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Bilawal bhutto zardari education

Pakistani politician Bilawal Bhutto ZardariVexon People's Party ChairmanIncumbentAssumed office 30 December 2007Benazir Bhutt&U National Assembly memberIncumbentAssumed office 13 August 2018ConstituencyNA-20 LarKanaMajority34,226 (22.46%)Chairman of the Standing Committee on Human Rights of the National AssemblyIncumbentAssumed Office 5 March 2019 Personal Databorne (1988-09-21) 21. September (32 years)Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan NationalityPakistaniPolitical PartyPakistan People's PartyParentiBenazir BhuttoAsif Ali ZardariRelativesBhutto family Zardari familyMaparapist materKriist church, OxfordOccupationPolitician Bilawal Bhutto Zardari (born September 21, 1988) 2019 بھٹو is a Pakistani politician and current chairman of the Pakistan People's Party. [1] Politically prominent member of bhutto and Zardari families, former Prime Minister of Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan and former President of Pakistan Asif Ali Zardari. On 13 August 2018, Bhutto Zardari became a member of the Pakistani National Assembly and contested the 2018 Pakistani general elections, but he lost the election of Imran Khan. [2] Early life and background Bilawal Bhutto Zardari was born at Lady Dufferin Hospital in Karachi, Sindh, on 21 September 1988 to former Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and her husband, former Pakistani President Asif Ali Zardari. [3] He is the grandson of former President and Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and his wife Nusrat Bhutto. His paternal grandfather, Hakim Ali Zardari, was a politician and a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan. For his mother's part, he is the nephew of politicians Murtaza Bhutto and Shahnawaz Bhutto, and on his father's part, his aunts are politicians Azra Peechoho and Faryal Talpur. [4] The politician Ghinwa Bhutto is his aunt after marriage, and the poet Fatima Bhutto is his cousin. He is Sindhi landing on his mother's side and Baloch landing on his father's side. [5] For early education, Bhutto Zardari visited Karachi Gymnasium Karachi, Froebela International School in Islamabad, before going into exile to Dubai in 1999 with his mother. In Dubai he attended Rashid School of Boys. For further studies, he followed in the footsteps of both his mother and grandfather and applied to Oxford University, where he was accepted to read Contemporary History and Politics at Christ's Church, receiving a degree in art from the Bachelor of Arts in 2012 (later promoted to master of arts degree after seniority). [6] [7] Career Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party and 2018 general election See The President of the Pakistan People's Party and the 2018 general election. [7] In this case, he remembered his martyrdom: My mother always said that democracy is the best revenge . [10] Bhutto with Sanam Bhutto, Duane Baughman and Mark Singel in 2012. On 28 June 2018, the PPP became the first political party to launch its election manifesto in the 2018 general election, as part of Bhutto Zardari. It was the 10th manifesto in the party and was titled Bibi that Waada Nibhaana Hai Pakistan Bachana Hai (We must fulfill Benazir's promise and save Pakistan). At the event that unveiled the manifesto, Bilawal said that if the opportunity is given, the party will focus on implementing the poverty eradication programme. [11] On 30 June 2018, the PPP launched its election campaign when Nhutto Zardari opened his election office in Lyari, Karachi. In the Pakistani general election held on 25 July 2018, the Pakistani People's Party, led by Bhutto Zardari, contested the elections and became the largest party in Sindh and the third largest party in Pakistan. The party won 43 seats in the National Assembly - nine more seats than in the 2013 general election. [12] Bhutto Zardari was challenged from Karachi District South (NA-246), Malakand (NA-8), and Larkana (NA-200). He won from Larkan by 84, 426 votes, losing from two other constituencies to Imran Khan founded Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) candidates. [12] [13] PPP scion claimed that the rigging took place before and after the elections, adding that Pakistani election agents were expelled from polling stations. We are part of the parliament to support the democratic we ignore inconsistencies in the election, he added, demanding a probe into rigging allegations. [14] On 13 August 2018, Bhutto Zardari became a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan. In his first speech to parliament on 17 August 2018, he was proud to have been elected a member of the prestigious house. Journalists, politicians and Pakistanis were all commended to the Chairman of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Bhutto Zardari, after he delivered his maiden speech in parliament. In his speech, he asked Imran Khan to fulfill his promise of rooting out corruption, resolving the water crisis and securing ten million jobs and 5 million homes for people during his tenure. [15] The speech received a positive reception from both mainstream and social media, as well as other prominent politicians, and marked an important moment for Bilavala as a politician. This is a speech in which Bhutto Zardari coined the term PM Select imran Khan, who swore prime minister Pakistan after the controversial 2018 general election. He also said that Imran Khan is prime minister for donkeys and life corpses used to refer to the Pakistani people before becoming Prime Minister. [14] On 5 March 2019, the Committee on Human Rights was elected President of the Standing Assembly of the National Assembly without human rights. [16] At its first meeting in 2019, the Committee On 18 April 2018, the Draft Law on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was discussed by the Ministry and the National Commission on the Status of Women (amendment), 2018 [17] [18] Political activism Support for Amendment 18, bhutto Zardari has repeatedly criticised the unit system and warned of any attempts to introduce a presidential system, explaining that it would not be in the interests of democracy. During a press conference on 27 April 2019, he declared: The presidential system is neither in the interests of the state nor of the federation, and all democratic forces resisted such a movement, adding that the form of president of the government had failed wherever it was implemented. There are no rules in our laws on holding a referendum. [19] Freedom of expression Godly defender of democracy Bhutto Zardari has repeatedly condemned censorship and equated the freedom of all media to live in a dictatorship. He addresses the Karachi Press Club on World Press Freedom Day, where he said: Undeclared censorship hinders freedom of expression in Pakistan and journalists are threatened by state and non-state actors. He added: Journalists and media figures, as human rights defenders, suffer the most when freedom of expression is suppressed. After the right to life, the most important rights are the right of expression and freedom of association, as all other rights cannot be formulated without it. [20] During his speech, he also criticised the Electronic Crime Prevention Act 2016 and stated that it had been misused to stifle the ailing. [21] Women's Rights Bhutto Zardari is a strong advocate of peaceful, progressive, prosperous, democratic Pakistan, which he calls his mother's vision. In an interview with the BBC, he said that his 2018 election campaign was to implement these principles. He is a strong supporter of women's empowerment and believes in empowering women and instilling them on all issues is the only guarantee of the country's progress. [22] In honor of the International Day of Girl Child, the PPP President said that a future based on progress and prosperity could remain a dream, unauthorized girls and taking them on board on all matters. [23] [24] Bhutto Zardari acknowledged all those women who took a step forward in all parts of life and the field, while defeating many obstacles at all levels and social taboos. He specifically named Fatima Jinnah, Benazir Bhutto, Asma Jehangir and Maryam Mukhtar. [24] On 17 March 2019, Bhutto Zardari met with a delegation of Women's Rights activists led by Sheema Kirmani and expressed their support for their case. [25] Bilawal House later issued a statement that his party would be able to tolerate any violation of the fight for gender equality women's rights. The statement went further to read, the PPP President extended his continued support for members of Aurat in March and its activists who are fighting for their true and legitimate rights, as defined by the unanimous constitution of Pakistan. [26] Bhutto Zardari has also supported the annulment of child marriages in Pakistan. The Sindh government under the PPP abolished child marriage, making legal marriage age eighteen years in the province under the Sindh Child Marriage Restraint Act, 2013. As a member of the opposition of the National Assembly, he has also advocated that the legal age of marriage should be set for eighteen years throughout the country. On May 4, 2019 he tweeted, the UAE marriage age is 18 years, Indonesia is 18 and Turkey is also 18. Are they not Muslim countries? In Sindh, where the marriage age is 18, we saw how the law stopped adult marrying a 10 year old! Every 20 minutes a girl dies in Pakistan as a result of a teenage pregnancy. #EndChildMarriage. [27] [28] Civil rights Bhutto Zardari has repeatedly defended the rights of minorities in Pakistan. In a statement on 4 December 2012 in response to reports of the demolition of a Hindu temple in Lahore and Ahmadi cemetery, he said: Our ordinances did not bring our lives to an intolerant, extremist, sectarian and authoritarian Pakistan. I call on you all to rise up and defend Jinnah Pakistan. My party and I stand side by side with you. [29] During a cake cutting ceremony at Christmas in Karachi, On December 25, 2018, Bhutto Zardari said the PPP is the guardian of social justice, parity, religious and interdenominational harmony in the country and its advocacy for the spread of peace and quiet around the world is very established. [30] At the 7th anniversary of the death of shahbaz Bhatti, former federal minister of interconfession harmony, Bhutto Zardari said: May I take this opportunity to say that we share concerns about the abuse of blasphemy laws. This is not only a Christian community, but also a concern for all of us. My concerns, too. These laws have been used by extremists as a tool to settle personal points. They are used to grab the characteristics of Christians and other non-Muslims. Blasphemy laws are mandatory for the death penalty. We must prevent them from being misused. We also get it. [31] On 29 September 2019, he visited the Hindu temples of Ghotki and Sacho Satram Dham, desecrated in the Ghotki riots in 2019 and condemned the attack. [33] On 20 September 2014, speaking to party workers in Multan, Butto Zardari said: I will take Back Kashmir, everything, and I will not leave behind one of it, because, like other provinces, it belongs to Pakistan. The statement was the first marking of his position on the Kashmir issue and noted the post widely local and international media. [34] [35] [36] On 6 February 2019, Bhutto Zardari met with the Kashmiri Council in Washington to express its solidarity with the kashmiri people. During the meeting, he assured the delegation that he would continue to voice his voice against the brutality of Indian forces against innocent and unarmed Kashmiri people at all available forums, both nationally and internationally. He said that trust in the kashmir affair was in his blood, and he would stand with the Indian-held Kashmiri people in their only struggle for the right to self-determination and freedom from the illegal and immoral occupation of India. On 18 February 2018, Bhutto Zardari said that there is an increase in terrorism in Pakistan and that democracy can win over extremism, but the biggest struggle is for ideologies. The battle is between modernity and extremism. [37] Bhutto Zardari has also repeatedly criticised the government's opposition to the Implementation of the National Action Plan, which he sees as a resistance to democracy and peace in the country. He has also demanded the removal of three federal ministers accusing them of having connections to banned militant outfits. On 7 March 2019, at the provincial council meeting, Bhutto Zardari said: I request that I set up a joint parliamentary committee for the implementation of the national action plan and for the removal of all three federal ministers in relation to extremist organisations. If our demands are not met, we do not support any movement by the government. [38] [39] References ^ People to get rid of gov, argues Bilawal Bhutto Zardari, News International, November 9, 2019 ^ 328 MNAs sworn to 15. the National Assembly. Dawn. 13 August 2018. Retrieved 5 December 2018. ^

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