

QUAID-I-AZAM MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in 1876.
2. Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati.
3. Billiard was the favourite game of the Quaid-i-Azam.
4. The professional qualification of Quaid e Azam was B.A, L.L.B.
5. Quaid-e-Azam took admission in Lincoln's Inn in 1893.
6. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah started his law practice in Bombay.
7. Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1909.
8. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913.
9. Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at Lucknow.
10. Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League in 1934.
11. Quaid-e-Azam remained president of Muslim League for 31 years.
12. Jinnah-Sikandar Pact was signed in October 1937 at Lucknow.
13. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the governor general of Pakistan on 15th August 1947.
14. Justice Abdur Rasheed took the oath of Governor General of Pakistan from Quaid-i-Azam.
15. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remained the Governor General of Pakistan for almost 13 months.
16. Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of prime minister to Liaqat Ali Khan.
17. Quaid-i-Azam was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
18. Tuberculosis was the cause of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death.
19. Quaid-e-Azam stayed Ziarat during his last illness in 1948.
20. Abu-al Kalam Azad was dubbed by Quaid-e-Azam as 'Show boy of Congress'.
21. Quaid-i-Azam was known as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'.
22. Opposed it was the role of the Quaid-i-Azam for enacting the Rowlett Act.
23. The "Delhi Proposals" (1927) was finalized by Mr M. A. Jinnah.
24. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented his "Fourteen Points" in response to Nehru Report.
25. One which occasion Quaid-i-Azam said "Hindu India & Muslim India Parted and parted forever on the rejection of fourteen points of Quaid, by the Congress in 1929.
26. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by Raj Gopa Acharia.
27. Quaid-i-Azam was born into a Karachi family on December 25, 1876. He had his early schooling at Karachi. Later, he became the youngest Indian Barrister to be called to the bar from "Lincoln's Inn".
28. Quaid-e-Azam was elected by Bombay Muslims to the newly constituted Imperial legislative council in "1910".
29. Quaid-i-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for "31 years".
30. "Quaid-e-Azam" presided over the session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 10 August 1947.
31. "Quaid-e-Azam" rejected the theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National congress.
32. June 3rd, 1947, Plan was presented by: "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
33. The name of the person who was chosen by Quaid-i-Azam as his financial advisor was: "Sir Archibald Rowland".
34. By 1917, Quaid-e-Azam reputation as one of the most outstanding and respected political leaders of South-Asian Sub-continent was firmly established. He was "A prominent member of Congress, Outspoken champion of India's freedom in the Imperial Legislative Council and President of all India Muslim League".
35. Quaid-e-Azam brought the Congress and League together, and was chiefly responsible for a Congress-League pact, a joint scheme for post-war reforms in the year "1916".
36. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Imperial Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in "1919".
37. When the Congress opted for M.K. Gandhi's direct action and non-cooperation plan then Quaid-i-Azam left the Congress in the year "1920".
38. Muslim League was established in "1916".
39. To Quaid-i-Azam a Hindu-Muslim settlement was a precondition for Indian freedom. In this regard he attended several unity conferences. In 1927, he authored a proposal to bring

- Muslims and Hindus close together. The proposal was named as "Delhi Muslim Proposals".
40. Quaid-i-Azam pledged for the incorporation of basic Muslim demands in Nehru Report in the year "1928".
 41. Quaid-i-Azam formulated as minimum Muslim demand for any constitutional settlement as a riposte to Nehru Report in his famous "Fourteen points".
 42. Quaid-i-Azam presented his historical Fourteen Points in response to Nehru report in "1929".
 43. Quaid-i-Azam participated in the Round Table Conference in London in the year "1930".
 44. Round Table Conference, in which Quaid-i-Azam participated, was called by the British "to formulate a new constitution for India".
 45. Quaid-i-Azam went into self-exile in London due to the negative attitude of the Congress and chronic disunity in Muslims in the year "1931".
 46. In 1931, Quaid-i-Azam went into self-exile in London. However, he came back to Sub-continent on the fervent appeal of Muslims in "1934".
 47. Quaid-i-Azam took up the leadership (became permanent president) of the Muslim League in the year "1934".
 48. Quaid-i-Azam assumed the leadership of Muslims, they were demoralised and politically disorganized. Quaid-i-Azam raised their moral and organized them. He had become the sole spokesman of the Indian Muslims in the year "1933".
 49. "By all cannons of international law we are a nation". Quaid-i-Azam spelled out this concept of Muslim nationhood and on that basis demanded the setting up of an independent Muslim homeland in the year "1940".
 50. Date of death of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah is "11, September 1948".
 51. "Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did All three." These were the remarks about Quaid-i-Azam in the preface of a very famous book on the biography of the Father of the Nation, entitled *Jinnah of Pakistan*. The book was written by "Stanley Worlper".
 52. 21 Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a lawyer, politician and statesman, who is known as "The founder of Pakistan".
 53. Emibai was "Spouse of Jinnah".
 54. The name of the father of Muhammad Ali Jinnah was "Poonja Jinnah".
 55. Lucknow Pact was signed in between All India Muslim League and Congress after the efforts of Jinnah in "1916".
 56. Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947, and after the birth of Pakistan as "Governor General".
 57. Jinnah was known as "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity".
 58. Muhammad Ali Jinnah had proposed a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India. The report was given in a meeting of the council of the All India Muslim League on March 28, 1929. In the history this famous reform plan is known as "The Fourteen Points of Jinnah".
 59. Jinnah's fourteen points were presented against a report presented by *All parties' conference in 1928* which was chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal. That report was known as "Nehru Report".
 60. During the Indian Independence movement, Muslim League President Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared a "Day of Deliverance" for Indian Muslims. The day was intended to celebrate the resignation of all members of the rival Congress party from provincial and central offices in protest over their not having been consulted over the decision to enter World War II along side Great Britain: Day of Deliverance was celebrated on "December 22, 1939".
 61. Jinnah was a strong advocator of Hindu Muslim Unity. However, he said "*It is a parting of ways*" in All Parties Conference in Calcutta after the presentation of "Nehru Report".
 62. Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement „provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from "Switzerland".
 63. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to "Manchester Guardian".
 64. The theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National congress was rejected by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
 65. Quaid-e-Azam in his presidential address of 25th session of Muslim League at Lucknow on

Oct 15, 1937 gave direction about "Power and self-reliance for political success".

66. Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to "Two-Nation Theory".
67. Quaid-e-Azam launched Direct Action day on August 16, 1946 "To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy FM Lord Wavell".
68. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress in "1920".
69. The Lahore Resolution was passed in 23 March, 1940, the resolution was presented by A.K.Haq and the session of All India Muslim League was presided by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
70. June 3rd, 1947, Plan was presented by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
71. Madar-e-Millat ("Mother of the Nation") was the title given to "Fatima Jinnah".
72. The Mausoleum of Jinnah is located in "Karachi".
73. "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by "Quaid-e-Azam".
74. The session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10 August 1947 was presided over by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
75. "Few individuals significantly alter the source of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be created with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three". These remarks about Quaid-e-Azam were written in the book "Jinnah of Pakistan" by "Stanley Wolpert".
76. Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918, before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay".
77. Dinna was born on 14th August, 1919. She was "Wife of Navel Wadya" and a "Daughter of Jinnah".
78. The mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was "Gujrati".
79. Professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was "Bar-at-Law".
80. Quaid-Azam joined All India Muslim League in "1913".
81. Quaid-e-Azam stayed in "Ziarat" during his last illness in 1948.
82. Quaid e Azam Met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916.

83. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Indian National Congress due to "Non Cooperation Movement".
84. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" had convinced Quaid-e-Azam to join All India Muslim League.
85. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
86. "Quaid-e-Azam" administered the oath of office to Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
87. Quaid-e-Azam surrendered the most cherished demand of the Indian Muslims "Separate Electorate System" under the "Delhi Proposals 1927".
88. Quaid-e-Azam Joined All India Muslim League as a member in 1913 at "Bombay".
89. Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in "1909".
90. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
91. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in "1876".
92. "Tuberculosis" was the cause of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death.
93. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah started his Law practice in "Bombay".
94. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented his "Fourteen Points" in response to "Nehru Report".
95. The Quaid-i-Azam became the first "Governor-General" of Pakistan.
96. Qaid-i-Azam wanted three Law Lords from the United Kingdom as important members to be appointed to the "Boundary Commission".
97. "Quaid-i-Azam" was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
98. 'The Sole Spokesman' a book on Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan Movement was written by "Dr. Ayesha Jalal".
99. Quaid-i-Azam married his cousin "Emibai" before going off to London for higher studies in 1892.
100. On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid i Azam signed the Lucknow Pact, and "Ambeka Charan Mojam Dar" signed it on, behalf of the Congress.
101. "Quaid i Azam" resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in sheer protest against the Rowlatt Act.
102. Quaid-e-Azam took admission in Lincoln's Inn in "1893".

103. "Justice Abdur Raahid" took the oath of Governor General of Pakistan from Qauld-i-Azam.
104. Qauld-e-Azam visited NWFP "Thrice" in his life time.

105. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of "Qauld-e-Azam" in "1938".
106. "Col. Ilaah Baksh" is the author of the Book "The Last Days of Qauld-e-Azam".

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL

1. The great thinker, philosopher and poet Allama Mohammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9 November 1877.
2. Allama Iqbal was born in 1877.
3. Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in the year 1899.
4. Allama Iqbal studied at these universities in Europe Cambridge, Heidelberg.
5. Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
6. The poetry first written by Allama Iqbal in Persian and then translated in Urdu on popular demand Bal - o - Jibraaol.
7. Allama Iqbal never performed Hajj.
8. Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926.
9. Allama Iqbal gave the idea of Pakistan in his President Address of the Muslim League in October 1930.
10. Allama Iqbal's famous address at Allahabad was delivered to the 21st session of All India Muslim League.
11. Allama Iqbal made his first public proposal for a separate state for Muslims at Allahabad.
12. *Ilmul Iqtisad* the first book of Allama Iqbal in Urdu.
13. *Israr e Khudi* Muhammad Iqbal's 1st book in Persian.
14. "Allama Iqbal" supported Muslim participation in politics.
15. Allama Iqbal delivered his presidential address in "English" language
16. The title "Poet of East" (*Shair-e-Mashriq*) was famous for "Allama Mohammad Iqbal".
17. Sheikh Noor Muhammad was: "Father of Allama Iqbal".
18. The father of Allama Iqbal, Sheikh Noor Muhammad, was died in "1929".
19. Amam Bibi was the name of Allama Iqbal's mother. She died in "1915".
20. In the memory of his mother, Allama Iqbal wrote a long poem. The name of the poem was "*Walida Merhooma Ki Yaad Mayn*".
21. During his M.A. philosophy, Allama Iqbal met a very famous professor, who inspired his life a lot. The name of the professor was "Professor Thomas Arnold".
22. In 1905 Allama Iqbal went to England for higher education. The name of the institution where he got education in England was "Trinity College Cambridge".
23. Allama Iqbal became the member of Punjab Council in "1926".
24. After the twenty years of his death, Allama Iqbal was honoured the degree of doctorate from "Tao University".
25. Tao University is located in "Japan".
26. "*The selfhood and Will*" are the realities of universe" this is the famous quote from "Allama Iqbal".
27. *Man is the supreme creation of the Creator of the Universe*. These are the words of National poet "Allama Iqbal".
28. The famous concept of selfhood (Khudi) is launched by the Muslim thinker "Allama Iqbal".
29. The concept of 'Mard-e-Momin' (true believer) associated with "Allama Iqbal".
30. "Death is the first test by which the stability of selfhood is ascertained". The words are spoken by "Allama Iqbal".
31. The Scotch Mission College was founded in "1889".
32. The Scotch Mission College was the old name of Murray College.
33. Allama Iqbal's first book *Ilmul Iqtisad* (The knowledge of Economics) was written in Urdu in "1903".
34. His first book of poetry in Urdu, *Bang-i-Dara* was published in "1924".
35. "*The valid and authentic knowledge is one that is derived from human senses*". These are the words uttered by "Allama Iqbal".
36. According to Allama Iqbal sources of knowledge are "Intellect (Aqal), Knowledge (Ilm) and Information (Khabr)".
37. *Bal-e-Jabril* and *Bang-e-Dara* are authored by "Allama Iqbal".
38. According to Allama Iqbal curriculum should comprise of "Religious and Natural Sciences, Philosophical Science and History and Literature".
39. In 1899, Allama Iqbal passed his M.A. Examination in the subject of "Philosophy".
40. Sir Thomas Arnold was an accomplished scholar of "Islam and modern Philosophy".

41. Allama Iqbal got his early education from the Maktab from a very learned person named as "Maulvi Mir Hussan".
42. Allama Iqbal got the degree of Ph.D from "Munich University Germany".
43. In 1907 Iqbal got the degree of Ph.D. He came back to India after getting the degree in "1908".
44. Allama Iqbal became the member of Punjab Council in "1926".
45. Allama Iqbal was given the title of Sir in "1923".
46. Allama Iqbal was born in the year "1877".
47. "Shikwa" and "Jawab-e-Shikwa" - translated into English by "Altaf Husain".
48. At the annual session of AnjumanHamayat Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited, poetically called: "Shikwa".
49. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam," - a collection of six lectures, translated into English by "Prof Arberry".
50. Allama Iqbal delivered his historical address in Allahabad in "1930". It was 21st annual session of All India Muslim League.
51. Allama Iqbal was died in "21 April, 1938".
52. Dr. Iqbal went to England in "1905".
53. Nala-i-Firaq (Lament of Separation) was written by Iqbal for "Prof. Arnold".
54. Dr. Iqbal rejected "Western Ideal of Nationalism".
55. Dr. Iqbal wrote "Pyayam-e-Mashrik".
56. Allama Iqbal's shrine is located in the city "Lahore".
57. Allama Iqbal's shrine was constructed in 1951.
58. *Bang-e-Dara* was written by "Allama Muhammad Iqbal".
59. "Zarab-e-Kalim" and "Payam-e-Mashriq" translated into Arabic by "Dr. Abdul Wahab Azzam".
60. "Payam-e-Mashriq" translated into Turkish by "Dr. Ali Ganjeli".
61. "Payam-e-Mashriq" translated into German by "Professor Hell".
62. Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam," is a collection of six lectures, translated into French by "Madame Eva Meyerovitch".
63. In 1899, Allama Iqbal did his M.A. Examination in the subject of "Philosophy".
64. 'Javed Nama' translated under the title 'Il Poema Celeste' into Latin by "Professor Alessander Busani".
65. Asrar-e-Khudi was translated into Indonesian by "M. Burhan Rangkuti".
66. Iqbal's first book of poetry in Urdu, *Bang-iDara* was published in "1924".
67. "Education is the activity of recognizing God and understanding self." The famous quote is delivered by "Allama Iqbal".
68. Allama Iqbal awarded Jamaluddin Gold Medal in B.A. for securing highest marks in "Arabic".
69. Iqbal started law practice on October 22 "1908".
70. Shaikh Noor Muhammad was quite well known in Sialkot for handiwork. By profession, he was "Tailor".
71. "Ilm-ul-Iqtisad" was written by "Allama Iqbal".
72. "Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam" was written by "Rosenthal, Mawardi and Rousseau".
73. Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in philosophy from Govt. College Lahore in "1899".
74. According to Allama Iqbal "Democracy" form of Government heads are counted.
75. Allama Iqbal was born at "Sialkot".
76. "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia" was dedicated to Prof. Arnold, it was written by "Allama Iqbal".
77. Allama Iqbal returned to India in "1908".
78. Allama Iqbal served 'as Professor of Philosophy in Lahore at "Govt. College Lahore".
79. Allama Iqbal did his Bar-at-Law (barrister at law) from "Lincoln's Inn University".
80. Allama Iqbal wrote in Urdu and "Persian Language".
81. Allama Iqbal did his PH.D by writing a thesis titled as "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia".
82. Allama Iqbal gave his historical Allahabad address at the annual session of All India Muslim League held at Allahabad "December 29, 1930".
83. Allama Iqbal received his early education from "Murray College, Sialkot".
84. In Government College Lahore, Allama Iqbal studied with world renowned orientalist and philosopher scholar "Thomas Arnold".
85. Payam-e-Mahriq was written by "Allama Iqbal".
86. Zaboore-e-Ajam was written by "Allama Iqbal".
87. *Bang-e-Dara*, *Bal-e-Jubreeel*, *Zarb-e-Kaleem* and *Armaghan-e-Hijaz* was written by "Allama Iqbal".
88. Allama Iqbal was invited to attend the First Round Table Conference in the year "1932".
89. *Payam-iMashriq* is an answer to "Goethe".
90. In *Javid Nama*, Iqbal follows "Ibn-Arabi, Marri and Dante".

91. Musnavi *Musafir* is an account of a journey to "Afghanistan".
92. *Asrar-i-Khudi*, its continuation, *Rumuz-i-Bekhudi* (Mysteries of the selflessness), *Payam-i-Mashriq* (The message of the East, 1923) a response to Goethe's *West Ostriches* *Divan*; *Zubur-i-Ajam* (Iranian Psalms, 1927); *Javid Nama* (1932) which has been called "an Oriental Divine Comedy", *Bang-e-Dara* (The Sound of the Bell, 1924) and *Bal-e-Jabril* (Gabriel's wing, 1936) are the ornaments of "Allama Iqbal".
93. Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the London branch of the Muslim League in "1908".
94. Allama Iqbal qualified as Ph. D scholar from: "Munich University, Germany".
95. Allama Iqbal's famous address at Allahabad was delivered to the session of All India Muslim League on "25th".
96. Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in "1930".
97. Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in the year "1899".
98. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of "Allama Iqbal".
99. "Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address was the significance of 21st annual session of All India Muslim League.
100. Allam Iqbal delivered Khutba Allahabad on "October 1930".
101. Allama Iqbal studied at these universities in Europe: "Cambridge, Heidelberg".

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

FROM 1773 TO 1857

1. The British came to India as "traders".
2. The English merchants were granted a charter to carry on trade with East Indies in "1600".
3. The initial charter was granted to the English Company for a period of "15 years".
4. The first attempt to regulate the affairs of the English East India Company was made by "The Regulating Act 1773".
5. The English procured the *Diwani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765 from "the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam".
6. The Office of the Governor-General was for the first time created under "The Regulating Act of 1773".
7. The Supreme Court of Judicature was created at Fort William under "none".
8. For the first time a bid to check the practice of receiving presents and bribes by the servants of the Company was made under "Regulating Act, of 1773".
9. The Amending Act of 1781 deprived the Governor-General-in-Council of the powers to frame regulations for the Provincial Court and Councils is not a correct statement.
10. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was largely based on "Fox India Bill of 1783".
11. The Pitt's India Act "reduced the strength of Governor-General's Council from four to three".
12. Pitt's India Act envisaged the appointment of six Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
13. Under the Pitt's India Act: "the position of the Governor-General vis a vis his Council was made strong".
14. The Pitt's India Act: "gave casting vote to the Governor-General as well as Governors".
15. According to Charter Act of 1793, it was permitted the servants of the Company to accept gifts and presents is not correct.
16. The Act of 1793 declared that "the policy of conquest and extension was repugnant to the wish, honour and policy of the nation".
17. Charter Acts 1813 deprived the Company of monopoly of trade with India except for tea.
18. The general Indian trade was thrown open to the British subjects by the Charter Act of "1813".
19. The British missionaries were permitted to go and settle in India under "Charter Act of 1813".
20. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 for the promotion of knowledge of sciences amongst the inhabitants of British territories in India was for the first time earmarked under "Charter Act 1813".
21. "Charter Act of 1813" directed the company to maintain two separate accounts for its commercial transactions and territorial possessions.
22. The President of the Board of Control was made the Minister for Indian Affairs by "the Charter Act of 1833".
23. "The Charter Act of 1833" redesignated the Governor-General of Fort William (Bengal) as the Governor-General of India.

24. A Law member was added to the Governor-General's Council by "the Charter Act of 1833".
25. For the first time a bid to bring about centralization in legislative field was made under "Charter Act of 1833".
26. The offices or employment under the Company was thrown open to all residents and subjects of His Majesty without any distinction of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, etc by "Charter Act of 1833".
27. A separation in the commercial and political functions of the company was effected under the "Charter Act of 1833".
28. Charter Act of 1853 had to encounter stiff opposition from the Indians at the time of its passage?
29. The Charter Act of 1853 extended the lease of the Company: unspecified time.
30. All the services were thrown open to the competitive examination under: "Charter Act 1853
31. The Governor-General's Council was enlarged for the purpose of legislation by addition of six new legislative members under "Charter Act of 1853".
32. Which Act "Regulating Act of 1773" is considered as an episode in the history of British rule in India (According to Dr. V.A. Smith it may be regarded as the starting point of the modern constitutional history of India).
33. The East India Company had been established to carry on trade with Sub-continent and had acquired considerable territories in the Sub-continent by 1773. Servants of the Company became rich but the financial condition of the Company had become very poor. At that stage "Asked for loan to the government of Lord North"
34. The parliament of Lord North appointed a secret committee to investigate into the affairs of the Company and submitted its report. The Committee submitted its in May 1773.
35. When the Committee, appointed by Lord North's Parliament, submitted its report in May, 1773, then British Parliament passed: Act that sanctioned loan to the Company and Regulating Act of 1773
36. the amount of loan that was sanctioned to East India Company in 1773 "£ 1,400,000".
37. "Sever famine in Bengal" took place in Bengal, that shocked the conscience of many Englishmen and they felt necessity of interference in Indian affairs?
38. About one-third population of Bengal was perished during the famine in Bengal. "1769-70" was its duration.
39. "To have a hand in controlling Indian affairs "was one of the reasons of passing the Regulating Act 1773?
40. To "Who has shares worth £ 1,000 for twelve months preceding the date of election" the Regulating Act 1773 gave the right to vote for the elections of the Directors of the British Company?
41. The Directors of the East India Company were formerly elected by the court proprietors for one year. Now "Directors shall be elected for four years and one-fourth of them were to retire every year" was laid down in the Regulating Act 1773.
42. The regulating Act 1773 required the Directors of the Company to submit to the treasury copies of all correspondences regarding the revenues of Sub-continent. All dispatches relating to the civil and military affairs were to be submitted to: "Secretary of the State".
43. "Governor of Bengal" was made the Governor General of Bengal according to the regulating Act 1773?
44. A council was created in Regulating Act 1773, consisting of the Governor General and four other members whose names were mentioned in the Act in the first instance. Who was made the first Governor General of Bengal (which was former Governor of Bengal) "Warren Hastings"
45. Francis, Clavering, Monson and Barwell were the member of council that was created by the Regulating Act 1773. "five years" the term of their office (including Governor General who was also the member of council) but could be removed before the expiry of the term only by the king on the representation of the court of directors
46. Power was given to the Governor General of Bengal in Regulating Act 1773 "Superintending and controlling the presidency of Madras and Superintending and controlling the presidency of Bombay".
47. Regulating Act 1773 created a Supreme Court of Justice which consisted of a Chief Justice and three Judges. Supreme Court was created in Sub-continent "Calcutta".
48. The first chief justice "Elijah Impey" of the Supreme Court, created under the Regulating Act 1773
49. "Governor General in Council" the power to make rules and regulations and those had to

- be registered in the Supreme Court, created by the Regulating Act 1773.
50. The Regulating Act 1773 provided high salaries for: "Governor General, Members of the council and Judges of the Supreme Court".
 51. "They cannot receive presents, They cannot carry on private trade" restriction(s) was/were put on the servants of East India Company by Regulating Act 1773.
 52. Act did not clearly define the relations of the Supreme Court with Governor General in Council, Supreme Court claimed Jurisdiction over the *zamindars* and other revenue collectors but Governor General denied it and Act did not specify as to which law was to be administered by Supreme Court was the reason(s) of failure of Regulating Act 1773.
 53. "Regulating Act of 1773" is marked as the beginning of a written constitution for British India and asserted the right of Parliament to interfere in Indian affairs and to legislate for this country.
 54. In "1781" the amendments in the Regulating Act of 1773 were presented?
 55. "Amending Act of 1781" was called the new Act, that was presented in order to remove the defects of Regulating Act of 1773?
 56. In the Amending Act of 1781, "Governor General and Members of Governor General's Council" was/were not to be the subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for all acts done in his/their public capacity
 57. "exemption from jurisdiction of Supreme Court for acts done by them in their official capacity" provision was provided for the employers of the Company's Court, in the Amending Act of 1781?
 58. According to the Amending Act of 1781, "Revenue collectors and Judicial officers" shall not be the subject to the Supreme Court for their official works.
 59. According to the Amending Act of 1781, Supreme Court was to have jurisdiction over: "All persons residing in Calcutta".
 60. "To make rules & regulations for the Provincial Courts and To make rules & regulations for the Provincial Courts" was given to the Governor-General in accordance with Amending Act of 1781?
 61. "Governor General in Council" was to be heard the appeals against the decision of the Company's Provincial Court, provided in the Amending Act of 1781?
 62. "King in Council" the appeals against the decisions of the Company's Provincial Court were be taken, if the amount was 5,000 rupees or more?
 63. "Charter Act of 1793" authorised the Governor General to override his council on his personal responsibility?
 64. The Amending Act of 1781 did not remove all the defects of the Regulating Act 1773. So British Parliament seriously gave its attention to providing relief to, and reforming the East India Company. "Dunda" made the first move for reforms which ended in failure?
 65. "Fox" introduced the Indian Bill of 1782 that was passed by the House of Commons but, later, was rejected by the Lords due to the intervention of the King George III?
 66. "Pitt" succeeded Fox and introduced a new bill which was passed?
 67. Pitt's bill came to be called Pitt's India Act. "1784" it was passed?
 68. Pitt's India Act set up an institution in England which was given comprehensive powers of supervision and control over the Indian Administration. "Board of Control" in the institution.
 69. According to the Pitt's India Act, the Board of Control was consisted of: "Secretary of State, Chancellor of Exchequer and Four Privy Councillors".
 70. According to the Pitt's India Act, all the dispatches from Sub-continent were to be placed before the Board of Control by: "Court of Directors".
 71. "Committee of Secrecy" was set up by the Pitt's India Act, consisting of three persons chosen by Directors from among themselves for the transmission of secret instructions to their servants in Sub-continent.
 72. "Court of Proprietors" was deprived of the right of overriding the decisions of the Court of Directors according to the Pitt's India Act?
 73. "Secretary of State" was to be the Chairman of Board of Control according to the Pitt's India Act?
 74. In the absence of Secretary of State, the Chancellor of Exchequer was to act as chairman of Board of Control. Senior most commissioner of Board was to presided its meetings if both were absent?
 75. The expenses of the Board of Control were to be met out of Indian revenues, provided the charge did not exceed from: "£ 16,000 a year".
 76. "Pitt's India Act of 1784" introduced important changes in the constitution of the Government in Sub-continent?

77. According to the Pitt's India Act of 1784 the number of members of the Governor General's council was: "reduced from four to three".
78. From "Among the Governor General's Council" the commander in chief of the Company's forces in Sub-continent was to be chosen, according to Pitt's India Act?
79. "Governor-General" was to be appointed by the Court of Directors with the approval of the crown, provided in the Pitt's India Act?
80. The Governor-General-in-Council was empowered to superintend, control and direct Presidency Governments. "be suspended" was to be the fate of the governments of Madras and Bombay if they did not carry out the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council?
81. "Pitt's India Act" of Sub-continent laid down the policy of non-intervention. "To pursue scheme of conquest and extension of dominion in India" were the measures of British policy. The Governor General was required to take the permission of the Directors or the Committee of secrecy before making any declaration of war. He could not be a party to any war alliance without their approval?
82. According to the Regulating Act, three out of four members were without experience of Indian administration and as such they had continuously opposed. To overcome this problem, which measure was taken in Pitt's India Act by Warren Hasting, Governor General of the council "only covenanted servants of the Company were to be appointed".
83. "Tightened the control of Home Government over Indian Administration Tightened the control of Governor General over the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay was
84. On the departure of Warren Hastings "Macoherson" was officiated as the Governor General of East India Company
85. Macoherson worked only few months as the Governor General. "Lord Cornwallis" became the Governor General after him?
86. During the reign of Lord Cornwallis, the British Parliament passed an Act. "Charter Act of 1786" is known in the history of Sub-continent?
87. "Can override his council on his own responsibility and Was made commander-in-chief" privilege(s) was/were given to Lord Cornwallis according to the 'Charter Act of 1786'.
88. East India Company was granted a monopoly of eastern trade for 20 years. Hence it was necessary to renew the Charter Act of 1786. "Company has improved its position since 1773 and Due to England's attention towards the fighting with France, there was not much opposition to the renewal of charter" was/were the circumstance(s) favourable to renew the charter?
89. In "Charter Act of 1793" East India Company was granted monopoly of trade with East for 20 years?
90. According to the Charter Act of 1793 the payment of the members of Board of Control and their staff was to be made out of Indian revenue. This system continued up to: "1919".
91. The commander-in-chief ceased to be a member of the council unless so appointed by the directors. "Governor General and Governors" could override the majority decisions of their councils?
92. In the Charter Act of 1793, the control of the Governor General over the presidencies of Madras and Bombay was emphasised. "Governor General" was authorised to appoint a Vice-President of his Council to officiate during the absence of Governor General?
93. To "Governor General, Governors and Commander-in-chief" no leave of absence from India was to be granted according to the Charter Act of 1793?
94. The jurisdiction of Calcutta Supreme Court was to extend to high seas. "Board of Control" was empowered to appoint Justice of Peace in any Presidency according to the Charter Act of 1793?
95. Charter Act 1793 reduced the strength of the Board of Control from 6 to: "5".
96. "Profit was to be utilised to clear the debt of the Company and Profit was to be used in increasing the dividend from 8 per cent to 18 per cent" the Act of 1793 laid down about the profit of East India Company?
97. In "1813" the Charter Act of 1793 came up before the British parliament for renewal?
98. "Agitation of the people for abolition of Company's monopoly" called for immediate parliamentary action under which the Charter Act of 1813 was passed?
99. "Charter of East India Company was renewed for 20 years, Trade with India, excepting in tea, was thrown open to all British Subjects and The British merchants, missionaries and others could come to India only with license" provision(s) was/were included in Charter Act of 1813?

100. The Charter Act of 1813 provided the East India Company to appoint a Bishop with three archdeacons under him. "Calcutta" the Bishop was to be appointed?
101. Charter Act of 1813 provided for the education of the people of India. "0.1 million for a year" money was to be set apart for the "revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India"?
102. East India Company laid down rule(s) for the realisation of the Indian revenues. "Maintenance of forces, Payment of interests and Maintenance of civil and commercial establishments".
103. "Board of Control" powers were clearly defined and enlarged in the Charter Act of 183?
104. "Charter Act 1813" laid down that not more than 29 thousand troops were to be maintained in India out of the revenues of the Company?
105. After the Charter Act of 1813, "Government of a big country should not be in the hands of trading company" the critics of the Company opposed the renewal of the Charter.
106. On the behalf of East India Company, "Macaulay" pleaded for the renewal of the charter.
107. On "The Company and not the English government which possessed the knowledge of Indian affairs and Patronage of India would be used by the party in power in England. The party would use India in its interest and interest of this country would be ignored" ground(s), Macaulay pleaded for the renewal of the charter.
108. After the Charter Act of 1813, the new charter "1833" was passed after much controversy?
109. For "20 years", the territory and the revenues of India were granted to East India Company in the Charter Act of 1833?
110. Of "commercial privileges" the East India Company was deprived after the implementation of Charter Act of 1833.
111. The East India Company's monopoly of trade came to an end after the: "presentation of Charter Act of 1833".
112. The debts of the East India Company were taken over as a charge on the revenue of India. For "40 years" a dividend of 10½ per cent was to be paid to the shareholders from revenues of India?
113. In Charter Act of 1833, the designation of the Governor General of Bengal was changed to Governor General of India. "Over Presidency of Madras and Over Presidency of Bombay" the Governor General was given greater control?
114. The number of the members of the Councils of the governors of Bombay and Madras was: "reduced from three to two".
115. The Act of 1833 empowered the Governor General to make the laws for the whole India. "Governor General-in-council of Bombay and Governor General-in-council of Madras" became deprived of legislative powers after the Act of 1833?
116. The law was not codified. "Charter Act of India 1833" provided for the codification of laws in India?
117. For the codification of the law in India, a law commission was appointed under Macaulay. It submitted many reports, the most important of which was: "Penal Code".
118. Penal code remained in draft for a long time. In "1860" it was enacted into law?
119. "A law member" was added to the Council of the Governor General according to the Charter Act of 1833?
120. The purpose of the addition of a law member into the council of Governor General was only to give advice in making the laws of the country. He was to do no executive work. "Lord Macaulay" became the first law member?
121. "Act of India 1833" allowed the Europeans to come to India without license and they could get lands and settle down permanently in India?
122. "Bishop of Calcutta" became the metropolitan Bishop of India according to Act of 1833?
123. Charter Act of 1833 of India threw open Government services to all irrespective of religion, place of birth, descent or colour. "Fitness" was henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility for any government job?
124. "Lord Morelay" Who remarked that the Act of 1833 was the most important Act passed by the British Parliament till 1909?
125. "It introduced over-centralisation, Presidency government lost all legislative powers and The services were thrown open to the Indians but the qualifications were not within their reach" were the demerit(s) of the Act of 1833?
126. In "1853" was the last Act in the series of Charter Acts in India?
127. "Indians felt that they were not given good jobs, Due to the spread of western education

in India, Indians became familiar with institutions of West and wanted to have same in India and Presidencies wanted some authority were the reasons of passing the Charter Act of 1853?

128. The East-India Company was to govern its territories on behalf of His Majesty until: "Parliament should direct otherwise".
129. In the Charter Act of 1853, the number of Directors was: "reduced from 24 to 18".
130. "Crown" was entitled to nominate the six directors out of total number of directors, according to the Act of 1853?
131. In the Charter Act of 1853, the quorum for the meeting of the Court was reduced from: "13 to 10".
132. The patronage of the Court of Directors of the East India Company was taken away by Charter Act of 1853. "by competitive examinations" were to be filled up?
133. For "Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" whose appointment in Bengal the Charter Act of 1853 made provision, which was meant to relieve the Governor General of the work of administration of Bengal.
134. "Court of Directors" was given the power to create a new province and to alter the boundaries of the provinces according to the Act of 1853?

135. "Law member" was made a full-fledge member of the Executive Council of the Governor General?

136. "Charter Act of 1853" created a Legislative Council for Sub-continent?
137. Legislative Council could discuss the policy of Executive. "12" members it was to have?
138. "Governor General" was empowered to veto any bill passed by the Legislative Council?
139. "Charter Act of 1853" is of great significance because it gave indications of the fact that the Company's rule would soon come to an end (that Charter was also not renewed for a definite period)?
140. "Parliamentary" of Government was introduced by the Charter Act of 1853?
141. There was practically no autonomy for the presidencies and the provinces. The Legislative Council was created but it had no Indian member. "Sir Sayyad Ahmnd" said that this system deprived the Indians of the means of registering protest against any unpopular measures?
142. Due to "Examinations were held in England" defect of Charter Act of 1853, it was not possible for a large number of Indians to sit for the competitive examinations?

BRITISH INDIA

1. The War of Independence, 1857, totally discredited the rule of the East-India Company and demanded its abolition. The Company protested against that decision. "Government of India Act, 1858" was passed by the British Parliament in spite of its opposition by the Company.
2. "Government of India Act, 1858" was most important feature which was transfer of the control of the Indian Government from the Company to Crown.
3. The total number of Princely states in the sub-continent during British Rule "635".
4. "Mrs. Annel Basant" was the founder of the movement "Home Rule League".
5. In the Government of India Act, 1858, "Viceroy" title was given to the Governor General who carries on the Government of India on behalf of the Queen.
6. The armed forces of the Company were transferred to the Crown in the Government of India Act, 1858 and abolished the "Board of Control" and "Court of Directors".
7. The Act of 1858 "Secretary of State" for India created by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
8. For assistance the Secretary of State for India was provided with a council of "15 members".
9. The secretary of state for India was to have powers of "Superintendence over Indian affairs, Direction over Indian affairs and Control over Indian affairs".
10. Government of India Act, 1858 provided for the establishment of the Indian Council which had "15" members.
11. Eight members of Indian Council were to be elected by the Crown and "Court of directors" was to elect the remaining seven members.
12. "No any" restriction(s) were imposed on the members of the Indian Council.
13. According to the Government of India Act, 1858, "Secretary of state for India" could override his council by giving reasons in matter of services and appropriation of Indian revenues in England.
14. "He could send and receive messages from the Governor General without disclosing it to

- his council" and "he was declared to be cooperative body which could sue and be sued in India and England" are true statements regarding the secretary of state for India, according to the Act of 1858.
15. The assumption of the Government of India by the Crown was to be announced to the princes and people of India by "Queen's proclamation".
 16. The Queen's proclamation was read at a *Darbar* in "Allahabad".
 17. "Lord Canning" was the Viceroy of India who established *Darbar* to read the proclamation of the Queen.
 18. The Government of India Act, 1858 has great significance in the history of modern India. According to "G.N. Sinha" Act closed one great period of Indian history and ushered in another great era, the era of the direct rule of the Crown.
 19. "Act of 1858" was discarded the policy of Lapse and Annexation and a new policy of subordinate union was adopted towards the Indians.
 20. The "control of secretary of state for India and his council was bureaucratic in nature and "expense of the secretary of state for India and his council became a burden on Indian revenues" were the drawbacks of the Act of 1858.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861 TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

1. "Indian Council's Act, 1861" was defined to be landmark in the constitutional history of India (it was the first Act which made the constitutional changes in India after the transference of territory from the company to crown).
2. There was dissatisfaction among Indians with existing legislative arrangements provided by the Government of India Act, 1858. The reason(s) of passing Indian Council Act, 1861 was "Government itself was dissatisfied with legislative council, Non-association of Indians in the work of Government and the Government wanted to have some Indians in the legislative".
3. In "1962: constitution of Pakistan, the Ministers were neither members of the parliament nor answerable to parliament.
4. Under "The Indian Councils Act 1909" the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' first conceded by the British government.
5. The Congress made its first demand on the field of constitutional reform in: "1892".
6. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held in: Amritsar.
7. Dyarchy was first introduced in the Act of: "1919".
8. Under the system of Dyarchy the provincial subject were divided into: "reserved & transferred".
9. Four members" the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged under the Indian Council Act of 1861.
10. In the Indian Council's Act, 1861, the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged by the addition of "1 member".
11. The Governor General's Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of not less than six and not more than twelve members. From "Non-officials" half of these members were to be taken.
12. The legislative councils were established from "Bombay" and "Madras".
13. "Governor General-in-council" was empowered to establish legislative councils, similar to the legislative councils for Bombay and Madras, for North-West Provinces and Punjab.
14. The powers of the legislative councils were strictly limited to legislation. "Governor General assent" was necessary for passing any legislative act.
15. "Governor General" could issue ordinances for the peace and good government of British India in case of emergency.
16. According to "Act of 1861" the Indians allowed for the first time to have the share in the government of the country.
17. "The Indian Council's Act, 1861, is important in the constitutional history of India for two reasons. Firstly, it enabled the Governor General to associate the people of land with the work of legislation, and secondly, by resting legislative powers in the Governments of Bombay and Madras and by making provisions for the institution of similar legislative councils in other provinces, it laid the foundation of policy of legislative devolution which resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the Provinces in 1937." "G.N. Sinha" was presenter of these remarks.

18. "Indian Council Act of 1891" proved a next important step after the Indian Council's Act, 1861 in constitutional development (it enlarged legislative councils, both central and provincial, by increasing number of additional members).
19. In Indian Council Act of 1891, maximum number of members of the central legislative council was raised to "16".
20. In India Council Act of 1891 maximum number of members in the provincial legislative council was raised to "20".
21. In India Council Act of 1891 maximum number of members in the provincial legislative council of minor provinces was raised to "15".
22. "Proportion of non-official members was increased in it" and "members of the council was given the right to discuss the budget and criticise it" is true about the Indian Council Act of 1892.
23. "Minto-Morley Reforms" known the Indian Councils Act of 1909, after names of its authors.
24. "Secretary of State for India" was Lord-Morley.
25. "Governor General" was Lord Minto.
26. "People of India were not satisfied with the reforms of Act of 1892, The administration policy of Governor General Lord Cruzon, had alienated the sympathy of the people and Indians were ill-treated in Ceylon, Malaya and S. Africa and Government was not taking proper steps are the circumstances which led to the passing of Government of India Act, 1909.
27. Governor General of India Lord Cruzon's autocratic attitude had caused resentment in Indians. "He gave all good jobs to Englishmen taken by Lord Cruzon greatly resented the Indians, also amended Calcutta Corporation Act which crushed local self-government in Calcutta and in 1905, Partition the Bengal".
28. Prices were rising and middle class people were hard hit, some dissatisfied Indians turned to cult of bomb and revolver and Foundation of the Muslim League are true statements about the Indian Council Act of 1892 which forced British Parliament to pass Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909".
29. In "1905" the great victory of Japan over Russia created great hope in the minds of the Indians that the East was rising and the England was declining and it was felt that even Asia could hope for political resurrection.
30. The Act of 1909 enlarged the size of the legislative councils; it was raised to "60".
31. "Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa" provinces council members were raised to fifty.
32. "Punjab, Burma and Assam" province(s) council number was raised to thirty.
33. Act of 1909 lay down that "37 officials, 31 non-officials" members of the council were to be consisting of elected and nominated persons.
34. *Ex-officio* members of council were to be "the governor-general and governors of provinces, the commander in chief and 6 ordinary members of the executive council of the Governor General".
35. Out of the 31 non-official members 27 were to be elected and 4 were to be nominated officials. Of the 27 elected members of the legislative council, "13" were to be elected by the general electorates.
36. "6" seats were reserved for the landlords in the legislative council.
37. "2" seats in the legislative council were to be filled by the Muslims from their separate constituencies.
38. "2" seats in the legislative council were reserved for the Chamber of Commerce.
39. The functions of the legislative councils were increased. "Elaborate Rules" was made for the discussion of the budget in the Imperial Legislative Council and Provincial Legislative Councils.
40. The legislative councils "could divided the council on any issue, and they could ask questions and supplementary questions was the right given to the members.
41. The Act of 1909 raised the number of executive council from two to four in "Bombay, Bengal and Madras".
42. The "Act of 1909" empowered the government to constitute an executive council for Lt. Governors' provinces.
43. Under the Act of 1909 Indians were appointed to the executive councils. "Mr. S.P. Sinha" was the first Indian to join the Governor General's Executive Council as the law member.
44. "Government of India Act, 1909" was introduced the system of communal and class representation (it was for the first time that Muslim demand for separate electorates was accepted. Such concession was not made to other minority communities).
45. The people of India demanded "Responsible Government" but it was denied to them by Minto-Morley reforms of 1909.

46. "Parliamentary" form of Government was introduced in the Act of 1909 but its essence, the responsibility of the executive to legislative, was absent.
47. The weak facts of the Act 1909 were "Act gave undue importance to land lords and chambers of commerce, Franchise was restricted and discriminatory, the number of voters were small so can easily be purchased and it did not enfranchise women".
48. According to the Act of 1909, there was official majority at the centre and non-official majority in the province. But the non-official majority did not mean that the power had come into the hands of the representative of the people. The elected members were still in minority and at the mercy of non-official members because "the public representatives could be outvoted by official and nominated non-official members".
49. "The Government of India Act, 1919" was passed after the World War I.
50. The World War I started in 1914. The War prolonged and the Indians felt that the British Government was not making any promise of granting self-government to the Indians. Mrs. Annie Besant started a "Home Rule Movement" and declared that the self-government was the birth-right of the Indians. Name the movement.
51. *"The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the government of India are in complete accord, is the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-government institution with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of British Empire".* These are the words of a very famous declaration known as "20th August Declaration 1917 by "Lord Montague".
52. At the end of 1917 the government of India set up a committee to hold a probe into revolutionary crime and suggest special legislation for dealing with seditious activities. The president of this committee was "S.A. Rowlatt" who recommended "The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act" which was popularly known as "Rowlatt Act".
53. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 legislature was "Bicameral".
54. "60, 145" members were fixed for upper house and lower house in Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919.
55. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. "Sikh" nation was also given this right under this Act.
56. "30" seats for Muslims were reserved in Imperial Legislative Council under Act 1919.
57. The Act 1919 did not incorporate self-rule in India and Muslim League "accepted".
58. Congress condemned Act 1919 and "accepted".
59. In the First World War the Ottoman Caliphate of Turkey was the ally of "Germany".
60. "Government of India Act, 1919" was aimed at introducing partially responsible government in the provinces of India.
61. In "Government of India Act, 1919" the subjects were divided into two - Central and Provincial.
62. The Act of 1919 brought about some reduction in the powers of the Secretary of State for India. Some of his powers were transferred to the "Governor-General-in-Council".
63. In Act of 1919 the number of Indian Council was "reduced".
64. By "Government of India Act, 1919" the office of High Commission for India was created for the first time.
65. The Act, 1919 set up a bicameral system of Legislature at the Centre. The two Houses were known as Legislative Assembly and "Council of State".
66. According to Act, 1919 the Council of State was the Upper Chamber. It consisted of 60 members, of which "33 & 27" members were elected and nominated.
67. According to the Act, 1919 the Legislative Assembly was the Lower House consisting of 145 members. Out of which 41 were nominated & 104 were elected members.
68. According to the Act of 1919 the Central Legislature could make laws for the whole of British India but there were some restrictions of its powers. No Bill could be introduced in the Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General on matters relating to 'defence & foreign affairs, Ecclesiastical affairs and public debt".
69. The Act of 1919 introduced elected majorities in all the provinces. "70" percentage of members was elected.
70. In the Act of 1919 the system of separate electorates was not only retained for the Muslims, it was also extended to the "Sikhs".
71. "Government of India Act, 1919" the Indian provinces were considered the fit domain

- where the beginnings of the responsible system of government were to be made.
72. According to "Government of India Act, 1919" the system of Dyarchy was introduced first time in India.
 73. According to "Montague-Chelmsford Report Government of India Act, 1919 was formed.
 74. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to "1937".
 75. Efficient working of governmental system demands that there should be co-operation between its different departments. This was lacking in the case of Dyarchy. The salient reason(s) of the failure of Darchy are "Division of provincial subjects into reserved and transferred was not done on scientific basis, Position of ministers under the system of Dyarchy was very precarious and Position of members of All-India services created difficulties for ministers".
 76. Describing the utter failure of Dyarchy, "Sir H. Butler" said that it had almost become a term of abuse. He said that he had heard street boys shouting to each other: "You are a Dyarchy".
 77. The word 'Dyarchy' means "Two authorities and Double Government".
 78. Lord Montague visited India and in consultation with the Governor General drafted a scheme of reforms. It was submitted to British Parliament and on the basis of this report the British Parliament passed an Act in 1935. The Governor General of India at that time was "Lord Chelmsford".
 79. Dyarchy was a colossal failure and was abolished with the promulgation of the government of India Act "1935".
 80. On 13 April, 1919, a large crowd of about six to ten thousand gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to voice their protest. Against "Rowlatt Act".
 81. "General Dyer" ordered to open fire at Jallianwala Bagh gathering.
 82. "Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment and "Rural Primary Education Bill" put forward by Sawarajists disregarding Muslim interests in collaboration with the Hindu landlords in Bengal.
 83. The benefits of the Reforms of 1919 were denied to the North-West Frontier Province in the beginning. In "1932" the province was upgraded to the constitutional status of the other Provinces.
 84. The Governor-General's Legislative Council was enlarged and given purely legislative functions by the "Indian Councils Act 1861".
 85. The Governor-General was given absolute veto in matters pertaining to legislation by "the Indian Councils Act 1861".
 86. The law making powers which were taken away from the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras by the Act of 1833 were restored to them by "the Indian Councils Act 1861".
 87. The policy of legislative devolution was initiated by "the Indian Councils Act 1861".
 88. The "ordinance making" power was for the first time granted to the Governor-General under "Indian Councils Act 1861".
 89. The foundations of the system of administration in India which lasted till the end of the British rule in India were laid by "Indian Councils Act 1861".
 90. The non-official members were associated with the Legislative Councils for the first time by "the Indian Councils Act 1861".
 91. The principle of election, though in a veiled form, was for the first time recognized by "Indian Councils Act 1892".
 92. The members of the Legislative Council were for the first time given right to ask questions from the government and seek other information under the "Indian Councils Act 1892".
 93. "The Indian Councils Act 1892" has been described as the most important milestone on the road that led to the establishment of Parliamentary Government In India.
 94. "The Charter Act of 1892" granted an opportunity to the members of Legislative Council to criticize the financial policy of the government.
 95. The rise of nationalism In India was "the combined result of a number of factors".
 96. The "encouragement to Socio-Religious Movement: was the factor rise of nationalism in India, the British rule was not responsible.
 97. "Lord Lytton" Governor General's time is known as the seeding time of nationalism in India.
 98. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 at the initiative of "A.O. Hume".
 99. The first session of Indian National Congress was held at "Bombay".
 100. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by "Womesh Chandra Bannerji".
 101. "To secure proper share for the Indians in the administration of the country" was wrongly listed as an object on Indian National Congress.

102. The initial reaction of the government to the formation of Indian National Congress was "quite favourable".
103. The first phase of national movement (1885-1905) was dominated by "middle class Indian Intelligential".
104. Most of the leaders of national movement during the phase 1885-1905 hailed from "urban areas".
105. "Bipan Chandra Pal" was not a moderate nationalists.
106. "Non-cooperation" methods have been wrongly listed as a method of the moderate nationalist leaders.
107. The moderate nationalists stood for "attainment of self-government for India through gradual reforms".
108. "The moderates believed in constitutional and peaceful methods only" is the correct statement.
109. "Lala Lajpat Rai" has been wrongly included in the list of extremist leaders of Indian National movement.
110. "Introduction of compulsory military education of all young Indians" has been wrongly listed as a factor for the rise of extremist nationalism.
111. The rift between the moderate and the extremist leaders of Congress for the first time made its appearance at "the Benaras Session of Congress".
112. In connection with land reforms the Punjab tenancy act was passed in: "1887".
113. The actual split between the Moderates and the Extremists took place at the "Surat Session".
114. The Revolutionary Nationalists carried out their activities "within India as well as from foreign countries".
115. The Indian Home Rule Society was organized in London by "Shyamji Krishna Verma".
116. "Subhash Chandra Bose" was not associated with the Home Rule Movement.
117. The Congress which split at the Surat Session was reunited at the Lucknow Session in 1916 chiefly due to the efforts of "Lala Lajpat Rai".
118. The main objective of the Home Rule Movement was "self-government of India".
119. The Home Rule League formed by Tilak at Poona in April 1916 and the Home Rule League formed by Annie Besant at Madras in September 1916 were finally merged in "1916".
120. The Swadeshi Movement was launched "as a protest against the partition of Bengal in 1905".
121. Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha Movement in 1919 "as a protest against the enactment of Rowlatt Act".
122. In 1919 Rabindra Nath Tagore surrendered his title of 'Sir' "as a protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incidents and imposition of martial-law in Punjab".
123. "Gandhi" elected as the President of the All India Khilafat Conference in 1919.
124. Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced a system called "Dyarchy".
125. Indian Council Act introduced "1909".
126. Under "The Indian Councils Act 1909", the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British government.
127. Separate Electorate was granted to the Muslims by the British under the "Act of 1909".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in "1920".
2. "Stop payment of all revenues and taxes to the government" did not form part of the programme of Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. The non-cooperation movement was unitarily withdrawn by Gandhi "on account of violent incidents at Chauri-Chaura".
4. The decision of Gandhi to suspend non-cooperation movement was strongly supported by "Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and C.R. Dass".
5. The importance of the non-cooperation movement lies in the fact that "the national movement for the first time acquired a mass basis".
6. "The Swarajist Party was formed to attain dominion status by winning over the sympathy of the English" statements are not correct.
7. "C. Rajagopalachari" leader is not associated with the Swarajist Party.
8. The British Government decided to appoint Simon Commission in 1927, two years before the stipulated time due to "growing pressure from the Swarajist Party".
9. The appointment of the Simon Commission was welcomed by "none".
10. The appointment of the Simon Commission was opposed by the Indians because "it was an all-white commission".
11. In 1928 the All India Parties Conference appointed a Committee to determine th

- principles of the new constitution for India and draft a report thereon under the Chairmanship of "Moti Lal Nehru".
12. Which one of the following "introduction of communal and separate electorates" did not form part of the Nehru Committee recommendations.
 13. The Congress declared complete independence for India as its goal at its session held at "Lahore in 1929".
 14. The Lahore Session of the Congress which adopted resolution of complete independence for India was presided over by "Jawaharlal Nehru".
 15. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by in "1930".
 16. "The Muslim League did not support the Civil disobedience Movement" statement is correct.
 17. The Civil Disobedience movement was started by Gandhi by "launching a march from Sabarmati to Dandi with a view to break salt law".
 18. "Congress took part only in the Second Roundtable Conference hold at London in 1931" statement is correct.
 19. "To release all the prisoners, including the soldiers who refused to fire in Peshawar" has been wrongly listed as term of Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.
 20. The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald in "1932".
 21. "It reserved certain seats for the Muslims which is not a part of the Communal Award announced by the British Government.
 22. Gandhi undertook a 'fast up to death' as a protest against the Communal Award, which he broke because "of the conclusion of the Poona Pact".
 23. The Poona Pact "increased the number of reserved seats for the Harijans (depressed classes) in the Provincial Legislature".
 24. The "formation of Labour Government in Britain" has been wrongly listed as a contributory factor for the enactment of Act of 1909.
 25. The Act of 1909 "enlarged the size of the Central as well as Provincial Legislative Councils".
 26. "The Act of 1909 provided a non-official majority in the Provincial Legislative Councils statement is correct.
 27. The separate electorates were introduced in India for the first time under "the Act of 1909".
 28. The Act of 1909 "introduced a system of indirect elections".
 29. The Act of 1909 brought about "none".
 30. "The Act of 1909 provided a forum to the Indians in the form of Legislative Councils where they could ventilate their grievances" statement is correct.
 31. The British introduced the Communal electorates in India with a view to "protect the Muslims against the tyranny of the Hindus".
 32. The Declaration of August 1917 promised to the Indians "self-government through gradual stages".
 33. The Act of 1919 is also known as "Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act".
 34. The dyarchical system of government was introduced in India under "Act of 1919".
 35. The Princes were associated with the administration of India for the first time under "the Act of 1919".
 36. "Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act 1919" was inaugurated the era of responsible government in India.
 37. The salary of the Secretary of State was made payable by the British Exchequer under "Act of 1919".
 38. The maximum limit on the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council was done away by the "Act of 1919".
 39. The Executive Council of the Viceroy's was made responsible by the Act of 1919 to "the Secretary of State for India".
 40. The Imperial Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature under the Act of "1919".
 41. The Act of 1919 fixed the terms of the Councils of State and Central Legislative Assembly respectively as "5 years and 3 years".
 42. Under the Act of 1919 in case of differences between the two houses "the decision was to be taken by majority vote at a joint sitting of the two houses".
 43. The beginning in the direction of introduction of provincial autonomy in the sense of freedom from control from above as well as transfer of power to the people was made under "the Act of 1919".
 44. Dyarchy means "double government" which worked in India from "1921-1937".
 45. "The ministers were made exclusively responsible to the Legislature causes for the failure of dyarchy has been wrongly listed.
 46. A Federal Scheme was envisaged for India under the Act of "1935".

47. The Federation envisaged under the Act of 1935 could not come into existence because "requisite number of states did not accede to the Federation as required by the Act".
48. The Act of 1935 provided weightage of the various communities, classes and interests in "both the houses of the Federal Legislature".
49. A Federal Court enjoying jurisdiction over the States as well as the Provinces was created under "the Government of India Act 1935".
50. The Federal Court created in India was vested with "original jurisdiction in some cases and appellate jurisdiction in all cases".
51. The Federal Court provided under the Act of 1935 was not like a Supreme Court because "Its decisions were not final and appeals could be taken against its decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council".
52. The Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy "In the Governor's Provinces only".
53. The Indian Council which had been in existence since 1858 was abolished under the Act of "1935".
54. The Office of the High Commissioner for India was created under the Act of "1919".
55. The Federal Public Service Commission was created under the Act of "1935".
56. In which year "1933", British Government issued a small document containing proposals for a new constitution of India.
57. "White Paper" containing proposals for a new constitution of India.
58. In "Joint select committee of British Parliament" White Paper Report was referred (It was on the basis of that report, British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, 1935).
59. The Act of 1935 contained 32 sections and "10 schedules".
60. The Government of India Act partly came into operation in 1936 when the general elections in the country were held on the lines prescribed by it. But it was fully enforced in "April, 1937".
61. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the creation of new provinces "Sindh & Orissa".
62. "Introduction of provincial autonomy" was the most distinctive feature of the Act of 1935.
63. In the 1935 Act all the provincial subjects were transferred to the charge of ministers who were made responsible to the "legislature".
64. "The Government of India Act, 1935" proposed to setup All-India Federation comprising of the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States.
65. The Government of India Act, 1935 divided the subjects into "Federal, State and Concurrent".
66. The Act of 1935 abolished Dyarchy at the Provincial level and "Introduced it at the Centre".
67. In Act of 1935 the size of the legislature was enlarged. The proposed Federal legislature was to consist of the Council of State or the Upper House having 260 members of the Federal Assembly or the Lower House having "375 members".
68. Out of eleven "6" provinces were given bicameral system of legislatures under Act, 1935.
69. "The Government of India Act, 1935" provided provision of safeguards and protective armours for the minorities.
70. The Act of 1935 not only retained communal electorate but also enlarged its scope. "Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians" minorities were given separate electorates.
71. By "The Government of India Act, 1935" Burma was separated from India.
72. On "April, 1937 Burma" was separated from India?
73. "Muhammad Ali Jinnah" said about the Act of 1935, "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable".
74. "Nehru" said about the Act of 1935, "a new chapter of slavery. It was a sort of machine with strong brakes and no engine".
75. Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India made an offer to the Indians in August, 1940. This is popularly known as "August Offer".
76. In "1936-37" the elections were held under Act, 1935.
77. "Less than 50" per cent percentage of seats Congress win in election 1936-37.
78. In election 1936-37 out of 491 Muslim constituencies, the Congress captured 26 and the League "106".
79. In election 1936-37 the Congress gained clear majorities in five provinces, namely, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and "Orissa".
80. "After election 1936-37" Pandit Nehru declared that "there were only two parties in the country, the Congress and the British".
81. After the election of 1936-37, Congress with the help of minority groups also formed

- ministries in "Bombay & North-Western Frontier Province".
82. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces Congress formed ministries in "seven".
 83. On "1 April, 1937" the Provincial part of the 1935 Act came into force.
 84. The provincial Legislative Assembly was to sit for five years, but it might be dissolved earlier by "Governor".
 85. Under Act "1935" the provinces were given autonomy.
 86. The Act of 1935 proposed to give a federal form to the Indian constitution. The Federal Assembly was to consist of 375 members. Out of these "125" were reserved for Indians and rest were for the representatives of British Indians.
 87. According to the Act of 1935, A Federal Court of India was established to "decide the disputed points concerning the federation and hear appeals against the decisions of the courts if important points of law were involved".
 88. In the Act of 1935, Dyarchy was introduced at the centre. The Federal subjects were divided into two parts - reserved and transferred. "Governor General" governed the reserved subjects, consisting of foreign affairs, defence etc.
 89. "Ministers" were answerable to Legislature and governed the transferred subjects.
 90. The division of Legislative Power is essential in Federation. The Act of 1935 proposed "Federal Legislative List, Provincial Legislative List and Current Legislative List".
 91. Under "Act of 1935" the governors have authorities to issue ordinances and enact Acts.
 92. "Act of 1935", India extended the franchise i.e., the number of voters was increased and special seats were allotted to women in Legislatures.
 93. The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced on "April, 1937".
 94. The central part of Government of India Act 1935 was not enforced because of "Required number of Princely States declined to join the Indian Union".
 95. The Government of India Act 1935 divided the country into "Eleven Provinces".
 96. In the Provincial Election of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the "United Provinces (UP)".
 97. "Government of India Act 1935" gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature.

INITIAL PROBLEMS

1. When Pakistan came into existence as an independent state on 15, August 1947, it didn't have "Central Governments".
2. Due to not having central government, the first task which leaders of Pakistan had to face tolerably was "competent administration".
3. Pakistan did not have a single complete military unit at the disposal of the government because "Units of Indian army had been dissolved and new had yet to be formed and Soldiers who had decided to join the Pakistan Army were either serving abroad or posted in India.
4. At the time of partition one part of new state (Pakistan) had been witnessed severe rioting. The area was "Punjab".
5. "Tara Singh" the well-known Sikh leader who initiated the campaign of lawlessness by brandishing his sword and uttering a mouthful of threats against the Muslims on the steps of Punjab Assembly in the proceeding March.
6. "RSS" the party who led the reactionary Hindu parties in their unholy war of extermination against the Muslims after partition.
7. Thousands of Muslims, who were waiting to go Pakistan, were butchered in cold blood. The dead, the maimed and starving filled the trains meant to carry the Muslim evacuees from India to Pakistan. In "East-Punjab" such a large-scale massacre took place.
8. Pakistan was a new-comer to the comity of the nations. It had yet to find its place in the international market. Pakistan's areas were treated as "recruiting depots for the army and as producers of raw materials under the British".
9. Pakistan's very existence was threatened firstly by "An unjust boundary division".
10. The Muslim League and the Congress were duly represented on the Commission that was sent to demarcate the boundaries between India and Pakistan. But the decision of the Commission was political rather than judicious. It gave away to India some sizable Muslim areas against the settled principles of

- territorial. The commission was headed by "Radcliff".
11. Under Quaid-i-Azam the office of the Governor General was very different from its counterpart in other dominions. The members of the first cabinet were the personal appointees of the Quaid-i-Azam. Not all of them were politicians. The medical practitioner with the background of a trade unionist was "A.M. Malik".
 12. "Ghulam Mohammad" the first finance minister of Pakistan who was a former civil servant and described himself as a technician.
 13. The first Foreign Minister of the country was Zafarullah Khan. Who had made his marks as a "Lawyer and Administrator".
 14. Some of the new minister/ministries was/were introduced by Quaid-i-Azam to cope up with tense situation of the country. These were "Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Refugees Rehabilitation".
 15. One of the following new ministries was held by the Quaid-i-Azam himself and that was "Refugees Rehabilitation".
 16. The affairs of one of the four provinces claimed the attention of Quaid-i-Azam, where with a small majority in the legislature, the Khan Sahib Ministry had been installed in 1946. The name of the province was "NWFP".
 17. In "1946" the Jawaharlal Nehru visited the NWFP and he had to face severe hostility of the people of the region.
 18. The Chief Minister of NWFP himself told the Lord Mountbatten about the feelings of the people of the province against Congress. Lord Mountbatten took some steps in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1947, to ask the will of NWFP. He "held referendum".
 19. The result of the referendum that was held in NWFP by Lord Mountbatten was "people voted for the inclusion of the province in Pakistan".
 20. While observing the veto of no-confidence against the ministry of NWFP, Quaid-i-Azam decided upon its removal. His orders were carried out by Provincial Governor on "22 August, 1947".
 21. Tribes themselves lived in isolation and had little contact with the people of the settle districts. The Pakistan Government discarded the weapons of old diplomacy. It began to treat the tribes as Muslims and Pakistanis and gave up the advanced military post(s) of "Wana and Razmak".
 22. The gesture of Pakistani Government had a magnificent effect in rallying tribal sentiments on the side of Pakistan but Indian propaganda had been continued. The person who continued to preach hatred against Pakistan was "Faqir of Lipi".
 23. Indian propaganda did not make serious impression on the tribes. By the policy of trust on tribes, "Mehr Dil" some of the close follower of the Faqir left him and crossed over to Pakistan.
 24. Quaid-i-Azam gave monetary independence to the country by establishing State Bank of Pakistan and completed the judicial structure of the administration by creating "Federal Court".
 25. Under Quaid-i-Azam Pakistan was admitted to the UNO and entered into the diplomatic relations with important countries. The person who was appointed by him as his personal envoy to the countries of Middle East was "Feroz Khan Noon".
 26. The name of the person who was chosen by Quaid-i-Azam as his financial advisor was "Sir Archibald Rowland".
 27. Quaid-i-Azam was a great leader and a great constitutionalist who developed a remarkable insight into limits of constitutionalism and compromise. But unfortunately new state became deprived of the Father of the Nation only after one year of its birth. It was also great loss and problem for Pakistan. "B.R. Ambedkar" said about the Quaid-i-Azam, "most incorruptible politician, after his death the country was plunged into irreparable sorrow".
 28. The place where Quaid-i-Azam was taken to in the last months of his life was "Ziarat".
 29. Quaid-i-Azam breathed his last on 11 September 1948 in "Karachi".

Kashmir

1. The tension in the North-West Frontier Province was gradually removed. The problems that confronted the country with a series of menacing developments, and still is a major bone of contention between India and Pakistan is "accession of state of Jammu and Kashmir to India".
2. Kashmir was conquered in the year 1823 by "Ranjit Singh".
3. Ranjit Singh made over Kashmir to a Dogra chief. The chief was "Gulab Singh".
4. The year in which Kashmir was made over to a Dogra chief was "1845".
5. Ranjit Singh sold the Kashmir for "75 Lacs".
6. The total area of the Kashmir is "84,471 square miles".

7. The number of distinct geographical divisions of Kashmir are "4".
8. The Jammu portion of Kashmir is a vast, under-populated hilly tract of rising hills beginning a few miles from the Pakistani district of "Sialkot".
9. The Jammu portion ended with a height of 11,000 feet above the sea level at "Pir Panjal Pass".
10. The place which is situated 6,000 feet above the sea level and is called 'paradise of habitable world' is "Kashmir".
11. Buddhist territory of Laddakh also forms part of the state Jammu and Kashmir and lies on the border of "Tibet".
12. The area(s) of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that was/were poverty-stricken are/were "Gilgit and Baltistan".
13. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has a common border with Pakistan which runs for about "250 miles".
14. Kashmir Valley was joined with the outside world by roads ending in Pakistani town(s) of "Sialkot and Rawalpindi".
15. "Poonch" was the area of Kashmir, where spontaneous armed rising against Dogra tyranny took place on the eve of partition.
16. The war between Dogras and the manpower of the district included recently released professional soldiers who fought desperately and inflicted heavy loss on the Dogra forces. This went on for weeks. At this stage, "Sheikh Abdullah" the Kashmiri leader reappeared on the scene.
17. Sheikh Abdullah came from a middle-class Kashmiri Muslim family. This popular leader was a former student of the "Muslim University of Hyderabad".
18. Sheikh Abdullah started his career "as a teacher".
19. Sheikh Abdullah threw up his job in disgust and dedicated himself to the politics. The name of the forum, that he adopted for his politics of which he was founder and chief organizer was "National Conference".
20. Sheikh Abdullah's politics brought him into conflict with darbar and he was gaoled on several occasion. He had personal friendship with the Congress leaders. He was in gaol when British withdrew the place where he went after releasing from gaol at the end of September and was treated to a round of festivities was "New Dehli".
21. The miscellaneous forces continued to March towards Srinagar. The Maharaja of Kashmir felt that his throne was tottering. He made an application for help and protection to "New Dehli".
22. The answer of New Dehli regarding the application of Maharaja of Kashmir for help was "asked him to sign accession with India is force help could reach".
23. The answer of Maharaja of Kashmir on the advice of New Dehli was "he asked time to think upon it".
24. The incidents which took place for the accession of Kashmir were pre-planned. The factor(s) that proved above statement were "Indian's armed forces were airlifted to the valley within next 24 hours, Maharaja fled to Jammu after signing the Instrument of Accession and A new government was placed by the India in Sirinagar".
25. The Maharaja of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession to Indian 1947 on "26 October".
26. India placed a new government at the helm of Sirinagar under the headship of "Sheikh Abdullah".
27. The accession of Kashmir to India had been made possible by Radcliff Award. The area of the Muslim majority district, through which India was provided with a narrow and unused passage into Jammu and Kashmir was "Gurdaspur".
28. The advice that was given by Quaid-i-Azam to solve the dispute of Kashmir that was brushed aside by India was "fair referendum".
29. The part(s) of Kashmir, where the squadrons of the Indian Air Force failed to bomb and gave up the job in despair, but the hilly areas of the west of the State witnessed bitter fighting were "Baltistan and Gilgit".
30. The fighting between Mujahideen and Indian Army promised to be long and inclusive. In the meantime, the areas that were freed by the freedom-fighters from Dogra rule established a government of their own with headquarters at "Muzaffarabad".
31. The name which freedom fighters gave to those areas of Kashmir which they freed from India is "Azad Jammu and Kashmir".
32. On "January, 1948", India, as a grieved party, appeared before the Security Council.
33. The demand of India in the Security Council of U.N.O. in 1948 was "Withdrawal of Pakistan from the Valley".
34. The Security Council passed a resolution which stated "dispute should be settled according to the wishes of the Kashmiris".
35. To visit the two countries and formulate the procedure for holding a plebiscite in

- consultation with two countries, Security Council constituted "International Commission".
36. On "Summer of 1948" the commissioners arrived and found that while Pakistan was ready to carry out Security Council resolution, but India was imposing impossible conditions for holding the referendum.
37. So for area of the Kashmir is concerned, it was the biggest of any state in India. Its international boundaries were with "Tibet, China and Afghanistan".
38. Kashmir has a small intervening strip, which gave it great strategic importance. The country that Kashmir shares this strip is "USSR".
39. The name of the treaty through which British sold the state of Jammu and Kashmir to Gulab Singh was "Amritsar Treaty".
40. The Treaty of Amritsar took place in "1846".
41. The percentage of Muslim population in Kashmir at the time of partition was "77%".
42. Geographically Kashmir is a continuation of the plains of West-Pakistan into the mountains. The name of the river(s) of West-Pakistan that flow from Kashmir are "Jhelum, Indus and Chanab".
43. In the early 1930s the name of the leader(s) who became prominent in Kashmir was/were "Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah and Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas".
44. Sheikh Abdullah came under the spell of Gandhi and Nehru in "1939".
45. The name of a person, who said in a statement to a press in Dehli on October 21, 1947 that "Due to strategic position that the State holds, Kashmir, if this state joins the Indian Dominion, Pakistan would be completely encircled" was "Sheikh Abdullah".
46. "I have already made it clear more than once that the Indian states are free to join either the Pakistan Constituent Assembly or the Hindustan Constituent Assembly or remain independent. I have no doubt that they, the Maharaja and the Kashmir government, will give the closest attention and consideration to this matter and realise the interest not only of the ruler but also of his people". Quaid-i-Azam's these remarks showed the attitude of Muslim League towards the Kashmir. He delivered these remarks on "July, 1947".
47. The person who was removed from the office of Prime Minister within the ten days after Gandhi's visit to Kashmir was "Pandit Kak".
48. Kapurthala state had Muslim majority, but almost all the Muslims had been killed or driven out with the help of State forces. A plan was made to put same method on Kashmir if the Muslim population was cut down and terrorized, accession to India might present not difficulty. To execute this plan, the person who was appointed as the Prime Minister of Kashmir at the place of Pandit Kak was "Janak Singh".
49. After planning the genocide in Kashmir, the civilian population was ordered to deposit with the State authorities all arms in their possessions. Name the murder gang(s) that started operation and were actively supported by the State troops "Sikhs and RSSS".
50. Muslims of Kashmir were promised safe conduct if they left for Pakistan, and then were slaughtered on the way. The newspaper that reported that "In one area, 237,000 Muslims were systematically exterminated, unless they escaped to Pakistan, by the forces of Dogra state, headed by the Maharajah in person was *London Times* of October 10, 1947".
51. The name of the state of Kashmir that fought with Dogras by obtaining arms from tribal areas was "Poonch".
52. "Abdul Qayyum" raised standard of revolt in Poonch, but "the folly of Dogras who burnt whole villages where only a single family was involved in the revolt", rallied the entire Muslim population to the popular cause.
53. The districts of Poonch and Mirpur, except the town of Poonch, had been cleared of State troops within "6 weeks".
54. After the incident of Poonch, the Azad Kashmir Government was formed under the presidency of "Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim".
55. On October 2, 1947 "Liaqat Ali Khan" suggested that the question of civil supplies for Kashmir should be discussed by representatives of the two governments, but, the Prime Minister of the Kashmir replied that at the moment he was too busy.
56. Despite the refusal of the Prime Minister of Kashmir to talk on the issue, Pakistan government sent the senior officer of Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Kashmir to discuss the problem. Again Prime Minister of Kashmir refused to discuss matters with him and he had to return. The name of the officer was "Colonel Shah".
57. During September, 1947, the significant move(s) that had been made by the Government of India in collaboration with the Maharaja of Kashmir was "Sheikh Abdullah released but not other leaders of Congress, Notorious anti-Muslim Gopalaswami Ayyangar

- was appointed minister in Indian cabinet and Provisional Defence Committee of the Indian cabinet was formed".
58. Gopaldaswami Ayyangar had been the Prime Minister of Kashmir from "1937 to 1943".
 59. Provisional Defence Committee of the Indian cabinet was formed on "30 September".
 60. The person who was appointed as the Prime Minister of Kashmir in the place of the Dogra General Janak Singh, immediately after the formation of the Provisional Defence Committee was "Mehr Chand Mahajan".
 61. The resolution(s) of the UN Commission for India and Pakistan that was/were approved by the Security Council and accepted by both India and Pakistan was/were "Resolution of 13 August 1948 and Resolution of 5 January 1949".
 62. In "1951", the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference informally discussed every aspect of the Kashmir problem.
 63. The conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' was held in 1951 in "London".
 64. To allow a plebiscite to be held in Kashmir, under imperial conditions without jeopardizing the security of the State, mention "Commonwealth force, Joint Indo-Pakistan force and Local force to be raised by the Plebiscite Administrator" alternative method(s) that was/were proposed by Prime Minister Menzies and endorsed by other Prime Ministers including Prime Minister Attlee.
 65. Prime Minister Menzies belonged to "Australia".
 66. United States' Dr. Frank Graham was appointed as UN representative to make recommendations for implementing the resolutions of UN commission for India and Pakistan in April, 1951. Dr. Frank Graham was "former senator".
 67. On "August, 1953", the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India, at a critical moment following the dismissal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, met and declared that Kashmir dispute "should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State with a view to promoting their well-being and causing the least disturbance to the life of the people of the State. The most feasible method of ascertaining the wishes of the people was by a fair and impartial plebiscite".
 68. According to the joint statement of Pakistan and India in 1953, Plebiscite Administrator was to be appointed at the "end of April, 1954".
 69. According to Nehru, "Mutual Security Act" the agreement between the United States and Pakistan had upset the balance of power in the Sub-continent and changed the entire context of the Kashmir negotiations and due to this reason Nehru backed out of his commitment made on August 1953 for the fair Plebiscite in Kashmir.
 70. In February 1957, the Security Council deputed Swedish president to visit India and Pakistan and arrange a peaceful settlement, but the visit produced no results. The name of the Swedish President was "Gunnar Jarring".
 71. In 1962, the name of the person, due to whose efforts the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agreed that "a renewed effort should be made to resolve the outstanding difference between two countries on Kashmir and other related matters was "Averall Harrimen, United States Assistant Secretary of State and Duncan Sunday, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations".
 72. Six rounds of talks over Kashmir issue were held between India and Pakistan but no agreement was reached due to rigid policy of India. The rounds were held during "December 1962 to May 1963".
 73. Sheikh Abdullah was kept in prison -his only crime being his demand for self-determination by his people. He was in prison for "11 years".
 74. Shortly before the death of Nehru in May, 1964, Sheikh Abdullah and his companions were released. The name of the person, who was sent by Nehru to Pakistan to bring India and Pakistan together for a peaceful solution of Kashmir question, was "Sheikh Abdullah".
 75. Sheikh Abdullah got memorable welcome in Pakistan, but before he had completed his visit Nehru died in May 1964. "Lal Bahadur Shastri" the successor of Nehru, who at first did not interfere in the peace initiative of Sheikh Abdullah but soon started integrating Indian occupied Kashmir into the Indian Union.
 76. Sheikh Abdullah returned to Dehli after a pilgrimage to Mecca and was immediately arrested for speeches he delivered abroad for Kashmir's right of self-determination and was put in detention for an indefinite period. The event happened on "May, 1965".
 77. India attacked and occupied three Pakistan posts at Kargil across the Ceasefire Line in May, 1965 during the border dispute between India and Pakistan in the area of "Rann of Kutch".

78. With the intervention of UN Secretary General, the three posts of Kargil were left by India. "The anniversary of Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal and arrest in 1953", on 9 August 1965 led to the clashes between Indian armed forces and the patriots of Kashmir:
 79. India alleged that the disturbance of August 1965 in Kashmir was created by personnel who had infiltrated from Azad Kashmir across the Ceasefire Line with the help of Pakistan government. On this ground India crossed the Ceasefire Line and recaptured the three posts of Kargil. The event happened on "15 August, 1965".
 80. There was fierce fighting all along the Ceasefire Line on 15 August, 1965. In a large-scale attack in the Uri-Poonch sector, the Indian forces captured "Haji Pir pass".
 81. The date when the army of Azad Kashmir with the support of Pakistan Army moved towards the Ceasefire Line and made a rapid thrust towards Akhnur, thus threatening Jammu and the Indian lines of communications was "1st September 1965".
 82. In the early hours of September 6, Indian forces crossed the international boundary between Pakistan and India and launched attack on "Lahore".
 83. The Secretary General of the UNO made appeal for cease-fire on "4 September".
 84. UN Secretary General flew to Pakistan and India to negotiate peace, but without success on "7 September".
 85. On "22 September" the Security Council passed a resolution that a cease-fire should take effect on September 22 to be followed by a withdrawal of all armed personnel back to the positions held on August 5, 1965.
 86. Every possible method of resolving the Kashmir dispute has been tried but the dispute is still unresolved due to the stubborn attitude of India. Pakistan vigorously fought the war of 1965 but it could also not help in solving the problem. After a fierce fight, cease-fire became effective on "Morning of September 23".
- ### Canal Water Dispute
1. The unfair boundary award that had created the Kashmir problem also gave rise to "canal water dispute between two countries".
 2. Some of the headwork(s) of canals irrigating Pakistani areas were unlawfully given away to India. The headworks were "Madhopur and Ferozpur".
 3. Completed in the second decade of the 20th century, the splendid canal system of the undivided Punjab into the granary of Asia and created thriving centres of trade and commerce, in the western and south-western Punjab, like "Lyallpur and Sargodha".
 4. At the time of Partition the irrigation system of western and south-western Punjab included "23 Perennial canals".
 5. The number of non-perennial canals that were included in western and south-western Punjab were 8.
 6. The approximate area that was irrigated by that irrigating system which included 23 perennial and 8 non-perennial canals was "23 million acres".
 7. The Radcliff Award broke the irrigating system while awarding head works of "Madhopur and Ferozpur".
 8. After the division of water, the number of perennial canals, with which Pakistan was left were "21".
 9. The numbers of non-perennial canals that were left for Pakistan were "8".
 10. The total area of "8 million acres" was irrigated by the 21 perennial and 8 non-perennial canals in Pakistan:
 11. After the division of water, still Pakistan was with enough resources of water. But the division furnished India with a deadly weapon against the agricultural economy of Punjab. The weapon was to "Power to cut off water of Pakistan".
 12. On "April 1948", India cut off Pakistan's water supply without notice and created famine condition in affected areas.
 13. "Ghulam Mohammad", the head of the Government of Pakistan who went India and signed a treaty for the supply of water when India cut off the water of Pakistan in April 1948.
 14. The treaty of water between two countries was "India's ownership of the waters of three eastern rivers was recognized, Agreement to pay for the waters supplied to Pakistan and pledged to contribute to the cost of maintaining Modhopur headworks and Quota of water was fixed for Pakistan".
 15. The quota of water for Pakistan was not received regularly and was withheld in times of dire need. In reply to Pakistan's demand for supplies of water, the unvarying Indian reply was 'your quota is exhausted'. This practice was continued, until the question was taken up at the international level. The question was raised in "1953".

16. The engineers from both countries had worked out a scheme for the distribution of available waters in "1958".
17. A formal treaty of water known as Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in "1960".
18. The organization, under whose auspices Pakistan and India signed the treaty of water in 1960 was "World Bank".
19. The outcome of Indus water treaty was "India will not use Kashmir to divert the waters of western rivers away from Pakistan and India will continue supplies to Pakistan for a period of 10 years."

Illegal Accession of States

1. Apart from Kashmir, the name of the state(s) that was/were not acceded to India or Pakistan by August 15, 1947 and was/were to fall victim to Indian aggression was "Junagarh and Hyderabad".
2. "Junagarh" was small maritime state, 300 miles down the coast from Karachi.
3. The majority of the population of Junagarh was Hindu but the ruler was a Muslim. The total area of the state was "3,337 square miles".
4. Soon after the Independence, Junagarh offered to accede to Pakistan with which it could maintain communication by sea. "Manavadar" was the small state contiguous to Junagarh, whose Muslim ruler also acceded to Pakistan.
5. India did not accept the accession of Junagarh and Manavadar to Pakistan. She took steps to solve the problem by other means. A defence force was organized and Junagarh was surrounded by Indian troops with the help of neighbouring Hindu state, who had acceded to India. This state was "Kathiawar".
6. "Jan Sahib" the leading Hindu prince of the Nawanagar urged the government of India to "take immediate and effective steps to assure continued protection of the Kathiawar states", which were regarded as threatened by Junagarh's accession to Pakistan.
7. "Economic blockade and Rail communication of India with Junagarh was cut off" India took against Junagarh.
8. The result(s) of the restrictions that India imposed on Junagarh was/were "Junagarh's sources of revenues from customs and railways dwindled and Shortage of food".
9. A provisional government was formed with the nephew of Gandhi as president at Bombay. The Name of the Nephew of Gandhi was "Shamaldas Gandhi".
10. The place near Junagarh where the headquarters of the Junagarh was moved from Bombay was "Rajkot".
11. The purpose(s) of Indian government to move the headquarters of Junagarh from Bombay to Rajkot was/were "to recruit volunteers and to organize radio into Junagarh".
12. The proposal that Prime Minister of Pakistan gave to the Prime Minister of India on October 23 to solve the problem of Junagarh was "To discuss the conditions for holding plebiscite in Junagarh".
13. The incident(s) that took place on November, 1 1947 was/were "The enclaves of Babariwad were taken over by Indian forces and the enclaves of Mangrol were taken over by Indian forces".
14. Indians wanted to solve the problem by force. Therefore, an Azad Fauj, or liberation army entered the Junagarh with armoured cars and other modern weapons and got the control over whole State after two days. The incident happened on "7 November, 1947".
15. In 1947 Pakistan was not in a position to defend Junagarh because his army was in process of organisation. Indian army was well trained. The strength of army of India which entered in Junagarh in 7, November 1947 was "20,000".
16. "Junagarh" the state of India held referendum which went in her favour. Government of Pakistan did not accept the results because Pakistan was in no way associated with the referendum. A complaint lodged by Pakistan with the Security Council of UN is still pending and India is still in unlawful occupation of that state.
20. Indus water treaty assigned following duties to Pakistan "To reintegrate its irrigating system by the construction of two storage dams and to reintegrate its irrigating system by the construction of 400 miles of link canals".
21. With the contribution of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK, USA, India and West Germany, a fund was created from where Pakistan was to construct two storage dams and 400 miles of link canals. The fund was named as "Indus Basin Development Fund".
22. The river on which Indian claim to the ownership was conceded was "Sutlej, Beas and Ravi".

17. Hyderabad was the most important state of India. It had an area of "82,000 square miles".
18. Hyderabad had its own currency and stamps. Its annual revenue was "260 million".
19. Majority of the Hyderabad was Hindu but its leader was "Muslim".
20. Hyderabad occupied a special place in the affections of Muslims of India because of "its association with the glory of Mughal Empire".
21. The announcement that was made by the ruler of Hyderabad, Nizam, on the announcement of the June 3 plan was "he would not accede to India or Pakistan".
22. In hope to secure dominion status for his state, Nizam of Hyderabad sent a delegation to the Mountbatten on "11th July, 1947".
23. Mountbatten told the delegation of Nizam of Hyderabad that British government would not agree to dominion status for Hyderabad. Instead, he pressed Hyderabad to accede to India. The reaction of Nizam at that occasion was "he hinted if India pressed Nizam he might consider acceding to Pakistan".
24. By negotiations Nizam was reluctant to sign the standard Instrument of association with India but was willing to enter into a treaty of association with India in respect of "Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication".
25. The principal advisor of Nizam in the negotiations with India was "Sir Walter".
26. In Hyderabad the name of the Muslim organisation who was gaining strength indigenously with the leadership of Qasim Razvi was "Ittehadul Muslimin".
27. "Mir Laiq Ali" the leading Muslim industrialist of Hyderabad, who became the Prime Minister of Hyderabad with the support of Ittehadul Muslimin.
28. A standstill agreement between India and Hyderabad was reached on 29th November, 1947. The Nizam also gave a secret promise to Mountbatten. The promise was "Not to accede to Pakistan".
29. In August, 1947, the person who offered referendum to Nizam under the supervision of British officers was "Mountbatten".
30. On "June, 1948", Mir Laiq Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, accepted the offer of referendum (but Mir Laik Ali was surprised when the Government of India now insisted that the state should accede to India on defence, foreign affairs and communications and "if the government of Hyderabad so wished, they may have the matter further confirmed by a plebiscite":
31. In a speech on April 26, 1948, Nehru said: "if the safety of the people in Hyderabad was endangered by the activities of the *Razakars*, the Government of India, would intervene in Hyderabad state". Before this speech, the Nizam was also asked to ban the *Ittehadul Muslimin* and *Razakars*. Nehru delivered the above-mentioned speech in "Bombay".
32. One of the most important incidents that took place in August 24 in Hyderabad was "Hyderabad filed a complaint before the Security Council of U.N.O."
33. The step that was taken by India before the Security Council could arrange a hearing were "forced military decision on Hyderabad".
34. The full-scale invasion of Hyderabad state by the Indian armed forces was launched on "13 September, 1948".
35. After a brief resistance the Hyderabad army surrendered on 17th September, 1948. In due course the State was dismembered and incorporated into different provinces of the Indian Union. Security Council did on the complaint against India, that is "Complain is still pending".

Other Problems

1. Major ports and the industrial centres that grew up near them or in their places were all located in Indian Union. At the time of partition the port-city that became the part of India and East Pakistan and was dealt a staggering blow at that time of partition was "Calcutta".
2. "5%" East Pakistan had of the total number of industrial worker of undivided Bengal at the time of Partition.
3. Industries, banks, insurance companies, commercial, houses, import and export firms, communication centres, power stations and educational institutions were all located in the capital of undivided Bengal. The capital of undivided Bengal which was forcibly included in India at the time of partition was "Calcutta".
4. Undivided India had a monopoly of raw jute in the world. The area which became India produced nearly 75% of this golden fibre and all of its best varieties. The number of Jute mills in East Pakistan was "none".
5. The area that became West Pakistan produced of the 40% of raw cotton crop of undivided India. At the time of Partition, the number of mills of cotton that were located in Indian Union out of 394 total cotton mills was "380".
6. The raw cotton produced in West Pakistan was moved, mostly by rail, to the centre(s) of

- textile industry, which in return supplied cloth to Pakistan, in "Ahmadabad and Bombay".
7. In undivided India, over 60 percent of the total national income of 18.6 billion rupees in 1949-50 was derived from "Agriculture".
 8. The problem of communication was outstandingly important. East and West Pakistan were separated by 1,200 miles by air and "3,000 miles by sea".
 9. Telecommunication between East and West Pakistan was an urgent necessity. The project that had been started during the days of Partition was "Radio Pakistan".
 10. It was essential to develop a domestic air service between East and West Pakistan. The small company who shifted its headquarters from Calcutta to Karachi and provided air facilities was "Orient Airways".
 11. The name of the private air company that was formed in 1948 that owed its existence to the initiative of Ghulam Muhammad, the Finance Minister was "Pak Airways".
 12. Both in East and West Pakistan there was a shortage of electrical power. A large area in West Punjab was supplied by electricity from "Mandi Hydroelectric Works in East Punjab".
 13. "Karnaphuli Hydroelectric Project" was held in Pakistan to meet with the shortage of electricity, but it would take many years to translate the idea in reality.
 14. A Six-year Development Programme for Pakistan was formulated under the Colombo Plan, and economic council under the president-ship of the Prime Minister. The program was set in "1950".
 15. An organization was formed by the Government of Pakistan in 1949 to give loans to industrial projects on a medium and long-term basis. Fifty-one percent of its capital of Rs. 20 million was subscribed by the Pakistan Government and rest was offered to the Public. The name of the organization was "Industrial Finance Corporation".
 16. Pakistan had to set up all his industries from scratch. In August, 1948, import policy was liberalized, imports jumped up from Rs. 115 million in the first half of the year to Rs. "310 million".
 17. The biggest problem(s) that Pakistan faced suddenly after her birth was "Shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the central government and Shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the provincial government".
 18. There was severe shortage of administrators of middle rank in the secretariat. To remedy this deficiency, an institution was established named as "General Administrative Reserve".
 19. After the Partition among other, one disease infecting the political life of Pakistan was factionalism; and this was at its worst in "Punjab".
 20. "Abdul Qayyum Khan" the Chief Minister of North-West Frontier Province who had to face a difficult situation because of the opposition of Abdul Ghaffar Khan and his die-hard Red Shirt followers.
 21. After the arrest of Abdul Ghaffar Khan the Red Shirts were planning "to start civil disobedience".
 22. In August, 1948 a large number of Red Shirts were collected and there was a violent clash with the police in which some people were killed - subsequently, however, peace was maintained in "Charsadda".
 23. The All-India Muslim League meeting in Karachi resolved to split itself into two separate organisations, one for Pakistan and one for India on "15th December, 1947".
 24. Apart from the Staff College, Pakistan inherited no school of instruction for Army. This college is/was located in "Quetta".
 25. After Partition a Military Academy was set up and a number of training institutions for the army, navy, and air force were established. The Military Academy was set up in "Kakul".
 26. The making of constitution was a great problem for infant Pakistan. Pakistan took a long time and complex process to reach at the constitution of 1973. India had completed its task by the end of 1949. India held her first general elections simultaneously for central and provincial legislature in "1951".
 27. Quaid-i-Azam wants to form constitution on the basis of Islam. He affirmed this belief for many times. Quaid-i-Azam delivered following remarks: "The constitution of Pakistan has yet to be framed by Pakistan Constituent Assembly. I do not know what the ultimate shape of this constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam". The speech was made on "broadcast talk to people of U.S.A".
 28. The Constitution of 1956 provided equal partnership between East and West Pakistan in "Administration, Economic field and Political field".

PAKISTAN SINCE 1947

1. With the achievement of Pakistan on August 14, 1947 a new era ushered in for the eighty million Muslims of the Sub-continent. The first Governor General and the president of the constituent assembly of Pakistan was "Quaid-i-Azam".
2. Ch. Rahmat Ali, the architect of the name of Pakistan, died on: "Feb. 12, 1951".
3. "Liaquat Nehru Pact" was signed on 8 April 1950:
4. "Fundamental rights of citizens shall be fully safeguarded Muslim by faith" provisions is a part of the Objectives Resolution of 1949:
5. Pandit Nehru, who had been assuring the Kashmiris to give them their right to self-determination, went back on his promise when:
6. On "May 1953", Abu alaMaududi was awarded death punishment by military court on "Qadiani issue".
7. Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on: "Oct 16, 1951".
8. "75% percentage of total polled votes in East Pakistan was secured by Awami League in 1970 elections.
9. In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on: "27th July 1949".
10. Quaid-e-Azam formed a new cabinet and Karachi was chosen as capital of Pakistan. The first prime minister of Pakistan was "Liaquat Ali Khan".
11. The name of the state(s) in which Muslims were in majority but was/were annexed to India was/were "Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad".
12. Junagadh was a small maritime sate and had an area of: "8643 Sq Km".
13. In year "1948" Quaid-i-Azam dropped hint that 'Urdu and Urdu' shall alone be the language of Pakistan.
14. National anthem of Pak: was played for first time in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran on "13th August, 1954".
15. Plan of division of Indo-Pak: was announced on "3rd June, 1947".
16. Population of Pakistan at its birth was "32 million".
17. First head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947 was "Ameer of Kuwait".
18. First president to visit Pakistan was of "Indonesia".
19. First opposition party of Pakistan was "Jinnah Awami league (founded by AbdulHameed Bhashwani in 1950)".
20. Area of Pakistan is "796,096 sq: km".
21. National anthem was written by "Hafiz Jalundri in Charage Sahar in Sinf of Makhmas".
22. Music of Pakistan National Anthem was composed by "Ahmed Ali Chagla".
23. Flag of Pakistan was designed by "Ameerudin Qadwani".
24. The person who became the president of Muslim League after Quaid was "Ch. Kahliqzaman".
25. The foundation stone of Quaid's Mosulem was laid by "Ayub khan".
26. "British Overseas Airways Corporation" helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947 (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan).
27. Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on "August. 11, 1947".
28. Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of Union on "27th August, 1947".
29. U.S. embassy in Karachi was established on "August 15, 1947".
30. The first US ambassador to Pakistan was appointed on September 20, 1947. His name was "Paul H. Alling".
31. The name of the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India was "Attlee".
32. On "Feb. 20, 1947" of British power withdrawal from India.
33. Secretary of State for India in 1947 was "Lord Listowel".
34. 25. Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947 was "Lord Wavell".
35. Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on "14th August, 1947".
36. The time of creation of Pakistan at 12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947. The birth of Pakistan at the first time was announced in English as "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan by "Mr. Zahoor Azhar".
37. The birth of Pakistan at the first time was announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan

- Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan by "Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani".
38. Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan on "16th August, 1947".
 39. Pakistan applied for membership of UNO on "16th August, 1947".
 40. The estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947 were "8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi)".
 41. "07-01-194" Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab.
 42. Jinnah was announced as Governor General of Pakistan on "July 10, 1947".
 43. The last Governor of the undivided Punjab was "Sir Evan Jenkins".
 44. RSS stand for "Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh".
 45. The Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan was "Ghulam Muhammad".
 46. Liaquat Ali Khan moves in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence on "Aug. 12, 1947".
 47. Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh on "Aug. 22, 1947".
 48. On "Aug. 23, 1947" it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution.
 49. On "July 26, 1947" announcement was made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan:
 50. Jinnah reached Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly on "Aug. 7, 1947".
 51. There were 69 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan; this number was increased to 79 later in order to give representation to "princely states and refugees".
 52. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah takes oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan on "Aug. 15, 1947".
 53. The oath of M.A. Jinnah was administered by "Chief Justice Abdur Rasheed" of Lahore High Court:
 54. The oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was administered by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
 55. The venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan was "Karachi".
 56. Sir Francis Maudi took oath as "First Governor of West Punjab".
 57. The person who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal was "Sir Frederick Bourne".
 58. George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of "N.W.F.P".
 59. Sheikh Ghulam Hussain took oath as the First Governor of "Sindh".
 60. Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner in "Baluchistan".
 61. Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was "Sir Even Jenkins".
 62. The person who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh was "MA Khuro".
 63. Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of "West Punjab".
 64. The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was "General Frank Walter Messervy 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948)".
 65. The First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy was "Rear Admiral James Wilfred".
 66. The First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force was "Air Marshal L. Parry Cane".
 67. Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on "18th August, 1947".
 68. Friday was declared as half working day on "22nd August, 1947".
 69. Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations on "22nd August, 1947".
 70. The Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib on "22nd August, 1947".
 71. The person who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib was "NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan".
 72. The first person appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN on 13th September, 1947 was "Mrs. Tasaddaq Hussain".
 73. The first US ambassador to Pakistan was "Paul H. Ealing (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)".
 74. The country which sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947 was "Burma".
 75. Karachi was linked by air with all the provincial capitals on "6th October, 1947".

76. Postage Stamps were made available for the first time in Pakistan in Post Offices on "6th October, 1947".
77. The First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab was "Sheikh Shabbir".
78. Pakistan was admitted as member of the United Nations on "30th September, 1947".
79. The Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan was "Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan".
80. Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi as Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu on "15th October 1947".
81. The person who was appointed as Pakistan's ambassador to Iran was "Qazi Issa".
82. Pakistan's first ambassador to USA was "A. H. Isphahani".
83. First Elections of First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were held in "1946".
84. Pakistan's first constituent assembly was made on "July 20th, 1947".
85. The number of members in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan was "69 (10 members added later on)".
86. Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on "11th August, 1947".
87. Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in "15th August, 1947".
88. The portfolio of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan was held by "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar".
89. Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of "Defence and Commonwealth".
90. Zafarullah Khan had a portfolio of "Foreign Affairs".
91. Portfolio of Trade, Industry & Public Works was with "I.I. Chundrigar".
92. Objective Resolution was presented by Liaquat Ali Khan in the Constituent Assembly on "7th March 1949".
93. Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak on "14th August, 1947".
94. Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on "3rd Jan: 1954".
95. Constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad on "24th October, 1954".
96. Pakistan became member of UNO on "28th Sep: 1947".
97. Pakistan became the member of NAM in "1979".
98. Pakistan became member of World Bank in "1950".
99. Referendum in NWFP was held in "6-17 July, 1947".
100. Azad Kashmir government was setup on "24th Oct: 1947".
101. Basic democracy system came in "May 1959".
102. The first governor of Bengal Province was "Sir Fredrick Boran".
103. Second Governor General of Bengal province was "Malik Feroz Khan Noon".
104. First CM of Bengal Province was "Khuwaja Nazimuddin".
105. Jinnah visited East Pakistan as Governor General on "March, 1948".
106. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan on "May 1948".
107. 98. Quaid-e-Azam died due to Cardiac Arrest at the age of 72 in G.G House Karachi on "Sept. 11, 1948".
108. The successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General was "Khawajah Nazimuddin".
109. Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan on "13th March, 1949".
110. Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to "Draft a Constitution".
111. Basic Principles Committee presented its report in "September, 1950".
112. Planning Board turned into Planning Commission in "1951".
113. The title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".
114. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on "16th October, 1951".
115. Liaquat Ali Khan was replaced as Prime Minister by "Khawajah Nazimuddin".
116. Baluchistan got status of province on "1st July, 1970".
117. Pakistan bought Gawader & Jiwani from Oman in "1958".
118. Pakistan came into being on "27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday".
119. Pakistan standard time was adopted on "October 1, 1951".
120. First Population Census was conducted in "1951".
121. The only vice-president of Pakistan was "Noor-ul Amin".

122. Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir on 27 October, 1947. This day is observed as "Black Day".
123. Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on "October 27, 1947".
124. Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is "250 miles".
125. National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on "August 13, 1954".
126. Urdu was made a National Language with 37 letters in "April 1954".
127. 119. Pakistan issued its first coin on "3rd Jan: 1948".
128. 120. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on "1st July'1948".
129. 121. National Bank of Pakistan formed in "1948".
130. 122. First postal stamp issued in "1948".
131. 123. Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on "14th August'1948".
132. 124. Pakistan recognized China in "1949".
133. 125. Soon after Independence Pakistan went against India over Kashmir in "19th October 1947".
134. 126. "Urdu shall be the language of Pakistan" created disturbance in East Pakistan. A movement was started against this slogan which spread like fire from place to place all over East Pakistan. As a result, a sad incident took place in which several students had to die on the streets of Dacca when Government ordered for firing on the violent crowd. The event happened on "21 February 1952".
135. The head of Government on 21st February 1952 was "Mr. Nurul Amin".
136. The constitution under which Urdu and Bengali got equal rank and English was given free run for twenty years, for all such official uses as it had been put to before was "Constitution of 1956".
137. The great loss occurred to infant Pakistan in September 11, 1948 was "Death of Quaid-i-Azam".
138. At the death of Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan was the prime minister of Pakistan. "Khawaja Nazimuddin" was the Chief Minister of Bengal who was requested to succeed to the office of Governor General.
139. Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in: "May 1950".
140. With a view to finding an improved relationship with India and providing a sense of security among the minority communities Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan signed the historical pact. The name of the pact was "Liaquat Nehru pact".
141. The first Prime Minister of the country Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated at a public meeting in Rawalpindi on "16th Oct. 1951".
142. "Said Akbar" was Afghani who assassinated Liaquat Ali Khan:
143. After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, the prime minister of Pakistan was "Khawajah Nazimuddin".
144. At the time of the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin was the Governor General of Pakistan. After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan he was appointed as prime minister of Pakistan. The person who was appointed on the seat of governor general of Pakistan was "Ghulam Muhammad".
145. Religious differences resulted in the form of 'Anti Qadiani Movement' during the reign of Khawaja Nazimuddin in East Pakistan. Prime Minister tried his best to control the situation but he could not do so. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad demolished the cabinet of Khawajah Nazimuddin on "17 April, 1953".
146. "Dismissal of Khawaja Nazimuddin's cabinet" is considered as the first democratic rule in Pakistan.
147. "Muhammad Ali Bogra " was summoned by Governor General, Ghulam Muhammad from USA to become the new prime minister of Pakistan after Khawajah Nazimuddin.
148. On "March 1954" the elections were held in which ruling Muslim League was completely routed out by a coalition called 'Jukto Front'.
149. The leader(s) of 'Jukto Front' were "Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy, A.K. Fazl-ul Haque and Maulana Bhashani".
150. On "October 14, 1954" the Constituent Assembly, while making an attempt to amend the Government of India Act of 1935 with a view to curtailing some powers of Governor General, was declared to be dissolved. At that time Ghulam Mohammad was the Governor General of Pakistan.
151. When Muslim League parliamentary party withdrew its support from Mohammad Ali of Bogra, then, "Chaudhary Mohammad Ali" was elected by them as their leader who formed a new ministry.
152. Mr. A.K. Fazl-ul Haque decided to join the new ministry of Chaudhury Muhammad Ali. The leader of opposition in that constituent assembly was "Mr. Suhrawardy".
153. The Governor General of Pakistan after the ailment of Ghulam Mohammad was "Iskandar Mirza".

154. The big task for Choudhury Mohammad's constituent assembly was to frame a constitution for the country. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali introduced the Draft Constitution and it was brought into operation on 23rd March "1956" when Pakistan ceased to be a dominion and became known as 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
155. PIA was founded in "1954".
156. PIA started its international service to Jordan via Cairo in "1955".
157. Pakistan got status of Test cricket in "1952".
158. Sui gas was founded in "1952".
159. First five year plan launched in "1955".
160. National Anthem first broadcasted on radio on "13 August, 1954".
161. Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on "23rd Sep: 1955".
162. West Pakistan declared one unitll by Mohammad Ali Bogra in "1955".
163. One unitll repealed on "1st Jan: 1971".
164. First acting Governor General of Pakistan was "Major General Sikandar Mirza".
165. One unit bill was passed on October 14th, 1955 during the period of "Chaudhry Mohd: Al".
166. One unit bill was cancelled on 25th March 1969 by "Yahya".
167. During one unit first Governor General of West Pakistan was Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani and first CM was "Dr. Khan Sahib".
168. 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in "Feb 29, 1956".
169. Martial law was imposed in Lahore in "1953".
170. Ch. Rehmat Ali is buried in "Cambridge (London)".
171. Pakistan joined SEATO in "September: 1954".
172. SEATO was made to encircle: "China".
173. CENTO was focused on: "Middle East".

From Ayub to Yahya

1. The name of the revolution that was unique in the sense that it was completely bloodless and it had the backing of the people who were completely frustrated due to chaotic conditions existing in the country during the political regimes was "Revolution of Oct. 1958".
2. Ayub Khan's electoral symbol in the presidential election was: "Rose".
3. Name of the person, who took over the reins of the country while imposing martial law in Pakistan on 27, October 1958 was "Ayub Khan".

4. The name of the treaty for sharing waters that was signed in 1960 between Pakistan and India through the mediation of the World Bank was "Indus Basin Treaty".
5. "President Ayub" was the President of Pakistan who from the very beginning tried to improve relations with India and he himself met Pandit Nehru for a talk in Dehli.
6. President Ayub proposed a joint defence for Pakistan and India. Due to his initiative the border demarcation was finalised among the two countries. The event happened in the year "1959".
7. An important measure of the Ayub Government was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The order of Basic Democracies was issued on "October 1959".
8. The first elections to the Basic Democracies were held in January "1960".
9. President Muhammad Ayub Khan had promised to give a constitution to the people and he had fulfilled his promise. The new constitution was promulgated on "1962".
10. During the reign of President Ayub, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (P.I.D.C) was established, which represented the first important step in the formulation of the country's industrial policy. It was established in "1951".
11. Soon after the achievement of Independence a serious crises arose over Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir, which lead to the war of 1965. The War of 1965 was broke out on "6 September 1965".
12. "Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri" was the prime minister of India at the time of 1965 War, who threatened that they would open a front of their own choice and accordingly they made a cowardly attack on Lahore.
13. The main cities in West Pakistan including Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sargodha and Jessore, Lalmonirhat and Rangpur in East Pakistan were the targets of Indian attack in 1965. The heaviest tank attack was launched by India in the Sialkot sector on "12 Sep. 1965".
14. The secretary General of U.N.O. Mr. U Thant was authorised to take necessary steps to stop the War of 1965. On the bases of a resolution of the Security Council on September 22, 1965, India seized the first opportunity to agree to cease-fire. This cease-fire became effective "at 3 a.m. on September 23, 1965".
15. "Alexie Kosygen" was the Soviet prime minister who invited both President Ayub

- Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri to meet together on Soviet territory to find an honourable solution to their disputes.
16. "Tashkent Meeting" was held between Pakistan and India in Soviet Union with the help of Soviet prime minister on January 10, 1966 (in this meeting a nine-point declaration was signed by both parties to solve their problems).
 17. A movement against Ayub's regime was started which finally forced the Architect of 1958 Revolution to retire. This event happened in the year "1968".
 18. On March 25, 1969, a commander-in-chief imposed martial law, the name of the commander was "Yahya Khan".
 19. The General A.M. Yahya Khan assumed the office of the President on "25th March, 1969".
 20. On 3 April 1969 appointment of a Council of Administration took place which was headed by the president and "Lt. General Abdul Hamid Khan, Vice Admiral S.M. Ahsan and Air Marshal Noor Khan".
 21. Foreign Policy of Pakistan is the policy of goodwill and friendship to all. "H.S. Suhrawardy" was first Prime Minister of Pakistan who visited China in exchange for a visit by Mr. Chou, En-lai to Pakistan and since then the two countries have been living in harmony.
 22. H.S. Suhrawardy visited China in "1957".
 23. General Yahya assumed the Supreme Command of the armed forces in 1969. The date was "31st March".
 24. On 30th March, 1970 Yahya Khan issued Legal Framework Order (LFO) which served as a guide to future line of action with respect to transfer of power. The LFO set up National Assembly with "313 seats".
 25. The number of seats served for general election and the number of seats reserved for women for the election of 1970 was "300 for general election and 13 for women".
 26. Awami League was an eminent party in the election of 1970 whose election manifesto was based on the six points. The leader of the party was "Sh. Mujib-ur-Rehman".
 27. The name of the party that was launched in the West Pakistan who contested elections of 1970 purely on economic issues was "PPP".
 28. The first chairman of Pakistan Peoples Party was "Z A Bhutto".
 29. In West Pakistan PPP emerged as a largest party. The number of seats it won in the Western wing of Pakistan was "82".
 30. The percentage of total vote cast for Awami League in East Pakistan in Election 1970 was "75.11%".
 31. ZA Bhutto promulgated an interim constitution on 12th April 1972
 32. PPP did not contest election in East Pakistan. The number of seats Awami League got in the West Pakistan was "none".
 33. One of the following older political parties got insulting defeat in the elections of 1970. The name of the party was "Jamaat-e-Islami, Muslim League and NAP (Wali)".
 34. The number of days, in which the National Assembly had to frame the constitution according to 'Legal Framework Order (LFO)' was "120 days".
 35. The future of Pakistan had to rest after the elections of 1970 on "PPP and Awami League".
 36. Bhutto (leader of PPP) and Mujib (Leader of Awami League) had to design the constitution within due time period. Mujib's attitude was stubborn. The year in which Bhutto went to Dhaka to convince Mujib and other leaders of Awami league to come on the point of framing constitution of Pakistan was "26th January 1971".
 37. Due to stiff attitude of Mujib, Bhutto demanded extension in the limit of framing constitution within 120 days. Bhutto's demand was accepted by Yahya Khan on "1st March, 1971".
 38. The action that was taken by Mujib on 2nd March, 1971 was "Launched civil disobedience movement".
 39. Bhutto demanded the transfer of power to Awami League in East Pakistan and to the PPP in West Pakistan. The demand was raised on "14th March, 1971".
 40. Awami League made unilateral withdrawal of Martial Law from East Pakistan and proclaimed independence and took over Government. Due to this action, Yahya Khan launched military action against Awami League which resulted in civil war in the country. The event happened on "24th March, 1971".
 41. "Indian Drama of hijacking their own plane" incident that took place on 30th January, 1971 which provided an excuse to India to ban all flights of Pakistan aircraft over Indian Territory.
 42. Treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation was signed by India with USSR on 9th August, 1971. The date, on which suddenly after this treaty, Indian foreign minister told the

Bhutto Era

- parliament that now no country could stop India to take action in East Pakistan, was "11th August, 1971".
43. Indian troops crossed the border of East Pakistan in November 1971 and helped a movement to launch attacks on Pakistan. The name of the movement was "Mukti Bahini".
 44. Indian army launched its full-fledged attack on East Pakistan on "21st November 1971".
 45. A full scale war broke out on the West Pakistan-India border and Kashmir Valley on "3rd December, 1971".
 46. East Pakistan was separated from Pakistan on "16th Dec. 1971".
 47. The defeat of Pakistan army in the war of 1971 disgraced the army. So Yahya Khan left the Government by handling over power to "Z.A. Bhutto".
 48. Bhutto replaced Yahya Khan and became the President of Pakistan on "20 Dec. 1971".
 49. Bhutto was very popular among power elite of the country since his early age. The name of the President of Pakistan who choose him his minister of commerce and industry in 1958 was "Iskandar Mirza".
 50. Bhutto became the foreign minister of Pakistan in "1963".
 51. Ayub became first elected president on "17thFeb: 1960".
 52. Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on "1st August 1960".
 53. Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in "Sep: 1960".
 54. Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on "21st May 1960".
 55. 53. Television started on " 26thNov: 1964".
 56. 54. Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in "1962".
 57. 55. Boundary agreement with China was signed in "1963".
 58. 56. Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in "1965".
 59. 57. Z.A Bhutto served in Ayub Government as "Foreign Minister".
 60. 58. Convention League was formed by "Ayub".
 61. 59. Defence day is celebrated in Pakistan since "1966".
 62. 60. Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war. He was awarded "Nishan-e-Haider".
 63. 61. Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on "3rdJan, 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)".
 64. 62. Born on 1st August, 1893, Fatima Jinnah was died in "1967".
1. For bringing change in the economic sector of Pakistan, Bhutto adopted "Nationalization of Industries".
 2. The first phase of nationalization began during the government of Bhutto in "January 1972".
 3. The number of industrial units that were taken over by the government of Bhutto in the first phase of nationalization was "31".
 4. In order to dissipate the fears of the private sector, Bhutto government announced a credit policy in "May 1972".
 5. The second phase of nationalization began during Bhutto government in "1973".
 6. In 1976, "flour milling, cotton ginning and rice husking" was/were nationalised by government which proved a severe blow to the private sector.
 7. The nationalization of 1972 mainly affected the twenty families who amassed national wealth during Ayub's era. The target of the government was/were "Saigol, Habib and Dawood".
 8. PPP government announced land reforms on "1 March, 1972".
 9. During the first phase of nationalisation, in Bhutto's Government, the landholdings of irrigated land was limited to "150 acres".
 10. During the second phase of nationalisation in 1977, the landholdings of irrigated land was limited to "100 acres".
 11. Small landholders who had up to 12 acres of irrigated land or 25 acres of non-irrigated land were exempted from the payment of land revenue during Bhutto government in "November 1975".
 12. The area that was nationalized by Bhutto Government on March 19, 1972 was "insurance business".
 13. The number of companies that were nationalized on March 19, 1972 among which four were foreign was "43".
 14. Bhutto Government established a company in November 1972 to look after the insurance business. The name of the company was "Life insurance Corporation of Pakistan".
 15. During Bhutto government the first phase of education reforms was started in October 1972 in which education was made compulsory and free up to "class eight".
 16. In the second phase of education reforms, during Bhutto period, education was made compulsory and free up to Matriculation. The second phase was announced in "1974".

17. Bhutto visited Soviet Union to express Pakistan's desire to have friendly relations with USSR on "March 1972".
18. Due to the successful foreign policy of Bhutto, an important incident took place at Lahore in February 1974. The incident was "2nd conference of OIC was held".
19. The significant step of Bhutto Government in 1974 was a great satisfaction for religious parties. The step was "Qadianis were declared as non-Muslims".
20. The Constitution of 1973 was passed by the National Assembly during Bhutto's Government. The first general elections were held under the Constitution of 1973 in "1977".
21. The political party that got majority in the general elections of 1977 was "PPP".
22. Other political parties could not accept the complete success of PPP in the general elections of 1977, which resulted in the form of agitation in the country. "Zia-ul-Haq" the chief of army staff who took over Bhutto's Government due to this agitation.
23. LFO was promulgated by Yahya Khan on "30th March, 1970".
24. The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in "1970".
25. 2nd war between India & Pakistan remained from "3 to 17 Dec: 1971".
26. Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: was: "Abdullah Khan Naizi".
27. PNSC established on "1st March 1979".
28. PTV started its colour transmission on "December 20th, 1976".
29. Pakistan signed PTBT in "1978".
30. Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in "1970".
31. Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in "1976".
32. East Pakistan became Bangladesh on "16th Dec: 1971".
33. Simla Agreement signed b/w Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on "2nd July 1972".
34. The most significant aspect of the Simla Agreement of 1972 signed between India and Pakistan is that both agreed: "to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations".
35. Nationalization of educational institutions & industries started in "1972".
36. Nationalization of banks made in "1974".
37. Denationalization of banks was started on "9th January, 1991 (First MCB)".
38. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation established on "December: 20, 1972".
39. The constitution of 1973 was enforced on "1 March 1973".
40. PM under the 1973 constitution is the "head of the cabinet".
41. The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in "1977".
42. First biogas plant established in "1974".
43. Ahmadis were declared non-Muslims in "1974".
44. Steel Mill (USSR aided in Bin Qasim) founded in "1973".
45. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in "1974".
46. Pakistan joined OIC in "1974".
47. Pakistan joined NAM in "1979".
48. Pakistan joined PTBT in "1978".
49. Pakistan joined SAARC in "1985".
50. Hudood ordinance was enforced on "10th Feb: 1979".
51. Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in "1979".
52. 51. Faiz Ahmed Faiz got " Lenin Prize".
53. General Zia succeeded Fazal Ellahi Chaudhry who was "Ex-President".
54. Pakistan withdrew from SEATO in "1973".
55. Pakistan left CENTO in "March 1979".
56. The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in "1979".

Zia Era

1. The third martial law was imposed in Pakistan on "5 July 1977".
2. The person who filed the writ petition in Supreme Court against the decision of Zia's taking over the Government of Bhutto, that was the violation of the Constitution of 1973 was "Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto".
3. "The action of Zia-ul-Haq was the 'necessity of time' and Zia's government is defacto government." It was the decision of court against the writ of Nusrat Bhutto. Supreme Court declared this decision on "10th November 1977".
4. Although Zia's military regime was supposed to be the shortest one (90 days) but it turned out to be the longest Martial Law regime in Pakistan. The duration of Zia's military regime was "1977-1988".
5. The legal set up under the Zia's martial law regime was established by Provisional Constitution Order (PCO) Zia issued PCO on "March, 1981".

6. According to PCO 1981 "Democracy will be restored and Representative institutions will be established in accordance with Islamic laws".
7. Zia banned all the activities of political parties under the PCO 1981, the person with whose consent political parties would be able to perform political activities was "President".
8. During Zia regime, only those parties were able to function which were registered with the Election Commission and were declared by the Commission to be eligible to participate in the elections by 11 October, 1979. The law was "PCO".
9. During Zia era the person who had the authority to ban the political party was "President".
10. The President Order No15 1981, on 24 December 1981 during the reign of Zia-ul-Haq nominated "Majlis-e-Shoora (Federal Council)".
11. For an Islamic judicial system, the Majlis-e-Shoora was established by Zia-ul-Haq. The number of members that were in Majlis-e-Shoora that was formally established in early 1982 was "350".
12. The General Zia addressed to the Majlis-e-Shoora and announced his plan for transition of power from military to civilian rule on "12 August, 1983".
13. Gen Zia-ul-Haq formed a special commission for an Islamic democratic system in the country. A well reputed scholar on Islam was made the head of this Commission. His name was "Maulan Zafar Ahmad Ansari".
14. The amendments in the Constitution of 1973 were announced by the government of General Zia-ul-Haq, according to the constitution of "Presidential Order No.14 of 1985".
15. Presidential Order (PO) No.14 of 1985 is "Armed forces will have no new constitutional role, Elections will be held on the basis of adult suffrage and A National Security Council will be established".
16. The personalities who was/were be appointed by the president in accordance with PO No.14 of 1985 were "Prime Minister, Being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces he have the powers to appoint Joint Chief of Staff Committee and chiefs of staff of three armed forces and Provincial governors and Chief Election Commissioner".
17. General Zia-ul-Haq's Presidential Order No.14 of 1985 has given the powers to President to "dissolve the National Assembly and To return a bill, already passed by parliament, for reconsideration by House".
18. The local bodies' elections were held during Zia's reign in "1983".
19. The elections of 1983 to the local bodies were held on the non-party basis. The term of these institutions was "4 years".
20. Zia issued the referendum order in 1984. This referendum was held and he got immense victory on "19 December, 1984".
21. Zia was elected as the President of Pakistan in the referendum of 1984 for a period of "5 years".
22. After the referendum, Zia announced general elections in the country. These elections were held on adult franchise and on "one man vote" basis on "February 25, 1985".
23. Pakistan Muslim League emerged as the major party in the elections of 1985. Pagaro supported candidates won forty-two for the 237 seats of NA. However, the numbers of seats won by PPP were "38".
24. The joint session of National Assembly and the Senate was held in which Zia-ul-Haq took oath as the President of Pakistan for the next five years. The session was held on "23 March, 1985".
25. The person, to whom Gen. Zia appointed as the Prime Minister in the joint session of National Assembly and Senate on 23 March, 1985, who took oath of his office at the same day was "Muhammad Khan Junejo".
26. Junejo introduced the 8th Amendment to the National Assembly on 30th September, 1985. It was unanimously approved by the senate on "30 September, 1985".
27. After the appointment of General Zia as the president, the Martial Law was lifted in Pakistan on "30 December, 1985".
28. After lifting the Martial Law, General Zia appointed the governors of four provinces. The governor of Punjab was "Makhdoom Sajid Hussain Qureshi".
29. The MQM was established during the reign of "Zia-ul-Haq".
30. By the establishment of MQM ethnic crises in the country flared up. The basic purpose behind creating ethnic crises through MQM was "To counter the PPP's force in Sindh".
31. The Ojri Camp, situated between Islamabad and Rawalpindi, received a unique and severe shower of weapons which jolted the whole area. The incident took place on "10th April, 1988".
32. Prime Minister Junejo held an inquiry committee which was advised to submit its

report within ten days for the incident of Ojjri Camp. According to the report of that committee, the person who was accused for the disaster was "Chief of ISI, General Akhtar Abdul Rehman".

33. The report of the inquiry committee created a serious conflict between Prime Minister and army. Sensing Junejo's intentions of dismissing General Akhtar Abdul Rehman and General Hamid Gul. Therefore, President Zia-ul-Haq dissolved the Junejo government on "29 May, 1988".
34. Junejo did not challenge the dissolution of his government and assemblies in the court of law. "Haji Mohammad Sharif" was the member of dissolved Assembly who filed a petition in the Lahore High Court to challenge the dissolution of the assembly. The Court held the decision unsustainable in law but did not restore the Junejo government on the plea that the nation was mentally prepared for the elections, later, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of LHC:
35. A C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia, Gen. Akhtar Abdul Rehman and some other senior officers of the army and the US ambassador to Pakistan, crashed and all the passengers were killed. The accident took place on "17 August, 1988".
36. The name of the US ambassador to Pakistan who was killed with General Zia in C-130 plane was "Arnold Rafael".
37. The plane C-130 crashed on 17 August, 1988 "Near Bahawalpur".
38. After the death of General Zia, the person who became the acting President of Pakistan was "Ghulam Ishaq Khan".
39. Zakat & Ushr ordinance was promulgated in "1980".
40. Wafaqi Mohtasib was created in "1983".
41. 8th amendment was introduced in "1985".
42. General Zia lifted Martial Law on "30th December, 1985".
43. Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on "15th September 1986".

Benazir's First Era

1. The elections for National and provincial assemblies were held in 1988 on "16th and 19th November".
2. The results of the elections of 16, and 19 November 1988 were shocking. "General Tikka Khan, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Pir Sahib of Pagara" were political leader(s) who demolished during those elections.

3. "PPP" party won the elections in the rural areas of Sindh while MQM won the election in the urban areas of Sindh in the elections of 1988.
4. IJI got impressive victory in the elections of 1988 in "Punjab".
5. In the elections of 1988, the numbers of seats IJI won from National Assembly and Provincial Assembly were "7NA and 3PA".
6. Benazir Bhutto was nominated as the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the elections of 1988. Benazir took oath as Prime Minister on "1st December 1988".
7. The presidential election was held in 1988 on "12 December 1988".
8. The person who contested for the Presidential elections held in 1988 was "Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan".
9. Ghulam Ishaq won the presidential elections of 1988 in which he was supported by both IJI and PPP. The number of votes Ghulam Ishaq Khan got against 91 of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was "348".
10. "Dissolution of Balochistan's Assembly" was the first significant event of the Benazir Bhutto's Government.
11. "Gen. Muhammad Musa" was the governor of Balochistan who dissolved the PA within two weeks of the government coming into power.
12. The Baluchistan High Court declared the dissolution of Balochistan as illegal and revived the assembly. The event happened on "January 1989".
13. On "8th Constitutional Amendment" became instrument of the sacking of the Benazir Government.
14. Benazir Government was dismissed by the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on various charges on "6 August 1990".
15. The person who was appointed as the caretaker prime minister of Pakistan after the first dismissal of Benazir Bhutto was "Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi".
16. After the end of Benazir government elections were held on "24 October, 1990".

Nawaz Sharif's First Term

1. In the elections of 1990, including PML, IJI had alliance with "Jamiat-ul-Ulema Islam, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Pakistan and Jamiat-al-Mushaikh".
2. In the elections of 1990 the PDA consisted of "PPP, Tehrik-e-Istiqlal and Tehrik-e-Nifaz-e-Fiq-e-Jafria".

3. The number of seats PPP won of National Assembly in the elections of 1990 was "46".
4. The number of seats PPP secured of Punjab Assembly in the elections of 1990 were "13".
5. The number of seats National Assembly won by IJI, under the leadership of Nawaz Sharif were "105".
6. In Punjab Assembly, the number of seats IJI secured in the elections of 1990 was "208".
7. IJI was able to form Government in the centre after the decisive victory in the elections of 1990. But they decided to take along other non-IJI groups and included them in the federal cabinet. The party/parties included in the federal cabinet were "MQM and JUP".
8. An important party of IJI that did not join the government in 1990 was "Jamaat-e-Islami".
9. Mian Nawaz Sharif was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1990. IJI parliamentary group elected him Prime Minister on 6 November 1990. he defeated his rival who could only secured 39 votes by "153 votes".
10. Nawaz Sharif adopted the policy of liberalisation to achieve the objectives of economic development. The prominent feature(s) of his programme was "Privatization, Deregulation and Decontrol & liberalization".
11. Initially 115 industrial units were privatized by Nawaz Government. The number of units privatized during the year of 1991-92 was "35".
12. During the years of 1992-93, 28 units were privatized. It did include two commercial banks. The names of the banks were "Allied Bank, MCB".
13. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced the construction of Motorway. The section of Motorway that was chosen to be constructed in the first phase was "Islamabad-Lahore".
14. Motorway from Islamabad to Lahore was a six-lane. Its length was "339 km".
15. The reasons of the beginning of the power tussle between Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and president Ghulam Ishaq Khan were "Appointment of Chief of Army Staff".
16. The chief of army staff during the Government of Mian Nawaz Sharif was "Gen. Asif Nawaz".
17. After the death of General Asif Nawaz the tussle between Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Ishaq Khan was started for the appointment of new COAS. He was died on "8th January 1993".
18. President ignored the discretion of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. The person who was

- appointed as COAS by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan was "General Abdul-Waheed Kakar".
19. Due to the antagonism between Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif addressed the nation and levelled charges against president. The event happened on "17th April 1993".
20. On 18th April 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Nawaz Sharif's Government. The new elections were held according to the announcement of President on "14 July 1993".
21. The caretaker prime minister after the removal of Nawaz Sharif's government was "Balkh Sher Mazari".
22. Nawaz Sharif challenged in the court the dissolution of his government and Supreme Court declared the dissolution illegal. But eventually due to conspiracies Nawaz Sharif had to resign and he also dissolved the assembly. The caretaker Prime Minister after the dissolution of Government by Nawaz Sharif himself was "Moeen Qureshi".
23. The caretaker president of Pakistan after Ghulam Ishaq Khan was "Wasim Sajjad".
24. From "1990-93" the duration of the Government of Nawaz Sharif in the 1st term.

Benazir's Second Term

1. The party that came into rule in the general elections of 1993 was "PPP".
2. The general election for National Assembly was held on 6 October, 1993. The date on which provincial election of 1993 was held was "9th October".
3. The number of seats of National Assembly PML(N) got in the elections of 1993 was "86".
4. The number of seats of National Assembly PPP won in the elections of 1993 was "72".
5. In provincial elections of 1993, the number of seats PML(N) won in the Punjab was "100".
6. In provincial elections of 1993, in Sindh PML(N) won "8 seats".
7. In NWFP, PML(N) won 15 seats in the elections of 1993. The number of seats it won in Baluchistan was "6".
8. The number of seats PPP won in Punjab in the elections of 1993 was "94".
9. PPP won 56 seats in Sindh, 3 seats in Balochistan in the elections of 1993. The number of seats PPP won in NWFP was "none".
10. PML(J) won 18 seats in Punjab, 22 seats in NWFP and 4 seats in Balochistan in the

- elections of 1993. The number of seats it secured in Sindh was "none"
11. PPP formed the government in the centre in 1993 with party coalition of "PML(J)".
 12. Benazir Bhutto took oath of the office of prime minister for the second time on "16th October".
 13. PPP formed the government, with its allies, after the elections of 1993 in the province/provinces of "Sindh and Punjab".
 14. PML(N) formed the government in 1993 with the provinces of "Balochistan and NWFP".
 15. After the formation of government in the centre in 1993, presidential elections were held. PPP's representative for the office of president was Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari. The person who contested for this office from the side of PML(N) was "Wasim Sajjad".
 16. Wasim Sajjad lost the presidential election of 1993. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari got 274 votes. However, Wasim Sajjad got "168 votes".
 17. During the reign of Benazir law and order situation became worse. The area/areas that were worstly affected during her period were "Karachi and Malakand".
 18. The main reason of Benazir's fall was "She ridiculed the judgement of Supreme Court, She could not control law and order situation and She was involved in corruption".
 19. Due to tense situation Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari was forced to dissolve the assembly. Name the "Jamaat-e-Islami" party that gave sit-in (Dharna) in front of the National Assembly to force the president to dissolve the parliament.
 20. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari dissolved Benazir's government by using the powers under the article 58(2b) of the Constitution on "5th November, 1996".
 21. According to the announcement of the President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, new elections were held on "2nd February 1997".
 22. The acting Prime Minister of Pakistan after the second time dissolution of Benazir's government in 1996 was "Malik Mairaj Khalid".
 23. The duration of the second term of Benazir government was "1993-96".

Nawaz Sharif's Second Term

1. The party/parties that got decisive victory in National Assembly and provincial assemblies in the election of 1997 was "PML(N)".
2. PPP appeared as a largest party in Sindh in 1997 election, with lesser number of seats, that is why could not form government in Sindh. The party/parties that formed government in Sindh were "PML(N) and MQM".
3. The party that formed the government in Punjab after the elections of 1997 was "PML(N)".
4. Nawaz Sharif took oath of the office of prime minister for the second time on "13 February".
5. A big achievement of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 1997 was "Scrapping of the 8th amendment".
6. Prime Minister started a movement to pay back the debts of the country by raising the slogan of "Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro".
7. When Nawaz Sharif came into power for the second time in 1997, he declared his priority of "Economic revival and Accountability of the corrupt".
8. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced that his government is going to demolish the power of president to dissolve the National Assembly under the eight amendments on "March 31, 1997".
9. The Bill of 13th Amendment regarding the dissolution of the power of president under 8th Amendment was tabled and passed by the both houses of parliament on "April 1, 1997".
10. The article(s) of the Constitution that was/were deleted by the 13th amendment were "15 (2b), 112 (2b) and 243".
11. "Appointment of chief of the army staff" was power of the president that was taken away by the amendment of the article 243 of Constitution.
12. Due to the 13th Amendment of the Constitution, the power of the governors that was snatched was "Dissolution of provincial assembly".
13. During the reign of Nawaz Sharif, 14th Amendment in constitution was very instrumental. It was meant to end the most loathsome political. The activities were "Horse trading and Floor crossing".
14. When the Anti-defection Bill was tabled in the parliament, it was passed by 76 members. The number of members voted against it was "none".
15. "D-8" was the international organization that was formed during the second period of Nawaz Sharif.
16. "Neemettin Erbakan" was the name of the Prime Minister of Turkey who presented the idea of D-8.

17. Pakistan's first motorway was completed on "26th November 1997".
18. The duration of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's national education policy was "1999-2010".
19. On "28th May 1998" during the second reign of Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan became a declared nuclear power by exploding atomic bomb.
20. On 20 February, 1999, the Prime Minister who visited Pakistan during the government of Nawaz Sharif was "Atal Bihari Vajpaee".
21. Atal Bihari Vajpaee during his visit to Pakistan on 20th February, 1999 "Inaugurated Delhi-Lahore bus service".
22. From 20-21 February, 1999 Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpaee visited Pakistan. Leaders of Pakistan and India discussed all the issues including Kashmir. They decided to solve their problems. This decision is known in the history as "Lahore Declaration".
23. India tested its Agni-II missile which started the missile-race in Asia. This missile was tested on "11th April 1999".
24. In response to India's test of Agni-II, Pakistan tested its Ghauri II missile during period of Nawaz Sharif government on "15th April 1999".
25. After testing Ghauri II, Pakistan tested another surface to surface missile whose range was 600 km. The name of the missile was "Shaheen".
26. The Government of Nawaz Sharif was dissolved by the chief of army staff General Pervez Musharraf on "12th October 1999".

Pervaiz Musharraf Era

1. After sacking Nawaz Sharif's government, Pervez Musharraf took office of "Chief Executive".
2. General Pervez Musharraf became the President of Pakistan on 20th June, 2001. The sitting President before Pervez Musharraf was "Rafique Tarar".
3. Rafiq Tarar, a senator of PML(N), became the President of Pakistan on "July 1998".
4. Agra Summit is the chief event of Musharraf's government. He went to India for four days on "12th July, 2001".
5. Pervez Musharraf and Vajpayee met at Agra and no decision could be taken by the both parties due to the rigid policy of Indian Government on "14th July 2001".
6. "Terrorist attacks on WTO & Pentagon on 11 September" incident in 2001 that changed the scenario of the world politics in which Pakistan

- became one of the most important countries in the world.
7. After the 11 September attack, USA decided to launch a war against terrorism and Pakistan decided to support this war. The date when US and Britain launched war on Afghanistan due to the suspicion that this country was involved in attacks on USA was "7th October".
8. Pakistan played the role of front line state in the war of USA against terrorism. Pakistani public was not in favour of US military action on Afghanistan. In this regard Pakistan Government's help of USA against Afghanistan infuriated the public of Pakistan. The date when General Pervez Musharraf addressed the nation and tried to convince public was "19th September".
9. To prove himself democratic, President Musharraf decided to hold referendum to seek the opinion of public about his staying in power for another five years. On "30th April 2002" the referendum that was held in which President Musharraf was declared successful.
10. The conference of 16 Asian nations (CICA) was held in Kazakhstan for the elimination of terrorism on "4th June, 2002".
11. In the conference of Kazakhstan, countries including Pakistan and India were urged to take measures for separatist movements. The city of Kazakhstan where this meeting was held was "Almaty".
12. In Almaty Conference, Pakistan was represented by "President Pervez Musharraf".
13. President Pervez Musharraf did constitutional amendments which gave more power to president than the prime minister. The amendments were "National Assembly's seats were increased from 207 to 357 members, Strength of Senate was increased by 100 members and Women representation was increased in assemblies".
14. If the President found the prime minister and his cabinet inefficient he can replace the present prime minister and his cabinet with another cabinet and a member of National Assembly as prime minister. This major Amendment was introduced in Article "58".
15. By Legal Framework Order Pervez Musharraf government increased NWFP Assembly's seats from 80 to 130, in Sindh's from 100 to 171 seats; in Balochistan's from 40 to 67 seats; and in Punjab's from 240 to "390".
16. For the removal of the president of Pakistan each vote of the senate will be considered two to prove the authority of senate in the removal

of President. this amendment was proposed in the constitution as the article of "47".

17. Musharaf's government proposed amendments in the Constitution of 1973 under the title of "Establishment of Sustainable Federal Democracy Package".
18. First general elections were held during Pervaiz Musharaf reign on "10 October 2002".
19. Pervaiz Musharaf took oath for his second five years term on "16 November 2002".
20. The first chief justice removed from his office in Pakistan was "Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhri".
21. The Musharaf government removed the Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, from his office under the "Article 209(2) and Article 209(5)(b)".
22. On 3 November 2007 "Musharraf declared a state of emergency in Pakistan, the constitution of the country was suspended by the Musharaf and Chief Justice Chaudhry Iftikhar and several other judges were removed from their offices".
23. Pervaiz Musharaf took oath for his second five years term on "16 November 2002".
24. President Musharraf's Legal Framework Order (LFO) was largely incorporated into the constitution, with a few changes into "17th Amendment".
25. 17th Amendment is the reversal of the effects of the "Thirteenth Amendment".
26. President Pervaiz Musharaf resigned from his post on "18 August 2008".
27. Recent earthquake of October, 2005 was result of "Tectonic dislocation".
28. The 17th amendment bill ratified by the President, after getting passed by both houses of Majlis-e-Shura on "Dec 31, 2003".
29. The local government system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, was inaugurated in "Aug 14, 2001".

Zardari Era

1. Ninth general elections were held on "18th February 2008".
2. "Pakistan People's Party", the political party got maximum seats in ninth general elections 2008.
3. "Pakistan People's Party" the political party formed government after ninth general elections 2008.
4. "Yousaf Raza Gillani" became the Prime Minister after ninth general elections 2008.
5. Asif Ali Zardari became the "12th" president of Pakistan.

6. "Tayyab Erdogan" was the Turkish PM who conferred Nishan-e-Pakistan by Govt. of Pakistan.
7. "Hussain Haqqani" was the Pakistan's Ambassador to United State.
8. Total US aid "US\$ 7.5 billion" would flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years.
9. "Chenab" river Baghliar Dam is being constructed by Indians.
10. Mahmood Abbas, president of Palestine visited Pakistan on "Feb 10, 2010".
11. "Pakistan" is the second most polluted country in the world.
12. Pak-Turk International School and College is located at "Chak Shahzad".
13. "Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009" is the full name of Kerry-Lugar Bill.
14. Under 'Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009' "\$ 1.5 billion annually" USA provide Pakistan.
15. Pakistan would get "5 years" the US aid under Kerry-Lugar bill".
16. Dost Muhammad Khosa elected as the Chief Minister of Punjab on "11th April 2008".
17. Nawab Aslam Raissani became the Chief Minister of Baluchistan on "12th April 2008".
18. General Pervaiz Musharaf resigned as the President of Pakistan on "18th August 2008".
19. Asif Ali Zardari took oath as 12th President of Pakistan on "9th September 2008".
20. Dr. Qadeer was released by the Islamabad High Court on "9th February 2009".
21. Nizam-e-Adal Regulation 2009 is passed by the National Assembly on "13 April 2009".
22. NWFP Governor Owais Ahmed Ghani signs the Nizam-e-Adal Regulation formally enforcing Shariah rule in Swat and five other northern districts on "April 15, 2009".
23. Military operation against Taliban was started in Swat on "May 8, 2009".
24. 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".
25. China sent a Telecommunication satellite PAK-IR into orbit for Pakistan in "2011".
26. According to ICC the best umpire of year 2009 was "Aleem Dar".
27. Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in "Swat".
28. Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in "South Waziristan".
29. 54. "Mehdi Shah" was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan.

30. 55. "Quaid-i-Azam" administered the oath of office to Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime

Minister of Pakistan.

CURRENT ERA AND BACKGROUND

1. Ninth general elections were held on "11 May 2013".
2. "Pakistan Muslim League(N)" the political party got maximum seats in ninth general elections 2013.
3. "Pakistan Muslim League (N)" political party formed government after ninth general elections 2013.
4. "Mian Nawaz Sharif" became the Prime Minister after general elections 2013.
5. "244" votes captured in National Assembly in the election of prime minister.
6. General elections were held in Pakistan on 11 May 2013, to elect the members of the "14th National Assembly".
7. The general elections 2013 took place in 272 constituencies, whilst a further 70 seats were awarded to parties having been reserved for "women and minority groups".
8. Nawaz Sharif has become the "18th Prime Minister of Pakistan".
9. On 24 March 2013, the Election Commission appointed former judge and politician "Mir Hazar Khan Khoso" for the post of caretaker Prime Minister.
10. In general elections 2013 total residents registered vote were "86.19 million".
11. In general elections 2013 voter turnout was the highest since 1970. It was "55.02%".
12. In general elections 2013 out of 342 seats Pakistan Muslim League (N) won "185(b)".
13. In general elections 2013 Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf won "35 seats".
14. In general elections 2013 Pakistan Peoples Party won "41 seats".
15. Nawaz Sharif assumed office on "5 June 2013".
16. Chinese Premier Li Keqiang's visited Pakistan on "22-23 May 2013".
17. General Raheel Shareef replaced General Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani as the leader of the army on "November 28, 2013".
18. Law firm providing Service for Panama papers is "Mossack Fonseca".
19. "JurgenMossack& Ramon Fonseca" are the founders of Panama Papers.
20. Mossack Fonseca was founded in "1977".
21. Panama paper compiled data from 1970 to 2015 pertaining to "214,000" offshore companies.
22. Panama papers reveal the offshore holdings of "220" Pakistani's.
23. After Panama papers emergence in April 2016 "Industry minister of Spain and Prime minister of Iceland" politician(s) has resigned.
24. Initially, Opposition has called for investigation of Panama scandal through "a commission headed by chief justice of Pakistan and Forensic audit".
25. Jamaat Islami to protest against corruption in panama leaks at "Punjab Assembly Lahore" on 24th April 2016.
26. After being kept for 5 years Mumtaz Qadri was hanged in Adiala jail Rawalpindi on "29th Feb 2016".
27. After three years travel ban Former president Gen (retired) Pervez Musharraf flew to Dubai on "18th March 2016".
28. Purpose of visit of Former president Gen (retired) Pervez Musharraf to Dubai was "Backbone treatment".
29. A Suicide bomb hit Lahore badly on 27th March 2016 causes 75 casualties at "Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park".
30. Deadly bombing in Lahore targeted "Christian Community" as claimed by Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan.
31. Bhikhi power plant is being constructed at Sheikhpura District carrying capacity of "1180MW" electricity.
32. Bhikhi power plant inaugurated on 9th October 2015 is based on "Liquefied Natural Gas".
33. Orange line metro train is being constructed in Lahore which is expected to be completed in 2017 comprised of "27.1KM" distance.
34. Passenger capacity of orange metro line train upon being operational is "250,000 Daily".
35. Tentative cost of orange line metro project is "\$1.6 Billion".
36. Senior vice chairman of PPP Makhdoom Ameen Faheem died at the age of 76 years on "21st Nov 2015".
37. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy has won 2nd consecutive Oscar award for his film "A girl in the river: The price of forgiveness".
38. "Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy" individual has been included in the 100 most influential persons of the world, 2016.
39. Screen of "Girl in the River" held at "PM office" on 22nd February, 2016.

40. After 5 years of kidnapping Shahbaz Taseer rescued from "Balochistan".
41. Shahbaz Taseer son of Late Salman Taseer rescued with the special efforts of CTD and Secret Services on "8th March 2016".
42. Pope Francis has accepted the invitation of Pakistani delegation to visit Pakistan later this year, delegation comprised of "Sardar" Yousaf & Kamran Michael".
43. Domestic payment scheme introduced by Pakistan on 5th April 2016 named as "PayPak".
44. Pakistan became the "28th" country in the world to have her own domestic payment scheme.
45. Seven's years old Pakistani student "Muhammad AbouHafs" won gold medal in ICAS exams 2016.
46. Pakistani cameraman was "Haider Ali" awarded the Rory Peck Award 2015-16 in London on Wednesday 18th November.
47. Haider Ali won the award for his camerawork in the documentary "Pakistan's Hidden Shame".
48. In Asia Pacific ICT awards 2015-16 Pakistan represented "22" technology products out of 197 products.
49. Pakistan and India have represented Asia-Pacific Group "4" times together.
50. "3" medals Pakistan have won in Asia Pacific ICT awards 2015-16.
51. First ever global humanitarian award 2016 won by "Aman" foundation in sharing with other three foundations.
52. Chairman's of the Aman foundation are "FayeezaNaqvi&ArifNaqvi".
53. First ever Pakistani Women elected as a member of High-Level Panel of the UN Secretary-General on Women's Economic Empowerment is "Fiza Farhan".
54. 2016 Influential Leader Award by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) winner is "Fiza Farhan".
55. Entrepreneur's Achievement Award 2016 winner is "FizaFarhan".
56. According to the Hindu marriage bill 2016 every Hindu marriage will be registered according to the "Age should be 18 years or above, Parties to marriage are able to give consent and At least two witnesses are present at the time of the solemnisation and registration of marriage" conditions.
57. 56. First ever bone marrow transplant in Pakistan is going to be performed at "Children Hospital", Lahore in July, 2016.
58. Over 170 world leaders gathered at the United Nations headquarters in New York to sign the Paris agreement on climate change on "22nd April 2016".
59. "Interior Minister ChoudhryNisar Ali Khan" has signed Paris agreement in climate change from Pakistan.
60. The target date for the Paris agreement to begin is "2020".
61. Government of Sindh has decided to extend Rangers special powers for "90 Days" from 03rd May 2016 onward.
62. Dolphin Force to check street crimes has become operational from 25th march 2016 in the city of "Lahore".
63. Dolphin Force has been established in collaboration with "Turkey".
64. "Mauritius" president have visited Pakistan recently to strengthen bilateral relations in political, economic and other fields.
65. "M-8" motorway has been inaugurated by PM Nawaz Sharif and General Raheel Sharif jointly on Feb 03, 2016.
66. The 193KM M-8 Motorway is routed from Gawadar to "Hoshab".
67. TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India) project has been started by Asian Development Bank on "13th Dec 2015" and expected to be completed on 2019.
68. TAPI is a gas pipe line agreement starting from Turkmenistan to India 'consists of "1814KM".
69. Indian spy having relations with RAW captured in Baluchistan on 03rd March 2016 named as "KulbhushanYadav".
70. Coordination code used by Indian spy for communication purpose is "Monkey".
71. Kulbhushan Yadav entered in Pakistan via Iran and stayed in Pakistan for "14" years
72. Kulbhushan Yadav a former navy commander has been living under the identity of "Hussain Mubarak Patel".
73. Sultan Azlan Shah Cup 2016 hosted by Malaysia had been won by "Australia".
74. In 25th Sultan Azlan Shah Cup 2016 Pakistan stood at the position of "5th".
75. "9" number of Sultan Azlan Shah Cups won by Australia.
76. Punjab Assembly has approved marriage function bill on 14th April 2016 by imposing "No one is allowed to explode crackers, Restricts displaying dowry and Programme limited to one dish" conditions.
77. Anti-dengue day has been observed on "6th April 2016".

78. ICC T20 World cup, 2016 (male) has been hosted by India and won by "West Indies".
79. ICC T20 World cup, 2016 (female) has been hosted by India and won by "West Indies".
80. ICC T20 World cup, 2020 will be hosted by "Australia".
81. CC Cricket world cup, 2019 will be hosted by "England".
82. Recently selected Capitan of Pakistan T20 cricket team is "Sarfriz Ahmad".
83. Newly elected Chief Selector of Pakistan Cricket team is "Inzamam-ul-Haq".
84. "264 runs" scored in the limited-over match (ODI) by any individual are (Rohit Sharma-India)
85. Fastest century scored in test cricket is scored by Brendon MacCullum on just "54 balls".
86. Asia Cup 2016 held from 24th Feb 2016 to 6th march 2016 at Bangladesh has been won by "India".
87. First T20 League namely PSL was arranged by Pakistan from 4th Feb, 2016 to 23rd Feb 2016 at "Dubai & UAE".
88. Winner team of first season of Pakistan Super league was "Islamabad United".
89. Deaf ICC Championship 2016 held from March 7 to 15, 2016 in UAE has been won by "Pakistan".
90. Current president of ICC is "Zaheer Abbas".
91. After defeat in ICC T20 World cup, 2016 Pakistan's currently stands at "7th" position.
92. "West Indies" nation holding most number of T20 world Cups.
93. "5" teams were there in first edition of PSL 2016.
94. 303. The Gwadar port is situated right next to the strategic "Strait of Hormuz".
95. 94. Fourth Nuclear Security Summit 2016 was held at "Washington DC" from March 31 to 01 April 2016
96. 95. "Mr. Tariq Fatemi" was the representative of Pakistan at Nuclear Security Summit 2016
97. 96. 19th SAARC Summit is scheduled to be held on September 2016 at "Islamabad".
98. PM of India Narendar Modi visited Pakistan long with the delegation of 120 persons on "25th Dec 2015".
99. A JIT comprised of five members had visited Pathankot Air base in India on 29th march 2016 is headed by "Muhammad Tahir Rai".
100. The president of China on his visit to Pakistan signed development projects of "\$46" worth billions.
101. The proposed Motorway from Gawadar to Kashghar is about "3000" km
102. Under CPEC agreement funds will be provided to Pakistan by Chinese banks at a concessional rate of "1.6%".
103. A network of pipelines to transport LNG and oil including a pipeline between Gwadar and Nawabshah to transport gas from Iran will cost "\$2.5 Billion".
104. Approximately "\$33 Billion" expected to be invested in energy sector projects, power generation assumes an important role in the CPEC project.
105. "10,400MW" of energy generating capacity is to be developed between 2018 and 2020 as part of the corridor's "Early Harvest" projects.
106. China will grant Pakistan "\$230 Million" to construct a new international airport in Gwadar which is to be operational by December 2017.
107. As part of infrastructure projects worth approx. \$11billion, a long motorway "1100 KM" will be constructed between Karachi and Lahore.
108. Gwadar specific development loans amounting to \$757 million will be granted under CPEC agreement at a special interest rate of "0%".
109. National Security Adviser is "Sartaj Aziz".
110. 22-year-old SaminaBaig, from the small town of Shimshal, became the first Pakistani woman to climb Mount Everest belonged to "Hunza Valley".
111. Aitzaz Hasan was a Pakistani school boy who sacrificed his life while preventing a suicide bomber from entering his school of 2,000 students belonged to "Ibrahimzai village of Hangu".
112. MalalaYousafzai is a Pakistani school pupil belonged to "Mingora in the Swat District".
113. On Malala's 16th birthday MalalaYousafzai Day was celebrated on "July 12, 2013".
114. The government of Pakistan prepared "The National Internal Security Policy (NISP) 2014-18" that will initially cost the exchequer almost "Rs32 billion".
115. NISP 2014-18 seeks to set up some new institutions and strengthen some of the old ones, including the "NACTA, Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) and Civil Armed Forces Headquarters and Rapid Response Force".
116. "Directorate of Internal Security (DIS)" would be established under the NACTA to coordinate the intelligence and operational work of all civilian and military agencies to effectively counter terrorism.
117. Most of the electricity in Pakistan is produced by "Thermal Power".

118. To the south of Pakistan lies "The Arabian Sea".
119. RekoDiq is a mining project in Pakistan for "copper reserves".
120. The Boundary between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called "Control Line".
121. The Karakoram Highway links China and Pakistan through "Khunjrab Pass".
122. Loralai is a district of "Balochistan".
123. Gwadar Port is in the province of "Balochistan".
124. Kalabagh Dam is proposed to be built on "Indus River".
125. Financial year of Pakistan closes on "June 30".
126. Pakistan shares its borders with "4" neighboring countries.
127. The length of Pak-Afghan border (Durand Line) is "2252KM".
128. Population wise; Pakistan's position in the world is "6th".
129. The number of districts in the Punjab province is "36".
130. Baluchistan was given the status of province in "1970".
131. Apart from Senate and National Assembly; "President", is another component of Pakistan's parliament.
132. The number of High Courts in Pakistan is "5".
133. The Command and Staff College of Pakistan army is situated at "Quetta".
134. "22" amendments have been made in the Constitution of 1973 up till now.
135. "Herald" is one out of the following is not a 'daily'.
136. "Coal" is the most important mineral of Pakistan; in terms of its reserves.
137. "Bhangra, Jhoomer and Luddi" is not a folk dance.
138. The most widely spoken language in Pakistan is "Urdu".
139. Masjid Mahabat Khan is located at "Peshawar".
140. Hanna lake is located in "Baluchistan".
141. The Urban-Rural population ratio in Pakistan is "30:70".
142. "Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif" is the foreign minister of Pakistan.
143. After Karachi and Lahore, "Faisalabad" is the biggest city of Pakistan, in term of population.
144. "Wheat" is not a Kharif Crop.
145. Pakistan's share in global export is "1%".
146. In "2010", NWFP was named Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
147. The national flower of Pakistan is "Jasmine".
148. 147. Financial year of Pakistan closes on "June 30".
149. Pakistan has become "7 times" non-permanent member of Security Council.
150. Pakistan and India have represented Asia-Pacific Group "4" times together.
151. 150. "Hingol" is the largest, river of Baluchistan.
152. Pakistan shares its borders with "4" neighboring countries.
153. Karachi is among the top populous "5" cities of the World
154. Warsak Dam has been built on River "Kabul".
155. "Manora" is the largest island of Pakistan near Karachi.
156. "Pakistan" is the country with the most troops serving for UN peacekeeping.
157. 156. Pakistan joined UN peacekeeping for the first time in "1960".
158. In 1960 Pakistan's troops served for UN peacekeeping in "Congo".
159. Athlete Abdul Khaliq is known as "The Flying Bird of Asia and The Fastest Man of Asia".
160. Gwadar Port is located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, just outside the "Strait of Hormuz".
161. "Shabbir Ahmad Usmani" was given the honor of inaugurating and flying the flag of Pakistan.
162. "Shabbir Ahmad Usmani" founded of the JamiatUlema-e-Islam in 1945.
163. NISP stands for "National Internal Security Policy".
164. NACTA stands for "National Counter Terrorism Authority".
165. NDMA stands for "National Disaster Management Authority".
166. KCPP stands for "Karachi Coastal Power Plant".
167. CHASHNUPP stands for "Chashma Nuclear Power Plant".
168. CII stands for "Council of Islamic Ideology".
169. NADRA is abbreviation of "National database & registration authority".
170. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is also known as the "Peace pipeline".
171. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline starts from "Asalouyeh".
172. Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline stretches through Iran and has length "1,172 kilometres (728 mi)".
173. In Pakistan, the length of the pipeline is "2775 km".

174. The pipeline has a diameter of "56 inches".
175. The Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline (Tapi) is a proposed natural gas pipeline being developed by the "Asian Development Bank".
176. Iran-Pakistan gas is expected to be completed around "2017".
177. The Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline will transport natural gas to "Caspian Sea".
178. Estimated cost of the pipeline project is reported at "\$7.6 billion".
179. Metro bus Lahore began operation on "February 11, 2013".
180. Khanjrab pass is located on the border of "Pak China".
181. Khunjerab Pass is a high mountain pass in the "Karakoram Mountains".
182. "Khunjerab Pass" found on the border of Pakistan's Gilgit-Baltistan Hunza - Nagar District on the southwest and the border of the Xinjiang region of China.
183. The highest paved international border crossing in the world is "Khunjerab Pass".
184. The highest point on the Karakoram Highway is "Khunjerab Pass".
185. The adjacent area of China with Pakistan is "Xinjiang".
186. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before the Chinese border is "Sost".
187. The Karakoram Highway is also known as the "Friendship Highway, N-35 and China National Highway 314 (G314)".
188. "Karakoram Highway" is referred to as the "Eighth Wonder of the World".
189. "Rahil Sharif" replaced Gen. Ishfaq Pervez Kiani.
190. The Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement was signed in "1963".
191. OJRI Camp was "An Ammunition Depot".
192. "Nepal" is not the neighbouring country of Pakistan.
193. Pakistan isn't a member of "G20".
194. "9" Districts in Gilgit-Baltistan.
195. "Malala Yousafzai and Dr Abdul Salam" Nobel winner from Pakistan.
196. Topper of O'level Cambridge from Pakistan in 2013 is "Haroon Tariq".
197. Largest river of Balochistan is "Hingol River".
198. Main source of water in Pakistan is "river water".
199. Durand Line between Pakistan and "Afghanistan".
200. The length of Pak-Afghan border (Durand Line) is "2252 km".
201. "Umerkot" was the capital of Greater Sindh Province.
202. National drink of Pakistan is "Juice of Sugarcane".
203. Highest Military award of Pakistan is "Nishan-i-Haider".
204. Lyari operation took place in "Karachi".
205. Khunjrab pass is between "Pakistan & China".
206. The CASA-1000 Project agreement is about "electricity".
207. Under CASA-1000 Project Pakistan will get electricity from "Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan".
208. Under CASA-1000 Project agreement Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will provide electricity to Pakistan via "Afghanistan".
209. Pakistan will get "700 megawatt" electricity through CASA-1000 Project.
210. CASA-1000 Project agreement. Under the agreement Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will provide 700 megawatt electricity to Pakistan "Karachi" via Afghanistan".
211. Funding of CASA-1000 Project is by "World Bank, Islamic Development Bank and USAID".
212. Dasu hydropower project is a run of river scheme located 7 km upstream of Dasu village on "Indus River".
213. "Wheat" crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan.
214. "Tarbela" has largest water storage capacity in Pakistan.
215. "Salt mines Khewra" is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan.
216. "Attock" is the largest oil field found in Pakistan.
217. Pakistan largest export item is "Cotton".
218. Oil pipeline from Port Qasim to the Pak-Arab Refinery (PARCO) at Mehmood Kot, Multan District, is named as "PARCO Pipeline".
219. Largest airline of Pakistan is "PIA".
220. Largest city of Pakistan according to population is "Karachi".
221. "Lahore" is the largest district of Pakistan.
222. "Change Manga" is the largest jungle of Pakistan.
223. "Karachi" is the largest museum of Pakistan?
224. "Mobilink" is the largest mobile company of Pakistan.
225. "Allied Bank of Pakistan" is the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan.
226. "Sukkar" is the biggest barrage of Pakistan.
227. "Thar" is the biggest Desert found in Pakistan.
228. "Rani Kot Fort" is the biggest fort found in Pakistan.

229. "Sui Gas field" is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan.
230. "Tarbela Dam" is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan.
231. "Chashma" is the biggest Nuclear power station in Pakistan.
232. "Kot Addu Power Company" is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan.
233. "Manchar lake" is the biggest man-made lake in Pakistan.
234. "Manchar Lake" is the biggest Natural lake in Pakistan.
235. "Faisal mosque Islamabad" is the biggest mosque in Pakistan.
236. "Qaddafi stadium Lahore" is the biggest cricket stadium in Pakistan.
237. "National Hockey stadium Lahore" is the biggest Hockey stadium in Pakistan.
238. "Punjab" is the biggest province according to population in Pakistan.
239. "Punjab Library" is the biggest library in Pakistan.
240. "Mughalpura" is the biggest railway workshop in Pakistan.
241. Total "36" districts are there in the Province of Punjab.
242. "29" districts are there in the province of Sindh.
243. "32" districts are there in the Province of Balochistan.
244. "26" districts are there in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
245. "10" districts are there in the Province in the Gilgit Baltistan.
246. "10" districts are there in the Province in Azad Kashmir.
247. "Chagai" is the largest district of Pakistan area wise.
248. "Attock" is the largest district of Punjab province area wise.
249. Mithi is "the capital of Tharparkar District".
250. The only fertile desert in the world is "Tharparkar".
251. The desert which forms a natural boundary running along the border between India and Pakistan is "Thar".
252. "Thar" desert is spread over four provinces (Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat) of India and one province (Sindh) of Pakistan.
253. "Tharparkar" area of Pakistan is facing drought.
254. The population of Tharparkar district is about "1.6 million".
255. The area of Tharparkar is about "22,000 sq km".
256. From "Ranikhet" disease peacocks are dying in the Tharparkar.
257. In "Tharparkar" area of Pakistan peacocks are suffering from deadly disease.
258. The lowest Human Development Index of all districts in Sindh is "Tharparkar".
259. The Thar is a small river of "France".
260. "Peshawar" has declared it the world's "largest reservoir" of polio.
261. Transmission of indigenous wild poliovirus has continued uninterrupted in "Nigeria, Afghanistan & Pakistan" countries.
262. Pakistan's first female judge in Federal Shariat Court is "Justice Ms Ashraf Jehan".
263. In violation of the Indus Waters Treaty India "38" has started works on the rivers.
264. In violation of The Indus Waters Treaty India has started work on "Jhelum, Chenab and Indus".
265. 266. India has constructed Baglihar Dam on the "Chenab River".
266. Baglihar Dam is situated in held-Jammu and Kashmir's "Doda District".
267. India is constructing the Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant on "Neelum River".
268. Installed capacity of the Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant is "330 MW".
269. 270. In Pakistan Kishanganga River is known as "Neelum River".
270. Population density of Pakistan is 240.0 in 2014.
271. There are "3" nuclear power plants are operational in Pakistan.
272. The work on Pakistan's first nuclear plant KANUPP-I was started on 1 August 1966 and connected to national grid on 18 October 1971. It started on "7 December 1972" as a Commercial operation.
273. Chashma is situated in Mianwali District near Kundian at the left bank of "river Indus".
274. Installed capacity of two units of Pakistan's Nuclear Reactors called Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-1 (CHASHNUPP-1) and Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-2 (CHASHNUPP-2) is "300 megawatt each".
275. Installed capacity of under construction CHASNUPP-III and CHASNUPP-IV will be "340 megawatt each".
276. Pakistan has signed a "4.2 billion" 'concessionary loan' agreement with China for projects under civil nuclear cooperation.
277. China will support development of two power plants near Karachi of "1100MW".

278. Pakistan plans to have seven functional nuclear plants of 1,100MW each by "2030".
279. Pakistan plans to have seven functional nuclear plants of 1,100MW each by 2030 in addition to four units of 300MW, producing a total of "8,900MW of electricity".
280. 281. Chashma-III and Chashma-IV) are expected to start commercial operations by "2016".
281. "Muzaffargarh & Ahmadpur East" have been selected for new nuclear power plants.
282. Pakistan and China had signed \$6.5 billion loan for civilian "nuclear energy projects".
283. On 26 November 2013 prime minister Nawaz Sharif performed groundbreaking ceremony for two nuclear power plants with a combined capacity of 2200 MW near "Karachi".
284. Pakistan's Nuclear Energy Vision Program seeks generation of electric power of "44,000 MW" by 2050:
285. "China" is providing nuclear power projects/reactors and major finance to Pakistan.
286. Rank of the Thar coalfield "6th largest" deposits in the world:
287. "General Sir Frank Walter Messervy" was the first army chief of Pakistan.
288. General Sir Frank Walter Messervy served Pakistan army on "August 1947 – February 1948".
289. Deposits in the Thar coalfield are estimated at "175 billion tons".
290. On February 17, the European Parliament massively voted against the use of drones. An overwhelming majority of MEPs are "534 to 49".
291. Pakistan's largest oil refinery is "Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd".
292. Refining capacity of Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd. is "150,000 bbl/d".
293. Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd. is located in "Lasbella".
294. After the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Taliban were overthrown by the "American-led invasion of Afghanistan".
295. Sir Creek is disputed between "India and Pakistan".
296. Sir Creek is named after the "British representative".
297. The fifth Heart of Asia: Istanbul Process Ministerial meeting was held in Islamabad on 8-9 December 2015. The fourth Meeting held in Beijing".

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Making of First constitution

1. First constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 23rd March, 1956.
2. First Constitution was promulgated on 23rd March 1956; the Prime Minister of Pakistan was Chaudhri Muhammad Ali.
3. According to the Constitution of 1956, the President was Chief Executive and Titular Head of State.
4. President was to be Muslim and age of the President, prescribed in the Constitution of 1956, was 40 years.
5. According to the Constitution of 1956, President had the veto power to reject or withhold his assent to the bills.
6. With the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956, Martial Law was imposed. Ayub Khan was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
7. Pakistan become a Republic country vides first constitution.
8. According to Constitution of 1956, the national languages of Pakistan were Urdu and Bengali.
9. The system of government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
10. Cause of abrogation of 1956 Constitution includes Mutual confrontation of politicians, Bureaucracy and Military interference and Dictatorial role of Governor General.
11. Ch. Muhammad Ali is considered to be the Chief Architect of 1956 Constitution.
12. Quaid-i-Azam was appointed as Governor-General of Pakistan by the "King".
13. "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by: "Quaid-e-Azam".
14. "Mumtaz Daultana" was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan
15. Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then P.M of Pakistan, presented his constitutional formula

- to the Constituent Assembly on: "Oct7, 1953".
16. Provincial elections were held in East Pakistan in: "1953".
 17. To make the constitution of Pakistan was not an easy Job. Including religion, major hindrance(s) in the way of forming a constitution of the country were "Cultural and linguistic differences, Lack of homogeneity among the sections of the country and Nature of the Federal structure of the government".
 18. "3" constituent assemblies were made to frame the constitution of the country.
 19. The interim constitution of Pakistan was comprised on "Indian Independence Act, 1947 and Government of India Act, 1935 (Amended)".
 20. On 10th August, 1947 the first Constituent Assembly met. The job(s) were assigned "of framing the constitution, to act as Federal Parliament, until the constitution came into effect to the Constituent Assembly.
 21. "Quaid-i-Azam" was the 1st President of the constitution Assembly.
 22. After being effected as the President of the first Constituent Assembly, Quaid-e-Azam appointed well-known constitutional expert(s) "Justice M. Ismail, Wasim and M.B. Ahmad" to prepare a draft incorporating with the laws of Islamic social justice.
 23. The first Constituent Assembly met as Legislature in "February, 1948".
 24. Before First Constituent Assembly be tabled for regular discussion, "Death of Quaid-e-Azam in the september 1948" incident took place that put the responsibility of making constitution on the shoulders of Liaquat-Ali-Khan.
 25. After the death of Quaid-i-Azam (1948) and installation of Khawaja Nazimuddin as Governor-General, the type of Government came to resemble "Cabinet Government".
 26. "Prime Minister" enjoyed actual administration of country after the death of Quaid-i-Azam.
 27. Under "Independence Act of 1947" the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed for framing the constitution.
 28. "68" members of Constituent Assembly were there.
 29. The 68 member Constituent Assembly were comprised of 44 members from East Pakistan including "13 Hindu Members".
 30. The members of Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected, i.e., they were elected by the members of the provincial legislatures on the basis of separate election. "Balochistan and Tribal Areas" were the area(s) with no provincial legislature.
 31. "7" years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted.
 32. For "116" days the 1st Constituent Assembly met in 7 years.
 33. "Proda (Public-representative offices disqualification Act)" was the important Bill the 1st Constituent Assembly passed.
 34. On "March 1949" the Constituent Assembly passed Objectives Resolution.
 35. The Objectives Resolution means "Objectives on which the future constitution was to be based".
 36. "Observance of democracy, freedom, equality and social Justice, rights of minorities and independence of Judiciary and a federal system of Government" are the principle point of the Constituent Assembly.
 37. During "5" meetings of First Constituent Assembly the Objectives Resolution was passed.
 38. Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on: "March 12, 1949".
 39. "Pakistan National Congress" was the opposition party in the Assembly that raised objections on the 'Objectives Resolution'.
 40. "The Resolution mixed up politics with religion and the Resolution does not provide minorities respectable place base(s), the Pakistan National Congress raised objections on 'Objective Resolution'.
 41. Most of the Muslims gave the approval to the "Objectives Resolution" except "Mianftikhar-ud-Din".
 42. "S.C. Chattopadhyaya" was the leader of the Congress Party who said that 'Objectives Resolution' will put the minorities on a detestable place of servants and slaves.
 43. On "12 March 1949" the Constituent Assembly elected a Basic Principles Committee.
 44. In "1950" Basic Principles Committee issued its 1st Report.
 45. "Liaquat Ali Khan" presented the 1st Report of Basic Principles Committee before the Constituent Assembly on 28th September 1950.
 46. The Government should be a federal legislature having two houses "Upper house and Lower house and House of units and House of People" in accordance with the First Report of Basic Principles Committee.
 47. According to the First Report of 'Basic Principles Committee' both Houses should have equal powers. In case of dispute.

- between two Houses, "Session of both Houses" was to be summoned to take final decision.
48. According to the First Report of 'Basic Principles Committee' "Both houses" was to elect the head of the state for five years (A cabinet will be appointed to help the head of state that will be headed by prime Minister).
 49. According to the first report of 'Basic Principles Committee' to "Both Houses" the Prime Minister was be answerable.
 50. "Public Condemnation" was the reaction of 1st Report of Basic Principles Committee:
 51. "Opposition from East- Pakistan" insisted the First Constituent Assembly to drop the draft, presented in the 1st Report of Basic Principles Committee.
 52. "It did not bear Islamic character" which ground the draft made in the 1st Report of Basic Principles was rejected.
 53. After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in October 1951 Ghulam Muhammad was made Governor-General. "Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din" was appointed as Prime Minister.
 54. "Ghulam Muhammad" was finance minister in Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's cabinet.
 55. On "17 April, 1953" Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.
 56. "Muhammad Ali Bogra" took power after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.
 57. At the time of dismissal Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din "Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din" was in command of the Muslim League both nationally and in the Assembly.
 58. "Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan" was the speaker of the Constituent Assembly who challenged the Ghulam Mohammad's decision of the dissolution of the Government of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.
 59. After "30 months" the 2nd Report of Basic Principles Committee was issued.
 60. On "September 1954", the BPC report was adopted and a drafting committee was setup.
 61. The drafting committee prepared "Third Report".
 62. "Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din" presented the second draft constitution to the Constituent Assembly on 22 December, 1952.
 63. According to the second draft the federal legislature was to be consisted of two houses - the house of units and the house of people. "120 seats" were for the House of Units or the upper house.
 64. "400 seats" were proposed for the House of People or lower house in accordance with second draft.
 65. According to the second draft constitution the constitution could be amended "With the agreement of both central and provincial legislatures".
 66. "Parity Proposal" was the most important principle of the second draft constitution between East and West Pakistan, which brought East Pakistan at par in the central legislature.
 67. "60 and 60" ratio was proposed for the membership of East and West Pakistan in House of Units in second draft constitution in the parity proposal.
 68. "200 and 200" ratio was proposed for the membership of East and West Pakistan in House of Peoples in second draft constitution in the parity proposal.
 69. Second draft constitution proposed to format a "Ulema Board" to review central and provincial legislation. This board was to be outside the parliament, therefore, faced a severe criticism. Term the board.
 70. Despite the severe criticism on second draft constitution, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was optimist regarding the acceptance of draft. But most of the members of Basic Principle Committee did not sign the draft. "Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana, M.A. Gurmani and Chaudri Nazir Ahmad" were most influential member(s) of BPC who opposed the draft.
 71. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was removed on 16 April, 1953. "Mohammad Ali Bogra" was appointed as the new Prime Minister of Pakistan, who was also elected as the leader of the parliament by the Muslim League.
 72. On "7th October, 1953", the Mohammad Ali Bogra presented the third draft constitution in the assembly.
 73. 3rd report is also known as "Muhammad Ali Formula".
 74. In Muhammad Ali Formula bicameral parliament was envisaged; the Upper House was to have 50 members of which 10 were to be from East Pakistan and 40 from West Pakistan, and the Lower House was to have "300 members".
 75. In Muhammad Ali Formula in Lower House the number of members from East Pakistan were "165".
 76. According to the 3rd draft constitution, "West Pakistan" head of state was to be elected.

77. According to the 3rd draft constitution, "East Pakistan" the Prime Minister was to be elected.
78. According to the 3rd draft constitution East Pakistan should have 10 seats in upper house. "165 seats" were proposed for it in the lower house.
79. According to the 3rd draft constitution in Punjab (included in West Pakistan) 75 members should be elected for lower house. "10 members" were proposed to be elected for upper house.
80. In the 3rd draft constitution 10 seats of upper house were reserved for NWFP and Tribal Areas. "75 seats" were for lower house.
81. In the 3rd draft constitution total number of seats for all the units in upper house was proposed "50".
82. In the 3rd draft constitution total number of "300 seats" for all the units in lower house was proposed.
83. In the 3rd draft constitution total "350" number of seats for all the units in General Legislature was proposed.
84. For "13 days" Muhammad Ali Formula was thoroughly considered by the Constituent Assembly in October.
85. "Language problem" is great problem became a hurdle in the way of the formation of constitution.
86. Mohammad Ali Bogra successfully solved the problem of language by giving equal status to both Urdu and Bengali as official languages. "English language" was adopted as the common language.
87. The Constituent Assembly was successful in adopting a draft constitution by 1954. On "25th December, 1954" date was announced by Muhammad Ali Bogra for the promulgation of the new constitution.
88. By "Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly" incident the process of the promulgation of the new constitution could not be completed.
89. The 1st constitution Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by the Governor-General by a Proclamation dated the 24th of October, 1954 and a reconstituted Council of Ministers was set up. The President of the Constituent Assembly Moulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan, thereupon filed a writ petition under "223-A of the Government of India Act, 1935" section Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan file this petition.
90. "The Assembly had passed a bill curtailing the power of the Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad" dissolved the Constituent Assembly.
91. On "25 October 1954", the Governor-General dissolved Constituent Assembly.
92. The Governor-General dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds of "inactivity, incompetency and corruption & misdeeds".
93. The dissolution of Constituent Assembly was challenged by its speaker in "Sindh Chief Court & afterward Federal Court".
94. "Assembly is sovereign body & Governor-General had no power to dissolve it which grounds the dissolution of Constituent Assembly was challenged.
95. "Dissolution was ultra vires and void" was the judgment of Sindh Chief Court in dissolution of Constituent Assembly case.
96. "It upheld Governor-General's decision" was the decision of Federal Court in the dissolution case of Constituent Assembly.
97. In the case of Constituent Assembly's dissolution the Federal Court set the judgment of the Sindh Court aside on a technical ground that the Act by virtue of which the Sindh Court issued the verdict was 'not yet a law' because it had not received the assent of "Governor-General".
98. "Form a second Constituent Assembly immediately" was the advice of Federal Court to the Governor-General in the case of dissolution of Constituent Assembly.
99. The Independence Act also provided that the Constituent Assembly should also act during the interim period as the "Central Legislature of the country".
100. In "1949" H.S. Suhrawardy disqualified and consequently driven out of Constituent Assembly?
101. "Mohammad Ali Bogra" was invited by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad, to form a new Ministry after dissolving the Constituent Assembly.
102. In the new cabinet of Mohammad Ali Bogra, some new faces were included who later played a distinct role in the political scenario of Pakistan. Muhammad Ayub Khan Iskander Mirza & Dr. Khan Sahib Suhrawardy were these new face(s).
103. After the defeat of Muslim League in election in East Pakistan, 'majority government' could not be formed. A coalition cabinet was formed. Who became the leader of the new cabinet and "Mohammad Ali Bogra" was sent back to his former position of Pakistan's Ambassador to U.S.A?
104. The greatest achievement of Muhammad Ali's cabinet was the establishment of West

- Pakistan Act that amalgamated the provinces into one on "30th September, 1955".
105. On "May 1955", Governor-General convened the 2nd Constituent Assembly.
 106. The 2nd Constituent Assembly was consisted of "80 Members".
 107. "40" members were from East- Pakistan in the 2nd Constituent Assembly?
 108. In the Second Constituent Assembly 72 members were selected by the members of the Provincial Assemblies and Electoral

- Colleges for Karachi and Balochistan and the rest were: "nominated".
109. On "June 1955" the elections for 2nd Constituent Assembly were held?
 110. On "July 1955", the first sitting of 2nd Constituent Assembly was held.
 111. After the Partition, Muslim League lost its parliamentary majority in "election of June 1955".
 112. "Awami League" and "United Front" party the most members of 2nd Constituent Assembly from East Pakistan were selected?

CONSTITUTION OF 1956

1. The 2nd Constituent Assembly framed and passed the first constitution of Pakistan in "February 1956".
2. On "23rd March, 1956" the first constitution of Pakistan was enforced?
3. In "1956" constitution Pakistan was declared 'Republic'.
4. According to the constitution of 1956, the President was "Chief Executive and Titular Head of State".
5. According to the constitution of 1956 "Members of National Assembly and Members of provincial assemblies were entitled to elect the President.
6. President was to be Muslim and age of the President, prescribed in the constitution of 1956, was: "40 years".
7. "Provincial governors, Judges of the Supreme Court and Auditor General and Advocate General" were appointed by the president, besides prime minister, according to the constitution of 1956.
8. According to the constitution of 1956, "President" had the veto power to reject or withhold his assent to the bills.
9. When the first constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and Martial Law was proclaimed on "8 October 1958".
10. In respect of religion the term "he must be a Muslim" was set for the President in the constitution of 1956.
11. "40 years" was the age of presidential candidates set in the constitution of 1956.
12. According to the constitution of 1956, prime minister should be the head of majority party in federal parliament. He with his cabinet was responsible to: "National Assembly".
13. According to the constitution of 1956 "300" members were there in National Assembly, who were be elected equally from the two wings of the country?
14. Under the constitution of 1956, "5" seats were reserved for women in East Pakistan
15. In the constitution of 1956, "5" seats were reserved for women in West- Pakistan?
16. Under the constitution of 1956 "National Assembly" had the complete control over finances?
17. "President" was to appoint the Governor of the country in accordance with the constitution of 1956?
18. "Governor" was entitled to appoint the chief minister of provincial assembly according to the constitution of 1956
19. According to the constitution of 1956, the provincial assembly was consisted of "Provincial legislature and Governor".
20. "80" seats were allocated for a provincial assembly in the constitution of 1956?
21. "10" seats of a Provincial Assembly were reserved for women in the constitution of 1956?
22. Supreme Court had, "Original Jurisdiction and Appellate" in constitution of 1956.
23. Under "1956" constitution the citizenship of federation was declared only one and separate citizenship of constituent state was disallowed
24. The constitution of 1956 contains provisions relating to: "Centre and Units".
25. Besides 'Fundamental Rights', the constitution contains a chapter embodying the: "Directive Principles of State Policy".
26. "Urdu and Bengali" were the official languages declare in 1956 constitution.
27. In 1956 constitution "They will be separated as soon as practicable" was declared about judiciary and executive.
28. The first constitution "1956" Pakistan was declared "Islamic Republic"

29. "Article 197" of the 1956 constitution lays down that the president is to set up an organisation for Islamic research and instruction in advanced studies for the above purpose.
30. "Article 198" of the constitution 1956 lays down that no law is to be enacted which is repugnant to the injunctions of Islam (Holy Qur'an and Sunnah), and existing law is to be brought into conformity with such injunctions?
31. The structure of Islamic Republic of Pakistan contemplated in the constitution of 1956 was: "Federal".
32. The constitution of 1956 exhibited all the marked characteristics of Federalism, namely, supremacy of the constitution, a written constitution, a Supreme Court, dual government and division of powers between the: "centre and the provinces".
33. Government under the constitution of 1956 was Federal in structure. It was also parliamentary form of government. Under the constitution "President Cabinet and Parliament" were the organs of the Central Government.
34. Under the constitution of 1956 the President was selected by an electoral college consisting of all the elected members of: "National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies".
35. Under the constitution of 1956 "President" could dismiss ministry in power without giving them any opportunity of showing majority confidence.
36. "310" seats of parliament were set in the constitution of 1956.
37. "10" seats were reserved for women in the parliament under the constitution of 1956.
38. Clause (3) of Article 44 of constitution of 1956 maintains the equilibrium between East Pakistan and West Pakistan by providing that the Parliament may by Act alter the number of members of the National Assembly, but the equality of representation between East Pakistan and West Pakistanis to be preserved "principle of parity" equilibrium was called?
39. The objective Resolution was adopted in 1949.
40. Objectives Resolution was passed on "12th March, 1949".
41. 11. The inaugural session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi from 14th to 18th August, 1947.
42. 14. Pakistan became a Republic in 1956.
43. The first step taken in the formation of constitution was the passing of the Objective Resolution: "12th March 1949".
44. The inauguration session of First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held from 10 August-14 August 1947.
45. Fundamental rights of citizens shall be fully safeguarded provisions is a part of the Objectives Resolution of 1949.
46. When First constitution was promulgated on 23rd March 1956, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was Chaudhri Muhammad Ali.
47. Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in 1956.
48. 71. Islam was declared as the State Religion under the: The constitution of 1956.
49. 73. "Abdur Rashid" was the First Chief Justice of Pakistan?
50. 75. Quaid-e-Azam was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
51. 77. After "9" years did Pakistan get its first constitution.
52. 78. "Objective Resolution" document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process.
53. 79. The Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution on "12th March 1949".
54. 80. On October 1953 Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly.
55. 81. Mohammad Ali Bogra was prime minister.
56. 82. The Constitutional Formula the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula.
57. 88. The system of government introduced by constitution of 1956 was "Federal".
58. 92. The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the First constitution (1956) on 2nd March, 1956 which was enforced on 23 March, 1956.
59. 94. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 constitution and dissolved assemblies on: "7th October 1958".
60. 15. In "1956" constitution elections for the president and all assemblies was made indirect and the Basic Democrats for both the wings were declared "Electoral College" for the purpose.
61. Under the constitution of 1956 Central and Provincial legislatures were given absolute legislative powers within their own spheres.
62. Under the constitution of 1956 the council comprising eminent men in theology, law, economics, etc., to help legislatures to frame the laws in accordance with the teachings of Islam was established. The name of Council "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology".
63. Under the constitution of 1956 "3" candidate were allowed to contest presidentship.

64. President was to be Muslim and age of the President, prescribed in the Constitution of 1956, was 40 years.
65. According to the Constitution of 1956, President had the veto power to reject or withhold his assent to the bills.
66. With the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956, Martial Law was imposed. Ayub Khan was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
67. Pakistan became a Republic country vide first constitution.

68. According to Constitution of 1956, the national languages of Pakistan were Urdu and Bengali.
69. The system of government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
70. Cause of abrogation of 1956 Constitution includes Mutual confrontation of politicians, Bureaucracy and Military interference and Dictatorial role of Governor General.
71. Ch. Muhammad Ali is considered to be the Chief Architect of 1956 Constitution.

CONSTITUTION OF 1962

1. Second constitution came into force as on 8th June 1962.
2. First meeting of the National Assembly after promulgation of 1962 Constitution was held in Rawalpindi.
3. Bengali & Urdu were declared as official language of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962.
4. The term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962 was 5 years.
5. Under constitution of 1962 the president was to be elected by elections.
6. There were 156 members in the National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962.
7. The Constitution of 1962 was abrogated as on 4th April, 1969.
8. Presidential form of government was introduced under the Constitution of 1962.
9. Constitution of Pakistan-1962 had 280 articles.
10. Architect of 1962 constitution is Ayube Khan.
11. Basic Democratic System was introduced in the Constitution of Pakistan in year 1962.
12. Constitution of 1962 introduced Indirect Democracy in the country:
13. With the abrogation of the constitution of 1956, Martial Law was imposed. "Ayub Khan" was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator
14. Rigging in the election was first initiated in the country by the Govt. of: "Ayub Khan".
15. On "27th October 1951" Ayub Khan the Chief Administrator of Martial Law, assumed the office of President?
16. For the new constitution of the country "did Ayub Khan all of first "he set-up a constitution Commission".
17. Under "Justice Shahab-ud-Din" leadership, President Ayub Khan set up a constitution al

- Commission to make a new constitution for the country.
18. On "6th May, 1961" Constitutional Commission, set up by President Ayub Khan, presented its report after lengthy and thorough discussion.
19. "Presidential System was the major recommendation of the constitution Commission appointed by the Ayub Khan for the future constitution of the country
20. On "1st March 1962" the constitution of 1962 was promulgated
21. On "8 June" the 1962 Constitution came into force
22. "8th June 1962", the 1st meeting of the National Assembly after promulgation of 1962 constitution was held
23. The 1st meeting of the National Assembly after promulgation of 1962 Constitution was held in Rawalpindi
24. On "8 June 1962" Martial Law of Ayub Khan was abolished?
25. The 1962 Constitution of the Republic of Pakistan began with a "Preamble".
26. The constitution of 1962 envisaged a Federal State of Presidential system with a National Assembly at the Centre and Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces. "provincial and central" was the unicameral assembly?
27. Under the constitution of 1962 the executive authority of the Republic of Pakistan was vested in the office of the President. He was to nominate his Cabinet who were responsible to: "President".
28. In case of any conflict with respect to any matter between the President and the National Assembly, to "Members of the electoral college" the president could refer the matter for referendum in constitution of 1962.
29. In 1962 Constitution the convention was established that if the President was from

- West Pakistan, the Speaker would be from East Pakistan and vice versa?
30. "Bengali and Urdu" languages were declared as official language of Pakistan under the constitution of 1962
 31. The constitution of 1962 provided for setting up of a Council comprising the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the two next most senior Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of each High Court. The Council could issue a code of conduct to be observed by Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. "Supreme Judicial Council" was the name of Council
 32. The basic institution under the constitution of 1962 was the Electoral College, consisting of 80,000
 33. Under the constitution of 1962, there was a Central Legislature of Pakistan which consisted of the President and one House, known as the National Assembly of Pakistan. "156" members the assembly contain.
 34. "5 years" was the term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962
 35. "Supreme Court" was the highest interpreting authority of all laws in Pakistan under the constitution of 1962?
 36. Under the constitution of 1962 and Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology. The number of its members was to be determined by the President in between 5 and 12. "President" was the appointing authority of these members?
 37. The judicial system of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962 consisted of a Supreme Court, High Court and two sets of Subordinate Courts, namely "civil courts & criminal courts".
 38. By "1962" constitution Federal Public Commission and provincial service commissions were established
 39. "35 years" age was specified for the head of the state - president - in the constitution of 1962
 40. The president was to be elected "by elections" according to the constitution of 1962
 41. According to the Constitution of 1962 "National Assembly" had the authority to remove the president by impeachment.
 42. According to the constitution of 1962, President had the powers to "reject the bills passed by legislature, issue the ordinance and dissolve the Assembly and declare the emergency in the country".
 43. According to the Constitution of 1962, the central Legislature was consisted of "President and National Assembly".
 44. "156" members were there in the National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962
 45. "6" seats were reserved for the women in National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962
 46. Amendment was done in the constitution of 1962 and members of NA were increased from 156 to 218
 47. "10" seats were reserved for intellectuals, nominated by the government, in the National Assembly in Constitution of 1956
 48. Under the Constitution of 1962 "8" seats were reserved for the women, in the National Assembly
 49. The Constitution of Pakistan 1962 had 280 articles.
 50. Presidential form of government was introduced under the Constitution of 1962.
 51. Architect of 1962 constitution was the Ayub Khan".
 52. According to the Constitution of 1962 "central legislation" decision was to be prevailed in case of conflict between the Central and provincial legislations
 53. Presidential kind of system of government was introduced by the 1962 Constitution
 54. On "25th March 1969" Ayub Khan declared the relinquishment of his office
 55. Ayub handed over all powers to General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
 56. On "4th April, 1969" the Constitution of 1962 was abrogated
 57. "General Yahya Khan" became Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan after Ayub Khan
 58. The Legal Frame Work Order, which amended a constitution of Pakistan unilaterally was issued by Yahya Khan.
 59. "2nd Constituent Assembly" Act of One Unit merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit.
 60. One unit was abolished in: "1955".

CONSTITUTION OF 1973

1. Constitution of 1973 was enforced as on 15th August, 1973.
2. In 1973 Constitution (original) the president

had executive authority. He could appoint Governors and Attorney General, Chief Election Commissioner and Chief Justice.

- Chief of Staff of Army, Navy and air Force.
3. President himself assume the executive powers of the province under the constitution of 1973.
4. President will direct the Governor of the Province to act on his behalf if local government fails under the constitution of 1973.
5. During Bhutto rule the Constituent Committee presented the draft constitution before National Assembly as on 2nd February 1973.
6. National Assembly passed the draft constitution and President gave his assent during the government of Bhutto as on 12 April, 1973.
7. The Constitution Committee for the 1973 Constitution consisted of all the Political Parties.
8. Under the amended 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, legislative powers not specified in the federal legislative list belong to the Provinces.
9. President is the titular head of the country according to the 1973 Constitution.
10. According to the 1973 Constitution the President must be a Muslim. Who is elect by National Assembly and Senate.
11. The term for the president prescribed in the Constitution of 1973 is 5 years.
12. President cannot be elected for more than two terms as under 1973 Constitution.
13. Special power of Dissolution of National Assembly by the 8th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution was given to president.
14. The 8th amendment in the Constitution 1973 was passed during the president-ship of General Zia-ul-Haq.
15. According to the 1973 Constitution the President has limited authority in legislation.
16. In accordance with 1973 Constitution, Bill will be accepted and will become a law if the President does not give his assent to that bill that is passed by the parliament within specified period.
17. The term for Provincial Assembly according to the 1973 Constitution is 5 years.
18. Under Article 209 of 1973 Constitution a Supreme Judicial Council has been established in Pakistan.
19. 18th amendment abolished article Article 58 (2)(B) of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
20. Pakistan's 1973 Constitution has been amended 21 times.
21. National Finance Commission, National Economic Council and Council of the Common Interests were first introduced in the 1973 Constitution.
22. Zia-ul-Haq suspended the 1973 Constitution for the first time.
23. Constitution of 1973 was partially suspended when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq.
24. Under the constitution of 1973, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan:
25. Under 1973 Constitution of Pakistan Head of Government is Prime Minister.
26. The Upper House (Senate) was first time created wide Constitution of 1973.
27. Under the Constitution of 1973, Islam was declared religion of the state.
28. Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq in 1985.
29. According to constitution of 1973, the Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.
30. Objective Resolution was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process.
31. Through Presidential Order 14 of 1985 (Revival of Constitution Order) the Objective Resolution was made part of substantive provisions of the Constitution of 1973:
32. According to 1973 constitution National Assembly elects Prime Minister.
33. Under the Article 9 of the 1973 Constitution provides that no personal shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law.
34. Article 10A of the 1973 Constitution deals with Right to fair trial.
35. Under article 6 of the Constitution; it's abrogation, subversion or suspension have been declared a "high treason".
36. Under Article 160 of the Constitution the distribution of Revenues between the Federation and the Province is made by National Finance Commission.
37. Article 17 of the Pakistan's Constitution allows every citizen to form associations or unions.
38. Right to information is provided in 19A Article of the Constitution.
39. Rights of Minorities, including their due representation in the government, are provided in Article 36 of the Constitution.
40. According to Article 47 of the Constitution the President Pakistan can be impeached.
41. Article 17 of the Constitution provides the freedom of association and the right to form unions.
42. 1st amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan.

43. 2nd amendment has declared status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974.
44. 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on 8th April 2010.
45. 18th amendment was passed by Senate on 15th April 2010.
46. 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on 19th April 2010.
47. In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as Khyber Pakhtunehwa.
48. Out of 342 members of the National Assembly 292 voted in favour of the 18th amendment.
49. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed in respect of Dissolution of the Parliament unilaterally, Declaration of emergency rule in any province unilaterally and Appointment of the head of the Election Commission.
50. In the 18th amendment the number of clauses are 102.
51. Senate of Pakistan consist of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
52. Total 21 amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan.
53. 19th Amendment is concerned mainly about appointment of judges.
54. 20th Amendment is concerned mainly with free and Fair Elections.
55. 20th Constitution Amendment Bill 2012 was unanimously passed by National Assembly on 14-02-2012.
56. The provisions of the 21st Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan shall remain in force for a period of 2 years.
57. Under 14th amendment Anti-Floor crossing bill was passed by Senate on June 30, 1997 and by the National Assembly on July 1, 1997.
58. Under 16th amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years.
59. 'Freedom of Expression' is guaranteed in which Article No.19 of Constitution of Pakistan.
60. The Electoral College of Pakistan for the election of President of Pakistan consists of The Members of both Houses and the Members of the provincial assemblies.
61. Preamble is the introductory part of a statue or act of parliament" Intent and reasons of law and Principles as guidelines by the framers" states.
62. The 1973 constitution was adopted on April 12, 1973.
63. The 1973 constitution is the supreme law of the land and it is considered as instrument by which a Government can be run.
64. Sources of 1973 constitution: Act of 1935, Objective Resolution and Interim constitution of 1972.
65. Salient feature of 1973 constitution: "Federal form of Government, Parliamentary form of the Government and Bi-cameral legislature".
66. Constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14th August.
67. Article 1 states the territory of Pakistan
68. Islam is declared as a state religion under article "2"
69. Urdu is declared the official language of Pakistan under article "251".
70. The constitution of Pakistan 1973 contains: "280 article 12 parts".
71. The constitution of Pakistan contains (1973): "4 schedule".
72. The constitution of 1973 is: "balanced, nor flexible nor rigid".
73. English and Urdu are official and national language of Pakistan declared in article. "251".
74. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan provides system of "Check & Balance".
75. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan declares that the state religion would be: "Islam".
76. Basis of fundamental rights are describes in Article: "8".
77. Fundamental rights relating to person & body are describes in Article 9.
78. Safeguards as to Arrest & detention is described in Article: "10".
79. Protection against retrospective punishment is described in Article: "12".
80. Prohibition of slavery, forced labor & child labor is described in Article: "11".
81. Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination is described in Article: "13".
82. Freedom of Movement is described in Article: "15".
83. Freedom of Assembly is described in Article: "17".
84. Freedom of trade, business & profession is described in article "18".
85. Every citizen of Pakistan shall have freedom of speech as well as expression describes in article: "19".
86. Freedom to acquire property is described in Article 23.
87. Writs are issued by high court under Article 199.
88. Pardon can be tendered by president under article 45.

89. An ordinance passed by president lasts for 4 months.
90. Prime Minister will tender his resignation to president.
91. Prime Minister cannot remove the judge of Supreme Court
92. President will give assent to amendment in constitution under article: "239(4)"
93. "President" the appointing authority of Attorney General of Pakistan
94. President has a power to direct the governors under article 145.
95. The president possess the power to promulgate ordinance
96. President has a power to address to joint session of parliament under article 56.
97. Attorney General is appointed by president under Article 10.
98. Attorney General may tender his resignation to: "prime minister"
99. President has a power to transfer the judges of high court under article 200
100. President has a power to refer any law to Islamic Ideology Council
101. President possess the power to grant pardon
102. Ambassadors are appointed by the president
103. "227 to 231" articles of constitution deal with Islamic provisions:
104. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan provides safeguards to property rights is describes in Article. "24"
105. There is no discrimination the basis of race, religion caste and sex describes in article "25".
106. Right to access to public places is describes in article: "26"
107. Right to job is the fundamental right of the citizen of Pakistan
108. Right to job is described in article. "27"
109. Right of language and culture is described in article: "28"
110. Islamic way of life is described in article. "31"
111. Compulsory teaching of Holy Quran & Islamiat is described in article. "31(2)"
112. Correct printing & publishing of Holy Quran is described in article. "31(2)"
113. Promotion of the observance of Islam moral standards is described in article. 31(2)
114. Proper organization of Zakat is described in article. "31(2)"
115. Proper organization of usher is described in article. "31(2)"
116. Proper organization of Auqaf is described in article "31(2)"
117. Proper organization of Mosques is described in article "31(2)"
118. Promotion of local government institution is described in article "32".
119. "Parochial and other similar prejudices to be discouraged" are described in article. "33"
120. Participation of women in national affairs is described in article "34"
121. Protection of family, child, mother and marriages is described in article "35".
122. Protection of Rights of the Minorities is described in article "36"
123. Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils are described in article "37"
124. The state shall ensure inexpensive and speedy Justice is described in article "37(d)"
125. End of social evils is described in article 37(g)
126. Tenure of President is "5 years"
127. Impeachment procedure of president is: "No less than one-half members any two houses may send a written notice to speaker or chairman".
128. Resolution of impeachment passed against president by: "2/3 Majority of the two houses caste votes".
129. Grounds for removal of president under article 47(1) are: "Physical and mental incapacity, Violation of the constitution and Gross misconduct".
130. President will take oath under schedule: "III"
131. The president has a power to hold referendum.
132. A referendum is held under the order of the president under article: "48-(6)"
133. "44" article of constitution provide term of president:
134. President is not a real executive authority of the country
135. President has executive power to appoint Attorney General of Pakistan under article "100"
136. President of Pakistan is empowered to declare war under article "245"
137. President of Pakistan is empowered to appoint chief of the army staff under article: "243(3)(b)".
138. President of Pakistan is empowered to appoint chairman joint chiefs of staff committee under article: "243(3)".
139. President of Pakistan is empowered to appoint the chief of the Naval staff under article. "243(3)".
140. "217" article of constitution of Pakistan deals with acting election commissioner?
141. First constituent assembly consisted of original: 69 members

142. Prime Minister is appointed under article of the constitution "91-(2A)".
143. Prime Minister will take oath before the "president".
144. The actual chief executive of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is "prime minister"
145. "Prime Minister" is the leader of National assembly:
- 146.94. "Prime minister" is a link between cabinet and president:
- 147.95. Establishment of Supreme Court of Pakistan is under article:"175"
- 148.96. A right protected by the constitution is called: "fundamental right".
149. The constitution of 1973 provides "federal system".
150. The constitution of 1973 provides "2 legislative lists".
151. The power to legislate on the concurrent legislative list is exercised by "provincial government and federal government".
152. Islamic provisions in the constitution of 1973 are given in chapter ix
153. After 1st reading of the bill, it is presented for: "the committee stage".
154. The bill will be sent to mediation committee under article: 70(2)
155. A voter shall not be less than the age of 18 year
156. A person so arrested shall be produced before magistrate within 24 hours under article 10
157. Full faith and credit for public acts will be given throughout Pakistan under article 150
158. Governor has a "not affixed" tenure.
159. Governors are appointed by the "president"
160. Governor is bound by the advice of "chief minister".
161. Governor on advice of chief minister is the appointing authority of the voice chancellors
162. "Governor" has a power to dissolve the provincial assembly:
163. In parliamentary form of government "prime Minister" is more powerful.
164. "President" will appoint the members of cabinet.
165. Constitution can be amended by the parliament with "2/3 majority".
166. Assent of president is "required for amending constitution and required for new constitution".
167. Kinds of emergency are: "Emergency due to war, external or internal disturbance, Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery and financial emergency".
168. Constitution of 1973 provides that head of the state shall be Muslims
169. Objective Resolution is made the part of constitution in preamble
170. "6" article of constitution of 1973 deals with high treason:
171. "4 and 25" articles of constitution provide doctrine of rule of law:
172. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law under article "9"
173. Objective Resolution was made preamble of constitution under article "2A".
174. The Prime Minister takes oath in the presence of: "President".
175. Prime Minister is the chief advisor of "president"
176. Leader of cabinet is Prime Minister
177. There is a party system in Pakistan which is called multiparty system
178. Prime Minister belongs to party who has: Majority in the house
179. 129. "3" sessions of senate in year.
180. 130. "Governor" is the constitutional head of province.
181. Highest court in province is: "session court".
182. The advocate general may give his resign to "governor"
183. Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is regulated under article "184"
184. Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court is regulated by article: "none"
185. Term for the office of judge of Federal Shariat court is "3 years"
186. Article 8 to 28 deal with fundamental right
187. People in Pakistan have single citizenship
188. Protection of property right is under article 24 "fundamental right"
189. Bi-cameralism is given under article 50
190. Half of the member of senate are retired after even 3 years
191. Senate is a permanent body
192. Chairman and deputy chairman of the senate are: elected
193. Chairman and deputy chairman are elected for a term of 3 years
194. In absence of president and chairman senate speaker of N.A will be the acting president
195. Generally president follow the advice of the Prime Minister
196. After passing a bill from the parliament it is sent to president for assent.
197. Article 62 and 63 deals with qualification and disqualification of member of senate and national assembly
198. "4" seats of technocrats are in senate

199. Lower house of parliament is known as "National assembly".
200. In "1973" constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan.
201. "Chief Minister" is the constitutional head of government in province
202. President shall be the head of state under article 41
203. A person shall be qualified for election as president unless he is 45 year of age".
204. President is elected under 2nd schedule
205. President is the part of parliament
206. Ministers in Pakistan are responsible to parliament
207. The chairman or deputy chairman shall make oath before the Senate
208. The chairman shall summon the senate within fourteen days of the receipt of the requisition
209. Presiding officer of senate or upper house is Chairman or deputy chairman
210. After 8th amendment in 1973 constitution the parliament consists of "President, National assembly and Senate".
211. "14th" amendment had closed the door of horse-trading:
212. 1st amendment in the constitution was passed in 1974
213. Article 1 described the name of Pakistan which is Islamic Republic of Pakistan
214. Article 263 describes the title of constitution
215. Constitution of 1973 provides parliamentary form of government.
216. Majlis-e-Shura is the name given to parliament under article 50
217. Auditor general is appointed by the president
218. Annual budget statement is prepared and presented in assembly under article 80
219. Auditor general submit its report to the president under article 171
220. "160" article of constitution deals with the National Finance Commission (NFC):
221. Residuary powers in Pakistan are vested in the hands of province
222. Tenure of Prime Minister is 5 year
223. Prime Minister have to take vote of confidence from National Assembly
224. A president can be elected only twice
225. Term of National assembly is 5 years
226. Ordinary Decision in the National assembly are taken by simple majority present in session
227. Tenure of National assembly is given under article 52
228. 192. Deputy speaker and speaker of National assembly are elected under article 53
229. Composition of senate is give under article 59
230. 14 members of senate are elected by each provincial assembly:
231. The minimum age for the member of National assembly is 25 years
232. Money Bill can only originate in the National assembly
233. The senate has power to fix the number of the Judges of "Supreme Court".
234. Article 63 is related to the "Disqualification of member of parliament".
235. According to national constitutional package the number of seats of National assembly are 342
236. When the National assembly is dissolved, the speaker shall continue in his office till the next person elected as speaker.
237. National assembly shall be summoned and prorogated by President of Pakistan.
238. The Speaker shall summon the National assembly after receipt of the requisition within "fourteen days".
239. Term of office of the speaker is usually "5 years".
240. Speaker can approve or overrule the adjournment motion in the house
241. In the absence of chairman of senate, speaker is officiating president
242. Speaker has no right to vote but when there are duality votes he can use his vote
243. In the absence of speaker, the deputy speaker will presiding officer under article 53(3)
244. The constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan provide legislative procedure in "Part III chapter 2".
245. Kinds of Bill are: "Public Bill, Private Bill and Money Bill
246. Article 204 of constitution provides punishment for the contempt of court.
247. High court can issue writs of: 5 types
248. 214. The Speaker shall summon the national assembly after receipt of the requisition with in: fourteen days"
249. Term of office of the speaker is usually: 5 years
250. Speaker can approve or overrule the adjournment motion in the house
251. In the absence of chairman of senate, speaker is officiating president.
252. In the absence of chairman of senate, speaker is officiating president.
253. Speaker has no right to vote but when there are duality votes, he can use his vote.
254. In the absence of speaker, the deputy speaker

- will presiding officer under article 53(3).
255. The constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan provide; legislative procedure in: Part II chapter 2 and Private Bill
256. Article 204 of constitution provides punishment for contempt of court.
257. Court can issue writs of 5 types
258. Article 199 is known as: "writ jurisdiction, constitutional jurisdiction and extra ordinary jurisdiction
259. No amendment of the constitution shall be called in question in any court on any ground what so ever
260. Governor shall remain in office only during the pleasure of the "president".
261. Formal head of province is "governor".
262. Real head of province is "chief minister".
263. Each province has a "Uni cameral assembly
264. The governor is responsible to "president":
265. Chief minister takes an oath before "governor"
266. "Governor" will appoint chief minister
267. Principles of policy are given under article "29 to 40"
268. Principles of police are given in chapter "I"
269. Proclamation of emergency is dealt under part "X"
270. "Parliament" is the supreme legislative body of Pakistan
271. President will take oath from: "chief justice of Pakistan".
272. "President" can proclaim emergency
273. Emergency may be declared under article "232".
274. National economic council is establishment under Article "156"
275. Prime Minister" is the chairman of national economic council?
276. Council of common interests is establishment under article 153 and 154
277. 2nd reading of bill starts after the presentation of bill by the committee in the senate or National Assembly
278. 234. Every person has a right to acquire and dispose of his property it is protected by the constitution 1973.
279. 141-D article deals with exclusive powers of parliament regarding federally administered area.
280. 8th amendment had reduced the power of prime minis during 1980 to 1990
281. 12th amendment created speedy trial court for a term of "3 years.
282. Under which article provinces can entrust function to federation "147".
283. There is separate electorate for non-Muslims in Pakistan.
284. If there is a deadlock on a bill between two houses then the matter will be "send to mediation committee".
285. Election commission is discussed under part "viii of constitution".
286. Commissioner will take oath under article "212"
287. "3 year" is the term of office of commissioner?
288. Commissioner may tender his resignation to "president".
289. Emergency proclamation is exercised by president if "a war is started and financial crises develop
290. Right of freedom of movement and assembly are incorporated in the constitution of 1973.
291. Freedom of speech was incorporated in the constitution of 1973.
292. Emergency is of 3 types under constitution 1973.
293. District courts are sub ordinate to "high court".
294. Right to be defended by legal practitioner is a fundamental right of a detinue under article: "10(1)
295. President has power to promulgate ordinance except when the national assembly is in session under article "89"
296. Total number of seats of Punjab provincial assembly are: "371".
297. Total number of seats of Sind provincial assembly are "168".
298. Total number of seats of N.W.F provincial assembly are: "124".
299. Total number of seats of Baluchistan are "65".
300. Chief Minister is appointed from amongst the members of provincial assembly by the: "Governor".
301. Chief Minister and his cabinet collectively answerable to "Provincial assembly".
302. Federal Shariat court has been constituted under chapter: "3 A part VII".
303. "President" will appoint the chief justice of Pakistan:
304. "65" the age of retirement of a judge of supreme court:
305. "63" is the age of retirement of a judge of high court
306. Federal Shariat court was established under article "203".
307. Federal Shariat court consists of eight Muslim judges. "Including the chief Justice".
308. Chief Justice of Federal Shariat court shall be qualified person, who been to be Judge of:

- *Supreme court and Permanent Judge of high court*.
309. Right to form an association is a fundamental right of the citizens.
 310. "Supreme Court" will enforce the fundamental right of citizen:
 311. Qualification for judges is given under article "177".
 312. If a person has a five year job as a judge of high court can appointed as a judge of Supreme Court.
 313. Supreme judicial council is established under article "209".
 314. Article "75(3) ensure the independence of judiciary
 315. Judges of Supreme Court are recommended to be removed by "Supreme Judicial Council".
 316. Federal Shariat court was established by Zia-ul-Haq in "1980".
 317. Chief Justice and other Judges of federal Shariat court shall be appointed for a period of 3 years.
 318. Any party aggrieved with decision of federal Shariat court may prefer an appeal to the supreme court within 60 days.
 319. Ground for removal of Judges under article 209 are: "Gross Misconduct, Violation of the Constitution and Physical unfitness".
 320. President before removing a Judge from his office shall refer the matter to the: "Supreme Judicial council".
 321. Supreme Court has powers of original jurisdiction under article "184".
 322. Supreme Court has powers of Appellate Jurisdiction under article "185".
 323. Supreme Court has powers of advisory jurisdiction under article "186".
 324. Supreme Court has power to issue any direction as may be necessary for doing complete Justice under article "187".
 325. Supreme Court has power of review any Judgment under article "188".
 326. Decisions of Supreme Court of Pakistan have binding effect on the subordinate courts under article "189".
 327. Supreme Court is the guardian of the constitution.
 328. Supreme Court is empowered to interpret the constitution of Pakistan.
 329. Supreme Court has Suo motu jurisdiction
 330. President before removing a Judge from his office, shall refer the matter to the "Supreme Judicial Council".
 331. Supreme Court has powers of original jurisdiction under article. "184"
 332. Supreme Court has powers of Appellate Jurisdiction under article: "185"
 333. Supreme Court has powers of advisory jurisdiction under article. "186"
 334. Supreme Court has power to issue any direction as may be necessary for doing complete Justice under article. "187".
 335. Supreme Court has power of review any Judgement under article. "188".
 336. Decisions of Supreme Court of Pakistan have binding effect on the subordinate courts under article. "189".
 337. Supreme Court is the guardian of the constitution.
 338. Supreme Court is empowered to interpret the constitution of Pakistan.
 339. Supreme Court has Suo motu jurisdiction.
 340. Chief Justice of High court shall be appointed by president after consultation with: "Chief Justice of Pakistan and With Governor concerned".
 341. Chief Justice of high court takes oath of his office before the: "Governor".
 342. Other Judge of high court shall take oath of office before the: "Chief Justice".
 343. High court has original jurisdiction in certain matters "case of contempt of court and writs".
 344. Appeals against the decisions of the high court lie before the "Supreme court".
 345. Supreme judicial council is a unique institution it makes enquires against the judges of "High court and Supreme court".
 346. Supreme Judicial council can take or initiate proceeding "by itself and by the reference of the president".
 347. Supreme Judicial council consists of "Chief Justice of Pakistan, Two next most senior Judges of the supreme court and two most senior chief Justice of high court".
 348. Supreme Judicial council provides a code of conduct for the judge of the Supreme Court and high court.
 349. The actions taken or reports made by the supreme judicial council shall not be questioned in any court of law.
 350. Supreme Judicial council has power to enforce attendance of person under article. "210(1)".
 351. Council of Islamic Ideology shall consist of not "less than eight, not more than twenty". (including the Chairman) representing various

- schools of thought.
352. In council of Islamic ideology the president shall ensure that at least one member is a: "Woman".
353. Members of the council of Islamic Ideology are appointed by the president of Pakistan on the advice of "Prime Minister of Pakistan".
354. The president of Pakistan shall appoint one of the members of the council to be the chairman of the council under article. "228(4)".
355. "Chairman" will preside over senate
356. "Chairman Senate" will be the acting president in case of absence of president:
357. Member of the Islamic council shall hold office for period of "3 years".
358. Function of council of Islamic ideology under article 230 are "Advisory, Research and Reporting".
359. Modes of proceeding of council of Islamic Ideology are: "Suo motu, Reference made by parliament and Reference made by president or Governor".
360. Object of council of common interest to: "Strengthen and integrate federation, Strengthen and integrate provinces and Iron out the differences of federation and provinces".
361. Prime minister is the member of the council of common interests and its chairman.
362. Council of common interest shall be answerable to the: "Parliament".
363. President shall appoint the chief election commissioner under article: "213(1)".
364. Chief election commissioner takes oath of the office before the: "Chief Justice of Pakistan".
365. The term of the office of election commissioner is: "3 years".
366. National assembly may extend the term of the office of election commissioner for one year through a resolution.
367. Procedure of removing the chief election commissioner is similar as for the removal of High court Judge and Supreme Court Judge.
368. President of Pakistan shall appoint of person under article 100(2): "Attorney general for Pakistan".
369. Attorney general shall hold office during the pleasure of the: "President of Pakistan".
370. Governor of province shall appoint a person under article 140(1) " Advocate-General for province".
371. Advocate-General should hold office during the pleasure of the "Governor".
372. Judicial commission is a unique institution under Article 175A for the appointment of Judges to the: "Supreme court, High court and Federal Shariat court".
373. Parliamentary committee shall consist of "Eight members".
374. Parliamentary committee shall consist of eight members namely. "Four members from senate and Four member from N.A".
375. The secretary senate shall act as the secretary of the committee under article. "175A(11)".
376. National Finance commission shall consist "Minister of finance of the federal government, Minister of Finance of the provincial government and such other person as may be appointed president".
377. A transverse can caste vote is Pakistan "YES"
378. 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on "8th April 2010".
379. 18th amendment was passed by Senate on: "15th April 2010".
380. 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on "19th April 2010".
381. 18th amendment abolished article Article 58 (2)(B) _____ of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
382. In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as "Khyber Pakhtunehwa".
383. Out of 342 members of the National Assembly "292" voted in favour of the 18th amendment?
384. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are: "Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally, Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally and Appoint the head of the Election Commission".
385. In the 18th amendment the number of clauses is 102.
386. Senate of Pakistan is consisted of members after the 18th amendment: 104
387. "21" amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan?
388. 19th Amendment is concerned mainly: "appointment of judges".
389. 20th Amendment is concerned mainly: "For Free and Fair Elections".
390. The provisions of the 21st Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan shall remain in force for a period of: 2 years.

- 391.347."Article 9" of the 1973 Constitution provides that no personal shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law
- 392.Article 10A of the 1973 Constitution deals with: "Right to fair trial".
- 393.Right to information is provided in Article of the Constitution. "19a"
- 394.Rights of Minorities, including their due representation in the government, are provided in Article 36 of the Constitution.
- 395."Right to fair trial" was inserted in the Constitution of Pakistan through the 18th amendment.
- 396.The number of abrogated constitutions of Pakistan is "Two".
- 397.The Eighth Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan made the President at par with President.
- 398.The constitution of Pakistan 1973 consists of: "280 Articles, 12 Parts, 6 Schedules.
- 399.The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on "14th August, 1973".
- 400.The legislative lists mentioned in Article 70(4) of the Constitution of Pakistan are: Federal Legislative List and Concurrent Legislative List
- 401."Governor" is not member of Council of Common Interests:
- 402.10. The Head of State in Pakistan is President
- 403.15. The National Assembly of Pakistan consists of 342 members.
- 404.Article 2 of constitution of Pakistan deals with definitions:
- 405.Judiciary was separated from executive in Pakistan under Article 175.
- 406.Punishment for high treason has been provided in "The constitution of Pakistan".
- 407.Attorney General has the right to speak in the parliament of Pakistan
- 408.Constitution of Pakistan has 280 Articles
- 409.The State of Pakistan exercises its power and authority through the president.
- 410.The constitution of Pakistan was authenticated on 14th August, 1973.
- 411.Prime Minister of Pakistan is appointed by the National Assembly.
- 412.A Magistrate is empowered to Punish for contempt of court under "Contempt of Court Act.
- 413.Ordinary term of officer of Chief Election Commissioner in Pakistan is 3 years.
- 414.The control and command of Armed Forces in Pakistan lies with the Chief of Army Staff.
- 415.Under 1973 constitution of Pakistan the cabinet is the real executive of the country. It is headed by the prime minister
- 416."Article 2" in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, declares that "Islam shall be the state religion"
- 417.14th August 1973 was the commencing day of Pakistan Constitution 1973.
- 418.Article 31 of Pakistan constitution 1973 deal with Islamic way of life
- 419.The Northern Areas of Pakistan are under the control of Federal Government.
- 420.Article 184 of constitution of Pakistan 1973 provides for original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
- 421.By Order 14 of 1985 Presidential Order Objective Resolution was made part of constitution of 1973
- 422."Right to fair trial has been inserted in the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan through 18th amendment:
- 423.Supreme Court's powers as to judicial review in Pakistan, has been embodied under article 184 of the constitution.
- 424.The constitutional name of parliament in Pakistan is Majlis-e-Shoora (parliament)
- 425.Under "1973" constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan
- 426.Under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan, the term of members of senate is 6 years.
- 427.Under the amended 1973 constitution of Pakistan, legislative powers not specified in the federal legislative list belong to the Provinces.
- 428.The chairman of the Council of Common Interests is the prime Minister.
- 429.The Eighth Amendment to the 1973 constitution gave the President powers to dissolve the National Assembly.
- 430.The main justification for introducing Eighteenth Amendment was to grant maximum legislative and fiscal autonomy to provinces.
- 431.In Pakistan, Islam was declared as State religion under the constitution of:"1973".
- 432.Under 14 amendment Anti-Floor crossing bill was passed by Senate on June 30, 1997 and by the National Assembly on July 1, 1997.
- 433.Under 16th amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years.
- 434.National Finance Commission, National Economic Council and Council of the Common Interests institutions were first introduced in the 1973 constitution.

435. According to Constitution of 1973, the Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.
436. After the promulgation of 1973 constitution, the first Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court was Justice Sardar Muhammad Iqbal.
437. "14th August 1973" the Constitution of 1973 enforced
438. "President" is authorized to impose

reasonable restriction on Fundamental Rights in Pakistan.

439. In Constitution 1973 Islam was declared religion of the state
440. Pakistan so far has had 3 constitutions
441. In Pakistan the Governor is answerable to the President.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- For 130 days the National Assembly of Pakistan has essentially to meet in a year.
- In the National Assembly of Pakistan, minorities are allocated 10 seats.
- The number of reserved seats for women in the National Assembly is 60.
- Four (4) seats are reserved for Christians in the National Assembly.
- Four (4) seats in the National Assembly are reserved for Hindus.
- Only one (1) seat is reserved for Buddhist, Parsi, communities and other non Muslim in national assembly.
- One (1) seat is reserved for Qadianis in the National Assembly.
- Out of total 342 members 183 National Assembly seats are allocated to Punjab.
- Punjab has 148 general seats in National Assembly. Out of these 35 seats are reserved for women from Punjab.
- Eight (8) seats are reserved for women from NWFP in the National Assembly. The total strength of general seats for NWFP is 43.
- In the National Assembly Balochistan has 14 general seats. Out of this 3 seats are reserved for women in of Balochistan.
- 61 seats are there for Sindh in National Assembly. Out of these 14 seats are reserved for women from Sindh.
- General Seats of FATA in National Assembly are 14.
- Two (2) general seats for Federal Capital have been reserved in National Assembly.
- Minimum age limit for the Members of National Assembly is 25 years.
- Since 1947 till 2016, 14 National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan.
- President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981.
- A Prime Minister against whom a motion of no confidence has been tabled can not advise the President to dissolve the National Assembly.
- Women have no representation in National Assembly from FATA and Federal Capital.
- Under Section 141 of PPC, an unlawful assembly is an assembly consisting of at least five (5) persons.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

- There are 65 seats in the Balochistan Assembly.
- The number of general seats in the Assembly of Balochistan is 51.
- Seats reserved for the non-Muslims in Balochistan Assembly are 3 in number.
- No of seats in the NWFP Assembly are 124.
- There are 22 seats for women in the assembly of NWFP.
- NWFP's general seats are 99. Out of these 3 seats are reserved for non-Muslim in the provincial assembly of NWFP
- The seats of the Punjab Assembly are 371.
- Total number of seats in the provincial assembly of Punjab is 371. Seats reserved for non-Muslims are 8.
- Sindh Assembly seats have been increased and now its strength is 168.
- General seats of Sindh Assembly are 130.
- Seats reserved for non-Muslims in the Sindh Assembly are 9.
- Twenty six (26) seats are reserved for women in Sindh Assembly.
- According to the 'Legal Framework Order', eleven (11) seats are reserved for women in Balochistan.

SENATE

- The Senate of Pakistan has 104 Members.
- The Session of Senate is presided over by the Chairman.
- Senate of Pakistan was formulated under the

- constitution of 1973.
4. First Chairman of senate of Pakistan is Habib Allah Khan.
 5. In absence of the President Chairman of

- Senate would act as the President.
6. Under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the term of members of senate is 6 years.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The philosopher, John Lock formally put together the basic ideas of constitutional democracy for the 1st time.
2. Meesaq-e-Madina is the first written constitution of the world.
3. The Lengthiest written constitution of the world is of India.
4. The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on Indian Act, 1935 and Indian Independence Act, 1947.
5. The Constitution Commission set up by Ayub Khan was headed by Justice Shahab-ud-Din.
6. The first Constitution of Pakistan was abrogated by Ayub Khan.
7. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan promulgated the "Legal Framework Order, 1970".
8. In 1970 an order was passed by which a National Assembly was setup consisting of 313 seats, 169 in East Pakistan, 144 in the four Provinces and centrally administered tribal areas in West Pakistan, and a Provincial Assembly for each province consisting of 310 seats in East Pakistan and 211 in four Provinces of West Pakistan. It is termed as Legal Framework Order, 1970.
9. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada was appointed the head of the Constituent Assembly, during Bhutto era.
10. President has the authority to issue emergency in the country due to tense situation.
11. In parliamentary system of Government Prime Minister is the focus of executive authority.
12. Prime Minister forms his cabinet after getting elected from Parliament.
13. Supreme court is obliged to answer references made to it by the government, to settle cases of dispute among provincial governments and To settle cases of dispute between provincial and Federal government.
14. The president appoints a person qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court and is known as Attorney General.
15. Attorney General advices the Federal Government on legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred to or assigned to him by the Federal Government.
16. The right of audience in all courts and right of

- audience in tribunals is attributed to Attorney-General.
17. The office of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman) was created to deal with public complaints against officers of the Federal Government in August 1983.
 18. In both Punjab and Sindh ombudsman was created.
 19. Wafaqi Mohtasib, appointed by the president is not eligible for any extension of tenure or for re-appointment under any circumstances. Its tenure is 4 years.
 20. The purpose of Wafaqi Mohtasib is to check injustice done to a person on the part of Federal Agency or Federal Government official and to institutionalise a system for enforcing administrative accountability.
 21. Women and Non-Muslims shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties.
 22. Within the one year of its failure no-confidence move against PM cannot be repeated
 23. 'Unenforceable' means that there is no remedy for breaches of a convention
 24. The laws of the constitution are enforceable in the courts
 25. The conventions of the constitution are binding political rules which are not enforceable in the courts
 26. Legal Framework Order, 2002 was the issue by the Chief Executive General Pervaiz Musharaf amending constitutional provisions for smooth and orderly transition.
 27. The basic duty of every citizen is Obedience to Constitution & Law.
 28. According to Constitution of Pakistan the education shall be free & compulsory to all citizens of age 5 to 16 years.
 29. President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981.
 30. There were 69 members in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up.
 31. The appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan is made by the President.
 32. In Pakistan the Governor is answerable to the President.
 33. After nine (9) years did Pakistan get its first constitution.
 34. Writ of Habeas corpus provides constitutional

- guarantee of personal freedom.
35. The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees equality of citizens, preservation of language, script and culture and Protection of property rights.
 36. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, levying of sales tax on services is the responsibility of the Federation.
 37. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed for framing the constitution under Independence Act, 1947.
 38. President is authorized to impose reasonable restriction on Fundamental Rights in Pakistan.
 39. Right to vote in elections is also termed as Franchise.
 40. The Bicameral legislature was first time introduced vide Provisional Constitution of 1972.
 41. The Constitution of Pakistan is comprised XII parts.
 42. Chapter-I of the Part-II of the Constitution exclusively deals with fundamental Rights.
 43. Pakistan's Constitution provides protection against retrospective punishment.
 44. According to the present form of Constitution the govt. can hold a referendum on any of national importance.
 45. A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being a member of the parliament if he is an undischarged insolvent, he holds an office of profits in the service of Pakistan or he has been convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude.
 46. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, levying of sales tax on services is the responsibility of provinces.
 47. The chairman of the Council of Common Interests is the Prime Minister.
 48. Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan is appointed for 3 years.
 49. Life of a Presidential Ordinance is 3 Months.
 50. Retirement age of a Supreme Court judge is 65 Years.
 51. Member of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission for Islamabad Capital Territory shall be elected for Three (3) years.
 52. The voter age in Pakistan is 18 years.
 53. When National Assembly and Senate are referred together, they are termed as Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament).
 54. A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being a member of the parliament if he is an undischarged insolvent, he holds an office of profits in the service of Pakistan or he has been convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude.
 55. The tenure of office for the services Chiefs of the Armed Forces of Pakistan is 3 years.
 56. The President of Pakistan can hold office for two consecutive terms.
 57. Under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the term of members of senate is 6 years.
 58. The only National Election held on non-party basis was in "1985".
 59. Pakistan's plains are divided into two parts
 60. Second Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on June 8, 1962
 61. Third Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on August 14, 1973
 62. Each Province has unicameral legislature
 63. Meetings of the Provincial Assembly are presided by Speaker
 64. The first constituent assembly was dissolved by governor general Ghulam Muhammad.
 65. NAM is the abbreviation of: "Non Aligned Movement".
 66. "Multi Party System" prevails in Pakistan.
 67. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B on 31st December 2003
 68. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January "1961".
 69. The provincial Chief Minister Chief Minister Punjab was dismissed on the issue of One Unit.
 70. Dr. Abdul Salam Received noble prize in "1979".
 71. Pandit Nehru, who had been assuring the Kashmiris to give them their right to self-determination, went back on his promise when "Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO pacts".
 72. At the time of independence from the British, Indian sub-continent comprised of Princely or Native States which numbered "572".
 73. Provincial elections were held in East Pakistan in "1953".
 74. One Unit was abolished in "1955".
 75. In 1947, the ruler of Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir was "Hari Singh".
 76. The first Pakistani Prime Minister to visit China was "Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan".
 77. Abu Maududi was awarded death punishment by Military Court on "Qadiani issue" on "May 1953".
 78. Peer Sahib Manki Sharif founded the following party in September 1949: "Awami Muslim League".
 79. The city of Agra was founded by: "Sikandar Lodhi".
 80. The sea route to India was discovered in: "1498".

81. The practice of Sati was declared illegal by "Lord William Bentick".
82. "Habib Bank Limited" gave a Rs. 80 million loan to the Government of Pakistan on the request of Quaid-e-Azam when the Reserve Bank of India failed to deliver Pakistan's share.
83. All private banks were nationalized by the Government of Pakistan in "1974".
84. "None" became President of Pakistan at the time of independence in 1947.
85. In 1947, the Tehsil of "Shakargarh" was separated from District Gurdaspur and transferred to Pakistan under the Radcliffe Award.
86. Before becoming the Governor General, Nazimuddin was the Chief Minister of "East Pakistan".
87. Before becoming the Punjab CM, Feroz Khan Noon was the Governor of "East Pakistan".
88. Nazimuddin ministry was dismissed by Governor General "Ghulam Muhammad".
89. Objectives Resolution was passed during the Prime Ministership of "Liaquat Ali Khan".
90. "Khawaja Nazimuddin" has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
91. The first Martial Law in Pakistan was imposed in "1958".
92. Basic democracies in Pakistan were inaugurated by Basic democracy order of 1959.
93. Attorney general of Pakistan is appointed by the President.
94. Ayub Khan's electoral symbol in the presidential election was "Rose".
95. Constitution of 1962 introduced "Indirect Democracy" in the country.
96. The constitution of 1956 provided for Parliamentary form of government.
97. Rigging in the election was first initiated in the country by the Govt. of "Ayub Khan".
98. After winning the Presidential election Ayub Khan started a strategic war with India in "1965".
99. The system of government introduced by the 1962 Constitution was Presidential.
100. In the East Pakistan the election 1970 were swept by "Mujeeb-ur-Rehman".
101. East Pakistan separated from the west in December "1971".
102. General Pervez Musharraf is 10th President of Pakistan.
103. Indus Water Treaty disallowed Pakistan to use water of "Sutlej".
104. SEATO was made to encircle "China".
105. CENTO was focused on "Middle East".
106. Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed by "Bhutto-Indira Gandhi".
107. Tashkent Declaration was signed in "1966".
108. "Khawaja Nazimuddin" was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan.
109. On "1955" 'One Unit' established in Pakistan.
110. "Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy" was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan.
111. When Ayub Khan took over power in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was "Malik Feroz Khan Noon".
112. The First International Flight taken by PIA was taken on "1st February 1955".
113. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case "Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Vs State" case for the first time in the history of Pakistan.
114. "F.M. Ayub Khan" was the first elected President of Pakistan.
115. On "17th August 1947", Radcliffe Award was announced.
116. "Liaquat Ali Khan" presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947.
117. Sir Fazal Hussain is the founder of Unionist Party.
118. "Ahmed G. Chagla" composed the tune of National Anthem of Pakistan.
119. Benazir Bhutto became first women Prime Minister of Pakistan first time on December 2, 1988.
120. Zia-ul-Haq died on "17th August 1988".
121. Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the president of Pakistan on "17th August 1988".
122. In September 1958 the deputy speaker was killed in the Provincial Assembly of "Bengal".
123. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in "1991".
124. "Liaquat Nehru Pact" signed on 8 April 1950.
125. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January "1961".
126. Under Indus Water Treaty "Ravi, Beas and Sutlej" rivers were given to India.
127. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are "Indus, Jhelum and Chenab".
128. First Martial Law was imposed in "October 1958".
129. First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in "1954".
130. The elections for Assemblies were held in October 2002 when the elections for Senate were held on "March 2003".
131. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly on 10th October 2002.

132. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is USA.
133. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also known as 'Frontier Gandhi'.
134. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was famous as Badshah Khan
135. Syed Ali Imam was a great lawyer and statesman, Syed Ali Imam was one of the signatories to the Memorandum presented to Lord Minto, the then Viceroy of India, in 1906.
136. Ghazanfar Ali Khan was a dynamic Muslim Leaguer. He served as Honorary Joint Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. He became a Minister in the Punjab Government and a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1946. After independence, he served as Minister in the Central Cabinet & later as Pakistan's Ambassador in Iran, Turkey, & as Pakistan's High Commissioner in India.
137. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah was a distinguished statesman from Sindh Mr. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah was an active member of Council of the All India Muslim League. He rose to the Chief Minister of the Province of Sindh in pre-partition India, and became the first Governor of Sindh Province after the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.
138. Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan, a close associate of Quaid-i-Azam, was working committee member of All India Muslim League and the first President of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Muslim League.
139. Khan Iftikhar Husain Muslim League Leader of Mamdot played an important role in organizing the Pakistan resolution session on March 23, 1940 in Lahore. After independence he became Chief Minister of Punjab.
140. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by "Farooq A. Leghari".
141. Junejo's government dissolved on "29th May 1988".
142. National Anthem approved in "August 1954".
143. "Muhamad Ali Jinnah" administrated the oath of prime minister to Liaqat Ali Khan.
144. Liaqat Nehru Pact was signed on "8 April 1950".
145. "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
146. On "1949", the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier.
147. Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on "20th December 1971".
148. "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.
149. "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar" was the first non-British Governor of the Punjab.
150. On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first "Postal Stamp".
151. The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in "1956".
152. "Ayub Khoro" was the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948.
153. "Dr. Khan Sahib" was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
154. Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto in "1967".
155. One of the most prominent poets of Pakistan, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, won "Lenin Peace Prize" international award in 1962.
156. Ayub Khan imposed martial law in "1958".
157. Pakistan television was founded in "1964".
158. Pakistan hosted the Second Islamic Summit in "1974 Lahore".
159. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy was "Prime Minister of Pakistan".
160. Pakistan Steel was established in "1973".
161. "Hari Singh" was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947.
162. "Zia-ull-Haq" suspended the 1973 Constitution for the first time.
163. "Indira Gandhi" was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Simla Agreement.
164. The nationalization policy was introduced by "Z. A. Bhutto".
165. Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan is appointed for "3 years".
166. Objectives Resolution was presented by "Liaqat Ali Khan".
167. "Z. A. Bhutto" became the president of Pakistan after Gen. Yahya Khan.
168. After the elections of 1988 "Benazir Bhutto" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
169. "Kh. Nazimuddin" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the death of Liaqat Ali Khan.
170. "Fatima Jinnah" was the leader took part in Presidential Elections.
171. Objectives Resolution was passed on "12 March 1949".
172. Islamabad became capital of Pakistan in "1960".
173. Agartala Conspiracy Case opened in "1968-69".

174. "Ch. Muhammad Ali" was the first Secretary General of Pakistan.
175. "Muslim League" party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997.
176. As a result of 1997 elections "Nawaz Sharif" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
177. Agha Khan University was established in Karachi in "1983".
178. Referendum was held by Zia-ul-Haq on the question whether the people of Pakistan endorse the process of Islamisation and orderly transfer of Power to the elected representative in "1984".
179. Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq in "1985".
180. Zia-ul-Haq took oath as President and nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister in "1985".
181. The only National Election held on non-party basis were in 1985.
182. "Poonch" the area of Kashmir where a spontaneous armed uprising took place against the Dogra tyranny, on the eve of partition.
183. The Maharaja of Kashmir signed the so-called Instrument of Accession to India on "26 October 1947".
184. After the assassination Liaquat Ali Khan "Khawaja Nazimuddin" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
185. The capital of Pakistan was transferred from Karachi to Islamabad on "12 October 1963".
186. From 1971 to 1976 period, Pakistan's foreign policy was based on "Bilateralism".
187. When French built Agosta 90-B was inducted in Pakistan Navy on "September 06, 1999".
188. On "19th September, 1960" the Indus Water Treaty was signed.
189. "M 8" is the longest motorway.
190. The main city of Hunza Valley is "Karmabad".
191. President Mamnoon Hussain is the "12th" President of Pakistan.
192. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was the "Prime Minister of Pakistan".
193. After independence the first Governor of Punjab province was "Sir Francis Mudi".
194. Mujibur Rehman had proposed a formula to solve the 1971 crisis which was called "Six Points".
195. In "1986", Pakistan and China signed the Atomic Accord.
196. Total Seats of national assembly of Pakistan are "342".
197. Total "60" Women seats in national assembly.
198. First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on "10th August 1947".
199. On "8th October, 2005" the earthquake hit the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir.
200. Government of Pakistan named Islamabad as its new Capital on "Feb 24, 1959".
201. Government of Pakistan constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar for selecting National anthem in December on "1948".
202. The search for suitable words of National Anthem with the music set by A.G. Chagla finally ended with the approval on 13th August "1954".
203. "Feroze Khan Noon" was the Prime Minister of Pakistan when Martial Law was imposed in 1958.
204. Tashkent Declaration with Pakistan was signed by Indian Prime Minister "Lal Bahadur Shastri".
205. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on "October 16, 1951".
206. One Unit Bill was passed in Year "1955".
207. "Habib Bank Limited" gave a Rs. 80 million loan to the Government of Pakistan on the request of Quaid-e-Azam when the Reserve Bank of India failed to deliver Pakistan's share.
208. Mr. I.I. Chndrigar was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from "Oct 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957".
209. Pakistan Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (PCSIR) was established in "1953".
210. "PEMRA" is the authorised agency to sanction license for Cable television and FM radio.
211. "Abdur Rab Nishtar" was 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
212. "Fatima Jinnah" was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan.
213. The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by "Farooq A. Leghari".
214. During the period of One Unit, First Governor of West Pakistan was "Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani".
215. "Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan" presented the 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
216. Pakistan's Standard Time was suggested by "Professor Muhammad Anwar".

217. The National Flag of Pakistan was designed by "Amir-ud-din Kidwai".
218. September 1965".
219. The oath of Governor General was administered to Quaid-e-Azam by "Justice AbdurRasheed".
220. "5" was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim Government of 1946.
221. The Line of Control in Kashmir was recognized through "Simla agreement 1972".
222. After the demise of Quaid-i-Azam, "Ch. Khaleequzaman" became the President of Muslim League in 1948.
223. Agarthala city made famous by 1968 conspiracy case is located in "India".
224. "Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot" was the first post-independence Chief Minister of Punjab.
225. "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar" succeeded Sir Francis Mudie as the second Governor of Punjab in independent Pakistan.
226. Squadron Leader M.M. Alam (retired as Air Commodore) was an ace fighter pilot in Pakistan Air Force. For his braver in 1965 war he was awarded the "Sitara-e-Jurat".
227. "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" has been the president as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
228. During the Tashkent agreement the foreign Minister of Pakistan was "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
229. The inaugural session of Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly was chaired by "J.N. Mandal".
230. "1954-1962" are the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy.
231. The Hansi Tribe is settled in "Western Balochistan".
232. Pakistan and Afghanistan share an immense border stretching along the southern and eastern edges of Afghanistan.
233. The Afghan provinces of Badakhshan, Nurestan, Konar, Nangarhar, Paktiya, Khost, Paktika, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, and Nimruz are all adjacent to the Pakistani border.
234. The Pashtuns and the Baluchs live on both sides of the Durand Line.
235. Pashtuns are the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan, comprising 42 per cent of the population.

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

- Pakistan is located between latitude of $23^{\circ} 35'$ "East" to $37^{\circ} 05'$ north and extends from longitude $60^{\circ} 50'$ to $77^{\circ} 50'$.
- "Great Himalayas" mountain range is located between China and Pakistan.
- the total area of FATA is 27,220 sqkm
- 58% area of Pakistan is covered by land plateaus
- 42% area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts.
- Total area of Pakistan (excluding Azad Jammu & Kashmir and FANA) is: "79,6096sq km".
- "13,297sq km" is the territorial area of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.
- "778,720 sq km" is the total territorial land area of Pakistan.
- "25,220 km" is the total water area of Pakistan
- Total length of land boundaries of the country is "6,774 km".
- The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) consist of: "7 Agencies".
- "1949" Ceasefire Line came into existence?
- In "1972" year the Line of Control came into existence.
- In "Simla Agreement" the Ceasefire Line was named as Line of Control.
- The length of Pakistan-Afghanistan border is "2,252 km".
- The length of Pakistan-China border: 585 km.
- The length of Pakistan-India border: 1,610 km.
- The length of Pakistan-Iran border: 909 km.
- The length of coastline of Pakistan is "1,046 km".
- The depth of Pakistan continental shelf is "200 nm".
- The country's exclusive economic zone is "200 nm".
- Territorial sea of Pakistan is "12 nm".
- The lowest point of the country (0 m) is "Indian Ocean".
- "K-2" is the highest point in Pakistan.
- Pakistan lies between the longitudes of " $61^{\circ}E$ to $75.5^{\circ}E$ ".
- Pakistan lies between the latitudes " $24^{\circ}N$ to $37^{\circ}N$ ".
- Pakistan is divided into "Six" geographical divisions.
- The total land area of Pakistan is "796,096 sq km".
- Boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan China in "1963".
- The border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as "Radcliff Line".
- In "1968" year Border Agreement between