

## Scope for Independence Day Quiz 2016

### The Largest in Pakistan

- Air Lines: PIA
- Air Port: Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi
- Bank: State bank of Pakistan. The largest commercial bank is Habib bank Ltd with Rs. 194.6 billion desposit
- Barrage: Sukkur Barrage
- City: Karachi, Estimated population 9.9 millions
- Canal: Lloyd Barrage Canal
- Dam: Tarbela Dam (vol 148 million cubic meters)
- Desert: Thar (Sindh)
- Division: Kalat division (Baluchistan), Area 1,38,633 sq km
- District: Khuzdar (Baluchistan)
- Fort: Rani Kot (Sindh)
- Gas Field: Sui Gas Field, Baluchistan
- Hospital: Nishtar Hospital, Multan
- Hydro-Electric Power Station: Tarbela (3478 MW)
- Industrial Unit: Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi
- Industry: Textile Industry
- Island: Manora (Karachi)
- Jungle: Chhanga Manga (Kasur)
- Lake (Artificial): Keenjhar Lake (Sindh)
- Lake (natural): Manchhar Lake, Dadu (Sindh)
- Library: The punjab public Library, Lahore (Punjab)
- Mine: Salt Mines, Khewra (Punjab)
- Mosque: Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad
- Motorway: Lahore-Islamabad, motorway
- Museum: National Museum, Karachi
- Newspaper: Jang (Urdu) ; The news (Eng.)
- Nuclear Reactor: Karachi Nuclear Power plant (KANUPP)
- Oil Field: Dhurnal Oil Field
- Park: Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi
- Radio station: Islamabad
- Railway station: Lahore
- River: Indus river
- University: Punjab University, Lahore

### The Longest in Pakistan

- Coast: Baluchistan (771 kms long)
- Frontier: Pak-Afghan border (2252 kms)

- Railway Platform: Rohri (sindh), Length 1894 feet
- Railway track: Karachi to Landi kotal
- Road: Karachi to peshawar
- Tunnel (railway): Khojak baluchistan (2.43 miles)
- Tunnel (road): Lowari (5 miles)
- Tunnel (water): Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles)

## The Tallest in Pakistan

- Tower: Minar-e-Pakistan (height 196 feet 8 inches)
- Minart: Four Minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with height of 286 feet each
- Mountain pass: Muztagh Pass (Height 19030 feet)
- Mountain peak: K-2 (Karakorum) height 28269 feet

## General Knowledge I

- The Secretary of States of United States is John Kerry
- The Vice President of United States is Joe Biden
- Saudi Arabia began carrying out airstrikes in Yemen against Iran-backed rebels on 25 March 2015
- Channel Tunnel is an Under Sea Rail Tunnel that linked England and France
- MI-5 is the secret agency of United Kingdom
- The largest producer of Uranium is Kazakhstan
- The largest emitter of Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is China
- The Book "Long Walk to Freedom" is written by Nelson Mandela
- The Book "Higher than Hopes" is a biography of Nelson Mandela
- Iceland has no armed forces?
- Jens Stoltenberg is Secretary General of NATO?
- 2016 Olympics will be held in Rio de Janeiro
- 2022 FIFA world cup will be held in Qatar
- European Union has 28 member states.
- The Euro currency is used by 19 countries.
- "Kashmir" is a disputed area between India and Pakistan
- "Northern Cyprus" is a disputed area between Cyprus and Turkey
- The secretary general of OIC is Iyad bin Amin Madani
- The Taj Mahal in India, was built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan
- The Sino-Indian War between China and India was occurred in---- 1962
- The 2013 Summer Universidad was held in Kazan
- In London Olympics 2012, the most medals were won by America
- The River Thames is located in England
- In London Olympics 2012, the gold medal, in Men's Field Hockey was won by Germany
- The Most populous city in the world is Shanghai
- US special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan is Dan Feldman
- The capital of Ukraine is Kiev

- The head of state of the United Kingdom is Queen Elizabeth II
- S special representative for Afghanistan and Pakistan is James Dobbins
- India has constructed Baglihar Dam on River Chenab
- The first Muslim Nobel Laureate was Anwar Sadat
- Qantas is an airline of Australia
- AFP is a news agency of France
- The oldest news agency in the world is AFP
- The headquarter of Transparency International is located in Berlin
- NATO is a military alliance.
- The Suez Canal is in Egypt
- The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea
- World's oldest operational space launch facility is located in Kazakhstan
- The first human who traveled into space was Yuri Gagarin
- In Russia it is mandatory for all male citizens aged 18–27 to serve 1 year in Armed Forces.
- Russia is the world's top supplier of weapons.
- The President of India is Pranab Mukherjee
- The headquarter of Human Rights Watch is located in New York
- North Atlantic Treaty, that formed NATO, was signed in 1949
- World War II began by German invasion of Poland
- Russia has the world's largest natural gas reserves
- Secretary General UNO Ban-Ki-Moon belongs to South Korea
- Currently, there are 193 member states of the United Nations.
- Currently, 5 countries hold the status of Observer States in the United Nations.
- There are 8 members of SAARC.
- Secretary General SAARC Arjun Bahadur Thapa belongs to Nepal
- Al-Jazeera TV Channel belongs to Qatar
- The newest member of the Eurozone is Lithuania
- The Iran–Pakistan gas pipeline is also called pipeline peace
- On 5 November 2013 India launched its first rocket to Mars.
- On 1 December 2013 China launched its first Moon rover mission.
- On 28 January 2013 Iran sent monkey into space
- Taksim Square is in Istanbul
- Taliban opened their political office in Doha
- The Chelyabinsk Meteor hits Russia on 15 February 2013.
- Microsoft bought Nokia Mobile business.
- Google bought Motorola Mobile business.
- Man Booker International Prize 2013 was won by Lydia Davis
- Due to ammonia leak from a cold storage unit in Shanghai 15 people were killed.
- The fastest person of the world is Usain Bolt
- The oldest tennis tournament in the world is Wimbledon
- The 2013 Wimbledon Championships Singles (Men) title was won by Andy Murray
- The 2013 Wimbledon Championships Singles (Women) title was won by Marion Bartoli
- The fastest century record in ODI of Shahid Afridi was broken by Corey Anderson

- The 2010 FIFA World Cup was won by Spain
- The 2014 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by Brazil
- The 2018 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by Russia
- The 2022 FIFA World Cup will be hosted by Qatar
- The World Snooker Championship 2013 was won by Ronnie O'Sullivan
- The Nobel Prize in Physics 2013 was awarded to Francois Englert & Peter W. Higgs
- Kate Middleton, Duchess of Cambridge, is the wife of Prince William
- The Sinai Peninsula is in Egypt
- According to Forbes Magazine the most powerful man on the Earth is Vladimir Putin
- Angela Merkel was elected as Chancellor of Germany for the third time.
- The President of Iran is Hassan Rouhani
- Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on 16th October, 1951. Was buried in Karachi near Quaid.
- Liaquat Ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on 1st Oct: 1895.
- Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General? Ghulam Muhammad
- Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on top of Punjab Secreterat, Lahore (1946)
- Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pakistan in 1960.
- First commissioner of Sindh Charles Napier.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
- Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.
- Pakistan bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from Oman.
- Pakistan came into being on 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday.
- Pakistan standard time was adopted on Oct:1, 1951.
- Population Census-1951, 61,72,81,98.
- The only vice-president of Pak: Noorul Amin.
- Father's name of Quaid= Jinnah Poonja
- Father's name of Iqbal=Shaikh Noor Mohd:
- 27 Oct: 1947 was observed "Black Day" as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
- Sheikh Abdullah was called founder of National Conference.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is 250 miles.
- Hari Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was 78%.
- UN commission members for India & Pakistan were 3 (later 5) visited in July, 1948.
- Sir Owen Dixon was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
- Birth place of Quaid Wazir Mension.
- House of Quaid Mohata Palace.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact= April 1951.

- 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar.
- Liaquat visited USA in 1951.
- Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd Jan: 1948.
- Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.
- National Bank of Pakistan formed in 1948.
- First postal stamp issued in 1948.
- Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.
- Pakistan recognized China in 1949.
- In 1949 July, Pak: got Siachen under Karachi agreement.
- Siachen is located in Baltistan.
- Siachen is world's 2nd highest glacier.
- 22 points of Ulema put on 24th Jan: 1951 by 31 Ulema.
- BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.
- In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
- PIA founded: 1954 started international service: 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.
- Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.
- Sui gas founded in 1952.
- First five-year plan launched in 1955.
- National Anthem first broadcasted on radio: 13 August, 1954.
- Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on 23Sep: 1955.
- West Pakistan declared "one unit" in 1955 by Mohd: Ali Bogra.
- "One unit" repealed on 1st Jan: 1971.
- First acting Governor General of Pak: was Major General Sikandar Mirza 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct: 1955.
- President Iskandar Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.
- Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 23rd March, 1956.
- 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in Feb 29, 1956.
- Martial law was imposed in Lahore in 1953.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is buried in Cambridge (London)
- Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep: 1954.
- In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman
- 1st Martial Law= 7 Oct: 1958
- 2nd Martial Law=26 March 1969
- 3rd Martial Law=7 July 1977
- Ayub became first elected president on 17 Feb: 1960.
- Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on 1st August 1960.
- Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in Sep: 1960.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- U2 incident happened in 1960.
- Ayub Khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of West Pakistan.
- Ayub visited US & Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in 1961.
- Ayub Khan visited USSR on 3rd April, 1965, US in 1961.
- Television started on 26 Nov: 1964.

- Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Z.A Bhutto served as F.M in Ayub Govt:
- Convention League was formed by Ayub.
- 1965 war started from 6 to 22 Sept: 1965.
- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war.
- Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on 3 Jan: 1966 (USSR, Kosijin)
- Fatima Jinnah died in 1967. She was born on 1st August, 1893.
- Kashmir valley is b/w Big Hamalia and Little Hamlia.
- Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is 1980 miles.
- Ancient name of India was Arya Warat.
- Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan.
- First governor of State Bank Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady Governor was Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister was Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.
- First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century: Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab: Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab: Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh: Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
- First CM of Sindh: Ayub Khoro.
- First Governor of Baluchistan: Lieutenant General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan: Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir: Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK: Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Messervy.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First daily newspaper was Amroz, 1947.
- First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.

- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
- First Lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pak: in 1990.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First women judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
- First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Designation of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
- Largest fort of Pak: "Rani Kot".
- Habib Bank is the largest bank in the country.
- Nishan-e-Pakistan is the highest civil award of Pak:
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
- Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
- Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak:
- Shortest river is Ravi.
- Smallest division is Karachi.
- Largest division is Kalat.
- Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
- Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)
- Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
- Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
- Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
- Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
- First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
- Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station
- Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
- Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.

- Longest period of rule was of Zia.
- Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
- Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
- Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
- Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
- Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
- Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
- Largest University is in Punjab.
- Oldest university is in Punjab.
- The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
- Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
- Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
- 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.
- Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
- Smallest city is Jehlum.
- Rainiest city is Rawalpindi.
- Rainiest place is Muree.
- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
- First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah Khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
- Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
- In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
- Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industrial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.



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

## General Knowledge II – Text Book

- Hazrat Shah Waliullah was born in 1703 and was died in 1762.
- Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz was born in 1746 and was died in 1824.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born in 1786 and was died in 1831.
- Hazrat Shah Waliullah became incharge of Madrassa Rahimiya in 1734.
- The ruler of Afghanistan Ahmed Shah Abdali rescued Indian Muslims from Marathas.
- Hazrat Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran in Persian Language.
- Hazrat Shah Waliullah invited the ruler of Afghanistan Ahmed Shah Abdali.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed was the disciple of Hazrat Shah Abdul Aziz.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed was given the name The Leader of the Faithful.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed fought battles with Sikhs.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed had started the Jihad Movement.
- The Sikh ruler Maharaja Ranjeet Singh bribed Pathan leader to kill Syed Ahmed Shaheed.
- Faraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariatullah.
- Faraizi Movement was started to eradicate non Islamic customs and traditions among Bengali Muslims.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started Aligarh Movement.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan published a famous pamphlet Asbab-e-Baghawat -e-Hind.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the scientific society at Ghazipur in 1862.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established Muslim Anglo Oriental School in Aligarh, in 1875.
- Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh and introduced Islam in the Sub-Continent.
- Allama Iqbal presented the Two Nation Theory on 30 December 1930 at Allahabad.
- In 1885 Allan Octavian Hume formed Indian National Congress.

- The partition of Bengal was made in 1905.
- The partition of Bengal was made by Viceroy Lord Curzon.
- Simla Delegation of Muslims was led by Sir Agha Khan in 1906.
- Muslim League was established in 1906.
- Muslim League was established in Baluchistan by Qazi Mohammad Isa.
- Sir Agha Khan was the first president of Muslim League.
- Quaid-e-Azam became the life time president of Muslim League in 1934.
- Gandhi started in Civil Disobedience Movement.
- On 23rd March 1942, Cripps Mission came to India.
- Independence Act was passed on 27th July 1947.
- Lord Mount Batten was the first Governor General of India.
- Lord Mount Batten was the last viceroy of India.
- In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam presided the Annual session of Muslim League at Lahore.
- In 1940, Pakistan Resolution was passed.
- Kashmiri Muslims got 1/3rd territory of Kashmir in 1948.
- Over Kashmir issue, three wars were fought between Pakistan and India in 1948, 1965 and 1971.
- In 1961, Indus water treaty was signed between Pakistan and India.
- After the independence of Pakistan, the Government of India act 1935, with certain amendments was adopted by Pakistan.
- The Quaid-e-Azam was died on 11th September 1948.
- The Objective Resolution was passed by the First Constituent Assembly in March 1949 under the leadership of Liaquat Ali Khan.
- On 21st December 1954 Governor General of Pakistan Ghulam Mohammad dissolved the Legislative assembly.
- The first constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 23rd March, 1956.
- Pakistan was declared as an Islamic Republic under the first constitution in 1956.
- In October 1958, the 1956 constitution was abrogated by Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Mohammad Ayub Khan.
- A new constitution was prepared which was enforced by President Ayub Khan on 8th June, 1962.
- The Head of Pakistan must be a Muslim as compulsory under the 1962 constitution.
- Urdu and Bengali were declared National languages of Pakistan under the 1962 constitution.
- On 25th March, 1969 President Ayub Khan resigned and transferred his powers to Commander in Chief Yahya Khan.
- The constitution of 1973 came into force on 14th August 1973.
- Pakistan is situated in the continent of Asia.
- Pakistan total area is 796096 square kilometers.
- About 58% of the total land of Pakistan consists of mountains and plateau.
- About 42% of the total land of Pakistan consists of plains and deserts.
- Pakistan stretches from the coast of the Arabian Sea to the ranges of Himalayas and Karakoram.
- The western and central areas of Pakistan are mountainous.
- Pakistan is located between 23 degree north to 37 degree north latitude and 61 degree east to 77 degree east longitude.
- China lies in the north of Pakistan.
- Afghanistan and Iran are in the west of Pakistan.
- India lies in the east of Pakistan.

- The Arabian Sea is in the south of Pakistan.
- There is 600 Km long territory of Pakistan along the border of China.
- The permanent border between the Afghanistan and Pakistan is called Durand Line
- Durand line is about 2240 KM along with the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- In Karachi Bin Qasim and Gwadar are important seaports of Pakistan.
- The Himalayas, the Karakoram and the Hindukush mountain ranges are in the Northern Mountain Range.
- The name of one of Himalayan Range top mountain is Nanga Parbat.
- The height of Nanga Parbat is 8,126 meters.
- The average height of Karakoram Range is 7000 meters.
- K-2 is 8611 meters.
- The Hindukush range lies in the North West of Karakoram Range.
- Tirichmir is 7690 meters high.
- Khyber Pass is situated in the South of river kabul.
- Trade with Afghanistan is carried out through Kurrahi Pass.
- Kohay Suleiman is in the South of river Gornal.
- Kirthar Range is in the south of karakoram range.
- The plain above Mithan Kot is called the Upper Indus Plain.
- The region is the south of Mizhan kot to the Arabian Sea is called the Lower Indus Plain.
- The Lower Indus Plain includes the most part of Sindh Province.
- The area which is situated in Bahawalpur is called Cholistan.
- The southern part of Sindh is called Thar.
- The length of coastal plain of Pakistan is about 700 KM.
- The area which consists of ridges, troughs basin plains and dissected plains is known as Plateau.
- Kala Chitta and Margalla Hills are in the north of Pothohar Plateau.
- The average height of salt range is 700 meters.
- Pakistan is situated in the north of Tropic of cancer.
- Pakistan is a Sub-Tropical country.
- Sub-Tropical continental highland includes Pakistan's northern mountain ranges, northwestern mountain ranges and the mountain ranges of Balochistan.
- Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland includes the upper Indus plain in Punjab Province and lower Indus plain in Sindh Province.
- Sub-Tropical Coastland includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan provinces.
- The upper layer of the earth which is composed of different thin rock particles is helpful in the growth of vegetation and plants that is called soil.
- Solid particles air and water are the basic components of soil.
- Those materials which are transported from one place to another by rivers and deposited at other places are called Alluvium soil.
- Wind transports the material from one place to another which is deposited over the surface that is called Aeolian soil.
- The Indus plain is made with the deposition of Alluvium by the Indus River and its tributaries.
- Bangar soils cover a vast area of the Indus Plain.
- Indus Delta soils extend from Hyderabad to the South Coastal area.
- Rice is cultivated in the major part of Indus Delta soils.

- 1/3 of the total energy requirements of Pakistan are fulfilled by forests.
- There are evergreen forests in northern and north-western parts of Pakistan.
- Northern and north-western parts of Pakistan receive more rainfall due to evergreen forests.
- The dry hill forests are found at altitude of about 900 to 3000 meters in Quetta and Kalat division of Baluchistan.
- Mangrove forests are found along the coastline from Karachi to Kutch.
- Forests provide wood as fuel in place of coal.
- Rivers carry huge amount of sand and silt that fill our dams and lakes.
- Forests make 3.6% of the total area of Pakistan.
- The mineral development corporation was established in 1975.
- Iron ore, Chromates and Copper are the Metallic Minerals.
- Rock Salt, Limestone, Gypsum, Marble and Sulphur are the Non-Metallic marbles.
- China Clay and Fire Clay are the Non-Metallic marbles.
- Gemstone is a Non-Metallic marble.
- Coal Natural Gas and Crude Oil are the Power Resources minerals.
- The biggest mine of coal is Salt Range in Punjab.
- The oil obtained from Attock, Jhelum and Chakwal districts is refined in Morgah Refinery near Rawalpindi.
- The reservoirs of natural gas are in Sui, Uch, Zin, Kherpur, Muzrani, Hindi, Kundkot, Sarung, Dhodak, Peerkoh and Dhullian.
- Pakistan set up a Steel Mill in Karachi with the cooperation of Russia.
- The biggest reservoir of iron is found in Kala Bagh.
- Chromite is a white metal which is used to make iron.
- The biggest mine of rock salt is found at Khewra.
- Limestone is very useful raw material for cement industry.
- Gypsum is a bright stone of white color.
- In Khyber Agency at Mullah Gori, the best kind of Marble is found.
- Angora (District Swat) and Tharparkar (Sindh) are known for China Clays.
- Fire Clay is used in kilns of bricks.
- 25% area of total area of Pakistan is cultivated.
- Wheat, Sugarcane, maize and rice are major food crops.
- 55% of peoples are working in the field of Agriculture.
- 70% cultivated area of the country is under irrigation system.
- The artificial way of watering the crops is called Irrigation.
- Pakistan is irrigated by five rivers which are Rave, Stale, Helium, China and Indus.
- Karez system of irrigation is used in Balochistan.
- River Indus, Jhelum and Chenab are the main sources of water for Pakistan.
- Upper Ban Doab and Lower Ban Doab are two important canals of river Ravi.
- The upper Chenab and lower Chenab irrigate the area of Rachna Doab.
- Upper Jhelum and lower Jhelum irrigates the area of Chaj Doab.
- The Peshawar area is irrigated by the canal from Swat River.
- Hydroelectricity and thermal electricity are important Power Resources.
- The Ghazi Barotha project in river Indus is used for Hydroelectricity.
- This Tarbela Dam is situated on Indus River.
- The Tarbela is one of the biggest Dams of the world.
- The Mangla Dam is located on Jhelum River.

- Pakistan has operated Atomic Blasts in Chagai in Balochistan on 28 May 1998.
- In Pakistan the ratio of industrial progress was 7.6% during the year 2001-2002.
- Pakistan Steel Mills and Shipyard in Karachi are Heavy industries.
- Textile Industry Leather and Leather goods industry are Heavy Industries.
- Pakistan Steel Mill is the biggest industry in Public Sector.
- Textile Defense industry was setup with the help of China.
- In 1952, government established the Department of Industrial Progress Corporation to encourage industries.
- In 1961, Pakistan Industrial Bank was established.
- In 1949, a department of Scientific and Industrial Research was established.
- In 1949, Industrial Finance Corporation was made.
- In 1953, a council of Industrial research was found.
- Two industries Bolan Textile and Lusbaila Textile are being established by the cooperation of Iran.
- Lawrencepur, Harnai, Noshera and Quaidabad are famous for Woollenthread.
- The factories preparing rubber goods are working in Lahore, Sialkot and Karachi.
- Karachi Shipyard is working in Karachi which is preparing small size ships.
- A factory of Ship making is also being established at Bin Qasim.
- There are 25 ghee factories in Pakistan.
- First ammunition factory was established at Wah in 1951.
- Railway and Roads are two types of Land Communication.
- The first railway track was laid between Karachi and Kotri in 1861.
- Other production of our articles are carried to different parts of the country by roads.
- National Highway connects the north and south of the country.
- Shahrah-e-Resham was constructed in the north of the country with the help of China.
- Shahrah-e-Resham links Pakistan and China via Abbottabad, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.
- Allama Iqbal presented the idea of separate Muslim state on 30 December 1930, at Allahabad.
- Lahore resolution was later named as Pakistan Resolution.

## Pakistan – Facts and Figures

- Country Name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Land Area: 803,940 Square Kilometres
- Population: 162.4 million
- Capital City: Islamabad (with a population of approximately 0.6 million)
- Borders with: India, China, Iran, Afghanistan and the Arabian Sea
- Longest River: Indus River (measuring approximately 3,180km)
- Highest mountain: K2 (also known as Mount Godwin Austen, is found on the border between Pakistan and China and measures 8,611m)
- Major Religions: Islam (97% of the population are Muslim)
- Main Languages: Urdu, Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi, English
- Life Expectancy: 65 years (men) and 66 years (women)
- Adult Literacy Rate: 48.7%
- Main Industries: Textiles, food processing, chemicals, construction materials
- Main Crops: Rice, cotton, wheat, sugarcane
- Currency: Rupee (1 Pakistani Rupee = 100 paisa)

- In the last five years, Pakistan's literacy rate has grown by 250%, the largest increase in any country to date.
- Pakistan is the first Islamic country to attain nuclear power.
- Edhi is running the World's largest Ambulance network.
- World's youngest certified Microsoft Experts Arfa Kareem (Late) and Babar Iqbal are from Pakistan.
- Pakistan has the sixth largest military force in the world.
- Pakistan's national anthem tune ranks first in the top three tunes of the world.
- Fourth largest broadband internet system of world is in Pakistan
- World's largest deep sea port is Gwadar.
- About 50% of the world's footballs are made in Pakistan.
- Pakistan is notable for having one of the best trained air-force pilots in the world.
- Pakistan has world's youngest civil judge, Muhammad Ilyas.
- First PC virus was created by two Pakistani brothers.
- Dr. Abdus Salam – Nobel prize winner (Physics 1979).
- Ustaad Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, hailed as the most important Qawwali singer of the 20th century and received many awards around the globe such as The "Legends" award at the UK Asian Music Awards (2005).
- World's 7th largest Pool of Scientists and Engineer.
- The Shah Faisal Mosque in Islamabad can accommodate almost 100,000 worshippers. Completed in 1976, it could at that time probably hold the city's entire population.
- Karakoram Highway runs through the northern areas connecting Pakistan with China's Xingjiang province is often described as "Eighth Wonder of the World" due to the marvel of civil engineering as it has taken 15 years to complete by the Pakistan Army Engineers in collaboration with China. It's been labeled as "World's highest paved international Road" under world's toughest terrain.
- Air Commodore MM ALAM (Late) has a world record of shooting down 5 planes in less than a Minute.

## The Pakistani Flag

- Green: Representing the Muslim majority of Pakistan
- White stripe: Representing the non-Muslim population of Pakistan
- Crescent moon: For progress
- Star: For light and knowledge

## Abbreviation and Acronym

- A.P.W.A All Pakistan women association
- A.S.E.A.N Association of south east Asian association
- B.B.C British broad casting corporation
- C.B.R Central board of revenue
- C.E.N.T.O Central treaty organization
- C.I.A Central investigation agency.
- C.I.D Criminal investigation department.
- C.B.R Central board of revenue
- C.S.P Civil service of Pakistan.
















- C.S.S Central superior services.
- C.T.B.T Comprehensive test ban treaty.
- D.I.G Deputy inspector general.
- F.A.N.A Federally Administrated Northern Areas.
- F.A.T.A Federally administrated tribal
- G.D.P Gross domestic product.
- G.H.Q General head quarter.
- G.N.P Gross national product.
- P.A.T.A Provincially Administrated Tribal Areas.
- F.I.R First information report.
- I.B.M International Business machines.
- I.S.P.R Inter services public relation.
- I.S.S.B Inter services selection board.
- K.K.H Karakorum Highway.
- M.B.A Master in business administration.
- M.B.B.S Bachelor in medicine and master in surgery.
- M.E.S Military engineering service.
- N.A.M Non aliened moment.
- N.A.T.O North Atlantic treaty organization
- N.E.W.S North east west south.
- N.O.C No objection certificate.
- O.I.C Organization of Islamic conference
- P.C.S Public service commission.
- S.A.A.R.C South Asian association for regional cooperation
- S.E.A.T.O South east Asian treaty organization.
- S.S.G Special Services Group.
- U.N.E.S.C.O United nations educational scientific cultural organization.
- U.N.I.C.E.F United nation international children emergency fund.
- U.N.O United Nation organization.
- U.S.A United states America
- W.A.P.D.A Water and power development authority.
- W.A.S.A Water and sanitation authority.
- W.T.O World trade organization.

## Recipients of Nishan-e-Haider

No	Name of the recipient	Rank	Battle	Date of martyrdom
1	<a href="#">Raja Muhammad Sarwar</a>	<a href="#">Captain</a>	<a href="#">Indo-Pakistani War of 1947</a>	27 July 1948
2	<a href="#">Tufail Mohammad</a>	<a href="#">Major</a>	1958 Indo-Pakistani Border Skirmish	7 August 1958
3	<a href="#">Raja Aziz Bhatti</a>	<a href="#">Major</a>	<a href="#">Indo-Pakistani War of 1965</a>	10 September 1965
4	<a href="#">Rashid Minhas</a>	<a href="#">Pilot Officer</a>	<a href="#">Bangladesh Liberation War</a>	20 August 1971
5	<a href="#">Shabbir Sharif</a>	<a href="#">Major</a>	<a href="#">Indo-Pakistani War of 1971</a>	6 December 1971
6	<a href="#">Muhammad Hussain Janjua</a>	Sawar	<a href="#">Indo-Pakistani War of 1971</a>	10 December 1971
7	<a href="#">Muhammad Akram</a>	<a href="#">Major</a>	<a href="#">Indo-Pakistani War of 1971</a>	5 December 1971
8	<a href="#">Muhammad Mahfuz</a>	<a href="#">Lance naik</a>	<a href="#">Indo-Pakistani War of 1971</a>	17 December 1971
9	<a href="#">Karnal Sher Khan</a>	<a href="#">Captain</a>	<a href="#">Kargil War</a>	7 July 1999
10	<a href="#">Lalak Jan</a>	<a href="#">Havildar</a>	<a href="#">Kargil War</a>	7 July 1999



## Pakistan Army, Air Force and Navy Equivalent Rank

PAKISTAN NAVY RANKS	PAKISTAN ARMY EQUIVALENT RANKS	PAKISTAN AIR FORCE EQUIVALENT RANKS
		
MIDSHIPMAN	2ND LIEUTENANT	PILOT OFFICER
		
SUB LIEUTENANT	LIEUTENANT	FLYING OFFICER
		
LIEUTENANT	CAPTAIN	FLIGHT LIEUTENANT
		
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER	MAJOR	SQUADRON LEADER
		
COMMANDER	LIEUTENANT COLONEL	WING COMMANDER
		
CAPTAIN	COLONEL	GROUP CAPTAIN
		
COMMODORE	BRIGADIER	AIR COMMODORE
		
REAR ADMIRAL	MAJOR GENERAL	AIR VICE MARSHAL
		
VICE ADMIRAL	LIEUTENANT GENERAL	AIR MARSHAL
		
ADMIRAL	GENERAL	AIR CHIEF MARSHAL