

Pakistan



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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 Karakoram range in the north. Pakistan geologically overlaps both with the Indian and the Eurasian tectonic plates where its Sindh and Punjab provinces 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 Zulfikar 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 Zulfikar, 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 League under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Government - The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the Constitution 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 officers 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 textiles, and other industries. Growth poles of Pakistan's economy are situated along the Indus River, diversified economies of Karachi and Punjab's urban centers, coexist with lesser developed areas in other parts of the country. The economy has suffered in the past from decades of internal political disputes, a fast growing population, mixed levels of foreign investment, and a costly, ongoing confrontation 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. Substantial macroeconomic reforms since 2000, most notably at privatizing 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>