

- Pakistan and India on Runn of Kuchh was singed.
32. Runn off Kuchh boundary line is called "24th Parallel Line".
 33. In "1949" year, cease-fire line came into existence.
 34. In year "1972" line of control demarcated.
 35. The total length of Pak-China boundary line is "595 kilometers".
 36. The total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line is "2252 kilometers".
 37. The total length of Pak-Iran boundary line "805 km".
 38. "Thar" is the largest desert of Pakistan?
 39. K-2 is also called "Godwin Austen".
 40. The height of K-2 is "8,611 metre".
 41. "K-2" is the highest peak of Karakorum Ranges.
 42. "Himalayan" range Nanga Parbat is situated.
 43. The elevation of Nanga Parbat is 8,126 km.
 44. The Nanga Parbat is situated "Gilgit-Balistan".
 45. The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is "Sinkiang".
 46. "Pamirs" range is called Roof of the World.
 47. "Karakoram" range links Pakistan with China.
 48. "Northern mountains" barrier influences the rainfall pattern in Pakistan by intercepting monsoon winds from the south.
 49. Trans-Indus plains, the Potwar Plateau, the Salt Range, and the Sialkot regions are the four distinct division of the "submontane plateau".
 50. The Trans-Indus plains, west of the Indus, comprise the hill-girt plateaus of the Vale of Peshawar, Kohat, and "Bannu".
 51. Vale of Peshawar was once a flourishing centre of "Greco-Buddhist culture".
 52. The Potwar Plateau lies at a height of 1,200 to 1,900 feet and covers an area of about 5,000 square miles east of the Indus and west of the Jhelum River, in the "Punjab".
 53. "18000km" is the area of Potwar Plateau.
 54. The elevation of Potwar Plateau is "300-600m".
 55. The Potwar Plateau is bounded on the east by the Jhelum, on the West by the Indus, on the North by the Kala Chitta Range and the Margalla Hills and on the South by the "Salt Range".
 56. The highest peak in the Salt Range is: "Tilla Jogian Hill".
 57. The height of TillaJogianHillis is "975m".
 58. Salt Range starts from Kalabagh and it ends "Dina".
 59. The Salt Range is situated between Rivers Soan and "Jhelum".
 60. The limestone and sandstone hills of Khairi Murat, Kheri Mar and Kala Chitta are located in "Soan Basin".
 61. The Potwar Plateau consists mainly of sandstone and is covered by varying thickness of "loess".
 62. The loess is a loamy deposit formed by the "wind".
 63. The Salt Range lies in the southern edge of the "Potwar Plateau".
 64. The average height of Salt Range is "2,200".
 65. "Salt Range" is the most complete geologic sequence in the world.
 66. The Rocks Salt Range represents Cambrian period to the "Pleistocene epoch".
 67. Cambrian period was 570 to "505 million years ago".
 68. Pleistocene epoch was 1,600,000 to "10,000 years ago".
 69. The average elevation of Balochistan Plateau is "1,000 feet".
 70. Balochistan Plateau is separated from the Indus Plain bythe "Sulaiman Range".
 71. The irrigation system of Balochistan Plateau is called "Karez".
 72. Kares consists of "underground channels".
 73. From "China" the karez technology came.
 74. In Pakistan the mountains which run south from the Hindukush are called the "western bordering mountains".
 75. The Khyber Pass connects Pakistan with "Afghanistan".
 76. Kirthar Range separates the Indus Plain from "Balochistan".
 77. Thal is in the centre of "Sindh Sagar Doab".
 78. Pakistan lies north west of "Himalaya".
 79. The Himalayas comprise a series of "5 ranges".
 80. The ranges of Himalayas are sub-Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas, The Central or Great Himalayas, The Inner Himalayas or Ladakh Range and "The Trans-Himalayan".
 81. Sub-Himalayas is also known as "Siwaliks".
 82. Siwaliks extends over the southern part of Hazara and Murree, and include the hills of "Rawalpindi and Pabbi Hills".
 83. The Lesser Himalayas are in northern Hazara and "Murree".
 84. On "Lesser Himalayas" range the DungaGali is situated.
 85. The Hindu Kush range starts at the "Pamir

- Knot".
86. The Mohmand and the Malakand hills are in "Hindu Kush Range".
 87. The Hindu Kush range is also known as "Little Pamirs".
 88. At Pamir Knot the border of Pakistan joins "Afghanistan & China".
 89. The direction of Hindu Kush is "north-east".
 90. Abbottabad is linked with Gilgit via "Babusar Pass".
 91. "Lowari Pass" connects Peshawar with Chitral.
 92. "Shandur Pass" links Chitral with Gilgit.
 93. South of the Gomal River, the Sulaiman Mountains extend for a distance of 480 kilometres in a "north-south direction".
 94. The highest peak of the Sulaiman Mountains is "Takht-i-Sulaiman".
 95. The height of Takht-i-Sulaiman is "3,443m".
 96. The low Kirthar Hills extends north-south and form the western boundary of the "Indus Plain".
 97. The Tochi pass connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu via "Waziristan".
 98. The Bolan Pass connects the Kachhi-Sibi Plain with "Quetta".
 99. The average altitude of Balochistan Plateau is "600m".
 100. Plateau of Balochistan is divided from the Indus Plain by "Sulaiman Range, Kirthar Range and Pab Range".
 101. The Sulaiman Range in Balochistan plateau joins the central Brahui Range near "Quetta".
 102. The Quetta basin is surrounded on all sides by mountains, namely Zarghun, Takatu and "Khalifat, Chiltan and MurdarGhar".
 103. The RasKoh range is situated in "Balochistan Plateau".
 104. The Chagai Hills are located in "Pak-Afghan border".
 105. "The Trans Indus Basins" is situated between Western bordering ranges and Indus.
 106. "The Trans Indus Basins" Vale of Peshawar, the Kohat Valley and Bannu Plain are located.
 107. The Vale of Peshawar is hill-encircled on all sides except in the south-east where "Kabul River" is situated.
 108. Sialkot region is a narrow submontane area in the "northeast".
 109. Sialkot region is rich in "agriculture".
 110. The Indus Plain covers an area of about "200,000 sq. Miles".
 111. Pakistan's most prosperous agriculture region is "Indus plain".
 112. Punjab is located in the northern zone of "Indus plain".
 113. The five tributaries of the Indus River in Punjab are Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej, and the "Beas".
 114. The tributaries of the Indus River converge to their confluence with the Indus at "Mithankot".
 115. Land situated between streams is called "doab".
 116. The Sindh Sagar Doab is situated between the Rivers Indus and the "Chenab".
 117. The problems of waterlogging and salinity in Indus Plain is being addressed by the construction of the "Left Bank Outfall Drain".
 118. The Sindh lies in the southern zone of the "Indus Plain".
 119. The average annual "140 billion cubic metres" discharge of Indus River at Sukkur.
 120. "Alake" is Manchhar.
 121. Manchhar Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in "South Asia".
 122. There are "Five" micro-relief landforms have been identified in the country.
 123. The micro-relief landforms in the country are flood plain, meander flood plain, Cover flood plain, scalloped interfluves; and Tidal Delta and deltaic plain.
 124. Active flood plain is popularly known as bet or "Khaddar land".
 125. The soils of the active flood plain are coarse-textured "sand and silt".
 126. Active flood plain is found along all rivers, except the "lower half of the Ravi".
 127. Meander flood plain usually adjoins the "active flood plain".
 128. The Meander flood plain is wide-spread along the Jhelum, Chenab and the upper sections of the "Ravi".
 129. Cover flood plain consists of recent alluvium spread over former features "riverine".
 130. The plain areas in Sindh, Bahawalpur, Ganji Bar and Rachna Doab are called the "Cover flood plain".
 131. "Central higher parts of the Chaj, Rechna doab and Bari doab" scalloped interfluves or bars are found.
 132. Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered: "Thickly populated region".
 133. Major tributaries (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej) make differ the Upper Indus Plain from the "lower Indus Plain".
 134. The Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain are separated by a narrow corridor near Mithankot which located in Sulaiman Ranges.
 135. The Upper Indus Plain is subdivided into four

- large doabs; Bahawalpur Plain and "derajat".
136. The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as "Thal Desert".
 137. The area of Sindh Sagar Doab is 3.2 million hectares.
 138. Between the Indus and the Jhelum Chenab, South of the Salt Range, the area is called "The Sindh Sagar Doab".
 139. The area of Chaj Doab is "1.3 million hectares".
 140. The area of Rachna Doab is "2.8 million hectares".
 141. The area of Bari Doab is "2.9 million hectares".
 142. The interfluves between the Ravi and the old course of the Beas is called "Ganji Bar".
 143. High land between the old course of the Beas and the Sutlej is called "Nili Bar".
 144. The bars are popularly known as "bara soils".
 145. The Kachhi-Sibi Plain is bounded on the north by the Marri-Bugti Ranges and on the west by the "Kalat Ranges".
 146. The Kachhi-Sibi Plain is located in "Lower Indus Plain".
 147. The major part of the Lower Indus Plain is "Sindh Plain".
 148. The apex of Indus Delta is near "Thatta".
 149. Between Karachi and Cape Monze there are "Pab Hills".
 150. The South-Eastern Desert spreads over an extensive large area in eastern Bahawalpur Division, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar and Mirpur Khas districts and most of "Tharparkar district".
 151. In Bahawalpur the South Asian Desert is called "Cholistan".
 152. In Northern, Sindh the South Eastern Desert is known as "Pat".
 153. In Southern Sindh the South Eastern Desert is called as "Thar".
 154. The South Eastern Desert is separated from the central irrigated zone of the plain by the dry bed of the Ghaggar in Bahawalpur and the "Eastern Nara in Sindh".
 155. Total "82 peaks" are in the Pakistani area.
 156. The longest glacier outside the Polar Regions is found in "Pakistan".
 157. Haleji Lake waterfall reserve is regarded as one of the most important wintering areas of migratory waterfall in "Eurasia".
 158. The area of Federally Administered Northern Area (FANA) is "72,496 sq km".
 159. At "Roof of the World" point the Himalaya, Karakorum and Hindu Kush mountains meet.
 160. "Roof of the World" separates Pakistan from China, Russia and Afghanistan.
 161. The Himaliya, Karakoram and Pamir ranges converge in "Skardu".
 162. The area which separate Pakistan from Tajikistan is "Wakhan".
 163. Total arable land of the country is "27".
 164. The total area of irrigated land is "171,100 sq km".
 165. Pakistan is situated at the western end of the "Indo-Gangetic Plain".
 166. The Indo-Gangetic is bounded to the north by the mountain wall of the "Great Himalayas" mountain ranges.
 167. In "six" natural regions Pakistan can be divided.
 168. Six natural regions of Pakistan are the northern mountains, the submontane plateau, the Indus Plain, the Balochistan Plateau, the western bordering mountains, and "desert areas".
 169. The entire northern end of Pakistan is occupied by western ranges of the "Himalayan Mountains".
 170. The length of Himalayan Mountains range in Pakistan is "320 km".
 171. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as "Hot and dry".
 172. In "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" province of the Pakistan there is no desert.
 173. The total area of Islamabad is 906 sq
 174. In "Punjab" province of Pakistan, the desert of Thal lies.
 175. In "Sindh" province of Pakistan, the desert of Thar lies.
 176. Indus plain is divided into "Four".
 177. On earth Himalayan Mountains are the "youngest".
 178. Himalayan ranges have attained their elevation within the past "one million years".
 179. "Margalla Hills" are a part of "Himalayas" mountain range.
 180. Doaba Rachna is located between the River Chenab and River "Ravi".
 181. Subak Zai Dam is being constructed under WAPDA Vision 2025 in "Baluchistan".
 182. "Quetta-Zedan" cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line.
 183. Akhori Dam is located in "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
 184. "Ningrahar, Pakita, Ghazni" provinces of Afghanistan shares border with Pakistan.
 185. Khar is a famous town of "Bajour".
 186. Swat Valley is situated in the mountain range of "Hindukush".

187. Bahawalpur is mostly consists of "Desert".
188. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district, are consisted of "Plain areas".
189. Muslim Bagh is famous for "Chromite".
190. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway is "653 km".
191. Pakistan-Afghanistan border 'Durand Line' was drawn in "1893".
192. "Khowst" provinces of Afghanistan is situated adjacent to Durand Line.
193. Length of Pak-Afghan border is "2252 km".
194. Largest Political Agency in Pakistan tribal area in terms of area is "South Waziristan".
195. 'Khar' is the main town of "Bajaur Agency".
196. The Afghan provinces of Badakhshan, Nurestan, Konar, Nangarhar, Paktiya, Khōst, Paktika, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, and Nimruz are all adjacent to the Pakistani border.
197. The Muslim people of Sinkiang province are called "Uighur".
198. Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan "Abdul Rehman" in 1893.
199. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called "Durand line".
200. The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 sq km.
201. The total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line is "2,550 kilometers".
202. The total length of Pak-China boundary line in "523 kilometers".
203. "8126 meters" is the height of Nanga Parbat peak.
204. Tirich Mir peak is located in "Pakistan".
205. The length of the M6 D.G. Khan to Sukhar Motorway is "467 km".
206. "M8" is the longest Motorway in Pakistan.
207. The number of administrative districts in Punjab is "36".
208. Pakistan has a coastline of "1,046 K.M".
209. In the South of Pakistan is "Arabian Sea".
210. Durand Line Treaty was signed between Sir Mortimer Durand and King "Abdul Rehman" of Afghanistan in 1893.
211. "Wakhan Corridor" the narrow strip of Afghan territory, which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
212. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by Afghanistan's narrow Wakhan Corridor in the north. Wakhan
213. The Wakhan Corridor (alternatively Vakhan Corridor, or Wakhan) is the narrow strip of territory in northeastern Afghanistan that extends to China and separates Tajikistan from Pakistan. The corridor, wedged between the Pamirs to the north and the Karakoram range to the south, is about 350 km (220 mi) long and 13–65 kilometres (8–40 mi) wide.
214. "Afghanistan" country is found in the north of Pakistan.
215. "China" country is found in the northeast of Pakistan.
216. The total length of Line of Control in Kashmir is about "740 Kms".
217. "52 km" is the total length of Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad Motorway M-3.
218. "155 Km" is the total length of Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway.
219. Peshawar-Islamabad Motorway is called "M1".

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN PAKISTAN

1. The 2nd highest mountain of the world is "K-2".
2. Pamir range is called roof of the world
3. Karakoram Range separates China from Pakistan
4. The height of Pakistan's highest mountain Pak-Godwin Austin is as high as: "28, 250 ft".
5. "Margalla Hills" are a part of "Himalayas" mountain range.
6. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman
7. "Tirich Mir Peak" mountain peak of the Hindu Kush range which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan:
8. The Suleman Mountain, one of the Western, is as high as: "3400ft".
9. "Himalaya Range" the mountain of Pakistan that is known as youngest mountain range in the world:
10. K-2 is situated at "Karakoram Range".
11. The height of K-2 is "8,611 m".
12. The 9th highest mountain peak in the world is: "Nanga Parbat".
13. Nanga Parbat is situated at "Himalaya".
14. The height of Nanga Parbat is "8,126 m".
15. The world's 11th highest peak is "Gasherbrum I".
16. Gasherbrum I is also known as "Hidden Peak".
17. The Gasherbrum I is situated in the range of "Karakoram".
18. The height of Gasherbrum I is "8,060 m".
19. The height of Gasherbrum II is "8,035 m".
20. The height of Gasherbrum III is "7,952 m".

21. The height of Gasherbrum IV is "7,929 m".
22. The height of Gasherbrum NE is "7,821 m".
23. All of the Gasherbrum mountains, (peaks) are located in "Karakoram".
24. The height of Broad Peak is "8,060 m".
25. The world rank of Broad Peak is "12".
26. Disteghil Sar is located in the range of "Karakoram".
27. The height of Disteghil Sarmountain is "7,885m".
28. The height of Kunyang Kish is "7,852m".
29. The highest peak of Salt range is Sakasar.
30. The height of Rakaposhi is "7,788 m".
31. Rakaposhi is located in the range of "Karakoram".
32. The world rank of Rakaposhi is "27".
33. The height of Tirich Mir is "7708".
34. Tirich Mir is located in the range of "Hindu Kush".
35. The world rank of Tirich Mir is "41th".
36. Tirich Mir, Noshag, Tirich Mir NW, Istoro Nal and Saraghrar Peak I are located in the range of "Great Himalaya".
37. The most of peaks in Pakistan are located in "Karakoram".
38. Peaks in Pakistan higher than 8,000 meters are 5
39. The most prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan is "Nanga Parbat".
40. The highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan is "K-2".
41. The number of peaks there of over 8,000 metres in Pakistan are "5".
42. The Number of peaks there of over 7,500 metres in Pakistan are "29".
43. The number of peaks there of over 7,000 metres in Pakistan is "121".
44. "None Mountain Peaks is situated in the Hindu Kush range.
45. The Pothohar Plateau contains the mineral deposits of "Rock Salt, Gypsum and Oil".
46. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from "Havelian".
47. Koh-i-Sultan is located in "Baluchistan".
48. "Kirthar Hills" are important Hills located in the Sindh.
49. Mount Everest's height is 29,035 ft what is its height is "8850 meters".
50. Nanga Parbat's nickname is "Killer Mountain".
51. Mansalu mountain peak is situated in the range "Himalaya".
52. The height of K.2 is "8611 Meters".
53. The original name of K.2 is "Godwin Austin".
54. 'Tango Tower' is a "Mountain Peak of Pakistan".
55. "Shiwalik" and "Pir Punjal" hills are part of "Kirthar range".
56. "Koh-i-Suleman" mountain range divides Punjab from Baluchistan in southern extremity.
57. Swat Valley is situated in the mountain range of "Hindukush".
58. Gorakh Hill is located in "Sindh".
59. In the Hindu Kush Mountains all passes connect Pakistan with: "Afghanistan".

PASSES IN PAKISTAN

1. The Babusar Pass or Babusar Top is located in the north of "Kaghan valley".
2. Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit.
3. Pakistan China border treaty was signed in "1963".
4. Border agreement between Pakistan and India on Runn of Kuchh was signed in 1968.
5. Khan Kun Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan.
6. Gomal Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)
7. Pakistan-Afghanistan border 'Durand Line' was drawn in "1893".
8. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from "Havelian".
9. The highest paved international border crossing in the world: is "Khunjerab Pass".
10. The total length of 'Line of Control in Kashmir is: "720 km".
11. Durand Line, which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is as long as: "2252 Km".
12. Karakoram Highway" is referred to as the "Eighth Wonder of the World".
13. Babusar Pass is the highest point of Kaghanvalley. Its elevation is "13,691ft".
14. Bolan Pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta
15. Bolan is a mountain pass through the Toba Kakar Range of mountains in "western Pakistan".
16. The treaty through "Gandmak" Bolan Pass was given under British control in 1879.
17. Baroghil Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan.
18. It is true about Broghol Pass. That is "It crosses the Pamir Mountains and it connects the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan with Chitral in Pakistan".

19. Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral
20. The elevation of Broghol Pass is "12,460 ft".
21. The name of the mountain passthatruns to the northeast of Mehrbani Peak (5639) in the northwest of Chaprot is "Chaprot or Dainter Pass".
22. Lawari Pass connects Dir and Chitral
23. Dorah Pass connects Badakshan in Afghanistan with "Chitral in Pakistan".
24. "Dorah Pass".feet high is more than 14,000.
25. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before the Chinese border: "SUST".
26. "Marco Polo" is believed to have crossed the Pamir Mountains on his way to China.
27. "GondogoroPass" is a high mountain pass on the Gondogoro Glacier near Vigne Glacier.
28. Gumal pass is located on the border of "south-eastern portion of South Waziristan in Pakistan".
29. "GumalPass" is midway between Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass.
30. Hayal pass lies in the west of Naltar Pass. Its elevation is "4600 m".
31. Hispar Pass's elevation is 16,824 ft. It is located in the mountainous range of "Karakorum".
32. "KarakarPass" is 4384 ft high pass in the Hindu Kush in Pakistan.
33. "Akbar" the Mughal emperor who lost his 8000-man army at Karakar pass in an abortive attempt to invade Swat in 1586.
34. Khunjrab Pass is in the Karakorum Mountains on "The northern border of Azad Kashmir and Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China".
35. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has a common border with Pakistan which runs for about: "250 miles".
36. "Khunjrab" pass that is in a strategic position between Pakistan Kashmir and China.
37. The total height of Khunjrab Pass is 4555 meters
38. Karakoram Pass is the highest Pass in Pakistan, situated at the height of 5575 meters
39. 20. The Khyber Pass links Pakistan through "Afghanistan".
40. The Border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as Radcliff line
41. The elevation of Khyber Pass is "3,510 ft".
42. Kilik Pass is 15,837ft high. It lies "30"km to the west of Mintaka Pass.
43. 23. Kohat Pass is a in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. It connects Kohat with "Peshawar".
44. Kurram pass" connects Para Channar and Kohat with Afghanistan
45. Lowari Pass connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Its elevation is "10,230 ft".
46. "Kilik pass" was the access point into the Upper Hunza Valley in ancient times.
47. The height of Mintaka Pass is "15,450 ft".
48. Naltar Pass is a mountain pass In Naltar Valley to the north of "Shani".
49. The elevation of Shandur Top is "12,200 ft".
50. the area in Pakistan where Shandur Top connects with Chitral is 'Lowari'.
51. "Zagar Pass" connects Gilgit with China.
52. "Badawi Pass connects Dir with Kohistan district".
53. "Muztagh Pass" is the highest Pass of Pakistan.
54. Muztagh Pass connects Baltistan and Yarkand (China).
55. Tochi Pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan).
56. The 'Babusar Pass' connects "Abbottabad and Gilgit".
57. Bolan Pass, a mountain pass in Balochistan passes through the "Toba Kakar Range".
58. The pass which connects Pakistan with China is known as "Khunjrab Pass".
59. Lowari Pass connects "Dir with Chitral".
60. Khojak Pass is located between "Quetta and Chaman".
61. Khyber Pass connects Peshawar with "Kabul".
62. Khyber Pass is 53 km long.
63. The height of Khyber Pass is "3,510 ft".
64. Bolan Pass is situated in "Toba Kakar Range".
65. The "Shandur Pass" at the height of 12,205 feet connects "Chitral and Gilgit".
66. The famous Khyber Pass is a link between Peshawar and "Kabul".

IMPORTANT RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

1. The longest River in the Pakistan is "Indus".
2. The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year: "1991".
3. Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of: "Chenab, Jhelum and Indus".
4. Ravi River originates from "Himachal Pradesh".
5. The Ravi River ends in "Chenab".
6. The total length of River Ravi is "715 KM".
7. The Indus River rises from "Tibet".
8. The total length of Indus River is "2,896 km".
9. "Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej" are the tributaries of the Indus River in the Punjab region.
10. "Thatta" is the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into distributaries that reach the Arabian Sea at various points southeast of Karachi.
11. The Indus River drains in the total area of "1,165,500 sq km".
12. The flow of Jhelum River is controlled by "Wular Lake".
13. "Thatta" the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into many distributaries.
14. Ravi River originates from "Himachal Pradesh".
15. "Indus" the river in Pakistan whose annual flow is twice that of the Nile.
16. Palla is "An Important fish found in Indus".
17. Porally is "A river of Balochistan".
18. Jhelum River starts from "Indian Held Kashmir".
19. Wular Lake controls the flow of "Jhelum".
20. "Jhelum" forms the part of the border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
21. Panjkora River is located in the Province of "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
22. The number of rivers flow in Punjab Province are "Five".
23. Bolan River is located in the Province of "Balochistan".
24. The number of rivers flow in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province are "8".
25. The number of rivers present in Pakistan are "24".
26. Zhob and Mula rivers are located in "Balochistan Plateau".
27. The Potwar plateau is very rich in Oil and gas
28. At Trimmu the nearest river to the Jhelum is "Chenab".
29. The total length of Jhelum River is "725 KM".
30. The total length of Ravi River is "715 KM".
31. Harappa city is situated on the bank of "Ravi River".
32. The total length of Jhelum River is "725 km".
33. The longest river in Punjab is "Sutlej".
34. 4 headworks have been constructed on River Sutlej
35. The Sutlej River originates from "Tibet".
36. Sutlej River joins the Chenab River at "West of Bahawalpur".
37. Jhelum and Chenab rivers meet at "Trimmu Headworks".
38. The Indus River rises from "Tibet".
39. The number of rivers flow in Baluchistan Province are "7".
40. The longest river of Baluchistan Province is "Hingol".
41. The number of rivers flow in Sindh Province is "4".
42. Soan and Haro are famous rivers of "Potwar Plateau".
43. The "Nile of Pakistan" is the name given to "Indus River".
44. All of the rivers of Punjab enter into Indus at "Mitthankot".
45. The smallest river of Pakistan is "Ravi".
46. The most polluted river of Pakistan is "Ravi".
47. The number of barrages that are constructed on the River Indus are "6".
48. The Gomal River falls in "Indus River".
49. Majority of Southern Pakistan population lived along the: "River Indus".
50. Dasht River ends in "Arabian Sea".
51. The whole agriculture of Pakistan depends on the water of "Indus, Chenab and Jhelum".
52. Dasht River is located in "Balochistan".
53. Porali River is located in "Balochistan".
54. The Gomal River starts from "Afghanistan".
55. Bolan, Dasht & Rukshan rivers flow in "Balochistan".
56. Bara, Gomal, Karam & Zob rivers are located in the region of "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
57. Baran River is in the province of "Sindh".
58. "Indus" is the longest river of Pakistan.
59. The total length of Indus River is "2896 km".
60. Gomal and Kuram rivers are in the Province of "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".

61. Kabul River is located in the Province "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
62. The name of delta formed by the Indus River is "Sapta Sindhu".
63. The largest river of Balochistan is "Hungol River".
64. Blind Dolphins are found in "Sindh (Indus)" river of Pakistan.
65. Jhelum and Chenab rivers meet at "Trimmu Headworks".
66. "Indus River" is called "Father of Rivers".
67. The land lying between the river Ravi and river Chenab is called "Rachna Doab".
68. "Indus" is the longest river of Pakistan.
69. "Hingol" is the longest river of Baluchistan Province.
70. Dasht River is located in the Province of "Baluchistan".
71. Porali River is located in the Province of "Baluchistan".
72. The river of Punjab is associated with Sohni Mahiwal legend is "Chenab".
73. The area lying between river Beas and the Ravi is called "Bari Doab".
74. The river Chenab joins river Jhelum at "Trimmu".
75. Lahore is situated on bank of river "Ravi".

GLACIERS IN PAKISTAN

1. "13%" area of Mountain region is covered by glaciers.
2. In Pakistan Glaciers covers the area of "15040 sq km".
3. The name of the Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range is "Baltoro glacier".
4. Abruzzi Glacier is a glacier in the north of the BaltoroKangri peak in the "Northern Areas".
5. Glacier Abruzzi joins "Baltoro glacier".
6. The Baltoro Glacier is one of the longest glaciers outside of the Polar Regions. Its length is "63KM".
7. Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range are Siachen, Hispar, Batura, Biafo and Chogo Lungma
8. Baltoro Glacier is located in "Baltistan".
9. Baltoro Glacier runs through the mountain range's part of "Karakoram".
10. The longest glacier of Pakistan is "Baltoro".
11. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of "Chitral".
12. Some very tall mountains are located near Baltoro. The highest one is "K2".
13. Batura Glaciers is one of the largest and longest glaciers outside the Polar Regions. Its length is "57KM".
14. Siachen glacier is located in the region of "Baltistan".
15. The Biafo Glacier is "67km" long glacier in the
16. The name of the world's third longest glacier outside of the Polar Regions is "Biafo Glacier".
17. The Biarchedi Glacier is located at the peak of "Biarchedi".
18. The Godwin-Austen Glacier is located in the mountainous range of "K2".
19. The total length of Siachen glacier is "76 KM".
20. Batura is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of 57 km
21. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of "Karakoram".
22. The highest glacier of Pakistan is "Baltoro".
23. Godwin-Austen Glacier gives the views of "Four of the five eight-thousanders in Pakistan".
24. The Gondogoro Glacier or Gondogoro Glacier is located at "Baltistan".
25. The Hispar Glacier is located in Baltistan in the mountainous range of "Karakoram Mountains".
26. The length of Hispar Glacier is "49 KM".
27. Hispar Glacier is found in the mountain range of Northern Areas of "Karakoram".
28. Miar Glacier forms in the north of "Miar peak".
29. Name the glacier that is included in the Central Karakoram National Park of "Baifo Glacier".
30. The Passu Glacier forms in the "South of Passu peak".
31. Rupal Glacier or Tashain Glacier is located in the mountainous range of "Himalayas".
32. The Sarpo Laggo is a glacier. Sarpo Laggo means "young husband".
33. Shani Glacier is a glacier in the north of Shani Peak in "Naltar valley".
34. "Siachen glacier" is located in the eastern Karakoram Range in the Himalaya Mountains along the disputed India-Pakistan border.
35. Siachen Glacier is the longest glacier in the Karakoram and "2nd" longest in the world's non-polar areas.
36. The length of Siachen Glacier is "76KM".
37. One of the following is located in Northern Areas of Pakistan. That is "Trango Glacier".
38. The Trango Glacier is located in the northern areas of:
39. Vigne Glacier is located near "Gondogoro"

- Glacier".
40. "Shigar river" of Indus River that rises through Baltoro Glacier.
 41. "Siachin" glacier is located Karakoram range.
 42. "Siachen" is longest glacier of Pakistan.

43. Siachen glacier is present in the region of "Baltistan".
44. Baltoro is a famous "Glacier" of Pakistan.
45. The length of Siachen Glacier is "76KM".

HISTORICAL SITES AND PLACES IN PAKISTAN

1. Ahin Posh is located in "Orakzai, FATA".
2. Uch is famous for Tombs of Saints Who wrote Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas? Ghulam Rasool
3. Guizar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated in Bahawalpur
4. Victoria Hospital is in Bahawalpur
5. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of Red Sandstone.
6. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is situated near Jacobabad
7. The monument at Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of 1965 Indo-Pakistan.
8. Amri is a Pre-Harappa fortified town. It is located in the province of "Sindh".
9. Anarkali's Tomb is located in Lahore. "Punjab record office" is it houses now.
10. The second largest mosque in Pakistan is "Badshahi Mosque or 'Emperor's Mosque'".
11. Badshahi Mosque is built in 1673 in "Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir".
12. The area of Badshahi Mosque is "25,00ft".
13. Bagh-e-Jinnah (or Jinnah's Garden) is in Lahore. It was formally called as "Lawrence Garden".
14. Bagh-e-Jinnah is situated on 141 Acres. The name of the library/libraries that is/are located in it are "Quaid-e-Azam library and Darusslam".
15. The city Barikot is located in "Swat Valley".
16. The Barikot is besieged by "Alexander the Great".
17. Bibi Pak Daman is the name given to the shrine of "Ruqayah bint Ali".
18. Bibi Pak Daman is located in the city of "Lahore".
19. Butkara Stupa is an important Buddhist shrine in the area of "Swat".
20. Butkara Stupa is originally built by "Mauryan emperor Ashoka".
21. The "Chakdara" is located in Malakand, NWFP.
22. "The University of Malakand" lies within Chakdara.
23. The archaeological site of Chanhudaro is located in "Sindh".
24. Chanhudaro was first excavated in the mid-1930s by "the American School of Indian and Iranian Studies".
25. Chaukhandi tombs are located near Karachi. They are attributed to "Jokhio tribes and Baloch tribes".
26. Chaukhandi tombs are built for himself by "Ghiyas-us-din Tughlaq".
27. Indus Valley civilization site, Generiwala is located in "Punjab".
28. The Pakistani archaeologist M.R. Mughal discovered Generiwala in "1975".
29. Harappa is a city in Punjab about 35km southwest of "Sahiwal".
30. The civilization with a "writing system, urban centres and diversified social and economic system" was rediscovered in the 1920s after excavations at Mohenjo-daro and Harrappa.
31. Hazuri Bagh lies within Badshahi Mosque. It was built by "Maharaja Ranjit Singh".
32. Maharajah Ranjit Singh in 1813 built Hazuri Bagh to celebrate the capture of the famous Koh-i-Noor Diamond from Shah Shujah of Afghanistan in "1813".
33. The uppermost story of Hazuri Bagh collapsed and was never reconstructed in "19 July 1932".
34. Hiran Minar is set in peaceful environs in "Sheikhupura".
35. Hiran Minar constructed by Emperor Jehangir as a monument to *Mansraj*, one of his pet deer by "Emperor Jehangir".
36. The tomb of Jehangir is situated in Lahore
37. Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in Peshawar
38. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in Lahore
39. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in Punjabi
40. the tomb of Qutub-ud-din Aibak is situated in Islamabad
41. Chauburji is located in Lahore
42. Haran Minar is located in Sheikhupura
43. Jehangir's Fort is located in Shahdara Lahore.
44. The shrine of Shah Daula is situated in Gujrat
45. Iqbal Park with accommodating Minar-e-Pakistan is in Lahore. Its former name was "Minto Park".
46. Kahu-Jo-Darro is ancient Buddhist archaeological site near Mirpurkhas. Its total area is "30 acres".

47. 32. The highest paved international road in the world is "Karakoram Highway".
48. Karakoram Highway connects across the Karakoram mountain range, through the Khunjerab Pass. It connects "China & Pakistan".
49. Karakoram Highway is "Referred to as the "Ninth Wonder of the World and Known as the Friendship Highway in China.
50. Governments of Pakistan and China constructed Karakoram Highway in 20 years. It was completed in "1986".
51. Kashmir Smast caves are a series of natural limestone caves. They are located in Mardan Valley of "Babozai Mountains".
52. The Kot Bala is located in "Lasbela District, Balochistan".
53. "Kot Diji" the ancient site at Kot Diji that was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization:
54. Kotla Mohsin Khan was constructed in Peshawar city. It was also the residence of seventeenth century Pashtu poet "Mazullah Khan".
55. The Lakhueen-jo-daro, an archaeological site, is located in "Sindh".
56. Name the historic site that is located in Lower Swat Valley are "Pre-historic Aryan's Gandhara grave culture, Buddhist shrines and Buildings of Shahi period".
57. One of the largest necropolises in the world, with a diameter of approximately 8 kilometres is situated in Pakistan. Its name is "Makli Hill".
58. Makli Hill is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 Sufi saints. It is located in "Thatta".
59. In "Karakoram" mountain range the hill station Maalam Jabba is located.
60. The Malam Jabba Ski Resort was set on fire and destroyed after being closed for more than a year in "2008".
61. Masjid e Tooba or Tooba Mosque, Gol Masjid is located in "Karachi".
62. Masjid-e-Tooba was built in "1969".
63. Masjid e Tooba is often claimed to be the largest single dome mosque in the world. The diameter of its dome is "72 m".
64. The Mausoleum of Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is located in "Multan".
65. Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is one of the greatest saints of the Suhrawardiya Silsila. He was born in "1170".
66. The Mausoleum of Musa Pak Shaheed is located in "Multan".
67. Shah Gardez (Mausoleum of Shah Gardez) is located in "Multan".
68. The tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam was built between 1320 and 1324 in Multan. He was "Grandson of Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya".
69. The mausoleum of Shams-ud-Din, commonly known as Shah Shams Tabrez, is located in "Multan".
70. Minar-e- Pakistan was designed by "Naseer-ud-Deen Murat Khan".
71. The tomb of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar, the Mughal Emperor is at: "Kabul".
72. Qutub Minar was built by: "Qutubuddin Aibak".
73. The foundation stone of Minar-e-Pakistan was laid in "March 23, 1960".
74. The construction of Minar-e-Pakistan was completed in "1968".
75. Mohabbat Khan Mosque is in Peshawar. The mosque is named after the Mughal governor of the Peshawar Nawab Mohabbat Khan. He served under "Shah Jahan and Aurenzeb".
76. Mohabbat Khan was "the governor of Peshawar".
77. Mohenjo-daro (Mound of the Dead) was one of the largest city-settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization of south Asia situated "in the province of Sindh".
78. The old name of National College of Arts Lahore was "Mayo School of Arts".
79. The Mayo School of Industrial Art was set up to commemorate Lord Mayo who was the British Viceroy of India. He was assassinated in "1872".
80. National Monument represents the four provinces and three territories of Pakistan. It is located in "Islamabad".
81. The National Monument was designed by "Arif Masood".
82. The four main petals of the National Monument represent the four provinces of the country. The smaller petal represents "Northern areas, Azad Kashmir and Federally Administered Tribal areas".
83. 66. The foundation stone of National monument was laid on 25 May 2004 and the complex was completed by the end of 2006. It was inaugurated by "23 March 2007".
84. Naulakha Pavilion is the northern section of Lahore Fort. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in "1981".
85. The Naulakha Pavilion motif was printed on a Pakistani note that was issued by the Government of Pakistan in 1964. The note was of "one rupee note".
86. The motif of Naulakha Pavilion was subsequently replaced with Tomb of Muhammad Iqbal from one rupee note in "1980s".

87. Building of Washington D.C. Embassy of Pakistan is partly modelled on the Naulakha Pavilion
88. Nur Jahan's Tomb is located in "Shahdara Bagh in Lahore".
89. Before her death Noor Jahan had built the tomb herself near the tomb of Jahangir. It was designed by: "Noor Jahan herself".
90. The Panchkora Valley is located in "SWAT".
91. Pharwala is an historic Fort. It is located in "Rawalpindi".
92. "Baber" the Mughal Emperor that conquered the Pharwala fort in 1519, however after the Mughals reconciled with the Gakhars the fort was returned to them.
93. The Sikhs expelled Gakhars from Gakhars fort in "1825".
94. Pir Shah Jurio is an archaeological site located in Sindh. It was discovered by "Abdur Rauf Khan".
95. Pirak archaeological site is associated with the Indus Valley Civilisation. It is located in "Balochistan".
96. The historical site *Puran's Well* is located in "Sialkot".
97. Pushkalavati is an ancient site situated in Peshawar valley. It is now called as "Charsadda".
98. Name the bazaar in Lahore where Qutb-ud-din Aibak's tomb is located in "Anarkali".
99. In the early 1970's, "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" the political personality who ordered to renovate the Qutb-ud-din Aibak's tomb.
100. "Rehman Dheri" is a Pre-Harappan Archaeological Site situated near Dera Ismail Khan.
101. The name of the site in Pakistan that provides evidence of Homo occupation that is among the earliest outside Africa, dating to 1.9 million years ago is "Riwat".
102. The highest mountain in the Salt Range area in Pothohar is "Sakasar".
103. Shah Faisal Masjid in Islamabad covers the area of "5,000 sq meters".
104. The Faisal Mosque is named after Shah Faisal of Saudi Arabia designed by "Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay".
105. Shah Jahan Mosque is located in "Thatta".
106. Shah Jahan mosque was built in 1647 during the reign of Mughal King Shahjahan, who was also known as the "Builder King".
107. "Shalimar Gardens and Sheesh Mahal" was constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
108. Shalimar Gardens was included as a UNESCO World Heritage in "1981".
109. Sheesh Mahal is located in "Lahore Fort".
110. Raj-ji-Takri or Seeraj-ji-Takri is a Buddhist archaeological site located in "Sindh".
111. Sirkapis an archaeological site. It is located in "Taxila".
112. Sokhta Koh is the coastal Harappan site at Sokhta Koh. Sokhta Koh means "burnt hill".
113. Sokhta Koh was first surveyed by an American archaeologist George F Dales in the year "1960".
114. The Indus Valley Civilization Sutkagan Doris located "on Makran coast".
115. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway is: "653 km".
116. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of: "Thatta".
117. Takht-i-Bahi is a Buddhist monastic complex in Mardan. It was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in "1980".
118. An important archaeological site of Ancient India and is currently in modern-day Pakistan. The place is well known as "Taxila".
119. The highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab is "Tilla Jogian".
120. The founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak Devji spent in quiet seclusion of Tilla Jogian for "40 days".
121. "Tomb of Allama Iqbal" is located in Lahore in the Hazuri Bagh lawn between the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort.
122. The mausoleum of Iqbal was designed by "Nawab Zain Yar Jang Bahadur".
123. Tomb of Jahangir is the mausoleum built for the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. It is located near the town of "Shahdra".
124. "Shah Jahan was the son of Jahangir who built his mausoleum 10 years after death.
125. The number of sites in Pakistan that have been declared World Heritage by UNESCO are "6".
126. The archeological sites "Kot Diji", was discovered in 1955.
127. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
128. Doaba Rachna is located between the River Chenab and River "Ravi".
129. The "Sapta Sindhu" delta formed by the Indus River.
130. Kallar Kahar Lake is located in "Chakwal district".
131. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
132. Shalimar Garden is located in the city of "Lahore".
133. Badshahi Mosque was built in "1673".
134. The Noor Mahal is located "Bahawalpur".
135. Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat

- Khana are situated in "Bahawalpur".
136. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station name "Fort Munro".
 137. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated in "Sehwan Sharif".
 138. Banbhore site is in "Thatta".
 139. Chandka medical college is in "Larkana".
 140. Artificial forest being maintained in "Multan".
 141. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near "Bahawalpur".
 142. Masjid Mahabat Khan is located at "Peshawar".
 143. The archaeological sites, was discovered in 1955 at "Kot Diji".
 144. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
 145. Kattas Raj monuments near Chakwal are sacred to "Hinduism" religion.
 146. Lahore was a properly walled city surrounded by "12" gates.
 147. Asif Jah's tomb is located in the city "Lahore".
 148. Noor Jehan's tomb is located in "Lahore".
 149. The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in "1642".
 150. Sehwan city is famous for its mausoleum of "Sh. Usman Merwandi".
 151. Sayed Muhammad Usman Marwandi is commonly known as Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
 152. Hansraj, the pet antelope of Prince Salim is buried at "Hiran Minar".
 153. Nur-ud-din Mohammad Salim is known by his imperial name Jahangir.
 154. Famous poet saint SachalSarmast is buried in "Daraza Sharif".
 155. The famous QissaKhwani Bazar is in "Peshawar".
 156. Gomal University is in "Dera Ismael Khan".
 157. The National University of Modern Languages (NUML) is in "Islamabad".
 158. Gurdawara Rohri Sahib is located in "Eminabad".
 159. Uch Sharif's most famous monument is the tomb of "BibiJawindi".
 160. The historic site 'Mehrgarh' was discovered on the right bank of the "Bolan River".
 161. "Shalamar Garden" the historical monument was built in 1642 AD.
 162. The historic site 'Mehrgarh' was discovered on the right bank of the "Bolan River".

FORTS IN PAKISTAN

1. "Ali Masjid Fort" is located at the highest point of Khyber Pass.
2. The first fort which the British constructed in India was: "St. George Fort".
3. The elevation of Ali Masjid Fort is "3,174 ft".
4. Attock Fort is situated about 101 km west of Islamabad. It was constructed by Mughal Emperor "Babar".
5. Fort Bala Hisar is located in the city of "Peshawar".
6. According to Dr. Hussain Khan, the name Bala Hisar was given by "Afghan King Taimur Shah Durrani".
7. The Sikhs who conquered Peshawar and replaced the name BalaHisar with Samir Garh but the name did not become popular. The incident took place in "1834".
8. Baltit or Balti Fort is located in "Hunza valley".
9. The name of the square fortress in Pakistan near Bahawalpur is "Drawer Fort".
10. Drawer fort was built by "Jaja Bhutta".
11. The Fort of Munde Shahid is located at "50 Km from Bahawalpur".
12. GiriFort is located 8 km north-east of Taxila. It was built in 5th century by "Buddhist monks".
13. Sultan Masud used Giri fort in his reign. The name of his father was "Sultan Mahmood Ghazni".
14. Jamrud Fort is Located at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. It was built in 1823 by "Sikhs".
15. The KotDiji Fort is in KotDiji that is the town of "Khairpur".
16. KotDiji Khan was built in between 1785 to 1795 by "Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur".
17. Lahore Fort's area is "20 hectares".
18. Lahore fort was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in "1981".
19. Multan Fort was originally known as "Katochgarh".
20. There are two historical forts on opposite sides of the Neelum River in Muzaffarabad. Their names are "Red Fort and Black Fort".
21. The name of the founder of Muzaffarabad who completed the construction of Red Fort in 1646 was "Muzaffar Khan".
22. RaniKot Fort is located in "Sindh".
23. "Rani Kot Fort", with a circumference of about 26 kms, is the largest fort in the world situated in Pakistan near the city of "Jamshoro".
24. Rohtas Fort was a garrison fort built by the great Afghan king "Sher Shah Suri".
25. Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher

- Shah's order) "Todar Mal".
26. Rohtas Fort was constructed by Sher Shah on the river "Kahan".
 27. The area of Rohtas Fort is "12.63".
 28. "Rohtas Fort" blocks the way from Peshawar to Lahore:
 29. According to historian "Raja Sálbán" re-established the Sialkot city around the 2nd century A.D". The name of the historian was "Diayasjee".
 30. Sialkot Fort was conquered from 1179 to 1186 by "Shah-ud-din Ghor".
 31. Rawat Fort is located in Pothohar. The battle was fought between the Gakhar chief Sultan Sarang Khan and Sher Shah Suri in "1546 AD".

32. "Bala Hissar fort was built by Mughal Emperor Zahid-ud-Din Babar.
33. The Rohtas Fort is located in the district of "Jhelum".
34. "Bala Hissar Fort" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar.
35. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station name as "Fort Munro".
36. Fort Munro is located at Sulaiman Hills
37. Derawar Fort is situated in Cholistan Desert
38. The area of Cholistan desert is 22000 sq. km
39. Kafir Fort is located in the province "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
40. The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Ranikot Fort is situated near the city "Jamshoro".
41. Fort Munro is located in "D.G. Khan".
42. Attock fort was constructed by "Akbar".

FAMOUS LAKES OF PAKISTAN

1. Kallar Kahar Lake is situated in district Punjab in the city of: "Chakwal".
2. Gharo Creek is "A lake".
3. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in "Sindh".
4. Hadiero Lake is situated near "Makli Hill".
5. Sat Para Lake is situated in "Baltistan".
6. The largest fresh water lake of Pakistan is "Manchar Lake".
7. Hammune Mashkel Lake is located in the Province of "Balochistan".
8. Latusar Lake is located in the valley of "Kaghan".
9. "Keenjhar" the lake that is located near Thatta (Sindh).
10. Mannchar lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in "South Asia".
11. Phander Lake is located in the Province of "NWFP".
12. Manchar Lake is found in "Dadu District".
13. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in "Kaghan".
14. The largest Lake of Pakistan is "Manchar".
15. Wullar Lake is a source of "Jhelum".
16. Hina Lake is situated near "Quetta".
17. Kachura Lake is situated in "Skardu".
18. The nearest city to the Keenjhar Lake is "Thatta".
19. The old name of Keenjhar Lake is "Kalri Lake".
20. Keenjhar Lake is a source of water from "Karachi".
21. KalarKahar Lake is situated in "Salt Range".

22. Hub Lake is situated near "Karachi".
23. Haleji Lake is situated in "Sindh".
24. Keenjhar Lake is about 32 kilometres long and 10 kilometres width.
25. "Manchar Lake" was the largest natural lake in the Sub-continent.
26. Manchar Lake is situated near "Sehwan Sharif".
27. Rawal Lake is situated in "Islamabad".
28. One of the following lake is called "Paradise of Birds". That is: "Haleji Lake".
29. The man made largest Lake of Pakistan is "Keenjhar Lake".
30. The most famous lakes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Saidu Sharif and "Saif-ul-Malook".
31. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated at the altitude of "3,212 m above sea level".
32. The storage capacity of Tarbela Lake is 11.1 million acre feet
33. The city nearest to Simbly Lake is "Islamabad".
34. A lake in the Gojal Valley of northern Pakistan created in January 2010 by a landslide dam is known as "Attabad Lake and Gojal Lake".
35. Attabad is situated in "Gilgit-Baltistan".
36. "Hanna Lake" is situated in: "Baluchistan".
37. Kalar Kahar Lake is situated in "Salt Range".
38. Hub Lake is situated near "Karachi".
39. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is "Manchar Lake".
40. Hanna Lake is situated near "Quetta".

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

1. The fate of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP) at the time of independence was decided by Referendum.
2. In 1849 Punjab was annexed by Britain.
3. Mostly dry fruits are cultivated in Baluchistan province of Pakistan.
4. "Malakhara" is a famous game played in the province of Sindh.
5. Baluchistan Province of Pakistan has the largest area.
6. Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan according to population.
7. Pakistan is bordered by Iran to the West.
8. In 2010 NWFP was named Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
9. Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
10. The minimum wage of workers in Punjab is 13000.
11. In Punjab, the lowest density of population is in D.G. Khan Division.
12. Bahawalpur is the largest district of Punjab Province.
13. Chagai is the largest district of Pakistan area wise.
14. Lahore is the largest district of Pakistan population wise.
15. The newest district of Punjab is Nankana Sahib.
16. Immediately before the formation of "One Unit" in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur enjoyed the status of a Province.
17. There are 9 divisions in Punjab.
18. Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
19. Hindko language is prominent in Hazara division.
20. Baluchistan became a province in 1970.
21. In 712 A.D. Sind was invaded by Arabs.
22. Gwadar Port-Xinjing is the places that will be connected by China-Pakistan Economic Corridor which was inaugurated by PM Nawaz Sharif on 29 November 2014.
23. On September 9, 1958 Pakistan acquired Gwadar from Oman.
24. Gwadar Port is in the province of Baluchistan.
25. Gawadar Port is being built with the collaboration of China.
26. In 2010 NWFP was named Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
27. In 2009, Gilgit-Baltistan was given the status equal to a province by Promulgation of ordinance.
28. The executive head of the province is Chief Minister.
29. Pasni harbour is situated in Baluchistan.
30. Lowest density of population in which province Baluchistan.
31. Province having largest coastline is Baluchistan.
32. The Governor of former NWFP at the time of independence of Pakistan in 1947 was Rob Lockhart.
33. Mithi, Diplo, Islamkot, Chachro & Nagarparker are towns / localities in the province of Sindh. These belong to district Tharparker.
34. The total number of Districts in Punjab is 36.
35. Sindh is the second densely populated province of Pakistan.
36. Baluchistan is the most thinly populated province of Pakistan.
37. Loralai is a district of Baluchistan.
38. The major segment of "Saraiki" speaking population lives in Punjab.
39. In the total area of Pakistan, the share of Punjab is about 25%.
40. A small town in Sindh "Keti Bunder" is famous for Fish Harbour.

PUNJAB

1. The area of Punjab is "205344 sq.km".
2. The share of Punjab in the total population of Pakistan is 56.5%.
3. Punjab is situated at "eastern" side of Pakistan.
4. Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir to the "North-East".
5. Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajasthan to the "east".
6. The area which is located South of Punjab is "Sindh".
7. On the West of Punjab the area is "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
8. On the North of Punjab is situated in "Azad Kashmir".
9. There are "36" districts in the Punjab.
10. The Punjab province was founded in its current form in "1972".
11. Nearly 60% of Pakistan's population lives in the "Punjab".

12. The statement which is true regarding Punjab are "It is the nation's only province that touches Balochistan, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Azad Kashmir, It contains the federal enclave of the national capital city at Islamabad and It is home to six rivers".
13. The main site of the Indus Valley Civilization in Punjab was the city of "Harrapa".
14. "Thar and Cholistan" deserts that are found in Punjab:
15. The most industrialized province of Pakistan is:
16. "Punjab".
17. The city of Taxila, reputed to house the oldest university in the world, Takshashila University, was established by the great Vedic thinker and politician "Chanakya".
18. The folk tales of Mirza Sahiban, Sayful Muluk, Yusuf Zulekha, Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwal, Dulla Bhatti, and Sassi Punnun are found in the "Punjab".
19. The word Punjab means "Land of Five Rivers".
20. Originally, Punjab's five rivers were Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and "Beas".
21. The river that has replaced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers" (Punjab) is "Indus".
22. The most populous province of Pakistan is "Punjab".
23. The province which is called "Bread Basket of Pakistan" is "Punjab".
24. The Cultural Capital of Pakistan is "Punjab".
25. Monsoon rains fall on "Northern Punjab".
26. The land between the Indus and Jhelum river is known as the "Thal Desert".
27. Thal Desert region is being reclaimed with water from Jinnah and Chashma Barrages on the "Indus River".
28. Cotton growing centre of the country is "Multan".
29. The centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500 is: "Taxila".
30. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in "326 BC".
31. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its "University".
32. The bridge of boats on Indus is located at "Mithankot".
33. The Indus Highway up the west bank of the Indus to Peshawar is currently being upgraded with the help of "Japan".
34. The shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located at "Mithankot".
35. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed was born in 1815. He was died in "1901".
36. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote his popular poetry in "Seraiki and Sindhi".
37. Dera Ghazi Khan is known for its lacquer-, wood- and leatherwork, date palm baskets, rope-weaving and "textiles".
38. The tomb of Ghazi Khan is located at "Dera Ghazi Khan".
39. The massive two-storey octagonal Tomb of Ghazi Khan, decorated with horizontal bands of blue-glazed tiles dates from about "1494".
40. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station. Its name is "Fort Munro".
41. Fort Munro set at about: "1,800 metres".
42. Fort Munro is located at "Sulaiman Hills".
43. Fort Munro was built as a summer resort by British colonial officials in "1920".
44. Dera Gazi Khan was named after Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan was named after Ismail Khan. They were "Brothers".
45. Sassi was born in "Bhutta Wahan".
46. Bhutta Wahan is situated near "Rahimyar Khan".
47. Abdul Fazal and his brother Faizi were born in "Bhutta Wahan".
48. The waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together in "Panjnad".
49. The word "Panjnad" means: "Five Waters".
50. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlej rivers is situated in "Panjnad".
51. Uch is located near "Panjnad".
52. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the *Chach Nama* who is believed to have invented and given his name to "Chess".
53. Fame of Uch is because of his "Tombs of Saints".
54. The Tomb of Bibi Jawindi (D. 1403) is located in "Uch".
55. The Tomb of Bahawal Halim and Ustad Ladla are situated in "Uch".
56. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhari is buried in "Uch Sharif".
57. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhari (1177-1272) is also known as "Sayyed Jalaluddin Shah Bukhari".
58. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhari came to the Sub-continent from "Bukhara".
59. The tombs of Sheikh Saifuddin Ghazrooni, Makhdoom Jahanian Jahangasht are located in "Uch Sharif".
60. The first Muslim Saint who settled in Uch was Saifuddin Ghazroon. He came in the Sub-continent from "Baghdad".
61. Jahanian Jahangasht was grandson of "Jalal-ud-Din Bukhari".
62. The saint who is also known as 'Great Traveler' was "Jahanian Jahangasht".
63. Mention the Sufi sect(s) started by the saints of Uch "Suhrawardiya and Qadiriya and Qadiriya".

64. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhari started the sect of "Suhrawardia".
65. Sufi sect Qadiriya was started by "Sayeed Muhammad Ghaus Jilani Hallabi".
66. The name of the desert of Punjab that is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India is "Cholistan".
67. The total area of Cholistan desert is: "21,000 sq.km".
68. Derawar Fort is located near "Bahawalpur".
69. Derawar Fort is situated in "Cholistan Desert".
70. The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres high and circumference of the fort is "105 kilometre".
71. The age of Derawar Fort is "5000 years".
72. The shrine of Chanan Pir is located in "Cholistan Desert".
73. Bahawalpur was acceded to Pakistan in "1954".
74. Noor Mahal is located in "Bahawalpur".
75. The Italian style Noor Mahal was built in "1885".
76. Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated in "Bahawalpur".
77. Victoria Hospital is situated in "Bahawalpur".
78. Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muluk Shah are located in "Bahawalpur".
79. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near "Bahawalpur".
80. Heat, Saints, dust and graveyards is a phrase used for the city of "Multan".
81. The city which is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles is "Multan".
82. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is situated in "Multan".
83. The head of the Suhrawardia *Silsila* is "Rukn-e-Alam".
84. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam is "Abdul Fateh".
85. Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq built tomb for himself in 1320. But another person was buried in that tomb. The name of the person is "Rukn-e-Alam".
86. The oldest octagonal tomb in the Sub-continent is "Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam".
87. The tomb in Multan which is awarded for the Agha Khan Architectural Award restoration is: "Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam".
88. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in "Multan".
89. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was built in "1262".
90. The tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is located in "Multan".
91. Shah Shams Tabriz was born in 1165 in "Afghanistan".
92. Shah Shams Tabriz arrived in Multan from Tabriz in "1201".
93. The second most beautiful tomb in Multan after Rukn-e-Alam's is "The Tomb of Ali Akbar".
94. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman - mother of Rukn-e-Alam - is situated in "Multan".
95. The Tomb of Khalid Walid is situated near "Multan".
96. The Tomb of Khalid Walid is built in Ghaznavi style and dated from the "9th century".
97. The largest hospital in Pakistan is "Nishtar Hospital".
98. Nishtar Hospital is situated in the city of "Multan".
99. The new name of Lyallpur is "Faisalabad".
100. The third largest city of the Pakistan is "Faisalabad".
101. Faisalabad was founded in 1890 by "Sir James Lyall".
102. The city of Pakistan that is laid out on the shape of British flag is "Faisalabad".
103. The Faisalabad is also known as "Little Manchester".
104. The Chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and "wooden work".
105. The largest of the Indus Civilisation sites excavated so far was: "Harappa & Moenjodaro".
106. "Sahiwal" is nearest city to Harappa.
107. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient of "Babylon, Ur and Egypt".
108. The shrine of Baba Noor Shah Wali is situated in "Harappa".
109. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situated in "Pakpattan".
110. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in "1265".
111. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj belonged to the order of "Chishtiya".
112. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote in "Persian, Urdu and Punjabi".
113. *Baheshti Darwazais* located in "Pakpattan".
114. Lahore Fort was built by "Akbar".
115. Lahore fort was built in "1560".
116. The Lahore city was enclosed in a brick wall by "Akbar".
117. The number of gates that were built in old Lahore city walls are "12".
118. Badshahi Mosque was built by "Aurangzeb".
119. Badshahi Mosque was built in "1676".
120. In 18th and 19th century the Sikhs dismantled many of Lahore's Mughal monuments, from which they took enough marble to build the "Golden Temple at Amritsar".
121. The Shrine of Mian Mir is situated in "Lahore".
122. Shrine of Mian Mir was built by "Aurangzeb".

123. The biggest public library in Pakistan is "Quaid-e-Azam Library".
124. The tomb of Anarkali is situated in "inside Punjab Secretariat".
125. The Mausoleum of Data GanjBaksh is in "Lahore".
126. The original name of Data GanjBaksh is "Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman".
127. Hazrat Data GanjBaksh came in Lahore in 1039 in "Ghazni".
128. Hazrat Data GanjBaksh died in "1072".
129. The author of *KashfulMahjub* is "Data GanjBaksh".
130. *Kashful Mahjub* was written in "Persian".
131. One of the following is called modern 'Eiffel Tower'. That is "Minar-e-Pakistan".
132. The tomb of Ranjit Singh and Guru Arjan's Memorial in Lahore are near "Badshahi Mosque".
133. Some of the hairs of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept in "Badshahi Mosque".
134. Allama Iqbal is buried in "Just outside the Badshahi Mosque".
135. Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in "1951".
136. The translucent marble head stone used in interior of Allama Iqbal's tomb were the gift from "Afghanistan".
137. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of "Red Sandstone".
138. The Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in "Lahore".
139. Masjid Wazir Khan was built in "1634".
140. Masjid Wazir Khan was built by "Hakim Ali-ud-Din".
141. The original name of Wazir Khan was "Hakim Ali-ud-Din".
142. The tomb of Jahangir is situated in "Shahdara".
143. Besides Jahangir, the person who is/are buried in Jahangir's tomb is "Noor Jehan and Asif Khan".
144. Kamran Baradari is in "River Ravi".
145. Tomb of Jahangir is built by "Noor Jahan".
146. Shalimar Garden is located in "Lahore".
147. Shalimar Garden was built by Shah Jehan".
148. Shalimar Garden was built in "1642".
149. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is situated in "Lahore".
150. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in "Punjabi".
151. The tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak is situated in "Lahore".
152. "Sher Shah Suri" died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo.
153. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in "1210".
154. Chauburji is located in "Lahore".
155. Chauburji was a gateway to a "Mughal Garden".
156. Chauburji was built by "Jahanara Begum".
157. Jahanara Begum was "Eldest daughter of Shah Jahan".
158. Haran Minar is located in "Sheikhupura".
159. Sheikhupura is a "hunting pavilion".
160. Jahangir built hunting pavilion Sheikhupura in: "1616".
161. Jahangir's Fort is located in "Sheikhupura".
162. Guru Nanak was born in "Nankana Sahib".
163. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is: "Wagah".
164. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) starts from Calcutta and ends in "Kabul".
165. The old name of G.T. Road is "Imperial Highway".
166. The GT Road is "400" years old:
167. GT Road was built by "Sher Shah Suri".
168. The number of rivers, GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore are "3".
169. The name of the river(s) GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore are "Chenab".
170. The city of Pakistan "Taxila" was the capital of King Menander (about 160 B.C.):
171. The Pakistani city which is famous for high quality sports equipment is "Sialkot".
172. The name of the city that is associated in the manufacturing of high quality surgical instruments is "Sialkot".
173. Besides manufacturing of surgical instruments Sialkot is also famous for Saddles & "musical instruments".
174. The tomb of Mian Abdul Hakim - a great seventeenth-century personality - is located in: "Sialkot".
175. The shrine of Shah Daula is situated in "Gujrat".
176. The Rohtas Fort is near "Dina".
177. The builder of the Rohtas Fort is "Sher Shah Suri".
178. Rohtas Fort was built in "1540-50".
179. Soan Gorge is located from Islamabad through the Potwar Plateau to the "Indus".
180. Fossil-bearing rocks between four and 14 million years old are located in "Soan Gorge".
181. Hominoid primates lived in "Soan Gorge".
182. One of the following things that were found from Soan Gorge area and have made double paleontological collections from the rest of the world is "Fossils".

183. The Greek firm that drew up a master plan of Islamabad "Doxiadis Associates".
184. The Islamabad is located at the foot hill of "Margalla Hills".
185. The construction of Islamabad was begun in "1961".
186. The constitution of Pakistan that confirmed Islamabad as Capital of the country was of "1962".
187. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in "Islamabad".
188. The Faisal Mosque was designed by a Turkish architect named as "Vedat Dalokay".
189. The major donor for the construction of the Faisal Mosque was "Saudi Arabia".
190. The biggest mosque in the World is "Shah Faisal Mosque".
191. In Faisal Mosque 15,000 people can offer pray. The numbers of people that can be accommodated in its courtyard are "85,000".
192. Shah Faisal Mosque is decorated inside with mosaics by "Gulgee".
193. The shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is located in "Islamabad".
194. Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as "Bari Imam".
195. Golra Sharif is located in "Islamabad".
196. Margalla Hills are part of "Islamabad National Park".
197. Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pakistan in "1960".
198. The remains of a 30,000 year old house has been uncovered near "Riwat".
199. The sixteenth century Ghakkar Fort is located in "Rawat".
200. The Mount Sakesar is at the height of "1521m".
201. The meaning of word "Murree" is "high place".
202. Murree is located in "Punjab".
203. The Shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jillani is situated in "none".
204. The place from where a large number of the late-Buddhist and Jain carvings, now in Lahore Museum, and dates from the Simhapura Kingdom period were found was "Murti".
205. Murti is situated near "Choa Saidan Shah".
206. Khewra is famous for "Salt mine".
207. The salt mine which is the largest in area in the world is "Khewra".
208. The length of Khewra mine tunnel is "140KM".
209. The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is Khewra".
210. It is estimated that in Khewra mines - if mining is continued at the present rate - there is enough salt in the existing mine alone to last another in "350 years".
211. The nearest city from the Nandana Fort is "Pind Dadan Khan".
212. Al-Bairuni (973-1053) came to Sub-continent in the wake of Mahmud of Ghazni early in the 11th century, is said to have measured the circumference of the earth from "Nandana".
213. The place from where Alexander the Great crossed the Salt Range in 326 BC is "Jalalpur".
214. Importance of Mianwali is due to "Irrigation work".
215. The Wah is famous for "Mughal Garden".
216. The city of Pakistan that is famous for the textile mills that produce finest suiting in the world is "Lawrencepur".
217. Taxila is one of the Sub-continent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of "Gandhara".
218. The area of Taxila in 1913 was excavated by "Sir John Marshall".
219. The history of Taxila spans about "1000 years".
220. The history of Taxila starts from 516 BC to: "AD 600".
221. The old name of Taxila is "Taksashila".
222. Alexander the Great arrived at Taxila in "326 BC".
223. The third and most important Mauryan emperor, Ashoka, was his father's viceroy at "Taxila".
224. From Taxila, Buddhism spread to Central Asia and via Swat to Tibet and "China".
225. Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its "Buddhist art".
226. The first city of Taxila was "Bhir Mound".
227. Attock Fort was built by "Akbar".
228. The Attock Fort was built between 1581 and "1586".
229. The boundary between Punjab and the N.W.F.P. is "Indus River".
230. Kabul River merges in Indus River near "Attock".
231. The only Punjab's City situated on the West Bank of Indus: "Kalabagh".
232. The best version of *Heer-Ranjha* was written by: "Waris Shah".
233. Waris Shah is buried in "Jandiala Sher Khan".
234. *Mela Chiragha* is celebrated in the memory of "Shah Hussain".
235. Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in " Arabic, Persian and Punjabi".
236. *Sassi-Panu* was written by "Hashim Shah".
237. *Sohni-Mahiwal* was written by "Fazal Shah".
238. *Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas* was written by "Ghulam Rasool".
239. The creator of *Yusuf Zulekha* is " Ghulam Rasool".

240. The famous love song in Punjab is "Mayhlah, Dhola and Boliyan".
241. Baba Farid is best known for "Shalooks".
242. The newest district of Punjab is "Chiniot".
243. The Districts of Pakpattan, Okara and Sahiwal are in "Lahore Division".
244. The Indus Civilisation flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as "2500 BC".
245. The last Nawab of Bahawalpur is "Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V".
246. Immediately before the formation of "One Unit" in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur enjoyed

- the status of a "province".
247. "Majha" is a region of the Punjab comprising the modern districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran in the Indian State of Punjab and in the Pakistani Province of Punjab it includes: "Narowal, Lahore and Kasur".
 248. The "Punjab" region in the Indian sub-continent is known as the land of 5 rivers.
 249. Punjab's size in the total land mass of Pakistan is "20.7%".
 250. The major segment of "Saraiki" speaking population lives in "Punjab".

BALUCHISTAN

1. The area of Balochistan is "347190 sq.km".
2. The province's which makes up 44 per cent of Pakistan is "Balochistan".
3. The number of districts in Balochistan is "27".
4. The largest Gold and Copper deposits have been found at "Reko Diq".
5. In south-eastern Balochistan is the site of a space launch centre for suborbital rockets operated by Pakistan's national space agency "Sonmiani".
6. Balochistan is located at the eastern edge of the "Iranian plateau".
7. The most densely populated district in Balochistan is "Quetta".
8. The unicameral Provincial Assembly of Balochistan comprises "65 seats".
9. In Balochistan the Mirani Dam, a multipurpose project, is located on the "River Dasht".
10. Liyari River flows in the province of "Balochistan".
11. In the south of Balochistan 754 kilometres of deserted beaches stretch along the Makran Coast on the "Arabian Sea".
12. The Balochistan borders with Iran on the west run through "900 kilometres".
13. Relics of stone tools found in caves and terraces that date back to Pleistocene period have been discovered in: "Balochistan".
14. Balochistan border with Afghanistan on the north run through "1,200 kilometres".
15. To the east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Pakistan by the "Kirthar & Suleiman".
16. The population of Balochistan is: of the total population "5%".
17. Majority of population in Balochistan is concentrated in and around Quetta and on the more fertile "Northern plateau".
18. Cherry is harvested in and around "Quetta".
19. The people of Balochistan sow a summer crop of barley, sorghum or millet at high altitude and other grow a winter crop of "wheat": lower down.
20. The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are "Brahuis".
21. Brahuis are settled around "Kalat".
22. Brahuis language is "Dravidian".
23. Some scholars suggest that the Brahuis are descended from "Ibrahim (A.S.)".
24. The largest ethnic group in Balochistan is "Pathans".
25. The larger number of Balochi's reside in "Punjab & Sindh".
26. Balochi is an Indo Aryan language resembling "Persian".
27. Balochistan has been inhabited for "50,000 years".
28. By year 6000 BC farmers cultivating barley, wheat and dates on the "Bolan River".
29. Potter's wheels were being used in Balochistan by "4000 BC".
30. The people of Balochistan made pottery about 4000 BC and they were exporting there superior ware to "Persia & Afghanistan".
31. The early Balochistan culture developed midway between Mesopotamia and the "Indus".
32. The great warrior Mir Chakkar Rind united the principal Balochi tribes in "15th century".
33. The person who ruled over southern Afghanistan and parts of Punjab and Sindh in 15th Century was "Mir Chakkar Rind".
34. The Khans of Kalat rose to power under the Ghilzais and united the "Brahui tribes".
35. The Karez is a system of "underground water".
36. The Karez system for irrigation is being used in "Balochistan".
37. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluorite sulphur, quartz and "marble".
38. In Balochistan the irrigated fruit farming is highly successful around Quetta and "Pishin".

39. The area which is known as Pakistan's fruit garden is "Balochistan".
40. The Balochistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries, peaches, pomegranates, pluma and walnuts".
41. The Makran coast is famous for 300 different varieties of "date".
42. A deep sea port is being built in Balochistan in "Ormara".
43. The Quetta is located at the height of "1680m".
44. Quetta is a Pashtu word. Its meaning is "Fort".
45. Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake in "31 May 1935".
46. The number of peoples that were killed in Quetta earthquake of 1935 is "35,000".
47. Quetta Staff College was attended by many famous men; like Auchinleck and "Montgomery".
48. The Archaeological Museum of Balochistan is located in "Quetta".
49. The Emperor Aurangzeb's own Qur'an is kept in "Archaeological Museum of Balochistan".
50. Indus Civilisation grave dates from 2500-2000 BC was founded at "Quetta".
51. The Chiltan Hills are located in proximity with "Quetta".
52. Chiltan means "forty souls".
53. The Murdar Mountain is situated near "Quetta".
54. The height of Murdar Mountain is "3,185".
55. Red and yellow tulips, wild hyacinth, iris, wild lavender, aniseed and small red poppies are scattered among the rocks around Quetta from the end of "March to April".
56. The cherries are harvested in and around Quetta in "May".
57. Hanna Lake is located in "Quetta".
58. Lak Pass is situated in "Quetta".
59. Hazar Gunji Chiltan National Park is situated near "Quetta".
60. The Ziarat is located 122 kilometres away to the northeast of "Quetta".
61. Hanna River is located in "Balochistan".
62. Kach is located in "Balochistan".
63. Kach is famous for "Fort".
64. Chapper Rift is situated near "Hernai".
65. The highest peak in Balochistan is "Mount Khalifat".
66. The height of Mount Khalifat is "3,485 m".
67. The kind of trees found in Ziarat is "Juniper".
68. Some of Juniper trees in Ziarat are "5000 years old".
69. Prospect Point is situated in "Ziarat".
70. Qauld-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948 in "Ziarat".
71. In Ziarat Qauld-e-Azam stayed in "Residency".
72. The Residency was built in 1882 by Robert Sandeman, the first "British Resident".
73. The shrine of Baba Kharwari is situated in "Ziarat".
74. Loralai is famous for it "Almonds and Pomegranates".
75. Fort Munroe is located on the crest of "Suleiman Mountains".
76. The river Zhob drains into the Indus via the "Gomal River".
77. The highest railway station in Asia is "Kan Mehtarzai".
78. Kan Mehtarzai Railway station is located at the height of "2,222".
79. The Kan Mehtarzai railway station is situated in "Balochistan".
80. The women in Balochistan wear bright red cloth "To save them from being shot by mistake".
81. The Muslim Bagh is famous for "Chromite mine".
82. Balochistan is famous for pistachio nuts in "QilaSaifullah".
83. Earlier, Zhob was used to be called as "Fort Sandeman".
84. Zhob valley is situated in "Gomal Pass".
85. The Gomal Pass is one of the most important prehistoric trade routes from Sub-continent to "Central Asia".
86. The preliminary archaeological excavations in Zhob valley have revealed several caches of early "pottery".
87. The Godray Pass is close to "Afghan border".
88. Takht-e-Suleiman is located in "Suleiman Mountains".
89. The Takht-e-Suleiman is situated near "Kapip".
90. The height of Takht-e-Suleiman is "3,473 m".
91. The Bolan Pass is located in "Balochistan".
92. The Bolan Pass is situated in "Suleiman Range".
93. The length of Bolan Pass is "96 km".
94. In Balochistan on the banks of Bolan River several villages dating from 7000 BC onward have been discovered (1,000 years older than villages in Mesopotamia). The exact archaeological site is "Mehrgarh".
95. "Sibi" is located at the entrance to both the Bolan had Hernai passes, and at the junction of the routes from Sindh and Punjab.
96. The Jirga Hall in Sibi is "A museum".

97. The Chakkar Fort is located at "Sibi".
98. Along with Jacobabad, "Sibi" city has the highest record temperature in the Sub-continent- 54°C.
99. Koh-e-Maran(mountain of snakes) is located in "Mastung".
100. The shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is located in "None".
101. The "Sheher Roghnan" in Balochistan where 800 cave houses still exist.
102. In Las Bela a mausoleum is decorated with cut-brickwork and is one of the earliest Islamic tomb in Pakistan. The name of the personality who is buried in the mausoleum is "Muhammad bin Harun".
103. The pass which is located at Chaman is "Khojak Pass".
104. The Khojak Tunnel is "5.2 km".
105. 104. The longest tunnel in the Sub-continent is "Khojak Tunnel".
106. 105. On five-rupee-note a tunnel is pictured. The tunnel name is "Khojak tunnel".
107. 106. Bund Khusdil Khan, a reservoir 16 kilometres into Pishin District, is famous for its "duck shooting".
108. "Mast Tawakli" is prominent poet of: "Balochi".
109. Sachal Sarmast is the Sufi Saint of "Baluchistan".
110. 107. The ranges that are located at Makran Coast are "Central Makran range, Siahan Range and Coastal Makran range".
111. Muhammad bin Qasim came to Sindh via "Makran".
112. Omara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani are "Coasts".
113. Gwadar and Jiwani were belonged to Oman for about "200 years".
114. The Khan of Kalat gave Gwadar and Jiwani to Oman in "16 century".
115. Pakistan purchased Gwadar and Jiwani from Oman in "1758".

SINDH

1. The area of Sindh is 140914 sq.km.
2. "Malakhara" is a famous game played in the province of "Sindh".
3. The number of districts in Sindh are "23".
4. It was the capital of Greater Sindh Province: "Umerkot".
5. The Provincial Assembly of Sindh is unicameral and consists of "168 seats".
6. The Highest Hill Point in Sindh among the Kerthar Mountain Range is "Gorakh Hill".

116. The coast which is being developed as a major port in Balochistan is "Gwadar".
117. The Jonpur forest is located in "Balochistan".
118. The name of the forest where about 2000 old trees are found is "Jonpur".
119. The Hasni tribe is settled in: "Western Baluchistan".
120. The Jonpur forests are in the area between "Ziarat & Loralai".
121. The biggest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world's is "Jonpur".
122. Goldsmid Line is the border between "Pakistan & Iran".
123. Militants attacked the Quaid-e-Azam residency in Ziarat with hand grenades, destroying the historical monument where the founder of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah spent his last days. This attack was done on "15 June 2013".
124. "Chaghi" is districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of Copper.
125. "Hanna Lake" is situated in "Baluchistan".
126. Baluchistan was given the status of province in "1970".
127. Loralai is a district of "Balochistan".
128. Gwadar Port is in the province of "Balochistan".
129. "Sui" a place known for the largest reserves of natural gas is in "Sibi Division".
130. "Ziarat" in Baluchistan is a popular hill resort surrounded by the oldest and tallest "Juniper Forests".
131. During the Pakistan Movement, Qazi Muhammad Issa rendered great services for the Muslims of "Balochistan".
132. Pasni harbour is situated in "Baluchistan".
133. "Nokundi" towns of Baluchistan is located nearest to Iran's border.
134. In "1952", gas (natural) discovered at Sui Baluchistan.

7. The Sindh assembly was the first British Indian legislature to pass the resolution in favour of Pakistan. This resolution was presented by "G. M. Syed".
8. Sachal Sarmast was a renowned Sindhi Sufi poet during the Kalhora era. His real name was "Abdul Wahab".
9. The seaport of Debal where the young Arab warrior Mohammad Bin Qasim landed his armies in 711 AD was "Bhambore".

10. Some of the important hills that are located in the Sindh are "Kirthar Hills".
11. The Indus delta is a vast marshy tract stretching southeast from Karachi to the Indian border some "250 km away".
12. The Indus empties in "Arabian Sea".
13. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from "Kabul to Delhi".
14. The most famous town of the Indus Civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is "Moenjodaro".
15. The Sindhi language is based on "Arabic".
16. The language that is spoken in the Thar region is "Thari".
17. The language of Rann of Kutch area is "Kutchi".
18. Where Lari language is spoken in "Lower Sindh".
19. The old name of Karachi is "Kolachi-jo-Kun".
20. The National Museum is located in "Karachi".
21. The crystal chandelier inside the Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam was a gift from "China".
22. The blue tiled ceiling inside the Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam was a gift from "Japan".
23. The silver railing erected on the Quaid's Tomb was given by "Iran".
24. The Cotton Exchange Building is situated in "Karachi".
25. The Shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi is located in "Karachi".
26. "Miss Fatima Jinnah" died at Mohatta Palace, Clifton, Karachi on 9 July 1967.
27. The Baleji Beach is located in "Karachi".
28. The French Beach is located in "Karachi".
29. KANUPP is located near "Baleji Beach".
30. The beach which is famous as the world's largest ship-breaking yard is "Gaddani Beach".
31. Gaddani Beach is located in "Sindh".
32. Thousands of Mangrove-covered islands are near "Karachi".
33. Gharo Creek is "A lake".
34. Kaleji Lake, Kadiero Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in "Sindh".
35. Chaukundi Tombs are located near "Karachi".
36. Chaukundi Tombs were built between "15th-19th centuries".
37. Muhammad bin Qasim entered in India in the Sub-continent from "Debal".
38. The new name of Debal is "Banbhore".
39. Banbhore is famous for "archaeological excavation".
40. Mention the place where the earliest mosque in the Sub-continent is situated "Banbhore".
41. Alexander the great founded Banbhore in "325 BC".
42. Greek-style pottery dating from the first century BC has been founded in "Banbhore".
43. Keti Bundar is "coastal area".
44. The World's largest necropolis (old graveyard) is "Makli Hill".
45. *Little Mecca* is the name given to "Makli Hill".
46. Kalakot Fort is situated near "Thatta".
47. Hadiero Lake is situated near "Makli Hill".
48. Shah Jahan Mosque is situated in "Thatta".
49. The nearest city to the Keenjhar Lake is "Thatta".
50. The old name of Keenjhar Lake is "Kalri Lake".
51. Keenjhar Lake is a source of water for "Karachi".
52. Keenjhar Lake is about 32 kilometres long. Its width is "10 kilometres".
53. The shrine of peer Mangho is located in "Karachi".
54. Karchat Centre is located in "Kirthar Hills".
55. The old name of Hyderabad is: "Neroon".
56. The nearest city to the Ranikot Fort is "Dadu".
57. Ranikot Fort is situated at "Kirthar National Park".
58. The largest Fort in Pakistan is "Ranikot".
59. Ranikot Fort is located in the province of "Sindh".
60. The length of Ranikot Fort is about "29 km round".
61. Taung is famous for "tombs".
62. Koh-Tarash is famous for "Prehistoric archaeological remains".
63. Koh-Tarash is located in "Kirthar range".
64. Khadeji Falls is situated near "Karacho".
65. Khadeji Falls is located near "National Highway".
66. The University of the Sindh is located in "Larkana".
67. The Super Highway start from Karachi. It ends in "Hyderabad".
68. The other name of Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is "Kotri Barrage".
69. Kotri Barrage was built in "1955".
70. The Shrine of Maki Shah Baba is located in "Hyderabad".
71. The Tombs of Kalhora and Talpur Mirs are located in "Hyderabad".
72. Rilli is "veil".

73. The Sindh Provincial Museum is located in "Hyderabad".
74. The Sindh Agricultural University is situated in "Tando Jam".
75. The Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Station is located in "Tando Jam".
76. King Umar founded Umarmkot in "11th Century".
77. King Umar was "first King of the Sumarh Dynasty".
78. *Marvi* is a folk story of "Sindh".
79. Akbar was born in "Umarmkot".
80. Umarmkot fort is famous for "Mughal arms, Coins & miniatures and History books & a map of Humahyn's travels".
81. Umarmkot fort was built in "1746".
82. The border of Pakistan and India runs through desert for 500 kilometres from the Rann of Kutch to "Lahore".
83. The Thar, Rajasthan and Cholistan deserts form a continuous belt of dry and "Sparsely populated land".
84. '*Friendly-Desert*' is the name given to "Thar Desert".
85. The number of people live in Thar Desert is "5 lac".
86. The Thar Desert is 800 km long. Its width is "490 km".
87. In Thar Desert, the annual average rainfall is "120 mm".
88. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated in "Sehwan Sharif".
89. The oldest occupied town in Sindh is "Sehwan Sharif".
90. The year of birth of Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar is "1177".
91. Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wanderer and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosophic who wrote several books in Persian and "Arabic".
92. The largest natural lake in the Sub-continent is "Manchar Lake".
93. Manchar Lake is situated near "Sehwan Sharif".
94. In Sindh there are two remarkable scenes are painted in Mughal style: one depicts in a battle with soldiers on elephants and horses; the other the love story of Sassi and Punno. The exact sight of this graveyard is "Drighballa".
95. Moenjadaro means "Mound of the Dead".
96. Moenjadaro is 6th the ruins of a 4,000-year-old city of the "Indus Civilisation".
97. Indus Civilisation is also known as "Harrapan Civilisation".
98. Moenjadaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the "upper Sindh".
99. The circumference excavated uncovered area of the Moenjodaro city is "5 km".
100. Two modern monuments in Larkana were erected by "Z.A Bhutto".
101. In Larkana one monument is in the honour of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk of Turkey, and other is for ex-president of Indonesia. The name of the president is "Sukarno".
102. The hottest place in the Sub-continent is "Jacobabad".
103. The highest temperature recorded in Jacobabad is "54°C".
104. The old name of Jacobabad city is "Kangher".
105. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is situated in "Hala".
106. Shah Abdul Lateef is also known as "Bhit Shah".
107. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the "*Shah Jo Risalo*".
108. *Risalo* is the best-known collection of romantic poetry in the "Sindhi language".
109. "Hala" the city of the Sindh that is popular for woodworking industry.
110. Sindh's most famous handicraft centre is "Hala".
111. The 19th century's Talpur Fort is located in "Kot Diji".
112. The forerunner of the Indus Civilisation lived in "Kot Diji".
113. Indus Civilisation borrowed or developed some of the basic cultural elements of the KotDijians in about "2800 BC".
114. The Minaret of Masum Shah is located in "Sukkur".
115. The Minaret of Masum Shah was built in between 1594 and "1618".
116. Masum Minaret is 25.2 metre tall. Its diameter is "25.2 metre".
117. The name of the city that is situated on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces is "Kashmore".
118. Kashmore is famous for its wooden lacquer-work and "Guddu Barrage".
119. *Malakhra* is "a game".
120. "Malakhara" is a famous game played in the province of "Sindh".
121. "Abdullah Haroon" supported Pakistan resolution from Sindh province.
122. Mohenjo Daro is in "Sindh".
123. The Oldest regional language of Pakistan is "Sindhi".
124. "Sachal Sarmast" Sindhi poet wrote verses in seven Languages.

125. In "1935", Sindh separated from the British Presidency and created a separate province.

126. "Sindh" was the first Provincial Assembly to pass a resolution for a separate state for Muslims of India.

KHYBERPAKHTUNKHWA

1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa runs for over 1,100 kilometres along the border with "Afghanistan".
2. The area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is "74,421 sq.ml".
3. Province of the Pakistan there is no desert is KPK
4. "24 districts" are in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
5. Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and "Haripur".
6. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on "16th April 2010".
7. "Buddhism and Shamanism" remained prominent in the region until Muslim Arabs and Turks conquered the area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa before the 2nd millennium CE.
8. The famous Khyber Pass links the Afghanistan with the province of "Bannu".
9. Hindkowans are most common in, the "eastern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Hazara Division".
10. The North-West Frontier Province lies in a region where the Indian Subcontinent meets with "Central Asia and Afghanistan".
11. Durand Line, the border drawn in 1893 by "Sir Mortimer Durand".
12. The most famous lakes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Saidu Sharif and "Saif-ul-Malook".
13. The Kushans invaded Gandhara on "1st Century AD".
14. "Khyber" road became popular as trade route.
15. Safed Koh is "a mountain range".
16. The length of Safed Koh is "160 km".
17. Safed Koh is crossed by "Khyber Pass".
18. "Sikaram Mount" is the highest peak of Safed Koh.
19. On "11th Century" the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population converted to Islam.
20. Population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa converted to Islam during Mahmud of Ghazni rule.
21. "Pathan" is world's largest tribal society.
22. "Tribal area" of the Sub-continent was left ungoverned by the British as a buffer zone between the British empire and Afghanistan.
23. "Andre Singer" wrote *Lords of the Khyber*.
24. "Rudyard Kipling" wrote:-

*When you're wounded and left on
Afghanistan's plains,
An' the women come out to cut up what
remains,
Jest roll to your rifle an' blow out your brains,
An' go to your Gawd like a soldier.*

25. Rudyard Kipling said:-

*"A scrimmage in a Border Station:
A canter down some dark defile:*

*Two thousand pounds of education
Drops to a ten rupee jezail*

*The Crammer's boast, the Squadron's pride,
Shot like a rabbit in a ride" at "Khyber Pass".*

26. "Kanishka" moved his winter capital to Peshawar from Pushkalavati in the 2nd AD.
27. In "1818" Ranjit Singh captured Peshawar.
28. British took Peshawar from Sikhs in "1848".
29. The only part of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that lies east of the Indus is "Hazara".
30. the heart of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Vale of Peshawar
31. Vale of Peshawar is watered is "Kabul and Swat river".
32. The Vale of Peshawar was the centre of the ancient Kingdom of "Gandhara".
33. The northern half of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of "Kaghan & Indus valleys, Swat and Dir valleys and Chitral Valley".
34. "Swat" city is mentioned in *Rig Veda Mahabharata* and in Ptolemy's *Geographia* (second century AD).
35. "Udegram" is one of the most historically interesting villages in Swat.
36. In the year "327 BC" at Udegram - the site of the ancient town of Ora - Alexander the Great fought one of his battles
37. Udegram was the capital of the Hindu Shahi rulers in Swat from the "8th to 10th Century".
38. Ambela Pass, Karakar Pass and Malandrai Pass are situated in "Khyber".
39. In which year "1586" at Karakar Pass Emperor Akbar lost most of his 8,000-man army in his abortive attempt to invade Swat.
40. The Durand Line is the border between "Pakistan & Afghanistan".
41. The Durand Line was agreed in "1893".
42. The British developed their so-called "forward policy" - an attempt to befriend and

- manipulate the Pathans. By this policy to "Russian" advances they want to block.
43. "Ethical Code" is Pukhtunwali.
 44. The Khyber Pass is located in "Tribal Areas".
 45. The Bala Hisar Fort is situated in "Peshawar".
 46. The Mahabat Khan Mosque is situated in "Peshawar".
 47. Mughal Mahabat Khan Mosque was built in "1670's".
 48. The Mahabat Khan Mosque was destroyed by fire in "1895".
 49. "Mahabat Khan" was appointed twice governor of the Peshawar region during the reigns of Shah Jahan Aurangzeb and he financed the building of the Mahabat Khan Mosque.
 50. The Cunningham Clock-tower is situated in "Peshawar".
 51. In year "1900" Cunningham Clock-tower was built in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Empress.
 52. "Sir George Cunningham" began his career as political agent in North Waziristan and later became governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from 1937 to 1946, and again after Independence from 1947 to 1948.
 53. The city where Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is situated in "Peshawar".
 54. The Pakistan Forest institution is located in "Peshawar".
 55. Jamrud Fort is near "Peshawar".
 56. Sikhs built on the site of "Jamrud Fort" fort, in 1823.
 57. Ali Masjid Fort is situated near "Jamrud".
 58. The Southern entrance to the Khyber Pass is in "Jamrud".
 59. "Jamrud" is called gate way to Khyber Pass.
 60. In "1964" Jamrud on Khyber Pass there is a stone archway across the road, the *Bab-e-Khyber*.
 61. From Peshawar to Khyber "Landi Kotal" is the last Railway Station.
 62. "Landi Kotal" the highest point of Khyber Pass.
 63. The height of Landi Kotal is "1,067".
 64. "Torkham" is the border post from Peshawar to Khyber.
 65. "34 tunnels" are there from Peshawar to LandiKotal.
 66. Darra Adam Khel is famous for "Gun factory".
 67. "Darra Adam Khel" area is called '*gun factory of the tribal areas*'.
 68. One is the toughest town in the world is "DarraAdamkhel".
 69. "A trading post" is Thal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 70. "Philip Woodruff" wrote *The Men Who Ruled India*.
 71. "City of flowers" is meant by Peshawar.
 72. On "16th century" Mughals arrived in Peshawar.
 73. "Sikhs" built BalaHisar Fort in 1834.
 74. Since 1907 the Bala Hisar Fort is the headquarters of "Frontier Corp".
 75. The *Chowk Yadgar* is situated in "Peshawar".
 76. The monument at the centre of *Chowk Yadgar*, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the "1965 Indo-Pakistan".
 77. "Rudyard Kipling" wrote this:-
*When Spring-time flushes the desert grass,
 Our Kafilas wind through the Khyber Pass,
 Lean are the camels but fat the frails,
 Light are the purses but heavy the bales,
 When the snowbound trade of the north
 comes down,
 To the market square of Peshawar town.*
 78. The length of Khyber Pass is 56 kilometres, of which within Pakistan the road is "40 km".
 79. On "Kabul River" Warsak Dam was built.
 80. The nearest city to Warsak Dam is in "Peshawar".
 81. The length of Warsak Dam's Lake is "42 km".
 82. Parachinar is surrounded by "chinar trees".
 83. The last town from Peshawar to Tribal area is "Tank".
 84. Dabarra is the centre of the "Falcon trade".
 85. In Dabarra Falcons are caught in the winter when they migrate south from the "Russian steppes".
 86. "Takht-e-Sulaiman" was the mountain situated on the border of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.
 87. Dozens prehistoric and Indus Civilisation sites are scattered along the ancient trade route to the "Gomal Pass".
 88. The Gomal University is situated in "D.I. Khan".
 89. The most impressive prehistoric site along the ancient trade route to the Gomal Pass, dating from 3200 BC (older than Moenjodaro) is "RahmanDheri".
 90. Lal Makra Tombs in LalMakra Sharif are near "D.I. Khan".
 91. The first capital of Gandhara was Pushkalavati - meaning the Lotus City. Now it is called "Charsadda".
 92. "Charsadda" is tropical sugar-cane and cold-climate sugar-beet grow side by side.

93. The earliest layer of Pushkalavati shows evidence of a "Iron Age Civilisation".
94. The complete Buddhist monastery in Pakistan is found in "Takht-e-Bahi".
95. Monastery and stupas at Takht-e-Bahi were founded in the first century AD and abandoned in the "7th century".
96. The famous Ashokan inscriptions, carved on rocks were found in "Mansehra & Shahbaz Garhi".
97. In Shahbaz Garhi "2" rocks inscriptions are found.
98. "Mardan" city's proximity the Shahbaz Garhi is situated.
99. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district are consisted of Plain areas
100. The oldest surviving writings of any historical significance in the Sub-continent is "Ashokan inscriptions".
101. The Akbar Fort is situated in "Hund".
102. Stone Age people lived in Swat at least as early as "3000 BC".
103. "Aryans" arrived at Swat from Central Asia in 1700 BC.
104. The oldest religious text in the world is "Rig Veda".
105. In "327 BC" Alexander the Great invaded Swat.
106. In "1969" Swat became part of Pakistan.
107. From "Dargai" Malakand Pass begins.
108. The Churchill Picket is located in "Damkot Hill".
109. 107. Winston Churchill served at Chakdara in "1897".
110. Winston Churchill was a war correspondent for the London's "Daily Telegraph".
111. Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting point of "Swat Valley".
112. The "Hindu Kush" range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan.
113. "Tirich Mir" of The Hindu Kush separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan.
114. *Garam Chasma*, where the sulphur springs are reputed to have healing powers for skin diseases, gout, rheumatism, and headaches, forty-five kilometres north-west of "Chitral".
115. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is in "Tirich Mir".
116. Yarkhun, Mastuj, Kunar are the names of "One river".
117. In "1969" Chitral became part of Pakistan.
118. At "Chitral Valley" Yarkhun, Mastuj, Kunar river drains.
119. Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow Wakhancorridor and from China by the "Hunza region".
120. The length of Lowari Pass which is at 3,118 metres (10230 feet) above sea level, from Dir to Drosh is "74 km".
121. For "Kaghan Valley" Naran is the centre of tourism.
122. "Kaghan" valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya".
123. The Malika Parbat is near "Neelam Valley".
124. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near "Naran".
125. The peak, "Musa-ka-Musalla" (prayer mat of Moses) is located in "Neelam Valley".
126. At "3,212 m above sea level the Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated.
127. The Babusar Pass connects Naran with "Gilgit".
128. "Swat-Kalam" is called 'A piece of Switzerland'.
129. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is largely located on the Iranian plateau along the peripheral junction between the Indian subcontinent and the "Eurasian plate".
130. "Hindko" language is prominent in Hazara division.
131. The Governor of former NWFP at the time of independence of Pakistan in 1947 was "Rob Lockhart".
132. Hazara Division of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Battagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and "Haripur".
133. The predominant language spoken in Hazara region is "Hindko".
134. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) comprise of "7 Tribal Agencies and 6 Frontier Regions".
135. "Before making a law applicable to a tribal area, President has to consult a tribal jirga representing that tribal area" is not a correct statement about Tribal Areas.
136. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, the former NWFP, was first created as a separate province in "1948".

GILGIT-BALTISTAN

1. The Highway which connects Pakistan with China is: "Karakoram".
2. The old name of Karakoram Highways is "Silk Road".
3. Karakoram Highways passes through "Himalaya, Karakoram and Pamir".
4. At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through "Khunjerab Pass".
5. The Karakoram Highway starts from "HasanAbdal".
6. Karakoram Highway ends at "Kashgar".
7. The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the "West".
8. Karakoram is a Turkish word that means "crumbling rock".
9. 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in "Karakoram Range".
10. Nanga Parbat is also known as "Diaper".
11. Nanga Parbat's nick name is "Killer Mountain".
12. Siachen Glacier is near "Astor".
13. "Roof of the World" is "Baltistan".
14. Little Tibet is the name taken for "Baltistan".
15. The Pakistani area which is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir is "Baltistan".
16. Satpara Lake is near "Skardu".
17. The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is "Gilgit".
18. "The place where heaven and earth meet" are "Punial".
19. The deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found in "Hunza".
20. Ruby mines are situated in "Hunza".
21. The Polo game was originated in the "Northern Areas".
22. In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in "Gilgit".
23. Rakaposhi Mountain is located near "Swat".
24. Rakaposhi is the "27th" highest mountain the world.
25. Gilgit-Baltistan areas are "Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu".
26. Former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan" on "29th August 2009".
27. The total area of Gilgit-Baltistan is "72498 km²".
28. The number of districts in Gilgit-Baltistan are "Seven".
29. First elections were held in "Gilgit-Baltistan" on "12th November 2009".
30. The first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan was "Shama Khalid".
31. First Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan was "Syed Mehdi Shah".
32. "Roof of the World" is "Baltistan".
33. Three of the world's longest glaciers outside the polar regions are found in Gilgit-Baltistan: the Biafo Glacier, the Baltoro Glacier, and the "Batura Glacier".
34. The eight-thousanders are the 14 independent mountains on Earth that are more than 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) high above sea level. They are all located in the Himalayan and Karakoram mountain ranges in "Asia".
35. Gilgit-Baltistan is home to five of the "eight-thousanders" and to more than fifty peaks above "7,000 meters".
36. The main ranges in Gilgit-Baltistan region are the Karakoram and the western Himalayas. The Pamir mountains are to the north, and the Hindu Kush lies to the "west".
37. Tethys's deposits finally turned to be: "Himalayas".
38. The Deosai Plains in Gilgit-Baltistan are located above the tree line and constitute the second-highest plateau in the world at 4,115 meters (14,500 feet) after "Tibet".
39. Astore District is located in "Gilgit Baltistan" area.
40. In 2009, Gilgit-Baltistan was given the status equal to a province by "Executive order communicated through notification".

TRIBAL AREAS

1. 27,220 sq. km is the total area of FATA.
2. 'Wana' is the main town of South Waziristan Agency.
3. 'Khar' is the main town of Bajaur Agency.
4. Parachinar is the main town of Khurram Agency.
5. On behalf of the Govt. Irfan Siddiqui is the Chief Coordinator of Head of the Committee for peace talks with Taliban.
6. There are 7 agencies in FATA.
7. The largest agency of (FATA) Federally Administrated Tribal Areas by population is Bajaur Agency.

8. 'Miran Shah' is the main town of North Waziristan.
9. Largest Political Agency in Pakistan tribal area in terms of area is South Waziristan.

10. Women have no representation in National Assembly from FATA and Federal Capital.
11. Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.

COOLEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST; etc

1. The oldest constructed Barrage of Pakistan is "Sukkur Barrage".
2. Oldest mountains of the world are present in India and youngest mountains of the world are present in Pakistan.
3. Jonpur is the biggest forest reserve of South Asia and the 2nd of the world?
4. The longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan is "Khojak".
5. The largest desert of the Pakistan is "Thar".
6. The highest peak with a height of 8611 meter above sea level is "K-2".
7. The highest Railway station in Pakistan is "Khan Mehtarzai".
8. Siachen Glacier is located at "Baltistan".
9. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram.
10. China is the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere.
11. "Transport" sector of the country is the largest consumer of soil and oil products.
12. Power Sector is the largest consumer of the Sui Gas in Pakistan.
13. The road which is highest at about 3000 meter height is "Sharah-e-Karakoram".
14. The oldest news agency of Pakistan is "APP".
15. "Skardu" receive the heaviest snowfall in a year.
16. The oldest private Airline of Pakistan is "Hajvery Airline".
17. The highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world is "Siachin Glacier".
18. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of Chitral.
19. The hottest place in Pakistan with highest record temperature 126°F is "Jacobabad".
20. The oldest TV station is located in the city of "Lahore".
21. The biggest airport of Pakistan is "Quaid-e-Azam International Airport".
22. The biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan is "Habib Bank Limited".
23. The biggest Barrage of Pakistan is "Sukkur Barrage".
24. The first airline of Pakistan is "Orient Airline".
25. The crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan is "Wheat".
26. The biggest railway workshop found in Pakistan is "Mughalpura".
27. The largest river in Kashmir is "Jhelum".
28. The Jhelum river is the only major Himalayan river which flows through the Kashmir valley.
29. The largest source of energy for Pakistan is "Thermal".
30. The largest salt water lake 'Hamun Mashkhe' is situated in "Balochistan".
31. Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange market is in "Karachi".
32. Pakistan's largest trade partner is "China".
33. According to the recent figures 46 billion dollars investment of china in Pakistan, now china has become a largest trade partner of Pakistan.
34. The major sugarcane producer province is "Punjab".
35. The major cotton producer province is "Punjab".
36. The largest CNG consumer of Asia is "Pakistan".
37. The second largest CNG consumer of the world is "Pakistan".
38. The second densely populated province of Pakistan is "Sindh".
39. The most thinly populated province of Pakistan is "Balochistan".
40. Pakistan's largest museum is "Karachi museum".
41. The OLDEST airline of the Pakistan is "Orient Airways".
42. The biggest park in Pakistan is "Ayub National park".
43. The largest mobile company in Pakistan is "Mobilink".
44. The coldest place in Pakistan is "Skardu".
45. "Terbela Dam" has the largest water storage capacity in Pakistan.
46. The biggest desert found in Pakistan is "Thar".
47. The oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was "Karachi nuclear power plant".
48. The biggest fort found in Pakistan is "Rani Kot Fort".
49. The biggest Gas field found in Pakistan is "Sui".

50. "Tarbela Dam" is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan.
51. The biggest nuclear power station of Pakistan is "Chashma".
52. The coldest place in Pakistan is "Skardu".
53. The highest dam in Pakistan is "Mangla Dam".
54. The highest glacier found in Pakistan is "Siachen".
55. The highest park situated more than 4000 meters above sea level is "National Park".
56. The highest pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 meters is "Muztagh Pass".
57. The largest Island found in Pakistan is "Manora".
58. The largest sector of Pakistan's economy is "Agriculture".
59. The dominant source of foreign exchange earning is "Agriculture".
60. Pakistan's major seasons for agricultural crops are "Kharif and Rabi".
61. Oldest SOS village of Pakistan was located at "Lahore".
62. Lahore SOS village was established in "1977".
63. The second most polluted country in the world is "Pakistan".
64. The biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan is "Dadu".
65. The largest river of Balochistan is "Hungol River".
66. The (area wise) rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries is "35th".
67. The (population wise) rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries is "6th".
68. The biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan is "National Hockey Stadium Lahore".
69. The biggest Industry of Pakistan is "Textile".
70. The biggest Industrial unit in public sector is "Pakistan Steel Mills".
71. "Khojak" is the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan.
72. "Lawari Tunnel is the longest tunnel under construction since long period".
73. The Province having the longest coastline is "Balochistan".
74. The ratio of Punjabi speaking population is "48%".
75. The total length of first railway track is "169 KM".
76. The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called "Durand Line".
77. The largest lake in Jammu & Kashmir is "Wullar Lake".
78. The tallest building of Pakistan is "Muslim Commercial Bank Building Karachi".
79. The lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan is "Indian Ocean".
80. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is "K-2 (Goodwin Austin)".
81. The oldest language of Pakistan is "Sindhi".
82. Pakistan shares longest border with "Afghanistan".
83. "Rani Kot Fort" is the largest fort in Pakistan situated near the city of "Hyderabad".
84. Pakistan's biggest export item is "Cotton/Textile".
85. The tallest building in Pakistan is Ocean Tower at Karachi. The number of its storey is "30".
86. There is an approved plan of Enshaa Towers in Karachi. The number of storey it planned are "85".
87. The largest jungle of Pakistan is "Changa Manga".
88. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is "Murree".
89. The biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan is "Keenjhar Lake".
90. The biggest natural lake found in Pakistan is "Manchar Lake".
91. Volcano Mountains are located in the province of "Balochistan".
92. The largest mine excavated in Pakistan is "Salt Mines Khewra".
93. The biggest mosque in Pakistan is "Faisal Mosque Islamabad".
94. The largest oil field found in Pakistan is "Mazari".
95. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan was present in "Islamabad".
96. The biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan is "Ayub National Park".
97. The largest labor force attached in Pakistan with "Agriculture".
98. The second densely populated province of Pakistan is "Sindh".
99. The most thickly populated province of Pakistan is "Punjab".
100. The largest spoken language in Pakistan is "Punjabi".
101. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to "China".
102. Pakistan's major import item is "Petroleum products".
103. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from "China".
104. The largest district of Punjab Province is "Bahawalpur".

105. Pakistan mainly imports edible oil from "Malaysia".
106. The Oil refinery that has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan is "Byco oil refinery".
107. The longest Motorway in Pakistan is "M8".
108. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is "China".
109. The biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan is "National Stadium Karachi".
110. The soil composed of sand and clay is called "Loam soil".
111. The highest population density rate in Pakistan is in "Islamabad".
112. The oldest forest of Pakistan is "Junpur".
113. The most urbanized area in Pakistan is "Sindh".
114. The soil of Indus delta is "layey".
115. The crop which is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils is "Rice".
116. Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar have "Sandy desert soil".
117. The oldest forest of Pakistan is "Janpur".
118. The largest island found in Pakistan is: "Manora".
119. The largest museum found in Pakistan is "Karachi".
120. Largest shipping company of Pakistan was "Pakistan National Shipping Corporation".
121. The tallest building in Pakistan is ocean Tower at "Karachi".
122. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan was present in "Islamabad".
123. The largest university of Pakistan is "Punjab University".
124. The largest (biggest) province according to area is "Balochistan".
125. The biggest province according to population is "Punjab".
126. The biggest library found in Pakistan is "Punjab Library".
127. Pakistan's largest export item is "Textile products".
128. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is "Nokhudi".
129. The biggest airline of Pakistan is "PIA".
130. The largest city of Pakistan population wise is: "Karachi".
131. The largest district of Pakistan is "Khuzdar".
132. The largest jungle of Pakistan is "Chhanga Manga".
133. Pakistan's highest railway station (from sea level) is "Quetta".
134. "Pak-Arab Oil Refinery" has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan?
135. "The place where heaven and earth meet", About "Punial" place these words are said.
136. "Nishan-e-Pakistan" is the highest civil award of Pakistan.
137. "Port of Karachi" is the largest seaport of Pakistan.
138. The oldest Public Radio Station in Pakistan was established in 1935; in "Lahore".
139. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is "Murree".
140. "Punjab University" is the largest university of Pakistan.
141. The first railway track was established between "Karachi and Kotri".
142. The largest coal reserves in Pakistan have recently been discovered in the district of "Tharparkar".
143. The largest desert of the Pakistan is: "Tharparker".
144. Pakistan's largest gas fired power plant is "Uch power plant".

SUFI SAINTS

1. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of Suhrawardia order.
2. Saint Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya established a "Khankaha" in city of Multan.
3. Ali Makhdum Hajwari popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with Sultan Masud of Gazni.
4. Sehwan city is famous for its mausoleum of Sh. Usman Merwandi.
5. Madho Lal and Shah Hussain were Deep Friends.
6. Bulley Shah is buried in Kasur.
7. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is buried in Sehwan Sharif.
8. Famous Punjabi writer Waris Shah wrote his famous book 'Heer Ranjah' living at the town of Malka Hans.
9. Multan is known as 'City of Saints'.
10. Sachal Sarmast was Sufi Poet of Sindh.
11. The famous shrine of Hazrat Bari Imam is located at Islamabad.
12. Multan is also affectionately known as "City of Saints".
13. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai's tomb is located in Sindh.
14. Hazrat Mujadid Alif Sani was the most significant Muslim saint of 17th Century India.

15. Rukn-e-Alam is the head of the Suhrawardia Silsila.

16. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in 1072.
17. Kashful Mahjub was written in Persian.

NOTABLE TOMBS

1. Asif Jah's tomb is located in the city Lahore.
2. Noor Jehan's tomb is located in Lahore.
3. Taj Mahal is a tomb.
4. The tomb of Jehangir is situated in Lahore.
5. Shah Jahan built tomb of Jehangir.
6. Babar's tomb is situated in Kabul.
7. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in Multan.
8. Tomb of Humayun is in Delhi.
9. Qutab-ud-Din Aibek's tomb is located in Lahore.
10. Mir Mauzzum's Minar is located in Sukkur.
11. Bahau-Din Zakaria's tomb is located in Multan.

12. Uch Shariff located 73 km from Bahawalpur; founded by Alexander the Great contains tombs of Bibi Jawindi, Jalal ud Din Bokhari and Baha al-Halim.
13. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai's tomb is located in Sindh.
14. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated Sehwan Sharif.
15. The Shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi is located Karachi.
16. The Shrine of Mian Mir is situated Lahore.
17. The shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located Mithankot.

FORTS

1. Rohtas Fort is located in district Jhelum.
2. On Kahan river Rohtas Fort was constructed by Sher Shah.
3. The first fort which the British constructed in India was St. George Fort.
4. Rohtas Fort (UNESCO declared World Heritage) located in District Jhelum — West of G. T. Road.
5. Rohtas Fort was built on the orders of Sher Shah Suri by Raja Todar Mal.
6. Derawar Fort is located near Bahawalpur.
7. Attock Fort was built by Mughal Emperor Jalal-ud-Din Akbar.
8. Sehwan Fort is located in the province of Sindh.
9. Lahore Fort and Attock Fort were constructed by Akbar.
10. Fort Munro is located at Sulaiman Hills.
11. Fort Munro is located in D.G. Khan.
12. 'Bala Hissar' (The elevated Fort) is situated at Peshawar.
13. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station named Fort Munro.
14. Babur founded Attock Fort.
15. In Bengal, the headquarters of East India Company were located at Fort St. George.

16. Darawar Fort is located in the area of Bahawalpur (Punjab).
17. Rani Kot Fort is located in the Sindh Province near the city Karachi.
18. Rani Kot Fort is the largest fort of Pakistan.
19. "Ranikot Fort" is situated near the city of Jamshoro.
20. Jamrud Fort is located in the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
21. Baltit Fort is located in Northern Areas of Pakistan.
22. Kattas Raj monuments near Chakwal are sacred to Hinduism religion.
23. Kamran Baradari is located in the city Lahore.
24. Kot Digi Fort is located in the province of Sindh.
25. Rawat Fort is located in the province of Punjab.
26. Nauroz Fort is located in the province of Baluchistan.
27. Rohtas Fort is the largest Fort of Punjab Province.
28. Akbar was a great builder. He constructed and founded Gujrat Fort.
29. Kafir Fort is located in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

IMPORTANT BOOKS

1. *A Nation is Born* is written by "Syed Mahmud Hassan".
2. *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* was written by REM Wheeler.
3. *Asar us-Sanadid* book was written by Sir Sayyid in 1847.
4. The book in which Hobbes gave theory of Social Contract is entitled: "Leviathan".
5. *Yusuf Zulekha* was written by Ghulam Rasul
6. *The Prince* a political treatise was written by: "Machiavelli".
7. "Muhammad Ali Ch" was the author of "Emergence of Pakistan".

8. The famous Babar-nama (or Tuzk-e-Babari) authored by Emperor Babar was written in "Chagatai" language.
9. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah-The story of a Nation" is a biography of Quaid-e-Azam written by: "G. Allana".
10. Hafeez Jallundhri is the author of National Anthem of Pakistan, which is contained in his book: "Charagh-e-Saheer".
11. The author of the American Declaration of Independence was: "Thomas Jefferson".
12. "Gopal Krishna Gokhale" is the author of the book titled "Muhammad Ali Jinnah-An Ambassador of Unity".
13. John Locke wrote the book: "Two Treaties of Government".
14. Shah Wali Ullah was the author of "Almos-ul-Mustafa", a commentary on the Book of Aadith "Mota".
15. The history of Islam was compiled in Tarikh-i-Alfi.
16. Mirza Haider Speaks about numerous qualities of Babar in his book *Tarikh-i-Rashidi*.
17. Montesquieu wrote the book: "Persian Letters".
18. *Grammar of Politics* was written by: "Laski".
19. The Social Contract' was written by: "Rousseau".
20. 'Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A political History' is book written by: "Lawrence Ziring".
21. *Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Ruler* written by "Altaf Gauhar".
22. The author of *Conflict and Cooperation in the Indian Ocean: Pakistan's Interests and Choices* is "Parvaiz Iqbal Cheema".
23. *Constitutional Development in Pakistan* is written by "G.W. Chaudhry".
24. The author of *Development Strategies of Pakistan* is "M.L. Qureshi".
25. *Early India & Pakistan* is written by "Wheeler Mortimer".
26. The book *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* is written by "Wheeler R.E.M".
27. *Foreign Policy of Pakistan* is written by "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
28. The writer of *Friends Not Masters* is "Ayub Khan".
29. The author of *Government & Politics in Pakistan* is "Ahmad Mushtaq".
30. *Ideological Orientations of Pakistan* is written by "Sharif-al-Mujahid".
31. *Jinnah of Pakistan* is written by "Wolpert Stanely".
32. *Mainspring of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies* is written by "S.M. Burke".
33. The author of *Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan* is "S.M. Ikram".
34. The author of *Birth of Pakistan* is "Dr. Sachin".
35. The author of *Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan* is "Abdul Hamid".
36. The author of *Pakistan and the Great Powers* is: "Mohammad Ahsan Choudhry".
37. *Pakistan and the UN* is written by "Mohammad Ahsan Choudhry".
38. *Pakistan in Transition* is written by "Wriggins W.H".
39. The author of *Pakistan's the Formative Phase* is "Lawrence Ziring".
40. The author of *Pakistan's the Long View* is "W. Howard Wriggins".
41. The author of *Pakistan's Under Bhutto 1971-77* is "Shahid Javed Burki".
42. The author of *Pakistan under the Military: Eleven Years of Zia-ul- Haq* is: "Shahid Javed Burki & Craig Baxter".
43. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy* is written by "S.M. Burke".
44. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis* is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
45. The author of *A Pathway to Pakistan* is "Choudhry Khaliquzzaman".
46. *Political Parties in Pakistan Vol. I & II* is written by "Rafique Afzal".
47. The author of *Political System in Pakistan* is written by "Khalid B. Saeed".
48. *Politics in Pakistan* is written by "Khalid B. Saeed".
49. The name of author of *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Pakistan* is "Robert LaPorte".
50. *Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah as I Knew Him* is written by "Shahid Javed Burki".
51. The writer of *Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan* is "Ahmad Hasan Dani".
52. The author of *Religion and Politics in Pakistan* is "Leonard Binder".
53. *Struggle for Pakistan* was written by "I.H. Qureshi".
54. Shuja Nawaz is the author of the book, *Crossed Swords: Pakistan and Its Army*.
55. *Shahaab Nama* is written by Qudratullah Shahaab.
56. *Studies in Islamic Culture in Indian Environment* is written by "Aziz Ahmed".
57. *The Ayub Khan Era: Politics in Pakistan* is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
58. "M. Afzal Rafiq" is the author of *The Case for Pakistan*.

59. The author of *The Daughter of the East* is "Benazir Bhutto".
60. The author of *The Emergence of Pakistan* is "Mohammad Ali Choudhry".
61. *The Great Divide: Britain, India and Pakistan* is written by "H.V. Hudson".
62. *The Making of Pakistan* is written by: "K.K. Aziz".
63. The author of *The Making of Pakistan* is "Richard Symond".
64. The author of *The Military and Politics in Pakistan* is "Hasan Askari Rizvi".
65. The author of *The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent* is "I.H. Qureshi".
66. The author of *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan* is "Dr. Ayesha Jalal".
67. *The Third World: New Directions Towards Pakistan* is written by "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
68. *Ulema in Politics* is written by "I.H. Qureshi".
69. The author of *World Politics since 1945* is "Lawrence Ziring".
70. *World Scholars on Quaid-i-Azam* is written by "M.L. Qureshi".
71. *Speeches and Statements of the Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah* were edited by "Lawrence Ziring".
72. *Political Parties in Pakistan 1947-1958* is written by "M. Rafique Afzal".
73. The author of *My Chief* is "Mohammad Ahmad".
74. *The Civil Servant in Pakistan* is written by "Muneer Ahmad".
75. The author's name of "*Pakistan: The Emerging Islamic State*" is "Manzooruddin Ahmed".
76. *Government and Politics in Pakistan* is written by: "Mushtaq Ahmed".
77. The writer of *The Spirit of Islam* is "Amir Ali".
78. The author of *Pakistan: Military Rule or People's Power* is "Tariq Ali".
79. *Our Freedom Fighters* is written by "G. Allana".
80. *Pakistan and the Challenge of History* is written by "Akhtar Aman".
81. *Industrial Concentration and Economic Power in Pakistan: A Preliminary Report* is written by "Rashid Amjad".
82. The author of *Presidential Government in Pakistan* is "Muhammad Rafi Anwar".
83. The author of *National Development and Local Reform: Political Participation in Morocco, Tunisia and Pakistan* is Douglas E. Asford
84. The author of *Party Politics in Pakistan, 1947-1958* is: "K.K. Aziz".
85. Book *With The Quaid-i-Azam During His Last Days* is written by "Ilahi Bakhsh".
86. *Captive Kashmir* is written by "Aziz Beg".
87. The author of *The Great Tragedy* is "Z.A. Bhutto".
88. The author of *Thoughts on Some Aspects of Islam* is written by "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
89. The author of *Religion and Politics in Pakistan* is written by "Leonard Binder".
90. The author of *Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan* is "Hector Bolitho".
91. *Research on the Bureaucracy of Pakistan* is written by "Ralph Braibanti".
92. *Foreign Aid and Industrial Development in Pakistan* is written by "Irving Breacher".
93. The author of *The Indo-Pakistani Conflict* is "Russell Brines".
94. *History of the Islamic Peoples* is written by "Carl Brockelmann".
95. The author of *The United States and India, Pakistan, Bangladesh* is "W. Norman Brown".
96. *Mainsprings of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies* is written by: "S.M. Burke".
97. The author's name of *Political Forces in Pakistan, 1947-1959* is "Keith Callard".
98. *The Pathans* was written by "Olaf Caroe".
99. The writer of *Nationalism and After* is "Edward H. Carr".
100. *The Continent of Circe* is written by "Nirad Chaudhuri".
101. *Constitutional Development in Pakistan* is written by "G.W. Choudhury".
102. *Democracy in Pakistan* is written by "G.W. Chaudhry".
103. The author of *The Land and the People of Pakistan* is "Herbert Feldman".
104. The author of *Revolution in Pakistan* is "Herbert Feldman".
105. The author of *The End and the Beginning, Pakistan 1969-1971* is "Herbert Feldman".
106. *The Civil Service of Pakistan: Bureaucracy in a New Nation* is written by "Henry Frank Goodnow".
107. *The Indian Mussalmans* is written by "W.W. Hunter".
108. The author of *A History of the Freedom Movement* is "Mahmud Husain".
109. The author of *Elite Politics in an Ideological State: The Case of Pakistan* is "Asaf Hussain".
110. The author of *The Cultural Heritage of Pakistan* is "S.M. Ikram".

111. The author of *Dynamics of Rural Development in a Pakistani Village* is "Q.M. Shafi & Inayatullah".
112. *Pakistan: Failure in National Integration* is written by "Rounaq Jahan".
113. *World Economic Development* is written by "Dawn E. & Rodney Jones".
114. The author of *The Reporter* is "Thomas R. Kenyon".
115. *My Life and Struggle* is written by "Abdul Ghaffar Khan".
116. The author of *The Story of the Pakistan Army* is "Fazal Muqem Khan".
117. The author of the book *Political Parties and Political Development* is "Joseph & Weiner LaPalombara".
118. The author of *Asian Survey* is "Robert Jr. LaPorte".
119. *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-making in Pakistan* is written by "Robert LaPorte".
120. *Pakistan: Industrialisation and Trade Policies* is written by "S.R. Lewis".
121. The author of *A Nation is Born* is "Syed Hassan Mahmud".
122. The author of *Iqbal: Poet-Philosopher of Pakistan* is "Hafeez Malik".
123. The author of *Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan* is "Syed Sharif uddin Pirzada".
124. The author of *The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent* is "Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi".
125. *Ulema in Politics* is written by "Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi".
126. *The Military and Politics in Pakistan* is written by "Hasan Askari Rizvi".
127. The author of *China and Pakistan: Diplomacy of an Entente Cordiale* is "Anwar H. Syed".
128. "Mohammad Umar" wrote *The Republic of Pakistan*.
129. "Richard S. Wheeler" wrote *The Politics of Pakistan: A Constitutional Quest*.
130. *Pakistan: The Consolidation of a Nation* is written by "Wayne Ayres Wilcox".
131. The author of *The State of Pakistan* is "L.F. Rushbrook Williams".
132. *Pakistan in Search of Democracy 1947-1977* is written by "Hamid Yusuf".
133. The author of *Introduction to Islamic Laws* is "General Mohammad Ziaul Haq".
134. *The Ayub Khan Era: Politics in Pakistan 1958-1969* is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
135. The writer of *Contemporary Problems of Pakistan* is "Lawrence Ziring".
136. The author of *Pakistan in Transition* is "W. Howard Wriggins".
137. The Editor of *Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Maker of Modern Pakistan* is "Sheila McDonough".
138. The Editor of *Iqbal, Jinnah and Pakistan: The vision and reality* is "C.M. Naeem".
139. *Gandhi vs. Jinnah: The Debate Over the Partition of India* is written by "Allen Hayes Merriam".
140. The author of *The Life and Work of Syed Ahmed Khan* is "G.F.I. Graham".
141. The author of *The Reforms and Religious Ideas of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan* is "J.M.S. Baljon".
142. *Syed Ahmed Khan: Pioneer of Muslim Resurgence* is written by "Hadi Hussain".
143. 122. Author of *Iqbal's Educational Philosophy* is "K.G. Saiyidain".
144. 123. *Gabriel's Wing* is prepared by "Annemarie Schimmel".
145. The author of *Iqbal, Poet-Patriot of India* is "S.M.H. Burney".
146. *Pakistan: A Political Study* is written by "Keith Callard".
147. The author of *From Military Law To Martial Law* is "Syed Noor Ahmad".
148. *The Destruction of Pakistan's Democracy* is written by "Allan McGrath".
149. The author of *From Crisis to Crisis, Pakistan 1962-1969* is "Herbert Feldman".
150. *The Last Days of United Pakistan* is written by "G.W. Chaudhry".
151. *Militarism in Pakistan; The Yahya Khan Interregnum: Pakistan in Transition* is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
152. *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India* is written by "A.H. Albiruni".
153. *India wins Freedom* is written by "Anwar H. Syed".
154. *Mission with Mountbatten* is written by "Alan Campbell Johnson".
155. The author of *The Reconstruction of Religious Thought* is "Dr. Allama Iqbal".
156. *Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan* is written by "Malik Hafeez".
157. *The Transfer of Power in India* is written by "V.P. Menon".
158. *Oxford History of India* is written by "Vincent Smith".
159. 138. The name of author of *India, Pakistan and the West is:* "Percival Smith".
160. *My Leader* is written by "Z.A. Suleri".
161. *The Pakistan Issue* is written by "Nazir Yar Jung".

162. *Our Struggle* is written by "Muhammad Noman".
163. The author of *Evolution of Pakistan* is "Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada".
164. The name of the author of *Muslim League Yesterday and Today* is "A.B. Rajput".
165. *Muhammad Ali Jinnah* is written by "G. Allana".
166. *Pakistan, the Heart of Asia* is written by "Liaquat Ali Khan".
167. The author of *The Myth of Independence* is "Z.A. Bhutto".
168. *Incomplete Partition* is written by "Alastair Lamb".
169. *Birth of a Tragedy* is written by "Dr. Tahir Amin".
170. The author of *My Last Days with the Quaid* is written by "Elahi Bukhsh".
171. The author of the book "A Banker for All Season" is written by "Tariq Ali".
172. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" is written by "Allama Iqbal".
173. "The Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by "Stephen Philip Cohen".
174. The book written by Quaid-e-Azam is "Pakistan and Muslim India".
175. Famous book "Mission Iraqi Freedom" book was written by "Mian Muteeh-ur-Rehman".
176. 'A History of Pakistan and Its Origins' was written by "Christopher Jaffrelot".
177. "Essay on the Life of Muhammad (PBUH)" is written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
178. The author of "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century, A Political History" is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
179. The author of 'Working with Zia' is "K.M. Asif".
180. "The Muslim Community of Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent" was written by "I.H. Qureshi".
181. 160. The author of 'Not the Whole Truth' is "M.R. Kiani".
182. Book "The Whole Truth" was written by "Muhammad Rustam Gallani".
183. "Freedom Movement of India" is written by "I.H. Qureshi".
184. The author of "Muslim League Yesterday and Today" is "Dr. Safdar Mahmood".
185. "A Federation of Cultural Zone for India" was written by "Dr. Abdul Latif".
186. The writer of "Political Forces in Pakistan from 1947 to 1959" is "Keith Collard".
187. "The Transfer of Power in India" is written by "V.P. Memon".
188. "The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan" book is written by "Jalal, Ayesha".
189. "India, Pakistan and West" is written by "Smith".
190. *Glimpses World History* is written by "Jawahar Lal Nehru".
191. "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of "(R) General Pervez Musharraf".
192. "Baba-e-Urdu" is: "Maulvi Abdul Haq".
193. The author of Urdu work 'Angan' is "Khadija Mastoor".
194. "Dast-e-Saba" is written by "Faiz Ahmad Faiz".
195. One of the most prominent poets of Pakistan, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, won "Lenin Peace Prize" international award in 1962.
196. *Ethnicity and politics in Pakistan* was written by "Farooz Ahmed".
197. The author of "Yadon ki Brat" is "Josh Maleeh Abadi".
198. "Khaki Shadows" book was written by "K. M. Arif".
199. *Pakistan on the Brinks* was written by "Craig Baxter".
200. The name of the English novelists was "William Makepeace Thackeray" born in Indo Pak subcontinent.
201. 'Aab-i-Hayat' was written by "Muhammad Hussain Azad".
202. "Al-Hawi" was written by "Abu Bakar Ibn Zakaria Razi".
203. "Darbar-i-Akbari" was written by "Maulana Muhammad Hussain Azad".
204. *Kashf-al-Mahjoob* was written by "Hazrat Ali Hajveri".
205. *Ghunyat-ul-Talibeen* was written by "Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jelani".
206. "Khilafat-o-Malukiat" was written by "Abul Ala Maudoodi".
207. The author of "Bagh-o-Bahar" was written by "Mir Aman Delhvi".
208. The author of *Al-Jihad fil Islam* is: "Abul Ala Maudoodi".
209. "Armughan-i-Hijaz" was the last poetic Collection of "Allama Iqbal".
210. "Nuskha-Hai-Wafa" poetic book is written by "Faiz Ahmad Faiz".
211. "Asrar-o-Ramuz" and "Asrar-i-Khudi" are written by "Allama Iqbal".
212. 'Muslim Dilemma in India' was written by "M.R.A Baig".
213. "Asaar-us-Sanadeed" is written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
214. "Bal-i-Jabrail" was written by "Allama Iqbal".
215. *Shahnama-i-Islam* was written by "Hafeez Jallundhri".
216. "Cutting Edge" is the autobiography of "Javed Miandad".
217. The book "Pakistan's Road to Prosperity" is written by "Coll, Steve".
218. "Fasana-i-Azad" was written by "Rattan Nath

Sarshar".

219. "Hayat-i-Javaid" is written by "Altaf Hussain Hali".
220. S.M. Ikram wrote "Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan".
221. Shahid Javaid Burki wrote "Pakistan under the Military Eleven Years of Zia-ul-Haq".
222. A.H. Ispahani wrote "Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah As I Knew Him".
223. "The Great Divide, Britain, India & Pakistan" was written by "H.V. Hudson".
224. "The Military and Politics in Pakistan" is written by "Hassan Askari Rizvi".
225. The author of "Ulema in Politics" is: "I.H. Qureshi".
226. "The Myth of Independence" is written by "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
227. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, The Story of a Nation" is written by: "G. Allana".
228. "The Last Days of United Pakistan" is written by "G.W. Chaudhry".
229. "From Jinnah to Zia" was written by: "Muhammad Munir".
230. The author of "Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development" is: "Lawrence Ziring".
231. The author of the book "The Al Qaeda Connection" is: "Imtiaz Gul".
232. The author of the biography "Imram Khan" is "Christopher Sandford".
233. The author of the book "Jinnah: India Partition Independence" is: "Jaswant Singh".
234. The first book of Allama Iqbal in Urdu is "Ilm Ul Iqtissiad".
235. 'Mingling of two Oceans'(Majma-ul-Bahrain) is "Prince Muhammad Dara Shikoh".
236. The epic "Talism-e-Hoshrubah" was originally composed by "Muhammad Hussain Jah".
237. *Pakistan: A Hard Country* was written by Anatol Lieven.
238. *Playing With Fire: Pakistan at War with Itself*, is written by "Pamela Constable".
239. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan* written by "Anatol Lieven".
240. *Pakistan on the Brink: The Future of America, Pakistan, and Afghanistan* is written by "Ahmed Rashid".
241. 'Pathway to Pakistan' is the autobiography of: "Choudhry Khaliq uz Zaman".
242. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah-The story of a Nation" is a biography of Quaid-e-Azam written by: "G. Allana".
243. "Gopal Krishna Gokhale" is the author of the book titled "Muhammad Ali Jinnah-An Ambassador of Unity".
244. 'Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A political History' is book written by "Lawrence Ziring".
245. "Jinnah of Pakistan", a famous Book was written by "Stanley Walport".
246. Famous Punjabi writer Waris Shah wrote his famous book 'Heer Ranjha' living at the town of "Malka Hans".
247. *Majma' Ul Baharainor* The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by "Muhammad Dara Shikuh".
248. Tuzuk-e-Babari was originally written in: "Turkish".
249. Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh was written by: "Abdul Qadir Bada'Uni".
250. Humayun Nama was an account of personal memoir of "Humayun".
251. Tazuk-e-Jahangiri was initially written by: "Jahangir".
252. Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind was written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
253. Author of *In the Line of Fire* is "Pervez Musharruf".
254. Author of *If I am Assassinated* was: "Z A Bhutto".
255. Stanley Wolpert is the author of: "Jinnah of Pakistan".
256. Al Farabi was author of: "Al-Madinat Al-Fadilah".
257. Keemyae-Saadat was written by: "Imam Ghazali".
258. "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" wrote "The Myth of Independence".
259. The "Armaghan - e - Hijaz" poetry first written by Allama Iqbal in Persian and then translated in Urdu on popular demand:
260. The book 'Indian Musalmans' published in 1871 was written by: "William Wilson Hunter".
261. *Shahnama-i-Islam* was written by: "Hafeez Jallundhri".
262. "From Plassey to Pakistan" is a political biography of: "Iskander Mirza".
263. The writer of "Toward Pakistan" was: "Waheed-uz-Zaman".
264. The Book "Verdict on India" was written by: "Nicholson".
265. "Father and Daughter" was written by: "Begum Shah Nawaz".
266. The book "Tehzib" was written by: "Abdul Haleem Sharar".
267. The author of "Foundation of Pakistan" was: "Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada".
268. "Jawahar Lal Nehru" wrote the book "Discovery of India".
269. Book *Neither a hawk nor a dove* is written by Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri

FOLK STORIES

1. Famous narration of Heer Ranjha was written by "Waris Shah".
2. Waris Shah wrote HeerRangha in: "1766".
3. The other poetic narration of HeerRanjha was written by: "DamodarDaas, Mukbaz and Ahmad Gujjar".
4. "Tilla Jogian" is: "Finds mention in the epic love poem Heer Ranjha of Waris Shah".
5. The cast of Heer was: "Jatt".
6. Heer belonged to clan: "Sayyal".
7. Heer was born in: "Jhang".
8. The first name of Ranjha was: "Dheedo".
9. The village "Takht Hazara" of river Chenab that was the home of Ranjha.
10. "Kaido" the uncle of Heer was responsible for the tragic end of her love:
11. Chuchak and Malki for Heer were: "her parents".
12. Heer was married because of the conspiracy of his uncle to: "SaidaKhera".
13. The graves of Heer and Ranjha are located in "Jhang".
14. The other name of Farhad was: "Khosorow".
15. Shirin and Farhad is a story of: "Persian origin".
16. Shirin and Farhadis found in the great epico-historical poems of: "Shahnama".
17. Shirin was: "Christian Princess".
18. "Farhado" the lover who was sent to carve stairs out of the cliff rocks to achieve her beloved in folk stories:
19. The story of Mirza and sahiba belong to: "Punjab".
20. The relation of Mirza with Sahiba is: "he was her uncle's son".
21. Sahiba was going to marry forcibly with: "Tahar Khan".
22. The Mirza belonged to: "Denabad in Faisalabad".
23. "Kammu" the person whom Sahiba sent to inform Mirza about her marriage:
24. Sahiba belonged to: "Sial in Jhang".
25. "Her brothers" killed Mirza after which Sahiba killed herself:
26. The real name of Majnun is: Qaysibn al-Mulawwah".
27. Lyla and Majnun is an original story.He belonged to: "Arabian Peninsula".
28. The lover of folk stories who was a Bedouin poet is: "Majnun".
29. Lyla went after her marriage with another man and soon died in "Iraq".
30. Majnun became mad after Layla. He died in "688 A.D".
31. Famous adaptation of LaylaandMajnun in Persian in 12th century was written by "Nizami".
32. "Sohni" lady of folk stories was the daughter of a potter named Tulu:
33. The city of Sohni is "Gujrat, Punjab".
34. The real name of Mahiwal is "Izzat Baig".
35. Izzat Baig was a rich trader from "Bukhara".
36. the couple "Sohni- Mahiwal" of folk stories was drowned:
37. The bodies of Sohni and Mahiwalwere found and hence buried there "from river Indus near Shahidapur city".
38. *Yousauf and Zulaikha* is among Qasa-ul-Quran. Its most famous version is "Haft Awrang rang (seven thrones)".
39. The Haft Awarang was written in "Persian".
40. The author of Haft Awrang is "Jami".
41. Mian Muhammad Baksh belonged to "Mirpur".
42. Saiful Maluk was written in: "Hindko".
43. Noori Jam Tamachi is a mythical "Sindhi folk tale".
44. 45. King Jam Tamachi belonged to "Unar".
45. According to the legend the Noori is buried in: "Kalri Lake".
46. The best description of Noori Jam Tamachi is in Sindhi poetic version. This version is in: "Shah Jo Risalo".
47. Shah Jo Risalo is written by: "Shah AbdulLatifBhittai".
48. The romantic tale/tales of Bhittai's Shah Jo Risalo is/are: "Umer Marviand Lila Chanesar".
49. Chanesar was the ruler of Soomro dynasty who ruled: "Sindh".
50. "Lila" the queen of Chanesar was found of jewels
51. "Kaunru" the daughter of Rana Khanghar wanted to marry Chanesar but he refused:
52. Kaunru disguised herself and got job in Chanesar's palace to trap him "with her mother in Mirkhi".
53. Lila allowed a night with her husband Chanesar for Naulakha to "Kaunrru".
54. Chanesar left Lila but afterwards both died for each other because: "she allowed another woman to live with her".
55. Sussi Punnun is a popular tragic romances of "Sindh".
56. Sassi Punnun was written by: "Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai".

57. Sassi was the daughter of the king of: "Bhambour, Sindh".
58. Punnon was the son of King of Hooth that is famous "Balochi tribe".
59. Marvi lived in: "Malir in Tharparkar desert".
60. Marvi and his cousin loved each other very much. The name of his cousin was: "Khet".
61. Umer started loving Marvi while seeing her beauty. He was: "Prince of the area".
62. The steps which Umer took after Marvi's refusal but could not win Marvi and at last left her were: "Imprisoned her in her palace for a whole year".
63. The palace of Umer was located in: "Umer Kot".
64. Momal Rano is popular romantic romances of: "Sindh".
65. The residence of Princess Momal was in: "Malir".
66. Princess Momal prepared a magnetic field to find the man "in her palace Kak Mahal" who could cross it
67. "Rano" the brave man crossed Momal's magnetic field and got married with her.

DISTINCTIVE NAME OF PLACES OF PAKISTAN

1. The nick name of Kaghan is "Pearl of the Himalaya".
2. "City of Baba Farid Ganj Shakar" is "Pakpattan".
3. "Land of Pure People" is the name taken for "Pakistan".
4. The nick name of Swat is: "Switzerland of Pakistan".
5. The nick name of Multan is: "City of Saints".
6. Land of Pakistan that is also known as "Queen of Crops" is: "Punjab".
7. "Baluchistan" is also known as "Land of Apples".
8. "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Northern Areas" is also called "Land of Brave People".
9. "Punjab" is called "Land of Five Rivers".
10. "City of Colleges" is the name given to: "Lahore".
11. The city known as "Gateway of Pakistan" is: "Karachi".
12. The city of Pakistan that is known as "Brasilia of Pakistan" is: "Islamabad".
13. The city of Pakistan that is known as "City of Saints" is: "Multan".
14. The cities which were awarded Hilal-e-Istiqlal in war 1965 are: "Lahore, Sialkot and Sargodha".
15. The city of Pakistan that is also called "City of Lightening" is: "Karachi".
16. "City of Mosques" is the name given to: "Dhaka".
17. Moenjadaro is also known as: "Mound of the Dead".
18. "Bab-ul-Islam" is the name given to: "Sindh".
19. "Manchester of Pakistan" is: "Faisalabad".
20. "Replica of the Sahara" is the name given to: "Skardu".
21. "There cooking is forbidden" is the phrase taken for: "Hunza".
22. "Pearl of the Himalaya" is: "Kaghan".
23. "Malika-e-Kohsar" is: "Murree".
24. The nick name of Faisalabad is: "Manchester of Pakistan".
25. "Buffer state of Asia" is the name taken for the neighboring country of "Afghanistan".
26. The city known as "Valley of Flowers" is: "Peshawar".
27. "City of Greeneries" is: "Islamabad".
28. "City of Textiles" is: "Faisalabad".
29. "Bread Basket of Pakistan" is the phrase taken for the province "Punjab".
30. The mountain range which is also known by the distinctive name of Roof of the world is: "Pamir (Tibet) range".
31. The City of Pakistan which is known as "Switzerland of Pakistan" is: "Swat".
32. The place which is known in the history of Indo Pakistan subcontinent as "Gateway of invaders" is: "Khyber Pass".
33. The city which is called as "Data ki Nagri" is: "Lahore".
34. "Heart of Pakistan" is: "Lahore".
35. The country of the world which is known as "Salt Home of the World" is: "Pakistan".
36. The nick name of Karachi is: "City of Lightening".
37. Moenjadaro is also known as: "Mound of the Dead".
38. "Pepri" is the old name of Bin Qasim.
39. "Ajodhanpur" is the old name of "Pakpattan".
40. "Montgomery" is the old name of Sahiwal city.

OLD & NEW NAMES OF CITIES

1. The old name of Lahore City was: "Mahmoodpur".
2. Shal Kot was the old name of "Quetta".
3. The new name of NWFP is: "Kyber Pakhtunkhwa".
4. The name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim was: "NeroonKot".
5. The new name of Kot Radha Kishan is: "Bilalabad".
6. The new name of BhaiPhero is: "Phool Nagar".
7. The old name of Mandi Ahmadabad is: "Mandi Hera Singh".
8. The old name of Peshawar is: "Pershapur".
9. Gorge Town is the old name of: "Madras".
10. The old name of G.T. Road is Imperial Highway.
11. The old name of Pakpattan was Ajodhan.
12. The old name of Attock is: "Cambellpur".
13. The old name of Zhob is: "Fort Sandeman".
14. The name of Karachi City is: "Karachi".
15. The old name of Pakpattan is: "AjodhanPur".
16. Ajodhan was changed to Pakpattan by Mughal Emperor "Akbar the Great".
17. The new name of Hindu Bagh is: "Muslim Bagh".
18. The old name of Bin Qasim (sea port) is: "Pepri".
19. The old name of Hujra Shah Muqem is: "Patharwal".
20. The old name of Dhaka is: "Jehangir Nagar".
21. The old name of Jacobabad is: "Khan Garh".
22. The new name of SalwanKot is: "Sialkot".
23. The area of Islamabad before declaration as the capital of Pakistan was known by the name of: "Raj Shahi".
24. The old name of Hyderabad (Sindh) is: "NeroonKot".
25. The name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad in: "1977".
26. Cambell Pur's name was changed as Attock in the year "1978".
27. Rowdayana city is the name famous for: "Swat".
28. The new name of Lyallpur is: "Faisalabad".
29. The old name of Sahiwal is "Montgomery".
30. Gorge Town is the old name of: "Madras".
31. In 1991 Madras was also changed to a new name of: "Chennai".
32. "Ghazni Pur" is the old name of: "Lahore".
33. The old name of Gujranwala is: "Khanpur".

ARMED FORCES

1. Gefford James was the first C-in-C of: "Navy".
2. Kulbhushan Yadav a former navy commander has been living under the identity of "Hussain Mubarak Patel".
3. R.L. Archy was the first C-in-C of: "Air Force".
4. Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of: "Armed Force".
5. The oldest Cantonment of the country is: "Kohat".
6. The first Chief of Staff of Armed Forces is: "General Tikka Khan".
7. The first Chief of Staff of Navy is: "Hassan Hafeez Ahmad".
8. The first chief of staff of the Pakistan Air Force is "Zafar Ahmad Chaudhry".
9. The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in "1970".
10. The first Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was: "General Muhammad Sharif".
11. The post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was started in: "1976".
12. Air Force day is observed in Pakistan on: "7th September".
13. The headquarters of Armed Forces is located "Rawalpindi".
14. The headquarters of Pakistan Navy is located in: "Islamabad".
15. The headquarters of Pakistan Air Force is located in: "Chaklala".
16. The highest official rank in Air Forces is: "Air Marshal".
17. "Risalpur" the place where Pakistan Air Force's training academy is located.
18. The highest non-operational Military Award is: "Sitara-e-Basalat".
19. The number of non-operational military awards awarded in Pakistan are "3".
20. The number of operational military awards awarded in the country are "4".
21. The lowest operational military award is: "Tamgha-e-Jurat".
22. The only Chief of Staff who resigned from his post was "Jahangir Karamat".
23. The only Civilian Martial Administration in the country is: "Z.A. Bhutto".
24. The military age in Pakistan is: "17 years".

25. ANZA missile is: "Surface-to-air".
26. ANZA is: "short range".
27. Baktar Shikan is an: "anti-tank guided missile system".
28. The Pakistan first Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile is: "Ghauri".
29. Ghauri was test fire in "6th April 1998".
30. Ghauri was test fired from: "TillaJogian".
31. The target of Ghauri test fire was: "Nau Kundi".
32. Ghauri-II was test fired in: "14th April 1999".
33. The range of Ghauri-II is: "2000 km".
34. Pakistan exploded its Nuclear device on: "28th May 1998".
35. The number of tanks Pakistan has "2,050".
36. The number of wars Pakistan has fought against India are "Three".
37. the Captain "Karnal Sher" received latest Nishan-e-Haider:
38. The Havaldar "Lalak Jan" is the latest recipient of Nishan-e-Haider.
39. The defence day is observed on: "6th September".
40. In Pakistan Army is headed by Chief of Army Staff. The number of stars general eligible for the post are "four star general".
41. The regular strength of Pakistan Army is: "5,87,000".
42. The number of reserves force of Pakistan Army is: "500,000".
43. The number of corps the Pakistan Army consists on is "nine".
44. Pakistan Army consists of two armoured divisions, one, artillery division, one army aviation command, nine corps artillery brigades, one independent mechanised brigade and seven independent armoured brigades. The number of independent infantry brigades in the Pakistan Army are: "six".
45. There are one air defence command, seven engineer brigades and three armoured reconnaissance regiments in the Pakistan Army. The number of special services groups in the Pakistan Army is "one".
46. Pakistan Navy is headed by: "Admiral".
47. The highest post in Pakistan Navy is: "Chief of the Naval Staff".
48. The regular personnel strength of Pakistan Navy is: "27000".
49. The reserved personnel strength of Pakistan Army is: "3200".
50. The Naval base(s) are located in: "Karachi and Omara".
51. The highest post in Pakistan Air Force is: "Chief of the Air Staff".
52. Air Force in Pakistan is headed by "Air Chief Marshal".
53. The highest post in Pakistan Air force is: "Chief of the Air Staff".
54. The regular personnel strength of Pakistan Air Force is: "65,000".
55. The reserved personnel strength of Pakistan Army is: "8000".
56. The total strength of National Guards is: "185000".
57. The range of Hatf-I is: "100 km".
58. The payload of Hatf-1 is: "500".
59. The type of Hatf-I is: "Short range".
60. The range of Hatf-II is: "300 km to 250 km".
61. The payload of Hatf-II is: "500 km".
62. The type of Hatf-II is: "Short range".
63. The range of Hatf-III is: "600 km".
64. The payload of Hatf-III is: "500 km".
65. The type of Hatf-III is: "Short Range".
66. The range of Ghauri-I is: "1500-2000 km".
67. The type of Ghauri-I is: "Surface to Surface".
68. The payload of Ghauri-I is: "1000 kg".
69. The latest version of Hatf-V is: "Ghauri".
70. The name of new version of Hatf-III is: "Ghaznavi".
71. The range of Ghaznavi with atomic warhead is: "290 km".
72. The kind of fuel Ghaznavi uses is: "Solid".
73. The range of Shaheen-I is: "750 km".
74. The name of new version of Haider-I is: "Tipu-I".
75. The maximum range of Tipu-I is: "1200 km".
76. The maximum range of Shaheen Missile is: "2000-2500 km".
77. The type of Shaheen-II is: "Surface to Surface".
78. The range of Shaheen-II is: "2300 km".
79. The type of Anza-I is: "Surface to Air".
80. The type of Anza-II is: "Surface to Air".
81. The name of new version of Hatf-II is: "Abdali".
82. The range of Abdali is: "180 km".
83. The number of nuclear warheads, Pakistan have "25-50".
84. Pakistani missiles that can be fitted with atomic warhead are: "Ghauri and Shaheen".
85. The approximate number of nuclear warheads India have: "100-150".
86. The Indian missiles "Agni and Prithvi". can be fitted with atomic warhead.
87. The range of Agni-I is: "2500 km".

88. The range of Agni-II is: "3000 km".
89. The range of Prithvi SS-150 is: "150 km".
90. The range of Prithvi SS-250 is: "250km".
91. the Tanks "Al-Khalid" that can be produced in Pakistan:
92. "Arjun" the Indian Tank is rivalled by Al-Khalid:
93. Name of the Submarine that is being prepared in Pakistan are: "Agosta 90-B".
94. The number of Pakistan's reserved forces (Army) are: "500,000".
95. The number of National Guard in Pakistan is: "185,000".
96. The strength of the Pakistan Rangers is: "35,000".
97. The strength Frontier Corps is: "35,000".
98. At Mangla, the Corp which is stationed is: "I".
99. Corp-II is stationed in: "Multan".
100. At Lahore, the name of the Corp that is based is: "IV".
101. Corp-V of Pakistan Army is stationed at: "Karachi".
102. At Rawalpindi, the number of Army Corp that is stationed at: "10".
103. "11" Crop of Army is based at Peshawar:
104. The name of the Corp that is stationed at Quetta is "XII".
105. the Corp "XXX" is based at Gujranwala:
106. "XXXI" the Corp is stationed at Bahawalpur:
107. The number of Corps headquarters here in Pakistan Army are "9".
108. The number of infantry divisions there in Pakistan Army are "19".
109. The highest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "General".
110. The lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "Second Lieutenant".
111. The highest junior commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "Honorary Captain".
112. The lowest junior commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "Naib Subedar".
113. "Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan" was third army chief of Pakistan.
114. Havildar Lalak Jan belonged to "Northern Light Infantry".
115. Havildar Lalak Jan got Shahadat on: "10 July 1999".
116. Heroes of Army of Pakistan who got Naishan e Haider Captain Mohammad Sarwar belonged to: "Punjab Regiment".
117. Captain Mohammad Sarwar got Shahadat on: "27th July 1948".
118. Naik Saif Ali Janjua, Azad Kashmir Regiment (Was awarded Hilal-e-Kashmir - an equivalent to Nishan-i-Haider) got Shahadat on: "26th April 1948".
119. Major Tufail Mohammad belonged to: "Punjab Regiment".
120. Major Tufail Mohammad got Shahadat on "7th August 1958".
121. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti did belong to: "Punjab Regiment".
122. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti got Shahadat on: "12th September 1965".
123. Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas, Pakistan Air Force got Shahadat on: "20th August 1971".
124. Major Shabbir Sharif Frontier Force Regiment got Shahadat on: "7th December 1971".
125. Sawar Mohammad Hussain belonged to: "Armored Corps".
126. Sawar Mohammad Hussain, got Shahadat on: "10th December 1971".
127. Major Mohammad Akram belonged to: "Frontier Force Regiment".
128. Major Mohammad Akram got Shahadat on: "15th December 1971".
129. Lance Naik Mohammad Mahfuz belonged to: "Punjab Regiment".
130. Lance Naik Mohammad Mahfuz got Shahadat on "17th December 1971".
131. Captain Karnal Sher Khan belonged to, "Sind Regiment".
132. Captain Karnal Sher Khan got Shahadat on: "7th July 1999".

IRRIGATION AND CANAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

1. "Feroz Shah Tughlaq" constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
2. The largest irrigation system of the world is situated in: 'Pakistan'
3. "3" major groups of canal system are operating in Pakistan.
4. Chaj Doab is located BETWEEN "Jhelum & Chenab".
5. The area around Chaj Doab is called: "Sandal Bar".
6. The Ganji Bar is the area between "Sutlej & Ravi".
7. Nili Bar is irrigated by: "Rachna Doab".
8. The two Rivers "Indus & Jhelum" are joined by Sindh Sagar Canal:
9. The lower Jhelum Canal starts from: "Rasul".
10. Three major groups of canal system are Canals on Upper-Indus Tributaries, Systems on the Indus and "Systems West of the Indus".

11. Upper Jhelum Canal starts from River Jhelum at Mangla, joins the Chenab at Khanki, and gives surplus water to the "Lower Chenab Canal".
12. the total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty is 621 KM
13. The Upper Chenab Canal, starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply of the "Lower Bari Doab".
14. The lower Chenab Canal starts from: "Khanki".
15. The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the "Jhelum".
16. The Upper Bari Doab Canal starts from: "Madhopur (India)".
17. The name of the canal that begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan is: "Upper Bari Doab".
18. The Lower Bari Doab Canal starts from: "Balloki".
19. The Lower Bari Doab Canal begins from River "Ravi".
20. The approximate area of the Rachna Doab is: "2.8 million hectare".
21. The Sidhnai Canals start from the left bank of the Ravi at: "Sidhnai".
22. Trimmu-Sidhnai takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into: "Ravi".
23. Marala Barrage is constructed at: "Chenab".
24. In the Sutlej Valley Project, canals depart from the River at Gandasinghwala, Sulaimanke, Islam and below the junction of the Sutlej with the Chenab at: "Panjnad".
25. The Triple Project is consisted of The Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the: "Lower Bari Doab".
26. The Triple Project was designed to carry surplus water from the Jhelum to the Chenab, and from the Chenab to the: "Ravi".
27. The number of canals that leave the Indus from Sukkur Barrage are: "7".
28. The biggest canal from Sukkur Barrage is: "Nara".
29. The amount of water that carries the Nara Canal is "849 cubic metres per second".
30. The Upper Swat Canal starts from: "Malakand".
31. The Abazai Canal (Lower Swat Canal) begins from: "Swat".
32. The point from where Swat River Lower Swat Canal starts is "Abazai".
33. Warsak Multi-Purpose Project is located on: "Kabul River".
34. The KurranGarhi Project is on River "Kurram and Baran".
35. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in: "19 Sept., 1960".
36. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by: "World Bank".
37. Under Indus Water Treaty water of some of the River(s) was/were given to India. The name of the rivers are/were: "Ravi, Beas & Sutlej".
38. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are: "Indus, Jhelum & Chenab".
39. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams; 5 barrages and 1 gated siphon, eight link canals, three existing link canals, and some other "Irrigation works".
40. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by Indus Water Treaty was scheduled to be completed in "3 phases".
41. The first phase of Indus Water Treaty Project comprised the construction of Mangla Dam, the Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal Link Canal System, the Sidhnai Barrage, and the "Mailsi Syphon".
42. The second phase of Indus Water Treaty Project included construction of Tarbela Dam, the Rasul, Qadirabad, Balloki-Sulaimanke Link Canal, and barrages at: "Rasul, Qadirabad and Marala".
43. Balloki Barrage is located on: "Ravi".
44. Water is supplied to Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal from: "Terbela Dam".
45. Pakistan is losing per year its potential crop production worth US\$ "2.5 billion".
46. In existing canal and water courses network "70%" water is lost and does not reach the crops.
47. Trimmu Sidhnai canal takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into "Ravi".
48. The upper Bari Doab was constructed in: "1868".
49. The total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty is: "621KM".
50. The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is "Chenab".
51. The irrigation system of Baluchistan plateau is called "Karez".
52. Gwadar Port was built with financial assistance from: "China".
53. On September 9, 1958, Pakistan acquired Gwadar from: "Oman".
54. The emergence of Gwadar port and its development has promoted: "Urban-urban migration".

55. The annual average flow of water in Indus River system is: "110 MAF".
56. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river

- "Chenab".
57. "Nara Canal" is the longest Canal of Pakistan.

DAMS / BARRAGES AND POWER RESOURCES

1. The installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam is: "1300 MW".
2. The "Wali Tangi Dam" is situated at the highest altitude.
3. India is constructing the Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant on: "Neelum River".
4. Heavy Electrical Complex and Heavy Forge and Foundry, the two big engineering projects in Pakistan were established with the technical and capital assistance of: "China".
5. The oldest Barrage on Indus River is: "Sukkur Barrage".
6. Under CASA-1000 Project agreement Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will provide electricity to Pakistan via: "Afghanistan".
7. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is "2,743 m".
8. Warsak Project is located on: "Kabul River".
9. The second biggest dam in Pakistan is: "Mangla dam".
10. The percentage of Petroleum Products that are consumed by Industrial sector is: "12.5".
11. The percentage of Petroleum Products that are consumed by Power sector is: "37.4".
12. Longest tunnel of Pakistan is: "Khojak".
13. Mangla Dam is built on the river: "Jhelum".
14. The total generation capacity of Warsak Dam is: "240 MW".
15. Tarbela Dam was constructed in: "1976".
16. Warsak Dam was completed in: "1960".
17. Mangla Dam was completed in: "1967".
18. The height of Mangla Dam is: "110 meters".
19. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is about: "600 m".
20. The height of Tarbela Dam is: "143 m".
21. Approximately the amount of water that 30 kilometer long lake of Tarbela Dam can hold is: "14 m. cub.m".
22. The world's largest spillways are installed in: "Tarbela".
23. At present the Tarbela Dam is producing "1,750 mw" of electricity.
24. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is: "Tarbela".
25. The name of the dam that has the largest electricity generating potential in the world is: "Tarbela".
26. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in: "19th September 1960".
27. The installed electric generating capacity of nuclear plants is: "787 MW".
28. The biggest consumer of Petroleum Products in Pakistan is: "Transport".
29. The oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan is: "Malak and Dargai".
30. Under Indus Water Treaty, the rivers "Ravi and Beas" that were given to India:
31. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are "Indus Jhelum & Chenab".
32. The total length of irrigation canals in the Pakistan is: "64,000 km".
33. The number of units does Mangla dam consist of, each having capacity of 100 MW are: "10".
34. Mirani Dam is located in Balochistan in the district of: "Gwadar".
35. The height of Mirani dam is: "3,350 feet".
36. The project of Mirani dam was completed in: "2006".
37. The location of small dam Misriot dam that is located 12 km south-west of Rawalpindi. This small dam has an artificial lake with boating and fishing facilities. Its location is: "12 km south-west of Rawalpindi".
38. Tanaza is a small dam located at about 35 Km south-west of Rawalpindi on: "Dhamial Road".
39. Shakidor (ShadiKor) dam is located in: "Balochistan".
40. Shakidor dam was built in: "2003".
41. Tarbela Dam is constructed at: "Indus River".
42. The height of Terbela dam is: "485 feet".
43. Terbela dam's reservoir size of 95 square miles (250 km²) makes it the: "Largest earth filled dam in the world".
44. The name of the organization that is responsible for the development of nuclear power in the country is: "Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission".
45. The name of the dam that has the largest electricity generating potential in the world is: "Tarbela".
46. The total hydroelectricity production in Pakistan in 2010 was: "3463 MW".
47. Warsak multi project was started in: "1960".
48. Warsak dam is located on: "River Kabul".
49. The biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan is "Tarbela".
50. The height of Rawal Dam is: "35 m".
51. Balloki Headworks was built on the river: "Ravi".

52. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by: "World bank".
53. Marala Headworks has been constructed on River "Chenab".
54. Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in: "1938".
55. The installed hydroelectricity generation capacity of Tarbela is: "3478 MW".
56. The number of head works that have been constructed on River Sutlej are: "4".
57. Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on the river: "Sutlej".
58. The major sources of energy in Pakistan is: "Oil & Gas, Coal & Electricity and Petroleum products".
59. The "Transport" sector is the largest consumer of oil and oil products.
60. The largest consumer of Gas in Pakistan is: "Power Sector".
61. Chashma hydroelectricity projects generate. "138 MW".
62. Diemer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing 4500 MW
63. The Jinnah Barrage is on the River: "Indus".
64. Jinnah Barrage irrigates: "Thal".
65. Taunsa Barrage is located in: "Indus".
66. The districts that are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage are: "D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh".
67. Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated at the river: "Indus".
68. The second largest barrage in Pakistan is: "Guddu Barrage".
69. Guddu Barrage irrigates: "22 million hectare".
70. River Khanpur Dam is located at: "Haro".
71. Khanpur Dam is near: "Islamabad".
72. Khanpur Dam irrigates: "Attock & Abbottabad".
73. Tanda Dam is located in: "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kohat)".
74. Hub River is located in the province of: "Balochistan".
75. The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of: "Balochistan".
76. The first Barrage in Sindh is: "Sukkur barrage".
77. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River: "Indus".
78. The "Basha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in: "Northern Areas".
79. Hangol Dam is located in: "Balochistan".
80. The Chashma Nuclear II plant was built with the help of: "China".
81. Producing capacity of electricity of Ghazi Barotha Dam is: "1450 MW".
82. The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of: "China".
83. Upper Chenab Canal takes off from the: "Head Marala".
84. The length of Tarbela reservoir is: "40 KM".
85. After completion, Diemer Basha dam will produce electricity of: "4500 MW".
86. The biggest earth filled dam in the world is: "Tarbela".
87. The potential capacity of hydroelectricity production from river Indus, Jhelum and Chenab is: "30000 MW".
88. The 3rd phase of Indus Water Treaty Project included Taunsa-Panjnad Link, the Chashma-Jhelum Link, and the: "Chashma Barrage".
89. From Kotri Barrage the number of canals that originate are: "4".
90. The installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant is: "325 MW".
91. Chashma Nuclear Plant was connected to national grid in: "2000".
92. The Sukkur Barrage is located on: "Indus River".
93. The Sukkur Barrage was completed in: "1932".
94. Kalabagh Dam was supposed to be built on: "Indus".
95. Rawal Dam is located on the river: "Kurrang".
96. The third largest earth-filled dam of the world is: "Mangla Dam".
97. The Tarbela Dam was built by a consortium of 13 European companies led by the "Italian firm Impreglio".
98. Akhori Dam is located in: "Kyber Pakhtunkhwa".
99. "Wali Tangi Dam" is situated at the highest altitude.
100. The oldest Barrage on Indus River is: "Sukkur Barrage".
101. Satpara Dam has been constructed in "K P K, Punjab and Baluchistan".
102. "Mangla Dam" is constructed on River Jhelum.
103. Akhori Dam is located in: "Balochistan".
104. The "Diemer-Bhasha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in: "Gilgit-Baltistan".
105. Kalabagh Dam has not so far been constructed due to: "Political pressure".
106. "Rawal Dam" was built in 1962 on river: "Korang".
107. Warsak dam is located on: "River Kabul".
108. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called "Kotri Barrage".
109. "Warsak Dam" has been built on the river: "Kabul".

110. In "1967" Mangla Dam was completed.
111. The site of Ghazi Brotha Dam is in "KPK".
112. Diamer-Bhasha hydro-electric project is being built on "Indus" river.

113. The "Dasu Dam" on the Indus River will be constructed in "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
114. Tunnels of Mangla Dam are "5" in number.

CIVIL & MILITARY AWARDS IN PAKISTAN

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nishan-e-Pakistan is the highest civil award of Pakistan. 2. Captain Sarwar Shaheed was the 1st recipient of 'Nishan i Haider'. 3. Last Nishan-e-Haider recipient was Hawaldar Lalak Jan Shaheed (Salute Him). 4. Major Shabbir Sharif was awarded Nishan-e-Haider posthumously. He was also awarded with Sitara-e-Jurat for bravery during his career in the Army. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Allama Dr. Sarfraz Hussain Naeemi Shaheed has been awarded Hilal-i-Shujaat. 6. The highest award of bravery in the Police Service of Pakistan is Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal. 7. Highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan-e-Haider. 8. The highest "None-Operational Award" of Pakistan Armed Forces is Sitara-i-Basalat. |
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POLICE

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anything which is prohibited by law is called illegal. 2. Law is never law unless it is enforced by a Sovereign authority. 3. FIR stands for First Information Report. 4. SHO is the abbreviation of Station House Officer. 5. Head of Police station is known as the SHO. 6. Inspector General of Police is also known as Provincial Police Officer. 7. Inspector-General is the most Senior Police Rank. 8. Juvenile prisoners are under the age of 14 years. 9. Headquarters of Punjab Police is located at Lahore. 10. Police Order was enforced in Pakistan in 2002. 11. Every person arrested & detained in custody shall be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours. 12. No person shall be punished for the same offense more than once. 13. The Punjab Police Department consist of 10 Regional Offices. 14. The temporary or permanent release of prisoners before the expiry of a sentence or account of good behavior is called parole. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. The system of Jail was introduced by Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A). 16. Financially motivated nonviolent crimes committed by business and government professionals are called White Collar Crimes. 17. The main role of Police in society is to Protect Individuals and Property, Enforce Criminal Laws and Preserve order. 18. Cyber unit of police was first established in Islamabad. 19. The highest award of bravery in the Police Service of Pakistan is Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal. 20. National Police Academy is located at Islamabad. 21. The first Women Police Station was set up in Lahore. 22. Scotland Yard is the Police Department of England. 23. 'Abu Ghraib' is a prison in Iraq. 24. Patras Bukhari played vital role in the formation of UN Agency UNICEF. 25. 'Pre-emptive attack' is an attack before enemy's attack. 26. The idea of Civil Defence Organization was first emerged during World War I. 27. The form of FIR contains 3 columns. |
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AGRICULTURE

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy. 2. Agro based industry is Poultry, Fishery and Livestock. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The major work force of Pakistan is in the sector of agriculture. 4. The Karez System is practiced only in Baluchistan. |
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5. In Islam Ushr is the compulsory tax on the produce of agricultural lands.
6. Pakistan's total area under cultivation is 35%.

7. Agriculture Sector contributes 21% to the GDP of Pakistan.
8. Percentage of farms less than 5 hectares of land in Pakistan is 82.6%.

NOTABLE CROPS

1. The period of Rabi season is October-May.
2. Wheat is a Rabi Crop.
3. Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Sorghum, and Wheat are the group of Kharif Crops.
4. There are 2 principal crop seasons in Pakistan.
5. The period of Kharif crop starts in June and ends in September.
6. Sugar Cane, Rice, and Maize are the group of Kharif Crops.
7. Sugar Cane crop is longest according to period between cultivation and harvest.
8. Rice is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop.
9. Green Revolution is called agricultural trend that has greatly increased crop production in Pakistan, India, and Turkey.
10. Rice is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils.
11. Rice/Paddy is most water-consuming Crop.
12. Basmati Paddy (Rice) is harvested in Punjab in the month of April.

13. Pakistan's largest food crop is Wheat.
14. Black Soil is best suited for deep rooted crops.
15. Alkaline is treated with gypsum to make it suitable for cropping.
16. Sugar Cane needs maximum water per hectare.
17. Rice is affected by the disease called blast.
18. The crop which is grown only for sale rather than for the farmer's own use is called Cash Crop.
19. Cotton is the largest cash crop.
20. Wheat is not a 'Cash Crop'.
21. Wheat sown on the largest area of Pakistan.
22. Punjab is the largest wheat producing province.
23. Punjab is the largest rice producing province.
24. Punjab is the largest cotton producing province.
25. Punjab is the major sugarcane producer province.
26. "Ajrak" is a cotton sheet made principally in Sindh.

NOTEABLE PLANTS & FORESTS

1. The age of a tree can be known from its number of Rings on its trunk.
2. Tea plant was first grown in India.
3. Tea can be best cultivated on Hill Slopes.
4. Changa Manga part of Punjab is famous for Shisham Timber forests.
5. The artificial forests are being maintained at Chichawatni, Changa Manga and Kotla Adeb Shahid.
6. The largest artificial/grown forest of Pakistan is Changa Manga.

7. Widow's Tear is the name of Plant.
8. Redwood tree is considered the tallest in the world.
9. "Ziarat" in Baluchistan is a popular hill resort surrounded by the oldest and tallest Juniper Forests.
10. Changa Manga Forest and National Park is located near the Lahore.
11. Forests in Pakistan are 3.6% of its total territorial area.

LIBRARIES

1. There are 192 Public Libraries in Pakistan.
2. Punjab University Library is the oldest library of Pakistan.
3. Sir Lord Atchison is the founder of Punjab Public Library.
4. In 1984 Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore was established.

5. In 1949 the National Library of Pakistan came into existence.
6. The National Library of Pakistan is located in Islamabad.
7. The Library of Personal books of Quaid-e-Azam is located in Islamabad.
8. There are 204 digital libraries in Pakistan.

9. Julius Seizer established the first public library of the world.

10. Aristotle called the founder of Private Libraries.

11. Baytal-Hikmat was a Translation bureau.

MINERAL RESOURCES

1. Warchha mine is famous for the mineral of Salt
2. At present Pakistan has vast natural resources and items of mineral as many as: "none".
3. The Pothohar Plateau contains the mineral deposits of: "Rock Salt, Gypsum and Oil".
4. Use of Zinc and Boron can improved "Rice Yield".
5. Cotton textile the largest industry of Pakistan employ industrial labour force of magnitude of "36-40%".
6. Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of: "309 m tons".
7. Khewra is famous for the minerals of Salt Makarwal coal field is located in Punjab
8. The major mineral rich regions are Salt Range and Makarwal region, the Potwar plateau, northeast Balochistan and adjacent parts of Waziristan, lower indus plain and "Chitral".
9. The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and: "Jhelum".
10. Degari, Sharigh, Machh and Hami-Khost coal fields are located in Baluchistan
11. The principal mineral produce in Pakistan is: "Coal".
12. 6th largest" Rank of the Thar coalfield deposits in the world:
13. Pakistan's largest oil refinery is: "Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd".
14. The major coal producer province is: "Balochistan".
15. The coal belt in Salt Range start from 35 km of Khushab to 25 km northeast of: "Khewra".
16. The area of Salt Range coal belt is: "250 sq. Km".
17. The main coal producing mines are located in "Dandot and Pidh".
18. The amount of estimated reserves of coal in Salt Rangeare: "100 m. Tonnes".
19. In Trans-Indus Salt Range, the coal mining area is: "Makarwal".
20. The Makarwal coal mining area is extended from 13 km west of "Kalabagh".
21. In Makarwal area, the estimatedreserve deposits of coal are: "28 m. Tonnes".
22. The coalfields of Balochistan - concentrated in the north-eastern part - are subdivided in: "Three groups".
23. The three groups of coal mines are Khost-Shahrig, Harani, Mach; and "Sor Range Degari".
24. The largest coalfield in Balochistan is: "Khost-Shahrig, Harnai".
25. The area of Khost-Shahrig, Harnai is about 2000 sq. km., it starts from Harnai and ends at 30 km. "South of Quetta".
26. Reserves in Khost-Shahrig, Harnai coalfield are estimated at "50 m tonnes".
27. The area of Mach coalfield is: "40 sq. Km".
28. The area of Sor Range-Degari is: "45 sq. Km".
29. The reserves in Sor Range-Degari coalfield are estimated at "71 m tonnes".
30. The main coalfield(s) In Sindh is: "Lakhra&Jhimpir and Meting-Jhimpir".
31. The area of Lakhra coalfield is: "200 sq. KM".
32. The Lakhra coalfield reserves are estimated at: "29 m tonnes".
33. The area of Meting-Jhimpir coalfield is "900 sq. Km".
34. The reserves of Meting-Jhimpir coalfield are estimated at "37 m tonnes".
35. The first test hole for oil was drilled in "1868".
36. The first test coal was drilled at "Kundal".
37. In the country a large area is covered with sedimentary rocks which have "Petroliferous" members.
38. At the time of independence there were four oilfields -Khaur, Dhullian, Joya Mair and "Balkassar".
39. Karsal, Tut, Sarang and Meyal are situated in "Potwar Plateau".
40. Khaur oil-field is located in the district of: "Attock".
41. Dhullian oil-field is located near: "Khaur".
42. Dhullian oil-field produces "Gas".
43. The total reserves of gas are estimated at "21 trillion cubic feet".
44. Gas was discovered at first from "Sui".
45. The gas was discovered from Sui in "1952".
46. Gas is obtained besides Sui from "Kandkot & Pirkoh".
47. The natural gas found in Pakistan has a "high methane content".
48. The methane content in natural gas found in Pakistan is "70 to 90 percent".
49. Sui is located in the district of "Sibi".
50. the range "Mari-Bugti" foothills Sui is located:

51. The amount of natural gas that is obtained from Sui is "43 %".
52. The second important gas reserve is: "Mari".
53. The share of gas that is consumed by fertiliser industry is: "29%".
54. The amount of iron ore deposits that are estimated in Pakistan are "430 million tones".
55. The annual production of iron ore in the country is: "2000 tones".
56. The largest deposits of iron ore are found in: "Kalabagh".
57. Kalabagh iron ore occurs near Kalabagh in the Surghar Range and near Sakesar in the "Salt Range".
58. The grade of iron ore that is found in Kalabagh is: "30-40% iron".
59. The estimated iron deposits in Kalabagh are "309 million tones".
60. 72 percent of Pakistan's total iron reserves are found in "Kalabagh".
61. The Magnetite deposits at DommelNisar in southern Chitral are found. The content of Iron found there is "55-65".
62. The estimated iron ore reserves in DommelNisar are "3 million tonnes".
63. The Attock oil refinery is located in: "Rawalpindi".
64. The high grade iron ore has been found in "Chitral".
65. Saindak is famous/important for: "Gold, Silver and Copper".
66. Saindak project is suspended due to: "financial constraints".
67. "Chromites" the only metallic ore that is produced on a commercial scale in the country.
68. Arsenic is found from "Gilgit".
69. Bauxite is found from "Muzaffarabad".
70. The main source of Gypsum in Pakistan is "Khewra Mines".
71. Gypsum mineral is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris.
72. Magnesite is found near Muslim Bagh at: "Spin Khan".
73. "Gypsum" the mineral that is used as a raw material in fertilisers:
74. Hazara is famous for Bauxite.
75. Barite is found near Khuzdar at Gunga.. Its major function in Pakistan is: "oil well drilling".
76. "Koh-i-Dilband and Koh-i-Maran" are famous for fluorite:
77. Fluorite is used in: "Glass and Steel".
78. Sulphur deposits are found in: "Koh-i-Sultan".
79. Emerald is found from "Swat".
80. Aquamarine is found from "Dassu".
81. Ruby was found in: "Hunza".
82. "Chitral" is famous for gold:
83. Lime is found from "Margalla Hills".
84. "Pure Lime" is used in bleaching powder and cement:
85. China Clay is found in "SaiduShareef".
86. The Fire Clay is found in: "Salt Range".
87. Total copper reserve of 412 million tons have been found in "Saindak".
88. The biggest deposits of copper are found in: "Chaagi".
89. Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province of "Balochistan".
90. Zain, Mari are famous for the: "Gas fields".
91. Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan specifically in "Koh-i-Sultan".
92. The largest producer of natural gas is: "Sindh".
93. The largest producer of oil is: "Punjab".
94. Copper is used in the production of: "Electric wires".
95. The "Koh-i-Sultan in Balochistan plateau contains the deposits of: "Sulphur".
96. The precious metal that is found in Dera Ghazi Khan is: "Uranium".
97. Baghalchur area of Dera Ghazi Khan is famous for "Uranium".
98. The most important mineral of Pakistan; is "Coal" in terms of its reserves.
99. "Chaghi" districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of Copper..
100. Shanom Dam is being constructed in Northern Areas
101. In "Jehlum" district is the biggest salt mine located in Pakistan?
102. Part of Punjab "Changa Managa" is famous for Shisham Timber forests.
103. "Gypsum" one of the important mineral resources of Punjab is found in: "Warcha".
104. The extinct volcano "Koh-i-Sultan" in Baluchistan contains the deposits of: "Sulphur".
105. Koh-i-Sultan is located in Baluchistan Saindak project is producing copper, silver and Gold
106. Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of: "Iron".
107. The numbers of mineral rich regions in Pakistan are six.
108. The major mineral rich regions are Salt Range and Makarwal region, the Potwar plateau, northeast Balochistan and adjacent parts of Waziristan, lower indus plain and Chitral.
109. The principal mineral produce in Pakistan is Coal.

110. The major coal producer province is Baluchistan.
111. The coal belt in Salt Range start from 35 km of Khushab to 25 km northeast of Khewra.
112. The area of Salt Range coal belt is 250 sq. km.
113. The amount of estimated reserves of coal in Salt Range is 100 meter tonnes.
114. In Trans-Indus Salt Range, the coal mining area is Makarwal.
115. The Makarwal coal mining area is extended from 13 km west of Kalabagh.
116. In Makarwal area, the estimated reserves deposits of coal are 28 meter tons.
117. The coalfields of Balochistan - concentrated in the north-eastern part - are subdivided in three groups.
118. The three groups of coal mines are Khost-Shahrig, Harani, Mach; and Sor Range Degari.
119. The largest coalfield in Balochistan is Khost-Shahrig, Harnai.
120. The area of Khost-Shahrig, Harnai is about 2000 sq. km., it starts from Harnai and ends at 30 km South of Quetta.
121. Reserves in Khost-Shahrig, Harnai coalfield are estimated at 50 meter tonnes.
122. The area of Mach coalfield is 40 sq. km.
123. The area of Sor Range-Degari is 45 sq. km.
124. The reserves in Sor Range-Degari coalfield are estimated at 71 meter tons.
125. The main coalfield(s) In Sindh is Lakhra & Jhimpir and Meting-Jhimpir.
126. The area of Lakhra coalfield is 200 sq. km.
127. The Lakhra coalfield reserves are estimated at: 29 meter tonnes.
128. The area of Meting-Jhimpir coalfield is 900 sq. km.
129. The reserves of Meting-Jhimpir coalfield are estimated at 37 meter tonnes.
130. The first test hole for oil was drilled in 1868.
131. The first test coal was drilled at Kundal.
132. In the country a large area is covered with sedimentary rocks which have Petroliferous members.
133. At the time of independence there were four oilfields - Khaur, Dhullian, Joya Mair and Balkassar.
134. Karsal, Tut, Sarang and Meyal are situated in Potohar Plateau.
135. Khaur oil-field is located in the district of Attock.
136. Dhullian oil-field is located near Khaur.
137. Dhullian oil-field produces Gas.
138. The total reserves of gas are estimated at 21 trillion cubic feet.
139. Gas was discovered at first from Sui.
140. The gas was discovered from Sui in 1952.
141. Gas is obtained besides Sui from Kandkot & Pirkoh.
142. The natural gas found in Pakistan has high methane content.
143. The methane content in natural gas found in Pakistan is 70 to 90%.
144. Sui is located in the district of Sibi.
145. Mari-Bugti the range at which foothills Sui is located.
146. The amount of natural gas that is obtained from Sui is 43%.
147. The second important gas reserve is Mari.
148. The share of gas that is consumed by fertiliser industry is 29%.
149. The amount of iron ore deposits that are estimated in Pakistan are 430 million tonnes.
150. The annual production of iron ore in the country is 2000 tones.
151. The largest deposits of iron ore are found in Kalabagh.
152. Kalabagh iron ore occurs near Kalabagh in the Surghar Range and near Sakesar in the Salt Range.
153. The grade of iron ore that is found in Kalabagh is 30-40% iron.
154. The estimated iron deposits in Kalabagh are 309 Million tonnes.
155. 72 percent of Pakistan's total iron reserves are found in Kalabagh.
156. The Magnetite deposits at Dommel Nisar in southern Chitral are found. The content of Iron found there is 55-65.
157. The estimated iron ore reserves in Dommel Nisar are 3 Million tonnes.
158. The Attock oil refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
159. The high grade iron ore has been found in Chitral.
160. Saindak is famous for Gold, Copper and Silver.
161. Saindak project is suspended due to financial constraints.
162. Chromites the only metallic ore that is produced on a commercial scale in the country.
163. Arsenic is found from Gilgit.
164. Bauxite is found from Muzaffarabad.
165. The main source of Gypsum in Pakistan is Khewra Mines.

166. Magnesite is found near Muslim Bagh at Spin Khan.
167. The mineral that is used as a raw material in fertilisers is Gypsum.
168. Barite is found near Khuzdar at Gunga. Its major function in Pakistan is oil well drilling.
169. Places that are famous for fluorite are Koh-i-Dilband and Koh-i-Maran.
170. Flouinte is used in Glass and Steel.
171. Sulphur deposits are found in Koh-i-Sultan.
172. Emerald is found from Swat.
173. Aquamarine is found from Dassu.
174. Ruby was found in Hunzas.
175. Place which is famous for gold is Chitral.
176. Lime is found from Margalla Hills.
177. Mineral which is used in bleaching powder and cement is Pure Lime.
178. China Clay is found in Saidu Shareef.
179. The Fire Clay is found in Salt Range.
180. Total copper reserves of 412 million tons have been found in Saindak.
181. The biggest deposits of copper are found in Chaagi.
182. Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province of Baluchistan.
183. Zain, Mari is famous for the Gas Fields.
184. Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan specifically in Koh-i-Sultan.
185. The largest producer of natural gas is Sindh.
186. The largest producer of oil is Punjab.
187. Copper is used in the production of Electric wires.
188. The "Koh-i-Sultan in Balochistan plateau contains the deposits of Sulphur.
189. The precious metal that is found in Dera Ghazi Khan (Baghalchur area) is Uranium.
190. Chaghi District of Baluchistan contains huge deposits of Copper.
191. The world's largest natural gas deposits are in Russia.
192. The largest coal reserves in Pakistan have recently been discovered in the district of Tharparkar.
193. Thar coal deposits are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan.
194. Manghopir is famous for its Sulphur springs.
195. Onyx is a kind of Marble.
196. Lakhra town is famous for its Coal.
197. Khewra mines are known for their huge deposits of Rock Salt.
198. Khewra salt mine is the largest in area in the world.
199. Toot oil and natural gas field is located in Punjab.
200. In District Jehlum is the biggest salt mine located in Pakistan.
201. Cinnabar is the main source of mercury.
202. "Gypsum" one of the important mineral resources of Punjab is found in Warcha.
203. Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of Iron.
204. Coal is the power resource mineral.
205. Gypsum is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris.
206. Toot oil field was first discovered in Pakistan.
207. Bronze is an alloy of Copper and Tin.
208. Coal is the most important mineral of Pakistan in terms of its reserves.
209. Muslim Bagh in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is famous for the mineral of Chromite.
210. Kirkuk oil field is the biggest oil field of Iraq.
211. China consumed (used) largest quantity of coal in the world.
212. Iranian city Abadan is famous for world's biggest oil refinery.
213. "Sakhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan.
214. Johannesburg is famous due to Gold Mines.
215. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of China.
216. The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is silicon.
217. Neza-e-Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulphur.
218. Mixture of two metals is called Alloy.
219. Chromium is used in making of alloys.
220. Silver is the best conductor of electricity.
221. Brass is an alloy of copper and Zinc.
222. Petroleum is known as black gold.
223. Lithium is the lightest metal.
224. The most abundant metal in the earth's crust is Aluminium.
225. Silicon is the most abundantly found metal on the Earth's surface.
226. Stainless steel is the alloy of Iron, chromium and nickel.

RAILWAYS

1. Indian Railway started operation in 1853.
2. The Rocket was the name of the world's first practical passenger railway engine designed by railway engineer George Stephenson.

3. Grand Central Terminal – New York is the largest railway station in the world.
4. Condor Station Bolivia is the highest railway station in the world.
5. Gorakhpur railway station-Uttar Pradesh is the longest railway station in the world.
6. Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world.
7. Afghanistan has no railway.
8. The first railway track was established between Karachi and Kotri.

9. 169km is the total length of first railway track.
10. 1681 km is the length of Peshawar to Karachi railway route.
11. The first track of Pakistan railway established between Karachi and Kotri was laid down in 1861.
12. Pakistan's highest railway station (from sea level) is Kan Mehtarzai.
13. Quetta-Zahedan cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line.

NOTABLE ROADS & MOTORWAYS

1. Pan-Am Highway is the world's longest road.
2. Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway (M1) is 155 Km.
3. The name of Islamabad - Lahore motorway is M2.
4. The total length of Lahore-Islamabad Motorway is 335km.
5. The length of Pindi Bhattian-Faisalabad Motorway M-3 is 52km.
6. M4 Motorway will link Faisalabad – Multan.
7. The length of Multan-D.G. Khan (M5) Motorway is 85km.
8. The length of the M6 D.G. Khan to Kakkar Motorway is 467km.
9. M-8 Motorway is from Ratodero to Gawadar.
10. The length of M8 Motorway which is from Ratodero to Gawadar is 895 km.
11. M8 is the longest Motorway in Pakistan.

12. Contract of M-9 (Karachi – Hyderabad Motorway) has been awarded to Malaysia.
13. Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with China.
14. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from Havelian.
15. The Karakoram Highway starts from Hasan Abdal and ends at Kashgar.
16. The length of Karakoram Highway (KKH) in Pakistan is 805km.
17. Pakistan is connected through Silk Road with China.
18. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway which is constructed with the help of China is 653km.
19. G.T Road is one of the main highways of Pakistan. G.T stands for Grand-Trunk.

SPORTS

1. Name the only Pakistani athlete who won the only silver medal in long jump in Beijing Para Olympics 2008 is "Zahid Khan".
2. Roshan Khan a former British Open Squash champion and father of Jahangir Khan died on: "January 6, 2006".
3. Pakistan became World Olympic Champion in "Three" Hockey.
4. Sri Lanka was defeated in the second 20-Twenty Cricket World Cup 2009 in the finals by: "Pakistan".
5. The man of the match in the 2009, 20-Twenty Cricket World Cup was: "Shahid Afridi".
6. Sultan Azlan Shah Cup 2016 hosted by Malaysia had been won by "Australia".
7. In 2011, Cricket World Cup was played in India, Sri Lanka and "Bangladesh".
8. Pakistan won the first gold medal for first time in Olympics in "1960".
9. The second highest number of wickets in one-day international crickets were taken by: "Wasim Akram".
10. Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup for: "4

- times".
11. Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup for the 4th time in: "1994".
12. Pakistan won Champions trophy (Hockey) for: "3 times".
13. Pakistan won the cricket world cup in: "1992".
14. "AB de Villiers" made the fastest one day century in just 31 balls:
15. In one of the following years, Pakistan won world Cup Hockey. The year was: "1971".
16. The hockey team who won the maximum number of World Cups is: "Pakistan".
17. The highest number of wickets taken by Wasim Akram in One-day matches are "502".
18. Islahuddin was the great player of Pakistan related to: "Hockey".
19. Agha Khan Cup is associated with hockey in India and it is associated in Pakistan with: "Football".
20. Jansher Khan and Jahangir Khan are famous players of: "Squash".
21. Quaid-e-Azam Trophy is associated with: "Cricket".

22. Shahbaz Ahmad is a famous Pakistani player of: "Hockey".
23. Pakistan won first gold medal in Olympic Games in: "Hockey".
24. 1960's Olympic Games were held in: "Rome (Italy)".
25. 4th SAF games were held in: "Pakistan".
26. 9th SAF games were held in Pakistan in: "Islamabad".
27. Qamar-uz-Zaman is the famous player of: "Squash".
28. First Hockey Champion Trophy was held in 1978 in: "Pakistan".
29. First Hockey Champion Trophy was won by: "Pakistan".
30. Second Champion Trophy (Hockey) was won by: "Pakistan".
31. Second Champion Trophy (Hockey) was won by: "Pakistan".
32. First Hockey World Cup was held in 1971 in Barcelona (Spain) was won by: "Pakistan".
33. Pakistan got the "10th" position in World Cricket Cup 2007 which was held in West Indies:
34. 1st Cricket World Cup was played in the years "1975".
35. Blind Cricket Cup 2014 was won by: "India".
36. The city of sports' equipment in Pakistan is: "Sialkot".
37. First highest individual runs in one day cricket are: "264".
38. One of the Pakistani players that have highest score in one day among Pakistani players in cricket is: "Seed Anwar".
39. The record of Virindar Sihwag of 219 runs in limited over match was broken by: "Rohit Sharma".
40. Pakistan's snooker player Muhammad Yousaf won snooker world champion trophy for the first time in: "1994".
41. National game of Pakistan is: "Hockey".
42. Pakistan Polo stadium is situated in: "Chitral and Lahore".
43. According to ICC the best umpire of year 2009 in "Aleem Dar".
44. Pakistan world's largest hockey stadium is situated in: "Lahore".
45. The famous Muslim king of subcontinent "Qutub-ud-din Aibak" died while playing polo.
46. West Indies' Sir Vivian Richards's 30 year old record aggregated in a calendar year of 1710 runs was broken by "Muhammad Yousaf" in 2006:
47. The number of wickets that were taken by Wasim Akram in One day Cricket matches are "502".
48. The winner of First Twenty 20 Cricket World Cup which was played in South Africa in 2007 was "India".
49. The name of Waqar Yunus is associated with the game of: "Cricket".
50. Sixth Twenty 20 Cricket World Cup will be played in 2016 in: "India".
51. The number of runs that were made by Muhammad Yousaf in Test Cricket during calendar year 2006 is a record made by any batsman in world, the runs were: "1788".
52. The previous Seven Centuries record, jointly held by Viv Richard's 1976 and Aravinda de Silva 1997 was also broken in 2006 by: "Muhammad Yousaf".
53. The number of centuries that were made by Muhammad Yousaf in calendar year 2006 in test cricket were "9".
54. The Pakistani player that has got more than 400 wickets in Test Cricket and 500 wickets in One day cricket was: "Wasim Akram".
55. The Pakistani player "Wasim Akram" has done twice hat-tricks in one day and in test cricket:
56. The first captain of Pakistan cricket team was: "Hafeez Kardar".
57. Pakistan won first gold medal in Olympic Games in the year: "1960".
58. The Pakistani player "Aisamul Haq Qurrashi" played first time Wimbledon Tennis tournament 2007:
59. The person who has broken the record of Waseem Akram and he became the highest wicket taker in one day cricket was: "Muralitharan".
60. The Pakistani tennis player who has got Sitara-e-Imtiaz in 2010 was: "Aisamul Haq Qurrashi".
61. "West Indies has won first Cricket World Cup.
62. World Cup Hockey was won by Pakistan last time in: "1994".
63. The number of times, Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup was: "4".
64. Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup for the 3rd time in: "1994".
65. The number of times Pakistan win Hockey Champions Trophy is: "3".
66. 1st Champions Trophy of Hockey was played in: "1978".
67. The first World Cup Hockey was won by: "Pakistan".
68. The 1st Champions Trophy of Hockey was played in: "Pakistan".
69. The first Champions Trophy of Hockey was won by: "Pakistan".
70. The name of Muhib Qazi is associated with the game of: "Hockey".
71. The name of Shahbaz Junior is associated with the game of: "Hockey".
72. The maximum numbers of World Cups of Hockey were won by: "Pakistan".
73. The name of Sohail Abbas is associated with the game of: "Hockey".
74. The game of Polo invented in: "Pakistan".

75. The only Pakistani tennis player to reach the final of a Grand Slam, which he did in 2010 competing in both mixed doubles (partnering with Květa Peschke) and men's doubles (partnering with Rohan Bopanna) at the US Open is: "Aisamul Haq".
76. "Muhammad Asif" won the first title of 2012 IBSF World Snooker Championship that is also known as the World Amateur Snooker Championship and is the premier non-professional snooker tournament, by defeating Gary Wilson held in Sofia, Bulgaria:
77. Younas Khan scored 30th test century against "Sri Lanka" team.
78. Pakistan Men's Hockey Team has won the "Eight" Asian Games gold medal times.
79. Captain of the Pakistan Cricket team that beat England in 1954 was "A.H. Kardar".
80. "Hockey" is the National Game of Pakistan.
81. With 338 goals, Pakistan's player "Sohail Abbas" holds the current world record for most international goals scored by a player in the history of international field hockey.
82. "3 times" Pakistan hockey team won Olympic golds.
83. "4" times Pakistan hockey team won World Cup.
84. Hanif Muhammad was honoured as the Little Master, a title later assumed by Sunny Gavaskar and Sachin Tendulkar.
85. Samiullah Khan is a former field hockey player from Pakistan, who was nicknamed "The Flying Horse" because of his great speed.

JOURNALISM IN SUBCONTINENT

1. The Paper 'New India' was started by: "Mrs. Annie Besant".
2. "Sultans of Delhi" was the first time appointed *Waqa-i-nawees* (newsmen) in all areas to keep the government well informed? Sultans of Delhi were the first who established the system on sound lines but it was the Mughals who really made it flourish.
3. During Pakistan Movement, a secret newspaper Sada-i-Pakistan was published from: "NWFP".
4. The First Urdu Newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was: "Imroze".
5. "Mughals" strengthened the system of *Waqa-i-nawees* (newsmen) in the Subcontinent.
6. The first weekly magazine in the Subcontinent was: "*Jam-e-Jehan Numa*".
7. *Jam-e-Jehan Numa* appeared on the horizon in Calcutta, under the editorship of Munshi Sada Sukh, in: "1822".
8. To control journalism, British introduced its first law on journalism in: "1799".
9. Urdu journalism was started in 1836 by the publishing of: "*Delhi Urdu Akhbar*".
10. *Delhi Urdu Akhbar*, was started by: "Maulana Mohammad Ali Baqar".
11. The first victim of journalism law in India was the: "*Bengal Harkaro*".
12. *Bengal Harkaro* was owned by: "*Dwarka Tagor*".
13. The common between these three newspapers: *Sadaq-ul-Akhbar*, *Urdu Akhbar*, and *Siraj-ul-Akhbar* is all were Delhi based.
14. "*Siraj-ul-Akhbar*" was the court gazette of Bhadar Shah Zafar.
15. "Sir Sayed" edited the well-known *Ain-i-Akbari* of Abu'alFazal.
16. *Risala Asbab-e-Baghwat-e-Hind* (Causes of Indian Revolt), was written by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan. "Sir Auckland Colin" translated it into English.
17. After returning from London, Sir Sayed started "*Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*".
18. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar" started weekly *Comrade* on January 1, 1911.
19. The *Comrade* was started from Calcutta and in 1912 it was transferred to "Delhi".
20. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in "1933".
21. "Muhammad Ali Johar" started *Hamdard*, an Urdu daily, from Delhi in 1913.
22. *Comrade's* objectives were to: "create a sense of political awareness among the Muslims and convey the Muslim point of view to the rulers about the current situation".
23. "Muhammad Ali Johar" was interned for a period of about five years, ranging from November 23, 1915 to 1919.
24. "H.G. Wells" celebrated English novelist, proclaimed: "Muhammad Ali possessed the pen of Macaulay, the tongue of Burke and the heart of Napoleon".
25. "Molana Hasrat Mohani" published *Urdu-e-Moalla*:
26. *Urdu-e-Moalla* published firstly from Aligarh and later on from: "Kawnpur".
27. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan started *Daccan Review* which lasted for: "five years".
28. *Daccan Review* was started in: "1904".
29. "Maulana Siraj-ud-Din" started weekly *Zameendar*.
30. "Zafar Ali Khan" shifted weekly *Zameendar* to Lahore.
31. Abu'alKalam Azad issued weekly: "*Al-Hilal*".
32. *Al-Hilal* was issued in: "1912".
33. "Maulvi Mehboob Alam" started *Paisa Akhbar* from Lahore.
34. "Britain" issued at start of 2nd World War Two pamphlet type newspapers in Urdu i.e., *Jang* and *Anjam*.

35. After Qarardad-e-Lahore, Quaid-i-Azam established a trust and under the supervision of this trust two dailies were started from Delhi, i.e., *Dawn* and: "*Manshoor*".
36. "*Nawa-i-Waqt*" newspaper appeared in March 1940 in a small size as fortnightly in 1942, it was changed into weekly after sometimes and later, on 22 March became a daily.
37. "*Pakistan Times*" newspapers renowned journalists did belong: Mianiftikhar-ud-Din, Desmond Young, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Mazhar Ali Khan and Mohammad Shafi.
38. *Civil and Military Gazette* was based in: "Lahore".
39. In "1928" a first small and weak radio transmitter was installed in Y.M.C.A building, Lahore.
40. "Nippon Electronic Company" of Japan, started two pilot TV stations in Pakistan.
41. Pakistan's first of TV station went on air in Lahore on: "26 November 1964".
42. On "October 1998" Radio Pakistan started FM transmission.
43. "Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority" organization regulates electronic media in Pakistan.
44. "APP" is both the government's own news agency and the official carrier of international wire service stories to the local media.
45. PEMRA stands for "Pakistan Media Regulatory Authority".
46. *Calcutta General Advertiser* is popularly known as: "Hicky's Gazette".
47. The first printed Urdu paper in the sub-continent was: "Delhi Urdu Akhbar".
48. *The Pakistan Times* was founded by: "Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
49. In Pakistan Registration of Press and Publication Ordinance was introduced in: "1988".
50. Pakistan's first official news agency was: "APP".
51. Nasim Hijazi was Editor of the daily "Kohistan".
52. C.N.E. stands for: "Council of Newspapers Editor".
53. *Mohammedan Social Reformer* was the English name of: "Tahzeebul Akhlaq".
54. *Daily Dawn* Started in: "1942".
55. *Zamindar* was launched by: "Maulvi Serajuddin".
56. The first editor of *Dawn* was: "Pothan Joseph".
57. The number of radio stations, which Pakistan got in 1947 were: "3".
58. *Daily Jang* first appeared from: "Delhi".
59. Hamid Nizami was the founder editor of: "Nawa-e-waqt".
60. CPNE is the representative body of: "Editors".
61. Television made its advent in Pakistan in: "1964".
62. Sir Sayyed edited the well-known work of Abul Fazal "Ain-i-Akbari".
63. Urdu-e-Moallawas the celebrated Urdu journal of: "MoulanaHasratMohani".
64. "Urdu -e-Moalifa" was first published from Lahore and later from Kawnpur.
65. "Zameendar" became the great combination popular and quality work that enable it to reach its circulation to 30,000.
66. The most widely circulated newspaper of Pakistan is: "Daily Jang".
67. Manshoor's editor was: "Riaz Hussain".
68. The most widely circulated English daily of Pakistan is: "Dawn".
69. PPO was issued in: "1963".
70. *Pakistan Times* first editor was: "Desmond Young".
71. Dawn was initiated by: "Mohammad Ali Jinnah".
72. *Daily Jang's* first editor was: "Mir Khalil ur Rehman".
73. The biggest news network in Pakistan belongs to "The Jang Group".
74. Shahbaz newspaper in India was started by "MaulanaMurtaza and MaulanaChiraagHasan".
75. British introduced first law related to journalism in: "1799".
76. The first law related to journalism introduced by Britain in 1799 is commonly known as: "Black Law".
77. Second press law was introduced in: "1823".
78. Third notorious press law in India was introduced in: "1835".
79. Shahbaz was started in: "1937".
80. The newspaper *Anjum* was started by: "Umer Farooqi".
81. *QaumiAwaz* was based in "Lucknow".
82. The guardian of *QaumiAwaaz* was: "Mr Nehru".
83. *Tanweer* was a: "Newspaper Pakistan Times".
84. "ChaudryKhaleequlZamaan" issued daily *Tanweer*.
85. Idea of Pakistan was firstly presented in: "Mohazab".
86. *Millat* was issued from "Peshawar".
87. Sardar Organgzeb was the first editor of: "Millat".
88. NaseemHijaazi was the editor of "Tanzeem".
89. Dawn was: "Pro Muslim League and Pro Separation".
90. The first editor of *Dawn* was: "Joseph Pathan".
91. *Hackley Gazette* was issued from: "Calcutta".
92. *Bengal Journal* was started by: "William Duane".
93. *Jama e JahanNuma* was initiated in: "1822".
94. *Murat UIAkhbar* was started in: "1822".
95. *Murat UIAkhbar* was a: "Persian newspaper".
96. *Murat AI Akhbar* was started by: "Raja Raam Mohan".

97. *Koh e Noor* was started from: "Lahore".
98. *Koh e Noor* was started in: "1850".
99. *Koh e Noor* was started by: "Har Sukh Rai".
100. The official media organ of the Muslim League was "Manshoor".
101. *Nawa e Waqt* was appeared in: "March 1942".
102. The founder of *Nawa e Waqt* is: "Hameed Nizami".
103. *Pakistan Times* was started in: "February 1947".
104. PPL stands for: "Progressive Papers Limited".
105. PPL set up: "Pakistan Times".
106. The first news editor of *Pakistan Times* is: "Mazhar Ali".
107. The first editor of *Pakistan Times* was Desmond Young. He was replaced by: "Faiz Ahmed Faiz".
108. The first chief reporter of *Pakistan Times* was: "Mohammad Shafi".
109. Newspaper Employees Act was passed in: "1973".
110. National Press Trust was created in: "1964".
111. NPT stands for: "National Press Trust".
112. POO stands for: "Public Order Ordinance".
113. POO was issued in: "1960".
114. Press Council of Pakistan Ordinance was issued by: "Gen Musharraf".
115. The Press Public Ordinance was repealed in: "September 1988".
116. PPF stands for: "Pakistan Press Foundation".
117. Pemra Ordinance came into being in: "2002".
118. Registration of Printing press Ordinance came into being in: "1988".
119. RPPO was repealed in: "2002".
120. First radio transmitter in today's Pakistan was installed at: "Lahore".
121. First radio transmitter was installed in: "1928".
122. First radio transmitter in Lahore was closed in: "1934".
123. Peshawar radio station was handed down to the government in: "1939".
124. Radio station in Dhaka was installed in: "December 16, 1939".
125. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation took control of radio stations in: "1972".
126. The highest state organ of media in Pakistan is: "Ministry of Information".
127. ISPR is an example of: "Public relations".
128. PFUJ is related to: "Journalists".
129. PFUJ stands for: "Pakistan federation for Union of Journalists".
130. NPT stands for: "National Press Trust".
131. *Qadhi Punch* was initiated on January, 2: "1857".
132. *Paisa Akhbar* was started in: "1887".
133. *Wakeel* was started by: "Sheikh Ghulam Ali".
134. *Al Hilal* was started by: "Abu al Kalam Azad".
135. *Mohibb e Hind* was started by: "Master Ram Chand".
136. Haleem Sharer was editor of: "Muhazab".
137. *Rafiq e Hind* was started by: "Maulana Muharam Ali".
138. Through the journal *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* Sir Sayed propagated his: "reformatory doctrines regarding society".
139. *Rais-al-Ahrrar* was: "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
140. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from "Calcutta".
141. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad launched: "Al-Hilal".
142. The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by: "Maulana Zafar Ali Khan".
143. Al-Hilal newspaper is associated with: "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad".
144. Comrade newspaper was published in 1911 by the: "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
145. "Jam-e-Jahan Numma" is the first newspaper of Urdu language.
146. "Syed Abul Ala Maududi" the first Editor-in-Chief of the magazine 'Tarjuman-ul-Quran'.
147. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from: "Calcutta".
148. "Maulana Zafar Ali Khan" had translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940.
149. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from: "Calcutta".
150. Comrade newspaper was published in 1913 by the: "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
151. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan died on: "27th November 1956".
152. The most important and famous Urdu newspaper published from Lahore by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was: "Zamindar".

HEALTH

1. The fundamental problem(s) in the way of improving public health in Pakistan are "Paucity of funds & extreme poverty, limited access to health services & their inadequacy and ignorance and lack of awareness among the masses & deficient health infrastructure".
2. The life expectancy at birth in the country is: "62.5 years".
3. The Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births in the country is: "89.8".
4. The Mortality Rate Under-5 per thousand in Pakistan is: "126".
5. The population ratio coverage by one doctor is: "1,529 persons".
6. The population coverage by one dentist is: "33,629 persons".

7. The number of hospital beds that are available in Pakistan are "93,907".
8. The population coverage by per hospital bed is: "1,495 persons".
9. The Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) aims at reducing mortality rates of six preventable diseases, namely, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and "tuberculosis".
10. The main objective(s) of extended Programme of Immunization is/are "To increase the overall coverage to 90% by 2004, against six vaccine preventable diseases, Eradication of polio by the year 2001-2 and provision of Vitamin A & Micro-nutrients and Reduction of Neo-natal Tetanus by the year 2002".
11. The overall Annual Parasite Incidence (API) in the country is: "0.780 cases/1000 population".
12. The first country which was selected for Hepatitis-B vaccination was: "Pakistan".
13. The number of estimated drug addicts in the country are: "4 million".
14. "2 million" the estimated number of heroin addicts in the country.
15. The calories per adult per day intake in Pakistan is estimated at "2710".
16. One of the following statements is correct and that is: "The intake of protein per day per capita in Pakistan is 105 gms".
17. The numbers of children that are malnourished in the country are: "8 million".
18. The prevalent public health problem that has been observed in the country is: "Anaemia deficiency".
19. Malnutrition is one of the main reasons behind the high mortality rates among: "Mothers and Infants".

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. The first Muslim general entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year: "712 AD".
2. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in: "1991".
3. The country, which supported the Pakistan Movement before the emergence of Pakistan: "Indonesia".
4. First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on October 24, 1954
5. Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first Constituent Assembly
6. The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
7. First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on March 23, 1956
8. First Governor of State Bank of Pakistan is Zahid Hussain
9. The first Chairman of the Senate is Habib-ullah Khan
10. STN is the first Private T.V. Channel of Pakistan?
11. Shamma Khalid has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan
12. "kohat" is the oldest Cantonment of Pakistan
13. Pakistan's first female judge in Federal Shariat Court: is "Justice Ms Ashraf Jehan".
14. On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first: "Postal Stamp".
15. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January "1961".
16. The first SOS village in Pakistan was sat up in 1977 at: "Lahore".
17. The first Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in 11th SAF Games is: "Naseem Hameed".
18. The first Pakistani Bank "Habib Bank Limited" started its operation on August 17, 1947:
19. First Pakistani who climbed Mount Everest in 2000 is: "Nazir Sabir".
20. 4First Pakistani who drew Pakistani flag in North Pole is: "Numira Saleem".
21. On "January 24, 1959" the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan:
22. The first nuclear power plant was set up in Karachi in: "1972".
23. 'Amir Krore' was the first poet of: "Pushto".
24. The first canal water agreement was made with India on: "May 4, 1948".
25. The first private Airline of Pakistan is: "Hajvery Airline".
26. The first public airline of Pakistan was: "Orient Airline".
27. The first capital of Pakistan is "Karachi".
28. After Independence the first radio station was established in: "Karachi".
29. On November 26, 1964 the first TV station was established in the city of: "Lahore".
30. The first Nishan-e-Haider was given to: "Capt. Raja Sarwar".
31. The first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army is "Dr. Shahida Malik".
32. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in: "1990".
33. The first private TV channel was launched in: "1990".
34. The first chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan was: "F.M. Khan".
35. The first chief Justice of Pakistan was: "Justice Sardar A. Rashid".
36. The first constitution of Pakistan was announced on: "March 23, 1956".
37. For the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan on: "August 27, 1948".

38. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947 "For appointment of Governor General of Pakistan".
39. The first commander-in-chief of Army after independence was: "Gen. Frank Meservy".
40. The first Muslim commander-in-Chief of Army was: "G.M. Ayub Khan".
41. "Air Marshal Asghar Khan" was the first Muslim chief of Air Force of Pakistan.
42. The first Chief Minister of Punjab from August, 1947 to November 1948 was: "Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot".
43. The chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948 was "AyubKhor".
44. The first chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa was: "Dr. Khan Sahib".
45. The first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973 was: "Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal".
46. The first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949 was: "Sir Francis Moody".
47. The first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948 was: "GhulamHussainHidayatullah".
48. The first Governor of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa(NWFP) from August 1947 to April 1948 was: "Sir George Cunningham".
49. First Martial Law was imposed in: "October 1958".
50. The first census was conducted in subcontinent in: "1901".
51. The first five year plan implemented in Pakistan for: "1955-1960".
52. The first President of Pakistan was: "IskandarMirza".
53. The first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan was: "Zahid Hussain".
54. The first Vice President of Pakistan was: "Nur-ul-Amin".
55. Pakistan's first cabinet sworn on: "August 15, 1947".
56. Pakistan first time won the Cricket World Cup in: "1992".
57. First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was: "Karachi nuclear power plant".
58. First natural gas reserves were discovered in 1952 at: "Sui".
59. The first Woman Judge of High Court in Pakistan was: "Majida Razvi".
60. The first airline of Pakistan was: "Orient Airline".
61. The first sports channel of Pakistan was: "Super Geo".
62. The first railway track was established between "Karachi and Kotri".
63. The first census in Pakistan was held in "1951".
64. First SOS village of Pakistan was established at: "Lahore".
65. First SOS village was established in Pakistan in: "1977".
66. The first track of Pakistan railway was laid down in "1861".
67. The total length of first railway track was: "169 km".
68. The first Chief Scout Commissioner of Pakistan was: "Quaid-i-Azam".
69. The reforms which were introduced for the first time in Pakistan in January 24, 1959 were: "Agricultural reforms".
70. The second nuclear plant of Pakistan is working in Chashama since 2001. The first Nuclear Plant was set up in 1972 in: "Karachi".
71. The "Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur)" Pakistan launched first time in August 11, 2005.
72. In Pakistan first private Channel was launched in 1990. Name of the Channel was: "PTN".
73. F.M Khan was the first: "Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan".
74. Pakistan's Meteorological Department for the first time successfully experimented artificial rainfall in Sindh's area Thar on: "13 August 2000".
75. Pakistan fired "two stage Shaheen-2 ballistic missile" for the first time in March, 2004:
76. Dr. Khan Sahib was: "First chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
77. "First Pakistani postal stamp" was issued in July 1948 in Pakistan.
78. Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in: "Islamabad".
79. In Pakistan First Women Bank was established in: "1989".
80. Jinnah station was established on January 25, 1991 in: "Antarctica".
81. Pakistan's first tea processing plant starts functioning in: "Mansehra".
82. The first news agency of Pakistan was: "APP".
83. The first tea processing plant of Pakistan was inaugurated on: "7 September 2000".
84. First Pakistani who received noble prize was: "Dr. Abdus Salam".
85. TV Transmission was started in the country for the first time in: "November 26, 1964".
86. PTV started its color transmission for first time in: "December 20, 1976".
87. One of the following states that joined Pakistan first was: "Bahawalpur".
88. The first constructed Barrage of Pakistan was: "Sukkur Barrage".
89. First DNA Test laboratory was inaugurated in March, 2006 at: "Islamabad".

90. First Motorway of Pakistan which was constructed in 1997 is: "Islamabad-Lahore motorway".
91. The first governor of State Bank of Pakistan was: "Zahid Hussein".
92. 78. The first martial law was imposed in Pakistan on: "October 1958".
93. Sir George Cunningham was the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from August 1947 to October: "1948".
94. First emergency was declared in Pakistan on July 25, 1948. It was declared for: "Rehabilitation of refugees".
95. For the appointment of Governor General of Pakistan first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on: "15 August 1947".
96. Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was: "First Chief Minister of Balochistan".
97. Hajvery Airline is first private Airline of Pakistan that was licensed to operate in: "1993".
98. The first Foreign minister of Pakistan? Was: "Sir Zafarullah".
99. The first captain of Pakistani cricket team was: "Hafeez Kardar".
100. Pakistan set up first uranium moving and processing plant on October 20, 1995 in: "Lucky Marwat".
101. 87. The first female chancellor in Pakistan was: "Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali Khan".
102. The first female vice chancellor in Pakistan was: "Najma Najam".
103. The first female university in Pakistan is: "Fatima Jinnah Women University".
104. The first female golf champion in Pakistan is: "Shehzadi Gulfam".
105. The first female representative of Pakistan in the UN was: "Shaistakramullah".
106. The first Muslim female prime minister who is assassinated was: "Benazir Bhutto".
107. The first Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize is: "Adrees Latif".
108. The first female governor State Bank of Pakistan is: "Shamshad Akhtar".
109. First women pilot in Pakistan is: "Shukriya Khanam".
110. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in: "July 1948".
111. First Cruise missile Hatf VII (Badar) was launched on: "August 11, 2005".
112. Dr. Abdus Salam received the Nobel Prize in: "1979".
113. The name of first Secretary General of Pakistan was: "Ch. Muhammad Ali".
114. First Five Year Plan of Pakistan was started in "1955".
115. The name of the first Administrator of Karachi: "Syed Hasham Raza".
116. The President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was: "Quaid-e-Azam".
117. 104. The first woman Prime Minister in Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto. She assumed her office in: "1988".
118. First female deputy speaker in Pakistan is: "Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz".
119. The first female Member of Parliament in Pakistan was: "Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah".
120. The first female minister of education in Pakistan was: "Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan".
121. The first female Minister of Population in Pakistan was: "Dr. Attiya Inayatullah".
122. The first Pakistani minister of information was: "Syeda Abida Hussain".
123. The first female Pakistani minister of finance was: "Benazir Bhutto".
124. "Shahida Jamil" the first female minister of law and human rights in Pakistan
125. The first female "foreign ministry spokesperson" in Pakistan was: "Tasleem Aslam".
126. Dr. Shahida Malik was: "First lady M.G. in Pakistan".
127. "Habib Bank" provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan:
128. The banks were nationalized in Pakistan in: "1974".
129. The first Pakistani to hoist the Pakistani flag at the North and South Pole is: "Numira Salim".
130. 118. Arfa Abdul Karim Randhawa was a Pakistani student and computer prodigy, who in 2004 at the age of nine years became Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP), the youngest in the world before Babar Iqbal in "2008".
131. Pakistani pride Aleem Dar has been honored for becoming only the 7th umpire in the history of the cricket to officiate in 150 ODIs when he took the field for the five-ODI series opener between England and Australia at: "Lord's".
132. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy is a two times Emmy and Oscar award-winning Pakistani-Canadian "journalist and documentary filmmaker".
133. 121. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy won her first Academy Award for her documentary, *Saving Face* in 2012. She won an Emmy for her documentary, *Pakistan: Children of the Taliban* in 2010. She is also the first non-American to win the Livingston Award for Young Journalists. She is Pakistan's first female "Oscar winner" by the press and government:
134. Namira Salim is: "a Pakistani explorer who is the first Pakistani to have reached the North and South Poles, the first Pakistani to travel.

- into space and the first Asian" to skydive (tandem) over Mount Everest".
135. Malala Yousafzai is the youngest nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize in history. She belongs to: "Mingora".
 136. Malala Yousafzai is the youngest winner for the Nobel Peace Prize in history.
 137. On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first: "Postal Stamp".
 138. The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was "Bahawalpur".
 139. The First Urdu Newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was: "Imroze".
 140. The first SOS village in Pakistan was set up in 1977 at: "Lahore".
 141. After the creation of Pakistan, the first Radio Station was established at: "Karachi".
 142. The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was: "General Sir Frank Messervy".
 143. The first Chief Minister of Punjab after creation of Pakistan was: "Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot".
 144. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was: "Mian Abdul Rasheed".
 145. The first country to accept Pakistan's independence was: "Iran".
 146. First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was: "Ahmad Shah Patras Bokhari".
 147. The first rocket launched by Pakistan was: "Rahbar".
 148. The first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at "Karachi".
 149. The first Vice President of Pakistan is "Nur-ul-Amin".
 150. "Jam-e-Jahan Numma" is the first newspaper of Urdu language.
 151. The first census was conducted in India at the time of "Lord Mayo".
 152. "Baba Farid Ganj Shahr" is considered to be the first poet of Punjabi language.
 153. The first nuclear power plant was set up in Karachi in: "1972".
 154. "Iskandar Mirza" was the first President of Pakistan.
 155. The first Pakistani who became the judge of "International Court of Justice" was: "Sir Zafarullah Khan".
 156. The first foreign heads of the state visited Pakistan after independence was the president of: "Indonesia".
 157. "Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah" was the first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948.
 158. "Sir George Cunningham" the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948.
 159. "Liaquat Ali Khan" was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
 160. The first Pakistani Prime Minister to visit China was: "Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan".
 161. "Iskandar Mirza" was the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
 162. The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on: "23 March 1956".
 163. Pakistan's first national election on one-man-one-vote principle was held in: "1970".
 164. "Razia Sultana" was the first woman ruler of India.
 165. Pakistan's first Constitution was adopted in: "1956".
 166. The First Constitution of Pakistan was framed in: "1956".
 167. "Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan" was appointed as Pakistan's first woman ambassador.
 168. The name of the first Administrator of Karachi is "Syed Hasham Raza".
 169. "Toot" oil fields was first discovered in Pakistan.
 170. After Independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was: "Valika Textile Mills".
 171. The first census in Pakistan was held in "1951".
 172. "Sardar Atta ullah Mengal" was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
 173. "Sir Francis Moody" the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
 174. 165. "Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan" was the first defence minister of Pakistan.
 175. The rupee coin was first minted in India during the rule of: "Sher Shah Suri".
 176. "Hina Rabbani" is the first female foreign affairs minister of Pakistan.
 177. The first railway line between Karachi and Kotri was opened in: "1861".
 178. 169. Brojen Das was the first Pakistani to: "Swim across the British Channel".
 179. In "November 1964" the first PTV programme was broadcasted.
 180. On "Dec 1, 1989" the First Woman Bank established in Pakistan.
 181. "F. M. Khan" was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.
 182. The Pakistan's first radio station was set up in "Karachi".
 183. Army Officer "Captain Sarwar Shaheed" was the 1st recipient of 'Nishan-i-Haider'.
 184. "On January 15, 1991" did Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica.
 185. First Chairman of SPARCO was "Dr. Abdus Salam".
 186. "Sir Zafuallah Khan" was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of | its sovereignty, security and: "Territorial

- integrity".
2. In "1954-1962" the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy:
 3. Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex "Foreign policy".
 4. In the simplest in way foreign policy can be defined as: "Association amongst the favourite states and Association amongst the foreign states".
 5. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of: "Islam".
 6. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing: "Punjab Students Federation".
 7. The guiding principles of Pakistan foreign policy are firmly based in country's "Islamic Ideology".
 8. 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".
 9. Pakistan's strategic location made it a focal point of the: "Whole World".
 10. On "1954-1962" the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy.
 11. Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex "Foreign policy".
 12. The factors which are discernible in the formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy are: "Ideological obligation and theatrical legacy, Geographical location and Indian threat and Economic compulsions".
 13. In "1952", Pakistan got first loan from USA.
 14. In "1950", Liaquat Ali Khan visited the USA.
 15. On "November 1953", Ghulam Muhammad visited the USA.
 16. In "May 1954", Pakistan signed Mutual Defence Assistance agreement with USA.
 17. Pakistan joined Baghdad pact in "1955".
 18. In "1954" Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization.
 19. On "November 1977", Jimmy Carter (President of USA) administration cut off the military and economic aid to Pakistan.
 20. In "April 1979", US informed Pakistan that America recognized the Durand Line as the Pak-Afghan international boundary:
 21. On "3rd March 2006" President of USA George W. Bush visited Pakistan.
 22. In beginning Pakistan joined the defence pacts with "USA" on the part largely to protect her frontiers against possible aggression from India.
 23. In the present-day scenario "70%" GNP is being spent on defence sector because Pakistan cannot afford to let India play with her territorial integrity and national sovereignty.
 24. In "December 1979" Soviet Union send its forces entered into Afghanistan.
 25. "Iran" first of all recognized Pakistan as an independent state.
 26. In "1951" year American economic aid to Pakistan started.
 27. Pakistan's earlier efforts at promoting the Islamic unity failed because: "Environment of world policies copied and National style of diplomacy copied from European powers".
 28. Pakistan's desire to cultivate friendly relations with China obviously annoyed "USA".
 29. In "1962" year Ayub Khan supported China's Membership of the UN.
 30. An agreement on the demarcation of boundaries was concluded between China and Pakistan in "1963".
 31. Soviet troops landed in Kabul on "26th December 1979".
 32. On "February 1989" Soviet Union completed its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.
 33. In "1990" President Bush suspended the economic aid to Pakistan because he was unable to make the necessary certification to Congress.
 34. By "Tashkand Pact" agreement hostilities between India and Pakistan came to an end in 1966
 35. In "1972" Simla accord was signed by the President of Pakistan and Indian PM.
 36. On "14th July 2001", Mr. AtalBihari Vajpae and General Pervaiz Musharaf met at Agra.
 37. In "2003" Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO.
 38. In "2001", America declared Pakistan is our friend and front line state against terrorism.
 39. 38. Kargil issue was the main cause of war between Pakistan and India in 1999 and war was stopped by the intervention of "USA".
 40. A U-Turn came in foreign policy of Pakistan after the attacks on World Trade Center in: "2001".
 41. Pakistan faced sanctions under the Presler Amendments in 1992 by the "USA".
 42. In "1970" year China gave assistance to develop transport industry in Pakistan.
 43. India has always denounced "Pak-China treaty 1963".
 44. In "1949" Soviet leader Stalin extended an invitation to first PM of Pakistan to visit Moscow.
 45. In "1956" year USSR offered technical and economic assistance to Pakistan.
 46. "China" declared that it will establish eight nuclear power plants in Pakistan.
 47. "Pakistan Security and Foreign Policy" book was written by: "Agha Shahi".
 48. "Pakistan's Foreign Policy. A Historical Analysis" book was written by: "SM Bruke and Lawrence Ziring".
 49. "Major Phases of Pakistan Foreign Policy"

- book was written by: "Hassan Askari Rizvi".
50. "Quaid-e-Azam" said "Our foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill towards all nations".
 51. In "1956" USSR offered her assistance to Pakistan for building a steel mill.
 52. In "1956" Soviet Deputy PM came to Pakistan and openly declared that problem of Kashmir should be decided by the will of the people.
 53. On "May 2007" Pakistan go to the chairmanship of Muslim countries in UNO?
 54. Pakistan's foreign policy is divided into "Six" phases.
 55. the first president of Pakistan "Gen. Pervez Musharraf" visited Bosnia-Herzegovina:
 56. The president of Pakistan "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" wrote the book "Foreign Policy of Pakistan":
 57. In "1964" Ayub Khan paid a visit to China.
 58. Karakoram Highway was built with help of: "China".
 59. Pakistan has bought Mirage Fighter Aircrafts from "France".
 60. In "1967" USSR gave a credit of 19 million Dollars to Pakistan for purchase of heavy machinery.
 61. During "1965-70" trade between Pakistan and

- USSR rapidly increased.
62. During the War of 1971, Russia openly sided with "India".
 63. In "1972" ZA Bhutto visited Moscow first time.
 64. Pakistan and India agree to start bus service from Sri Nagar to Muzaffarabad on "15th January 2005".
 65. Pakistan recognized China in "1950".
 66. Total "US\$ 7.5 billion" aid will flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years.
 67. "Pakistan" is the major non NATO ally.
 68. "Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi" Pakistani prime minister visited China first.
 69. Pakistan's largest trade partner is: "China".
 70. Pakistan Joined Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in: "1969".
 71. Pakistan becomes a member of International Labour Organization (ILO) in: "1947".
 72. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in: "1991".
 73. "Liaquat Nehru Pact" was signed on 8 April 1950:
 74. Heavy Electrical Complex and Heavy Forge and Foundry, the two big engineering projects in Pakistan were established with the technical and capital assistance of: "China".

PAKISTAN AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

1. The freedom movement of the Muslims of the sub-continent was based on: "Islamic ideology".
2. Pakistan became the Chairman of OIC in 1974
3. "Islam is our race, Islam is our country". This is the famous quote from: Allama Iqbal
4. "Pakistan came into being as a result of the urge felt by the Muslims of the sub-continent to secure a territory, however limited, where Islamic Ideology and way of life could be practiced and demonstrated to the World". Those words are from: "Liaquat Ali Khan".
5. Cultural Association was formed between Pakistan and Indonesia in: "April 1955".
6. A trade pact was agreed upon between the two (Pakistan and Indonesia) countries in Karachi in: "1959".
7. Pakistan and Indonesia signed a pact to collaborate with each other in shipping and technical co-operation on: "19th August 1965".
8. Indonesia and Pakistan concluded an air pact on: "14th January 1966".
9. General Suharto, President of Indonesia advocated Pakistan's point of view on East Pakistan issue and condemned outside interference in Pakistan's internal matter in: "May 1971".
10. "Afghanistan country opposed Pakistan's entry into the UNO:
11. Pakistan and "Yemen" gained the membership of UNO on 30 September, 1947.
12. Government of Pakistan decided to develop the diplomatic relations with Afghanistan in: "February 1948".
13. The first ambassador of Pakistan to Afghanistan was: "Khurshid Qasuri".
14. The first Ambassador of Afghanistan to Pakistan was: "Sardar Shah Wali Khan".
15. Pakistan and Indonesia agreed to exchange Nuclear Technology by an agreement which concluded on: "19th April 1980".
16. President Zia-ul-Haq went to Indonesia on: "2nd November 1982".
17. President Zia-ul-Haq visited to Libya on: "November 1977".
18. Afghanistan is situated in the north of: "Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa".
19. The majority of Afghan population is: "Orthodox Sunni Muslim".
20. The diplomatic ties between the two countries Pakistan and Afghanistan were severed in: "1958".
21. Boundary line between Afghanistan and Pakistan was demarcated in: "1893".
22. Russian troops entered Afghanistan on: "29th December 1979".
23. First country that recognized Pakistan was "Iran".
24. Mir Aziz Ahmed, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan decided to develop diplomatic relations with Bangladesh on: "3rd October 1975".
25. An agreement between Pakistan and

- Bangladesh was concluded by which telecommunication links were established on: "23rd January 1976".
26. The Conference of Head of States of OIC is convened every "3 years".
 27. The 2008 OIC Summit was held at "Dakar".
 28. The percentage of World Population that lives in OIC states is: "21%".
 29. The percentage of world crude oil reserves are in OIC states is: "70%".
 30. The Dakar OIC Summit was held on: "19th March 2008".
 31. A joint economic commission was established between Pakistan and Bangladesh on: "21st July 1979".
 32. The present Secretary-General of ECO is: "M. Yahya Maroofi".
 33. President Soekarno came to Pakistan on an official visit in: "February 1950".
 34. The first Afro-Asian Conference was held in Bandung (Indonesia) in: "April 1955".
 35. A joint Pak Libya Holding Company was set up in: "October 1979".
 36. An agreement between Pakistan and Iran was concluded by which Iran promised to give oil to Pakistan for its requirements. The agreement was signed in: "1950".
 37. Afghan ruler Shah Zahir Shah came to Pakistan and held discussions with Feroze Khan Noon the Prime Minister and Sikandar Mirza, the President of the Pakistan in: "1957".
 38. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto paid a visit to Afghanistan in: "1975".
 39. Name the organization that was replaced with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO): "RCD".
 40. The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of: "3 years".
 41. An agreement allowing trade passage to Afghanistan through Pakistan was concluded between Pakistan and Afghanistan in: "1961".
 42. The present Chairman of SAARC is: "Mahinda Rajapaksa".
 43. SAARC has "8" members.
 44. The first summit of SAARC was held in: "Dhaka".
 45. The present Chairman of ECO is: "Ali Khamenei".
 46. The Afghan Government is celebrated 31st August as: "Afghan Day".
 47. Pakistan due to the Unfriendly attitude of the Afghan Government was compelled to sever its diplomatic relations on: "6th September 1961".
 48. Name the ruler of Afghanistan "Shah Zahir Shah" who adopted a friendlier attitude towards Pakistan.
 49. Pakistan and Iran sought the Membership of Baghdad Pact in: "1955".
 50. Both Iran and Pakistan remained the members of CENTO till: "1979".
 51. Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was established in: "September 1969".
 52. Total members of OIC are: "57".
 53. The main objective behind the establishment of OIC is: "To promote Islamic solidarity".
 54. The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Conference is located in "Jeddah".
 55. The OIC General Secretariat is headed by Secretary-General appointed for a period of: "4 years".
 56. Pakistan and Iran became the members of RCD agreement concluded between Pakistan, Turkey and Iran on "21st July 1964".
 57. RCD has been converted in 1985 into: "ECO".
 58. A joint Ministerial Commission was set up between Pakistan and Iran to promote trade and to identify other areas of mutual co-operation in "1973".
 59. The boundary line between Afghanistan and Pakistan is known as: "Durand Line".
 60. "Afghanistan" Muslim Countries voted against Pakistan's admission into the United Nations in 1947.
 61. President Sikandar Mirza paid an official visit to Afghanistan in: "August 1956".
 62. President Jamal Abdul Naseer of Egypt offered to bring rapprochement between the two countries on: "13th May 1955".
 63. Pakistan's Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy toured Afghanistan in: "1957".
 64. Zahir Shah's Government was over thrown by a Military Coup on: "7th July 1973".
 65. Sardar Daud came to Pakistan on an official tour on: "18th August 1976".
 66. The headquarters of SAARC is located in: "Kathmandu".

PAKISTAN AND WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

1. Pakistan became a member of UN on 30-09-1947.
2. Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995.
3. Pakistan joined Non Aligned Movement in 1979.
4. Pakistan joined "Non-Aligned Movement" in 1979 at Havana.
5. On July 9, 1950, Pakistan became the member of IMF.
6. Pakistan joined the Defensive Pacts with the Anglo-American block in 1954.
7. Pakistan became ILO member on 14 Oct. 1947.
8. Pakistan Joined Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in 1969.
9. In 1954, Pakistan joined SEATO.

10. Pakistan withdrew from the SEATO in 1973.
11. Pakistan becomes member of CENTO in 1955.
12. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan withdrew from CENTO in 1979.
13. On July 1950, Pakistan became the member of World Bank.
14. Pakistan joined the Atomic Club in 1998.
15. Seven times Pakistan has been selected a non-permanent member of UN Security Council.
16. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, Pakistan joined just after its creation.
17. Pakistan has recently been given observer status in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO).
18. Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 when Bangladesh was recognized by Commonwealth. Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth as 49th member in 1991.
19. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey established Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the member states in 1985.
20. Pakistan joined the Organization of Women in International Trade (OWIT) on 29-06-05.
21. Pakistan is the member of D-8 International Organization Identify.
22. In 2013 Pakistanis the elected member of: "The United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)".
23. "Pakistan" with the most troops serving for UN peacekeeping:
- 24.
25. Pakistan has become non-permanent member of Security Council: "7 times".
26. Pakistan Joined Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in: "1969".
27. Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in: "1979".
28. Pakistan becomes a member of International Labour Organization (ILO) in: "1947".
29. Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) in: "1995".
30. Pakistan first time became the non-permanent member of Security Council in: "1952".
31. The Muslims of Chinese province Xinjiang are called: "Uighurs".
32. The headquarters of SAARC is located in: "Kathmandu".
33. Sixth Summit of SAARC was held in 1991 in "Colombo (Sri Lanka)".
34. Seventh Summit of SAARC was held in 1993 in "Dhaka".
35. 10th ECO Summit was held on 11th March, 2009 in: "Iran".
36. 16th NAM Summit was held in 2012 in: "Iran".
37. The original members of RCD met in the Islamabad in: "1990".
38. Eighth Summit of SAARC was held in 1995 in "New Delhi".
39. Iran was jolted by its epochal Islamic Revolution in: "1979".
40. The old name of the ECO was: "RCD".
41. RCD was set up on: "21st July 1964".
42. "Izmir Treaty" after amendment became the charter of ECO:
43. Organizational structure of ECO consists of: "Council of Ministers, council of deputies, Technical committees and ECO Secretariat and specialized agencies".
44. ECO is abbreviation of: "Economic Co-operation Organization".
45. The leaders of the ECO countries has so far met twice in February, 1992 and "May 1992".
46. To promote Economic interlink ages, the vital requirement is that of communication infrastructure like: "Roads, Rail, Shipping and Airlines and Telecommunications".
47. RCD Highway links Pakistan with: "Turkey and Syria".
48. With the addition of the new members the membership jumped to nine with a population of: "300 million people".
49. TDB is the abbreviation of Telecommunication Development Body "Trade Development Bank".
50. The member countries of RCD have agreed to set up a "TDB".
51. Fifth Summit of SAARC was held in 1990 in "Male (Maldives)".
52. The main objective/objectives of RCD is: "To promote trade between the member countries, Establishment of closer coordination among member countries and Reduction of postal rates between member countries".
53. Treaty of Izmir was signed in: "1977".
54. Soviet Union fell apart and many of its republics emerged as independent states in the world in: "1991".
55. Twelfth Summit of SAARC was held in 2004 in "Islamabad".
56. The number of times, Pakistan became the non permanent member of Security Council of United Nations is: "6".
57. United Nations' Charter was signed in: "1945".
58. The most dreadful issue facing the ECO states is: "Problem of ethnicity".
59. CARs is an abbreviation of: "Central Asian Republicans".
60. First SAARC summit was held in Dhaka on: "7-8 December 1985".
61. Major objective/objectives of SAARC is/are: "To promote welfare of the people of South Asia and To improve quality of life of the people of South Asia".
62. Pakistan became the member of Non Aligned Movement in: "1979".

63. The council of ministers of SAARC comprises of: "Foreign Ministers of the member States".
64. The 15th NAM Summit of 2009 was held in: "Egypt".
65. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on "December 8, 1985".
66. SAARC summit was held in Islamabad in 1988. It was "4th Summit".
67. First SAARC summit was held in 1985 in: "Dhaka".
68. The numbers of technical committees of SAARC that are functioning are: "7".
69. SAFTA is an: "Agreement".
70. SAFTA is the abbreviation of "South Asian Free Trade Area".
71. "Bangladesh" played a pivotal role in the formal launching of the SAARC at the first summit at Dhaka in 1985.
72. 12th SAARC summit was held in Islamabad on: "5 to 6 January 2004".
73. Pakistan got observer status in Shanghai Cooperation Organization in: "2005".
74. Pakistan became the member of UNO on: "30th September 1947".
75. Headquarters of the UNO is in New York.
76. Pakistan became the member of NAM in: "1979".
77. Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972
78. Pakistan became the member of ASEAN Regional Forum in: "2004".
79. SDC is the abbreviation of: "SAARC Documentation Centre".
80. SAARC is abbreviation of: "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation".
81. The idea of SARAC was initiated by "Bangladesh".
82. The Non-Aligned Summits are held after every "Three year".
83. Zia-ur-Rehman (PM; Bangladesh) conceived the idea of SAARC in: "1980".
84. Foreign secretaries of the seven founding member nations met the first time in Colombo on: "April 1981".
85. Pakistan became the member of WTO on: "1st January 1995".
86. 97. Recently Pakistan admitted as full member of: "Shanghai Cooperation Organization".
87. On July 11, 1950, Pakistan became the member of: "IMF and World Bank".
88. 101. "Afghanistan" voted against Pakistan's admission into the United Nations in 1947.
89. Pakistan become member of CENTO in "1955".
90. "World Bank" international agency supervised Indus Basin Treaty, 1960 between Pakistan and India
91. 109. "Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)" agency of the United Nations, Pakistan joined just after its creation:
92. Pakistan joined "Non-Aligned Movement" in 1979 at: "Havana".
93. Pakistani personality "Patras Bukhari" played vital role in the formation of UN Agency UNICEF.

NUCLEAR PROGRAMME OF PAKISTAN

1. Chashma II Atomic Nuclear Plant at Karachi was established with assistance of "China" country:
2. Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was setup in: "1976".
3. Pakistan and China signed the Atomic Accord in "1986".
4. "Hatf" was the first missile launched by Pakistan:
5. Pakistan's first nuclear Power Station built at Karachi in 1972 was provided by: "Canada".
6. The first rocket launched by Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) on June 7, 1962 was: "Rehbar".
7. "Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui" famous scientist had died on 14 April 1994.
8. NNWS is the abbreviation of: "Non-Nuclear Weapon State".
9. NPT is the abbreviation of: "Non-Proliferation Treaty".
10. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission that announced that it has discovered around "1000" uranium favourable rock sites.
11. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said that uranium favourable rocks constituted "12" per cent of the total area of Pakistan:
12. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has decided to set up how many nuclear power plants in Pakistan till 2030. The numbers of plants that are planned are: "13".
13. "CTBT" is offering face-saving device to P-5 and G-8 countries:
14. The numbers of nuclear power plants are working in Pakistan are: "Two".
15. According to Nuclear Programme of Pakistan, Pakistan will produce nuclear power till 2030 of about: "8800 mw".
16. 12. Pakistan became the 35th member on Board of Governors of International Atomic Energy Agency on: "1st January 2007".
17. Chashma Nuclear Power Plant I was constructed with the help of China. The nuclear power generating capacity of Chashma nuclear power plant is: "325 MW".
18. 14. Pakistan test fired on 31st March 2007 a short range nuclear capable ballistic missile Hatf-II with a range of: "200 kilometers".
19. Pakistan negotiated a deal for importing

- reprocessing Plant in: "1960".
20. Canadians stopped supplying fuel and spares for KANUPP in: "1974".
 21. India detonated its nuclear device in: "1974".
 22. Pakistan successfully detonated six nuclear devices at chaagi on: "28th May 1998".
 23. MAD is the abbreviation of: "Mutually Assured Destruction".
 24. MAD would lead to restrain and rationality in: "Sub-Continent".
 25. Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute in: "January 1955".
 26. PAEC is the abbreviation of: "Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission".
 27. KANUPP is abbreviation of: "Karachi Atomic Nuclear Plant".
 28. Natural Uranium is found in Pakistan in: "NWFP".
 29. Trial and electricity generation from KANUPP started in: "1971".
 30. PAEC was set up in: "1956".
 31. The first chairman of PAEC is: "Dr. Nazir Ahmad".
 32. Dr. I.H. Usmani took over as head of PAEC in: "1960".
 33. CTBT is abbreviation of: "Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty".
 34. Munir Ahmad Khan became chairman of PAEC in: "1972".
 35. Pakistan announced that it had succeeded in producing weapon-grade uranium in: "March 1984".
 36. The CTBT forbids nuclear tests or explosion anywhere on the: "Planet, Underground and in air or under sea".
 37. "I had always wanted Pakistan to take nuclear road but no one listened to me turning to some scientists present there he queried "can you do it". They are reported to have replied "Yes we can": ZA Bhutto said these words in: "2nd January 1972".
 38. KRL is abbreviation of: "Khan Research Laboratory".
 39. The second name of short range nuclear capable ballistic missile Hatf-II is: "Abdali".
 40. The scientist of Pakistan "Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan" obtained his degree in physics from Belgium:
 41. Dr. Qadir Khan came back to Pakistan in December, 1975. He asked to start work on an enrichment plant and promised to give him a free hand by: "Z.A Bhutto".
 42. 38. The work on enrichment plant began in: "1976".
 43. Pakistan on 22nd March 2007 test fired nuclear capable cruise missile "Babur" with range of: "700 km".
 44. The second name of cruise missile Babur is: "Hatf-VII".
 45. By training Dr. I.H. Usmani was a: "Physicist".
 46. The Atomic Energy Program for peaceful purposes was given a boost by Dr.Usmani in: "1963".
 47. Pakistan Institute of Science and Technology at Nilore near Islamabad was established by: "Dr. I.H. Usmani".
 48. Due to the pressure of USA, the uranium enriching programme was frozen between 1994 and: "1997".
 49. India entered into a bilateral agreement with China to maintain peace and tranquillity along the border on: "7 September 1993".
 50. KANUPP was inaugurated by: "Munir Ahmad Khan".
 51. Pakistan acquired nuclear capability in: "1986".
 52. NPT was not signed by: "Pakistan, Israel and India".
 53. Chashma Nuclear Power Plant II was constructed with the help of China. The nuclear power generating capacity of Chashma nuclear power plant II is: "325 MW".
 54. Pakistan set up first uranium moving and processing plant on October 20, 1995 in: "Lucky Marwat".
 55. The second nuclear plant of Pakistan is working in Chasama since 2001. The first Nuclear Plant was set up in 1972 in: "Karachi".
 56. Pakistan launched missiles first time in August 11, 2005. The name of the missile was: "Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur)".
 57. Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was setup in: "1976".
 58. Pakistan's first nuclear Power Station built at Karachi in 1972 was provided by: "Canada".
 59. 28th May is celebrated each year as "Yaum-e-Takbeer" because of "Nuclear tests were conducted by Pakistan" incident?
 60. Pakistan's nuclear project was founded by: "Z A Bhutto".
 61. The total nuclear energy in Pakistan after completing the Chashma nuclear power plant II "787 MW".
 62. Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was setup in: "1976".
 63. 64. "137 MW" electricity is being generated by Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANNUP).
 64. Pakistan tested its first nuclear device on: "28 May 1998".
 65. Pakistan's Indigenous "Surface to Air Missile" is: "Anza".
 66. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila was set up with the aid of "China".
 67. CHASHNUPP stands for: "Chashma Nuclear Power Plant".

SYNONYMS (Same/Nearest Meanings)

Amazing — incredible, unbelievable, improbable, fabulous, wonderful, fantastic, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary

Anger — enrage, infuriate, arouse, nettle, exasperate, inflame, madden

Angry — mad, furious, enraged, excited, wrathful, indignant, exasperated, aroused, inflamed

Answer — reply, respond, retort, acknowledge

Ask — question, inquire of, seek information from, put a question to, demand, request, expect, inquire, query, interrogate, examine, quiz

Awful — dreadful, terrible, abominable, bad, poor, unpleasant

Bad — evil, immoral, wicked, corrupt, sinful, depraved, rotten, contaminated, spoiled, tainted, harmful, injurious, unfavorable, defective, inferior, imperfect, substandard, faulty, improper, inappropriate, unsuitable, disagreeable, unpleasant, cross, nasty, unfriendly, irascible, horrible, atrocious, outrageous, scandalous, infamous, wrong, noxious, sinister, putrid, snide, deplorable, dismal, gross, heinous, nefarious, base, obnoxious, detestable, despicable, contemptible, foul, rank, ghastly, execrable

Beautiful — pretty, lovely, handsome, attractive, gorgeous, dazzling, splendid, magnificent, comely, fair, ravishing, graceful, elegant, fine, exquisite, aesthetic, pleasing, shapely, delicate, stunning, glorious, heavenly, resplendent, radiant, glowing, blooming, sparkling

Begin — start, open, launch, initiate, commence, inaugurate, originate

Big — enormous, huge, immense, gigantic, vast, colossal, gargantuan, large, sizable, grand, great, tall, substantial, mammoth, astronomical, ample, broad, expansive, spacious, stout, tremendous, titanic, mountainous

Brave — courageous, fearless, dauntless, intrepid, plucky, daring, heroic, valorous, audacious, bold, gallant, valiant, doughty, mettlesome

Break — fracture, rupture, shatter, smash, wreck, crash, demolish, atomize

Bright — shining, shiny, gleaming, brilliant, sparkling, shimmering, radiant, vivid, colorful, lustrous, luminous, incandescent, intelligent, knowing, quick-witted, smart, intellectual

Calm — quiet, peaceful, still, tranquil, mild, serene, smooth, composed, collected, unruffled, level-headed, unexcited, detached, aloof

Come — approach, advance, near, arrive, reach

Cool — chilly, cold, frosty, wintry, icy, frigid

Crooked — bent, twisted, curved, hooked, zigzag

Cry — shout, yell, howl, scream, roar, bellow, weep, wail, sob, bawl

Cut — gash, slash, prick, nick, sever, slice, carve, cleave, slit, chop, crop, lop, reduce

Dangerous — perilous, hazardous, risky, uncertain, unsafe

Dark — shadowy, unlit, murky, gloomy, dim, dusky, shaded, sunless, black, dismal, sad

Decide — determine, settle, choose, resolve

Definite — certain, sure, positive, determined, clear, distinct, obvious

Delicious — savory, delectable, appetizing, luscious, scrumptious, palatable, delightful, enjoyable, toothsome, exquisite

Describe — portray, characterize, picture, narrate, relate, recount, represent, report, record

Destroy — ruin, demolish, raze, waste, kill, slay, end, extinguish

Difference — disagreement, inequity, contrast, dissimilarity, incompatibility

Do — execute, enact, carry out, finish, conclude, effect, accomplish, achieve, attain

Dull — boring, tiring, tiresome, uninteresting, slow, dumb, stupid, unimaginative, lifeless, dead, insensible, tedious, wearisome, listless, expressionless, plain, monotonous, humdrum, dreary

Eager — keen, fervent, enthusiastic, involved, interested, alive to

End — stop, finish, terminate, conclude, close, halt, cessation, discontinuance

Enjoy — appreciate, delight in, be pleased, indulge in, luxuriate in, bask in, relish, devour, savor, like

Explain — elaborate, clarify, define, interpret, justify, account for

Fair — just, impartial, unbiased, objective, unprejudiced, honest

Fall — drop, descend, plunge, topple, tumble

False — fake, fraudulent, counterfeit, spurious, untrue, unfounded, erroneous, deceptive, groundless, fallacious

Famous — well-known, renowned, celebrated, famed, eminent, illustrious, distinguished, noted, notorious

Fast — quick, rapid, speedy, fleet, hasty, snappy, mercurial, swiftly, rapidly, quickly, snappily, speedily, lickety-split, posthaste, hastily, expeditiously, like a flash

Fat — stout, corpulent, fleshy, beefy, paunchy, plump, full, rotund, tubby, pudgy, chubby, chunky, burly, bulky, elephantine

Fear — fright, dread, terror, alarm, dismay, anxiety, scare, awe, horror, panic, apprehension

Fly — soar, hover, flit, wing, flee, waft, glide, coast, skim, sail, cruise

Funny — humorous, amusing, droll, comic, comical, laughable, silly

Get — acquire, obtain, secure, procure, gain, fetch, find, score, accumulate, win, earn, rep, catch, net, bag, derive, collect, gather, glean, pick up, accept, come by, regain, salvage

Go — recede, depart, fade, disappear, move, travel, proceed

Good — excellent, fine, superior, wonderful, marvelous, qualified, suited, suitable, apt, proper, capable, generous, kindly, friendly, gracious, obliging, pleasant, agreeable, pleasurable, satisfactory, well-behaved, obedient, honorable, reliable, trustworthy, safe, favorable, profitable, advantageous, righteous, expedient, helpful, valid, genuine, ample, salubrious, estimable, beneficial, splendid, great, noble, worthy, first-rate, top-notch, grand, sterling, superb, respectable, edifying

Great — noteworthy, worthy, distinguished, remarkable, grand, considerable, powerful, much, mighty

Gross — improper, rude, coarse, indecent, crude, vulgar, outrageous, extreme, grievous, shameful, uncouth, obscene, low

Happy — pleased, contented, satisfied, delighted, elated, joyful, cheerful, ecstatic, jubilant, gay, tickled, gratified, glad, blissful, overjoyed

Hate — despise, loathe, detest, abhor, disfavor, dislike, disapprove, abominate

Have — hold, possess, own, contain, acquire, gain, maintain, believe, bear, beget, occupy, absorb, fill, enjoy

Help — aid, assist, support, encourage, back, wait on, attend, serve, relieve, succor, benefit, befriend, abet

Hide — conceal, cover, mask, cloak, camouflage, screen, shroud, veil

Hurry — rush, run, speed, race, hasten, urge, accelerate, bustle

Hurt — damage, harm, injure, wound, distress, afflict, pain

Idea — thought, concept, conception, notion, understanding, opinion, plan, view, belief

Important — necessary, vital, critical, indispensable, valuable, essential, significant, primary, principal, considerable, famous, distinguished, notable, well-known

Interesting — fascinating, engaging, sharp, keen, bright, intelligent, animated, spirited, attractive, inviting, intriguing, provocative, though-provoking, challenging, inspiring, involving, moving, titillating, tantalizing, exciting, entertaining, piquant, lively, racy, spicy, engrossing, absorbing, consuming, gripping, arresting, enthralling, spellbinding, curious, captivating, enchanting, bewitching, appealing

Keep — hold, retain, withhold, preserve, maintain, sustain, support

Kill — slay, execute, assassinate, murder, destroy, cancel, abolish

Lazy — indolent, slothful, idle, inactive, sluggish

Little — tiny, small, diminutive, shrimp, runt, miniature, puny, exiguous, dinky, cramped, limited, itchy-bitsy, microscopic, slight, petite, minute

Look — gaze, see, glance, watch, survey, study, seek, search for, peek, peep, glimpse, stare, contemplate, examine, gape, ogle, scrutinize, inspect, leer, behold, observe, view, witness, perceive, spy, sight, discover, notice, recognize, peer, eye, gawk, peruse, explore

Love — like, admire, esteem, fancy, care for, cherish, adore, treasure, worship, appreciate, savor

Make — create, originate, invent, beget, form, construct, design, fabricate, manufacture, produce, build, develop, do, effect, execute, compose, perform, accomplish, earn, gain, obtain, acquire, get

Mark — label, tag, price, ticket, impress, effect, trace, imprint, stamp, brand, sign, note, heed, notice, designate

Mischievous — prankish, playful, naughty, roguish, waggish, impish, sportive

Move — plod, go, creep, crawl, inch, poke, drag, toddle, shuffle, trot, dawdle, walk, traipse, mosey, jog, plug, trudge, slump, lumber, trail, lag, run, sprint, trip, bound, hotfoot, high-tail, streak, stride, tear, breeze, whisk, rush, dash, dart, bolt, fling, scamper, scurry, skedaddle, scoot, scuttle, scramble, race, chase, hasten, hurry, hump, gallop, lope, accelerate, stir, budge, travel

wander, roam, journey, trek, ride, spin, slip, glide, slide, slither, coast, flow, sail, saunter, hobble, amble, stagger, paddle, slouch, prance, straggle, meander, perambulate, waddle, wobble, pace, swagger, promenade, lunge

Moody — temperamental, changeable, short-tempered, glum, morose, sullen, mopish, irritable, testy, peevish, fretful, spiteful, sulky, touchy

Neat — clean, orderly, tidy, trim, dapper, natty, smart, elegant, well-organized, super, desirable, spruce, shipshape, well-kept, shapely

New — fresh, unique, original, unusual, novel, modern, current, recent

Old — feeble, frail, ancient, weak, aged, used, worn, dilapidated, ragged, faded, broken-down, former, old-fashioned, outmoded, passe, veteran, mature, venerable, primitive, traditional, archaic, conventional, customary, stale, musty, obsolete, extinct

Part — portion, share, piece, allotment, section, fraction, fragment

Place — space, area, spot, plot, region, location, situation, position, residence, dwelling, set, site, station, status, state

Plan — plot, scheme, design, draw, map, diagram, procedure, arrangement, intention, device, contrivance, method, way, blueprint

Popular — well-liked, approved, accepted, favorite, celebrated, common, current

Predicament — quandary, dilemma, pickle, problem, plight, spot, scrape, jam

Put — place, set, attach, establish, assign, keep, save, set aside, effect, achieve, do, build

Quiet — silent, still, soundless, mute, tranquil, peaceful, calm, restful

Right — correct, accurate, factual, true, good, just, honest, upright, lawful, moral, proper, suitable, apt, legal, fair

Run — race, speed, hurry, hasten, sprint, dash, rush, escape, elope, flee

Say/Tell — inform, notify, advise, relate, recount, narrate, explain, reveal, disclose, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, enlighten, instruct, insist, teach, train, direct, issue, remark, converse, speak, affirm, suppose, utter, negate, express, verbalize, voice, articulate, pronounce, deliver, convey, impart, assert, state, allege, mutter, mumble, whisper, sigh, exclaim, yell, sing, yelp, snarl, hiss, grunt, snort, roar, bellow, thunder, boom, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, whine,

philosophize, stammer, stutter, lisp; drawl, jabber, protest, announce, swear, vow, content, assure, deny, dispute

Scared — afraid, frightened, alarmed, terrified, panicked, fearful, unnerved, insecure, timid, shy, skittish, jumpy, disquieted, worried, vexed, troubled, disturbed, horrified, terrorized, shocked, petrified, haunted, timorous, shrinking, tremulous, stupefied, paralyzed, stunned, apprehensive

Show — display, exhibit, present, note, point to, indicate, explain, reveal, prove, demonstrate, expose

Slow — unhurried, gradual, leisurely, late, behind, tedious, slack

Stop — cease, halt, stay, pause, discontinue, conclude, end, finish, quit

Story — tale, myth, legend, fable, yarn, account, narrative, chronicle, epic, sage, anecdote, record, memoir

Strange — odd, peculiar, unusual, unfamiliar, uncommon, queer, weird, outlandish, curious, unique, exclusive, irregular

Take — hold, catch, seize, grasp, win, capture, acquire, pick, choose, select, prefer, remove, steal, lift, rob, engage, bewitch, purchase, buy, retract, recall, assume, occupy, consume

Tell — disclose, reveal, show, expose, uncover, relate, narrate, inform, advise, explain, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, recount, repeat

Think — judge, deem, assume, believe, consider, contemplate, reflect, mediate

Trouble — distress, anguish, anxiety, worry, wretchedness, pain, danger, peril, disaster, grief, misfortune, difficulty, concern, pains, inconvenience, exertion, effort

True — accurate, right, proper, precise, exact, valid, genuine, real, actual, trusty, steady, loyal, dependable, sincere, staunch

Ugly — hideous, frightful, frightening, shocking, horrible, unpleasant, monstrous, terrifying, gross, grisly, ghastly, horrid, unsightly, plain, homely, evil, repulsive, repugnant, gruesome

Unhappy — miserable, uncomfortable, wretched, heart-broken, unfortunate, poor, downhearted, sorrowful, depressed, dejected, melancholy, glum, gloomy, dismal, discouraged, sad

Use — employ, utilize, exhaust, spend, expend, consume, exercise

Wrong — incorrect, inaccurate, mistaken, erroneous, improper, unsuitable

Antonym (Opposite Meanings)

absence presence
 accept refuse
 accurate inaccurate
 advantage disadvantage
 alive dead
 always never
 ancient modern
 answer question, query
 approval disapproval
 approached receded,
 departed
 abundant scarce
 admit deny
 advance retreat, retire
 artificial natural
 arrival departure
 ascend descend
 attack defense
 attractive repulsive
 attention inattention
 asleep awake
 ally enemy
 agree disagree
 bad good
 backward forward,
 onward
 bend straighten
 beautiful ugly
 beginning ending
 below above
 bent straight
 big small, little
 blunt sharp
 better worse
 best worst
 blame praise
 bless curse
 bitter sweet
 borrow lend
 bravery cowardice
 build destroy, demolish
 bold timid, meek
 bright dull
 broad narrow
 clear vague, cloudy
 careful rush, careless

calm troubled
 capable incapable
 captivity freedom, liberty
 cellar attic
 cheap dear, expensive
 close distant
 clever stupid
 cold hot
 combine separate
 clockwise anti-clockwise
 correct incorrect
 conceal reveal
 come go
 common rare
 comfort discomfort
 courage cowardice
 cruel kind
 courteous discourteous,
 rude
 cunning simple
 dainty clumsy
 danger safety
 dark light
 deep shallow
 decrease increase
 definite indefinite
 demand supply
 despair hope
 disappear appear
 disease health
 discourage encourage
 dismal cheerful
 doctor patient
 dry wet
 dull clear, bright
 dusk dawn
 early late
 easy difficult
 ebb flow
 East West
 economise waste
 encourage discourage
 entrance exit
 employer employee
 empty full
 excited calm

end beginning
 expand contract
 expensive inexpensive,
 cheap
 export import
 exterior interior
 external internal
 fail succeed
 false true
 feeble sturdy, strong, powerful
 foolish wise
 fast slow
 few many
 famous unknown
 forelegs hind legs
 fat thin
 find lose
 first last
 freedom captivity
 fold unfold
 frequent seldom
 forget remember
 found lost
 fresh stale
 friend enemy
 fortunate unfortunate
 frank secretive
 full empty
 generous mean
 gentle rough
 gather distribute
 glad sorry
 gloomy cheerful
 giant dwarf, pygmy
 granted refused
 great minute, small, little
 guardian ward
 guest host
 guilty innocent
 happy sad, miserable
 hard soft
 harmful harmless
 hasten dawdle
 hate love
 healthy unhealthy, ill, diseased
 here there

heavy	light	little	large, much, big	rapid	slow
height	depth	lofty	lowly	regularly	irregularly
hero	coward	long	short	rich	poor
hill	valley	loud	soft	right	wrong, left
horizontal	vertical	loss	find, win	rigid	pliable, soft
hinder	aid, help	low	high	rough	smooth
honest	dishonest	loyal	disloyal	satisfactory	unsatisfactory
humble	proud	mad	sane	security	insecurity
hunger	thirst	magnetize	demagnetize	scatter	collect
imitation	genuine	master	servant	serious	trivial
immense	tiny, minute	mature	immature	second-hand	new
imprison	free	maximum	minimum	sense	nonsense
include	exclude	me	you	shopkeeper	customer
increase	decrease	merry	mirthless, sad	singular	plural
inhabited	uninhabited	minority	majority	simple	complicated
inferior	superior	miser	spendthrift	slim	thick, stout
inside	outside	misunderstand	understand	solid	liquid
intelligent	unintelligent, stupid	narrow	wide	sober	drunk
inhale	exhale	near	far, distant	speaker	listener
interior	exterior, outside	neat	untidy	sour	sweet
interesting	uninteresting, dull	new	old	sorrow	joy
internal	external	night	day	sow	reap
intentional	accidental	noisy	quiet	stand	lie
join	separate	North	South	straight	crooked
junior	senior	obedient	disobedient	strong	weak
justice	injustice	odd	even	success	failure
king	subject	offer	refuse	sunny	cloudy
knowledge	ignorance	open	shut	take	give
laugh	cry	optimist	pessimist	tall	short
lawful	unlawful	out	in	tame	wild
lazy	industrious, energetic	parent	child	teacher	pupil
land	sea	past	present	thick	thin
landlord	tenant	patient	impatient	tight	slack, loose
large	little, small	peace	war	top	bottom
last	first	permanent	temporary	transparent	opaque
lawyer	client	please	displease	truth	untruth, lie
lecturer	student	plentiful	scarce	up	down
lender	borrower	poetry	prose	vacant	occupied
lengthen	shorten	possible	impossible	valuable	valueless
left	right	poverty	wealth	victory	defeat
less	more	powerful	feeble, weak	virtue	vice
light	dark, heavy	polite	impolite, rude	visible	invisible
like	dislike, unlike	private	public	voluntary	compulsory
likely	unlikely	prudent	imprudent	vowel	consonant
leader	follower	pretty	unsightly, ugly	wax	wane
		pure	impure	wisdom	folly
		qualified	unqualified	within	without