

Timeline of Pakistani history (1947–present)

1947

- June 3: British Government decided to bifurcate [British India](#), into two sovereign states – [India](#) and [Pakistan](#).
- August 14: Pakistan came into being as an independent sovereign state.
- August 18: Pakistan became member of UN by a unanimous vote of the Security Council.
- October 27: Indian Air troops landed in Kashmir as the Maharaja declared accession of Kashmir to India.
- November 11: Dir and Chitral States acceded to Pakistan

1948

- February 25: Urdu was declared the national language of Pakistan.
- March 27: State of Kalat acceded to Pakistan.
- July 9: Pakistan's first postage stamp was issued.
- September 11: Founding father of nation [Quaid-e-Azam](#) passed away in [Karachi](#).
- November 13: [Khwaja Nazimuddin](#) became [Governor-General of Pakistan](#).
- December 15: Farhan Naseer became Health Minister of Punjab and also known as Setha master.

1949

- January 1: United cease-fire orders to operate in [Kashmir](#). War stopped accordingly.
- February 8: Azad Kashmir Government shifted its capital to Muzaffarabad.
- March 12: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted Objectives Resolution, as a guide to future constitution modelled on the ideology of Islam.
- July 26: Pakistan and India agreed on a Cease-fire Line in Jammu and Kashmir.
- November 25: First International Islamic Economic Conference opened in Karachi

1950

- January 4: Government of Pakistan recognized the [Peoples Republic of China](#).
- April 8: Liaquat-Nehru agreement was signed in [New Delhi](#) on measures to deal with major Inter-Dominion problems.
- May 18: The Peshawar University came into being.
- July 11: Pakistan joined the [International Monetary Fund](#) and [World Bank](#).
- September 6: [General Mohammad Ayub Khan](#), the first [Pakistani](#), was appointed C-in-C of Pakistan Army.

1951

- February 9: First census begins in Pakistan.
- May 11: [University of Karachi](#) was established.
- June 14: Hearing of Pindi Conspiracy Case begins in Hyderabad Jail.
- October 16: Prime Minister [Liaquat Ali Khan](#) was assassinated at [Rawalpindi](#).
- October 17: [Malik Ghulam Muhammad](#) became Governor-General, [Khwaja Nazimuddin](#) assumed charge of Prime Minister.

1952

- March 12: Kalat, Makran, Las Bela and Kharan agreed with the concurrence of the Central Government, to integrate their territories into [Baluchistan](#).
- August 21: Pakistan and India agreed on the boundary pact between [East Bengal](#) and [West Bengal](#).
- August 22: A 24-hour telegraph telephone service was established between [East Pakistan](#) and [West Pakistan](#).
- December 24: UN Security Council adopted the [Anglo-American](#) Resolution on Kashmir urging immediate demilitarization talked between India, Pakistan.

- December 31: Pakistan National Scouts instituted.
- January 12 : Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC), Headed by Founder Chairman [Ghulam Faruque](#)

1953

- March 6: Martial Law promulgated in Lahore to control disturbances against Ahmadis.
- April 17: [Muhammad Ali Bogra](#) sworn in as Prime Minister.
- July 14: Wazir Mansion Karachi, the birthplace of [Quad-i-Azam](#), was declared protected national monument.
- August 16: Kashmir Martyrs' Day observed throughout Pakistan.
- November 22: Allama Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi, well-known scholar and historian, passed away in Karachi.

1954

- July 31: [K2](#), the world's second highest mountain, was conquered by an Italian expedition led by Professor Desio.
- August 7: Government of Pakistan approved the National Anthem, written by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri and composed by Ahmed G. Chagla.
- August 17: Pakistan defeated England by 24 runs at Oval during its maiden tour of England.
- September 21: Constituent Assembly unanimously passed the resolution in favour of Urdu and Bengali as national languages.
- October 7: Foreign Minister Ch. Zafarullah Khan became a member of the International Court of Justice.

1955

- January 1: [Pakistan International Airlines](#) came into being.
- January 17: Noted short story writer, Saadat Hasan Manto passed away in [Lahore](#).
- March 15: The biggest post-independence irrigation project, Kotri Barrage was inaugurated.
- August 7: PM Mohammad Ali Bogra resigned after the election of Chaudhri Mohammad Ali.
- October 6: [Governor-General Ghulam Mohammad](#)'s resignation was succeeded by [Iskander Mirza](#).

1956

- February 21: Constituent Assembly decided that country shall be a Federal Republic known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- May 14: PM [Ch. Muhammad Ali](#) presented the first five-year plan.
- March 23: 1956 Constitution was promulgated on Pakistan Day. Major-General Iskander Mirza sworn in as first President of Pakistan.
- September 12: [Huseyn Shaheed Suharwardy](#) assumed office of appointed Prime Minister.
- October 1: The Electorate Bill was introduced in the National Assembly providing for Joint Electorate in [East Pakistan](#) and Separate Electorate in [West Pakistan](#).

1957

- February 2: President Iskander Mirza laid down the foundation-stone of Guddu Barrage.
- March 8: President Iskander Mirza laid the foundation-stone of the State Bank of Pakistan building in Karachi.
- July 11: Spiritual leader of Ismailis and one of the founders of Muslim League, [Aga Khan](#), passed away.
- Governor-Raj was lifted in West Pakistan after four months.
- July 24: Maulana Bhashani formed National Awami Party.
- December 16: Malik Feroz Khan Noon sworn in as seventh [Prime Minister of Pakistan](#).

1958

- February 14: Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, veteran leader of Pakistan Movement passed away in Karachi.
- June 25: President Rule was proclaimed in East Pakistan.
- July 17: First Nigar Film Awards held.
- October 7: Martial Law was declared throughout the country. General Ayub Khan as chief Martial Law Administrator.
- November 2: Iskander Mirza was exiled.

1959

- March 21: Martial law authorities enforced PRODA to disqualify politicians.
- April 18: Government took over dailies The Pakistan Times, and Imroze and weekly Lail-o-Nihar.
- July 12: Shukriya Niaz Ali became first woman pilot of Pakistan.
- September 16: Government established Islamic Research Institute.
- October 27: President General [Ayub Khan](#) became Field Marshal.

1960

- February 24: Presidential Cabinet decided to name the new Capital as Islamabad.
- March 23: Foundation of Minar-i-Pakistan was laid.
- July 31: Foundation stone of Mazar-i-Quaid (Mausoleum of M.A. Jinnah) was laid.
- August 1: [Islamabad](#) was declared as the principal seat of the Government of Pakistan.
- September 9: Pakistan achieved its first Gold Medal in Olympics, defeating India in hockey by 1-0 at Rome.

1961

- January 1: Decimal coinage introduced in Pakistan.
- April 22: Government institutes Film Awards.
- June 14: Government took over news agency, Associated Press of Pakistan (APP).
- July 15: Jasmine was chosen as the national flower of Pakistan.
- August 16: Maulvi Abdul Haq passed away in Karachi.

1962

- February 3: Prominent poet and Pakistan's Guinness world record holder Dr. Muhammad Saeed Fazal Karim Beebani born in Rawalpindi. He wrote Ghair Munqoot Naatia poetry book 'Mumdooh-e-Kirdigar' and Ghair Munqoot Hamdia poetry book 'Alhumdolillah'.
- March 23: 1962 Constitution was promulgated.
- April 27: Veteran statesman of Pakistan, A. K. Fazlul Haq passed away in Dhaka at age 89.
- June 1: Soviet Union awarded Lenin Prize to [Faiz Ahmed Faiz](#) for his literary contribution.
- June 7: SUPARCO launched Pakistan's first weather rocket, Rehbar-I from Somniani.
- June 8: National Assembly elected and began its first session. Ayub Khan takes oath of first President of Pakistan under new constitution.

1963

- January 5: First trade agreement was signed between [Pakistan](#) and [China](#).
- January 24: [Z. A. Bhutto](#) became Foreign Minister.
- March 2: Pakistan and China signed a border agreement in Peking (Beijing).
- April 21: The Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors adopted code of Press Ethics.
- October 29: Sir Zafrullah Khan was replaced by [Syed Amjad Ali](#) as Pakistan's permanent representative to United Nations.

1964

- July 31: Pakistan, Iran and Turkey agreed to establish, RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development).
- September 17: Fatima Jinnah filed her paper as candidate for the Presidential election.
- October 22: [Khwaja Nazimuddin](#) passed away in Dhaka.
- October 28: Pakistan's hockey team won Silver Medal in Tokyo Olympic games.
- November 26: President [Ayub Khan](#) inaugurated Pakistan Television Lahore Station.

1965

- January 2: Presidential election held. Field Marshal Ayub Khan was re-elected as President.
- March 21: National Assembly elections were held. Out of 150, [Pakistan Muslim League](#) won 120 seats.
- June 30: Pakistan and India signed accord on Rann of Kutch.
- September 6: Second war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
- September 23: A cease-fire between India and Pakistan came into force.

1966

- January 10: Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan.
- February 12: [Sheikh Mujeeb](#), chief of [Awami League](#), announced his six points in Karachi.
- June 17: Z. A. Bhutto then foreign minister, resigned.
- September 17: General Yahya Khan became C-in-C of Pakistan Army. General Musa Khan was appointed as Governor General of West Pakistan.
- November 13: Punjab city of Montgomery renamed Sahiwal.

1967

- July 9: Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah passed away in Karachi.
- August 24: Pakistan's first steel mill was inaugurated at Chittagong.
- November 18: Pakistan awarded Sitar-i-Imtiaz to Egyptian vocalist Umm-i-Kulsoom for singing the poetry of Allama Iqbal.
- November 26: Malik Amir Muhammad, Nawab of Kalabagh was shot dead.
- December 1: [Pakistan Peoples Party](#) came into being.

1968

- January 6: Agartala conspiracy case for secession of East Pakistan, unearthed. 28 involved persons arrested.
- September 25: Pakistan Television Dhaka Station was inaugurated.
- October 26: Pakistan became Olympic Hockey Champion, winning over Australia 2-1.
- November 7: Students' demonstrations start throughout the country that later led to resignation of General Auyb Khan.
- December 7: Mir Waiz Yousaf Shah, Grand Mufti of Kashmir, passed away in Rawalpindi.

1969

- March 6: All court cases against student's withdrawn in West Pakistan.
- March 25: Ayub Khan resigned and handed over power to Army Chief General Yahya Khan. Martial law proclaimed and assemblies dissolved.
- July 4: Pakistan and India signed the final maps of the Rann of Kutch in Islamabad.
- September 24: Indian official delegation excluded from Islamic Summit Conference following Pakistan's demand.
- December 1: Three-hundred class-I gazetted officers, allegedly involved in corruption, were suspended.

1970

- March 1: Air Marshal Asghar Khan formed new political party, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal.
- April 6: First ordnance factory was inaugurated at Ghazipur.
- July 1: One-unit of West Pakistan abolished, provinces restored.
- December 7: First General elections held. Awami League and Pakistan People Party emerged as leading parties in East and West Pakistan.
- December 19: Pakistan won gold medal in Asian Games hockey, beating India 1-0.

1971

- January 30: An Indian Airlines aeroplane, hijacked by two Kashmiri separatists, landed at Lahore airport.
- February 16: Korakoram Highway, linking China and Pakistan, opened.
- March 26: Pakistan Army launched [Operation Searchlight](#)
- August 29: [Rashid Minhas](#) awarded Nishan-i-Haider, Pakistan's highest gallantry award.
- October 24: Pakistan won World Hockey Cup defeating Spain 1-0 at Barcelona.
- November 22: India launched full-scale attack on East Pakistan.
- December 16: Dhaka fell and Bangladesh came into being.
- December 20: General Yahya Khan hand over power to Z. A. Bhutto, who took over as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

1972

- [Karachi labour unrest of 1972](#)
- January 8: Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was released unconditionally.
- January 20: [Zulfikar Ali Bhutto](#) called a secret meeting at Multan, and launched the programme on [nuclear weapons development](#).
- January 30: Pakistan snapped ties with Commonwealth on recognizing Bangladesh.
- March 14: New education policy enforced. Free education in all private and public schools.
- April 14: First session of National Assembly. Bhutto elected President.
- April 21: Martial Law lifted; constitutional rule was restored in the country. Hamoodu-ur-Rehman sworn in as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- May 1: Labour Day was celebrated for the first time in Pakistan.
- July 2: Simla Agreement was signed between President Bhutto and Prime Minister Indra Gandhi.
- October 28: President Bhutto inaugurated Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).

1973

- February 13: Begum Rana Liaquat Ali became first woman to assume office of Sindh Governor.
- April 10: 1973 Constitution of Pakistan enacted by the National Assembly.
- August 11: Chaudhry Fazal Ilahi was elected as President.
- August 28: Return of Pakistan POWs (prisoners of war) Accord signed in New Delhi.
- December 30: Z. A. Bhutto laid foundation stone of Pakistan Steel Mills.

1974

- February 21: Pakistan recognized Bangladesh.
- February 22: Islamic Summit Conference started in Lahore; 22 heads of state participate.
- September 15: Pakistan retained Asian Games Hockey title defeating India 2-0 in Tehran.
- September 25: State of Hunza (Valley) a Princely state dissolved by Z.A. Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan
- December 5: Peshawar Television Station opened.
- December 27: Severe earthquake killed over 500 in Swat.

1975

- April 10: Noted scholar and VC of Karachi University, Dr. Mehmood Hussain passed away.
- July 27: Council of Islamic Ideology recommended to abolish Riba and introduce Zakat.

- October 5: Pakistan and Bangladesh agreed to established diplomatic ties.
- October 25: Renowned journalist, Agha Sorish Kashmiri passed away in Lahore.
- December 27: 1976 is declared Quaid's Century year.

1976

- March 1: General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq became Chief of Army Staff.
- April 8: Sardari system was abolished in Balochistan.
- July 24: Lahore-Amritsar train service, Samjhota Express started.
- July 31: A.Q. Khan research laboratories established.
- August 6: Z. A. Bhutto laid the foundation-stone of Port Qasim.

1977

- January 10: Nine opposition parties form joint election forum, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).
- March 7: General elections were held in the country. PPP wins 155, PNA 35 seats out of 200.
- July 1: Friday was announced weekly holiday, replacing Sunday.
- July 5: General Zia-ul-Haq enforced Martial Law. Constitution suspended; political activities banned.
- September 17: Z. A. Bhutto was arrested under Martial Law orders.

1978

- February 1: Allama Iqbal's Lahore house was declared national monument.
- March 18: Lahore High Court awarded death sentence to Bhutto along with four others.
- April 6: First of the 13-volume exhaustive Urdu Dictionary was published by Taraqqi-i-Urdu Board.
- June 11: Altaf Hussain formed APMSO (All Pakistan Muhajir Students Organization).
- September 16: General Zia-ul-Haq sworn in as President.
- November 24: Pakistan won Hockey Champion Trophy at Lahore, defeating Australia.

1979

- [Hudood Ordinance](#) enacted
- February 6: Supreme Court upheld Bhutto's conviction in Mohd Ahmad Khan murder case.
- April 4: Z. A. Bhutto was hanged in Rawalpindi jail.
- September 1: Pakistan admitted to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
- October 15: Dr. Abdus Salam, eminent Pakistani scientist, was awarded Physics Nobel Prize.
- October 16: General Zia-ul-Haq putt of polls indefinitely, political parties dissolved, press censorship imposed.

1980

- May 10: Pakistan boycotted Moscow Olympics.
- May 26: Establishment of Federal Shariat Court was announced.
- June 21: Government started collecting Zakat.
- December 2: Former PM, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, passed away in Karachi.
- December 3: Shirin Bai, wife of Quaid-i-Azam, passed away in Karachi.

1981

- January 1: Interest-free banking introduced.
- January 3: International Islamic University started functioning.
- March 1: National population census started throughout the country.
- March 2: A PIA Boeing 720 with 148 passengers hijacked to Kabul.
- August 31: Pakistan Steel Mills started functioning.

1982

- January 3: Pakistan defeated Argentina 12-3 in World Cup Hockey in Bombay.
- January 11: General Zia-ul-Haq inaugurated first session of Federal Council (Shoora) in Islamabad.
- February 22: Noted Urdu poet, Josh Malehabadi, passed away in Islamabad.
- April 8: Jahangir Khan won British Open Squash Championship.
- December 21: Writer of Pakistan's national anthem, Hafeez Jullundhry passed away.

1983

- January 15: First three F-16 jets reached Pakistan.
- January 25: Wifaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) Order was promulgated. Justice Sardar Iqbal was named, WM.
- March 11: Nuclear tests: *Kirana-I* was carried out. The tests were not announced until 2000.
- March 28: Government lifted censorship from periodicals.
- March 29: Foundation-stone of Satellite Earth Station was laid near Rawalpindi.
- September 29: First phase of local bodies election started.

1984

- February 9: Government imposed ban on all students unions.
- March 18: Altaf Hussain formed MQM.
- April 27: Ban imposed on use of Islamic nomenclature by Ahmadis.
- November 20: Renowned poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz passed away.
- December 19: General Zia-ul-Haq hold presidential referendum.

1985

- February 25: Party-less national elections held.
- March 23: Muhammad Khan Junejo sworn in as Prime Minister and General Zia as President.
- April 15: Death of [Bushra Zaidi](#), a university student, engenders a series of riots.
- October 16: National Assembly adopts Eighth Amendment Bill.
- December 31: Martial Law was lifted, amended 1973 Constitution revived.

1986

- April 10: Benezir Bhutto returned to homeland.
- June 6: President Zia laid foundation stone of Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital in Rawalpindi.
- July 8: Peshawar Dry Port was inaugurated.
- September 5: Hijacked Pan Am jet was freed after commando action in Karachi.
- October 12: England beat World Champions Pakistan 3-1 in semi-final of World Cup Hockey.

1987

- February 21: President Zia made a surprise visit to India, met Premier Rajiv Gandhi.
- October 15: Qazi Hussain Ahmed became Amir of Jamat-i-Islami.
- October 21: Jan Sher Khan won World Open Squash Championship for the first time.
- November 30: Local bodies election was held throughout the country.
- December 18: Benezir Bhutto married Asif Ali Zardari.

1988

- April 10: Army ammunition blown up in Ojheri camp, Rawalpindi; more than 100 people die.
- April 20: Jahangir Khan won seventh Squash title in a row.
- May 29: President General Zia dissolved National Assembly and Junejo cabinet.
- June 15: President General Zia promulgated Shariat Ordinance making Sharia supreme law of the land.

- August 17: General Zia-ul-Haq was killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur.
- October 6: Eight political parties form Islamic Jamhuri Itehad (IJI).
- November 16: General elections were held. PPP wins 92, IJI secures 54.
- December 2: Benazir Bhutto sworn in as first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1989

- January 19: Students unions were restored in Punjab.
- May 26: ISI Chief Lt. Gen. Hameed Gul was replaced by Shamsur Rahman Kallu.
- October 1: Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth.
- October 20: SAF Games opened in Islamabad.
- November 1: No-Confidence moved against Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto failed.

1990

- Feb 5: [Kashmir Solidarity Day](#) observed for the first time
- August 6: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved National Assembly and dismisses Benazir Government. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi became care-taker prime minister.
- September 23: Sandak project was signed between Pakistan and China at Beijing.
- October 24: General elections were held. IJI gets 104 and PDA wins 45 seats.
- November 6: Nawaz Sharif elected Prime Minister, securing 153 votes.
- December 12: Pakistan became 37th country to send expedition to Antarctica.

1991

- April 22: Jahangir Khan created history by winning British Open Squash title for the record tenth consecutive time.
- May 16: National Assembly adopted Shariat Bill.
- July 17: Pakistan unveiled first battle tank Al-Khalid manufactured jointly by Pakistan and China.
- August 14: Nawaz Sharif laid foundation-stone of Bab-i-Pakistan at Walton Lahore.
- August 16: Chief of Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Baig retired. General Asif Nawaz assumed command.

1992

- January 12: Lahore-Islamabad Motorway projected launched.
- February 22: Nawaz Sharif introduced yellow-cab taxi scheme.
- March 25: Pakistan won Cricket World Cup, defeating England by 22 runs in Melbourne.
- April 26: Pakistan's Alam Channa entered Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest man in the world.
- June 19: Military operation against MQM started in Sindh.

1993

- January 8: General Asif Nawaz died of heart attack in Rawalpindi.
- April 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved National Assembly, dismissed Nawaz Sharif government. Balkh Sher Mazari becomes care-take prime minister.
- May 26: Supreme Court restored National Assembly and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
- July 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif quit their offices.
- October 6: General elections were held. PPP wins 86; PML (N) secures 72 seats.
- October 19: Benazir Bhutto was elected Prime Minister by 121 votes.
- November 13: Farooq Laghari was elected as eighth President of Pakistan.

1994

- January 15: Pakistan Television transmission got accessed to 38 countries via satellite.
- January 25: Benazir Bhutto inaugurated country's first women police station in Islamabad.
- April 14: Pakistan's celebrated scientist Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui passed away in Karachi.
- December 4: Pakistan regained World Hockey Championship title after 12 years, beating Holland 4-3.
- December 26: Renowned poetess Perven Shakir was killed in a road accident in Islamabad.

1995

- April 25: Veteran politician, G. M. Syed died in Karachi.
- July 4: Sindh Government lifted ban on six Karachi evening newspapers.
- July 8: WAPDA announced record increase of 14.5 percent in electricity rates.
- December 6: Lahore High Court dismissed appeal against arrest of Maj. Gen. Zaheerul Islam Abbasi in Khilafat Conspiracy Case.

1996

- January 13: General Jahangir Karamat became chief of army staff.
- February 11: Cricket World Cup jointly hosted by Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.
- April 25: Imran Khan launched new political party, Tehrik-i-Insaf.
- September 20: Mir Murtaza Bhutto was assassinated in Karachi.
- November 5: Farooq Ahmed Leghari dissolved National Assembly sacking Premier Benazir Bhutto. Malik Mairaj Khalid became care-taker prime minister.

1997

- January 29: Supreme Court upheld President's proclamation dissolving the National Assembly and dismissing Benazir Government.
- February 3: Nation goes to the polls. PML secures 135 seats.
- February 17: Nawaz Sharif sworn in as 19th Prime Minister.
- February 23: Nawaz Sharif launched "Qarz utaro Mulk sanwaro" scheme. Declared Sunday, instead of Friday as weekly holiday.
- May 21: Saeed Anwar slamed world record score of 194 runs against India.
- August 16: Noted Pakistani singer, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, 48, passed away.

1998

- January 1: Rafiq Tarrar sworn in as President of Pakistan
- March 8: Population census began in the country.
- May 28: Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in Chagai hills in Balochistan.
- May 29: State Bank ban opening of new foreign currency accounts and suspends withdrawals.
- June 4: UN Security Council denied nuclear power status to Pakistan and India.

1999

- January 31: A classic Test match as Pakistan defeat India by twelve runs.
- February 20: Pakistan Crushed India by 46 runs in inaugural Asian test championship
- February 21: Lahore Declaration was signed by Nawaz Sharif and A. B. Vajpayee.
- 15 March: Pakistan beated Sri Lanka in the final of the inaugural Asian test championship.
- April 15: Pakistan conducted test of a nuclear-capable short-range ballistic missile, Shaheen.
- 16 April: Pakistan won Coca-Cola Cup final at Sharjah crushing India by 8 wickets
- June 20: Australia defeated Pakistan in World Cup Cricket by 8 wickets.
- July 26: Kargil War ended between Pakistan and India.
- October 12: Nawaz Sharif was ousted from power and placed under house arrest after attempting to sack General Pervez Musharraf.

2000-2009

2000

- April 6: Nawaz Sharif sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of hijacking and terrorism.
- May 12: Supreme Court validated the October 1999 coup and granted General Pervez Musharraf executive and legislative authority for three years.
- August 14: President Musharraf introduced Local Government Ordinance.

- December 10: Nawaz Sharif along with family, sent into exile in Saudi Arabia.
- December 23: Famous singer, Noor Jahan passed away in Karachi.

2001

- May 2: Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi a veteran Politician and torch bearer of Nizam-e-Mustafa Tehrik passed away on Wednesday. He was born on October 5, 1915
- June 21: General Pervez Musharraf assumed office of president while remaining Chief of Army Staff.
- July 15: Agra Summit starts. President Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee held talk over long-standing issues.
- August 14: New Local Government system installed, after holding of elections in three phases.
- September 16: US Secretary of State Powell told that Pakistan's President Musharraf had agreed to support the U.S. anti-terrorist campaign.
- November 10: US President Bush meets President Musharraf in New York and assured additional aid of one billion dollar.

2002

- January 5: Musharraf stunned Vajpayee by a hand-shake at the last 11th SAARC summit in Kathmandu.
- February 1: Wall Street Journal reporter, Daniel Pearl killed in Karachi.
- April 30: Musharraf won in a referendum.
- August 24: President General Musharraf issued the Legal Framework Order 2002.
- October 10: General election held in the country.
- November 23: Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali sworn in as Prime Minister.

2003

- February 24: Senate elections: Ruling party won most seats in voting to the upper house.
- March 23: AAJ TV, Pakistan's premier channel inaugurated.
- June 24: President Pervez Musharraf met G.W. Bush in Camp David. US announced \$3-billion five-year economic assistance package for Pakistan.
- July 11: Lahore-Delhi bus service resumed after suspension of 18 months.
- December 14: General Musharraf survived an assassination attempt in Rawalpindi.

2004

- January 1: General Musharraf won a vote of confidence in the Senate, National Assembly, and provincial assemblies.
- January 5: Musharraf met Vajpayee in Islamabad, discusses Kashmir dispute.
- May 22: Pakistan readmitted to Commonwealth.
- June 26: Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali step down and nominated Ch. Shujaat Hussain as his interim successor.
- August 28: Shaukat Aziz became Prime Minister.
- October 17: Pakistani physician Dr. Muhammad Saeed Fazal Karim Beebani set new world record for having the smallest Qur'an of the world. His claim was accepted by Guinness world record administration.

2005

- July 13: 136 people killed and about 170 injured in a collision of three passenger trains near Ghotki.
- July 14: NWFP Assembly passed the Hasba bill with a majority vote.
- July 19: Government of Pakistan launched country-wide crackdown against extremist elements.
- October 8: A devastating earthquake in Kashmir and NWFP killed over 80 thousands people.
- October 11: Renowned littérateur, linguist and poet, Shanul Haq Haqee, passed away in Toronto. He was 88.

2006

- January 2: Dr. Shamshad Akhtar assumed office of State Bank Governor having the first woman Governor of SBP.
- May 14: Charter of democracy (CoD) was signed by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London.
- April 26: Pervez Musharraf laid foundation-stone of Diamir-Bhasha dam.
- July 8: Process to release over 1600 women prisoners from 55 jails across started after Presidential Ordinance.
- July 10: Noted poet, writer and columnist, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, passed away in Lahore. He was 89.
- August 26: [Akbar Bugti](#) was killed by military

2007

- March 9: President Musharraf dismissed Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar.
- July 20: Iftikhar restored as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- October 18: [Bhutto, Benazir](#) returned to Pakistan, after exile of about 8 years.
- November 3: Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency, most of the senior judges of Supreme Court ousted.
- November 16: After completion of 5 years, National Assembly dissolved, Caretaker government of Muhammad Mian Soomro took oath.
- November 25: Nawaz Sharif returned Pakistan after 7 years of forced exile.
- December 16: Emergency lifted, banned civil rights and suspended constitution restored.
- December 27: [Bhutto, Benazir](#) assassinated in a blast/bullet attack in Rawalpindi.

2008

- January 2: The Election Commission announces elections will now be held on February 18.
- February 18: Elections were held amidst tight security. PPP, PML-N, PML-N and ANP win 124, 91, 54 and 13 seats respectively.
- March 24: [Yusuf Raza Gilani](#) was elected as the new Prime Minister.
- August 18: [Pervez Musharraf](#) stepped down as President of Pakistan. Mohammad Mian Soomro took over as President.
- September 6: Asif Zardari won presidential election with 481 votes.
- September 9: Asif Zardari took oath as President of Pakistan.

2009

- February 16: Pakistan government announced a truce with Taliban, accepting a system of Islamic law in the Swat valley, conceding the area as a Taliban sanctuary.
- March 9: Militants attack bus with the touring Sri Lankan cricket team. All international cricket matches in Pakistan were suspended. Pakistan also loses its status as hosts for the cricket World Cup 2011.
- 23 May-15 July 2009: Pakistan Army launched Operation Rah-e-Rast and cleared Swat Valley of all Taliban elements. It was regarded as one of the most successful counter-insurgency operation in modern age