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PAKISTAN AFFAIRS MCQS BOOK

Note: **All Information is taken from different sources.**
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Before 1947

• Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs

• Real name of Mohammad-bin-qasims was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).

• Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.

• Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayads.

• Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.

• Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.

• The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.

• Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.

• Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.

• Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.

• Aurangzeb reimposed 'Jaziya'?

• Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq

• Babur used artillery in warfare.

• Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din

• Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?

• Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.

• Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.

• Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.

• Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.

• Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.

• Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans

• Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.

• Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.

• Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)

• Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan

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• Mehmood set out on Somnath on17 Oct: 1024 A.D.

• 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.

• Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.

• Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761.

• Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.

• Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohd: Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).

• Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.

• 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.

• The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohd:

• Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.

• Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.

• First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Rober Clive.

•Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.

• Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.

• Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.

• Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.

• Shah waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.

• Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.

• During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.

• Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.

• Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.

• Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founde of Jehad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.

• Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

• Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781(Faraizi Movement 1830-57)

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• The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.

• Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.

• Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)

• In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.

• British annexed NWFP in 1849.

• Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.

• Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.

• First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.

• Moen-jo-DAro & Herapa discovered in 1922.

• Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.

• East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.

• In India French East India company was established in 1664.

• Raishmi Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.

• War of Independence started on 7th May, 1857 from Delhi.

• Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.

• In India the first gate of enterance of Europeans was Bengal.

• At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.

• War of independence started on 9th May, 1857.

• The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.

• Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.

• Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.

• First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.

• 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.

• Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.

• Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.

• Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.

• Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 241898 at Ali Gargh.

• Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.

• Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk)

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• Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

• Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandan's of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.

• Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.

• In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.

• Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.

• Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.

• Scientific society was established in 1863.

• Albert Bill was presented in 1883

• NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.

• Mohammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by Sir Syed.

• Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.

• "Indian Patriotic Association" was founded in 1861.

• Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadvat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.(chk)

• Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by Mohd: Qasim Nanavatavi.

• MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.

• Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.

• Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.

• Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep: 1885.

• DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan: 1887.

• Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.

• Muslim Aligargh University was established in 1920.

• Treaty of Amritsar took place in 1876.

• Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.

• NWFP was given status of province in 1901.

• Shakespeare (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banarus.

• Mohammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.

• Partition of Bengal announced on 1st Sept: 1905 & implemented on 16 Oct: 1905 by Lord Curzon.

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• Partition of Bengal annulled: 10th Dec: 1911 by Lord Hardinge.

• Swadeshi movement was started against Partition of Bengal.

• Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was Calcutta.

• The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec: 1911 by King George-V and Queen Marry.

• The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct: 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was Mohsanul Mulk.

• Muslim League founded on 30 Dec: 1906 at Decca.

• ML was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of Nawab Salimullah.

• The HQ of ML was established at Lucknnow.

• Initial membership of ML was 400.

• Mohd: Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.

• Inagural session of ML was presided by Nawab Samiullah.

• Inagural address was delivered by Nawab Vikarul Mulk.

• First session of ML was held on 30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi.

• First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec: 1907 was presided over by Adamjee Pri Bhai of Bombay.

• The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.

• Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mohd: Shah.

• 1st President of ML was Agha Khan III. (upto 1913).

• Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.

• First VC of Aligarh University was Agha Khan 3.

• Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.

• Real name of Agha Khan III was Sultan Mohd: Shah.

• First secretary general of ML was Hussain Bilgrami.

• 2nd President of ML was Sir Ali Mohd: Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.

• Sir Mohammad Shafik was the second general secretary of Muslim League.

• Syyed Amir Ali established ML London in 1908.

• Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in 1912. (chk)

• Quaid resigned from Imerial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in 1919.

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• Quaid became ML president 1919-1924 (chk it).

• Quaid joined ML 10 Oct 1913.

• Syed Amir Ali resigned from ML in 1913.

• Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec: 1920 (Nagpur Session) became ML president in 1916. (chk it)

• Quaid held joint membership of ML & Congress for 7 years i.e from 1913-1920

• He presided the ML Lucknow session of 1916 and Delhi session of 1924, became permanent president of ML in 1934.

• Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1915.

• Minto Morley reforms 1909: introduced separate electorates.

• Minto Morley reforms: Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.

• Montague Chemsford Reforms came in 1919.

• ML demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.

• Kanpur mosque incident took place in 1913.

• Jillanwalla Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April, 1919.

• General Dair was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).

• Lucknow Pact came in Nov: 1916.

• Home Rule Movement was founded by Mrs. Annie Basent an English Parsi lady in 1916 after Lucknew pact.

• Rowalt Act was passed in 1919.

• Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.

• All Indai Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th Juley 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.

• First meeting of All Indai Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov: 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengl. Its headquarter was at Bombay.

• Khilafat day was observed on 27th October, 1919.

• Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.

• Mopala uuprising in Malabar 1921.

• Chauri Chuara incident tookplace in 1922.

• Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.

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• Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.

• Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.

• Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.

• Mustafa Kamal: first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct: 1923.

• Atta Turk means the father of Turks.

• Khilafat was abolished in 1924.

• Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.

• Hijrat Movement took place in 1924

• Reshimi Roomal movement of 1915 started by Maulana Mehmood-ul-Hassan.

• Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission.

• Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch.

• Lord Cornwalls is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.

• Delhi proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.

• Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.

• Shoaib Qureshi was one muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.

• Fourteen-Points-of-MA Jinnah came in March 1929 from Delhi.

• Simon-Commission-1927 visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.

• British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in March 1942.

• Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.

• Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.

• Ist Session of Round-Table-Conferences from 12Nov1930 to 19Jan1931. (Mohd: Ali Johar participated in it, Congress was absent.)

• Congress absent in 1st RTC, leaders were in jail due to civil disobedience.

• Leader in the 1st RTC was Agha Khan III.

• Quaid attended RTC 1, not attended RTC 2&3. After RTC 1, he renounced politics and persued lawyership.

• The PM of England during 1st Roundtable was Ramshy Macdonald.

• 2nd Session of RTC from 7Sep1931 to 31stSep1931. Gandhi represented Congress.

• Gandhi-Irwin pact was made on March 5, 1931.

• 3rd Session of RTC from 17Nov:1932 to 24Dec: 1932.

• British opposition did not participate in RTC III.

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• Communal award published in 1932.

• White Paper of RTC published in Marchi 1933.

• Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC.

• Mohd: Ali Johar Started Comrade & Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.

• Name of Bi-Aman was Abidi Begum. (chk afridi begum)

• Mohd: Ali Johar borin in1878 at Rampur and died at the age of 54 on 4ht Jan: 1931 at London and was buried in Bait-ul-Mukadas (Jerusalem).

• Wife of Mohd: Ali Johar was Amjadi Begum.

• Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of Mohd: Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov: 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.

• Zamidar (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.

• Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid.

• Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalilur Rehman.

• Daily al-Halal by Abdeul Kalam.

• Ch: Rehmat Ali is associated with Delhi Darbar.

• IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from Munich University for Persian Philosophy.

• Allama Iqbal born on 9th Nov: 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938

• Allama Iqbal was tutored by Moulvi Syed Mir Hassan.

• Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.

• Jinnah means Lion.

• Jinnah means Thiner. He was 5 feet, 11 ½ inches in height.

• Quaid got education of law from Lincolin's Inn.

• "Quaid" used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper Al-Aman.

• Wife of Quaid was Ratan Bai.

• Quid's father was Jinnah Poonja.

• Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with Mithi Bai.

• Poonja was grand father of Quaid.

• Jinnah joined Congress in 1906& in 1913 ML in London.

• Quaid born on 25th Dec: 1876 and died on 11 Sep: 1948.

• Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of Mohd: Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.

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• Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months.

• Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 form LINCONINN.

• Sir Dinsha was the father of Ratna (the wife of Jinnah).

• Ratna embrassed Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.

• Dinna, the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August, 1919.

• Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.

• Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March, 1940 nd returned to India in April 1934.

• Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch: Rahmat Ali.

• Lilaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League in 1924.

• Sindh separated from Bombay in 1935.

• The system of Dyarchy (Two authorities) was in operation from 1921-1937. (chk it).

• Dyarchy introduced in 1919 reforms and removed in 1935 Act.

• Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by E.S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford.

• Dyarchy divided India into 8 major provinces (excluding Burma.)

• Jinnah-Rajendra Prasal formula came in 1935.

• Provincial elections held in 1937.

• Pirpur Report about congress ministries came in 1938.

• Shareef report about Bihar came in 1939.

• Muslims observed "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd Dec: 1939.

• A committee under the chairmanship of Raja Mohd: Mehdi was appointed to inquire into congress ministries.

• August Offer was offered by Viceroy Lord Llinthgow in 1940.

• Cripps visited India in 1942.

• Quit India movement started in1942.

• Simla conference (June, 1945) was presented by Lord Wavel.

• Wavel plan was made in 1945.

• In 1945, Labour Party came to power.

• In 1945 elections ML won 428 out of 492 seats.

• In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim govt in India.

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• In interim govt: ML got portfolis of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.

• J.N.Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim govt: on ML behalf.

• On the arrival of Simon Commission, ML was divided in to Mohd: Shafee & Quaid groups.

• Unionist's Ministry was in Punjab.

• Fouinder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazle Hussain.

• Sir Siney Rollet was the president of Rollet Committee whose objective was to check Home Rule Movement.

• Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.

• Burma separated from India in 1935 and was made independent in 1947.

• Sindh asssembley passed the resoluation for the creation of Pak: firstly on June 26, 1947.

• Lahore Resolution was presented in 27th Session of Muslim League at Monto Park (now Iqbal Park) on 23rd March, 1940 by Fazal-al-Qaq of Bengal. Quaid presided the session.

• The book 'last dominion' was written by Carthill.

• "Divide and Quit" is wtitten by Penderel Moon.

• "Mission with Mountbatten" written by Campbell Johnson.

• Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.

• Cabinet mission announced its plan on 16th May, 1946.

• Cabinet Mission consisted of 8 members.

• ML accepted Cabinet Mission but Congress rejected it.

• Muslim League observed direct action day on 16th August 1946.

• On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.

• MP of England at the time of independence of Pak: was Lord Cunet Iteley.

• Redcliffe Award announced on 15th August 1947.

• On April, 1947, All India State's Conference was held in Gawalior.

• Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.

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After 1947

• National anthem of Pak: was played for first time on 13th August, 1954 in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.

• Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on 3rd June, 1947.

• Population of Pak: at it birth was 32 million.

• First head of state to visit Pak: in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.

• First president to visit was of Indonesia.

• First opposition party of Pak: Jinnah Awami league it was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950.

• Area of Pakistan 796,096 sq: km.

• National anthem written by Hafiz Jalundri in Charage Sahar in Sinf of Makhmas.

• Music composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla.

• Flag of Pakistan designed by Ameeruding Qadwani.

• Ch: Kahliquzaman became president of ML after Quaid.

• Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem.

• Which airline helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947? (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan). British Overseas Airways Corporation

• Pakistan's share 700 million was actually paid.

• Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on Aug. 11, 1947

• 27th August, 1947: Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN

• U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15, 1947

• The first US ambassador to Pakistan, Paul H. Alling, was appointed on September 20, 1947.

• Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India? Attlee

• When was it announced by that June 1948 had been determined as the date of withdrawal of British power from India? Feb. 20, 1947

• Secretary of State for India in 1947: Lord Listowel

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• Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947: Lord Wavell

• Mountbatten arrive in Delhi: March 22, 1947

• Jinnah meet Lord Mountbatten first time: April 5, 1947

• When did Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan? June 3, 1947

• Mountbatten address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? 14th August, 1947

• Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament? July 4, 1947

• Time of creation of Pakistan12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947?

• Who first time announced in English "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Mr. Zahoor Azar

• Who first time announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani

• Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan 16th August, 1947

• Pakistan applied for membership of UNO: 16th August, 1947

• What is the estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947? 8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi)

• When did the Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab? 07-01-1948

• When was it announced that Jinnah would be the Governor General of Pakistan? July 10, 1947

• The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Evan Jenkins

• What does RSS stand for? Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh

• Who was the Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan? Ghulam Muhammad

• When did Liaquat Ali Khan move in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence? Aug. 12, 1947

• When was Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh? Aug. 22, 1947

• when was it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution? Aug. 23, 1947

• When was the announcement made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan? July 26, 1947

• When did Jinnah reach Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly?

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Aug. 7, 1947

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• 79 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan?

• When did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah take oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan? Aug. 15, 1947

• Who administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah? Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed

• Who administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? Muhammad Ali Jinnah

• What was the venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan? Karachi

• Sir Francis Maudi took oath as First Governor of West Punjab?

• Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? Sir Frederick Bourne

• George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of N.W.F.P.

• Sheikh Ghulam Hussain oath as the First Governor of Sindh?

• Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner Baluchistan.

• Last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Even Jenkins

• Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? MA Khuro

• Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of West Punjab

• Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army? General Frank Walter Messervy, 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948

• Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy? Rear Admiral James Wilfred

• Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal L. Parry Cane

• Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.

• Friday was declared as half working day: 22nd August, 1947

• Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations: 22nd August, 1947

• When was the Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? 22nd August, 1947

• Who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan

• First Pakistani documentary film was shown in the cinemas in Karachi on 30-08-1947. What was it about? Events from 2nd to 15th August, 1947

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• On 2nd September, 1947 the first Pakistani film was released. What was its title? "Teri Yadd"

• Which actors played the lead roles in the first Pakistani film? Asha Bhonslay and Nasir Khan

• Who was appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN? Mrs.Tasaddaq Hussain on 13th September, 1947

• Who was the first US ambassador to Pakistan? Paul H. Ealing (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)

• Which country sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947? Burma

• When was Karachi linked by air with all the provincial capitals? 6th October, 1947

• From which date Postage Stamps were made available in Post Offices? 6th October, 1947

• Who was appointed as the First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab? Sheikh Shabbir

• When was Pakistan admitted as member of the United Nations? 30th September, 1947

• Who was the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan? Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan

• Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi on October 15, 1947 as Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu

• Who was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran? Qazi Issa

• Pakistan's ambassador to USA? A. H. Isphahani

• Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? Sardar Patel

• the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon

• Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 1946.

• Pakistan’s constituent assembly made on July 20th, 1947.

• 69 members in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan.

• 10 members were later added to the constituent assembly.

• Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on 11th August, 1947.

• Pakistan’s first cabinet was sworn in 15th August, 1947.

• Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar held the portfolion of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan.

• Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of Defense and Commonwealth.

• First cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members including Prime Minister.

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• Besides PMship, Liaquat had portfolio of Defence and common wealth.

• Quaid had portfolio of State and Frontier region.

• Zafarullah Khan had Foreign Affairs.

• I.I.Chundrigar had Trade, Industry & Public Works.

• Malik Ghulam Mohad: had Finance.

• Raja Ghazanfar had Food, Agriculture and health.

• Abdul Rab Nishtar had communication.

• Fazal ur Rehman had Internal Affairs, Information & Education.

• Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly on 7th Mrach 1949 by Liaquat Ali.

• Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak: on 14th August, 1947.

• Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on 3rd Jan: 1954.

• On 24th October, 1954, constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.

• Pakistan became member of UNO on 30th Sep: 1947and the member of NAM in 1979.

• Pakistan became member of World Bank in 1950.

• Liaquat visited India in April 1950.

• Referendum in NWFP held 6-17 July, 1947.

• Azad Kashmir govt: was setup on 24 Oct: 1947.

• Basic democracy system came in May 1959.

• 2nd Constitution made by Ayub came in March 1, 1962.

• First martyr of Pak: Khuwaja Mohd: Sharif of Ludhiana

• Canal water Pact with India=4th May, 1948.

• The first governor of Bengal Province was Sir Fredrick Boran, second was Malik Feroz Khan Noon.

• First CM of Bengal Province was Khuwaja Nazimuddin, the second CM was Noor-al-Amin.

• Urdu made national language on 25th Feb: 1948 (chk it)

• The second constituent assembly consisted of 80 members.

• When did Jinnah visit East Pakistan as Governor General? March, 1948

• When did the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan? May

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1948

• First C.M of Sindh: Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro

• Muhammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed in April, 1948?

• E. De V. Moss was appointed as Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner?

• The first Chief Minister of East Bengal? Khawajah Nazimuddin

• Quaid-e-Azam died on Sept. 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest

• Jannah passed away at 72 at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th Sep: 1948 A.D.

• Funeral prayer of Quaid: Shabir Ahmed Usmani.

• 40 days of mouring was announced on Quaid's death.

• Who was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General? Khawajah Nazimuddin

• Jinnah had portfolio of Frontier States and Regions after him Liaquat Ali Khan took over this portfolio.

• Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan 13th March, 1949

• Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution.

• Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950

• Planning Board turned into Planning Commission:1951

• Landlordism abolished in East Bengal: 1950

• Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA:1951

• Liaquat Ali Khan spend in USA: Three weeks

• Te title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West? Pakistan, Heart of Asia

• Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government come to light Rawal Pindi: March 1951

• Liaquat Ali khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on 16th October, 1951. Was buried in Karachi near Quaid.

• Liaquat ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on 1st Oct: 1895.

• Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? Khawajah Nazimuddin

• Who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General? Ghulam Muhammad

• Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag onteh Punjab Secreterat, Lahore (1946)

• Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pak: in 1960.

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- First commissioner of Sindh Charles Napier.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
- Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.
- Pak: bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from Oman.
- Pak: came into being on 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday.
- Pak: standard time was adopted on Oct:1, 1951.
- Population Census-1951, 61,72,81,98.
- The only vice-president of Pak: Noorul Amin.
- Father's name of Quaid= Jinnah Poonja
- Father's name of Iqbal=Shaikh Noor Mohd:
- 27 Oct: 1947 was observed "Black Day" as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
- Sheikh Abdullah was called founder of National Conference.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is 250 miles.
- Hari Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was 78%.
- UN commission members for India & Pak: were 3 (later 5) visited in July,1948.
- Sir Owen Dixon was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
- Birth place of Quaid Wazir Mension.
- House of Quaid Mohata Palace.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact= April 1951.
- 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar.
- Liaquat visited USA in 1951.
- Pakistan issued it first coin on 3rd Jan: 1948.
- Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.
- National Bank of Pakistan formed in 1948.
- First postal stamp issued in 1948.
- Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.

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• Pakistan recognized China in 1949.

• In 1949 July, Pak: got Siachen under Karachi agreement.

• Siachen is located in Baltistan.

• Siachen is world's 2nd highest glacier.

• 22 points of Ulema put on 24th Jan: 1951 by 31 Ulema.

• BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.

• In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.

• PIA founded: 1954 started international service: 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.

• Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.

• Sui gas founded in 1952.

• First five year plan launched in1955.

• National Anthem first broadcasted on radio: 13 August, 1954.

• Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on 23Sep: 1955.

• West Pakistan declared "one unit" in 1955 by Mohd: Ali Bogra.

• "One unit" repealed on 1st Jan: 1971.

• First acting Governor General of Pak: was Major General Sikandar Mirza 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct: 1955.

• President Iskandar Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.

• One unit bill passed during the period of Chaudhry Mohd: Ali 14th oct: 1955 and cancelled on 25th March 1969 by Yahya .

• During one unit first GG of west Pak: was Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani and first CM was Dr. Khan Sahib In 1956.

• Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 23rd March, 1956.

• 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in Feb 29, 1956.(Early-Governments-and-Constitution)

• Martial law was imposed in Lahore in 1953.

• Ch: Rehmat Ali is buried in Cambridge (London)

• Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep: 1954.

• In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman

• 1st Martial Law= 7 Oct: 1958 (Gen Ayub Khan-regime)

• 2nd Martial Law=26 March 1969(Gen Yahya-khan-regime)

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- 3rd Martial Law=7 July 1977 (Gen-zia-regime)
- Ayub became first elected president on 17 Feb: 1960.
- Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on 1st August 1960.
- Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in Sep: 1960.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- U2 incident happened in 1960.
- Ayub khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of West Pakistan.
- Ayub visited US & Queen Elizbeth visited Pakistan in 1961.
- Ayub Khan visited USSR on 3rd April, 1965, US in 1961.
- Television started on 26 Nov: 1964.
- Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Z.A Bhutto served as F.M in Ayub Govt:
- Convention League was formed by Ayub.
- 1965 war started from 6 to 22 Sept: 1965.(Indo-pakistani-wars)
- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war.
- Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on 3 Jan:, 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)
- Fatima Jinnah died in 1967. She was born on 1st August, 1893.
- Kashmir valley is b/w Big Hamalia and Little Hamlia.
- Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is 1980 miles.
- Ancient name of India was Arya Warat.
- LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.
- The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in 1970.
- 2nd war between India & Pakistan: 3 to 17 Dec: 1971.
- Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: Abdullah Khan Naizi.
- PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
- PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.
- Pakistan signed PTBT in 1978.
- Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in 1970.

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• Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in 1976.

• East Pakistan became Bangladesh on 16 Dec: 1971.

• Simla Agreement signed b/w Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on 2nd July'1972.

• Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.

• Nationalization of banks made in 1974.

• Denationalization of banks make on Jan:9, 1991 (First MCB).

• Pak: Broadcasting Corporation established on Dec: 20, 1972.

• The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 1 March 1973.

• PM under the 1973 constitution is the head of the cabinet.

• The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977.

• First biogas plant established in 1974.

• Ahmadis declared non-Muslims in 1974.

• Colour transmission started on 20th Dec: 1976.

• First electric train started in 1970.

• Steel Mill founded in 1973 (USSR aided) in Bin Qasim.

• Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in 1974.

• Pakistan joined OIC in 1974, NAM in 1979, PTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.

• Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 Feb: 1979.

• Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.

• Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize.

• Gen Zia successed ex-President Fazal Ellahi Choudhri.

• In dec: 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.

• Zakat & Ushr ordinance promulgated in 1980.

• Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.

• 8th amendment introduced in 1985.

• Gen.Zia lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.

• Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th Sep: 1986.

• Ojri camp tragedy occurred on 10 april 1988.

• The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May, 1988.

• Zia died on 17 August, 1988.

• US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.

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• Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in 1988.

• Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.

• First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.

• PTV2: 1992, PTV Morning: Jan 6, 1988, PTV:Sep: 2000.

• Kargil Crisis in 1999.

• Musharaf elected president (10th) on 20 June, 2001.

• Durand Line agreement b/w Sir Martimur Durand the FS of Britain and Amir

•Abur Rehman, the Afghan ruler November 12, 1893 at Kabul (2050 km, 1300 miles)

• HBFC was set up in Nov: 1952.

• First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.

• On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.

• On 17 May, 1998 India blasted in Pokhran (Rajistan).

• Pak: entered nuclear club on 28 May, 1998.

• First bank of Pak: = Habib Bank.

• Defece day=6th Sep:

• Defence day of Pakistan is celebrated on Sep: 6 since 1966

• Airforce day= 7th Sep:

• Navy Day=8th Sep:

• Kashmir Day=5th Feb:

• Friday was declared holiday in Jan: 1977.

• EBODO promulgated in 1959.

• PRODA came in 1949-1954.

• Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.

• Number of basic democratc was 80,000.

• Ghuauri is Surface to Surface missile.

• Anza is Surface to Air missile.

• Age of senator is 30.

• Age of PM is 35.

• Number of tribal areas is 11.

• Pakistan Withdrew from SEATO in 1973.

• Pakistan left CENTO in March 1979.

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• Nasir Shabir was first Pakistani to conquer Mount Everest.

• Capital of was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad on 1 August 1960.

• Indus Basin Treaty was concluded on 19th Sep 1960.

• KANNUP was established in 1971.

• Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.

• Saudi King Shah Faisal visited Pakistan in the year of 1966 and 1974.

• Pakistan was suspended from commonwealth on 18 Oct 1999.

• Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.

• Badr I launched on 16th July 1990.

• First Agriculture University was established in Faisalabasd.

• Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 but later withdrew from it in the year 1973.

• Moraji Desai, former PM of India was the only Indian leader awarded the highest award of Pakistan for a civilian.

Important Events

Mahmud Ghaznavi (977 - 1030)

Mahmud ghaznavi was the muslim ruler of ghazni who gained fame by raiding india on seventeem times from 1000 to 1027 A.D. On each occasion he defeated hindu kings and returned to Ghazni with enormous wealth.He is the person who bring Islam in sub-continent by capturing the Sommnath.

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA)

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was a muslim saint and scholar who flourished during the reigns of Akbar and Jahangir. He differed with etheistic view of Sheikh Mubarak and his sons Faizi and Abul Fazl.Jahangir imprisoned him for his religious activities but released him shortly afterwards. Sheikh ahmed Sirhindi propounded the doctrine of Wahdatul Shahud which successfully countered the Bhakti philosophy of Wahdatul Wujud.

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Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)

Ibrahim Lodhi was the last lodhi sultan of Delhi. He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

MUGHAL EMPIRE

After defeating the Ibrahim lodhi ,The mughal empire had been came in existence by Zahir-ul-din Babur

1. Zahir-ul-din Babur
2. Humayun
3. Akber
4. Jahangir
5. Shahjahan
6. Orangzeb alamgir
7. Bhadur Shah ZafarDownfall of muslim rule (CAUSES)

1.Ignorance of religious beliefs
2. Lack of solidarity
3. Centralization of mughul Administration
4. No law of succession
5. Weakness of Character
6.Educational Decline
7. Military weakness
8. No naval Force

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Establishment of British rule

The british east India company was struggling for gaining ground to establish itself permanently on the subcontinent since 1600 A.D. The other European colonialist powers had lost their will to keep themselves in row with the English because of their superiority on seas. Lord Clive established English influence on sound footing and returned to england in 1787
When no rival European power was left on the scene , the English took advantage of the unsettled conditions of India and consolidated themselves politically.They clevely played one local ruler against the other and conquered India with the might of india.They demonstrated a great diplomati skill and employed improved arms with a better knowledge of warfare. The indian rulers at last fell a victim to their own entanglement. They were either forced to accept the authority of East India Company or to be completely wiped off.This process of expansion of the british occupation od India continued in one form orthe other.Kingdom after kingdom fell and then English finally pushed themselves ahead to succeed the mughuls.

Jehad Movement

Jehad Movement was started by Syed Ahmed Barelvi and his companions in the first half of the 19th century.This movement aimed at taking back control of India from the british and the Sikhs. Jehad movement met some sucess in its early stage when the Mujahideen defeated Sikh army and captured Peshawar.

Two Nation Theory

separate religion, language, architecture, culture and way of life. This theory formed the basis of the pakistan movement which finally led to the creation of pakistan in 1947. Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were the greatest exponents of Two-NationTheory.

In the view of Allama Iqbal:

"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races , speaking different languages and professing different religions....Even the Hindus do not form a homogeneous group. The

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principle of European democracy can not b applied to india without recognizing the fact of communal groups The muslims demand for the creation of a muslim india within India is, therefore, perfectly justified"

According to Quaid-e-Azam

"We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation.We are a nation of a hundred million and what is more we are a nation with our own distinct culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names nad nomenclature, sense of values and proportion"

It is the theory that the hindus and muslims are two different nations because each of them has a

Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867)

Hindi- Urdu Controversy became the focus of nation attention in 1867 when some hindus of benarus tried to replace urdu with hindi as the court language. Sir syed ahmed was disappointed at the anti-Muslim attitude of Hindus.

War of Independence (1857)

The muslim of the Sub-continent fought a war of Independence in 1857 to overthrow the British Raj.However, this war could not succeed because it lacked competent leadership, coordination troops , military and financial resources and modern weapons. After the war, the British held the muslim responsible for this catastrophe and unleashed a wave of oppression and repression on them

Deoband Movement

Deoband movement was a socio-religious movement of Indian in the later half of the 19th century. It was started by Maulana Mohd Qasim Nanautvi in 1866. It aimed at educating the muslims in purely religious subjects by keeping english out of its syllabus. It laid stress on

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Arabic and Persion languages. click for detail

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Ulema`s 22 Points

The Govt of pakistan convened a convention of Ulema from 21-24th jan 1951 at karachi.The convention was attended by 31 muslim religious scholars belonging to all sects od Islam.The Ulema agreed on 22 points

Establishment of pakistan (Initial problems and events)

1. Demarcation of boundaries .....Radcliffe`s Award
2. Congress Reaction
3. Uprooting of muslim in punjab
4. Refugees problem and their resettlement
5. Division of Armed forces and Military Assets
6. Division of financial Assets
7. Canal Water Dispute
8. Accession of Princely states (junagarh,kashmir and hyderabad)
9. economic problems and political problems
10. Constitutional problem
11. Death of Quaid-e-Azam

Six Points of Mujid-ur-rehman

In feb 1966, Sheikh Mujib the leader of Awami league announced his 6 points, which demanded maximum autonomy for East pakistan.Later on, these points became the basis for the separation movement by Bengalis.

Liaquat - Nehru Pact

Liaquat Ali khan and Nehru signed a pact on 8th april 1950 in delhi.According to this agreement, both the countries agreed to protect the rights of their minorities and undertook to stop propaganda against each other.

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Simla Accord

The 1971 Indo-pak was abd the insurgency of bengalis resulted in the separation of east pakistan. The way brought in its wake many issue, which included the release of PoWs, trial of selected PoWs, return of Baharis to pakistan and recognition of bangladesh . In july 1972, Z.A.Bhutto and Indira Gandhi signed an Accord in simla which is historically known as simla accord

Nadva-tul-Ulema, Luckno

In 1894, Nadva-tu-Ulema, lucknow was founded by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor and Maulana Shibli Nomani. Nadva aimed at reforming Muslim society by imparting both ecclesiastical and secular knowledge to for detail

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Languages of pakistan

Pakistan is a multi-lingual country. About thirty-one distinct languages are spoken in pakistan, not counting a number of dialects, but no single language is commonly spoken or understood in all parts of the country.Many of the languages are spoken by a relatively small proportion of the population and some are not even commonly written, but sentiment and association among the speakers is almost invariably opposed to absorption into one of the larger units. With minor exception all the languages are also spoken outside the country

Ratio of languages of pakistan

1. Urdu (7.6)
2. Punjabi (44.1)
3. Pushto (15.4)
4. Sindhi (14.1)
5. Balochi (3.6)
6. Saraiki (10.5)
7. Others (4.7)

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POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY RELIGION

According to census of 1981 , religion-wise population of pakistan was as under

1. Muslim = 81,450,057
2. Christians = 1,310,426
3. Hindus = 1,276,116
4. Ahmadis = 104,244
5. Bhuddist = 2639
6. Parsis = 7007
7. Others = 103,155

Economics of Pakistan (Five Year Plans)

So far the government of pakistan has launched the following nine five year plans. (1975 to 1978) is regarded as no plan period

1. First five year plan (1955-60)
2. Second five year plan (1960-65)
3. Third five year plan (1965-70)
4. Fourth five year plan (1970-75)
5. Fifth five year plan (1978-83)
6. Sixth five year plan (1983-88)
7. Seventh five year plan (1988-93)
8. Eighth five year plan (1993-98)
9. Ninth five year plan (1998-2003)

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Important Rivers Of Pakistan

PUNJAB : Jhelum , Chenab , Ravi , Sutlej

SINDH : Hub , Mir Nadi , Arl Nadi

NWFP : Indus , Kabul , Swat , Bara , Chitral , Zhob , Panjkora , Gomal , Kurram

BALUCHISTAN : Hangol , Nari , Bolan , Dasht , Mula , Rakhshan , Pashin Lora

The Largest in Pakistan

Air Lines : PIA

Air Port : Quaid-e-azam International Airport , Khi

Bank : State bank Of pakistan.The largest commercial bank is Habib bank Ltd with Rs. 194.6 billion desposit

Barrage : Sukkur Barrage

City : Karachi, Estimated population 9.9 millions

Canal : Lloyd Barrage Canal

Dam : Tarbela Dam (vol 148 million cubic metres)

Desert : Thar (sindh)

Division : Kalat division (baluchistan),Area 1,38,633 sq km

District : Khuzdar (baluchistan)

Fort : Rani Kot (sindh)

Gas Field : Sui Gas Field, Baluchistan

Hospital: Nishtar Hospital , Multan

Hydro-Electric Power Station : Tarbela (3478 MW)

Industrial Unit : Pakistan Steel Mills , Karachi

Industry : Textile Industry

Island : Manora (karachi)

Jungle : Chhanga Manga (kasur)

Lake (Artificial) : Keenjhar Lake (sindh)

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Lake (natural): Manchhar Lake, Dadu (sindh)

Library : The punjab public Library,Lahore (punjab)

Mine : Salt Mines , Khewra (punjab)

Mosque : Shah Faisal Mosque , Isl

Motorway : Lahore-Islamabad,motorway

Museum : National Museum, karachi

Newspaper : Jang (urdu) ; The news (eng)

Nuclear Reactor : Karachi Nuclear Power plant (KANUPP)

Oil Field : Dhurnal Oil Field

Park : Ayub National Park , Rawalpindi

Radio station : Islamabad

Railway station : Lahore

River : Indus river

University : Punjab University , lahore

The Longest in Pakistan

coast : Balochistan (771 kms long)

Frontier : Pak-Afghan border (2252 kms)

Railway Platform : Rohri (sindh),Length 1894 feet

Railway track : Karachi to Landi kotal

Road : Karachi to peshawar

Tunnel (railway) : Khojak baluchistan (2.43 miles)

Tunnel (road) : Lowari (5 miles)

Tunnel (water) : Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles)

The Tallest in pakistan

Tower : Minar-e-pakistan (height 196 feet 8 inches)

Minart : Four Minarets of Shah faisal Mosque with height of 286 feet each

Mountain pass : Muztagh Pass (Height 19030 feet)

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Mountain peak : K-2 (karakoram) height 28269 feet

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Mountain Passes Of Pakistan

1. Muztagh Pass
2. Karakoram Pass
3. Khan kun Pass
4. Zagar Pass
5. Kilik Pass
6. Khunjrab Pass
7. Mintaka Pass
8. Dorath Pass
9. Babusar Pass
10. Shandur Pass
11. Lowari Pass
12. Buroghil Pass
13. Khyber Pass
14. Shimshal Pass
15. Ganshero Pass
16. Tochi Pass
17. Gomal Pass
18. Durgai Pass
19. Malakand Pass

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Foreign Banks Operating In pakistan

1. ABN Amro Bank N.V.
2. Albaraka Islamic Bank BSC (EC)
3. American Express Bank Ltd
4. Standard Chartared Grindlays Bank Ltd
5. Bank of Tokyo Mitsubisho Ltd
6. Bank of Ceylon
7. Citibank N.A
8. Deutsche Bank A.G
9. Emirates Bank International Ltd
10. Habib bank A.G Zurich
11. Mashreq Bank P.S.C
12. Oman Internation Bank S.O.A.G

13 Rupali Bank Ltd

14. Standard Chartered Bank

Saindak Metal (Pvt) Ltd.

The Saindak Metal is the first important metal mining project in pakistan.It is designed to produce 15810 tonnes of blister copper annually which contained gold (1.47 tonnes) and silver (2.76 tonnes)

Metallic Minerals In Pakistan

Alum : Kalat , Khairpur , Peshawar , Quetta

Antimony : Karangli , Qila Abdullah , Shekran

Arsenic : Gilgit , Londku

Bauxite : Dhamman , Jhal , Muzaffarabad , Niazpur

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Chromite : Lasbela , Malakand , Muslim bagh , Raskoh

Copper: Koh Marani , Kalat , Maranj , Pishin , Saindak

Gold : Chitral , Gilgit , Karak , Mardan , Lasbella

Iron Ore : Chitral , Chilgazi , Kalabagh, Rashkoh

Lead : Chiral , Khuzdar , Lasbella , Mardan

Magnesite : Kalat , Khumhar , Abbottabad , Zhob

Manganese : Haji Mohd Khan , Abbottabad , Zhob

Silver : Saindak (baluchistan)

Non-Metallic Minerals In pakistan

Asbestos : Char Bagh , Chitral , D.I Khan , Zhob

Calcite : Lasbella , Zhob

China Clay : Hazara , Multan , Peshawar , Rawalpindi

Coal : Dandot , Degari , Makarwal

Dolomite : D.I Khan , Jhimpir , Rawal pindi

Flourite : Chitral , Dir , Hazara

Glass sand : Bande sadiq , Mianwali , Salt Range

Graphite : Chitral , Hazara , Khyber

Gypsum : Dadu , D.I khan , Hyderabad , Kohat , Sibi , Quetta

Limestone : Daudkhel , D.I Khan , Hyderabad , Kalat , Rohri

Marble : Attock , Chagi , Gilgit , Hazara , Mardan, Swat

Natural Gas : Dhurnal , Kandhkot, Mayal , Mari , Sui ,Tut , Uch

Precious Stones : Chitral , Hunza , Malakand , Swat

Salt : Bahadur Khel , Khewra , Kalabagh

Silica : Dandot , Hazara , Jangshahi , Makarwal

Sulphur : Chitral , Hyderabad , Kalat , Koh sultan

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NATIONAL ANTHEM OF PAKISTAN

National Anthem of pakistan was written by renowned poet " Hafeez Jullundari " in 1954.The anthem consist of 50 words arranged in 15 lines.Renowned musician "Abdul Karim Chhagle" composed the Anthem.A total number of 11 male and female singers took part in its musical composition.Pakistan national anthem was first played on 13th august,1954 before "Shah of Iran Raza Shah Pehlavi".

National Saving Organization (NSO)

The NSO works under the Directorate of National Saving. The directorate has 12 regions and 365 branches in pakistan. It offers many saving schemes which include saving account,Defence Saving Certificates, Khas Deposit Certificates , Postal Life Insurance , Mahana Amdani Accounts and Prize Bonds

National Holidays

1. Pakistan republic day (23rd march)
2. Labour day (1st may)
3. Bank Holiday (1st july)
4. Independence day (14th aug)
5. Defence day (6th sep)
6. Death Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam (11th sep)
7. Birth Anniversay of Allama Iqbal (9th nov)
8. Birth Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam (25th dec)

In addition, The govt of pakistan notifies holidays on Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid -ul-Uzha,Ashura Muharram and Eid Milad-un-Nabi according to islamic Calendar

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Press Organization of pakistan

1. APNS : All-Pakistan News Agency
2. PFUJ : Pakistan Federal Union of Jounalists
3. APNEC : All-Pakistan News Employees Confederation
4. NECP : Newspapers Editors Council of Pakistan

NEWS AGENCIES OF PAKISTAN

1. APP : Associated Press of Pakistan
2. INP : Independent News of Pakistan
3. IPS : Islamabad Press Service
4. PPI : Pakistan Press International

More Information of pakistan

* Syed Ahmed khan wrote " Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya " on 1869 in reply to william muir`s " Life of Mohammad"

* Sir syed retired from service in 1976

* The total area of pakistan is 796096 square kilometres (307374 sq mi)

* There are 27 divisions and 108 districts in pakistan

* The total number of primary schools are 169,087,middle schools are 19180 and high schools are 13108.

* The number of registered doctors are 92248, Nurses are 40114 and Dentists are 4622.

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* The first postage stamp of pakistan issued on 9th july, 1948

* The first census of pakistan was conducted on 9th feb,1951

* Gen. Ayub khan took over as the president on 17th feb ,1960 and Gen. A M Yahya khan took over on 31st mar.1969.

* PPP was founded by ZA bhutto on 30th nov,1967.

* The 1973 Constitution of pakistan promulgated on 12th april, 1973.

* Dr. Abdul Salam was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in Physics on 15th oct,1979.

Objectives Resolution

The Contituent Assembly approved the objective resolution on 12th mar,1949.It embodied the basic principles for the future contituent of pakistan.The objective resolution stated that the sovereignty belonged to Allah and declared that the Muslims of pakistan would lead their lives according to the principles of Islam and The minorities would b free to practise their religions.

Rann of Kutch

Rann of Kutch is a wide stretch of marshy land situated towards the south-east of pakistan. In 1965 this area became a scene of border clash betweem india and pak.Indus water Treaty

Indus water treaty was signed by india and pakistan in 1960to resolve the outstanding canal water dispute between the two countriesFirst Constituent Assembly

First constituent assembly held its first meeting on 10th august,1947.Originally it comprised of 69 members of Central legislature belonging to punjab,sindh,NWFP and Baluchistan.Later on,the numer of members was raised to 79.This first constituent assemble was dissolved by

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ghulam mohammad in oct,1954.more Early-Governments-and-Constitution Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore

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Anjuman himayat-e-Islam ,lahore was established in 1884. Khalifa hameeduddin and Maulvi Ghulam Ullah were elected as its first president and secretary respectively.Later on, the Anjuman opened many educational and welfare institutionsion Lahore. Out of these Islamia college Railway road became very famous. The students of Islamia college arranged the annual meeting of muslim league at Lahore on 23rd march 1940 which passed lahore resolution.In 1875, Muhammad Anglo-Oriental High school was founded by Sir syed ahmed khan. Two years later, in 1877 it was given the status of a college. It functioned from 1877 to 1919 and educated thousands of muslim students who formed the vanguard of pakistan movement.This college was given the status of a muslim university in 1920,after the death of Sir syed ahmed khan.

GEOGRAPHY

- Steel Mill is in Bin Qasim
- Old name of Jacobabad is Khangharh.
- Kot Digi Fort is in Khairpur district.
- Peshawar means city of flowers.
- Warsak dam (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.
- Tirich Mir mounts of Hindu Kash separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:
- Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1914 by Sahibzada Abdul Qayum.
- Quaid Azam Medical College is in Bahawalpur.
- Choukundi toms are located near Karachi.
- Atock Fort was built by Akbar.
- The land b/w Indus & Jehlum river is called Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab.
- Ruins of Harapa found in Sahiwal.
- Lahore Fort was built by Akbar.
- At Toonsa Sharif the borders of three provinces meet.
- With Gilgit & Baltistan the frontiers of three counties meet.
- Tochi pass connects Pak: with China.

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- Pak: has 6 international airports.
- Pak: has 27 Radio Stations.
- ---- district, ---- divisions.
- Pak: railways factory is in Risalpur.
- Chitral is famous for gold.
- Port Qasim is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar
- The chairman of National Economic Council is PM.
- National flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.
- National bird of Pakistan is Chakore.
- National tree of Pakistan is Deodar.
- National animal of Pakistan is Markhor (a type of goat).
- National emblem of Pakistan is Cresent.
- National sport of Pakistan is land Hockey.
- Oldest cantonment of Pak: is Kohat.
- HQ of Pak: Army is at RawalPindi.
- HQ of Airforce is at Chaklala.
- HQ of Navy is at Islamabad.
- Islamabad is 8 miles from Rawalpindi.
- Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo.
- " ::two rupee is Badshahi Mosque (chk)
- " ten rupee note is Khyber Pass.
- " 5 rupee note is
- " 50 rupee note is
- " 100 is Quaid's Residecy, Ziarat Quetta.
- " 500 is Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
- " 100 is Jehangir's Tomb.
- " 5000 is of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- 4.8% of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)
- Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.
- Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by Wahdat Diloky of Turkey.
- Largest radio station of Pak: is Islamabad.

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- Tarbela dam is in Abot Abad.
- Raeewind is in Kasur.
- Baitul Maal established in 1992.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- Pak: national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947
- Jasmine adopted on July 5, 1961.
- National drink is Cane Juice.
- Railway stations in Pak: = 965.
- Rabi crops are grown b/w months of Oct-March.
- Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jehlum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.
- Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.
- Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukash.
- A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
- Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.
- Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.
- Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2052 km or 1300 miles.
- 5 rivers flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.
- Warsak dam is on Kabul River.
- Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.
- Khanpur dam is on Haro River.
- Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.
- Tarbela deam was completed in 1969.
- Length of Indus is 2900 km.
- Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.
- Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
- The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
- Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
- Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.

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• Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.

• Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.

• Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.

• Simpla Pact was singed on 3rd July, 1972.

• Numb: of words in anthem=50.

• Numb: of lines in anthem=15.

• Numb: of ammendements made 17.

• Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.

• Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.

• Barrages built on Indus = 8.

• Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)

• Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River(Highest)

• Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.

• Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.

• Rivers of Pakistan----- Punjab== Ravi+Chanab+Sutlaj.

• :::: Sindh ===Indus, Hub.

• NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.

• Baluchistan==Bolan.

• Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:.

• Geographical divisions of Pak: are 1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.

• Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).

• Broad Peak I is on Karokarum range.

• Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regement.

• Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.

• Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.

• Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.

• Instruments used are 38.

• Texila is in Punjab and NWFP.

• Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.

• Mangla dam is on river Jehlum.

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- Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.
- 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.
- Kharif (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.
- Khanpur dam is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called "Little Tibet".
- Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.
- The most precious gemstone "Emerald" are found in Swat.
- Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.
- The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by Saifullah.
- First poet of Pushto was Amir Karar.
- Saiful Maluk is near Naran.
- Dera Adam khan is famous for Gun factory.
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.
- Bala Hassan Fort was built by Babrat at Peshawar.
- Saidu Sharif is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from Sikhs.
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.
- Area-wise it is 4th.
- Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.
- Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.
- In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.
- Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.
- National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.
- Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.

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• Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.

• Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.

• Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.

• Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar:), Bin Qasim (Kar:),

• Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc:), Panjgore (Baluch:).

• Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).

• Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, Baltoro.

• K2 (Karakurum Range) with 8610 meters.

• Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.

• Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.

• Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.

• NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.

• The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).

• National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =1982.

• Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6, 1998.

• First nuclear reactor was setup in Karachi.

• Pak:'s first agriculture university setup in Faisalabad.

• Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.

• Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is Peshawar.

• Tomb of Hamayoon is in Delhi.

• Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.

• National Assembly has 60 women seats.

• National anthem was written in 1954.

• Gandhara civilization discovered from Texila.

• Social Action Plan launched in 1992-93.

• Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.

• Rehmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).

• Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University.

• Ancient name of Peshawar was Phushkalvati.

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- India framed its constitution in 1950.
- Kara korum Highway (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June, 1978.
- Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- Landi Khani is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.
- Cholistan desert is in Bahawlpur district.
- Harpa is in Sahiwal.
- Bhambhore is in Thatta.
- Firdousi, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the member of Sultan Mehmood's court.
- Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pak Patan.
- Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.
- Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.
- A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =13th Sep: 622 A.D.
- Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.
- Total arable land of Pakistan is 27%.
- Pakistan is situated at the West End of the Indo Gangetic.
- Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
- Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.
- Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.
- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.
- Takt-I-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.
- The length of Indus River is 2900 km.
- Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus.
- Hispar Glacies is located in Hunza.
- The famous Umar Kot fort was built in 1746.
- Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.
- Punjgore is the district of Makran division.
- Meaning of Quetta is fort.
- Gomal River is in NWFP.
- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.
- Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.

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- High of K2 is 8611 Meters.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.
- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.
- Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The SOS village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated Quaid's year in 2001.
- Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jehad.
- Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
- Qutab Minar is in Delhi.
- Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.
- The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.
- Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.
- Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from Bolan River.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.
- The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.
- The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is 805 km.
- Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.
- Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.
- The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.
- Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
- Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.
- Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
- Simly Lake is near Islamabad.

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- Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.
- Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.
- Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.
- Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
- Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
- Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
- Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.
- The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
- The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at Lahore.
- Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
- Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
- Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
- Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
- Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
- The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road.
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
- Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
- Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
- Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
- The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
- Karakoram is a Turkish word.
- Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.
- Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
- Siachin glacier is located near Astor.
- Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
- Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
- Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
- The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.

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- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
- National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
- Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.
- Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.
- An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
- NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
- 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- Total length of Indus Highway is
- The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
- Gharo Creek is a lake.
- Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
- Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.
- Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.
- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.
- There is only one female university in Pakistan.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built byAkbar.
- Heer Ranjha was written by Waris Shah.
- Sohni Mahiwal was written by Hashim Shah.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.
- Keti Bunder is the name of a coastal area.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.

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- Kotri barrage was built in 1955.
- Al Mawardi was born in Basra.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk tusi was famous for his wisdom.
- "USA is ruled by a power elite," said C.Wright Mills.
- Hub dam supplies electricity to Sindh.
- The number of divisions in the province of Sindh is five.
- Total districts in the province of Sindh are 22.
- Naib Subedar is the lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army.
- River Kabul joins Indus river at Attock.
- Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.
- Chashma right bank canal on the Indus River provides water for Jhelum River.
- Jinnah station was established in continent Asia on January 25th, 1991.
- National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.
- Rawalpindi, a region of Punjab, is free from the problem of water logging.
- Jhelum River joins Chenab River near Trimmu.
- River Ravi originates in the Indian state of Hamachel Pradesh.
- Chashma barrage was built in 1971 on river Indus.
- Warsak dam was built in 1960 on river Kabul.
- Rawal dam was built in 1965 on river Kurang.
- Pakistan's oldest archaeological site is situated near Larkana.
- Ayoub Park covers an area of 2300 acres.
- Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.
- Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- Attock oil refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
- 43% of the gas is obtained from Sui.
- Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.
- Lahore Fort was built in 1560.
- National singer, Noor Jehan, died on 23rd December, 2000.
- Taxila is located b/w Jehlum and Indus.
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is locates at Islamabad.
- Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi cananl.

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• The district of the country having lowest population density is: Kharan

• In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wullar barrage on River Jhelum.

• Water -flows of the river are diverted to Wuller Barrage through the construction of Kishanganga Dam.

• India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramula.

• India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir`s district of Doda.

• AKHORI DAM. Location. Across Nandnakas near Akhori village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.

• Wakhan is a narrow strip of land which separates Afghanistan from Pakistan.

•

• Hoysals was a Kingdom of South during Ala-ud-Din Khilji's period.

• Raja Tarangini is a book on history of Kashmir written by Pandit Kachan.

• Koshak-e-Siri was the name of the Palace of Ala-ud-Din.

• Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.

• Mahabat Khan was a renowned General of Jahangir. He arrested Jahangir and Noor Jahan.

• Malik Kafur was a General of Ala-ud-Din Khilji. He conquered Deccan.

• Alai Darwaza was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.

• Tehrik-e-Alfi was a history written by a team of historians during the reign of Akbar.

• Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.

• Durgavati was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564 A.D.

• Maham Anaga was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.

• Gulbadan Begum was the sister of Mughal King Hamayun. She wrote "Hamayun Nama".

• Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

• Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between:The Ruler of Bengal and East Indian Company.

• Lucknow Pact (1916) provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Lagislative Councils in the proportion of One-Half of the elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.

• The August Offer (1940) was aimed at Offering greater share to Indians in Services.

• Nadir Shah, King of Persia, marched into Delhi in 1739.

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• Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act of 1919.

• Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya:

Ans. He was a great saint of Suharwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.

• Sidi Maula was a saint of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji's period and was executed on charges of political treason.

• Juna Khan was the original name of Muhammad bin Taghluq.

• Ain-e-Akbari is the renowned work of Abul Fazl about the Government of Akbar the Great.

• Tarikh-e-Daudi A history of Lodi Dynasty written by Abdullah during the Mughal period.

• In order to inquire into the injustice done to the Muslims during congress ministries, the Muslim League appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi.

• Uch: A place near Bahawalpur district. It is the burial place of Makhdoom Jehanian.

• Tabaqat-e-Akbari was the name of history written by 'Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.

• Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujrat.

• Fatawa-e-Jehandari was 'Zia-ud-Din Barani's' book on state craft.

• Shams Siraf Afif: Author of 'Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi".

• Fuwaid-ul-Faud was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.

• Mirza Haider Dughlat:

Ans. He was a cousin of Babur and author of 'Tarikh-e-Rashidi'.

• Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur: The title was conferred by Mughal Emperor Jahangir upon his Court Painter Mansoor.

• Muhammad Masum Nami: A Governor of Qandhar. He lies buried at Sukkur. He wrote "Tarikh-e-Sinkh"

• Muslim League was founded under the leadership of Nawab Saleemullah Khan.

• Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen President of Muslim League in 1930.

• Iqbal's early poems were composed mainly in

• Bang-e-Dara and published in the year 1924.

• Mr Mountbattan announced the Partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June 1947.

• The Cabinet Mission Scheme was placed before Quaid-e-Azam in April 1946.

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• The Forty: This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltumish who played important role in contemporary politics.

• Panipat is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.

• Moeen-ud-Din Ajmeri was a great saint of Chisti sect of Islamic Mysticism.

• Syed Brothers: Hussain Ali and Abdullah Khan who flourished in the early part of the 18th century are historically known as Syed Brothers. They were King Makers for few years.

• Rohtas Fort was built by Sher Shah near Jehlum.

• Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.

• Auqaf: Muslims Holy religious places are termed as Auqaf.

• Bahagar Kabir: Founder of Bakhti Movement. He flourished in 15th century.

• Kashful Mahjub is renowned work on mysticism by Ali Hajveri (Data Sahib).

• Abul Fazl: A leading light of Akbar's reign. He wrote "Akbarnama" which is the most authentic history of Akbar's period.

• Mudrasa Rahimia was established by Shah Abd-ur-Rahim at Delhi.

• Jainism is a religious movement started by Mahavirs.

• The year when the Quaid-e-Azam decided that the Muslim League would join the Interim Government in India was 1946.

• The name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Khuwaja Nazim-ud-din.

• Tahmasap: The King of Persia who helped Hamayun to recapture his throne.

• Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was a great commander of Muhammad Ghouri who laid foundation of Slave Dynasty.

• Ghazi Malik: was the original name of Ghiyas-ud-Din Taghluq.

• Amir Khusrau: A great poet and singer. He was a disciple of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Aulia. He flourished during the Sultanate Period.

• Dara Shikohwas son of Shah Jahan, he fought against Aurangzeb Alamgir. He was mystic and writer.

• Bairum Khan was tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hemu in 1556.

• Madrasa-e-Rahimia: A famous religious institution started by Shah Abdul Rahim (Father of Shah Waliullah).

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• Noor Jahan was a beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of the state.

• The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.

• Sikandar Mirza was the last Governor General of Pakistan.

• Zill-e-Elahi means: Shadow of Allah.

• Sabuktgin was the ruler of Ghazni. He ruled Ghazni from 977 to 997.

• Ibn-e-Batuta was a famous African traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the then world from China to India.

• Kanwaha is the historical place in North India where Babur defeated the Rajputs in 1527. At this historical place, Babur broke his wine vessels.

• Sarus Sadur: Guardian of Islamic Law and Spokesman of Ulema.

• Qutbat-ul-Islam Mosque was built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.

• Francis Bernier was a European traveler who visited Indian during Shahjehan's Period.

• H. Kh. Baqi Billah Bairang was renowned saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Majadded Alf Sani.

• Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al-Bairuni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.

• The 'Objectives Resolution' was passed at Karachi by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.

• The "One Unit" bill was accepted by the Parliament on 19th October 1955 when M. Ali Bogra was Prime Minister of Pakistan.

• Pirthvi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 A.D. at Thanesar by Muhammad Ghouri.

• Qutb Minar of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hallmark of the Empire of the Turks.

• The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by Sikandar Lodi.

• The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol.

• Dara Shikoh in his religious thought was influenced by Mullah Shaida.

• The famous manuscript "Shikasta" and "Nastaliq" were written by Aurangzeb.

• In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognized under the Govt: of India Act 1935.

• The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by the Cabinet Mission.

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• The JUP was set up in1948.

• The Syed Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan.

• The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.

• Jahangir was imprisoned by Mahabat Khan.

• Champaner is a General.

• Mukhdum Jehanian Jalal-ud-Din Jehangasht was a saint of Suhrwardiya Silsilah.

• Petticoat Government was headed by Maham Angah.

• I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act 1935?

Ans. M. K. Gandhi.

• The Rashmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

• The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on 18th July.

• Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.

• Manachi was a European traveler who came to the court of Jahangir.

• One of the earliest coming Saints to India was Khawaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.

• Home Rule League was founded in 1916.

• The Baghdad Pact was signed in 1955.

• The System of Basic Democracy was first introduced in 1959

• Hazrat Mehal's real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of Independence. She was the wife of Wajjid Ali Shah of Oadh.

• Syed Ameer Ali was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a Judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Mohammedan Association and remained President of the Hughlie Imambara. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.

• Manzoor Qadir was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.

• Lala Lajpat Rai was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British Government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation

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movement and boycott movement.

• Divide & Quit written by Penderel Moon.

• Foreign Policy of Pakistan: A Historical Analysis is written by S. M. Burk.

• Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan: Ayyub Khan.

• Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.

• Hazrat Ali Hajveri (popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh) belonged to Suharwardia Order.

• Fatawa-e-Jahandari was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.

• Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was Thatha.

• Kashmir was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in October 1586.

• In a battle near Peshawar, Jaipal was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1001.

• The Battle of Plassey firmly established the British Rule in Bengal.

• When presidential form of constitution was imposed 1st March 1962.

• The Qutb-ul-Islam mosque was built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban.

• Who contributed largely to the spread of Islam in Bengal Shahab-ud-Din Suharwardi.

• Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in 1831 at Balakot (NWFP).

• The Scientific Society was founded in 1864 at Ghazipur.

• In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got 100 percent seats in the Central Assembly and over 88.8 percent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.

• The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in 1974 at Lahore.

• The “Asrar-us-Sanadeed” was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

• The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Amir Ali.

• The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by Syed Amir Ali.

• Mr. Jinnah returned from England in year October 1935 to reorganize the AIML.

• The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year 19th September 1960.

• The Alai Darwaza is situated at Delhi.

• Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia Silsila.

• Arhai Din Ka Jhonpara was a mosque.

• Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in the year1884.

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• Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year 1959.

• Muhammad bin Qasim was called back by Walid bin Abdul Malik.

• Pirthvi Raj was defeated by Muhammad Ghouri in 1192 A.D. at the battle of Tarain.

• Khilji Dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji.

• The R.C.D. was brought about in 1964 among Pakistan, Iran, Turkey.

• The first and second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were M. A. Jinnah and Ch. Muhammad Ali respectively..

• PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.

• The All Indian Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in 1886.

• Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in 1867.

• The Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.

• The author of "Mission with Mountbattan": Compbell Johnson.

• The Federal Shariat Court was established in 25th June 1980.

• Khusrau Malik was the Governor of Lahore.

• Sindh was conquered by Muhammad Ghauri in 1182.

• Hamayun was born at Kabul.

• Peacock throne was erected by Shahjehan.

• Pirpur Committee was formed in 1937 and was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.

• Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.

• Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on 17 September 1948.

• Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmad Shaheed in 1830.

• Government of Indian Act, 1935 came into operation in 1937.

• Muhammad bin Qasim captured the city Daibul in 712 A.D.

• The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.

• Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.

• Khilji Dynasty was established by Ala-ud-Din Khilji.

• Babur the founder of Muhgal Dynasty, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi.

• The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan in located at Delhi.

• Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.

• Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.

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• My life……A Fragment was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

• Yayha Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.

• The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in 13 January 1983.

• The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at Agra.

• Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as "the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country" by Lane Poole.

• Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar's conquest of Gujrat.

• Behzad was a famous Persian painter.

• The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushtaq Hussain respectively.

• The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.

• Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by Said Muhammad.

Punjab was given the status of a province on 1st April 1970

• The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place on 3 August 1913.

• Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on 19 March 1940.

• Lal Bahadur Shahstri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration.

Muhammad bin Qasim appointed Alafi as his advisor.

• Old name of Pakpatan was Ajudhan.

• The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul.

• Akbar was born at Umar Kot.

• The author of "Safinat-ul-Auliya" was Dara Shikoh.

• Mumtaz Mahal gave birth to 14 children.

• Maulana Azad's real name was Abu-al-Kalam.

• Hamdard was published by Ali Jauhar.

• Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of Indian during the 2nd World War.

• Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.

• Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in May 1950.

• The Simla Agreement was signed on 3rd July 1972.

• Myth of Independence was written by Z. A. Bhutto.

• Author of My Brother is Miss Fatima Jinnah.

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• The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954.

• 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in 1985.

• The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.

• Haren Minar was built by Jehangir.

• The tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in Lahore.

• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named Syed Mahmud.

• Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year1863.

• The founder of "Islamia College Peshawar" was Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.

• The author of the book "Two Nation Theory" is:

Shafiq Ali Khan.

• The author of the book "Political System of Pakistan" is Khalid bin Saeed.

• The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of World Bank.

• The site for Islamabad was selected in 1960.

• Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in 1974.

• Bombay came to British possession through Dowry.

• The High Courts in Indian were established under the Act of 1861.

• Bee Amma's real name was Abida Bano.

• Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time:

Twice.

• Bande Mathram was composed in Bengal.

• Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932 Aziz Ahmad.

• Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called Trinity.

• Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915.

• NWFP got the status of the Governor's province in 1937.

• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in:

1876.

• The Fraizi Movement was founded by:

Hajji Shariat Ullah.

• The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in Lucknow.

• All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at Aligarh.

• Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on 7th August, 1947.

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• Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by Chaudry Muhammad Ali.

• The famous book "Hayat-e-Javed" was written on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

• How many times Mahmud invaded India?

Seventeen.

• Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"? Col: Elahi Bakhsh.

• The oldest regional language of Pakistan is Sindhi.

• Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in 1979.

• Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language? Urdu and Bengali.

• Under which Constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan.1973.

• When was the first SAARC Conference held?

Ans. 1985.

• Qutb-ud-Din Aibak died during the game of:

Ans. Polo.

• Cahngez Khan came to India during the reign of Iltumish.

• Razia Sultana Married with Altunia.

• Ibn-e-Batuta visited Indian in14th Century.

• The color of the marble of "Taj Mahal" is:

White.

• Aurangzeb Alamgir had: Three sons.

• Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of:

Ans. Akbar

• Which of the European nations came first to South Asia? Portuguese.

• Lahore Resolution was presented by:

Fazl-ul-Haq.

• Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:

October 1958.

• Pakistan People's Party was founded in:

1967.

• Akbar's tomb is situated at:Sikandra.

• William Hawkins secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jehangir.

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• Hameeda Bano was mother of: Akbar.

• At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was: Thirteen and Half.

• Waqar-ul-Mulk died in 1917.

• Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam? Justice Mian Abdul Rashid.

• When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it? Afghanistan.

• Who was the author of 'My India Years':

Lord Hardinge

• Sanghata Movement was started by: Dr Moonje

• The book 'verdict on India' was written by :

Beverlay Nickolas

• Famous Wardha scheme was about :

Education

• Raja Dahir's wife name is Rani Bai

• Raja Dahir wife committed suicide

• Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltumish.

• Ibn-e-Batuta was A Moorish

• Fateh Pur Sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by Akbar.

• The Chain of Justice was hanged fro the convenience of people for quick justice by Jehangir.

• British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by Jehangir.

• The First British Governor General of India was Warren Hastings.

• Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as Judge.

• During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to Afghanistan.

• All-India National Congress participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference.

• Sharif Report highlighted the atrocities of Congress Ministries.

• The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din

• Pakistan-China boundary Dispute was settled during the government of General Ayub Khan.

• During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

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FIRST IN PAKISTAN

- Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chk)
- First governor of State Bank Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was Bahawul Pur, 1954.
- Pak: cricket team first visited England.(chk: India)
- First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century Nazar Mohammd against India in 1954 in Lacknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab=Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
- First CM of Sindh=Ayub Khoro.
- First Governor of Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Miservi.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
- First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)

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- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commision was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 consititution.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
- First lady Lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pak: in 1990.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
- First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Designataion of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956. (chk).
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
- Largest fort of Pak: “Rani Kot”.
- City Bank is the largest bank in the country.(chk: Habib Bank)
- Nishan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpinidi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak: (chk)
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.

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• Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.

• Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.

• Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak:

• Shortest river is Ravi.

• Smallest division is Karachi.

• Largest division is Kalat.

• Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.

• Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)

• Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.

• Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.

• Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.

• Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.

• First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.

• Highest dam is Mangla dam.

• Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station

• Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.

• Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.

• Longest period of rule was of Zia.

• Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali

• Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).

• Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.

• Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.

• Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:

• Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.

• Largest University is in Punjab.

• Oldest university is in Punjab.

• The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.

• Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.

• Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)

• 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.

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• Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.

• Smallest city is Jehlum.

• Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles), water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).

• Rainiest city is RawalPindi.

• Rainiest place is Muree.

• First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.

• Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.

• Largest mountain range is Karakoram.

• First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.

• First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.

• Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.

• Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.

• Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.

• Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.

• Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.

• Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.

• Largest coal mine is in Quetta.

• In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.

• Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.

• The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.

• The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.

• The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eishenhower

• Largest airline is PIA.

• Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam Internationl Airport, Karachi.

• Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.

• Largest dam is Terbela.

• Largest desert is Thar.

• Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).

• Largest industial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.

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- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Pujab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Meseum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated urdu newspaper is Jang, Enghish is The News.
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
- Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
- Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
- Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
- First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.

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DAMS

DUNGI DAM Dohngi Dam (Dungi Dam) is a dam, located 2 kilometers northwest of Gujar Khan in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

GHAZI BAROTHA DAM Ghazi Barotha Dam is located on Indus River in Pakistan. Ghazi Barotha Hydroelectric project is located around 100 km from Islamabad. It involved the construction of a partial river diversion at Ghazi Barotha, 7 km downstream from the Tarbela Dam.

The barrage diverts water into a 52 km concrete-lined channel and delivers it to the 1,450MW powerhouse at Barotha. This is further downstream, near the confluence of the Indus and Haro rivers. In this reach the Indus River drops by 76 m within a distance of 63 km. After passing through the powerhouse, diverted water is returned to the Indus. In addition to these main works, transmission lines stretch 340 km.

GOMAL DAM Gomal Dam is located on Gomal river in South Waziristan, NWFP, Pakistan.

GOMAL ZAM DAM PROJECTGomal Zam Dam Project is located in Damaan area of NWFP, Pakistan. Gomal River, on which a 437 feet high Gomal Zam Dam will be built, is one of the significant tributaries of Indus River. It is planned to irrigate about 163,000 acres of land. The total projects costs amounts to Rs. 12 billion. It will be a Roller compacted concrete dam, having a gross storage of 1.14 MAF. It will produce 17.4 MW of electricity when completed. Approximately Rs. 4.388 billion contracts for the construction of Gomal Zam Dam Project was awarded to Messers CWHEC - HPE, a joint venture of two Chinese firms in August 2002.

GUDDU BARRAGEGuddu Barrage is a barrage across river Indus, near Sukkur in Pakistan. President Sikander Mirza laid foundation-stone of the Guddu Barrage on February 2, 1957. The barrage was completed in 1962.

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At the time of its construction it has maximum design discharge of 1.2 million cubic feet per second (34,000 m^3/s). It is a gate-controlled weir type barrage with a navigation lock. The barrage has 64 bays, each 60 feet (18 m) wide. The maximum flood level height of Guddu barrage is 26 feet (8 m). It controls irrigation supplies to 2.9 million acres (12,000 km^2) of agricultural lands in the Jacobabad, Larkana and Sukkur districts of Sindh and the Nasirabad district of Balochistan. The cost of the project was 474.8 million rupees. It feeds Ghotki Feeder, Begari Feeder, Desert and Pat Feeder canals.

HUB DAMHub Dam is a large water storage reservoir constructed in 1981 on the Hub River on the arid plains north of Karachi on provincial border between Balochistan and Sindh, Pakistan. The reservoir supplies water for irrigation in Lasbela District of Balochistan and drinking water for the city of Karachi. It is an important staging and wintering area for an appreciable number of waterbirds and contains a variety of fish species which increase in abundance during periods of high water. The Mahseer (Tor putitora), an indigenous riverine fish found in the Hub River, can grow up to 9 feet in length and more than 110 lbs. The Hub reservoir can grow up to 32 square miles and provides for excellent angling.

KALABAGH DAMThe Kalabagh dam is a mega water reservoir that Government of Pakistan planning to develop across the Indus River, one of the world's largest rivers. The proposed site for the dam is situated at Kalabagh in Mianwali District of the northwest Punjab province, bordering NWFP.

The dam project is a highly controversial and has been so since its inception. In December 2005, General Pervez Musharraf, who became the President of Pakistan after a 1999 coup, announced that he would definitely build the dam in the larger interest of Pakistan.

HistoryThe region of Kalabagh was once an autonomous jagir (feudal estate) within Punjab. It was annexed by the Sikhs in 1822. After the British annexed the Punjab, the Nawab of Kalabagh was granted the jagir of Kalabagh, in recognition of his services to the British Raj.

According to the PC-II of the Project, Kala Bagh dam was initiated by GOP in 1953, and until

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1973, the project was basically considered as a storage project for meeting the irrigation needs, and consequently, rapid increases in the cost of energy have greatly enhanced the priority of the dam as a power project.

The project's paperwork was finalized in March, 1984, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme; supervised by the World Bank, for the client Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) of Pakistan.

ControversyThe proposed construction of the Kalabagh Dam triggered an extremely bitter controversy among the four provinces of Pakistan, namely Punjab, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, and Balochistan. The only province which is in favor of this dam, is Punjab that is the most strong among all four provinces, as usually the government is mainly centralized in it. The other three provinces have expressed extreme dissatisfaction, going so far as to have their provincial assemblies pass unanimous resolutions condemning the proposed dam. Hence, the project is still under consideration.

The delay is also being caused by the fact that according to international water distribution law, the tailender has a legal and natural right on river and that is why no mega construction or reservoir can be built without permission and endorsement of the tail ender i.e. Sindh. In the case where the tail ender is not using water i.e. building a water reservoir, a reservoir can be made upstream.

Impact assessments of the proposed dam have shown that while it will provide storage and electricity, the dam will also have adverse impacts on the environment, as can be expected from any large dam. It will also displace a large number of people. While proponents point to the benefits, the adverse factors have been played up by the opponents of the dam. As a result, the dam has been stalled by claims and counterclaims since 1984.
The controversy can be best understood by looking at the viewpoints of each of the four provinces.

Punjab viewpoint

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Punjab — the granary of Pakistan - desperately needs more water to keep up with the growing population and industrial demands on its agriculture. A dam at Kalabagh would also supply cheap hydroelectric power.The annual outflow of water into the Arabian Sea is considered a "waste" in Punjab, which feels that water can be used to irrigate Pakistani infertile lands. Punjab wants not just Kalabagh, but also two more large dams on the Indus, at Bhasha and Skardu/Katzarah. It feels that the Kalabagh site is the most favourable, compared to the other two, and that it should be built first.

Sindh viewpoint

Sindh, the first province to point KBD project a blame game, is the lower riparian and strongest opponent of KBD. But its case mainly against Punjab is more on a conceptual basis of what Sindh thought to be "theft of water by Punjab" rather than locating an actual incident of theft. Sindh supports its argument by stating that by virtue of its name and history of water rights of the province, Indus River belongs exclusively to Sindh. Therefore, claiming the construction of dams, Tarbela and Mangla and now KBD actions of theft of water at the irrigation cost of Sindh. Further, Sindh presents many objections against the proposed dam. Some of these objections are as follows:

Sindh objects that their share of the Indus water will be curtailed as water from the Kalabagh will go to irrigate farmlands in Punjab and NWFP, at their cost. Sindhis hold that their rights as the lower riparian have precedence according to international water distribution law.
The coastal regions of Sindh require a constant flow of water down the Indus into the Arabian Sea so that the flowing water can keep the seawater from intruding inland. Such seawater intrusion would literally turn vast areas of Sindh's coast into an arid saline desert, and destroy Sindh's coastal mangroves.

With the construction of dams, such as Mangla Dam and Tarbela Dam across the Indus, Sindhis have seen the once-mighty Indus turned into a shadow of its former glory downstream of the Kotri Barrage up to Hyderabad. They fear that there simply is not enough water for another large dam across the Indus, let alone three.

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The Kalabagh site is located in a highly seismic zone near an active fault, and the underlying rocks are likely to contain numerous fractures, causing the reservoir water to seep through the catacomb of fractures and discharge at the lowest point around the reservoir and the Indus River. Damming the Indus has already caused a number of environmental problems that have not yet addressed. Silt deposited in the proposed Kalabagh dam would further curtail the water storage capacity of Manchar Lake and other lakes and of wetlands like Haleji Lake.

President General Musharraf and other leaders, such as Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, have promised ‘iron-clad' constitutional guarantees to ensure that Sindh gets its fair share of water. However, these assurances mean little to most Sindhis, who point out that even the earlier 1991 Indus Water-Sharing Accord, which is a document already guaranteed by the constitutional body, the Council of Common Interests, has been violated, and that Punjab has “stolen" their water.

The objection to Kalabagh in Sindh is widespread. Even political parties of Sindh that are in the central cabinet and are supported by General Musharraf, such as the MQM, have strongly denounced the dam.

NWFP viewpoint

The NWFP has two main objections to the dam.

While the reservoir will be in the NWFP, the dam's electricity-generating turbines will be just across the provincial border in Punjab. Therefore, Punjab would get royalties from the central government in Islamabad for generating electricity. Contrary to this, however, Punjab has agreed not to accept any royalties from the Kalabagh Dam. The fact that the NWFP will suffer the adverse consequences of the reservoir but not get royalties is seen as unfair.

Concerns that large areas of Nowshera district would be submerged by the dam and even wider areas would suffer from waterlogging and salinity as has occurred with the Tarbela Dam.

Balochistan viewpoint

The dam does not directly affect the Baloch as such. Rather, most nationalist Baloch Sardars sees

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the dam as another instance of Punjab lording it over the smaller provinces. By opposing the dam they are signaling their disaffection with being the poorest province and most neglected of all in development. In reality Balochistan can only get more water and its due share after the construction of Kalabagh dam and Kachhi canal.

The Common Man's Viewpoint

Majority of people of Pakistan are against the construction Kalabagh dam, as its construction can prove a danger to sustain the unification of provinces under the name 'Pakistan'. The only people who want the construction of Kalabagh dam can be classified into two groups: The first is the high ranked officers of Pakistan army, who will be granted farmlands to be irrigated by Kalabagh dam after the retirements (in fact these are the most powerful supporters of dam). The second group is the political leaders of Punjab; since the issue has turned out be a war between Sindh and Punjab, so by favouring the construction of Dam, Punjabi politicians can maintain their vote-bank. The only reason why President Pervaiz Musharaf favours Kalabhgh dam is because he needs the support of Punjab to sustain his dictatorship in the country. All the 'oppressed' provinces (Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan) of the country has already expressed a huge concern over the construction of dam, specially in Sindh where every single street has observed the protest against the dam. The people of these oppressed provinces do not believe in any guarantee from 'Punjabiz' Pakistani government as it has already done many decisions against the constitution/treaties, for example, the regulation of water in Chashma-Jehlem link canal

Analysis

Most independent analysts believe that the foremost problem with the proposed dam at Kalabagh is one of a trust deficit between the Punjab on one side and the other three provinces on the other. The noted columnist, Ayaz Amir suggested that the people of Punjab should redefine their assumptions about the rest of Pakistan and distribution of resources. A layman of Punjab does not understand why the rest of Pakistan does not trust Punjab. The answer, according to Amir, lies in the frequent coups staged by the Pakistan Army (which is overwhelmingly Punjabi in its composition), as well as the Army's extra-constitutional intervention and influence in public

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sector and civil institutions of the country in general and Sindh in particular. Now no province is ready to trust the Punjab.

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All Pakistanis agree that Pakistan faces a severe water shortage, and that some form of water management must be implemented soon. Many point out that even if work on Kalabagh were to start tomorrow, it would still take at least eight years to complete and commission such a large dam. In the meantime, the water situation would continue to worsen. Smaller dams, barrages, and canals must be built before that, and water conservation techniques introduced.

The WAPDA for years repeatedly changed its statistics on the dam, to the point where no-one in Pakistan now believes any of its figures. Government of Pakistan formed a technical committee, headed by A. N. G. Abbasi, to study the technical merits of the Kalabagh dam vis-à-vis the other two. The four-volume technical report concluded that Bhasha or Katzarah dam should be built before Kalabagh, further complicating matters. To make matters even more complex, the report also stated that Kalabagh and Bhasha Dams could be considered feasible.

The abrupt way in which President General Musharraf announced the decision to build the dam, simply overruling the objections of the smaller states, has sharply polarised public opinion. In Punjab the view is one of "...its high time!" while in the other states, especially Sindh, the reaction has been one of "...over my dead body!".

The fact that the General literally dragged so controversial an issue off the backburner and thrust it into national centre stage without considering the predictable reactions from the smaller provinces has left many aghast. Much has been said in the press, and the issue is still far from being resolved.

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KAROONJHAR DAM

Karoonjhar Dam is a dam in Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan.

MANGLA DAM

As per the Indus Waters Treaty signed in 1960, India gained rights for the Ravi, Sutlej and Beas rivers, while Pakistan, in addition to waters of above three rivers in her area and some monetary compensation, got rights to develop the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus river basins. Until 1967, the entire irrigation system of Pakistan was fully dependent on unregulated flows of the Indus and its major tributaries. The agricultural yield was very low for a number of reasons, the most important being a lack of water during critical growing periods. This problem stemmed from the seasonal variations in the river flow and the absence of storage reservoirs to conserve the vast amounts of surplus water during periods of high river discharge.

The Mangla Dam was the first development project undertaken to reduce this shortcoming and strengthen the irrigation system. The dam was damaged partially during an Indian Air Force bombing in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 when the hydel project was hit by the bombs.

The Mangla Dam project

The Mangla Dam, the twelfth largest dam and third largest earth-filled dam in the world, is only 115 km southeast of Rawalpindi. One has to turn left from Dina Town and the dam on river Jhelum is about 14 km to the east. It was constructed in 1967 across the Jhelum River, about 100 miles southeast of the federal capital, Islamabad. The main structures of the dam include 4 embankment dams, 2 spillways, 5 power-cum-irrigation tunnels and a power station.

The main dam is 10,300 feet long and 454 feet high (above core trench) with a reservoir of 97.7 square miles. Since its first impounding in 1967, sedimentation has occurred to the extent of 1.13 MAF, and the present gross storage capacity has declined to 4.75 MAF from the actual design of 5.88 MAF. The live capacity has declined to 4.58 MAF from 5.34 MAF. This implies a reduction of 19.22% in the capacity of the dam.

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The project was designed primarily to increase the amount of water that could be used for irrigation from the flow of the Jhelum and its tributaries. Its secondary function was to generate electrical power from the irrigation releases at the artificial head of the reservoir. The project was not designed as a flood control structure, although some benefit in this respect also arises from its use for irrigation and water supply.

In the centre of the dam there is a Gakkhar Fort from where one can have a panoramic view of the lake.

MIRANI DAM

Mirani Dam is located in Gwadar District, Balochistan, Pakistan. Mirani Dam multipurpose project, is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Balochistan, it envisages provision of dependable irrigation supplies for the development ref irrigated agriculture on the two banks of the river. The project have been completed in November 2006 and inaugurated by president Pervaiz of Pakistan.

SHAKIDOR DAM

The Shakidor (Shadi Kor) dam is located near Pasni, in the Balochistan province of south west Pakistan, 1,900 km (1,180 miles) from Islamabad and has a length of about 148 meters (485 feet). It was built in 2003, at a cost of 45 million rupees (758,853 dollars), to provide irrigation water to the nearby farms.

On February 10, 2005, the dam burst under the pressure of a weeks' worth of rain, killing at least 70 villagers and dragging their bodies to the Arabian Sea. The Pakistani military was sent into emergency Search and Rescue operations, saving 1,200 people but still having to account for over 400 missing.

SUKKAR BARRAGE

The Sukkur barrage is a barrage across the Indus river near the city of Sukkur, Pakistan. It was built during the British Raj from 1923 to 1932 as the Lloyd Barrage to help alleviate famines caused by lack of rain. The barrage enables water to flow through what was originally a 6166-

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mile long network of canals, feeding the largest irrigation system in the world, with more than 5 million acres (20,000 km²) of irrigated land.

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The retaining wall has sixty-six spans, each 60 feet wide; each span has a gate which weighs 50 tons.

TARBELA DAM

Tarbela Dam (or the National Dam), the world's largest earth-filled dam on one of the world's most important rivers - the Indus-, is 103 km from Rawalpindi near Haripur District. It is a major source of Pakistan's total hydroelectric capacity. Tarbela Dam is part of the Indus Basin Project, which resulted from a water treaty signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, guaranteeing Pakistan water supplies independent of upstream control by India. Construction began in 1968, and was completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs.18.5 billion. Over 15,000 Pakistani and 800 foreign workers and engineers worked during its construction. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity. The dam has a volume of 138,600,000 cubic yards (106,000,000 m³). With a reservoir capacity of 11,098,000 acre-feet (13.69 km³), the dam is 469 feet (143 m) high and 8,997 feet (2,743 m) wide at its crest while total area of the lake is 260 sq.km. It helps to maintain the flow of the Indus during seasonal fluctuations.

A new, smaller hydroelectric power project has been developed downstream known as the Ghazi Barotha Hydel Power Project. It is solely for generating electricity and has a water channel with the highest flow in the world.

While the dam has fulfilled its purpose in storing water for agricultural use in Pakistan, there have been environmental consequences to the Indus river delta. Reductions of seasonal flooding and reduced water flows to the delta have decreased mangrove stands and the abundance of some fish species.

Permits are required for visiting the Dam. Please contact Public Relations Officer (PRO), Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Tarbela (Tel: 051-568941-2). A No-Objection

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Certificate (NOC) from the Ministry of Interior (Shaheed-e-Millat Sectt.), Islamabad is also required for foreign visitors.

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DIAMER-BHASHA DAM

Diamer-Bhasha Dam is the name of a dam that has been planned in the Northern Areas of Pakistan on the River Indus. It is located about 314 km upstream of Tarbela Dam and about 165 km downstream of Gilgit. The dam is expected to create a large reservoir with a gross capacity of 7.3 million-acre feet (9 km^3) submerging large tracts of land in the Diamer district. The dam is supposed to have a power generation capacity of 3.360 megawatts and is expected to considerable ease up the skewed hydro to thermal power generation ratio in Pakistan. It is expected that the detailed drawings of the dam would be completed by March 2008, immediately after which construction work shall begin.

TANDA DAM (RAMSAR SITE)

Tanda Dam is lcated in Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. The site comprises a small water storage area in semi-arid hills in the catchments of the Kohat Toi River. Although most of the shoreline is steep, stony and devoid of aquatic vegetation, at the west end there are some areas of gently shelving muddy shores with a small amount of emergent vegetation.

NAMAL DAM

Namal Lake is located in one corner of the Namal valley in Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan. This lake was created when Namal Dam was constructed in 1913. Namal Dam is situated some 32 km from Mianwali city. Namal Lake spread over 5.5 sq km, in Namal valley. There are mountains on its western and southern sides. On the other two sides are agricultural areas.

NAMAL dam is situated some 32 KM from Mianwali city. This dam is very old. British Government constructed it. When Mianwali became District then the district government buildings were constructed using water stored in Namal Lake from this Namal Dam.

In 1913, British engineers, to meet the scarcity of irrigation and drinking water, built a dam on

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this lake and from here they irrigated lands up to Mianwali city. But with the passage of time and construction of Thal Canal and installation of tube wells, its utility of water squeezed up to some limit. The gates of the dam are repaired by the irrigation department regularly but without enthusiasm. The hill torrents and rains fill the Namal Lake round the year. Due to a drought-like situation in the country, this lake dried up last year, which is the first incident of its kind during the last 100 years, said one of the senior inhabitants of this area.

An engineer told this correspondent that the name of Namal Dam still exists on the list of dams in the world. Namal Lake is an ideal abode for the migratory birds in winter season when thousands of waterfowls, including Russian ducks and Siberian cranes, land in the lake water. Due to the apathy of the wildlife department, these guest birds are ruthlessly killed by poachers. To save these birds, the wildlife department must declare this lake a sanctuary.

There is beautiful sulphur water fountain near the Numal dam site.People use this water for treatment of different diseases.This sulphur water fountain is very old but even then the flow rate of water is same .If government take care and give attention to this fountain then this can be a great source of sulphur.By drying the water you can get a good quality sulphur from here.

KANPUR DAM

Khanpur Dam is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, about 25 miles from Islamabad, Pakistan. It forms Khanpur Lake, a reservoir which supplies drinking water to Islamabad and Rawalpindi and irrigation water to many of the agricultural and industrial areas surrounding the cities. The dam was named from the former Khanpur village, which was submerged by the reservoir, so a new Khanpur town has been built downstream of the Dam.

The dam was completed in 1983 after a 15-year construction period believed to have cost Rs. 1,352 million. It is 167 feet high and stores 110,000 acre-feet of water.

MISRIOT DAM

Misriot dam is located 12 km southwest of Rawalpindi. This small dam has an artificial lake with boating and fishing facilities. Fishing permit may be obtained from fishing guard at Misriot. It

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has a pleasant landscape and walkways beyond the lake among eruptions of black rocks.

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TANAZA DAM

It is a small dam located at about 35 Km southwest of Rawalpindi on Dhamial Road. Ideal for a day trip, the lake has a quiet atmosphere.

WARSAK DAM

The gignatic multi-purpose Warsak Dam is situated 30 kms north-west of Peshawar in the heart of tribal territory. It has a total generating capacity of 240,000 kw and will eventually serve to irrigate 110,000 acres of land.

TAUNSA BARRAGE

Taunsa Barrage is located on Indus river in Punjab, Pakistan.

The Taunsa Barrage was completed in 1958, and it has been identified as the barrage with the highest priority for rehabilitation. It requires urgent measures to avoid severe economic and social impacts on the lives of millions of poor farmers through interruption of irrigation on two million acres (8,000 km²) and drinking water in the rural areas of southern Punjab, benefiting several million farmers.

In 2003, the World Bank has approved a $123 million loan to Pakistan to rehabilitate the Taunsa Barrage on the River Indus whose structure had been damaged owing to soil erosions and old-age. This project will ensure irrigation of the cultivated lands in the area of the Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan canals, and through the Taunsa-Panjnad Link Canal that supplements the water supply to Panjnad headworks canals.

TAUNSA BARRAGE (RAMSAR SITE)

Taunsa Barrage wetland site is located 20 km northwest of Kot Adu, Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, Pakistan.

The rare marbled teal Marmaronetta angustirostris is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers. The rare Indus dolphin Platanista minor and otter Lutra perspicillata are

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present in the river in small numbers. The site forms a very important wintering area for waterbirds, (notably Anatidae), and a breeding area for several species, notably Dendrocygna javanica, and a staging area for certain cranes (Grus grus and Anthropoides virgo) and shorebirds. Dendrocygna javanica is a common breeding summer visitor with 325 counted in August 1995. Over 24,000 waterbirds were present in mid-January 1987, including: 620 Phalacrocorax niger, 79 Anser indicus, 2,780 Anas penelope, 770 A. strepera, 4,880 A. crecca, 270 A. platyrhynchos, 1,660 A. acuta, 390 A. clypeata, 4,690 Aythya ferina, 53 Anthropoides virgo, 150 Porphyrio porphyrio and 7,510 Fulica atra, along with fewer numbers of Tachybaptus ruficollis, Tadorna tadorna, Marmaronetta angustirostris, Netta rufina, Aythya fuligula, Hydrophasianus chirurgus, Himantopus himantopus and Numenius arquata.
The wetland was first declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary of 6,567 ha in 1972, the Sanctuary was re-listed in April 1983, then in July 1988 and subsequently in March 1993. It has been proposed that the Indus River from Taunsa Barrage upstream to Kalabagh and downstream to Guddu Barrage be declared as a World Heritage Site for the Indus dolphin Platanista minor.

CHASHMA BARRAGE (RAMSAR SITE)

Chashma Barrage wetland site is located Indus Monsoon Forest, some 25 km southwest of Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan.

The site is comprised of a large barrage, a water storage reservoir and a series of embankments (serving as flood bounds) which divide the reservoir into five shallow lakes at low water levels.
The site is comprised of a large barrage, a water storage reservoir and a series of embankments (serving as flood bounds) which divide the reservoir into five shallow lakes at low water levels.

The aquatic vegetation consists of Hydrilla verticillata, Nelumbium speciosum, Nymphaea lotus, Typha angustata, Typha elephantina, Phragmites australis, Potamogeton crispus-Myriophyllum sp.-Nymphoides cristatum, Potamogeton pectinatus, Saccharum spontaneum, Vallisneria spiralis and Zannichellia palustris. The natural vegetation of the region is a mixture of subtropical semi-evergreen scrub and tropical thorn forest. Species include Olea ferruginea, Acacia modesta, A. nilotica, Adhatoda vasica, Dodonaea viscosa, Gymnosporia sp., Prosopis cineraria, Reptonia buxifolia, Salvadora oleoides, Tamarix aphylla, T. dioica, Ziziphus mauritania, Z. nummularia,

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Chrysopogon aucheri, Lasiurus hirsutus, Heteropogon contortus and Panicum antidotale. Prosopis glandulosa has been introduced in the area. Most of the natural thorn forest on the plains to the east of the Indus has been cleared for agricultural land and for irrigated plantations of Dalbergia sissoo and other species. The rich fish fauna includes Gudusia chapra, Notopterus chitala, Catla catla, Cirrhinus mrigala, C. reba, Labeo rohita, L. microphthalmus, Puntius ticto, P. stigma, Barilius vagra, Wallago attu, Rita rita, Bagarius bagarius, Mystus aor, M. seenghala, Heteropneustes fossilis, Eutropiichthys vacha, Nandus sp., Mastacembelus armatus, M. pancalus, Ambassis nama, A. ranga and Channa punctatus. Other aquatic fauna includes Hirudinaria sp., Palaemon spp., Rana tigrina, Kachuga smithi, Trionyx gangeticus and Lissemys punctata. Mammals occurring in the area include Sus scrofa cristatus, Axis porcinus, Canis aureus, Felis libyca and Lutra perspicillata.

KACCHI CANAL PROJECT

Kachhi Canal Project is located in Punjab, Pakistan. Kachhi Canal Project was started in October 2002. The project, estimated to cost Rs28 billion, is planned as a fast track part of Vision-2025, the national development programme of water and hydropower resources. The first leg of the project comprises 500-kilometre-long Kachhi Canal to off take from Taunsa Barrage with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs. According to the official documents, the project will provide irrigation to 713,000 acres of land and will enhance cropping intensity in the project area from the present 2 per cent to 46 per cent. The Kachhi Canal will be fed through Taunsa Barrage for only six months.

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MCQS

1. He was the Governor – General of Indo-Pakistan before Mountbatten:
Lord Wavel

2. Mountbatten came to India in
March 1947

3. Mountbatten was an officer in
British Navy

4. Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on
23rd June 1947

5. Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in:
1946

6. The first Cabinet of Pakistan consisted of
7 members.

7. Finance Portfolio in the first Cabinet was held by
Malik Ghulam Muhammad.

8. The Chief Minister of the following province refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947:
NWFP

9. CM of NWFP Doctor Khan Sahib was dismissed by Quaid e Azam who was his successor?

10. Chief Minister of the following Province was dismissed by Quaid e Azam
Bengal

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11. Approximate population of Pakistan at the inception in 1947 was
7 crores

12. First census of Pakistan was held in
1951

13. Population of west Pakistan in 1951was
34 million

14. The only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in1947 was Afghanistan

15. Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was
84,471 sq. miles

16. India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in
April 1948

17. Madhupur Head works is located on the
river Ravi
18. Ferozpur Head works is located on river
Sutluj

19. Muslim majority Tehsil Zira was handed over to India in Redcliff award it was a tehsil of Ferozepur District.

21. He was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947
Amir of Kuwait

22. Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in
September 1947

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23. At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about
Rs. 4,000 million

24. India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get
Rs. 750 crore as her share.

25. Only Rs. 200 crors had been paid as an interim installment

26. Referendum in 1947 in NWFP province was held in
July.

27. On 15th August 1947 the state of Junaghadh announced that it had acceded to Pakistan.

28. He was the first Governor of Punjab
Francis Moody.

29. Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in
January 1949.

30. Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in
June 1947.

31. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid in
July 1948.

32. The initial assets of SBP were equal to
three Crore

33. Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in
May 1948.

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34. He was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.
Mian Iftikhar –ud- din

35. "The Myth of Independence" was written by
Z.A. Bhutto

36. Muslim yesterday and today was written by
A.B.Rajput

37. Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain.

38. White strip in the flag was added in August 1947. When was moon and star added in the flag
February 1949.

39. Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in
April1948.

40. The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on:
27th August, 1948.

41. He was called the iron man of NWFP
Khan Qayyum Khan

42. Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the following party in September 1949
Awami Muslim League

43. In the East Bengal elections were held in
1954

44. He is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA

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45. It was the first opposition party of the country
Jinnah Awami League

46. Awami League was found by Abdul Hameded Bhashani in
1950

47. Rawalpindi Conspiracy was unearthed in
March 1951

48. The accused of the conspiracy were prosecuted in the following jail
Hyderabad Jail

49. Liaqat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi
in April 1950.

50. Liaquat ali Khan visited America in
May 1950

51. "Wheat Crisis" in Pakistan took place in
1952

52. Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in
MARCH 1953

53. MALIK GHULAM Muhammad dissolved the Govt. of
Nazi mud Din in April 1953

54. Shortage of Salt took place in 1952 in

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East Bengal

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55. Pakistan became member of Baghdad pact in
September 1955.

56. The Manila Pact is the other name of
SEATO

57. The Manila Pact was signed in
September 1954

58. Muhammad Ali Bigra formula was put forward in
October 1954

59. According to Bogra formula the Lower house consisted of
300 seats

60. Out of the total 309 sears muslim League secured only 9 seats in
1954.

61. PRODA was replaced in
September 1954

62. Ghlam Muhammad dissolve dthe Constituent assembly on:
24th October, 1954.

63. Ghulam Muhammad resigned in
August 1954

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64. One unit bill was brought intp effect on
14 October, 1955

65. He became the first Governor of West Pakistan
Gormani

66. The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on 18th May 1956

67. Principal of joint Electorate was accepted by the Assembly on
10th October 1956 at Dacca

68. Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of:
Soharwardy

69. Pakistan bought Gwadar from King ofmaskat at the cost of 40 lakh pounds on 8th September 1958

70. Deputy spleaker of East Pakistan was killed during a rumpus in the Assembly in
1958.

71. After the promulgation of MARTIAL Law in 1958when did the new cabinet take oath?
24th October 1958

72. Z.A.Bhutto had the following portfolio in the Ayub Khan's cabinet
Trade.

HISTORY FROM 1958 TO 1969

73. According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at:
1000 acres.

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74. How many land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms
902

75. Which ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime:
Muslim family Law Ordinance.

75. In the Basic Democratic System introduced by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was
80,000

76. Ayub lifted the Martial Law in
June 1962

77. Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and miss Fatima Jinnah held in January 1965

78. Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called operation
Gibralter

79. India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on
6ht September 1965

80. China issued an ultimatum to India on
17th September 1965

81. Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman presented his 6 points for the first time in February 1966 at the house of Former premier Ch. Muhaamad Ali in a meeting of
All Parties Conference.

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82. What was the name of opposition alliance against Ayub in 1965 elections? Combined Opposition Parties

83. In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called
PDM

84. The Ayub regim celebrated tis 10 years of rule in
October 1968

85. As a result of boundary settlement between Pakistan And China Pakistan got 750 sq. miles of land out of a total of:
3400 sq. miles

86. U- 2 incident took place in
1960

87. The old name of Round garden was changed into Nasir garden in 1966 after the visit of Egyptian President Nasir.

88. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar died in
1958

89. EBDO was promulgated in
1959

90. Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in
February 1960

91. I.I. Chandaraker died in
1960

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92. Muhammad Ali Bogra died in
1963

93. Soharwardy died in 1963 in
Bairut

94. Islamabad was completed in
1966

95. Bhutto was arrested in
November 1968.

96. States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in
August 1969.

DEVELOPMENTS FROM 1969 TO 1977:

97. Yahya khan became C-in-C in March 1966. Who was C-in-C before him.
Musa Khan

98. Ayub Khan handed over the reins of Government to Yahya Khan on
25th March 1969.

99. In April 1969 yahya regime announced
Labour Reforms

100. One Unit Scheme was done away with on
1st January 1971

101. Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was
313

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102. East Bengal has 169 seats in the L.F.O.

103. Punjab had 85 seats in L.F.O.

104. Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th December due to
Floods in East Pakistan

105. In the 1971 elections out of total 162 common seats in East Bengal Mujeeb ur Rehman won 160 seats

106. In the elections of 1971 PPP got 62 seats out of total 82 common seats in Punjab

107. Agartala conspiracy was about
Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan

109. Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" in
1971

110. Army action was started in Easr Pakistan from March 1971
Mother of Z.A.Bhutto was
Hindu

111. Z.A. Bhutto studied in the following university
Southern California University

112. Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in
1963

113.EAST Pakistan BECAME AN INDEPENDENT ENTITIY in December 1971

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114. A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called
Hamood ur Rehman commission

115. In March Mr. Bhutto dismissed
1300 service men

116. The banks were nationalized in
May 1972

117. In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at
150 acres of irrigated land.

118. Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in
1977

119. In April 1974 Bangladesh agreed to release 195 held up
POWs

120. Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations in
1972

121. Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in
May 1973

122. The Qadyanis were declared non Muslims in
Semptember1974

123. He is the only person who resigned from national Assembly on this decision
Ahmaad Raza Qasuri

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124. Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in
March 1977

125. Martial Law was imposed in the country on 5th July 1977
in the morning

126. Pakistan announced to delink from SEATO in
November 1972
Chaudhary Khaleeq uz Zaman died in
1973

127. Ayub Khan Passed away in
1974

128. Friday was declared a weekly holiday in
January 1977

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

129. How many constitutions have been tried in in Pakistan so far?
3

130. 1973 constitution was promulgated in
14th August

131. How many amendments have been made in1973 constitution up to 1999
16

132. The 16th amendment is about the expansion of
Quota

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133. Quota has been extended to the year
2013

134. The Quran and Sunnah are declared the Supreme law of Pakistan under this Amendment
9th.

135. The Qaduanis were declared non Muslims in this amendment
2nd

136. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisted of 79 members
objectives resolution was passed in
12th March 1949

137. The Ulmas offered 22 points for the future constitution of Pakistan.

138. The 2nd Basic principle Committee Report was published on
22nd December 1952.

139. The following constitutional draft was called as the Bengali Punjab Crisis Report
2nd BPC Report

140. Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was put forward in the Assembly on:
7th October, 1953

141. Bogra Formula offered a bicameral legislature wherein every unit had
10 seats in the Upper House

142. The number of East Bengal Seats in the Lower House in the Bogra Formula was:
165

143. The First constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad on;

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24th October 1954

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144. The Sindh chief court restored the

1st Constituent Assembly

145. He was the first governor of the West Pakistan

Mushtaq Ahmed Grmani

146. It was necessary for both the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims in this Constitution.

1973

147. The Objectives Resolution was made the part of the Constitution instead of being merely a document of guiding Principles in

8th Amendment

148. Bicameral legislature was provided for in the

1973 constitution.

149. The minimum age of a Senator is

30 years.

150. The minimum age of Prime Minister under the constitution is

35 years.

151. The age of President is

45

152. The retirement age of justice of High court is

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62 years

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153. The retirement age of justice of Supreme Court is

65 years

154. How much practice as a lawyer is must for becoming Justice of a High Court

8 years.

MCQS CSS

1. The Swadeshi movement means

Boycott of goods (British goods)

2. Simla Deputation was led by

Sir Agha Khan

3. Who moved the resolution for establishing Muslim League?

Nawab of Dacca

4. Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League was established?

Nawab Waqr ul Mulk

5. Separate electorate was awarded to Muslims in

1909

6. Annulment of partition of Bengal was announced in

1911

7. Jinnah was formally enrolled in All India Muslim League in

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1913

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8. "Comarade" was started by

Moulana Muhammad Ali

9. Al Hilal was started by

Moulana Muhammad Ali

10. Jinnah was the Principle architect of

Lucknow pact

11. The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms was Separate Electorate

12. Turkey in the First World War was chose to fight on the side of

Germany

13. Treaty of Severes was announced in

1920

14. Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of

Tehrik e Khilafat

15. "Zamindar" was brought about by

Zafar Ali Khan

16. Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in

1918

17. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in:

1919

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18. Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in
1920

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19. Moplah rising in Malabar took place in
1921

20. The Moplah rose against
the British and Hindu Zamindar.

21. Which movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand?
Shuddhi

22. Sangthan was started by
Pandit Malavia

23. Swami Shradhnand was murdered in
1926

24. Chauri Chaura incident took place in
1922

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25. Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in
1924

26. Simon Commission was sent to India in
1927

27. On the arrival Simon Commission Muslim League was Split into two groups one was led by Sir Muhammad Shafee and the other was led by Quaid e Azam

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28. Which party was divided into pro changers and changers?
Congress

29. Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge given by
Lord Birkenhead

30. Nehru Report accepted the following demand
a separate province for North-West Frontier and Sindh

31. Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in
1929

32. Which member of Simon Commission resigned and replaced by another member
Stephen Walsh

33. Dyarchy was scrapped in
1919 Reforms

34. The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in
London

35. Which party was not present in First Round Table Conference
Congress

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