

# [Pakistan](https://assignbuster.com/pakistan-2/)

Pakistan By: John Mayer, Austin Snyder Flag Map of Pakistan Population - 176, 745, 364 Geography - Pakistan is a profound blend of landscapes varying from plains to deserts, forests, hills, and plateaus ranging from the coastal areas of the Arabian Sea in the south to the mountains of the Karakam range in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the Indian and the Eurasian tectonic plates where its Sindh and Punjabprovinces lie on the north-western corner of the Major Sights - Pakistan Monument - Daman-e-Koh - Lahore Fort History - Prior to creation as a modern state in 1947, the area of modern Pakistan was both ruled by local kings and under numerous imperial power throughout different time periods. The ancient history of the region comprising present-day Pakistan also includes some of the oldest empires from the subcontinent[1] and some of its major civilizations.[2][3][4][5] By the 18th century the land was incorporated into British India. The political history of the nation began with the birth of the All India Muslim League in 1906 to protect " Muslim interests, amid neglect and under-representation" and to oppose Congress and growing Indian nationalism in return the British Raj would decide to grant local self-rule. On 29 December 1930, Sir Muhammad Iqbal called for an autonomous new state in " northwestern India for Indian Muslims".[6] The League rose to popularity in the late 1930s. Muhammad Ali Jinnah espoused the Two Nation Theory and led the League to adopt the Lahore Resolution[7] of 1940, demanding the formation of independent states in the East and the West of British India. Eventually, a united Pakistan with its wings — West Pakistan and East Pakistan — gained independence from the British, on 14 August 1947. After a civil war, the Bengal region of East Pakistan, separated at a considerable distance from the rest of Pakistan, became the independent state of Bangladesh in 1971. Major Event - September 1948 - Pakistan's founder and first governor-general, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, dies. October 1951 - Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan is shot dead. October 1958 - Governor-General Iskander Mirza enforces martial law with General Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law Administrator. Ayub Khan later assumes the presidency and sacks Mirza. September 1965 - India-Pakistan war over disputed Kashmir region. March 1969 - General Yahya Khan takes over from Ayub Khan. December 1970 - Elections are held under which Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto wins in West Pakistan but the Awami League wins nearly all seats in East Pakistan, giving it an overall majority. Yahya and Bhutto refuse to allow the Awami League to form a government. Dec 1971 - India and Pakistan fight war over East Pakistan, which ends in surrender of 90, 000 Pakistani troops and leads to the creation of Bangladesh. - Yahya hands power over to Bhutto, who takes over as prime minister in 1973. 1977 - Army chief General Zia-ul-Haq seizes power. April 1979 - Bhutto is hanged on disputed conviction for conspiring to commit a political murder. August 1988 - Zia dies in plane crash. November - Benazir Bhutto, daughter of Zulfiqar, wins elections. 1990 - President Ghulam Ishaq Khan sacks Bhutto's government, accusing it of corruption and abuse of power. Nawaz Sharif is elected prime minister. 1993 - Ishaq Khan dismisses Sharif's government, accusing it of corruption. Bhutto becomes prime minister again. November 1996 - President Farooq Leghari sacks Bhutto and calls elections, which are won by Sharif. Independence Movement - 14 August, is a national holiday in Pakistan, commemorating the day when Pakistan achieved independence and was declared a sovereign nation, following the end of the British Raj in 1947. Pakistan came into existence as a result of the Pakistan Movement; the Pakistan Movement aimed for creation of an independent Muslim state by partition of the north-western region of the Indian subcontinent and was led by All-India Muslim Leagueunder the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Government - The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by theConstitution of Pakistan as a centralized governing authority of the four provinces of a proclaimed and established parliamentary democratic republic, constitutionally called the State of Pakistan.[1] The order of operations constitutes a Westminster system, and it comprises three branches of government: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. The executive branch is headed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, who is a chief executive(Head of Government) and exercises his or her power on ofï¬�cers subordinate to him or her Economy - The  economy  of  Pakistan  is  the  25th  largest  economy  in  the  world  in  terms  of  purchasing  power,  and   the  44th  largest  in  absolute  dollar  terms.  Pakistan  has  a  semi-­"industrialized  economy,  which  mainly   encompasses  texAles,  and  other  industries.  Growth  poles  of  Pakistan's  economy  are  situated  along   the  Indus  River,  diversiï¬�ed  economies  of  Karachi  and  Punjab's  urban  centers,  coexist  with  lesser   developed  areas  in  other  parts  of  the  country.  The  economy  has  suï¬€ered  in  the  past  from  decades   of  internal  poliAcal  disputes,  a  fast  growing  populaAon,  mixed  levels  of  foreign  investment,  and  a   costly,  ongoing  confrontaAon  with  neighboring  India.  However,  IMF-­"approved  government  policies[,   bolstered  by  foreign  investment  and  renewed  access  to  global  markets,  have  generated  solid   macroeconomic  recovery  the  last  decade.  SubstanAal  macroeconomic  reforms  since  2000,  most   notably  at  privaAzing  the  banking  sector  have  helped  the  economy. Jobs - Accounting Jobs - Advertising Jobs - And Bank Jobs Political Leaders - Pakistan Politics takes place within the framework of a federal republic, where the system of government has at times been parliamentary, presidential, or semi-presidential. In the current parliamentary system, the President of Pakistan is the largely ceremonial head of state, the Prime Minister is head of government, and there is a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is largely vested in the Parliament. Work Cited - - - - - http://www. cnn. com/2013/03/17/world/asia/pakistan-politics http://www. timeanddate. com/holidays/pakistan/independence-day http://www. pakistan. gov. pk/ http://www. aljazeera. com/news/asia/2013/04/2013419425176901. html http://www. reuters. com/places/pakistan