

STUDENT INN COACHING CENTER

# PPSC History Lectureship GUIDE

PPSC History Past Papers

Team STUDENT INN

2015

Provided by

PPSC Lecturer Recruitment Guidance Team

# Lecturer History Mcqs Past Paper 2011

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1- How many Muslims members in Nehru committee?

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2- Baluchistan was given the status of province in?

1st July 1970.

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4- When West Pakistan became One Unit ?

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13- How many princely states in sub-continent at the time of partition?

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14- The victory of Afghanistan, Kharasan, Tabristan occurred in the Khilafat of ?

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24- how many members included in Simla deputation?

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25- Hamayun Nama is the book of?

Gulbadan Begum

- 26- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan received an LL.D. Honoris from?  
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- 27- Pakistan became the member of NAM?  
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- 40- Who awarded the title of gazi to Mustifakamal Ataturk?  
'Gazi' (Warrior Hero), a title awarded to him by a grateful Assembly in 1921, and as 'Ataturk' (Father of the Turkish Nation), assumed by him in 1934,
- 41-when turkey became republic?  
the proclamation of a republic in 1923, and
- 42- when the abolition of the caliphate and the rule of the Ottoman Turks ended for ever?  
1924
- 43- who was Bal Gangadhar Tilak?  
A Hindu extremist
- 44- what is history ?  
Science and art both
- 45- WHO WAS the first chief of army staff of Pakistan?  
General Sir Frank Messervy
- 46- before 1857 who appointed governor general of India?  
Until 1858, the Governor-General was selected by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, to whom he was responsible. Thereafter, he was appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the British government; the Secretary of State for India, a member of the UK Cabinet, was responsible for instructing him on the exercise of his powers. After 1947, the Sovereign continued to appoint the Governor-General,
- 47- Who called the current day's phoron of Egypt?  
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- 48- Last Governor General of India Mountbatten worked in rank of UK force?  
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- 50-who proclaimed that he was the first king of Islam?  
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- 51-who was yaqoot?  
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- 52- Which king of tugliq dynasty compared with Akbar?  
sultan feroz shah tugliq
- 53 Allan Octavian Hume was a?  
civil servant, political reformer
- 54- Why Gandhi kept marn bahrat?  
To pressurize English govt
- 55- Who was called the pioneers of Pakistan's china relation?  
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- 57- Abdul Salam Arif(1963-66) died by?  
accident (On April 13, 1966, Arif was killed in the crash of Royal Iraqi Air Force de Havilland DH.104 Dove 1, RF392)
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- 69- when UAR dissolved?  
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near 30 years
- 71-when Syrian president Shukri al-Kuwatli and Nasser announced the merging of the two countries, creating the United Arab Republic?  
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- 72- HOW many Muslims were killed in battle of saffan?  
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- 74-the duration of era of ignorance was?

100 years, 200 years, 300years, 400years

75- on 23rd July 1952 when revolution el-thaw rah occurred in Egypt what was the rank of Jamal abdulnasil?

colonel(bikbashe)

76- in which year three military coups occurred in Syria?

1949

## Sub-continent History Mcqs Test

Posted by [administrator](#) on 2 April 2014, 1:44 am

## Sub-continent History Mcqs Test

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### Who established Asiatic Society in Calcutta?

Sir William Jones ✓

Hastings

Moham Roy

None of these

### Al-Hilal newspaper was started by

Abdul Kalam Azad ✓

Maulana M. Ali Johar

Maulana Shoukat Ali

None of these

### Who worked in England for securing the confidence of public in favour of Indian National Movement?

Dada Bhai Nooroji ✓

M. Ali Jinnah

Allama Iqbal

None of these

## The Non-cooperation Movement was launched by

Mahatma Gandhi ✓  
M. Ali Jinnah  
M. Ali Johar  
Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan

## Who established Shuddhi Movement?

Dayanand Sarrwati ✓  
Mahatma Gandhi  
J. L. Nehroo  
None of these

## To boost up the investment of British, Lor Dalhousie introduced

Railways and Telegraphs ✓  
Modern Technology of Cultivation  
Modern Canal System  
None of these

## Divide and Rule strategy was adopted by

Lord Minto ✓  
Lord Dalhosie  
Lord Mount Batten  
Lord Canning

## Choose the person who attended all three Round Table Conferences.

B. R. Ambedkar ✓  
M. Ali Jinnah  
M. Ali Johar  
Mahatma Gandhi

## Cripps Mission in the leadership of Symon Cripps visited India in

1942 ✓  
1927  
1935  
1947

## Provincial Autonomy was granted in which act of Indian Government?

1919 ✓  
1909  
1900  
None of these

## Delhi was made capital of India in

1911 ✓  
1919  
1913  
1935

## Swaraj Party was established in

1923 ✓  
1919  
1925  
1915

## What was the aim of Minto-Morley Reforms?

Seperate Electorate for the Muslims ✓  
Seperate State for the Muslims  
Seperate Employment Qouta for Muslims in Govt. jobs  
Adopting Hindi as official language

**In which year, Muslim League demanded seperate homeland for the Muslims for the first time?**

- 1940 ✓
- 1935
- 1945
- 1947

**Bande Mataram was first sung in which session of Indian National Congress?**

- 1896 ✓
- 1890
- 1919
- 1947

**Dr. Annie Besant was the main character or Heroine of**

- Quit India Movement ✓
- Shuddhi Movement
- Divide and Rule strategy
- None of these

**Who first started joint trade with India?**

- Portugese ✓
- English
- French
- German

**Anti Untouchability League was established by**



Mahatma Gandhi ✓  
J. Lal Nehroo  
M. Ali Jinnah  
None of these

## Who established Arya Samaj?

Dayanand Saraswati ✓  
Mohan Roy  
Mahatma Gandhi  
B. R. Ambedkar

## Who is also known as Grand Old Man of India?

Dadabhai Nooroji ✓  
Mahatma Gandhi  
Madan Mohan  
Acharya Kirplani

## Which act transferred the affairs of East India Company to the hands of British Crown?

Regulating Act ✓  
Govt. of India Act  
Minto-Morley Reforms  
None of these

## Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points in reply to Nehro Report in

1929 ✓  
1935  
1940  
1930

## Who the chairman of Boundary Commission?

Cyril Redcliff ✓  
Symon Cripps  
Lords Canning  
Lord Wavel

## When was Cooperative Societies Act was first passed?

1904 ✓  
1914  
1915  
1905

## Who headed the first session of Indian National Congress?

W. C. Bannerji ✓  
A. O. Hume  
Dadabhai Nooroji  
None of these

## Who introduce the Doctrine of Lapse?

Lord Dalhousie ✓  
Lord Curzon  
Lord Canning  
Lord Wavel

## Who was Bangal partition held?

1905 ✓  
1904  
1900  
1907

## When Cripps Mission failed, which movement was started?

Quit India Movement ✓  
Divide and Rule Movement  
Shuddhi Movement  
Indian National Movement

## Who declared the practice of Sati illegal?

Lord William Bentinck ✓  
Lord Canning  
Lord Mount Batten  
Lord Wavel

## The Simon Commission was concerned with

Constitutional Reforms ✓  
Agriculture Reforms  
Land Revenue Reforms  
Electoral Reforms

## Mammoth capital was invested in India in

Railways ✓  
Education  
Land Revenue Reforms  
Establishment of Industry

## Title of Governor General was replaced with Viceroy in

1858 ✓  
1857  
1890  
1898

## Who was the Prime Minister of England at the time of partition of Sub-continent?

Attlee ✓  
Churchil  
Mountbatton  
None of these

## Who was responsible for Jallianwala Massacre?

General Dyer ✓  
General Johns  
General William  
General Fleswig

## General Dyer, responsible of Jallianwala massacre was killed by

Udham Singh ✓  
Muhammad Ali  
Sarfraz Ahmad  
Soman Singh

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1. Bahmani Kingdom was founded by:

Ans. Imad-ud-Mulk Bahmani in 1437.

2. Muhammad Taghluq ruled in Indian during the period of:

Ans. 1325-1351.

3. Bahlol Lodi died in:

Ans. 1489.

4. “ The Arab conquest of Sindh was temporary event without any permanent effect”. Commented by:

Ans. V.A.Smith.

5. The author of “Maasir-e-Jahangiri is:

Ans. M. Saqi Mustaid Khan.



6. Qutb-ud-Din was conferred the title of "Sultan of Delhi" by:

Ans. Ghiyas-ud-Din Mahmud.

7. Shahjehan died in:

Ans. 1666.

8. The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at:

Ans. Agra.

9. Francois Bernier was an/a:

Ans. French Physician.

10. Which city was named as Shah Jehanabad?

a. Agra b. Delhi c. Ajmer d. None of these.

Ans. Delhi.

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

Ans. V.A.Smith.

12. Sikandar Lodi sent expedition to Malva in:

Ans. 1513.

13. Babur adopted the title of Padshah in:

a. 1504 b. 1506 c. 1507 d. None of these.

Ans. 1507.

14. Shah Husain Arghul takes Multan in:

a. 1521 b. 1525 c. 1524 d. None of these.

Ans. 1524.

15. Hamayun ascended the throne in 1530 at the age of:

a. 20 b. 21 c. 22 d. None of these.

Ans. 22.

16. Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar's conquest of:

Ans. Gujrat.

17. Behzad was a famous Persian:

Ans. Painter.

18. Ranthambhor was surrendered in 1528 by:

Ans. d. None of these.

19. Sher Shah was proclaimed King in:

Ans. 1540.

20. The Battle of Kanauj was fought between:

Ans. Hamayun and Sher Khan.

## Mcqs About Historical Places of Pakistan

Posted by [adeelabbasbk](#) ON 14 October 2013, 1:58 am

**Mcqs About Historical Places of Pakistan**

Historical Places of Pakistan

1. In which Hiran minar is located?

A. Lahore

- B. Peshawar
- C. Sheikhupura
- D. Vehari

Answer is = C

2. Harappa is located on the bank of

- A. Ravi River
- B. Chenab River
- C. Sutlej River
- D. Indus River

Answer is = A

3. Mohanjodaro is located on the bank of

- A. Ravi River
- B. Chenab River
- C. Sutlej River
- D. Indus River

Answer is = D

4. Bhambore is an Archaeological site located in

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Balochistan
- D. Khyber Pakhunkhwa

Answer is = B

5. Nimogram is a historical place located in which province?

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Balochistan
- D. Khyber Pakhunkhwa

Answer is = D

6. In which of the following districts Harappa is located?

- A. Peshawar
- B. Sheikhupura
- C. Lahore
- D. Sahiwal

Answer is = D

7. In which of the following districts Mahenjodaro is located?

- A. Larkana
- B. Thatta
- C. Dadu
- D. Khairpur

Answer is = A

8. Taxila university was established by the king

- A. Ashoka
- B. Mahweer
- C. Akbar
- D. Babar

Answer is = A

9. Jinnah garden is located in the

- A. Lahore
- B. Karachi
- C. Ziarat
- D. Multan

Answer is = A

10. Change Manga Forest and National Park is located near the

- A. Multan
- B. Sheikhpura
- C. Lahore
- D. Karachi

Answer is = C

11. Badshahi mosque located in Lahore was built by

- A. Aurangzeb alamgir
- B. Shah jahan
- C. Akbar
- D. Jahangir

Answer is = A

12. Shalimar garden is located in the city of

- A. Lahore
- B. Karachi
- C. Multan
- D. Taxila

Answer is = A

13. Shalimar Garden was built in

- A. 1632
- B. 1642
- C. 1648
- D. 1652

Answer is = B

14. Badshahi Mosque was built in

- A. 1670
- B. 1674
- C. 1676
- D. 1678

Answer is = B

15. Noor Jehan tomb is located in

- A. Kabul
- B. Agra
- C. Lahore
- D. Multan

Answer is = C

16. Lahore was properly walled city surrounded by how many gates?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 11
- D. 14

Answer is = B

17. Qutub ud Din Aibek tomb is located in

- A. Lahore
- B. Multan
- C. Agra
- D. Dehli

Answer is = A

18. Gudwara Panja sahib is located in

- A. Hasan Abdal
- B. Attock
- C. Lahore
- D. Nankana sahib

Answer is = A

19. Shah Faisal Mosque is located in

- A. Islamabad
- B. Lahore
- C. Karachi
- D. Sargodha

Answer is = A

20. Baba Bulleh Shah tomb is located

- A. Bahawalpur
- B. Multan
- C. Kasur
- D. Lahore

Answer is = C

21. Lal shahbaz Qalandar tomb is located in

- A. Uch
- B. Daddu
- C. Thatta
- D. Sehwan

Answer is = D

22. Baba Farid Ganj Shakar tomb is located in

- A. Uch
- B. Multan
- C. Kasur
- D. Pakpattan

Answer is = D

23. Khawaja Ghulam Farid tomb is located in

- A. Mithan kot
- B. Bahawalpur
- C. Kasur
- D. Pakpattan

Answer is = A

24. Bahauddin Zakariya tomb is located in

- A. Peshawar
- B. Lahore
- C. Multan
- D. Bahawalpur

Answer is = C

25. Which city is called "Heart of khyber Pakhtunkhwa"?

- A. Mardan
- B. Swat
- C. Peshawar
- D. Topi

Answer is = C

26. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai tomb is located in

- A. Sindh
- B. Punjab
- C. Balochistan
- D. Kyber Pakhtunkhwa

Answer is = A

## Nobel Peace winner History

Posted by [adeelabbasbk](#) on 11 October 2013, 3:16 pm

Nobel Peace winner History

1994 Nobel Peace winner was Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres for his peace efforts

2001 Nobel Peace winner was United Nations for peace efforts

2009 Nobel Peace winner was USA President Barack Obama for his peace efforts

2012 Nobel Peace winner was European Union for its peace efforts

And now 2013 Nobel Peace winner is Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons

### World Famous Battles History

## **World Famous Battles**

### **Battle of Marathon**

**490 BC**

**Athenians and Persians. King Darius of Persia defeated. Battle of Thermoplye**

**480 BC**

**Spartans led by Leonidas and Persians led by Xerxes. Greeks defeated.**

### **Battle of Salamis**

**480 BC**

**Athenian fleet and Persian fleet in bay of Salamis; Persian fleet defeated.**

### **Battle of Platae**

**479 BC**

**Greek and Persians forces defeated.**

### **Battle of Mycale**

**479 BC**

**Greek and Persian fleets; Persian fleet defeated.**

### **Spartan War I (Peloponesian War)**

**459 BC**

**Sparta and Athens, lasted for 30 years.**

### **Spartan War II**

**431 BC-421**

**Sparta and Athens; Spartans victorious.**

### **Battle of Arabia**

**331 BC**

**Greek and Persian forces; Greeks victorious.**

### **Battle of Magnesia**

**190 BC**

**Syrian and Roman forces; Syrian forces defeated (North-west Lydia).**

### **Battle of Pharsalus**

**48 AD**

**Caesar defeated Pompey.**

**Battle of Hastings****1066**

William, the Duke of Normandy defeated Harold, the king of England. England came under the control of Normans.

**Hundred- year War****1338-****1453**

**Fought between France and England .**

The cause of the war was the succession was claimed to the throne of France which was claimed by Edward III of England. The war was resume by Henry V and was brought to an end by the Heroism of Joan of Arc – ‘A country girl who overthrew the power of England ‘. John of Arc was burnt alive at the stakes in 1431.

**War of the Roses****1455-****1485**

**Civil War in England; The Cause of the**

**War was a struggle for the throne o England between the two royal houses of Lancaster and York.**

**Anglo-Spanish War**

**(Spanish armada War)**

**1588**

**Spanish and England fleets fought in the England Channel; The English fleet under lord Howard Defeated of the Spanish Armada.**

**Battle of*****Gibraltar Way*****1607**

**The Dutch defeated the Spanish and Portuguese.**

**Thirty-year War****1618-****1648**

**Stated as religious-cum-political war**

**Between the Lutherans and Catholics in**

**Germany and developed into an international war.**

**Civil War in England****1642-****1649**

Between Cavaliers (King Charles I supporters) and forces of Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell, king Charles I executed.

**Battle of Blenheim****1704**

England and Austria headed by Marlborough defended France and Russia.

**War of Austrian****Succession****1740-****1748**

Queen of Austria, Maria Theresa

(daughter of Charles VII) was Challenged by king Frederick II of Prussia. England Supported the Queen and Frederick II was helped by France. Ended with a Treaty Which recognized the Queen's right to the throne after the death of king Frederick.

**Seven -Year War****(Anglo-French War III)****1756-****1763**

Britain and France against Austria and Prussia; the British alliance won.

**Battle of the Nile****1798**

British and French fleets, Britain victorious.

**Battle of Trafalgar****1805**

British fleet defeated fleets of France and Spain. British fleets were commanded by Admiral Nelson, who was killed during the Battle.

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Britain, Austria, Russia and Prussia. On one side and France on the other. Napoleon (France) defeated Austria and Russia.



**Battle of Borodino****1812**

Between France and Russia. Napoleon invaded Russia at Borodino, and nearly defeated the Russians. However on reaching Moscow, his army suffered heavy losses and was forced to retreat. Napoleon's ill-fated attack on Russia marked the beginning of the downfall of the French Empire.

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Germany and combined force of Austria, Prussia and Russia, Defeated Napoleon.

**Battle of Waterloo****1815**

British forces and by Duke of Wellington (sir Arthur Wellesly) defeated French forces led by Napoleon. Napoleon was Captured and exiled to St. Helena where he died in 1821.

**First Opium War****1840**

China and Britain; Chinese yielded opium. It was a trade war.

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The Combined forces of the British, French and Turks defeated Russia.

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Northern states of America under Abraham Lincoln defeated the Southern states and abolished the slavery.

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Japan Defeated China and occupied Formosa and Korea.

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The British and Egyptian forces defeated  
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#### **Bear War**

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The revolt of Transvaal Boers was

Suppressed by the British forces. Boers belonged to Dutch Protestant stock who opposed Britishers because of abolition of slavery by Britain.

#### **Russo- Japanese War**

(Battle of Port Arthur & Battle of Yalu)

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Russia and Japan in the sea of Japan.

Russia defeated; It led the wave of the idea of Asian Resurgence.

#### **Balkan War I**

1912

Turkey and Balkan countries (Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece), Turkey defeated.

#### **Balkan War II**

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Invasion of Serbia and Greece by Bulgaria. Bulgaria was Defeated by Combined forces of Serbia, Greece. Rumania, Montenegro who stripped Turkey of most of its European territories.

#### **World War I**

1914-

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Central Power (Germany and its allies)

Against the Allied Power (Britain and its allies); Central power were defeated. Famous Battles : (1). First battle of Marne (1914)- France defeated Germany.

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Against the Allied Power (Britain and its allies); Axis Power were defeated. Famous Battle: Battle of El Alamein (1942)-The Allies victory during the World War II and retreat of General Rommel's forces

### **World Famous Battles History**

#### **World Famous Battles**

##### **Battle of Marathon**

**490 BC**

Athenians and Persians. King Darius of Persia defeated. Battle of Thermopylae

**480 BC**

Spartans led by Leonidas and Persians led by Xerxes. Greeks defeated.

##### **Battle of Salamis**

**480 BC**

Athenian fleet and Persian fleet in bay of Salamis; Persian fleet defeated.

##### **Battle of Plataea**

**479 BC**

Greek and Persians forces defeated.

##### **Battle of Mycale**

**479 BC**

Greek and Persian fleets; Persian fleet defeated.

##### **Spartan War I (Peloponnesian War)**

**459 BC**

Sparta and Athens, lasted for 30 years.

##### **Spartan War II**

**431 BC-421**

Sparta and Athens; Spartans victorious.

##### **Battle of Arabia**

**331 BC**

Greek and Persian forces; Greeks victorious.

##### **Battle of Magnesia**

**190 BC**

Syrian and Roman forces; Syrian forces defeated (North-west Lydia).

**Battle of Pharsalus****48 AD****Caesar defeated Pompey.****Battle of Hastings****1066****William, the Duke of Normandy defeated Harold, the king of England. England came under the control of Normans.****Hundred- year War****1338-****1453****Fought between France and England .****The cause of the war was the succession was claimed to the throne of France which was claimed by Edward III of England. The war was resume by Henry V and was brought to an end by the Heroism of Joan of Arc – ‘A country girl who overthrew the power of England ‘. John of Arc was burnt alive at the stakes in 1431.****War of the Roses****1455-****1485****Civil War in England; The Cause of the****War was a struggle for the throne o England between the two royal houses of Lancaster and York.****Anglo-Spanish War****(Spanish armada War)****1588****Spanish and England fleets fought in the England Channel; The English fleet under lord Howard Defeated of the Spanish Armada.****Battle of*****Gibraltar Way*****1607****The Dutch defeated the Spanish and Portuguese.****Thirty-year War****1618-****1648**

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## First In Pakistan Questions Related Pak History For Psc Exams

First Person who received Nishan-e-Haider Captain Raja Sarwar

First Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army Dr. Shahida Malik

First Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam

First President of Pakistan Iskandar Mirza

First Prime minister of Pakistan Nawab Liaquat AN Khan

First elected President of Pakistan Field Marshal Ayub Khan

First Vice President of Pakistan – Nur-ul-Amin

First chief Justice of Pakistan Justice Sardar A. Rashid

First Chief Minister of Punjab Iftikhar Hussain Memdoot

Chief Minister of Sindh Ayub Khoro

First chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Dr. Khan Sahib

First Chief Minister of Balochistan Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal

First Governor of Punjab Sir Francis Moody

First Muslim Governor of Punjab Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

First Governor of Sindh Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah

First Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (NWFP) Sir George Cunningham

First Muslim Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid

First Governor of Balochistan Lt Gen Riaz Hussain

first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan Shamma Khalid

First Joint chief of Staff Committee General Muhammad Shariff

First commander-in-chief of Army Gen. Frank Meservy

First Muslim commander-in-Chief of Army G.M. Ayub Khan

First commander-in-chief of Air Force Air vice Marshal Allan Perry Keene

First Muslim commander-in-Chief of Air Force Air Marshal Asghar Khan

First commander-in-chief Navy Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford

First Muslim commander-in-Chief of Navy Haji Muhammad Sadique Chaudhry

First Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur) August 11, 2005

First constitution of Pakistan was enforced March 23, 1956



Second constitution of Pakistan was enforced 8 June 1962  
Third constitution of Pakistan was enforced 14 August 1973  
first Foreign Minister of Pakistan Sir Zafarullah Khan  
Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan F.M Khan  
First Chief Scout Commissioner of Pakistan Quaid-i-Azam  
First SOS village of Pakistan Lahore (1977)  
Pakistan first private Channel STN(1990)  
First Pakistani postal stamp issued July 1948  
First constructed Barrage of Pakistan Sukkur Barrage (1932)  
First DNA Test laboratory Islamabad (March, 2006)  
First Motorway of Pakistan constructed in 1997 Islamabad-Lahore Motorway  
First governor of State Bank of Pakistan Zahid Hussein  
First martial law was imposed in Pakistan 7 October 1958  
First captain of Pakistani cricket team Hafeez Kardar  
First female chancellor in the Pakistan Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali Khan  
First female vice chancellor in Pakistan Najma Nizam  
First female university in Pakistan Fatima Jinnah Women University  
First female golf champion in Pakistan Shehzadi Gulam  
First female representative of Pakistan in the UN Shaista Ikramullah  
First female prime minister who is assassinated Benazir Bhutto  
First Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize Adrees Latif  
First female governor State Bank of Pakistan Shamsah Akhtar  
First women pilot in Pakistan Shukriya Khanam  
First Secretary General of Pakistan Ch. Muhammad Ali  
First Administrator of Karachi Syed Hasham Raza  
First Chairman of senate Habib Ullah Khan  
President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam  
First female deputy speaker in Pakistan Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz  
First female Member of Parliament Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah  
First female minister of education Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan  
First female Minister of Population Dr. Attiya Inayatullah  
First Pakistan minister of information Syeda Abida Hussain  
First female Pakistani minister of finance Benazir Bhutto  
First female minister of law and human rights Shahida Jamil  
First female "foreign ministry spokesperson Tasleem Aslam  
First private Airline of Pakistan Hajvery Airline  
First public airline of Pakistan Orient Airline  
First capital of Pakistan Karachi  
First TV station Lahore  
First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan Karachi nuclear power plant 1972  
First Chairman of the Senate Habib Ullah Khan

First Woman Judge of High Court in Pakistan Majida Razvi  
First Speaker of Constitution Assembly Molvi Tameez ud Din  
First sports channel of Pakistan Super Geo  
First Pakistani who received noble prize Dr. Abdus Salam (1979 in Physics)  
First Pakistani who received Lenin Prize Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)  
First woman Prime Minister in Pakistan Benazir Bhutto  
Youngest Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto  
First speaker of National Assembly Fahmeeda Mirza  
First Finance Minister of Pakistan Ghulam Muhammad  
First Interior Minister of Pakistan Fazlur Rehman

## History Events Pakistan Affairs for Public Service Exams

Posted by [adeelabbasbk](#) on 18 April 2013, 4:42 am

## History Events Pakistan Affairs For Public Service Exams

### History Events

#### PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

##### **Mahmud Ghaznavi (977 – 1030)**

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

##### **Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA)**

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

##### **Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)**

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

#### **MUGHAL EMPIRE**

After defeating the Ibrahim Lodhi, the Mughal empire had been came in existence by Zahir-ul-din Babur

1. Zahir-ul-din Babur
2. Humayun
3. Akber
4. Jahangir
5. Shahjahan
6. Oranzzeb Alamgir

7. Bhadur Shah Zafar

### **Downfall of muslim rule (CAUSES)**

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

### **Establishment of British rule**

The british east India company was struggling for gaining ground to establish itself permanently on the subcontinent since 1600 A.D. The

other European colonialist powers had lost their will to keep themselves in row with the English because of their superiority on seas. Lord Clive established English influence on sound footing and returned to england in 1787

When no rival European power was left on the scene , the English took advantage of the unsettled conditions of India and consolidated themselves politically. They cleverly played one local ruler against the other and conquered India with the might of india. They demonstrated a great diplomati skill and employed improved arms with a better knowledge of warfare. The indian rulers at last fell a victim to their own entanglement. They were either forced to accept the authority of East India Company or to be completely wiped off. This process of expansion of the british occupation od India continued in one form or the other. Kingdom after kingdom fell and then English finally pushed themselves ahead to succeed the mughuls.

### **Jehad Movement**

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

### **Two Nation Theory**

It is the theory that the hindus and muslims are two different nations because each of them has a separate religion, language, architecture, culture and way of life. This theory formed the basis of the pakistan movement which finally led to the creation of pakistan in 1947. Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were the greatest exponents of Two-Nation Theory.

In the view of Allama Iqbal:

“India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races , speaking different languages and professing different religions... Even the Hindus do not form a homogeneous group. The principle of European democracy can not b applied to india without recognizing the fact of communal groups The muslims demand for the creation of a muslim india within India is, therefore, perfectly justified”

According to Quaid-e-Azam

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

### **Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867)**

Hindi- Urdu Controversy became the focus of nation attention in 1867 when some hindus of benarus tried to replace urdu with hindi as the court language. Sir syed

ahmed was disappointed at the anti-Muslim attitude of Hindus.

### War of Independence (1857)

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

### M.A.O college Aligarh

In 1875, Muhammad Anglo-Oriental High school was founded by Sir syed ahmed khan. Two years later, in 1877 it was given the status of a college. It functioned from 1877 to 1919 and educated thousands of muslim students who formed the vanguard of pakistan movement. This college was given the status of a muslim university in 1920, after the death of Sir syed ahmed khan.

### Deoband Movement

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

### Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow

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

### Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore

Anjuman himayat-e-Islam, lahore was established in 1884. Khalifa hameeduddin and Maulvi Ghulam Ullah were elected as its first president and secretary respectively. Later on, the Anjuman opened many educational and welfare institutions in Lahore. Out of these Islamia college Railway road became very famous. The students of Islamia college arranged the annual meeting of muslim league at Lahore on 23rd march 1940 which passed lahore resolution.

### First Constituent Assembly

First constituent assembly held its first meeting on 10th august, 1947. Originally it comprised of 69 members of Central legislature belonging to punjab, sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan. Later on, the number of members was raised to 79. This first constituent assembly was dissolved by ghulam mohammad in oct, 1954.

### Objectives Resolution

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

### Ulema's 22 Points

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

### Establishment of pakistan (Initial problems and events)

1. Demarcation of boundaries ..... Radcliffe's Award
2. Congress Reaction
3. Uprooting of muslim in punjab
4. Refugees problem and their resettlement
5. Division of Armed forces and Military Assets
6. Division of financial Assets
7. Canal Water Dispute
8. Accession of Princely states (junagarh, kashmir and hyderabad)

9. economic problems and political problems

10. Constitutional problem

11. Death of Quaid-e-Azam

### **Indus water Treaty**

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

### **Rann of Kutch**

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

### **Six Points of Mujib-ur-rehman**

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

### **Liaquat – Nehru Pact**

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

### **Simla Accord**

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

### **Languages of pakistan**

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

Ratio of languages of pakistan

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

### **POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY RELIGION**

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

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

### **Economics of Pakistan (Five Year Plans)**

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

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

### Important Rivers Of Pakistan

PUNJAB : Jhelum , Chenab , Ravi , Sutlej

SINDH : Hub , Mir Nadi , Arl Nadi

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

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

### The Largest in Pakistan

Air Lines : PIA

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

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

Barrage : Sukkur Barrage

City : Karachi, Estimated population 9.9 millions

Canal : Lloyd Barrage Canal

Dam : Tarbela Dam (vol 148 million cubic metres)

Desert : Thar (sindh)

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

District : Khuzdar (baluchistan)

Fort : Rani Kot (sindh)

Gas Field : Sui Gas Field, Baluchistan

Hospital: Nishtar Hospital , Multan

Hydro-Electric Power Station : Tarbela (3478 MW)

Industrial Unit : Pakistan Steel Mills , Karachi

Industry : Textile Industry

Island : Manora (karachi)

Jungle : Chhanga Manga (kasur)

Lake (Artificial) : Keenjhar Lake (sindh)

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

Library : The punjab public Library, Lahore (punjab)

Mine : Salt Mines , Khewra (punjab)

Mosque : Shah Faisal Mosque , Isl

Motorway : Lahore-Islamabad, motorway

Museum : National Museum, karachi

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

Nuclear Reactor : Karachi Nuclear Power plant (KANUPP)

Oil Field : Dhurnal Oil Field

Park : Ayub National Park , Rawalpindi

Radio station : Islamabad

Railway station : Lahore

River : Indus river

University : Punjab University , lahore

### The Longest in Pakistan

coast : Balochistan (771 kms long)

Frontier : Pak-Afghan border (2252 kms)

Railway Platform : Rohri (sindh), Length 1894 feet

Railway track : Karachi to Landi kotal

Road : Karachi to peshawar

Tunnel (railway) : Khojak baluchistan (2.43 miles)

Tunnel (road) : Lowari (5 miles)

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

The Tallest in pakistan

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

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

Mountain pass : Muztagh Pass (Height 19030 feet)

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

Mountain Passes Of Pakistan

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

### **Foreign Banks Operating In pakistan**

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

Saindak Metal (Pvt) Ltd.

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

### **Metallic Minerals In Pakistan**

Alum : Kalat , Khairpur , Peshawar , Quetta

Antimony : Karangli , Qila Abdullah , Shekran

Arsenic : Gilgit , Londku



Bauxite : Dhamman , Jhal , Muzaffarabad , Niazpur  
 Chromite : Lasbela , Malakand , Muslim bagh , Raskoh  
 Copper: Koh Marani , Kalat , Maranj , Pishin , Saindak  
 Gold : Chitral , Gilgit , Karak , Mardan , Lasbella  
 Iron Ore : Chitral , Chilgazi , Kalabagh, Rashkoh  
 Lead : Chiral , Khuzdar , Lasbella , Mardan  
 Magnesite : Kalat , Khumhar , Abbottabad , Zhob  
 Manganese : Haji Mohd Khan , Abbottabad , Zhob  
 Silver : Saindak (baluchistan)  
 Non-Metallic Minerals In pakistan  
 Asbestos : Char Bagh , Chitral , D.I Khan , Zhob  
 Calcite : Lasbella , Zhob  
 China Clay : Hazara , Multan , Peshawar , Rawalpindi  
 Coal : Dandot , Degari , Makarwal  
 Dolomite : D.I Khan , Jhimpir , Rawal pindi  
 Flourite : Chitral , Dir , Hazara  
 Glass sand : Bande sadiq , Mianwali , Salt Range  
 Graphite : Chitral , Hazara , Khyber  
 Gypsum : Dadu , D.I khan , Hyderabad , Kohat , Sibi , Quetta  
 Limestone : Daudkhel , D.I Khan , Hyderabad , Kalat , Rohri  
 Marble : Attock , Chagi , Gilgit , Hazara , Mardan, Swat  
 Natural Gas : Dhurnal , Kandhkot , Mayal , Mari , Sui , Tut , Uch  
 Precious Stones : Chitral , Hunza , Malakand , Swat  
 Salt : Bahadur Khel , Khewra , Kalabagh  
 Silica : Dandot , Hazara , Jangshahi , Makarwal  
 Sulphur : Chitral , Hyderabad , Kalat , Koh sultan

### NATIONAL ANTHEM OF PAKISTAN

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

### National Saving Organization (NSO)

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

### National Holidays

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

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

### Press Organization of pakistan

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



## NEWS AGENCIES OF PAKISTAN

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

### More Information of pakistan

- \* Syed Ahmed khan wrote " Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya " on 1869 in reply to william muir's " Life of Mohammad"
- \* Sir syed retired from service in 1976
- \* The total area of pakistan is 796096 square kilometres (307374 sq mi )
- \* There are 27 divisions and 108 districts in pakistan
- \* The total number of primary schools are 169,087, middle schools are 19180 and high schools are 13108.
- \* The number of registered doctors are 92248, Nurses are 40114 and Dentists are 4622.
- \* The first postage stamp of pakistan issued on 9th july, 1948
- \* The first census of pakistan was conducted on 9th feb, 1951
- \* Gen. Ayub khan took over as the president on 17th feb ,1960 and Gen. A M Yahya khan took over on 31st mar. 1969.
- \* PPP was founded by ZA bhutto on 30th nov, 1967.
- \* The 1973 Constitution of pakistan promulgated on 12th april, 1973.
- \* Dr. Abdul Salam was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in Physics on 15th oct, 1979.

### Foreign policy of pakistan

1. Foreign policy
2. Principles of Pakistan foreign policy
3. SIX important phases of pakistan policy
4. Relation of pakistan and Super power (USA)
5. Relation of pakistan and Russia
6. Relation with Islamic world (Relation with Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Bangladesh)
7. Importance of kashmir problem in indo-pak relation
8. Importance of foreign policy
9. Pakistan and OIC, SAARC, NAM and ECO