

KHANDANI QUESTION OF PAKISTAN STUDY

- “Mohammad” is the real name of Mohammad Bin Qasim and Amadudin is his Title. He was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj Bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh in 712. He was tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad Bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- The Dynasty founded by Qutbuddin is known as Slave dynasty. Qutb-ud-din Aibak was a Turkic king of Northwest India who ruled from his capital in Delhi where he built the Qutub Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque. He was of Turkic descent from central Asia, the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Slave dynasty (also known as the *Ghulam* dynasty) of India. He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD. He died while playing polo in Lahore.
- Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque is the name of a Mosque built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi. The “Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque” and “Qutab Minar” was completed by Iltumish.
- Panipat is famous is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
 1. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 A.D.
 2. Second was between Bairam against Hemu in 1556 A.D.
 3. The third was between Ahmad Shah Abdali versus Marhata leaders in 1761 A.D.
- Firdausi wrote Shahnama and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- Ibn-e-Batota was a famous Moraco Traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the world from China to India. Ibn-e-Batota was at the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq.
- Malik Ghazi is the real name of Ghayas ud din Tagluq (1st Tuglaq sultan).
- Jauna Khan is the real name of Muhammad bin Taghluq. (2st Tuglaq sultan).
- Alai Darwaza was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.
- Iltumish was the first sovereign ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi. The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declared Delhi as the capital of his empire. The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was the nick name of the forty leading slave officers of Iltumish.
- The Sultan Balban called himself Naib-e-Khuda or Deputy of the God. The Diwan-e-Arz or the department of military affairs was created by Balban.
- The maximum number of Mongol invasions took place during the reign of Ala-ud-Din Khilji.
- The state promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by Feroz Shah Taghluq.
- The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol Lodhi.
- The Syed Dynasty was founded by: Khizar Khan.
- The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.
- Gulbaden Begum was the author of “Hamayun Nama” and sister of Mughal King Hamayun.
- “Ain-e-Akbari” is the renowned work of Abul Fazal about the government of Akbar the Great. Abul al Fazl was a son of Sheikh Mubarak. He was one of the Nau Ratan of Akbar the Great. He wrote “Akbar-Nama”.
- Din-e-Elahi was a new religion invented in 1582 by Akbar to create tolerance and love among people of India. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati. Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot. Lahore Fort was built in 1560 by Akbar. Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.
- Abu al-Fazal ibn Mubarak was the wazir of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the *Akbarnama*, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the *Ain-i-Akbari*). He was also the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.

- The Din-i-Ilahi ("Divine Faith") was a syncretic religious doctrine propounded by the emperor Jalalu d-Din Muhammad Akbar ("Akbar the Great") in year 1582 A.D., who ruled the Mughal Empire from 1556 to 1605, intending to merge the best elements of the religions of his empire, and thereby reconcile the differences that divided his subjects. The elements were primarily drawn from Islam and Hinduism, but some others were also taken from Christianity, Jainism and Zoroastrianism.
- 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.
- Mullah Do Piazza was a Akbar's chief advisor and one of Navratnas.
- Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujrat.
- Sadr-us-Sadr is an officer of Mughal Administration. He served as a liaison officer between the emperor and the people.
- Madrassa Rahimia was established by Shah Abdur Rahim at Delhi.
- Bairam Khan was a tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hamu in 1556.
- Noor Jahan was beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of state.
- Fateh Ali was the Real name Tepu Sultan; he was defeated by the British in 1799.
- Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India".
- Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
- Shahjahan real name was Khurram Shihab-ud-din. Shalamar Bagh was built in 1642 by Shah Jahan. Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta. The Sheesh Mahal (*The Palace of Mirrors*) is located within the *Shah Burj* block in northern-western corner of Lahore Fort. It was constructed under the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631-32.
- Moti Masjid (one of the Pearl Mosques) is a 17th century religious building located inside the Lahore Fort. It is a small, white marble structure built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, and is among his prominent extensions (such as Sheesh Mahal and Naulakha pavilion) to the Lahore Fort Complex.
- The Wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore is famous for its extensive faience tile work. It was built by Hakim Shaikh IIm-ud-din Ansari, a native of Chiniot, who rose to be the court physician to Shah Jahan and a governor of Lahore.
- The Taj Mahal ("crown of palaces") is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was built (1632-1653) by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan in located at Delhi.Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
- Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakiriya was a great saint of Suhwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
- The earliest coming Chashtia order Saints to Indian was Khawja Moen-ud-Din Chashti and after that Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.
- Hazrat Ali Hajveri (Popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bux) belonged to Soharwardi order. Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
- Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia order.
- The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is Shah Rukn-e-Alam.

- 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.
- Mohammad bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 October 1026 A.D.
- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought between Muhammad Ghori & 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 Marhathas in 1761 (the Third Battle of Panipat).
- Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaluddin Afghani.
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohammad Shah Rangila in 1739.
- The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohammad.
- Sindh was annexed by British in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin. In Persian language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran. Shah Waliullah born in 1703. He was died in 1762. "Hujjat-al-Baligha" was written by Shah Wali Ullah.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.
- During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli was the founder of Jihad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875.
- Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
- East India Company was formed in 1600 in London. In India French East India Company was established in 1664. British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal emperor Jehangir.
- Sultan Abdul Majid was Khalifa of Turkey. Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement.
- In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was Bengal.
- Tomb of Hamayun is in Delhi. Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
- The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
- Haren Minar was built by Jehangir. 'Hiran Minar' was a favourite hunting ground of Emperor Jehangir.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road and Rohtas fort. Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghori and served as Governor of Multan.
- The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.

- Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.
- Babur the founder of Mughal Dynasty in 1526 first battle of Panni pat, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi. The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul. Bala Hisar Fort is one of the most historic places of Peshawar. The word Bala Hisar is from Persian, meaning, "elevated or high fort". It was built by Zaheer-ud-Din Baber.
- Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as "the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country" by Lane Poole.
- Badshahi Mosque or the 'King's Mosque' in Lahore, commissioned by the sixth Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and completed in 1673, is the second largest mosque in Pakistan and South Asia and the fifth largest mosque in the world.
- Bhakti Movement is a socio-religious movement started by the cooperation of both Hindus and Muslims in the sub-continent to create harmony between Hinduism and Islam. Bhagat Kabir, Ramanand Dadu and Guru Nank were its major leaders.
- Nishat Bagh: - A garden established by Mughal King Shah Jahan. It is in a Kashmir city Sirinagar.
- Pani pat: - A place situated in East Punjab. It has seen three historic battles among the local rules of this area. It is also called gateway to Delhi.
- Razia Sultana: - A daughter of Iltutmish succeeded him to the throne on the desire of her father. Her father preferred her as his successor over his twenty sons.
- Rohtas Fort: - A Fort located near Jehlum River was constructed by Sher Shah Suri as a defence against Gakhars. Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- The Mohabbat Khan Mosque is a 17th century Mosque in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. It is named after the Mughal governor of Peshawar Nawab Mohabbat Khan who served under Emperors Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb.
- Purana Qila (*Old Fort*) is the inner citadel of the city of *Dina-panah*, founded by the second Mughal Emperor, Humayun in 1533 and completed five years later. Purana Qila and its environs flourished as the sixth city of Delhi.
- The ruler of Sindh was Dahar, son of Chuch.
- Abu Raihan Al-Biruni (a mathematician, philosopher, astronomer and a Sanskrit scholar) was born in Khwarizm (modern Khiva) in 973. He spent his early life under the patronage of Khwarizm Shah. He stayed for a while at the court of Qabus in Tabaristan where he dedicated his monumental work, *the Chronology of the Ancient Nations*, to Qabus. In 1017 Mahmood took him to Ghazni. He spent several years in the sub-continent and probably died in 1048.
- Balban was son of a Turkish noble of the Ilbari tribe. He was captured by the Mongols and sold in Baghdad to Khawaja Jamal-ud-din Basri. Later in 1232 he was taken to Dehli and sold to Iltutmish.
- Tan Sen was a famous musician of Akbar's time. He had introduced a number of Rags in the Indian music industry.
- Vasco-da Gama was a navigator. He was Portuguese. He discovered first of all a direct route to India in 1498.
- Faizi was famous character of Akbar's Court. He was the brother of Abul Fazl. He was one of the nobles of that era.
- Todal Mal was an advisor/wazir of great Mughal King Akbar. He introduced and implemented the Revenue system in the subcontinent successfully.
- Birbal was one of the Nobels of Akbar the great. He was one of the Nau Ratan of Akbar.
- Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. His real name was Siddharta.
- Ashoka was the greatest ruler of Maurya dynasty. Chandragupta was the founder of Maurya dynasty.
- Subuktigin was the Father of Mahmood Ghazni.

- The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
- "Harilal" is the son of Gandhi, who converted to Islam but later reverted back to Hinduism.
- "WANA" is the main town of South Waziristan; "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Waziristan and "Parachinar" is the main town of Kuram Agency.
- Muqtad-ul-Sadr organised the "Mehdi army".
- "Khar" is a main town in the Bajaur Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.
- Oldest Mosque of Sub-Continent is situated in Bhambore. (Sindh in Thatta)
- Al-Firdusi and Al-Beruni flourished in the reign of Mahmood Ghaznavi.
- Badar-ur-Din Tayyab Ji was the first Muslim President of Congress.
- "Badr satellite" program is the series of the robotic of spacecraft missions of Pakistan. It is the name of Pakistani robotic telecommunication and low Earth observatory satellites family. The first of satellites, [Badr-1](#), was launched on 16 July, 1990.
- Area of Pakistan in Million (Square Kilometer) in round figures is about 0.8 Millions.
- "Transit Trade Agreement" between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1965.
- "My Leader" a biography of Quaid-e-Azam was written by Z.A. Sulari.
- British occupied Punjab in 1849; Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.
- Privatization Programme began in Pakistan in 1991.
- From Peshawar to Landi Kotal there are 34 tunnels.
- Dera Adam Khel is called gun factory of the tribal areas.
- "Kishan Ganga Dam" of India is building up on river Neelum in Kashmir.
- "Gomal Zam Dam" is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan. It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.
- "Makli Hill" is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sindh until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology (also referred to as GIK Institute or GIKI, pronounced *JeeKee*) is one of the top ranking engineering institutes in Pakistan. The university is situated beside the river Indus in the mountains of Tarbela and Gadoon-Amazai, in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa near the town of Topi and in proximity to the lakes of Tarbela and Ghazi.
- "Margalla Hills"—also called Margalla Mountain Range are the foothills of the Himalayas—are a series of small-elevation hills located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Moulvi Munishi Mahboob Alam started Paise Akhbar.
- UAE is the second largest buyer of Pakistan's exports after USA.
- "Sapta Sindhu" ---- In fact Word Sindh is derived from Sapta Sindhu which means seven rivers. They form delta for Pakistan. These seven rivers were the source of irrigation of a very large area of Indian sub continent. As Sindh River gave a name to areas located beyond Indian Gujrat and Punjab. It is an absolute reality that in the old Indian History Hindh and Sindh were two separate countries which were divided by natural boundaries created by SAPTA Sindhu comprising upon seven rivers.
- "Pasni" is a medium-sized town and a fishing port in Gwadar, Balochistan.

- *Jiwani* or Jwani is a town and commercial port that is located along the Gulf of Oman in the Gwadar District of the Balochistan.
 - “Majma’ ul Baharain” or The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by Muhammad Dara Shikuh.
 - Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-v was the last ruler of Bahawalpur State.
 - Pakistan recognized People’s Republic China in 1950.
 - “*Mullah Do-Piyaza*”, according to popular folk tales of northern India, was among the Mughal emperor Akbar's chief advisors.
 - “Moumin-i-Majmai-Mohammadi” journal was started from Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam.
 - The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in Uzbekistan.
 - The ‘Silver Fibre’ of Pakistan is cotton.
 - “Muslim Bagh” is a town of Qilla Saifullah District in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It is famous for chromite.
 - “*Khanpur Dam*” is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - Rajanpur district of Punjab has the least population density.
 - “Malakand Pass” connected Peshawar with Chitral.
 - “*Lowari Pass*” is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.
 - “Tilla Jogian” is the highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab, Pakistan. Rohtas, Pakistan Fort is located to the east of Tilla Jogian at a distance of about 7 km from Dina, a rapidly expanding town on the Grand Trunk Road. Tilla Jogian also finds mention in the epic love poem Heer Ranjha of Waris Shah. For the Sikh Punjabis there is also significance to Tilla Jogian as Guru Nanak Dev ji, the founder of Sikhism is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion at Tilla Jogian. The Sikhs during the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh made a stone pond here in his memory.
 - “Ramzay Maccdonald” was the man who presided over the all round table conferences of 1930-32, these all conferences were held in London.
 - In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor mans budget.
 - Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 when Bangladesh was recognised by Commonwealth and Pakistan rejoin Commonwealth as 49th member in 1989.
- Women Protection Bill was passed on 15 Nov 2006.
- MAO College (or Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1877 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. "An epoch in the social progress of India" - with these words on his lips Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8, 1877. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed was the first Indian principle of MAO college, who later on become the most famous and longest serving Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.
 - Diemer-Bhasha Dam is constructing on river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan, It will produce 4,500 megawatts of electricity.
 - Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the *chief editor of "Zamindar"*.
 - Which Muslim newspaper supported the Nehru Report? Zamindar.
 - Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared the points Simla Depotation.
 - ‘Marala’ Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.
 - District Swat belongs to Malakand Division.
 - The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is USA.
 - The system of ‘Separate Electorate’ first introduced in Pakistan 1985.

- “Mohenjo-daro” (*Mound of the Dead*) is an archeological site situated in the Larkana District of Sindh, Pakistan, on a Pleistocene ridge in the middle of the flood plain of the Indus River Valley, around 28 kilometres (17 mi) from the town of Larkana. The ruins of the city were discovered in 1922 by Rakhaldas Bandyopadhyay. A bronze statuette dubbed the "Dancing Girl", 10.8 cm high and some 4,500 years old, was found in Mohenjo-daro in 1926.
- “Harappa” is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 mi) west of Sahiwal. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River.
- The Red Fort (usually transcribed into English as Lal Qil'ah or Lal Qila) is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors. It also served as the capital of the Mughals until 1857.
- Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).
- “Kilik Pass” is situated in karakoram range.
- The land which lies between river Indus and river Jhelum is called Sindh Sagar.
- The historic site “Mehrgarh” was discovered on the right bank of the Bolan River.
- When water accord between provinces? 1991
- Where Rawal dam constructed on river kurrang.
- Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called Rachna Doab.
- Bala Hisar fort built by Babar.
- Who administered the oath of Prime minister to Liaquat Ali Khan? Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- Where copper deposits in? Chagai.
- Who supported Pakistan resolution from Sindh province? Abdullah Haroon.
- Where is Chandka Medical College in Larkana.
- Where are artificial forests being maintained in? Changa Manga,
- Which is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop? Rice.
- Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in “Now or Never” pamphlet in 1933.
- C R formula prepared by Rajagopalachari.
- When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan? 16th December 1971
- When the Simla Accord was signed? July 3, 1972
- What is length of Pakistan-India border? 1610 km
- After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? 9 years
- When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? 23rd March 1956
- In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? 1973
- When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? 30th Sep 1947
- Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? Afghanistan
- Neza e Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur.
- When Zakat Ordinance promulgated? 20 June 1980
- “Pathway to Pakistan” book was written by Ch Khalique Zaman
- Fatima Jinnah joined AIML in 1937.
- Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)
- When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916 Lucknow.
- Who is Secretary of State for India in cabinet mission? Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- Share of Punjab in Pakistan by area is 25.8%.
- Liaqat-Nehru Pact on April 8, 1950.
- Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- Kahuta Laboratories established in 1976.

- Pakistan joined ILO on September 14, 1947.
- Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in 1972 with help of Canada.
- Baba Farid is a 1st Punjabi poet.
- Durand line was demarcated in 1893 which lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- Arya Samaaj was founded in 1875 by Dayananda Sarasvati.
- Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Pakistan lies of the tropic zone of North.
- Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din? Ghulam Muhammad.
- Real name of Tipu Sultan was Fateh Ali.
- "Khaki Shadows" book was written by K.M. Arif.
- Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan Dynasty.
- State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulam Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri.
- "Fort William College" was established at Calcutta (1600).
- Kingdom of Khwarzimid was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Chinggis Khan.
- Fourteen Points was presented by Jinnah on 28 March 1929 at Delhi.
- Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? On January 15, 1991.
- First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in 1951.
- First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Justice in 1846.
- Z.A. Bhutto wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
- Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921.
- Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah.
- Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage; which is situated on river Indus.
- Chief election commissioner office term for 3 years.
- Census is made after once in a decade.
- Another name of Hatf III missile is Ghaznavi.
- General Ayub Khan is the first elected President and Z.A Bhutto is the first elected PM of Pakistan.
- Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the first Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in China.
- Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati and the professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was Bar at Law.
- Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
- "Jinnah of Pakistan" and "Zulfi of Pakistan" was written by Stanley Wolpert.
- Islamabad was made capital in the year 1959.
- Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.

- Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939.
- Sir Sikandar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1937
- Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics. What is his contribution to Physics? Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces
- Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan.
- Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse. (in creamin war)
- Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960.
- Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit.
- Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20, 1947.
- Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India
- The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by: Col. Illahi Bukhsh
- The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan
- Under "Vision 2025" WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus river in: Northern Areas
- "Rohtas Fort" was constructed on the bank river of Jhelum by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
- The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
- "Baburnama" (alternatively known as *Tuzk-e Babri*) is the name given to the memoirs of Babur (1483-1530), founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-grandson of Timur. It is an autobiographical work, originally written in the Chagatai language.
- The doctrine of "Wahdatul-Wajood" was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi.
- Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of Assam.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974.
- Where is Kallar Kahar situated? Chakwal
- When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)? 1974
- Which language is prominent in Hazara division? Hindko
- Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din is the first president.
- The district of the country having lowest population density is Kharan (with a population density of only 4 ppl/km², Awaran and Chagai share the same with Kharan).
- The first President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.
- Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately 80 million hectares which is the 25% of total land area.

- Salahuddin Ahmad is the first Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court.
- Shahida Milk is the first woman General in Pakistan.
- First Chaiman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdul Salam.
- Which Indian religion was founded by Guru Nanak? Sikhism.
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman
- The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand line
- The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics)
- The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Amiruddin Kidwai.
- The River Indus originates from Lake Mansower.
- Miner - e - Pakistan was designed by Haji Murad Khan (a Russian engineer) and its height is 196 feet)
- Barani Dam in Pakistan was built on river Kurram.
- Hub Dam near Karachi was constructed in 1983.
- Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first lady of Pakistan.
- Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah was a first women federal minister of Pakistan.
- In the United Nations, Pitras Bukhari was the first permanent representative of Pakistan.
- In Pakistan, Sialkot is famous for producing sports goods.
- Multan is called, the city of "Great Saints".
- 19 april 2004 national security counsel eestablished
- The first "Barani University" to study and reasearch in rain-fed agriculture land was established at Rawalpindi.
- "Karez" or small coverd canals are dug to avoid evaporation due to excessive heat.This method of irrigation is prevalent in Balochistan.
- "Harnai" in Balochistan is famous for woollen mills.
- The village life of Pakistan is the best depicted in the paintings of Ustad Allah Bakhsh.
- Z.A. Bhutto government's land reforms prescribed the ceiling of land holding as 150 acres of irrigated and 300 acres of un-irrigated land.
- Under the constitution of Pakistan, Fedral Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges.
- The Lahore Resolution 1940 was first called "Pakistan Resolution" by Hindu press and newspapers.
- After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- The first chairman of Senate after its creation was Khan Habibullah Khan.
- 'Khojak Pass' connects Qila Abdullah and Chaman.
- Under 1973 constitution, 'Bicameralism' was introduced in Pakistan.
- Under 1956 constitution, for the first time, the president was given the power to opiont the prime minister at his own discretion.
- Under 1962 constitution, 'Basic Democracy System' served as an electoral college for the election of the president, central and provincial legislatures.
- Senate, under 1973 constitution, is a permanent chamber which cannot be dissolved and its one-third members shall be replaced after every three years.
- Proclamation of Emergency on account of war of internal disturbances has been laid down in Article 232 of the constitution of 1973.
- South of the Kabul River up to Kurram Pass lies the Koh-e-Safeid.

- The Geneva Pact was signed on April 14, 1988 between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- 78 % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
- Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd January 1948. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July 1948.
- Karachi radio station is the first radio station after independence of Pakistan. It was inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August 1948.
- Pakistan recognized China in 1950.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- Television started on 26 Nov 1964 at Lahore and PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.
- PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
- Simla Agreement signed between Z.A. Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on July 3, 1972.
- Nationalization of banks made in 1974.
- Steel Mill founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in Bin Qasim.
- Pakistan joined OIC in 1969, NAM in 1979, CTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.
- Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 February, 1979.
- Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize in 1962.
- Gen. Zia imposed Martial Law on July 5, 1977 and lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.
- First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.
- On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagai, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.
- Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 and Withdrew from SEATO in 1972.
- Pakistan joined CENTO in 1955 left CENTO in March 1979.
- Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.
- Pakistan national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947.
- Jasmine adopted as a national flower of Pakistan on July 5, 1961.
- Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pakistan got Jehlum, Chenab and Indus. On the other side, India got Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas.
- A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
- Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
- Mountbatten came to India in March 1947. Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy.
- Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 3rd June 1947.
- Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946.
- The Chief Minister of NWFP refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947.
- First census of Pakistan was held in 1951. Population of West Pakistan in 1951 was 34 million.
- Afghanistan only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947.
- Amir of Kuwait was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947.
- Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab. Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi in April 8, 1950.

- Muhammad Ali Bigra formula was put forward in October 1954. According to Bogra formula the Lower house consisted of 300 seats.
 - One unit bill was brought into effect on 14 October, 1955.
 - Mushtaq Gormani became the first Governor of West Pakistan.
 - In the Basic Democratic System introduced in 1959 by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was 80,000. Ayub Khan lifted the Martial Law on June 8, 1962.
 - Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and Miss Fatima Jinnah held in January 1965.
 - Ayub Khan handed over the reins of Government to Yahya Khan on 25th March 1969.
 - Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was 313. East Bengal had 169 seats and Punjab had 85 seats in L.F.O.
 - In the 1971 elections out of total 162 common seats in East Bengal Mujeeb Ur Rehman won 160 seats. In the elections of 1971 PPP got 62 seats out of total 82 common seats in Punjab.
 - Mother of Z.A. Bhutto was Hindu. Z.A. Bhutto studied in Southern California University. Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in 1963. Pakistan Peoples Party established in 1967.
 - East Pakistan became an independent entity in December 16, 1971.
 - The Qadyanis were declared non Muslims in September 1974.
 - Friday was declared a weekly holiday in January 1977 by Z.A. Bhutto.
 - *First nuclear reactor was setup at Karachi 1972.*
 - *Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th January 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London. Rahmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiarpur (East Punjab).*
 - *Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University London.*
 - *Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs. Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.*
 - *Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.*
 - *PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.*
 - *The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.*
 - *The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954 by Ghulam Muhammad.*
- States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in August 1969.
- Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
 - How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5
 - One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970
 - Fraizi Movement was started by *Haji Shariat Ullah* in Bangal in 1828
 - When was the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier? 1949
 - What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference? Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent
 - Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? *Haji Shariat Ullah*
 - When did the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals? In March, 1933
 - *When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981*
 - *What is the old name of Pakpattan? Ajudhan*
 - *Who is the founder of Unionist Party? Sir Fazal Hussain*
 - *On which river Merani Dam is built? Dasht River*

- *When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990*
- *Who said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank? Mahatma Gandhi*
- *Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near? Swat Valley*
- *Why did All India Muslim League boycott the first session of Constituent Assembly? Because Congress wanted to frame the constitution for*
- *The North Western areas are Muslim majority areas. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam*; who said this statement? Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- *Name the poet who had command over seven languages? Sachal Sarmast*
- *The reign of which of the following Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate. Muhammad bin Taghluq*
- *What was the main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937? The organizational problems and opposition by local*
- *The first successful evening paper from Lahore is Sahafat.*
- *Lord Harding was the author of 'My India Years'.*
- *Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.*
- *The book 'Verdict on India' was written by Beverley Nickolas.*
- *Ibn-e-Batuta was a Moorish.*
- *The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.*
- *During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.*
- *Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi.*
- *Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto*
- *Neelum River flows into Jhelum.*
- *Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873.*
- *Satpara Lake is located near Skardu.*
- *Mahabat Khan Mosque was destroyed by fire*
- *What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world? 9*
- *What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan? The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments*
- *Identify the importance of the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League passed in 1940? It had the support of the entire Muslim Country*
- *Area around the river is known as Bela.*
- *Cease-fire line came into existence in 1949.*
- *Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1955.*
- *Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003.*
- *Shaikh Ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore.*
- *When was the local govt. system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? Aug 14, 2001*
- *When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952*
- *In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London? 1931*
- *Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution a Moral wrong.*
- *How many Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent? 17*
- *Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water? Feroz Shah Tughlaq*
- *Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"? Maulana Zafar Ali Khan*
- *The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947*
- *Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan? April, 1954*

- “A New History of Indo-Pakistan” is written by K. Ali
- Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League 1934
- The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946
- India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramula.
- Which of the following regions of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi Canal Nasirabad
- India has constructed ‘Baglihar Dam’ in occupied Kashmir’s district of:Doda
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at:Islamabad
- In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan:Chairman of the Senate
- Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
- Shams-ud-din Iltutmish Sultans of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period.
- The change was effected by the Queen’s proclamation and the government of India Act 1858.By a proclamation issued on 1st November 1858, the Queen Victoria announced the transfer of the empire of the Company to the Crown.
- During the War of Independence the Governor General was Lord Canning. He had assumed the charge of his office in 1856.Lord Canning was the first Viceroy and the last Governor General of India sub-continent.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) wrote a treatise in 1858 namely *Risalah Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind* (The Causes of the Indian Revolt). Sir Syed commenced the publication of a series of pamphlets, *The Loyal Mohammedans of India*.He also wrote a commentary on Bible know as *Tabyin-ul-kalam*, which developed into a scholarly work on comparative religion.
- Khutbat-e-Ahmadia was written in reply of "The life of Mohammad" (William Myor) by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In 1868, he produced a documented pamphlet, *Risalah Ahkam-i-Ta’am-i-Ahl-i-kitab*.
- Sir Syed founded a school in Ghazipur in 1863 that included English as a regular subject in its curriculum.In 1864 he founded a Translation Society in Ghazipur which later moved to Aligarh and named as scientific society.The chief object of this society was to get Standard English books translated into Urdu so as to make it possible for the Muslims to get acquainted with the latest developments of Western thought.
- Sir Syed became member of Legislature Assembly in 1778.
- In 1875 Dayananda Saraswati started a movement called *Arya Samaj*. This gave birth to a violent Hindu reaction to foreign influences. He also began the *Shuddhi* movement for conversion of non-Hindus, particularly Muslims of Hindu origin to Hinduism. In 1882 Dayananda formed a *Cow Protection Society* to rouse Hindu feelings against Christians and Muslims for slaughtering cows and oxen.
- A Hindu political organization known as *the Indian Association* came into being in Calcutta in 1876.The Indian Association was established by a few educated Bengali Hindus led by Babu Surendranath Benerjea. It was forerunner of the Indian National Congress. Muslims had no role in Indian Association.
- In December 1887 a Bombay Muslim Badruddin Tyebji presided the 3rd session of the Indian National Congress. George Yalle was first president of All India Congress.
- Sind Madrassat-ul-Islam was set up by Hassan Ali afandi on 1st 1885 and it was inaugurated by Lord Duffern.
- *Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th October, 1817 in Delhi & died March 27, 1898 at Ali Gargh.Sir Syed is buried beside Sir Syed Masjid in Aligarh Muslim University.*
- Bankim Chandra Catterjee started a literary movement in Bengal and identified nationalism

with the Hindu religion. Militant Hindu Nationalism was started by B.G. Tilak.

- In 1892 *Indian Council Act* was passed. It enlarged the legislative councils and extended their functions. In the Imperial Council the number of additional members was fixed between 10 and 16, of whom not more than six were to be officials.
- In 1835, English was made official language of India.
- *The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan. Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mushtaq Ahmad.*
- *Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913. 2nd President of AIML was Sir Ali Mohammad Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.*
- Punjab branch of All India Muslim League was established by Muhammad Shafi in 1907. Poona branch of All India Muslim League was established by Rafeeh Ahmad in 1907. Bengal branch of All India Muslim League was established in 1909.
- First Public session was held in Pattna in 1938 headed by Quaid-e-Azam.
- Jamia Milia Islamia was established in 1920 by Muhammad Ali Johar.
- Tableegh & Tanzeem were launched by Hassan Nizami. Swarajia Party was formed by Moti Lal Nehru & Hakeem Ajmal Khan. Tehrik-e-Tanzi, e-Nou was formed by Saif-ud-din Chakklo
- *Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.*
- Majlas-e-Itehad-e-Milat was formed by Zafer Ali Khan.
- Idea of Round Table Conferences was given by Lord Irwin in 1929.
- Govt of India Act of 1935 promulgated on 14 August 1935. According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Federal Assembly has 375 seats. According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Counsel of state has 260 seats.
- According to Govt of India Act of 1919 only 3% of population can cast vote. According to Govt of India Act of 1935 only 14% of population can cast vote.
- Counsel of secretary of state started in 1858 & dissolved in 1935.
- Khaksar Movement was launched by Inayat Ullah Mashraqi in 1931.
- Independant Party was launched by Hasrat Mohani in 1932.
- Unity Conference was held in 1932 at Allabad.
- Wardha Scheme of 1937 headed by Dr. Zakar Hussain.
- Peerpur Committee formed in 1938 headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi. Real name of Raja Sahb of Mehmoodabad was Amir Ahmah Khan. *Pirpur Report was prepared to investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims.*
- Sharif Report submitted in 1939 by Bihar Branch. *Sharif Report was prepared to investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar.*
- Sikander-Jinnah Pact in 1937.
- "Pakistan was inevitable" by Syed Hassan Riaz.
- Manshor edited by Syed Riaz Hussain in 1938 till 1947 under Muslim league.
- Muslim League National Guards was set up in 1939.
- Muslim Political Party set up by Ghulam Hussain Hidyat Ullah.
- "Bright Future of Muslims" by Taveel Ahmad Mangori.
- Majlas-e-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen set up by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang.
- Muslim League established its ministries in Sindh in 1943.
- Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam set up by Shabeer Ahmad Usmani.
- Sitara-e-Subho was launched by Zafer Ali Khan in 1917.

- Pona Pact was signed on 25 September 1932. Ambedkar and Gandhi were the signatories of Pona Pact.
- Mahasabah was founded by Madan Mohan Maluir.
- "Father and Daughter" was written by Begum Shah Nawaz.
- "Transfer of Power in India" was written by V.P. Menon.
- Waris shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'. Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
- Sindh was annexed by British in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
- 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 1762.
- Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen Jo Daro in 1922..
- In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
- Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
- Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
- Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1905. Minto Morley reforms came into India in 1909. In Minto Morley reforms, Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India. Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by Sir Sydney Rowlatt.
- Montague-Chelmsford report was published in 1918 & became law in 1919.
- Muslim League demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.
- All India Central Khilafat Committee was formed on 23 Sep. 1919. Khilafat Delegation met Lord Chelmsford in 1920 under Dr. Ahamad Insari. Migration Movement (1920) 1800 Muslims migrated.
- Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement. Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari issued the Fatwa in favour of Khilafat Movement. Gandhi announced the end of Khilafat Movement. Tragedy of Chora Churi happen on 4 February 1922.
- 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.
- Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission. Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch. Lord Cornwallis is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
- Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of M. Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.
- 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 forms LINCONINN.
- Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. Before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th February 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.
 - Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch. Rahmat Ali.
 - In 1945, Labour Party came to power.
 - In 1945 elections Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats.
 - In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim government in India. In interim government Muslim League got portfolios of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.
 - J.N.Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim government on ML behalf.
 - Unionist's Ministry was in Punjab. Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazal Hussain.
 - Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
 - Burma separated from India in 1937 and was made independent in 1947.
 - Sindh assembly passed the resolution for the creation of Pakistan firstly on June 26, 1947.
 - "Divide and Quit" is written by Penderel Moon.
 - Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.
 - On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.
 - Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammad Iqbal.
 - Population of Pakistan at its birth was 34 million.
 - Jinnah Awami league is the first opposition party of Pakistan. It was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950.
 - Ayub Khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosque.
 - On 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.
 - Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Even Jenkins.
 - Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.
 - Friday was declared as half working day on August 22, 1947.
 - Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 22nd August, 1947.
 - The Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon
 - Liaquat visited India in April 1950.
 - Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest. Jinnah passed away at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th September, 1948 A.D. Funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam by Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
 - 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 in 1951.
 - Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA in 1951. Liaquat Ali Khan spends in USA three weeks.
 - Title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".
 - Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government came to light Rawalpindi in March 1951.
 - Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on the Punjab Secretariat, Lahore (1946).
 - 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.*
- *Pakistan standard time was adopted on October 1, 1951.*
- *Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.*
- *Hari Singh was the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.*
- *Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.*
- *22 points of Ulema put on 24th January 1951 by 31 Ulema.*
- *BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.*
- *In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.*
- *Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.*
- *Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.*
- *Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.*
- *Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.*
- *First biogas plant established in 1974.*
- *In December 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.*
- *Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.*
- *8th amendment introduced in 1985.*
- *Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th September 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.*
- *Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.*
- *First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.*
- *Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.*
- *KANNUP was established in 1971.*
- *Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.*
- *Baitul Maal established in 1992.*
- *General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.*
- *Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles.*
- *India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.*
- *Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.*
- *At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rs. 4,000 million.*
- *India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share. Only Rs. 200 crors had been paid as an interim installment.*
- *On 15th August 1947 the state of Junaghadh announced that it had acceded to Pakistan.*
- *Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.*
- *State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam in July 1948. The initial assets of SBP were equal to three Crore.*
- *Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.*
- *Mian Iftikhar –ud- din was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.*
- *"The Myth of Independence" was written by Z.A. Bhutto.*
- *Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain. White strip in the flag was added in August 1947 and moon and star added in the flag February 1949.*
- *Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in April 1948. Khoro is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA. PRODA was replaced in September 1954.*

- The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on 27th August, 1948.
- Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of NWFP.
- Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the Awami Muslim League party in September 1949.
- In the East Bengal elections were held in 1954.
- Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in March 1953.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Government of Nazi mud Din in April 1953.
- Shortage of Salt took place in 1952 in East Bengal.
- The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on 18th May 1956.
- Principal of joint Electorate was accepted by the Assembly on 10th October 1956 at Dacca.
- Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of Soharwardy.
- Muslim family Law Ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime.
- According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at 1000 acres. 902 land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms.
- Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called operation Gibraltar.
- India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on September 6, 1965.
- 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.
- In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called PDM.
- The old name of Round Garden was changed into Nasir Garden in 1966 after the visit of Egyptian President Nasir.
- Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar died in 1958; I.I. Chandaraker died in 1960; Soharwardy died in 1963 in Bairut, And Muhammad Ali Bogra died in 1963.
- Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in February 1960.
- Musa Khan was C-in-C before Yahya Khan. Yahya Khan became C-in-C in March 1966.
- In April 1969, Yahya regime announced Labour Reforms.
- Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th December due to Floods in East Pakistan.
- Agartala conspiracy was about Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan.
- Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" in 1971.
- Army action was started in East Pakistan from March 1971.
- A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called Hamood Ur Rehman commission.
- In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at 150 acres of irrigated land. Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in 1977.
- Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations in 1972.
- Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in May 1973.
- Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in March 1977.
- *NADRA was setup in February 16, 2000.*
- *The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades of Greek.*
- *National Institute of Oceanlogy established in 1982 in Karachi.*

- *Pakistan test fired Ghauri missile on April 6, 1998.*
- *Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.*
- *Nishta rHospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.*
- *Three radio stations were working at the time of partition.*
- *10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.*
- *National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.*
- *Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.*
- *Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.*
- *Pakistan irrigation research council was founded in 1964.*
- *Security Council was formed by federal government on October 17, 1999.*
- *National data base registration authority was set up on 16th February, 2000.*
- *The official and national sport of Pakistan is field hockey. Cricket, however, is the most popular sport. The national side won the ICC World Cup in 1992.*
- *Pakistan qualified for the Golf World Cup for the first time in 2009.*
- *One goal of the current government is to see the literacy rate reach at least 85% over the next few years.*
- *About 1.7 million refugees from Afghanistan live in Pakistan.*
- *When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced? 14th August 1973.*
- *Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team? Hafeez Kardar*
- *Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh*
- *Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973? Sardar Atta ullah Mengal*
- *When Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr-1? July 16, 1990*
- *Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata on 14th January 1911.*
- *“Al-Halal” Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad in July 1912.*
- *East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country on 16th December 1971.*
- *The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.*
- *During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.*
- *Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1906.*
- *Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on 20th December 1971.*
- *Land reforms announced by PPP regime on 1st March 1972.*
- *In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state? Constitution of 1973*
- *Urdu declared as official language in 1832.*
- *Which was the first public airline of Pakistan? Orient Airline*
- *Five members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.*
- *When the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq? 5th July, 1977*
- *What happened to the Constitution of 1973 when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq? It was partially suspended*
- *President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981.*
- *President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981.*

- First Chairman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdus Salam.
- Pakistan set up the first uranium moving and processing plant in Lucki Murwat.
- First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in 1951.
- The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
- Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan was first Defence Minister of Pakistan.
- Who is authorized to impose reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights? President
- After Independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- 'The Sole Spokesman' a book on Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan Movement was written by Dr. Ayesha Jalal.
- Shahbzada Abdul Qayyum Khan founded Islamia College — Peshawar institution.
- Majida Rizvi has the credit to be the first women High court Judge in Pakistan.
- In 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan Presented poor man's budget.
- The Quit India Movement started at Bombay on Aug. 8, 1942.
- Attlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan.
- The Constitution of 1956 was enforced on March 23, 1956; the constitution of 1962 was enforced on June 8, 1962 and the Constitution of 1973 was enforced on August 14, 1973.
- Ch. Muhammad Ali is the name of first Secretary General of Pakistan.
- First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was Ahmad Shah Patres Bukhari.
- First general elections under the LFO were held in 1970.
- Pakistan and Afghanistan have "Transit Trade Agreement" signed in 1965.
- Sir Muhammad Shafi coined the name of All India Muslim League.
- Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan was the founder of All India Muslim League.
- Constitutional proposal, known as the Bogra Formula, was presented before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on October 7, 1953. The plan proposed for a Bicameral Legislature with equal representation for all the five provinces of the country in the Upper House. Constitutional Formula is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula.
- In 1973 constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time.
- Pakistan become member of United Nations on 30th Sep 1947 and Afghanistan country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations.
- Sanghata Movement was started by Dr Moonje.
- The subjects were divided into central and provincial by the Act of 1919.
- Martial law has been declared in Pakistan four times. On 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza staged a coup d'état. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Aziz Ahmad as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- The second martial law was imposed on 25 March 1969, when President Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and handed over power to the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan.
- The third martial law, politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over in 1971 as the first civilian martial law administrator in recent history, imposing selective martial law in areas hostile to his rule, such as the country's largest province, Balochistan.
- The fourth martial law, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto and imposed martial law in its totality on July 5, 1977, in a bloodless coup d'état.

- One Unit was the title of a scheme launched by the federal government of Pakistan to merge the four provinces of West Pakistan into one unit, as a counterbalance against the numerical domination of the ethnic Bengalis of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The One Unit policy was announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 22 November 1954.
- The province of West Pakistan was created in 14 October 1955 by the merger of the provinces, states, and Tribal Areas of the western wing. The province was composed of twelve divisions and the provincial capital was established at Lahore. The province of East Bengal (now Bangladesh) was renamed East Pakistan with the provincial capital at Dacca. The federal government moved the country's capital in 1959 from Karachi to Rawalpindi (serving as provisional capital until Islamabad was ready), whilst the federal legislature moved to Dacca.
- The province of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1 July 1970 by President General Yahya Khan.
- Dr. Khan Sahib was appointed as the first Chief Minister of the One Unit, while Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was appointed as the first Governor of West Pakistan.
- The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution from Indus River was signed in 1991.
- Nizam-e-Islam party was founded by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.
- Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul.
- Justice Shahab-ud-din was the Head of the Constituent Committee formed by Ayub Khan.
- Pakistan people's party was founded in 1967.
- Name of NWFP was changed as KPK in 2010.
- Kargil conflict was took place in 1999.
- Feroz khan noon was the PM at the time of 1958 Martial law.
- Pakistan has won the hockey world cup four times.
- NRO stands for National Reconciliation Order.
- Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.
- Bahardur Shah Zafar buried in Rangoon.
- RCD formed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- First SAARC summit was held in 1985 at Dhaka.
- Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time on 11 August 1947. He was the first President of the Constituent Assembly.
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954.
- In January 24, 1959, the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan.
- Abdul Qadeer Khan Nuclear Research Laboratories was set up in Kahuta in 1976.
- F. M. Khan was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah was awarded the title of the Quaid-i-Azam in 1938.
- The Unionist Party, a secular party, was formed to represent the interests of Punjab's large feudal classes and gentry. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Fazli Husain and Sir Chhotu Ram were the co-founders of the party.
- Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August 1947.
- Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) is called as "Alexander of Muslim World".
- Abdur Rab Nishtar is the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.
- The Kargil War also known as the Kargil conflict was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July

- 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir and elsewhere along the Line of Control (LOC).
- Dr Shama Khalid is the first woman assuming governorship in the country's history.
 - Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Muslim woman ambassador and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps (while in the Netherlands), First Muslim woman Governor (of Sindh province in the mid-1970s), First Muslim woman Chancellor of a university (all the universities in Sindh) First Muslim woman delegate to the UN, and First Muslim woman to win the United Nations Human Rights Award, First Muslim woman to receive the Woman of Achievement Medal, (1950).
 - The second nuclear power plant of Pakistan is functioning in Chasma since 2001 by the help of China.
 - SAARC was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985. First Summit of SAARC was held in 1985 in Dhaka (Bangladesh).
 - Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
 - After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.
 - The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced in April, 1937.
 - Rebindra Nath Tagor the first Asian who received literature Nobel Prize in 1913.
 - Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' on December 22, 1939 (End of Congress ministries).
 - Mulvi Abdl Haq is called "Baba-e-Urdu".
 - The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously on 23rd March 1940.
 - The institution of Mohtasib was established by Presidential Order 1983.
 - Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949.
 - The state bank inaugurated on 1st July 1948 by Quaid-e-Azam and Zahid Hussain is the first governor of State Bank.
 - Iskendar Mirza had the shortest tenure as Governor - General of Pakistan.
 - Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced at Delhi on April 18, 1950.
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, "Causes of the Indian Revolt", as early as 1860.
 - Altaf Hussain Hali refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India.
 - In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in Stockholm.
 - The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in 1979.
 - Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing Muslim Students Peshawar.
 - Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on Oct 16, 1951.
 - Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in 1859.
 - Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
 - Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is the author of "Hunter par Hunter".
 - Faiz Ahmed Faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiray Case.
 - In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman.
 - Pakistan becomes 'Republic' in 1956.

- Vasco-da-Gama comes to India in 1498.
- Brahmo Samaj is a quasi-Protestant, theistic movement within Hinduism, founded in Calcutta in 1828 by Ram Mohun Roy.
- Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 7 April 1875.
- Prarthana Samaj is founded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.
- East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849; Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.
- *The "Rashmi Roomal" Movement of 1905 was initiated by Maulana Mahmood Hassan.*
- *The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.*
- *Pirpur Committee was formed in 1938 and it was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.*
- *"Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" was written by Allama Muhammad Iqbal.*
- *Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah.*
- *Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.*
- *Qazi Issa was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.*
- The last Nawab of Bahawalpur is Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V.
- Mehragarh is located near the Bolan Pass, to the west of the Indus River valley and between the Pakistani cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi.
- Ranikot Fort is the world's largest fort with a circumference of about 26 km or 16 miles. Since 1993, it has been on the list of tentative UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is located in the Kirthar Range, about 30 km southwest of Sann, in Jamshoro District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is approximately 90 km north of Hyderabad.
- The Kot Diji Fort, formally known as Fort Ahmadabad, dominates the town of Kot Diji in Khairpur District, Pakistan about 25 miles east of the Indus River at the edge of the Nara-Rajasthan Desert.
- Name the founder of the All India Muslim League? Sir Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
- The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was ? Iran
- The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was? Justice A.R. Cornelius
- The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established in 1974 at? Lahore
- The oldest news agency of Pakistan is: ? Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
- Who was the father of Shah Abdul Aziz? Shah Waliullah.
- What is the total area of Islamabad? 906 Sq.Km
- Who first translated the Holy Quran into Persian? Shah Waliullah.
- Who first translated the Holy Quran into Urdu? Shah Abul Qadir.
- Name the founder of the Aligarh Movement? Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Name of the books written by Shah Waliullah? Hajjat-ul-Baligha, Fyuz-i-Harmain Sharifan
- In which year did Jinnah join the Muslim League? In 1913 (request of M.Ali Johar)
- In which year Jinnah left the Congress? In 1920 (left imperial legislative 1919)
- Who was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of 1927? Sir Shafi.
- For what period of time is the National Assembly elected? For five years.
- What is the period of time for the election of the Senate? 6 years.
- What is the present literacy rate in Pakistan? 57 percent.

- Which university in Pakistan was founded before independence? The Punjab University (oldest)
- Name a famous Sufi poet of Sindh. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.
- In which year was the second Islamic Summit held? 1974 (Lahore)
- Name the treaty signed by India and Pakistan after the 1965 war? Tashkent Treaty (10 Jan. 1966)
- Which is the place of highest rainfall? Murree
- Which is the largest park in Pakistan? National Park Islamabad.
- Which is the largest seaport in Pakistan? Monora (Karachi).
- Which is the largest Library in Pakistan? Punjab Public Library.
- Which is the largest Museum in Pakistan? National Museum Karachi.
- Which is the largest and oldest university of Pakistan?
Punjab University Lahore.
- Which is the largest Mosque in Pakistan? Faisal Mosque.
- Which is the largest and busiest railway station in Pakistan? Lahore.
- Which is the largest platform in Pakistan? Platform of Rohri Station.
- Which is the longest road in Pakistan? Pakistan Highway.
- Which is the longest Railway line in Pakistan? Karachi to Peshawar.
- Which is the highest road in Pakistan? Karakoram Highway.
- Which is the largest railway workshop in Pakistan? Mughalpura Workshop Lahore.
- Which is the largest industrial plant in Pakistan? Pakistan Steel Mills Karachi.
- Which is the smallest province in respect of Area? NWFP.
- Which is the largest city with respect of Area and population? Karachi.
- Which is the most modern city? Islamabad.
- The minimum annual rainfall in Pakistan was recorded at? Nokkundi
- "Pakistan in Twentieth Century A Political History" is a book written by? Lawrence Ziring
- The Federally Administrated Tribal Area consists of? Seven political agencies and six frontier regions.
- P.O.N.M stand for? Pakistan Oppressed Nations Movement.
- Kilik Pass is situated in? Karakoram range.
- Among the world largest cotton growing countries Pakistan stands for? 4th
- Toot oil and natural gas field is located in? Punjab.
- Largest dam and Hydel power station of Pakistan Tarbela dam built in 1976
- On which date the first session of National Assembly was held? 11 August, 1947
- What is the length of coastal line of Pakistan? 1046 Km
- Islam was declared state religion of Pakistan? In 1973
- Which is the shortest river of Pakistan? Ravi
- The constitution of Pakistan can be amended? With Two-Third majority in Parliament
- Who was the first Muslim Governor of Sindh? Ghulam Hussain Hadaiyatullah.
- Who was the first Muslim C-N-C of Pak Army? Gen Muhammad Ayub
- Which constitution of Pakistan state that President and Prime Minister must be Muslims? 1973 Constitution

- Who was the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? M. Khursheed.
- Who was the first C.N.C of Pakistan Navy? Admiral Muhammad Siddiq
- Identify the terminating point of Pakistan Motorway M-8? Gwadar
- The proposed plan of M-4 of Pakistan Motorway shall be completed? Faisalabad to Multan
- Which year is celebrated in Pakistan as visit to Pakistan to promote Tourism Industry? 2001.
- To settle the water dispute between Pakistan and India Sindh Tass Agreement was signed in 1960 with the help of? World Bank
- What is the length of famous "Khyber Pass"? 53 Km.
- The Population density in Punjab per square Kilometers is? 353 persons.
- Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by? Wakhan.
- Age of the retirement of Supreme Court Judge of Pakistan is? 65 years.
- Anza Missile is? Surface to air missile.
- Ranikot Fort is situated near the city of? Hyderabad.
- Under the Indus Basin Treaty 1960, the water of rivers awarded to Pakistan are? Indus, Jehlum, Chenab.
- The standard time of Pakistan is? 5 hours ahead of Greenwich time.
- When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games? 1958 Tokyo.
- On which river Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri barrage are situated? Indus Rivers.
- Who was first Muslim CNC of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal Asghar Khan.
- When Pakistan Joined Anglo-American Defence Pacts or SEATO in 1954.
- 24th Parallel Line is the boundary line which was declared between? Pakistan and India
- Pakistan joined the Nuclear Club in? 28 May 1998
- The only Pakistan poet who has been awarded the Lenin Prize was? Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
- General Pervez Musharraf took over the control of Pakistan on? 12 October, 1999
- According to the 1998 census the population of Pakistan living in Rural Areas was? 67.5 percent
- Pakistan's first Agriculture University was established in? Faisalabad
- Pakistan became full member of NAM 1979 (Hawana).
- In the National Anthem of Pakistan "Jan-i-Tstaqlal" stands for? Inspiration of our future.
- The National Tree of Pakistan? Deodar.
- Which bird is national bird of Pakistan? Chakor.
- Which is the national animal of Pakistan? Markhor.
- National game of Pakistan? Hockey.
- National flower of Pakistan? Jasmine(chambali).
- Pakistan had joined Baghdad Pact/Central Treaty Organization in 1955 along with? Iran, Iraq and Turkey.
- Identify the longest glaciers of Pakistan? Siachen.
- "Warsak Dam" has been built on the river Kabul in 1960
- Which Province of Afghanistan shows border with Pakistan? Paktya
- What is the length of border between Pakistan and Afghanistan? 2252 Km.
- The total length of 'Line of Control' in Kashmir is about? 720 Km. (Through Simla agreement 1972)
- The Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan was established in? 1956.

- Karachi Nuclear Power plant was established in 1972 with the assistance of: Canada.
- Chashma Nuclear plant was established with the assistance of:- China.
- Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure? Gen. Ayub Khan.
- The cultural centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at? Taxila
- National Police Academy is situated in? Islamabad
- After Siachen the second largest glacier of Pakistan? Batura.
- Which lake is considered to be Asia's greatest reserve of migratory birds? Haleji lake.
- The largest desert of Pakistan? Thar in Sindh
- Largest Agency of FATA in term of Area is? South Waziristan
- Area of Balochistan is? 3,47,190 Sq. Km.
- Total area of Sindh is? 140,914 sq. Km.
- Total Area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? 74521 Sq. Km.
- Gen Zia died in air accident on? 17th August, 1988.
- On 6th August 1990 caretaker government was established under? Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.
- Total number of seats of NA reserved for women in the October 2002 election? 60 seats.
- Total number of seats of Punjab Assembly are? 371 seats
- The total number of seats in Sindh Assembly? 148 seats.
- Total number of seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly? 124 seats
- Total number of seats in Balochistan? 65 seats
- Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab after independence? Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- Pakistan forest institution is located in? Peshawar.
- The oldest Barrage on Indus is? Sukkur Barrage(1932)
- The first Pakistani who became the Judge of International Court of Justice? Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- On March 23, 2000 Pakistan had manufactured a modern tank liaison with China by name of? Al-Khalid.
- On July 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first? Postal stamp
- When Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China? 4th January 1950.
- Who was the first Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China? N.A.M. Raza.
- Which is the highest railway station in Pakistan? Khan Mehtar Zai
- When the National Anthem was played in Pakistan 1st time? 14th August 1954.
- When Pakistan became the member of UNO? 30 September 1947.
- Who is the first President of Pakistan and last Governor-General of Pakistan? Sikandar Mirza.
- The first coin of Pakistan designed by? Brandly.
- Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam. Justice Abdul Rasheed.
- Which country opposed Pakistan to become the member of UNO? Afghanistan
- Who became the first president of Pakistan Muslim League? Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
- Which lake is the largest in Pakistan, situated in Dadu? "Lake Mancher"
- Pakistan's highest mountain peak K-2 is located in? Karakoram range.
- Who was the architect of Second Constitution? Ayub Khan.

- The Soan and Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau
- The area lying between river Beas and river Ravi is called? Bari Doab
- 'Kashmir Solidarity Day'. is observed in Pakistan each year on? 5 Feb.
- The Province of Pakistan which covers the largest area 43% is? Balochistan (Punjab 25.8 percent)
- The Second Prime Minister and Governor of Pakistan? Nazimuddin
- Who is the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan? Benazir Bhutto
- Who had the longest period of rule to his credit? Gen Zia-ul-Haq
- Who had shortest tenure of President? Z.A. Bhutto
- Who had shortest tenure as Governor-General of Pakistan? Khawaja Nazimuddin
- Point out the name of first Governor of State Bank? Zahid Hussain
- Who was the first Female Governor? Begum Rana Liaquat Ali
- Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces? Gen. Tikka Khan.
- Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan? Justice Abdul Rashid
- Who was the first Chief of the Air Force? Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad
- Who was the First Chief of Staff of the Navy? Hafeez Ahmad
- Who was the First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee? General Muhammad Sharif
- Which is the highest Military award in Pakistan? Nishan-e-Haider
- Which is the highest Civil award of Pakistan? Nishan-e-Pakistan
- Which is the coldest place of Pakistan? Sakardo
- The area of Pakistan is? 796,096 sq Km.
- The first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider was? Capt. Sarwar Shaheed
- Famous lake Saif ul Maluk is located in? Kaghan
- The length of Indus River? 2896 Km.
- Who headed the commission formed by Ayub Khan for drafting the 1962 Constitution? Manzoor Qadir
- The number of seats of National Assembly won by Awami League in the 1970 election? 160
- Bangladesh came into existence on? 16th December 1971.
- The number of Articles included in the constitution of 1973? 280
- Z.A. Bhutto took oath as President under the Provisional Constitution on? 21st April 1972.
- The new capital of Pakistan was given the name of Islamabad on? 24th Feb 1959.
- Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskandar Mirza on? 27th October 1958
- The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on? 7th September 1974.
- When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced? 20th June 1980
- Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on? 23rd March 1985.
- One Unit was formed in? 1955
- Gwadar became the part of Pakistan in? 1958
- Balochistan was given status of Province? 1970
- West Pakistan was divided into four provinces in? 1973
- The post of C.N.C was changed in Chief of Staff? 1976.
- Banks were nationalized in Pakistan in? 1974
- Karakoram highway which was completed In 15 years was formally opened in? 1978
- River Indus enters in Pakistan near? Chelas

- Youm-e-Fazia is observed on? 7th September
- Rawal Dam is near Islamabad on Kurang river
- Chaman is famous for? Fruit
- Lal Suhanra Park is in? Bahawalpur
- RCD agreement concluded between Turkey Iran and Pakistan on? 21st July 1964
- Where is Masjid Wazir Khan? Lahore.
- Federal Sharit Court was established in? 1979
- Nationalization of industries was started by? Z.A. Bhutto
- Qisa Khawani Bazar is in? Peshawar
- Bolan Pass meets? Quetta with Afghanistan
- Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line (720Km)
- Boundary between India and Pakistan demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliff is called Radcliff Line
- In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India is 24th Parallel Line
- Which city of Pakistan is known as the 'City of Colleges'? Lahore
- What is Pakistan's major export? Textile industry (Cotton) (second rice)
- The Quaid-i-Azam was born in Wazir Mension Karachi
- Which is the first newspaper of Urdu language? Jam-e-Jahan Numma (1st Pakistani __ Amroz)
- When Radcliffe Award was announced? 17th August 1947
- Which of the following king has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent? Sher Shah Suri
- Talbul project is disputed between Pakistan and India.
- Mehdi Shah was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan.
- Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in Swat
- Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in South Waziristan
- 17 Member bench of SC has declared NRO null & void and unconstitutional all cases withdrawn under NRO reopen with immediate effect on 16th December 2009
- What is the full name of Kerry-Lugar Bill? Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009
- Under 'Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009' what will USA provide Pakistan? \$ 1.5 billion annually
- For how long Pakistan would get the US aid under Kerry-Lugar bill? 5 years
- How much total US aid will flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years? US\$ 7.5 billion
- Gilgit-Baltistan (empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009 was approved on August 29, 2009
- 7th NFC award was signed by prime minister and other chief ministers of all provinces on 30th December 2009.
- Shahbaz Airbase is located in Jacobabad.
- Shamsi Airbase is located in Quetta.
- "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of General Pervez Musharraf
- Who wrote "Freedom Movement of India"? I.H.Qureshi
- "Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" is written by Allama Iqbal
- "The Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen
- *Pakistan, the Heart of Asia* is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Who wrote *India wins Freedom?* Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad
- The writer of *The Spirit of Islam* is Amir Ali

- *Struggle for Pakistan* was written by I.H. Qureshi
- The author of *Pathway to Pakistan* is Choudhry Khaliquzzaman
- The writer of *Friends Not Masters* is Ayub Khan
- 'Daughter of the East' book is written by Benazir Bhutto
- Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- The Making of Pakistan book is written by K. K. Aziz
- The Emergence of Pakistan book is written by Ch. Mohammad Ali
- Towards Pakistan book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman
- A Passage to India book is written by E.M. Forster
- The old name of Dhaka is Jehangir Nagar
- What is the old name of Jaccoabad? Khan Garh
- What is the new name of Salwan Kot? Sialkot
- When the name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad? 1977
- Which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan? Swat
- What is the old name of Quetta city? Shal Kot
- What is the old name of Sahiwal? Montgomery
- Pakistan became the member of UNO on 30 September, 1947
- The last Governor General and first viceroy of united India was Lord Cuning.
- The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten
- Sindh is known as Bab-ul-Islam.
- The Objective Resolution was put forwarded by Liaqat Ali Khan on 12 March, 1949.
- Khushal Khan Khatak and Rehman Baba are two famous Pushto poets.
- The State Bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July 1948.
- The first constitution of Pakistan came into force on 23rd March 1956 and cancelled on 7 oct 1958.
- Pakistan's second Governor General and 2nd Prime Minister was Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- Sui gas was found in the year 1952.
- The first meeting of the Muslim League took place in 1907 at Karachi and presided by Adam je pir bhai.
- The Cripps Mission visited India in 1942
- Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- The old name of Lahore City is Mahmoodpur.
- What is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim? Neroon Kot
- What is the old name of Attock? Cambellpur
- What is the old name of Zhob? Fort Sandeman
- Which of the following name is the old name of pakpattan? Ajodhan Pur (by Akbar the Great)
- What is the new name of Hindu Bagh? Muslim Bagh
- What is the old name of Bin Qasim (sea port)? Pepri
- Mount Batten announced his plan on 3rd June 1947.
- The first independent ruler of Muslim India was Qutub uddin Aibak.
- Partition of Bengal took place on 16th Oct, 1905 (Lord Curzin) and cancelled in 1911(Hoarding).
- All India Congress was founded by Allan O. Hume in 1885.

- Badshahi Mosque was built by Aurangzeb Alamgir at Lahore in 1674.
- Babur was the founder of Mughal Dynasty in 1526 and the last Mughal Emperor of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- Pakistan's largest steel mill is at Pipri (Karachi) formed by the cooperation of Russia.
- The Mosque built by Shah Jahan is at Thatta.
- The true name of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani was Shaikh Ahmed.
- In the 1945 Muslim League won 30 Muslim seats in the central Assembly.
- Sind Madarsa-ul-Islam was founded by Hasan Ali Afandi.
- Syed Ameer Ali founded Muslim League's branch at London in 1908.
- The Mughal Emperor Akbar introduced the "Deen-e-Elahi" in 1582.
- Shah Abdul Latif and Sachal Sarmast are two important Sindhi poets.
- Two places famous for wooden crafts are Hala and Kashmir in Pakistan.
- Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in 1938.
- Nizam-e-Mustafa movement was carried in the year 1977.
- The first Muslim League Government was formed in Sindh in 1943.
- Masjid Mahabat Khan is situated at Peshawar.
- Masjid Wazir Khan is situated at Lahore.
- Simla Delegation met Lord Wavell in 1945.
- Pakistan exploded its first atomic bomb at Chagai on 28th May 1998.
- The period of first five year plan was 1955-1960.
- The first Conference of NAM was held at Belgrade in 1961 and Pakistan joined the NAM in the year 1979 at Havana.
- Hazrat Usman Marvandi is known as Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
- In 1945-1946 elections Muslim League won all seats in central and 90% in provincial assembly.
- In 1945, Lord Wavell proposed the formation of a temporary government consisting of the political parties of United India.
- According to 3rd June 1947 plan plebiscite was held in N.W.F.P and Sylhet.
- The five principles passed by the Non-Aligned countries are called Panch Sheela.
- Sir Syed brought out the digest "Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq" in 1870.
- The first central office of Muslim League was established at Aligarh.
- The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on 24th Oct, 1954 and Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin was its speaker.
- National Assembly consists of 342 Muslim members and the Senate consists of 104 members.
- Pakistan became the member of U.N on 30th September 1947 and Afghanistan Opposed it.
- The second constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 8 June 1962.
- Quaid-e-Azam remained member of both Muslim League and Congress for 7 years (1913 to 1920)
- The Swadeshi movement means Boycott of goods (British goods)
- Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League was established? Nawab Waqar ul Mulk
- "Humdard" and "Comrade" was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali
- Jinnah was the Principle architect of Lucknow pact
- The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms (in 1909) was Separate Electorate

- Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of Tehrik e Khilafat
- "Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali Khan
- Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in 1918
- Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in: 1919
- Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in 1920
- Moplah rising in Malabar took place in 1921
- The Moplah rose against the British and Hindu Zamindar.
- Which movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand? Shuddhi
- Sangthan was started by Pandit Malavia
- Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922
- Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in 1924
- Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927
- 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.
- Which party was divided into pro changers and changers? Congress
- Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge given by Lord Birkenhead
- Nehru Report accepted the following demand a separate province for North-West Frontier and Sindh
- Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in 1929(M.Ali Johar helped in 14 points)
- Which member of Simon Commission resigned and replaced by another member Stephen Walsh
- Dyarchy was scrapped in 1919 Reforms
- The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in London
- Which party was not present in First Round Table Conference Congress
- Federal form of Government for India was approved by British in First Round Table Conference
- Who was the Prime Minister of England during First Round Table Conference? Ramsay Macdonald
- Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931
- Communal award was published in 1932
- What was the reaction of Congress and Muslim League over Communal Award? Both Disliked
- The recommendation of Round Table Conference was published in 1933.
- The whole of India Act of 1935 came into operation in provincial part in 1937
- Anandhnath is a novel and Nagri is a Script
- Pirpur Report was about Congress ministries (By Mahadi 1n 1938)
- Shareef Pur report was about Bihar
- Who wrote " Muslim Suffering under Congress Rule"? Fazl ul Haq
- Wardha scheme was about Education
- The author of Wardha Scheme was Zakir Hussain
- Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22nd December 1939
- "Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933 by Ch. Rehmat Ali
- "Pakistan National Movement" was founded by Ch. Rehmat Ali
- "Outline of a Scheme of Indian federation" was written by Sikandar Hayat Khan
- Lahore resolution was introduced by Fazl ul Haq in 1940
- "Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by Ambedkar.

- The British August offer was made in 1940
- What was the response of Muslim League over British offer? Neither accepted nor rejected
- Which Congress leader thought after Lahore Resolution that the partition was unavoidable? Raja Gopal Acharya
- Sapru proposals were offered in 1945
- Liaquat – Desai Pact was concluded in 1945
- Wavell plan was made in 1945 (Parity was the issue in Wavel Plan)
- In 1945 elections, out of total 102 seats of Central Assembly, Congress won 57 and Muslim League won 30 seats
- In the provincial elections of 1946 Congress won 930 seats and Muslim League won 428 seats
- In Provincial elections of 1946 total seats of Muslim League were 492
- In the Cabinet mission how many Cabinet Ministers were present 3
- The name of the Cripps Mission was made after Sir Stafford Cripps who was The President of the Board of Trade
- The Cabinet Mission members were parleyed with how many Muslim members 4
- Cripps Mission Published its report on 30th March 1942
- The main emphasis in Cripps Mission was on Creation of new Dominion
- Non accession clause was mentioned in Cripps mission
- "Quit India" movement was started in 1942
- In the Cabinet Mission provinces were divided into how many sections? Three
- Quaid e Azam, for the continuation of Cabinet mission, demanded how many portfolios? Five
- In Cabinet Mission plan total portfolios were Sixteen
- Congress was awarded how many portfolios? Six
- How many portfolios were given to Muslim League? Five
- How many portfolios were reserved for minorities? Three
- Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten
- The only Indian on the Viceroy Lord Mountbatten staff was V.P. Menon
- V.P. Menon prepared the final draft of the transfer of Power
- Lady Mountbatten is said to be the close friend of Nehru
- What was the name of the daughter of Nehru? Indra
- Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of India and Pakistan? Mountbatten
- Who decided, at the time of partition, the fate of Baluchistan? Shahi Jirga
- By which method fate of NWFP was decided? Referendum
- Jinnah was by origin a Khoja (Language Gujarati)
- "Dawn", the Muslim League newspaper was started in 1942 (founder M. Ali Jinnah)
- Besides Jinnah who was the ex-officio member of Muslim League Working Committee Liaquat Ali Khan
- Direct Action resolution was passed in July 1946
- Jinnah's speeches were translated into Urdu often by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung.
- Who gave Fatwas in 1945 and forbade to joining Muslim League? Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni
- Which party leader labeled Quaid e Azam as "Kafre azam"? Jamiyat al Ulema-i- Hind
- Which magazine criticized Jinnah's decision to become the Governor General? Economist
- Whom Jinnah appointed the Governor of NWFP? Sir George Cunningham

- Soon after the establishment of Pakistan which Prime minister had been the Ambassador to Burma also? Muhammad Ali Bogra
- Battle of Buxer: 1764
- First census in Sub-Continent: 1881 (Lord Rippon)
- Jamrud Fort: Gen Hari Singh Nalwa
- The Home Rule League: sep 3, 1916---Anne Besent & Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak
- Five mountain ranges of Pakistan: 1-Himalaya 2-karakoram 3-hindukash 4-Suleman 5-Salt range
- Rabi season: January to May
- Khareef season: June to September
- First private airline: The Hajveri Airline
- Pak,afgh,CARS and China borders meet at the Hindukash range
- Nalter is famous for snow skiing
- Highest peak in Chagai—the Malik Naru peak
- Hamun-i-Mashkel----54 miles
- Mohanjo Daro-----The Larkana distt (1922)
- Harappa-----The Sahiwal distt (1921)
- Area of Sind 140914 sq.km
- NWFP-----74521
- Balochistan—347190
- Punjab----205345
- Pakistan's first Embassy (Iran)
- Khyber Agency—2776 sq.km
- Kurram Agency---3380 sq.km
- Simla Agreement—July 03,1972
- Tashkent Declaration—January 10,1966
- First expedition landed on Antarctica: January 15, 1991
- First day-night international one-day cricket match in Pak: March 17,1996
- First radio station: August 14,1948 (Karachi)
- First TV---- November 26.1964 (Lahore)
- PTV's colour transmission---December 20,1976
- Radio Pak. Converted into Pak.Broad.corp.in December 20.1972
- Warsak Dam-NWFP-----1960 on kabal river
- Gawadar Port ---September 9,1958— buy by Feroz khan Noon—Oman
- Total area of Northern Agencies:27,000 sq.km
- "Pakistan" is both a Persian and an Urdu word
- Congress ministries resigned on October 22,1939---and Deliverance Day on December 22,1939
- One-Unit---October 14,1955 to July 01,1970
- Nationalization of vital industries by Bhutto through an Ord.on January 02,1972
- Complete nationalization of banks: January 01,1974
- Zia---president on September 16, 1978 when tenure of Ch.Fazal Ilahi got expired.
- 1984---Ban on student and union organizations
- Zia referendum: December 19,1984
- Zia regime—non-party elections—February 1985
- Tragedy of Ojri camp: April 10,1988
- Geneva Convention---Junejo signs on April 16,1988
- Iraqi Ambassador—persona non grata—expelled---February 1973
- Qisas and Diyat Ord. : October 13,1990
- First woman bank: December 01,1989(Nusrat Bhutto-karachi)
- First postal stamp: July 09,1948

- First fed. ombudsman(Sardar M.Iqbal—February 25,1983—for 4 years)
- President of UN Gen.Assemblby—Sir Zafar ullah Khan—17th UN session
- Oldest cantonment: Kohat
- First state that joined Pakistan: Bahawalpur State
- First SOS village: 1977-LAHORE
- National Anthem: first broadcast on radio on August 13,1954
- First bio-gas plant: 1974(Karachi)
- Balochistan: status of province on July 01,1970
- The designation of commander in chief changed into chief of staff on March 02,1976
- Rafiq Ahmed Bajwa used the term of Nizam e Mustafa during PNA movement in 1977
- Zakat o Ushar Ordinance: June 20,1980
- 22 points of 31 Ulema: January 24,1951
- 8th Amendment Ord.: March 02,1985
- Soviet Union dismembered on December 21,1991
- Meenar e Pakistan: its model was prepared in 1963, completed on October 31, 1968.
- 1947-48: per capita income was 311 Rs.
- Ameer e Kuwait was the first foreign head of the state who visited Pakistan.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar succeeded Moodi as Governor of Punjab.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact: signed on April 18,1950
- M.Ali Bogra Formula: October 1953
- PNA(Pakistan National Alliance) against Bhutto
- MRD(Movement for Rehabilitation of Democracy) against Zia
- First Constituent Assembly: first session on August 10,1947----total members(69)
- Justice Abdur Rasheed administer oath from Quaid as Gov.Gen
- Syed Akbar attacked Liaquat Ali Khan
- OIC Summit in Lahore: February 1974--- Bangladesh recognized
- Six points of Sheikh Mujeeb: February 1966
- Baba Guru Nanak: born in 1469
- Lowari Tunnel is in Chitral
- Before partition, there were only three dams in our country:
 - 1-Khushdil Khan(1890-Balochistan)
 - 2-Spinarez(1945-Balochistan)
 - 3-Namal Dam(1913-Mianwali)
- First atomic energy institute: January 1955
- Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC):1956—Dr.Nazir Ahmed-first chairman
- Colombo Plan: 6 year development plan—1951—focused Pakistan
- NWFP Referendum: July 6-17, 1947
- Congress Ministies of NWFP(Dr.Khan Sahib) dismissed by Quaid on August 22,1947
- Liaquat Ali Khan’s first foreign visit after partition was towards India in April 1950
- Khawaja Nazimudin resigned on April 19,1953
- Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency in the year 1935
- The first General elections of Pakistan were held in the year 1970
- Immediately after Independence from the British India forcefully annexed Kashmir.
- The first Saint to come South Asia Sheikh ismail lahori 1005 A.D
- Who is called the “Parrot of India”? Amir Khusro

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS OF GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

- Total area of Pakistan is 769,096 sq km, and the total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 km.
- Pakistan lies between 61E to 75.5 E longitude and 24N to 37N Latitudes.
- The standard time of Pakistan is five hours ahead of Greenwich Mean time.
- The tropic of Cancer (23N 30N) does not allow the sun rays to become very, therefore Pakistan records high temperature in summer and the winter are not very severe.
- Pakistan is surrounded by land on three sides east, west and North and Arabian Sea is on its South and makes 1046 km (650 miles) coast line.
- Pakistan's territorial sea limit is 12 nm; the Exclusive economic zone of Pakistan is 240 nm.
- Out of the total area of Pakistan 1% is covered by Islamabad (906 sq km).
- Out of total area of Pakistan, FATA covers 3% i.e. 27,220 sq km.
- 58% area of Pakistan is covered by Mountains and plateaus and 42% by plains and deserts.
- Pakistan is Land locked from three sides. It has following immediate neighbors.
 - East India, 1610 km (1000 miles) border. Radcliffe line and Run off Kutch are two boundary lines between India and Pakistan. Run off Kutch is also called 24th parallel line, it was

signed in 1968. Two railway lines connect Pakistan with India. One through Wagah near Lahore connects Atari near Amritsar. Other exists between Khokrapar (Sindh) and Munabao (India) in 1949 ceasefire line came into existence, but line of control (720 km) was demarcated in 1972 (Simla agreement).

- China lies in the North of Pakistan. Karakoram and Himalayas are two snow capped mountain Ranges which make a border between the two countries. Boundary agreement between China and Pakistan was signed in 1963. The border between Pakistan and China is 585 km.
- Afghanistan is located on the North Western border of Pakistan. Pakistan has a longest border with Afghanistan which is 2252 km. It is called Durand line. It was established in 1893 by an agreement between Afghanistan British Rulers. There are two important Roads that link Afghanistan with Pakistan. One links Peshawar with Kabul via the famous Khyber Pass. Another links Quetta to Kandhar via the Khojak Pass.
- Iran lies to the South west of Pakistan. There is 805 km long direct border between Pakistan and Iran. The boundary line demarcated in 1960. There is a railway link between Pakistan and Iran. Koh-i-Taftan is border railway station in Pakistan and Zahedan in Iran. Another road links southern Balochistan through Turbat and Mand with Iran.
- Wakhan, a narrow strip of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan one of the Land locked central Asian states.
- The Strait of Hormuz is close to Pakistan. Pakistan port Gwadar is very strategically located. It can effectively guard the Strait of Hormuz which is a major route for oil and other traffic of the Gulf area.
- Baluchistan is the largest province according to area and least populous province of Pakistan. It covers 44% total area of Pakistan. It has common borders with Iran and Afghanistan. It shares its border with the remaining three provinces and the Arabian Sea also.

- Punjab is the second largest province according to area and first largest in population. It covers 25.8% area of the total area of Pakistan. In the east, it has a common border with India and internally Sindh lies to its south, KPK to the west and Jammu and Kashmir to the North.
- Sindh is the third largest province according to area and second largest in population. It covers 17.7% of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with India, Punjab, Balochistan and the Arabian Sea.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa covers 6% area out of the total area of Pakistan. It has common border with Punjab, Balochistan and Northern Area.
- Islamabad 906 sq km. 0.1% of total Area of Pakistan.
- Siachen is the highest battlefield in world it is the largest glacier of Pakistan it is 45 miles long and 2000 feet high.
- K-2 is the highest mountain in Pakistan, it is located in Karakoram mountain range, and its height is 8611 meters. It was first conquered by Goodwin Austin in 1954 that's why it is also called Goodwin Austin. It is the second highest peak in the world.
- The youngest mountains of the world (Himalayas) are present in Pakistan but oldest mountains are in India. Karakoram Range separates Pakistan from China and made a boundary between two countries.
- Hindu Kush Range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan.
- The Karakoram Mountains lie on North of the Indus River and extend northward beyond the borders of Pakistan. They are nearly 200 km wide.
- The Karakoram Range is most extensively snow covered, eighteen glaciers ranging from 7 km to 72 km are found here. The longest are the Siachen 72 kms and the Biafo 625 kms.
- Total area covered by glaciers in Pakistan is 13% of total area of Pakistan it is 13680 sq km.
- Batura, Biafo Shispar chogo Lungma glaciers are also located in Karakoram Mountain Range.
- The world's highest passes such as Khunjab, Lawari and Shandoor are situated in Karakoram Mountain Range.
- The highest Peak of Himalayas Range in Pakistan is Naga Parbat. It is 8126m high and second highest Peak in Pakistan. It was first conquered in 1953.
- The highest Peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirich Mir. It is 7670m high. It starts from Pamir.
- In Pakistan five Peaks have more than 8000m height. Pakistan has 82 Peaks in her territory.
- Hindu Kush Mountain is mostly located in Afghanistan. It guards the northern border of Pakistan. Areas of Chitral and Dir are in this Mountain Range.
- Valley of Hunza is in between the Karakoram and Himalaya is located near the Koh-e-Safed. It is on the South of River Kabul. It is 3000 m high.
- Khyber Pass is also located in Koh-e-Safed Mountain Range. Its average height is 3000m.
- The highest Peak of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman. Its height is 3500m.
- Siachen glacier is located in the region of Baltistan. It is the largest glacier of Pakistan it is 72km long. It is also the highest glacier of Pakistan.
- The highest pass in Pakistan is Karakoram pass, Khyber Pass is 54km long pass; it connects Pakistan with Afghanistan through Peshawar.
- Dargai Pass connects Mardan with Malakand.
- Lawari Pass located in Dir is 3188m high. It connects Dir with Chitral.
- Bolan Pass located in Sulaiman Range is 989 meters high. It connects Quetta with Sindh Plains.
- Gomal pass located in Waziristan Hills connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni a Province of Afghanistan.

- Babusar pass located in great Himalaya is a link between Mansehra and Northern Areas of Pakistan. It is 4173m high. It also connects Abbotabad with Gilgit.
- Khojak passes connects Chaman with Qila Abdullah (Afghanistan). It is 1312m high in Toba Kakar Range.
- Malakand pass connects Peshawar with Chitral.
- Baroghil pass connects Chitral with Wakhan.
- Muztagh pass connects Baltistan with China. It is a gateway to Chinese area Yarkand.
- The Baroghil pass connects Pakistan with Wakhan in Afghanistan.
- The Dorah and Shera Shing passes also lie between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- Potwar Plateau and the salt ranges are in between the River Indus and River Jhelum.
- Margalla Hills of Islamabad are located in the Potwar Plateau. It is on the River Soan.
- The Passes Kurram, Tochi and Cromal are named after the rivers near which they are located.
- River Swat is a tributary of River Kabul.
- Lake Saiful Muluk in the upper Kaghan Valley is located in Himalaya Range.
- Satpara Lake near Skardu is located in the Himalaya Mountain Range of Pakistan.
- Beautiful Hill station of Pakistan like Ghoragali, Nathiagali and Murree are located in Himalaya Mountain Range.
- Sakesar 1527 meters high Peak is the highest Peak of Salt Range in Pakistan.
- Kallar Kahar, Uchali and Khabeki are the beautiful lakes of River Jhelum in Salt Range.
- Warsak Dam is built on Kabul River.
- The Tanda Dam is the Kohat River, which is a tributary of Kabul River.
- The Chagai Hills, the northernmost range are located at Pakistan Afghan border they are about 130km long.
- Tala Jogian is a highest Peak of Salt Range, it is 975 meters high. It is in between River Jhelum & River Sawan.
- The Pakistan total Coastal area is 1046 Kilometers long, the Makran Coast extending from Karachi in the east to Jiwani in the west. Overall the Makran Coast is fairly straight with no marked indentions.
- The Makran Coast has a number of uplift terraces which make an Island shape there are Clifton Hills, Manora, Cape Morze, Ormara, Gwadar and Jiwani. The largest Island of Pakistan is Manora.
- Sindh is a Chinese Province with which Pakistani boundary is connected.
- Zahidan is area of Iran with which Pakistani boundary is connected.
- Ghazni, Kandhar, Paktia and Wakhan are the areas of Afghanistan with which Pakistan shares her border which is commonly called Durand Line. It is 2252 kilometers long.
- Thar desert lies in between River Jhelum and River Indus.
- Kharan it is located in North West of Balochistan Province.
- River Chenab, Ravi, Sutluj and Jhelum join the River Indus at Kot Mithan. Cholistan or Rohi 75000 sq km Bahawalpur, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar, Mirpur Khas, Tharparkar. Cholistan or Rohi in Sindh is called Patand Thar in Northern and Southern parts respectively.
- The Source of Indus River is Mansorawar Lake in Tibet.
- The Indus flows from East to West. The Indus and its tributaries constitute the whole River system of Indus. It is 2900 kilometers Long River. It has a catchment area of 970,000 square kms.
- Jhelum and Chenab Rivers meet at Trimmu Headworks.

- The longest river of Balochistan is Hingol. Balochistan other rivers Porali and Dasht are major rivers.
- The Indus River rises from Tibet, it is also called the Nile of Pakistan, it is the longest river of Pakistan and River Ravi is the Smallest.
- 8 Rivers flow in the territory of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Zhob, Mula, Gomal, Sowat, Kunhar, Kuram, Parorj Kora).
- The River Ravi Originates from Indian state Himalaya Pradesh. It is 115km long.
- The Harappa a historical city is located on River Ravi near Sahiwal.
- *Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.*
- *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 2252 km.*
- *Warsak dam is on Kabul River. Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River. Khanpur dam is on Haro River. Tanda dam is in Baluchistan. Tarbela dam was completed in 1969.*
- *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.*
- *Tochi Pass connects Pakistan-China.*
- *Length of Silk Route (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.*
- *Madhupur Head works is located on the river Ravi. Ferozpur Head works is located on river Sutluj.*
- *Pakistan bought Gwadar from King of Maskat at the cost of 40 lakh pounds on 8th September 1958.*
- *Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus. Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohammad.*
- *Three deserts are located in Pakistan, which are namely; Thar (Sindh), Thal, Cholistan (Punjab).*
- *Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.*
- *Sub-Himalaya is also known as Siwaliks.*
- *The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.*
- *Takht-i-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.*
- *Hispar Glaciers is located in Hunza.*
- *Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.*
- *Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.*
- *The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu and hottest place is Jacobabad.*
- *Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.*
- *The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.*
- *Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.*
- *Sukkur barrage is the largest barrage of Pakistan completed in 1932.*
- *Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.*
- *Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.*
- *Sher Shah built G.T. Road and Rohtas fort. Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.*
- *Nanga Parbat is located in Himalaya Range. It is commonly known as Killer Mountain.*
- *Karakoram highway was completed in 1978. Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.*
- *Karakoram is a Turkish word. Karakoram highway passes through Khunjab pass.*
- *Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.*

- *Siachin glacier is located near Astor.*
- *Hunza is called real Shangrilla.*
- *French Beach is located at Karachi.*
- *Ranikot Fort is the largest fort of Pakistan, which is located near Hyderabad.*
- *Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.*
- *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.*
- *Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.*
- *Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.*
- *Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.*
- *Lahore Fort was built in 1560.*
- *Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at Islamabad.*
- *Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi canal.*
- *Kharan district of the country having lowest population density.*
- *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" is located across Nandnaka near Akhori village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.*
- *Largest district of Punjab by area is Bahawalpur. Tropic of cancer crosses Pakistan.*
- *Pakistan has the second largest Muslim population in the world. About one fifth of the population lives below the international poverty line (US\$1.25 per day).*
- *More than 60 languages are spoken in Pakistan. English is the official language of Pakistan and is used in government.*
- *96% of the population is Muslims. Just over 1.5% is Christians.*
- *Pakistan has the sixth largest military force in the world.*
- *Pakistan has cold, dry winters and hot, wet summers.*
- *Despite once being called the world's most dangerous country in a British magazine (The Economist), the tourism industry is growing in Pakistan.*
- *Muslim Bagh in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is famous for the mineral of Chromite.*
- *Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.*
- *Hindko language is prominent in Hazara division.*
- *Kallar Kahar situated in salt range near Chakwal.*
- *Wullar Lake is a source of Jhelum.*
- *Warsak dam was constructed in 1960. It is located on River Kabul.*
- *Hina Lake is situated near Quetta.*
- *Which cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line? Quetta-Zedan*
- *Which is the biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan? Tarbela*
- *Sui gas field is the biggest natural gas field in Pakistan. It is located near Sui in Balochistan. The gas field was discovered in the late 1952 and the commercial exploitation of the field began in 1955. Mari is the second biggest natural gas field of Pakistan*

- Balloki Headworks was built on the river Ravi.
- Masjid Wazir Khan is located in Lahore and Masjid Muhbat Khan is located in Peshawar.
- Hamun Maskhel Lake present in Baluchistan plateau. It is Lake of Salt water.
- Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh. Sat Para Lake is situated in Baltistan (Sakardu).
- The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Rani Kot Fort is situated near the city Hyderabad.
- Gandhara Art is related to Taxila.
- 'Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.
- "The place where heaven and earth meet" these words are said about Punial place.
- Kalabagh is a town and union council of Mianwali District in the Punjab province of Pakistan. It is located on the western bank of Indus River. It is the site of the proposed Kalabagh Dam. It is also famous for its red hills of the salt range and scenic view of the Indus River traversing through the hills. It also produces handicrafts especially footwear, Makhadi Halwa and also famous for minerals of Iron.
- The M8 will have 4-lanes and a total length of 892 km. Initially, 2-lanes will be constructed after the completion of which another 2-lane will be added, thus making a total of 4-lanes.
- The M8 will start from Ratodero in Sindh Province and enter Balochistan Province passing near the towns of Khuzdar, Awaran, Hoshab, Turbat before joining the Makran Coastal Highway just east of the port city of Gwadar.
- The Siachen glacier is the highest battleground on earth, where India and Pakistan have fought intermittently since April 13, and 1984. It is located in Baltistan (Kashmir).
- Pakistan lies of the North tropic zone of Cancer.
- Soan and Haro are the famous rivers of Potwar platue.
- Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage.
- The extinct volcano "Koh-i-Sultan" in Baluchistan contains the deposits of Sulphur.
- The first railway track was established between Karachi and Kotri.
- Jehlum and Chenab rivers meet at Trimmu.
- The 80 percentage of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Indus River is a major river which flows through Pakistan. It also has courses through western Tibet (in China) and Northern India. Originating in the Tibetan plateau in the vicinity of Lake Mansarovar, the river runs a course through the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit, Baltistan and flows through Pakistan in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi in Sindh. The total length of the river is 2900 km. It is Pakistan's longest river and also called "the father of rivers".
- Ningrahar, Pakita and Ghazni provinces of Afghanistan shares border with Pakistan.
- Khar is a famous town of Bajour.
- The Margalla Hills — also called the Margalla Mountain Range, is a hill range part of the lesser Himalayas located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Khyber Pass is anarrow pass, about 53 km (33 mi) long, through mountains on the border between eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. It has long been a strategic trade and invasion route.
- Hungol is the largest river of Balochistan.
- Simly Dam is an 80m high earthen embankment dam on the Soan River, 30 km east of Islamabad and Rawalpindi.
- Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of 309 m tons.
- The Hasni tribe is settled in Western Balochistan.

- Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered thickly populated region.
- Excavations at moenjo daro have revealed in earthen vessels Millet grains.
- Kurram pass joins Parachinar with Afghanistan.
- 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. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity.
- Mangla Dam was constructed on the river Jhelum in 1967.
- 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 supposed to have a power generation capacity of 4500 megawatts and is expected to considerable ease up the skewed hydro to thermal power generation ratio in Pakistan.
- Mirani Dam multipurpose project is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Balochistan.
- Hub 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 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 KP.
- Ghazi Barotha Dam is located on Indus River in Pakistan. Ghazi Barotha Hydroelectric project is located around 100 km from Islamabad.
- Gomal Dam is located on Gomal River in South Waziristan, KP.
- 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.
- Khanpur Dam is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, about 25 miles from Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Tanda Dam is located 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.
- TANAZA DAM 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.
- Karoonjhar Dam is a dam in Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan.
- 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.
- Guddu 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 com MISRIOT DAM. Misriot dam is located 12 km southwest of Rawalpindi. This small dam has an artificial lake with boating and fishing facilities.
- Babusar Pass or Babusar Top is a mountain pass at the north of the 150 km. (93 miles) long Kaghan Valley connecting it with the Astore Valley. It is the highest point in Kaghan Valley.
- Bolan Pass is a mountain pass through the Toba Kakar Range of mountains in western Pakistan, 120 kilometers from the Afghanistan border.

- Broghol, also spelled Boroghil and several other ways, is a high mountain pass that crosses the Pamir Mountains and connects the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan with Chitral in Pakistan.
- Khunjerab Pass is a high mountain pass on the northern border of Pakistan with the People's Republic of China.
- Lowari Pass (or Lowari Top) is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Northern Areas, Pakistan.
- Shandur Top is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral to Gilgit in Pakistan.
- Lake Saiful Muluk is a lake located at the northern end of the Kaghan Valley near Naran. It is in the north east of Mansehra district of North West Frontier Province, Pakistan.
- Haleji Lake is located in Thatta District, Sindh; Pakistan.
- Ansoo Lake is a high-altitude lake in the Kaghan Valley near Malika Parbat in the Himalayan range. It can be reached by a difficult trek from Saiful Mulook Lake. The name comes from its tear-like shape.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT PAKISTAN

Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Father of the Nation	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (25-12-1876 to 11-09-1948)
National Poet	Allama Muhammad Iqbal (09-11-1877 to 21-04-1938)
Head of the State	Asif Ali Zardari, President
Head of Government	Raja pervaiz Ashraf, Prime Minister
Capital	Islamabad
Area	Total: 796,096 Sq. km. Punjab: 205,344 Sq. km.

	<p>Sindh: 140,914 Sq. km.</p> <p>Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa: 74,521 Sq. km.</p> <p>Balochistan: 347,190 Sq. km.</p> <p>Federally Administered Tribal Areas: 27,220 Sq. km.</p> <p>Islamabad (Capital): 906 Sq. km.</p>
Population	<p>180 million (estimated)-132 million (1998 census)</p> <p>Pakistan is divided into four provinces viz., Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The tribal belt adjoining Khyber Pukhtoonkhwa is managed by the Federal Government and is named FATA i.e., Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas have their own respective political and administrative machinery, yet certain of their subjects are taken care of by the Federal Government through the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas. Provinces of Pakistan are further divided into Districts.</p>
Religion	95% Muslims, 5% others.
Annual per capita income	US \$1207
GDP	2.4%
Currency	Pak. Rupee.
Imports	Industrial equipment, chemicals, vehicles, steel, iron ore, petroleum, edible oil, pulses, tea.
Exports	Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items carpets, sports goods, handicrafts, fish and fish prep. and fruit
Languages	Urdu (<i>National</i>) and English (<i>Official</i>)
Literacy rate	57%
Government	Parliamentary form of Government
Parliament	<p>Parliament consists of two Houses i.e., the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House).</p> <p>The Senate is a permanent legislative body and symbolises a process of continuity in the national affairs. It consists of 100 members. The four Provincial Assemblies, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Federal Capital form its electoral college.</p>

	The National Assembly has a total membership of 342 elected through adult suffrage (272 general seats, 60 women seats and 10 non-Muslim seats).
Pakistan National Flag	Dark green with a white vertical bar, a white crescent and a five-pointed star in the middle. The Flag symbolizes Pakistan's profound commitment to Islam, the Islamic world and the rights of religious minorities.
National Anthem	Approved in August, 1954 Verses Composed by: Abdul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri Tune Composed by: Ahmed G. Chagla Duration: 80 seconds
State Emblem	The State Emblem consists of: 1. The crescent and star which are symbols of Islam 2. The shield in the centre shows four major crops 3. Wreath surrounding the shield represents cultural heritage and 4. Scroll contains Quaid's motto: Faith, Unity, Discipline
Pakistan's Official Map	Drawn by Mian Mahmood Alam Suhrawardy (1920-1999)
National Flower	Jasmine.
National Tree	Deodar (Cedrus Deodara).
National Animal	Markhor.
National Bird	Chakor (Red-legged partridge)
National Game	Hockey
Flora	Pine, Oak, Poplar, Deodar, Maple, Mulberry
Fauna	The Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara, Black buck, Neelgai, Markhor, Marco-Polo sheep, Green turtles, River & Sea fish, Crocodile, Waterfowls
Popular games	Cricket, Hockey, Football, Squash.

Tourist's resorts	Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral and Gilgit
Archaeological sites	Moenjo Daro, Harappa, Taxila, Kot Diji, Mehr Garh, Takht Bhai.
Major Cities	Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Faisalabad, Multan and Sialkot
Major Crops	Cotton, Wheat, Rice and Sugarcane
Total cropped area	25.01 million hectares
Industry	Textiles, Cement, Fertiliser, Steel, Sugar, Electric Goods, Shipbuilding

Mountain Of Pakistan

Peak	Mountain Range	Height (m)	Years of conquered
1. K2	Karakoram	8611	1954
2. Naga parbat	Himalaya	8126	1953
3. Crasherburm I	Karakoram	8068	1958
4. Board Peak	Karakoram	8047	1957
5. Crasherburm II	Karakoram	8035	1956
6. sherburm III	Karakoram	7952	1975
7. Crasherburm IV	Karakoram	7925	1958
8. Pakaposhi	Karakoram	7788	1958
9. Tirch Mir	Hindu Kush	7690	1950
10. Noshag	Hindu Kush	7484	1960

Provinces

1 Balochistan	Established 1 July 1970
	Provincial Capital Quetta
	Largest city Quetta

	<p>Area- Total 347,190 km² (134,050.8 sq mi)</p> <p>Provincial Assembly seats 65</p> <p>Districts 30</p>
2 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)	<p>Established July 1, 1970</p> <p>Capital Peshawar</p> <p>Largest city Peshawar</p> <p>Area-Total 74,521 km² (28,772.7 sq mi)</p> <p>Assembly seats 124</p> <p>Districts 25</p>
3 Punjab	<p>Established 1 July 1970</p> <p>Capital Lahore</p> <p>Largest city Lahore</p> <p>Area Total 205,344 km² (79,283.8 sq mi)</p> <p>Assembly seats 371 (Including 66 for women and 8 for minorities)</p> <p>Districts 36</p>
4 Sindh	<p>Established 1 July 1970</p> <p>Capital Karachi</p> <p>Largest city Karachi</p> <p>Area- Total 140,914 km² (54,407.2 sq mi)</p> <p>Assembly seats 168</p>

	Districts 23
5 Islamabad Capital Territory	Districts-----1 Area(sq.km)-----906 Population-----805,000
6 Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	Districts-----7 tribal agencies and 6 frontier regions Area(sq.km)-----27,220 Population-----3,176,000
7 Azad Kashmir	Districts-----10 Area(sq.km)-----13,297 Population-----2,972,500
8 Gilgit-Baltistan	Districts-----7 Area(sq.km)-----72,971 Population-----1,800,000

Important Rivers Of Pakistan

Punjab	Indus , Jhelum , Chenab , Ravi , Sutlej
Sindh	Hub , Mir Nadi , Arl Nadi
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Kabul , Swat , Bara , Chitral , Zhob , Panjkora , Gomal , Kurram
Balochistan	Hangol , Nari , Bolan , Dasht , Mula , Rakhshan , Pashin Lora

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider	Captain Raja Sarwar
First Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army	Dr. Shahida Malik
First Governor General of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First President of Pakistan	Iskandar Mirza
First Prime minister of Pakistan	Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan
First elected President of Pakistan	Field Marshal Ayub Khan

First elected Prime Minister	Z. A. Bhutto
First Vice President of Pakistan	Nur-ul-Amin
First Chief Justice of Pakistan (Federal court)	Justice Sardar A. Rashid
First Chief Justice Federal Shariat court of Pakistan	Justice Salahuddin Ahmad
First Chief Minister of Punjab	Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot
First Chief Minister of Sindh	Ayub Khoro
First Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Dr. Khan Sahib
First Chief Minister of Balochistan	Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
First Governor of Punjab	Sir Francis Moody
First Muslim Governor of Punjab	Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
First Governor of Sindh	Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP)	Sir George Cunningham
First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid
First Governor of Balochistan	Lt Gen Riaz Hussain
First Governor of Gilgit-Baltistan	Shamma Khalid
First Joint chief of Staff committee	General Muhammad Sharif
First Commander-in-chief of Army	Gen.Frank Meservy
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Army	G.M. Ayub Khan
First Commander-in-chief of Air Force	Air vice Marshal Allan Perry Keene
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Air force	Air Marshal Asghar Khan
First Commander-in-chief of Navy	Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford
First Muslim Commander-in-chief of Navy	Haji Muhammad Sadique Chaudhry
First Cruise missile	Hatf VII (Babur) August 11, 2005
First constitution of Pakistan was enforced	March 23, 1956
Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced	8 June 1962
Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced	14 August 1973
First Foreign Minister of Pakistan	Sir Zafarullah Khan

Chief Election commissioner of Pakistan	F.M. Khan
First Chief Scout commissioner of Pakistan	Quaid-i-Azam
First SOS village of Pakistan	Lahore (1977)
Pakistan first private Channel	STN (1990)
First Pakistan Postal stamp issued	July 1948
First constructed Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
First DNA Test laboratory	Islamabad (March, 2006)
First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997	Islamabad Lahore Motorway
First governor of State Bank of Pakistan	Zahid Hussein
First martial law was imposed in Pakistan	7 October 1958
First captain of Pakistani cricket team	Hafeez Kardar
First female chancellor in the Pakistan	Begum Ra'na Liaqat Ali Khan
First female vice chancellor in Pakistan	Najma Najam
First female university of Pakistan	Fatima Jinnah Women University
First female gold champion in Pakistan	Shehzadi Gulfam
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN	Shaista Ikramullah
First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize	Adrees Latif
First female governor State Bank of Pakistan	Shamshad Akhtar
First women Pilot in Pakistan	Shukriya Khanam
First Secretary General of Pakistan	Ch. Muhammad Ali
First Administrator of Karachi	Syed Hasham Raza
First Chairman of senate	Habib ullah Khan
President of first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam
First female deputy speaker in Pakistan	Begum Jahanara Shahnwaz
First female member of Parliament	Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah
First female minister of education	Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan

First female minister of Population	Dr. Attiya Inayatullah
First Pakistan minister of information	Syeda Abida Hussain
First female Pakistani minister of finance	Benazir Bhutto
First female minister of law and human rights	Shahida Jamil
First female "foreign ministry spokesperson	Tasleem Aslam
First private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
First public airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
First capital of Pakistan	Karachi
First TV Station	Lahore
First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant 1972
First Woman Judge of High Court of Pakistan	Majida Razvi
First Speaker of Constitution Assembly	Molvi Tameez ud Din
First Sports channel of Pakistan	Super Geo
First Pakistani who received noble Prize	Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)
First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize	Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan	Benazir Bhutto
Youngest Prime Minister	Benazir Bhutto
First female Speaker of National Assembly	Fahmeeda Mirza
First Finance Minister of Pakistan	Ghulam Muhammd
First Census in Pakistan	1951
First natural gas reserves were discovered in Pakistan	Sui (1952)
First time won the cricket world cup	1992
Pakistan's First cabinet sworn	August 15, 1947
First news agency of Pakistan	APP
First Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in SAF Games	Naseem Hameed
First state to join Pakistan	Bahawalpur

First railway track	Karachi and Kotri (1861)
First Five year plan of Pakistan	1955-1960
First Pakistani who climbed mount Everest	Nazir Sabir (2000)
First Pakistani who draw Pakistani flag in North pole	Numira Saleem
First emergency was declared in Pakistan	July 25, 1948
First rocket launched by Pakistan	Rahbar
First missile launched by Pakistan	Hat 70
First female Governor of Pakistan	Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali
First Chief of staff of the Armed Forces	Gen. Tikka Khan
First Chief of staff of the Air Force	Air Marshal Zaffar Ahmed
First Chief of staff of the Navy	Hafeez Ahmed

COLEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST IN PAKISATN

Larges Oil refinery	Pak-Arab Oil refinery
Biggest mosque in Pakistan	Faisal Mosque Islamabad
Tallest building of Pakistan	Muslim commercial Bank Building (Karachi)
Oldest forest of Pakistan	Janipur (Found between Loralai And Ziarat)
Longest Motorway in Pakistan	M-8
Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan	National Hockey Stadium Lahore
Biggest industry of Pakistan	Textile
Biggest industrial unit in public sector	Pakistan Steel Mills
Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan	Khojak
Longest tunnel	Lawari Tunnel
Province which have longest coastline	Baluchistan
Largest language	Punjabi (48)
Pakistan's largest museum	Karachi museum

Biggest park in Pakistan	Ayub National park
Largest Dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan	Terbela Dam
Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan	Karachi nuclear power plant (1972)
Biggest fort of Pakistan	Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
Oldest fort of Pakistan	Daraward Fort
Coldest place in Pakistan	Skardu
Highest dam in Pakistan	Mangla Dam
Highest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Longest glacier of Pakistan	Siachen
Largest Island of Pakistan	Manora
Oldest Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage
Highest mountain peak	K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
Highest railway station of Pakistan	Khan Mehtarzai
Highest Road	Sharah-e-Karakorm (Sharah Resham)
Oldest news agency of Pakistan	APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan	National Stadium Karachi
Largest shipping company of Pakistan	Pakistan national Shipping Corporation
Largest university of Pakistan	Punjab University
Largest (biggest) province by area	Balochistan
Biggest province by population	Punjab
Biggest library found in Pakistan	Punjab Library
Biggest airline of Pakistan	PIA
Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan	Mughalpura (Lahore)
Largest city of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest District of Pakistan	Chaghi
Biggest desert found in Pakistan	Thar

Highest battle field in Pakistan	Siachin Glacier
Hottest place in Pakistan	Jacobabad
Biggest airport of Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi
Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan	Habib Bank Limited
Biggest Barrage of Pakistan	Sukkur Barrage (1932)
Oldest airline of Pakistan	Orient Airline
Oldest private Airline of Pakistan	Hajvery Airline
Largest & longest river	Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan	Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
Biggest natural lake in Pakistan	Manchar Lake (Dadu)
Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange	Karachi
Highest pass	Mustagh Pass (6000 meters)
Biggest Gas field	Sui Gas field
Biggest hydroelectric power station	Tarbela Dam
Largest jungle of Pakistan	Changa Manga
Highest military award	Nishan-e-Haider
Highest civil award	Nishan-e- Pakistan
The Longest Coastal area in Pakistan	Balochistan (771 kms long) (total 1046 km)
The Longest Frontier	Pakistan-Afghanistan border (2252 kms)
The Longest Railways Platform	Rohri (Sindh) Length, 1,896 feet
The Longest Railway Track in Pakistan	Karachi to Landi Kotal
The Longest Road in Pakistan	Karachi to Peshawar
The Longest Tunnel (Railway) in Pakistan	Khojak Balochistan (Length 2.43 miles)
The Longest Tunnel in Pakistan	Lowari (Length 5 miles)
The Longest (Water) in Pakistan	Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles)
The Tallest Tower in Pakistan	Minar-e-Pakistan (Hight 196 feet 8 inches)

The Tallest Minaret in Pakistan	Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.
The Tallest Mountain Pass Pakistan	Muztagh Pass (Nothern Areas) height 19,030 feet
The Tallest Mountain Peak Pakistan	K-2 (Karakoram) height 28,269 feet
The Tallest Railway Station Pakistan	Khan Mehtarzai (height 2,221 feet)
First Loin of Pakistan was designed by	Brandley
The area lowest rainfall in Pakistan	Nokkundi
The oldest Pakistani TV Station in located in	Lahore
Largest mobile company in Pakistan	Mobil ink
Largest sector of Pakistan's economy	Agriculture sector
Largest Trade partner of Pakistan	USA
Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan	Indian Ocean
Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan	Kot Addou
Biggest export item in Pakistan	Textile (Cotton)
Highest rainfall area of Pakistan	Murree
Largest min excavated in Pakistan	Salt mines Khewra
Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest population density rate in Pakistan	Islamabad
Lowest population density rate in Pakistan	Chaghi district
Largest seaport of Pakistan	Karachi
Largest radio station in Pakistan	Islamabad
Highest radio station in Pakistan	Gilgit
Longest road in Pakistan	Pakistan Highway
Largest Division of Pakistan	Kalat
Smallest Division of Pakistan	Karachi
Shortest river of Pakistan	Ravi River

Largest Canal of Pakistan	Lloyd Barrage Canal
Largest Hospital in Pakistan	Nishtar Hospital
Largest mausoleum in Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Jang
Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan	Daily News
Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan	KANUPP

OLD AND NEW NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

<u>NEW Name</u>	OLD Name
Hyderabad	Neroon Kot
Quetta	Shal Kot
Jaccoabad	Khan Garh
Sialkot	Salwan Kot
Attock	Cambell pur
Faisalabad	Lyallpur
Sahiwal	Montgomery
Bin Qasim	Pepri
Muslim Bagh	Hindu Bagh
Pakpatten	Ajodhan pur
Islamabad	Raj Shahi
Karachi	Kalanchi
Lahore	Mahmood pur
Gujranwala	Khan Pur
Zhob	Fort Sanemars
Peshawar	Persha pur

Swat	Rowdayana
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DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF CITIES OF PAKISTAN

Land of Five River	Punjab
City of Colleges	Lahore
City of lightening	Karachi
Manchester of Pakistan	Faisalabad
Gateway of Pakistan	Karachi
Brasilia of Pakistan	Islamabad
Valley or city of Flowers	Peshawar
City of Textiles	Faisalabad
Switzerland of Pakistan	Swat
Little Pakistan	Bradford
Gateway of Invaders	Khyber Pass
Pearl of the Himalaya	Kaghan Valley
Killer Mountain of the world	Nanga Parbat
Salt Home of the world	Pakistan
Land of pure people	Pakistan
City of greeneries	Islamabad
Bread Basket of Pakistan	Punjab
Queen of crops	Punjab

Important Battles in Indian History

Sr. No.	Name of the Battle	Period	Battle between	Won by	Significance
1	Battle Hydaspes	326 BC	Alexander and Porus	Alexander	Fought on the banks of the Jhelum, which is called 'Hydaspes' in Greek; opened relations between India and the West
2	Kalinga War	260 BC	Ashoka and King of Kalinga (Orissa)	Ashoka	Vast destruction and bloodshed changed the attitude of Ashoka and he embraced Buddhism
3	First Battle of or Thaneswar	1191AD	Prithviraj Chauhan and Mohd Ghori	Prithviraj Chauhan	
4	Second Battle of Paipat	1192	-do-	Mohd.	Establishment of an Islamic empire in India Onset of the Mughal Tarain empire in India
5	First Battle of Panipat	1526AD	Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur	Babur	Onset of the Mughal Empire in India
6	Battle of Kannauj	1527AD	Babur and Rana Sangha	Babur	
7	Battle of Kannauj	1540 AD	Sher Shah and Humayun	Sher Shah	Sher Shah became emperor of India
8	Second Battle of Panipat	1556 AD	Akbar and Hemu	Akabr	Ended Afghan rule, strengthened mughal rule

9	Battle of Talikota	1564-65 AD	Combined forces of 4 Muslim rulers of Deccan and Ramraja of Vijaynagar	Muslim forces	Destroyed Hindu Kingdom of the Deccan; sealed the fortunes of Vijaynagar empire
10	Battle of Haldighati	1576 AD	Rana Pratap and Akbar	Akbar	Rana Pratap fought gallantly and took refuge in a remote fortress
11	Battle of Samugarh	1659 AD	Aurangzeb and Imperial forces led by Dara	Aurangzeb	Aurangzeb captured the Mughal throne
12	Battle of Plassey	1757 AD	Siraj-ud-daula and English forces under Clive	English forces	Fought at Plassey. The English became masters of British rule
13	Third Battle of Panipat	1761	Ahmed Shah Abdali and Marathas	Ahmed Shah Abdali	Gave a setback to Marathas in the north; sealed destiny of Mughal empire and made British entry easier
14	Battle of Buxar	1764 AD	Joint forces of Muslims and English	English forces	Led to English occupation of India
15	Third Mysore War	1790-92 AD	English forces and Tipu Sultan	English forces	Tipu Sultan had to sign treaty of the Seringapattam
16	Fourth Mysore War	1799 AD	English forces and Tipu Sultan	English forces	Fought at Malavali and brought the Mohammedan dynasty of Mysore to end
17	First Sikh War	1854 AD	English forces and Sikhs	English forces	Sikh kingdom came under the British
18	Indo-Pak War	1948	India and Pakistan	-	Fought in Kashmir, ceasefire agreed to on actual line of occupation

19	Sino-India War	1962	China and India	-	China invaded India on the north eastern front. Ceasefire was agreed to on the intervention of other countries
20	Indo-Pak War	1965	India and Pakistan	-	Fought in the western sector, led to Tashkent Pact between India and Pakistan; described as the heaviest tank battle since World War II
21	Indo-Pak War	1971	India and Pakistan	-	On Dec. 3. 1971 Pakistan attacked; India helped Mukti Bahini on the eastern front and East Pakistan was liberated: the state of Bangladesh was formed.

Reforms/Acts during British Period

1. Prohibition of Sati and Female infanticide	1829	Lord William Bentinck	Supported by Raja Ramous Roy
2. Doctrine of Lapse	1848	Lord Dalhousie	Adoption of sons by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned
3. Indian Legislative Council Act	1861	Lord Canning	Envisaged association of Indians with the administration at higher level.
4. Elbert Bill	1883	Lord Ripon	To bring Indian and European magistracy on equal footing
5. Indian Council Act	1892	Lord Lansdown	Membership of the central legislative councils was enlarged
6. Minto-Morley Reforms	1909	Lord Minto II	Separate electorates to widen the gulf between Hindus and Muslims
7. Indian Councils Act	1909	Lord Minto II	(See Morley-Minto reforms)
8. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (Dyarchy)	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Meaning dual system of Government (See Rowlatt act)

9. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer
10. Rowlatt Act	1919	Lord Chelmsford	Extraordinary powers were given to government to suppress the freedom struggle with General Dyer as the Commandant
11. Simon Commission	1927	Lord Irwin	To report working of the reforms; recommended diarchy in provinces India to be constituted as a federation and Indianization of armed forces
12. Gandhi-Irwin Pact	1931	Lord Irwin	Congress called off the agitation and agreed to participate in the Second Round Table Conference
13. Communal Award	1932	Lord Wellington	Envisaged communal representation for depressed classes besides Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs
14. Government of India Act	1935	Lord Wellington	Provided for a federal type constitution
15. Cripps Mission	1942	Lord Linlithgow	Proposed Dominion status for India after the Second World War
16. INA Trial	1945	Lord Wavell	INA prisoners of war were tried at Red Fort Delhi and Jawaharlal Nehru defended them
17. Wavell Plan	1945	Lord Wavell	Envisaged constitution of executive council in such a way as to give representation to all major communities in India
18. Cabinet Mission Plan	1946	Lord Wavell	Envisaged establishment of Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution
19. Indian Independence Act	1947	Lord Mountbatten	India partitioned and attained independence

IMPORTANT BOOKS OF INDO-PAK HISTORY

1. Jinnah the creator of Pakistan Hector Bolitho
2. Thoughts on Pakistan Dr. Ambedkar
3. Myth of independence & Great Tragedy Z. A. Bhutto
4. Foreign Policy of Pakistan Z. A. Bhutto
5. Evolution of Pakistan Sharif-Ud-Din Pirzada
6. Foundation of Pakistan Sharif-Ud-Din Pirzada
7. Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation G. Allana
8. Our Freedom Fighters G. Allana
9. Emergence of Pakistan M. A. Choudhry
10. India wins Freedom Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
11. Mission with Mountbatton Cambell Johnson
12. The Making of Pakistan K.K. Aziz
13. The Transfer of Power in India V. P. Menon
14. Jinnah: India-Pakistan-Independence Jaswant Singh (17 August 2009)
15. The great Divide H. V. Hudson
16. In the Line of Fire Pervez Musharraf
17. The Daughter of East Benzir Bhutto
18. Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam Allam Iqbal
19. Freedom Moment of India I. H. Qureshi
20. Jinnah of Pakistan Stanlay Walport
21. Zulfi of Pakistan Stanlay Walport
22. Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan S. M Ikram
23. Friends not Masters Ayub Khan

24. Struggle for Pakistan I. H. Qureshi
25. Pakistan formative Phase K. B. Saeed
26. Political System of Pakistan K. B. Saeed
27. Politics in Pakistan K. B. Saeed
28. Jinnah as I know him Abdul Hassan Isphahani
29. Pathway to Pakistan Ch. Khaliq-uz-zaman
30. Ulema in Polictcs I. H. Qureshi
31. Our Indian Muslims W. W. Hunter
32. Medieval India Lane Poole
33. Divide and Quit Moon, Penderal
34. Five Thousand Years of Pakistan R. E. M. Wheeler
35. Towards Pakistan Waheed-ur—Zaman
36. Now or Never Ch. Rehmat Ali
37. Pakistan the Heart of Asia Liaquat Ali Khan
38. Incomplete Partition Alastair Lamb
39. My Last day with Quaid Ilahi Bux
40. The Sole Spokesman Aysha Jalal
41. A New History of Pakistan K. Ali
42. Modern Muslim India and the birth of Pakistan S. M. Ikram
43. History of Muslim Civilization in India and Pakistan S. M. Ikram
44. My Experiments with Truth Mahtma Gandhi
45. Constitutional Development of Pakistan G. W. Chaudhry
46. The Idea of Pakistan Stephen Philip Cohen
47. India as I Knew it M.F.O Dwyer
48. History of Saracens , Spirit of Islam Syed Ameer Ali
49. My Life a Fragment M. Ali Johar
50. A Nation in Making Serandere Nath Benerji
51. Pakistan or Partition of India Dr. Ambedkar