

## PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

### PAK STUDY COMPLETE MCQS HISTORY DATA

#### KHANDANI QUESTION OF PAKISTAN STUDY

? ?Mohammad? is the real name of Mohammad Bin Qasim and Amadudin is his Title.He was nephew

and son-in-law of Hajjaj Bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh in 712.He was tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman. Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad Bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.

? The Dynasty founded by Qutbuddin is known as Slave dynasty.

Qutb-ud-din Aibak was a Turkic king of Northwest India who ruled from his capital in Delhi where he built the Qutub Minar and the Quwwat Al Islam mosque. He was of Turkic descent from central Asia, the first Sultan of Delhi and founder of the Slave dynasty (also known as the Ghulam dynasty) of India. He ruled for only four years, from 1206 to 1210 AD.

He died while playing polo in Lahore.

? Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque is the name of a Mosque built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.The ?Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque? and ?Qutab Minar? was completed by Iltumish.

? Panipat is famous is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.

1. First between Babur against Ibrahim Lodi in 1526 A.D.

2. Second was between Bairam against Hemu in 1556 A.D.

3. The third was between Ahmad Shah Abdali versus Marhata leaders in 1761 A.D.

? Firdausi wrote Shahnama and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.

? Ibn-e-Batota was a famous Moraco Traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the world from China to India. Ibn-e-Batota was at the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq.

? Malik Ghazi is the real name of Ghayas ud din Tagluq (1st Tuglaq sultan).

? Jauna Khan is the real name of Muhammad bin Taghluq. (2stTuglaq sultan).

? Alai Darwaza was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.

? Iltumish was the first sovereign ruler of the Sultanate of Delhi.The first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency and declared Delhi as the capital of his empir.The Chalisa or the Group of Forty was the nick name of the forty leading slave officers of Iltumish.

? The Sultan Balban called himself Naib-e-Khuda or Deputy of the God.The Diwan-e-Arz or the department of military affairs was created by Balban.

? The maximum number of Mongol invasions took place during the reign of Ala-ud-Din Khilji.

? The state promoted canal irrigation system was initiated by Feroz

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shah Taghluq.

? The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol Lodhi.

? The Syed Dynasty was founded by: Khizar Khan.

? The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.

? Gulbadan Begum was the author of ?Hamayun Nama? and sister of Mughal King Hamayun.

? ?Ain-e-Akbari? is the renowned work of Abu'l Fazal about the government of Akbar the Great. Abu'l al Fazl was a son of Sheikh Mubarak. He was one of the Nau Ratans of Akbar the Great. He wrote ?Akbar-Nama?.

? Din-e-Elahi was a new religion invented in 1582 by Akbar to create tolerance and love among people of India. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati. Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot. Lahore Fort was built in 1560 by Akbar. Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

? Abu al-Fazal ibn Mubarak was the wazir of the great Mughal emperor Akbar, and author of the Akbarnama, the official history of Akbar's reign in three volumes, (the third volume is known as the Ain-i-Akbari). He was also the brother of Faizi, the poet laureate of emperor Akbar.

? The Din-i-Ilahi ( "Divine Faith") was a syncretic religious doctrine propounded by the emperor Jalalu d-Din Mu?ammad Akbar ("Akbar the Great") in year 1582 A.D., who ruled the Mughal Empire from 1556 to 1605, intending to merge the best elements of the religions of his empire, and thereby reconcile the differences that divided his subjects. The elements were primarily drawn from Islam and Hinduism, but some others were also taken from Christianity, Jainism and Zoroastrianism.

? Tabaqat-e-Akbari was the name of history written by =Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.

? Mullah Do Piazza was a Akbar's chief advisor and one of Navratnas.

? Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujrat.

? Sadr-us-Sadr is an officer of Mughal Administration. He served as a liaison officer between the emperor and the people.

? Madrassa Rahimia was established by Shah Abdur Rahim at Delhi.

? Bairam Khan was a tutor of Hamayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hamu in 1556.

? Noor Jahan was beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of state.

? Fateh Ali was the Real name Tepu Sultan; he was defeated by the British in 1799.

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? Amir Khusro is called the ?Parrot of India?.

? Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.

? Shahjahan real name was Khurram Shihab-ud-din. Shalamar Bagh was built in 1642 by Shah Jahan.

Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta. The Sheesh Mahal (The Palace of Mirrors) is located within the Shah Burj block in northern-western corner of Lahore Fort. It was constructed under the reign of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1631-32.

? Moti Masjid (one of the Pearl Mosques) is a 17th century religious building located inside the Lahore Fort. It is a small, white marble structure built by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, and is among his prominent extensions (such as Sheesh Mahal and Naulakha pavilion) to the Lahore Fort Complex.

? The Wazir Khan Mosque in Lahore is famous for its extensive faience tile work. It was built by Hakim Shaikh Ilm-ud-din Ansari, a native of Chiniot, who rose to be the court physician to Shah Jahan and a governor of Lahore.

? The Taj Mahal ("crown of palaces") is a white marble mausoleum located in Agra, Uttar Pradesh,

India. It was built (1632-1653) by Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his third wife, Mumtaz Mahal.

The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage". Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.

? The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan in located at Delhi.Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.

? Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakiriya was a great saint of Suhrawardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.

? Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.? The earliest coming Chashtia order Saints to Indian was Khawja Moen-ud-Din Chashti and after that Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.

? Hazrat Ali Hajveri (Popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bux) belonged to Soharwardi order. Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.

? Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia order.

? The head of the Suhrawardia Silsila is Shah Rukn-e-Alam.

? Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.

? Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.

? Waris shah is called the =Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.

? Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.

? Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.

? Mohammad bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.

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- ? Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 October 1026 A.D.
- ? 1st battle of Tarrin was fought between Muhammad Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghoris was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghoris wins.
- ? Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul. Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhata in 1761 (the Third Battle of Panipat).
- ? Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaluddin Afghani.
- ? Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohammad Shah Rangila in 1739.
- ? The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohammad.
- ? Sindh was annexed by British in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- ? Sheikh Ahmed Sirhandi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
- ? Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin. In Persian language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran. Shah Waliullah born in 1703. He was died in 1762. ?Hujjat-al-Baligha? was written by Shah Wali Ullah.
- ? Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar in 1764.
- ? During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- ? Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- ? Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli was the founder of Jihad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- ? The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- ? Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875.
- ? Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
- ? East India Company was formed in 1600 in London. In India French East India Company was established in 1664. British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal emperor Jehangir.
- ? Sultan Abdul Majid was Khalifa of Turkey. Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement.
- ? In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was Bengal.
- ? Tomb of Humayun is in Delhi. Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
- ? The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
- ? Haren Minar was built by Jehangir. =Hiran Minar' was a favourite

hunting ground of Emperor Jehangir.

? Sher Shah built G.T. Road and Rohtas fort. Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.

? Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.

? The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.

? Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.

? Babur the founder of Mughal Dynasty in 1526 first battle of Paini pat, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi. The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul. Bala Hisar Fort is one of the most historic places of Peshawar. The word Bala Hisar is from Persian, meaning, 'elevated or high fort'. It was built by Zaheer-ud-Din Baber.

? Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as 'the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country' by Lane Poole.

? Badshahi Mosque or the 'King's Mosque' in Lahore, commissioned by the sixth Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and completed in 1673, is the second largest mosque in Pakistan and South Asia and the fifth largest mosque in the world.

? Bhakti Movement is a socio-religious movement started by the cooperation of both Hindus and Muslims in the sub-continent to create harmony between Hinduism and Islam. Bhagat Kabir, Ramanand Dadu and Guru Nank were its major leaders.

? Nishat Bagh: - A garden established by Mughal King Shah Jahan. It is in a Kashmir city Sirinagar.

? Panipat: - A place situated in East Punjab. It has seen three historic battles among the local rules of this area. It is also called gateway to Delhi.

? Razia Sultana: - A daughter of Iltutmish succeeded him to the throne on the desire of her father. Her father preferred her as his successor over his twenty sons.

? Rohtas Fort: - A Fort located near Jhelum River was constructed by Sher Shah Suri as a defence against Gakhars.

Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.

? The Mohabbat Khan Mosque is a 17th century Mosque in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, Pakistan. It is named after the Mughal governor of Peshawar Nawab Mohabbat Khan who served under Emperors Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb.

? Purana Qila (Old Fort) is the inner citadel of the city of Dina-panah, founded by the second Mughal Emperor, Humayun in 1533 and completed five years later. Purana Qila



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and its environs flourished as the sixth city of Delhi.

? The ruler of Sindh was Dahar, son of Chuch.

? Abu Raihan Al-Biruni (a mathematician, philosopher, astronomer and a Sanskrit scholar) was born in Khwarizm (modern Khiva) in 973. He spent his early life under the patronage of Khwarizm Shah. He stayed for a while at the court of Qabus in Tabaristan where he dedicated his monumental work, the Chronology of the Ancient Nations, to Qabus. In 1017 Mahmood took him to Ghazni. He spent several years in the sub-continent and probably died in 1048.

? Balban was son of a Turkish noble of the Ilbari tribe. He was captured by the Mongols and sold in Baghdad to Khawaja Jamal-ud-din Basri. Later in 1232 he was taken to Dehli and sold to Iltutmish.

? Tan

Sen was a famous musician of Akbar's time. He had introduced a number of Rags in the Indian music industry.

? Vas

co-da Gama was a navigator. He was Portuguese. He discovered first of all a direct route to India in 1498.

? Faiz

i was famous character of Akbar's Court. He was the brother of Abu'l Fazl. He was one of the nobles of that era.

? Tod

al Mal was an advisor/wazir of great Mughal King Akbar. He introduced and implemented the Revenue system in the subcontinent successfully.

? Birb

al was one of the Nobels of Akbar the great. He was one of the Nau Ratan of Akbar.

? Gautama Buddha was the founder of Buddhism. His real name was Siddharta.

? Ash

oka was the greatest ruler of Maurya dynasty. Chandragupta was the founder of Maurya dynasty.

? Sub

uktigin was the Father of Mahmood Ghazni.

? The

foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place ?Golden Temple? at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.

? "Harilal" is the son of Gandhi, who converted to Islam but later reverted back to Hinduism.

? "WANA" is the main town of South Waziristan; "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Waziristan and

"Parachinar" is the main town of Kuram Agency.

? Muqtad-ul-Sadr organised the "Mehdi army".

? "Khar" is a main town in the Bajaur Agency of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

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- ? Oldest Mosque of Sub-Continent is situated in Bhambore.( Sindh in thatta )
- ? Al-Firdusi and Al-Beruni flourished in the reign of Mehmood Ghaznavi.
- ? Badar-ur-Din Tayyab Ji was the first Muslim President of Congress.
- ? ?Badr satellite? program is the series of the robotic of spacecraft missions of Pakistan. It is the name of Pakistani robotic telecommunication and low Earth observatory satellites family. The first of satellites, Badr-1, was launched on 16 July, 1990.
- ? Area of Pakistan in Million (Square Kilometer) in round figures is about 0.8 Millions.
- ? "Transit Trade Agreement" between Pakistan and Afghanistan in 1965.
- ? "My Leader" a biography of Quaid-e-Azam was written by Z.A. Sulari.
- ? British occupied Punjab in 1849; Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.
- ? Privatization Programme began in Pakistan in 1991.
- ? From Peshawar to Landi Kotal there are 34 tunnels.
- ? Dera Adam Khel is called gun factory of the tribal areas.
- ? "Kishan Ganga Dam" of India is building up on river Neelum in Kashmir.
- ? "Gomal Zam Dam" is a hydro-electric power and irrigation project in northwest Pakistan. It sits on the Gomal River in the South Waziristan Agency.
- ? ?Makli Hill? is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 local rulers, Sufi saints and others. It is located on the outskirts of Thatta, the capital of lower Sind until the seventeenth century, in what is the southeastern province of present-day Pakistan.
- ? Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology (also referred to as GIK Institute or GIKI, pronounced JeeKee) is one of the top ranking engineering institutes in Pakistan. The university is situated beside the river Indus in the mountains of Tarbela and Gadoon-Amazai, in the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa near the town of Topi and in proximity to the lakes of Tarbela and Ghazi.
- ? . ?Margalla Hills?—also called Margalla Mountain Range are the foothills of the Himalayas—are a series of small-elevation hills located north of Islamabad, Pakistan.
- ? Moulvi Munishi Mahboob Alam started Paisa Akhbar.
- ? UAE is the second largest buyer of Pakistan's exports after USA.
- ? ?Sapta Sindhu? ---- In fact word Sindh is derived from Sapta Sindhu which means seven rivers. They form delta for Pakistan. These seven rivers were the source of irrigation of a very large area of Indian sub continent. As Sindh River gave a name to areas located beyond Indian Gujrat and Punjab. It is an absolute reality that in the old Indian History Hindh and Sindh were two

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separate countries which were divided by natural boundries created by SAPTA Sinhdu comprising upon seven rivers.

? "Pasni" is a medium-sized town and a fishing port in Gwadar, Balochistan.

? Jiwani or Jwani is a town and commercial port that is located along the Gulf of Oman in the Gwadar District of the Balochistan.

? "Majma' ul Baharain" or The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by Muhammad Dara Shikuh.

? Ameer Sadiq Muhammad-v was the last ruler of Bahawalpur State.

? Pakistan recognized People's Republic China in 1950.

? "Mullah Do-Piyaza", according to popular folk tales of northern India, was among the Mughal emperor Akbar's chief advisors.

? "Moumin-i-Majmai-Mohammadi" journal was started from Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam.

? The resting place of Imam Bukhari is in Uzbekistan.

? The "Silver Fibre" of Pakistan is cotton.

? "Muslim Bagh" is a town of Qilla Saifullah District in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It is famous for chromite.

? "Khanpur Dam" is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

? Rajanpur district of Punjab has the least population density.

? "Malakand Pass" connected Peshawar with Chitral.

? "Lowari Pass" is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.

? "Tilla Jogian" is the highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab, Pakistan. Rohtas, Pakistan Fort is located to the east of Tilla Jogian at a distance of about 7 km from Dina, a rapidly expanding town on the Grand Trunk Road. Tilla Jogian also finds mention in the epic love poem Heer Ranjha of Waris Shah. For the Sikh Punjabis there is also significance to Tilla Jogian as Guru Nanak Dev ji, the founder of Sikhism is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion at Tilla Jogian. The Sikhs during the rule of Maharaja Ranjit Singh made a stone pond here in his memory.

? "Ramzay Macdonald" was the man who presided over the all round table conferences of 1930-32, these all conferences were held in London. In 1946, Liaqat Ali Khan Presented poor mans budget.

? Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 when Bangladesh was recognised by Commonwealth and

Pakistan rejoin Commonwealth as 49th member in 1989.

women Protection Bill was passed on 15 Nov 2006.

? MAO College (or Muhammedan Anglo-Oriental College) was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, the

leader of Muslim renaissance in Indian subcontinent, in 1877 at Aligarh. This later became Aligarh Muslim University in 1920. "An epoch in the social progress of India" -



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with these words on his lips Lord Lytton laid the foundation stone of the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental College on January 8, 1877. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed was the first Indian principle of MAO college, who later on become the most famous and longest serving Vice Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.

? Diامر-Bhasha Dam is constructing on river Indus in Gilgit-Baltistan, It will produce 4,500 megawatts of electricity.

? Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was the chief editor of "Zamindar".

? Which Muslim newspaper supported the Nehru Report? Zamindar.

? Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulak prepared the points Simla Depotation.

? =Marala' Headworks has been constructed on River Chenab.

? District Swat belongs to Malakand Division.

? The biggest market of Pakistan export and import is USA.

? The system of =Separate Electorate' first introduced in Pakistan 1985.

? ?Mohenjo-daro? (Mound of the Dead) is an archeological site situated in the Larkana District of Sindh, Pakistan, on a Pleistocene ridge in the middle of the flood plain of the Indus River Valley, around 28 kilometres (17 mi) from the town of Larkana. The ruins of the city were discovered in 1922 by Rakhal Das Bandyopadhyay. A bronze statuette dubbed the "Dancing Girl", 10.8 cm high and some 4,500 years old, was found in Mohenjo-daro in 1926.

? ?Harappa? is an archaeological site in Punjab, northeast Pakistan, about 35 km (22 mi) west of Sahiwal. The site takes its name from a modern village located near the former course of the Ravi River.

? The Red Fort (usually transcribed into English as Lal Qil'ah or Lal Qila) is a 17th century fort complex constructed by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in the walled city of Old Delhi that served as the residence of the Mughal Emperors. It also served as the capital of the Mughals until 1857.

? Blind Dolphins are found in river Sindh (Indus).

? ?Kilik Pass? is situated in karakoram range.

? The land which lies between river Indus and river Jhelum is called Sindh Sagar.

? The historic site ?Mehrgarh? was discovered on the right bank of the Bolan River.

? When water accord between provinces? 1991

? Where Rawal dam constructed on river kurrang.

? Doab between river Ravi and Chenab is called Rachna Doab.

? Bala Hisar fort built by Babar.

? Who administated the oath of Prime minister to liaquat ali khan? Muhamad ali Jinnah.

? Where copper deposits in? Chagi.

? Who supported Pakistan resolution from sindh province? Abdullah Haroon.

? Where is Chandka Medical College in Larkana.

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- ? Where are artificial forest are bieng maintained in? Changa Manga.
- ? Which is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop is? Rice.
- ? Ch. Rehmat Ali coined word Pakistan in ?Now or Never? pamphlet in 1933.
- ? C R formula prepared by Rajagopalachari.
- ? When East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan? 16th December 1971
- ? When the Simla Accord was signed? July 3, 1972
- ? What is length of Pakistan-India border? 1610 km
- ? After how many years did Pakistan get her first constitution? 9 years
- ? When first constitution of Pakistan was enforced? 23rd March 1956
- ? In which constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time? 1973
- ? When did Pakistan become member of United Nations? 30th Sep 1947
- ? Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations? Afghanistan
- ? Neza e Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulfur.
- ? When zakat ordinance promulgated? 20 June 1980
- ? ?Pathway to Pakistan? book was written by Ch khalique Zaman
- ? Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in 1937.
- ? Who prepared Pirpur report? Raja Syed Mehdi (1938)
- ? When Qaid e Azam met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916 Lucknow.
- ? Who is seceratry of state for India in cabinet mission? Lord Pathetic Lawerance
- ? Share of Punjab in Pakistan by area is 25.8%.
- ? Liaqar-Nehru Pact on April 8, 1950.
- ? Mast Tawakli was poet of Balochi language
- ? Kahuta Labortries established in 1976.
- ? Pakistan joined ILO on September 14, 1947.
- ? Nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established in 1972 with help of Canada.
- ? Baba Farid is a 1st Punjabi poet.
- ? Durand line was demacrated in 1893 which lies between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- ? Pakistan's first missile is Hatf-I.
- ? Decimal system introduced in Pakistan on 1st January 1961.
- ? Arya Samaaj was founded in1875 by Dayananda Sarasvati.
- ? Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in 1886 by sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- ? Pakistan lies of the tropic zone of North.
- ? Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
- ? Sir Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
- ? The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.
- ? Name of Governor General after Nazim-ud-Din? Ghulam Muhammad.
- ? Real name of Tipu Sultan was Fateh Ali.
- ? ?Khaki Shadows? book was written by K.M. Arif.

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- ? Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan Dynasty.
- ? State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulam Singh for Rs.7.5 million.
- ? Kashf-al-Mahjoob was written by Hazrat Ali Hajveri.
- ? Fort William College was established at Calcutta (1600).
- ? Kingdom of Khwarizm was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Chingiz Khan.
- ? Fourteen Points was presented by Jinnah on 28 March 1929 at Delhi.
- ? Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica? On January 15, 1991.
- ? First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in 1951.
- ? First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in 1846 by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- ? Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in 1846.
- ? Z.A.Bhutto wrote the book 'Great Tragedy'.
- ? Third Afghan War, Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921.
- ? Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah.
- ? Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
- ? Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called Kotri Barrage; which is situated on river Indus.
- ? Chief election commissioner office term for 3 years.
- ? Census is made after once in a decade.
- ? Another name of Hatf III missile is Gazdnavi.
- ? General Ayub Khan is the first elected President and Z.A Bhutto is the first elected PM of Pakistan.
- ? Chaghi is the biggest district and Kalaat is the largest Division of Pakistan.
- ? Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi was the first Pakistani Prime Minister, who visited in China.
- ? Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati and the professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam was Bar at Law.
- ? Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany.
- ? 'Jinnah of Pakistan' and 'Zulfi of Pakistan' was written by Stanley Wolpert.
- ? Islamabad was made capital in the year 1959.
- ? Radcliffe was a lawyer by profession.
- ? Day of deliverance was observed on 22 Dec. 1939.
- ? Sir Sikandar Hayat was Chief Minister of Punjab in 1937
- ? Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- ? Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
- ? Abdus Salam was a Pakistani Physicist and Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics. What is his contribution to Physics? Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces
- ? Habib Bank provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan.
- ? Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- ? Nightingale Florence (belongs to France) was a Nurse. (in Crimean war)

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- ? Pakistan won gold medal for the first time in Olympics 1960.
- ? Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit.
- ? Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly constituted on July 20, 1947.
- ? Saddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414.
- ? Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- ? The first airline of Pakistan is Orient Airline.
- ? Senate of Pakistan is consisting of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- ? Dr. Zakir Hussain was the first Muslim president of India
- ? The last day of the Quaid-e-Azam was written by: Col. Illahi Bukhsh
- ? The largest Agency of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) by area is: South Waziristan
- ? Under ?Vision 2025? WAPDA will construct SATPARA Dam on Indus river in: Northern Areas
- ? ?Rohtas Fort? was constructed on the bank river of Jhelum by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- ? Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Haripur.
- ? The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place ?Golden Temple? at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
- ? ?Baburnama? (alternatively known as Tuzk-e Babri) is the name given to the memoirs of Babur (1483-1530), founder of the Mughal Empire and a great-great-great-grandson of Timur. It is an autobiographical work, originally written in the Chagatai language.
- ? The doctrine of ?Wahdatul-Wajood? was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi.
- ? Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of Assam.
- ? Banks were nationalized in Pakistan 1974.
- ? Where is Kallar Kahar situated? Chakwal
- ? When Pakistan introduced National Identity cards (NIC)? 1974
- ? Which language is prominent in Hazara division? Hindko
- ? Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent 1884 and Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din is the first president.
- ? The district of the country having lowest population density is Kharan (with a population density of only 4 ppl/km<sup>2</sup>, Awaran and Chagai share the same with Kharan).
- ? The first President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower.
- ? The Iran-Pakistan-India gas pipeline is also known as Peace Pipeline.
- ? Total cultivable Land of Pakistan is approximately 80 million hectares which is the 25% of total land area.
- ? Salahuddin Ahmad is the first Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court.
- ? Shahida Milk is the first woman General in Pakistan.
- ? First Chairman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdul Salam.
- ? Which Indian religion was founded by Guru Nanak? Sikhism.

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman
- ? The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is Durand line
- ? The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam in 1979 (physics)
- ? The national flag of Pakistan was designed by Amiruddin Kidwai.
- ? The River Indus originates from Lake Mansower.
- ? Miner - e - Pakistan was designed by Haji Murad Khan (a Russian engineer) and its height is 196 feet)
- ? Barani Dam in Pakistan was built on river Kurram.
- ? Hub Dam near Karachi was constructed in 1983.
- ? Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first lady of Pakistan.
- ? Begum Shaista Ikram Ullah was a first women federal minister of Pakistan.
- ? In the United Nations, Pitras Bukhari was the first permanent representative of Pakistan.
- ? In Pakistan, Sialkot is famous for producing sports goods.
- ? Multan is called, the city of ?Great Saints?.
- ? 19 april 2004 national security counsel eastablished
- ? The first ?Barani University? to study and reasearch in rain-fed agriculture land was established at Rawalpindi.? ?Karez? or small coverd canals are dug to avoid evaporation due to excessive heat.This method of irrigation is prevalent in Balochistan.
- ? ?Harnai? in Balochistan is famous for woollen mills.
- ? The village life of Pakistan is the best depicted in the paintings of Ustad Allah Bakhsh.
- ? Z.A. Bhutto government's land reforms prescribed the ceiling of land holding as 150 acres of irrigated and 300 acres of un-irrigated land.
- ? Under the constitution of Pakistan, Fedral Shariat Court shall consist of not more than Eight Judges.
- ? The Lahore Resolution 1940 was first called ?Pakistan Resolution? by Hindu press and newspapers.
- ? After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- ? The first chairman of Senate after its creation was Khan Habibullah Khan.
- ? =Khojak Pass' connects Qila Abdullah and Chaman.
- ? Under 1973 constitution, =Bicameralism' was introduced in Pakistan.
- ? Under 1956 constitution, for the first time, the president was given the power to opiont the prime minister at his own discretion.
- ? Under 1962 constitution, =Basic Democracy System' served as an electoral college for the election of the president, central and provincial legislatures.
- ? Senate, under 1973 constitution, is a permanent chamber which cannot be dissolved and its one-third members shall be replaced after every three years.
- ? Proclamation of Emergency on account of war of internal



#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

disturbances has been laid down in Article 232 of the constitution of 1973.

? South of the Kabul River up to Kurram Pass lies the Koh-e-Safaid.

? The Geneva Pact was signed on April 14, 1988 between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

? 78 % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947.

? Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.

? Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd January 1948. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July 1948.

? Karachi radio station is the first radio station after independence of Pakistan. It was inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August 1948.

? Pakistan recognized China in 1950.

? Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.

? Television started on 26 Nov 1964 at Lahore and PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.

? Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.

? LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.

? PNSC established on 1st March 1979.

? Simla Agreement signed between Z.A. Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on July 3, 1972.

? Nationalization of banks made in 1974.

? Steel Mill founded in 1973 with the aid of USSR in Bin Qasim.

? Pakistan joined OIC in 1969, NAM in 1979, CTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.

? Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 February, 1979.

? Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.

? Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize in 1962.

? Gen. Zia imposed Martial Law on July 5, 1977 and lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.

? First satellite Badr-I launched on 16 July, 1990.

? On 28 May, 1998 five blasts made at Chagi, the day is known as Yum-e-Takbir.

? Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 and withdrew from SEATO in 1972.

? Pakistan joined CENTO in 1955 left CENTO in March 1979.

? Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.

? Pakistan national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947.

? Jasmine adopted as a national flower of Pakistan on July 5, 1961.

? Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pakistan got Jehlum, Chenab and Indus. On the other side, India got Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas.

? A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.

? Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.

? Mountbatten came to India in March 1947. Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy.

? Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 3rd June 1947.

? Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946.

? The Chief Minister of NWFP refused to salute the Pakistani flag in

## PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

1947.

? First census of Pakistan was held in 1951. Population of West Pakistan in 1951 was 34 million.

? Afghanistan only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947.

? Amir of Kuwait was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947.

? Francis Moody was the first Governor of Punjab. Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.

? Liaqat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi in April 8, 1950.

? Muhammad Ali Jinnah formula was put forward in October 1954. According to Jinnah formula the Lower house consisted of 300 seats.

? One unit bill was brought into effect on 14 October, 1955.

? Mushtaq Gormanji became the first Governor of West Pakistan.

? In the Basic Democratic System introduced in 1959 by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was

80,000. Ayub Khan lifted the Martial Law on June 8, 1962.

? Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and Miss Fatima Jinnah held in January 1965.

? Ayub Khan handed over the reins of Government to Yahya Khan on 25th March 1969.

? Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was 313. East Bengal had 169 seats and Punjab

had 85 seats in L.F.O.

? In the 1971 elections out of total 162 common seats in East Bengal Mujib Ur Rehman won 160 seats.

In the elections of 1971 PPP got 62 seats out of total 82 common seats in Punjab.

? Mother of Z.A. Bhutto was Hindu. Z.A. Bhutto studied in Southern California University. Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in 1963. Pakistan Peoples Party established in 1967.

? East Pakistan became an independent entity in December 16, 1971.

? The Qadianis were declared non Muslims in September 1974.

? Friday was declared a weekly holiday in January 1977 by Z.A. Bhutto.

? First nuclear reactor was setup at Karachi 1972.

? Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th January 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in

London. Rahmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).

? Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University London.

? Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs. Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas. Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.

? PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.

? The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana

### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.

? The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954 by Ghulam Muhammad.

States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in August 1969.

? Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh

? How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946? 5

? One unit dissolved on 1st July 1970

? Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828

? When was the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier? 1949

? What were the key issues for discussion in the 2nd Round Table Conference? Issue of Federation and minorities in the Sub-Continent

? Which religious scholar tried to eradicate different innovations from the religion? Haji Shariat Ullah

? When did the British Government Issue White Paper on Constitutional Proposals? In March, 1933

? When President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an interim constitution? 1981

? What is the old name of Pakpatan? Ajudhan

? Who is the founder of Unionist Party? Sir Fazal Hussain

? On which river Merani Dam is built? Dasht River

? When was the Qisas and Diyat ordinance enforced in Pakistan? October 13, 1990

? Who said that Cripps Mission was a post-dated cheque of a crashing bank? Mahatma Gandhi

? Rakaposhi mountain peak is located near? Swat Valley

? Why did All India Muslim League boycott the first session of Constituent Assembly? Because

Congress wanted to frame the constitution for

? The North Western areas are Muslim majority areas. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam

who said this statement? Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

? Name the poet who had command over seven languages? Sachal Sarmast

? The reign of which of the following Sultans is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate. Muhammad bin Taghluq

? What was the main reason behind Muslim League Failure in the Elections of 1937? The organizational problems and opposition by local

? The first successful evening paper from Lahore is Sahafat.

? Lord Harding was the author of 'My India Years'.

? Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.

? The book 'Verdict on India' was written by Beverlay Nickolas.

? Ibn-e-Batuta was a Moorish.

? The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

? During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was

## PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

? Chachnama was originally written in Sindhi.

? Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

? Neelum River flows into Jehlum.

? Gilgit Agency was set up in 1873.

? Satpara Lake is located near Skardu.

? Mahabat Khan Mosque was destroyed by? fire

? What is the ranking of Thar Desert in the world? 9

? What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan? The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments

? Identify the importance of the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League passed in 1940? It had the support of the entire Muslim Country

? Area around the river is known as Bela.

? Cease-fire line came into existence in 1949.

? Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute on January, 1955.

? Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO in 2003.

? Shaikh Ismail the saint, who first came in Lahore.

? When was the local govt.system under the devolution of power plan, 2001, inaugurated? Aug 14, 2001

? When Pakistan got first loan from USA? 1952

? In which year Quaid-e-Azam went into self-exile in London? 1931

? Gandhi called Pakistan Resolution a Moral wrong.

? How many Mughal emperors ruled over sub-continent? 17

? Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water? Feroz Shah Tughlaq

? Who is the author of "Hunter par Hunter"? Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

? The Indian forces occupy the state of Jammu and Kashmir on Oct. 27, 1947

? Defence Pact between USA and Pakistan? April, 1954

? ?A New History of Indo-Pakistan? is written by K. Ali

? Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League 1934

? The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946

? India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramulla.

? Which of the following regions of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi Canal Nasirabad

? India has constructed 'Baglihar Dam' in occupied Kashmir's district of:Doda

? Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at:Islamabad

? In the absence of President, who becomes the acting President of Pakistan:Chairman of the Senate

? Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.

? Shams-ud-din Iltutmish Sultans of the slave Dynasty reigned for the longest period.

? The change was effected by the Queen's proclamation and the government of India Act 1858.By a proclamation issued on 1st November 1858, the Queen Victoria announced the transfer of the empire of the



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Company to the Crown.

? During the War of Independence the Governor General was Lord Canning. He had assumed the charge of his office in 1856. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy and the last Governor General of India sub-continent.

? Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898) wrote a treatise in 1858 namely Risalah Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind

(The Causes of the Indian Revolt). Sir Syed commenced the publication of a series of pamphlets, The Loyal Mohammedans of India. He also wrote a commentary on Bible know as Tabyin-ul-kalam, which developed into a scholarly work on comparative religion.

? Khutbat-e-Ahmadia was written in reply of "The life of Mohammad" (William Myor) by Sir Syed

Ahmad Khan. In 1868, he produced a documented pamphlet, Risalah Ahkam-i-Ta'am-i-Ahl-i-kitab. Sir Syed founded a school in Ghazipur in 1863 that included English as a regular subject in its curriculum. In 1864 he founded a Translation Society in Ghazipur which later moved to Aligarh and named as scientific society. The chief object of this society was to get Standard English books translated into Urdu so as to make it possible for the Muslims to get acquainted with the latest developments of western thought.

? Sir Syed became member of Legislature Assembly in 1778.

? In 1875 Dayananda Saraswati started a movement called Arya Samaj. This gave birth to a violent

Hindu reaction to foreign influences. He also began the Shuddhi movement for conversion of non-Hindus, particularly Muslims of Hindu origin to Hinduism. In 1882 Dayananda formed a Cow Protection Society to rouse Hindu feelings against Christians and Muslims for slaughtering cows and oxen.

? A Hindu political organization known as the Indian Association came into being in Calcutta in

1876. The Indian Association was established by a few educated Bengali Hindus led by Babu Surendranath Benerjea. It was forerunner of the Indian National Congress. Muslims had no role in Indian Association.

? In December 1887 a Bombay Muslim Badruddin Tyebji presided the 3rd session of the Indian National Congress. George Yalle was first president of All India Congress.

? Sind Madrassat-ul-Islam was set up by Hassan Ali afandi on 1st 1885 and it was inaugurated by Lord Duffern.

? Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th October, 1817 in Delhi & died March 27, 1898 at Ali Gargh. Sir Syed

is buried beside Sir Syed Masjid in Aligarh Muslim University.

? Bankim Chandra Catterjee started a literary movement in Bengal and identified nationalism with the

Hindu religion. Militant Hindu Nationalism was started by B.G. Tilak.

? In 1892 Indian Council Act was passed. It enlarged the legislative councils and extended their



#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

functions. In the Imperial Council the number of additional members was fixed between 10 and 16, of whom not more than six were to be officials.

? In 1835, English was made official language of India.

? The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan. Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mushtaq Ahmad.

? Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913. 2nd President of AIML was Sir Ali Mohammad Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.

? Punjab branch of All India Muslim League was established by Muhammad Shafi in 1907. Poona branch of All India Muslim League was established by Rafeeh Ahmad in 1907. Bengal branch of All India Muslim League was established in 1909.

? First Public session was held in Pattna in 1938 headed by Quaid-e-Azam.

? Jamia Milia Islamia was established in 1920 by Muhammad Ali Johar.

? Tableegh & Tanzeem were launched by Hassan Nizami. Swarajia Party was formed by Moti Lal Nehru & Hakeem Ajmal Khan. Tehrik-e-Tanzi,-e-Nou was formed by Saif-ud-din Chakklo

? Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.

? Majlas-e-Itehad-e-Milat was formed by Zafer Ali Khan.

? Idea of Round Table Conferences was given by Lord Irwin in 1929.

? Govt of India Act of 1935 promulgated on 14 August 1935. According to Govt of India Act of 1935

Federal Assembly has 375 seats. According to Govt of India Act of 1935 Counsel of state has 260 seats.

? According to Govt of India Act of 1919 only 3% of population can cast vote. According to Govt of

India Act of 1935 only 14% of population can cast vote.

? Counsel of secretary of state started in 1858 & dissolved in 1935.

? Khaksar Movement was launched by Inayat Ullah Mashrafi in 1931.

? Independant Party was launched by Hasrat Mohani in 1932.

? Unity Conference was held in 1932 at Allabad.

? Wardha Scheme of 1937 headed by Dr. Zakar Hussain.

? Peerpur Committee formed in 1938 headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi.

Real name of Raja Sahb of

Mehmoodabad was Amir Ahmah Khan. Pirpur Report was prepared to investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims.

? Sharif Report submitted in 1939 by Bihar Branch. Sharif Report was prepared to investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar.

BY: AZHAR ALI

? Sikander-Jinnah Pact in 1937.

? "Pakistan was inevitable" by Syed Hassan Riaz.

? Manshor edited by Syed Riaz Hussain in 1938 till 1947 under Muslim league.

? Muslim League National Guards was set up in 1939.

? Muslim Political Party set up by Ghulam Hussain Hidyat Ullah.

? "Bright Future of Muslims" by Taveel Ahmad Mangori.

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Majlas-e-Itehad-ul-Muslimeen set up by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jang.
- ? Muslim League established its ministries in Sindh in 1943.
- ? Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam set up by Shabeer Ahmad Usmani.
- ? Sitara-e-Subho was launched by Zafer Ali Khan in 1917.
- ? Pona Pact was signed on 25 September 1932. Ambedkar and Gandhi were the signatories of Pona Pact.
- ? Mahasabah was founded by Madan Mohan Malvi.
- ? "Father and Daughter" was written by Begum Shah Nawaz.
- ? "Transfer of Power in India" was written by V.P. Menon.
- ? Waris Shah is called the "Shakespeare of Punjabi literature". Hazrat Bulay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.
- ? Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaluddin Afghani.
- ? Sindh was annexed by British in 1843 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- ? Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani. Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born in 1564 and died in 1626.
- ? Mausam Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- ? "Hajjatullah al-Balaghah" written by Shah Waliullah. Shah Waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1762.
- ? Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781. Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehrik in 1802. Farazi Tehrik meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- ? Sir John Marshall ordered digging of Mohenjo Daro in 1922..
- ? In India English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
- ? Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
- ? Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
- ? Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
- ? Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1905. Minto Morley reforms came into India in 1909. In Minto Morley reforms, Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India. Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919 by Sir Sydney Rowlatt.
- ? Montague-Chelmsford report was published in 1918 & became law in 1919. Muslim League demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.
- ? All India Central Khilafat Committee was formed on 23 Sep. 1919. Khilafat Delegation met Lord Chelmsford in 1920 under Dr. Ahmad Insari. Migration Movement (1920) 1800 Muslims migrated.
- ? Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of Khilafat Movement. Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari issued the Fatwa in favour of Khilafat Movement. Gandhi announced the end of Khilafat Movement. Tragedy of Chora Churi happened on 4 February 1922.
- ? Shuddhi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat. Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malaviya. Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- ? Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission. Lord

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Dalhousie is associated with Wood?s

Dispatch. Lord Cornwallis is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.

? Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of M. Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.

? Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months. Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 forms LINCONINN.

? Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. Before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th February 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay. Dinna; the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August, 1919. Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.

? Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March, 1940.

? Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch. Rahmat Ali.

? In 1945, Labour Party came to power.

? In 1945 elections Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats.

? In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim government in India. In interim government Muslim League got portfolis of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.

? J.N.Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim government on ML behalf.

? Unionist?s Ministry was in Punjab. Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazal Hussain.

? Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.

? Burma separated from India in 1937 and was made independent in 1947.

? Sindh asssembly passed the resolution for the creation of Pakistan firstly on June 26, 1947.

? "Divide and Quit" is written by Penderel Moon.

? Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.

? On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.

? Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.

? Population of Pakistan at its birth was 34 million.

? Jinnah Awami league is the first opposition party of Pakistan. It was founded by Abudl hameed Bhashwani in 1950.

? Ayub khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid?s Mosulem.

? On 27th August, 1947. Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of UN.

? U.S. embassy in Karachi was established August 15, 1947.

? Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Even Jenkins.

? Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.

? Friday was declared as half working day on August 22, 1947.

? Iran&Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 22nd August, 1947.

? AThe Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Liaquat visited India in April 1950.
- ? Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest. Jinnah passed away at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th September, 1948 A.D. Funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam by Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
- ? Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to frame a draft Constitution. Basic Principles Committee presented its report in September, 1950.
- ? Planning Board turned into Planning Commission in 1951.
- ? Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA in 1951. Liaquat Ali Khan spends in USA three weeks.
- ? Title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".
- ? Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government come to light Rawalpindi in March 1951.
- ? Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on the Punjab Secreterat, Lahore (1946).
- ? 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 standard time was adopted on October 1, 1951.
- ? Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- ? Hari Singh was the Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- ? Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- ? 22 points of Ulema put on 24th January 1951 by 31 Ulema.
- ? BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.
- ? In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
- ? Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.
- ? Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- ? Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- ? Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.
- ? First biogas plant established in 1974.
- ? In December 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.
- ? Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.
- ? 8th amendment introduced in 1985.
- ? Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th September 1986.
- ? Ojri Camp Tragedy occurred on 10 April 1988.
- ? The Junejo government was dismissed on 29th May, 1988.
- ? Zia died on 17 August, 1988. US ambassador who died with Zia was Arnold Raphael.
- ? Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.
- ? First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.



#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? wheat crisis occurred in 1952.
- ? KANNUP was established in 1971.
- ? Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.
- ? Baitul Maal established in 1992.
- ? General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- ? Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles.
- ? India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.
- ? Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.
- ? At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rs. 4,000 million.
- ? India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share. Only Rs. 200 crors had been paid as an interim installment.
- ? On 15th August 1947 the state of Junaghadh announced that it had acceded to Pakistan.
- ? Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.
- ? State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam in July 1948. The initial assets of SBP were equal to three Crore.
- ? Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.
- ? Mian Iftikhar -ud- din was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.
- ? "The Myth of Independence" was written by Z.A. Bhutto.
- ? Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain. white strip in the flag was added in August 1947 and moon and star added in the flag February 1949.
- ? Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in April 1948. Khoro is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA. PRODA was replaced in September 1954.
- ? The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on 27th August, 1948.
- ? Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of NWFP.
- ? Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the Awami Muslim League party in September 1949.
- ? In the East Bengal elections were held in 1954.
- ? Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in March 1953.
- ? Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Government of Nazi mud Din in April 1953.
- ? Shortage of salt took place in 1952 in East Bengal.
- ? The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on 18th May 1956.
- ? Principal of joint Electorate was accepted by the Assembly on 10th October 1956 at Dacca.
- ? Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of Soharwardy.
- ? Muslim family Law Ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime.



#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at 1000 acres. 902 land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms.
- ? Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called operation Gibraltar.
- ? India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on September 6, 1965.
- ? Sheikh Mujeeb Ur Rehman presented his 6 points for the first time in February 1966 at the house of Former premier Ch. Muhaamad Ali in a meeting of All Parties Conference.
- ? In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called PDM.
- ? The old name of Round Garden was changed into Nasir Garden in 1966 after the visit of Egyptian President Nasir.
- ? Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar died in 1958; I.I. Chandaraker died in 1960; Soharwardy died in 1963 in Bairut, And Muhammad Ali Bogra died in 1963.
- ? Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in February 1960.
- ? Musa Khan was C-in-C before Yahya khan. Yahya khan became C-in-C in March 1966.
- ? In April 1969, Yahya regime announced Labour Reforms.
- ? Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th December due to Floods in East Pakistan.
- ? Agartala conspiracy was about Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan.
- ? Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" in 1971.
- ? Army action was started in East Pakistan from March 1971.
- ? A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called Hamood Ur Rehman commission.
- ? In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at 150 acres of irrigated land. Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in 1977.
- ? Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations in 1972.
- ? Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in May 1973.
- ? Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in March 1977.
- ? NADRA was setup in February 16, 2000.
- ? The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades of Greek.
- ? National Institute of Oceanlogy established in 1982 in Karachi.
- ? Pakistan test fired Ghauri missile on April 6, 1998.
- ? Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- ? Nishta rHospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.
- ? Three radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- ? 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.
- ? Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
- ? Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.
- ? Pakistan irrigation research council was founded in 1964.
- ? Security Council was formed by federal government on October 17, 1999.
- ? National data base registration authority was set up on 16th February, 2000.
- ? The official and national sport of Pakistan is field hockey. Cricket, however, is the most popular sport.
- The national side won the ICC world Cup in 1992.
- ? Pakistan qualified for the Golf World Cup for the first time in 2009.
- ? One goal of the current government is to see the literacy rate reach at least 85% over the next few years.
- ? About 1.7 million refugees from Afghanistan live in Pakistan.
- ? When was the Constitution of 1973 enforced? 14th August 1973.
- ? Who was the first Captain of Pakistan Cricket Team? Hafeez Kardar
- ? Who united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab? Ranjit Singh
- ? Who was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973? Sardar Atta ullah Mengal
- ? When Pakistan launched its first space satellite Badr-1? July 16, 1990
- ? Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Culcata on 14th January 1911.
- ? ?Al-Halal? Urdu newspaper was issued by Maulana Abu-Kalam-Azad in July 1912.
- ? East Pakistan was separated from rest of the country on 16th December 1971.
- ? The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in July 1948.? During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.
- ? Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1906.
- ? Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on 20th December 1971.
- ? Land reforms announced by PPP regime on 1st March 1972.
- ? In which Constitution Islam was declared religion of the state? Constitution of 1973
- ? Urdu declared as official language in 1832.
- ? Which was the first public airline of Pakistan? Orient Airline
- ? Five members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
- ? When the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was dismissed and third Martial Law was enforced by General Zia-ul-Haq? 5th July, 1977
- ? What happened to the Constitution of 1973 when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq? It was partially suspended

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981.
- ? President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981.
- ? First Chairman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdus Salam.
- ? Pakistan set up the first uranium moving and processing plant in Lucki Murwat.
- ? First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in 1951.
- ? The system of Government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
- ? Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan was first Defence Minister of Pakistan.
- ? Who is authorized to impose reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights? President
- ? After Independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-i-Azam was Valika Textile Mills.
- ? =The Sole Spokesman' a book on Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan Movement was written by Dr. Ayesha Jalal.
- ? Shahbzada Abdul Qayyum Khan founded Islamia College – Peshawar institution.
- ? Majida Rizvi has the credit to be the first women High court Judge in Pakistan.
- ? In 1946, Liaquat Ali Khan Presented poor man's budget.
- ? The Quite India Movement started at Bombay on Aug. 8, 1942.
- ? Attlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan.
- ? The Constitution of 1956 was enforced on March 23, 1956; the constitution of 1962 was enforced on June 8, 1962 and the Constitution of 1973 was enforced on August 14, 1973.
- ? Ch. Muhammad Ali is the name of first Secretary General of Pakistan.
- ? First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was Ahmad Shah Patres Bukhari.
- ? First general elections under the LFO were held in 1970.
- ? Pakistan and Afghanistan have ?Transit Trade Agreement? signed in 1965.
- ? Sir Muhammad Shafi coined the name of All India Muslim League.
- ? Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan was the founder of All India Muslim League.
- ? Constitutional proposal, known as the Bogra Formula, was presented before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on October 7, 1953. The plan proposed for a Bicameral Legislature with equal representation for all the five provinces of the country in the Upper House. Constitutional Formula is the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula.
- ? In 1973 constitution Bicameral Legislature was provided for the first time.
- ? Pakistan become member of United Nations on 30th Sep 1947 and Afghanistan country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations.

## PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

? Sanghata Movement was started by Dr Moonje.

? The subjects were divided into central and provincial by the Act of 1919.

? Martial law has been declared in Pakistan four times. On 7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza staged a coup d'état. He abrogated the constitution, imposed martial law and appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Aziz Ahmad as Secretary General and Deputy Chief Martial Law Administrator.

? The second martial law was imposed on 25 March 1969, when President Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1962 and handed over power to the Army Commander-in-Chief, General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan.

? The third martial law, politician Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over in 1971 as the first civilian martial law administrator in recent history, imposing selective martial law in areas hostile to his rule, such as the country's largest province, Balochistan.

? The fourth martial law, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto and imposed martial law in its totality on July 5, 1977, in a bloodless coup d'état.

? One Unit was the title of a scheme launched by the federal government of Pakistan to merge the four provinces of West Pakistan into one unit, as a counterbalance against the numerical domination of the ethnic Bengalis of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh). The One Unit policy was announced by Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra on 22 November 1954.

? The province of West Pakistan was created in 14 October 1955 by the merger of the provinces, states, and Tribal Areas of the western wing. The province was composed of twelve divisions and the provincial capital was established at Lahore. The province of East Bengal (now Bangladesh) was renamed East Pakistan with the provincial capital at Dacca. The federal government moved the country's capital in 1959 from Karachi to Rawalpindi (serving as provisional capital until Islamabad was ready), whilst the federal legislature moved to Dacca.

? The province of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1 July 1970 by President General Yahya Khan.

? Dr. Khan Sahib was appointed as the first Chief Minister of the One Unit, while Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was appointed as the first Governor of West Pakistan.

? The first water accord between the provincial governments relating to the water distribution from Indus River was signed in 1991.

? Nizam-e-Islam party was founded by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.

? Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul.

? Justice Shahab-ud-din was the Head of the Constituent Committee

## PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

formed by Ayub Khan.

? Pakistan people's party was founded in 1967.

? Name of NWFP was changed as KPK in 2010.

? Kargil conflict was took place in 1999.

? Feroz Khan Noon was the PM at the time of 1958 Martial law.

? Pakistan has won the hockey world cup four times.

? NRO stands for National Reconciliation Order.

? Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.

? Bahadur Shah Zafar buried in Rangoon.

? RCD formed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

? First SAARC summit was held in 1985 at Dhaka.

? Quaid-e-Azam Address the Constituent Assembly for the first time on 11 August 1947. He was the first President of the Constituent Assembly.

? Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954.

? In January 24, 1959, the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan.

? Abdul Qadeer Khan Nuclear Research Laboratories was set up in Kahuta in 1976.

? F. M. Khan was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.

? Muhammad Ali Jinnah was awarded the title of the Quaid-i-Azam in 1938.

? The Unionist Party, a secular party, was formed to represent the interests of Punjab's large feudal classes and gentry. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Sir Fazli Husain and Sir Chhotu Ram were the co-founders of the party.

? Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August 1947.

? Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) is called as ?Alexander of Muslim world?.

? Abdur Rab Nishtar is the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.

? Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.

? The Kargil War also known as the Kargil conflict was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir and elsewhere along the Line of Control (LOC).

? Dr Shama Khalid is the first woman assuming governorship in the country's history.

? Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Muslim woman ambassador and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps (while in the Netherlands), First Muslim woman Governor (of Sindh province in the mid-1970s), First Muslim woman Chancellor of a university (all the universities in Sindh) First Muslim woman delegate to the UN, and First Muslim woman to win the United Nations Human Rights Award.

First Muslim woman to receive the Woman of Achievement Medal,



## PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

(1950).

? The second nuclear power plant of Pakistan is functioning in Chasma since 2001 by the help of China.

? SAARC was formed in Dhaka on December 8, 1985. First Summit of SAARC was held in 1985 in Dhaka (Bangladesh).

? Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.

? After independence the first radio station was established at Karachi.

? The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced in April, 1937.

? Rebindra Nath Tagor the first Asian who received literature Nobel Prize in 1913.

? Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' on December 22, 1939 (End of Congress ministries).

? Mulvi Abdl Haq is called 'Baba-e-Urdu'.

? The famous resolution, which came to be known as Pakistan Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq and passed unanimously on 23rd March 1940.

? The institution of Mohtasib was established by Presidential Order 1983.

? Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949.

? The state bank inaugurated on 1st July 1948 by Quaid-e-Azam and Zahid Hussain is the first governor of State Bank.

? Iskendar Mirza had the shortest tenure as Governor - General of Pakistan.

? Liaquat - Nehru pact was announced at Delhi on April 18, 1950.

? Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book,

'Causes of the Indian Revolt', as early as 1860.

? Altaf Hussain Hali refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India.

? In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in Stockholm.

? The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in 1979.

? Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing Muslim Students Peshawar.

? Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on Oct 16, 1951.

? Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in 1859.

? Feroz Shah Tughlaq constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.

? Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is the author of "Hunter par Hunter".

### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Faiz Ahmed Faiz was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case.
- ? In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman.
- ? Pakistan becomes 'Republic' in 1956.
- ? Vasco-da-Gama comes to India in 1498.
- ? Brahmo Samaj is a quasi-Protestant, theistic movement within Hinduism, founded in Calcutta in 1828 by Ram Mohun Roy.
- ? Arya Samaj is a Hindu reform movement founded by Swami Dayananda on 7 April 1875.
- ? Prarthana Samaj is founded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in 1867 with an aim to make people believe in one God and worship only one God.
- ? East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849; Sindh in 1843 and Balochistan in 1839.
- ? The "Rashmi Roomal" Movement of 1905 was initiated by Maulana Mahmood Hassan.
- ? The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- ? Pirpur Committee was formed in 1938 and it was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
- ? "Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" was written by Allama Muhammad Iqbal.
- ? Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah.
- ? Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- ? Qazi Issa was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran.
- ? The last Nawab of Bahawalpur is Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbasi V.
- ? Mehrgarh is located near the Bolan Pass, to the west of the Indus River valley and between the Pakistani cities of Quetta, Kalat and Sibi.
- ? Ranikot Fort is the world's largest fort with a circumference of about 26 km or 16 miles. Since 1993, it has been on the list of tentative UNESCO World Heritage Sites. It is located in the Kirthar Range, about 30 km southwest of Sann, in Jamshoro District, Sindh, Pakistan. It is approximately 90 km north of Hyderabad.
- ? The Kot Diji Fort, formally known as Fort Ahmadabad, dominates the town of Kot Diji in Khairpur District, Pakistan about 25 miles east of the Indus River at the edge of the Nara-Rajasthan Desert.
- ? Name the founder of the All India Muslim League? Sir Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan
- ? The first country recognized Pakistan after independence was Iran
- ? The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan was? Justice A.R. Cornelius
- ? The first Dry Port in Pakistan was established in 1974 at? Lahore
- ? The oldest news agency of Pakistan is: ? Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
- ? Who was the father of Shah Abdul Aziz? Shah waliullah.? what is

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

the total area of Islamabad? 906 Sq.Km

? Who first translated the Holy Quran into Persian? Shah Waliullah.

? Who first translated the Holy Quran into Urdu? Shah Abul Qadir.

? Name the founder of the Aligarh Movement? Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

? Name of the books written by Shah Waliullah? Hajjat-ul-Baligha, Fyuz-i-Harmain Sharifan

? In which year did Jinnah join the Muslim League? In 1913 ( request of M.Ali Johar)

? In which year Jinnah left the Congress? In 1920 ( left imperial legislative 1919)

? Who was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of

1927? Sir Shafi.

? For what period of time is the National Assembly elected? For five years.

? What is the period of time for the election of the Senate? 6 years.

? What is the present literacy rate in Pakistan? 57 percent.

? Which university in Pakistan was founded before independence? The Punjab University ( oldest)

? Name a famous Sufi poet of Sindh. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.

? In which year was the second Islamic Summit held? 1974 ( Lahore)

? Name the treaty signed by India and Pakistan after the 1965 war? Tashkent Treaty (10 Jan. 1966)

? Which is the place of highest rainfall? Murree

? Which is the largest park in Pakistan? National Park Islamabad.

? Which is the largest seaport in Pakistan? Monora (Karachi).

? Which is the largest Library in Pakistan? Punjab Public Library.

? Which is the largest Museum in Pakistan? National museum Karachi.

? Which is the largest and oldest university of Pakistan?

Punjab University Lahore.

? Which is the largest Mosque in Pakistan? Faisal Mosque.

? Which is the largest and busiest railway station in Pakistan? Lahore.

? Which is the largest platform in Pakistan? Platform of Rohri Station.

? Which is the longest road in Pakistan? Pakistan Highway.

? Which is the longest Railway line in Pakistan? Karachi to Peshawar.

? Which is the highest road in Pakistan? Karakoram Highway.

? Which is the largest railway workshop in Pakistan? Mughalpura workshop Lahore.

? Which is the largest industrial plant in Pakistan? Pakistan Steel Mills Karachi.

? Which is the smallest province in respect of Area? NWFP.

? Which is the largest city with respect of Area and population? Karachi.

? Which is the most modern city? Islamabad.

? The minimum annual rainfall in Pakistan was recorded at? Nokkundi

? "Pakistan in Twentieth Century A Political History" is a book written by? Lawrence Ziring

? The Federally Administrated Tribal Area consists of? Seven

### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

political agencies and six frontier regions.

? P.O.N.M stand for? Pakistan Oppressed Nations Movement.

? Kilik Pass is situated in? Karakoram range.

? Among the world largest cotton growing countries Pakistan stands for? 4th

? Toot oil and natural gas field is located in? Punjab.

? Largest dam and Hydel power station of Pakistan Tarbela dam built in 1976

? On which date the first session of National Assembly was held? 11 August, 1947

? What is the length of coastal line of Pakistan? 1046 Km

? Islam was declared state religion of Pakistan? In 1973

? Which is the shortest river of Pakistan? Ravi

? The constitution of Pakistan can be amended? With Two-Third majority in Parliament

? Who was the first Muslim Governor of Sindh? Ghulam Hussain Hadaiyatullah.

? Who was the first Muslim C-N-C of Pak Army? Gen Muhammad Ayub

? Which constitution of Pakistan state that President and Prime Minister must be Muslims? 1973 Constitution

? Who was the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? M. Khursheed.

? Who was the first C.N.C of Pakistan Navy? Admiral Muhammad Siddiq

? Identify the terminating point of Pakistan Motorway M-8? Gwadar

? The proposed plan of M-4 of Pakistan Motorway shall be completed? Faisalabad to Multan

? Which year is celebrated in Pakistan as visit to Pakistan to promote Tourism Industry? 2001.

? To settle the water dispute between Pakistan and India Sindh Tass Agreement was signed in 1960 with the help of? world Bank

? What is the length of famous "Khyber Pass"? 53 Km.

? The Population density in Punjab per square Kilometers is? 353 persons.

? Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by? Wakhan.

? Age of the retirement of Supreme Court Judge of Pakistan is? 65 years.

? Anza Missile is? Surface to air missile.

? Ranikot Fort is situated near the city of? Hyderabad.

? Under the Indus Basin Treaty 1960, the water of rivers awarded to Pakistan are? Indus, Jehlum, Chenab.

? The standard time of Pakistan is? 5 hours ahead of Greenwich time.

? When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games? 1958 Tokyo.

? On which river Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri barrage are situated? Indus Rivers.

? Who was first Muslim CNC of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal Asghar Khan.

? When Pakistan Joined Anglo-American Defence Pacts or SEATO in 1954.

? 24th Parallel Line is the boundary line which was declared between? Pakistan and India

### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Pakistan joined the Nuclear Club in? 28 May 1998
- ? The only Pakistan poet who has been awarded the Lenin Prize was? Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1961)
- ? General Pervez Musharraf took over the control of Pakistan on? 12 October, 1999
- ? According to the 1998 census the population of Pakistan living in Rural Areas was? 67.5 percent
- ? Pakistan's first Agriculture University was established in? Faisalabad
- ? Pakistan became full member of NAM 1979 (Hawana).
- ? In the National Anthem of Pakistan "Jan-i-Tstaqlal" stands for? Inspiration of our future.
- ? The National Tree of Pakistan? Deodar.
- ? Which bird is national bird of Pakistan? Chakor.
- ? Which is the national animal of Pakistan? Markhor.
- ? National game of Pakistan? Hockey.
- ? National flower of Pakistan? Jasmine(chambali)? Pakistan had joined Baghdad Pact/Central Treaty Organization in 1955 along with? Iran, Iraq and Turkey.
- ? Identify the longest glaciers of Pakistan? Siachen.
- ? "Warsak Dam" has been built on the river Kabul in1960
- ? Which Province of Afghanistan shows border with Pakistan? Paktya
- ? What is the length of border between Pakistan and Afghanistan? 2252 Km.
- ? The total length of 'Line of Control' in Kashmir is about? 720 Km. (Through Simla agreement 1972)
- ? The Atomic Energy Commission of Pakistan was established in? 1956.
- ? Karachi Nuclear Power plant was established in 1972 with the assistance of: Canada.
- ? Chashma Nuclear plant was established with the assistance of:-China.
- ? Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure? Gen. Ayub Khan.
- ? The cultural centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at? Taxila
- ? National Police Academy is situated in? Islamabad
- ? After Siachen the second largest glacier of Pakistan? Batura.
- ? Which lake is considered to be Asia's greatest reserve of migratory birds? Haleji lake.
- ? The largest desert of Pakistan? Thar in Sindh
- ? Largest Agency of FATA in term of Area is? South Waziristan
- ? Area of Balochistan is? 3,47,190 Sq. Km.
- ? Total area of Sindh is? 140,914 sq. Km.
- ? Total Area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa? 74521 Sq. Km.
- ? Gen Zia died in air accident on? 17th August, 1988.
- ? On 6th August 1990 caretaker government was established under? Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.
- ? Total number of seats of NA reserved for women in the October 2002 election? 60 seats.
- ? Total number of seats of Punjab Assembly are? 371 seats
- ? The total number of seats in Sindh Assembly? 148 seats.
- ? Total number of seats in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly? 124 seats



#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Total number of seats in Balochistan? 65 seats
- ? Who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab after independence? Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- ? Pakistan forest institution is located in? Peshawar.
- ? The oldest Barrage on Indus is? Sukkur Barrage(1932)
- ? The first Pakistani who became the Judge of International Court of Justice? Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- ? On March 23, 2000 Pakistan had manufactured a modern tank liaison with China by name of? Al-Khalid.
- ? On July 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first? Postal stamp
- ? When Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China? 4th January 1950.
- ? Who was the first Pakistan's Ambassador to the People's Republic of China? N.A.M. Raza.
- ? Which is the highest railway station in Pakistan? Khan Mehtar Zai
- ? When the National Anthem was played in Pakistan 1st time? 14th August 1954.
- ? When Pakistan became the member of UNO? 30 September 1947.
- ? Who is the first President of Pakistan and last Governor-General of Pakistan? Sikandar Mirza.
- ? The first coin of Pakistan designed by? Brandly.
- ? Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam. Justice Abdul Rasheed.
- ? Which country opposed Pakistan to become the member of UNO? Afghanistan
- ? Who became the first president of Pakistan Muslim League? Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
- ? Which lake is the largest in Pakistan, situated in Dadu? "Lake Mancher"
- ? Pakistan's highest mountain peak K-2 is located in? Karakoram range.
- ? Who was the architect of Second Constitution? Ayub Khan.
- ? The Soan and Haro are the two rivers of? Potohar Plateau
- ? The area lying between river Beas and river Ravi is called? Bari Doab
- ? 'Kashmir Solidarity Day'. is observed in Pakistan each year on? 5 Feb.
- ? The Province of Pakistan which covers the largest area 43% is? Balochistan (Punjab 25.8 percent)
- ? The Second Prime Minister and Governor of Pakistan? Nazimuddin
- ? Who is the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan? Benazir Bhutto
- ? Who had the longest period of rule to his credit? Gen Zia-ul-Haq
- ? Who had shortest tenure of President? Z.A. Bhutto
- ? Who had shortest tenure as Governor-General of Pakistan? Khawaja Nazimuddin
- ? Point out the name of first Governor of State Bank? Zahid Hussain
- ? Who was the first Female Governor? Begum Rana Liaquat Ali
- ? Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces? Gen. Tikka Khan.
- ? Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan? Justice Abdul Rashid
- ? Who was the first Chief of the Air Force? Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad
- ? Who was the First Chief of Staff of the Navy? Hafeez Ahmad

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Who was the First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?  
General Muhammad Sharif
- ? Which is the highest Military award in Pakistan? Nishan-e-Haider
- ? Which is the highest Civil award of Pakistan? Nishan-e-Pakistan
- ? Which is the coldest place of Pakistan? Sakardo
- ? The area of Pakistan is? 796,096 sq Km.
- ? The first recipient of Nishan-e-Haider was? Capt. Sarwar Shaheed
- ? Famous lake Saif ul Maluk is located in? Kaghan
- ? The length of Indus River? 2896 Km.
- ? Who headed the commission formed by Ayub Khan for drafting the 1962 Constitution? Manzoor Qadir
- ? The number of seats of National Assembly won by Awami League in the 1970 election? 160
- ? Bangladesh came into existence on? 16th December 1971.
- ? The number of Articles included in the constitution of 1973? 280
- ? Z.A. Bhutto took oath as President under the Provisional Constitution on? 21st April 1972.
- ? The new capital of Pakistan was given the name of Islamabad on? 24th Feb 1959.
- ? Gen. Ayub Khan suspended Iskandar Mirza on? 27th October 1958
- ? The Qadianis were declared as minority in the National Assembly on? 7th September 1974.
- ? When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was enforced? 20th June 1980
- ? Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on? 23rd March 1985.
- ? One Unit was formed in? 1955
- ? Gwadar became the part of Pakistan in? 1958
- ? Balochistan was given status of Province? 1970
- ? West Pakistan was divided into four provinces in? 1973? Who wrote ?Freedom Movement of India?? I.H.Qureshi
- ? ?Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam? is written by Allama Iqbal
- ? ?The Idea of Pakistan? is a famous book written by Stephen Philip Cohen
- ? Pakistan, the Heart of Asia is written by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- ? Who wrote India wins Freedom? Maulana Abu'al Kalam Azad
- ? The writer of The Spirit of Islam is Amir Ali
- ? Struggle for Pakistan was written by I.H. Qureshi
- ? The author of Pathway to Pakistan is Choudhry Khaliquzzaman
- ? The writer of Friends Not Masters is Ayub Khan
- ? 'Daughter of the East' book is written by Benazir Bhutto
- ? Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ? The State of Martial Rule book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ? Self and Sovereignty book is written by Ayesha Jalal
- ? The Making of Pakistan book is written by K. K. Aziz
- ? The Emergence of Pakistan book is written by Ch. Mohammad Ali
- ? Towards Pakistan book is written by Waheed-uz-Zaman
- ? A Passage to India book is written by E.M. Forster
- ? The old name of Dhaka is Jehangir Nagar
- ? What is the old name of Jaccoabad? Khan Garh
- ? What is the new name of Salwan Kot? Sialkot

BY: AZHAR ALI

#### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? When the name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad? 1977
- ? Which city is known as Switzerland of Pakistan? Swat
- ? What is the old name of Quetta city? Shal Kot
- ? What is the old name of Sahiwal? Montgomery
- ? Pakistan became the member of UNO on 30 September, 1947
- ? The last Governor General and first viceroy of united India was Lord Canning.
- ? The last viceroy of united India was Lord Mount Batten
- ? Sindh is known as Bab-ul-Islam.
- ? The Objective Resolution was put forwarded by Liaqat Ali Khan on 12 March, 1949.
- ? Khushal Khan Khatak and Rehman Baba are two famous Pushto poets.
- ? The State Bank was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July 1948.
- ? The first constitution of Pakistan came into force on 23rd March 1956 and cancelled on 7 oct 1958.
- ? Pakistan's second Governor General and 2nd Prime Minister was Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- ? Sui gas was found in the year 1952.
- ? The first meeting of the Muslim League took place in 1907 at Karachi and presided by Adam je pir bhai.
- ? The Cripps Mission visited India in 1942
- ? Songs of blood and swords book is written by Fatima Bhutto
- ? The old name of Lahore City is Mahmoodpur.
- ? What is the name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim? Neroon Kot
- ? What is the old name of Attock? Cambellpur
- ? What is the old name of Zhob? Fort Sandeman? The second constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 8 June 1962.
- ? Quaid-e-Azam remained member of both Muslim League and Congress for 7 years (1913 to 1920)
- ? The Swadeshi movement means Boycott of goods (British goods)
- ? Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League was established? Nawab waqr ul Mulk
- ? ?Humdard? and "Comarade" was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali
- ? Jinnah was the Principle architect of Lucknow pact
- ? The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms (in 1909) was Separate Electorate
- ? Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of Tehrik e Khilafat
- ? "Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali Khan
- ? Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in 1918
- ? Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in: 1919
- ? Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in 1920
- ? Moplah rising in Malabar took place in 1921
- ? The Moplah rose against the British and Hindu Zamindar.
- ? Which movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand? Shuddhi
- ? Sangthan was started by Pandit Malavia
- ? Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922
- ? Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in 1924
- ? Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927
- ? On the arrival Simon Commission Muslim League was Split into two groups one was led by Sir

### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

Muhammad Shafee and the other was led by Quaid e Azam.

? Which party was divided into pro changers and changers? Congress

? Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge given by Lord Birkenhead

? Nehru Report accepted the following demand a separate province for North-West Frontier and Sindh

? Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in 1929(M.Ali Johar helped in 14points)

? Which member of Simon Commission resigned and replaced by another member Stephen Walsh

? Dyarchy was scrapped in 1919 Reforms

? The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in London

? Which party was not present in First Round Table Conference Congress

? Federal form of Government for India was approved by British in First Round Table Conference

? Who was the Prime Minster of England during First Round Table Conference? Ramsay Macdonald

? Second Round Table Conference was held in 1931

? Communal award was published in 1932

? What was the reaction of Congress and Muslim League over Communal Award? Both Disliked

? The recommendation of Round Table Conference was published in 1933.

? The whole of India Act of 1935 came into operation in provincial part in 1937

? Anandhnath is a novel and Nagri is a Script

? Pirpur Report was about Congress ministries (By Mahadi In 1938)

? Shareef Pur report was about Bihar

? Who wrote" Muslim Suffering under Congress Rule"? Fazl ul Haq

? Wardha scheme was about Education? "Dawn", the Muslim League newspaper was started in 1942(founder M.Ali Jinnah)

? Besides Jinnah who was the ex-officio member of Muslim League working Committee Liaquat Ali Khan

? Direct Action resolution was passed in July 1946

? Jinnah's speeches were translated into Urdu often by Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung.

? Who gave Fatwas in 1945 and forbade to joining Muslim League? Maulana Hussain Ahmad Madni

? Which party leader labeled Quaid e Azam as "Kafre azam"? Jamiyat al Ulema-i- Hind

? Which magazine criticized Jinnah's decision to become the Governor General? Economist

? Whom Jinnah appointed the Governor of NWFP? Sir George Cunningham

? Soon after the establishment of Pakistan which Prime minister had been the Ambassador to Burma

also? Muhammad Ali Bogra

? Battle of Buxer: 1764

? First census in Sub-Continent: 1881(Lord Rippon)

? Jamrud Fort: Gen Hari Singh Nalwa

? The Home Rule League: sep 3, 1916---Anne Besent & Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak



### PAK STUDY MOST IMPORTANT MCQ,S DATA

- ? Five mountain ranges of Pakistan: 1-Himalaya 2-karakoram
- 3-hindukash 4-Suleman 5-Salt range
- ? Rabi season: January to May
- ? Khareef season: June to September
- ? First private airline: The Hajveri Airline
- ? Pak,afgh,CARS and China borders meet at the Hindukash range
- ? Nalter is famous for snow skiing
- ? Highest peak in Chagai-the Malik Naru peak
- ? Hamun-i-Mashkel----54 miles
- ? Mohanjo Daro-----The Larkana distt (1922)
- ? Harappa-----The Sahiwal distt (1921)
- ? Area of Sind 140914 sq.km
- ? NWFP-----74521
- ? Balochistan-347190
- ? Punjab----205345
- ? Pakistan's first Embassy (Iran)
- ? Khyber Agency-2776 sq.km
- ? Kurram Agency---3380 sq.km
- ? Simla Agreement-July 03,1972
- ? Tashkent Declaration-January 10,1966
- ? First expedition landed on Antarctica: January 15, 1991
- ? First day-night international one-day cricket match in Pak:March
- 17,1996
- ? First radio station: August 14,1948 (Karachi)
- ? First TV---- November 26.1964 (Lahore)
- ? PTV's colour transmission---December 20,1976
- ? Radio Pak. Converted into Pak.Broad.corp.in December 20.1972
- ? Warsak Dam-NWFP-----1960 on kabal river
- ? Gawadar Port ---September 9,1958- buy by Feroz khan Noon-Oman? OIC
- Summit in Lahore: February 1974---Bangladesh recognized
- ? Six points of Sheikh Mujeeb: February 1966
- ? Baba Guru Nanak: born in 1469
- ? Lowari Tunnel is in Chitral
- ? Before partition, there were only three dams in our country:
- 1-Khushdil Khan(1890-Balochistan)
- 2-Spinarez(1945-Balochistan)
- 3-Namal Dam(1913-Mianwali)
- ? First atomic energy institute: January 1955
- ? Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC):1956-Dr.Nazir Ahmed-first
- chairman
- ? Colombo Plan: 6 year development plan-1951-focused Pakistan
- ? NWFP Referendum: July 6-17, 1947
- ? Congress Ministies of NWFP(Dr.Khan Sahib) dismissed by Quaid on
- August 22,1947
- ? Liaquat Ali Khan's first foreign visit after partition was towards
- India in April 1950
- ? Khawaja Nazimudin resigned on April 19,1953
- ? Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency in the year 1935
- ? The first General elections of Pakistan were held in the year 1970
  
- ? Immediately after Independence from the British India forcefully
- annexed Kashmir.



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? The first saint to came South Asia Sheikh ismail lahori 1005 A.D  
? Who is called the ?Parrot of India?? Amir Khusro

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