ دنیا میں جان بوجھ کر اسلاموفوبیا کو ہوادی گئی اور اسلاموفوبیا نے امت مسلمہ کو نقصان پہنچایا اور دہشتگردی نے مسلمانوں کو بہت متاثر کیا جب کہ اسلاموفوبیا کی وجہ سے مسلمانوں کی سیاسی جدوجہد کو نقصان پہنچا، کرائس چرچ حملہ بھی اسلاموفوبیا کا نتیجہ ہے، نیوزی لینڈ میں دہشت گرد نے معصوم افراد کے قتل کی ویڈیو بنائی۔



مہاتیر محمد کی وزیراعظم ہاؤس آمد، گارڈ آف آنر پیش کیا گیا

ملائیشیا کے وزیراعظم مہاتیر محمد وزیراعظم ہاؤس پہنچے جہاں ان کے اعزاز میں استقبال تقریب ہوئی اور گارڈ آف آنر پیش کیا گیا۔ ملائیشین وزیراعظم مہاتیر محمد کے اعزاز میں وزیراعظم ہاؤس میں استقبال تقریب کا انعقاد کیا گیا۔ مہاتیر محمد وزیراعظم ہاؤس پہنچے تو عمران خان نے ان کا استقبال کیا اور کاہنہ اراکین سے تعارف کرایا۔ مسلح افواج کے دستے نے معزز مہمان کو گارڈ آف آنر پیش کیا اور مہاتیر محمد نے وزیراعظم ہاؤس میں پودا بھی لگایا۔ عمران خان اور ملائیشین وزیراعظم نے دو بدو ملاقات کی جس میں باہمی دلچسپی کے امور اور دوطرفہ تعلقات پر تبادلہ خیال کیا گیا جس کے بعد دونوں وزرائے اعظم نے اسلام آباد میں مشترکہ نیوز کانفرنس کی۔ ملائیشیا کے وزیراعظم ڈاکٹر مہاتیر محمد پاکستان کا 3 روزہ دورہ کر رہے ہیں۔ وہ 23 مارچ کی تقریب میں بطور مہمان خصوصی شرکت کریں گے۔ ان کے دورے کے دوران پاکستان اور ملائیشیا کے مابین 4 معاہدوں پر دستخط ہوں گے، اور ملائیشیا کی جانب سے 1 ارب ڈالر کی سرمایہ کاری کی امید کی جا رہی ہے۔



پاکستان ایک حقیقت ہے اور بھارت کو یہ تسلیم کرنا ہوگا، صدر عارف علوی



اسلام آباد: صدر مملکت ڈاکٹر عارف علوی کا کہنا ہے کہ پاکستان ایک حقیقت ہے اور بھارت کو یہ تسلیم کرنا ہوگا۔ یوم پاکستان کی مناسبت سے مسلح افواج کی پریڈ کی تقریب سے خطاب کے دوران صدر مملکت نے کہا کہ 23 مارچ پاکستان کے حصول کا سنگ میل ہے، قائد اعظم کی ولولہ انگیز قیادت نے پاکستان کے حصول کو یقینی بنایا، اللہ تعالیٰ کا شکر ادا کرتے ہیں اس نیا آزادی جیسی نعمت عطا کی، آج آزادی کا حصول قربانی کا متقاضی ہے، پوری قوم تجدید عہد کے ساتھ یوم پاکستان منا رہی ہے۔ آج پاکستان ابھرتی ہوئی معاشی قوت ہے۔ صدر مملکت نے کہا کہ جب پاکستان ہماری پہچان بنا تو ہمیں لامحدود چیلنجز کا سامنا تھا، ہماری زندگیوں میں بہت سے نشیب و فراز آئے اور ہم پر جنگیں مسلط کی گئیں، ہمیں حالیہ تاریخ میں اپنی قومی تاریخ کے سب سے بڑے چیلنج دہشت گردی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا، ہم دنیا کی واحد قوم ہیں جس نے اتنی لمبی لڑائی لڑی، جانی و مالی قربانی دی مگر بے پناہ حوصلے سے دہشت گردی کا مقابلہ کیا اور دہشت گردوں کو کامیاب نہیں ہونے دیا۔ صدر مملکت نے کہا کہ پاکستان ایک حقیقت ہے اور ہم زندہ و تابندہ آزاد قوم ہیں، بھارت کو یہ تسلیم کرنا ہوگا، ہمیں 1947 کے نظریات اور تصورات کی عینک سے دیکھنا بھارتی قیادت کی تنگ نظری ہوگی، یہ خطے کے امن کے لیے خطرناک ہے، خطے کو امن کی ضرورت ہے، ہمیں جنگ کے بجائے تعلیم، صحت اور روزگار کی فراہمی پر توجہ دینی چاہیے، ہماری اصل جنگ غربت اور بے روزگاری کے خلاف ہے۔ تمام ممالک کی خود مختاری کا احترام کرتے ہیں ہم لڑائی پر یقین نہیں رکھتے، ہم مسائل کو مذاکرات سے حل کرنے پر یقین رکھتے ہیں لیکن امن کی خواہش کو ہماری کمزوری نہ سمجھا جائے، بھارت بھی حقائق کو تسلیم کرے، ہم نے بہترین حکمت عملی سے بھارت کو جواب دیا، ہم پُر امن قوم ہیں لیکن اپنے دفاع سے ہرگز غافل نہیں۔