



Australian Government
Refugee Review Tribunal

Country Advice

Pakistan

Pakistan – PAK38118 – Imamia Student Organisation (ISO) – Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafaria (TNFJ) – Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP) – Rawalpindi
28 February 2011

1. When were the TNFJ and the ISO banned, and what are the names of their successors?

Country Advice PAK33887 (November 2008) provides information on the history and names of the *Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafaria* (TNFJ). Ambiguities in the naming practices of the TNFJ, and the breakaway group *Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan* (TJP) are discussed in both *Country Advice PAK 14999* (February 2002) and *Country Advice PAK33887* (November 2008). *Country Advice PAK31967* (June 2007) provides detailed information regarding the Imamia Student Organisation (ISO). Pertinent information from these responses is summarised below.

It is important to note, as does *Country Advice PAK33887* (November 2008), that the various Shi'a sectarian groups currently operating in Pakistan have a complex history, with factional splits in organisations, and the formation of militant factions creating a range of different actors. The names under which different Shi'a groups have operated have varied over time, in response to factional splits and government bans. It is in this context that there is a degree of variance and inconsistency in the titles by which the *Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafaria* (TNFJ) and the *Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan* (TJP) are referred to in news media, and political discourse; names tend to be used interchangeably.¹

Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafaria (TNFJ)

No information was located which indicated the TNFJ was a banned organisation in Pakistan. The group's website <http://tnfj.org.pk/sec/cont.htm> was active at the time this research was conducted, and lists its headquarters in Rawalpindi.² The naming of the TNFJ and other organisations is discussed below.

¹ RRT Country Advice Section 2008, *Country Advice, PAK33887*, 7 November – Attachment 1

² Tehreek Nafaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafariya Pakistan, 'Contact Info' undated, <http://tnfj.org.pk/sec/cont.htm> - Accessed 25 February 2011, Attachment 2. See also www.tnfj.org.pk/sec/cont.htm - Accessed 25 February 2011. For information on the history and recent situation of the TNFJ and TJP, including the mid-1980 factional split, and the renaming of the Al-Husseini faction as the TJP, see Roy, O. 2002, 'Islamic Radicalism In Afghanistan And Pakistan: Writenet Paper No. 06/2001', UNHCR Refworld website, January <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/3c6a3f7d2.pdf> – Accessed 24 October 2008 – Attachment 3 ; Rana, Muhammad Amir 2005, *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*, tra3388s. Saba Ansari, Mashal Publications, Lahore, p.406 – RRT Library – Attachment 4; Behuria, Ashok 2002, 'Many Pakistans within Pakistan', International Centre for Peace Studies website <http://www.icpsnet.org/description.php?ID=350> – Accessed 30

The *Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafaria* (TNFJ) was formed in 1979 and was initially under the leadership of Allama Jaffer Hussein. When Allama Jaffer Hussein died in 1983, the TNFJ split into two factions; a more religiously inclined faction led by Agha Syed Hamid Ali Shah Moosavi, and a more politically inclined faction led by Arif Al Hussein. The politically inclined faction of Hussein eventually received the backing of Ayatolla Khomeini in Iran, and took precedence, changing its name to *Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan* (TJP) in the late 1980s. When Al Hussein was assassinated in 1988, Allama Sajid Naqvi became the leader of this group, and is reported to continue in this role, as at January 2011.³

No information was located in the sources consulted to demonstrate that the *Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafaria* (TNFJ), led by Syed Hamid Ali Shah Moosavi, is subject to a ban. No explicit discussion or analysis was located regarding the relationship between Syed Hamid Ali Shah Moosavi's TNFJ and Allama Sajid Naqvi's TJP group, other than that noted above.⁴

Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan (TJP)

The *Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan* (TJP) of Allama Sajid Naqvi was banned, along with the Sunni-based *Sipah-e-Sahaba Pakistan* (SSP) and other sectarian groups, on 12 January 2002.⁵ Since the ban, the *Tehrik-e-Jafaria Pakistan* (TJP) has changed its name several times in order to avoid proscription, including to:

- *Islami-e-Tehreek-e-Pakistan* (variously abbreviated in different sources to ITP or TIP, and translated as the "Pakistan Islamic Movement"), banned in November 2003⁶;
- *Millat-e-Jaferia*, and the Jaferia Students Organisation⁷.
- A 2005 Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada report was also located which indicated that TJP members have reverted to the use of the TNFJ name to avoid the ban.⁸

October 2008 – Attachment 5 ; and Irfani, S. 2004, 'Pakistan's Sectarian Violence: Between the "Arabist Shift" and Indo-Persian Culture' in *Religious Radicalism and Security in South Asia*, eds S Limaye, M. Malik, & R. Wirsing, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies website, pp. 147-171

<http://www.apcss.org/Publications/Edited%20Volumes/ReligiousRadicalism/ReligiousRadicalismAndSecurityinSouthAsia.pdf> – Accessed 18 September 2007 – Attachment 6

³ 'Allama Sajid Naqvi' 2011, *Right To Information Pakistan* (RTi), 8 January,

<http://rtipakistan.com/detail/957> - Accessed 25 February 2011, Attachment 7

⁴ RRT Country Advice Section 2008, *Country Advice*, PAK33887, 7 November – Attachment 1

⁵ US Department of State 2002, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2002 – Pakistan*, 7 October – Attachment 8

⁶ For information on the subsequent 2003 ban on the ITP see US Department of State 2004, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2004 – Pakistan*, 14 September – Attachment 9

⁷ Khan, Faraz 2008, 'Banned militant outfits regroup in Karachi', *Daily Times*, 29 June

http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C06%5C29%5Cstory_29-6-2008_pg7_54 – Accessed 28 October 2008 – Attachment 10

⁸ For information on the subsequent names adopted by Allama Sajid Naqvi's group TJP see Rana, Muhammad Amir 2004, *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*, trans. Saba Ansari, Mashal Publications, Lahore, p. 405 – Attachment 4, Khan, Faraz 2008, 'Banned militant outfits regroup in Karachi', *Daily Times*, 29 June

http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C06%5C29%5Cstory_29-6-2008_pg7_54 – Accessed 28 October 2008 – Attachment 4 ; and Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2005, *PAK100475.E – Pakistan: Confirmation of whether the information in PAK42530.E of 1 April 2004 under the heading Tehrik-i-Jafria Pakistan (TJP) is correct and currently valid, including the current status and activities, if any, of the Tehrik-e Nefaz-e Fiq-e Jafarian (TNFJ); if still active, whether the TNFJ has any links with any extremist/Islamist/banned group(s) (April 2004 – September 2004)*, 4 August – Attachment 11

Imamia Student Organisation

Student organisations were banned in Pakistan in 1984 by President General Ziaul Haq. The ban was lifted in March 2008 by Prime Minister Yousef Raza Gilani.⁹ Significantly, a *Daily Times* article published in March 2008 notes that some student organisations had been active in spite of the ban:

LAHORE: Student unions distributed sweets amongst students on Saturday following the speech by Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani in which he announced lifting the ban on student unions in educational institutions.

... Former Pakistani president Gen Ziaul Haq had banned student unions in educational institutions in 1984.

...The National Students Federation (NSF), Islami Jamiat Talaba (IJT), Muslim Student Federation (MSF), Anjuman Talaba Islamia (ATI), People's Students Federation (PSF), **Imamia Students Organisation (ISO)**, Mustafvi Students Movement (MSM) and the recently formed Insaaf Students Federation are among political groups active in student politics in Punjab. Although there was a ban on them, elements belonging to these groups were active in various capacities in educational institutions.¹⁰

Muhammed Amir Rana provides an extended discussion of the history of the Imamia Student Organisation and its relationship with the TNFJ and TJP in his 2005 book *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*:

The movement in Iran influenced Shia youth in Pakistan and contacts were initiated. There were many Shia organizations active in colleges and universities, and these were brought together on one platform under the banner of the Imamia Students Organization on May 22, 1972. Along with being a students' organization, ISO emerged as an important Shia organization.

Though there were a number of Shia parties on the political scene at this time, they were not particularly effective or influential.¹¹

Muhammad Amir Rana notes that the ISO was instrumental in the 1979 founding of the TNFJ, and indicates that it initially exerted control over this group:

When the Tehreek [TNFJ] was set up at the All Pakistan Shia Convention in Bhakkar, Allama Mirza Yusaf Hussein Lakhnavi was a rival candidate for the post of Ameer [leader]¹² but the enthusiasm and support of young ISO members succeeded in getting Mufti Jaffer Hussein the president's post and ISO became the

⁹ 'Student unions ecstatic at lifting of ban' 2008, *Daily Times*, 30 March http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C03%5C30%5Cstory_30-3-2008_pg13_7 – Accessed 28 October 2008 – Attachment 12

¹⁰ 'Student unions ecstatic at lifting of ban' 2008, *Daily Times*, 30 March http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C03%5C30%5Cstory_30-3-2008_pg13_7 – Accessed 28 October 2008 – Attachment 12

¹¹ Rana, Muhammad Amir 2005, *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*, trans. Saba Ansari, Mashal Publications, Lahore, pp. 401-402 – Attachment 4

¹² Nasr, S. V. R. 2000, 'The Rise of Sunni Militancy in Pakistan: The Changing Role of Islamism and the Ulama in Society and Politics' February, Vol. 34, No. 1, pg 139 – 180, <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy1.library.usyd.edu.au/stable/pdfplus/313114.pdf?acceptTC=true> - Accessed 28 February 2011, Attachment 13

strongman of Tehreek-e-Nifaz-e-Fiqah Jafferia... There is no doubt that ISO ran the Tehreek for quite some time and also prepared the outline for its manifesto.¹³

A Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade report from 1992 stated that the ISO was “considered to be the students wing of Allama Sajid Ali Naqvi’s hardline faction of the TNFJ”, noting that “although it claims to be a separate party it has a strong association with the TNFJ”.¹⁴ As previously noted in this Response, there is confusion surrounding the naming of the legal TNFJ, and the banned TJP - Allama Sajid Ali Naqvi is reported to be the leader of the TJP.

2. Is there any information on the activities of these groups in Rawalpindi from 2003-2009?

Question 4 of *Country Advice PAK33887* (November 2008) provides detailed research on the activities of the TNJP and the ISO. This information has been complimented with research covering the period 2008 – 2009, extracts of which are provided below. The current or historical relationship between the TNFJ and the ISO could not be definitively determined from the information located.

Activities of the *Tehrik Nafaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafariya* (TNFJ) Pakistan in Rawalpindi

The headquarters of Allama Hamid Moosavi’s TNFJ are located in Satellite Town, Rawalpindi. Numerous reports were located regarding the activities of Moosavi’s TNFJ in Rawalpindi, including meetings and protest rallies, and the organisation of public Shi’a religious rituals, including the *Azadari* processions conducted during the month of *Muhurram*.¹⁵

A list of reports and relevant excerpts involving the TNFJ is provided below for the relevant period:

¹³ Rana, Muhammad Amir 2005, *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*, trans. Saba Ansari, Mashal Publications, Lahore, p.405 – Attachment 4

¹⁴ Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 1992, *Cable IS 40021: Refugee Information Request: TNFJ, ASS, Ahmadis, Seraiki*, 24 June – Attachment 14

¹⁵ It should be noted that the bulk of this information provided in *Country Advice, PAK33887* was sourced from the JafariyaNews.com website (<http://www.jafariyaneews.com/index.htm>), which describes itself as the “largest source of Shiite news around the world”. The site appears to contain extensive and positive information on the *Tehrik Nafaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafariya Pakistan*, and only limited references to the *Tehrik-e- Jafariya Pakistan* of Allama Sajid Naqvi.

Muharram is the first month of the Muslim calendar. “The event marks the anniversary of the Battle of Karbala when Imam Hussain ibn Ali, the grandson of the Islamic prophet Muhammad, and a Shia Imam, was killed by the forces of the second Umayyad caliph Yazid I... The Azadari of Muharram was started by the family of Muhammad (the Ahl-ul-Bayt) after the death of Muhammad’s grandson Husayn ibn Ali at the Battle of Karbala in 680 AD.” As described at, ‘Mourning of Muharram’ undated, *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mourning_of_Muharram - Accessed 28 February 2011, Attachment 18.

Wikipedia is a Web-based free-content encyclopaedia which is written collaboratively by volunteers via a wiki application which allows for the creation of Wikipedia articles, and for the editing of the majority of Wikipedia’s existing articles, by anyone with access to a web browser. The collaboratively written products which the wiki system engenders can often provide the Wikipedia user with a source of accurate and timely information. Nonetheless, Wikipedia’s open nature has seen instances of abuse, error and vandalism, which have led to the publication of misinformation. For this reason, care should be exercised when deciding what reliance to place on the content of this publication in connection with review decision making. Research Services recommends that users of Wikipedia familiarise themselves with the regulatory practices which Wikipedia employs as a preventative measure against vandalism, bias and inaccuracy.

- **September 2010** – TNFJ protest rally

Tehreek Nafaz Fiqah-e-Jafria (TNFJ) and Mukhtar Students Organisation (MSO) held a protest rally against Lahore bomb blasts on Friday and observed “Youm al Quds” as a black day.

The protestors were carrying banners and placards condemning Lahore blasts. They burnt effigies of Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif, Federal Interior Minister Rehman Malik and Provisional Law Minister Rana Sanaullah.

Haider Ali Musavi, Agha Syed Ali Musavi, Syed Shabihul Abbas Jafferi and Allama Mesam Hassan Naqvi addressed the rally and held both federal and provincial governments responsible for the incident that claimed dozens of lives. They demanded if the rulers could not provide security they should quit as they had failed to restore law and order in the country.¹⁶

- **January 2009** The central spokesperson of the TNFJ in Pakistan “condemned the murder of Hazara Democratic Party chief Hussain Ali Yousufi in Quetta.”¹⁷

Media articles reporting protests held in Rawalpindi in recent years under the leadership of Allama Hamid Moosavi and the *Tehrik-e-Nifaz-Fiqh- Jafariya Pakistan* were also located:

- **October 2008** A news item on the TNFJ website provides details and photographs of a series of connected rallies, held on 8 October 2008 in Rawalpindi and other locations “on the call of Quaid-i-Millat-i-Jafariya Agha Syed Hamid Ali Shah Moosavi to lodge protest against destruction of holy shrines of Jannatul Baqee and Jannatul Moalla”.¹⁸
- **February 2008** An article published on the *JafariyaNews.com* website on 3 February 2008 reported that “‘Youm-e-Ehtajaj’ [Day of Protest] was observed on Saturday on the call of Quaid-i-Millat-i-Jafariya Agha Syed Hamid Ali Shah Moosavi throughout the country.”¹⁹
- **January 2008** An article published on the *JafariyaNews.com* website refers to the role of Allama Hamid Moosavi in the *Youm-e-Ashoor* processions held in Rawalpindi in January 2008.²⁰
- **March 2007** An article published on the *JafariyaNews.com* website provides information on the involvement of the TNFJ leadership in the *chehlum* (or *arba'een*) mourning procession held in Rawalpindi in March 2007.²¹

¹⁶ ‘Youm al Quds observed under strict security’ 2010, *Daily Times*, 4 September, http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2010%5C09%5C04%5Cstory_4-9-2010_pg11_10 - Accessed 25 February 2011, Attachment 15

¹⁷ ‘Murder of Hazara leader in Quetta condemned’ 2009, *Daily Times*, 27 January, http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C01%5C27%5Cstory_27-1-2009_pg7_21 - Accessed 25 February 2011, Attachment 16

¹⁸ ‘Universal Baqee Demolition Day’ observed; huge rallies, mourning gatherings held; UN, OIC must get Baqee, Moalla dignity restored’ 2008, *Tehreek Nafaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafariya Pakistan* website, 8 October <http://www.tnfj.org/sec/rnd238.htm#8october08> – Accessed 4 November 2008 – Attachment 17

¹⁹ Alvi, S. 2008, ‘Protest Day’ marked against Prophet blasphemy, Samarra Tragedy on TNFJ call’, *Jafariyanews.com*, 3 February http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k8_news/feb/3tnfj_samarra_protest_day.htm - Accessed 28 February 2011, Attachment 19

²⁰ Alvi, S. 2008, ‘Qama-, zanjir-zani, majalis, processions mark Asoura in Pak’, *JafariyaNews.com*, 21 January http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k8_news/jan/21pak_ashura.htm – Accessed 29 October 2008 – Attachment 20

²¹ Alvi, Salman 2007, ‘Pak Arbaeen-e-Hussaini gatherings call for public holiday on 20th Safar’, *JafariyaNews.com*, 12 March http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k7_news/mar/12pakistan_arbaeen.htm – Accessed 29 October 2008.

- **January 2005** An article published by the Pakistan based, English language news service, *Dawn* on 15 January reported on a violent protest in Rawalpindi on 14 January noting that “thirty-two activists of Tehrik Nifaz Fiqah Jaffriya Pakistan were arrested on Friday when they clashed with the Islamabad police during a demonstration held to condemn the killing of a Shia leader. Eight policemen were also injured.”²²

Meetings were also reported to be held at the TNFJ headquarters in Rawalpindi throughout the period.²³

Activities of the *Tehrik-e-Jafariya* Pakistan in Rawalpindi

Limited reports were located regarding the activities of the *Tehrik-e-Jafariya Pakistan* and its successor organizations, including the *Islami Tehrik Pakistan* (ITP) and *Millat-e-Jafariya* in Rawalpindi. Some information on the activities of the TJP can be located in *Country Advice PAK33887* (November 2008).

Imamia Student Organisation in Rawalpindi

Information on the specific activities of the ISO in Rawalpindi could not be located. Nevertheless, a live website for the ISO Rawalpindi was located here: <http://www.isopindi.webs.com/>.²⁴

While information on ISO activities in Rawalpindi was lacking, reports on ISO activity in other parts of the country were located. For instance, clashes between the Imamia Student Organisation and rival student groups on the grounds of Karachi University have been reported in the period 2008 – 2010.²⁵

As the US Department of State’s, 2009 *Human Rights Report* states:

The government generally did not restrict academic freedom, but **the atmosphere of violence and intolerance fostered by student organizations, typically tied to political parties, continued to limit academic freedom.** On some university campuses in Karachi, armed groups of students, most commonly associated with the All Pakistan Mutahidda Students Organization (affiliated with the MQM) and the Islami Jamiat Talaba (affiliated with Jamaat-e-Islami (JI), clashed with and intimidated other students, instructors, and administrators over issues such as

²² Asghar, Mohammad 2005, ‘RAWALPINDI: 32 arrested, granted bail in clash with police’, *Dawn*, 15 January <http://www.dawn.com/2005/01/15/local31.htm> – Accessed 30 October 2008

²³ Alvi, Salman 2007, ‘CCM of TNFJ rejects US pressure on Pak’, JafariyaNews.com website, 1 March http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k7_news/mar/1tnfjmeet_resolutions.htm – Accessed 29 October 2008; Alvi, Salman 2006, ‘We won’t let Pak become a sectarian State, Moosavi at high-level meet’, JafariyaNews.com, 13 January http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k6_news/jan/13tnfjmeet_moosavi.htm – Accessed 29 October.

²⁴ Imamia Student Organisation 2011, ‘Home Page’, *ISOPindi* website, 19 February, <http://www.isopindi.webs.com/> - Accessed 1 March 2011, Attachment 21

The ISO Pakistan website did not load <http://www.isopakistan.org/> - Accessed 24 February 2011

²⁵ See for instance, ‘KU explosion & campus security’ 2010, *Interface.edu.pk*, 30 December, <http://www.interface.edu.pk/students/Dec-10/KU-explosion-and-campus-security.asp> - Accessed 28 February 2011, Attachment 22; and ‘Four students hurt in Karachi University explosion’ 2010, *The Dawn*, 28 December, <http://www.dawn.com/2010/12/28/bomb-blast-reported-at-university-of-karachi.html> - Accessed 28 February 2011, Attachment 23

language, syllabus content, examination policies, grades, doctrines, and dress.

These groups frequently influenced the hiring of staff, admissions to the universities, and sometimes the use of institutional funds. They generally achieved such influence through a combination of protest rallies, control of campus media, and threats of mass violence. In response, university authorities banned political activity on many campuses, but with limited effect.

Reports were also found quoting ISO leaders urging greater unity among Sunnis and Shias (and Muslims in general) who live in Pakistan and overseas in countries such as Iraq during the period. In particular, *Country Advice PAK31967* (June 2007) discusses two articles which report the ISO's call for greater unity between Sunni and Shia Muslims. The first report of April 2007 from *The Frontier Post* records such views being expressed by ISO members at a conference in Peshawar²⁶; and a second report from 2007, from the Islamic Republic News Agency website, refers to the Central President of the ISO, Yasif Navaid Hashmi, calling for unity among Muslims in Iraq following an attack on a shrine there.²⁷

Attachments

1. RRT Country Advice Section 2008, *Country Advice*, PAK33887, 7 November.
2. Tehreek Nafaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafariya Pakistan, 'Contact Info' undated, <http://tnfj.org.pk/sec/cont.htm> - Accessed 25 February 2011.
3. Roy, O. 2002, 'Islamic Radicalism In Afghanistan And Pakistan: Writenet Paper No. 06/2001', UNHCR Refworld website, January <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/pdfid/3c6a3f7d2.pdf> – Accessed 24 October 2008.
4. Rana, Muhammad Amir 2005, *A to Z of Jehadi Organizations in Pakistan*, tra3388s. Saba Ansari, Mashal Publications, Lahore, RRT. (Library)
5. Behuria, Ashok 2002, 'Many Pakistans within Pakistan, International Centre for Peace Studies website <http://www.icpsnet.org/description.php?ID=350> – Accessed 30 October 2008.
6. Irfani, Suroosh 2004, 'Pakistan's Sectarian Violence: Between the "Arabist Shift" and Indo-Persian Culture' in *Religious Radicalism and Security in South Asia*, eds S Limaye, M. Malik, & R. Wirsing, Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies website, <http://www.apcss.org/Publications/Edited%20Volumes/ReligiousRadicalism/ReligiousRadicalismAndSecurityinSouthAsia.pdf> – Accessed 18 September 2007.
7. Allama Sajid Naqvi' 2011, *Right To Information Pakistan* (RTi), 8 January, <http://rtipakistan.com/detail/957> - Accessed 25 February 2011.
8. US Department of State 2002, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2002 – Pakistan*, 7 October.

²⁶ 'Gov't Asked To Take Immediate Steps For Ending Kurram Riots' 2007, *The Frontier Star*, 11 April – Attachment 24

²⁷ 'Pakistan rally condemns Iraq shrine attack' 2007, Islamic Republic News Agency website <http://www2.irna.ir/en/news/view/menu-234/0706177345190505.htm> – Accessed 22 June 2007 – Attachment 25

9. US Department of State 2004, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2004 – Pakistan*, 14 September.
10. Khan, Faraz 2008, 'Banned militant outfits regroup in Karachi', *Daily Times*, 29 June http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C06%5C29%5Cstory_29-6-2008_pg7_54 – Accessed 28 October 2008.
11. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada 2005, *PAK100475.E – Pakistan: Confirmation of whether the information in PAK42530.E of 1 April 2004 under the heading Tehrik-i-Jafria Pakistan (TJP) is correct and currently valid, including the current status and activities, if any, of the Tehrik-e Nefaz-e Fiq-e Jafarian (TNFJ); if still active, whether the TNFJ has any links with any extremist/Islamist/banned group(s) (April 2004 – September 2004)*, 4 August.
12. 'Student unions ecstatic at lifting of ban' 2008, *Daily Times*, 30 March http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008%5C03%5C30%5Cstory_30-3-2008_pg13_7 – Accessed 28 October 2008.
13. Nasr, S. V. R. 2000, 'The Rise of Sunni Militancy in Pakistan: The Changing Role of Islamism and the Ulama in Society and Politics' February, Vol. 34, No. 1, pg 139 – 180, <http://www.jstor.org.ezproxy1.library.usyd.edu.au/stable/pdfplus/313114.pdf?acceptTC=true> - Accessed 28 February 2011.
14. Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade 1992, *Cable IS 40021: Refugee Information Request: TNFJ, ASS, Ahmadis, Seraiki*, 24 June.
15. 'Youm al Quds observed under strict security' 2010, *Daily Times*, 4 September, http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2010%5C09%5C04%5Cstory_4-9-2010_pg11_10 - Accessed 25 February 2011.
16. 'Murder of Hazara leader in Quetta condemned' 2009, *Daily Times*, 27 January, http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2009%5C01%5C27%5Cstory_27-1-2009_pg7_21 - Accessed 25 February 2011.
17. 'Universal Baqee Demolition Day' observed; huge rallies, mourning gatherings held; UN, OIC must get Baqee, Moalla dignity restored' 2008, Tehreek Nafaz-e-Fiqh-e-Jafariya Pakistan website, 8 October <http://www.tnfj.org/sec/rnd238.htm#8october08> – Accessed 4 November 2008.
18. 'Mourning of Muharram' undated, *Wikipedia*, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mourning_of_Muharram - Accessed 28 February 2011.
19. Alvi, S. 2008, '“Protest Day” marked against Prophet blasphemy, Samarra Tragedy on TNFJ call', *Jafariyanews.com*, 3 February http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k8_news/feb/3tnfj_samarra_protest_day.htm - Accessed 28 February 2011.
20. Alvi, S. 2008, 'Qama-, zanjir-zani, majalis, processions mark Asoura in Pak', *JafariyaNews.com*, 21 January http://www.jafariyanews.com/2k8_news/jan/21pak_ashura.htm – Accessed 29 October 2008.
21. Imamia Student Organisation 2011, 'Home Page', *ISOPindi* website, 19 February, <http://www.isopindi.webs.com/> - Accessed 1 March 2011.

22. 'KU explosion & campus security' 2010, *Interface.edu.pk*, 30 December, <http://www.interface.edu.pk/students/Dec-10/KU-explosion-and-campus-security.asp> - Accessed 28 February 2011.
23. 'Four students hurt in Karachi University explosion' 2010, *The Dawn*, 28 December, <http://www.dawn.com/2010/12/28/bomb-blast-reported-at-university-of-karachi.html> - Accessed 28 February 2011.
24. 'Gov't Asked To Take Immediate Steps For Ending Kurram Riots' 2007, *The Frontier Star*, 11 April.
25. 'Pakistan rally condemns Iraq shrine attack' 2007, Islamic Republic News Agency website <http://www2.irna.ir/en/news/view/menu-234/0706177345190505.htm> – Accessed 22 June 2007.
26. RRT Country Advice Section 2002, *Country Advice PAK 14999*, 22 February.
27. RRT Country Advice Section 2007, *Country Advice PAK31967*, 27 June.