

Lecturer History Mcqs Past Paper 2011

Posted by [administrator](#) On 4 April 2014, 2:28 am

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2- Baluchistan was given the status of province in?

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4- When West Pakistan became One Unit ?

1955

5- When 1st Constituent Assembly of Pakistan dissolved?

October 24, 1954

6- Who was the first president of Indian National Congress?

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7-Sarojini Naidu also known by the sobriquet The Nightingale of India,(bulbul) due to ?

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8- Who was called the imported prime minister of Pakistan?

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9- Sikandar Mirza professionally a?

Army man

10- Who was called the financial wizard of Pakistan?

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12- Who was the chief convener of the constitution of the Muslim League known as the Green Book?

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

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

570

14- The victory of Afghanistan, kharasan, tabristan occurred in the khilafat of ?

Hazrat Usman(r.a)

15- Which is called 1st Muslim Magna Carta?

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16- The maximum population in the ignorance period was?

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Gulbaden begum

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39- When revolution occurred in Iraq by Brigadier General Abd al-Karim Qasim
1958

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?
Hosni Mubarak

48-malik kafoor was the vice of shahabudin omer khalji what was his duration?
35 days

48- Last Governor General of India Mountbatten worked in rank of UK force?
Admiral of the Fleet

49- What was the Islam first drill ground?
mosque of nabvi

50-who proclaimed that he was the first king of Islam?
Ameer maviya

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wazir

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sultan feroz shah tugliq

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civil servant, political reformer

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5 years

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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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73- history of the Arabs is the book of?

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100 years, 200 years, 300years, 400years

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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

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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 Refors
None of these

Quaid-e-Azam presented his fourteen points in reply to Nehroo 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

History MCQs for Public Service Commission Lecturers' Test

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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. Sheikhupura
- 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.

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

Sino- Japanese War**1894-****1895**

Japan Defeated China and occupied Formosa and Korea.

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Bear War

1899-

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The revolt of Transvaal Boers was

**Suppressed by the British forces. Boers belonged to Dutch Protestant stock who opposed Britishers
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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.

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

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1939-

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Axis Powers (Germany and its allies)

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

**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

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British and French fleets, Britain victorious.

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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 Liaqat Ali 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. Orangzeb 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 boundariesRadcliffe'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 Chhagle” 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 Pehlavi”.

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

Regard,

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F.B

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