

PMS CSS GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQS

1- what plants exhale at night

carbondioxide

2- velocity of sound m/s

343

3-which vitamins not stored in human body?

C

4- lake of vitamin c create which disease

skin desease

5-which vitamin help blood clotting?

K

6- founder of muslim rule in india?

qutubuddin abek

7- razia sultana belong to?

slave dynasty

8- second battle of panipat fought b/w

correct option was not present my answer was none of these(akbar vs himu bakal)

9- attack fort was constructed by
akbar

10- mancher lake situated in ?

dadu

11- pakistan number among world population?

6th

12- share of punjab among area of pakistan

25%

13- length of khyber pass
53km

14- urinium resources found in pakistan?
D G khan

15- mostly part of gobi desert found in ?
mangolia

16- taklamakan desert found in
xinjaning china

17- longest river of the world is ?
nile

18- largest sea of the world ?
south china sea

19-largest coastal boundry country?
canada

20- brazil situated in ?
south america

21-which country is peninsula?
saudi arabia

22- pakistan situates on which line?

1- equator 2- cancer 3- inecapricorn 4- none
correct answer is option 4

23- macmohan line is situated b/w ?
india and china

24- who is david patrias?
american general in afghanistan

25- 1 meter is equal to ?
3.28 foot

26- caspian sea makes his boundries with
Iran, Russia, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan.

27- largest agency among area in pakistan?
south wazirastan

28- old name of iraq?
mesopotimia

29-blood is red due to ?
haemoglobin

30-marian trence situated near?
philippines

31- headquarter of ghandhara civilization is?
texila

32- head quarter of saarc is situated at?
khatmandu

33- maximum wool produceing country is?
australia

34- official religion of japan is ?
shintoism

35- which element use for producing nuclear fuel?
urinium

36- who many rakkhu in 30 paraa of quran
39

37-which is less conductor

1- iron, 2-copper 3- silver 4- wood
my answer was wood but not satisfied

38-nigara fall lies b/w
u.s.a and canida

39- which is smallest country of world among area
1- maldeeve 2- malta 3- san marino 4- bahreen
corect answer is option 3 san marino

40-holy prophet pbuh appoited governer of yeman for collection zakat?
hazrat muaz bin jabal

41- who many times zakat mention in quran?
32 times

42-which sura gives details among zakat receiver?
sura tuba

43-where ist wahii nazall hoe?
ghari hira

44- when zakat declered must
2 hijra

45-light of sun reach in earth
8.5 mint(while other options was 3mint 4mint 6.5 mint)

46- headquarter of ILO situated in ?
geneva

47- muslim league name was purposed by?
nawab saleem ullah khan of dahaka

48- juandice is disturb of which part of body
liver

49- quaid azam leave congress due to
non- coperative moment by gandhi

50-in hapatiets which organ disturb
liver

51- nisab in the amount of gold
87.48 gram(but in paper there was not dot present b/w 87 and48)

52- nisab in silver is?

612.32 gram

53-produce which is equal to nisab?
948kg wheat or equal

54-if a person having millat1800kg whose prize is half among wheat who many rupees he pay zakat zero

55-who was Father of the French Revolution?
Jean-Jacques Rousseau -

56-statue of freedom in newyark is given by
france

57- wall street is a famous?
stock market in newyork

58- sunlight consist of colours
a-1 b- 3 c-7(not conform waiting for reply)

59-theory of relativety is presented by?
einstien

60- cash crop is?
which not cultivated for own use

61-artificial cultivated area give amount ushr equal to
1/20

62- if a person obtained something from underground the amount of zakat applicable
1/5

63-zakat among goat applicable on
40 goats

64- amount of zakat among gold silver and similar things
2.5 %

65- a government company obtained 1 billion net profit tell who much rupees its gives as a zakat
zero

66-zakat ordinance promulgated on
20 june 1980

67-according to section17 tauluqa committe is equal to
tehsil committie

68- dasman palace is residence of
ameer kwait

69-procelain tower is present in
china

70- which muslim organization founded in 1962
Rabita al-Alam al-Islami

71- crtography is the study of
secret writting

72-founder of souct momemt
Robert Baden-Powell

73- elysee palace is the residence of
french president

74- second largest population in afghanistan?
tajik

75-worldwide spread disease is called?
epidemic

76- zakat year start on
according to hijra clender

77- zakat year end ?
30 shaban
78- governer appointe chief administer with the consult with
federal government
79- administrator general appointed by
president

80- The magnitude of earthquake is measured with?
Richter Scale

81- Who forwarded the Lahore(Pakistan) Resolution?
A.K fazlul haq

82- East India Company came to India in the reign of:
A)Shah Jahan B) Jahangir C) Aurangzeb D) Babar

83- The largest Muslim country according to area is?
kazakhstan

84- Zakat can be spent on:
A)Travelers B) Slaves C) Masakin D)All of these

85- Zakat is exempted on:
A)Sheep grazing fed free in pastures B) Fruits C) Vegetables D) All of them

86- Who was known as the Man of Destiny?
nepolin bona part

87- Adam's Peak is in?
sri lanka

88- According to the Zakat Ordinance Zakat arrears are collected by?
tehsildar

89- Red Cross/Crescent HQ is in?
geneva

90-Brain Drain
transfer of Skilled labors

91--light year complete direction in
1 year

92--musician of antham is
Ahmed gulami chagla

93- first ushr receive ?
1982-83 rabi crop

94-DZ committe disolved if
]member remain not pious

95- if a person failed to pay zakat what act can do?
send a notice

1) Which of the following rivers crosses the equator twice?

b) Congo

2) Which is the longest river of America?

b) Mississippi

3) Don is river of ?

b) Russia

4) What is the length of khyber pass?

c) 56 km

5) Longest glacier of the world is Lambert situated in Antarctica, what is it's length?

a) 320 Miles

6) Which of the following lake is most polluted lake in the world?

d) Lake eire

7) Tugela water fall is present in?

b) South Africa

8) Gota canal is the ship canal situated in ?

c) Sweden

9) Kiel canal of Germany was opened in 1895 what is it's length?

c) 61.3 miles

10) Erie canal is situated in ?
c) USA

11) Houston and Delaware canals are present in the country?
b) France

12) Grand canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose situated in?
b) China

13) Persian Gulf is located in?
b) Arabian ocean

14) Sutherland waterfall is present in?
a) New-Zealand

15) Hudson Bay is situated in?
c) Northern Canada

16) Which is the largest gulf of the world?
a) Gulf of Mexico

17) Which is the largest bay of the world?
a) Hudson bay

18) Yosemite is a famous waterfall of ?
a) USA

19) Strait of Bosphorus connects?
c) Black sea and sea of marmara

20) It separates Italy from Sicily?
c) Messina

21) Strait of malacca separates?
b) Malaysia and indonesia

22) Which of the following straits separate India From Sri Lanka?
b) Palk

23) Which of the following straits separate Malaysia from Singapore?
b) Johor

24) Budapest is the capital of Hungary situated on the bank of?
c) River Danube

25) Sea of Marmara and Aegean sea are connected by the strait?
c) Dardanelles

26) Cook strait separates south New-Zealand from?
b) North New-Zealand

27) Paris is the capital of France situated on the bank of?
a) Seine

28) English channel separates England from?
b) France

29) Agra is very famous city of India due to Taj Mahal, it is situated on the bank of river?
c) Jumna

30) Great Victoria desert is present in ?
c) Australia

31) Gulf of sidra is present in?

a) Libya

32) Simpson desert is present in?

d) Australia

33) The river volga pours it's water into the?

b) Caspian sea

34) Which is the largest sea in the world?

a) South china sea

35) One of the country throughwhich equator passes is?

a) Malaysia

36) The deepest point in the ocean is?

a) Mariana trench

37) Which is the longest mountain range in the world?

b) Andes

38) The origin of earth dates back to approximately?

b) 4.6 billion year

39) The second largest continent is?

d) Africa

40) South pole was discovered by?

c) Amundsen

41) The dates on which day and night is equal ar?

c) 21st march and 23rd september

42) Which is the deepest ocean in the world?

c) Pacific

43) The important country close to international date line is?

c) New zealand

44) Which of the following towns is situated at the highest altitude?

a) Lhasa

45) Which is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere?

b) 21st june

46) What are the two seas linked by suez canal?

a) The mediterranean and red sea

47) Where is the coldest place situated in the world?

d) Antarctica

48) Which place in the world has the least rainfall?

a) Africa

49) Which is the biggest fresh water lake in the world?

d) Lake superior

50) South pole is located in the continent of ?

d) Antarctica

51) Which is the longest river in the world?

a) Nile

52) Which is the deepest lake in the world?

c) Baikal

53) Which is the largest lake in Africa?
c) Victoria

54) Which is the largest desert in the world present in north Africa?
b) Sahara

55) On the banks of which river is the city of London located?
b) Thames

56) The rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Bea and sutlej are tributaries of which river?
b) Indus

57) Which among the following trees is considered the tallest in the world?
c) Eucalyptus

58) Which of the following is a Kharif Crop?
b) Rice

59) Humidity in the river is maximum in ?
c) Monsoon

60) World's largest river is?
c) Amazon

61) The first successful expedition to the Mount Everest was made in ?
d) 1953

62) Which one of the following is an ore of iron?
b) Haematite

63) The shortest day is?
b) 22 December

64) What is the duration of a day at the poles?
b) 6 months

65) Which is the largest country in the Arabian peninsula?
c) Saudi Arabia

66) Earth completes one rotation on its axis in?
b) 23 hours 56 mints and 4.9 sec

67) The "Roof of the world" is?
d) The pamir plateau (Tibet)

68) Which is the least populated country in the world?
a) antarctica

69) Which of the following countries leads the world in the export of oil?
c) Saudi Arabia

70) The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1,40,000 miles is in?
b) South Africa

71) The panama canal links?
b) North America with south America

72) Which, amongst the following countries, has the highest density of population per Sq km?
a) Bangladesh

73) Which of the following countries is in the continent of europe?
a) Albania

74) Which is the smallest continent of the world area-wise?
c) Australia

75) Himalaya range is based in?
b) Asia

76) The word "Tsunami" belongs to which of the following languages?
d) Japanese

77) Where is the largest coral reef located?
b) Australia

78) Which island was epicenter of Tsunami of 26, December 2004?
b) Smatra

79) Which continent is without glaciers?
c) Africa

80) Which of the following gases is most predominant in the sun?
b) Hydrogen

1. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words:-
Sleeve

2. Every wise man should save for...
Rainy days

3. Sleeping partner means:-
One who has invested in business but takes no active part in its management.

4. UN was established to:-
Settle political disputes.

5. Yellow journalism refers to:-
Sensationalism

6. Law is never law unless:-
It is enforced by a sovereign authority

7. A computer derives its basic strength from:-
Memory

8. If a car drives 25 kilometres on two litres of petrol, how many litres will be needed for trip of 150 kilometres?
7

9. Find 60% of 70:-
42

10. Vitamin C is essential for:-
Appetite

11. Sound cannot travel through:-
Vacuum

12. A good tax should:-
Encourage growth in all sectors of the economy.

13. A system which results in a rigid one-party dictatorship permitting private ownership but not management of the production is:-
Marxism

14. The tax levied on the import and export of commodities is named as:-
Customs duty

15. We see the flash of lightning before we hear the sound of the thunder because:-
The light rays travel much faster than the sound waves.

16. The Ozone layer plays _____ role for the organic life on earth.
Beneficial

17. Bonded Labour is:-
Forced labour

18. If you write down all the numbers from 1-100, how many times would you write 3?
20

19. Complete the series.
6, 9, 13, 16, 20, 23, _____.

27, 30

20. A seventeen years old is not _____ to vote in elections.
Old enough

21. Which word is wrongly spelt in the following set of words:-
Desperate

22. Promptly means:-
At once

23. Inflation refers to:-
Devaluation of money

24. Geographically Kashmir is divided into three major parts:-
Jammu, Azad Kashmir, Held Kashmir

25. "The System of Dyarchy" was scrapped in the Provinces and introduced in the centre." This reform was introduced by:-
Government of India Act, 1935

26. An increase in hoarding results in:-
Increase in prices

27. A computer cannot do anything without:-
Input device

28. One of the infectious diseases conveyed from one person to another through air is:-
Tuberculosis

29. Lunar Eclipse takes place when:-
The shadow of the earth falls on the moon

30. A man buys a shirt for Rs. 70 after getting a discount of 20%. What was the marked price on the shirt?
Rs. 87.50

31. Give the next two numbers in the following series:-
23, 30, 21, 33, 19, 36, _____
17, 39

32. What is meant by mopia?
Short sightedness

33. The examiner made us _____ our identification in order to be admitted to the test centre.
Show

34. Which of these is the most predominant in the composition of atmosphere?
Nitrogen

35. Indicate the word which has the correct spellings:-
Existence

36. Federal revenues are maximum from:-
Excise and sales taxes

37. Soda water serves as:-
A primary remedy for upset stomach

38. General Sales Tax is levied on:-
The sale price of goods which are produced in the country

39. Electricity of 220 volts is normally used for domestic purposes because this is:-
The average voltage acquired by the domestic circuit

40. Special glasses are recommended to see solar eclipse because:-
They refract light

41. Calorie is a _____.
Unit of quantity of heat

42. Optical Fiber System is _____.
Telecommunication system

43. Prices for bikes can run _____ Rs. 3500.
As high as

44. The plural form of loaf is:-
Loaves

45. Monetary and fiscal policies have as their goal:-
All of these

46. The tax imposed on the property/owners of houses of plots and motor vehicles is called:-
Wealth tax

47. Barter system means:-
Exchange of goods

48. What function is performed by liver in the human body?
Acts as a store house of digested sugar

49. A soldier drove east for four miles, then drove north for five miles, then turned to his left and drove for one mile and again turned to his left. Which choice gives the direction in which he was driving now?
South

50. Physiotherapy is a curative method for:-
Immobility of joints

51. If two steel balls having different masses are allowed to fall freely from the roof of a building, they will reach the ground:-
Simultaneously

52. Dialysis is meant for:-
Kidneys

53. The people of the Bosnia-Herzegovina voted in favour of independence from:-
Yugoslavia

54. Slump means:-
Fall in the prices of stock

55. Addiction means:-
Craving for certain drugs or food

56. A man sneezes when he has cold:-
Because he cannot help it

57. Why do you need a doctor's prescription to buy certain drugs?
Because they can do harm if misused

58. A computer consists mainly of electronic:-
Devices

59. Six students in a class failed in algebra. This represents 16? per cent of the class. How many students passed the course?
30

60. A boy walked for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and then got a bus for $\frac{1}{3}$ of an hour. What part of an hour did the entire trip take?
5/6

61. In a democratic country which of the following is considered the fourth estate?
Press

62. A coalition government means:-
Government formed by two or more political parties

63. Local authorities receive the largest portion of their income from:-
Urban immovable property tax

64. Municipal tax on articles coming inside a city is called:-
Octroi

65. The book entitled 'Empire and Islam: Punjab and The Making of Pakistan' was written by:-
D. Gilmartin

66. Research in the work place reveals that many people work for many reasons
Besides money

67. Invoice is:-
A statement which describes full particulars concerning the quality and price of goods

68. Reuters is a word known:-
News agency

69. Modern computers as compared to earlier computers are:-
Faster and smaller

Q/A

1. The river Danube rises in which country?
Germany.

2. Which US state has the sugar maple as its state tree and is the leading US producer of maple sugar?
Vermont.

3. Which country is nicknamed 'The Cockpit of Europe' because of the number of battles throughout history fought on its soil?
Belgium.

4. What is the capital of Libya?
Tripoli.

5. Apart from French, German and Romansch, what is the fourth official language of the Switzerland?

Italian.

6. Which country is the world's largest producer of coffee?

Brazil.

7. In which city was the world's first underground train was service opened in 1863?

London.

8. How many pairs of ribs are there in the human body?

12.

9. Which country is separated form Ethiopia by the Red Sea?

Yemen.

10. What is the main port of Italy?

Genoa.

11. Mount Logan is the highest peak in which country?

Canada.

12. In which state is Harvard University?

New Jersey.

13. Which is larger: Norway or Finland?

Finland.

14. Which city was the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy until 1865?

Turin.

15. What is measured by an ammeter?

Electric current.

16. What is a rhinoceros horn made of?

Hair.

17. Which three countries, apart from the former Yugoslavia, share borders with Greece?

Albania, Bulgaria, Turkey.

18. The Palk Strait separates which two countries?

India and Sri Lanka.

19. Ga is the symbol for which element?

Gallium.

20. In the Greek alphabet, what is the name for the letter O?

Omicron.

21. What, in the 16th and 17th century, was a pavana?

A dance.

22. A nephron is the functional unit of which organ in the human body?

Kidney.

23. In which country is the ancient city of Tarsus?

Turkey.

24. The Khyber Pass links which two countries?

Afghanistan and Pakistan.

25. Name the six US states that comprise New England.

Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.

26. Which musical instrument is played by both exhaling and inhaling?

Harmonica (or mouth organ).

27. The northern part of which country is called Oesling?

Luxembourg.

28. Napier is a city in which country?

New Zealand.

29. What is the Hook of Holland?

A port in the southeast Netherlands,

30. The river Douro forms part of the border between which two countries?

Spain and Portugal.

31. In which country is the Great Slave Lake?

Canada.

32. Which six countries border the Black Sea?

Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.

33. Kathmandu is the capital of which country?

Nepal.

34. What name is given to a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid used in cooking?

Baking powder.

35. AOL are an internet service provider. What does AOL stand for?

America Online.

36. Who discovered penicillin?

Alexander Fleming.

37. Which English queen had an extra finger on her hand?

Anne Boleyn.

38. Which precious metal has the symbol Pt?

Platinum.

39. The Gobi desert extends over which two countries?

China and Mongolia.

40. Apart from America, which is the only country in the world to which alligators are native?

China.

41. Which are the highest types of clouds: stratocumulus or cirrus?

Cirrus.

42. Which ancient measure of length was based on the length of the arm from fingertip to elbow?

Cubit.

43. After World War I, Transylvania became part of which country?

Romania.

44. Which sea in Northern Europe is bounded by several countries including Sweden, Finland, Poland and Germany?

The Baltic.

45. A road tunnel runs from Pelerins in France to Entreves in Italy under which mountain?

Mont Blanc.

46. The Barents Sea is part of which ocean?

Arctic.

47. Which two countries are either side of the mouth of the River Plate?

Argentina and Uruguay.

48. Quicklime is an alkaline powder obtained by strongly heating which other material?

Chalk.

49. What is the longest river solely in England?

Thames.

50. The Great Barrier Reef is off coast of which Australian state?

Queensland.

51. What is the name of the milky fluid obtained from trees which is used to produce rubber?

Latex.

52. Of what is entymology the study?

Insects.

53. Of where is Amman the capital?

Jordan.

54. How many innings are there for each team in a game of baseball?

Nine.

55. Which is the only mammal with the power of active flight?

Bat.

56. Which lower level of clouds are commonly called 'rain clouds'?

Nimbus.

57. What is the longest river in India?

Ganges.

58. Which metallic element has the property of catching fire if dropped in hot water?

Sodium.

59. Which month of the year obtains its name from the Latin verb for 'to open'?

April.

60. On what river does Rome stand?

Tiber.

61. Quantas is the national airline of which country?

Australia.

62. What in Scotland is the meaning of the prefix 'Inver'?

River mouth.

63. Which US state has the lowest population?

Alaska.

64. Which county is nicknamed the Garden of England?

Kent.

65. Which African country was formerly called French Sudan?

Mali.

66. Which sport was originally called 'soccer-in-water'?

Water polo.

67. Which unit of measurement is derived from the Arabic quirrat, meaning seed?

Carat.

68. Which Italian city was originally built on seven hills?

Rome.

69. What does the acronym NAAFI stand for?

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.

70. Dolomite is an ore of which metal?

Magnesium.

71. Manama is the capital of which country?

Bahrain.

72. On which river does Berlin stand?

River Spree.

73. What type of clock was invented in 1656 by Christian Huygens?

The pendulum clock.

74. In which desert is the world's driest place?

Atacama (Chile).

75. Which is the world's saltiest sea?

The Red Sea.

76. and which is the least salty?

The Baltic Sea.

77. Which nun won the Nobel prize for peace in 1979?

Mother Teresa.

78. How many points in the pink ball worth in snooker?

Six.

79. Which scientist was named 'Person of the Century' by Time Magazine?

Albert Einstein.

80. What kind of creature is a monitor?

Lizard.

81. Which medical specialty is concerned with the problems and illnesses of children?

Pediatrics.

82. Who sailed in Santa Maria?

Christopher Columbus.

83. What name is given to the stiffening of the body after death?

Rigor mortis.

84. Which country was formerly known as Malagasy Republic?

Madagascar.

85. Addis Ababa is the capital of which country?

Ethiopia.

86. The name of which North African city literally means 'white house'?

Casablanca.

87. Of what sort of fish is the dogfish a small variety?

Shark.

88. Which Asian country was divided at the 38th parallel after World War II?

Korea.

89. What is the name of the Winter Olympics event that combines cross-country skiing and shooting?

Biathlon.

90. Which American science-fiction writer wrote Fahrenheit 451?

Ray Bradbury.

91. For which powerful opiate is diamorphine the technical name?

Heroin.

92. How many dominoes are there in a normal set?

28.

93. Who was cartoonist who created Batman?

Bob Kane.

94. Aerophobia is a fear of flying, agoraphobia is a fear of open spaces, what is acrophobia a fear of?

Heights.

95. In computing, how is a modulator-demodulator more commonly known?

Modem.

96. An auger bit is used to drill what type of material?

Wood.

97. What part of the wheelbarrow is the fulcrum?

The wheel.

98. What C is a device used to determine small lengths, of which a vernier is one type?

Caliper.

99. Rip, chain and band are types of which tools?

Saw.

100. What calibrated tool was the standard tool for engineers and scientists prior to the invention of the hand-held calculator?

Slide rule.

101. What P is sometimes referred to as block and tackle?

Pulley.

102. For what purpose would a gardener use a dibber?

Making holes.

103. What J is a device used to raise an object too heavy to deal with by hand?

Jack.

104. Ball-pein, club, claw and bush are types of which tool?

Hammer.

105. Which African animal's name means 'river horse'?

Hippopotamus.

106. Which Indian religion was founded by Guru Nanak?

Sikhism.

107. What is the most distant of the giant planets?

Neptune.

108. What is the capital of Austria?

Vienna.

109. What in printing do the letters 'u.c.' stand for?

Upper case.

110. Which eye infection is sometimes called pinkeye?

Conjunctivitis.

111. What sort of creature is an iguana?

A lizard.

112. What, politically, does UDI stand for?

Unilateral declaration of independence.

113. Wagga Wagga is a city in which Australian state?

New South Wales.

114. Which Indian religion celebrated the 300th anniversary of its founding in 1999?

Sikhism.

115. What do the initials FBI stand for?

Federal Bureau of Investigation.

116. By what name is the fruit of the plant Ananas comosus known?

Pineapple.

117. Donnerstag is German for which day of the week?

Thursday.

118. What type of citrus fruit is a shamouti?

Orange.

119. Apiphobia is a fear of what?

Bees.

120. Which Asian capital city was known as Batavia until 1949?

Jakarta.

121. Which astronomical unit of distance is greater, a parsec or a light year?

A parsec.

122. The ancient city of Carthage is now in which country?

Tunisia.

123. What in Russia is Izvestia?

A newspaper.

124. Which is the world's windiest continent?

Antarctica.

125. In the book Treasure Island what is the name of the ship?

Hispaniola.

126. In which part of the body are the deltoid muscles?

Shoulder.

127. E is the international car registration letter for which country?

Spain.

128. Vienna stands on which river?

Danube.

129. What type of camel has two humps?

Bactrian.

130. In the MG motor car, what do the letters MG stand for?

Morris Garages.

131. The name of which Roman god means 'shining father' in Latin?

Jupiter.

132. What is the central colour of a rainbow?

Green.

133. Which French city is a meeting place for the European Parliament?

Strasbourg.

134. What part of the body consists of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum?

Small intestine.

135. Annapurna is a mountain in which mountain range?

Himalayas.

136. What kind of foodstuff is Monterey Jack? (It was also a cartoon's name

'What's for breakfast?'

187. What is the name of a person, plant or animal which shuns the light?

Lucifugous.

188. What, in field of optics, is biconvex?

A lens which is convex on both sides.

189. Which country was invaded in Iraq in 1980?

Iran.

190. What did Johann Galle discover in 1846?

Neptune.

191. What, in internet terminology, does SMTP stand for?

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

192. How is October 24 1929 remembered?

Black Thursday.

193. The River Danube flows into which sea?

The Black Sea.

194. Which strait separates the North and South islands of New Zealand?

Cook Strait.

195. What, in internet terminology, does FTP stand for?

File Transfer Protocol.

196. Who wrote Black Beauty?

Anna Sewell.

197. What is the capital of Poland?

Warsaw.

198. Ice-cream was first produced in which country in the 17th century?

Italy.

199. In medicine, what does the acronym SARS stand for?

Severe Acute Respiratory System.

200. Which popular name for Netherlands is actually a low-lying

region of the country?

Holland.

201. Which Shakespeare play was set in Elsinore Castle, Denmark?

Hamlet.

202. Who said: 'Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration'?

Edison.

203. The Kyukyu Island chain lies between which two countries?

Japan & Taiwan.

204. Which fibrous protein is the major constituent of hair, nails, feathers, beaks and claws?

Keratin.

205. Of which fruit is morello a variety?

Cherry.

206. Which explorer discovered Victoria Falls in Africa?

David Livingstone.

207. Who was the last king of Egypt?

Farouk.

208. What is the literal meaning of the word mafia?

Bargging.

209. Which war lasted 16 years longer than its name implies?

The Hundred Year's War.

210. What is the national sport of Malaysia and Indonesia?

Badminton.

211. Which is the shallowest of the Great Lakes?

Lake Erie.

212. What name is given to minute or microscopic animals and plants that live in the upper layers of fresh and salt water?

Plankton.

213. Which country was originally named Cathay?

China.

214. Sinhalese is a language spoken in which country?

Sri Lanka.

215. The Sao Francisco river flows through which country?

Brazil.

216. In which sport do teams compete for the Dunhill Cup?

Golf.

217. Which Shakespeare character's last words are: 'The rest is silence'?

Hamlet.

218. In economics, whose law states that: 'bad money drives out

good money'?

Gresham's

219. Who made the first navigation of the globe in the vessel Victoria?

Magellan.

220. Which mountaineer on being asked why he wanted to climb Everest said: 'Because it's there'?

George Mallory.

221. What was the former name for Sri Lanka?

Ceylon.

222. Of which Middle East, country is Baghdad the capital?

Iraq.

223. How many arms does a squid have?

Ten.

224. Which indoor game is played with a shuttlecock?

Badminton.

225. Do stalactites grow upwards or downwards?

Downwards.

226. What food is also called garbanzo?

Chick-pea.

227. What is the quality rating for diesel fuel, similar to the octane number for petrol?

Catane number.

228. Which German city and port is at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine?

Mannheim.

229. Where in Europe are the only wild apes to be found?

Gibraltar.

230. The Brabanonne is the national anthem of which country?

Belgium.

231. In which country is the River Spey?

Switzerland.

232. Which international environmental pressure group was founded in 1971?

Greenpeace.

233. What is the capital of Morocco?

Rabat.

234. How many balls are on the table at the start of a game of pool?

Sixteen.

235. In which country is the volcano Mount Aso?

Japan.

236. What name is given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement?

Arthritis.

237. Which mineral is the main source of mercury?

Cinnabar.

238. What A is the national airline of Russia, code name SU?

Aeroflot.

239. What would be kept in a quiver?

Arrows.

240. What 'ology' is concerned with the study of unidentified flying objects?

Ufology.

241. Coal and longtailed are types of which bird family?

Tit.

242. In the game of darts, what is the value of the outer bull?

25.

243. In which part of the human body is the cochlea?

Ear.

244. What is the modern name of the rocky fortress which the Moors named Gabel-al-Tarik (the Rock of Tarik)?

Gibraltar.

245. What was the name of German terrorist Andreas Baader's female partner?

Ulrike Meinhof.

246. And what was the name of the urban guerrilla organisation they headed?

The Red Army Faction.

247. Which German bacteriologist discovered Salvarsan, a compound used in the treatment of syphilis, before the introduction of antibiotics?

Paul Ehrlich.

248. Which ancient Roman satirist wrote the 16 Satires?

Juvenal.

249. Who became the Queen of Netherlands in 1980?

Beatrix.

250. Who was the last British king to appear in battle?

George II.

251. What is the art of preparing, stuffing and mounting the skins of animals to make lifelike models called?

Taxidermy.

252. What is the Beaufort scale used to measure?

Wind speed.

253. What is the technical name for abnormally high blood pressure?
Hypertension.

254. What part of eye is responsible for its color?
The iris.

256. The letter RF on a stamp would indicate it is from which country?
France.

257. What is the meaning of the musical term *cantabile*?
In a singing style.

258. San Juan is the capital of which island in the West Indies?
Puerto Rico.

259. Which profession gets its name from the Latin word for lead?
Plumbing.

260. On which part of the body do grasshoppers have their ears?
Hind legs. **261. Who wrote children's stories about the land of Narnia?**
C.S. Lewis.

262. What is the second planet from the sun?
Venus.

263. What is the highest mountain in the Alps?
Mont Blanc.

264. Of which Caribbean country is Port-au-Prince the capital?
Haiti.

265. Which German city is associated with the legend of the Pied Piper?
Hameln, or Hamelin.

266. What name is given to the wind pattern that brings heavy rain to South Asia from April to September?
Monsoon.

267. What is the first book of the New Testament?
The Gospel according to Saint Matthew.

268. What name is given to the time taken for half the atoms in a sample of a radioactive isotope to decay?
Half-life.

269. Who was president of Kenya from 1964 to 1978?
Jomo Kenyatta.

270. Which German author wrote the anti-war novel All Quiet on the Western Front?
Erich Maria Remarque.

271. Which country had a police force called the Tonton Macoutes?
Haiti.

272. What would you find in formicary?
Ants.

273. Who was the first British sovereign to make regular use of Buckingham Palace when in residence in London?

Queen Victoria.

274. Of where is Sofia the capital?

Bulgaria.

275. What is meant by the musical term andante?

At a moderate tempo.

276. In a bullfight, what is the mounted man with a lance called?

A picador.

277. Which team has a soccer team called Ajax?

Amsterdam.

278. Which Dutch explorer discovered New Zealand?

Abel Tasman.

279. Who became first black world heavyweight boxing champion in 1918?

Jack Johnson.

280. The name of which city in South America means Vale of Paradise?

Valparaiso.

281. Which gas used in advertising signs has the symbol Ne?

Neon.

282. Which branch of mathematics uses symbols to represent unknown quantities?

Algebra.

283. What does the abbreviation RAF stand for?

Royal Air Force.

284. What name is given to the use of live animals in the experiments?

Vivisection.

285. Viti Levu is the largest island of which country?

Fiji.

286. The Golden Arrow was a famous train that ran from Paris to which destination?

Monte Carlo.

287. Which country fought on both sides during World War II?

Italy.

288. What centigrade temperature is gas mark 6 equal to?

200 degrees C.

289. In the game of chess, which piece is called springer in Germany?

Knight.

290. What is the meaning of the Russian word 'mir'?

Peace.

291. Who, in World War II, were Axis Power?

Germany, Italy. Japan.

292. Which scientist used kites to conduct electrical experiments?

Benjamin Frankline.

293. What is the longest river in France?

Loire.

294. Which inventore had a research laboratory at Menlo Park?

Edison.

295. Which birds fly in groups called skeins?

Geese.

296. In medicine, which is the most widespread parasitic infection?

Malaria.

297. What nationality was the explorer Ferdinand Magellan?

Portuguese.

298. Which Italian city is called Firenze in Italian?

Florence.

299. What is Autralia's largest city?

Sydney.

300. Which term meaning 'lightning war' was used to describe military tactics used byGermany in World War II?

Blitzkrieg.

General Knowledge Questions and answers

1. What does 'The Cherry Orchard' have in common with old editions of 'Startrek'?
2. In Australia, how is the date of Mothers' Day calculated?
3. Which President of the USSR encouraged the policy of Glassnost?
4. What was built by inmates taken from Changi Prison Camp?
5. What is the world's largest desert?
6. Nino Culotto was his pen-name. What was his REAL name?
7. What is the last letter of the Greek alphabet?
8. Who wrote 'The Entertainer', music made famous by the film, 'The Sting'?
9. In Greek legend, what was eaten on the island of Jerba?
10. What was the name of Ulysses' son, who grew to manhood in his absence?
11. Which Knight caused the death of the Lady of Shallott?
12. What monument occupies centre stage in

Trafalgar Square

?

13. Which book catapulted Germaine Greer to fame?
14. What was the classical standard language of ancient India?
15. Who directed and starred in films such as 'The little Tramp'?
16. Name the three types of classical architectural column.
17. Who was Doctor Zhivago's great love?
18. Name the commoner who ruled England in 1658-59.
19. Which ghost ship is the theme of an 1841 opera by Richard Wagner?

20. What career did the Duke of Wellington pursue after the Battle of Waterloo?

21. Which popular hymn was composed by Sir Arthur Sullivan of Opera Fame?

22. What is the literal meaning of 'pince-nez'. glasses?

23. Beneath which Paris monument is the tomb of France's unknown soldier?

24. What type of puppets are those whose movements are controlled by strings?

25. Which drug is best known for its use in preventing malaria?

26. Identify the 15th century British war fought by the Houses of Lancaster and YorkBR>

27. Which sea is so named because it is too salty to maintain life

28. What is the most indispensable instrument in astronomy?

29. Which literary doctor owns a parrot called 'Polynesia'?

30. Name the Australian singer whose first hit, in the 1960s, was 'I Remember You'.

'Four On The Floor' pertain?

31. What is Sydney's equivalent to San Francisco's 'Bay To Breakers' footrace?

32. Which independent island is Australia's nearest neighbour to the west?

33. At the end of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet', which of the principals are dead?

34. Name two fictional or historical characters who fought with quarterstaffs on a log bridge ?

35. What is the name of Greg Norman's business?

36. Name a state of U.S.A. beginning with 'B'.

37. Whom did Yoko Ono marry only to lose to an assassin?

38. Who dubbed Australia 'The Lucky Country' in one of his novels?

39. Which biblical event supports the superstition that 13 is an unlucky number?

40. How much was 240 pence in predecimal currency

41. Which comic- strip drake is a multi-billionaire?

42. What was the first event decided at the 1896 Olympics?

43. Which is the only continent occupied by one nation?

44. What inspired the convex golden disc as the Order of Australia ?

45. Which 1980 song hit was written by Joe Dolce, an Italian migrant?

46. What is God called by the Islamic or Muslim faith?

47. Which radiation belt around the earth was named after an American physicist?

48. What is significant about a score of 4137 points in billiards?

49. Who was the famous Nez Perce Indian chief?

50. Which Slim Dusty 'hotel' song is Australia's only gold 78 record?

51. After Carruthers, Rose and Famechon, who was Australia's fourth world boxing champion?

52. What is an ocarina whose size and shape resembles a goose egg?

53. In which American city was the world's first skyscraper built in 1885?

54. What is the Christian name of Webster, who published a dictionary still used today ?

55. Outside of the Presidency, what is the highest American political office?

56. Name the only boxer to knock out Mohammed Ali

57. Which Australian state is host to the town of Gundagai?

58. On what date do Americans celebrate their Independence Day?

59. Who starred in the film version of To Kill A Mockingbird?

60. Which modern language gives us the term finito ?

61. Who painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel?

62. Which Australian city will host the 2001 Goodwill Games?

63. The prefix gastro refers to which bodily organ?

64. If you are celebrating your Diamond Anniversary, how many years have you been married ?

65. Boxers often suffer from a condition in which their ears are misshapen..what is this called?

66. Who wrote the famous poem Daffodils?

67. In what decade of this century was it decided US Presidents would be restricted to two terms?

68. What was the given name of Stalin's daughter who defected to the US in 1967?

69. Name the South African surgeon who carried out the first heart transplant operation.

70. The revolutionary newspaper, Pravda was first published in 1912...but WHERE?

71. What was the first ship to reach Titanic after the disaster?

72. Where in the US did the dance , the Charleston originate?

73. Which American author wrote the novel Gentlemen Prefer Blondes?

74. Who piloted the US aircraft shot down by the USSR in 1960 ?

75. Where were the 1960 Summer Olympics held?

76. In what year was the Rainbow Warrior sunk in New Zealand waters?

77. Who became the first Overlord Of England and Wales?

78. Which animal is likely to suffer from the disease, heaves ?

79. Who wrote The Happy Prince?

80. For what sport is a harrier bred??

81. Where in Australia is Palm Valley ?

82. What breed of farm animal is a Polwarth?

83. Who named Manly Cove , situated in Sydney Harbour?

84. Name the main ore of iron.

85. What is the study of heredity called?

86. Rose Hill was the original name of Australia's second settlement ...what is it called now??

87. What term is used to describe fertile land being 'rested' for a season?

88. Who is the patron saint of children ?

89. Who did Amin overthrow in 1971?

90. What ancient unit of measurement is supposedly the distance from the elbow to the tip of the index finger?

91. Which was the second James Bond novel to be made into a movie?

92. Can you name the only two countries to have declared independence from Britain?

93. What is the official language of Egypt?

94. On which continent is Vinson Massif the highest peak?

95. Do polar bears eat penguins?

96. In which country would you find Tabasco?

97. What is the more common name for the tympanic membrane ?

98. Name the street that is home to British journalism.

99. What was H.G. Wells' first novel?

100. Which Australian city was host to the nation's first steam train.and its first electric train?

101. What is the best-known university in Paris?

102. What is the birthstone for September?

103. Where did John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby all die?

104. What is the last book of the Bible?

105. Which movie's last line is " After all, tomorrow is another day"?

106. In Disney comics, who are Daisy Duck's three nieces?

107. At which Melbourne hotel did the Beatles stay in 1964 ?

108. Who was the first New Australian to become, in 1961, Miss Australia?

109. Which edifice stands on the banks of the River Jumna, at Agra?

110. What does one call ornamental work in silver or gold thread?

111. Which Norse god had, as handmaidens, the Valkyrie?

112. Which British Battleship was sunk, in 1941, by The Bismark?

113. What is the alternative name for a beekeeper?

114. Which 1975 Dickens drama was planned as a musical but screened

without any songs ?

115. Which British novel was the subject of "Sailor"?

116. How many books comprise the Old and the New Testaments?

117. At what angle above the horizon must the sun be to create a rainbow?

118. Which song is based on California's 1849 gold rush?

119. What is the only crime for which church sanctuary is not available?

120. What was the full name of Brutus, one of Caesar's murderers?

121. What was the American codename for the development of the atom bomb?

122. Which western law enforcement agency's motto was , "One riot-One Ranger?"

123. What is the Hebrew name of Calvary, where Christ was crucified ?

124. Which number on a roulette wheel is coloured green?

125. How many cannons are involved in a Royal Salute

126. What type of Moscow institution is GUM?

127. Which island is 50 times larger than its mother country, Denmark?

128. Who was the first white man to climb Mt Kosciusko?

129. Name Australia's first "Girlie" magazine, launched in 1936

130. What name is given to the Pope's pontifical ring?

131. What ingredient did Cap O' Rushes order omitted from the wedding meats?

132. Who are the traditional inhabitants of Dovrafell?"

133. What was the name of Childe Rowland's sister, whom he rescued ?

134. Which witch travelled in a mortar which she drove along with a pestle?

135. Who caught Tommy Grimes?

136. What was it that Princess Margaret was changed into by her wicked stepmother, the Witch-Queen of Bamborough Castle?

137. Who fought the Queen of the Fairies for Tamlane, her love..and won??

138. Which fiend terrorized the Hall of Hrothgar?

139. And who freed Hrothgar's Hall of this menace?BR>

140. What was kept in Iduna's magic casket?

141. What was the name of the first patented contraceptive pill ?

142. What name is given, collectively, to the first five books of the Old Testament?"

143. In what year did Japan bomb Pearl Harbour ?

144. Ulan Bator is the capital of which nation?

145. What unit of heat is required to raise 1 gm of water by one degree Celsius?

146. Which airline owned the jet that exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, in 1988?

147. What number did Michael Jordan make famous during his career with the Chicago Bulls??

148. Which floor covering is constructed by covering hessian or canvas with linseed oil, powdered cork and rosin?

149. In which American state would you find the city of Phoenix?

150. How many sides does a RHOMBUS have?

151. Which American state has its capital Harrisburg?

152. Which six letter word describes the number of members of a body required to be present to conduct business legally ?

153. Which company that developed the pentium processor for computers?

154. What name was given to the rockets used to launch the Apollo space missions?

155. Until the end of the 20th Century, what was the most popular name adopted by the popes?

156. In which year did Pope Benedict XV declare Joan of Arc a saint?

157. The mummies of Egyptian Pharaohs were often buried in what type of transport, believed to assist them to travel to the next world?

158. How many films did Charles Chaplin make during his 53-year career, from 1914 to 1967?

159. Which band had a hit with the song ,California Dreamin'?
160. What name is given to the star that appears on the flag of Israel?
161. Which amusement park opened in Anaheim, California, on July 18th., 1955 ?
162. Name the wife of the Phillipines dictator, Ferdinand Marcos
163. K is the chemical symbol for what?
164. On what date is Australia Day celebrated?
165. Who wrote the play, "The Mousetrap"?
166. How old was Boris Becker when he won his first Wimbledon Singles title?
167. How many Spice Girls were there in 1997?
168. Who played the title role in the film "Gandhi"?
169. In the nursery rhyme, what do we ask Mary, mary, Quite contrary?
170. In what country would you find the Grand Prix circuit known as Silverstone?
171. Which American President was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz ?
172. Complete the proverb No kitchen is big enough to hold...
173. Who developed Meccano?
174. To which people did Delilah pass soon the secret of Samson's strength?
175. Who wrote the shortest of the gospels?
176. Complete this proverb: The end justifies
177. Who said: "A crank is a man with a new idea--until it catches on"?
178. Who wrote the song, Imagine?
179. Name the first woman in space
180. Who was convicted of shooting and killing John F Kennedy?
181. In which country did the Volkswagon originate ?
182. "The Sound Of Music" is set in which European country....
183. Which planet has the longest year?
184. In Earth terms , how long is that year?
185. What is the highest mountain in New Zealand?
186. What is the 12th letter of the English alphabet
187. Who teamed up with Neil Diamond to perfom the hit song, "You Don't Send Me Flowers"?
188. 1974 saw Portugal involved in a revolution which became known by which floral name??
189. What term is used to describe the wool cut from around a sheep's eyes?
190. What type of creature is a beagle?

191. In which Asian nation would you find the state of Punjab?
192. What is the wellknown French word for "pen"?
193. Ra is the chemical symbol for which element?
194. What five-letter word, beginning with q, is used to describe a lock or curl of hair on the forehead?
195. How many metres make a kilometre?
196. Who was the great Spanish Painter whose first name was Pablo?
197. Who founded the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant chain?
198. Which 1970s band had a hit with "Mama Mia"?
199. In which year did Fred Astair die?
200. Which river did Johann Strauss describe as "blue"?

201. For what crime is Vincent Perrugia best remembered?
202. Which Florentine woman was mother to 3 kings of France, and wife to another?
203. Who was the 3rd man on the moon?
204. Who designed Queen Elizabeth II's wedding dress?
205. What was the name of Homer Simpson's Bowling team?
206. Which 1970's hit movie was based on a poem by James Dickey?
207. Which famous musician & singer was born McKinley Morganfield?
208. Who was the last person to be executed in the Tower of London?

209. In what film would you have seen a sword fight on the Cliffs of Insanity?

210. What is the world's largest bird of prey?

211. Sir Mark Oliphant was once Premier of which Australian State?

212. Near which Israeli city would you find the Mount Of Olives?

213. What colour are the towers of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge?

214. What is the sixth letter of the English alphabet?

215. How many years of marriage are celebrated by a Golden Wedding Anniversary?

216. How many dwarves lived in the house discovered by Snow White?

217. By what short name were the Secret State Police of Nazi Germany known?

218. Musician Bo Didley is famous for playing which instrument?

219. Which actress began life as Doris Kapellhoff?

220. What name is given to the punctuation mark with a dot directly above a comma?

221. What country produces Rioja wines?

222. Who was the favourite daughter of Shakespeare's King Lear?

223. Which Australian city includes the suburbs of Cottesloe and Subiaco?

224. Who discovered Oxygen in 1774?

225. Name the author of A Town Like Alice

226. How many Earth years does it take Pluto to orbit the sun?

227. What name is given to the central part of a fleshy fruit, containing the seeds?

228. What letter appears to the right of Y on a keyboard?

229. What is it that makes soda water fizz?

230. What disease is the Sabin Vaccine used to prevent?

231. Name the actor grandfather of Drew Barrymore.

232. Who is the female host of the television show, Better Homes and Gardens?

233. Which comedian once said, "A well-balanced person has a drink in each hand"?

234. Complete this proverb: A growing youth has a?

235. What are the three given names of author JRR Tolkein?

236. Who portrayed Kevin Arnold in the television series, The Wonder Years?

237. With whom did Barbra Streisand team to release the hit song, "You Don't Bring Me Flowers"?

238. Complete this proverb: Facts are

239. Who portrayed Melanie Wilks in the film, Gone With The Wind?

240. Name the Australian artist who painted "The Rabbiters"

241. In the famous 'White Horse' FA Cup final of 1923, what was the name of the White Horse?

242. Which is the largest of the Trucial states?

243. Whose last words were 'The rest is silence'?

244. What was double-headed for Russia & Austria, but single-headed for Germany?

245. In the famous April Fools Day joke, where did Richard Dimbleby say that spaghetti was being grown on trees?

246. Which Florentine woman was mother to 3 kings of France, and wife to another?

247. Who designed Queen Elizabeth II's wedding dress?

248. For what crime is Vincent Perrugia best remembered?

249. Who was the 3rd man on the moon?

250. In which sport are Bonspiel and Crampit common terms?

THE ANSWERS

1. Mr Checkhov!
2. It's always the second Sunday in May.
3. Mr Gorbachov
4. The Burma Railway.
5. The Sahara
6. John O'Grady
7. Omega
8. Scott Joplin
9. Lotuses.
10. Telemachus
11. Sir Lancelot
12. Nelson's Columns
13. The Female Eunuch
14. Sanskrit
15. Charlie Chaplin
16. Doric, Ionic and Corinthian
17. Lara
18. Richard Cromwell
19. The Flying Dutchman
20. Political: he was British PM 1828-30
21. 'Onward Christian Soldiers'
22. 'Pinch-nose'
23. Arc De Triomphe
24. Marionettes
25. Quinine
26. War Of The Roses
27. Dead Sea
28. Telescope
29. Dr Doolittle
30. Frank Ifield
31. City To Surf race
32. Mauritius
33. Both Romeo and Juliet
34. Robin Hood and Little John
35. Great White Shark Enterprises
36. There is none!
37. John Lennon
38. Donald Horne
39. Thirteen people at the Last Supper
40. One pound
41. Scrooge McDuck
42. Triple jump
43. Australia
44. Wattle blossom
45. Shaddap You Face
46. Allah
47. (James) Van Allen Belts
48. It is Walter Lindrum's world-record break
49. Chief Joseph
50. The Pub With No Beer
51. Rocky Mattioli, WBC Junior Middleweight
52. Wind musical instrument
53. Chicago

- 54. Noah
- 55. President of the United States Senate
- 56. Larry Holmes in 1980
- 57. New South Wales
- 58. July 4th
- 59. Gregory Peck
- 60. Italian
- 61. Michelangelo
- 62. Brisbane
- 63. The stomach
- 64. Sixty
- 65. Cauliflower Ear
- 66. William Wordsworth
- 67. The 6th., 1951
- 68. Svetlana
- 69. Dr Christian Barnard
- 70. Russia
- 71. The Carpathia
- 72. Charleston, South Carolina
- 73. Anita Loos
- 74. Francis Gary Powers
- 75. Rome
- 76. 1985
- 77. Egbert of Wessex
- 78. A horse
- 79. Oscar Wilde
- 80. It is a hunting dog
- 81. The Northern Territory
- 82. A sheep
- 83. Governor Arthur Philip
- 84. Hematite
- 85. Genetics
- 86. Parramatta
- 87. Fallow
- 88. St Nicholas
- 89. Milton Obote
- 90. The cubit
- 91. From Russia With Love
- 92. The USA and Rhodesia
- 93. Arabic
- 94. Antarctica
- 95. No, Polar bears live in the Arctic, while Penguins inhabit the Antarctic and other southern areas
- 96. Mexico
- 97. The eardrum
- 98. Fleet Street
- 99. The Time Machine
- 100. Melbourne
- 101. The Sorbonne
- 102. Sapphire
- 103. Parkland Memorial Hospital, Dallas, Texas, USA.
- 104. Revelation
- 105. Gone With The Wind
- 106. April, May and June
- 107. The Southern Cross
- 108. Tania Verstak
- 109. The Taj Mahal
- 110. Filigree
- 111. Odin

- 112. HMS Hood
- 113. Apiarist
- 114. Great Expectations
- 115. HMS Ark Royal
- 116. 39 in the Old Testament and 27 in the New
- 117. 40 degrees
- 118. Clementine
- 119. sacrilege
- 120. Marcus Junius Brutus
- 121. Manhatton Project
- 122. Texas Rangers
- 123. Golgotha
- 124. Zero
- 125. Twenty-one
- 126. The largest department-store
- 127. Greenland
- 128. Paul Strzlecki
- 129. Men
- 130. The Fisherman's Ring
- 131. Salt
- 132. The trolls of Denmark
- 133. Burd Ellen
- 134. Russia's Baba Yaga
- 135. Mr Miacca
- 136. The Laidly Worm
- 137. Fair Janet
- 138. Grendel
- 139. Beowulf
- 140. The Apples Of Youth which kept the Aesir young
- 141. Enovid
- 142. The Pentaleuch
- 143. 1941
- 144. Mongolia
- 145. One calorie
- 146. Pan Am
- 147. 23
- 148. Linoleum
- 149. Arizona
- 150. Four
- 151. Pennsylvania
- 152. Quorum
- 153. Intel
- 154. Saturn
- 155. John,(6)
- 156. 1920.
- 157. Boats
- 158. 89
- 159. The Mamas and The Papas
- 160. The Star Of David
- 161. Disneyland
- 162. Imelda
- 163. Potassium
- 164. January 26th
- 165. Agatha Christie
- 166. 17
- 167. Five
- 168. Ben Kingsley
- 169. How Does Your Garden Grow?
- 170. England

- 171. William McKinley
- 172. ...Two Women
- 173. Frank Hornby
- 174. The Philistines
- 175. Mark
- 176. ...The means
- 177. Mark Twain
- 178. John Lennon
- 179. Valentina Tereshkova
- 180. Noone. Lee Harvey Oswald was suspected but murdered before any conviction was recorded
- 181. Germany
- 182. Austria
- 183. Pluto
- 184. 247 years, 255 days
- 185. Mt Cook
- 186. L
- 187. Barbara Streisand
- 188. Carnation Revolution
- 189. Eyeclip
- 190. Dog
- 191. India
- 192. Plume
- 193. Radium
- 194. Quiff
- 195. 1000
- 196. Picasso
- 197. Colonel Harlan Sanders
- 198. ABBA
- 199. 1987
- 200. The Danube.
- 201. He Stole The Mona Lisa
- 202. Catherine De Medici
- 203. Charles Conrad
- 204. Norman Hartnell
- 205. Pin Pals
- 206. Deliverance
- 207. Muddy Waters
- 208. Josef Jakobs
- 209. The Princess Bride
- 210. Californian Condor.
- 211. South Australia
- 212. Jerusalem
- 213. Red
- 214. F
- 215. 50
- 216. 7
- 217. Gestapo
- 218. Guitar
- 219. Doris Day
- 220. Semi-colon.
- 221. Spain
- 222. Cordelia
- 223. Perth
- 224. Joseph Priestly
- 225. Nevil Shute
- 226. 248
- 227. The core
- 228. U

229. Carbon Dioxide
 230. Polio
 231. John Barrymore
 232. Noni Hazlehurst
 233. Billy Connolly
 234. Wolf in his belly
 235. John Ronald Reuel
 236. Fred Savage
 237. Neil Diamond
 238. Stubborn things
 239. Olivia De Havilland
 240. Sir Russell Drysdale
 241. Billy
 242. Abu-Dhabi
 243. Hamlet s
 244. Imperial Eagle
 245. Southern Switzerland
 246. Catherine De Medici
 247. Norman Hartnell
 248. He Stole The Mona Lisa
 249. Charles Conrad
 250. Curling

COUNTRY CAPITALS CURRENCY

Country	Capital	Currency	Language	Religion
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani	Pakhto (Pushtu), Persian	Islam
Albania	Tirana	Lek	Albanian	Religion has been officially abolished
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	Arabic & French	Islam
Andorra	Andorra La Vella	Franc & French	Catalan, Spanish	Christianity
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	Portuguese, Bantu	Tribal and Christianity
Antigus and Barbuda	St. John's	EC Dollar	English	Christianity
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	English	Christianity
Austria	Vienna	Euro	German	Christianity
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat	Azeri, Turkish, Russian	Islam

Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian Dollar	English	Islam & Hindu
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	Arabic & English	Christianity
Bangladesh	Dacca	Taka	Bengali & Chakmamagh	Christianity
Barbados	Bridge Town	Barbados Dollar	English	Christianity
Belarus	Minsk	Belarus Ruble (Zaichik)	Belorunian, Russian	Christianity
Belgium	Brussels	Euro	Dutch French & German	Christianity
Belize	Belmopan	Barbados Dollar	English, Spanish	Christianity
Benin	Porto Novo	Franc	French & Tribal Dialects	Animism & Islam
Bermuda	Hamilton	Barbados Dollar	English	Christianity
Bhutan	Thimpu	Ngultrum	Dzongkha & Nepali	Buddhism & Hinduism
Bolivia	La Paz	Boliviano	Spanish & Aymara	Christianity
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	English & Setswana	Christianity
Brazil	Brasilia	Real (BRC)	Portuguese & English	Christianity
Brunei	Bander Seri Begawan	Brunei Dollar	Malay, Chinese & English	Islam
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	Bulgarian, Turkish	Christianity & Atheism
Burundi	Bujumbura	Burundi Franc	French & Kirundi	Tribal & Christianity
Cambodia	Phnompenh	Riel	Khmer & French	Theravada & Buddhism
Cameroon	Yaounde	Franc	French & English	Tribal, Islam & Christianity
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	English & French	Christianity
Cape Verde	Praia	Escudo	Portuguese Crioulo	Christianity
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	French & Sangho	Christianity and Tribal
Chad	N'djamena	Franc	French & Arabic	Islam & Tribal
Chile	Santiago	Peso	Spanish	Christianity

China	Beijing	Yuan	Chinese (Mandarin) Mongol	Christianism & Taoism
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Comoros	Moroni	Comorian Franc	Arabic & Comorin	Islam & Christianity
Congo (Belgium)	Brazzaville	Franc	French & Lingala	Tribal & Christianity
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Cote D'Ivoire	Abidjan	Franc	French Tribal	Islam & Christianity
Cuba	Havana	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	Greek & Turkish	Christianity and Islam
Czechoslovakia	Prague	Koruna	Czech & Slovak	Christianity
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone	Danish	Christianity
Djibouti	Djibouti	Franc	Arabic & French	Islam
Dominica	Roseau	E.C. Dollar	English & French Patois	Christianity
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso Oro	Spanish	Christianity
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	Spanish & Tribal dialects	Christianity
Egypt	Cairo	Pound	Arabic	Islam & Christianity
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo Santa Isabel	Franc	Spanish & Fang	
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr	Amharic, Gallinga	Christianity and Islam
Fiji	Suva	Dollar	English & Fijian	Christianity and Islam & Hinduism
Finland	Helsinki	Euro	Finnish & Swedish	Christianity
France	Paris	Euro	French	Christianity
Gabon	Libreville	Franc	French & Bantu dialects	Christianity and Tribal
	Banjul	Dalasi	English & Mandinka	Islam & Christianity

Gambia				
Germany	Berlin	Euro	German	Christianity
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	English (Official Language) and eight Major national languages	Christianity
Greece	Athens	Drachma	Greek	Christianity
Grenada	St.Georges	E.C.Dollar	English & French - African Patois	Christianity
Guatemala	GuatemalaCity	Quetza	Spanish, Indian dialects	Christianity
Guinea	Bissau	Peso	Grioulo Islam BissauGuinea	Christianity and Tribal
Guinea	Conakry	Guinea Franc	French & 8 national languages	Islam and Tribal
Guyana	George Town	Guyana Dollar	English, Creole & Urdu	Christianity and Hinduism
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Gourde	French & Creole	Christianity and Voodoo
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	Spanish	Christianity
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	Hungarian	Christianity
Iceland	Reykjavik	Krona	Icelandic	Christianity
India	New Delhi	Rupee	Hindi	Hinduism
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	Bahasa, Indonesian	Islam & Christianity
Iran	Tehran	Rial	Persian (Farsi)	Islam
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	Arabic (Official) Arabic	Judaism & Islam
Italy	Rome	Euro	Italian	Christianity
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar	English	Christianity
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	Japanese	Shintoism & Buddhism
Jordan	Amman	Jordan Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Kazakhstan	Almaty	Ruble	Kazakh Russian German	Islam
Kenya	Nairobi	Schilling	Swahili & Kikuio	Tribal & Christianity

Kiribati	Tarawa	Australian Dollar	Gilbertese and English	Christianity
Korea (N)	Pyongyang	Won	Korean	Buddhism & Confucianism
Korea (S)	Seoul	Won	Korean	Christianity & Confucianism
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwait Dinar	Arabic & English	Islam
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	Kirghiz, Russian	Islam, Christianity
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	Lao and Tribal	Buddhism & Tribal
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	Arabic	Islam & Christianity
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	English & Sesotho	Christianity and Tribal
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian Dollar	English & Tribal	Christianity & Islam
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	German	Christianity
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Ville (Lutzelburg)	Euro	French & German	Christianity
Madagasear (Malagasy)	Antananarivo	Franc	Malagasy & French	Islam, Tribal and Christianity
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwacha	English Chichewa	Tribal Islam
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringit	Malai & Chinese	Islam & Buddhism
Maldives	Male	Rufiyaa	Divchi	Islam
Mali	Vamako	Franc CFA	French & Bambara	Islam & Tribal
Malta	Valletta	Maltese Lira	Maltese & English	Christianity Tribal & Islam
Marshal Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	Dollar	Marshalese English & Japanese	Christianity
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	Arabic & French	Islam
Mauritius	Port Louis	Rupee	English, French & Hindustani	Hinduism & Christianity
Mexico	Mexico City	Peso	Spanish Amerindian Language	Christianity
Micronesia	Kolonia	US Dollar	English	Christianity

Monaco	Monaco-Ville	Franc	French & Monegasque	Christianity
Mongolia	Ulan Bato	Tugrik	Mongolian	Lamaistse & Buddhism
Montserrat	Plymouth	E.C.Dollar	English	Christianity
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	Arabic & Berbar	Islam
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	Portuguese & Bantu	Islam Christianity
Myanmar	Yangoon	Kyat	Burmese & Tribal	Buddhism
Namibia	Windhoek	Rand	English & Afrikaans	Christianity
Nauru	Yarin	Australian Dollar	English & Nauruan	Christianity
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee	Nepali	Hinduism & Buddhism
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro	Duch	Christianity
New Zealand	Wellington	Newzealand Dollar	English & Maori	
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordoba	Spanish & English	Christianity
Niger	Niamey	Franc	French & Djerma	Islam and Tribal
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira	English Hausa Ibo & Yoruba	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Norway	Oslo	Kroner	Norwegian	Christianity
Oman	Muscat	Rial Omani	Arabic	Islam
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	Urdu, Sindhi & Punjabi	Islam
Papua New Guinea	Port Morseby	Kina	Melanesian Papuan	Christianity
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	Spanish & Guarani	Christianity
Peru	Lima	Sol	Spanish & English	Christianity
Philippines	Manila	Peso	Filipino & English	Christianity and Islam
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	Polish	Christianity
	Lisbon	Euro	Portuguese	Christianity

Portugal				
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Dollar	Spanish & English	Christianity
Qatar	Doha	Riyal	Arabic & English	Islam
Romania	Bucharest	Leu Rwanda	Romanian & Hungarian	Christianity
Russia	Moscow	Rouble	Russian	Christianity
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	French & Kinyarwanda	Tribal & Islam
Samoa (Western)	Apia	Tala	Samoan & English	Christianity
San Marino	San Marino	Italian Lira	Italian	Christianity
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra	Portuguese, Native dialects	Christianity
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi Rial	Arabic	Islam
Senegal	Dakar	Franc	French & Native tongues	Islam, Tribal
Seychelles	Victoria	Rupee	Creole & French	Christianity
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	English & Tribal	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Singapore	Singapore City	Singapore Dollar	Malay & Chinese	Buddhism and Islam
Slovakia	Bratislava	Koruna	Slovak & Magyar	Christianity & Jews
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Tolar	Slovenian & Serbo-Croatian	Christianity
Solomon	Honiara	Solomon Dollar	English & Pidgin	Christianity
Somalia	Mogadishu	Schilling	Somali & English	Islam
South Africa	Cape Town	Rand	Afrikaans & English	Christianity
Spain	Madrid	Euro	Spanish	Christianity
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte	Rupee	Sinhala & Tamil	Buddhism & Hinduism
St. Kitts Nevis	Basseterre	E.C.Dollar	English & Patois	Christianity

St.Lucia	Castries	E.C.Dollar	English & French Patois	Christianity
St.Vincent and Grena Dines	Kingstown	E.C.Dollar	English French Patois	Christianity
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese Pound	Arabic & English	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Suriname	Parmaribo	Guilder	Dutch & English	Islam & Christianity
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	English & Swazi	Christianity and Tribal
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	Swedish	Christianity
Switzerland	Berne	Swizz Frank	German, French, Italian & Roman	Christianity
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	Arabic & Kurdish	Islam
Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar	Mandarin Chinese	Buddhism & Confucianism
Tanzania	Dodoma	Schilling	Kiswahili & English	Christianity & Islam
Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	Thai, Chinese & English	Buddhism
Togo	Lome	Franc	French (official) & Tribal	Christianity, Tribal & Islam
Tonga	Nuku alofa	pa'anga	English & Tongon	Christianity
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinitob Dollar	English	Christianity
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	Arabic (official) & French	Islam
Turkey	Ankara	Turkesh Lira	Turkish & Arabic	Islam
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Manat & Rouble	Turkme & Russian	Islam
Tuvalu	Funafuti	Australian Dollar	Tuvaluan & English	Christianity
U.A.E.	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	Arabic	Islam
U.S.A.	Washington	Dollar	English	Christianity
Uganda	Kampala	Uganda Shilling	English & Luganda	Tribal and Islam
Ukraine	Kiev	Karbovanets	Ukrainian, Russian	Christianity and Islam

United Kingdom	London	Euro	English, Welsh & Scots	Christianity
Uruguay	Montevideo	Nuevo Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Ruble & Som	Uzbem & Russian	Islam
Vanuatu	Villa	Vatu	English & Pidgin	Christianity
Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	Italian & Latin	Christianity
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	Spanish	Christianity
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	Vietnamese	Buddhism & Taoism
Volta	Ouagadougou	Franc	French & Native Languages	Tribal & Islam
Yemen (N)	Sana'a	Rial & Dinar	Arabic	Islam
yugoslavia	Belgrade	Dinar	Serbocroatian	Christianity
Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire	French & Kiswahili	Christianity & Animism
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	Bantu & English	Christianity & Islam
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	English & Shona	Tribal & Christianity

MCQS ABOUT SUN

SUN

Average Distance From Earth	14,95,98,900 km
Diameter	13,91,980 km
Temperature of the Core	1,50,00,000k
Rotation	25.38 days (with respect to equator); 33 days (with respect to poles)
Chemical Composition	Hydrogen :71%; Helium: 26.5%; Other Gases: 2.5%
Age	4.6 Billion Years
Total Life	10 Billion Years
Time Taken by Sunlight to reach earth	8 min. and 16.6 sec.
Speed of light (in vacuum)	3,00,000 km/s

Distinctive Name

Britain of the South

New Zealand

The Battlefield of Europe
Belgium

City of the Golden Gate
San Francisco

City of Magnificent Distances
Washington D.C.

City of Popes
Rome

City of Seven Hills
Rome

City of Skyscrapers
New York

Cockpit of Europe
Belgium

Dark Continent
Africa

Dairy of Northern Europe
Denmark

Emerald Island
Ireland

Empire City
New York

Eternal City
Rome, Italy

Forbidden City
Lhasa (Tibet)

Garden of England
Kent

Gate of Tears
Babel-Mandab, Jerusalem

Granite City
Aberdeen (Scotland)

Great white way
Broadway (New York)

Gift of Nile
Egypt

Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean
Aden

Herring Pond
Atlantic Ocean

Hermit Kingdom
Korea

Holy Land
Palestine

Island of Cloves
Madagascar (Malagasy)

The Isle of Spring
Jamaica

Key to the Mediterranean
Gibraltar

Land of Cakes (or Oat Cakes)
Scotland

Land of the Golden Fleece
Australia

Land of the Golden Pagoda
Myanmar (Burma)

Land of Kangaroos
Australia

Land of Lilies
Canada

Land of the Midnight Sun
Norway

Land of Milk and Honey
Canaan

Land of Morning Calm
Korea

Land of the Rising Sun
Japan

Land of a Thousand Lakes
Finland

Land of Thunderbolt
Bhutan

Land of White Elephants
Thailand

Lady of Snow
Canada

Little Venice
Venezuela

Never, Never Land
Prairies (North Australia)

Pearl of Antilles
Cuba

Play ground of Europe
Switzerland

Pillars of Hercules
Straits of Gibraltar

Pearl of the Pacific
Guayaquil Port (Ecuador)

Power keg of Europe
Balkans
The Promised Land
Canaan

Quaker City
Philadelphia

Queen of the Arabian Sea
Kochi (India)

Queen of the Adriatic
Venice

Rich Coast
Costa Rica

Rich Port
Puerto Rico

Roof of the world
Pamir (Tibet)

The Sea of Mountains
British Columbia

Sorrow of China
River Hwang Ho

The Saw Mill of Europe
Sweden

Sick Man of Europe
Turkey

Sugar Bowl of the World
Cuba

The Storehouse of the World
Mexico

The Down Under
Australia

Venice of the North
Stockholm

Venice of the East
Bangkok (Thailand), Allepey (India)

Yellow River
Hwang Ho (China)

White City
Belgrade

Windy City
Chicago

White Mans Grave
Guinea Coast (West Africa)

The Spice Island of the West
Grenada

The Mother Colony of the West Indies
St. Kitts

City of Arabian Nights
Baghdad

Twin City
Budapest
The Imperial City
Rome

Golden City
Johannesburg

The Modern Babylon
London

Valley of Kings
Thebes
World Political Parties

United states of America
Republican Party, Democratic Party

Iraq
Bath Party

Israel
Labour Party, Likud Party Hamas Party, Shas Party

France
Socialist Party, National Front, Union for France
Democracy

Australia
Liberal Party, Labour Party

Bangladesh
Bangladesh Nationalist Party, Awami League, Jatiya Party

Nepal
Nepali Communist Party, Nepali Congress party

China
Communist Party of China

Sri Lanka
United National Party, Freedom Party

South Africa
African National Congress, National Party, Inkatha Freedom Party.

United Kingdom
Conservative Party, Labour Party, Liberal Democratic Party.

Russia
Communist Party, Liberal Democratic Party, Russias, Choice

India
India National Congress, Bharatiya Janata Party, RJD, CPI, CPM, SP, LJP, TDP

Pakistan
Muslim League, Pakistan people Party

WORLD PARLIAMENTS	UNO-OIC-SAARC
DISCOVERIES/INVENTIONS	WORLD RIVERS
FOOT BALL WORLD CUPS	DO YOU KNOW

World Famous Parliaments.

Indian
Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)

Nepal
Rashtriya Panchayat

Pakistan
National Assembly

Denmark
Folketing

Britain
Parliament (House of commons and House of Lords)

Russia
Duma and Federal Council

Germany
Bundstag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper

House)

China

National people's Congress

Switzerland

Federal Assembly

France

National Assembly

U.S.A.

Congress (house of Representatives and Senate)

Turkey

Grand National Assembly

Bhutan

Tshogdu

Iran

Majlis

Bangladesh

Jatiya Sansad

Afghanistan

Shora

Norway

Storting

Isreal

Knesset

Spain

Cortes Generales

Maldives

Mazlis

Australia

Federal Parliament

Japan

Diet

Myanmar

Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)

Canada

Parliament

United Nations

Headquarters, New York City
Official languages Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, Spanish
Membership 192 member states
Leaders
Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon Belong to south korea
Establishment
United Nations Charter signed 26 June 1945
Entry into force of Charter 24 October 1945

Organization
Main article: United Nations System
The United Nations system is based on five principal organs (formerly six – the Trusteeship Council suspended operations in 1994);[6] the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, and the International Court of Justice.

Four of the five principal organs are located at the main United Nations headquarters located on international territory in New York City. The International Court of Justice is located in The Hague, while other major agencies are based in the UN offices at Geneva, Vienna, and Nairobi. Other UN institutions

Name----- Seceretary General-----From—To

1 Trygve Lie Norway 2 February 1946 10 November 1952
Resigned; First Secretary-General from Scandinavia
2 Dag Hammarskjöld Sweden 10 April 1953 18 September 1961 Died while in office
3 U Thant Burma 30 November 1961 1 January 1972 First Secretary-General from Asia
4 Kurt Waldheim Austria 1 January 1972 1 January 1982
5 Javier Pérez de Cuéllar Peru 1 January 1982 1 January 1992 First Secretary-General from South America
6 Boutros Boutros-Ghali Egypt 1 January 1992 1 January 1997 First Secretary-General from Africa
7 Kofi Annan Ghana 1 January 1997 1 January 2007
8 Ban Ki-moon South Korea 1 January 2007 Incumbent

UNO Agencies

Agency	Estd. In	Headquarters
International Labour Organization (ILO)	1919	Geneva
World Health Organization (WHO)	1948	Geneva
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1946	Paris
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1957	Vienna
United Nations International	1946	New York

Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)		
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1950	Geneva
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	1967	New York
International Fund for Agricultural Development	1977	Rome
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)	1964	Geneva
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1947	Montreal
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1945	Washington D.C.
International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1956	Washington D.C.
Universal PostalUnion (UPU)	1947	Berne
United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)	1972	Nairobi
United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1967	Geneva
Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	1945	Rome
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)	1945	Washington D.C.
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1950	Geneva
World Trade Organization (WTO)	1995	Geneva
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		New York
Inter Government maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO)	1958	London
International Development Association (IDA)	1960	Washington D.C.
International Tele-communication Union (ITU)	1947	Geneva
United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	1965	New York
United Nations Relief and Work	1949	New York

for PalestineRefugees (UNRWA)		
United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA)	1967	New York

OIC

The Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

Established. September 25, 1969.

Headquarters Jeddah, Saudi Arabia

Official languages Arabic, English, French

Membership 57 member states

Leaders

Secretary-General Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu

The Secretary General of the OIC

Tunku Abdul Rahman (Malaysia): (1971–1973)

Hassan Al-Touhami (Egypt): (1974–1975)

Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye (Senegal): (1975–1979)

Habib Chatty (Tunisia): (1979–1984)

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada (Pakistan): (1985–1988)

Dr. Hamid Algabid (Niger): (1989–1996)

Dr. Azeddine Laraki (Morocco): (1997–2000)

Dr. Abdelouahed Belkeziz (Morocco): (2001–2004)

Prof.Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu (Turkey): (2005 to present)[

Past Islamic Summit Conferences

Number Date

Country Place

1st September 22–25, 1969 Morocco Rabat

2nd February 22–24, 1974 Pakistan Lahore

3rd January 25–29, 1981 Saudi Arabia Makkah Al Mukarramah and Taif

4th January 16–19, 1984 Morocco Casablanca

5th January 26–29, 1987 Kuwait Kuwait City

6th December 9–11, 1991 Senegal Dakar

7th December 13–15, 1994 Morocco Casablanca

1st Extraordinary March 23, 1997 Pakistan Islamabad

8th December 9–11, 1997 Iran Tehran

9th November 12–13, 2000 Qatar Doha

2nd Extraordinary March 5, 2003 Qatar Doha

10th October 16–17, 2003 Malaysia Putrajaya

3rd Extraordinary December 7–8, 2005 Saudi Arabia Makkah Al Mukarramah

11th March 13–14, 2008 Senegal Dakar

12th 2011 Egypt Cairo

The South Asian Association for Regional (SAARC)

At the Association's 14th summit, Afghanistan became its eighth member

Headquarters Kathmandu, Nepal

Membership 8 member states

Establishment December 8, 1985

Membership

Afghanistan Bangladesh Bhutan India Maldives Nepal Pakistan Sri Lanka

[edit] Observers

Secretaries General

Abul Ahsan January 16, 1987 to 15 October 1989

Kant Kishore Bhargava October 17, 1989 to December 31, 1991

Ibrahim Hussain Zaki January 1, 1992 to December 31, 1993

Yadav Kant Silwal January 1, 1994 to December 31, 1995

Naeem U. Hasan January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1998

Nihal Rodrigo January 1, 1999 to January 10, 2002
Q.A.M.A. Rahim January 11, 2002 to February 28, 2005
Lyonpo Chenkyab Dorji March 1, 2005 to February 29, 2008
Sheel Kant Sharma March 1, 2008 to present

List of SAARC summits

1st Dhaka December 7–8, 1985
2nd Bangalore November 16–17, 1986
3rd Kathmandu November 2–4, 1987
4th Islamabad December 29–31, 1988
5th Malé November 21–23, 1990
6th Colombo December 21, 1991
7th Dhaka April 10–11, 1993
8th New Delhi May 2–4, 1995
9th Malé May 12–14, 1997
10th Colombo July 29–31, 1998
11th Kathmandu January 4–6, 2002
12th Islamabad January 2–6, 2004
13th Dhaka November 12–13, 2005
14th New Delhi April 3–4, 2007
15th Colombo August 1–3, 2008
16th Thimphu April 28–29, 2010
17th Maldives - Malé 2011

DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS

- Galileo was first to discover rotation of earth
- Kohler and Milstein discovered monoclonal antibodies.
-
- Photography was invented by Mathew Barry
- Albert Sabin invented Polio vaccine (oral)
- Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev (Russian) published his first version of periodic table in 1869.
- X-ray machine was invented by James Clark
- Arthur Campton discovered x-rays and Cosmic rays.
- Chadwick discovered Neutron
- Telescope was invented by Galileo
- Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- Noble gases discovered by Cavendish
- Gun powder was first invented in China
- Velocity of light was measured by Michelson
- Archimedes gave laws about Floatation of Bodies
- Balloon fly up in air according to Archimedes's principle
- Dr. Christian Bernard was first to perform heart transplant in 1967 in cape town(SA)
- First man to receive artificial heart was Dr. Barney B. Clark
- Barometer was invented by Pascal
- Robert Hook discovered Cell in 1665
- Aspirin discovered by Dresser
- Atomic theory given by Dalton
- Atomic number given by Mosley
- Bacteria by Leeuwenhock
- Blood circulation by William Harvey
- Calculus by Newton
- Co2 by Fischer
- Chlorine by K. Scheele
- Oxygen by Priestley
- Hydrogen by Cavendish
- Super conductor by Binnhorz and Muller in 1987 and were awarded Nobel Prize
- Cotton gin was invented by Eli Whitney.
- Chloroform by Guthrie
- Deuterium by Harold
- Dynamite by Alfred B. Nobel
- DNA by Watson Crick
- Gene by Johanson
- Chromosomes by Wadlyar
- Electric resistance by Ohm
- Electrolysis by Faraday
- Electron by J.J. Thomson in 1897
- Neutron by Chadwick
- Proton by Rutherford
- Positron by Anderson
- Ozone by Echonbein
- Planetary motion by Kepler

- Radioactivity by Bacquerel
- Radium by Currie
- Insulin by Banting & Best
- Human heart transplant by Bernard
- Vaccine (measles) by Peebles
- Vaccine (polio) by Salk
- Vaccine (rabies) by Louis Pasteur
- Vaccine (small pox) by Edward Jenner
- Cause of Malaria was discovered by Ronald Ross
- Adding machine invented by Pascal
- Atom Bomb by Otto Hahn
- Air Brake by George Washington
- Air Conditioning by H. Carier
- Airplane (with motor) by Wright Brothers
- Airplane (jet engine) by Ohain
- Automobile (electric) by William Morrison
- Automobile (differential gear) by Benz
- Bakelite by Leo Hendricks Backland
- Balloon by Mont Gofler
- Barometer by Torricelli
- Bicycle (modern) by Starley
- Bifocal lens by Benjamin Franklin
- Burner (gas) by Bunsen
- Calculating machine (digital) by Charles Babbage
- Camera (photographic) by Josef N. Niepce
- Carburetor by Daimler
- Cement by Joseph Aspidin
- Circuit breaker by Hilliard
- Computer (electronic) by J.P. Eckert and J.W. Mauckly
- Diesel engine by Rudolf Diesel
- Digital camera was invented by Eastman Kodak.
- Gas engine by Daimler
- Electric fan by Wheeler
- Electric flat iron by Henry Sealy
- Electric generator by Hippolyte Pixie
- Electric motor by Michael Faraday
- Motor A.C by Tesla
- Motor D.C by Devin Port
- Electric shaver by W.S. Hadaway
- Electric vacuum cleaner by James Spangler
- Electromagnet by William Sturgeon
- Electron Microscope by Vladimir Zworykin
- Microscope (compound) by Janessen and Leeuwenhoek
- Flying shuttle by Johan Kay
- Gun powder by Roger Bacon
- Gas engine (four cycle) by Otto and Daimler
- Helicopter by Sikorsky
- Internal combustion engine by Daimler
- Jet engine by Frank Whittle
- Knitting Machine by William Lee
- Lamp (incandescent) by Thomas Edison
- Montgolfier invented balloon.
- Talbot invented photographic paper.
- Dickenson invented paper machine.
- Blanchard invented parachute.
- Colt's invention is pistol.
- Howe was the inventor of sewing machine.
- Lamp (mercury) by Hewitt
- Laser (practical) by Gordon Gould
- Laser (operable) by T.H. Mainman
- Machine gun by Gatling
- Match (safety) by Pasch
- Microphone by Graham Bell
- Motion pictures (camera) by Edison
- Motor cycle by Daimler
- Motor scooter by Bradsha
- Parachute by Garnerin
- Pen (fountain) by Waterman
- Pen (ball-point) John Loud Biro
- Photoelectric cell by Julius Elster
- Piano by Christopher
- Printing press (screw type) by Guten Berg

- Radar by Watson Watt
- Railway (electric) by Werner Siemens
- Razor safety by Gillette
- Razor (electric) by Jacob Schick
- Refrigerator by Ferdinand Carre
- Revolver by Samuel Solt
- Rifle by August Kotter
- Rifle (automatic) by John Moses Browning
- Rocket Engine by Goddard
- Safety pin by Walter Hunt
- Sewing Machine by Elias Howe and Thomas Saint
- Stainless steel by Henry Brearley
- Stream boat by Abbans
- Submarine by Holland
- Tank military by Swinton
- Telephone by Graham Bell
- Radio by Marconi
- Telescope (reflecting) by Galileo
- Telescope (refracting) by Newton
- Television (mechanical) by J.L. Baird
- Television (electric) by Farnsworth
- Thermometer by Galileo
- Thermometer (mercury) by Fahrenheit
- Tractor by Robert Keeley
- Transformer by William Stanley
- Transistor by William Shockley
- Type writer by Henry Mill
- Washing machine (electric) by Alva Fisher
- Washing machine (manual) by Hamilton E. Smith
- Welding (electric) by E. Thomson
- Zipper (meshed tooth) by Gideon Sundback
- Celsius devised Centigrade scale
- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasteur.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein
- Who is credited with the development of polio vaccine? Jonas Salk
- Christopher Cockerel invented what: Hovercraft
- The electric chair was invented by a dentist
- Bardeen and Brattain discovered Semiconductor
- What was invented by James Dewar in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask
- Atom Bomb (Uranium Fission) was invented by Otto Hahn in 1941.
- Electron was discovered in 1897.
- Oxygen was discovered in 1774.
- Tomas A Edison was American.
- X-rays and Cosmic rays were discovered by Arthur Compton.
- Printing press was invented by Johann Gutenberg.
- Gramophone was invented by Emile Berliner.
- Blood pressure was discovered by William Harvey.
- Magnifying glass was invented by Roger Bacon.
- Insulin was discovered by Banting.
- Michael Faraday invented Electric Motor in England.
- ECG invented by Einthoven.
- Columbus Day is observed on 2nd Monday in October.
- In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestley.
- In 1589 William Lee invented knitting machine.
- More than 2000 years ago a Roman Ruler Julius Caesar invented the calendar that we use today.
- Lipstick was first introduced in 1915 in America.
- Zippers were introduced in 1890.
- China was discovered by Marco Polo.
- Sea route from Europe to India was discovered by Vasco-de-Gama.
- Canada was discovered by Jacques Cartier.
- Australia was discovered by William Jon zoon.
- Parachute was invented by L.S Lenormand in 1783.
- Box Camera was invented by G.Eastman in 1888.
- Electric Generator was invented by Hippolyte Pixii in the year 1832. He belonged to France.
- In 1907 Electric Washing Machine was invented by an American named A.J 1916.
- Motorcycle was invented by Gottlieb Daimler in 1885, he belonged to Germany.
- First person to reach North Pole was Robert E.Peray.
- Dynamo was invented by Faraday in the year of 1831.
- On 14th Dec 1911 South Pole was discovered by Amundsen.
- America was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492, he belonged to Italy.
- Sea route to India was discovered by Vasco da Gama in 1498, he belonged to Portugal.

- Sandwich Island (now called Hawaiian Island) was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, he belonged to English.
- Suez Canal was designed by French Engineer Ferdinand de Lesseps in 1869.
- Solar System was discovered by Copernicus in 1540, he belonged to Poland.
- Planetary motion was discovered by Kepler in 1600, he belonged to Germany.
- Artificial radioactivity was discovered by Madam Curie and Irene Curie in 1934.
- Atomic number was discovered by Moseley in 1913.
- Atomic theory was given by Dalton in 1803.
- Who invented wax paper- Thomas Edison
- Atomic Structure was studied by Bohr and Rutherford in 1913.
- Circumference of the earth was calculated by Jean Picard.
- Current Electricity was invented by Volta in 1800, he belonged to Italy.
- Cause of yellow fever was discovered by Reed in 1900.
- Discovery of Oxygen was made by J. Priestley in 1774.
- Deuterium (Heavy Hydrogen) was discovered by H.C. Urey in 1932.
- Discovery of Electron was made by J.J. Thomson in 1897.
- Dynamite was made by Alfred Nobel, he belonged to Sweden.
- Fundamental laws of electrical attraction was made by Coulomb.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish in 1766.
- Induction of electric current was discovered by Michael Faraday in 1841.
- Incandescent bulb was made by Edison in 1860.
- Intelligence tests were made by Binet in 1905.
- Laughing gas (Nitrous oxide) was discovered by Priestley.
- Chromosomes were discovered by Hofmeister.
- Otto Hahn invented A.Bomb.
- Wright Brothers invented Aeroplane.
- W. Shockley discovered transistor.
- Christian Barnard was pioneer in heart transplantation.
- William Harvey discovered Circulation of blood.
- Ramsay discovered inert gas.
- Aristotle was the first to classify animals into groups.
- Theophrastus is regarded as the father of botany.
- Hydrogen was discovered by Henry Cavendish.
- Proton was discovered by Goldstein.
- Thomson discovered electron.
- Commercial cork is obtained from Quercus.
- Bacteria were discovered by Louis Pasteur.
- In 1803, the English Scientist John Dalton described the atom as the smallest unit of an element.
- In 1897 J.J. Thomson discovered electron, negative charges.
- In 1911 Ernest Rutherford, a New Zealander living in Britain, carried out experiment with atomic particles.
- Scientist used enormous machine called particle accelerator to discover and find out about subatomic particles.
- Ernest Rutherford in 1908, with the equipment discovered the atomic nucleus.
- Hans Geiger (1882-1945) invented the Geiger Counter used to measure radioactivity.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel.

François Isaac de Rivaz

- The scientist who discovered water: Antoine Lavoisier (Chk)
- Nitric acid— acid was discovered by Jabbar bin Hayyan. (HCl was also discovered by him)
- What calculating aid was invented by William Oughtred in 1662: Slide Rule
- What was invented by James Dewar in 1872: Vacuum or thermos flask
- Frederick Sanger discovered which medical life saver: Insulin
- Who invented Scissors-Leonardo Da Vinci
- In 1902 What did Mary Anderson invent-Windscreen Wipers
- The technique to produce the first test tube baby was evolved by Patrick Steptoe and Robert Edwards
- Sumitomo invented Tank.
- The very first electric light was invented in Scotland in 1835 by James Lindsay.
- The molecular theory of matter was experimentally tested by Robert Brown.
- The theory of inheritance of acquired characters was propounded by J.B. Lamarck
- What was invented by Dr Edward Land in 1947: Polaroid
- Dr. James Watson discovered the structure of DNA in 1953.
- Structure of DNA was given by Watson and Crick.
- Air conditioner invented by "Willis H. Carrier" U.S. in 1902.
- Camera (photographic) has been invented by "Joseph N. Niepce" France in 1822.
- The scientist who designed the first internal combustion engine used to burn low grade fuel. Etienne Lenoir

Pioneers in Science

Anderson—Discovered positive electrons.

Archimedes—Discovery of the Principles of lever and of specific gravity; invention of the famous Archimedean screw.

Avogadro—An Italian scientist known for Avogadro's Hypothesis.

Bacquerel—Radio-activity of uranium.

Baird—Television.

Baron Napier—Logarithms.

Benjamin Franklin—Invented lightning conductor.

Bessemer—Steel smelting process.

Bhabha, Dr H.J.—Research in Cosmic rays and Quantum theory.

Binet—Intelligence Test.

Birbal Sahni—Researches in Botany.

Bose, J.C.—Invented Crescograph and published many works on plant physiology. He discovered that plants have sense and perception.

Bose, S.N.—Discovery of a group of nuclear particles named after him “Boson”.

Boyle—Boyle's law; Pressure \times volume = constant at a constant given temperature. Boyle was the greatest scientist of England in his time.

Bohr—Electron Theory—Atomic structure.

Braun, Dr Wernher von—space flying.

Bunsen—Invention of the spectroscope.

Carothers—Nylon plastics.

Cavendish—Discovery of chemical composition of water; discovery of hydrogen (Inflammable Air); 'rare gases'.

Chadwick—Discovery of the neutron.

Chandrasekhar—Mathematical Astrophysics.

Charles Darwin—Theory of Evolution; Origin of Species.

Clarke, Arthur C.—Concept of Geostationary Orbit.

Curie, Madame—Discovery of radium.

Dalton—Atomic theory; laws of chemical combination; law of partial pressures; the law of multiple proportions.

Democritus—Greek philosopher—(Atomic theory).

Dewar—Invented cordite, liquid oxygen and introduced thermos flask.

Einstein—Theory of relativity.

Euclid—Science of geometry.

Fahrenheit—Fahrenheit mercury thermometric scale in which freezing point is -32° and boiling point is 212° .

Faraday—Electromagnetic induction and laws of electrolysis.

Fermi—Discovered artificial splitting of atoms.

Freud—Doctrine of Psycho-analysis.

Gay Lussac—Law of gases.

Gauss—System of absolute electric measurements.

Good Year—Discovered the art of vulcanising rubber.

Herschel, William—Discovered the Planet—Uranus.

Hertz—Electrical waves.

Hippalus—Founder of scientific astronomy.

Hoffmann—Discovered the first aniline dye.

Kelvin, Lord—Dynamical theory of heat.

Khorana, Dr Hargobind—Deciphering the genetic code.

Kodak—Film and photographic goods.

Lablanc—Manufacture of washing soda.

Lawrence—Invention of cyclotron.

Lockyer—Helium gas.

Louis Braille—Perfected his system of reading and writing for the blind.

Marconi—Wireless telegraphy; radio.

Maria-Montessori—‘Montessori’ method of teaching children.

Maxwell—Electro-magnetic Theory of Light.

Meghnad Saha—Effect of pressure on Radiation through bodies.

Mendel—Laws of heredity.

Mendeleev—Periodic Table.

Morse—Morse system of electric telegraphy.

Newton—Laws of gravitation; Law of Motion.

Nobel—Dynamite.

Oliver Lodge—Physicist. Researches in wireless communications.

Oppenheimer—Researches in atomic theory.

Otto Hahn—Discovery of uranium fission.

Parkes—Celluloid.

Parsons—Steam turbine.

Pavlov—Theory of Conditioned Reflex.

Perkin—‘Mauve dye’.

Pitman—Founded the Pitman system of phonographic shorthand.

Planck—Quantum theory.

Plimsoll—Introduced a line of demarcation on the ships beyond which the ships cannot be loaded.

Priestley—Discovery of Oxygen.

Raman, C.V.—“Raman Effect” on polarisation of light and theories on crystals and diamond formation.

Ramanathan—Molecular scattering of light in fluids.

Ramanujam—A great Indian mathematician.

Ramsay—Discovery of Inert gases such as Argon, Neon, Helium etc.

Ray, P.C.—Researches in chemistry.

Regnault—Experiments in regard to the physical properties of bodies and their relation to heat.

Roger Bacon—Gun powder.

Rontgen—Discovery of X-rays.

Rohmkorff—Induction coil.

Rutherford—Atomic Research; succeeded in splitting the atom for the first time in 1918.

Shalimar—Paints.

Stephenson—British engineer and pioneer in Railways. He was the first to put a locomotive on the line that was able to draw a train of 31 carriages.

Thomson, J.J.—Discovered electron.

Travers—Discovery of Neon gas (Working with Ramsay).

Urey—Discovery of Heavy Hydrogen.

Volta—Current electricity and electric battery.

Pioneers in Mechanical Inventions and Discoveries

Austin—Motor Car.

Bell, Graham—Telephone.

Berliner—Microphone.

Brequet—Helicopter.

Bushwell—Submarine.

Caxton—Printing Press.

Colt—Revolver.

Daimler—Gas engine.

Davy—Miner's Safety Lamp.

Diesel—Internal Combustion engine (Diesel engine).

Dunlop—Pneumatic tyre.

Edison—First electric bulb and gramophone.

Faraday—Dynamo.

Fick—Law of Diffusion—Fick's Law.

Frank Whittle—Jet propulsion.

Fulton—Stream boat.

Galileo—Telescope.

Gillette—Safety razor.

Guttenburg—Art of Printing.

Hoe—Rotary Printing Press.

Howe—Sewing Machine.

Huygens—Pendulum clock.

James Watt—Steam engine (patented in 1769).

Landstrom, J.E.—Safety Matches.

Macmillan—Bicycle (1842).

Mauser—Magazine of rifle.

Mercator—Celestial and a terrestrial globe.

Montgolfier—Balloon (1883)

Pascal—Calculating Machine.

Puckle, James—Machine gun

Shockley—Transistor.

Sholes—Typewriter.

Stephenson—Railway engine.

Swinton—Military tank.

Torricelli—Barometer.

Watt, Robert Watson—Radar.

W. & O. Wright (Wright Brothers)—Aeroplane (1903).

Waterman—Fountain pen.

Zeiss—Lenses; Camera.

Pioneers in

Medical Inventions and Discoveries

- Banting—Insulin (as a palliative for diabetes).

Barnard, Christian—Replacing the human heart.

Brahmchari, U.M.—Cure of Kala-a-zar fever.

Davy—Isolation of metals by electricity; studied properties of chlorine.

Domagk—Sulpha drugs as bactericides.

Eijkman—Cause of Beri-Beri.

Finsen—Discovered curative effect of ultra violet rays; photography.

Fleming, Alexander—Penicillin (in 1929).

Harvey—Circulation of blood.

Hahnemann—Homoeopathy (founder).

Hopkins, Frederick Gowland—Vitamin D.

Jenner—Smallpox Vaccination.

Koch—Tubercle Bacillus.

Lainnec—Stethoscope.

Lister, Lord—Antiseptic treatment.

Pasteur, Louis—Treatment of rabies; cure of hydrophobia.

Ronald Ross—Malaria Parasite.

Salk, Jonas E.—Anti-polio Vaccine.

Simpson and Harrison—Chloroform.

Waksman—Streptomycin.

Famous Rivers

City	Country	River
Adelaide	Australia	Torrens
Amsterdam	Netherlands	Amsel
Alexandria	Egypt	Nile
Ankara	Turkey	Kazil
Bangkok	Thailand	Chao Praya
Basra	Iraq	Euphrates and Tigris
Baghdad	Iraq	Tigris
Berlin	Germany	Spree
Bonn	Germany	Rhine
Budapest	Hungary	Daunbe
Bristol	U. K.	Avon
Buenos Aires	Argentina	Laplata
Chittagong	Bangladesh	Majyani
Canton	China	Si-Kiang
Cairo	Egypt	Nile
Chung King	China	Yang-tse-King
Cologne	Germany	Rhine
Dandzing	Germany	Vistula
Dresden	Germany	Elve
Dublin	Ireland	Liffy
Hamburg	Germany	Elve
Kabul	Afghanistan	Kabul
Karachi	Pakistan	Indus
Khartoum	Sudan	Confluence of Blue and white Nile
Lahore	Pakistan	Ravi
Leningrad	Russia	Neva
Lisbon	Portugal	Tagus
Liverpool	England	Messey
London	England	Thames
Moscow	Russia	Moskva
Montreal	Canada	St. Lawrence
Nanking	China	Yang-tse-Kiang
New Orleans	U.S.A.	Mississippi
New York	U.S.A.	Hudson
Ottawa	Canada	Ottawa
Paris	France	Seine
Philadelphia	U.S.A.	Delaware
Perth	Australia	Swan
Prague	Czech Republic	Vitava
Quebec	Canada	St. Lawrence
Rome	Italy	Tiber
Rotterdam	The Netherlands	New Mass
Stalingrad	Russia	Volga
Shanghai	China	Yang-tse-Kiang
Sidney	Australia	Darling
Saint Luis	U.S.A.	Mississippi
Tokyo	Japan	Arakava
Vienna	Australia	Danube
Warsaw	Poland	Vistula
Washington D.C.	U.S.A.	Potomac
Yangoon	Myanmar	Irrawaddy

River	Origin	Falls in	Length (Km.)
Nile	Victoria lake	Mediterranean Sea	6,650
Amazon	Andes (Peru)	Atlantic Ocean	6,428
Mississippi Missouri	Itasca lake (USA)	Gulf of Mexico (USA)	6,020
Yangtze	Tibetan Kin Plateau	China Sea	5,494
Ob	Altai Mts., Russia	Gulf of Ob	5,410
Huang Ho	Kunlun Mts.	Gulf of Chibli	4,344
Yenisei	Tannu-Ola Mts.	Arctic Ocean	3,804
Conga	Lualaba & Luapula rivers	Atlantic Ocean	3,700

Niger	Guinea	Gulf of Guinea	4,180
Mekong	Tibetan highlands	South China sea	4,180
Volga	Voldai Plateau, Russia	Caspian Sea	3,690
St. Lawrence	Lake Ontario	Gulf of St. Lawrence	3,058
Brahmaputra	Lake Mansarovar	Bay of Bengal	2,900
Indus	Near lake Mansarovar	Arabian sea	2,880

WORLD RIVERS

- Third world comprises of 70% of world population.
- Hamun Mashkel Lake (Baluchistan) is salt water lake.
- Most important crop of Nile delta is Cotton.
- Pak: is 4th among world's largest cotton producers.
- A famous natural bridge is located in Virginia.
- Eskimos live in North America.
- Iberian Peninsula is a part of Europe.
- The number of CARS is five.
- Height of Islamabad is 2000 ft: above sea level.
- The Devil Tower present in US is a volcano.
- Hudson Bay is largest bay and is in Northern Canada.
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- Grand Canal is oldest man made canal for shipping purpose in China.
- Shark bay is in Western Australia.
- English Channel separates England from France.
- Gulf of Sidra is in Libya.
- Red river is in USA.
- Gulf of lion is in France.
- Churchill water fall is in Canada.
- Danube River is in Romania (Europe). It pours into Black sea.
- The Volga is Europe longest river what is the second longest Danube
- Volga River is in Russia.
- What is the only river that flows both north and south of equator - The Congo
- New Zealand is situated in the region of Oceania.
- Oxus River (also called Amu Darya) is flowing between Afghanistan and Tajikistan. It is the largest river of central Asia.
- Bari Doab is the area lying between River Ravi and River Beas.
- SURMA is the name of a river.
- Windermere Lake is the largest lake of UK.
- What is France's longest river: Loire
- Hundroo (Hundrubagh) Water Falls are in India.
- An iceberg floating in sea will have one-tenth of its mass above the surface of water.
- Jog Falls are the highest waterfalls in India.
- Which river is in Lebanon? River Latani
- Highest salinity is found in the Great Salt Lake in USA.
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
- Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin
- River Darling is in Australia.
- Gateway of Pacific is Panama Canal.
- Panama Canal links Pacific Ocean with Atlantic Ocean.
- Panama Canal was opened in 1914.
- Panama Canal links North America with South America.
- Amazon River crosses Equator twice.
- The Amazon river rises in which country-Peru
- Amazon River is largest river in terms of volume. It is in Brazil. It pours into Atlantic Ocean.
- The longest and largest river in Asia is Yangtze.
- The largest river in China is The Yangtze River.
- The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of Potohar Plateau.
- Aswan dam is constructed on river Nile.
- World's largest earth filled dam is Tarbela.
- Vuctor falls are on the border b/w Zimbabwe & South Africa.
- Titicaca is the highest navigable lake in world extending from Peru to Bolivia.
- Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world. It is located in Siberia.
- Indus River pours into Arabian Sea.
- After Indus, the longest river is Sutlaj in Pakistan.
- The longest river in South Asia is the Brahmaputra.
- Nile River pours its water into Mediterranean Sea.

- Don River pours its water into Sea of Azov.
- Tigris River pours its water into Caspian Sea.
- Lake Mead is a man-made largest lake in the world.
- The largest river in France is Lore
- Most populated lake is Lake Eire.
- Suez Canal is 170 Km long constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.
- The Suez Canal link the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea. The Canal was constructed by a French Engineer, Ferdinand De Lesseps.
- The Suez Canal was nationalized by Col. Nasser on 26th July, 1956.
- Mariana trench is the deepest part in the ocean and it lies in Pacific Ocean. It is also called the deepest seafloor depression in the world.
- River Zambezi flows in Southeast Africa.
- Euphrates flows in Syria and Iraq.
- Mesopotamia is the region b/w Tigris & Euphrates.
- Mississippi river flows in USA. Mississippi is longest river of America.
- Missouri river flows in USA
- Hudson River flows in USA.
- Lake Michigan flows in USA.
- Golden River flows in Alaska, Canada.
- In what country are the Painted Lakes- Indonesia
- Name the river that flows through Baghdad- Tigris
- What city has the most canals- Birmingham
- Suez Canal was acquired by Britain in 1875 and nationalized by Egypt in 1956. It remains closed 1967-75 after Arab Israel War.
- Thames River is in England.
- Seine River is in France.
- Hang He river is in China.
- Victoria Lake forms boundary line b/w Tanzania and Uganda.
- Victoria Lake is in Africa.
- Source River Jehlum is Verinag.
- Lake Superior is the largest fresh water lake in the world. It is located in North America (USA-Canada).
- Lake Victoria is located in Kenya-Tanzania and Uganda.
- Great Bear Lake is located in Canada.
- Huron Lake is in USA-Canada.
- In which country would you find Lake Disappointment Australia
- The Amazon river dolphins are what colour- Pink
- Which of the following rivers rises in lake Lan-Ka Tso in Tibet? Sutlej
- Volga river pours its water into Caspian Sea it is longest river of Europe.
- Don is a river of Russia.
- Lake Erie (N.America) is most polluted lake in the world.
- Lake Mead on the Arizona-Nevada is largest man-made lake in USA.
- Baikal Lake is in Siberian desert.
- Palk Bay lies b/w Gulf of Mannar and Bay of Bengal.
- Panama Canal connects Atlantic Ocean with Pacific Ocean.
- 3- Gorges Dam is in .. China
- Indus originates from Tibet near Mansorowar Lake.
- The Victoria Falls in Africa is located on river Zambezi. It is the highest fall of Africa.
- Mt Merapi is located on Java.
- What is the longest river in Australia- Murray-Darling
- Gulf Stream is an ocean current named after the Gulf of Mexico.
- The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- Aswan dam is in Egypt.
- Word Tsunami is of Japanese language.
- Largest coral reef is in Australia.
- Colorado River forms Grand Canyon.
- River Rhine is in Western Europe.
- The Victoria Falls is located in Zimbabwe.
- Highest fall of world Angel Falls is on river Carrao Venezuela.
- Niagara fall is in North America b/w America & Canada.
- Ribbon fall is in North America.
- Silver Strand fall is in North America.
- Grand Canal is located in People's Republic of China.
- After Australia, Europe is the smallest continent.
- 'Victoria falls' is located in Rhodesia.
- Deccan Plateau is in Asia.
- Asia is the largest continent and covers about 1/3 of the world's total land area.
- Both the highest and lowest points on the earth are found in Asia.
- The lowest point of Asia is Dead Sea which is about 397 meter below sea level.
- Dead sea lying b/w Israel and Jordan.
- Asia Minor is a geographical expression, a part to Turkey.
- The world's longest river, the Nile is located in Africa.

- Africa is also known as Dark Continent.
- Highest point of South America is Mount Aconcagua (Argentina) and lowest point is Valdes Peninsula (Argentina).
- Highest Point of North America is Mount McKinley and the lowest point is Death Valley (California, USA).
- Highest point of Africa is Kibo, a peak of Kilimanjaro (Tanzania) and lowest point is Lake Assal (Djibouti).
- Highest point of Europe is Mount El'brus and the lowest point is Caspian Sea.
- Highest point in Antarctica is Vinson Massif.
- Highest point in Australia is Mount Kosciusko (New South Wales) and the lowest point is Lake Eyre (South Australia).
- The lowest point of the North America is the Death Valley located in California.
- Danube River flows in Austria.
- Victoria River is the chief source of River Nile.
- Dardanelles connects black Sea and Mediterranean.
- Black sea is so called because a dense fog prevails there in winter.
- The river Jordan flows out into the Dead sea
- River Mekong flows in Vietnam.
- River Thames flows in Southern England.
- River boat Gondola is used in Italy's city Venice.
- Hydespes River is now called the Jhelum River.
- The length of Panama Canal is 50072 miles.
- At the equator, the equation of the day is 12 hours.
- Meridian means mid-day.
- Shale is not a metamorphic rock.

Foot Ball World Cups

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1930	Uruguay	Uruguay	Argentina
1934	Italy	Italy	Czechoslovakia
1938	France	Italy	Hungary
1942	Cancelled (2nd World War)	-----	-----
1946	Cancelled (2nd World War)	-----	-----
1950	Brazil	Uruguay	Brazil
1954	Switzerland	West Germany	Hungary
1958	Sweden	Brazil	Sweden
1962	Chile	Brazil	Czechoslovakia
1966	England	England	West Germany
1970	Mexico	Brazil	Italy
1974	West Germany	West Germany	Holland
1978	Argentina	Argentina	Holland
1982	Spain	Italy	West Germany
1986	Mexico	Argentina	West Germany
1990	Italy	West Germany	Argentina
1994	United States of America	Brazil	Italy
1998	France	France	Brazil
2002	Japan and South Korea	Brazil	Germany
2006	Germany	Italy	France
2010	South Africa	(Scheduled)	-----
2014	Brazil	(Scheduled)	-----

World Tallest Largest Highest Tallest, Highest, Biggest In the World

Animal, Tallest
Archipelago, Largest
Bird, Fastest

Giraffe
Indonesia
Swift

Bird, Largest
Bird, Smallest
Bridge, Longest Railway
Building, Tallest in the World
Canal, Longest Irrigational
Canal, Longest
Capital, Highest
City, Biggest in Area
City, Largest in Population
City, Costliest
City, Highest
Continent Largest
Continent, Smallest
Country, Biggest (Area)
Country, Largest (Population)
Country, Largest (Electorate)
Creature, Largest
Delta, Largest
Desert, Largest (World)
Desert, Largest (Asia)
Dam, Largest
Dam, Highest
Diamond, Largest
Dome, Largest
Epic, Largest
Irrigation Scheme, Largest
Island, Largest
Sea, Largest
Lake, Deepest
Lake, Largest (Artificial)
Lake, Highest
Lake, Largest (Fresh water)
Lake, Largest (Salt water)
Library, Largest

Mountain Peak, Highest
Mountain Range, Longest
Museum, Largest
Ocean, Largest
Palace, Biggest
Park, Largest
Peninsula, Largest
Place, Coldest (Habitated)
Place, Dryest
Place, Hottest
Place, Rainiest
Planet, Biggest
Planet, Brightest
Planet, Smallest
Plateau, Highest

Ostrich
Humming Bird
Huey P. Long Bridge, Louisiana (U.S.A.)
Burj, Dubai (UAE)
The Kalakumsky Canal
Suez Canal
La Paz (Boliva)
Mount Isa Australia
Tokyo
Tokyo
Van Chuan (China)
Asia
Australia
Russia
China
India
Blue Whale
Sunderban (Bangladesh & India)
Sahara (Africa)
Gobi
Grand Coulee Dam (U.S.A.)
Hoover Dam (U.S.A.)
The Cullinan
Astrodome, in Houston (U.S.A.)
Mahabharat
Lloyd Barrage, Sukkur (Pakistan)
Greenland
Mediterranean sea
Baikal (Siberia)
Lake Mead (Boulder Dam)
Titicaca (Bolivia)
Superior
Caspian
United State Library of Congress, Washington D.C.
Everest (Nepal)
Andes (S. America)
British Museum, London
Pacific
Vatican (Italy)
Yellow Stone National Park (U.S.A.)
Arabia
Verkhoyansk (Siberia)
Iquique (In Atacama Desert, Chile)
Azizia (Libya, Africa)
Mausinram (Meghalaya, India)
Jupiter
Venus
Mercury
Pamir (Tibet)

Platform, Longest
Railway, Longest
Railway Station, Longest
River, Longest
River, Largest
Sea-bird, Largest
Star, Brightest
Statue, Tallest
Telescope, Largest Radio
Tramway, World's first
Tunnel, Longest (Railway)
Tunnel, Longest (Road)
Volcano, Highest
Volcano, Most Active
Wall, Longest
Waterfall, Highest

Kharagpur (India)
Trans-Siberian railway
Grand Central Terminal, Chicago (U.S.A.)
Nile (Africa)
Amazon (S. America)
Albatross
Sirius
Statue of Motherland, Volgograd (Russia)
New Mexico (U.S.A.)
New York
Tanna (Japan)
Mont Blanc Tunnel between France and Italy
Ojos del Salado (Andes, Ecuador)
Mauna Loa (Hawaii-U.S.A.)
Great wall of China
Angel (Venezuela)

Water, Lowest body
Zoo, Largest

Dead Sea
Kruger National Park, South Africa

- The largest museum in the world is the American Museum of Natural History
- The lowest mountain range in the world is the Bhieuna Bhaille
- The country known as the Land of Cakes is Scotland
- The place known as the Garden of England is Kent
- The old name of Taiwan was Formosa
- The largest bay in the world is Hudson Bay, Canada
- The largest church in the world is Basilica of St.Peter,Vatican City,Rome
- The tallest statue in the world is the Motherland,Volgagrad Russia
- The world's loneliest island is the Tristan da cunda
- The country whose National Anthem has only music but no words is Bahrain
- The largest cinema in the world is the Fox theatre,Detroit,USA
- The country where there are no Cinema theatres is Saudi arabia
- The world's tallest office building is the Sears Tower,Chicago
- The largest temple in the world is Angkorwat in Kampuchea
- The largest dome in the world is Louisiana Superdome,New Orleans,USA
- The largest strait in the world is Tartar Strait
- The largest city of Africa is Cairo
- The largest auto producer in the USA is General Motors
- The first actor to win an Oscar was Emil Jannings
- The first animated colour cartoon of full feature length was Snow White and Seven Dwarfs
- The first demonstration of a motion picture was held at Paris
- The first country to issue stamps was Britain
- The world's largest car manufacturing company is General Motors,USA
- The world's biggest manufacturer of bicycles is Hero cycles,Ludhiana
- The world's oldest underground railway is at London
- The last French Monarch was Louis Napoleon III
- The first man to reach Antarctica was Fabian Gotileb
- Oldest surviving building in world is pyramids of Egypt.
- K-2 is also known as Godwin Austin, first climbed by Ardito Desio 1956.
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain located in Himalaya (Nepal).
- Tensing and Hillary were the first human beings to set foot on the top of Mt. Everest.
Tensing belonged to India and Hillary is a native of New Zealand.
- K2 is the second highest peak located in Korokoram (Pakistan).
- Mount Everest was named after Sir George Everest.
- Mozambique has the lowest GNP.
- The biggest airport in the world is King Khalid situated in Saudi Arabia.
- Nauru is the smallest republic of the world.
- Capital with highest elevation La Paz.
- Largest Dam, Grand Coulee Dam is in USA.
- World's biggest museum is British Museum.
- Volta Lake (Ghana) is the largest artificial lake of the world.
- Largest zoo is in South Africa.
- Largest Hydroelectric power station is in Brazil.
- Largest palace is in Brunei.
- Longest railway tunnel is Seikan Railway Tunnel, in Japan.
- The largest railway tunnel in the world is the Oshimzu Tunnel, Japan (chk)
- Longest underground railway Tunnel is in Moscow.
- Grand Central Terminal of New York is the largest railway station of the world.
- Biggest Library is Congress Library in USA.
- Largest Stadium is in Czech Republic.
- Country with largest coast line is Canada.
- Country with largest budget is USA.
- The highest birth rate is of Malawi.
- Peru with lowest birth rate.
- Country with most billionaires is USA.
- Walt Disney is the man with highest number of Oscars.
- The world's longest platform is known as the Loop, which is located in USA.
- Monaco has the shortest coast line.
- The biggest Square the Tiananmen Square is in China.
- Largest Tomb the mount li tomb is in China.

- The longest cricket match between England and South Africa in 1939 abandoned after 10 days.
- Largest number of school is in China.
- Largest fort, Fort George situated in UK.
- The largest church of the world is in Rome (Italy).
- Largest exhibition centre is in Germany.
- Lake Victoria is the largest lake of Africa.
- The film Ben Hur won the most (11) Oscar Awards in 1959.
- World's largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque.
- Largest capital is Ottawa.
- Tibetan Plateau has highest elevation.
- Smallest continent is Australia.
- Least populated Muslim country is Maldives.
- City with largest elevation is Lhasa.
- Largest Bay is Bay of Bengal.
- Largest delta is in Bengal created by the river Bharamputra and the Ganges.
- Largest gulf is the Gulf of Mexico.
- Largest water reservoir is Owen Falls (Uganda).
- Largest dam by volume is Kiev Dam (Ukraine).
- Biggest dam is Pati Dam (Argentina).
- Hottest place is Aziziya, Libya.
- Coldest place is Plateau station (Antarctica).
- Driest place is Atacama Desert in Chile.
- Biggest national park is Yellowstone National Park.
- Biggest university is California University (USA).
- Largest battleship is USS Missouri.
- Largest sea port is port of New York and New Jersey (USA).
- Most spoken language is Mandarin Chinese.
- Largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque at Islamabad.
- Largest church is Catholic Basilica (Vatican City).
- Largest university is University of New York USA.
- Oldest civilization is Sumerian civilization (Mesopotamia).
- Oldest town is Jericho (Jordan).
- Largest land mammal is African Elephant.
- Longest strait is the Strait of Malacca.
- Tallest animal is Giraffe.
- Largest bird is ostrich.
- Smallest bird is hummingbird.
- Largest bank of the world is Dutch Bank of Germany.
- The country with most refugees is Iran.
- Country with most islands is Indonesia.
- First Muslim dynasty in India is Slave dynasty.
- Highest birth rate is of Malawi (Africa).
- Lowest birth rate is of Peru.
- Highest death rate is of Peru.
- Lowest death rate is of Kuwait.
- Richest woman is Queen Elizabeth.
- The largest oil consumer is USA.
- The largest oil field is Ghawar Oil field (Saudi Arabia).
- Tallest tower is CN Tower Toronto (Canada).
- Busiest airport is O'Hare International Airport (USA).
- Oldest capital city is Damascus (Syria).
- Largest constellation is Hydra.
- Fastest bird is Peregrine Falcon.
- Largest metropolitan is Mexico City.
- Biggest park is the Wood Buffalo National Park.
- Densest population is of Bangladesh.
- Longest canal is Volga-Baltic Canal.
- Longest day is 21 June and shortest day is December 21.
- Largest diamond is Cullinan.
- Longest big ship canal is Suez Canal.
- The smallest ocean is Arctic Ocean.
- What is Europe's largest port-Rotterdam
- What was first used at the 1904 St Louis Olympic games-Gold medals silver was first before
- Where is the world's oldest university- Fez Morocco -founded 859
- What is the largest island in The Greater Antilles- Cuba
- What is the world's most polluted major city- Mexico City

- **What is the worlds fastest moving insect-Tropical Cockroach**
- **Where is the largest church in the world-Vatican in Rome**
- **What was the first country to use postcards- Austria**
- **Where is the worlds largest Chinese settlement outside Asia San Francisco – Chinatown**
- **Which country has no national monetary unit of it's own Andorra**
- **Which country has the highest % of women in their legislature Cuba**
- **Which country has the most daily newspapers- India**
- **Which city was built in the design of a union flag Khartoum**
- **What was the first country to use TV as a mass info media Germany**
- **In which country is the worlds longest road tunnel Switzerland**
- **Which country has no public toilets- Peru**
- **Bill gates (USA), founder and chairman of Microsoft Corporation, is currently the richest person in the world and Lillian Bettencourt (France) is the richest woman in the world.**
- **Nauru, an island located in western Pacific Ocean, is the smallest republic of the world.**
- **Mount Everest (2759 N 8656 E) is the highest mountain peak which is located on NepalTibet border in the Himalayas.**
- **New Cornelia tailings on ten mile wash Arizona USA with a volume of 209500 million cubic meters is the world's largest volume dam.**
- **Taipei-I built in Taiwan is world's second tallest building..**
- **The Atacama Desert in Chile is the driest place of the world and Masyram in Assam (India) is the wettest place in the world.**
- **Canada has the longest coastline which is 151,489 miles in the length and Monaco's coastline measures only 3.5 miles in length.**
- **Dalol Danaki depression in Ethiopia with an average annual temperature of 35c (95f) is the hottest place on earth and Plateau station, in Antarctica with an average annual temperature of -56.7c (-71.7f), is the coldest place of the globe.**
- **Grand central terminal of New York is the largest railway station. It covers an area of 48 acres.**
- **The Seikan railway tunnel in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world, it's length is 33.50 miles (53.9 km)**
- **Longest road tunnel is**

St. Goatherd Rd.

located in Switzerland 16.3 km long.

- The yellow stone national park (USA) is the largest national park. It has an area of 3350 sq miles.
- The California University (USA) is the biggest university of the world.
- King Khalid international airport, Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) is the largest airport in the world.
- The port of New York and New Jersey (USA) is the largest seaport in the world.
- Mandarin (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world. It is estimated that a total number of 999 million ppl speak it.
- The noble prize is the largest prize. Each prize carries an amount of one million dollars.
- Shah Faisal mosque located in Islamabad (Pak) is the largest mosque.
- Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.
- Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil in the world.
- The longest river in Asia is Yangtze
- The world's largest internet search engine is Google.
- After United States, the largest number of inventions in the last two decades belongs to Germany
- China has the largest population, Russia has largest land area and Vatican city has smallest population and land area in the world
- Lord Clive was the first and Lord Mountbatten was the last British ruler of India.
- Largest continent of the world is "Asia" and smallest is "Australia". Largest ocean of the world is "Pacific Ocean" and smallest ocean is "Indian Ocean". The Sahara is the largest desert of the world.
- Kazakhstan is the largest Muslim country in land area in the world. It has an area of 1,049,000 sq.miles. Maldives is the smallest Muslim country in land area of 115 sq. miles.
- Indonesia is the most populous Muslim country and Maldives is less populous Muslim country.
- Antarctica is the uninhabited continent of the world which is without any regular population.
- Seoul (South Korea) is the most populous city of the world.
- The lake Baikal of Russia has the maximum depth of 5315 feet.
- Turkey is the country having its land in two continents
- The world's longest current reigning monarch is Queen of England.
- Germany is the highest solar energy user in the world.
- Inflation means that money falls in value.
- The Cambodian Language is the language with most Alphabets. It has a total number of 74 alphabets
- The Ostrich of North Africa is the biggest bird. Its height is up to 2.7 meters (9 feet) and weight is up to 160 kgs. While the Hummingbird is the smallest bird. It is 5.5-20 cm in length and weight about 16 grams.
- Glaciers are found on every continent except Africa. The Lambert Glacier enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australia Antarctic Territory. Its length is 440 miles (700 km) and was discovered in 1956-57.

- The country where military service is compulsory for women is Israel
- The country which has more than 10,000 golf courses is USA
- The country which built the first powerful long range rockets is Germany
- The founder of KODAK Company was Eastman
- The Cape of Good Hope is located in South Africa
- The last letter of the Greek alphabet is Omega
- The place known as the land of Lincoln is Illinois
- The Pentagonian desert is located in Argentina
- The person known as the father of aeronautics is Sir George Cayley
- The most densely populated Island in the world is Honshu
- The two nations Haiti and the Dominion Republic together form the Island of Hispaniola
- Reticulated python is the longest snake in the world.
- Urengoi (Russia) is the largest natural gas reserve.
- The Bamboo has the fastest growth rate. It grows up to 3 feet in 24 hours.
- Trans-Siberian railway line is the longest in the world.
- Roxy is the biggest cinema house of the world. It is located in New York (United States).
- The largest telescope of the world called Keck-I, is located in Hawaii (USA).
- Jean Bernard is the deepest cave in France.
- The fastest flying bird in the world is Falcon.
- Largest peninsula is Arabian Peninsula.
- Mariana Trench is the deepest part of Pacific.
- The longest railway station is located in Japan.
- Polus Nedostupnostir is the coldest place on earth.
- Tallest Light house "Steel Marine Tower" is in Japan.
- The biggest delta in the world is the Sunderbans
- The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is Detroit, USA
- The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the Mississippi
- Valentina Treshkova (USSR) was the first woman astronaut who orbited the earth in the year 1983.
- The American astronaut Neil Armstrong was the first man to step on the surface of moon on 21 July 1969.
- Largest producer of silver is Mexico.
- The largest producer of carpet is Iran.
- The largest producer of cheese is USA.
- The largest producer of cotton is USA.
- The largest producer of Jute is Bangladesh.
- The largest producer of Rice is China.
- The largest producer of Silk is China.
- The largest producer of Steel is USA.
- The largest producer of Sugar is India.
- The largest producer of Tea is India.
- The largest producer of Wheat is USA.
- The largest producer of Wool is Australia.
- The largest producer of gold is South Africa.
- The largest producer of oil is Saudi Arabia.
- The largest producer of coffee
- The largest producer of tin is Malaysia.
- The world's leading banking center is Zurich.
- Most Spoken Language is Chinese.
- World's largest fish catching country is China.
- Muhammad Fathullah Khan Kandahari's translation: Printed in 1861, Bhopal, India, It is the first known translation of the holy Qur'an in Pashto
- The first translation of the Quran into a Western language was made into Latin. It was carried out by Robertus Rotensis and Hermannus Dalmata in 1143
- South China Sea is the largest sea.
- What country is the world leader in Cobalt Mining-Zaire
- What animal has the best hearing-Bats
- What country had the first banknotes-Sweden China paper not banknotes
- Where was the world's first supermarket built (country)-France
- Which country grows the most sugar-Brazil
- Name the largest Mediterranean island-Sicily
- Who was the first British monarch to visit America George VI in 1939
- What country consumes the most meat per capita 124 lb-Argentina
- What is the world's largest food company- Nestle
- Which of the following is the world's largest city in area? Mount Isa (Australia) /New York (chk)
- Which of the following countries has the largest area of forest? Russia
- Where is the world's tallest Pagoda located? China
- Which of the following is the largest Gulf in the world? Gulf of Mexico
- In 1901 who first transmitted radio signals across Atlantic: Marconi
- Which country has the smallest birth rate: Vatican City
- Which country was the first to introduce old age pensions: Germany
- Who piloted the first flight across the English channel: Louis Bleriot
- What was the first James Bond film: Dr No

- Which country set up the world's first chemistry lab in 1650: Netherlands
- Which country was the first to abolish capital punishment 1826-Russia Czar Nicholas -Siberia instead
- What country is nearest to the North Pole: Greenland
- Who were the first people to measure the year-Babylonians
- Who was Canada's first prime minister-Sir John MacDonald
- What is the world's oldest monotheistic religion: Judaism
- In what city is the world's largest carpet manufacturer-Kashmir
- What is the world's largest herb-Banana
- What country produces the most tobacco in the world-China
- What country has the most elephants-Tanzania
- Who was the first woman to receive The Order of Merit 1907-Florence Nightingale
- What country has the most Post Offices -India
- Where was the first Miss World contest held in 1951-London
- What country has the world's largest merchant navy-Liberia
- What country consumes the most tea per capita-Ireland
- What country has the world's oldest National Anthem-Netherlands
- What city has the world's biggest taxi fleet-Mexico - over 60000
- What animal is mentioned most in the Bible-Sheep
- What is officially the poorest US state-Mississippi
- DELAG was the world's first what Oct 16 1909- Airline - by Zeppelin
- Where was the first police force established in 1667-Paris
- What is the world's tallest horse Shire Horse
- What bird lays the largest clutch of eggs The Grey Partridge - up to 16
- The King Cobra is the only snake that does what-Builds a Nest
- World's oldest existing treaty of 1373 between England and who Portugal
- What is considered to be the world's fastest team game Ice Hockey
- What is the world's largest airline- Aeroflot
- Which city had the world's first public bus service- Paris
- Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean.
- The longest highway in the world is the Trans-Canada
- The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolokol at Kremlin, Moscow
- The biggest stadium in the world is the Strahov Stadium, Prague
- The country which has the greatest population density is Monaco
- The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib
- The first man to reach North Pole was Rear Peary
- The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman
- The primary producer of newsprint in the world is Canada
- The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap. Ronald Amundson
- The airplane was used in war for the first time by Italians(14 Oct. 1911)
- United States has most TV stations in the world.
- China has most land frontiers with neighboring countries.
- Tokyo is the largest metropolitan city.
- The first man to circumnavigate the world was Magellan.
- The world's poorest country with a lowest per capita income is Rwanda.
- Saudi Arabia is no.1 oil producing country in the world
- Hingol is the largest river in the world.
- After USA, France is the biggest arms seller in the world.
- The maximum presentation in the European parliament is held by Germany.
- First test tube baby Louise Brown (England) was born in 1978.
- Oldest athlete to win Olympic title in 1920 belongs to USA.
- Youngest Olympic champion, Barbara pearl Jones belonged to USA.
- USA is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world. It produces 98,784 MW electricity which is about 30% of the total nuclear electricity generated in the world.
- Kilauea situated in Hawaii (US) is the most active volcano of the world
- Robert E. Perry (1856-1920) an American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 for the first time in human history.
- In what country was the world's first wildlife sanctuary set up-Sri Lanka 3rd cent BC
- Longest land frontier is of China.
- Highest % of land under cultivation is in India.
- World's oldest university al-Azhar is in Egypt.
- Smallest continent is Australia.
- Yuma located in Arizona (USA) is the sunniest place of the world. It gets sunshine in 91 % possible hours
- The longest continuous war was the thirty year war between various European countries from 1618 to 1648. While the shortest continuous war was between UK and Zanzibar, which lasted from 90 am to 9:45 am on 27th August 1896.
- China had the maximum number (861878) of primary schools. India was at the top with 241,129 secondary schools in 1994.
- USA is the country with 109 nuclear reactors, followed by France 56, Japan 51
- Which country grows the most fruit: China
- Vicoletto della Virilita of Italy is the world's narrowest street.
- Canal Street is the widest street in USA.

- Fastest animal is cheetah.
- Slowest animal is Snail 2 to 3 feet per minute.
- Biggest bell is Great bell at Moscow.
- Fastest bird is Indian swift.
- Largest bird is Ostrich.
- Smallest bird is Helena's humming bird.
- Bird that never makes its nest is Cuckoo.
- Wingless bird is Kiwi.
- Longest canal is the Volga-Baltic.
- Highest capital is La Paz (Bolivia).
- Deepest cave is Reseau Jean Bernard (France).
- Biggest cinema house is Roxy (New York).
- Largest Church is Episcopalian Diocese (New York).
- Biggest city (by population) is Tokyo.
- City largest by area is Kiruna (Sweden).
- Largest continent is Asia.
- Smallest continent is Australia.
- Largest coral formation is The Great Barrier Reef (Australia).
- Longest corridor is Rameshwaram temple corridor.
- Highest country is China (Tibet region).
- Largest country by population is China.
- Largest country by area is Russia.
- Smallest country by area is Vatican City State.
- Highest dam is Rogunsky.
- Largest concrete dam is The Grand Coulee, USA.
- Longest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 21st June.
- Shortest Day in Northern Hemisphere is 22nd Dec:
- Largest Delta is Sundarbans (Bangladesh).
- Hottest desert is Libyan Sahara.
- Largest desert is Sahara (Africa) 33, 20,000 sq. miles.
- Highest desert is Atacama (Chile).
- Largest diamond is Cullinan.
- Largest diamond mine is Kimberley (South Africa).
- Largest dome is of Astrodome, Houston (USA).
- Biggest flower is Rafflesia (Java, Indonesia).
- Lightest gas is hydrogen.
- Longest glacier is Lambert (Antarctica).
- Largest gulf is Gulf of Mexico.
- **Largest gorge is Grand Canyon.**
- **Hottest place is Dalol (Ethiopia).**
- **Largest Island is Greenland.**
- **Largest underground lake is Drachenhauchloch cave (Arizona).**
- **Largest man-made lake is Lake Mead Arizona.**
- **Biggest library is Congress Library (USA).**
- **Longest lifespan of animal is of Giant tortoise.**
- **Largest mammal is Blue whale.**
- **Highest melting point is of Tungsten, 3410° C.**
- **Tallest Minaret is Qutub Minar (Delhi) 238 feet.**
- **Largest mosque is Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.**
- **Highest mountain peak is Mt. Everest (Himalaya).**
- **Tallest mountain range is The Himalaya range with 96 of world's 109 tallest peaks.**
- **Longest mountain range is Andes (South America).**
- **Biggest museum is British Museum (London).**
- **Largest Commercial Ocean is Atlantic Ocean.**
- **Youngest ocean is Atlantic Ocean.**
- **Mediterranean sea means 'sea in the middle of land'.**
- **Saltiest ocean is Mediterranean Ocean.**
- **Ocean shrinking and growing is Atlantic Ocean.**
- **Fastest ocean swimmer is Sailfish (68 mph).**
- **Biggest palace is Vatican.**
- **Biggest park is the Wood Buffalo National Park, Alberta, Canada.**
- **Biggest passenger train is Queen Elizabeth (UK).**
- **Largest peninsula is Saudi Arabia.**
- **Coldest place is Verkhoyansk (Russia).**
- **Driest place is Death Valley (California).**
- **Hottest place is Azizia Libya Africa.**
- **Longest railway platform is Khargpur, India**
- **Highest plateau is Pamir, Tibet.**
- **Longest poisonous snake is King Cobra.**
- **Largest port is Rotterdam (Netherlands).**

- Largest railway station is Grand Central Terminal.
- Longest railway line is Trans-Siberian Railway.
- Rainiest spot is Cherrapunji.
- Largest man-made reservoir is Angara River Russia.
- Largest river basin is Amazon River.
- Longest river dam is Hirakud Dam India.
- Largest river in volume is Amazon (Brazil).
- Longest river is Nile (Egypt).
- Largest sea bird is Albatross.
- Largest space centre is Cape Kennedy (USA).
- Largest stadium is Strahov Stadium Prague.
- Tallest statue is Statue of Liberty (NY).
- Largest suspension bridge is Verazano-Narrows, NY.
- Longest swimming course is English Channel, UK.
- Broadest strait is Mozambique.
- Longest strait is Malacca.
- Biggest Telescope is Astro Physical Observatory.
- Largest temple is Angkor Vat (Cambodia).
- Longest non-stop train is Flying Scotman.
- Highest town is Wenchuan, Tibet (China).
- Tallest tower is CNN Tower, Toronto, USA.
- Longest road tunnel is Seikan (Japan).
- Highest volcano is Cotopaxi (Ecuador).
- Largest volcano is Mauna Loa (Hawaii)
- Philippines has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world.
- Longest wall is Great Wall of China 1550 miles long.
- Highest waterfall is Angel (Venezuela)
- Lowest body of water is Dead Sea.
- Biggest zoo is Etosha National Park, Namibia.
- In 2650 the first Pyramid was built in Egypt.
- In 776 First Olympic Games were played in Greece.
- Alexander invaded India in battle of Hydaspes.
- Emperor Theodosius banned the Olympic Games.
- Sun and Moon pyramids are in Mexico.
- Rock temple was built at Jerusalem.
- The largest tea producing country is India.
- USA has the largest production of aluminium.
- Rainfall related to mountains is Orographic rainfall.
- Lakes give the source of terrestrial moisture.
- Bangladesh has a dispute over the construction of a dam on Naaf River with Myanmar.
- A large coral reef containing islands encompassing a sea water lagoon is named Atoll.
- The largest basins in the face of the earth are oceans. Basin is a low land area.
- Sri Lanka is not a landlocked country.
- The thinnest earth layer is Crust.
- The name of the second highest African peak is Mount Kenya.
- Name of the second largest river of Africa is The Congo.
- Sundarbans Forests are world's largest mangrove forests.
- Khunjra Pass connects Pakistan with China.
- Water source beneath the earth flowing naturally is called spring.
- Canada leads in the world in production of asbestos.
- Bachendri Pal is the first Indian woman to scale Mount Everest.
- Borge Ousland is a Norwegian explorer. He became the first person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone and unsupported.
- Brazil is the largest producer of coffee in the world.
- Chile is the largest copper producing country in the world.
- The country where death rate is lowest in the world is Japan.
- Largest Ginger producing nation is Indonesia.
- Lithuania was the first Soviet Republic of the former Soviet Union which declared itself independent.
- Madagascar is the largest island in the Indian Ocean.
- Ferdinand Magellan commanded the first expedition in 1519 to sail round the world and discovered passage to the Pacific from the Atlantic. He proved that the shape of the earth is round.
- India leads in export of Mica in the world.
- Longest Optical Fibre is between Singapore and Marseilles.
- Dr. Ian Wilmut is credited with first cloned sheep.
- New Zealand was the first country to propose Carbon Tax to address global warming.
- Suez Canal is the largest ship canal in the world. It joins Red Sea with Mediterranean

Sea. The plan of the Suez Canal was conceived by Ferdinand de Lesseps.

- Largest sugar producing country is India second is Brazil.
- Cuba is the highest producer of sugarcane in the world.
- In November 2005, Africa's first woman head of state was elected in Mozambique. Her name is Luisa Diogo of FELIMO party.
- Amazon is the largest river of the world.
- The

North Atlantic Route

is the largest and busiest of the ocean trade routes.

- Most Subways in the country.. USA
- What city has the longest metro system: London
- USA has most roads what country has second most: India
- China started Civil Service Examination first of all in 6 A.D.
- Which of the following is the largest sugar producing country in the world? Brazil
- World's oldest religion is Hinduism.
- World's largest religion is Christianity.
- World's second most populous city is Mexico city.
- First to sail around the world was Ferdinand Magellan
- Largest number of Palestinian refugees are in Jordan.
- Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia.
- Largest landlocked country in world is Mongolia.
- Biggest oil refinery is at Abadan (Iran).
- Detroit (USA) is famous for car manufacturing.
- Glasgow is biggest ship building centre.
- Havana is famous for cigar manufacturing.
- Europe's only Islamic state is Albania.
- Newzealand is close to Int: Date Line.
- In which city there is the largest stock exchange of the world? New York.
- Oldest Search Engine is ... Yahoo
- Bird largest in size... Ostrich
- Oldest parliament in the world--- Althing (Iceland)
- The last King of Afghanistan... Zahir Shah
- First person to walk across the Antarctic continent alone was Borge Ousland.
- Aqualine is the world's longest under-sea tunnel (15.1 km long) bridge and tunnel express-way for motor vehicles across Tokyo Bay.
- Arabia is the largest peninsula.
- Only Hindu kingdom in World is Nepal.
- Who was the first man to fly across the channel: Louis Bleriot
- What is the largest state in the USA: Alaska
- Which of the following countries of South-West Asia leads in the production of oil? Saudi Arabia
- Which country grows the most potatoes: Russia
- What language has the most words: English
- What is the smallest state of Australia-Tasmania
- Paris and What other capital had the worlds first telephone link-Brussels
- What is the largest country in Africa -Sudan
- What was the worlds first passenger jet aircraft-Comet
- In what city was the worlds first blood bank opened 1940-New York – Richard Charles Drew
- What country first used pepper-China
- What is the oldest known science- Astronomy
- What is the last element – Alphabetically-Zirconium
- What is the worlds most popular first name-Mohammed
- What is the fastest swimming ocean fish over 60 mph-Sailfish – Marlin
- People's republic of china has the largest army of the world.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of fundy (canada).
- Sudan is the largest country in Africa.
- Mumbai is the most populous city.
- Khan Mehtarzai is the highest railway station in Asia.
- Maximum quantities of diamonds are found in Africa.
- The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of Cherapoonje. 366,14 inches rain fell there during the month of july 1861.
- Light is the fastest thing in the universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed of 187,000 miles per second.
- The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (canada).
- Takla Makan is in China is the driest desert in Asia.
- Largest earthquake fatalities occurred in Izmir, Turkey in 1999.
- Breitling orbiter 3 was the first balloon to fly non-stop around the world.
- King of Malaysia is the only king in the world who is elected for 5 years term.
- Largest oil company belong to USA is The Exxon Corporation.
- The busiest shopping centre of London is

Oxford Street

- The panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya Mountains is the highest lake in the world.
- Sierra Leone has the lowest GDP per capita of 510 US dollars and Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 36,400 US dollars.
- People's republic of china has the largest army of the world.
- The Royal Majesty ship Queen Elizabeth (UK) is the largest passenger ship in the world. It is 314 metres long and 36 metres wide.
- The Cambodian language is a language which has a total number of 74 alphabets.
- The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world.
- Jericho, situated in the Jorden valley is the oldest town of the world.
- The maximum ever temperature of 136.4 F was recorded on september 13,1922 in the city Azizia (Libya) and The minimum temperature of -129.6 F was recorded in the town of Vostok near Antarcticaon 24th august , 1960.
- Worldwide most capitol cities begin with which letter- B
- Who built the worlds first film studio- Thomas Alva Edison
- Where is the worlds largest mine-Carletonville South Africa
- What is the biggest tourist attraction in Zambia-Victoria falls
- What country consumes the most coffee per capita 25 Lb-Finland
- Oil is the most traded product in the world what is the second-Coffee
- Which country makes the most films per year- India
- What's the worlds longest rail journey made no train change Moscow Peking
- What was the first sport to be filmed -Boxing by Thomas Edison 1894
- Name the first film to have its sequel released in the same year-King Kong - Son of Kong
- What cities underground has the most stations-New York
- first man to set foot on all five continents- Captain Cook
- Who was the pilot in the first fatal air crash-Orville Wright
- Where was the worlds first oil well drilled-Pennsylvania
- What country drink the most milk per capita-Iceland
- What country consumes the most fish per capita-Japan
- What was the first country to recognise the US as independent-Morocco
- On what are the worlds smallest paintings painted- Pin Heads
- Who was the first person to wear a wristwatch- Queen Elizabeth 1st

International Organization

1-The Common Wealth

- It was originally known as 'The British Commonwealth of Nations'. It is an association of sovereign and independent states which formally made up the British Empire.
- Headquarters: London.
- Members: 53
- The British Monarch (Queen Elizabeth II) is the symbolic head of the commonwealth.
- Commonwealth heads of government meet (CHOGM) is held in every 2 years.

2-Arab League

- Established: March 22, 1945.
- Objective: To promote economic, social, political and military cooperation.
- Members: 22
- Headquarters: Cairo

3-Asia Public Economic Corporation (APEC)

- Established: Nov, 1989
- Objective: To promote trade and investment in the Pacific basin.
- Members: 21

4-Asian Development Bank (ADB)

- Established: Dec. 19, 1966
- Objective: To promote regional economic cooperation.
- Members: 59
- Headquarters: Manila

5-Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

- Established: Aug. 8, 1967
- Objective: Regional, economic, social and cultural cooperation among the non-communist countries of South-East Asia.
- Members: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia.
- Headquarters: Djakarta.

6-Common Wealth of Independent States (CIS)

- Established: Dec. 8, 1991
- Objective: To coordinate inter-common wealth relations and to provide a mechanism for the orderly dissolution of the USSR.
- Members: 12
- Headquarters: Kirava (Belarus)

7-Group of 8 or G-8

- Established: Sept. 22, 1985
- Objective: To promote co-operation among major non-communist economic powers.
- Members: France, Germany, Japan, UK, US, Canada, Italy, Plus Russia (added later).

8-Group of 15 or G-15

- Established: 1889
- Objective: To promote economic co-operation among developing nations.
- Members: 18

9-Group of 77 or G-77

- Established: Oct. 1967
- Objective: To promote economic co-operation among developing nations.
- Members: 130

10-International Criminal Police Organization For (INTERPOL)

- Established: 1914
- Objective: To promote the international cooperation among criminal police authorities.
- Members: 186
- Headquarters: France.

11-International Olympic Committee (IOC)

- Established: June 23, 1894
- Objective: To promote the Olympic ideals and administer Olympic Games.
- Members: 203
- Headquarters: Switzerland.

12-International Organization For Standardization (ISO)

- Established: Feb., 1947
- Objective: To promote development of international standards.
- Members: 158
- Headquarters: Switzerland.

13-International Red Cross And Crescent Movement

- Established: 1928
- Objective: To promote worldwide humanitarian aid.
- Headquarters: Geneva.

14-Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

- Established: Sep., 1961

- Objective: Political co-operation and separate itself from both USA and USSR (in the cold-war era).
- Members: 118
- The credit of evolving the concept goes to Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. The other contributors were Marshal Tito (President of Yugoslavia), Dr. Sukarno (President of Indonesia) and General Nasser (President of Egypt). Bandung conference in Indonesia became the forum for the birth of NAM.

15-European Union

- Established: Apr. 8, 1965. Effective on July 1, 1967
- Objective: To create a united Europe in which member countries would have such strong economic and political bonds that war would cease to be a recurring fact.
- Members: 27 (The ten new countries which joined in 2004 are Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia). Bulgaria & Romania joined in 2007.
- Headquarters: Brussels (Belgium). The common European currency, Euro, was launched on Jan. 1, 1999

16-North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

- Established: April 4, 1949
- Objective: Mutual defense and cooperation
- Members: 26 + Russia
- Headquarters: Brussels

17-Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

- Established: Sept, 1959
- Objective: Attempts to set world prices by controlling oil production and also pursues member interest in trade and development.
- Members: 12 (Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, UAE, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Angola and Venezuela).
- Headquarters: Vienna (Austria).

18-South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

- Established: Dec. 8, 1985
- Objective: To promote economic, social and cultural cooperation.
- Members: 8, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Afghanistan.
- Headquarters: Katmandu.

19-World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

- Established: Oct. 11, 1947, Effective from April 4, 1951.
- Objective: Specialized UN Agency concerned with meteorological cooperation.
- Members: 162
- Headquarters: Geneva

20-Amnesty International (AI)

- Established: 1961
- Objective: To keep a watch over human rights violation worldwide.
- Headquarters: London
- Got Nobel Prize in 1977 for Peace.

21-Organization Of The Islamic Conference (OIC)

- Established: 1969
- Objective: To promote Islamic solidarity among member states and to consolidate cooperation among members.
- Members: 57
- Headquarters: Jeddah

22-Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)

- Established: June 7, 2002.
- Objective: To develop mutual cooperation.

Members: Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan.

23-Scouts and Guides

- Established: 1907 by Lt. Gen. Baden Powell.
- Objective: To encourage good character, loyalty to god and country, service to other people and physical and mental fitness.
- Members: About 13 million members of around 115 nations.
- World Scouts Bureau: Geneva (Switzerland).

24-World Wildlife Fund For Nature (WWF)

- Established: Sept. 11, 1961
- Objective: To save the wildlife from extinction
- Members: All the countries of the world

Headquarters: Gland (Switzerland)

IMPORTANT ORGANISATIONS & PACTS

Name Founded Member Headquarter

- ADB- 1986- Philippines
- Arab League- 1945- 22- Cairo
- ASEAN- Aug 8, 1967- 9- Jakarta, founded at Bangkok.
- COMECON- 1948- Havana.
- Colombo Plan- 1st July 1951- Colombo (Sri Lanka)
- Common Wealth- 1931- 53- London.
- Council of Europe- 1949- 34- Strasbourg.
- CIS- Jan 1991- 12-
- D8- 15 June 1997- Founded at Turkey, HQ Turkey.
- ECO- Jan 1985- 8- Tehran.
- GCC- 1981- 6- Riyadh
- ICJ- 1951- Geneva.
- ICRC- 1883- Geneva.
- Interpol 1956 Lyon (France)
- NAM 1961
- OIC 22 to 25 Sep 1969- 56- Jeddah established in Rabat (Morocco).
- SAARC 8, 1985- 7- 8 Katmandu- established at Dhaka.
- NATO- 1949 Brussels.
- SEATO Sep 8, 1954 founder at Manila, ended in 1977.
- UNO 24 Oct 1945 New York.
- Warsaw Pact 14th May 1955. Dissolved in 1991.
- Term of non-permanent members of the Security Council is 2 years.
- General Assembly and Security Council appoints the judges of International Court of Justice.
- RCD was changed to ECO in Jan 1985.
- G-8 was established on 22 September 1985. G-8 was originally the G-5 but was expanded when Canada, Italy and Russia joined in June 1997.
- European Union came into being on January 1, 2000, EU adopted Euro currency in 2001. Its head quarter is in Brussels (Belgium).
- International Energy Agency was founded in 1974; its head quarter is in Paris (France).
- International Olympic Committee was formed in 1984; its head quarter is in Lausanne (Switzerland).
- The head quarter of International Red Cross and Red Crescent is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in Baghdad in 1960; its head quarter is in Vienna (Austria).
- The organization of Economic Cooperation and Development was founded in 1961; its head

quarter is in Paris (France).

- The world council of churches was established in 1948 in Amsterdam (Netherlands), its headquarter is in Geneva (Switzerland).
- North American Free Trade Agreement, its origin lies in the free trade agreement signed by the USA and Canada in 1989.
- The organization of African Unity was founded in 1963; its headquarter is in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).
- The organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries was founded in 1968, its headquarter is in Cairo (Egypt).
- Organization of American States was founded in 1948; its headquarter is in Washington DC (USA).
- There are 76 countries in WTO.
- China became the member of the World Trade Organization on 11 December 2001
- OPANAL stands for Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America.
- OPANAL was formed on 2nd December, 1969, its headquarter is in Mexico City.
- OECS stands for Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, established on 18th June, 1981.
- The headquarter of OECS is in Castries (St. Lucia).
- UN has 6 principle organs.
- Security Council has 5 permanent members.
- The Economic and Social Council acts as coordinating body for the numerous specialized agencies created by the UN. The council has 54 members elected for the term of 3 years.
- The international court of justice comprises 15 judges.
- The IBRD was established in 27th Dec 1945.
- Steel Pact was signed between Italy and Germany on 22nd May 1939 at Berlin.
- Camp David Accord made between Egypt and Israel on 17 Sep 1978.
- Locarno pact signed on 16th October, 1925, signed at Locarno.
- Four Power Pact was signed on 16th July, 1933 at Paris.
- CENTO was signed on 24th Feb, 1955 in Baghdad.
- Balkan Pact was signed on 9th Feb, 1934.
- Eisenhower Doctrine was announced in 1957.
- Entente Cordiale was formed in April 1904, the agreement was signed between England and France.
- Dawes Plan was introduced in 1924.
- CTBT opened for signature from Sep 24, 1996.
- KELLOGG-Briand pact was signed by 15 states on 27th August, 1928, it was signed in Paris.
- Rio Summit was held in Rio-de-Janero on 14th 1992.
- According to the young plan (1929) announced after the first world war Germany was required to pay 100 million dollars in installments.
- UN's resolution 1441 about Iraq was passed in Nov 2002.
- Amnesty International is an international organization which works for the release of the political prisoners. It was established by Peter Benenson in the year of 1961.
- In 1941 the Atlantic Charter was signed by Churchill and Roosevelt.
- Truman Doctrine-----announced on 12 March 1947 about the security of Greece and Turkey.
- USSR and its allies signed Warsaw pact in the year 1955.
- The famous Dumbarton Oaks conference, which formulated proposals about UN charter, was held in Dec 1944.
- On 14th August 1941, US president F.D. Roosevelt and British Premier W. Churchill signed the Atlantic Charter on a battle ship.
- Versailles Treaty was signed in 1919.
- Boston Tea party took place in 1773.
- The civil rights act which was passed in USA in 1964 was the result of the March of 250000 people organized by Martin Luther King in 1963.
- The famous XYZ affair took place when an American delegation visited France.
- Potsdam conference was held in 1945.
- Maumoon Abdul Gayoom (PM of Maldives) said SAARC is a brain child.
- Napoleon I, first person to call English a nation of shopkeepers.
- Genius is one percent inspiration and 99 percent perspiration; these words are said by Thomas

A. Edison.

- Hippocrates said that extreme remedies are most appropriate for extreme disease.
- Archimedes said that give me but one firm spot on which to stand, and I will move the earth.
- Leonardo da vinci observed that every man – at three years old- is half his height.
- Darse Ninamia was introduced in Indo-Pak by Mulla Mizam Ud Din.
- Interpol was founded in 1923 in what city- Vienna
- The Asian development bank established in 1966 with headquarter located at MANILA (philipines).
- Egypt , Iraq , jorden , Lebanon , Saudi Arab , Syria and Yemen are the founder nations of the arab league.
- Asian development bank was established in 1966 with headquarter located at manila(phipline)
- The International court of Justice is located in Hague,Holland
- WHO is not the principal organ of the United Nations.
- Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on Dec: 10, 1948.
- Green Peace has no formal structure and Secretariat.
- Who were the three statesmen who formulated Non-Aligned Movement (NAM): Nehru, Nasser, Tito
- international headquarter of Transparency International (TI} is located in Berlin, Germany. The founder of the organisation is Peter Eigen
- The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is established at: Khatmandu
- How many official working languages are recognized by UNO:6
- Who was the first Asian Secretary General of the United Nations? U. Thant
- Baden Powel was the founder of Boy Scout and Civil Guides Movement.
- CIS are 11 independent states of the former Soviet Union known as Commonwealth of Independent States.

Cricket World Cup

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1975	England	West Indies	Australia
1979	England	West Indies	England
1983	England	India	West Indies
1987	India and Pakistan	Australia	England
1991	Australia and New Zealand	Pakistan	England
1996	India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	Australia
1999	England	Australia	Pakistan
2003	South Africa	Australia	India
2007	West Indies, Bangladesh & America	Australia	Sri Lanka
2011	India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Bangladesh	Scheduled	
2015	Australia & New Zealand	Scheduled	
2019	England	Scheduled	

Hockey World Cup

Year	Place	Winner	Runners up
1971	Barcelona	Pakistan	Spain
1972	Amsterdam	Holland	India
1975	Kuala Lumpur	India	Pakistan
1978	Buenos Aires	Pakistan	Holland
1982	Mumbai	Pakistan	West Germany
1986	London	Australia	England
1990	Lahore	Holland	Pakistan
1994	Sydney	Pakistan	Holland
1998	Utrecht	Holland	Spain
2002	Kuala Lumpur	Germany	Australia
2006	Germany	Germany	Australia

NATIONAL EMBLEM

Country	NATIONAL EMBLEM	Country	NATIONAL EMBLEM
Britain	Rose-Lion	China	Narcissus
Bangladesh	Water Lily	Egypt	Lotus
France	Lily	Iran	Rose.
Kuwait	Falcon	Pakistan	Crescent-Jasmine
Syria	Eagle	Sri Lanka	Lion.
Netherlands	Lion.		

Continents

Asia

Asia is the largest continent in the world in both, area and population.

Area:

43,810,582 km² (16,915,360.3 sq mi).

Population:

Almost 4 billion human inhabitants, about 60 percent of the world's population.

Highest Point:

Sagarmatha (Chomolungma; Mount Everest) 8848m (29,028 ft), Nepal.

Largest Lakes:

1.Caspian Sea (salt lake) 371, 000 km² (143, 250 mi²)
2.Ozero Baykal, Lake Baikal 31, 500 km² in Siberia is the world's largest freshwater lake by volume.

Longest River:

Yangtze (Yángzì Jiang) China, 6380 km (3,964 mi).

Languages of Asia:

Arabic, Chinese, Hindi, Russian.

Countries In Asia

Eastern Asia

Country-----Capital

China-----Beijing
China-----Hong Kong
China----- Macau
China-----Tibet
Japan-----Tokyo
Korea(North)----P'yongyang
Korea(South)---Seoul
Mongolia-----Ulaanbaatar

Taiwan-----Taipei

Northern Asia

Russian Federation--Moscow

Central- Asia

Iran-----Teheran

Kazakhstan-----Astana

Kyrgyzstan-----Bishkek

Tajikistan-----Dushanbe

Turkmenistan-----Ashgabat

Uzbekistan-----Tashkent

South- Asia

Afghanistan-----Kabul

Bangladesh-----Dhaka

Bhutan-----Thimphu

India-----New Delhi

Maldives-----Male

Nepal-----Kathmandu
Pakistan-----Islamabad
Sri Lanka-----Colombo

South-East Asia

Brunei Darussalam---Bandar Seri Begawan
Cambodia-----Phnom Penh
Indonesia-----Jakarta
Laos-----Vientiane
Malaysia-----Kuala Lumpur
Myanmar (Burma)----Naypyidaw
Philippines-----Manila
Singapore-----Singapore
Thailand-----Bangkok
Timor-Leste-----Dili
Viet Nam-----Hanoi

Western Asia and Middle East

Armenia-----Yerevan
Azerbaijan-----Baku
Bahrain-----Manama
Cyprus-----Nicosia (Lefkosia)
Georgia-----Tbilisi
Iraq-----Baghdad
Israel-----Jerusalem
Jordan-----Amman
Kuwait-----Kuwait (City)
Lebanon-----Beirut
Oman-----Muscat
Palestine-----Jerusalem
Qatar-----Doha (Al-Dawhah)
Saudi Arabia-----Riyadh
Syria-----Damascus
Turkey-----Ankara
United Arab Emirates----Abu Dhabi
Yemen-----Sanaa

Africa

Africa is the second-largest continent in the world in both area and population.

Area:

About 30, 244, 000 km² (11, 700 000 mi²) including its adjacent islands.
It covers about 20 percent of Earth's total land area.

Population:

900,000,000, about 20 percent of the world's population.

Highest Point:

Mount Kilimanjaro - Uhuru Peak on the volcano Kibo, 5,895 m (19,340 ft) in Tanzania.

Largest Lake:

Lake Victoria or Victoria Nyanza; 68,870 sq km.

Longest River:

Nile. 6,695 km.

Languages of Africa:

About thousand languages classified in four major language families:
Afro-Asiatic (e.g. Berber lang), Nilo-Saharan, Niger-Congo (Bantu), and Khoi-San.

Countries in Africa

Eastern Africa

Burundi-----Bujumbura
Comoros-----Moroni
Djibouti-----Djibouti
Eritrea-----Asmara
Ethiopia-----Addis Ababa
Kenya-----Nairobi
Madagascar-----Antananarivo
Malawi-----Lilongwe
Mauritius-----Port Louis
Mozambique-----Maputo
Réunion-----Saint-Denis
Rwanda-----Kigali
Seychelles-----Victoria
Somalia-----Mogadishu
Tanzania-----Dar es Salaam
Uganda-----Kampala
Zambia-----Lusaka
Zimbabwe-----Harare

Central Africa (Middle Africa)

Angola-----Luanda
Cameroon-----Yaoundé
Central African Republic--Bangui
Chad-----N'Djamena
Congo, Rep.(Brazzaville)--Brazzaville
Congo, Dem. Rep.(Kinshasa)--Kinshasa
Equatorial Guinea-----Malabo
Gabon-----Libreville

São Tomé and Príncipe---São Tomé Northern Africa

Algeria-----Algiers
Egypt-----Cairo
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya---Tripoli
Morocco-----Rabat
Sudan-----Khartoum
Tunisia-----Tunis

Western Sahara Southern Africa

Botswana-----Gaborone
Lesotho-----Maseru
Namibia-----Windhoek
South Africa-----Pretoria
Swaziland-----Mbabane

Western Africa

Benin-----Porto-Novo
Burkina Faso-----Ouagadougou
Cape Verde-----Praia
Côte d'Ivoire-----Yamoussoukro
Gambia,-----The Banjul
Ghana-----Accra
Guinea-----Conakry
Guinea-Bissau-----Bissau
Liberia-----Monrovia
Mali-----Bamako
Mauritania-----Nouakchott
Niger-----Niamey
Nigeria-----Abuja
Saint Helena-----Jamestown
Senegal-----Dakar
Sierra Leone-----Freetown
Togo-----Lomé

Europe

Area:

10,180,000 km² (3,930,000 sq mi)

Population:

712,000,000

Highest Point:

1. El'brus in Russia, (5,642 m/18,510 ft)
2. Mont Blanc, France-Italy: 4,807m (15,771 ft)

Largest Lake:

Lake Balaton Hungary, largest lake of Central Europe, 592 km².

Longest Rivers:

1. Volga 3,690 km (2,293 miles)
2. Danube 2850 km (1770 miles)

Languages of Europe:

English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Nordic Languages, East European languages.

Countries In Europe

Eastern Europe

Belarus -----Minsk
Bulgaria-----Sofia
Czech Republic-----Prague
Hungary-----Budapest
Moldova-----Chisinau
Poland-----Warsaw
Romania-----Bucharest
Russian Federation-----Moscow
Slovakia-----Bratislava
Ukraine-----Kiev

Northern Europe

Denmark-----Copenhagen
Estonia-----Tallinn
Faroe Islands (Denmark)----Tórshavn
Finland -----Helsinki
Greenland (Denmark) -----Nuuk (Godthab)
Iceland-----Reykjavik
Ireland -----Dublin (City)
Latvia-----Riga
Lithuania-----Vilnius
Northern Ireland (UK)-----Belfast
Norway-----Oslo
Scotland (UK) -----Edinburgh
Sweden -----Stockholm
United Kingdom -----London
Wales (UK) -----Cardiff

Southern Europe

Albania-----Tirana
Andorra-----Andorra la Vella
Bosnia and Herzegovina ----Sarajevo
Croatia (Hrvatska) -----Zagreb
Cyprus -----Nicosia (Lefkosia)
Gibraltar (UK) -----Gibraltar
Greece-----Athens
Holy See (Vatican City State) ----Vatican City

Italy -----Rome
Macedonia -----Skopje
Malta -----Valletta
Montenegro -----Podgorica

Portugal -----Lisbon
San Marino -----San Marino
Serbia -----Belgrade
Slovenia -----Ljubljana
Spain -----Madrid
Turkey -----Ankara **Western Europe**

Austria -----Vienna
Belgium-----Brussels
France-----Paris
Germany-----Berlin
Liechtenstein-----Vaduz
Luxembourg -----Luxembourg
Monaco -----Monaco
Netherlands -----Amsterdam
Switzerland -----Bern

Americas and the Caribbean

Area:

North America: 24,709,000 km² (9,540,000 sq mi)

Central America and the Caribbean: 20, 720, 000 km² (8, 000, 000 mi²);

South America: 17, 900, 000 km² (6, 900, 000 mi²)

Population:

North America: 329 million;

Central America and the Caribbean (incl. Mexico): 186 million

South America: 382,000,000

Highest Point:

Aconcagua, 6959 m (22,831 ft), Mendoza, Argentina.

Largest Lake:

Lake Superior, surface area 82,000 km² (32,000 mi²), larger than Panama.

Longest River:

Rio Amazonas (Amazon), 6, 296 km (3, 912 mi), South America.

Languages of the Americas:

English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, various native Indian languages, French patois, Creole.

Central America

Belize-----Belmopan
Costa Rica -----San José
El Salvador-----San Salvador
Guatemala -----Guatemala (City)
Honduras-----Tegucigalpa
Nicaragua -----Managua

Panama -----Panama (City) **South America**

Argentina-----Buenos Aires
Bolivia-----La Paz
Brazil-----Brasilia
Chile-----Santiago
Colombia-----Bogotá D.C.
Ecuador-----Quito
French Guiana-----Cayenne

Guyana-----Georgetown
Paraguay-----Asunción
Peru-----Lima
Suriname-----Paramaribo
Uruguay-----Montevideo
Venezuela-----Caracas

North America

Canada-----Ottawa
Mexico-----Mexico (City)
United States-----Washington D.C

Caribbean

Anguilla-----The Valley
Antigua and Barbuda -----Saint John's
Aruba -----Oranjestad
Bahamas -----Nassau
Barbados -----Bridgetown
Bermuda -----Hamilton
British Virgin Islands-----Road Town
Cayman Islands -----George Town
Cuba -----Havana
Dominica -----Roseau
Dominican Republic -----Santo Domingo
Grenada -----Saint George's
Guadeloupe -----Basse-Terre
Haiti -----Port-au-Prince
Jamaica -----Kingston
Martinique -----Fort-de-France
Netherlands Antilles -----Willemstad
Puerto Rico -----San Juan
Saint Kitts and Nevis -----Basseterre
Saint Lucia -----Castries
Trinidad and Tobago -----Port-of-Spain
US Virgin Islands -----Charlotte Amalie

Australia and Oceania

The region of Oceania includes Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia, New Guinea, and New Zealand, and when it is used as the name of a continent it also includes Australia.

Sometimes this continent is only called "Australia", and a few people call it Australasia.

Area:

9,008,458 km² (3,478,185.1 sq mi)

Population:

33 million

Highest Point:

Puncak Jaya (Carstensz Pyramid 4884 m/16 023 ft), Papua Province, Indonesia

Largest Lake:

Lake Eyre, Australia

Longest River:

Murray-Darling river system 3750 km (2300 mi)

Languages of Oceania:

Australia and New Zealand

Australia-----Canberra

Melanesia - the islands in the southwestern part of Oceania.

Fiji -----Suva
New Caledonia -----Nouméa
Papua New Guinea-----Port Moresby
Solomon Islands-----Honiara
Vanuatu-----Port-Vila

Micronesia, the islands in the northwestern part of Oceania.

Guam-----Hagåtña (Agana)
Kiribati-----Tarawa
Marshall Islands-----Majuro
Micronesia (Federated States of Micronesia)-----Palikir
Nauru-----None
Northern Mariana Islands-----Saipan
Palau-----Melekeok

Polynesia, the islands in the eastern part of Oceania.

American Samoa-----Pago Pago
Cook Islands-----Avarua
French Polynesia (Tahiti)-----Papeete
Niue-----Alofi
Pitcairn -----Adamstown
Samoa-----Apia
Tonga-----Nuku'alofa
Tuvalu-----Funafuti

Peninsulas

Peninsulas

Area (Sq. Km.)

Arabia	32,50,000
Southern India	20,72,000
Alaska	15,00,000
Labrador	13,00,000
Scandinavia	8,00,000
Iberian	584,000

Names	Area (Sq. Km.)	Greatest Depth
Pacific	166,240000	Mariana Trench
Atlantic	86,560000	Puerto Rico Trench
Indian	73430000	Java Trench
Arctic	13230000	

OCEANS

- Largest ocean is pacific, then Atlantic, Indian and then Arctic.
- Largest sea is South China Sea, then Caribbean Sea, then Mediterranean sea, Behring Sea Gulf of Mexico, Sea of Japan, Hudson Bay, East China Sea, Andaman Sea, then Black sea then Red sea and in the last Baltic sea.
- Sea of Japan is famous for fishing area.
- Total seas are 12.
- Bermuda Triangle is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Diego Garcia is in Indian Ocean.
- The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is Sunda Trench.

- Caspian Sea is located in Iraq-Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan & Russia.
- Caspian Sea is the largest salt water lake in the world.
- Caspian Sea water is shared by Iran, Russia & Azerbaijan.
- Which sea is sometimes called the Euxine Sea- Black Sea
- What sea is directly north of Poland- Baltic sea
- Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.
- Cyprus is an island in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The waters of Caspian Sea are shared by Russia, Iran & Azerbaijan.
- What is the world's largest sea (in area): South China
- Aral Sea is in Central Asia (Kazakhstan). Aral is an inland sea.
- What is the world's warmest sea- The Red Sea
- Aegean Sea is located in Atlantic Ocean.
- Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
- Which of the following cause ocean currents? Permanent winds
- Neither land's land is below sea level.
- Atlantic Ocean is called the "Herring Pond".

Gulfs

Names	Area (Sq. Km.)
Gulf of Mexico	15,44,000
Gulf of Hudson	12,33,000
Persian Gulf (Arabian Gulf)	2,51,000
Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,37,000
Gulf of California	1,62,000
English Channel	89,900

FAMOUS ISLANDS

- St. Helena is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Largest island in Indian Ocean is Madagascar.
- Sumatra is an island in Indonesia.
- The largest island in the world Greenland is located in North America. (chk)
- Greenland is geographically in America but politically in Europe.
- Kalaalit Nunaat (Greenland) Island (Denmark), the largest island is in North Atlantic
- New Guinea is world's second largest island.
- Virgin Island is a group of 100 Island in W.Indies.
- Canary Island is in Spain.
- The largest Island in the Mediterranean Sea is Sicily.
- Malaqasv (Madagascar) is in Indian Ocean.
- Baffin is in North Atlantic Ocean (Canadian).
- Sumatra is in Northeast Indian Ocean (Indonesia).
- Neaw Zealand is in South Pacific Ocean.
- Borneo Island is in Pacific Ocean.
- Honshu Island is in North West Pacific.
- Great Britain Island is in North Atlantic.
- Victoria Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Baffin Island is in Atlantic Ocean.
- Ellesmere Island is in Arctic Ocean.
- Galapagos Islands are in Pacific Ocean.
- Indonesia consists of 18306 islands.
- World's largest Delta is Sunderlands (India).
- Paracel Islands are of.... china vs Vietnam
- Which country owns the Hen and Chicken islands: North island New Zealand
- Indian city Mumbai consists of seven islands.
- The famous Island located at the mouth of the Hudson river is Manhattan
- Sugar Island is the located at the confluence of Ganga and the Bay of Bengal.
- Cathy Pacific is an island.

Deserts

Sahara	N.Africa (Includes the Libyan and the Nubian Desert)
Australian	Australian (Includes Gibson, Simpson, Victorian, Great Sandy)
Arabian	Arab Countries (Includes Rub'al Khali & An-Nafad of S. Arabia and Dast-e-Lut & Dast-e-Kavir of Iran)
Kalahari	Africa (mainly in Botswana)
Gobi	Mongolia
Atacama	Central Chile
Patagonian	Argentina
Namib	Namibia

Takla Makan	Sinkiang, China
Karakum	Turkmenistan
Sonoran	Arizona and California (U.S.A.)
Thar	India, Pakistan

FAMOUS DESERTS

- Thar desert is located in Northwest India and East Pakistan
- Dasht-i-Lut desert is in Iran.
- The world's largest desert Sahara is located in Africa.
- Rub Alkali desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
- Gobi desert is in Mongolia & China.
- The Atacama Desert is located in North Chile, South America.
- What is the world's oldest desert - country named after it-Namib
- Namib Desert is in South-West Africa.
- Simpson Desert is in Australia.
- Great Victoria Desert is in Australia.
- Kalhari desert is in South Africa.
- Arabian Desert is in Egypt.
- Death Valley desert is in California.
- Gibson Desert is in Australia.
- Great Sandy Desert is in Australia.
- Karakum desert is in Turkmenistan.
- Kavir Dasht Davir desert is in Iran.
- Nafud desert is in Saudi Arabia.
- Rub-el-Khali desert is in South Arabian peninsula.
- Sonoran desert is in Arizona to Mexico.
- Taklimakan is desert in China.
- Deserts in Asia are: Gobi, Karakum, Rub-al-Khali, Takla Makan.
- Takla Makan desert is in Xinjiang (China).
- Deserts in Africa are: Kalhari, Namib, and Sahara.

Wonderful Facts for General Knowledge

1. Turtles have no teeth.
2. Prehistoric turtles may have weighed as much as 5,000 pounds.
3. Only one out of a thousand baby sea turtles survives after hatching.
4. Sea turtles absorb a lot of salt from the sea water in which they live. They excrete excess salt from their eyes, so it often looks as though they're crying.
5. Helium is a colorless, odorless, tasteless inert gas at room temperature and makes up about 0.0005% of the air we breathe.
6. Helium Balloon Gas makes balloons float. Helium is lighter than air and just as the heaviest things will tend to fall to the bottom, the lightest things will rise to the top.
7. Helium Balloon Gas makes balloons float. Helium is lighter than air and just as the heaviest things will tend to fall to the bottom, the lightest things will rise to the top.
8. Camels can spit.
9. An ostrich can run 43 miles per hour (70 kilometers per hour).
10. Pigs are the fourth most intelligent animal in the world.
11. Dinosaurs didn't eat grass? There was no grass in the days of the dinosaurs.
12. Dolphins can swim 37 miles per hour (60 kilometers per hour).
13. A crocodile's tongue is attached to the roof of its mouth? It cannot move. It cannot chew but its digestive juices are so strong that it can digest a steel nail, Glass pieces, etc.
14. Sharks are immune to disease i.e. they do not suffer from any Disease.
15. Animals are either right- or left-handed? Polar bears are always left-handed, and so is Kermit the Frog.
16. Paris, France has more dogs than people.
17. New Zealand is home to 70 million sheep and only 40 million people.
18. Male polar bears weigh 1400 pounds and females only weight 550 pounds, on average.

19. Bison are excellent swimmers? Their head, hump and tail never go below the surface of the water.
20. There are 6 to 14 frog's species in the world that have no tongues. One of these is the African dwarf frog.
21. A frog named Santjie, who was in a frog derby in South Africa jumped 33 feet 5.5 inches.
22. The longest life span of a frog was 40 years
23. The eyes of a frog flatten down when it swallows its prey
24. The name 'India' is derived from the River Indus
25. The Persian invaders converted it into Hindu. The name 'Hindustan' combines Sindhu and Hindu and thus refers to the land of the Hindus.
26. Chess was invented in India.
27. The 'place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.
28. The game of snakes & ladders was created by the 13th century poet saint Gyandev. It was originally called 'Mokshapat.' The ladders in the game represented virtues and the snakes indicated vices.
29. India has the most post offices in the world
30. 'Navigation' is derived from the Sanskrit word NAVGATIH
31. The word navy is also derived from the Sanskrit word 'Nou'.
32. Until 1896, India was the only source for diamonds to the world
33. The 'place value system' and the 'decimal system' were developed in 100 BC in India.
34. A snail can sleep for 3 years.
35. The names of the continents all end with the same letter with which they start
36. Twenty-Four-Karat Gold is not pure gold since there is a small amount of copper in it. Absolutely pure gold is so soft that it can be molded with the hands.
37. Electricity doesn't move through a wire but through a field around the wire.
38. The first bicycle that was made in 1817 by Baron von Drais didn't have any pedals? People walked it along
39. The first steam powered train was invented by Robert Stephenson. It was called the Rocket.
40. A cheetah does not roar like a lion - it purrs like a cat (meow).
41. The original name for the butterfly was 'flutterby'
42. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
43. Ants don't sleep.
44. Dolphins usually live up to about twenty years, but have been known to live for about forty.
45. Dolphins sleep in a semi-alert state by resting one side of their brain at a time
46. A dolphin can hold its breath for 5 to 8 minutes at a time
47. Bats can detect warmth of an animal from about 16 cm away using its "nose-leaf".
48. Bats can also find food up to 18 ft. away and get information about the type of insect using their sense of echolocation.
49. The eyes of the chameleon can move independently & can see in two different directions at the same time.
50. Cockroach: Can detect movement as small as 2,000 times the diameter of a hydrogen atom.
51. Dragonfly: Eye contains 30,000 lenses.
52. Pig's Tongue contains 15,000 taste buds. For comparison, the human tongue has 9,000 taste buds.
53. The number system was invented by India. Aryabhatta was the scientist who invented the digit zero.
54. Intelligent people have more zinc and copper in their hair.
55. Earth weighs 5,972,000,000,000,000 tons

56. Like fingerprints, everyone's tongue print is different.
57. A duck's quack doesn't echo anywhere
58. Man is the only animal who'll eat with an enemy
59. The average woman uses about her height in lipstick every five years.
60. The first Christmas was celebrated on December 25, AD 336 in Rome.
61. A Cockroach will live nine days without its head, before it starves to death.
62. A chimpanzee can learn to recognize itself in a mirror, but monkeys can't
63. A rat can last longer without water than a camel can
64. About 10% of the world's population is left-handed
65. Dolphins sleep with one eye open
66. Snakes have no external ears. Therefore, they do not hear the music of a "snake charmer". Instead, they are probably responding to the movements of the snake charmer and the flute. However, sound waves may travel through bones in their heads to the middle ear.
67. Many spiders have eight eyes.
68. The tongue of snakes has no taste buds. Instead, the tongue is used to bring smells and tastes into the mouth. Smells and tastes are then detected in two pits, called "Jacobson's organs", on the roof of their mouths. Receptors in the pits then transmit smell and taste information to the brain.
69. Birds don't sweat
70. The highest kangaroo leap recorded is 10 ft and the longest is 42 ft
71. Flamingo tongues were eaten common at Roman feasts
72. The smallest bird in the world is the Hummingbird. It weighs 1oz
73. The bird that can fly the fastest is called a White it can fly up to 95 miles per hour.
74. The oldest living thing on earth is 12,000 years old. It is the flowering shrubs called creosote bushes in the Mojave Desert
75. Tea is said to have been discovered in 2737 BC by a Chinese emperor when some tea leaves accidentally blew into a pot of boiling water.
76. A person can live without food for about a month, but only about a week without water. If the amount of water in your body is reduced by just 1%, one will feel thirsty. If it's reduced by 10%, one will die.
77. Along with its length neck, the giraffe has a very long tongue -- more than a foot and a half long. A giraffe can clean its ears with its 21-inch tongue
78. Ostriches can kick with tremendous force, but only forward. Don't Mess with them
79. An elephant can smell water three miles away
80. If you were to remove your skin, it would weigh as much as 5 pounds
81. A hippopotamus can run faster than a man
82. India never invaded any country in her last 10000 years of history
83. The world's known tallest man is Robert Pershing Wadlow. The giraffe is 5.49m (18 ft.), the man is 2.55m (8ft. 11.1 in.).
84. The world's tallest woman is Sandy Allen. She is 2.35m (7 ft. 7 in.).
85. The only 2 animals that can see behind themselves without turning its head are the rabbit and the parrot.
86. The blue whale is the largest animal on earth. The heart of a blue whale is as big as a car, and its tongue is as long as an elephant.
87. The largest bird egg in the world today is that of the ostrich. Ostrich eggs are from 6 to 8 inches long. Because of their size and the thickness of their shells, they take 40 minutes to hard-boil. The average adult male ostrich, the world's largest living bird, weighs up to 345 pounds.
88. Every dolphin has its own signature whistle to distinguish it from other dolphins, much like a human fingerprint
89. The world's largest mammal, the blue whale, weighs 50 tons i.e. 50000 Kg at birth. Fully grown, it weighs as much as 150 tons i.e. 150000 Kg.
90. 90 % of all the ice in the world is on Antarctica
91. Antarctica is DRIEST continent. Antarctica is a desert

92. Antarctica is COLDEST continent, averaging minus 76 degrees in the winter

93. Mercury is the closest planet to the sun and it doesn't have a moon. Its atmosphere is so thin that during the day the temperature reaches 750 degrees, but at night it gets down to -300 degrees.

94. Jupiter is the largest planet. If Jupiter were hollow, you could fit 1000 earths inside! It is made up of gas and is not solid. The most famous feature on Jupiter is its Red Spot, which is actually an enormous hurricane that has been raging on Jupiter for hundreds of years! Sixteen moons orbit Jupiter.

95. Saturn is a very windy place! Winds can reach up to 1,100 miles per hour. Saturn is also made of gas. If you could find an ocean large enough, it would float. This planet is famous for its beautiful rings, and has at least 18 moons.

96. Uranus is the third largest planet, and is also made of gas. It's tilted on its side and spins north-south rather than east-west. Uranus has 15 moons.

97. Neptune takes 165 Earth years to get around the sun. It appears blue because it is made of methane gas. Neptune also has a big Spot like Jupiter. Winds on Neptune get up to 1,200 mile per hour! Neptune has 8 moons.

98. Pluto is the farthest planet from the sun... usually. It has such an unusual orbit that it is occasionally closer to the sun than Neptune. Pluto is made of rock and ice.

99. Just about everyone listens to the radio! 99% of homes in the United States have at least one radio. Most families have several radios.

100. Sound is sent from the radio station through the air to your radio by means of electromagnetic waves. News, music, Bible teaching, baseball games, plays, advertisements- these sounds are all converted into electromagnetic waves (radio waves) before they reach your radio and your ears.

101. At the radio station, the announcer speaks into a microphone. The microphone changes the sound of his voice into an electrical signal. This signal is weak and can't travel very far, so it's sent to a transmitter. The transmitter mixes the signal with some strong radio signals called carrier waves. These waves are then sent out through a special antenna at the speed of light! They reach the antenna of your radio. Your antenna "catches" the signal, and the radio's amplifier strengthens the signal and sends it to the speakers. The speakers vibrate, and your ears pick up the vibrations and your brain translates them into the voice of the radio announcer back at the station. When you consider all the places the announcer's voice travels.

102. Every radio station has its own frequency. When you turn the tuning knob on your radio, you are choosing which frequency you want your antenna to "catch."

103. Mountain lions are known by more than 100 names, including panther, catamount, cougar, painter and puma. Its scientific name is *Felis concolor*, which means "cat of one color." At one time, mountain lions were very common!

104. The large cats of the world are divided into two groups- those that roar, like tigers and African lions, and those that purr. Mountain lions purr, hiss, scream, and snarl, but they cannot roar. They can jump a distance of 30 feet, and jump as high as 15 feet. It would take quite a fence to keep a mountain lion out! Their favorite food is deer, but they'll eat other critters as well. They hunt alone, not in packs like wolves. They sneak up on their prey just like a house cat sneaks up on a bird or toy- one slow step at a time. A lion can eat ten pounds of meat at one time!

105. Queen ants can live to be 30 years old

106. Dragonflies can flap their wings 28 times per second and they can fly up to 60 miles per hour

107. As fast as dragonflies can flap their wings, bees are even faster... they can flap their wings 435 times per second

108. Human thigh bones are stronger than concrete.

109. You can't kill yourself by holding your breath
110. Your heart beats over 100,000 times a day
111. Right handed people live, on average, nine years longer than left-handed people
112. The elephant is the only mammal that can't jump!
113. Fingernails grow nearly 4 times faster than toenails!
114. Women blink nearly twice as much as men
115. Honey is the only food that does not spoil. Honey found in the tombs of Egyptian pharaohs has been tasted by archaeologists and found edible
116. Coca-Cola would be green if colouring weren't added to it.
117. More people are allergic to cow's milk than any other food.
118. Camels have three eyelids to protect themselves from blowing sand
119. Earth is the only planet not named after a god.
120. It's against the law to burp, or sneeze in a church in Nebraska, USA.
121. Some worms will eat themselves if they can't find any food!
122. It is impossible to sneeze with your eyes open
123. Queen Elizabeth I regarded herself as a paragon of cleanliness. She declared that she bathed once every three months, whether she needed it or not
124. Slugs have 4 noses.
125. Owls are the only birds that can see the blue colour.
126. Your tongue is the only muscle in your body that is attached at only one end
127. More than 1,000 different languages are spoken on the continent of Africa.
128. There was once an undersea post office in the Bahamas.
129. Abraham Lincoln's mother died when she drank the milk of a cow that grazed on poisonous snakeroot
130. After the death of Albert Einstein his brain was removed by a pathologist and put in a jar for future study.
131. Penguins are not found in the North Pole
132. A dentist invented the Electric Chair.
133. A whip makes a cracking sound because its tip moves faster than the speed of sound
134. Alexander Graham Bell's wife and mother were both deaf
135. Cockroaches break wind every 15 minutes.
136. Fish scales are an ingredient in most lipsticks
137. Canada" is an Indian word meaning "Big Village".
138. 259200 people die every day.
139. 11% of the world is left-handed
140. 1.7 liters of saliva is produced each day
141. The world's oldest piece of chewing gum is 9000 years old!
142. The largest beetle in the Americas is the Hercules beetle, which can be 4 to 6 inches in length. That's bigger than your hand!
143. A full-grown male mountain lion may be 9 feet long, including his tail!
144. There are two kinds of radio stations: AM and FM. That's why there are two dials on your radio. AM is used mostly for stations that specialize in talking, such as Christian stations that have Bible stories and sermons; sports stations that broadcast live baseball and football games; and stations that specialize in news programs and "talk shows," where listeners call the station and discuss various topics. FM is used mostly for stations that specialize in music.
145. The average lead pencil can draw a line that is almost 35 miles long or you can write almost 50,000 words in English with just one pencil
146. The Wright Brothers invented one of the first airplanes. It was called the Kitty Hawk.
147. The worst industrial disaster in India occurred in 1984 in Bhopal the capital of Madhya Pradesh. A deadly chemical, methyl isocyanate leaked out of the Union Carbide factory killing more than 2500 and leaving thousands

sick. In fact the effects of this gas tragedy are being felt even today.

148. Mars is nicknamed the "Red Planet," because it looks reddish in the night sky. Mars has 2 moons.

149. Venus is nicknamed the "Jewel of the Sky." Because of the greenhouse effect, it is hotter than Mercury, even though it's not as close to the sun. Venus does not have a moon but it does have clouds of sulfuric acid! If you're going to visit Venus, pack your gas mask!

150. Tens of thousands of participants come from all over the world, fight in a harmless battle where more than one hundred metric tons of over-ripe tomatoes are thrown in the streets.

MOUNTAINS

- Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
- Mauna kea volcano is in Hawaii
- What is the worlds longest mountain range-The Andes
- Black forest is a mountain in Germany.
- Rocky or Rockies Mountains is the largest mountain system of North America.
- Koh-i-Sultan is in Pakistan.
- Highest mountain system in the world is Himalayas.
- Sefid Koh is mountain range in Afghanistan.
- peak of Kirthar range.
- Where are the glasshouse mountains- Queensland Australia
- Mount Olympus is in Greece.
- The mountain range in Russia that is regarded as the boundary b/w Europe & Asia is Urals.
- Margalla Hills of Islamabad are extension of Himaliya range.
- Ural mountains separate Asia from Europe.
- Ordovician are oldest rocks.
- Oldest mountain system are Aravali.
- Youngest mountain system are Himaliyas.
- Andes Mountains are in South America.
- Ring of Fire are volcanoes in Circum-Pacific Seismic belt.
- Alps are Europe's largest mountain system.
- Atlas are North Africa's mountain range. Atlas Mountains are in Morocco.
- The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world.
- Blue Mountains are in Australia.
- Mauna Kea volcano is in Hawaii.
- What is the name of the second highest mountain in Africa-Mount Kenya
- In what modern country is mount Ararat-Turkey
- Most active volcano Italiana is situated in Hawaii.
- Mount Everest is in Himalaya range with height 29,028 feet first ascent made on May 29, 1953.
- K2 named Goodwin Austin or Chagori is in Karakoram Range with 28,250 ft height. First ascent made on July 31, 1954.
- Nanga Parbat is in Himalaya range is known as Killer Mountain with height 26,660 ft. First ascent was made on July 3, 1953.
- Broad Peak I is in Karakoram range with height 26,470.
- Tirich Mir is in Hindu Kush mountain.
- Prince Charles is mountain range in Antarctica.
- Zardak is the highest

Game	No. of Players	Game	No. of Player
Chess	2	Baseball	9
Gymnastic	8	Rugby Football	15
Basket Ball	5	Polo	4
Water Polo	7	Football	11
Kho-Kho	9	Cricket -	11
Kabbaddi	7	Volleyball	6
Hockey	11	Tennis	1 or 2
Table tennis	1or 2		

Major Lakes

Largest Lake	Caspian Sea
Largest saline water lake	Caspian Sea
Largest fresh water lake	Lake Superior
Highest lake	Lake Titicaca
Deepest lake	Lake Baikal
India's largest lake	Chika lake

Earth

Age	4,550 Million Years
Mass	5.967×10^{24} kg
Volume	1.083×10^{12} liters
Mean Density	5.518 kg/lit
Total Surface Area	510 million sq. km
Land Area	29.2% of the total surface area
Water Area	70.8% of the total surface area
Equatorial Diameter	12,755 km
Polar Diameter	12,712 km
Escape Velocity	11.2 km/sec
Highest Land Point	Mount Everest (8,852 m)
Lowest Land Point	Dead Sea (396m)
Greatest Ocean Depth	Mariana Trench (11,033)
Equatorial Circumference	40,024 km
Polar Circumference	40,024 km
Mean Surface Temperature	14°C
Maximum distance from Sun (Aphelion)	About 150 million km
Minimum distance from sun (Perihelion)	About 147 million km
Rotation Speed	23 hrs, 56 min, 40.91 sec
Revolution Speed	365 days, 5 hrs, 45.51 sec
Dates when days & nights are equal	Mar, 21 (Vernal Equinox): Sept. 23 (Autumnal Equinox)
Dates of longest days and shortest nights	June 21 (Summer Solstice): Dec, 22 (Winter Solstice)

Mountains Ranges

Andes

South America

7,200m

Himalayas-Karakoram-Hindukush

South Central Asia

5,000m

Rockies

North America

4,800m

Great Dividing Range
East Australia
3,600m

Atlas
North West Africa
1,930m

Western Ghats
Western India
1,610m

Caucasus
Europe
1,200m

Alaska
USA
1,130m

Alps
Europe
1,050m

WORLD CONTINENTS	SURNAME
WORLD PENINSULAS	DESERTS
WONDERFUL FACTS	SI UNITS

FAMOUS SURNAMES

Bengal's Sorrow
Damodar River

Blue Mountains
Nilgiri Hills

City of Sky-scrappers
New York

City of Seven Hills
Rome

City of Dreaming Spires
Oxford

City of palaces
Kolkata

City of Golden Gate
San Francisco

City of Magnificent Buildings
Washington D.C.

City of Eternal Springs
Quito(S.America)

China's Sorrow
Hwang Ho

Cockpit of Europe
Belgium

Dark continent
Africa

Emerald Isle
Ireland

Eternal City
Rome

Empire City
New York

Forbidden City
Lhasa (Tibet)

Garden City
Chicago

Gate of Tears
Strait of Bab-el Mandeb

Gateway of India
Mumbai

Gift of the Nile
Eqypt

Granite City
Aberdeen (Scotland)

Hermit Kingdom
Korea

Herring Pond
Atlantic Ocean

Holy Land
Jerusalem

Island Continent
Australia

Island of Cloves
Zanzibar

Isle of Pearls
Bahrein (Pesian Gulf)

Key of the Mediterranean

Gibralter

Land of Cakes
Scotland

Land of Golden Fleece
Australia

Land of Maple Leaf
Canada

Land of Midnight Sun
Norway

Land of the Thousand Lakes
Finland

Land of the Thunderbolt
Bhutan

Land of white Elephant
Thailand

Land of Five Rivers
Punjab

Land of Thousand Elephants
Laos

Land of Rising Sun
Japan

Loneliest Island
Tristan De Gunha (Mid-Atlantic)

Manchester of Japan
Osaka

Pillars of Hercules
Strait of Gibraltar

Pearl of the Antilles
Cuba

play ground of Europe
Switzerland

Quaker City
Philadelphia

Queen of the Adriatic
Venice

Roof of the World
The Pamirs, Central Asia

Rose Pink City
Jaipur

Sugar bowl of the World
Cuba

Venice of the North
Stockholm

Windy City
Chicago

Whirteman's grave
Guinea Coast of Africa

Yellow River
Huang Ho (China)

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

Britain	Victoria Cross	Pakistan	Nishan-i-Haider
Germany	Iron Cross	Russia	Order of the Patriotic War
India	Pardam Vir Chakra	USA	Victory Medal
Japan	Order of the Rising Sun	Denmark	The Order of the Elephant

National Games

Country	Game	Country	Game
Bhutan	Archery	Indonesia -	Badminton
USA	Baseball	Spain	Bulls Fighting
Canada	Ice Hockey	India	Hockey
Russia	Football, Chess	China	Table Tennis
Brazil	Football	France	Football
England	Cricket	Australia	Cricket
Japan	Judo	Malaysia	BadMinton
Pakistan	Hockey	Scotland	Rugby Football

General Knowledge Questions Answers

No. General Knowledge Question

01 The first Prime minister of Bangladesh was
Mujibur Rehman

02 The longest river in the world is the
Nile

03 The longest highway in the world is the Trans
Canada

04 The longest highway in the world has a length of About
8000 km

05 The highest mountain in the world is the
Everest

06 The country that accounts for nearly one third of the total teak production of the world is
Myanmar

07 The biggest desert in the world is the
Sahara desert

08 The largest coffee growing country in the world is
Brazil

09 The country also known as "country of Copper" is
Zambia

10 The name given to the border which separates Pakistan and Afghanistan is
Durand line

11 The river Volga flows out into the
Caspian sea

12 The coldest place on the earth is
Verkoyansk in Siberia

13 The country which ranks second in terms of land area is
Canada

14 The largest Island in the Mediterranean sea is
Sicily

15 The river Jordan flows out into the
Dead sea

16 The biggest delta in the world is the Ganges Delta

17 The capital city that stands on the river Danube is Belgrade

18 The Japanese call their country as Nippon

19 The length of the English channel is 564 kilometres

20 The world's oldest known city is Damascus

21 The city which is also known as the City of Canals is Venice

22 The country in which river Wangchu flows is Myanmar

23 The biggest island of the world is Greenland

24 The city which is the biggest centre for manufacture of automobiles in the world is Detroit, USA

25 The country which is the largest producer of manganese in the world is China & South Africa

26 The country which is the largest producer of rubber in the world is Malaysia

27 The country which is the largest producer of tin in the world is China

28 The river which carries maximum quantity of water into the sea is the Amazon River

29 The city which was once called the 'Forbidden City' was Peking

30 The country called the Land of Rising Sun is Japan

31 Mount Everest was named after Sir George Everest

32 The volcano Vesuvius is located in Italy

33 The country known as the Sugar Bowl of the world is Cuba

34 The length of the Suez Canal is 162.5 kilometers

35 The lowest point on earth is The coastal area of Dead sea

36 The Gurkhas are the original inhabitants of Nepal

37 The largest ocean of the world is the Pacific ocean

38 The largest bell in the world is the Tsar Kolkol at Kremlin, Moscow

39 The biggest stadium in the world is the Strahov Stadium, Prague

40 The world's largest diamond producing country is South Africa

41 Australia was discovered by James Cook

42 The first Governor General of Pakistan is Mohammed Ali Jinnah

43 Dublin is situated at the mouth of river Liffey

44 The earlier name of New York city was New Amsterdam

45 The Eifel tower was built by Alexander Eiffel

46 The Red Cross was founded by Jean Henri Durant

47 The country which has the greatest population density is Monaco

48 The national flower of Britain is Rose

49 Niagara Falls was discovered by Louis Hennepin

50 The national flower of Italy is Lily

51 The national flower of China is

Narcissus

52 The permanent secretariat of the SAARC is located at Kathmandu

53 The gateway to the Gulf of Iran is Strait of Hormuz

54 The first Industrial Revolution took place in England

55 World Environment Day is observed on 5th June

56 The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln

57 The country famous for Samba dance is Brazil

58 The name of Alexander's horse was Bucephalus

59 Singapore was founded by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles

60 The famous British one-eyed Admiral was Nelson

61 The earlier name of Sri Lanka was Ceylon

62 The UNO was formed in the year 1945

63 UNO stands for United Nations Organization

64 The independence day of South Korea is celebrated on 15th August

65 'Last Judgement' was the first painting of an Italian painter named Michelangelo

66 Paradise Regained was written by John Milton

67 The first President of Egypt was Mohammed Nequib

68 The first man to reach North Pole was Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary

69 The most famous painting of Pablo Picasso was Guernica

70 The primary producer of newsprint in the world is Canada

71 The first explorer to reach the South Pole was Cap. Ronald Amundson

72 The person who is called the father of modern Italy is G. Garibaldi

73 World literacy day is celebrated on 8th September

74 The founder of modern Germany is Bismarck

75 The country known as the land of the midnight sun is Norway

76 The place known as the Roof of the world is Tibet

77 The founder of the Chinese Republic was San Yat Sen

78 The first Pakistani to receive the Nobel Prize was Abdul Salam

79 The first woman Prime Minister of Britain was Margaret Thatcher

80 The first Secretary General of the UNO was Trygve Lie

81 The sculptor of the statue of Liberty was Frederick Auguste Bartholdi

82 The port of Baku is situated in Azerbaijan

83 John F Kennedy was assassinated by Lee Harvey Oswald

84 The largest river in France is Loire

85 The Queen of England who married her brother-in-law was Catherine of Aragon

86 The first black person to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was

Ralph Johnson Bunche
87 The first British University to admit women for degree courses was London University
88 The principal export of Jamaica is Sugar
89 New York is popularly known as the city of Skyscrapers
90 Madagascar is popularly known as the Island of Cloves
91 The country known as the Land of White Elephant is Thailand
92 The country known as the Land of Morning Calm is Korea
93 The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
94 The highest waterfalls in the world is the Salto Angel Falls, Venezuela
95 The largest library in the world is the United States Library of Congress, Washington DC
96 The author of Harry Potter Books is JK Rowling
97 Nickname of New York city is Big Apple
98 What do you call a group of sheep?
A Flock of Sheep
99 In which sport do players take long and short corners?
Hockey
100 Who was the youngest President of the USA?
Theodore Roosevelt
101 How many legs do butterflies have?
6 Legs & 2 Pair of Wings

United states of America
Associated Press (AP)

United Kingdom
Reuters

Russia
Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS)

Malaysia
Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)

Italy
Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)

Israel
Associated Israel Press (AIP)

France
Agence France Press (A.F.P)

India
Press Trust of India (PTI)

India
United News of India (UNI)

India

Samachar Bharti

India
Univarta

China
Xin Hua

Japan
Kyodo

Indonesia
Antara

Iran
Islamic Republic news Agency (IRNA)

Germany
Deutsche Presse Agentur (D.P.A.)

Palestine
WAFA

Australia
Australian Associated Press (A.A.P)

Russia
Novosti

Pakistan
Pakistan Press International (P.P.I) and Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)

Egypt
Middle East News Agency (MENA)

United States of America
United Press International (UP)
Mountains Ranges

Andes
South America
7,200m

Himalayas-Karakoram-Hindukush
South Central Asia
5,000m

Rockies

North America
4,800m

Great Dividing Range
East Australia
3,600m

Atlas
North West Africa
1,930m

Western Ghats
Western India
1,610m

Caucasus
Europe
1,200m

Alaska
USA
1,130m

Alps
Europe
1,050m
Peaks

Everest
Nepal
8,852m

K2(Godwin Austin)
Pakistan
8,611m

Kanchanjanga
India
8,598m

Makalu
Nepal –China
8,481m

Dhaulagiri

Nepal
8,172m

Cho Oyu
Nepal
8,153m

Nanga Parbat
India
8,126m

Hidden Peak
India
8,068m

Annapurna
Nepal
8,078m

Nandadevi
India
7,813m
World Days

World Day	Date	World Day	Date
NoSmoking Day	April 7	World Book Day	April 23
Ozone Day	September 16.	Commonwealth Day	May 24
world day for water	22 March	World Population Day	11th July
International Literacy day	8 Sep.	Day against drug trafficking	26 June.
Press day	3rd May.	Kashmir Solidarity Day	5 Feb.
International day of disabled person	3 December	Human rights day	10 December
World's aids day	1 December	United nation's day	24th October
World health day	7th April.	Universal children's day	20 November
World food day	16 October.	International women's day	8th March.
World environment day	5th June	International day of peace	3rd Tuesday of September

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ABBREVIATIONS

- VDU = video display unit

- CRT = cathode ray tube
- CRO Cathode Ray Oscillator
- SARS Severe Acute respiratory syndrome
- BOT Built operate transfer
- AMU Atomic mass unit
- EMF Electromotive Force or Electromagnetic Field (Most apt is Electromotive Force)
- ADH Anti diuretic hormone
- STP Standard Temperature and Pressure
- NTP Network time protocol
- CRT Cathode ray tube
- SARS Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
- BOT Built Operate transfer
- AMU Atomic Mass Unit
- EMF Electromotive force
- ADH Anti Diuretic Hormone
- STP Standard Temperature Pressure
- GeV Giga Electron Volt
- NTP Normal Temperature Pressure
- CRT Cathode Ray Tube
- The ore of mercury metal.--cyanabar
- SARS : severe acute respiratory syndrome
- NTP : network time protocol
- RQ : respiratory quotient
- PVC : polyvinyl chloride
- NPN : negative positive negative
- WAN : wide area network
- ECG: electro cardio gram
- CPU: central processing unit
- BCG : bacillus of calmette –Guerin
- STP standard temperature and pressure/ Shielded Twisted Pair
- ATP Adenosine Tri-Phosphate
- PNP proton – neutron – proton
- [Positive-Negative-Positive (transistor)]
- LAN local area network
- KWh kilo watt hour
- BTU British Thermal Unit
- LDL Low-density lipoprotein
- [commonly referred to as bad cholesterol]
- ROM Read only memory
- MAF million acre feet
- SONAR Sound Navigation and Ranging
- LCD=LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
- HDL= HARDWARE DESCRIPTION LANGUAGE/High-Density Lipoprotein
- UHF= ULTRA- HIGH FREQUENCY
- LED= LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
- BASIC= BEGGINER'S ALL PURPOSE SYMBOLIC INSTRUCTION CODE
- HST = HIGH SPEED TECHONOLGY
- DBS=DATA BASE SERVER
- V.L.C.C stands for Very large crude carrier.
- VTOL = vertical take off and landing
- SETI = Search for Extraterrestrial Intelligence = a project to find Aliens
- Fax is the short form of Facsimile which means identical copy
- SETI => Search for Extraterrestrial intelligence.
- On the PH scale what does PH stand for-Potential Hydrogen
- ABM: Anti Ballistic Missiles
- ABVP: Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad
- AC: Alternating Current; Ashoka Chakra
- ACU: Asian Currency Union
- AD: anno Domini; in the year of Lord Christ
- ADB: Asian Development Bank
- ADC: Aide-de-Camp; Access Deficit Charge
- ADF: Asian Development Fund
- ADS: Air Defence Ship
- AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer
- AG: Accountant General; Adjutant General
- AI: Air India
- AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- AIIMS: All India Institute of Medical Sciences
- AIR: All India Radio; Annual Information Report
- AITUC: All India Trade Union Congress
- AJT: Advanced Jet Trainer
- ALH: Advanced Light Helicopter

AM: ante meridiem; before noon
AMC: Army Medical Corps; Asset Management Companies
AME: Associate Member of the Institute of Engineers
APC: Agricultural Prices Commission
APEC: Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
APPLE: Ariane Passenger Payload Experiment
APPU: Asian Pacific Postal Union
ARC: Asset Reconstruction Company
ARDR: Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief
ASAT: Anti-Satellite weapon
ASC: Army Service Corps
ASCI: Advanced Strategic Computing Initiative
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information
ASEAN: Association of South-East Asian Nations
ASEM: Asia-Europe Meeting
ASIMO: Advanced Step in Innovative Mobility
ASLV: Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
ASMA: Antarctica Specially Managed Area
ASSOCHAM: Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry
ATA: Air Time Authority; Allen Telescope Array
ATC: Air Traffic Controller
ATM: Automatic Teller Machine
ATR: Action Taken Report
ATV: Automatic Transfer Vehicle
AUM: Assets Under Management
AVC: Army Veterinary Corps
AVM: Additional Volatility Margin
AWACS: Airborne Warning and Control System

B

BARC: Bhabha Atomic Research Centre
BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation
BC: Before Christ; Board of Control; British Columbia; Battery Commander
BCG: Bacillus Calmette Guerin—Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccine
BICP: Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices
BIFR: Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction
BIOS: Basic Input Output System
BKU: Bharatiya Kisan Union
BMD: Ballistic Missile Defence System
BOLT: BSE On-Line Trading (System)
BOSS: Bharat Operating System Solutions
BPO: Business Process Outsourcing
BPR: Bottom Pressure Records
BRO: Border Road Organisation
BSE: Bombay Stock Exchange
BSF: Border Security Force
BSNL: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd

C

CA: Chartered Accountant
CABE: Central Advisory Board of Education
C & AG: Comptroller & Auditor General
CAIR: Centre for Artificial Intelligence and Robotics
CAPART: Council for People's Action and Advancement of Rural Technology
CAPES: Computer-Aided Paperless Examination System
CAS: Chief of Army Staff; Chief of Air Staff; Conditional Access System
CB: Citizen Band (Radio)
CBI: Central Bureau of Investigation
CBFC: Central Board of Film Certification
CCPA: Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs
CD: Conference on Disarmament
C-DAC: The Centre for Development of Advanced Computing
CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access
CECA: Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
CERN: European Organisation for Nuclear Research (Pronounced CERN in French)
CFC: Chlorofluoro Carbon
CFS: Container Freight Station
CHOGM: Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CIA: Central Intelligence Agency (of U.S.A.)
CIBIL: Credit Information Bureau (India) Ltd
CIC: Chief Information Commissioner
CID: Criminal Investigation Department

C-in-C: Commander-in-Chief
cif: cost, insurance and freight
CIS: Commonwealth of Independent States
CISF: Central Industrial Security Force
CITES: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species
CITU: Centre of Indian Trade Unions
CLASS: Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools
CLAWS: Centre for Land Warfare Studies
CM: Command Module; Chief Minister
CMP: Common Minimum Programme
CNG: Compressed Natural Gas
CNN: Cable News Network
CNS: Chief of the Naval Staff
CO: Commanding Officer
COD: Central Ordnance Depot; Cash on Delivery
CPCB: Central Pollution Control Board
CPI: Communist Party of India
CPI(M): Communist Party of India (Marxists)
CPU: Central Processing Unit
CR: Central Railway
CRAC: Cyber Regulation Advisory Council
CRDi: Common Rail Direct injection
CRISIL: Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
CRM: Customer Relationship Management
CRR: Cash Reserve Ratio
CRPF: Central Reserve Police Force
CSIR: Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
CTBT: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty
CTT: Commodities Transaction Tax
CVRDE: Combat Vehicles Research and Development Establishment

D

DA: Dearness Allowance; Daily Allowance
DAVP: Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity
DC: Deputy Commissioner; Direct Current in Electricity
DDT: Dichloro-Diphenyl Trichloro-ethane (disinfectant)
DIN: Director Information Number
DM: District Magistrate; Deputy Minister
DMIC: Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor
DMK: Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (a regional political party of Tamil Nadu)
DNA: deoxyribonucleic acid
DO: Demi-official (letter)
DOD: Department of Ocean Development
DPEP: District Primary Education Programme
DPI: Director of Public Instruction
DRAM: Dynamic Random Access Memory
DRDO: Defence Research and Development Organisation
DST: Daylight Saving Time
DRES: Department of Renewable Energy Sources
DTH: Direct to Home (broadcasting)

E

ECG: Electro Cardio-gram
ECS: Electronic Clearing Service
ECT: Electro-convulsant Therapy (electric shock treatment)
EDUSAT: Education Satellite
EEG: Electro-encephalography
EET: Exempt Exempt Taxation
EFA: Education for All
EFF: Extended Fund Facility
e.g.: exempli gratia; for example
EHTP: Electronic Hardware Technology Parks
ELISA: Enzyme Linked Immuno Solvent Assay (used for testing AIDS)
EMI: Equated Monthly Instalment
EMS: European Monetary System
EMU: Electric-Multiple Unit; Extra-vehicular Mobility Unit; (European) Economic and Monetary Union
E & OE: Errors and Omissions Excepted
EPROM: Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ER: Eastern Railway
ERM: Exchange Rate Mechanism
ERNET: Educational and Research Network
ESA: European Space Agency

ESCAP: Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESMA: Essential Services Maintenance Act
ESOP: Employee Stock Option Programme
etc.: et cetera (and other things)
EU: European Union
EVM: Electronic Voting Machine

F

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organisation
FBI: Federal Bureau of Investigation (of the U.S.A.)
FCNR: Foreign Currency (non-resident) Accounts Scheme
FDR: Flight Data Recorder; Fixed Deposit Receipt
FEMA: Foreign Exchange Management Act
FERA: Foreign Exchange Regulations Act
FICCI: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FII: Foreign Institutional Investors
FIPB: Foreign Investment Promotion Board (of India)
FLAG: Fibre Optic Link Around the Globe
FM: Field Marshal; Frequency Modulated
FPSB: Financial Planning Standards Boards (India)
FRBM: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FSSA: Food Safety and Standards Authority (of India)
FTA: Free Trade Area
FTP: File Transfer Protocol

G

GAGAN: GPS-aided Geo-augmented Navigation
GAIL: Gas Authority of India Limited
GAIN: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GATS: General Agreement on Trade in Services
GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GCA: General Currency Area
GCC: Gulf Cooperation Council
GCM: Greatest Common Measure
GEF: Global Environment Fund
GHQ: General Headquarters
GIC: General Insurance Corporation
GIST: Graphics and Intelligence-based Script Technology
GMPS: Global Mobile Personal Communications System
GMRT: Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope
GMT: Greenwich Mean Time
GNSS: Global Navigation Satellite System
GNP: Gross National Product
GOC: General Officer Commanding
GPO: General Post Office
GPRS: General Packet Radio System
GPS: Global Positioning System
GSLV: Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
GSP: Generalised Special Preferences
GST: Goods and Service Tax
GSTP: Global System of Trade Preferences

H

HAWS: High Altitude Warfare School
HCF: Highest Common Factor
HDI: Human Development Index
HDTV: High Definition Television
HE: His (or Her) Excellency; His (or Her) Eminence; High Explosive; Horizontal Equivalent
HITS: Headend In The Sky
HMMWV: High Mobility Multipurpose-Wheeled Vehicle
HMS: Hybrid Mail Service
HP: Himachal Pradesh; Horizontal Plane; Horse Power
HTML: Hyper Text Markup Language
HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HUDCO: Housing and Urban Development Corporation
HVDC: High Voltage Direct Current

I

IAAI: International Airport Authority of India
IAAS: Indian Audit and Accounts Service
IADF: International Agricultural Development Fund
IAEA: International Atomic Energy Agency

IAF: Indian Air Force
IAMC: Indian Army Medical Corps
IAS: Indian Administrative Service
IATA: International Air Transport Association
IATT: Inland Air Travel Tax
IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IBEX: Interstellar Boundary Explorer Mission
ICANN: Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organisation
ICAR: Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICCR: Indian Council of Cultural Relations
ICCW: Indian Council for Child Welfare
ICDS: Integrated Child Development Service
ICJ: International Court of Justice (with Headquarters at the Hague)
ICL: Indian Cricket League
ICMR: Indian Council of Medical Research
ICPA: Indian Cricket Players' Association
ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross
IDA: International Development Association
IDBI: Industrial Development Bank of India
IDSA: Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis
i.e.: id est; that is
IEA: International Energy Agency
IES: Indian Economic Service
IEX: Indian Energy Exchange
IFRS: International Financial Reporting Standard
IFS: Indian Foreign Service; Indian Forest Service
IFTU: International Federation of Trade Unions
IFWJ: Indian Federation of Working Journalists
IGNOU: Indira Gandhi National Open University
IIPA: Indian Institute of Public Administration
IISS: International Institute of Strategic Studies
IIT: Indian Institutes of Technology
ILO: International Labour Organisation
IMA: Indian Military Academy
IMET: International Military Education Training Programme
IMF: International Monetary Fund
IMO: International Maritime Organisation
IN: Indian Navy; Intelligent Network
INA: Indian National Army
INK: International Newspaper Kiosks
INMARSAT: International Maritime Satellite Organisation
INMAS: Institute of Nuclear Medicines and Allied Sciences
INS: Indian Naval Ship; Indian Newspaper Society
INSAS: Indian Small Arms System
INSAT: Indian National Satellite
INTERPOL: International Police Organisation
INTUC: Indian National Trade Union Congress
IOC: International Olympic Committee
IP: Indian Police
IPC: Indian Penal Code
IPCC: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPEC: International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour
IPR: Intellectual Property Right
IPS: Indian Police Service; Indian Postal Service
IPTV: Internet Protocol Television
IPU: Inter-Parliamentary Union
IQ: Intelligence Quotient
IR: Infra-red
IRA: Insurance Regulatory Authority
IRBM: Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
IREP: Integrated Rural Energy Planning
IRS: Indian Remote Sensing Satellite; Indian Revenue Service
ISAF: International Stabilization and Assistance Force (in Afghanistan)
ISC: Inter-State Council
ISCS: Integrated Smart Card System
ISD: International Subscriber Dialled (telephone)
ISH: Information Super Highway
ISKCON: International Society for Krishna Consciousness
ISO: International Standardisation Organisation
ISP: Internet Service Provider
ISRO: Indian Space Research Organisation

ISS: International Space Station
IST: Indian Standard Time
ISTRAC: ISRO Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network
ITDC: Indian Tourism Development Corporation
ITO: International Trade Organisation; Income-tax Officer
ITU: International Tele-communication Union
IUC: Interconnect User Charge

J, K, L
JCO: Junior Commissioned Officer
JNNURM: Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
JPC: Joint Parliamentary Committee
JPEG: Joint Photographic Experts Group
JWG: Joint Working Group
KG: Kindergarten
Kg: Kilogramme
KPO: Knowledge Process Outsourcing
LAC: Line of Actual Control
LCA: Light Combat Aircraft
LDC: Least Developed Countries
LHC: Large Hadron Collider
LIC: Life Insurance Corporation (of India)
LLP: Limited Liability Partnership
LOAC: Line of Actual Control
LTA: Light Transport Aircraft
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam

M
MAT: Minimum Alternative Tax
MER: Mars Exploration Rover
MBBS: Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
MCF: Master Control Facility
MEP: Minimum Export Price
MES: Military Engineering Service
METSAT: Meteorological Satellite
MFA: Multi-Fibre Agreement
MFN: Most Favoured Nation
MIP: Moon Impact Probe
MMS: Multimedia Messaging Service
MMTC: Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India
MNC: Multi-national Corporation
MNIC: Multi-purpose National Identity Card
MODEM: Modulator-Demodulator
MRI: Magnetic Resonance Imaging
MRTPC: Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission
MRTS: Mass Rapid Transit System
MSA: Maritime Safety Agency
MSCF: Maritime Security Cooperation Framework
Mss: Manuscript
MTCR: Missile Technology Control Regime
MTO: Multilateral Trade Organisation
MVC: Maha Vir Chakra
MUNO: Maha Vir Chakra

N
NAA: National Airport Authority
NABARD: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development. (It helps rural development by providing re-finance facility).
NACIL: National Aviation Company of India Ltd
NADA: National Anti-Doping Agency
NAEP: National Adult Education Programme
NAFTA: North America Free Trade Agreement
NAG: National Air Guard
NAM: Non-aligned Movement
NAMA: Non-Agriculture Market Access
NASA: National Aeronautics and Space Administration (of the U.S.A.)
NASDAQ: National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation
NATA: Natural Aptitude Test for Architecture
NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NAV: Net Asset Value
NB: Nota bene; note well, or take notice
NCA: Nuclear Command Authority

NCC: National Cadet Corps
NCEP: National Committee on Environmental Planning
NCERT: National Council of Education Research and Training
NCR: National Capital Region
NDA: National Defence Academy; National Democratic Alliance
NDNC: National Do Not Call (Registry)
NDPS: Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances
NDRF: National Disaster Response Force
NDTL: National Dope Testing Laboratory
NeGP: National e-governance Plan
NEDB: North-Eastern Development Bank
NEP: National Education Policy
NEPA: National Environment Protection Authority
NFO: New Fund Offers
NHDP: National Highways Development Project
NHRC: National Human Rights Commission
NIC: National Integration Council
NIFT: National Institute of Fashion Technology
NIO: National Institute of Oceanography
NIS: National Institute of Sports
NIT: National Institute of Technology
NLMA: National Literacy Mission Authority
NMD: Nuclear Missile Defence
NMDC: National Mineral Development Corporation
NPL: National Physical Laboratory
NPR: National Population Register
NPT: (Nuclear) Non-Proliferation Treaty
NRBI: National Rural Bank of India
NREGA: National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NREP: National Rural Employment Programme
NRF: National Renewal Fund
NRI: Non-Resident Indian
NRR: National Reproduction Rate
NRSA: National Remote Sensing Agency
NSA: National Security Act
NSC: National Service Corps; National Security Council
NSDL: National Securities Depository Limited
NSE: National Stock Exchange
NSR: National Skills Registry
NTPC: National Thermal Power Corporation
NWDA: National Water Development Agency
NWRC: National Water Resources Council

O

OAS: Organisation of American States
OAU: Organisation of African Unity
OBC: Other Backward Communities
OBU: Offshore Banking Unit
ODA: Official Development Assistance
ODF: Open Document Format
ODS: Ozone Depletion Substances
OECD: Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development
OGL: Open General Licence
OIC: Organisation of Islamic Countries
OIGS: On India Government Service
OIL: Oil India Limited
OM: Order of Merit
ONGC: Oil and Natural Gas Commission
OPEC: Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
OSCE: Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OSD: Officer on Special Duty
OXML: Open Extended Markup Language

P

PAC: Political Affairs Committee; Public Accounts Committee
PACER: Programme for Acceleration of Commercial Energy Research
PAN: Permanent Account Number (of Income-Tax)
PATA: Pacific-Asia Travel Association
PCS: Public Civil Service; Punjab Civil Service
PIB: Press Information Bureau
Pin Code: Postal Index Number Code
PIO: Persons of Indian Origin

PLF: Plant Load Factor
PM: Post Meridiem; after-noon; also Postmaster; Prime Minister; post-mortem (after death)
PMG: Postmaster General
PN: Participatory Note
PO: Post Office; Postal Order
POPs: Persistent Organic Pollutants; Point of Purchase
POTA: Prevention of Terrorism Act
POW: Prisoner of War
PP: Public Prosecutor; Particular Person
PRO: Public Relations Officer
PS: Post Scriptum; Post Script; written after
PSC: Public Service Commission
PSE: Public Sector Enterprises
PSLV: Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle
PTA: Preferential Trade Area
PTI: Press Trust of India
PTO: Please Turn Over; Privilege Ticket Order
PUFA: Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids
PVC: Param Vir Chakra
PVSM: Param Vishisht Sewa Medal
PWD: Public Works Department

Q, R

QMG: Quarter Master General
QR: Quantitative Restriction
RAF: Rapid Action Force
RAM: Random Access Memory
RBI: Reserve Bank of India
RCC: Reinforced Concrete Cement
RDF: Rapid Development Force
RDS: Radio Data Servicing
RDSS: Radio Determination Satellite Service
REACH: Rehabilitate, Educate and Support Street Children
RLO: Returned Letter Office
RLV: Reusable Launch Vehicle
RPM: Revolution Per Minute
RPO: Recruitment Process Outsourcing; Regional Passport Officer
RRB: Regional Rural Bank
RRPI: Rural Retail Price Index
RSS: Rashtriya Swyamsevak Sangh
RSVP: Repondez s'il vous plait (Fr.) reply, if you please
RTGS: Real Time Gross Settlement System

S

SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
SAFTA: South Asian Free Trade Area
SAIL: Steel Authority of India Limited
SAPTA: SAARC Preferential Trading Agreement
SARS: Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
SATNAV: Satellite Navigation (Initiative)
SAVE: SAARC Audio Visual Exchange
SC: Security Council; Supreme Court; Scheduled Caste
SCI: Shipping Corporation of India
SCO: Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SCOPE: Standing Conference on Public Enterprises
SDO: Sub-Divisional Officer
SDR: Special Drawing Rights (created by the World Bank)
SEBI: Securities and Exchange Board of India
SFC: Strategic Forces Command
SGPC: Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee
SIDBI: Small Industries Development Bank of India
SIT: Special Investigation Team
SITE: Satellite Instructional Television Experiment
SLR: Statutory Liquidity Ratio
SMS: Short Messaging Service; Subscriber Management System
SOS: Save Our Souls—distress signal
SPG: Special Protection Group
SPIN: Software Process Improvement Networks
SPV: Solar Photo Voltaic
SQUID: Super-conducting Quantum Interference Device
SRE: Space Capsule Recovery Experiment
SRV: Submarine Rescue Vessel

SSN: Social Security Number
STARS: Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station
START: Strategic Arms Reduction Talks
STEP: Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Park
STT: Securities Transaction Tax
SWAN: State-wide Area Network
SWIFT: Society for Worldwide Financial Telecommunications

T

TA: Travelling Allowance; Territorial Army
TAAI: Travel Agents Association of India
TACDE: Tactics and Air Combat Development Establishment
TADA: Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act
TAPS: Tarapur Atomic Power Station
TB: Tuberculosis
TDC: Transport Development Council
TDS: Tax Deduction at Source
TDSAT: Telecom Dispute Settlement Appellate Tribunal
TERLS: Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station
TIFR: Tata Institute of Fundamental Research
TIN: Tax Information Network
TINXSYS: Tax Information Exchange System
TISCO: Tata Iron and Steel Company
TMC: Terrain Mapping Camera
TMO: Telegraphic Money Order
TNT: Tri-nitro-toluene (high explosive)
TPP: 20-Point Programme
TRAI: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TRIMs: Trade Related Investment Measures
TRIPS: Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights
TRP: Television Rating Points; Tax Return Preparer
TRYSEM: Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TTE: Travelling Ticket Examiner
TTF: Tourism Task Force

U

UAE: United Arab Emirates
UAV: Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
UF: United Front
UFO: Unidentified Flying Object
UGC: University Grants Commission
ULFA: United Liberation Front of Assam
UN: United Nations
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
UNEF: United Nations Emergency Force
UNEP: United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPO: United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC: United Nations Human Rights Commission
UNI: United News of India
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's (Emergency) Fund
UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNRRA: United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
UNTAC: United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia
UPA: United Progressive Alliance
UPSC: Union Public Service Commission
UPTN: Universal Personal Telephone Number
USA: United States of America
USIS: United States Information Service

V

VAT: Value-added Tax
VC: Vice-Chancellor; Vice Counsel; Victoria Cross; Vir Chakra
VDIS: Voluntary Disclosure of Income Scheme
VHRR: Very High Resolution Radiometer
VIP: Very Important Person
VLSI: Very Large Scale Integration
VOIP: Voice Over Internet Protocol
VPN: Virtual Private Network
VPP: Value Payable Post

VRS: Voluntary Retirement Scheme
VSAT: Very Small Aperture Terminals

W

WADA: World Anti-Doping Agency

WAP: Wireless Application Protocol

WAVE: Wireless Access for Virtual Enterprise

WDF: Wasteland Development Force

WEF: World Economic Forum

WFP: World Food Programme

WFTU: World Federation of Trade Unions

WGIG: Working Group on Internet Governance

WIPO: World Intellectual Property Organisation

WLL: Wireless in Local Loop

WMD: Weapons of Mass Destruction

WR: Western Railway

WTO: World Trade Organisation (previously called GATT); also World Tourism Organisation

X, Y, Z

XML: eXtensible Markup Language

YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association

YWCA: Young Women's Christian Association

• INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE (IPCC) Established in 1988 by the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (Unep)

SI units

Quantity	SI	Symbol
Length	Meter	M
Mass	Kilogram	Kg
Time	Second	S
Work and Energy	Joule	J
Electric Current	Ampere	A
Temperature	Kelvin	K
Intensity of flame	Candela	Cd
Angle	Radian	Rad
Solid angle	Steradian	Sr
Force	Newton	N
Area	Square meter	M ²
Volume	Cubic meter	M ³
Speed	Meter per second	M s ⁻¹
Angle Velocity	Radian per second	Rad s ⁻¹
Frequency	Hertz	Hz
Moment of inertia	Kilogram square meter	Kgm ²
Momentum	Kilogram meter per second	Kg ms ⁻¹
Impulse	Newton second	Ns
Angular Momentum	Kilogram square meter per second	Kgm ² s ⁻¹
Pressure	Pascal	Pa
Power	Watt	W
Surface tension	Newton per meter	Nm ⁻¹
Viscosity	Newton second per square m.	N.s.M ⁻²
Thermal Conductivity	Watt per meter per degree celcius	Wm ⁻¹ C ⁻¹
Specific Heat capacity	Joule per kilogram per Kelvin	Jkg ⁻¹ K ⁻¹
Electric charge	Coulomb	C
Potential Difference	Volt	V
Electric Resistance	Ohm	O
Electrical Capacity	Farad	F
Magnetic Induction	Henry	H
Magnetic Flux	Weber	Wb
Or photometric power	Lumen	Lm
Intensity of illumination	Lux	Lx
Wave length	Angstrom	A ⁰
Astronomical distance	Light year	ly

IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

- Shahnama-i-Islam was written by Hafeez Jalandri.
- Man who ruled India was written by Philip Woodruff.
- The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- Quaid –e-Azam Jinnah. The story of a Nation is written by G.Allana.
- Heroes and Hero-Worship was written by Carlyle.
- Foundation of Pakistan was written by Sharif ud din Pirzada.
- Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam was written by Edward Fitzgerald.
- Gitanjali was written by Rabindranath Tagore.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bang-e-dara is written by Allama Iqbal
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain
- Gulistan is written by Sheikh Saadi
- Hayat-i-Jawid is written by Hali
- Javaid Nama is written by Allama Iqbal
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by Allama Iqbal
- Ktab al Shifa is written by Ibn Sina
- Mirat ul Aroos is written by Nazir Ahmed
- Muqaddamah is written by Ibn Khaldun
- Shaer o Shaeri is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Mussaddas-i-Hali is written by Altaf Hussain Hali
- Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal
- Shahnama is written by Firdausi
- Tehzeeb al Ikhlaq is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal
- Arabian Nights is written by Sir Richard Buton
- An Ideal Husband is written by Oscar Wilde
- A woman of No importance is written by Oscar Wild
- Animal Farm is written by George Orwell
- Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare
- As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare
- Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw
- Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare
- Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhutto
- Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon
- Doctor's Dilemma is written by G.B Shaw
- East of Aden is written by John Steinbeck
- French Revolution is written by Tomas Carlyle
- Freedom at Midnight is written by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre
- Gone with the Wind is written by Margaret Mitchell
- Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens
- Gulliver's Travels is written by Jonathan Swift
- Hamlet is written by W.Shakespeare
- Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by Ibn Battuta
- Jungle book is written by Rudyard Kipling
- Jinnah of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Myth of independence is written by Z. A. Bhutto
- World War is written by W. Churchill
- Merchant of Venice is written by Shakerpeare
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid
- Much Ado About Nothing is written by Shakespeare
- Nine Days Wonder is written by John Masefield
- Nineteen Eighty Four is written by George Orwell
- Old man and the Sea is written by Ernest Hamingway
- Oliver Twist is written by Charles Dickens
- Origin Of species is written by Charles Darwin
- Paradise Lost is written by John Milton
- Pickwick papers is written by Charles Dickens
- Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen
- Robinson Crusoe is written by Daniel Defoe
- Sense and Sensibility is written by Jane Austin
- Sohrab and Rustam Mathew Arnold

- Social Contact is written by Rousseau
- Treasure Island is written by R.L Stevenson
- Tropic of Cancer is written by Henry Miller
- Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare
- A Tale of Two Cities is written by Charles Dickens
- Vanity of Human Wishes is written by Samuel Johnson
- Wealth of Nation is written by Adam Smith
- Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert
- Faust is written by Goethe
- Mein Kampf is written by Hitler
- Divine Comedy is written by Dante
- Odyssey (Greek) is written by Homer
- Utopia is written by Thomas Moore
- War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy
- Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostoevsky
- Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Engels
- Das Capital is written by Karl Marx
- The idiot is written by Dostoevsky
- Don Quixote is written by Miguel De Cervantes
- The Prince is written by Machiavelli
- Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by G.W Choudhry
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by Wheeler R.E.M
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto
- Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by Hecor Bolitho
- Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid
- Pakistan the Formative Phase is written by Lawrence Ziring
- Political System in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed
- Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani
- Struggle for Pakistan is written by I.H Qureshi
- The Emergence of Pakistan is written by Mohammad Ali Choudhry
- The Making of Pakistan is written by K.K Aziz
- Towards Pakistan is written by Whaeed-uz-Zaman
- World Politics Since 1945 is written by P. Calvocrossi
- Khusboo is written by Parveen Shakir
- Laila Majnoo is written by Amir Khusro
- Akbar nama is written by Abu Fazal
- Al Qanoon fil Tib is written by Ibne Sina
- Green Book is written by President Moammar Gadaffi
- Republic is written by Plato
- Revolution and Independence is written by Words Worth
- Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russell
- Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare
- Joan of Arc is written by G.W Shaw.
- Faust was written by Goethe.
- "Profiles in Courage" is written by Henry Kissinger.
- Pickwick Papers were written by Charles Dickens.
- "East and Eden" was written by John Steinbeck.
- A Farewell to Arms is written by Ernest Hemingway.
- Travel in Arabian Desert was written by C.M Doughty.
- The spirit of Islam was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
- The poem Shikwah and Jawab-e-Sikwah was written by Allama Iqbal.
- Five Thousand Years of Pakistan was written by REM Wheeler.
- Struggle of Pakistan was written by I.H Qureshi.
- The poem "Ancient Mariner" is the work of Coleridge.
- White Papers are policy statements published by the British parliament on the subject of tremendous public importance.
- Blue Books are the official reports of the British Government.
- White Books are the official publications of the countries like Portugal, China, and Germany.
- Yellow Books are the official records of France.
- Grey Books are the official policy as well as reports of the Japanese government.
- Green Books are the official reports of the Italian government.
- Orange Books are the official publication of the Netherlands.
- Lenin wrote 'the state and revolution'.
- Ibn-e-Khaldun retired as a judge.
- Al Ghazali is known as Hujatul Islam.
- The name of the book which Al-Farabi wrote is 'Ara Madinatul Fazila'.
- Plato wrote 'the laws'.
- Aristotle founded 'the lyceum'.
- Mao wrote 'On contradictions'.
- J.S. Mill wrote 'On liberty'.
- Witness to surrender=Siddique Saliq.

- A short history of Pak:=I.H.Qureshi.
- Discovery of Pak:= A.Aziz.
- Foundation of Pak: = Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Five Thousand Years of Pak::= R.E.M. Wheeler.
- History of Freedom Movement=I.H.Qureshi.
- Jinnah of Pak: = Stanley Woolpert.
- Jinnah as I know him= Abdul Hassan Ispahani.
- The Making of Pakistan= Richard Symonds.
- The Making of Pakistan=K.K.Aziz.
- Jinnah:Creator of Pak:=Hector Bolithio.
- Quaid-e-Azam: The Story of A Nation=G.Allana.
- India wins Freedom= Abdul Kalam Azad.
- Emergence of Pak:=Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Towards Pakistan=Wahiduzzaman
- Transfer of Power in India=V.P.Memon.
- Pak: Nagozeer Tha= Syed Hasan Raza.
- Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan=Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- Friends not Masters=Ayub Khan.
- The Pakistan Issue= Nazir Yar Jung.
- Quid wrote the preface of "My Leader"=Ziauddin Ahmed.
- Muslim Nationalism in India= Malik Hafeez.
- Pathway to Pak: = Ch: Khaiquzzaman.
- The Indian Musalimans= W.W.Hunter.
- Our Struggle=Mohd: Noman.
- Evolution of Pak: Sharifuddin Pirzada.
- Mohd: Ali Jinnah=G.Allana.
- Birth of Pak: =Dr. Sachin.
- Pak: the Heart of Asia= Liaquat Ali Khan.
- Incomplete Partition = Alastair Lamb.
- Birth of a tragedy= Dr. Tahir Amir.
- My Last day with Quaid=Ilahi Bux
- Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation=Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
- Thought on Pakistan= Ambedkar.
- 'Freedom' at Midnight= Larry Collins
- Hayat-e-Javed was written by Altaf Hussain Hali.
- The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of from Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- Mission with Mountabatten=Alan Campbell Johnson.
- Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan==Bahir Ahmad Dar.
- The Cambridge History of the British Empire=H.H.Dodwell.
- Oxford History of India=Vincent Smith.
- India, Pakistan & the West=Percival Smith.
- The book "party politics in Pakistan" (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Alice in Wonderland is a book written by Lewis Carroll.
- Edwina and Nehru is written by Catherine Clement.
- Beloved is a novel authored by Toni Morrison.
- Conquest of Happiness was authored by Bertrand Russel.
- Crossing the Threshold of Hope was authored by Pope John Paul II.
- Gulliver's Travel is authored by Jonathan Swift in which there is description of the island of Lilliputs.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- India Divided is a book written by Dr. Rajendra Parsad.
- Indian War of Independence is a book written by V.D. Savarkar.
- Kubla Khan is a poem by Coleridge.
- Life Divine is a book written by Sri Aurobindo.
- Men are from Mars, Women are from Venus is the book written by John Gray.
- Mother India is a book written by Katherine Mayo.
- My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir is written by Jagmohan.
- Unto This Last is written by Ruskin.
- Who wrote Gone with the Wind: Margaret Mitchell
- Who wrote "History of God"? Karen Armstrong
- Raghuvasma was written by Kalidas.
- Grief and Hope is a book written by Noa Ben Artizi-Plossof, grand-daughter of slain Israeli PM Yitzak Rabin.
- Freedom Behind Bars is a book written by Kiran Bedi.
- Hayat-e-Jawaid, written by Altaf Hussain Hali, is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- "The Sun also Rises" is written by Ernest Hemingway.
- Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
- Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
- Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
- Who wrote the book - Call of the Wild-Jack London
- Who wrote "Voyage through History"? Musarrat Hussain Zuberi
- Who is the author of "Preparing for the Twenty First Century"? Paul Kennedy
- Who wrote "Supreme Court and Human Rights"? Tamizuddin
- The author of famous book, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy" is Henry Kissinger.

- 'Rise and Fall of Great Powers' is the work of Paul Kennedy.
- My Experiments with Truth is autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi.

SPORTS

- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- First British open squash championship played in 1922.
- First world squash championship 1976.
- Jhangir Khan has won world open 6 times.
- Wimbledon open tennis was instituted in 1877.
- A winner of four competitions (Wimbledon, French open, US open, and Australia open) is called Grand Slam.
- Most Wimbledon single (Men) title are won by Pete Sampras (USA).
- Most Wimbledon single (woman) title won by Martina Navratilova (USA).
- Commonwealth Games are held every 4 years, they were started in 1934.
- First Asia games were played at New Delhi in 1951.
- 15th Asian Games will be held in Qatar in 2006.
- Current World cup holder of hockey is Netherlands.
- FIFA established in Paris on May 21, 1904.
- Grand Slam is the title associated with Pete Sampras.
- Michael Chang (USA) is the youngest to win the title of grand slam.
- Shahid Afridi has made century on 37 balls.
- The title "Oval Hero" is with Fazal Muhammad.
- The sportsman Kasparov is associated with Chess.
- Modern summer Olympic were held in Greece in 1896.
- Olympic held every 4 years.
- Hockey became Olympic event in 1908. Pakistan took part in 1948 in London.
- 1st world cup hockey 1971 at Barcelona (Spain).
- Hockey world cup held every 4 years.
- First world cup cricket 1975, won by West Indies.
- India won world cup cricket in 1983 by beating West Indies.
- 10 countries have test status.
- First test match was played in 1877 between Australia and England.
- First One day match between Australia and England in Jan 5, 1971.
- First world cup football 1930, Uruguay, and won by Uruguay.
- 1942 world cup football cup did not hold due to Second World War.
- Nigeria is current Olympic football champion.
- Geoff Hunt is associated with Squash.
- South Africa was expelled from ICC in 1970 because of its apartheid policies.
- Current heavyweight championship is with L. Lewis.
- In cricket batsman can be out by 10 ways.
- Peter Marshal is associated with Squash.
- Pakistan has won 4 titles of world cup hockey so far.
- First three world cup cricket were played with 60 over.
- Rocky Marciano only heavyweight boxer remained unbeaten throughout his career.
- Lowest test match inning is 26 by New Zealand.
- Highest no of one-days are played at Sharjah Cricket Ground.
- The champion trophy hockey tournament was introduced by Pakistan in year 1978.
- Davis Cup is for tennis.
- Thomas Cup badminton is for men only.
- Uber Cup is for badminton.
- Each team in volleyball consists of 6 players.
- Anatoly Karpov, the world chess player belongs to Russia.
- Modern Olympic Games were first held in Athens.
- ICC has 10 members and it was founded in 1965.
- Lowest total in cricket is 36 by Canada.
- Tennis player Steffi Graf belongs to Germany.
- Natwest trophy is for cricket.
- The Swythling Cup is related to Table Tennis.
- Morocco Cup is for cricket.
- First modern Olympic games were held in 1896 in Athens.
- First women competed in Olympic games in 1912.
- France and which country contested first ever world cup match Mexico
- The number of countries which participated in the first Olympic Games held at Athens was Nine
- Who owns The Oval cricket ground- Prince Charles
- Who among the following batsmen achieved the feat of hitting six 6s in one over for the first time in international cricket during the World Cup 2007 Herschelle Gibbs
- Where were the first winter Olympics held in 1924 - Chamonix France
- FINA is the governing body of what amateur sport-Swimming
- FITA are the governing body of what sport-Archery
- A Lady Paramount judges at what sport- Archery

- First cricket cup was played in England in 1974.
- First Asian Games were held in New Delhi in 1951. From 1954 they were held every four years.
- Baron Pierre de Coubertin was founder of the modern Olympic Games.
- Bunting is a term in the game of Baseball.
- Grand Master is a term in Chess.
- Grand Slam is a term in sports associated with Bridge as well as Lawn Tennis.
- Martina Hinges is the youngest woman tennis player to win three major singles titles in one season.
- Iron- a sports term is associated with Golf.
- McDowell Cup is associated with football.
- Olympic Games were held twice in Paris and London.
- Paralympics are the games for disabled.
- Uber cup is associated with Badminton.
- Yankee Stadium is associated with Boxing.
- World's oldest sports daily is *Gazetta dello Sport* of Italy.
- Val Barker Cup is awarded in the Olympic Games in Boxing.
- The Paralympics Games 2008 were held in Beijing.
- Asafa Powell is 100 m sprinter.
- The term "Stalemate" is related to the game of Chess.
- With which sport is the term 'butterfly' associated? Swimming
- Next Football world Cup in 2010 is in.....South Africa
- How many rings on the Olympic flag: Five
- Who ran the first marathon: Pheidipides
- What colour is the cap given to an England cricket player-Blue
- What held up a Cricket test Match between England Pakistan-Mouse on pitch
- What is the first race in the Grand Prix season-Brazilian
- By Olympic rules what must have 14 feathers Badminton Bird
- How is the Olympic torch lit- By the sun in Greece
- Martina Navratilova belongs to Czech Republic.
- Tour De France is French cycle race.
- National game of Switzerland is skiing.
- What has 32 panels and 642 stitches-A football (soccer)
- In Tennis where is the Australian Open played-Flinders Park
- What Olympic event was dropped in 1920-Tug of War -1900 to 1920
- FIDE govern what game -Chess.
- Footballer Zaidane originally belongs to which country? Algeria

Moon

Average Distance From Earth	14,95,98,900 km
Diameter	13,91,980 km
Ratio of diameter of Moon to that of Earth	1:3.7
Rotation Period	27 days, 7hrs, 43 min & 11.47 sec
Revolution Period	27 days, 7hrs, 43 min & 11.47 sec
Time Taken by Moonlight to reach earth	1.3 Sec
Percent of surface visible from Earth	59%
First Man to reach Moon	Neil Armstrong and Edvin Aldrin on Apollo XI (1969)

NATO MCQS

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** or **NATO** is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The NATO headquarters are in Brussels, Belgium, and the organization constitutes a system of collective defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party.

Formation 4 April 1949

Type Military alliance

Headquarters Brussels, Belgium

Membership 28 states

Official languages English, French

Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen

NATO Members comprises 28 members: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States

List of Secretaries Generals

#	Name	Country	Duration
1	General Lord Ismay	United Kingdom	4 April 1952 – 16 May 1957
2	Paul-Henri Spaak	Belgium	16 May 1957 – 21 April 1961
3	Dirk Stikker	Netherlands	21 April 1961 – 1 August 1964
4	Manlio Brosio	Italy	1 August 1964 – 1 October 1971
5	Joseph Luns	Netherlands	1 October 1971 – 25 June 1984
6	Lord Carrington	United Kingdom	25 June 1984 – 1 July 1988
7	Manfred Wörner	Germany	1 July 1988 – 13 August 1994
–	Sergio Balanzino (<i>acting</i>)	Italy	13 August 1994 – 17 October 1994
8	Willy Claes	Belgium	17 October 1994 – 20 October 1995
–	Sergio Balanzino (<i>acting</i>)	Italy	20 October 1995 – 5 December 1995
9	Javier Solana	Spain	5 December 1995 – 6 October 1999
10	Lord Robertson	United Kingdom	14 October 1999 – 17 December 2003
–	Alessandro Minuto-Rizzo (<i>acting</i>)	Italy	17 December 2003 – 1 January 2004
11	Jaap de Hoop Scheffer	Netherlands	1 January 2004 – 1 August 2009
12	Anders Fogh Rasmussen	Denmark	1 August 2009–present

Players in a Team

Game	No. of Players	Game	No. of Player
Chess	2	Baseball	9
Gymnastic	8	Rugby Football	15
Basket Ball	5	Polo	4
Water Polo	7	Football	11
Kho-Kho	9	Cricket -	11
Kabbaddi	7	Volleyball	6
Hockey	11	Tennis	1 or 2
Table tennis	1 or 2		

World Famous Battles:

Battle of Marathon

490 BC

Athenians and Persians. King Darius of Persia defeated.

Battle of Thermoplyae

480 BC

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

Battle of Salamis

480 BC

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

Battle of Platae

479 BC

Greek and Persians forces defeated.

Battle of Mycale

479 BC

Greek and Persian fleets; Persian fleet defeated.

Spartan War I (Peloponesian War)

459 BC

Sparta and Athens, lasted for 30 years.

Spartan War II

431 BC-421

Sparta and Athens; Spartans victorious.

Battle of Arabia

331 BC

Greek and Persian forces; Greeks victorious.

Battle of Magnesia

190 BC

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

Battle of Pharasalus

48 AD

Caesar defeated Pompey.

Battle of Hastings

1066

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

Hundred- year War

1338-

1453

Fought between France and England .

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

War of the Roses

**1455-
1485**

Civil War in England; The Cause of the War was a struggle for the throne
o England between the two royal houses of Lancaster and York.

**Anglo-Spanish War
(Spanish armada War)**

1588

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

Battle of

Gibraltar Way

1607

The Dutch defeated the Spanish and Portuguese.

Thirty-year War

1618-

1648

Stated as religious-cum-political war Between the Lutherans and Catholics in Germany and developed into an international war.

Civil War in England

1642-

1649

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

Battle of Blenheim

1704

England and Austria headed by Marlborough defended France and Russia.

War of Austrian Succession

1740-

1748

Queen of Austria, Maria Theresa (daughter of Charles VII) was Challenged by king Frederick II of Prussia. England Supported the Queen and Frederick II was helped by France.

Ended with a Treaty Which recognized the Queen's right to the throne after the death of king Frederick.

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

1756-

1763

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

Battle of the Nile

1798

British and French fleets, Britain victorious.

Battle of Trafalgar

1805

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

Battle of Austerliz

1805

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

Battle of Borodino

1812

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

Battle of Leipzig

1813

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

Battle of Waterloo

1815

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

First Opium War

1840

China and Britain; Chinese yielded opium. It was a

trade war.

Crimean War

1854-

1856

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

American Civil War

1861-

1865

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

Sino- Japanese War

1894-

1895

Japan Defeated China and occupied Formosa and Korea.

Battle of Omdurman

1898

The British and Egyptian forces defeated The forces of Khalifa (Mehdits).

Bear War

1899-

1901

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

Russo- Japanese War

(Battle of Port Arthur& Battle of Yalu)

1904-

1905

Russia and Japan in the sea of Japan.

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

Balkan War I

1912

Turkey and Balkan countries

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

Balkan War II

1913

Invasion

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

World War I

1914-

1918

Central Power (Germany and its allies) Against the Allied Power (Britain and its allies); Central power were defeated. Famous Battles : (1).

First battle of Marne (1914)-

France defeated Germany.

(2). Battle of Jutland (1916)- Naval battle between England and Germany. England defeated Germany. (3). Battle of Verdun (1916)- Fought between France & Germany . (4). Second battle of Marne (1918) – France defeated Germany.

World War II

1939-

1945

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

BIG HOLY PLACES IN THE WORLD

- **The Holy Land**—a collective name for Israel, Jordan, and Egypt—is a place of pilgrimage for Muslims, Jews, and Christians.
- **The Ganges River** in India is sacred to Hindus. They drink its water, bathe in it, and scatter the ashes of their dead in it.
- **Mount Fuji**, in Japan, is sacred to the Buddhist and Shinto religions.
- **The Black Hills of South Dakota** are a holy place for some Native American people, who travel there in quest of a vision, a moment of peace and oneness with the universe. Vision quests last four days and four nights.
- **Mount Tai Shan** is China's sacred mountain. It is thought to be a center of living energy—a holy place for Taoists and Buddhists.
- **The Sacred Mosque in Mecca Saudi Arabia**, is sacred to Muslims. Muslims around the world face in the direction of Mecca five times a day to pray.
- **Lourdes, France**, is the home of a Roman Catholic shrine where the Virgin Mary was said to appear to St. Bernadette.
- **Kairouan, Tunisia**, became one of Islam's holy cities when, according to legend, a spring opened up at the feet of a holy leader, revealing a golden chalice last seen in Mecca.

The World's Top 15 Stock Exchanges by Value of Shares Traded in 2010

Rank	Exchange Name	Country	Value of Shares Traded (in \$ billion)
1	New York Stock Exchange	United States	29,910
2	NASDAQ	United States	15,320
3	London Stock Exchange	United Kingdom	10,334
4	Tokyo Stock Exchange	Japan	6,476
5	Euronext	Belgium, France, Holland, Portugal	5,640
6	Frankfurt Stock Exchange	Germany	4,325
7	Shanghai Stock Exchange	China	4,069
8	BME Spanish Exchanges	Spain	2,970
9	Italian Stock Exchange	Italy	2,313
10	Hong Kong Stock Exchange	China S.A.R.	2,137
11	Shenzhen Stock Exchange	China	2,103
12	Korea Exchange	Korea	2,006
13	SWX Swiss Exchange	Switzerland	1,886
14	OMX Nordic Exchanges	Denmark, Finland, Sweden	1,865
15	Toronto Stock Exchange	Canada	1,634

BASIC COMPUTER SCIENCE MCQS

VDU stands for	Visual Display Unit
One kilobyte is approximately	1000 bytes
DOS stands for	Disk Operating System
WORD STAR is a popular	Word processing programme
WORD STAR was developed by	Micro pro Company
PC stands for	Personal Computer
ALU stands for	Arithmetic Logic Unit
The VDU and Keyboard together form a	TERMINAL
The speed of the dot matrix printers is measured by CPS which stands for	characters per second
The speed of the line printers is measured by LPM which stands for	Lines per second
DBMS stands for	Database Management System
IBM is a famous computer company. IBM stands for	International Business Machines Corporation

ROM stands for	Read Only Memory
The actual machine of the computer is commonly known as	Hardware
The programs run on the computer are commonly known as	Software
All the output which is printed on paper is called	Hard Copy
The number of pixels on a computer screen determines a screen's	Resolution
A processor's speed is measured in	Megahertz
A software that assists the computer in performing instructions, is called as	system software
CAM stands for	Computer Aided Manufacturing
DPI stands for	Dots per Inch
DTP stands for	Desk Top Publishing
EPROM stands for	erasable and Programmable Read only Memory
A magnetic storage disk made out of a thin piece of plastic is called	Floppy Disk
A pictorial representation of the step by step sequence for solving a problem is known as a	Flow Chart
A measure of storage capacity equal to one thousand megabytes is one	Gigabyte
A variable whose value is accessible throughout the program is called	Global Variable
A huge, worldwide network of computers that communicate with each other, allowing global communications between users is known popularly known as	Internet
KB stands for	Kilobyte
LAN stands for	Local Area Network
A printer which uses light to transfer the image to paper is the	Laser Printer
Memory which retains all its contents even after the power is turned off is known as	Non-Volatile Memory
The result that is generated by the computer after processing the information provided to it is known as	Output
Electronic mail is more popularly known as	E-Mail
PILOT stands for	Programmed Inquiry Learning Or Teaching
PILOT was developed by	Doug Engelhardt
IQL stands for	Interactive Query Language
LOGO was developed by	Dr. Seymour Papert
CAL stands for	Computer Assisted Learning
APT stands for	Automatically Programmed Tooling
'C' language was invented by	Dennis M. Ritchie
Modula-2 was developed by	Niklaus Wirth
Terminals that have their own memory are called	Smart terminals

The memory that needs electric power to sustain its contents is known as	Volatile Memory
MOS stands for	Metallic Oxide Semiconductors
Dvorak key board was designed by	August Dvorak
A simple device which functions as a simpler alternative to the keyboard is the	Mouse
Automatic drawing input device is called	Scanner
In the second generation computers,magnetic cores were used as	Main Memory Devices
LCD stands for	Liquid Crystal Display
RADAR stands for	Radio Detection and Ranging
RADAR works on the principle of	Echo
software-in-Hardware modules are called	Firmware
A device by which any microcomputer can use ordinary television set for producing output is called	RF modulator
EDSAC stands for	Electronic Delayed Storage Automatic Computer
EDVAC stands for	Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
EDSAC was developed in the year	1949
EDVAC was developed in the year	1952
ENIAC stands for	Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator
The most successful computing device in the ancient time was	Abacus
Use of some mechanism for the operation of a machine is known as	Automation
Radar contact with the moon was first made in	1945
Radar contact with Venus was first made in	1961
A system in which information is displayed on a television screen is known as	Video Text System
A modern means of communication in which the information is stored in a computer at a TV station is known as	Teletext
Global communication became possible by using	Satellites
Morse code was invented by	Samuel Morse
The code used in a teleprinter is the	Baudot Code
Teleprinter exchange is popularly known as	Telex
A device which converts sound waves into electrical waves is called	Microphone
AVC stands for	Automatic Volume Control
The device used to measure wavelengths of radio waves is	Wavemeter
A hollow metallic tube used in place of wire in electric circuits carrying high frequency currents is called	Waveguide
An instrument used to measure the intensity of radiations is the	Radiometer

An instrument used to measure electrical voltage is the	Voltmeter
VTVM stands for	Vacuum Tube Volt Meter
A circuit which maintains a constant voltage is called	Voltage Stabilizer
SCR stands for	Silicon Controlled Rectifier
A device used to increase or decrease electric voltage is called a	Transformer
A magnetic tape that records both audio and video signals is called a	Video Tape
The first electronic calculator was manufactured in 1963 by	Bell Punch Company,USA
MASER stands for	Microwave Amplification by stimulated Emission of Radiation
A computer which can handle a large volume of numbers is called a	Number cruncher
POST stands for	Power on Self Test
POST is a test carried out just after the computer has been	Switched on
An index of the files stored on a disk is called	Directory
CP/M stands for	Control program for Microcomputers
CP/M was developed by	digital Research Inc.,USA
MVS stands for	Multiple Virtual Storage Operating System
MVS is used in	Mainframe computers
The process of starting a computer is called	Booting
A group of four binary digits is called a	NIBBLE
BPI stands for	Bit per Inch
A smart card is a	multifunctional microprocessor
LIPS stands for	Logical Inferences Per Second
A computerized machine is normally called a	Robot
A robot is a machine directed by a	Computer
A robot which resembles a human being is called an	Android
PL/1 stands for	Programme Language-1
The language PL/1 has combined features of	COBOL and FORTRAN
BASIC stands for	Beginers All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
COBOL stands for	Common Busines Oriented Language
ALGOL stands for	Algorithmic Language
ALGOL was developed in the early 1960s in	Europe
COBOL was first introduced in the year	1961
FORTRAN stands for	Formula Translation
FORTRAN was developed and introduced by IBM in the year	1957

PL/1 was introduced in the 1960s by	IBM
COMAL stands for	Common Algorithmic Language
BASIC was developed by	John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz
SNOBOL stands for	String Oriented Symbolic Language
SNOBOL was developed in	1962
LISP stands for	List Processing Language
LISP was developed by	John McCarthy
Loud speaker was invented by	Rice Kellogg
PROM stands for	Programmable Read Only Memory
Two types of RAM chips are	Dynamic,static
Data is fed into the computer by first converting it into	Binary codes

Wonders of the world

1. Pyramids of Egypt
2. Great Wall of China
3. Colosseum of Rome (Italy)
4. Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy)
5. Cata-combs of Alexandria
6. The Taj Mahal at Agra (India)
7. Angkor Vat temple in Kampuchia

Religions of the World

1. Buddhism

Founder- Gautam Siddhartha Buddha (563-483 BC) born in Nepal (Lumbini)

Founded -in 525 BC

Sacred Text-The Tripitaka (Collection of Buddha's teaching) also called Sutras

Sacred Places- Lumbini (Nepal) where he received enlightenment and Kusinagar (UP) where he attained ?Nirvana?.

Place of Worship -Vihar (temple) and Monastery (where monks reside)

Sects -Mahayana and Hinayana

2. Confucianism

Founder- King Fu Tsu, Better known as Confucius (551-479 BC) born in the state of LU in china.

Founded- in 500 BC

Sacred Text -The Analects

Sacred Places- church or temple

3. Christianity

Founder Jesus- Christ (5 BC to AD 30) born in Judea, also called Jesus of Nazareth

Founded in -2000 years ago

Sacred Text- Holy Bible consisting of Old Testament (before Christ) and the New Testament (during and after Christ)

Sacred Places- Jerusalem where Christ lived and preached

Place of Worship Church

Important Sects -Catholics and Protestants

4. Hinduism

Founder -Ancient Sages

Founded in -Around 1500 BC

Sacred Text- The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad-Gita and the epics of the Mahabharata

and the Ramayana

Place of Worship -Temple

5. Islam

Founder- Prophet Mohammed(PBUH) (AD 570-632) born in Mecca (Saudi Arabia)

Founded- in AD 622

Sacred Text -Quran (words of God), Hadis (Collection of Prophet?s saying).

Sacred Places- Makkah/ Madina in Saudi Arabia

Place of Worship- Masjid (mosque)

Sects -Sunnis and Shias

6. Judaism (Religion of the Hebrews)

Founder -Moses, born in Egypt

Founded in -1300 BC

Sacred Text -Talmuds, found particularly in the five books of the Bible; commentary on Torah

known as Talmud and Midrash

Sacred Places- Jerusalem

Place of Worship- Synagogue

7. Shintoism

Founder -Began with Japanese culture and developed out of tradition and ancestor worship

Sacred Text -No specific text

Sacred Places -Central Shrine of Ise (central Japan) and the Yasukuni Shrine in Tokyo

8. Sikhism

Founder- Guru Nanak (1469-1539)

Founded -in AD 1500

Sacred Text -Shri Guru Granth Sahib

Sacred Places -The Golden Temple of Amritsar

Place of Worship -Gurudwara

9. Taoism

Founder -Lao-tse, a Chinese Philosopher

Founded- in 6th century BC

Sacred Text -Tao-te-Ching

10. Zoroastrianism (Parsi Religion)

Founder -Zoroaster, born in Medea (modern Iran) in about 660 BC

Founded in -Around 500 BC

Sacred Text- Zend Avasta

Place of Worship -Fire temple

WORLD PERSONALITIES MCQS

No.	Name	About him
1.	Abraham Lincoln (1809-'65)	Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the U.S.A. from 1861 to 1865 and was returned from the Republican Party. He opposed slavery and was a great champion of democracy. He was assassinated in 1865.
2.	Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)	Franklin was a famous American philosopher and statesman who actively helped in promoting the declaration of independence.
3.	Acharya Vinoba Bhave	Born 11 September, 1895 in Gujrat. He was educated at Baroda. Met Gandhiji and joined Sabarmati Ashram in 1916. He was originator of Bhoodan yagna Movement. He received Magsaysay Award in 1969. He received Bharat Ratna award in 1983.
4.	C.N. Annadurai	Was the founding father of Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam (DMK), a political party of South India. DMK obtained absolute majority in the Tamil nadu Legislative Assembly at the elections of 1967 and 1971.
5.	Horgovind Khurana	Has become famous in carrying out research work in the U.S.A. He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1968 in Physiology and Medicine.
6.	Indira Gandhi	Was President of Congress in 1959. Became Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting in 1964-66. Was Prime Minister of India in 1966-77 and again in 1980-1984.
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru (1889-1964)	Famous Indian leader and statesman who was the first Prime Minister of India. Author of 'The Discovery of India', 'Glimpses of World History', etc.
8.	Jefferson, Thomas	He was the 3rd President of the U.S.A. and founder of the Republican Party. He helped in drafting the Declaration of Independence.
9.	Konstantin Chernenko	Became President of USSR after the death of President Andropov in 1984. President Chernenko died in 1985.
10.	Martin Luther (1483-1546)	Martin Luther was a German preacher during the reign of Henry VIII of England. He translated the Bible in German. Founder of reformation movement and Protestantism in Europe.
11.	Mihir Sen	He is the first Indian to swim the English Channel. He also swam the Palk Strait, the Gibralter strait and Dardanelles strait.

12. Morarji Desai Resigned Bombay Provincial Civil Service and joined Non-Cooperation Movement under Gandhiji in 1930. Was Chief Minister of Bombay, 1952-1956, Union Minister in 1956-63. After formation of the Janata Party, was the Prime Minister of India from 1977 to 1979.

13. Mother Teresa Was born in Yugoslavia in 1910. The Roman Catholienun came to India as a teacher and began organizing schools for slum children in 1948. She has established 100 centres in the country comprising schools, charitable dispensaries, home for lepers, T.B. Patients, unwanted and crippled children. She was awarded Nobel Prize for Peace in 1979, as the first Indian. Was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1980.

14. Niels Bohr (1885-1963) Niels Bohr was a nuclear physicist of denmark. His pioneering work led to the invention of nuclear fission and atomic bomb. Received Nobel Prize in Physics in 1922.

15. Ravishankar Ravishankar is the world-famous artist in sitar.

16. Ramanujam (1887-1920) The great Indian Mathematician who was famous for his work on Theory of Numbers. He became an F.R.S. in 1918.

17. H.G.Wells (1866-1946) H.G. Wells was a famous author of English novels. His science-based tales are of great appeal all over the world. The famous books written by him are "The Invisible Man", "Time Machine" and "The Shape of things to come."

18. Abul Fazal (1551-1602) Famous Mughal court poet, scholar and councillor of Akbar. His books Akbar-Nama and Ain-i-Akbari throw light on Mughal rule and particularly on the reign of Akbar.

19. Abdul Ghaffar Khan A great congress leader of the N.W.F.P. and leader of Red Shirts. He is popularly known as 'Frontier Gandhi'. He received the Nehru Award for peace and international understanding. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1987.

20. Aesop (620-544 B.C.) Famous writer of greece. his fables are very instructive and interesting.

21. Alexander the Great (356-323 b.C.) Became the king of Macedon in Greece in 336 B.C. One of the greatest generals and conquerors of the world. Founded Alexandria and invaded India in 326 B.C. Reached Beas. Died at Babylon.

22. Akbar (1556-1605) The greatest of the Mughal Emperors of India. Founder of a new religion Din-i-Ilahi. He abolished pilgrim tax and Jazia. Took the Empire to its peak in administration.

23. Amir Khusro Scholar in the court of Alauddin Khilji. Laid the foundation of Urdu poetry. He wrote in Hindi also, known as the "Parrot of India".

24. Annie Besant (1846-1933) Irish Lady who supported Indian Nationalist Movement. Founder President of Theosophical Society. Was elected President of the Indian National Congress.

25. Aristotle (384-322 B.C.) Greek philosopher, artist, poet and thinker. Disciple of Plato and teacher of Alexander the great. Founder of a famous school of philosophy. "The ethics and Poetics" are his famous works.

26. Archimedes (287-212 B.C.) Greek mathematician, inventor & Scientist. Discovered the principles of the lever and of specific gravity. Invented Archimedean screw.

27. Dr.B.R.Ambedkar (1893-1956) Law minister of India, 1947-51. Member of the constituent Assembly. chairman of the constitution drafting Committee. "Annihilation of

28. Aryabhatta (476-520 A.D.) "Caste" is his famous work.

29. Ashoka (273-236 B.C.) Great Indian astronomer and mathematician. India's first scientific satellite was named after him. Explained the causes of solar and lunar eclipses. Determined the diameter of the earth and the moon. He laid the foundation of algebra and was responsible for pointing out the importance of "Zero".

30. Aurobindo Ghosh (1872-1959) Indian Emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty. Embraced Buddhism after the Kalinga War. One of the existing monuments of Ashoka is the Sanchi Stupas. His inscriptions on rocks and pillars are of great historical interest. Famous for sanity of thought, uprightness of character and love of humanity.

31. Babar (1483-1530) Politician, Philosopher, poet & saint. First editor of "Bande Mataram", Works : Life Divine, Essay on Gita, Basis of Yoga.

32. Banabhatta Founder of the Mughal Empire in India. Conquered the throne of Delhi after the first battle of Panipat (1526) against Ibrahim Lodhi. His "Memoirs" hold a high place in the history of literature.

33. Bhaskaracharya Court poet of King Harsha Vardhana. Works : Harshacharita and Kadambari.

34. Bismarck (1815-1898) Great mathematician and astronomer of the twelfth century. Work 'Siddhanta Siromani'.

35. Gautama Buddha (623-543 B.C.) Known as the "Man of blood and iron". Founded the German Empire. A great administrator.

36. Dr. H.J. Bhabha (1909-1966) Kshetriya prince, son of Suddhodana, the king of Kapilavastu in Nepal. Founder of Buddhism. Developed the philosophy of pessimism.

37. Subhash Chandra Bose (1897- ?) Indian Physicist. President, Indian Science Congress, 1951. Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission of India. The first Atomic Reactor was completed under his guidance in 1956 and the second reactor was commissioned in 1960. Was made a fellow of the Royal Society in London in 1941.

38. Julius Caesar (102-44 B.C.) Indian nationalist and organizer of the Indian National Army (I.N.A.) during the World War II. Was called 'Netaji'. Was elected President of the Indian National Congress in 1937 and 1938. founder of the political party 'Forward Block'.

39. Winston Churchill (1874-1965) Roman General and statesman. Invaded Gaul and Britain. Paved the way for the Roman Empire. Was also an orator, poet and historian.

40. Chanakya (Kautilya) (4th Century B.C.) British statesman, soldier and author. Leader of Conservative party. Led Britain as Prime Minister during World War II. Won Nobel Prize for literature in 1953. Famous work : 'The Gathering Storm, War Memorials, etc.

41. Nicolas Copernicus (1473-1543) Famous minister of Chandragupta Maurya and was responsible for the fall of the Nanda Dynasty. "Arthashastra" is his famous book. It throws light on the then system of government, the revenue system, the art of administration and the duties of the king.

42. Madame Marie Curie (1867-1934) Polish astronomer who first propounded the astronomical theory that the sun is the centre of the solar system and the earth and other planets revolve round the sun.

43. Discovered Radium. Won the Nobel Prize twice (Physics-1903, Chemistry-1911)

43. Lord Clive (Robert Clive)(1725-1774) Founded the British Empire in India by defeating Seraj-ud-daula at Plassey in 1757. Twice appointed Governor of Bengal (1757-'60) and (1764-'67)

44. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay (1838-1894) Bengali novelist. Introduced a rich style in the Bengali language. "Durgeshnandini", "Bishabrika", "Anandamath" are some of his outstanding works.

45. W.E. Disney (1901-1966) American film cartoonist Producer of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck etc. Creator of Disneyland, California.

46. Dayanand Saraswati (1824-1883) Great hindu reformer. Founder of the 'Arya Samaj' (1875). Fought against untouchability, preached widow re-marriage, supported women's education.

47. Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931) American inventor. Invented telephone transmitter, megaphone, phonograph, incandescent bulb, cinematograph, etc.

48. Euclid (330-269 B.C.) Greek mathematician and author of elements of Geometry.

49. Fa-hien The first Buddhist pilgrim from China who came to India during the reign of Chandragupta II ('Vikramaditya') to collect Buddhist relics and sacred literature. he stayed in India from 401 to 410 A.D.

50. Michael Faraday (1791-1867) British scientist who founded the science of electromagnetism. discovered the laws of Electrolysis.

51. Firdousi (940-1020) Epic poet of Persia. He was a court poet of sultan Mahmud of Gazni. His 'Shah-nama' contains 60,600 verses describing the history of Persia.

52. Galileo Italian mathematician and astronomer. Invented telescope (1609) and the first man to see the satellites of Jupiter.(1564-1642)

53. M.K. Gandhi (1869-1948) Led 'Satyagraha' movement in South Africa. Associated with many movements during the struggle for independence of India viz., Non-co-operation movement in 1920, Salt Satyagraha, Quit India in 1942. His main principles were non-violence and truth. He was called the 'Father of the Nation'. His autobiography 'My Experiments with Truth' is world-famous.

54. Harsha Vardhana Hindu King of India (606-647 A.D.). The account of his reign is available from two sources : Hiuen Tsang, a Chinese traveller, and Bana Bhatt, the famous Sanskrit poet. Nalanda University flourished during his time.

55. Hiuen Tsang Famous Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who visited India during the reign of King Harsha, stayed in India from 629 to 644 A.D. and learnt Buddhist scriptures at Nalanda University. He has left interesting records of the conditions in India at that time.

56. Adolf Hitler German dictator and founder of National socialism. The Chancellor of Germany since 1933 and Leader of Reich since 1934. Started a Fascist movement. Involved Germany into the World War II and was defeated in 1945. Author of 'Mein Kampf'.

57. Ho-Chi-Minh Organised the revolutionary rationalist party of Indo-China against French rule. Led the struggle for Vietnam's independence during World War II. As President of North Vietnam he defied the USA for the unification of Vietnam, Great communist leader.

58. Kalidasa Epic figure in classic sanskrit literature. Works : 'Shakuntala',

58. **Shankaracharya** - Author of 'Advaita' philosophy. He wrote 'Vivekachudamani'. He was a spiritual leader of the Advaita Vedanta school.

59. **Kabir** - Author of 'Meghduta', 'Kumar Sambhava' etc. Flourished in the time of Vikramaditya.

60. **Lenin** - One of the greatest expoexponents of Bhakti Movement - a socio-religious movement spread in the Middle ages which aimed at liberalising the religious practices of Hindus. Disciple of Ramanand. Kabir believed in the unity of God and equality of all religions.

61. **Leonardo da Vinci** - Leader of the Russian Revolution in 1917. Head of the Soviet Government from 1917 to 1924.

62. **Mahavira** - Italian painter, sculptor, architect, scientist and musician. Famous paintings are 'The Last Supper' and 'Mona Lisa'.

63. **Megasthenes** - Born in the 6th century B.C. Jainism which is a religious sect of Hinduism was strengthened by him. Apostle of non-violence. Prescribed code of penance for his followers. The religion did not spread outside India.

64. **Mao-Tse-Tung (1893-1976)** - Was Greek ambassador to Chandra Gupta Maurya's Court sent by Seleucus. His book 'Indika' is a source of information about the state of India at that time.

65. **Karl Marx (1818-83)** - Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party 1936-59. First Chairman of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China., 1949-59. Organised the Red Guards to start the Cultural Revolution.

66. **Michael Angelo(1475-1564)** - German philosopher and socialist. Author of 'Communist Manifesto' and 'Das Kapital'. Communism is based on his teachings.

67. **Marco Polo (1256-1323)** - Italian painter, sculptor, architect and poet who did much to beautify the churches of Rome and Florence by his genius.

68. **Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)** - Famous Venetian traveller and explorer. The first European to visit China. Made journeys through China, India and other Eastern countries and published a record of his wanderings.

69. **Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)** - French Emperor and General. Conquered most of Europe. Was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815 and died in exile at St.Helena's Island.

70. **Picasso (1881-1973)** - British nurse and hospital reformer. Organised a nursing service during the Crimean War (1854-56), which reformed the age-old system in hospitals. Her system was later adopted throughout the world. Known as 'The Lady with the Lamp.'

71. **Maharana Pratap (1540-97)** - Spanish painter and sculptor. Founded cubist school of painting. 'Guernica' is his civil war painting.

72. **Ramkrishna Paramhansa (1833-1886)** - Raiput chief who refused to acknowledge Akbar's overlordship. Defeated at Haldighat in 1576. Reconquered the greater part of his possessions.

73. **Roosevelt (1882-1945)** - Indian religious saint and preceptor of Swami Vivekanand.

74. **William Shakespeare(1564-** - President of the USA from 1933 till his death, being the first American to be elected for more than two terms. He met the economic crisis of 1933 with a policy for a 'New Deal'.

74. William Shakespeare(1564- - The Greatest poet and dramatist of England. Author of several plays such as 'Julius Caesar', 'Macbeth', 'Romeo and Juliet', 'Hamlet', 'The

1616 Merchant of Venice', 'Antony and Cleopatra, etc.

75. Socrates (463-399 B.C.) Greek Philosopher and intellectual leader. Plato was his pupil. He was sentenced to death on charges of impiety and corrupting the young.

76. Stalin (1879-1953) Soviet Statesman. played an important part in the Russian Revolution of 1917. Became the outstanding leader of Russia after the death of Lenin in 1924. Introduced in 1929 the famous Five Year Plan to build new Russia. General Secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, 1924-41.

77. George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) Irish dramatist, socialist, writer and journalist. His famous plays are 'Pleasant and Unpleasant', 'Man and Superman', 'Mrs. Warren's Profession'.

78. Swami Vivekanand (1863-1902) A great Hindu Saint and religious leader. His original name was Narendranath Datta. Follower of Ramkrishna Paramhansa. Led the Vedanta movement. Founded Ramkrishna Mission at Belur (West Bengal). Among his books 'Janam Yoga', 'Bhakti Yoga' and 'Karma Yoga' are best known.

79. Savarkar (1883-1966) Nationalist leader from Maharashtra. Leader of the Hindu Mahasabha. Author of 'Indian War of Independence'.

80. Shankaracharya (Born 788 A.D.) A great scholar, philosopher and religious teacher. Countered the influence of Buddhism and Jainism. Wrote authoritative commentaries on the Upanishadas.

81. Shivaji (1627-80) Brave general and capable administrator. Fought successfully many battles against Aurangzeb's army and was instrumental in shattering the structure of Mughal Empire in India. Made the Marathas a strong nation. Was crowned king in 1674 at Raigarh.

82. Shah Jehan The Mughal Emperor (1628-58). Built Taj Mahal at Agra in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. Lal Quila and Jama Masjid in Delhi were also built in his time.

83. Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) Great Indian poet, novelist, dramatist, composer, philosopher, educationist, artist and humanist. Won Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. Works : 'Gitanjali', 'Gora', 'Chitra', 'Wreck', 'Post Office', 'Hungry Stones', etc. Founded the international university Visva-Bharti at Shantiniketan (W.B.)

84. Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) One of the pioneers of the Indian freedom movement. Started two newspapers, the 'Kesari' in Marathi and the 'Maratha' in English. He declared 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it'. Wrote a commentary on the Gita, the 'Gita Rahasya'.

85. Tansen Great exponent of Indian classical music. He was one of the 'Nau Rattans' in the court of Akbar.

86. Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910) Russian writer, philosopher, social reformer and religious teacher. His chief novels are 'War and Peace', 'Anna Karenina', 'Resurrection', etc.

87. Marshal Tito (1892-1980) Yugoslav leader. Called the Neutral Nations Conference at Belgrade in 1961. A firm believer in non-alignment.

88. Vasco da Gama A Portuguese Sailor, who in 1498, rounded the Cape of Good Hope and succeeded in reaching the port of Calicut in south India.

89. George Washington (1732-) Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the American War of Independence (1775-83). First President of the Republic of

99)	USA elected in 1789; re-elected in 1793.
90. Murlidhar Devidas Amte	Popularly known as Baba Amte, an Indian Lawyer who has made the lives of thousands of lepers and other social outcastes productive and respectable. Was awarded the 1985 Magsaysay award for public service. 'Anandwan' is the first of the settlements established by him for lepers and other physically handicapped people.
91. Martin Luther King (1929-68)	U.S. negro civil rights leader. It was due to his efforts that the U.S. Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964. Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

LIST OF CRICKET WORLD CUPS

The 1975 Cricket World Cup (officially called the Prudential Cup) was the first edition of the International Cricket Council's (ICC) Cricket World Cup. It was held from 7 June to 21 June 1975 in England. The tournament was sponsored by Prudential Assurance Company and had 8 participating countries. These were the 6 Test playing teams of that time (namely Australia, England, India, New Zealand, Pakistan & West Indies) and Sri Lanka & East Africa. The preliminary matches were played in 2 groups of 4 each. The top two teams from each group then played the knock-out rounds of semi-finals and final.

The matches were played as 60 overs per team in traditional white clothing and with red balls. They were all played during the day and, hence, started early. One of the most bizarre batting efforts in one-day history was made by Indian legend Sunil Gavaskar. England scored 334 (4 wickets, 60 overs) with Dennis Amiss (137 from 147 balls, 18 fours) scoring the first ever World Cup century, nobly supported by Keith Fletcher (68 from 107 balls, 4 fours, 1 six). The response of Gavaskar (36 from 174 balls, 1 four) was to bat through the 60 overs for 36 not out.

The Prudential Cup was lifted by Clive Lloyd, captain of West Indies, who had started the tournament as the favourites.

The 1979 Cricket World Cup (aka Prudential World Cup, 1979) was the second edition of the tournament and was won by the West Indies. It was held from June 9 to June 23, 1979 in England. The format had remained unchanged from 1975. Eight countries participated in the event. The preliminary matches were played in 2 groups of 4 each. The top two teams in each group played the semifinals, whose winners played the final.

The matches played consisted of 60 overs per team and were played in traditional white clothing and with red balls. They were all played during the day and hence started early.

The Prudential Cup was lifted by Clive Lloyd, captain of the West Indies who started as the favorites to win the cup again. There was no 'Man of the Series' awarded in 1979.

The **1983 ICC Cricket World Cup** (also known as **Prudential World Cup**) was the third edition of the ICC Cricket World Cup tournament. It was held from 9 June to 25 June 1983 in England and was won by India. Eight countries participated in the event. The preliminary matches were played in two groups of four teams each, and each country played the others in its group twice. The top two teams in each group qualified for the semi-finals.

The matches consisted of 60 overs per team and were played in traditional white clothing and with red balls. They were all played during the day.

The 1983 World Cup was full of dramatic cricket right from the start. Teams like India and Zimbabwe who were not playing well at those times scored upset victories over the West Indies and Australia respectively. England, Pakistan, India and tournament favorites West Indies qualified for the semifinals

The 1987 Cricket World Cup (also known as Reliance World Cup) was the fourth edition of the ICC Cricket World Cup tournament. It was held from October 8 to November 8, 1987 in India and Pakistan — the first held outside England. The format was unchanged from 1983 except for a reduction in the number of overs a team played from 60 to 50, the current standard. 8 countries participated in the event. The preliminary matches were played in 2 groups of 4 each in which each country played its groupmates twice. The top two teams in each group qualified for the semifinals, whose winners played the final. The matches were played with traditional white clothing and with red balls. They were all played during the day. There was no 'Man of the Series' awarded in 1987.

The 1987 World Cup was lifted by Allan Border, captain of Australia who won against arch-rivals England by 7 runs in the most closely fought World Cup final to date in the Eden Gardens stadium in Calcutta. David Boon was named man of the match. The other semifinalists, India and Pakistan failed to bring about an eagerly awaited India-Pakistan final. The West Indies failed to live up to expectations by not even qualifying for the semifinals (in part because of Courtney Walsh's refusal to mankad Saleem Jaffar).

The 1992 Cricket World Cup (Benson & Hedges World Cup) was the fifth edition of the tournament and was held from 22 February to 25 March 1992 in Australia and New Zealand. Sponsored by Benson and Hedges, it was won by Pakistan, who defeated England in the final. The 1992 World Cup was the first to feature coloured player clothing, white cricket balls and black sightscreens with a number of matches being played under floodlights. These innovations had been increasingly used in One Day Internationals since World Series Cricket introduced them in the late 1970s, but they were not a feature of the first four World Cups.

The 1992 World Cup was also the first to be held in Southern hemisphere. It was also the first World Cup to include the South Africa national cricket team, which had been allowed to re-join the International Cricket Council as a Test-playing nation after the end of apartheid.

The 1996 Cricket World Cup, also called the Wills World Cup after its official sponsors, was the sixth edition of the tournament organized by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was the second World Cup to be hosted by Pakistan and India, and for the first time by Sri Lanka. The tournament was won by Sri Lanka, who defeated Australia in the final at the Gaddafi Stadium in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. The 1996 World Cup was played in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Controversy dogged the tournament before any games were played, however, when Australia and the West Indies refused to send their teams to Sri Lanka following the Central Bank Bombing by the Tamil Tigers in January, citing security concerns. Sri Lanka, in addition to offering maximum security to the teams, questioned the validity of citing security concerns when the International Cricket Council had determined it was safe. After extensive negotiations, the ICC ruled that Sri Lanka would be awarded both games on forfeit. As a result of this decision, Sri Lanka automatically qualified for the quarter-finals before playing a game.

The **1999 ICC Cricket World Cup**, the seventh edition of the tournament, was hosted primarily by England, with some games being hosted in Ireland, Wales, Scotland and the Netherlands. The World Cup was won by Australia, who beat Pakistan by 8 wickets at Lord's Cricket Ground in London. New Zealand and South Africa were the other semifinalists.

The 12 contesting teams were divided into 2 groups; each team played all the others in their group during the league stage. The top three from each group advanced to the Super Sixes, a new concept for the 1999 World Cup, where each qualifier from group A played each qualifier from group B. The teams also *carried forward* their points from the games against the other qualifiers from their group. The top four in the Super Sixes contested the semifinals

The **2003 ICC Cricket World Cup** was the eighth ICC Cricket World Cup and was played in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya from 9 February to 24 March. 2003 was the first time that the Cricket World Cup had been held in Africa. The tournament featured 14 teams and 54 matches, the most in the tournament history up to that time. The tournament followed the format introduced in the 1999 ICC Cricket World Cup with the teams divided into 2 groups, and the top three in each group qualifying for the Super Sixes stage. The tournament saw upsets in the first round with South Africa, Pakistan, West Indies and England failing to make it to Super Sixes stage while Zimbabwe and Kenya made it to Super Sixes stage and Kenya, a non-Test playing nation, made the semi-finals of the tournament.

The tournament was won by Australia who defeated India in the final

The 2007 ICC Cricket World Cup was the ninth edition of the ICC Cricket World Cup tournament that took place in the West Indies from 13 March to 28 April 2007, using the sport's One Day International format. There were a total of 51 matches played, three fewer than at the 2003 World Cup (despite a field larger by two teams).

The 16 competing teams were initially divided into four groups, with the two best-performing teams from each group moving on to a "Super 8" format. From this, Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka and South Africa won through to the semi-finals, with Australia defeating Sri Lanka in the final to win their third consecutive World Cup. Australia's unbeaten record in the tournament increased their total to 29 consecutive World Cup matches without loss, a streak dating back to 23 May 1999, during the group stage of the 1999 World Cup.

The 2011 ICC Cricket World Cup was the tenth Cricket World Cup. It was played in India, Sri Lanka, and Bangladesh. It was Bangladesh's first time co-hosting a World Cup. The World Cup was also due to be co-hosted by Pakistan, but in the wake of the 2009 attack on the Sri Lanka national cricket team in Lahore, the International Cricket Council (ICC) decided to remove Pakistan from the hosting countries. The headquarters of the organising committee were originally situated in Lahore, but have now been shifted to Mumbai. Pakistan was supposed to hold 14 matches, including one semi-final. Eight of Pakistan's matches (including the semi-final) were awarded to India, four to Sri Lanka and two to Bangladesh.

All matches in the World Cup were accorded One Day International status, with all matches being played over 50 overs. Fourteen national cricket teams competed in the tournament, including ten full members and four associate members. The World Cup took place between 19 February and 2 April 2011, with the first match played on 19 February 2011 with co-hosts India and Bangladesh facing off at the Sher-e-Bangla National Stadium in Mirpur, Dhaka. The opening ceremony was held on 17 February 2011 at Bangabandhu National Stadium, Dhaka, two days before the start of the tournament, with the final on 2 April 2011 between India and Sri Lanka at Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai.

India won the tournament defeating Sri Lanka by 6 wickets in the final. India became the first nation to win a World Cup final on home soil. India's Yuvraj Singh was declared the man of the tournament.

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS OF SPAIN

Spain

1. Mario Vargas Llosa, born in Peru, Literature, 2010
2. Camilo José Cela, Literature, 1989
3. Vicente Aleixandre, Literature, 1977

4. Severo Ochoa*, Physiology or Medicine, 1959
5. Juan Ramón Jiménez, Literature, 1956
6. Jacinto Benavente, Literature, 1922
7. Santiago Ramón y Cajal, Physiology or Medicine, 1906
8. José Echegaray, Literature, 1904

United States

1. Christopher A. Sims, Economics, 2011
2. Thomas J. Sargent, Economics, 2011
3. Saul Perlmutter, Physics, 2011
4. Brian P. Schmidt, Physics, 2011
5. Adam G. Riess, Physics, 2011
6. Ralph M. Steinman, born in Canada, Physiology or Medicine, 2011
7. Bruce Beutler, Physiology or Medicine, 2011
8. Peter A. Diamond, Economics, 2010
9. Dale T. Mortensen, Economics, 2010
10. Richard F. Heck, Chemistry, 2010
11. Ei-ichi Negishi, born in Japan, Chemistry, 2010
12. Elinor Ostrom, Economics, 2009
13. Oliver Eaton Williamson, Economics, 2009
14. Barack H. Obama, Peace, 2009
15. Thomas A. Steitz, Chemistry, 2009
16. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, born in India, Chemistry, 2009
17. Willard S. Boyle, born in Canada, Physics, 2009
18. Charles K. Kao, born in China, Physics, 2009
19. George E. Smith, Physics, 2009
20. Elizabeth Blackburn, born in Australia, Physiology or Medicine, 2009
21. Carol W. Greider, Physiology or Medicine, 2009
22. Jack W. Szostak, born in United Kingdom, Physiology or Medicine, 2009
23. Paul Krugman, Economics, 2008
24. Roger Yonchien Tsien, Chemistry, 2008
25. Martin Chalfie, Chemistry, 2008
26. Osamu Shimomura, born in Japan, Chemistry, 2008
27. Yoichiro Nambu, born in Japan, Physics, 2008
28. Leonid Hurwicz, born in Russia, Economics, 2007
29. Eric S. Maskin, Economics, 2007
30. Roger B. Myerson, Economics, 2007
31. Al Gore, Peace, 2007
32. Mario R. Capecchi, born in Italy, Physiology or Medicine, 2007
33. Oliver Smithies, born in United Kingdom, Physiology or Medicine, 2007
34. Roger D. Kornberg, Chemistry, 2006
35. John C. Mather, Physics, 2006
36. Edmund S. Phelps, Economics, 2006
37. George F. Smoot, Physics, 2006
38. Andrew Z. Fire, Physiology or Medicine, 2006
39. Craig C. Mello, Physiology or Medicine, 2006
40. Robert Aumann, born in Germany, Economics, 2005
41. Robert H. Grubbs, Chemistry, 2005
42. Richard R. Schrock, Chemistry, 2005
43. Thomas Schelling, Economics, 2005
44. John L. Hall, Physics, 2005
45. Roy J. Glauber, Physics, 2005
46. Irwin Rose, Chemistry, 2004
47. Edward C. Prescott, Economics, 2004
48. David J. Gross, Physics, 2004
49. H. David Politzer, Physics, 2004
50. Frank Wilczek, Physics, 2004
51. Richard Axel, Physiology or Medicine, 2004
52. Linda B. Buck, Physiology or Medicine, 2004
53. Peter Agre, Chemistry, 2003
54. Roderick MacKinnon, Chemistry, 2003
55. Robert F. Engle, Economics, 2003
56. Anthony J. Leggett, born in United Kingdom, Physics, 2003
57. Paul C. Lauterbur, Physiology or Medicine, 2003
58. Alexei A. Abrikosov, born in Russia, Physics, 2003
59. Daniel Kahneman, born in Israel, Economics, 2002
60. Vernon L. Smith, Economics, 2002
61. Jimmy Carter, Peace, 2002
62. Raymond Davis Jr., Physics, 2002
63. Riccardo Giacconi, born in Italy, Physics, 2002
64. Sydney Brenner, born in South Africa, Physiology or Medicine, 2002
65. H. Robert Horvitz, Physiology or Medicine, 2002
66. William S. Knowles, Chemistry, 2001
67. K. Barry Sharpless, Chemistry, 2001

68. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Economics, 2001
69. George A. Akerlof, Economics, 2001
70. A. Michael Spence, Economics, 2001
71. Eric A. Cornell, Physics, 2001
72. Carl E. Wieman, Physics, 2001
73. Leland H. Hartwell, Physiology or Medicine, 2001
74. Alan Heeger, Chemistry, 2000
75. Alan MacDiarmid, born in New Zealand, Chemistry, 2000
76. James J. Heckman, Economics, 2000
77. Daniel L. McFadden, Economics, 2000
78. Jack Kilby, Physics, 2000
79. Paul Greengard, Physiology or Medicine, 2000
80. Eric R. Kandel, born in Austria, Physiology or Medicine, 2000
81. Ahmed H. Zewail, born in Egypt, Chemistry, 1999
82. Günter Blobel, born in then Germany, now Poland, Physiology or Medicine, 1999
83. Walter Kohn, born in Austria, Chemistry, 1998
84. Robert B. Laughlin, Physics, 1998
85. Daniel C. Tsui, born in China, Physics, 1998
86. Robert F. Furchtgott, Physiology or Medicine, 1998
87. Louis J. Ignarro, Physiology or Medicine, 1998
88. Ferid Murad, Physiology or Medicine, 1998
89. Paul D. Boyer, Chemistry, 1997
90. Robert C. Merton, Economics, 1997
91. Myron Scholes, born in Canada, Economics, 1997
92. Jody Williams, Peace, 1997
93. Steven Chu, Physics, 1997
94. William D. Phillips, Physics, 1997
95. Stanley B. Prusiner, Physiology or Medicine, 1997
96. Richard E. Smalley, Chemistry, 1996
97. Robert F. Curl Jr., Chemistry, 1996
98. William Vickrey, born in Canada, Economics, 1996
99. David M. Lee, Physics, 1996
100. Douglas D. Osheroff, Physics, 1996
101. Robert C. Richardson, Physics, 1996
102. Mario J. Molina, born in Mexico, Chemistry, 1995
103. F. Sherwood Rowland, Chemistry, 1995
104. Robert Lucas, Jr., Economics, 1995
105. Martin L. Perl, Physics, 1995
106. Frederick Reines, Physics, 1995
107. Edward B. Lewis, Physiology or Medicine, 1995
108. Eric F. Wieschaus, Physiology or Medicine, 1995
109. George Andrew Olah, born in Hungary, Chemistry, 1994
110. John Charles Harsanyi, born in Hungary, Economics, 1994
111. John Forbes Nash, Economics, 1994
112. Clifford G. Shull, Physics, 1994
113. Alfred G. Gilman, Physiology or Medicine, 1994
114. Martin Rodbell, Physiology or Medicine, 1994
115. Kary B. Mullis, Chemistry, 1993
116. Robert W. Fogel, Economics, 1993
117. Douglass C. North, Economics, 1993
118. Toni Morrison, Literature, 1993
119. Russell A. Hulse, Physics, 1993
120. Joseph H. Taylor Jr., Physics, 1993
121. Phillip A. Sharp, Physiology or Medicine, 1993
122. Rudolph A. Marcus, born in Canada, Chemistry, 1992
123. Gary S. Becker, Economics, 1992
124. Edmond H. Fischer, born in China, Physiology or Medicine, 1992
125. Edwin G. Krebs, Physiology or Medicine, 1992
126. Elias James Corey, Chemistry, 1990
127. Merton H. Miller, Economics, 1990
128. William F. Sharpe, Economics, 1990
129. Harry M. Markowitz, Economics, 1990
130. Jerome I. Friedman, Physics, 1990
131. Henry W. Kendall, Physics, 1990
132. Joseph E. Murray, Physiology or Medicine, 1990
133. E. Donnall Thomas, Physiology or Medicine, 1990
134. Sidney Altman, born in Canada, Chemistry, 1989
135. Thomas R. Cech, Chemistry, 1989
136. Hans G. Dehmelt, born in Germany, Physics, 1989
137. Norman F. Ramsey, Physics, 1989
138. J. Michael Bishop, Physiology or Medicine, 1989
139. Harold E. Varmus, Physiology or Medicine, 1989
140. Leon M. Lederman, Physics, 1988
141. Melvin Schwartz, Physics, 1988
142. Jack Steinberger, born in Germany, Physics, 1988

143. Gertrude B. Elion, Physiology or Medicine, 1988
144. George H. Hitchings, Physiology or Medicine, 1988
145. Charles J. Pedersen, born in Korea, Chemistry, 1987
146. Donald J. Cram, Chemistry, 1987
147. Robert M. Solow, Economics, 1987
148. Joseph Brodsky, born in Russia, Literature, 1987
149. Dudley R. Herschbach, Chemistry, 1986
150. Yuan T. Lee, born in Taiwan, Chemistry, 1986
151. James M. Buchanan, Economics, 1986
152. Elie Wiesel, born in Romania, Peace, 1986
153. Stanley Cohen, Physiology or Medicine, 1986
154. Rita Levi-Montalcini, born in Italy, Physiology or Medicine, 1986
155. Jerome Karle, Chemistry, 1985
156. Herbert A. Hauptman, Chemistry, 1985
157. Franco Modigliani, born in Italy, Economics, 1985
158. Michael S. Brown, Physiology or Medicine, 1985
159. Joseph L. Goldstein, Physiology or Medicine, 1985
160. Bruce Merrifield, Chemistry, 1984
161. Henry Taube, born in Canada, Chemistry, 1983
162. Gerard Debreu, born in France, Economics, 1983
163. Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar, born in India, Physics, 1983
164. William A. Fowler, Physics, 1983
165. Barbara McClintock, Physiology or Medicine, 1983
166. George J. Stigler, Economics, 1982
167. Kenneth G. Wilson, Physics, 1982
168. Roald Hoffmann, born in then Poland, now Ukraine, Chemistry, 1981
169. James Tobin, Economics, 1981
170. Nicolaas Bloembergen, born in the Netherlands, Physics, 1981
171. Arthur L. Schawlow, Physics, 1981
172. David H. Hubel, born in Canada, Physiology or Medicine, 1981
173. Roger W. Sperry, Physiology or Medicine, 1981
174. Walter Gilbert, Chemistry, 1980
175. Paul Berg, Chemistry, 1980
176. Lawrence R. Klein, Economics, 1980
177. Czesław Miłosz, born in then Russian Empire, now Lithuania, Literature, 1980
178. James Cronin, Physics, 1980
179. Val Fitch, Physics, 1980
180. Baruj Benacerraf, born in Venezuela, Physiology or Medicine, 1980
181. George D. Snell, Physiology or Medicine, 1980
182. Herbert C. Brown, Chemistry, 1979
183. Theodore Schultz, Economics, 1979
184. Steven Weinberg, Physics, 1979
185. Sheldon Glashow, Physics, 1979
186. Allan M. Cormack, born in South Africa, Physiology or Medicine, 1979
187. Herbert A. Simon, Economics, 1978
188. Isaac Bashevis Singer, born in then Russian Empire, now Poland, Literature, 1978
189. Robert Woodrow Wilson, Physics, 1978
190. Arno Penzias, born in Germany, Physics, 1978
191. Hamilton O. Smith, Physiology or Medicine, 1978
192. Daniel Nathans, Physiology or Medicine, 1978
193. Philip Anderson, Physics, 1977
194. John H. van Vleck, Physics, 1977
195. Roger Guillemin, born in France, Physiology or Medicine, 1977
196. Andrzej W. Schally, born in then Poland, now Lithuania, Physiology or Medicine, 1977
197. Rosalyn Yalow, Physiology or Medicine, 1977
198. William Lipscomb, Chemistry, 1976
199. Milton Friedman, Economics, 1976
200. Saul Bellow, born in Canada, Literature, 1976
201. Burton Richter, Physics, 1976
202. Samuel C. C. Ting, Physics, 1976
203. Baruch S. Blumberg, Physiology or Medicine, 1976
204. Daniel Carleton Gajdusek, Physiology or Medicine, 1976
205. Tjalling C. Koopmans, born in the Netherlands, Economics, 1975
206. Ben R. Mottelson*, Physics, 1975
207. James Rainwater, Physics, 1975
208. David Baltimore, Physiology or Medicine, 1975
209. Renato Dulbecco, born in Italy, Physiology or Medicine, 1975
210. Howard Martin Temin, Physiology or Medicine, 1975
211. Paul J. Flory, Chemistry, 1974
212. George E. Palade, born in Romania, Physiology or Medicine, 1974
213. Wassily Leontief, born in Germany, Economics, 1973
214. Henry Kissinger, born in Germany, Peace, 1973
215. Ivar Giaever, Norway, Physics, 1973
216. Christian Anfinsen, Chemistry, 1972
217. Stanford Moore, Chemistry, 1972

- 218. William H. Stein, Chemistry, 1972
- 219. Kenneth J. Arrow, Economics, 1972
- 220. John Bardeen, Physics, 1972
- 221. Leon N. Cooper, Physics, 1972
- 222. Robert Schrieffer, Physics, 1972
- 223. Gerald Edelman, Physiology or Medicine, 1972
- 224. Simon Kuznets, born in then Russia, now Belarus, Economics, 1971
- 225. Earl W. Sutherland Jr., Physiology or Medicine, 1971
- 226. Paul A. Samuelson, Economics, 1970
- 227. Norman Borlaug, Peace, 1970
- 228. Julius Axelrod, Physiology or Medicine, 1970
- 229. Murray Gell-Mann, Physics, 1969
- 230. Max Delbrück, born in Germany, Physiology or Medicine, 1969
- 231. Alfred Hershey, Physiology or Medicine, 1969
- 232. Salvador Luria, born in Italy, Physiology or Medicine, 1969
- 233. Lars Onsager, born in Norway, Chemistry, 1968
- 234. Luis Alvarez, Physics, 1968
- 235. Robert W. Holley, Physiology or Medicine, 1968
- 236. Har Gobind Khorana, born in India, Physiology or Medicine, 1968
- 237. Marshall Warren Nirenberg, Physiology or Medicine, 1968
- 238. Hans Bethe, born in then Germany, now France, Physics, 1967
- 239. Haldan Keffer Hartline, Physiology or Medicine, 1967
- 240. George Wald, Physiology or Medicine, 1967
- 241. Robert S. Mulliken, Chemistry, 1966
- 242. Charles B. Huggins, born in Canada, Physiology or Medicine, 1966
- 243. Francis Peyton Rous, Physiology or Medicine, 1966
- 244. Robert B. Woodward, Chemistry, 1965
- 245. Richard P. Feynman, Physics, 1965
- 246. Julian Schwinger, Physics, 1965
- 247. Martin Luther King, Jr., Peace, 1964
- 248. Charles H. Townes, Physics, 1964
- 249. Konrad Bloch, born in then Germany, now Poland, Physiology or Medicine, 1964
- 250. Maria Goeppert-Mayer, born in then Germany, now Poland, Physics, 1963
- 251. Eugene Wigner, born in Hungary, Physics, 1963
- 252. John Steinbeck, Literature, 1962
- 253. Linus C. Pauling, Peace, 1962
- 254. James D. Watson, Physiology or Medicine, 1962
- 255. Melvin Calvin, Chemistry, 1961
- 256. Robert Hofstadter, Physics, 1961
- 257. Georg von Békésy, born in Hungary, Physiology or Medicine, 1961
- 258. Willard F. Libby, Chemistry, 1960
- 259. Donald A. Glaser, Physics, 1960
- 260. Owen Chamberlain, Physics, 1959
- 261. Emilio Segrè, born in Italy, Physics, 1959
- 262. Arthur Kornberg, Physiology or Medicine, 1959
- 263. Severo Ochoa, born in Spain, Physiology or Medicine, 1959
- 264. George Beadle, Physiology or Medicine, 1958
- 265. Joshua Lederberg, Physiology or Medicine, 1958
- 266. Edward Tatum, Physiology or Medicine, 1958
- 267. Chen Ning Yang, born in China, Physics, 1957
- 268. Tsung-Dao Lee, born in China, Physics, 1957
- 269. William B. Shockley, Physics, 1956
- 270. John Bardeen, Physics, 1956
- 271. Walter H. Brattain, Physics, 1956
- 272. Dickinson W. Richards, Physiology or Medicine, 1956
- 273. André F. Cournand, France, Physiology or Medicine, 1956
- 274. Vincent du Vigneaud, Chemistry, 1955
- 275. Willis E. Lamb, Physics, 1955
- 276. Polykarp Kusch, born in Germany, Physics, 1955
- 277. Linus C. Pauling, Chemistry, 1954
- 278. Ernest Hemingway, Literature, 1954
- 279. John F. Enders, Physiology or Medicine, 1954
- 280. Frederick C. Robbins, Physiology or Medicine, 1954
- 281. Thomas H. Weller, Physiology or Medicine, 1954
- 282. George C. Marshall, Peace, 1953
- 283. Fritz Lipmann, born in then Germany, now Russia, Physiology or Medicine, 1953
- 284. E. M. Purcell, Physics, 1952
- 285. Felix Bloch, born in Switzerland, Physics, 1952
- 286. Selman A. Waksman, born in then Russian Empire, now Ukraine, Physiology or Medicine, 1952
- 287. Edwin M. McMillan, Chemistry, 1951
- 288. Glenn Theodore Seaborg, Chemistry, 1951
- 289. Ralph J. Bunche, Peace, 1950
- 290. Philip S. Hench, Physiology or Medicine, 1950
- 291. Edward C. Kendall, Physiology or Medicine, 1950
- 292. William Giauque, born in Canada, Chemistry, 1949

293. William Faulkner, Literature, 1949
294. T. S. Eliot*, Literature, 1948
295. American Friends Service Committee (The Quakers), Peace, 1947
296. Carl Cori, born in Austria, Physiology or Medicine, 1947
297. Gerty Cori, born in Austria, Physiology or Medicine, 1947
298. Wendell M. Stanley, Chemistry, 1946
299. James B. Sumner, Chemistry, 1946
300. John H. Northrop, Chemistry, 1946
301. Emily G. Balch, Peace, 1946
302. John R. Mott, Peace, 1946
303. Percy W. Bridgman, Physics, 1946
304. Hermann J. Muller, Physiology or Medicine, 1946
305. Cordell Hull, Peace, 1945
306. Isidor Isaac Rabi, born in Austria, Physics, 1944
307. Joseph Erlanger, Physiology or Medicine, 1944
308. Herbert S. Gasser, Physiology or Medicine, 1944
309. Otto Stern, born in then Germany, now Poland, Physics, 1943
310. Edward A. Doisy, Physiology or Medicine, 1943
311. Ernest Lawrence, Physics, 1939
312. Pearl S. Buck, Literature, 1938
313. Clinton Davisson, Physics, 1937
314. Eugene O'Neill, Literature, 1936
315. Carl Anderson, Physics, 1936
316. Harold C. Urey, Chemistry, 1934
317. George R. Minot, Physiology or Medicine, 1934
318. William P. Murphy, Physiology or Medicine, 1934
319. George H. Whipple, Physiology or Medicine, 1934
320. Thomas H. Morgan, Physiology or Medicine, 1933
321. Irving Langmuir, Chemistry, 1932
322. Jane Addams, Peace, 1931
323. Nicholas M. Butler, Peace, 1931
324. Sinclair Lewis, Literature, 1930
325. Frank B. Kellogg, Peace, 1929
326. Arthur H. Compton, Physics, 1927
327. Charles G. Dawes, Peace, 1925
328. Robert A. Millikan, Physics, 1923
329. Woodrow Wilson, Peace, 1919
330. Theodore W. Richards, Chemistry, 1914
331. Elihu Root, Peace, 1912
332. Albert A. Michelson, born in then Germany, now Poland, Physics, 1907
333. Theodore Roosevelt, Peace, 1906

United Kingdom

1. Andre Geim, born in Russia, Physics, 2010
2. Konstantin Novoselov, born in Russia, Physics, 2010
3. Robert G. Edwards, Physiology or Medicine, 2010
4. Jack W. Szostak*, Physiology or Medicine, 2009
5. Charles K. Kao, born in China, Physics, 2009
6. Doris Lessing, born in Iran, Literature, 2007
7. Sir Martin J. Evans, Physiology or Medicine, 2007
8. Oliver Smithies*, Physiology or Medicine, 2007
9. Harold Pinter, Literature, 2005
10. Clive W. J. Granger*, Economics, 2003
11. Anthony J. Leggett*, Physics, 2003
12. Peter Mansfield, Physiology or Medicine, 2003
13. Sydney Brenner, born in South Africa, Physiology or Medicine, 2002
14. John E. Sulston, Physiology or Medicine, 2002
15. Tim Hunt, Physiology or Medicine, 2001
16. Paul Nurse, Physiology or Medicine, 2001
17. V.S. Naipaul, born in Trinidad, Literature, 2001
18. David Trimble, Peace, 1998
19. John Pople, Chemistry, 1998
20. John E. Walker, Chemistry, 1997
21. Harold Kroto, Chemistry, 1996
22. James A. Mirrlees, Economics, 1996
23. Joseph Rotblat, born in then Russian Empire, now Poland, Peace, 1995
24. Seamus Heaney*, Literature, 1995
25. Richard J. Roberts, Physiology or Medicine, 1993
26. Michael Smith*, Chemistry, 1993
27. Ronald Coase, Economics, 1991
28. James W. Black, Physiology or Medicine, 1988
29. Niels Kaj Jerne*, Physiology or Medicine, 1984
30. César Milstein, born in Argentina, Physiology or Medicine, 1984
31. Richard Stone, Economics, 1984

32. William Golding, Literature, 1983
33. Aaron Klug, born in Lithuania, Chemistry, 1982
34. John Robert Vane, Physiology or Medicine, 1982
35. Elias Canetti, born in Bulgaria, Literature, 1981
36. Frederick Sanger, Chemistry, 1980
37. Arthur Lewis, born on St. Lucia, Economics, 1979
38. Godfrey Hounsfield, Physiology or Medicine, 1979
39. Peter D. Mitchell, Chemistry, 1978
40. James Meade, Economics, 1977
41. Nevill Francis Mott, Physics, 1977
42. Amnesty International, Peace, 1977
43. Betty Williams, Peace, 1976
44. Mairéad Corrigan, Peace, 1976
45. John Cornforth, born in Australia, Chemistry, 1975
46. Christian de Duve*, Physiology or Medicine, 1974
47. Friedrich Hayek, born in Austria, Economics, 1974
48. Martin Ryle, Physics, 1974
49. Antony Hewish, Physics, 1974
50. Patrick White*, Literature, 1973
51. Geoffrey Wilkinson, Chemistry, 1973
52. Brian David Josephson, Physics, 1973
53. Rodney Robert Porter, Physiology or Medicine, 1972
54. John Hicks, Economics, 1972
55. Dennis Gabor, born in Hungary, Physics, 1971
56. Bernard Katz, born in Germany, Physiology or Medicine, 1970
57. Derek Harold Richard Barton, Chemistry, 1969
58. Ronald George Wreyford Norrish, Chemistry, 1967
59. George Porter, Chemistry, 1967
60. Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin, Chemistry, 1964
61. Andrew Huxley, Physiology or Medicine, 1963
62. Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, Physiology or Medicine, 1963
63. John Kendrew, Chemistry, 1962
64. Max Perutz, born in Austria, Chemistry, 1962
65. Francis Crick, Physiology or Medicine, 1962
66. Maurice Wilkins, born in New Zealand, Physiology or Medicine, 1962
67. Peter Medawar, born in Brazil, Physiology or Medicine, 1960
68. Severo Ochoa*, born in Spain, Physiology or Medicine, 1959
69. Philip Noel-Baker, Peace, 1959
70. Frederick Sanger, Chemistry, 1958
71. Alexander R. Todd, Baron Todd, Chemistry, 1957
72. Cyril Norman Hinshelwood, Chemistry, 1956
73. Max Born, born in then Germany, now Poland, Physics, 1954
74. Winston Churchill, Literature, 1953
75. Hans Adolf Krebs, born in Germany, Physiology or Medicine, 1953
76. Archer John Porter Martin, Chemistry, 1952
77. Richard Laurence Millington Synge, Chemistry, 1952
78. John Cockcroft, Physics, 1951
79. Bertrand Russell, Literature, 1950
80. Cecil Frank Powell, Physics, 1950
81. John Boyd Orr, Peace, 1949
82. Patrick Blackett, Baron Blackett, Physics, 1948
83. T. S. Eliot, born in the United States of America, Literature, 1948
84. Edward Victor Appleton, Physics, 1947
85. Robert Robinson, Chemistry, 1947
86. Friends Service Council, Peace, 1947
87. Ernst Boris Chain, born in Germany, Physiology or Medicine, 1945
88. Alexander Fleming, Physiology or Medicine, 1945
89. George Paget Thomson, Physics, 1937
90. Robert Cecil, 1st Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, Peace, 1937
91. Norman Haworth, Chemistry, 1937
92. Henry Hallett Dale, Physiology or Medicine, 1936
93. James Chadwick, Physics, 1935
94. Arthur Henderson, Peace, 1934
95. Norman Angell, Peace, 1933
96. Paul Dirac, Physics, 1933
97. Charles Scott Sherrington, Physiology or Medicine, 1932
98. John Galsworthy, Literature, 1932
99. Edgar Adrian, 1st Baron Adrian, Physiology or Medicine, 1932
100. Arthur Harden, Chemistry, 1929
101. Frederick Hopkins, Physiology or Medicine, 1929
102. Owen Willans Richardson, Physics, 1928
103. Charles Thomson Rees Wilson, Physics, 1927
104. Austen Chamberlain, Peace, 1925
105. George Bernard Shaw, born in Ireland, Literature, 1925
106. John James Rickard Macleod*, Physiology or Medicine, 1923

107. Francis William Aston, Chemistry, 1922
108. Archibald Hill, Physiology or Medicine, 1922
109. Frederick Soddy, Chemistry, 1921
110. Charles Glover Barkla, Physics, 1917
111. William Henry Bragg, Physics, 1915
112. William Lawrence Bragg, born in Australia, Physics, 1915
113. Ernest Rutherford, born in New Zealand, Chemistry, 1908
114. Rudyard Kipling, born in India, Literature, 1907
115. J. J. Thomson, Physics, 1906
116. John Strutt, 3rd Baron Rayleigh, Physics, 1904
117. William Ramsay, Chemistry, 1904
118. William Randal Cremer, Peace, 1903
119. Ronald Ross, born in India, Physiology or Medicine, 1902

Switzerland

1. Kurt Wüthrich, Chemistry, 2002
2. Médecins Sans Frontières, Peace, 1999
3. Rolf M. Zinkernagel, Physiology or Medicine, 1996
4. Edmond H. Fischer, born in China, Physiology or Medicine, 1992
5. Richard R. Ernst, Chemistry, 1991
6. Karl Alexander Müller, Physics, 1987
7. Heinrich Rohrer, Physics, 1986
8. Georges J. F. Köhler, born in Germany, Physiology or Medicine, 1984
9. Werner Arber, Physiology or Medicine, 1978
10. Vladimir Prelog, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Bosnia-Herzegovina, Chemistry, 1975
11. Daniel Bovet, Physiology or Medicine, 1957
12. Felix Bloch, Physics, 1952
13. Tadeus Reichstein, Physiology or Medicine, 1950
14. Walter Rudolf Hess, Physiology or Medicine, 1949
15. Paul Hermann Müller, Physiology or Medicine, 1948
16. Hermann Hesse, born in Germany, Literature, 1946
17. Leopold Ružička, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Croatia, Chemistry, 1939
18. Paul Karrer, Chemistry, 1937
19. Albert Einstein, born in Germany, Physics, 1921
20. Charles Édouard Guillaume, Physics, 1920
21. Carl Spitteler, Literature, 1919
22. Alfred Werner, Chemistry, 1913
23. Theodor Kocher, Physiology or Medicine, 1909
24. Élie Ducommun, Peace, 1902
25. Charles Albert Gobat, Peace, 1902
26. Henry Dunant, Peace, 1901

Sweden

1. Tomas Tranströmer, Literature, 2011
2. Arvid Carlsson, Physiology or Medicine, 2000
3. Alva Myrdal, Peace, 1982
4. Sune Bergström, Physiology or Medicine, 1982
5. Bengt I. Samuelsson, Physiology or Medicine, 1982
6. Kai Siegbahn, Physics, 1981
7. Torsten Wiesel*, Physiology or Medicine, 1981
8. Bertil Ohlin, Economics, 1977
9. Eyvind Johnson, Literature, 1974
10. Harry Martinson, Literature, 1974
11. Gunnar Myrdal, Economics, 1974
12. Ulf von Euler, Physiology or Medicine, 1970
13. Hannes Alfvén, Physics, 1970
14. Ragnar Granit, born in then Russian Empire, now Finland, Physiology or Medicine, 1967
15. Nelly Sachs, born in Germany, Literature, 1966
16. Dag Hammarskjöld, Peace, 1961 (posthumously)
17. Pär Lagerkvist, Literature, 1951
18. Arne Tiselius, Chemistry, 1948
19. Erik Axel Karlfeldt, Literature, 1931
20. Nathan Söderblom, Peace, 1930
21. Hans von Euler-Chelpin, born in Germany, Chemistry, 1929
22. Theodor Svedberg, Chemistry, 1926
23. Karl Manne Siegbahn, Physics, 1924
24. Hjalmar Branting, Peace, 1921
25. Carl Gustaf Verner von Heidenstam, Literature, 1916
26. Gustaf Dalén, Physics, 1912
27. Allvar Gullstrand, Physiology or Medicine, 1911
28. Selma Lagerlöf, Literature, 1909
29. Klas Pontus Arnoldson, Peace, 1908
30. Svante Arrhenius, Chemistry, 1903

Russia

1. Andre Geim*, Physics, 2010
2. Konstantin Novoselov*, Physics, 2010
3. Leonid Hurwicz*, Economics, 2007
4. Alexei A. Abrikosov*, Physics, 2003
5. Vitaly Ginzburg, Physics, 2003
6. Zhores Ivanovich Alferov, born in then Soviet Union, now Belarus, Physics, 2000
7. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, Peace, 1990
8. Iosif Aleksandrovich Brodsky*, Literature, 1987
9. Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa, Physics, 1978
10. Menachem Begin*, born in now Belarus, Peace, 1978
11. Ilya Prigogine*, Chemistry, 1977
12. Andrei Dmitrievich Sakharov, Peace, 1975
13. Leonid Vitalyevich Kantorovich, Economics, 1975
14. Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, Literature, 1970
15. Michail Sholokhov, Literature, 1965
16. Nicolay G. Basov, Physics, 1964
17. Aleksandr M. Prokhorov, born in Australia, Physics, 1964
18. Lev Landau, born in now Azerbaijan, Physics, 1962
19. Boris Pasternak, Literature, 1958 (forced to decline)
20. Pavel Alekseyevich Cherenkov, Physics, 1958
21. Igor Yevgenyevich Tamm, Physics, 1958
22. Ilya Mikhailovich Frank, Physics, 1958
23. Nikolay Nikolayevich Semyonov, Chemistry, 1956
24. Ivan Bunin*, Literature, 1933
25. Wilhelm Ostwald*, born in now Latvia, Chemistry, 1909
26. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov, born in now Ukraine, Physiology or Medicine, 1908
27. Ivan Petrovich Pavlov, Physiology or Medicine, 1904

Poland

1. Wisława Szymborska, Literature, 1996
2. Joseph Rotblat*, born in then Russian Empire, Peace, 1995
3. Georges Charpak*, born in now Ukraine, Physics, 1992
4. Lech Wałęsa, Peace, 1983
5. Roald Hoffmann*, born in now Ukraine, Chemistry, 1981
6. Czesław Miłosz*, born in then Russian Empire, now Lithuania, Literature, 1980
7. Isaac Bashevis Singer*, born in then Russian Empire, Literature, 1978
8. Tadeusz Reichstein*, born in then Russian Empire, Physiology or Medicine, 1950
9. Władysław Reymont, born in then Russian Empire, Literature, 1924
10. Marie Skłodowska-Curie*, born in then Russian Empire, Chemistry, 1911
11. Henryk Sienkiewicz, born in then Russian Empire, Literature, 1905
12. Maria Skłodowska-Curie*, born in then Russian Empire, Physics, 1903

Australia

1. Brian P. Schmidt, Born in United States, Physics, 2011
2. Elizabeth H. Blackburn*, Physiology or Medicine, 2009
3. Barry Marshall, Physiology or Medicine, 2005
4. J. Robin Warren, Physiology or Medicine, 2005
5. Peter C. Doherty, Physiology or Medicine, 1996
6. John Warcup Cornforth, Chemistry, 1975
7. Patrick White, born in the United Kingdom, Literature, 1973
8. John Carew Eccles, Physiology or Medicine, 1963
9. Sir Frank Macfarlane Burnet, Physiology or Medicine, 1960
10. Sir Howard Florey, Physiology or Medicine, 1945
11. William Lawrence Bragg*, Physics, 1915

Argentina

1. César Milstein, Physiology or Medicine, 1984
2. Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Peace, 1980
3. Luis Federico Leloir, born in France, Chemistry, 1970
4. Bernardo Houssay, Physiology or Medicine, 1947
5. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Peace, 1936

Algeria

1. Claude Cohen-Tannoudji*, Born in then French Algeria, Physics, 1997
2. Albert Camus*, Born in then French Algeria, Literature, 1957

Pakistan

1. Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar*, Physics, 1983
2. Abdus Salam, Physics, 1979
3. Har Gobind Khorana*, Physiology or Medicine, 1968

Palestine

1. Yassir Arafat, Born in Cairo, Egypt, Peace, 1994

Peru

1. Mario Vargas Llosa*, Literature, 2010

New Zealand

1. Alan MacDiarmid*, Chemistry, 2000
2. Maurice Wilkins*, Physiology or Medicine, 1962
3. Ernest Rutherford*, Chemistry, 1908

Nigeria

1. Wole Soyinka, Literature, 1986

Norway

1. Finn E. Kydland, Economics, 2004
2. Trygve Haavelmo, Economics, 1989
3. Charles J. Pedersen, born in then Japan, now South Korea, Chemistry, 1987
4. Ivar Giaever, Physics, 1973
5. Ragnar Anton Kittil Frisch, Economics, 1969
6. Odd Hassel, Chemistry, 1969
7. Lars Onsager, Chemistry, 1968
8. Sigrid Undset, Literature, 1928
9. Fridtjof Nansen, Peace, 1922
10. Christian Lous Lange, Peace, 1921
11. Knut Hamsun, Literature, 1920
12. Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson, Literature, 1903

Netherlands

1. Andre Geim, born in Russia, Physics, 2010
2. Martinus J. G. Veltman, Physics, 1999
3. Gerardus 't Hooft, Physics, 1999
4. Paul J. Crutzen, Chemistry, 1995
5. Simon van der Meer, Physics, 1984
6. Nicolaas Bloembergen*, Physics, 1981
7. Tjalling Koopmans, Economics, 1975
8. Nikolaas Tinbergen*, Physiology or Medicine, 1973
9. Jan Tinbergen, Economics, 1969
10. Frits Zernike, Physics, 1953
11. Peter Debye, Chemistry, 1936
12. Christiaan Eijkman, Physiology or Medicine, 1929
13. Willem Einthoven, Physiology or Medicine, 1924
14. Heike Kamerlingh Onnes, Physics, 1913
15. Tobias Asser, Peace, 1911
16. Johannes Diderik van der Waals, Physics, 1910
17. Pieter Zeeman, Physics, 1902
18. Hendrik Lorentz, Physics, 1902
19. Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff, Chemistry, 1901

Japan

1. Ei-ichi Negishi*, Chemistry, 2010
2. Akira Suzuki, Chemistry, 2010
3. Osamu Shimomura*, Chemistry, 2008
4. Makoto Kobayashi, Physics, 2008
5. Toshihide Maskawa, Physics, 2008
6. Yoichiro Nambu*, Physics, 2008
7. Masatoshi Koshiba, Physics, 2002
8. Koichi Tanaka, Chemistry, 2002
9. Ryōji Noyori, Chemistry, 2001
10. Hideki Shirakawa, Chemistry, 2000
11. Kenzaburō Ōe, Literature, 1994
12. Susumu Tonegawa, Physiology or Medicine, 1987
13. Charles J. Pedersen*, Chemistry, 1987
14. Kenichi Fukui, Chemistry, 1981
15. Eisaku Satō, Peace, 1974

16. Leo Esaki, Physics, 1973
17. Yasunari Kawabata, Literature, 1968
18. Sin-Itiro Tomonaga, Physics, 1965
19. Hideki Yukawa, Physics, 1949
Italy

1. Mario Capecchi*, Physiology or Medicine, 2007
2. Riccardo Giacconi*, Physics, 2002
3. Dario Fo, Literature, 1997
4. Rita Levi-Montalcini, Physiology or Medicine, 1986
5. Franco Modigliani, Economics, 1985
6. Carlo Rubbia, Physics, 1984
7. Renato Dulbecco*, Physiology or Medicine, 1975
8. Eugenio Montale, Literature, 1975
9. Salvador Luria*, Physiology or Medicine, 1969
10. Giulio Natta, Chemistry, 1963
11. Salvatore Quasimodo, Literature, 1959
12. Emilio G. Segrè, Physics, 1959
13. Daniel Bovet, born in Switzerland, Physiology or Medicine, 1957
14. Enrico Fermi, Physics, 1938
15. Luigi Pirandello, Literature, 1934
16. Grazia Deledda, Literature, 1926
17. Guglielmo Marconi, Physics, 1909
18. Ernesto Teodoro Moneta, Peace, 1907
19. Giosuè Carducci, Literature, 1906
20. Camillo Golgi, Physiology or Medicine, 1906

Ireland

1. John Hume, Peace, 1998
2. Séamus Heaney, Literature, 1995
3. Seán MacBride, Peace, 1974
4. Samuel Beckett, Literature, 1969
5. Ernest Walton, Physics, 1951
6. George Bernard Shaw*, Literature, 1925
7. William Butler Yeats, Literature, 1923

Iceland

1. Halldór Laxness, Literature, 1955

Iran

1. Doris Lessing*, Literature, 2007
2. Shirin Ebadi, Peace, 2003

India

1. Venkatraman Ramakrishnan*, Chemistry, 2009
2. Amartya Sen*, born in British India, Economics, 1998
3. Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar*, born in British India (now Pakistan), Physics, 1983
4. Mother Teresa, born in Ottoman Empire, now Macedonia, Peace, 1979
5. Har Gobind Khorana*, born in British India (now Pakistan), Medicine, 1968
6. C. V. Raman, Physics, 1930
7. Rabindranath Tagore, Literature, 1913

Hungary

1. Avram Hershko* (Herskó Ferenc), Chemistry, 2004
2. Imre Kertész, Literature, 2002
3. George Andrew Olah* (György Oláh), Chemistry, 1994
4. John Harsanyi*, (Harsányi János), Economics, 1994
5. Dennis Gabor* (Dénes Gábor), Physics, 1971
6. Eugene Wigner* (Jenő Wigner), Physics, 1963
7. Georg von Békésy* (György Békésy), Physiology or Medicine, 1961
8. George de Hevesy (György Hevesy), Chemistry, 1943
9. Albert Szent-Györgyi, Physiology or Medicine, 1937
10. Richard Adolf Zsigmondy*, Chemistry, 1925
11. Fülöp von Lénárd, (Lenárd Fülöp), Physics, 1905

Ghana

1. Kofi Annan, Peace, 2001

Greece

1. Odysseas Elytis, Literature, 1979
2. Giorgos Seferis, Literature, 1963

Guatemala

1. Rigoberta Menchú, Peace, 1992
2. Miguel Ángel Asturias, Literature, 1967

Hong Kong

1. Charles K. Kao, Physics, 2009

Germany

1. Herta Müller, born in Romania, Literature, 2009
2. Harald zur Hausen, Physiology or Medicine, 2008
3. Gerhard Ertl, Chemistry, 2007
4. Peter Grünberg, born in then Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, now the Czech Republic, Physics, 2007
5. Theodor W. Hänsch, Physics, 2005
6. Robert Aumann*, Economics, 2005
7. Wolfgang Ketterle, Physics, 2001
8. Herbert Kroemer, Physics, 2000
9. Günter Blobel*, Physiology or Medicine, 1999
10. Günter Grass, born in then Free City of Danzig, now Poland, Literature, 1999
11. Horst L. Störmer, Physics, 1998
12. Christiane Nüsslein-Volhard, Physiology or Medicine, 1995
13. Reinhard Selten, Economics, 1994
14. Bert Sakmann, Physiology or Medicine, 1991
15. Erwin Neher, Physiology or Medicine, 1991
16. Hans G. Dehmelt*, Physics, 1989
17. Wolfgang Paul, Physics, 1989
18. Johann Deisenhofer, Chemistry, 1988
19. Robert Huber, Chemistry, 1988
20. Hartmut Michel, Chemistry, 1988
21. Jack Steinberger*, Physics, 1988
22. J. Georg Bednorz, Physics, 1987
23. Ernst Ruska, Physics, 1986
24. Gerd Binnig, Physics, 1986
25. Klaus von Klitzing, Physics, 1985
26. Georges J.F. Köhler*, Physiology or Medicine, 1984
27. Georg Wittig, Chemistry, 1979
28. Arno Penzias*, Physics, 1978
29. Henry Kissinger*, Peace, 1973
30. Ernst Otto Fischer, Chemistry, 1973
31. Karl Ritter von Frisch, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Austria, Physiology or Medicine, 1973
32. Heinrich Böll, Literature, 1972
33. Gerhard Herzberg*, Chemistry, 1971
34. Willy Brandt, Peace, 1971
35. Bernard Katz*, Physiology or Medicine, 1970
36. Max Delbrück*, Physiology or Medicine, 1969
37. Manfred Eigen, Chemistry, 1967
38. Hans Albrecht Bethe*, Physics, 1967
39. Nelly Sachs*, Literature, 1966
40. Feodor Felix Konrad Lynen, Physiology or Medicine, 1964
41. Konrad Bloch*, Physiology or Medicine, 1964
42. Karl Ziegler, Chemistry, 1963
43. Maria Goeppert-Mayer*, Physics, 1963
44. J. Hans D. Jensen, Physics, 1963
45. Rudolf Mössbauer, Physics, 1961
46. Werner Forssmann, Physiology or Medicine, 1956
47. Max Born*, Physics, 1954
48. Walther Bothe, Physics, 1954
49. Hermann Staudinger, Chemistry, 1953
50. Fritz Albert Lipmann*, Physiology or Medicine, 1953
51. Hans Adolf Krebs*, Physiology or Medicine, 1953
52. Albert Schweitzer*, Peace, 1952
53. Otto Diels, Chemistry, 1950
54. Kurt Alder, Chemistry, 1950
55. Herman Hesse*, Literature, 1946
56. Ernst Boris Chain*, Physiology or Medicine, 1945
57. Otto Hahn, Chemistry, 1944
58. Otto Stern*, Physics, 1943
59. Adolf Butenandt, Chemistry, 1939
60. Gerhard Domagk, Physiology or Medicine, 1939

61. Richard Kuhn, born in Austria, Chemistry, 1938
62. Carl von Ossietzky, Peace, 1935
63. Hans Spemann, Physiology or Medicine, 1935
64. Werner Karl Heisenberg, Physics, 1932
65. Otto Heinrich Warburg, Physiology or Medicine, 1931
66. Carl Bosch, Chemistry, 1931
67. Friedrich Bergius, Chemistry, 1931
68. Hans Fischer, Chemistry, 1930
69. Thomas Mann, Literature, 1929
70. Hans von Euler-Chelpin*, Chemistry, 1929
71. Adolf Otto Reinhold Windaus, Chemistry, 1928
72. Ludwig Quidde, Peace, 1927
73. Heinrich Otto Wieland, Chemistry, 1927
74. Gustav Stresemann, Peace, 1926
75. James Franck, Physics, 1925
76. Gustav Ludwig Hertz, Physics, 1925
77. Otto Fritz Meyerhof, Physiology or Medicine, 1922
78. Albert Einstein, Physics, 1921
79. Walther Nernst, Chemistry, 1920
80. Johannes Stark, Physics, 1919
81. Fritz Haber, Chemistry, 1918
82. Max Karl Ernst Ludwig Planck, Physics, 1918
83. Richard Willstätter, Chemistry, 1915
84. Max von Laue, Physics, 1914
85. Gerhart Hauptmann, born in then Prussia, now Poland, Literature, 1912
86. Wilhelm Wien, Physics, 1911
87. Otto Wallach, Chemistry, 1910
88. Albrecht Kossel, Physiology or Medicine, 1910
89. Paul Johann Ludwig Heyse, Literature, 1910
90. Karl Ferdinand Braun, Physics, 1909
91. Wilhelm Ostwald, born in then Russia, now Latvia, Chemistry, 1909
92. Rudolf Christoph Eucken, Literature, 1908
93. Paul Ehrlich, Physiology or Medicine, 1908
94. Eduard Buchner, Chemistry, 1907
95. Albert Abraham Michelson*, born in then Prussia, now Poland, Physics, 1907
96. Robert Koch, Physiology or Medicine, 1905
97. Philipp Lenard, born in then Austrian Empire, now Slovakia, Physics, 1905
98. Adolf von Baeyer, Chemistry, 1905
99. Hermann Emil Fischer, Chemistry, 1902
100. Theodor Mommsen, born in then Denmark, Literature, 1902
101. Emil Adolf von Behring, Physiology or Medicine, 1901
102. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, Physics, 1901

Finland

1. Martti Ahtisaari, Peace, 2008
2. Ragnar Granit*, born in then Russian Empire, Physiology or Medicine, 1967
3. Artturi Ilmari Virtanen, born in then Russian Empire, Chemistry, 1945

4. Frans Eemil Sillanpää, born in then Russian Empire, Literature, 1939
East Timor

1. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo, Peace, 1996
2. José Ramos-Horta, Peace, 1996

Egypt

1. Mohamed El Baradei, Peace, 2005
2. Ahmed Zewail, Chemistry, 1999
3. Naguib Mahfouz, Literature, 1988
4. Anwar El Sadat, Peace, 1978

Faroe Islands

1. Niels Ryberg Finsen*, Physiology or Medicine, 1903
France
1. Jules A. Hoffmann, born in Luxembourg, Physiology or Medicine, 2011
2. J. M. G. Le Clézio, Literature, 2008
3. Luc Montagnier, Physiology or Medicine, 2008
4. Françoise Barré-Sinoussi, Physiology or Medicine, 2008
5. Albert Fert, Physics, 2007

6. Yves Chauvin, Chemistry, 2005
7. Gao Xingjian, born in China, Literature, 2000
8. Médecins Sans Frontières, Peace, 1999
9. Claude Cohen-Tannoudji, born in Algeria, Physics, 1997
10. Georges Charpak, Physics, 1992
11. Pierre-Gilles de Gennes, Physics, 1991
12. Maurice Allais, Economics, 1988
13. Jean-Marie Lehn, Chemistry, 1987
14. Claude Simon, born on Madagascar, Literature, 1985
15. Gerard Debreu, Economics, 1983
16. Jean Dausset, Physiology or Medicine, 1980
17. Roger Guillemin*, Physiology or Medicine, 1977
18. Seán MacBride*, Peace, 1974
19. Louis Néel, Physics, 1970
20. Luis Federico Leloir*, Chemistry, 1970
21. René Cassin, Peace, 1968
22. Alfred Kastler, Physics, 1966
23. François Jacob, Physiology or Medicine, 1965
24. Jacques Monod, Physiology or Medicine, 1965
25. André Lwoff, Physiology or Medicine, 1965
26. Jean-Paul Sartre, (declined the prize), Literature, 1964
27. Saint-John Perse, Literature, 1960
28. Albert Camus, born in Algeria, Literature, 1957
29. André Frédéric Cournand, Physiology or Medicine, 1956
30. François Mauriac, Literature, 1952
31. Albert Schweitzer, Peace, 1952
32. Léon Jouhaux, Peace, 1951
33. André Gide, Literature, 1947
34. Roger Martin du Gard, Literature, 1937
35. Frédéric Joliot, Chemistry, 1935
36. Irène Joliot-Curie, Chemistry, 1935
37. Ivan Bunin, born in Russia, Literature, 1933
38. Louis de Broglie, Physics, 1929
39. Charles Nicolle, Physiology or Medicine, 1928
40. Henri Bergson, Literature, 1927
41. Ferdinand Buisson, Peace, 1927
42. Aristide Briand, Peace, 1926
43. Jean-Baptiste Perrin, Physics, 1926
44. Anatole France, Literature, 1921
45. Léon Bourgeois, Peace, 1920
46. Romain Rolland, Literature, 1915
47. Alfred Werner*, Chemistry, 1913
48. Charles Richet, Physiology or Medicine, 1913
49. Alexis Carrel, Medicine, 1912
50. Paul Sabatier, Chemistry, 1912
51. Victor Grignard, Chemistry, 1912
52. Marie Curie, born in then Russian Empire, now Poland, Chemistry, 1911
53. Paul-Henri-Benjamin d'Estournelles de Constant, Peace, 1909
54. Gabriel Lippmann, born in Luxembourg, Physics, 1908
55. Alphonse Laveran, Physiology or Medicine, 1907
56. Louis Renault, Peace, 1907
57. Henri Moissan, Chemistry, 1906
58. Frédéric Mistral, Literature, 1904
59. Antoine Henri Becquerel, Physics, 1903
60. Pierre Curie, Physics, 1903
61. Marie Curie, born in then Russian Empire, now Poland, Physics, 1903
62. Henry Dunant, Peace, 1901
63. Frédéric Passy, Peace, 1901
64. Sully Prudhomme, Literature, 1901

Denmark

1. Dale T. Mortensen, Economics, 2010
2. Jens Christian Skou, Chemistry, 1997
3. Niels Kaj Jerne, Physiology or Medicine, 1984
4. Aage Bohr, Physics, 1975
5. Ben Roy Mottelson, Physics, 1975
6. Johannes Vilhelm Jensen, Literature, 1944
7. Henrik Dam, Physiology or Medicine, 1943
8. Johannes Andreas Grib Fibiger, Physiology or Medicine, 1926
9. Niels Bohr, Physics, 1922
10. August Krogh, Physiology or Medicine, 1920
11. Karl Adolph Gjellerup, Literature, 1917
12. Henrik Pontoppidan, Literature, 1917
13. Fredrik Bajer, Peace, 1908
14. Niels Ryberg Finsen, born on Faroe Islands, Physiology or Medicine, 1903

Czech Republic

1. Jaroslav Seifert, Literature, 1984
2. Jaroslav Heyrovský, Chemistry, 1959
3. Carl Ferdinand Cori*, born in then Austria-Hungary, Physiology or Medicine, 1947
4. Gerty Cori*, born in then Austria-Hungary, Physiology or Medicine, 1947
5. Bertha von Suttner*, born in then Austrian-Hungary, Peace, 1905

Colombia

1. Gabriel García Márquez, Literature, 1982

Costa Rica

1. Oscar Arias Sánchez, Peace, 1987

Croatia

1. Leopold Ružička*, born in then Austro-Hungarian Empire, now Croatia, laureate when citizen of Yugoslavia, Chemistry, 1939
2. Vladimir Prelog*, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chemistry, 1975

Cyprus

1. Christopher A. Pissarides, Economics, 2010

China

1. Liu Xiaobo, Peace, 2010
2. Charles K. Kao*, Physics, 2009
3. Gao Xingjian*, Literature, 2000
4. Daniel C. Tsui*, Physics, 1998
5. Edmond H. Fischer*, Physiology or Medicine, 1992
6. Tenzin Gyatso* (The 14th Dalai Lama), Peace, 1989
7. Chen Ning Yang*, Physics, 1957
8. Tsung-Dao Lee*, Physics, 1957
9. Walter Houser Brattain*, Physics, 1956

Chile

1. Pablo Neruda, Literature, 1971

2. Gabriela Mistral, Literature, 1945

Canada

1. Ralph M. Steinman, Physiology or Medicine, 2011
2. Willard S. Boyle*, Physics, 2009
3. Robert Mundell, Economics, 1999
4. Myron Scholes*, Economics, 1997
5. William Vickrey*, Economics, 1996
6. Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, Peace, 1995
7. Bertram N. Brockhouse, Physics, 1994
8. Michael Smith, born in the United Kingdom, Chemistry, 1993
9. Rudolph A. Marcus*, Chemistry, 1992
10. Richard E. Taylor, Physics, 1990
11. Sidney Altman, Chemistry, 1989
12. Henry Taube*, Chemistry, 1983
13. David H. Hubel*, Physiology or Medicine, 1981
14. Saul Bellow*, Literature, 1976
15. Gerhard Herzberg, born in Germany, Chemistry, 1971
16. Charles B. Huggins*, Physiology or Medicine, 1966
17. Lester B. Pearson, Peace, 1957
18. John C. Polányi, born in Germany, Chemistry, 1986
19. William Giauque*, Chemistry, 1949
20. Frederick G. Banting, Physiology or Medicine, 1923

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. Vladimir Prelog*, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Bosnia and Herzegovina, Chemistry, 1975

Brazil

1. Peter Medawar, Physiology or Medicine, 1960

Bulgaria

1. Elias Canetti*, Literature, 1981

Belgium

1. Ilya Prigogine, born in Russia, Chemistry, 1977

2. Christian de Duve, born in the United Kingdom, Physiology or Medicine, 1974
3. Albert Claude, Physiology or Medicine, 1974
4. Georges Pire, Peace, 1958
5. Corneille Heymans, Physiology or Medicine, 1938
6. Jules Bordet, Physiology or Medicine, 1919
7. Henri La Fontaine, Peace, 1913
8. Maurice Maeterlinck, Literature, 1911
9. Auguste Beernaert, Peace, 1909
10. Institut de Droit International, Peace, 1904

Azerbaijan

1. Lev Landau, born in then Russian Empire, laureate when citizen of the Soviet Union, Physics, 1962

Bangladesh

1. Muhammad Yunus, Grameen Bank, Peace, 2006

Belarus

1. Zhores Ivanovich Alferov*, born in then Soviet Union, now Belarus, Physics, 2000
2. Shimon Peres*, born in then Poland, now Belarus, Peace, 1994
3. Menachem Begin*, born in then Russian Empire, now Belarus, Peace, 1978
4. Simon Kuznets*, born in then Russian Empire, now Belarus, Economics, 1971

Austria

1. International Atomic Energy Agency, Peace, 2005
2. Elfriede Jelinek, Literature, 2004
3. Eric R. Kandel*, Physiology or Medicine, 2000
4. Walter Kohn*, Chemistry, 1998
5. Friedrich Hayek, Economics, 1974
6. Konrad Lorenz, Physiology or Medicine, 1973
7. Karl von Frisch*, Physiology or Medicine, 1973
8. Max F. Perutz, Chemistry, 1962
9. Wolfgang Pauli, Physics, 1945
10. Richard Kuhn*, Chemistry, 1938
11. Otto Loewi*, Physiology or Medicine, 1936
12. Victor Francis Hess, Physics, 1936
13. Erwin Schrödinger, Physics, 1933
14. Karl Landsteiner, Physiology or Medicine, 1930
15. Julius Wagner-Jauregg, Physiology or Medicine, 1927
16. Friderik Pregl, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Slovenia, Chemistry, 1923
17. Alfred Hermann Fried, Peace, 1911
18. Robert Bárány, Physiology or Medicine, 1914
19. Bertha von Suttner, born in then Austria-Hungary, now Czech Republic, Peace, 1905

Israel

1. Dan Shechtman, Chemistry, 2011
2. Ada E. Yonath, Chemistry, 2009
3. Robert Aumann, born in Germany, Economics, 2005
4. Aaron Ciechanover, Chemistry, 2004
5. Avram Hershko, born in Hungary, Chemistry, 2004
6. Daniel Kahneman, Economics, 2002
7. Yitzhak Rabin, Peace, 1994
8. Shimon Peres, born in what was then Poland, now Belarus, Peace, 1994
9. Menachem Begin, born in what was then Russia, now Belarus, Peace, 1978
10. Shmuel Yosef Agnon, born in what was then Austria-Hungary, now Ukraine, Literature, 1966

Kenya

1. Wangari Maathai, Peace, 2004

Korea, South

1. Kim Dae-jung, Peace, 2000
2. Charles J. Pedersen, born in then Japan, now South Korea, Chemistry, 1987

Latvia

1. Wilhelm Ostwald*, born in then Russian Empire, Chemistry, 1909

Liberia

1. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Peace, 2011
2. Leymah Gbowee, Peace, 2011

Lithuania

1. Aaron Klug*, Chemistry, 1982
2. Czesław Miłosz*, born in then Russian Empire, now Lithuania, Literature, 1980

Luxembourg

1. Jules A. Hoffmann*, Physiology or Medicine, 2011
2. Gabriel Lippmann*, Physics, 1908

Macedonia, Republic of

1. Mother Teresa (Gonxhe Bojaxhiu)*, Peace, 1979

Mexico

1. Mario J. Molina*, Chemistry, 1995
2. Octavio Paz, Literature, 1990
3. Alfonso García Robles, Peace, 1982

Myanmar (Burma)

1. Aung San Suu Kyi, Peace, 1991

Portugal

1. José de Sousa Saramago, Literature, 1998
2. Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo*, born in then Portuguese Timor, now East Timor, Peace, 1996
3. José Ramos-Horta*, born in then Portuguese Timor, now East Timor, Peace, 1996
4. António Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz, Physiology or Medicine, 1949

Romania

1. Herta Müller*, Literature, 2009
2. Elie Wiesel*, Peace, 1986
3. George E. Palade*, Physiology or Medicine, 1974

Saint Lucia

1. Derek Walcott, Literature, 1992
2. Sir Arthur Lewis*, Economics, 1979

Serbia

1. Ivo Andric*, born in Travnik, then Austro-Hungarian Empire, now Bosnia and Herzegovina, Literature, 1961

Slovenia

1. Friderik Pregl*, born in then Austria-Hungary, Chemistry, 1923

South Africa

1. J. M. Coetzee, Literature, 2003
2. Sydney Brenner*, Physiology or Medicine, 2002
3. F.W. de Klerk, Peace, 1993
4. Nelson Mandela, Peace, 1993
5. Nadine Gordimer, Literature, 1991
6. Desmond Tutu, Peace, 1984
7. Allan M. Cormack*, Physiology or Medicine, 1979
8. Albert Lutuli, Peace, 1960
9. Max Theiler, Physiology or Medicine, 1951

Taiwan

1. Yuan Tseh Lee, Chemistry, 1986

Tibet

1. 14th Dalai Lama, Peace, 1989

Trinidad and Tobago

1. V. S. Naipaul*, Literature, 2001

Turkey

1. Orhan Pamuk, Literature, 2006

Ukraine

1. Georges Charpak*, born in then Poland, now Ukraine, Physics, 1992

2. Roald Hoffmann*, born in then Poland, now Ukraine, Chemistry, 1981

3. Ilya Ilyich Mechnikov*, born in then Russian Empire, now Ukraine, Physiology or Medicine, 1908

Venezuela

1. Baruj Benacerraf, Physiology or Medicine, 1980

Vietnam

1. Lê Đức Thọ, born in French Indochina, Peace, 1973 (declined)

Yemen

1. Tawakel Karman, Peace, 2011

ISLAMIC STUDIES MCQS

PROPHET MUHAMMAD(PBUH)

- Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April.
- Father's name, Hazat Abdullah.
- Mother' Name, Hazrat Amna.
- Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bins Abdul Munnaaf.
- Maternal Grandmother, Batarah.
- Real name of Abdu Mutalib was Shaba.
- Grandmother name, Fatima.
- 10 is the number of Uncles and 6 aunts.
- Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.
- At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
- Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
- Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
- Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
- Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
- At age of 40 holy Prophet received first Wahy.
- Hazrat Zubaida (RA) was the second wife of Holy Prophet.
- In 622 A.D Holy Prophet migrated to madina.
- Hazrat Haleema was the foster mother of Holy Prophet.
- Besides Hazrat Haleema (RA) Holy Prophet (PBUH) said that Umme-e-Aemon is also my mother.
- Name the foster mother(s) of the Holy Prophet (SAW) Hazrat Halema (RA), Hazrat Sobia (RA) and Hazrat Khola (RA)
- How many years after the birth of Holy Prophet (SAW), Hazrat Aamina died? Six years
- Sheema was the foster sister of Holy Prophet.
- Abduallh Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Prophet.
- Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
- 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
- Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
- Wife of Abu Lahab used to spread throne in the way of prophet in 4th year of prophethood.
- Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
- In 7th Nabvi boycott of Banu Hashim began.
- Hazrat Adam met with Holy Prophet on the first heaven.
- Hazrat Isa and Hazrat Yahya on 2nd.
- Hazrat Yaqub on 3rd.
- Hazrat Idrees on 4th.
- Hazrat Harron on 5th.
- Hazrat Musa on 6th.
- Hazrat Ibraheem on 7th.
- Al-Kaswa is the name of Camel on which prophet traveled.
- Prophet purchased mosque land at medina from two orphans.
- 45 Companions were with Prophet in migration to madina.
- Charter of Madina was issued on 1 A.H it had 53 Articles.
- Transfer of Qibla was ordered in 2nd A.H.
- 27 total no of Ghazwas.
- First Ghazwah of Islam was Widan, fought in 12th month of First Hijrah.
- Jang Badr occurred in 2 A.H. 313 Muslims fought in battle.

- Types of Hadith are 10.
- Imam Zuhri (RA) became the first to consolidate Ahadith.
- No of Hadith Collected by Abu Huraira (RA) 5374.
- Prophet hazrat Noah (AS) known as Shaikh al Anbiya
- Aby Ubaiduh Bin Jiirrah was entitled Ameen-ul Ummat.
- Hazrat Umar proposed Azan for the first time.
- The dome over the sacred Grave of the holy prophet is known as Dunbade-Khizra.
- Baitul Mamur is a place where seventy thousand angles were circumambulation during the Holy Ascension.
- Baitul Mamoor is on 7th Heaven.
- 4 kings accepted Islam when holy prophet sent them letters.
- Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet.
- Ume Salma was present at the time of the battle of Khyber.
- Hazrat Ali Conquered the fort of Qamus.
- Lady named Zainab tried to poison the Holy Prophet.
- Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah .
- Hashim was grand father of prophet & brother of Muttalib.
- The name Muhammad was proposed by Abdul Muttalib while the name Ahmed was proposed by Bibi Aminah.
- Migration from Mecca to Abyssinia took place in the 7th month of the 5th year of the mission i.e 615 A.d. The total number of migrated people was 15
- Second migration to Habshah took place in 616 A.D.
- Second migration to Abyssinia 101 people with 18 females.
- After Amina's death, Ummay Aimen looked after Prophet.
- After Harb-e-Fajjar, Prophet took part in Halaf-ul-Fazul.
- Prophet made second business trip to Syria in 24th year of elephant.
- Friend of Khadija Nafeesa carried message of Nikah.
- Surname of Haleema Sadia was Ummay Kabtah.
- Surname of Prophet was Abu-ul-Qasim.
- Da'iya of the Prophet was Shifa who was mother of Abdul Rehman bin Auf.
- Abdul Muttalib died in 579 A.D.
- Masaira a slave of Khadija accompanied Prophet to Syria.
- Foster mothers of Prophet were Haleema, Sobia & Khola.
- First foster mother was Sobia who was mother of Hamza.
- For six years Haleema took care of Prophet.
- For two years Abdul Muttalib took care of Prophet.
- Prophet had two real paternal uncles i.e Zubair & Abu Talib.
- Zubair died before Prophethood.
- After 7 days the Aqeeqa ceremony of Prophet was held.
- Prophet belonged to Banu Hashim clan of Quraish tribe.
- Among uncles Abbas & Hamza embraced Islam.
- Amina was buried at Abwa b/w Makkah & Madina.
- Six months before the Prophet's birth his father died.
- Prophet had no brother and no sister.
- Abdullah died at Madina.
- Prophet had six aunties.
- Foster father of Prophet was Haris.
- At the age of 15, Herb-e-Fajjar took place.
- Herb-e-Fajjar means war fought in the prohibited months.
- First father-in-law of Prophet was Khawalid.
- Aamina belonged to Bani Zohra tribe.
- Umar accepted Islam in 616 A.d.
- Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in 7th Nabvi.
- Shi'b means valley.
- Social boycott continued for 3 years.
- A group of Madina met Prophet in 11th Nabvi.
- Uqba is located near Makkah.
- The group of Madinites belonged to Khazraj tribe.
- Accord of Uqba took place in 13th Nabvi.
- On 27th Rajab, 10 Nabvi the event of Miraj took place.
- 10th Nabvi was called Aam-ul-Hazan (year of grief).
- Name of the camel on which Prophet was riding in migration was Qaswa.
- Omaar bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.
- Abu-al-Hikm is the title of Abu Jehl.
- When did Hazrat Hamza (RA) embrace Islam Fifth Nabvi
- Persons included in Bait-e-Uqba Oola 12 and in Bait-e-Uqba Sani 75.
- Cave of Hira is 3 miles from Makkah.
- Hijra took place in 13th Nabvi.
- Second convent of Al-Aqba arrived at Makkah in 12th Nabvi.
- Medina is 448 Km from Makkah. (250 miles)
- Makkah conquest occurred in 8th year of Hijra.
- Prophet performed Hajj in 10th Hijra.
- Prophet was buried in the hujra of Ayesha.
- Prophet was born in 1st Year of Elephant.

- Ambassadors sent to Arab& other countries in 7th Hijra.
- King of Iran tore away the message of Prophet.
- King of Byzantine in 7th Hijra was Hercules.
- After 6 years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.
- After 8 years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.
- 632 A.D Charter of Madina.
- Holy Prophet demised at the age of 63.
- Hijrah year began with 14th Nabvi.
- 10th year of prophet hood is known as year of grief.
- First Azan was called out in 1. A.H.

UMMUL MOMINEEN

- Umat-ul-Momineen is called to Wives of Holy prophet.
- Zainab bint Khazeema is known as Ummal Masakeen.
- Hazat Umme-e-Salma the wife of holy prophet died in last.
- Abu Bakar gave the collection of Quran to Hazrat Hafsa.
- Khadija died on the tenth of Ramadan 10 Nabvi.
- Khadija was buried in Hujun above Makka
- In the Cottage of Hazrat Ayesha, prophet spent his last days.
- Khadija died at 65 years age.
- Last wife of Prophet Um Maimoona. (chk: Javeria)
- Khadija belonged to the tribe of Banu Asad.
- First woman to lead an Islamic army Ayesha (Jange Jamal)
- Ayesha narrated maximum number of ahadith.
- The second wife named Sauda.
- Zainub bint Jaish (Surah Ahzab) was married to the Prophet though Allah's revelation or will.
- Daughter of Umer who married to Prophet was Hafsa.
- Ummmul momineen died last was Umaay Salma.
- Hazrat Khadija was the first person to read Namaz amongst the Ummah of the Prophet.
- Umm-e-Salma was alive at Karbala tragedy. She was the last of the wives of Prophet to die.
- Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba was daughter of Abu Sufyan.
- Ummul Momineen Ummay Habiba migrated to Abyssinia and Madina as well.
- Ummul Momineen Hazrat Safia was the progeny of Hazrat Haroon.
- After the victory of Khyber, Prophet married Hazrat Safia.
- Hazrat Maria Qibtiya gave birth to Hazrat Ibrahim, son of Prophet.
- Hazrat Khadija was buried at Jannat-e-Moalla in Macca.
- Najashi was the king through which Prophet married to Ummay Habiba.
- The Umm-ul-Momineen Javeria's actual name was Barrah.
- Hazrat Khadija received salutation from Allah.
- Third wife of Prophet was Hazrat Ayesha.
- Sauda said about Ayesha "My soul might be in her body"
- Hazrat Khadija was the only Ummul Momineen who was not buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Prophet not offered funeral prayer of Khadija due to Allah's will.
- Ayesha is called Al-Tayyabean.
- The eldest daughter of Prophet was Zainab.
- Grand daughter of Prophet was Ummamah.
- Hazrat Ruqia died on the day of the victory of battle of Badr she was the wife of Usman.
- After Ruqia's death Ummay Kalsoom married Usman.
- Qasim was born in 11 years before Prophethood.
- Hassan is known as Shabbar which means handsome.
- For 14 months Hasan remained Khalifa.
- Hasan is buried at Jannat-ul-Baq'ee.
- Total number of sons of Prophet was 3.
- Eldest son of the Prophet Qasim.
- Third son-in-law of Prophet was Abul A'as.

OFCOMPANIONS OF PROPHET MCQS

- Hazrat Asad died first among the Sahabah.
- Hamza & Hussain are known as leader of Martyrs.
- Hazrat Usman Bin Talha was the Key holder of Kaaba.
- Hazrat Saad bin Ubi waqas conquered Persia firstly.
- Qabeela bin Qais is known as cup bearer of Zam Zam.
- Abbas was instrumental in bringing abu Sufiyan in Islam.
- Periods of Caliphs

- Abu Bakar 632-634
- Hazrat Umar 634-644
- Hazrat Usman 644-656
- Hazrat Ali 656-661
- Abu Bakar 2y 3m
- Hazrat Umar 10y 5m 21d.
- Hazrat Usman 12y.
- Hazrat Ali 4y 9m.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar was the merchant of cloth.
- Real name of Hazrat Abu Bakar was Abdullah.
- Apostasy movement took place in the khilafat of Abu Bakar.
- Hazrat Abu Bakar died in 22nd of Jamadi-us-Sani 13 AH.
- Hazrat Umar embraced Islam at the age of 33 or 27.
- Abu Lulu Feroz, the slave martyred Hazrat Umar Farooq.
- Hazrat Umar Farooq was martyred on 1st Muharram 24 A.H.
- Hazrat Umar introduced Hijra Calendar.
- Hazrat Usman is known as Zul Noorain because he wedded with two daughters of Prophet: Rukya+Umme Qulsoom.
- Usman accepted Islam at the instigation of Abu Bakar.
- Asadullah & Haider-e-Karar were the epithets of Hazrat Ali.
- Ali married Fatima in 2nd Hijra.
- Hazrat Ali was born at Khane-e-Kaaba.
- Hazrat Ali was martyred on 21st Ramzan 40 A.H.
- In Ghazwa Uhud Hazrat Ali was awarded with Zulifqar.
- Hazrat Umer accepted Islam in 616 A.D.
- Hazrat Umar established the office of Qazi.
- Hazrat Umar added As Salato Khairum Min Noum.
- Hazrat Umar embraced the Islam at the age of 34.
- Usman migrated to Habsha
- Hazrat Usman participated in all battles except Badr.
- In the reign of Usama, Muawiah established naval fleet.
- Only sahabi without seeing Prophet Awais Karni.
- Umar levied zakat on horses.
- Ali lifted zakat on horses.
- Abu Bakr had knowledge of dreams.
- Usman added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers.
- Atique is the title of Hazrat Abu Bakr.
- Hazrat Umar established Department of Police.
- Hazrat Umar formed a parliament, namely Majlis-e-Aam.
- Ghani was the title of Hazrat Usman (RA).
- Hazrat Ali has the title the gateway to knowledge.
- Hazrat Ali remained Caliph for 4 years and 9 months.
- Hazrat Ali is buried at Najaf.
- Ameer Mavia established the postal system.
- Amer bin Aas embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- Khalid bin Waleed embraced Islam in 7th Hijra.
- First Moazin of Islam, Hazrat Bilal.
- The home of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari was the first place where the Prophet stayed in Madina Shareef.
- The first person sent to spread Islam under the instructions of the Prophet was Mus'ab bin Umair who was sent to Madinah.
- The first person to make Ijtihaad was Abu Bakr Siddique
- Hazrat Abu Zirr Ghaffari is known as the first Dervish.
- Abdullah ibn Maz'oom: first person buried in Jannatul Baqi.
- Hazrat Umar was the first person to perform Janazah Salaah in Jamaat with four Takbeers.
- First census of Islamic world in Umer's period.
- The first person to become murtad (out of the folds of Islam) was either Muqees bin Khubaaba or Ubaidullah bin Jahash.
- Salah-udin Ayubi conquered Bait ul Muqadas.
- Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.
- Shah Jahan Mosque is at Thatta.
- Indonesia is the biggest Islamic Country Population wise.
- Maldives is the smallest Islamic country area wise.
- Hazrat Data Ganj Bux is buried in Lahore.
- Abyssinia is an old name of Ethiopia.
- Mesopotamia is the old name of Iraq.
- Constantinople is an old name of Istanbul.
- Persia is an old name of Iran.
- Albania is Europe's only Islamic country.
- Sinai Peninsula is only land bridge between Asia and Africa.
- Egypt connects Africa with Europe continent.
- Al Azhar University is in Cairo.
- Shah Faisal Mosque is in Islamabad.
- Jibreel will be first person questioned on Day of Qiyamah.

- From amongst the animals, the first animal to be brought back to life will be the Buraaq of Prophet Muhammad.
- The first meal in Jannah will be fish liver.
- The first Ibaadat on earth was Tauba (repentance).
- The first Mujaddid of Islam is Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz.
- First book of Hadith compiled was Muata by Imam Malik.
- Mosque of Prophet was damaged due to fire in the reign of Mutasim Billah.
- Jamia mosque of Damascus was built by Walid bin Malik.
- Badshahi mosque Lahore was built by Shah Jahan.
- Faisal mosque was opened for public in 1987.
- Umm-us-Saheehain is Imam Malik: Mauta.
- Mohd: bin Ismael Bukhari comprised of 4,000 hadiths
- Bukhari Sharif & Muslim Sharif are called Sahihain.
- Imam Tirmazy was a student of Abu Dawood.
- Imam Nisai=Ahmed bin Shoaib.
- Kitab-ul-Kharaj was written by Imam Abu Yousuf.
- Mahmood Ghaznavi called kidnapper of scholars.
- Dara Shakoh was a mystic.
- Mullana Nizam-ud-Din founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia.
- Rabia Basry was born in 95 A.H.
- Baqee Billah revolted against Akbar's deen-e-llahi firstly.
- Shaikh Ahmed Sirhandi was given the title of Mujadid alf Sani by Mullana Abdul Hakeem.
- Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr married to the daughter of Balban.
- Toosi built Margha astronomical observatory.
- Mamoon of west is al-Zahrawi.
- Shah Waliullah wrote Mawahib-ur-Rehman.

Al-Quran MCQS

- Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- The word Quran means "read one".
- 114 total number of Surah
- Surah means city of Refuge.
- 86 Makki Surah.
- 28 Madine Surah.
- 558 Rukus.
- Al-Baqrah is the longest Surah.
- Al- Kausar is the shortest Surah.
- Al-Nass is the last surah.
- 14 bows are in Quran.
- First bow occurs in 9th Para i.e Al-Inaam Surah.
- Al-Faitha is the preface of the holy Quran.
- Five verses were revealed in the first wahy.
- Namaz commanded in quran for 700 times.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Al-Mudassar-2nd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Muzammil- 3rd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
- Three surah starts with curse.
- 6666 is the number of Ayats.
- 29 total number of Mukata't.
- Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- Hazrat Khalid Bin Saeed, the first writer of Wahy.
- Gap between first wahy and second wahy was 6 months.
- 12 Ghazawahs described in Holy Quran.
- Abdullah Ibn Abbas, the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quaran.
- In surah Al-Saf, Hoy prophet is addressed as Ahmed.
- Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- 4 Surhas start with Qul. (chkd)
- Hazrat Umar proposed the compilation of Holy Quran.
- Al- Nasr is known as Surah Widah.
- First annulled order of holy quran was the transfer of Qibla.
- The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.
- Abdul Malik Marwan applied the dots in the Holy Quran.
- Hajjaj bin yousuf applied diacritical points in Quaran.
- 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.
- 37 total number of surah in last parah.
- Al- Baqrah and Surah Al-Nissa is spread over 3 Parahs.
- Al-Falq and Al-Nas revealed at the same time.
- 3 Surah stats with "Ya Ayananabiyou".
- City of Rome is mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Surah Yaseen is known as Heart of Quran.

- Suran Rehman is known as beauty of Quran.
- Tafseer Ibn Kaseer was written by Hafiz Ismaeed Bin Umar-Imam Ud Din.
- First revealed surah was Al Alaq, 96 in arrangement
- Complete revelation in 23 years.
- Subject of Holy Quran is Man.
- Last Surah reveled in Al-Nasr.
- Risalat means to convey message.
- 25 prophets mentioned in holy Quran.
- Holy Quran consist 105684 words and 3236700 letters.
- Longest Ayat of Holy Quran is Ayatul Kursi.
- 6 Surah start with the name of prophets.
- Surah maryam wholly revealed for a woman.
- In Bani Israeel and Al-Najaf the event of Miraj is explained.
- Last revelation descended on 3rd Rabi-ul Awal and it was written by Abi- Bin Kab. (chk)
- Language of Divine Books.
- Taurat Hebrew
- Injil Siriac
- Zubur Siriac
- Holy Quran Arabic.
- Taurat was the first revealed book.
- Holy Quran was reveled in 22y 5m 14 days.
- There are 7 stages in Holy Quran.
- Abdullah Ibn Abbas is called as leader of commentators.
- Apollo 15 placed the copy of the Holy Quran on the moon.
- Tarjama-ul-Quaran is written by Abdul-Kalam Azad.
- Theodore Bailey in 1143 translated Holy Quran in Latin, for the first time.
- First Muslim interpreter of Quran in English is Khalifa Abdul Hakeem.
- Shah Waliullah Translated Holy Quran in Persian and Shah Rafiuddin in Urdu in 1776.
- Hafiz Lakhvi translated Holy Quran in Punjabi.
- Ross translated the Holy Quran in to English.
- Surah Alaq was revealed on 18th Ramzan.(contradictory)
- Number of Ayats in al-Bakar is 286.
- Longest Makki Surah is Aaraf.
- Second longest Surah is Ashrah/Al-Imran.
- Surah Kausar has 3 Ayats.
- First Surah compilation wise is Surah Fatiha.
- Fatiha means opening.
- Fatiha contains 7 ayats.
- Fatiha is also called Ummul Kitab.
- First surah revealed in Madina was surah Fatiha.
- Surah Fatiha revealed twice-in Makkah & Madina.
- Angles mentioned in Quran are7.
- Meaning of Ayat is Sign.
- Meaning of Hadith is to take.
- Stone mentioned in Quran is ruby (Yaakut).
- First Sajda occurs in 9th Para, Al-Inaam Surah.
- Longest Surah (al-Bakr) covers 1/12th of Quran.
- Madni Surahs are generally longer.
- Madni Surahs consist of 1/3rd of Quran.
- Makki Surahs consist of 2/3rd of Quran.
- Surah Ikhlas is 112 Surah of Quran.
- First complete Madni Surah is Baqarah.
- Names of Quran mentioned in Quran is 55.
- Surahs named after animals are 4 in number.
- Namal means Ant.
- Surah Inaam means Camel.
- Surah Nahl means Honey bee.
- Surah Ankaboot means spider.
- The major part of Quran is revealed at night time.
- Generally ayats of Sajida occur in Makki Surahs.
- 10 virtues are blessed for recitation of one word of Quran.
- Surah Anfal means Cave.
- In Naml two bismillah occur (2nds one is at ayat no:30)
- Surah Kahf means the cave.
- Muzammil means Wrapped in garments.
- Kausar means Abundance.
- Nasr means Help.
- Ikhlas means Purity of faith.
- Falak means Dawn.
- Un-Nass means Mankind.
- Al-alq means Clot of blood.
- Alm Nashrah means Expansion.

- Uz-zukhruf means Ornaments.
- Surah Rahman is in 27th Para.
- Bride of Quran is Rahman Surah.
- Surah Yasin is in 22nd and 23rd Para.
- Present shape of quran is Taufeeqi.
- Quran is the greatest miracle of Prophet.
- Word surah has occurred in Quran 9 times.
- First seven aayats of quran are called Tawwal.
- The alphabet Alf comes most of times and Alf, Zuwd Alphabet comes least number of times.
- Quran is written in Prose & Poetry.
- Quran is also regarded as a manual of Science.
- Surah Alq is both Makki and Madni.
- Name of Muhammad is mentioned in Quran for 4 times.
- Adam is mentioned in Surah Aaraf.
- first Sindhi translation of Quran by Aakhund Azizullah Halai
- Torat means light.
- Zaboor means Pieces/ Book written in big letters.
- Injeel means Good news.
- 99 number of aayats describe Khatam-e- Nabuwat.
- Command against Juva & amputation of hands came 8th A.H
- Laws about orphanage revealed in 3 A.H.
- Laws about Zina revealed in 5 A.H.
- Laws about inheritance revealed in 3 A.H.
- In 4th A.H wine was prohibited.
- The order of Hijab for women reveled in 4th A.H.
- Ablution made obligatory in 5th A.H.
- In Surah Al-Nisa the commandment of Wuzu is present.
- Procedure of ablution is present in Surah Maidah.
- In 4 A.H Tayammum was granted.
- Interest was prohibited in 8th A.H.
- The order of Hijiab reveled in 8th Hijrah. (chk)
- During ghazwa Banu Mustaliq the command of tayamum was reveled.
- Quran recited in Medina firstly in the mosque Nabuzdeeq.
- Quran verse abrogating a previous order is called Naasikh.
- First man to recite Quran in Makkah: Abdullah bin Masood.
- Forms of revelation granted to Prophet were 3 (wahi,Kashf,dream)
- First method of revelation of Quran Wahi.
- Kashf means Vision.
- Initially Quran was preserved in memory form.
- After Umar's death, copy of quran was passed on to Hafsa.
- Only Sahabi mentioned in Quran Zaid bin Haris.(surah ahzab)
- Paradise is mentioned in Quran for 150 times.
- Section of Paradise in which Prophets will dwell Mahmood.
- Doors of Hell are 7.
- Subterranean part of hell is Hawia.
- Number of angles of hell 19.
- Gate-keeper of hell Malik.
- Gate-keeper of heaven Rizwan.
- Place of heaven at which people whose good deeds equal bad deeds will be kept in Aaraf.
- A tree in hell emerging from its base is Zakoon.
- Name of the mountain of hell is Saud.
- Heaven on earth was built by Shadad.
- The word Islam has been used at 92 places in the holy quran.
- First revelation written by Khalid bin Saeed
- Last wahi written by Abi Ibn Kaaf.
- Last wahi came on 3rd Rabiul Awal 11 A.D
- In 15th Para the event of Miraj is mentioned.
- Except the name of Maryam the name of no other woman has come explicitly in the Quran.
- Iblees will not be punished with fire but with cold.
- Iblees's refusal to prostrate before man is mentioned in Kuran for 9 times.
- Iblees means "disappointed one".
- Al-Kausar relates to death of Qasim and Hazrat Abdullah
- Jibrail came 24 000 times into the court of the Prophet.
- Quran has been translated into fifty languages to date.
- If a woman marries the second time, she will be in Jannah with the second husband. (Hadith)
- The Earth and the Heaven were created by Allah in 6 days, it is described in Surah Yunus.
- Zaid bin Thabit collected the Quran in the form of Book.
- Tarjumanul Quran Abdullah bin Abbas.
- In Surah Muzzamil verse 73 reading quran slowly and clearly is ordained.
- 4 Mosque mentioned in Holy Quran.
- Jibraeel is referred in Quran as Ar-rooh.
- In Quran Rooh-al-Qudus is Jibrael it means holy spirit.

- In Quran Rooh-al-Ameen is Jibrael.
- Incharge of Provisions is Mekael.
- The angel who was sent to Prophets as a helper against enemies of Allah was Jibraeel.
- The Angel who sometimes carried Allah's punishment for His disobedients was Jibraeel.
- Jibrael is mentioned in Quran for three times.
- Old Testament is the Torait.
- New Testament is Injeel.
- Psalms is Zuboor.
- Gospal is Injeel.
- Prophet is called Farqaleet in Injeel.
- Taharat-e-Sughra is Wuzu.
- There are two types of Farz.
- Saloos-ul-Quran is Surah Ikhlas.
- Aroos-ul-Quran i.e bride of Quran is Al-Rehman.
- Meaning of Baqarah: The Goat
- In Surah Waqiyah the word Al-Quran ul Hakeem is used.
- First Wahi was revealed on 17 Ramzan.
- Two Surahs are named with one letter heading.
- Surah Baqara & Ale Imran are known as Zuhraeem.
- Wine is termed in Quran as Khumar.
- The first authority for the compilation of Ahadis is .
- Sahih Bukhari contains 7397 ahadis.

PROPHETS OF ISLAM

- Adam was created on Juma day.
- Adam landed in Sri Lanka on Adam's Peak Mountain.
- Adam is a word of Syriani language.
- Adam had 2 daughters.
- Kabeel killed Habeel because he wanted to marry Akleema.
- The first person to be put into Hell will be Qabil.
- Adam had 3 sons.
- Shees was youngest son of Adam.
- Age of Adam at Sheesh's birth was 130 years.
- Adam walked from India to Makkah and performed forty Hajj.
- Adam knew 100 000 languages. (Roohul Bayaan)
- Abul Basher is called to Hazrat Adam.
- Hazrat Adam built first mosque on earth.
- Height of Adam was 90 feet.
- Age of Adam at the time of his death 950 years.
- Hazrat Adam's grave is in Saudi Arabia.
- Second prophet is Sheesh.
- Sheesh passed away at the age of 912 years.
- Noah got prophethood at the age of 40
- Noah's ark was 400 x 100 yards area.
- Ark of Noah stopped at Judi Mountain (Turkey).
- Noah preached for 950 years.
- Nation of Noah worshipped 5 idols.
- Nation of Noah was exterminated through the flood.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Hazrat Nooh.
- Noah was sent to Iraq.
- 2242 years after Adam, Toofan-e-Noah occurred.
- About 80 people were with him in the boat.
- Duration of storm of Noah was for 6 months.
- Noah lived for 950 years.
- Nooh is called predecessor, Naji Ullah; Shaikh ul Ambiya.
- Abu ul Bashir Sani is title of Noah.
- After toofan-e-nooh , the city establish was Khasran
- Ibrahim was thrown into the fire by the order of Namrud.
- Hazrat Ibraheem intended to sacrifice Ismaeel at Mina.
- Ibrahim was born at Amer near Euphrate (Iraq)
- Ibraheem was firstly ordered to migrate to Palestine.
- First wife of Ibraheem was Saarah.
- Second wife of Ibraheem was Haajirah.
- Azaab of mosquitoes was sent to the nation of Ibrahim
- Abraham is called khalilullah, father of prophets and Idol Destroyer.
- Age of Abraham at the time of his death 175 years.
- Grave of Abraham is in Israel.(Syria chk it).
- Ibrahim is buried at Hebron in Jerusalem.
- Abrahem invented comb.
- Hazrat Loot was contemporary of Hazarat Ibraheem
- Abraham remained in fire 40 days.
- Terah or Aazer was the father of Ibraheem.

- Grave of Lut is in Iraq.
- Luut died at Palestine and is buried at Hebron.
- Ibraheem was the uncle of Luut.
- Loot was maternal grandfather of Ayub.
- Hazart Loot was the first to migrate.
- Luut resided at Ur near Mesopotamia.
- Luut migrated to Sodom and Gomorrah
- Ismaeel is called Abu-al-Arab.
- Mother of Ismaeel was Haajrah.
- Ishaq built boundaries of Masjid-e-Aqsaa.
- Ishaq was sent to Jews.
- At Muqam-e-Ibraheem, there are imprints of Ibraheem.
- Ibrahim was first person to circumcise himself and his son.
- Sara wife of Ibrahim and mother of Ishaq was sister of Loot.
- Hajra the wife of Ibrahim was daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt.
- Ibrahim was 86 years old when Ismael was born.
- Ibrahim was ordered to migrate along with family to valley of Batha meaning Makkah.
- Ibrahim was sent to Jordan after leaving Haajrah and Ismael
- Age of Ibraheem at the birth of Ishaq was 100 years and of Saarah was 90 years.
- First wife of Ibrahim resided at Palestine.
- Ibrahim intended to sacrifice Ismael at Mina on 10th Zul Hajj.
- As a result of sacrifice of Ismael, Ibrahim was gifted a baby from Saarah named Ishaq.
- Zam Zam emerged from beneath the foot of Hazrat Ismael in the valley of Batha (Makkah).
- Hazrat Ismail discovered Hajar-e-Aswad.
- Ismael had 15 sons.
- Zabeeullah and Abu al Arab are called to Hazrat Ismael.
- Ismael divorced his wife being discourteous.
- Jibreel brought sacred stone to Ismael.
- Original colour of the sacred stone was white.
- Gabriel gave the news of Ishaq to Ibrahim.
- Ishaq married Rebecca.
- Old name of Makkah was Batha.
- Hazrat Idress was expert in astronomy.
- Uzair became alive after remaining dead for one hundred years.
- Whale Swallowed Hazrat Younus (AS).(chk)
- Hazrat Yaqub has the title of Israel
- 1 Lac 24 thousand- total number of prophets.
- Hazrat Idrees was the first who learnt to write.
- How many Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS)? 30
- Prophet Yahya A.S was sent to people of Jordan.
- Hazrat Idrees (A.S) set up 180 cities.
- Prophet Ishaq A.S lost his eye sight in old age.
- Hazrat Dawood could mould iron easily with his hand.
- The event of ring is related to Hazrat Sulaiman.
- Hazarat Moosa(A.S) had impediment in his tongue
- Moosa was granted 9 miracles.
- Musa crossed the Red Sea.
- The prophet mentioned in Quran for most of times is Moosa.
- Ten commandments were revealed on Moosa.
- Moosa died on Abareem mountain.
- Grave of Musa is in Israel.
- Teacher of Moosa was Shoaib.
- Moosa was brought up by Aasia Bint Mozahim.
- Elder brother of Moosa was Haroon.
- Moosa had only one brother.
- In Toowa valley Moosa was granted prophethood.
- An Egyptian was killed by Moosa.
- Haroon was an eloquent speaker.
- Haroon is buried at Ohad.
- Haroon & Musa both were prophets and contemporaries.
- Prophet Ayub suffered from Skin Disease.
- Hazrat Ayub was famous for his patience.
- The miracle of Dromedary (camel) is concerned with Saleh
- 4 prophets were sent to Bani Israeel.
- 722 languages were understood by Hazrat Idrees.
- Hazrat Saleh invented Soap.
- Kalori: hill, from where Isa was lifted alive.
- Zikraiya was carpenter.
- Harzat Zikraiya was cut with the Saw.
- Adam & Dawood are addressed as Khalifa in Quran.
- Sulaiman & Dawood understood language of the birds.
- The tree of date palm grew on the earth for the first time.

- At Hanif mosque at Mina almost 70 prophets are buried.
- Prophets attached with the profession of weaving are Adam, Idrees & Shaeet.
- Hazrat younus was eaten by shark fish.
- Younus prayed LAILAH ANTA SUBHANAK INI KUNTUM MINAZALIMIN in the belly of fish.
- Grave of Dawood is in Israel.
- Yahya's tomb is in Damascus.
- Bilal Habshi is buried in Damascus.
- Prophet with melodious voice Dawood.
- Alive prophets are Isa & Khizr.

BATTLES OF ISLAM MCQS

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
- 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
- 625 Battle of Uhud. 3hij
- 626 Battle of Rajih.4hij
- 627 Battle of Khandaq (Ahzab).5hij
- 628, Treaty of Hudaibiya, Hazrat Khalid bin Walid Accepted Islam, Conquest of Khyber.6hij
- 629, Battle of Mutah, Preaching of Islam to various kings.7hij
- 630, Battle of Hunain, Conquest of Makkah.8hij
- 631, Battle of Tabuk. 9hij
- 632, Hajjat-ul-Wida.10hij
- 680, Tragedy of Karballah.61hij
- Badr is a village.
- Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
- Battle of Uhud was fought on 5th Shawal.
- Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
- Uhud is a hill.
- Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
- Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
- Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
- After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
- Badr was fought for 3 times.
- Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
- Leader of the Kufar in this battle was Abu Jahl.
- Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhud 70
- In Uhud quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.
- In Uhud number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
- Ahzab means Allies.
- Ditch dug on border of Syria with help of 3000 companions in 2 weeks.
- Muslim strength 1600.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- During Ghazwa Bani Nuzair wine was prohibited.
- The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of Ahzab.
- Conquest of Makkah was took place on 20 Ramzan.
- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
- Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
- In Uhud battle Muslim women participated firstly.
- Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
- 3000 was the number of musims at the battle of Ditch.
- 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.
- 30,000 at the time of Tabuk.
- Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.
- For 20 days Prophet stayed at Tabuk.
- Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
- Porphet was the commander in the expedition of Tabuk.
- First Islamic Non Arab was battle of Mautta 8. A.H..
- The person killed by the Holy Prophet was Ubay Bin Kalf.
- In Battle of Uhud, the teeth of Holy Prophet were martyred.
- Khalid bin Walid was titled Saif-ul-Allah in battle Moata.
- Abu Jahal was killed in Battle of Badr by Maaz (add)
- In Hudabiya Sohail bin Amru represented Quraysh.
- Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
- Battle of Tabuk was against the Roman Emperor Heraclius.
- The first Shaheed (Martyr) was Amaar bin Yaasir
- First female martyr: Summaya (mother of Amaar bin Yaasir)
- The first person to be martyred in the Battle of Badr was the freed slave of Hazrat Umar : Muhammadiyah
- Khalid bin Walid was removed from the service in the reign of Hazrat Umar Farooq (RA). He was removed in 17 A.H.
- Battle of chains was fought b/w Persians and the Muslims.
- Umar bin Abdual Aziz is considered as the 5th Khalifa.
- Abdul Malik was the poet ruler of Ummaya.
- Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
- Salahuddin Ayubi was of Abbasid dynasty.
- Halaku Khan came to power after Abbasids.

- Al Qanun was written by Ibn-i-Sina.
- Ibn Khuldun is called founder of sociology.
- Tahafut-al-Falasifah was written by Al-Khazali.
- Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
- Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
- prophet stayed at Makkah for 53 years & in Medina 10 years
- Mubha: an act which brings neither blessings nor punishment.
- Naval Commander of Islam, Abu Qays under Hazrat Usman
- Battle of Camel was fought b/w Ali and Hazrat Aysha.
- Hazrat Khalid bin Walid accepted Islam in 8th A.H.
- Hazrat Ali established Bait-ul-Maal.
- During the caliphate of Umar (RA) Iran was conquered.
- Abu Hurairah has reported largest number of Ahadith.
- Masjid Al Aqsa is the first Mosque ever built on the earth.
- Sindh was conquered during the reign of Walid 1.
- Kharajit is the earliest sect of Islam.
- Battle of Yermuk was fought in 634 A.D.:
- Khyber conquest made in 7th Hijra (628 A.D)
- The Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet Pbuuh missed four prayers was Ghazwa Khandaq.
- First woman martyr Samiya by Abu Jahl.
- First man martyr Haris bin Abi Hala.
- Jihad means to strive hard.
- Jihad made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of Muharam.
- Ghazwa Badr is named as Furqan.
- Ohad is located near Madina.
- Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
- Abdullah bin Ubai accompanied with 300 men.
- 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.
- Ummay Hakeem was grand daughter of Abu Jehl.
- Banu Nuzair tribe settled in Khyber after expelled from Madina.
- Prophet dug a trench along the border of Syria.
- 3000 men dug the ditch.
- In battle of Ahzab a piercing blast of cold wind blew.
- Khyber is located near Madina at 200 km distance.
- The centre of Jewish population in Arabia was Khyber.
- Against Khyber muslim army was 1600 men strong.
- Khyber was captured in 20 days.
- Khyber is located near the border of Syria.
- Moata was situated in Syria.
- Army of 3000 men was sent to Moata under Zaid bin Haris.
- After the death of Zaid bin Haris Hazrat Jaafiar was made the army leader at Moata.
- Under Khalid's leadership, battle of Moata was won.
- Battle of Moata took place in 8 Hijra.
- Tribe of Khuza joined Muslims after Treaty of Hudaibia.
- Battle of Hunain fought in 8 Hijra.
- Muslim army for Hunain was 14 thousand.
- Siege of Taif was laid in 9 A.H.
- Tabook expedition took place in 9 A.H.
- In 9 A.H there was famine in Hijaz.
- In 9 A.H there was scarcity of water in Madina.
- In Quran Tabook expedition is called expedition of straitness.
- Conquest of Makkah is called Aam-ul-Fatah.
- Ghazwa-e-Tabook was fought in 9 A.H.
- Hazrat Abbas was made prisoner of war in Badr.
- Abu Jehl was killed by Ma-ooz and Ma-aaz.
- The leader of teer-andaz at Jabale-e-Yahnene in the battle of Ohad was Abdullah bin Jabeer.
- Comander of infidels in Ohad was Abu Sufyan.
- Battle of Tabook came to an end without any result.
- 2 weeks were spent to dig the ditch.
- In a battle of Trench Hazrat Safia killed a jew.
- Qamoos temple was conquered by Ali during Khyber war.
- For battle of Tabook, Abu Bakr donated all his belongings.
- In the battle of Ditch, the wrestler named Umaro bin Abad-e-Wad was killed by Ali.
- In Hunain Muslims were in majority than to their enemy:
- Hazrat Jaafar was martyred in Moata war.
- In Tabook ghazwa muslims returned without a fight.
- Gazwa Widdan was fought in the month of Zil-Hajj 1 A.H.
- In Hunain battle Prophet was left alone.
- The participants of Battle of Badar were bestowed with highest reward by Allah.
- In Badr martyrs were Muhajirs=6 & Ansars=8.
- In the battle of Taaif, catapult was used first time by Muslims.

- Against the Syrian tribe the battle of Al-Ghaba was waged.
- First Sariya Ubaidah bin Haris was fought at Rabakh in 1 A.H.
- Last Sariya Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqqas was fought at Syria in 11 A.H.

ISLAM MCQS

- Istalam is kissing of Hajar Aswad.
- Islam has 2 major sects.
- There are 5 fundaments of Islam.
- 2 types of faith.
- 5 Articles of faith.
- Tehlil means the recitation of Kalima.
- Deen-e-Hanif is an old name of Islam.
- First institution of Islam is Suffah.
- Haq Maher in Islam is fixed only 400 misqal.
- Ijma means ageing upon any subject.
- Qayas means reasoning by analogy.
- There are four schools of thought of Islamic Law.
- Janatul Baki is situated in Madina.
- Masjid-e-Hanif is located in Mina.
- JANAT UL MOALA is a graveyard in MECCA.
- Qazaf: false accusation of adultery punishable with 80 lashes.
- Lyla-tul-Barrah means the Night of Forgiveness.
- Karam-un-Katibin means Illustrious writers.
- Oldest mosque on earth is Kaabatullah.
- 1st Kalima=Tayyab, 2nd =Shahadat, 3rd =Tamjeed, 4th =Tauheed, 5th =Astaghfar, 6th =Rad-e Kufar
- Qiblah means anything in front.
- Saabi is one who changes his religion.
- Sidrat-ul-Mantaha means last tree of the Eternity.
- Jaabi is one who collects Zakat.
- First collection of Ahadith is Sahifah-e-Saadiqa.
- Saying of Prophet are called Wahi Ghair Matlloo.
- In iman-e-Mufassal essential beliefs are 7 in number.
- The most exalted angels are four.
- Greatest angel as per Islam is Jibra'eel.
- Each human being is attended permanently by two angels.
- Barzakh: time period between death and Day of Judgment.
- Another name of surah Ali-Isra is bani Israel.

NAMAZ MCQS

- 48 total numbers of Rakats are in Farz prayer.
- Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered for Moon Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Kasoor is offered for Solar Eclipse.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered for Rain.
- Holy Prophet offered Jumma Prayer in 1. A.H.
- Namaz-e-Istasqa is offered with backside of hands upward.
- Holy prophet offered first Eid Prayer in 2. A.H.
- Eid Namaz is Wajib.
- Madurak is the person who starts prayer with Imam.
- Musbaq is the person who comes after one rakat.
- Fajr and Isha were essential in the early period of Islam.
- Tahajjud mean abandon sleep.
- Qaada is to sit straight in Salat.
- Jasla is short pause between two sajdas.
- Qaumaa is standing straight during Rukus.
- A person who performs prayer alone is Munfarid.
- Farz in wuzu=4, Sunats=14.
- Farz in Ghusual=3, Sunats=5
- Types of Sunnah prayer are of two types.
- In Fajr, Maghrib & witr no change in farz rakaat in case of Qasr.
- Takbeer-e-Tashreeq is recited in Eid-ul-Uzha.
- Jumma prayer is Farz salat.
- Conditions of Salat are Seven.
- Takbeer-e-Tehreema are to be said in the salat: one.
- Jasla is wajib.
- To sit straight in Salat is called Qa'ada.
- Qa'ada is farz.

- Two persons are required for a Jamat prayer.
- Salat Juma became Farz in Madina.
- Five salat made compulsory in 10th Nabvi.

ZAKAT MCQS

- Zakat means to purify.
- Zakat was made obligatory in 2. A.H.
- 7-1/2 is the nasab of gold and 52-1/2 tolas for silver.
- Injunction of utilization of zakat is in Surah-al Tauba.
- Number of heads for distribution of zakat are 8.
- Zakat mentioned along with Namaz in the Quran 22 times.
- 5 Camels, 40 goats, 3 cows and buffaloes is nisab for zakat.
- 1/10 is the nisab of irrigated produce.
- Zakat is treasure of Islam; it is the saying of holy prophet.
- Usher means 1/10.
- Khums means 1/5.
- Word Zakat occurs in Quran for 32 times.
- In 2nd A.H the rate and method of distribution of Zakat was determined at Madina.
- Kharaj is spoils of war.
- Fay is income from town lands.
- Zakat on produce of mines is 1/5th.
- Ushr on artificially irrigated land is 1/20th.
- Al-Gharmain means debtors.
- There are two types of zakat.

• FASTING MCQS

- Fast means to stop.
- Fasting made obligatory in 2nd A.H.
- Fasting is commanded in al-Bakarah.
- Feed 60 people is the atonement for breaking the fast or sixty continuous fasts..
- Bab-ul-Riayn is the door for fast observing people.
- Tarrawih means to rest.
- Battle of Badr was fought in very first of Ramzan on 17th.
- Umar arranged the Namaz-e-Tarrawih.
- Month of Ramzan is known as Sayeed us Shahoor.
- Five days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year.
- Wajib means ordained.
- 1st Ashra of Ramzan=Ashra-e-Rehmat.
- 2nd Ashra=Ashra-e-Maghfirat.
- 3rd Ashra=Ashra-e-Nijat.

• HAJJ MCQS

- Hajj means to intend.
- Hajj made compulsory in 9 A.H.
- First Hajj offered in 9 A.H.
- Hajj ordained in Surah Bakr.
- The holy prophet performed only 1 Hajj in 10th A.H.
- There are 3 types of Hajj.
- One tawaf of Kaaba is known as Shoot.
- Tawaf begins from Shoot.
- Number of Jamarat is 3.
- Mosque located in Mina is Kheef.
- At Meekat, Hujjaj assume the state of Ihram.
- Kalima Tauheed is recited during Hajj.
- At Mina the ritual of offering sacrifice is performed
- Jamart-throwing of pebbles, it is performed on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of Zul Hajj.
- Maghrib and Isha both prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on 9th Zil Hajj.

- Yome-Afra is called to Hajj day.
- Name of the place where the pilgrims go from Arafat: Muzdalfa.
- First structure of Kaaba was built by Adam.
- Ibrahim & Ismail rebuilt Kaaba 4500 years ago.
- Yum-e-Nahar is called to the Day of Sacrifice.
- Yum e Arafat is 9th Zul Hajj.
- One khutba is recited during Hajj.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Holy prophet sacrificed 63 camels during hajj.
- Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first ever Hajj.
- Running b/w Safa & Marwa seven times is called Sayee.
- Most important step of Hajj after assuming Ahram is Wuquf.
- Waqoof-e-Arfah is the Rukn-e-Azam of Hajj
- With the performance of Rami on the 10th Zil-Hajj, the most of the bindings of Hajj on the pilgrim are released.
- Three upright stones are called Jamarat.
- After Waquf the most important step is Tawaf.
- In Hajj there are three obligations (Farz).
- Umrah can be performed at any time throughout the year except 9th to 11th Zil-Hajj.
- Hujjaj stat at Mina for one day, the second day at Arafat and the final day, encampment is done for a night at Muzdalfah, it is called Wuquf.
- Who said that Hajj is greatest of all worships: Imam Malik.
- How many undesirable acts of Ihraam are there: six.
- How many permitted acts of Ihraam are there: Four.
- Prohibitions and restrictions of Ihram are 8.
- The first and the foremost Farz of Hajj and Umrah is Ihram.
- The first and inner most circle around Ka'ba is Masjid-e-Haram.
- The second circle around Kaba is Makkah Mukaramah.
- The third circle around Kaba is Haram.
- Who firstly fixed boundaries of Haram, the third circle around Kaaba: Adam.
- The fourth cirle around Kaba is Mowaqeet.
- The place where no one can advance without putting on Ihram is Mowaqeet.
- Two thousand years before the creation of Adam, Kaba was constructed.
- Angels built Kaba firstly in the universe.
- During the Noah's time Kaaba disappeared due to flood.
- The gate which is the best for the pilgrims to enter in Kaba is Bab-e-Salam.

- Hajar-e-Aswad means black stone.
- Actual color of Hajar-e-Aswad was white.
- The small piece of land b/w Rukn-e-Islam and Rukn-e-Yamani is called Hateem.
- The place where offering prayer is just like offering prayer inside Kaba is Hateem.
- There are five types of Tawaf.
- Hajji go to Al-Multazim after completing the seven rounds.
- Al-Multazim means the place of holding.
- The portion of the wall of Kaba which is b/w its door and Hajar-e-Aswad is called al-Multazim.
- Sayee is commenced from Safa and ends at Marwa.
- After performing Sayee Hajj go to Mina.
- Muzdalfa is a plain.
- Muzdalfa is located b/w Mina & Arafat.
- Muzdalfa is located six miles from Makkah.
- From Mina Muzdalfa is three miles away.
- Muzdalfa is called Sacred Monument in Quran.
- At Muzdalfa Maghrib & Isha prayers are offered together.
- Pebbles are collected from Muzdalfa.
- Jamarat which is nearest to Makkah is called Jamarat-ul-Uqba.
- Smallest Jamarat is Jamarat-al-Sughra.
- Rami is held at Mina.
- Talbiah is stopped after Rami.
- Afrad, Qar'ran and Tamatae are the types of Hajj.
- Dhulhulaifah is the Meeqat for the people of Pakistan.
- Dhulhulaifah is a point six mile from Madina.

islamic history month wise outlines

Muharram-ul-Haram

1st – Start of new Islamic year
 2nd – Arrival of Imam Hussain(a.s.) in Karbala – (61 A.H.)
 7th – Access to water was blocked from the camp of Imam Hussain(a.s.) – the 3rd Holy Imam - (61 A.H.)
 10th – Ashoora - Martyrdom of Imam Hussain(a.s.) and his companions - (61 A.H.)
 11th – Prophet Mohammad(sawaw)'s family was shackled and taken away as prisoners
 12th – Soyem of the martyrs of Karbala
 16th – Change of direction of qibla from Bait-al-maqdas to Kaaba - (2 A.H.)
 17th – Attack of Abraha's army on Khana-e-Kaaba (1 Aamul Feel)
 25th – Martyrdom of Imam Ali Zain-al-Abideen(a.s.) – the 4th Holy Imam - (95 A.H.)

Safar-ul-Muzaffar

1st – Battle of Siffin – (36-37 A.H.)
 3rd – Birth of Imam Mohammad Baqir(a.s.) – the 5th Holy Imam – (57 A.H.) [Disputed date]
 6th, 8th or 13th – Martyrdom of Hazrat Sakina bint-al-Hussain(a.s.) – (61 A.H.)
 7th – Birth of Imam Moosa al-Kazim(a.s.) – the 7th Holy Imam - (128 A.H.)

7th – Martyrdom of Imam Hasan(a.s.) – the 2nd Holy Imam - (50 A.H.) [Disputed date]
17th – Martyrdom of Imam Ali ibn-e-Moosa ar-Riza(a.s.) – the 8th Holy Imam - (203 A.H.)
19th – Abraha attacked Khana-e-Kaaba – (1 Aamul Feel)
20th – Arbaeen of martyrs of Karbala
28th – Wisal of Prophet Muhammad(sawaw) – (11 A.H.)
28th – Martyrdom of Imam Hasan(a.s.) – the 2nd Holy Imam - (50 A.H.)
29th – Martyrdom of Imam Ali ibn-e-Moosa ar-Riza(a.s.) – the 8th Holy Imam - (203 A.H.) [Disputed date]

Rabi-al-Awwal

1st – Hijrat-e-Madina – Start of Islamic Hijri calendar
4th – Death of Hazrat Fatima Masooma-e-Qum(a.s.) – (201 A.H.) [Disputed date]
8th – Martyrdom of Imam Hasan Askari(a.s.) – the 11th Holy Imam - (260 A.H.)
8th – Beginning of Ghaibat-e-Sughra of Imam Mohammad Mehdi(atfs) - the 12th Holy Imam(a.s.)
9th – Eid-e-Zahra(s.a.)
10th – Death of Hazrat Abdul Mutallib(a.s.) – grand father of Prophet Muhammad(sawaw)
10th – Marriage of Prophet Muhammad(sawaw) and Hazrat Khadija(s.a.)
15th – Building of Masjid-e-Quba - the first Masjid in Islam – (1 A.H.)
17th – Birth of Prophet Muhammad(sawaw) – (53 years before Hijra)
17th – Birth of Imam Jafer Sadiq(a.s.) – the 6th Holy Imam - (82 A.H.)
25th – Death of Hazrat Abu Talib(a.s.)

Rabi-us-Sani

8th or 10th – Birth of Imam Hasan Askari(a.s.) – the 11th Holy Imam - (232 A.H.)
10th – Death of Hazrat Fatima Masooma-e-Qum(a.s.) – (201 A.H.) [Disputed date]

Jamadi-al-Awwal

5th – Birth of Hazrat Zainab bint-e-Ali(a.s.) – (5 A.H.)
13th – Death of Hazrat Fatima Zahra(s.a.) – (11 A.H.)
15th – Birth of Imam Ali Zain-al-Abideen(a.s.) – the 4th Holy Imam - (38 A.H.) [Disputed date]
17th – Battle of Jamal – (36 A.H.)

Jamadi-us-Sani

10th – Battle of Mauta and martyrdom of Hazra Jafer Tayyar(a.s.) – (3 A.H.)
13th – Death of Hazrat Umm-ul-Baneen – Mother of Hazrat Abbas(a.s.)
20th – Birth of Hazrat Fatima Zahra(s.a.)

Rajab-ul-Murrajab

1st – Birth of Imam Mohammad Baqir(a.s.) – the 5th Holy Imam - (57 A.H.)
2nd or 5th – Birth of Imam Ali Naqi al-Hadi(a.s.) – the 10th Holy Imam - (214 A.H.)
3rd – Martyrdom of Imam Ali Naqi al-Hadi(a.s.) – the 10th Holy Imam - (254 A.H.)
10th – Birth of Imam Mohammad Taqi al-Jawwad(a.s.) – the 9th Holy Imam - (195 A.H.)
12th – Death of Hazrat Abbas ibn-e-Abdul Muttalib(a.s.) – uncle of Prophet Mohammad(sawaw)
13th – Birth of Imam Ali(a.s.) – the 1st Holy Imam - (30 Aamul Feel)
13th, 14th, 15th – Ayyam-e-Bayd – the bright days
15th – Death of Hazrat Zainab bin-e-Ali(a.s.) – (62 A.H.)
20th – Birth of Hazrat Sakina bint-al-Hussain(a.s.) – (57 A.H.)
24th – Battle of Khaibar – (7 A.H.)
25th – Martyrdom of Imam Moosa-e-Kazim(a.s.) – the 7th Holy Imam - (183 A.H.)
26th – Death of Hazrat Abu Talib(a.s.) [Disputed date]
27th – Event of Mairaj – Ascension of Prophet Muhammad(sawaw) towards heavens
28th – Start of journey of Imam Hussain(a.s.) towards Karbala – (60 A.H.)
29th – Battle of Taboq – (9 A.H.)

Shabaan-ul-Moazzam

1st - Birth of Hazrat Zainab bint-e-Ali(a.s.) - (5 A.H.)
3rd - Birth of Imam Hussain(a.s.) - the 3rd Holy Imam - (4 A.H.)
4th - Birth of Hazrat Abbas(a.s.) - (26 A.H.)
5th - Birth of Imam Ali Zain-al-Abideen(a.s.) - the 4th Holy Imam - (38 A.H.)
7th - Birth of Hazrat Qasim ibn-e-Hasan(a.s.) - (48 A.H.)
8th - Beginning of Ghaibat-e-Sughra of Imam Mohammad Mehdi(atfs) - the 12th Holy Imam - (260 A.H.)
11th - Birth of Hazrat Ali Akbar(a.s.) - (44 A.H.)
13th, 14th, 15th - Ayyam-e-Bayd – the bright days
14th - Evening - Aamal of Neema-e-Shabaan
15th - Birth of Imam Mohammad Mehdi(atfs) - the 12th Holy Imam - (255 A.H.)

27th, 28th, 29th - Fasting 3 days prior to Ramzan-ul-Mubarak

Ramzan-ul-Mubarak

7th – Death of Hazrat Abu Talib(a.s.) [Disputed date]
10th - Death of Hazrat Khadija(a.s.) - wife of Prophet Mohammad(sawaw)
11th – Moakhata - Brotherhood among Ansar and Muhajireen - (1 A.H.)
13th, 14th, 15th - Ayyam-e-Bayd - the bright day
15th - Birth of Imam Hasan(a.s.) - the 2nd Holy Imam - (2 A.H.)
17th - Battle of Badr - (2 A.H.)
19th Evening - Probable night of Shab-e-Qadr - the night of power
19th - Imam Ali(a.s.) injured by an attack by a munfiq - (40 A.H.)
20th - Conquest of Makkah - (8 A.H.)
21st Evening - Probable night of Shab-e-Qadr - the night of Power
21st - Martyrdom of Imam Ali(a.s.) - the 1st Holy Imam - (40 A.H.)
23rd Evening - Most probable night of Shab-e-Qadr - the night of Power
26th – Jumatul Wida – Last Friday of Ramzan
27th - Another probable night of Shab-e-Qadr - the night of Power

Shawwal-ul-Mukarram

1st – Eid-ul-Fitr
4th - Start of Ghaibat-e-Kubra of Imam Mohammad Mehdi(atfs) – the 12th Holy Imam - (329 A.H.)
5th -Arrival of Hazrat Muslim ibn-e-Aqeel(a.s.) in Kufa - (60 A.H.)
6th - Battle of Hunnain - (6 A.H.)
8th – Demolition of Jannat-ul-Baqi
9th - Battle of Khandaq - (5 A.H.)
23rd - Battle of Ohod & Martyrdom of Hazrat Hamza(a.r.) - (3 A.H.)
25th - Martyrdom of Imam Jafer Sadiq(a.s.) - the 6th Holy Imam - (148 A.H.)
30th - Death of Hazrat Ibrahim(a.s.) - son of Prophet Mohammad(sawaw) - (10 A.H.)

ZeeQaad

1st - Birth of Hazrat Fatima Masooma-e-Qum(a.s.) - (183 A.H.)
1st - Peace treaty of Hudaibiya - (6 A.H.)
5th -Raising of foundation of Kaaba by Prophet Ibrahim(a.s.) and Prophet Ismael(a.s.)
8th - Hajj made obligatory - (8 A.H.)
11th - Birth of Imam Ali ibn-e-Moosa ar-Riza(a.s.) - the 8th Holy Imam - (148 A.H.)
23rd -Martyrdom of Imam Ali ibn-e-Moosa ar-Riza(a.s.) - the 8th Holy Imam - (203 A.H.)
25th - Equability of Earth - Dahwul Ardh
29th - Martyrdom of Imam Mohammad Taqi al-Jawwad(a.s.) - the 9th Holy Imam - (220 A.H.)

ZilHijjah

1st - Marriage of Imam Ali(a.s.) and Hazrat Fatima Zahra(s.a.) – (2 years before Hirja)
7th - Martyrdom of Imam Muhammad Baqir(a.s.) – the 5th Holy Imam - (114 A.H.)
9th - Day of Arafat: Ziarat-e-Imam Hussain (as) on this Day | Ziarat-e-Jamia for this day
9th – Martyrdom of Hazarat Muslim ibn-e-Aqeel(a.s.) & Hazrat Hani ibn Urwah(a.s.) - (60 A.H.)
10th – Eid-al-Adha
10th – Hajj-e-Baitullah
15th - Birth of Imam Ali Naqi al-Hadi(a.s.) – the 10th Holy Imam - (214 A.H.) [Disputed date]
18th – Eid-e-Ghadeer – (10 A.H.)
23rd - Martyrdom of Hazrat Meesam al-Tammar(a.r.) – friend of Imam Ali(a.s.) – (60 A.H.)
24th - Eid-e-Mubahila - (10 A.H.)
24th - Supplication Day and giving of alms with the ring by Imam Ali(a.s.)
25th – Imam Ali(a.s.) accepts to become the Caliph of Islam – (35 A.H.)

mcqs on HADITH MUBARAK

1. Name the book in which name, activities and characters of the transmitter were given?
Isma-ur-Rajjal

2. What is the main purpose of Isma-ur-Rajjal?
For Authenticity of Hadith

3. Name the member of Ashaab-e-Sufah who had narrated maximum Ahadis?
Hazrat Abu Hurairah (R.A)

4. Name the Sahabi who narrated maximum number of Ahadis?

Hazrat Abu Hurairah (R.A)

5. Hazrat Abu Hurairah wrote.....narrations of Ahadis.
5374

6. The book of narration which Abdullah bin Umar wrote is name as.....
Sahifah-e-Saadiqah

7. Who is the best interpreter of the Book of Allah?
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

8. What is Hadith?
Sayings of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

9. What is Sunnah?
Actions of Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH).

10. What is the literal meaning of Sunnah?
A mode of life, A manner of Acting, and A Rule of Conduct.

11. From where the word "Hadis" is derived?
Tahdis

12. What is the meaning of Tahdis?
To inform

13. Who used to write down every word of the Holy Prophet's speech?
Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar

14. How many methods are there for the compilation of Ahadis?
Many

15. Imam Ahmed bin Hanbal was the founder of the.....school of law.
4th

16. How many Ahadis does Musnad of imam Ahmed bin Hanbal contain?
40,000

17. How many Ahadis does Al-Mauta contain?
1720

18. Who was the compiler of Al-Mauta?
Imam Maalik bin Anas

19. Who was the founder of the Maaliki School of Law?
Imam Maalik bin Anas

20. Name the first authority for the compilation of Ahadis?
Imam Maalik

21. What an authentic Hadis is called?
Sahih

22. What is the meaning of Sahih?
Authentic

23. How many Ahadis does the "Sahih Bukhari" contain?
7397

24. Which was the most authentic book on Hadis literature?
Sahih Bukhari

25. Which was the second book, after the Holy Qur'an for the Muslim World?
Sahih Bukhari

26. How many Ahadis did Imam Muslim Ibn-e-Hajjaj compile?
12,000

27. The collections by Bukhari and Muslim are known as.
Two Sahihs

28. The Author of Al-Jami is.....

Al-Tirmizi

29. The author of Ibn-e-Majah is.....

Al-Nasai

30. How many books are there in Al-Kutub-al-Sitta?

Six

31. What is the meaning of Al-Kutub-al-Sitta?

Six Sahihs

32. Hadis is the narration and record of the.....?

Sunnah

33. Which is the second source from which the teachings of Islam are drawn?

Sunnah

34. How many parts of each Hadis are there?

Two

35. What is the meaning of Sanad?

Support

36. What is the meaning of Matan?

Substance

37. How many kinds of Sunnah are there?

Three

38. Which city Became the first centre of Islamic tradition?Medina or Hijaz

39. How many methods did the traditionalists apply for the authenticity of Hadis?

Two

40. What is meant by Sunnat?

Way (path)

41. What is the terminological meaning of Sunnat?

The doings of Muhammad (PBUH)

42. What is meant by Hadith-e-Taqarrar?

Muhammad (PBUH) saw some body doing something and remained silent.

43. What is meant by Hadith-e-Qauli?

The sayings of Muhammad (PBUH)

44. What is meant by Hadith-e-Faili?

Hadith in which any doing of Muhammad (PBUH) has been explained.

45. How the orders of Quran will be explained?

By Hadith-e-Rasool (PBUH)

46. Name any Majmooa-e-Hadith of Ehd-e-Nabvi?

Sahifah Sadqa

47. Who wrote Sahifah Sadqa?

Hazrat Abdullah-bin-Umro-bin-Al-Aas.

48. Were the Hadith composed after the death of Muhammad (PBUH)?

No

49. Did the Sahaba used to write Hadith in the presence of Muhammad (PBUH)?

Yes.

50. Which Khalifa ordered in 99 Hijri to collect Hadith?

Hazrat Umar-bin-Abdul Aziz (R.A)

51. What is meant by Sahih Sitta?

Six Compact Books of Hadith.

52. What is meant by Saheyheen?
Sahih-al-Bukhari, Sahih Muslim

53. Which are the two famous books of Hadith of 2nd century?
Motta Imam Malak, Kitab Al-Assar

54. What is the name of writer of Kitab Al-Assar?
Imam-e-Azam Abu Hanifa Naman bin Sabat

55. What is the name of the writer of Sahih-al-Bukhari and his date of death also?
Imam Abu /Abdullah Muhammad bin Ismail Bukhari, death 256 Hijri.

56. What is the name of the writer of Sahih-al-Muslim and his date of death?
Imam Muslim bin Hajjaj Neshapuri, death 262 Hijri

57. What is the name of the writer of Jamia Tarmazi and his date of death?
Abu-Essa bin Muhammad Essa Tirmizi

58. What is the name of the writer of Al-Moota and his date of death?
Imam Malak bin Unis, death 179 Hijri

59. What is meant by Isma-ul-Rajjal?
The secret of the describers of Hadith

60. Name the Um-mul-Momineen who described maximum Hadith?
Hazrat Aaysha Siddiqua

61. When did the work of editing the Hadith start?
During the Ehd-e-Nabvi

62. Mashkaat Sharif belongs to which subject?
Hadith

63. Write the name of first collection of Hadith?
Sahifah Sadiqa

64. Write four basic pillars of Islamic Laws?
Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Qiyyas

65. Which is the Mazahib Arbab?
Hanfi, Shafie, Malaki, Hanbali

66. What is meant by Hadith Mutfiq Aly?
This Hadith is explained in Bukhari and Muslim both.

67. Which is the first age of editing of the Hadith?
Ehd-e-Nabvi

68. Which is the second age of editing of Hadith?
Sahaba Tabayeen's Age

69. Which is the Third Age Of editing of Hadith?
150 Hijri to 450 Hijri

all mcqs about islam and beliefs

Islam:

70. Literally the word "Islam" means
Submission to Allah

71. Which religion is the favourite of Allah according to the Holy Quran?
Islam

72. Which two Prophets prayed to Allah to become the "Ummati" of the last Prophet (PBUH) and whose prayer was granted?
Hazrat Isa (A.S) and Hazrat Musa (A.S)....Hazrat Musa's Prayer was granted

73. Religion of Hazrat Adam (A.S) was
Islam

74. Fundamentals of Islam are

Five

75. What is the name of 1st Kalima?

Kalima Tayyaba

76. Kalima Shahadat is the Kalima number

2nd

77. Kalima Tamjeed id the Kalima number

3rd

78. Kalima Tauheed is the Kalima number

4th

79. Kalima-e-Astaghfaar is the Kalima number

5th

80. Kalima Rad-e-Kufr is the Kalima number

6th

81. Number of types of faith is.....

Two (2)

82. What is the meaning of the word Allah?

Only being worth worship

83. Who is above any sort of limitations?

Allah

84. The word Tauheed stands for.....

Ahad, Wahid, Wahadaniat

85. The concept of Tauheed has been given by.....

Hazrat Jibrael (A.S)

86. What is Tauheed?

Oneness of Allah

87. Which word is opposite to Tauheed?

Shirk

88. The Holy Quran considers.....as an unpardonable sin.

Shirk

89. The Zoroastrians believe in.....of God.

Duality

90. All h Prophets emphasized on.....

Tauheed

91. Christians believe in.....of God.

Trinity

92. Name the types of Tauheed.

Tauheed-fi-Zat, Tauheed-fi-Saffat, Tauheed-fi-Afal

93. Name the religion which denies Allah as an unknowable entity?

Buddhism

94. Which is the first belief of Islam?

The unity of Allah

95. Which is the second belief of Islam?

Prophethood

96. The Prophethood is belief in.....the Prophets of Allah.

All

97. Prophethood has been finished on the Prophet.....

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

98. What is the meaning of Risalat?

To send message

99. How Prophethood is attained?
Bestowed by Allah

100. What is the meaning of Rasool?
Messenger

101. In which Surah of the Holy Quran the word "Khatimum-Nabiyyeen" is mentioned?
Al-Ahzab

102. Who is known as Rehmat-ul-Aalameen?
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

103. What is the meaning of Rehmat-ul-Lil-Aalameen?
Mercy for all worlds

104. Which is the third belief of Islam?
Belief in the Angels

105. What is the meaning of Malaika?
Angels

106. How many the most exalted angels are there?
Four

107. Who is the greatest angel according to the teachings of Islam?
Hazrat Jibrael (A.S)

108. The angel is created out of?
Noor

109. What is the meaning of Noor?
Divine light

110. Who acts as Allah's agent?
Angels

111. By how many angels each human individual is attended permanently?
Two

112. In which category Iblees lies?
Jinn

113. Who is referred in the Quran as Rooh-ul-Ameen/Ar-Rooh/Rooh-al-Qudus?
Hazrat Jibrael (A.S)

114. Who is the in charge of rain?
Hazrat Mekael (A.S)

115. Who is the in charge of provisions?
Hazrat Mekael (A.S)

116. Who is called as Malik-ul-Moot?
Hazrat Izraeel (A.S)

117. How many Holy Books are there?
Four

118. What is the most important subject of the Holy Books?
Human beings

119. The Torat (the old testament) was revealed on.....
Hazrat Moosa (A.S)

120. The Zaboor (Psalm) was revealed on.....
Hazrat David (A.S)

121. The Injeel or Bible (New Testament) was revealed on.....
Hazrat Issa (A.S)

122. The Holy Quran was revealed on.....
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

123. Of the Holy Book, which is superior?
Holy Quran

124. Of the Holy Books Allah takes responsibility for the everlasting preservation?
Quran

125. What are those people called who do not believe in Islam?
Kafirs (disbelievers)

126. Who is known as "Apostate"?
A person who has read the Kalima of Islam, even then, he speaks ill of Islam and does not see harm in his ill speaking of Islam. He is called "Apostate".

127. Who is called "Hypocrite"?
A person who reads the Kalima of Islam verbally and calls himself Muslim but disbelieves it heartily is called a "Hypocrite" (Munafiq).

128. What is the alternative name of Islamic Qaeda/Belief?
Eman-e-Mufassal

129. What is the basic Aqeeda of Islam?
Eman on Allah, Eman on Angels, Eman on Prophets, Eman on holy Books, Eman on Day of Judgement Day

130. Which word is opposite to Islam?
Kufr

131. What did the Holy Quran say about Shirk?
Zulim-e-Azeem

132. What is meant by Wahi?
Hidden message (Prophetic Experiences)

133. What is the terminological meaning of Wahi?
Allah's message which He sent to his Prophets

134. What is the meaning of Prophet?
Messenger

135. What is the terminological mining of Nabi?
To whom Allah bless with Prophethood is called Nabi.

136. What is the difference between Nabi and Rasool?
Rasool brings new Din whereas Nabi did not do so.

137. Who was the first Prophet?
Hazrat Adam (A.S)

138. If somebody after Muhammad (PBUH) claims for Prophethood, what will we say to him?
Kazzab (Liar)

139. What was the source of Prophet's teaching?
Wahi-e-Elahi

140. To which Prophet Angels offered Sajda?
Hazrat Adam (A.S)

141. Is the word Rasool also used for Angels?
No

142. Write the names of four famous Angels.
Hazrat Gabriel, Hazrat Izraeel, Hazrat Israfiel, Hazrat Mekael

143. Who is the two ministers od Muhammad (PBUH) at sky?
Hazrat Gabriel, Hazrat Mekael

144. What is the duty of Hazrat Gabriel?

To convey Allah's message to Nabi. (Brought the revelation from Allah to Prophet).

145. What is the duty of Hazrat Izraeel?

To capture Rooh. (He is called the angel of death) (Malaki Maut)

146. What is the duty of Hazrat Mekael?

To manage rains and eatings for creature.

147. What is the duty of Hazrat Israfiel?

To blow Soor. (Israfiel will blow the trumpet at the end of the world on the day of Judgement).

148. Name four Holy Books.

Torat, Zaboor, Injeel and Holy Quran

149. To which Prophet Zaboor belonged?

Hazrat Dawood

150. Which book belonged to Hazrat Musa?

Torat

151. To which Prophet Injeel belonged?

Hazrat Essa (A.S)

152. In Torat by which name Muhammad (PBUH) were called?

Tayyab

153. In Zaboor under which name Muhammad (PBUH) were called?

Farooq

154. Zaboor was first to deliver or Torat

Torat

155. In which language Torat, Zaboor and Injeel were delivered?

Abrani

156. What is the meaning of Akhirah?

A thing coming later

157. What is the opposite word to Akhirah?

Dunya (word)

158. What is the meaning of Dunya?

A thing in hand

159. Which two names of Hell are described in Holy Quran?

Jahanum, Jaheem

160. Explain the first and the last Aqeeda (Belief)?

Aqeeda-e-Tauheed, Aqeeda-e-Akhirah

161. What is the heading of Surah Ikhlas?

Aqeeda-e-Ikhlas (Belief in Oneness of Allah)

162. "None deserves to be worshipped but Allah and Muhammad (PBUH) is the Prophet of Allah ". It is the translation of.....

Kalima-e-Tayyaba

163. How many Kalimas are in Islam?

6

164. Name the Kalima which is necessary or a Muslim to recite?

Kalima-e-Tayyaba

165. What is the meaning of Tayyaba?

Purity

166. What is the meaning of Shahadat?

Testimony

167. What is the meaning of Astaghfaar?
Penitence

168. What is the meaning of Rad-e-Kufr?
Repudiation of infidelity

169. What is the meaning of Salat?
The recitation of Darood.

170. Namaz (Salat) means.....
Rehmat, Dua, Astaghfaar

171. Namaz (Salat) was made obligatory during the Prophet's Miraj in.....of the Nabvi.
10th

172. The number of 'Nafl' Namaz is
Five

173. Namaz-e-Kas00f is offered when.....
Moon eclipses

174. "Kasoof" is a prayer of
Solar eclipse

175. Namaz-e-Istasqa is a prayer for.....
Rain

176. Salat-e-Istakhara is offered for.....
Coming Hajat

177. Salat-e-Hajat is offered for.....
Prevailing Hajat

178. When a Muslim is bestowed with a blessing by Allah, Muslim should offer.....
Salat-e-Shukar

179. Salat-e-Khauf is offered during
War

180. Total number of Rakaats in the Farz prayers is.....
48

181.prayer (Salat) is not preceded by Azan.
Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Azha, Funeral

182. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered First Jumma prayer in the year.....
1 A.H

183. The Jumma prayer is not compulsory for.....
Women

184. Which two prayers have no Azan?
Janaza and Eid

185. Which prayer is offered with backside of hands upward?
Istasqa

186. The Holy Prophet offered First Eid prayer in
3A.H

187. Six additional Takbeers are offered in following prayer
Eid

188. Only one of the following category is exempt from Farz prayer
Lunatic

189. Eid prayer is a
Wajib

190. Wazu for Namaz has.....Farz.
Four

191. The command for Ablution is present in the Surah An-Nisa

192. The permission for Tayammum was granted in.....
4 A.H

193. Namaz-i-Tarawih is.....
Sunnat

194. The parts of prayer (Salat) which are compulsory are called.....
Farz

195. That part of prayer (Salat) which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to do is called.....
Sunnat

196. What name is given to the direction towards which the Muslims face during Salat?
Qibla

197. The funeral prayer is.....
Farz-e-Kaffaya

198. The Salat Witr is a part of.....
Isha

199. The act of shortening one's prayer while on journey is called.....
Qasr

200. What is the number of Rakaats in all five time prayers?
48

201. The reward of which prayer is equal to the reward of Hajj or Umra?
Namaz-i-Ishraq

202. Which prayers were essential in the early period of Islam?
Fajr and Isha

203. Standing straight for a short while after Rukuh is called.....
Qauma

204. Qauma is.....
Wajib

205. The short period between two Sajdas is called.....
Jalsa

206. Jalsa is.....
Wajib

207. To sit straight in Salat is called.....
Qaada

208. How many times Salam is performed in the Salat?
Two

209. How many Sajdas are in Salat-e-Janaza?
Zero

210. Zakat literally means
Purification

211. Zakat is the.....fundamental pillar of Islam?
2nd

212. Which is the second of the most important pillars of Islam?
Salat

213. When Zakat was made compulsory?
2 A.H

214. Who said that there was no difference between Salat and Zakat?
Hazrat Abu Baker (R.A)

215. How many times the word Zakat occurs in the Holy Quran?
32

216. Caliph.....did Jihad on the issue of Zakat.
Hazrat Abu Baker

217. Without which act the prayer is useless?
Zakat

218. One who disbelievers in Zakat is a
Kafir

219. Person who is liable to pay Zakat is called.....
Sahib-e-Nisab

220. How many camels render are to par Zakat?
5

221. How many goats render are to pay zakat?
40

222. How many sheep render are to pay zakat?
40

223. How many cows render are to pay Zakat?
30-40

224. How many bulls render to pay Zakat?
30-40

225. How may buffaloes render are to pay zakat?
30-40

226. Jizya is also called.....
Poll tax

227. How much of the produce of mine owners have to pay?
1/5th

228. What is the meaning of Khums?
1/5th

229. What is the compulsory tax on the produce of agriculture land?
Ushr

230. How many kinds of Muslims are eligible to receive Zakat according to the Holy Quranic Verse?
8

231. Zakat is payable on gold of.....
7.5 tolas

232. Zakat is payable on silver of.....
52.5 tolas

233. Nisab for irrigated produce is.....
10/100

234. "Zakat" is the treasure of Islam, who said this?
Holy Prophet (PBUH)

235. Literally Roza (fasting) means.....
To stop

236. The fasting became compulsory in.....A.H for the first time.
2nd

237. The function of fasting is....
To purify heart from worldly desires.

238. The commandment for observing Fast has been stipulated in the Surah.....
Al-Baqara

239. What is atonement for breaking the Fast?
To feed 60 people

240. It is a door through which fast observing people would enter paradise.
Bab-ul-Riyān

241. Which important night falls in Ramzan?
Lailat-ul-Qadr

242. How many days are forbidden for fasting throughout the year?
5

243. In which month virtues flourish and evil is suppressed?
Ramzan

244. What is the meaning of Aitekaf?
Seclusion

245. Aitekaf during the month of Ramzan is.
Wajib

246. Which Rukn-e-Islam is called as shield?
Fasting

247. Which is the Third fundamental pillar of Islam?
Fasting

248. When Siyyam of Ramzan was ordered?
2 A.H

249. Tarawih is a prayer of Ramzan. It means.....
To stand

250. Which important Ghazwa was fought in the very first Ramzan?
Badr

251. Who arranged Namaz-e-Tarawih in the leadership of Imam?
Hazrat Umar (R.A)

252. Literally meaning of Hajj is.....
The will of visit

254. Hajj was made obligatory in.....
9 A.H

253. Yome-Afra is called.....
Hajj Day

254. The Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) performed.....Hajj in his life.
One

255. Hajj is a pilgrimage of.....
Holy Kabba

256. When did the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) offer Hajj?
10 A.H

257. There are.....types of Hajj.
Three

258. In which Surah Hajj has been commanded?
Al-Baqara

259. How many camels the Holy Prophet (PBUH) scarified?
63

260. Shoot means

One tawaf of Kabba

261. The day of sacrifice during Hajj is called.....
Yum-e-Nehr

262. The rite of offering sacrifice is performed at
Mina

263. Jamarat on 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of the Zil Hajj is performed in.....
Mina

264. Which two prayers are offered together at Muzdalifa on the 9th Zil-ul-Hajj?
Maghrib-Isha

265. The number of Khutbas during the Hajj is.....
One

266. The first Hajj was performed by
Hazrat Adam (A.S), Hazrat Hawa (A.S)

267. Who built the first structure of the holy Kabba?
Hazrat Adam (A.S)

268. What is the fundamental pillar of Islam which requires both physical and financial sacrifices?
Hajj

269. Literally Jihad means
To strive hard

270. Jihad was ordained on Muslims through a Quranic verse in.....(A.H)
2nd

271. The battle was forbidden in Arabs in the month of.....
Muharram

272. The word Jihad is derived from the word
Juhada

273. The meaning of Jihad fi Sbil Allah is.....
Fighting in the way of Allah

274. What is the meaning of Qital?
Fighting

275. How many encounters took place between the Muslims and non-Muslims during the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
82

276. What is the meaning of Rukn?
Support

277. What is the plural f Rukn?
Arkan

278. What is said to Namaz in Arabic?
Salat

279. What are the meanings of Salat?
Rehmat, Barkat

280. When Namaz was ordered?
On 27th Rajab 10th Hijri on the occasion of Mehraj

281. What is the difference between Kufr and Islam?
Namaz

282. Name the five Namaz
Fajar, Zuhar, Asar, Maghrib, Isha

283. Describe the Farz Rakaats of each Namaz
Fajar 2, Zuhar 4, Asar 4, Maghrib 3, Isha 4

284. What are the Farz of Namaz (Salat)?
Qayyam, Rakoo, Sajda

285. Which kind of worship is liked by Allah?
Namaz

286. When Wazoo was ordered?
5 Hijra

287. When Azan was started?
1 Hijra

288. When Tayammum was ordered?
5 Hijra

289. Namaz-Ba-Jamaat is how much better than individual Namaz?
27 times

290. In which timings the Namaz is prohibited?
Sun rising, suns setting, sun at the mid

291. When first azan was read in Kabba?
9 Hijri, on the occasion of conquest of Makah

292. Which Namaz Allah likes among Nafl Namaz?
Namaz-e-Tahajat

293. What the Namaz-e-Jumma and Eids create in Muslims?
Collectiveness (Gathering)

294. When is Namaz-e-Kasoof read?
At the time of Solar eclipse

295. When Namaz-e-Kauf is read?
When no rains

296. How many Takbeers are in Namaz-e-Janaza?
Four

297. When the order for Tahweel-e-Qibla was made?
2 Hijri

298. When first Namaz of Eid-ul-Fitr was read?
1st Shawal, 2 Hijri

1. On Judgement Day, what will be asked first?
Namaz

2. How many times word Zakat is used in Makki Surahs?
22 times

3. What is the rate of usher for canal irrigated Zameen?
5 per cent or 1/5

4. Who are not entitled to get Zakat?
Parents, Husband, wife and children

5. What is the 4th Rukn (pillar) of Islam?
Roza (fasting)

6. How many Arkan Roza has?
Three, to restrict eating, drinking and sexual intercourse

7. What are the objectives of Roza?
Taqwa, Zabti-Nafas, Shukar

8. What we say to 1st Ashra of Ramzan?

Rehamt-ka-Ashrah

9. What we say to 2nd Ashrah of Ramzan?

Maghfrat-ka-Ashrah

10. What we say to 3rd Ashrah of Ramzan?

To get rid of Hell's fire

11. From which Prophet's age Hajj was started?

Hazrat Ibrahim

12. Describe the Arkans of Hajj

There are two Rukns, Stay at Arafat and Tawaf-e-Kabba

13. What is meant by Tawaf?

To take seven rounds around Khana Kabba.

14. What to read while entering Haram Sharif during Hajj in Ahram?

Talbia (Talibiyah)

15. Which stone of Kabba wall is kissed?

Hajjar-e-Aswad

16. What is named to run between Safa and Marwa?

Sayee

17. What is said to throw stones at three spots?

Rami

18. What is Yum-ul-Tarvia and what is done on that day?

8 Zil-Hajj, Stay at Mina

19. What is meant by Yaum-e-Arafat and what is done on that day?

9 Zil Hajj, Stay at Arafat before Maghrib

20. What is meant by Tawaf-e-Qadoom?

First Tawaf on presence at Kabba

21. What is Tawaf-e-Zayarat?

To offer Tawaf between 10 to 12 Zil-Hajj

22. What is meant by Tawaf-e-Wadah?

Last Tawaf before leaving home

23. What is meant by Yum-ul-Nehr?

To offer sacrifice of goats on 10 Zil-Hajj after throwing stones at Mina.

24. How many rounds are paid between Safa and Marwa?

Seven

25. In which dress Hajj is offered?

Ahram

26. What is Miqat?

Where Ahram has to put on. (A pilgrim must put Ahram before reaching a point called Miqat)

27. What is meant by Shoot?

One round around Khana Kabba.

28. Who was the Ameer-ul-Hujaj on 9th Hijri?

Hazrat Abu Baker Siddique

29. How many Sahaba were along with Muhammad (PBUH) during Hajj?

More than one Lac or (1, 24,000)

30. How many camels were scarified by Muhammad (PBUH) on that Hajj?

100 camels

31. How many camels were sacrificed by Muhammad (PBUH) with his own hands?
63 camels and the remainder by Hazrat Ali (R.A)

32. What is the difference between Haj and Umra?
Hajj is offered between 7 to 13 Zil-Hajj whereas Umra can be performed any time.

33. What is meant by Mabrood?
That Hajj which is performed to obtain the goodwill of Allah

34. What is the distinctive mark of a Muslim colony?
Mosque

35. Which is the oldest mosque on the Earth?
Kabba

36. Who is the oldest mosque builder?
Hazrat Adam (A.S)

37. Which mosque was built first of all in Islam?
Quba.

38. Who laid the foundations of Quba?
Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)

39. Where Prophet (PBUH) did hold his court?
Masjid-e-Nabvi

40. Where was established the first Muslim University?
Masjid-e-Nabvi

41. The Prophet (PBUH) himself laboured for a mosque. what's its name?
Quba

42. How many mosques are discussed in the holy Quran?
4

43. The Prophet (PBUH) used to go to a particular mosque on every 17th of Ramzan. What's the name of that mosque?
Quba

44. When was the construction of Masjid-e-Nabvi started?
1 A.H

45. How many doors are of Masjid-e-Haram?
25

46. The Prophet (PBUH) prayed several times for victory in the war of ditch. Name the Mosque?
Masjid Fatah

PROPHETS B

- Zunoon (lord of fish) & Sahibul Hoot : Younus.
- The prophet whose people were last to suffer divine punishment Saleh.
- Suleiman died while standing with the support of a stick.
- Ashab-e-Kahf slept for 309 years.
- The number of Ashab-e-Kahf was 7.
- Saleh invented soap.
- Idrees was expert in astronomy.
- Prophet before Muhammad was Isaac.
- Hazrat Essa (A.S) was carpenter by profession.
- Besides Essa, Yahya also got prophet hood in childhood.
- Baitul Laham is the birth Place of Hazrat Essa (AS) is situated in Jerusalaem.
- Isa would cure the victims of leprosy.
- Zakria was contemporary of Isa.
- Isa was the cousin of Yahya.
- Romans kingdom was established in Palestine at Esa's birth.
- Romans were Atheists.
- Ruler of Palestine at the birth of Esa was Herod.
- Maryum grew up in the house of Zakaiyya.
- Besides Esa , Adam was also a fatherless prophet.
- Esa born at Bethlehem.
- Esa was born in 4 B.C.

- Yahaya was the precursor of Eessa.
- Contemporary of Yahya was Eessa.
- Yahya is buried at Syria.
- Our prophet has the title Habibullah.
- Prophet Dawood has the title Najeeb Ullah.
- Prophet Jesus crist is called Rooh-ul-Ullah.
- Tur-e-Sina was the mountain where Hazrat Musa (AS) received Allah's message.
- Hazrat Musa was Kalimullah.
- Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by Idrees first of all.
- 30 Sahifay was revealed to Idrees.
- Aad was the nation of Hood.
- After seven day's continuous rain and storm the nation of Hood destroyed.
- Nation of Samood was preached by Salih.
- Miracle of pregnant female camel was sent to Samood.
- 3 Sahifay were revealed to Ibrahim.
- Israel was the son of Ishaq.
- Israel was 147 years old when Ishaq died.
- Mountains would break by the miracle of Yaqoob.
- Musa married the daughter of Shoaib.
- Due to Zakria's prayer Yahya was born.
- Yousuf remained in jail for 10 years.
- Yousuf and Yaqoob met each other after 40 years.
- Yousuf was the son of Yaqoob.
- Yousuf's family was called the Israeelites.
- Real brother of Yousuf was Bin Yamen.
- Yousuf was sold as a slave in Egypt.
- Yousuf had 12 brothers.
- Yousuf was famous for his beauty & knew facts of dreams.
- Mother of Yousuf was Rachel.
- Yaqoob lost his eye-sight in memory of Yousuf.
- Nation of Shoaib committed embezzlement in trusts.
- Shoaib called Speaker of the Prophets.(Khateeb ul ambiya)
- Shoaib got blinded for weeping over destruction of his nation.
- Ilyas prayed for nation it rained after a period of 312 years.
- Uzair reassembled all copies of Taurait.
- Taloot was the father-in-law of Dawood.
- Dawood was good player of flute.
- Fountain of Copper flowed from Sulayman.
- Woodpecker conveyed Sulayman's message to Saba queen.
- Younus remained in fish for 40 days.
- King Herodus ordered the execution of Yahya.
- Politus on Roman governor's orders tried execution of Isa.
- Dawood is called as Najeeb Ullah.
- In quran ten commandments are named Awamir-i-Ashara.
- Teacher of Hakeem Lukman was Dawood.
- Prophets lifted alive Isa,Idrees&Ilyas.
- Idrees was directed to migrate by Allah to Egypt.
- Idrees was the first man to learn to write.
- Idrees was taken alive to Heavens at the age of 365 Y.
- Gnostics regarded Sheesh as a divine emanation.
- Gnostics means Sheesinas and inhabited Egypt.
- Idrees was sent to Gnostics.
- Idol worship was forbidden by Idress to people.
- Idress was special friend of one of the angels.
- Idrees remained in 4th heaven.
- Idreess died in the wings of the angel.
- Pigeon was sent for the search of land by Noah.
- Sam, Ham & Riyyafas were the children of Noah.
- Bani Aad settled in Yemen.
- Shaddad was famous king of Bani Aad.
- Glorious palace near Adan built by Bani Aad was known as Garden of Iram.
- Shaddad kingdom was extended to Iraq.
- A violent storm was sent to Bani Aad.
- Grave of Hood is at Hazarmoat.
- Oman, Yemen & Hazarmoat are in Southern Arabia.
- In Rajab, Arabs visit the grave of Hood.
- Bani Samood lived in Wadi al-Qura & Wadi al-Hajr.
- Wadi al-Qura, Wadi al-Hajr are in Syria & Hijaz.
- Volcanic eruption was sent to Bani samood.
- Contemporary of Ibrahim was Lut.
- Hood was the uncle of Ibraheem.
- A dreadful earthquake was sent to people of Luut.

- Native area of Ibraheem was Mesopotamia.
- Surname of Terah was Aazar.
- Father of Yaaqoob and Esau was Ishaq.
- Father-in-law of Ayyoob was Yaqoob.
- Ishaq is buried in Palestine.
- Age of Ishaq when he was blessed with twins was 60 Y.
- Yunus was the twin brother of Yaaqoob.
- Prophet bestowed with kingship of Allah: Dawood.
- Dawood was a soldier of Talut.
- Dawood lived in Bait-ul-Lahm.
- Talut was also known as Saul.
- Dawood is buried at Jerusalem.
- Youngest son of Dawood was Sulaymaan.
- Mother of Sulayman was Saba.
- Sulayman ascended the throne of Joodia.
- Sulaymaan was a great lover of horses.
- The ruler of Yemen in the time of Sulayman was Saba.
- Hud Hud informed Sulayman about the kingdom of Yemen.
- Saba means Bilqeess.
- Whose kingdom came under a famine in the times of Ilyas: King of Ahab.
- Ilyas's nation worshipped idol namd Lal.
- Ilyas disappeared mysteriously.
- Successor of Ilyas was Al-ya-sah.
- Cousin of Al-ya-Say who was prophet was Ilyas.
- Uzair remained died for 100 years.
- For 18 years Ayyoob suffered from skin disease.
- Real name of Zull Kifl is Isaih and Kharqil bin Thauri.
- Yunus died in Nineveh.
- Father of Yahya was Zakariyya.
- Trustee of Hekal was Zakariyya.
- Zakariya hid himself in the cover of the tree and was cut into two pieces by Jews.
- Maryum lived at Nazareth before Esa's birth.
- Maryum migrated to Egypt after Esa's birth.
- Number of Hawarin of Moosa was 12.
- Jews and Romans were worried about Esa's influence.
- First prophet to demarcate Masjid-e-Aqsaa was Ishaq.
- Dawood's real name was Abar.
- Ahsan ul Qasas is the life history of hazrat Yousif.
- Nebuchadnezzar was ruler of Babylon, he founded Hanging garden which is one of the wonders of the world.
- Qaidar was one of the sons of Ismail who stayed at Hijaz.
- Idrees used the first pen.
- Four Ambiyah are still physically alive they are Esa and Idrees in the skies and Khidr and Ilyas are on the earth.

islamic history events of 6th century

6th Century (500-599) C.E.

545: Birth of Abdullah, the Holy Prophet's father.

571: Birth of the Holy Prophet. Year of the Elephant. Invasion of Makkah by Abraha the Viceroy of Yemen, his retreat.

577: The Holy Prophet visits Madina with his mother. Death of his mother.

580: Death of Abdul Muttalib, the grandfather of the Holy Prophet.

583: The Holy Prophet's journey to Syria in the company of his uncle Abu Talib. His meeting with the monk Bahira at Bisra who foretells of his prophethood.

586: The Holy Prophet participates in the war of Fijar.

591: The Holy Prophet becomes an active member of "Hilful Fudul", a league for the relief of the distressed.

594: The Holy Prophet becomes the Manager of the business of Lady Khadija, and leads her trade caravan to Syria and back.

595: The Holy Prophet marries Hadrat Khadija. Seventh century

7th Century (600-699) C.E.

605: The Holy Prophet arbitrates in a dispute among the Quraish about the placing of the Black Stone in the Kaaba.

610: The first revelation in the cave at Mt. Hira. The Holy Prophet is commissioned as the Messenger of God.

613: Declaration at Mt. Sara inviting the general public to Islam.

614: Invitation to the Hashimites to accept Islam.

615: Persecution of the Muslims by the Quraish. A party of Muslims leaves for Abyssinia.

616: Second Hijrah to Abyssinia.

617: Social boycott of the Hashimites and the Holy Prophet by the Quraish. The Hashimites are shut up in a glen outside Makkah.

619: Lifting of the boycott. Deaths of Abu Talib and Hadrat Khadija. Year of sorrow.

620: Journey to Taif. Ascension to the heavens.

621: First pledge at Aqaba.

622: Second pledge at Aqaba. The Holy Prophet and the Muslims migrate to Yathrib.

623: Nakhla expedition.

624: Battle of Badr. Expulsion of the Bani Qainuqa Jews from Madina.

625: Battle of Uhud. Massacre of 70 Muslims at Bir Mauna. Expulsion of Banu Nadir Jews from Madina. Second expedition of Badr.

626: Expedition of Banu Mustaliq.

627: Battle of the Trench. Expulsion of Banu Quraiza Jews.

628: Truce of Hudaibiya. Expedition to Khyber. The Holy Prophet addresses letters to various heads of states.

629: The Holy Prophet performs the pilgrimage at Makkah. Expedition to Muta (Romans).

630: Conquest of Makkah. Battles of Hunsin, Auras, and Taif.

631: Expedition to Tabuk. Year of Deputations.

632: Farewell pilgrimage at Makkah.

632: Death of the Holy Prophet. Election of Hadrat Abu Bakr as the Caliph. Usamah leads expedition to Syria. Battles of Zu Qissa and Abraq. Battles of Buzakha, Zafar and Naqra. Campaigns against Bani Tamim and Musailima, the Liar.

633: Campaigns in Bahrain, Oman, Mahrah Yemen, and Hadramaut. Raids in Iraq. Battles of Kazima, Mazar, Walaja, Ulleis, Hirah, Anbar, Ein at tamr, Daumatul Jandal and Firaz.

634: Battles of Basra, Damascus and Ajnadin. Death of Hadrat Abu Bakr. Hadrat Umar Farooq becomes the Caliph. Battles of Namaraq and Saqatia.

635: Battle of Bridge. Battle of Buwaib. Conquest of Damascus. Battle of Fahl.

636: Battle of Yermuk. Battle of Qadsiyia. Conquest of Madain.

637: Conquest of Syria. Fall of Jerusalem. Battle of Jalula.

638: Conquest of Jazirah.

639: Conquest of Khuizistan. Advance into Egypt.

640: Capture of the post of Caesaria in Syria. Conquest of Shustar and Jande Sabur in Persia. Battle of Babylon in Egypt.

641: Battle of Nihawand. Conquest of Alexandria in Egypt.

642: Battle of Rayy in Persia. Conquest of Egypt. Foundation of Fustat.

643: Conquest of Azarbajian and Tabaristan (Russia).

644: Conquest of Fars, Kerman, Sistan, Mekran and Kharan. Martyrdom of Hadrat Umar. Hadrat Othman becomes the Caliph.

645: Campaigns in Fats.

646: Campaigns in Khurasan, Armeain and Asia Minor.

647: Campaigns in North Africa. Conquest of the island of Cypress.

648: Campaigns against the Byzantines.

651: Naval battle of the Masts against the Byzantines.

652: Discontentment and disaffection against the rule of Hadrat Othman.

656: Martyrdom of Hadrat Othman. Hadrat Ali becomes the Caliph. Battle of the Camel.

657: Hadrat Ali shifts the capital from Madina to Kufa. Battle of Siffin. Arbitration proceedings at Daumatul Jandal.

658: Battle of Nahrawan.

659: Conquest of Egypt by Mu'awiyah.
660: Hadrat Ali recaptures Hijaz and Yemen from Mu'awiyah. Mu'awiyah declares himself as the Caliph at Damascus.
661: Martyrdom of Hadrat Ali. Accession of Hadrat Hasan and his abdication. Mu'awiyah becomes the sole Caliph.
662: Khawarij revolts.
666: Raid of Sicily.
670: Advance in North Africa. Uqba b Nafe founds the town of Qairowan in Tunisia. Conquest of Kabul.
672: Capture of the island of Rhodes. Campaigns in Khurasan.
674: The Muslims cross the Oxus. Bukhara becomes a vassal state.
677: Occupation of Sarnarkand and Tirmiz. Siege of Constantinople.
680: Death of Muawiyah. Accession of Yazid. Tragedy of Kerbala and martyrdom of Hadrat Hussain.
682: In North Africa Uqba b Nafe marches to the Atlantic, is ambushed and killed at Biskra. The Muslims evacuate Qairowan and withdraw to Burqa.
683: Death of Yazid. Accession of Mu'awiyah II.
684: Abdullah b Zubair declares himself as the Caliph at Makkah. Marwan I becomes the Caliph at Damascus. Battle of Marj Rahat.
685: Death of Marwan I. Abdul Malik becomes the Caliph at Damascus. Battle of Ain ul Wada.
686: Mukhtar declares himself as the Caliph at Kufa.
687: Battle of Kufa between the forces of Mukhtar and Abdullah b Zubair. Mukhtar killed.
691: Battle of Deir ul Jaliq. Kufa falls to Abdul Malik.
692: The fall of Makkah. Death of Abdullah b Zubair. Abdul Malik becomes the sole Caliph.
695: Khawarij revolts in Jazira and Ahwaz. Battle of the Karun. Campaigns against Kahina in North Africa. The Muslims once again withdraw to Barqa. The Muslims advance in Transoxiana and occupy Kish.

8th Century (700-799) C.E.

700: Campaigns against the Berbers in North Africa.
702: Ashath's rebellion in Iraq, battle of Deir ul Jamira.
705: Death of Abdul Malik. Accession of Walid I as Caliph.
711: Conquest of Spain, Sind and Transoxiana.
712: The Muslims advance in Spain, Sind and Transoxiana.
713: Conquest of Multan.
715: Death of Walid I. Accession of Sulaiman.
716: Invasion of Constantinople.
717: Death of Sulaiman. Accession of Umar b Abdul Aziz.
720: Death of Umar b Abdul Aziz. Accession of Yazid II.
724: Death of Yazid II. Accession of Hisham.
725: The Muslims occupy Nimes in France.
732: The battle of Tours in France.
737: The Muslims meet reverse at Avignon in France.
740: Shia revolt under Zaid b Ali. Berber revolt in North Africa. Battle of the Nobles.
741: Battle of Bagdoura in North Africa.
742: The Muslim rule restored in Qiarowan.
743: Death of Hisham. Accession of Walid II. Shia revolt in Khurasan under Yahya b Zaid.
744: Deposition of Walid II. Accession of Yazid II and his death. Accession of Ibrahim and his overthrow. Battle of Ain al Jurr. Accession of Marwan II.
745: Kufa and Mosul occupied by the Khawarjites.

746: Battle of Rupar Thutha, Kufa and Mosul occupied by Marwan II.
 747: Revolt of Abu Muslim in Khurasan.
 748: Battle of Rayy.
 749: Battles of Isfahan and Nihawand. Capture of Kufa by the Abbasids. As Saffah becomes the Abbasid Caliph at Kufa.
 750: Battle of Zab. Fall of Damascus. End of the Umayyads.
 751: Conquest of Wasit by the Abbasid. Murder of the Minister Abu Salama.
 754: Death of As Saffah. Accession of Mansur as the Caliph.
 755: Revolt of Abdullah b Ali. Murder of Abu Muslim. Sunbadh revolt in Khurasan.
 756: Abdul Rahman founds the Umayyad state in Spain.
 762: Shia revolt under Muhammad (Nafs uz Zakia) and Ibrahim.
 763: Foundation of Baghdad. Defeat of the Abbasids in Spain.
 767: Khariji state set up by Ibn Madrar at Sijilmasa. Ustad Sees revolt in Khurasan.
 772: Battle of Janbi in North Africa. Rustamid. state set up in Morocco.
 775: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mansur, Accession of Mahdi,
 777: Battle of Saragossa in Spain.
 785: Death of the Caliph Mahdi. Accession of Hadi.
 786: Death of Hadi. Accession of Harun ur Rashid.
 788: Idrisid state set up in the Maghrib. Death of Abdul Rahman of Spain, and accession of Hisham.
 792: Invasion of South France.
 796: Death of Hisham in Spain; accession of al Hakam.
 799: Suppression of the revolt of the Khazars. Ninth century.

islamic history events of 9th century

9th Century (800-899) C.E.

800: The Aghlabid rule is established in North Africa.
 803: Downfall of the Barmakids. Execution of Jafar Barmki.
 805: Campaigns against the Byzantines. Capture of the islands of Rhodes and Cypress.
 809: Death of Harun ur Rashid. Accession of Amin.
 814: Civil war between Amin and Mamun. Amin killed and Mamun becomes the Caliph.
 815: Shia revolt under Ibn Tuba Tabs.
 816: Shia revolt in Makkah; Harsama quells the revolt. In Spain the Umayyads capture the island of Corsica.
 817: Harsama killed.
 818: The Umayyads of Spain capture the islands of Izira, Majorica, and Sardinia.
 819: Mamun comes to Baghdad.
 820: Tahir establishes the rule of the Tahirids in Khurasan.
 822: Death of Al Hakam in Spain; accession of Abdul Rahman. II.
 823: Death of Tahir in Khurasan. Accession of Talha and his deposition. Accession of Abdullah b Tahir.
 827: Mamun declares the Mutazila creed as the state religion.
 833: Death of Mamun. Accession of Mutasim.
 836: Mutasim shifts the capital to Samarra. 837 Revolt of the Jats.
 838: Revolt of Babek in Azerbaijan suppressed.
 839: Revolt of Maziar in Tabaristan. The Muslims occupy South Italy. Capture of the city of Messina in Sicily.
 842: Death of Mutasim, accession of Wasiq.
 843: Revolts of the Arabs.
 847: Death of Wasiq, accession of Mutawakkil.
 850: Mutawakkil restores orthodoxy.
 849: Death of the Tahirid ruler Abdullah b Tahir; accession of Tahir II.
 852: Death of Abdur Rahman II of Spain; accession of Muhammad I.
 856: Umar b Abdul Aziz founds the Habbard rule in Sind.

858: Mutawakkil founds the town of Jafariya.

860: Ahmad founds the Samanid rule in Transoxiana.

861: Murder of the Abbasid Caliph Mutawakkil; accession of Muntasir.

862: Muntasir poisoned to death; accession of Mutasin.

864: Zaidi state established in Tabaristan by Hasan b Zaid.

866: Mutasim flies from Samarra, his deposition and accession of Mutaaz.

867: Yaqub b Layth founds the Saffarid rule in Sistan.

868: Ahmad b Tulun founds the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

869: The Abbasid Caliph Mutaaz forced to abdicate, his death and accession of Muhtadi.

870: Turks revolt against Muhtadi, his death and accession of Mutamid.

873: Tahirid rule extinguished.

874: Zanj revolt in South Iraq. Death of the Samanid ruler Ahmad, accession of Nasr.

877: Death of Yaqubb Layth in Sistan, accession of Amr b Layth.

885: Death of Ahmad b Tulun in Egypt, accession of Khamar-wiyah.

866: Death of Muhammad I the Umayyad ruler of Spain, accession of Munzir. Death of Abdullah b Umar the Habbari ruler of Sind.

888: Death of Munzir the Umayyad ruler of Spain, accession of Abbullah.

891: The Qarmatian state established at Bahrain.

892: Death of the Samanid ruler Nasr, accession of Ismail.

894: The Rustamids become the vassals of Spain.

896: Death of the Tulunid ruler Khamarwiyah; accession of Abul Asakir Jaish.

897: Assassination of Abul Asakir Jaish; accession of Abu Musa Harun.

898: Qarmatians sack Basra,

10th Century (900-999) C.E.

902: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muktafi; death of the Saffarid ruler Amr.

903: Assassination of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Said; accession of Abu Tahir.

905: Abdullah b Hamdan founds the Hamdanid rule in Mosul and Jazira. End of the Tulunid rule in Egypt.

907: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muktafi; accession of Muqtadir,

908: End of the Saffarid rule, annexation of their territories by the Samanids.

909: Ubaidullah overthrows the Aghlabids and founds the Fatimid rule in North Africa.

912: Death of the Umayyad Amir Abdullah in Spain, accession of Abdur Rahman III.

913: Assassination of the Samanid ruler Ahmad II, accession of Nasr II.

928: Mardawij b Ziyar founds the Ziyarid rule in Tabaristan.

929: Qarmatians sack Makkah and carry away the Black Stone from the Holy Kaaba. In Spain, Abdur Rahman III declares himself as the Caliph.

931: Deposition and restoration of the Abbasid Caliph Muqtadir. Death of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Tahir; accession of Abu Mansur.

932: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Muqtadir; accession of Al Qahir.

934: Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph Al Qahir; accession of Ar Radi. Death of the Fatimid Caliph Ubaidullah; accession of Al Qaim.

935: Assassination of the Ziyarid ruler Mardawij; accession of Washimgir. Death of Hamdanid ruler Abdullah b Hamdan accession of Nasir ud Daula.

936: By coup Ibn Raiq becomes the Amir ul Umara.

938: By another coup power at Baghdad is captured by Bajkam.

940: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Ar Radi, accession of Muttaqi.

941: Assassination of Bajkam, capture of power by Kurtakin.

942: Ibn Raiq recaptures power.

943: Al Baeidi captures power. The Abbasid Caliph Muttaqi is forced to seek refuge with the Hamdanids. Sail ud Daula captures power at Baghdad and the Caliph returns to' Baghdad. Power is captured by Tuzun and Sail ud Daula retires' to Mosul. Death of the Samanid ruler Nasr II, accession of Nuh.

944: Muttaqi is blinded and deposed, accession of Mustakafi.

945: Death of Tuzun. Shirzad becomes Amir ul Umra. The Buwayhids capture power. Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph Mustakafi.

946: The Qarnaatiana restore the Black Stone to the Holy Kaaba.

954: Death of the Sasanid ruler Nuh, accession of Abdul Malik.

961: Death of the Samanid ruler Abdul Malik, accession of Manauf. Alptgin founds the rule of the Ghazanavids. Death of the Umayyad Caliph Abdul Rahman III in Spain; accession of Hakam. Death of the Ikhshid ruler Ungur accession of Abul Hasan Ali.

965: Death of the Qarmatian ruler Abu Mansur; accession of Hasan Azam. Assassination of the Ikhshid ruler Abul Hasan Ali; power captured by Malik Kafur.

967: Death of the Buwayhid Sultan Muiz ud Daula, accession of Bakhtiar. Death of the Hamdanid ruler Sail ud Daula.

968: Byzantines occupy Aleppo. Death of the Ikhshid ruler Malik Kafur; accession of Abul Fawaris.

969: The Fatimids conquer Egypt.

972: Buluggin b Ziri founds the rule of the Zirids Algeria.

973: Shia Sunni disturbances in Baghdad; power captured in Baghdad by the Turkish General Subuktgin.

974: Abdication of the Abbasid Caliph Al Muttih; accession of At Taii.

975: Death of the Turk General Subuktgin. Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Muizz.

976: The Buwayhid Sultan Izz ud Daula recaptures power with the help of his cousin Azud ud Daula. Death of the Samanid ruler Mansur, accession of Nuh II. In Spain death of the Umayyad Caliph Hakam, accession of Hisham II.

978: Death of the Buwayhid Sultan Izz ud Daula, power captured by Azud ud Daula. The Hamdanids overthrown by the Buwayhids.

979: Subkutgin becomes the Amir of Ghazni.

981: End of the Qarmatian rule at Bahrain.

982: Death of the- Buwayhid Sultan Azud ud Daula; accession of Samsara ud Daula.

984: Death of the Zirid ruler Buluggin, accession of Mansur.

986: The Buwayhid Sultan Samsara ud Daula overthrown by Sharaf ud Daula.

989: Death of the Buwayhid Sultan Sharaf ud Daula, accession of Baha ud Daula.

991: Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph At Taii, accession of Al Qadir.

996: Death of the Zirid ruler Mansur, accession of Nasir ud Daula Badis.

997: Death of the Samanid ruler Nuh II, accession of Mansur II.

998: Death of the Samanid ruler Mansur II, accession of Abdul Malik II. Mahmud becomes the Amir of Ghazni. 999 End of the Samanids.

islamic history events of 11th century

11th Century (1000-1099) C.E.

1001: Mahmud Ghazanavi defeats the Hindu Shahis.

1004: Mahmud captures Bhatiya.

1005: Mahmud captures Multan and Ghur.

1008: Mahmud defeats the Rajput confederacy.

1010: Abdication of Hisham II in Spain. accession of Muhammad.

1011: In Spain Muhammad is overthrown by Sulaiman.

1012: In Spain power is captured by Bani Hamud. Death of the Buwayhid Baha ud Daula, accession of Sultan ud Daula.

1016: Death of the Zirid ruler Nasir ud Daula Badis; accession of Al Muizz.

1018: In Spain power is captured by Abdul Rahman IV.

1019: Conquest of the Punjab by Mahmud Ghazanavi.

1020: The Buwayhid Sultan ud Daula is Overthrown by Musharaf ud Daula, Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Hakim, accession of Al Zahir.

1024: In Spain assassination of Abdul Rahman IV, accession of Mustafi.

1025: Death of the Buwayhid Mushgraf ud Daula, accession of Jalal ud Daula.

1029: In Spain death of Mustaft, accession of Hisham III.

1030: Death of Mahmud Ghazanavi.

1031: In Spain deposition of Hisham III, and end of the Umayyad rule. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Qadir, accession of Al Qaim.

1036: Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Zahir, accession of Mustansir. Tughril Beg is crowned as the king of the Seljuks.

1040: Battle of Dandanqan, the Seljuks defeat the Ghazanavids. Deposition of Masud the Ghazanavid Sultan, accession of Muhammad. Al Moravids come to power in North Africa.

1041: The Ghazanavid Sultan Muhammad is overthrown by Maudud.

1044: Death of the Buwayhid Jalal ud Daula, accession of Abu Kalijar.

1046: Basasiri captures power in Baghdad.

1047: The Zirids in North Africa repudiate allegiance to the Fatimid and transfer allegiance to the Abbasids.

1048: Death of the Buwayhid Abu Kalijar, accession of Malik ur Rahim.

1050: Yusuf b Tashfin comes to power in the Maghrib.

1055: Tughril Beg overthrows the Buwayhids.

1057: Basasiri recaptures power in Baghdad, deposes Al Qaim and offers allegiance to the Fatimid Caliph.

1059: Tughril Beg recaptures power in Baghdad, al Qaim is restored as the Caliph.

1060: Ibrahim becomes the Sultan of Ghazni. Yusuf b Tashfin founds the city of Marrakesh. The Zirids abandon their capital Ashir and establish their capital at Bougie.

1062: Death of the Zirid ruler Al Muizz, accession of Tamin.

1063: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Tughril Beg; accession of Alp Arsalan.

1071: Battle of Manzikert, the Byzantine emperor taken captive by the Seljuks.

1073: Death of Alp Arsalan, accession of Malik Shah.

1077: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Qaim, accession of Al Muqtadi.

1082: The Al Moravids conquer Algeria.

1086: Battle of Zallakha. The Al Moravids defeat the Christians in Spain. Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Sulaiman, accession of Kilij Arsalan.

1091: The Normans conquer the island of Sicily; end of the Muslim rule.

1092: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah, accession of Mahmud.

1094: Death of Mahmud; accession of Barkiaruk. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Muqtadi, accession of Mustahzir.

1095: The first crusade.

1099: The crusaders capture Jerusalem.

12th Century (1100-1199) C.E.

1101: Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Mustaali, accession of Al Aamir.

1105: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Barkiaruk, accession of Muhammad.

1106: Death of the Al Motavid Yusuf b Tashfin.

1107: Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Kilij Arsalan, succession of Malik Shah.

1108: Death of the Zirid ruler Tamin, accession of Yahya.

1116: Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah. accession of Rukn ud Din Masud.

1118: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad; accession of Mahmud II. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustahzir, accession of Mustarshid. In Spain the Christians capture Saragossa.

1121: Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Aamir, accession of Al Hafiz.

1127: Imad ud Din Zangi establishes the Zangi rule in Mosul.

1128: Death of the Khawarzam Shah Qutb ud Din Muhammad; accession of Atsiz.

1130: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Mahmud II; accession of Tughril Beg II.

1134: Assassination of the Abbasid Caliph Mustarshid; accession of Al Rashid. Death of the Seljuk Sultan Tughril Beg II, accession of Masud.

1135: Deposition of the Abbasid Caliph Al Rashid, accession of Al Muktafi.

1144: Imad ud Din Zangi captures Edessa from the Christians, second crusade.

1146: Death of Imad ud Din Zangi, accession of Nur ud Din Zangi.

1147: In the Maghrib Al Moravids overthrown by the Al Mohads under Abul Mumin.
1148: End of the Zirid rule' in North Africa.
1149: Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Hafiz, accession of Al Zafar.
1152: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Masud, accession of Malik Shah II. Hamadid rule extinguished in North Africa.
1153: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Malik Shah II, accession of Muhammad II.
1154: Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Zafar, accession of Al Faiz.
1156: Death of the Rum Seljuk Sultan Rukn ud Din Masid, accession of Arsalan II.
1159: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Muhammad II, accession of Gulaiman.
1160: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Mukta, accession of Al Mustanjid. Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Faiz, accession of Al Azzid.
1161: Death of the Seljuk Sulaiman, accession of Arsalan Shah.
1163: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abul Mumin, accession of Abu Yaqub Yusuf.
1170: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustanjid, accession of Al Mustazii.
1171: Death of the Fatimid Caliph Al Azzid. End of the Fatimids. Salah ud Din founds the Ayyubid dynasty in Egypt.
1172: Death of the Khawarzam Shah Arsalan, accession of Sultan Shah.
1173: The Khawarzam Shah Sultan Shah is overthrown by Tukush Shah.
1174: Salah ud Din annexes Syria.
1175: The Ghurids defeat the Guzz Turks and occupy Ghazni.
1176: Death of the Seljuk Sultan Arsalan Shah, accession of Tughril Beg III.
1179: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Mustazaii, accession of Al Nasir. Shahab ud Din Ghuri captures Peshawar.
1185: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abu Yaqub Yusuf, accession of Abu Yusuf Yaqub.
1186: The Ghurids overthrow the Ghaznivids in the Punjab.
1187: Salah ud Din wrests Jerusalem from the Christians, third crusade.
1191: Battle of Tarain between the Rajputs and the Ghurids.
1193: Death of Salah ud Din; accession of Al Aziz. Second battle of Tarain.
1194: Occupation of Delhi by the Muslims. End of the Seljuk rule.
1199: Death of the Khawarzam Shah Tukush Shah; accession of Ala ud Din. Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abu Yusuf Yaqub; accession of Muhammad Nasir. Conquest of Northern India and Bengal by the Ghurids.
13th Century (1200-1299) C.E.

1202: Death of the Ghurid Sultan Ghias ud Din; accession of Mahmud.
1204: Shahab ud Din Ghuri defeated by the Ghuzz Turks.
1206: Death of Shahab ud Din Ghuri. Qutb ud Din Aibak crowned king in Lahore.
1210: Assassination of the Ghurid Sultan Mahmud, accession of Sam. Death of Qutb ud Din Aibak, accession of Aram Shah in India.
1211: End of the Ghurid rule, their territories annexed by the Khawarzam Shahs. In India Aram Shah overthrown by Iltutmish.
1212: Battle of Al Uqab in Spain, end of the Al Mohad rule in Spain. The Al Mohads suffer defeat by the Christians in Spain at the Al-Uqba. The Al Mohad Sultan An Nasir escapes to Morocco where he dies soon after. Accession of his son Yusuf who takes over title of Al Mustansir.
1214: In North Africa death of the Al Mohad ruler Al Nasir, accession of Al Mustansir. The Banu Marin under their leader Abdul Haq occupy the north eastern part of Morocco.
1216: The Banu Marin under their leader Abdul Haq occupy north eastern part of Morocco. The Al Mohads suffer defeat by the Marinids at the battle of Nakur. The Banu Marin defeat the Al Mohads at the battle of Nakur.
1217: The Marinids suffer defeat in the battle fought on the banks of the Sibu river. Abdul Haq is killed and the Marinids evacuate Morocco. In the battle of Sibu the Marinids suffer defeat; their leader Abdul Haq is killed and they evacuate Morocco.
1218: Death of the Ayyubid ruler Al Adil, accession of Al Kamil. The Marinids return to Morocco under their leader Othman and occupy Fez.
1220: Death of the Khawarzam Shah Ala ud Din, accession of Jalal ud Din Mangbarni.
1222: Death of the Zangi ruler Nasir ud Din Mahmud, power captured by Badr ud Din Lulu.
1223: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Muntasir, accession of Abdul Wahid. Death of Yusuf Al Mustansir, accession of Abdul Wahid in Morocco. In Spain a brother of Yusuf declares his independence and assumes the title of Al Adil. In Spain Abu Muhammad overthrows Al Adil. Al Adil escapes to Morocco and overthrows Abdul Wahid.
1224: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdul Wahid, accession of Abdullah Adil.

1225: Death of the Abbasid Caliph Al Nasir, accession of Al Mustansir.

1227: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdulla Adil, accession of Mustasim. Assassination of Al Adil, accession of his son Yahya who assumes the throne under the name of Al Mustasim.

1229: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Mustasim, accession of Idris. The Ayyubid Al Kamil restores Jerusalemt to the Christians. Abu Muhammad dies in Spain and is succeeded by Al Mamun. Al Mamun invades Morocco with Christian help. Yahya is defeated and power is captured by Al Mamun. He denies the Mahdiship of Ibn Tumarat.

1230: End of the Khawarzam Shah rule.

1232: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Idris, accession, of Abdul Wahid II. Assassination of Al Mamun; accession of his son Ar-Rashid.

1234: Death of the Ayyubid ruler Al Kamil, accession of Al Adil.

1236: Death of Delhi Sultan Iltutmish. Accession of Rukn ud Din Feroz Shah.

1237: Accession of Razia Sultana as Delhi Sultan.

1240: Death of Ar-Rashid; accession of his son Abu Said.

1241: Death of Razia Sultana, accession of Bahram Shah.

1242: Death of Bahram Shah, accession of Ala ud Din Masud Shah as Delhi Sultan. Death of the Al Mohad rules Abdul Wahid, accession of Abu Hasan. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustansir, accession of Mustasim.

1243: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abdul Walid II, accession of

1244: The Al Mohads defeat the Marinids at the battle of Abu Bayash. The Marinids evacuate Morocco.

1245: The Muslims reconquer Jerusalem.

1246: Death of the Delhi Sultan Ala ud Din Masud Shah, accession of Nasir ud Din Mahmud Shah.

1248: Death of the Al Mohad ruler Abul Hasan, accession of Omar Murtaza. Abu Said attacks Tlemsen, but is ambushed and killed; accession of his son Murtada.

1250: The Marinids return to Morocco, and occupy a greater part thereof.

1258: The Mongols sack Baghdad. Death of the Abbasid Caliph Mustasim. End of the Abbasid rule. Fall of Baghdad, end of the Abbasid caliphate. The Mongol II-Khans under Halaku establish their rule in Iran and Iraq with the capital at Maragah. Berek Khan the Muslim chief of the Golden Horde protests against the treatment meted out to the Abbasid Caliph and withdraw his Contingent from Baghdad.

1259: Abu Abdulla the Hafsid ruler declares himself as the Caliph and assumes the name of Al Mustamir.

1260: Battle of Ayn Jalut in Syria. The Mongols are defeated by the Mamluks of Egypt, and the spell of the invincibility of the Mongols is broken. Baybars becomes the Mamluk Sultan.

1262: Death of Bahauddin Zikriya in Multan who is credited with the introduction of the Suhrawardi Sufi order in the IndoPakistan sub-continent.

1265: Death of Halaku. Death of Fariduddin Ganj Shakkar the Chishti saint of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent.

1266: Death of Berek Khan the first ruler of the Golden Horde to be converted to Islam. The eighth crusade. The crusaders invade Tunisia. Failure of the crusade.

1267: Malik ul Salih establishes the first Muslim state of Samudra Pasai in Indonesia. Murtada seeks the help of the Christians, and the Spaniards invade Morocco. The Marinids drive away the Spaniards from Morocco. Assassination of Murtada; accession of Abu Dabbas.

1269: Abu Dabbas is overthrown by the Marinida, End of the Al Mohads. End of the rule of the Al Mohads in Morocco, the Marinids come to power in Morocco under Abu Yaquib.

1270: Death of Mansa Wali the founder of the Muslim rule in M ali.

1272: Death of Muhammad I the founder of the state of Granada. Yaghmurason invades Morocco but meets a reverse at the battle

1273: Death of Jalaluddin Rumi.

1274: Death of Nasiruddin Tusi. The Marinids wrest Sijilmasa from the Zayenids. Ninth crusade under Edward I of England. The crusade ends in fiasco and Edward returns to England.

1277: Death of Baybars.

1280: Battle of Hims.

1283: Death of Yaghmurasan. Accession of his son Othman.

1285: Tunisis splits in Tunis and Bougie.

1286: Death of Ghiasuddin Balban. Death of Abu Yusuf Yaquib. Bughra Khan declares his independence in Bengal under the name of Nasiruddin.

1290: End of the slave dynasty Jalaluddin Khilji comes into power. Othman embarks on a career of conquest and by 1290 C.E. most of the Central Maghreb is conquered by the Zayanids.

1291: Saadi.

1296: Alauddin Ghazan converted to Islam.

1299: Mongols invade Syria. The Marinids besiege Tlemsen the capital of the Zayanids.

14th Century (1300-1399) C.E.

1301: In Bengal, Death of Ruknuddin the king of Bengal, succeeded by brother Shamsuddin Firuz.

1302: In Granada, Death of Muhammad II; succession of Muhammad III.

1304: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Death of Ghazan, succession of his brother Khudabanda Ul Jaytu. In Algeria, Death of Othman, succession of his son Abu Zayan Muhammad.

1305: In the Khiljis empire, Alauddin Khilji conquers Rajputana.

1306: In the Chughills empire, Death of Dava, succession of his son Kunjuk.

1307: In the Marinids empire, Assassination of the Marinid Sultan Abu Yaqub Yusuf; accession of Abu Thabit

1308: In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Kunjuk, power captured by Taliku. In Algeria, Death of Abu Zayan Muhammad, succession of his brother Abu Hamuw Musa. In the Marinids empire, Abu Thabit overthrown by Abu Rabeah Sulaiman.

1309: In the Chughills empire, Assassination of Taliku, accession of Kubak. In Granada, Muhammad III overthrown by his uncle Abul Juyush Nasr.

1310: In the Chughills empire, Kubak overthrown by his brother Isan Buga. In the Marinids empire, Abu Rabeah Sulaiman overthrown by Abu Said Othman. In the Khiljis empire, Alauddin conquers Deccan.

1312: In Tunisia, In Tunis Abul Baqa is overthrown by Al Lihiani.

1313: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Invasion of Syria, the Mongols repulsed. In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Toktu, accession of his nephew Uzbeg.

1314: In Kashmir, Rainchan an adventurer from Baltistan overthrows Sinha Deva the Raja of Kashmir. Rainchan is converted to Islam and adopts the name of Sadrud Din. In Granada, Abul Juyush overthrown by his nephew Abul Wahid Ismail.

1315: In Tunisia, War between Bougie and Tunis, Lihiani defeated and killed. Abu Bakr becomes the ruler of Bougie and Tunis.

1316: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Death of Khudabanda Ul Jaytu, succession of Abu Said. In the Khiljis empire, Death of Alauddin, accession of Shahabuddin Umar, usurpation of power by Malik Kafur, a Hindu convert.

1318: In the Khiljis empire, Assassination of Malik Kafur, deposition of Shahabuddin Umar, accession of Qutbuddin Mubarak. In the Chughills empire, Isan Buga overthrown by Kubak.

1320: In the Khiljis empire, Assassination of Qutbuddin Mubarak, usurpation of power by Khusro Khan a Hindu convert. Khusro Khan overthrown by Ghazi Malik. End of the rule of Khiljis.

In Tunisia, Abu Bakr expelled from Tunis by Abu Imran. In the Tughluqs empire, Ghazi Malik founds the rule of the Tughluq dynasty.

1321: In the Chughills empire, Death of Kubak, succession of Hebbishsi who is overthrown by Dava Temur.

1322: In the Chughills empire, Dava Temur overthrown by Tarmashirin, who is converted to Islam. In Bengal, Death of Shamsuddin Firuz. The kingdom divided into two parts. Ghiasuddin Bahadur became the ruler of East Bengal with the capital at Sonargaon, Shahabuddin became the ruler of West Bengal with the capital at Lakhnauti.

1324: In Bengal, Shahabuddin dies and is succeeded by his brother Nasiruddin.

1325: In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Ghazi Malik (Ghiasuddin Tughluq); accession of his son Muhammad Tughluq. In Granada, Assassination of Abul Wahid Ismail, succession of his son Muhammad IV. Assassination of Muhammad IV. Accession of his brother Abul Hallaj Yusuf. In the Samudra Pasai empire, Death of Malik al Tahir I, accession of Malik al Tahir II. In Bengal, With the help of Ghiasuddin Tughluq, Nasiruddin overthrows. Ghiasuddin Bahadur and himself becomes the ruler of United Bengal.

1326: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Othman, succession of Orkhan. Orkhan conquers Bursa and makes it his capital.

1327: In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks capture the city of Nicaea.

1329: In the Tughluqs empire, Muhammad Tughluq shifts the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in Deccan.

1330: In the Chughills empire, Death of Tarmashirin, succession of Changshahi. Amir Hussain establishes the rule of the Jalayar dynasty at Baghdad. In Tunisia, Abu Bakr overthrows Abu Imran and the state is again united, under him. In Bengal, Muhammad b Tughluq reverses the policy of his father and restores Ghiasuddin Bahadur to the throne of Sonargeon.

1331: In the Marinids empire, Death of Abu Said Othman, succession of Abul Hasan. In Bengal, Annexation of Bengal by the Tughluqs.

1335: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Death of Abu Said, power captured by Arpa Koun. In the Chughills empire, Assassination of Changshahi, accession of Burun.

1336: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Arpa defeated and killed, succeeded by Musa. Birth of Amir Temur. In the Jalayar empire, Death of Amir Hussain, succession of Hasan Buzurg. In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks annex the state of Karasi. In Bengal, The Tughluq Governor at Sonargeon assassinated by armour bearer who captured power and declared his independence assuming the name of Fakhruddin Mubarak Shah.

1337: In the Mongols II Khans empire, The rule of Musa overthrown, Muhammad becomes the Sultan. In the Sarbadaran empire, On the disintegration of the II-Khan rule, Abdur Razaq a military adventurer establishes an independent principality in Khurasan with the capital at Sabzwar. In the Muzaffarids empire, On the disintegration of the II Khan rule Mubarazud Din Muhammad established the rule of the Muzaffarid dynasty. In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks capture the city of Nicomedia. In Algeria, Algeria is occupied by Marinids.

1338: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Muhammad overthrown, succession of Sati Beg. Sati Beg marries Sulaiman who becomes the co-ruler.

1339: In Kashmir, Death of Sadrud Din, throne captured by a Hindu Udyana Deva. In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Burun, accession of Isun Temur. In Bengal, The Tughluq Governor at Lakhnauti-Qadr Khan assassinated and power is captured by the army commander-in-chief who declares his independence and assumes the title of Alauddin Ali Shah.

1340: In the Muzaffarids empire, The Muzaffarids conquer Kirman. In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Isun Temur, accession of Muhammad.

1341: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Uzbeg, succession of his son Tini Beg.

1342: In the Golden Horde empire, Tini Beg overthrown by his brother Jani Beg.

1343: In the Chughills empire, Muhammad overthrown, power captured by Kazan. In Bengal, Ilyas an officer of Alauddin murders his patron and captures the throne of West Bengal.

1344: In the Mongols II Khans empire, Deposition of Sulaiman, succession of Anusherwan.

1345: In the Samudra Pasai empire, Death of Malik al Tahir II, accession of Tahir III. His rule lasted throughout the fourteenth century. In Bengal, Ilyas captures East Bengal and under him Bengal is again united. He establishes his capital at Gaur.

1346: In the Chughills empire, Deposition of Kazan, accession of Hayan Kuli. In Tunisia, Death of Abu Bakr, succession of his son Fadal. In Kashmir, Death of Udyana Deva, throne captured by Shah Mirza who assumed the name of Shah Mir, and rounded the rule of Shah Mir dynasty.

1347: The Marinids capture Tunisia. In the Bahmanids empire, Hasan Gangu declares his independence and establishes a state in Deccan with the capital at Gulbarga.

1349: In Kashmir, Death of Shah Mir, accession of his son Jamsbed. In Algeria, The Zayanids under Abu Said Othman recapture Algeria.

1350: In the Sarbadaran empire, Revolt against Abdur Razaq. Power captured by Amir Masud. In Tunisia, Deposition of Fadal, succession of his brother Abu Ishaq. In Kashmir, Jamshed overthrown by his step brother Alauddin Ali Sher.

1351: In the Marinids empire, Death of Abul Hasan, succession of Abu Inan. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Muhammad Tughluq accession of Firuz Shah Tughluq.

1352: In Algeria, The Marinids again capture Algeria. Abu Said Othman is taken captive and killed.

1353: End of the Mongol II Khan rule. In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks acquire the fortress of Tympa on the European side of the Hollespoint. In the Muzaffarids empire, The Muzaffarids conquer Shirazand establish their capital there.

1354: In the Muzaffarids empire, The Muzaffarids annex Isfahan. In Granada, Assassination of Abu Hallaj Yusuf, succession of his son Muhammad V.

1356: In the Jalayar empire, Death of Hasan Buzurg, succession of his son Owaia.

1357: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Jani Beg, succession of Kulpa.

1358: In the Bahmanids empire, Death of Hasan Gangu, accession of his son Muhammad Shah. In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of Mubarazuddin Muhammad; accession of Shah Shuja. In the Marinids empire, Assassination of Abu Inan, succession of Abu Bakr Said. In Bengal, Death of Ilyas, succession of his son Sikandar Shah.

1359: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Orkhan, succession of Murad. In the Muzaffarids empire, Shah Shuja deposed by his brother Shah Mahmud. In Tunisia, Abul Abbas a nephew of Abu Ishaq revolts and establishes his rule in Bougie. In Algeria, The Zayanids under Abu Hamuw II recapture Algeria. In the Marinids empire, Abu Bakr Said overthrown by Abu Salim Ibrahim. In Granada, Muhammad V loses the throne in palace revolution, succeeded by Ismail.

1360: In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of Shah Mahmud. Shah Shuja recaptures power. In the Chughills empire, Power captured by Tughluq Temur. In Granada, Ismail overthrown by his brother-in-law Abu Said.

1361: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Murad conquers a part of Thrace and establishes his capital at Demolika in Thrace. In the Golden Horde empire, Kulpa overthrown by his brother Nauroz. In the Marinids empire, Abu Salim Ibrahim overthrown by Abu Umar. Abu Umar overthrown by Abu Zayyan.

1362: In the Golden Horde empire, State of anarchy. During 20 years as many as 14 rulers came to the throne and made their exit. In Granada, Abu Said overthrown by Muhammad V who comes to rule for the second time. In Kashmir, Death of Alauddin Ali Sher, succeeded by his brother Shahabuddin.

1365: In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks defeat the Christians at the battle of Matiza, the Byzantine ruler becomes a vassal of the Turks.

1366: In the Marinids empire, Assassination of Abu Zayyan, succession of Abu Faris Abdul Aziz.

1369: Power captured by Amir Temur. End of the rule of the Chughills. Amir Temur captures power in Transoxiana. In Tunisia, Death of Abu Ishaq. Succession of his son Abu Baqa Khalid.

1370: In Tunisia, Abu Baqa overthrown by Abul Abbas under whom the state is reunited. In the Sarbadaran empire, Death of Amir Masud, succession of Muhammad Temur.

1371: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Invasion of Bulgaria, Bulgarian territory upto the Balkans annexed by the Turks.

1372: In the Marinids empire, Death of Abu Faris, succession of Abu Muhammad.

1374: In the Marinids empire, Abu Muhammad overthrown by Abul Abbas.

1375: In the Sarbadaran empire, Deposition of Muhammad Temur, power captured by Shamsuddin. In the Jalayar empire, Death of Owais, succession by his son Hussain.

1376: In Kashmir, Death of Shahabuddin, succeeded by his brother Qutbuddin.

1377: In the Bahmanids empire, Death of Muhammad Shah, succeeded by his son Mujahid.

1378: In the Bahmanids empire, Mujahid assassinated, throne captured by his uncle Daud.

1379: Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Bairam Khawaja found the independent principality of the Turkomans of the Black Sheep and established his capital at Van in Armenia. In the Bahmanids empire, Assassination of Daud; accession of Muhammad Khan.

1380: In the Golden Horde empire, Power is captured by Toktamish, a prince of the White Horde of Siberia. In Amir Temur's empire, Amir Temur crosses the Oxus and conquers Khurasan and Herat. Amir Temur invades Persia and subjugates the Muzaffarids and Mazandaran.

1381: In Amir Temur's empire, Annexation of Seestan, capture of Qandhar.

1384: In Amir Temur's empire, Conquest of Astrabad, Mazandaran, Rayy and Sultaniyah. In the Muzaffarids empire, Death of Shah Shuja, accession of his son Zainul Abdin. In the Marinids empire, Abul Abbas overthrown by Mustansir. Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Bairam Khawaja, succession of Qara Muhammad.

1386: In Amir Temur's empire, Annexation of Azarbajian, Georgea overrun. Subjugation of Gilan and Shirvan. Turkomans of the Black Sheep defeated. In the Marinids empire, Death of Mustansir, succession of Muhammad.

1387: In the Marinids empire, Muhammad overthrown by Abul Abbas who comes to power for the second time.

1388: In Algeria, Death of Abu Hamuw II, succession of Abu Tashfin. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Firuz Shah Tughluq, succeeded by his grandson Ghiasuddin Tughluq II.

1389: of Abu Bakr Tughluq Shah. Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Qara Muhammad. succession of Qara Yusuf.

1390: In the Tughluqs empire, Abu Bakr overthrown by Nasiruddin Tughluq. In Bengal, Death of Sikandar Shah, accession of his son Ghiasud. In the Burji Mamluks empire, The rule of the Burji Mamluks rounded by Saifuddin Barquq.

1391: In Amir Temur's empire, Annexation of Fars. In the Muzaffarids empire, Annexation of the Muzaffarids by Amir Temur. In Granada, Death of Muhammad V, succession of his son Abu Hallaj Yusuf II.

1392: In the Jalayar empire, Death of Hussain, succession of his son Ahmad. In Granada, Death of Abu Hallaj ; succession of Muhammad VI.

1393: Amir Temur defeats Tiktomish, the ruler of the Golden Horde. Capture of the Jalayar dominions by Amir Temur. In the Marinids empire, Death of Abul Abbas; succession of Abu Faris II.

1394: Amir Temur defeats the Duke of Moscow. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Nasiruddin Tugluq, accession of Alauddin Sikandar Shah. In Kashmir, Death of Qutbuddin. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Qara Othman established the rule of the White Sheep Turkomans in Diyarbekr.

1395: In the Golden Horde empire, Amir Temur defeated Toktamish and razes Serai to the ground. End of the rule of the Golden Horde. Annexation of Iraq by Amir Temur. In the Tughluqs empire, Death of Sikandar Shah. Accession of Muhammad Shah.

1396: In the Amir Temur's empire, Destruction of Sarai, and of the rule of the Golden Horde. In the Sarbadaran empire, Principality annexed by Amir Temur.

1397: In the Bahmanids empire, Death of Muhammad Khan.

1398: In the Amir Temur's empire, Campaign in India. In the Marinids empire, Death of Abu Faris II. In the Tughluqs empire, Invasion of Amir Timur, Mahmud Shah escapes from the capital. In Morocco, Death of the Marinid Sultan Abu Faris II; succession of his son Abu Said Othman.

1399: In the Amir Temur's empire, Campaign in Iraq and Syria. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Saifuddin Barquq, succession of his son Nasiruddin in Faraj.

15th Century (1400-1499) C.E.

1400: In the Burji Mamluks empire, The Mamluks lost Syria which was occupied by Amir Timur.

1401: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Timur Qutluq, the ruler, installed by Amir Timur. accession of Shadi Beg.

1402: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Defeat of Bayazid at the battle of Ankara, taken captive Amir Timur.

1403: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Muhammad I, the son of Bayazid ascended the throne.

1405: In the Timurids empire, Death of Amir Timur, succession of his son Shah Rukh.

1407: In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Shadi Beg, installation of Faulad Khan by the king maker Edigu.

1410: In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Faulad Khan, installation of Timur.

1412: In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Timur, installation of Jalaluddin. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Nasiruddin Faraj, succession of Al Muayyad.

1413: In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Jalaluddin, installation of Karim Bardo.

1414: In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Karim Bardo, installation of Kubak Khan.

1416: In the Golden Horde empire, Deposition of Kubak Khan, installation of Jahar Balrawi. Deposition of Jahar Balrawi, installation of Chaighray.

1419: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Edigu, overthrow of Chaighray, power captured by Ulugh Muhammad.

1420: Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Qara Yusuf; succession of his son Qara Iskandar. In Morocco, Assassination of Abu Said Othman; succession of his infant son Abdul Haq.

1421: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Muhammad I; accession of his son Murad II. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Al Muayyad, succession of Muzaffar Ahmad. Muzaffar Ahmad overthrown by Amir Saifuddin Tata, Death of Saifuddin Tata, succession of his son Muhammad. Muhammad overthrown by Amir Barsbay.

1424: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Daulat Bairawi, succession of Berk. In Algeria, The Halsida of Tunisia occupy Algeria. This state of affairs continued throughout the fifteenth century.

1425: In the Uzbegs empire, Abul Khayr, a prince of the house of Uzbeg declare his independence in the western part of Siberia,

1427: In the Golden Horde empire, Berk overthrown by Ulugh Muhammad who captured power for the second time.

1430: In the Uzbegs empire, Abul Khayr occupies Khawarazm.

1434: Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Deposition of Qara Iskandar; installation of his brother Jahan Shah. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Qara Othman, succession of his son Ali Beg. In Tunisia, Death of Abul Faris after a rule of forty years, succession of his son Abu Abdullah Muhammad.

1435: In Tunisia, Deposition of Abu Abdullah Muhammad, power captured by Abu Umar Othman.

1438: In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Barsbay, accession of his minor son Jamaluddin Yusuf; Yusuf overthrown and power captured by the Chief Minister Saifuddin Gakmuk.

Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Ali Beg overthrown by his brother Hamza.

1439: In the Golden Horde empire, Ulugh Muhammad withdrew from Sarai and found the principality of Qazan. Said Ahmad came to power in Sarai.

1440: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Hamza overthrown by Jahangir a son of Ali Beg.

1441: In the Golden Horde empire, Crimea seceded from Sarai.

1446: In the Timurids empire, Death of Shah Rukh, succession of Ulugh Beg. In the Ottoman Turks empire, Second battle of Kossova resulting in the victory of the Turks. Serbia annexed to Turkey and Bosnia became its vassal.

1447: In the Golden Horde empire, Astra Khan seceded from Sarai.

1449: In the Uzbegs empire, Abul Khayr captures Farghana. In the Timurids empire, Death of

Ulugh Beg, succession of Abdul Latif.

1450: In the Timurids empire, Assassination of Abdul Latif, accession of Abu Said.

1451: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Murad II; accession of his son Muhammad II.

1453: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Capture of Constantinople by the Turks. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Jahangir; accession of his son Uzun Hasan. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Gakmuk. succession of his son Fakhrudin Othman. Othman overthrown by the Mamluk General Saifuddin Inal.

1454: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Attack against Wallachia, Wallachia became a vassal state of Turkey.

1456: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Serbia.

1461: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Saifuddin Inal, succession of his son Shahabuddin Ahmad. Shahabuddin Ahmad overthrown by the Mamluk General Saifuddin Khushqadam.

1462: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Albania.

1465: In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Said Ahmad, succession of his son Khan Ahmad. In Morocco, Assassination of Abdul Haq. End of the Marinid rule. Power snatched by Sharif Muhammad al Jati.

1467: Turkomans of the Black Sheep empire, Death of Jahan Shah, end of the rule of the Black Sheep Turkoman rule. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Jahan Shah of the Black Sheep attacked the White Sheep. Jahan Shah was defeated and the Black Sheep territories annexed by the White Sheep. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Death of Khushqadam, accession of his son Saifuddin Yel Bey. Deposition of Yel Bey, power captured by the Mamluk General Temur Bugha.

1468: In the Uzbegs empire, Death of Abul Khayr, succession of his son Haidar Sultan. Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Uzun Hasan defeated the Timurids at the battle of Qarabagh whereby the White Sheep became the masters of Persia and Khurasan. In the Burji Mamluks empire, Deposition of Femur Bugha, power captured by the Mamluk General Qait Bay.

1469: In the Timurids empire, Death of Abu Said, disintegration of the Timurid state. In Khurasan Hussain Bayara came to power and he ruled during the remaining years of the fifteenth century.

1472: In Morocco, Sharif Muhammad al Jati overthrown by the Wattisid chief Muhammad al Shaikh who establishes the rule of the Wattisid dynasty.

1473: In the Ottoman Turks empire, War against Persia; Persians defeated.

1475: In the Ottoman Turks empire, Annexation of Crimea. War against Venice. Tukey became the master of the Aegean Sea.

1478: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Uzun Hasan, succession of his son Khalil.

1479: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Khalil overthrown by his uncle Yaqub.

1480: In the Golden Horde empire, Assassination of Khan Ahmad, succession of his son Said Ahmad II.

1481: In the Golden Horde empire, Said Ahmad II overthrown by his brother Murtada. In the Ottoman Turks empire, Death of Muhammad II, accession of Bayazid II.

1488: In the Uzbegs empire, Death of Haider Sultan, succession of his nephew Shaybani Khan. In Tunisia, Death of Abu Umar Othman after a rule of 52 years, succession of Abu Zikriya Yahya.

1489: In Tunisia, Abu Zikriya Yahya overthrown by Abul Mumin.

1490: In Tunisia, Abul Mumin overthrown, power recaptured by Abu Yahya.

1493: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Death of Yaqub. accession of his son Bayangir.

1495: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Bayangir overthrown by his cousin Rustam.

1496: In the Burji Mamluks empire, Abdication of Qait Bay, succession of his son Nasir Muhammad.

1497: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, Rustam overthrown by Ahmad. Anarchy and fragmentation.

1498: In the Burji Mamluks empire, Deposition of Nasir Muhammad, power captured by Zahir Kanauh.

1499: In the Uzbegs empire, Shaybani Khan conquered Transoxiana. In the Golden Horde empire, Death of Murtada, succession of Said Ahmad III." In the Ottoman Turks empire, The Turks defeated the Venetian fleet in the battle of Lepanto.

16th Century (1500-1599) C.E.

1500: In the Burji Mamluks empire, Zahir Kanauh overthrown by Ashraf Gan Balat.

1501: Isamil I establishes the Safavid dynasty in Persia, and the Twelve-Imam Shi'ism becomes the state religion.

1507: The Portuguese under d'Albuquerque establish strongholds in the Persian Gulf.

1508: Turkomans of the White Sheep empire, End of the White Sheep dynasty and the annexation of their territories by the Safawids.

1511: D'Albuquerque conquers Malacca from the Muslims.

1517: The Ottoman Sultan Selim Yavuz ("the Grim") defeats the Mamluks and conquers Egypt.

1520: The reign of Sulayman the Magnificent begins.

1526: Louis of Hungary dies at the Battle of Mohacs.

1526: The Battle of Panipat in India, and the Moghul conquest; Babur makes his capital at Delhi and Agra.

1528: The Ottomans take Buda in Hungary.

1529: Unsuccessful Ottoman siege of Vienna.

1550: The architect Sinan builds the Suleymaniye mosque in Istanbul.

1550: The rise of the Muslim kingdom of Atjeh in Sumatra.

1550: Islam spreads to Java, the Moluccas, and Borneo.

1556: The death of Sulayman the Magnificent.

1568: Alpujarra uprising of the Moriscos (Muslims forcibly converted to Catholicism) in Spain.

1571: The Ottomans are defeated at the naval Battle of Lepanto, and their dominance in the Mediterranean is brought to a close.

1578: The Battle of the Three Kings at Qasr al-Kabir in Morocco. King Sebastian of Portugal is killed.

1588: Reign of Safavid Sultan Shah Abbas I begins.

1591: Mustaili Ismailis split into Sulaymanis and Daudis.

17th Century (1600-1699) C.E.

1600: Sind annexed by the Mughals. End of the Arghun rule in Sind.

1601: Khandesh annexed by the Mughals.

1603: Battle of Urmiyah. Turks suffer defeat. Persia occupies Tabriz, Mesopotamia. Mosul and Diyarbekr. Death of Muhammad III, Sultan of Turkey, accession of Ahmad I. In Morocco al Shaikh died.

1604: In Indonesia death of Alauddin Rayat Shah, Sultan of Aceh, accession of Ali Rayat Shah III.

1605: Death of the Mughal emperor Akbar; accession of Jahangir.

1607: Annexation of Ahmadnagar by the Mughals.

1609: Annexation of Bidar by the Mughals

1611: Kuch Behar subjugated by the Mughals.

1612: Kamrup annexed by the Mughals.

1617: Death of Ahmad I, Sultan of Turkey, accession of Mustafa; Deposition of Mustafa: accession of Othman II.

1618: Tipperah annexed by the Mughals.:

1620: In Turkey deposition of Mustafa, accession of Othman II.

1623: In Turkey Mustafa recaptured power.

1625: In Turkey deposition of Mustafa, accession of Murad IV.

1627: Death of the Mughal emperor Jahangir, accession of Shah Jahan.

1628: Reign of Safavid Sultan Shah Abbas I comes to an end.

1629: In Persia death of Shah Abbas; accession of grandson Safi.

1631: Death of Mumtaz Mahal, wife of Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan and the lady of Taj Mahal, Agra.

1637: Death of Iskandar Muda in Indonesia; accession of Iskandar II.

1640: Death of Othman Sultan Murad IV. accession of his brother Ibrahim.

1641: Turks capture Azov. In Indonesia death of Iskandar II; accession of the Queen Tajul Alam.

1642: In Persia death of Shah Safi, accession of Shah Abbas II.

1648: In Turkey Ibrahim deposed; accession of Muhammad IV.

1656: Muhammad Kuiprilli becomes the Grand Minister in Turkey.

1658: Deposition of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan, accession of Aurangzeb.

1661: Death of Muhammad Kuiprilli, accession of his son Ahmad Kuiprilli.

1667: Death of Shah Abbas II; accession of Shah Sulaiman.

1675: Execution of the Sikh Guru Tegh Bahadur. In Indonesia death of the queen Tajul Alam, accession of the queen Nur ul Alam.

1676: Death of the Grand Wazir of Turkey Ahmad Kuiprilli, succession by Kara Mustafa.

1678: In Indonesia death of the queen Nur ul Alam, accession of the queen Inayat Zakia.

1680: Death of Marhatta chieftain Shivaji.

1682: Assam annexed by the Mughals. Aurangzeb shifts the capital to Aurangabad in the Deccan.

1683: The Turks lift the siege of Vienna and retreat. Kara Mustafa the Grand Wazir executed for the failure of the expedition.

1686: Annexation of Bijapur by the Mughals.

1687: Golkunda annexed by the Mughals. Second battle of Mohads. Defeat of the Turks by Austria. Deposition of Muhammad IV. Accession of Sulaiman II.

1688: In Indonesia death of queen Inayat Zakia, accession of the queen Kamalah.

1690: Death of the Ottoman Sultan Sulaiman II, accession of Ahmad II.

1692: Death of the Turk Sultan Ahmad II, accession of Mustafa II.

1694: In Persia death of Shah Safi, accession of Shah Hussain.

1699: In Indonesia death of Queen Kamalah.

18th Century (1700-1799) C.E.

1700: Murshid Quli Khan declares the independence of Bengal and establishes his capital at Murshidabad.

1703: Ahmad 11 becomes the Ottoman Sultan. Birth of Shah Wali Ullah. Birth of the religious reformer Muhammad b Abdul Wahab.

1707: Death of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, accession of his son Bahadur Shah.

1711: War between Turkey and Russia. Russia defeated at the battle of Pruth.

1712: Death of the Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah, accession of Jahandar Shah.

1713: Jahandar Shah overthrown by his nephew Farrukh Siyar.

1718: In the war against Austria, Turkey suffers defeat. By the treaty of Passarowich Turkey loses Hungary.

1719: Deposition of the Mughal emperor Farrukh Siyar Muhammad Shah ascends the throne. In Sind the Kalhoras came to power under Nur Muhammad Kalhora.

1722: Saadat Khan found the independent state of Oudh. Battle of Gulnabad between the Afghans and the Persians. The Persians were defeated and the Afghans under Shah Mahmud became the masters of a greater part of Persia. Shah Hussain taken captive, accession of Shah Tahmasp II.

1730: Zanzibar freed from Portuguese rule and occupied by Oreart.

1747: Ahmad Shah Durrani established Afghan rule in Afghanistan.

1752: Death of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai, writer of Sassi Pannu, Sohni Mahinwal and Umer Marvo.

1752: Ahmed Shah Durrani captured Punjab, Kashmir and Sind.

1761: Death of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi.

1761: Battle of Panipat. Ahmad Shah Durrani came to India at the invitation of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi and smashed rising Maratha power in the battle of Panipat.

1764: Conversion to Islam of Areadi Gaya. ruler of Futa Bandu State in West Sudan.

1773: Death of Ahmad Shah Durrani.

1783: End of Kalhora rule in Sind.

1797: Death of Muhammad Khan Qachar, king of Persia.

1797: Russia occupied Daghestan.

1799: Ranjit Singh declared himself Maharajah of Punjab defeating Afghans.

1799: Khoqand declared independent Islamic State.

19th Century (1800-1899) C.E.

1803: Shah Abdul Aziz ibn Saud assassinated by a Shia fanatic. Shah Shuja proclaimed as King of Afghanistan.

1805: Ibn Saud captured Madinah defeating the Turk garrison.

1804: Othman Dan Fodio established Islamic State of Sokoto in Central Sudan.

1805: Faraizi movement launched in Bengal. Muhammad Ali appointed Pasha of Egypt by the Turks.

1806: Khanate of Khiva came into limelight under the rule of Muhammad Rahim Khan.

1807: Darqawi sect revolted against Turkish domination. Tunisia repudiated suzerainty of Algeria.

1811: Birth of Ali Muhammad Bab founder of Bab movement.

1811: British occupied Indonesia.

1812: Madina fell to Egyptians.

1813: Makkah and Taif captured by Egyptian forces and Saudis expelled from Hijaz.

1814: Iran executed treaty of alliance with the British known as Definitive Treaty.

1814: Death of Ibn Saud II.

1814: King Othman of Tunisia assassinated by his cousin Mahmud.

1816: British withdrew from Indonesia restoring it to the Dutch.

1822: Death of Maulay Ismail in Morocco.

1827: Malaya became a preserve of the British according to Anglo- Netherland treaty in 1824.

1828: Russia declared war against Turkey.

1829: Treaty of Adrianople.

1830: French forces landed near Algiers and occupied Algeria ending 313 years rule of Turks.

1831: Syed Ahmad Barelvi and Shah Ismail leaders of Jihad movement in India fell fighting the Sikhs in

Balakot.

1832: Turks defeated in the battle of Konia by Egyptian forces.

1832: Sayyid Said, King of Oman, shifted his capital to Zanzibar.

1834: Abdul Qadir recognised as ruler of the area under his control by the French.

1839: Defeat of Turkey by the Egyptians in the battle of Nisibin.

1840: Quadruple Alliance by the European powers to force Egypt to relinquish Syria.

1840: British frees occupied Aden.

1841: State of Adamawa established by Adams adjacent to Nigeria.

1842: Amir Abdul Qadir, ousted from Algeria by the French, crossed over to Morocco.

1842: Shah Shuja assassinated ending the Durrani rule in Afghanistan.

1847: Amir Abdul Qadir surrendered to France under the condition of safe conduct to a Muslim country of his choice but France violated its pledge and sent him as a captive to France.

1849: Death of Muhammad Ali pasha.

1850: Ali Muhammad Bab arrested and executed by Iranian government. Qurratul Ain Tabira, a renowned poetess and staunch advocate of Babism also shot dead.

1852: Release of Amir Abdul Qadir by Napoleon III. He settled in Turkey.

1855: Khiva annexed by Russia.

1857: British captured Delhi and eliminated Mughal rule in India after 332 years. Last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar was exiled to Rangoon in Burma. This was also the end of 1000 years of Muslim rule over India.

1859: Imam Shamil laid down arms before Russian forces and the Islamic State of Daghestan became a Russian province.

1860: Maulay Muhammad defeated by Spain.

1861: Death of Sultan Abdul-Majid of Turkey.

1862: Faraizi movement fizzled out after the death of Dadu Miyan..

1865: Khoqand State liquidated by Russia.

1869: Jamaluddin Afghani exiled from Afghanistan. He proceeded to Egypt.

1871: Tunisia recognised suzerainty of Turkey through a Firman.

1876: Britain purchased shares of Khediv Ismail in the Suez canal and got involved in Egyptian affairs.

1878: Turkey handed over Cyprus to Britain.

1878: Adrianople fell to Russia.

1879: Jamaluddin Afghani exiled from Egypt.

1879: Treaty of Berlin. Turkey lost 4/5 th of its territory in Europe.

1881: France invaded Tunisia and the Bey acknowledged supremacy of France as a result of the treaty of Bardo.

1881: Muhammad Ahmad declared himself Mahdi in northern Sudan.

1882: Egypt came under British military occupation.

1883: Death of Amir Abdul Qadir in Damascus.

1885: Muhammad Ahmad declared free Government of Sudan under his rule.

1885: Death of Mahdi Sudani five months after the occupation of Khartum.

1890: End of Banbara State.

1895: Afghanistan got Wakhan corridor by an understanding with Russia and British India making Afghan touch China.

1895: Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian claimed prophethood.

1897: State of Bagirmi occupied by the French,

1899: Fall of Mahdi State occupied by the British and the Egyptians jointly

20th Century (1900-1992) C.E.

1901: Ibn Saud (Abd al-Aziz) captures Riyad.

1901: French forces occupy Morocco.

1904: Morocco becomes a French protectorate under the Conference of Algeciras.

1904: The Persian constitution is promoted.

1905: The beginning of the Salafiyyah movement in Paris with its main sphere of influence in Egypt.

1907: The beginning of the Young Turks movement in Turkey.

1912: The beginning of the Muhammadiyyah reform movement in Indonesia.

1914: Under Ottoman rule, secret Arab nationalist societies are formed.

1914: World War I.

1916: Arab revolt against Ottoman (Turkish) rule. Lawrence of Arabia leads attacks on the Hijaz Railway.

1918: Armistice signed with Ottomans on October 30.

1918: World War I ends on November 11.

1918: Syria and Damascus become a French protectorate.

1921: Abd Allah bin Husayn is made King of Transjordan. His father was the Sharif of Mecca.

1921: Faisal bin Husayn is made King of Iraq. His father was the Sharif of Mecca.

1921: Abd al-Karim leads a revolt against colonial rule in Moroccan Rif, and declares the "Republic of

the Rif".

1922: Mustafa Kemal abolishes the Turkish Sultanate.

1924: The Turkish Caliphate is abolished.

1924: King Abd al-Aziz conquers Mecca and Medina, which leads to the unification of the Kingdoms of Najd and Hijaz.

1925: Reza Khan seizes the government in Persia and establishes the Pahlavi dynasty.

1926: Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) assumes title of King of Najd and Hijaz.

1927: Death of Zaghlul, an Egyptian nationalist leader.

1928: Turkey is declared a secular state.

1928: Hasan al-Banna founds the Muslim Brotherhood.

1932: Iraq granted independence by League of Nations.

1934: War between King Abd al-Aziz and Imam Yahya of the Yemen.

1934: Peace treaty of Ta'if. Saudi Arabia.

1935: Iran becomes the official name of Persia.

1936: Increased Jewish immigration provokes widespread Arab-Jewish fighting in Palestine.

1939: World War II.

1941: British and Russian forces invade Iran and Reza Shah is forced to abdicate in favor of his son Mohammad Reza Shah in Iran.

1943: Beginning of Zionist terrorist campaign in Palestine.

1945: End of World War II.

1946: Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria are granted independence from Britain and France.

1947: Creation of Pakistan from Muslim Majority area in India.

1948: Creation of state of Israel. Arab armies suffer defeat in war with Israel.

1949: Hasan al-Banna, leader of the Muslim Brotherhood, is assassinated.

1951: Libya becomes independent.

1952: King Faruq of Egypt forced to abdicate.

1953: General Zahedi leads coup against Musaddeq, Shah returns to power.

1953: Death of King Abd al-Aziz (Ibn Saud) of Saudi Arabia.

1953: The foundation stone is laid to enlarge the Prophet's mosque in Medina.

1956: Morocco becomes independent.

1956: Tunisia becomes independent.

1957: The Bey of Tunisia is deposed, and Bourguiba becomes president.

1957: Enlargement of the Haram in Mecca begins.

1962: Algeria becomes independent.

1962: Death of Zaydi Imam of Yemen (Ahmad). Crown Prince Bahr succeeds him and takes the title Imam Mansur Bi-Llah Muhammad.

1965: Malcolm X is assassinated.

1968: The enlargement of the Haram in Mecca is completed.

1969: King Idris of Libya is ousted by a coup led by Colonel Qadhafi.

1973: King Zahir Shah of Afghanistan is overthrown.

1975: Death of Elijah Muhammad, leader of Nation of Islam among African Americans in North America.

1975: Wallace Warith Deen Mohammad assumes leadership of Nation of Islam and shifts movement toward Islamic Orthodoxy renaming it American Muslim Mission.

1978: Imam Musa Sadr is apparently assassinated after he disappears on a trip to Libya. He was the religious leader of the Lebanese Twelve-Imam Shi'ites. He promoted the resurgence of Shi'ites in Lebanon and set the foundation of Amal.

1979: The Shah leaves Iran on January 15, thus bringing the Pahlavi dynasty to an end.

1979: On 1 Muharram AH 1400/21 November, the first day of the 15th Islamic century, fanatics led by students of the Theological University of Medina attempt to promote one of their group as Mahdi and thus fulfill a certain prophetic Hadith: "A man of the people of Medina will go forth, fleeing to Mecca, and certain of the people of Mecca will come to him and will lead him forth against his will and swear fealty to him between the rukn (Black Stone corner of the Kabah) and the Maqam Ibrahim." They hold the Haram of Mecca against the army for two weeks. Sixty-three of the 300 fanatics are captured alive, the mosque is recovered, and the conspirators are all put to death.

1980: Beginning of the Iran-Iraq war.

1989: Iran-Iraq comes to an end with much loss of life.

1990: Military annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, under Ba'athist leader Saddam Hussein, is reversed in 1991 by a coalition of United States-led forces.

GEOGRAPHY

- Steel Mill is in Bin Qasim
- Old name of Jacobabad is Khanqharh.
- Kot Diji Fort is in Khairpur district.
- Peshawar means city of flowers.
- Warsak dam (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.

- **Tirich Mir mounts of Hindu Kash separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:**
- **Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1914 by Sahibzada Abdul Qayum.**
- **Quaid Azam Medical College is in Bahawalpur.**
- **Choukundi toms are located near Karachi.**
- **Atock Fort was built by Akbar.**
- **The land b/w Indus & Jehlum river is called Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab.**
- **Ruins of Harapa found in Sahiwal.**
- **Lahore Fort was built by Akbar.**
- **At Toonsa Sharif the borders of three provinces meet.**
- **With Gilgit & Baltistan the frontiers of three counties meet.**
- **Tochi pass connects Pak: with China.**
- **Pak: has 6 international airports.**
- **Pak: has 27 Radio Stations.**
- **---- district, ---- divisions.**
- **Pak: railways factory is in Risalpur.**
- **Chitral is famous for gold.**
- **Port Qasim is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar**
- **The chairman of National Economic Council is PM.**
- **National flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.**
- **National bird of Pakistan is Chakore.**
- **National tree of Pakistan is Deodar.**
- **National animal of Pakistan is Markhor (a type of goat).**
- **National emblem of Pakistan is Cresent.**
- **National sport of Pakistan is land Hockey.**
- **Oldest cantonment of Pak: is Kohat.**
- **HQ of Pak: Army is at RawalPindi.**
- **HQ of Airforce is at Chaklala.**
- **HQ of Navy is at Islamabad.**
- **Islamabad is 8 miles from Rawalpindi.**
- **Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo.**
- **" ::two rupee is Badshahi Mosque (chk)**
- **" ten rupee note is Khyber Pass.**
- **" 5 rupee note is**
- **" 50 rupee note is**
- **" 100 is Quaid's Residecy, Ziarat Quetta.**
- **" 500 is Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.**
- **" 100 is Jehangir's Tomb.**
- **" 5000 is of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.**
- **4.8% of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)**
- **Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.**
- **Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by Wahdat Diloky of Turkey.**
- **Largest radio station of Pak: is Islamabad.**
- **Tarbela dam is in Abot Abad.**
- **Raeewind is in Kasur.**
- **Baitul Maal established in 1992.**
- **General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.**
- **Pak: national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947**
- **Jasmine adopted on July 5, 1961.**
- **National drink is Cane Juice.**
- **Railway stations in Pak: = 965.**
- **Rabi crops are grown b/w months of Oct-March.**
- **Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jehlum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.**
- **Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.**
- **Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukash.**
- **A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.**
- **Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.**
- **Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.**
- **Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.**
- **Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2052 km or 1300 miles.**
- **5 rivers flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.**
- **Warsak dam is on Kabul River.**
- **Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.**
- **Khanpur dam is on Haro River.**
- **Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.**
- **Tarbela deam was completed in 1969.**
- **Length of Indus is 2900 km.**
- **Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.**
- **Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).**
- **Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)**
- **The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.**
- **Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul**
- **Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.**

- Bolan pass connects Quetta-Afghanistan.
- Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
- Length of Silk Route (Karakorum Route) is 965 km.
- Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
- Simla Pact was signed on 3rd July, 1972.
- Numb: of words in anthem=50.
- Numb: of lines in anthem=15.
- Numb: of amendments made 17.
- Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.
- Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.
- Barrages built on Indus = 8.
- Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abbottabad) on Indus river.(Largest)
- Mangla dam is in AJK on Jhelum River(Highest)
- Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.
- Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.
- Rivers of Pakistan----- Punjab== Ravi+Chenab+Sutlaj.
- :::: Sindh ==Indus, Hub.
- NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.
- Baluchistan==Bolan.
- Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:.
- Geographical divisions of Pak: are 1. Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.
- Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).
- Broad Peak I is on Karakorum range.
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regiment.
- Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.
- Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.
- Instruments used are 38.
- Texila is in Punjab and NWFP.
- Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.
- Mangla dam is on river Jhelum.
- Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.
- 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.
- Kharif (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.
- Khanpur dam is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called “Little Tibet”.
- Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.
- The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in Swat.
- Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.
- The alphabet of Pashto was prepared by Saifullah.
- First poet of Pashto was Amir Karar.
- Saiful Maluk is near Naran.
- Dera Adam Khan is famous for Gun factory.
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.
- Bala Hassan Fort was built by Babar at Peshawar.
- Saidu Sharif is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from Sikhs.
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.
- Area-wise it is 4th.
- Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.
- Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.
- In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.
- Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.
- National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.
- Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.
- Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.
- Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.
- Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.
- Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar:), Bin Qasim (Kar:),
- Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc:), Panjgore (Baluch:).
- Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).
- Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, Baltoro.
- K2 (Karakorum Range) with 8610 meters.

- Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.
- Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.
- Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.
- NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).
- National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =1982.
- Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6, 1998.
- First nuclear reactor was setup in Karachi.
- Pak:’s first agriculture university setup in Faisalabad.
- Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.
- Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is Peshawar.
- Tomb of Hamayoon is in Delhi.
- Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
- National Assembly has 60 women seats.
- National anthem was written in 1954.
- Gandhara civilization discovered from Texila.
- Social Action Plan launched in 1992-93.
- Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in “Now or Never” pamphlet in London.
- Rehmat 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.
- Ancient name of Peshawar was Phushkalvati.
- India framed its constitution in 1950.
- Kara korum Highway (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June, 1978.
- Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- Landi Khani is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.
- Cholistan desert is in Bahawlpur district.
- Harpa is in Sahiwal.
- Bhambore is in Thatta.
- Firdousi, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the member of Sultan Mehmood’s court.
- Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pak Patan.
- Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.
- Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.
- A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =13th Sep: 622 A.D.
- Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.
- Total arable land of Pakistan is 27%.
- Pakistan is situated at the West End of the Indo Gangetic.
- Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
- Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.
- Sub-Himalaya is also known as Siwaliks.
- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.
- Takt-I-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.
- The length of Indus River is 2900 km.
- Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus.
- Hispar Glacies is located in Hunza.
- The famous Umar Kot fort was built in 1746.
- Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.
- Punjgore is the district of Makran division.
- Meaning of Quetta is fort.
- Gomal River is in NWFP.
- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.
- Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.
- High of K2 is 8611 Meters.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.
- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.
- Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The SOS village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated Quaid’s year in 2001.
- Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jehad.
- Maulana Shibli wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
- Qutab Minar is in Delhi.
- Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.
- The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.
- Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.

- Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from Bolan River.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.
- The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.
- The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is 805 km.
- Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.
- Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.
- The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.
- Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
- Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.
- Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
- Simly Lake is near Islamabad.
- Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.
- Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbottabad.
- Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.
- Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
- Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
- Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
- Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.
- The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
- The tomb of Anarkali is situated in Lahore.
- Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
- Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
- Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
- Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
- Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
- The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road.
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
- Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
- Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
- Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
- Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
- The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
- Karakoram is a Turkish word.
- Karakoram highway passes through khunjerab pass.
- Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
- Siachin glacier is located near Astor.
- Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
- Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
- Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
- The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
- Use of Boron and Zinc can improve cotton yield.
- National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
- Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.
- Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.
- An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
- NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
- 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- Total length of Indus Highway is
- The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
- Gharo Creek is a lake.
- Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
- Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.
- Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.
- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.
- There is only one female university in Pakistan.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built by Akbar.
- Heer Ranjha was written by Waris Shah.
- Sohni Mahiwal was written by Hashim Shah.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.

- Keti Bunder is the name of a coastal area.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.
- Kotri barrage was built in 1955.
- Al Mawardi was born in Basra.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk tusi was famous for his wisdom.
- "USA is ruled by a power elite," said C.Wright Mills.
- Hub dam supplies electricity to Sindh.
- The number of divisions in the province of Sindh is five.
- Total districts in the province of Sindh are 22.
- Naib Subedar is the lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army.
- River Kabul joins Indus river at Attock.
- Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.
- Chashma right bank canal on the Indus River provides water for Jhelum River.
- Jinnah station was established in continent Asia on January 25th, 1991.
- National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.
- Rawalpindi, a region of Punjab, is free from the problem of water logging.
- Jhelum River joins Chenab River near Trimmu.
- River Ravi originates in the Indian state of Hamachel Pradesh.
- Chashma barrage was built in 1971 on river Indus.
- Warsak dam was built in 1960 on river Kabul.
- Rawal dam was built in 1965 on river Kurang.
- Pakistan's oldest archaeological site is situated near Larkana.
- Ayoub Park covers an area of 2300 acres.
- Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.
- Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- Attock oil refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
- 43% of the gas is obtained from Sui.
- Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.
- Lahore Fort was built in 1560.
- National singer, Noor Jehan, died on 23rd December, 2000.
- Taxila is located b/w Jehlum and Indus.
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at Islamabad.
- Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi canal.
- The district of the country having lowest population density is: Kharan
- In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wular barrage on River Jhelum.
- Water -flows of the river are diverted to Wular Barrage through the construction of Kishanganga Dam.
- India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramula.
- India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir's district of Doda.
- AKHORI DAM. Location. Across Nandnakas near Akhori village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.
- Wakhan is a narrow strip of land which separates Afghanistan from Pakistan.
-
- Hoysals was a Kingdom of South during Ala-ud-Din Khilji's period.
- Raja Tarangini is a book on history of Kashmir written by Pandit Kachan.
- Koshak-e-Siri was the name of the Palace of Ala-ud-Din.
- Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- Mahabat Khan was a renowned General of Jahangir. He arrested Jahangir and Noor Jahan.
- Malik Kafur was a General of Ala-ud-Din Khilji. He conquered Deccan.
- Alai Darwaza was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.
- Tehrik-e-Alfi was a history written by a team of historians during the reign of Akbar.
- Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.
- Durgavati was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564 A.D.
- Maham Anaga was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.
- Gulbadan Begum was the sister of Mughal King Hamayun. She wrote "Hamayun Nama".
- Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.
- Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between: The Ruler of Bengal and East Indian Company.
- Lucknow Pact (1916) provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Legislative Councils in the proportion of One-Half of the elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.
- The August Offer (1940) was aimed at Offering greater share to Indians in Services.
- Nadir Shah, King of Persia, marched into Delhi in 1739.
- Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act of 1919.
- Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya:

Ans. He was a great saint of Sufi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.

- Sidi Maula was a saint of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji's period and was executed on charges of

political treason.

- **Juna Khan** was the original name of **Muhammad bin Taghluq**.
- **Ain-e-Akbari** is the renowned work of **Abul Fazl** about the **Government of Akbar the Great**.
- **Tarikh-e-Daudi** A history of **Lodi Dynasty** written by **Abdullah** during the **Mughal period**.
- In order to inquire into the injustice done to the **Muslims** during **congress ministries**, the **Muslim League** appointed a committee under the chairmanship of **Raja Muhammad Mehdi**.
- **Uch**: A place near **Bahawalpur district**. It is the burial place of **Makhdoom Jehanian**.
- **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**.
- **Buland Darwaza** was built by **Akbar the Great** at **Fatehpur Sikri** to commemorate his **conquest of Gujrat**.
- **Fatawa-e-Jehandari** was 'Zia-ud-Din Barani's' book on state craft.
- **Shams Siraf Afif**: Author of 'Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi'.
- **Fuwaid-ul-Faud** was written by **Zia-ud-Din Barani**.
- **Mirza Haider Dughlat**:
Ans. He was a cousin of Babur and author of 'Tarikh-e-Rashidi'.
- **Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur**: The title was conferred by **Mughal Emperor Jahangir** upon his **Court Painter Mansoor**.
- **Muhammad Masum Nami**: A Governor of **Qandhar**. He lies buried at **Sukkur**. He wrote "Tarikh-e-Sinkh"
- **Muslim League** was founded under the leadership of **Nawab Saleemullah Khan**.
- **Allama Iqbal** was elected as a member of **Punjab Legislative Assembly** in 1926 and chosen **President of Muslim League** in 1930.
- **Iqbal's early poems** were composed mainly in **Bang-e-Dara** and published in the year 1924.
- **Mr Mountbattan** announced the **Partition of India** into two independent states on **3rd June 1947**.
- The Cabinet Mission Scheme was placed before **Quaid-e-Azam** in April 1946.
- **The Forty**: This term refers to the forty slaves of **Iltumish** who played important role in **contemporary politics**.
- **Panipat** is a famous town near **Delhi**. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
- **Moeen-ud-Din Ajmeri** was a great saint of **Chisti sect of Islamic Mysticism**.
- **Syed Brothers**: **Hussain Ali** and **Abdullah Khan** who flourished in the early part of the 18th century are historically known as **Syed Brothers**. They were **King Makers** for few years.
- **Rohtas Fort** was built by **Sher Shah** near **Jehlum**.
- **Firdausi** wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of **Mahmud of Ghazni**.
- **Auqaf**: **Muslims** Holy religious places are termed as **Auqaf**.
- **Bahagar Kabir**: Founder of **Bakhti Movement**. He flourished in 15th century.
- **Kashful Mahjub** is renowned work on mysticism by **Ali Hajveri (Data Sahib)**.
- **Abul Fazl**: A leading light of **Akbar's reign**. He wrote "Akbarname" which is the most authentic history of **Akbar's period**.
- **Mudrasa Rahimia** was established by **Shah Abd-ur-Rahim** at **Delhi**.
- **Jainism** is a religious movement started by **Mahavirs**.
- The year when the **Quaid-e-Azam** decided that the **Muslim League** would join the **Interim Government in India** was 1946.
- The name of a person who has been the **Governor General** as well as the **Prime Minister of Pakistan**. **Khuwaja Nazim-ud-din**.
- **Tahmasap**: The King of Persia who helped **Hamayun** to recapture his throne.
- **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak** was a great commander of **Muhammad Ghouri** who laid foundation of **Slave Dynasty**.
- **Ghazi Malik**: was the original name of **Ghiyas-ud-Din Taghluq**.
- **Amir Khusrau**: A great poet and singer. He was a disciple of **Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Aulia**. He flourished during the **Sultanate Period**.
- **Dara Shikoh** was son of **Shah Jahan**, he fought against **Aurangzeb Alamgir**. He was mystic and writer.
- **Bairum Khan** was tutor of **Hamayun** and **Akbar**. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of **Mughals** over **Hemu** in 1556.
- **Madrasa-e-Rahimia**: A famous religious institution started by **Shah Abdul Rahim (Father of Shah Waliullah)**.
- **Noor Jahan** was a beloved Queen of **Jahangir**. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of the state.
- The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.
- **Sikandar Mirza** was the last Governor General of **Pakistan**.
- **Zill-e-Elahi** means: **Shadow of Allah**.
- **Sabuktigin** was the ruler of **Ghazni**. He ruled **Ghazni** from 977 to 997.
- **Ibn-e-Batuta** was a famous African traveler who stayed in the court of **Muhammad bin Taghluq** for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the then world from **China** to **India**.
- **Kanwaha** is the historical place in North India where **Babur** defeated the **Rajputs** in 1527. At this historical place, **Babur** broke his wine vessels.
- **Sarus Sadur**: **Guardian of Islamic Law and Spokesman of Ulema**.
- **Qutbat-ul-Islam Mosque** was built by **Qutb-ud-Din Aibak** near **Qutb Minar** at **Delhi**.

- Francis Bernier was a European traveler who visited India during Shahjehan's Period.
- H. Kh. Baqi Billah Bairang was renowned saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Majadded Alf Sani.
- Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al-Bairuni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.
- The 'Objectives Resolution' was passed at Karachi by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.
- The "One Unit" bill was accepted by the Parliament on 19th October 1955 when M. Ali Bogra was Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Pirthvi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 A.D. at Thanesar by Muhammad Ghouri.
- Qutb Minar of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hallmark of the Empire of the Turks.
- The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by Sikandar Lodi.
- The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol.
- Dara Shikoh in his religious thought was influenced by Mullah Shaida.
- The famous manuscript "Shikasta" and "Nastaliq" were written by Aurangzeb.
- In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognized under the Govt: of India Act 1935.
- The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by the Cabinet Mission.
- The JUP was set up in 1948.
- The Syed Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan.
- The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.
- Jahangir was imprisoned by Mahabat Khan.
- Champaner is a General.
- Mukhdum Jehanian Jalal-ud-Din Jehangasht was a saint of Sufi of Suhrwardiya Silsilah.
- Petticoat Government was headed by Maham Angah.
- I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act 1935?

Ans. M. K. Gandhi.

- The Rashmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on 18th July.
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
- Manachi was a European traveler who came to the court of Jahangir.
- One of the earliest coming Saints to India was Khawaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.
- Home Rule League was founded in 1916.
- The Baghdad Pact was signed in 1955.
- The System of Basic Democracy was first introduced in 1959
- Hazrat Mehal's real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of Independence. She was the wife of Wajid Ali Shah of Oadh.
- Syed Ameer Ali was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a Judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Mohammedan Association and remained President of the Hughlie Imambara. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.
- Manzoor Qadir was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British Government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation movement and boycott movement.
- Divide & Quit written by Penderel Moon.
- Foreign Policy of Pakistan: A Historical Analysis is written by S. M. Burk.
- Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan: Ayyub Khan.
- Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- Hazrat Ali Hajveri (popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh) belonged to Sufi Order.
- Fatawa-e-Jahandari was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.
- Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was Thatta.
- Kashmir was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in October 1586.
- In a battle near Peshawar, Jaipal was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1001.
- The Battle of Plassey firmly established the British Rule in Bengal.
- When presidential form of constitution was imposed 1st March 1962.
- The Qutb-ul-Islam mosque was built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban.
- Who contributed largely to the spread of Islam in Bengal Shahab-ud-Din Suhrawardi.
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in 1831 at Balakot (NWFP).
- The Scientific Society was founded in 1864 at Ghazipur.
- In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got 100 percent seats in the Central Assembly and over 88.8 percent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.
- The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in 1974 at Lahore.

- The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Amir Ali.
- The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by Syed Amir Ali.
- Mr. Jinnah returned from England in year October 1935 to reorganize the AIML.
- The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year 19th September 1960.
- The Alai Darwaza is situated at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia Silsila.
- Arhai Din Ka Jhonpara was a mosque.
- Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in the year 1884.
- Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year 1959.
- Muhammad bin Qasim was called back by Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- Pirthvi Raj was defeated by Muhammad Ghouri in 1192 A.D. at the battle of Tarain.
- Khilji Dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji.
- The R.C.D. was brought about in 1964 among Pakistan, Iran, Turkey.
- The first and second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were M. A. Jinnah and Ch. Muhammad Ali respectively..
- PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.
- The All Indian Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in 1886.
- Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in 1867.
- The Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- The author of "Mission with Mountbattan": Compbell Johnson.
- The Federal Shariat Court was established in 25th June 1980.
- Khusrau Malik was the Governor of Lahore.
- Sindh was conquered by Muhammad Ghauri in 1182.
- Hamayun was born at Kabul.
- Peacock throne was erected by Shahjehan.
- Pirpur Committee was formed in 1937 and was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
- Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.
- Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on 17 September 1948.
- Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmad Shaheed in 1830.
- Government of Indian Act, 1935 came into operation in 1937.
- Muhammad bin Qasim captured the city Daibul in 712 A.D.
- The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.
- Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.
- Khilji Dynasty was established by Ala-ud-Din Khilji.
- Babur the founder of Mughal Dynasty, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi.
- The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan is located at Delhi.
- Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
- Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.
- My life.....A Fragment was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- Yayha Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.
- The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in 13 January 1983.
- The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at Agra.
- Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as "the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country" by Lane Poole.
- Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar's conquest of Gujrat.
- Behzad was a famous Persian painter.
- The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushtaq Hussain respectively.
- The "Zamindar" and "Comrade" newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
- Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by Said Muhammad.
- Punjab was given the status of a province on 1st April 1970
- The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place on 3 August 1913.
- Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on 19 March 1940.
- Lal Bahadur Shahstri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration.
- Muhammad bin Qasim appointed Alafi as his advisor.
- Old name of Pakpatan was Ajudhan.
- The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul.
- Akbar was born at Umar Kot.
- The author of "Safinat-ul-Auliya" was Dara Shikoh.
- Mumtaz Mahal gave birth to 14 children.
- Maulana Azad's real name was Abu-al-Kalam.
- Hamdard was published by Ali Jauhar.
- Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of India during the 2nd World War.
- Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.
- Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in May 1950.
- The Simla Agreement was signed on 3rd July 1972.
- Myth of Independence was written by Z. A. Bhutto.
- Author of My Brother is Miss Fatima Jinnah.

- The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954.
- 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in 1985.
- The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
- Haren Minar was built by Jehangir.
- The tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in Lahore.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named Syed Mahmud.
- Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year 1863.
- The founder of "Islamia College Peshawar" was Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.
- The author of the book "Two Nation Theory" is:
Shafiq Ali Khan.
- The author of the book "Political System of Pakistan" is Khalid bin Saeed.
- The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of World Bank.
- The site for Islamabad was selected in 1960.
- Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in 1974.
- Bombay came to British possession through Dowry.
- The High Courts in India were established under the Act of 1861.
- Bee Amma's real name was Abida Bano.
- Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time:
Twice.
- Bande Mathram was composed in Bengal.
- Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932 Aziz Ahmad.
- Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called Trinity.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915.
- NWFP got the status of the Governor's province in 1937.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in:
1876.
- The Fraizi Movement was founded by:
Hajji Shariat Ullah.
- The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in Lucknow.
- All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at Aligarh.
- Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on 7th August, 1947.
- Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by Chaudry Muhammad Ali.
- The famous book "Hayat-e-Javed" was written on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- How many times Mahmud invaded India?
Seventeen.
- Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"? Col: Elahi Bakhsh.
- The oldest regional language of Pakistan is Sindhi.
- Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in 1979.
- Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language?
Urdu and Bengali.
- Under which Constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan. 1973.
- When was the first SAARC Conference held?
Ans. 1985.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak died during the game of:
Ans. Polo.
- Cahngez Khan came to India during the reign of Iltumish.
- Razia Sultana Married with Altunia.
- Ibn-e-Batuta visited India in 14th Century.
- The color of the marble of "Taj Mahal" is:
White.
- Aurangzeb Alamgir had: Three sons.
- Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of:
Ans. Akbar
- Which of the European nations came first to South Asia? Portuguese.
- Lahore Resolution was presented by:
Fazl-ul-Haq.
- Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:
October 1958.
- Pakistan People's Party was founded in:
1967.
- Akbar's tomb is situated at: Sikandra.
- William Hawkins secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jehangir.
- Hameeda Bano was mother of: Akbar.
- At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was: Thirteen and Half.
- Waqar-ul-Mulk died in 1917.
- Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam? Justice Mian Abdul Rashid.
- When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it? Afghanistan.
- Who was the author of 'My India Years':
Lord Hardinge
- Sanghata Movement was started by: Dr Moonje

- The book 'verdict on India' was written by : **Beverlay Nickolas**
- Famous Wardha scheme was about : **Education**
- Raja Dahir's wife name is **Rani Bai**
- Raja Dahir wife committed suicide
- Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltumish.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was A Moorish
- Fateh Pur Sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by Akbar.
- The Chain of Justice was hanged fro the convenience of people for quick justice by **Jehangir**.
- British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by **Jehangir**.
- The First British Governor General of India was **Warren Hastings**.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as **Judge**.
- During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to **Afghanistan**.
- All-India National Congress participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference.
- Sharif Report highlighted the atrocities of **Congress Ministries**.
- The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was **Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din**
- Pakistan-China boundary Dispute was settled during the government of **General Ayub Khan**.
- During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

- Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chk)
- First governor of State Bank **Zahid Hussain**.
- First Lady governor **Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976**.
- First lady federal minister **Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism)**.
- First state to join Pakistan was **Bahawul Pur, 1954**.
- Pak: cricket team first visited England.(chk: India)
- First captain of cricket team **Abdul Hafeez Kardar**.
- First century **Nazar Mohammd** against India in 1954 in Lacknow.
- First Woman University is located in **Rawalpindi**.
- First governor of **Punjab=Francis Moody**.
- First CM of **Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot**.
- First Governor of **Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah**.
- First CM of **Sindh=Ayub Khoro**.
- First Governor of **Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain**.
- First CM of **Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal**.
- First Chief Justice of Pak: **Sir Abdur Rasheed**.
- First PM of **Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan**.
- First President of **AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan**.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was **Frank Miservi**.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was **General Mohd: Sahrif**.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was **General Tikka Khan**.
- First governor State Bank was **Zahid Hussain**.
- First daily newspaper is **Amroz 1947**.
- First lady pilot was **Shukriya Khanum**.
- First museum of Pak established in **Karachi in 1950**.
- First Bank was **United Bank (7th August, 1947)**
- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: **Jan: 24, 1959**.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: **Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)**
- Election Commision was created on **23rd March, 1956** under Article 137 of **1956 constitution**.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: **Ayub Khan**.
- First Radio Station established was of **Karachi**.
- First T.V station was setup at **Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964**.
- First lady **Lady Major General** in Pak: **Dr. Shahida Malik**.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pak: **in 1990**.
- First private TV Channel **STN** launched in **1990**.
- First Chairman Senate was **Habibullah Khan**.

- First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
- First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Designataion of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956. (chk).
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
- Largest fort of Pak: “Rani Kot”.
- City Bank is the largest bank in the country.(chk: Habib Bank)
- Nishan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak: (chk)
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
- Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
- Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak:
- Shortest river is Ravi.
- Smallest division is Karachi.
- Largest division is Kalat.
- Largest division of Sindh is Therparkar.
- Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)
- Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
- Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
- Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
- Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
- First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
- Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station
- Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
- Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
- Longest period of rule was of Zia.
- Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
- Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
- Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
- Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
- Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
- Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
- Largest University is in Punjab.
- Oldest university is in Punjab.
- The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
- Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
- Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
- 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.
- Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
- Smallest city is Jehlum.
- Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles), water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).
- Rainiest city is RawalPindi.
- Rainiest place is Muree.
- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.

- First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
- Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
- In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
- Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower
- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam Internationl Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Pujab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Meseum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated urdu newspaper is Jang, Enghish is The News.
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
- Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
- Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
- Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
- First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Mahmud Ghaznavi (977 - 1030)

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

Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA)

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

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)

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

MUGHAL EMPIRE

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

1. Zahir-ul-din Babur
2. Humayun
3. Akbar
4. Jahangir
5. Shah Jahan
6. Orangzeb alamgir
7. Bhadur Shah Zafar

Downfall of muslim rule (CAUSES)

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

Establishment of British rule

The British East India Company was struggling for gaining ground to establish itself permanently on the subcontinent since 1600 A.D. The other European colonialist powers had lost their will to keep themselves in row with the English because of their superiority on seas. Lord Clive established English influence on sound footing and returned to England in 1787.

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

Jehad Movement

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

Two Nation Theory

separate religion, language, architecture, culture and way of life. This theory formed the basis of the Pakistan movement which finally led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were the greatest exponents of Two-Nation Theory.

In the view of Allama Iqbal:

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

According to Quaid-e-Azam

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

It is the theory that the hindus and muslims are two different nations because each of them has a

Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867)

Hindi- Urdu Controversy became the focus of nation attention in 1867 when some hindus of benaras tried to replace urdu with hindi as the court language. Sir syed ahmed was disappointed at the anti-Muslim attitude of Hindus.

War of Independence (1857)

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

click for detail [Ali Garh Movement](#)

Deoband Movement

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

for more [Anjuman-i-Himayat-e-Islam](#)

Ulema `s 22 Points

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

Establishment of pakistan (Initial problems and events)

1. Demarcation of boundariesRadcliffe `s Award
2. Congress Reaction
3. Uprooting of muslim in punjab
4. Refugees problem and their resettlement
5. Division of Armed forces and Military Assets
6. Division of financial Assets
7. Canal Water Dispute
8. Accession of Princely states (junagarh,kashmir and hyderabad)
9. economic problems and political problems
10. Constitutional problem
11. Death of Quaid-e-Azam

Six Points of Mujid-ur-rehman

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

Liaquat - Nehru Pact

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

Simla Accord

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

Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow

In 1894, Nadva-tu-Ulema, lucknow was founded by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor and Maulana Shibli Nomani. Nadva aimed at reforming Muslim society by imparting both ecclesiastical and secular knowledge to for detail [Nadva-tul-Ulema-Lucknow](#)

Languages of pakistan

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

Ratio of languages of pakistan

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

POPULATION OF PAKISTAN BY RELIGION

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

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

Economics of Pakistan (Five Year Plans)

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

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

Detail discuss on [The economy of pakistan](#)

Important Rivers Of Pakistan

PUNJAB : Jhelum , Chenab , Ravi , Sutlej

SINDH : Hub , Mir Nadi , Arl Nadi

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

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

The Largest in Pakistan

Air Lines : PIA

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

Bank : State bank Of pakistan.The largest commercial bank is Habib bank Ltd with

Rs. 194.6 billion desposit

Barrage : Sukkur Barrage

City : Karachi, Estimated population 9.9 millions

Canal : Lloyd Barrage Canal

Dam : Tarbela Dam (vol 148 million cubic metres)

Desert : Thar (sindh)

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

District : Khuzdar (baluchistan)

Fort : Rani Kot (sindh)

Gas Field : Sui Gas Field, Baluchistan

Hospital: Nishtar Hospital , Multan

Hydro-Electric Power Station : Tarbela (3478 MW)

Industrial Unit : Pakistan Steel Mills , Karachi

Industry : Textile Industry

Island : Manora (karachi)

Jungle : Chhang Manga (kasur)

Lake (Artificial) : Keenjhar Lake (sindh)

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

Library : The punjab public Library,Lahore (punjab)

Mine : Salt Mines , Khewra (punjab)

Mosque : Shah Faisal Mosque , Isl

Motorway : Lahore-Islamabad,motorway

Museum : National Museum, karachi

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

Nuclear Reactor : Karachi Nuclear Power plant (KANUPP)

Oil Field : Dhurnal Oil Field

Park : Ayub National Park , Rawalpindi

Radio station : Islamabad

Railway station : Lahore

River : Indus river

University : Punjab University , lahore

The Longest in Pakistan

coast : Balochistan (771 kms long)

Frontier : Pak-Afghan border (2252 kms)

Railway Platform : Rohri (sindh),Length 1894 feet

Railway track : Karachi to Landi kotal

Road : Karachi to peshawar

Tunnel (railway) : Khojak baluchistan (2.43 miles)

Tunnel (road) : Lowari (5 miles)

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

The Tallest in pakistan

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

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

Mountain pass : Muztagh Pass (Height 19030 feet)

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

Mountain Passes Of Pakistan

1. Muztagh Pass

2. Karakoram Pass

3. Khan kun Pass

4. Zagar Pass

5. Kilik Pass

6. Khunjrab Pass

7. Mintaka Pass

8. Dorath Pass

9. Babusar Pass

10. Shandur Pass

11. Lowari Pass

12. Buroghil Pass

13. Khyber Pass
14. Shimshal Pass
15. Ganshero Pass
16. Tochi Pass
17. Gomal Pass
18. Durgai Pass
19. Malakand Pass

Foreign Banks Operating In pakistan

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

Saindak Metal (Pvt) Ltd.

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

Metallic Minerals In Pakistan

Alum : Kalat , Khairpur , Peshawar , Quetta
Antimony : Karangli , Qila Abdullah , Shekran
Arsenic : Gilgit , Londku
Bauxite : Dhamman , Jhal , Muzaffarabad , Niazpur
Chromite : Lasbela , Malakand , Muslim bagh , Raskoh
Copper: Koh Marani , Kalat , Maranj , Pishin , Saindak
Gold : Chitral , Gilgit , Karak , Mardan , Lasbella
Iron Ore : Chitral , Chilgazi , Kalabagh, Rashkoh
Lead : Chiral , Khuzdar , Lasbella , Mardan
Magnesite : Kalat , Khumhar , Abbottabad , Zhob
Manganese : Haji Mohd Khan , Abbottabad , Zhob
Silver : Saindak (baluchistan)

Non-Metallic Minerals In pakistan

Asbestos : Char Bagh , Chitral , D.I Khan , Zhob
Calcite : Lasbella , Zhob
China Clay : Hazara , Multan , Peshawar , Rawalpindi
Coal : Dandot , Degari , Makarwal
Dolomite : D.I Khan , Jhimpur , Rawal pindi
Flourite : Chitral , Dir , Hazara
Glass sand : Bande sadiq , Mianwali , Salt Range
Graphite : Chitral , Hazara , Khyber
Gypsum : Dadu , D.I khan , Hyderabad , Kohat , Sibi , Quetta
Limestone : Daudkhel , D.I Khan , Hyderabad , Kalat , Rohri
Marble : Attock , Chagi , Gilgit , Hazara , Mardan, Swat
Natural Gas : Dhurnal , Kandhkot, Mayal , Mari , Sui , Tut , Uch
Precious Stones : Chitral , Hunza , Malakand , Swat
Salt : Bahadur Khel , Khewra , Kalabagh
Silica : Dandot , Hazara , Jangshahi , Makarwal
Sulphur : Chitral , Hyderabad , Kalat , Koh sultan

NATIONAL ANTHEM OF PAKISTAN

National Anthem of pakistan was written by renowned poet " Hafeez Jullundari " in

1954. The anthem consists of 50 words arranged in 15 lines. Renowned musician "Abdul Karim Chhagle" composed the Anthem. A total number of 11 male and female singers took part in its musical composition. Pakistan national anthem was first played on 13th August, 1954 before "Shah of Iran Raza Shah Pehlavi".

National Saving Organization (NSO)

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

National Holidays

1. Pakistan Republic Day (23rd March)
2. Labour Day (1st May)
3. Bank Holiday (1st July)
4. Independence Day (14th August)
5. Defence Day (6th September)
6. Death Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam (11th September)
7. Birth Anniversary of Allama Iqbal (9th November)
8. Birth Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam (25th December)

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

Press Organization of Pakistan

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

NEWS AGENCIES OF PAKISTAN

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

More Information of Pakistan

- * Syed Ahmed Khan wrote "Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya" on 1869 in reply to William Muir's "Life of Mohammad".
- * Sir Syed retired from service in 1976.
- * The total area of Pakistan is 796,096 square kilometres (307,374 sq mi).
- * There are 27 divisions and 108 districts in Pakistan.
- * The total number of primary schools are 169,087, middle schools are 19,180 and high schools are 13,108.
- * The number of registered doctors are 92,248, Nurses are 40,114 and Dentists are 4,622.
- * The first postage stamp of Pakistan issued on 9th July, 1948.
- * The first census of Pakistan was conducted on 9th February, 1951.
- * Gen. Ayub Khan took over as the president on 17th February, 1960 and Gen. A.M. Yahya Khan took over on 31st March, 1969.
- * PPP was founded by Z.A. Bhutto on 30th November, 1967.
- * The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan promulgated on 12th April, 1973.

* Dr. Abdul Salam was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in Physics on 15th oct,1979.

Foriegn policy of pakistan

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

Detail [Foreign-Relations-of-Pakistan](#)

Objectives Resolution

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

Rann of Kutch

Rann of Kutch is a wide stretch of marshy land situated towards the south-east of pakistan. In 1965 this area became a scene of border clash between india and pak. [Indus water Treaty](#)

Indus water treaty was signed by india and pakistan in 1960 to resolve the outstanding canal water dispute between the two countries [First Constituent Assembly](#)

First constituent assembly held its first meeting on 10th august,1947. Originally it comprised of 69 members of Central legislature belonging to punjab, sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan. Later on, the number of members was raised to 79. This first constituent assembly was dissolved by Ghulam Mohammad in oct, 1954. more [Early-Governments-and-Constitution Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore](#)

Anjuman himayat-e-Islam, lahore was established in 1884. Khalifa Hameeduddin and Maulvi Ghulam Ullah were elected as its first president and secretary respectively. Later on, the Anjuman opened many educational and welfare institutions in Lahore. Out of these Islamia College Railway road became very famous. The students of Islamia College arranged the annual meeting of Muslim League at Lahore on 23rd March 1940 which passed Lahore resolution. In 1875, Muhammad Anglo-Oriental High School was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Two years later, in 1877 it was given the status of a college. It functioned from 1877 to 1919 and educated thousands of Muslim students who formed the vanguard of Pakistan movement. This college was given the status of a Muslim university in 1920, after the death of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

PRE-PARTITION

- Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs
- Real name of Mohammad-bin-qasims was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
- Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
- Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayads.
- Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
- Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
- The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
- Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
- Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
- Aurangzeb reimposed 'Jaziya'?
- Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
- Babur used artillery in warfare.
- Emperor Shahjahan= Khurram Shihab-ud-din
- Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?
- 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.
- Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
- Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
- Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khurram)
- Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan
- Mahmood set out on Somnath on 17 Oct: 1024 A.D.
- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhatas in 1761.
- Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohd: Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).
- Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
- 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
- The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohd:
- Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.
- Sindh was annexed by British in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Rober Clive.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.
- Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.
- Shah Waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
- During Jehangir's reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.
- Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founder of Jihad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781([Faraizi Movement 1830-57](#))
- The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sarasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)
- In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
- British annexed NWFP in 1849.
- Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.
- Sati was abolished by Lord William Bentinck.
- First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.
- Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in 1922.
- Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.
- East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.

- In India French East India company was established in 1664.
- Raishmi Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.
- War of Independence started on 7th May, 1857 from Delhi.
- Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.
- In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was Bengal.
- At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.
- War of independence started on 9th May, 1857.
- The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.
- Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.
- First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.
- 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.
- Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.
- Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.
- Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 241898 at Ali Gargh.
- Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.
- Tahzibul Ikhlaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk)
- Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandan's of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.
- Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.
- In India English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
- Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.
- Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
- Scientific society was established in 1863.
- Albert Bill was presented in 1883
- NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.
- Muhammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by Sir Syed.
- Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.
- "Indian Patriotic Association" was founded in 1861.
- Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi. Nadwat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.(chk)
- Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by Mohd: Qasim Nanavatavi.
- MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.
- Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
- Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.
- Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep: 1885.
- DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan: 1887.
- Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
- Muslim Aligarh University was established in 1920.
- Treaty of Amritsar took place in 1876.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
- NWFP was given status of province in 1901.
- Shakespeare (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banaras.
- Muhammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.
- Partition of Bengal announced on 1st Sept: 1905 & implemented on 16 Oct: 1905 by Lord Curzon.
- Partition of Bengal annulled: 10th Dec: 1911 by Lord Hardinge.
- Swadeshi movement was started against Partition of Bengal.
- Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was Calcutta.
- The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec: 1911 by King George-V and Queen Mary.
- The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct: 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was Mohsanul Mulk.
- Muslim League founded on 30 Dec: 1906 at Decca.
- ML was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of Nawab Salimullah.
- **The HQ of ML was established at Lucknow.**
- **Initial membership of ML was 400.**
- **Mohd: Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.**
- **Inagural session of ML was presided by Nawab Samiullah.**
- **Inagural address was delivered by Nawab Vikarul Mulk.**
- **First session of ML was held on 30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi.**
- **First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec: 1907 was presided over by Adamjee Pri Bhai of Bombay.**
- **The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.**
- **Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mohd: Shah.**
- **1st President of ML was Agha Khan III. (upto 1913).**
- **Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.**
- **First VC of Aligarh University was Agha Khan 3.**

- Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.
- Real name of Agha Khan III was Sultan Mohd: Shah.
- First secretary general of ML was Hussain Bilgrami.
- 2nd President of ML was Sir Ali Mohd: Khan when Agha Khan III resigned in 1913.
- Sir Mohammad Shafik was the second general secretary of Muslim League.
- Syyed Amir Ali established ML London in 1908.
- Quaid attended 1st time Muslim League session in 1912. (chk)
- Quaid resigned from Imperial Legislative Council as a protest against Rowlatt Act in 1919.
- Quaid became ML president 1919-1924 (chk it).
- Quaid joined ML 10 Oct 1913.
- Syed Amir Ali resigned from ML in 1913.
- Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in Dec: 1920 (Nagpur Session) became ML president in 1916. (chk it)
- Quaid held joint membership of ML & Congress for 7 years i.e from 1913-1920
- He presided the ML Lucknow session of 1916 and Delhi session of 1924, became permanent president of ML in 1934.
- Lord Minto came to India as viceroy in 1915.
- Minto Morley reforms 1909: introduced separate electorates.
- Minto Morley reforms: Minto was Indian Viceroy and Morley was state secretary for India.
- Montague Chemsford Reforms came in 1919.
- ML demanded principle of self rule for India in 1913.
- Kanpur mosque incident took place in 1913.
- Jallianwala Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April, 1919.
- General Dyer was the army commander of Amritsar during Jallianwala bagh slaughter (1919).
- Lucknow Pact came in Nov: 1916.
- Home Rule Movement was founded by Mrs. Annie Besant an English Parsi lady in 1916 after Lucknow pact.
- Rowlett Act was passed in 1919.
- Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.
- All India Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th July 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
- First meeting of All India Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov: 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengal. Its headquarter was at Bombay.
- Khilafat day was observed on 27th October, 1919.
- Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.
- Moplah uprising in Malabar 1921.
- Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922.
- Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.
- Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahrik Khilafat.
- Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
- Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- Mustafa Kamal: first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct: 1923.
- Atta Turk means the father of Turks.
- Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
- Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.
- Hijrat Movement took place in 1924
- Reshmi Roomal movement of 1915 started by Maulana Mahmood-ul-Hassan.
- Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission.
- Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Dispatch.
- Lord Cornwalls is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
- Delhi proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.
- Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- Shoaib Qureshi was one muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.
- Fourteen-Points-of-MA Jinnah came in March 1929 from Delhi.
- Simon-Commission-1927 visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.
- British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in March 1942.
- Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.
- 1st Session of Round-Table-Conferences from 12 Nov 1930 to 19 Jan 1931. (Mohd: Ali Johar participated in it, Congress was absent.)
- Congress absent in 1st RTC, leaders were in jail due to civil disobedience.
- Leader in the 1st RTC was Agha Khan III.
- Quaid attended RTC 1, not attended RTC 2&3. After RTC 1, he renounced politics and pursued lawership.
- The PM of England during 1st Roundtable was Ramsay Macdonald.
- 2nd Session of RTC from 7 Sep 1931 to 31 Sep 1931. Gandhi represented Congress.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact was made on March 5, 1931.
- 3rd Session of RTC from 17 Nov 1932 to 24 Dec 1932.
- British opposition did not participate in RTC III.

- Communal award published in 1932.
- White Paper of RTC published in March 1933.
- Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC.
- Mohd: Ali Johar Started Comrade & Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.
- Name of Bi-Aman was Abidi Begum. (chk afzidi begum)
- Mohd: Ali Johar born in 1878 at Rampur and died at the age of 54 on 4th Jan: 1931 at London and was buried in Bait-ul-Mukadas (Jerusalem).
- Wife of Mohd: Ali Johar was Amjadi Begum.
- Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of Mohd: Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov: 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.
- Zamidars (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.
- Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid.
- Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalilur Rehman.
- Daily al-Halal by Abdeul Kalam.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is associated with Delhi Darbar.
- IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from Munich University for Persian Philosophy.
- Allama Iqbal born on 9th Nov: 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938
- Allama Iqbal was tutored by Moulvi Syed Mir Hassan.
- Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.
- Jinnah means Lion.
- Jinnah means Thinner. He was 5 feet, 11 1/2 inches in height.
- Quaid got education of law from Lincoln's Inn.
- "Quaid" used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper Al-Aman.
- Wife of Quaid was Ratan Bai.
- Quid's father was Jinnah Poonja.
- Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with Mithi Bai.
- Poonja was grand father of Quaid.
- Jinnah joined Congress in 1906 & in 1913 ML in London.
- Quaid born on 25th Dec: 1876 and died on 11 Sep: 1948.
- Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of Mohd: Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.
- Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 1/2 months.
- Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 from LINCOLN INN.
- Sir Dinsha was the father of Ratan (the wife of Jinnah).
- Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 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 lawership after 23rd March, 1940 and returned to India in April 1934.
- Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Lilaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League in 1924.
- Sindh separated from Bombay in 1935.
- The system of Dyarchy (Two authorities) was in operation from 1921-1937. (chk it).
- Dyarchy introduced in 1919 reforms and removed in 1935 Act.
- Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by E.S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford.
- Dyarchy divided India into 8 major provinces (excluding Burma.)
- Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad formula came in 1935.
- Provincial elections held in 1937.
- Pirpur Report about congress ministries came in 1938.
- Shareef report about Bihar came in 1939.
- Muslims observed "Day of Deliverance" on 22nd Dec: 1939.
- A committee under the chairmanship of Raja Mohd: Mehdi was appointed to inquire into congress ministries.
- August Offer was offered by Viceroy Lord Linthgow in 1940.
- Cripps visited India in 1942.
- Quit India movement started in 1942.
- Simla conference (June, 1945) was presented by Lord Wavel.
- Wavel plan was made in 1945.
- In 1945, Labour Party came to power.
- In 1945 elections ML won 428 out of 492 seats.
- In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim govt in India.
- In interim govt: ML got portfolios of Finance & Liaquat Ali was Finance Minister.
- J.N. Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in interim govt: on ML behalf.
- On the arrival of Simon Commission, ML was divided into Mohd: Shafee & Quaid groups.
- Unionist's Ministry was in Punjab.
- Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazle Hussain.
- Sir Siney Rollet was the president of Rollet Committee whose objective was to check Home Rule Movement.
- Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
- Burma separated from India in 1935 and was made independent in 1947.

- Sindh assembly passed the resolution for the creation of Pak: firstly on June 26, 1947.
- Lahore Resolution was presented in 27th Session of Muslim League at Minto Park (now Iqbal Park) on 23rd March, 1940 by Fazal-al-Qaq of Bengal. Quaid presided the session.
- The book 'last dominion' was written by Carthill.
- "Divide and Quit" is written by Penderel Moon.
- "Mission with Mountbatten" written by Campbell Johnson.
- Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.
- Cabinet mission announced its plan on 16th May, 1946.
- Cabinet Mission consisted of 8 members.
- ML accepted Cabinet Mission but Congress rejected it.
- Muslim League observed direct action day on 16th August 1946.
- On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.
- MP of England at the time of independence of Pak: was Lord Cunet Iteley.
- Redcliffe Award announced on 15th August 1947.
- On April, 1947, All India State's Conference was held in Gwalior.
- Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammad Iqbal.

POST-PARTITION

- National anthem of Pak: was played for first time on 13th August, 1954 in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran.
- Plan of division of Indo-Pak: announced on 3rd June, 1947.
- Population of Pak: at its birth was 32 million.
- First head of state to visit Pak: in 1947 was Ameer of Kuwait.
- First president to visit was of Indonesia.
- First opposition party of Pak: Jinnah Awami league it was founded by Abdul Hameed Bhashwani in 1950.
- Area of Pakistan 796,096 sq: km.
- National anthem written by Hafiz Jalundri in Charge Sahar in Sinf of Makhmas.
- Music composed by Ahmed Ali Chagla.
- Flag of Pakistan designed by Ameerudin Qadwani.
- Ch: Kahliqzaman became president of ML after Quaid.
- Ayub Khan laid down foundation stone of Quaid's Mosque.
- Which airline helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947? (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan). British Overseas Airways Corporation
- Pakistan's share 700 million was actually paid.
- Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on Aug. 11, 1947
- 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
- The first US ambassador to Pakistan, Paul H. Alling, was appointed on September 20, 1947.
- Who was the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India? Attlee
- When was it announced by that June 1948 had been determined as the date of withdrawal of British power from India? Feb. 20, 1947
- Secretary of State for India in 1947: Lord Listowel
- Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947: Lord Wavell
- Mountbatten arrived in Delhi: March 22, 1947
- Jinnah met Lord Mountbatten first time: April 5, 1947
- When did Lord Mountbatten announced the partition plan? June 3, 1947
- Mountbatten address the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? 14th August, 1947
- Indian Independence Bill moved in the British Parliament? July 4, 1947
- Time of creation of Pakistan 12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947?
- Who first time announced in English "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Mr. Zahoor Azar
- Who first time announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan? Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani
- Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan 16th August, 1947
- Pakistan applied for membership of UNO: 16th August, 1947
- What is the estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947? 8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi)
- When did the Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab? 07-01-1948
- When was it announced that Jinnah would be the Governor General of Pakistan? July 10, 1947
- The last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Evan Jenkins
- What does RSS stand for? Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh
- Who was the Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan? Ghulam Muhammad
- When did Liaquat Ali Khan move in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-

Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence? Aug. 12, 1947

- When was Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh? Aug. 22, 1947
- when was it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution? Aug. 23, 1947
- When was the announcement made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan? July 26, 1947
- When did Jinnah reach Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly? Aug. 7, 1947
- 79 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan?
- When did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah take oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan? Aug. 15, 1947
- Who administered the oath of M.A. Jinnah? Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed
- Who administered the oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- What was the venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan? Karachi
- Sir Francis Maudi took oath as First Governor of West Punjab?
- Who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal? Sir Frederick Bourne
- George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of N.W.F.P.
- Sheikh Ghulam Hussain oath as the First Governor of Sindh?
- Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner Baluchistan.
- Last Governor of the undivided Punjab? Sir Even Jenkins
- Who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh? MA Khuro
- Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of West Punjab
- Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army? General Frank Walter Messervy, 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy? Rear Admiral James Wilfred
- Who was the First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force? Air Marshal L. Parry Cane
- Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on 18th August, 1947.
- Friday was declared as half working day: 22nd August, 1947
- Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations: 22nd August, 1947
- When was the Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? 22nd August, 1947
- Who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib? NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan
- First Pakistani documentary film was shown in the cinemas in Karachi on 30-08-1947. What was it about? Events from 2nd to 15th August, 1947
- On 2nd September, 1947 the first Pakistani film was released. What was its title? "Teri Yadd"
- Which actors played the lead roles in the first Pakistani film? Asha Bhonslay and Nasir Khan
- Who was appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN? Mrs.Tasaddaq Hussain on 13th September, 1947
- Who was the first US ambassador to Pakistan? Paul H. Ealing (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)
- Which country sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947? Burma
- When was Karachi linked by air with all the provincial capitals? 6th October, 1947
- From which date Postage Stamps were made available in Post Offices? 6th October, 1947
- Who was appointed as the First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab? Sheikh Shabbir
- When was Pakistan admitted as member of the United Nations? 30th September, 1947
- Who was the Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan? Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
- Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi on October 15, 1947 as Pakistan's First National daily in Urdu
- Who was appointed Pakistan's ambassador to Iran? Qazi Issa
- Pakistan's ambassador to USA? A. H. Ispahani
- Indian Dy. Prime Minister in its very first cabinet after partition? Sardar Patel
- the Secretary of the Indian Ministry of States? V.P. Menon
- Elections to First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 1946.
- Pakistan's constituent assembly made on July 20th, 1947.
- 69 members in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan.
- 10 members were later added to the constituent assembly.
- Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on 11th August, 1947.
- Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in 15th August, 1947.
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar held the portfolio of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan.
- Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of Defense and

Commonwealth.

- First cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members including Prime Minister.
- Besides PMship, Liaquat had portfolio of Defence and common wealth.
- Quaid had portfolio of State and Frontier region.
- Zafarullah Khan had Foreign Affairs.
- I.I.Chundrigar had Trade, Industry & Public Works.
- Malik Ghulam Mohad: had Finance.
- Raja Ghazanfar had Food, Agriculture and health.
- Abdul Rab Nishtar had communication.
- Fazal ur Rehman had Internal Affairs, Information & Education.
- Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly on 7th March 1949 by Liaquat Ali.
- Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak: on 14th August, 1947.
- Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on 3rd Jan: 1954.
- On 24th October, 1954, constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad.
- Pakistan became member of UNO on 30th Sep: 1947 and the member of NAM in 1979.
- Pakistan became member of World Bank in 1950.
- Liaquat visited India in April 1950.
- Referendum in NWFP held 6-17 July, 1947.
- Azad Kashmir govt: was setup on 24 Oct: 1947.
- Basic democracy system came in May 1959.
- 2nd Constitution made by Ayub came in March 1, 1962.
- First martyr of Pak: Khwaja Mohd: Sharif of Ludhiana
- Canal water Pact with India=4th May, 1948.
- The first governor of Bengal Province was Sir Fredrick Boran, second was Malik Feroz Khan Noon.
- First CM of Bengal Province was Khwaja Nazimuddin, the second CM was Noor-al-Amin.
- Urdu made national language on 25th Feb: 1948 (chk it)
- The second constituent assembly consisted of 80 members.
- When did Jinnah visit East Pakistan as Governor General? March, 1948
- When did the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan? May 1948
- First C.M of Sindh: Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro
- Muhammad Ayub Khuhro was dismissed in April, 1948?
- E. De V. Moss was appointed as Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner?
- The first Chief Minister of East Bengal? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Quaid-e-Azam died on Sept. 11, 1948 due to Cardiac Arrest
- Jannah passed away at 72 at 10:20 p.m in G.G House Karachi and buried on 12th Sep: 1948 A.D.
- Funeral prayer of Quaid: Shabir Ahmed Usmani.
- 40 days of mourning was announced on Quaid's death.
- Who was the successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Jinnah had portfolio of Frontier States and Regions after him Liaquat Ali Khan took over this portfolio.
- Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan 13th March, 1949
- 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: 1951
- Landlordism abolished in East Bengal: 1950
- Liaquat Ali Khan visited USA: 1951
- Liaquat Ali Khan spent in USA: Three weeks
- The title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West? Pakistan, Heart of Asia
- Conspiracy to overthrow Liaquat Government came to light Rawal Pindi: March 1951
- Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on 16th October, 1951. Was buried in Karachi near Quaid.
- Liaquat Ali Khan born in Kernal (East Punjab) on 1st Oct: 1895.
- Who replaced Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? Khawajah Nazimuddin
- Who replaced Nazimuddin as Governor General? Ghulam Muhammad
- Jamilla was the first Muslim girl who hoisted Muslim League flag on the Punjab Secretariat, Lahore (1946)
- Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pak: in 1960.
- First commissioner of Sindh Charles Napier.
- Sindh assembly proclaimed Sindhi as official language of Sindh in 1972.
- Baluchistan got status of province on 1st July, 1970.
- Pak: bought Gawader (1958) & Jiwani from Oman.
- Pak: came into being on 27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday.
- Pak: standard time was adopted on Oct: 1, 1951.
- Population Census-1951, 61,72,81,98.

- The only vice-president of Pak: Noorul Amin.
- Father's name of Quaid= Jinnah Poonja
- Father's name of Iqbal=Shaikh Noor Mohd:
- 27 Oct: 1947 was observed "Black Day" as Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir.
- Sheikh Abdullah was called founder of National Conference.
- Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on October 27, 1947.
- Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is 250 miles.
- Hari Singh was the maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- % of Muslim population in Kashmir in 1947 was 78%.
- UN commission members for India & Pak: were 3 (later 5) visited in July, 1948.
- Sir Owen Dixon was UN Representative for demilitarization of Kashmir.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for the first time on August 13, 1954.
- Urdu made National Language in April 1954 it has 37 letters.
- Birth place of Quaid Wazir Mension.
- House of Quaid Mohata Palace.
- Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in 1951.
- Liaquat Nehru Pact= April 1951.
- 17th Oct: 1951 Liaquat shot dead in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar.
- Liaquat visited USA in 1951.
- Pakistan issued its first coin on 3rd Jan: 1948.
- Quaid inaugurated State Bank on 1st July'1948.
- National Bank of Pakistan formed in 1948.
- First postal stamp issued in 1948.
- Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on 14th August'1948.
- Pakistan recognized China in 1949.
- In 1949 July, Pak: got Siachen under Karachi agreement.
- Siachen is located in Baltistan.
- Siachen is world's 2nd highest glacier.
- 22 points of Ulema put on 24th Jan: 1951 by 31 Ulema.
- BBC started its first Urdu service on 13th April, 1949.
- In 1950, Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot founded Jinnah Muslim League party.
- PIA founded: 1954 started international service: 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.
- Pakistan got status of Test cricket in 1952.
- Sui gas founded in 1952.
- First five year plan launched in 1955.
- National Anthem first broadcasted on radio: 13 August, 1954.
- Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on 23 Sep: 1955.
- West Pakistan declared "one unit" in 1955 by Mohd: Ali Bogra.
- "One unit" repealed on 1st Jan: 1971.
- First acting Governor General of Pak: was Major General Sikandar Mirza 17th August 1955 to 16th Oct: 1955.
- President Iskandar Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.
- One unit bill passed during the period of Chaudhry Mohd: Ali 14th Oct: 1955 and cancelled on 25th March 1969 by Yahya.
- During one unit first GG of west Pak: was Nawab Mushtaque Ahmed Gormani and first CM was Dr. Khan Sahib In 1956.
- Pakistan became Islamic Republic on 23rd March, 1956.
- 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in Feb 29, 1956. ([Early-Governments-and-Constitution](#))
- Martial law was imposed in Lahore in 1953.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is buried in Cambridge (London)
- Pakistan joined SEATO in Sep: 1954.
- In Sept: 1958 Gawadar was bought by Khan of Kalat at 40 lacs pounds from Oman
- 1st Martial Law= 7 Oct: 1958 ([Gen Ayub Khan-regime](#))
- 2nd Martial Law= 26 March 1969([Gen Yahya-khan-regime](#))
- 3rd Martial Law= 7 July 1977 ([Gen-zia-regime](#))
- Ayub became first elected president on 17 Feb: 1960.
- Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on 1st August 1960.
- Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in Sep: 1960.
- Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on 21st May 1960.
- U2 incident happened in 1960.
- Ayub khan appointed Ameer Muhammad Khan as Governor of West Pakistan.
- Ayub visited US & Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in 1961.
- Ayub Khan visited USSR on 3rd April, 1965, US in 1961.
- Television started on 26 Nov: 1964.
- Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in 1962.
- Boundary agreement with China was signed in 1963.
- Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in 1965.
- Z.A Bhutto served as F.M in Ayub Govt:
- Convention League was formed by Ayub.
- 1965 war started from 6 to 22 Sept: 1965. ([Indo-pakistani-wars](#))

- Defense day is celebrated in Pakistan since 1966.
- Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war.
- Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on 3 Jan: 1966 (USSR, Kosjin)
- Fatima Jinnah died in 1967. She was born on 1st August, 1893.
- Kashmir valley is b/w Big Hamalia and Little Hamlia.
- Length of Indus from Hamalia to Arabian Sea is 1980 miles.
- Ancient name of India was Arya Warat.
- LFO was promulgated on 30th March, 1970 by Yahya Khan.
- The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in 1970.
- 2nd war between India & Pakistan: 3 to 17 Dec: 1971.
- Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: Abdullah Khan Naizi.
- PNSC established on 1st March 1979.
- PTV started its color transmission on December 20th, 1976.
- Pakistan signed PTBT in 1978.
- Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in 1970.
- Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in 1976.
- East Pakistan became Bangladesh on 16 Dec: 1971.
- Simla Agreement signed b/w Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on 2nd July'1972.
- Nationalization of educational institutions & industries in 1972.
- Nationalization of banks made in 1974.
- Denationalization of banks made on Jan:9, 1991 (First MCB).
- Pak: Broadcasting Corporation established on Dec: 20, 1972.
- The constitution of 1973 was enforced on 1 March 1973.
- PM under the 1973 constitution is the head of the cabinet.
- The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977.
- First biogas plant established in 1974.
- Ahmadis declared non-Muslims in 1974.
- Colour transmission started on 20th Dec: 1976.
- First electric train started in 1970.
- Steel Mill founded in 1973 (USSR aided) in Bin Qasim.
- Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in 1974.
- Pakistan joined OIC in 1974, NAM in 1979, PTBT in 1978, SAARC in 1985.
- Hudood ordinance enforced on 10 Feb: 1979.
- Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
- Faiz Ahmed Faiz got Lenin Prize.
- Gen-Zia succeeded ex-President Fazal Ellahi Choudhri.
- In dec: 1981, Ziaul Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members.
- Zakat & Ushr ordinance promulgated in 1980.
- Wafaqui Mohtasib was created in 1983.
- 8th amendment introduced in 1985.
- Gen.Zia lifted Martial Law on 30th December, 1985.
- Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on 15th Sep: 1986.
- Oiri 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.
- Ghulam Ishaque Khan became president of Pakistan in 1988.
- Pakistan's re-entry in common wealth in 1989.
- First test tube baby at Lahore in 1989.
- PTV2: 1992, PTV Morning: Jan 6, 1988, PTV:Sep: 2000.
- Kargil Crisis in 1999.
- Musharaf elected president (10th) on 20 June, 2001.
- Durand Line agreement b/w Sir Martimur Durand the FS of Britain and Amir
- **Abur Rehman, the Afghan ruler November 12, 1893 at Kabul (2050 km, 1300 miles)**
- **HBFC was set up in Nov: 1952.**
- **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.**
- **On 17 May, 1998 India blasted in Pokhran (Rajistan).**
- **Pak: entered nuclear club on 28 May, 1998.**
- **First bank of Pak: = Habib Bank.**
- **Defence day=6th Sep:**
- **Defence day of Pakistan is celebrated on Sep: 6 since 1966**
- **Airforce day= 7th Sep:**
- **Navy Day=8th Sep:**
- **Kashmir Day=5th Feb:**
- **Friday was declared holiday in Jan: 1977.**
- **EBODO promulgated in 1959.**
- **PRODA came in 1949-1954.**
- **Wheat crisis occurred in 1952.**

- Number of basic democratic was 80,000.
- Ghauri is Surface to Surface missile.
- Anza is Surface to Air missile.
- Age of senator is 30.
- Age of PM is 35.
- Number of tribal areas is 11.
- Pakistan Withdrew from SEATO in 1973.
- Pakistan left CENTO in March 1979.
- Nasir Shabir was first Pakistani to conquer Mount Everest.
- Capital of was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad on 1 August 1960.
- Indus Basin Treaty was concluded on 19th Sep 1960.
- KANNUP was established in 1971.
- Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 Jan 1966.
- Saudi King Shah Faisal visited Pakistan in the year of 1966 and 1974.
- Pakistan was suspended from Commonwealth on 18 Oct 1999.
- Mr. Ghulam Muhammad was finance minister before becoming governor general of Pakistan.
- Badr I launched on 16th July 1990.
- First Agriculture University was established in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan joined SEATO in 1954 but later withdrew from it in the year 1973.
- Moraji Desai, former PM of India was the only Indian leader awarded the highest award of Pakistan for a civilian.♦

All About Pakistan

Official Name

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

- Father of the Nation Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948)
- National Poet Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938)
- Head of the State Asif Ali Zardari, President
- Head of Government Yousaf Raza Gillani, Prime Minister
- Capital Islamabad
- Area Total 796,095 Sq. km.
- Punjab 205,344 Sq. km.
- Sindh 140,914 Sq. km.
- North West Frontier Province 74,521 Sq. km.
- Balochistan 347,190 Sq. km.
- Federally Administered Tribal Areas 27,220 Sq. km.
- Islamabad (Capital) 906 Sq. km.
- Population 149.03 million

• Administrative Setup

Pakistan is divided into four provinces viz., North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The tribal belt adjoining NWFP is managed by the Federal Government and is named FATA i.e., Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas have their own respective political and administrative machinery, yet certain of their subjects are taken care of by the Federal Government through the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Northern Areas. Provinces of Pakistan are further divided into Divisions and Districts

Divisions

Districts

NWFP	7 , 24
Punjab	8 , 34
Sindh	5 ,21
Balochistan	6 ,22

While FATA consist of 13 Areas/Agencies and Azad Kashmir and Northern Areas have 7 and 5

Districts respectively.

- Religion 95% Muslims, 5% others.
- Annual Per capita income Rs. 28,933 (US \$ 492 approximately)
- GDP 5.1%
- Currency Pak. Rupee.

· Imports

Industrial equipment, chemicals, vehicles, steel, iron ore, petroleum, edible oil, pulses, tea.

· Exports

Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items carpets, sports goods, handi-crafts, fish and fish prep. and fruit

· Languages

Urdu (National) and English (Official)

· Literacy rate

51.6%

· Government

Parliamentary form

· Parliament

Parliament consists of two Houses i.e., the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House).

The Senate is a permanent legislative body and symbolises a process of continuity in the national affairs. It consists of 100 members. The four Provincial Assemblies, Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Federal Capital form its electoral college.

The National Assembly has a total membership of 342 elected through adult suffrage (272 general seats, 60 women seats and 10 non-Muslim seats).

· Pakistan National Flag

Dark green with a white vertical bar, a white crescent and a five-pointed star in the middle. The Flag symbolises Pakistan's profound commitment to Islam, the Islamic world and the rights of religious minorities.

· National Anthem

Approved in June, 1954

Verses Composed by: Abdul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri

Tune Composed by: Ahmed G. Chagla

Duration: 80 seconds

· State Emblem

The State Emblem consists of:

1. The crescent and star which are symbols of Islam
2. The shield in the centre shows four major crops
3. Wreath surrounding the shield represents cultural heritage and
4. Scroll contains Quaid's motto: Unity Faith, Discipline

· Pakistan's Official Map

Drawn by Mian Mahmood Alam Suhrawardy (1920-1999)

· National Flower

Jasmine.

· National Tree

Deodar (Cedrus Deodara).

· National Animal

Markhor.

· National Bird

Chakor (Red-legged partridge)

· Flora

Pine, Oak, Poplar, Deodar, Maple, Mulberry

· Fauna

The Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara, Black buck, Neelgai, Markhor, Marco-Polo sheep, Green turtles, River & Sea fish, Crocodile, Waterfowls

· Popular games

Cricket, Hockey, Football, Squash.

· Tourist's resorts

Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral and Gilgit

· Archaeological sites

Moenjo Daro, Harappa, Taxila, Kot Diji, Mehr Garh, Takht Bhai.

· Major Cities

Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Faisalabad, Multan and

Sialkot

· Major Crops

Cotton, Wheat, Rice and Sugarcane

· Agricultural Growth Rate

4.15% in 2002-03

· Total cropped area

22.0 million hectares

· Industry

Textiles, Cement, Fertilizer, Steel, Sugar, Electric Goods, Shipbuilding

· Energy

Major sources

Electricity (Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear) Oil, Coal, and Liquid Petroleum Gas

Power Generating Capacity

18,062 MW

· Health

Hospitals

947

Dispensaries

4,800

Basic Health Units (BHUs)

4,820

Maternity & Child Health Centres

1,084

Rural Health Centres (RHCs)

581

Tuberculosis (TB) Centres

357

Hospital Beds

82,844

Doctors (registered)

101,635

Dentists (registered)

5,068

Nurses (registered)

44,520

Paramedics

22,714

Lady Health Workers

6,397

· Education

Primary Schools

164,200

Middle Schools

19,100

High Schools

12,900

Arts & Science Colleges

925

Professional Colleges

374

Universities

Public Sector (including one WomenUniversity)

29

Private Sector

10

· Transport & Communication

Total length of roads

251,845 km

Pakistan Railway network

7,791 km

Railway stations

781

Pakistan International Airlines

Covers 33 international and 21 domestic stations with a fleet of 44 planes.

Major Airports

8 (Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar, Multan, Faisalabad and Gwadar)

· Seaports

International

2 (Karachi and Bin Qasim.)

Fish Harbours-Cum-Mini Ports

3 (Minora, Gawadar, and Keti Bandar)

· Communications

Post Offices

12,267

Telephone connections

4,589,000

Public Call Offices

1,14,527

Telegraph offices

328

Internet Connections

1.9 million

· Employment

Total Labour force

42.38 million

Employed Labour Force

39.41 million

Agriculture Sector

18.91 million

Manufacturing & Mining sector

4.51 million

Construction

2.25 million

Trade

5.27 million

Transport

1.97 million

Finance, Community & Social Services

5.90 million

Others

5.87 million

· Media

Print Media (In accordance with Central Media List)

Dailies
414
Weeklies
392
Fortnightlies
50
Monthlies
259
Annually
01
Quarterly
03

News Agencies

Official
APP

Private
PPI, NNI, On Line and Sana.

Electronic Media

TV Centres
Five TV centres at Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta and Karachi covering 88.58% population and 29 re-broadcasting stations.

Pakistan Television
4 channels (PTV-I, PTV-II (PTV World), PTV-III & PTV-IV)

Registered TV sets
3,604,000

Radio Stations
Public:
Total 25, Home services in 19 languages. External Services cover 81 countries in 15 languages
Private:
Radio stations 3, TV transmitter channels 3

Cable Operators
900

· Banks
Central Bank
State Bank of Pakistan
Other Banks
National Bank of Pakistan
Habib Bank Ltd.
United Bankn Ltd.
Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.
Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.
First Woman Bank
Mehran Bank
The Bank of Punjab
Bank of Khyber
Specialized Banks

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
Federal Bank for Co-operatives
Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan
The Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank

· Famous Mountain Peaks
K-2 (Mt. Godwin Austin)
28,250 ft./8611 m (2nd in World)
Nanga Parbat
26,660 ft./8126 m (8th in World)
Gasherbrum-I
26,470 ft./8068 m (11th in World)

· Famous Mountain Passes

The Khyber Pass

NWFP

The Kurram Pass

FATA

The Tochi Pass

FATA

The Gomal Pass

NWFP

The Bolan Pass

Balochistan

The Lowari Pass

Chitral (NWFP)

The Khunjerab Pass

Northern Areas

· Rivers

The Indus

2,896 km

Jhelum

825 km

Chenab

1,242 km

Ravi

901 km

Sutlej

1,551 km

Beas (tributary of Sutlej)

398 km

· Famous Glaciers

Siachin

75 km

Batura

55 km

Baltoro

65 km

· Deserts

Thar
Sindh
Cholistan
Punjab
Thal
Punjab

· Lakes
Manchar
Sindh
Keenjar
Sindh
Hanna
Balochistan
Saif-ul-Maluk
NWFP
Satpara
Northern Areas
Kachura
Northern Areas

· Major Dams
Mangla Dam
Punjab
Tarbela Dam
NWFP
Warsak Dam
NWFP

PAK STUDIES PAPER 1

**1. He was the Governor – General of Indo-Pakistan before Mountbatten:
Lord Wavel**

**2. Mountbatten came to India in
March 1947**

**3. Mountbatten was an officer in
British Navy**

**4. Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on
23rd June 1947**

**5. Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in:
1946**

**6. The first Cabinet of Pakistan consisted of
7 members.**

**7. Finance Portfolio in the first Cabinet was held by
Malik Ghulam Muhammad.**

**8. The Chief Minister of the following province refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947:
NWFP**

**9. CM of NWFP Doctor Khan Sahib was dismissed by Quaid e Azam who was his
successor?**

**10. Chief Minister of the following Province was dismissed by Quaid e Azam
Bengal**

11. Approximate population of Pakistan at the inception in 1947 was

7 crores

12. First census of Pakistan was held in 1951

13. Population of west Pakistan in 1951 was 34 million

14. The only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947 was Afghanistan

15. Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles

16. India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948

17. Madhupur Head works is located on the river Ravi

18. Ferozpur Head works is located on river Sutluj

19. Muslim majority Tehsil Zira was handed over to India in Redcliff award it was a tehsil of Ferozepur District.

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

22. Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947

23. At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rs. 4,000 million

24. India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share.

25. Only Rs. 200 crores had been paid as an interim installment

26. Referendum in 1947 in NWFP province was held in July.

27. On 15th August 1947 the state of Junagadh announced that it had acceded to Pakistan.

28. He was the first Governor of Punjab Francis Moody.

29. Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.

30. Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in June 1947.

31. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid in July 1948.

32. The initial assets of SBP were equal to three Crore

33. Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.

34. He was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.
Mian Iftikhar –ud- din

35. "The Myth of Independence" was written by
Z.A. Bhutto

36. Muslim yesterday and today was written by
A.B.Rajput

37. Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain.

38. White strip in the flag was added in August 1947. When was moon and star added in the flag
February 1949.

39. Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in
April 1948.

40. The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on:
27th August, 1948.

41. He was called the iron man of NWFP
Khan Qayyum Khan

42. Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the following party in September 1949
Awami Muslim League

43. In the East Bengal elections were held in
1954

44. He is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA
Khoro

45. It was the first opposition party of the country
Jinnah Awami League

46. Awami League was founded by Abdul Hamed Bhashani in
1950

47. Rawalpindi Conspiracy was unearthed in
March 1951

48. The accused of the conspiracy were prosecuted in the following jail
Hyderabad Jail

49. Liaqat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi
in April 1950.

50. Liaquat Ali Khan visited America in
May 1950

Ports and Harbor

BABRBARIKON

Barbarikon was the name of a sea port near the modern-day city of Karachi, Pakistan, important in the Hellenistic era in Indian Ocean trade. It is mentioned briefly in the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*:

"This river [the Indus] has seven mouths, very shallow and marshy, so that they are not navigable, except the one in the middle; at which by the shore, is the market-town, Barbaricum. Before it there lies a small island, and inland behind it is the metropolis of Scythia, Minnagara; it is subject to Parthian princes who are constantly driving each other out." *Periplus, Chap. 38*

"The ships lie at anchor at Barbaricum, but all their cargoes are carried up to the metropolis by the river, to the King. There are imported into this market a great deal of thin clothing, and a little spurious; figured linens, topaz, coral, storax, frankincense, vessels of glass, silver and gold plate, and a little wine. On the other hand there are exported costus, bdellium, lycium, nard, turquoise, lapis lazuli, Seric skins, cotton cloth, silk yarn, and indigo. And sailors set out thither with the Indian Etesian winds, about the, month of July, that is Epiphi: it is more dangerous then, but through these winds the voyage is more direct, and sooner completed." *Periplus Chap. 39*
It is also a Greek version of the term Barbaricum, designating areas outside civilization and/or the Roman Empire.

GAWADAR PORT

Gwadar port is located at Gwadar city at the entrance of the Persian Gulf on Arabian Sea and about 460 km west of Karachi in Balochistan, Pakistan.

Gwadar port, is a deep-sea warm water port, being constructed in two phases with heavy investment from China. Gwadar has had immense geostrategic significance on many accounts. In 1993, Pakistan started technical and financial feasibilities for the development of Gwadar port. The Gwadar port project started on 22 March 2002. The first phase was completed in December 2005.

Gawadar port was inaugurated on March 19, 2007 after the completion of second development phase. Gawadar port is Pakistan's first deep port that has the capacity to serve virtually all sorts of cargo ships of any size.

Port Operations

Port of Singapore took over Gwadar Port by the end of January 2007. Port of Singapore was the highest bidder for the Gwadar port after DP world backed out of the bidding process. Originally, Chairman of Dubai Ports World, Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem, who met President Pervez Musharraf on May 5th 2006, expressed a strong hope for management of facilities at the strategic Gwadar deep sea port and development of infrastructure in the southern port city and elsewhere in Pakistan. But They took the decision not to bid after India's National Security Council had voiced concerns about DP World's ventures in India, alongside its Pakistani plans and Sultan Ahmed bin Sulayem assured the Indians their pull-out was well considered and India need not have any security concerns. The port will now be in competition with the likes of Chabahar, a port in Iran, as well as Dubai in the United Arab Emirates.

GAWADAR FISH HARBOUR

Gwadar Fish Harbour is located in Gwadar, Balochistan, Pakistan.

KORANGI FISH HARBOUR

Korangi Harbour, in East Karachi, is a relatively new harbour, originally built to take pressure off the Karachi Fish Harbour. It was also to serve the boom in fisheries production as a result of expansion offshore, which never occurred locally, and for large trawlers and processing vessels.

ORMARA

Ormara is a port city located in Balochistan. It is located 450 Km west of Karachi on the Arabian Sea. Jinnah naval base of Pakistan Navy is also located at Ormara. Ormara airport is located at 25° 16' 29N 64° 35' 10E. The population of Ormara is estimated to be over 40,000 in 2005. Over 99% is Muslim. The vast majority of the population of Ormara is Baloch.

PASNI FISH HARBOUR

Pasni is a fishing port and major town in Balochistan, Pakistan. It is located on the Makran coast on Arabian Sea about 300 Km from Karachi. Pasni is also sub-division of Gwadar district.

PORT QASIM

The Port Muhammad Bin Qasim is a port in Karachi, located at 24°46'00"N, 67°20'00"E (24.766667, 67.333333).

It was constructed in the late 1970s to relieve congestion at Karachi Port. Port Qasim was named after the Muslim general Muhammad bin Qasim who captured the area around 712 CE. The port was developed close to the Pakistan Steel Mills complex near the Indus River delta. Port Qasim's residential area is a neighbourhood of Bin Qasim Town of Karachi.

Port Qasim is managed by Port Qasim Authority. Port Qasim is Pakistan's second busiest port, handling about 35% of the nation's cargo (17 million tons per annum). It is located in an old channel of the Indus River at a distance of 35 kilometers east of Karachi city centre. The total area of the port comprises 1,000 acres (4 km²) with an adjacent 11,000 acre (45 km²) industrial estate. The approach to the port is along a 45-kilometre long Navigation Channel which provides safe navigation for vessels up to 75,000 DWT. The geographic position of the Port places it in close proximity to major shipping routes. One of its major advantages is the proximity to national transport facilities - 15 kilometers from the Pakistan National Highway, 14 kilometers from the National Railway network through six railway tracks located immediately behind the berths and 22 kilometers from Jinnah International Airport.

Terminals

The Port has nine cargo-handling berths: -

Multipurpose Terminal with four multi-purpose berths each of 200 meters length.

Qasim International Container Terminal with two berths each of 300 meters length.

Engro Vopak Chemical Terminal with one berth.

Fotco Oil Terminal with one berth but the potential for four additional berths.

Iron Ore and Coal Berth (279 metres long) for Pakistan Steel Mills.

Expansion

Future expansion of the port includes the deepening and widening of the navigation channel and the establishment of a liquid cargo terminal, a liquefied petroleum gas terminal, grain handling and storage facilities, a textile complex and a desalination plant.

Environmental Concerns

The area around the port includes several mangrove forests which are constantly under threat from human activities.

The beach immediately west of the navigation channel was the scene of a major oil spillage when the Greek-registered Tasman Spirit ran aground in August 2003. The environmental impact included large numbers of dead fish and turtles and a key mangrove forest, as well as dozens of people suffering nausea.

KETI BANDAR

Keti Bandar is a port at Arabian Sea in Thatta District, Sindh, Pakistan.

Keti Bandar was one of the richest ports of the region. The residents of Keti Bandar proudly claim that this port granted a loan to Karachi Municipal Committee during nineteenth century. This is no more in operation since 1935. Now not even the ruins of the port are visible due to sea erosion. Most of the inhabitants believe that Keti Bandar is actually the port of Debal where Muhammad bin Qasim along with his army arrived through ships from Iraq. Dibla tribe settled at Keti Bandar which justifies their claim to some extents.

The ports of coastal belt of Thatta are Keti Bandar, Bagan, Kharo Chhan etc. and are located 160 kilometers south east from Karachi.

JIWANI PORT

Jiwani port is located along Arabian Sea in Gwadar District, Balochistan, Pakistan. It is located near the Iranian border. It has a population of 25,000 and it is expected to become a major commercial center in concert with the development of the port of Gwadar located nearly 80 Km to the east.

Jiwani is located at the eastern end of Gwadar Bay, which is shared between Iran and Pakistan. The area around the bay includes an important mangrove forest extending across the international border, and is an important habitat for a wide variety of wildlife, especially the endangered Olive Ridley and Green Turtles. Plans to grant fishing concessions and offshore drilling rights are potentially a threat to the wildlife of the area.

Jiwani holds strategic importance in the region, located immediately adjacent to the shipping lanes to and from the Persian Gulf. This is the main reason that the town hosts a small naval base and an airport with a 5,500-foot runway.

KARACHI PORT

The Port of Karachi is Pakistan's largest and busiest seaport, handling about 60% of the nation's

cargo (25 million tons per annum). The port is located at 24°50'00"N, 66°58'30"E (24.840000, 66.980000) between the Karachi towns of Kiamari and Saddar, close to the heart of old Karachi. The port is located close to the main business district of Karachi and several industrial areas. The geographic position of Karachi places the port in close proximity to major shipping routes such as the Straits of Hormuz. The administration of the port is carried out by the Karachi Port Trust which was established in the nineteenth century.

Description

The port comprises a deep natural harbour with an 11-km long approach channel which provides safe navigation for vessels up to 75,000 DWT. The main areas of port activity are two wharves – East Wharf with seventeen vessel berths and West Wharf with thirteen vessel berths. The maximum depth alongside the berths is currently 11.3 meters. The two wharves extend in opposite directions along the upper harbour – the West Wharf southwest from Saddar town and the East Wharf northeast from Kimari Island.

The flow of cargo to and from the port is hampered by severe congestion in the harbour with several other maritime facilities located close to the port. Adjacent to the West Wharf is the Karachi Fishing Harbour, which is administered separately from the port and is the base for a large fleet of several thousand fishing vessels. The West Wharf also hosts a ship repair facility and shipyard and a naval dockyard at the tip of the wharf, while to the south of the port are the Karachi Naval Base and the Kimari Boat Club. The Port of Karachi also faces competition from a new private terminal located 5 kilometres away in the larger harbour west of the port. In recent years the federal government has attempted to alleviate the increased congestion in the harbour by constructing a second port in Karachi thirty kilometers east at Port Qasim and a third major port at Gwadar about 650 kilometers west of Karachi. The Karachi Fishing Harbour has been upgraded and a second fishing harbour is located 18 kilometres away at Korangi. The transfer of some naval vessels to the new naval base at Ormara has brought about further reductions in congestion.

Ancient History

The history of the port is intertwined with that of the city of Karachi. Several ancient ports have been attributed in the area including Krokola, Morontobara (Woman's Harbour) (mentioned by Nearchus), Barbarikon (the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea) and Debal (a city captured by the Muslim general Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 CE). There is a reference to the early existence of the port of Karachi in the Umdah, by the Arab navigator Suleiman al Mahri (AD 1511), who mentions Ras al Karazi and Ras Karashi while describing a route along the coast from Pasni to Ras Karashi. Karachi is also mentioned in the sixteenth century Turkish treatise Muhit (The Ocean) by the Ottoman captain Sidi Ali Reis. The Muhit is a compilation of sailing directions for a voyage from the Portuguese island of Diu to Hormuz in the Persian Gulf, warning sailors about whirlpools and advises them to seek safety in Kaurashi harbour if they found themselves drifting dangerously.

There is a legend of a prosperous coastal town called Kharak in the estuary of the Hub River (west of modern Karachi) in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century. In 1728 heavy rains silted up the harbour and resulted in the merchants of Kharak relocating to the area of modern Karachi. In 1729, they built a new fortified town called Kolachi (sometimes known as Kalachi-jo-Kun and Kolachi-jo-Goth) on high ground north of Karachi bay, surrounded by a 16-foot high mud and timber-reinforced wall with gun-mounted turrets and two gates. The gate facing the sea was called Kharadar (salt gate), and the gate facing the Layari River was called Mithadar (sweet gate). The modern neighbourhoods around the location of the gates are called Mithadar and Kharadar. Surrounded by mangrove swamps to the east, the sea to the southwest, and the Layari River to the north, the town was well defended and engaged in a profitable trade with Muscat and Bahrain.

From 1729 to 1783 the strategic location of Kolachi saw the town change hands several times between the Khans of Kalat and the rulers of Sindh. In 1783, after two prolonged sieges the town fell to the Talpur Mirs of Sindh, who constructed a fort mounted with cannons on Manora Island at the harbour entrance. The prominence of the port attracted the British, who opened a factory in Karachi at the end of the eighteenth century but disagreements with the Mirs on trade tariffs led to the closure of the factory. The British were concerned about Russian expansion towards the Arabian Sea, so in 1839 they occupied Karachi and later the whole of the Sindh. The port served as a landing point for troops during the First Afghan War.

Modern History

The potential of Karachi as a natural harbour for the produce of the Indus basin led to rapid development. The Indus Steam Flotilla and the Orient Inland Steam Navigation Company were formed to transport cotton and wheat down the Indus river to Karachi. A number of British companies opened offices and warehouses in Karachi and the population increased rapidly. By 1852, Karachi was an established city with a population of 14,000 and a prosperous overseas trade. The modern port began to take shape in 1854, when the main navigation channel was dredged and a mole or causeway was constructed to link the main harbour with the rest of the city. This was followed by construction of Manora breakwater, Kiamari Groyne, the Napier Mole Bridge and the Native Jetty. The construction of the wharves started in 1882, and by 1914 the East Wharf and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf were complete while 1927 and 1944, the West Wharf, the lighterage berths and the ship-repair berths were constructed between 1927 and 1944.

From the 1861 the Sindh Railway line connected Karachi to the cotton and wheat producing areas of the Sindh and northern British India and by 1899 Karachi was the largest wheat and cotton exporting port in India. The period between 1856 and 1872 saw a marked increase in trade, especially during the American Civil War when cotton from Sindh replaced American cotton as a raw material in the British textile industry and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Another major export was oil brought by rail from the Sui region in Balochistan.

Karachi's importance as a gateway to India increased in 1911 when the capital of British India was moved to Delhi. The city was an important military base during the First World War (1914-18) because it was the first Indian port of call for ships coming through the Suez Canal and was the gateway to Afghanistan and the Russian Empire. In 1936 the Sindh district of the Bombay Presidency was reorganised as a new province with Karachi as the capital instead of the traditional capital of Hyderabad. This led to new public services and buildings, thus increasing its population and importance.

Karachi was again a military base and port for supplies to the Russian front during the Second World War (1939-1945). In 1947, Karachi became the capital of the new nation of Pakistan, resulting in a growth in population as it absorbed hundreds of thousands of refugees. Although the capital moved to Islamabad in 1959, Karachi remains the economic centre of Pakistan, accounting for the largest proportion of national GDP based in part on the commerce conducted through the Port of Karachi and Port Qasim. Post Independence, the port witnessed tremendous growth as a result of being the largest port in Pakistan. The port was targeted by the Indian Navy (codenamed Operation Trident) during the hostilities of the 1971 war.

Port Facilities

The port has thirty dry cargo berths, three liquid cargo-handling berths (oil piers), two ship repair jetties and a shipyard and engineering facility. These are arranged in two main wharves - the West Wharf and the East Wharf each including a container terminal: -

Karachi International Container Terminal (KICT) opened in 1996 at West Wharf berths 28-30. It has a handling capacity of 300,000 TEUs per annum and handles container ships up to 11-metre draught. The total quay length is 600 metres divided into two container berths. The terminal is equipped with three Panamax cranes and one post-Panamax crane.

Pakistan International Container Terminal (PICT) in 2002 at East Wharf berths 6-9. It has a handling capacity of 350,000 TEUs per annum and handles container ships up to 11.5 metre draught. The total quay length is 600 metres divided into two container berths. The terminal is equipped with two Panamax cranes.

KICT and PICT have a nearby competitor in the privately operated Al-Hamid International Container Terminal (AICT), which opened in 2001 at a site west of the Layari River. AICT is situated next to the Sindh Industrial Trading Estate, the new truck stand at Hawkes Bay Road and close to the RCD Highway, Super Highway and the future Layari Bypass.

Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works carries out shipbuilding and repair for both commercial and military customers on a 29-hectare (70 acres) site at the West Wharf. The facilities include a large shipbuilding hall, three shipbuilding berths, two dry-docks, three foundries.

Expansion

Further deepening of the port has been planned by the Karachi Port Trust in order to enhance facilities. The channel is being dredged initially to 13.5 metres deep to cater for 12 metre draught vessels at all tides. At Kiamari Groyne, located at the outer tip of the harbour, dredging will be to 16.5 metres to enable vessels up to 300 metres long to dock. The Karachi Port Trust also plans to

develop a trans-shipment terminal at Kiamari Groyne which should minimise turn around time for larger vessels.

Other projects to expand the port include:

An increase the handling capacity of KICT from 300,000 TEUs to 400,000 TEUs per annum

Two new berths at KICT with 14 metres depth alongside and an additional 100,000 m² terminal/stacking area

Installation of modern facilities at PICT (completed in April, 2004)

A new bulk cargo terminal at East Wharf

Reconstruction of the oldest oil pier to allow berthing of 90,000 DWT tankers

A new 100-acre cargo village to cater for containers and general and bulk cargo

Reconstruction of the 100-year old NMB Wharf to enhance the berthing of passenger vessels

The purchase of a new dredger, two hopper barges, two harbour tugs, two water barges, an anchor hoist vessel, two pilot boats, and a dredger tender

A new desalination plant to address the city's water shortage problem

A 500-foot high Port Tower for commercial and recreational use including a revolving restaurant

The construction of a 500-acre Port Town with 13,000 homes for port workers at nearby Hawkes Bay

A new Port Club at Chinna Creek adjacent to the East Wharf

Environmental Concerns The area around the harbour includes several mangrove forests which are constantly under threat from human activities. To the east of the port lies Chinna Creek, which covers about 6 km² and is dotted with mangrove islands. To the southwest of the port is another much larger mangrove forest in the bay formed by several islands and Manora breakwater; the river Layari flows into this bay, bringing waste from upstream suburbs.

The beach immediately east of the harbour was the scene of a significant oil spillage when the Greek-registered Tasman Spirit ran aground in August 2003. The environmental impact included large numbers of dead fish and turtles and damage to a key mangrove forest, as well as dozens of people suffering nausea.

Karachi Dock Labour Board

The Karachi Dock Labour Board (KDLB) is responsible for labour relations between employees and the Karachi Port Trust. In October 2006, the Pakistan government has decided to close down Karachi Dock Labour Board by December this year as part of its landlord port strategy and under the National Trade Corridor (NTC) programme. The closure of KDLB would cost around Rs 4.2 billion (\$70 million) to the national exchequer.

The World Bank in its report suggested, in case of closure the KDLB would have to pay about Rs one million to each employee. There are about 3895 employees and officers on its payroll. Of which about 3673 are dockworkers; 185 staff members; and 37 are officers. The total payoffs calculated by the bank would be around Rs 4.2 billion.

KARACHI FISH HARBOUR

Karachi Fish Harbour is in West Karachi near the main port. It is relatively well supplied with facilities, with two large auction halls which whilst not ideal could be made presentable at little cost, a smaller improved auction hall for export fish, a landing area for fish intended for fishmeal, one 40 ton flake ice machine (most ice used is block ice and bought in by truck from outside the harbour area), an unloading wharf next to the market hall and export processing factories. Boat building facilities and a slipway are on the creek side of the harbour.

POR T FOUNTAIN

The Port Fountain or Karachi Port Trust Fountain is located next to the Northern rock of a series known as Oyster Rocks, off the Karachi Harbour. The fountain is the worlds second tallest fountain and rises to height of 620 feet when operating at full force. Ever since its inauguration by the President of Pakistan on January 15, 2006. The fountain has been attracting visitors from all over Pakistan. The fountain structure and platform of 135 sq meters (15m x 9m) is on 16 piles 18 meters deep. Two 835-horsepower turbine pumps deliver nearly 2000 liters of sea water per second at a velocity of 70 meter per second through specially designed 8 inch nozzles. The fountain constructed at a cost of PKR 320 million.

Because the fountain rises so high into the air, it is quite easily seen from many locations of the city. Many high rise apartments, buildings and surroundings overlook the fountain throughout the community at the beach. The column of water can be seen from miles at sea. The fountain is located 1.4 km away from the beach to avoid spraying neighborhood homes. Maximum vapours

travel up to a radius of 500 feet around the fountain. Eighteen flood lights of 400 watts illuminate the fountain at night.

DAMS AND BARRAGES

DUNGI DAMDohngi Dam (Dungi Dam) is a dam, located 2 kilometers northwest of Gujar Khan in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

GHAZI BAROTHA DAMGhazi Barotha Dam is located on Indus River in Pakistan. Ghazi Barotha Hydroelectric project is located around 100 km from Islamabad. It involved the construction of a partial river diversion at Ghazi Barotha, 7 km downstream from the Tarbela Dam.

The barrage diverts water into a 52 km **concrete**-lined channel and delivers it to the 1,450MW powerhouse at Barotha. This is further downstream, near the confluence of the Indus and Haro rivers. In this reach the Indus River drops by 76 m within a distance of 63 km. After passing through the powerhouse, diverted water is returned to the Indus. In addition to these main works, transmission lines stretch 340 km.

GOMAL DAMGomal Dam is located on Gomal river in South Waziristan, NWFP, Pakistan.

GOMAL ZAM DAM PROJECTGomal Zam Dam Project is located in Damaan area of NWFP, Pakistan. Gomal River, on which a 437 feet high Gomal Zam Dam will be built, is one of the significant tributaries of Indus River. It is planned to irrigate about 163,000 acres of land. The total projects costs amounts to Rs. 12 billion. It will be a Roller compacted concrete dam, having a gross storage of 1.14 MAF. It will produce 17.4 MW of electricity when completed. Approximately Rs. 4.388 billion contracts for the construction of Gomal Zam Dam Project was awarded to Messers CWHEC - HPE, a joint venture of two Chinese firms in August 2002.

GUDDU BARRAGEGuddu Barrage is a barrage across river Indus, near Sukkur in Pakistan. President Sikander Mirza laid foundation-stone of the Guddu Barrage on February 2, 1957. The barrage was completed in 1962.

At the time of its construction it has maximum design discharge of 1.2 million cubic feet per second (34,000 m³/s). It is a gate-controlled weir type barrage with a navigation lock. The barrage has 64 bays, each 60 feet (18 m) wide. The maximum flood level height of Guddu barrage is 26 feet (8 m). It controls **irrigationsupplies** to 2.9 million acres (12,000 km²) of agricultural lands in the Jacobabad, Larkana and Sukkur districts of Sindh and the Nasirabad district of Balochistan. The cost of the project was 474.8 million rupees. It feeds Ghotki Feeder, Begari Feeder, Desert and Pat Feeder canals.

HUB DAMHub Dam is a large **water storage** reservoir constructed in 1981 on the Hub River on the arid plains north of Karachi on provincial border between Balochistan and Sindh, Pakistan. The reservoir supplies water for irrigation in Lasbela District of Balochistan and drinking water for the city of Karachi. It is an important staging and wintering area for an appreciable number of waterbirds and contains a variety of fish species which increase in abundance during periods of high water. The Mahseer (Tor putitora), an indigenous riverine fish found in the Hub River, can grow up to 9 feet in length and more than 110 lbs. The Hub reservoir can grow up to 32 square miles and provides for excellent angling.

KALABAGH DAMThe Kalabagh dam is a mega water reservoir that Government of Pakistan planning to develop across the Indus River, one of the world's largest rivers. The proposed site for the dam is situated at Kalabagh in Mianwali District of the northwest Punjab province, bordering NWFP.

The dam project is a highly controversial and has been so since its inception. In December 2005, General Pervez Musharraf, who became the President of Pakistan after a 1999 coup, announced that he would definitely build the dam in the larger interest of Pakistan.

HistoryThe region of Kalabagh was once an autonomous jagir (feudal estate) within Punjab. It was annexed by the Sikhs in 1822. After the British annexed the Punjab, the Nawab of Kalabagh was granted the jagir of Kalabagh, in recognition of his services to the British Raj.

According to the PC-II of the Project, Kala Bagh dam was initiated by GOP in 1953, and until 1973, the project was basically considered as a storage project for meeting the irrigation needs, and consequently, rapid increases in the cost of energy have greatly enhanced the priority of the dam as a power project.

The project's paperwork was finalized in March, 1984, with the assistance of the United Nations Development Programme; supervised by the World Bank, for the client Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) of Pakistan.

Controversy The proposed construction of the Kalabagh Dam triggered an extremely bitter controversy among the four provinces of Pakistan, namely Punjab, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province, and Balochistan. The only province which is in favor of this dam, is Punjab that is the most strong among all four provinces, as usually the government is mainly centralized in it. The other three provinces have expressed extreme dissatisfaction, going so far as to have their provincial assemblies pass unanimous resolutions condemning the proposed dam. Hence, the project is still under consideration.

The delay is also being caused by the fact that according to international water distribution law, the tailender has a legal and natural right on river and that is why no mega construction or reservoir can be built without permission and endorsement of the tail ender i.e. Sindh. In the case where the tail ender is not using water i.e. building a water reservoir, a reservoir can be made upstream.

Impact assessments of the proposed dam have shown that while it will provide storage and electricity, the dam will also have adverse impacts on the environment, as can be expected from any large dam. It will also displace a large number of people. While proponents point to the benefits, the adverse factors have been played up by the opponents of the dam. As a result, the dam has been stalled by claims and counterclaims since 1984.

The controversy can be best understood by looking at the viewpoints of each of the four provinces.

Punjab viewpoint

Punjab — the granary of Pakistan - desperately needs more water to keep up with the growing population and industrial demands on its agriculture. A dam at Kalabagh would also supply cheap hydroelectric power. The annual outflow of water into the Arabian Sea is considered a "waste" in Punjab, which feels that water can be used to irrigate Pakistani infertile lands. Punjab wants not just Kalabagh, but also two more large dams on the Indus, at Bhasha and Skardu/Katzarah. It feels that the Kalabagh site is the most favourable, compared to the other two, and that it should be built first.

Sindh viewpoint

Sindh, the first province to point KBD project a blame game, is the lower riparian and strongest opponent of KBD. But its case mainly against Punjab is more on a conceptual basis of what Sindh thought to be "theft of water by Punjab" rather than locating an actual incident of theft. Sindh supports its argument by stating that by virtue of its name and history of water rights of the province, Indus River belongs exclusively to Sindh. Therefore, claiming the construction of dams, Tarbela and Mangla and now KBD actions of theft of water at the irrigation cost of Sindh. Further, Sindh presents many objections against the proposed dam. Some of these objections are as follows:

Sindh objects that their share of the Indus water will be curtailed as water from the Kalabagh will go to irrigate farmlands in Punjab and NWFP, at their cost. Sindhis hold that their rights as the lower riparian have precedence according to international water distribution law.

The coastal regions of Sindh require a constant flow of water down the Indus into the Arabian Sea so that the flowing water can keep the seawater from intruding inland. Such seawater intrusion would literally turn vast areas of Sindh's coast into an arid saline desert, and destroy Sindh's coastal mangroves.

With the construction of dams, such as Mangla Dam and Tarbela Dam across the Indus, Sindhis have seen the once-mighty Indus turned into a shadow of its former glory downstream of the Kotri Barrage up to Hyderabad. They fear that there simply is not enough water for another large dam across the Indus, let alone three.

The Kalabagh site is located in a highly seismic zone near an active fault, and the underlying rocks are likely to contain numerous fractures, causing the reservoir water to seep through the

catacomb of fractures and discharge at the lowest point around the reservoir and the Indus River. Damming the Indus has already caused a number of environmental problems that have not yet addressed. Silt deposited in the proposed Kalabagh dam would further curtail the water storage capacity of Manchar Lake and other lakes and of wetlands like Haleji Lake.

President General Musharraf and other leaders, such as Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz, have promised 'iron-clad' constitutional guarantees to ensure that Sindh gets its fair share of water. However, these assurances mean little to most Sindhis, who point out that even the earlier 1991 Indus Water-Sharing Accord, which is a document already guaranteed by the constitutional body, the Council of Common Interests, has been violated, and that Punjab has "stolen" their water. The objection to Kalabagh in Sindh is widespread. Even political parties of Sindh that are in the central cabinet and are supported by General Musharraf, such as the MQM, have strongly denounced the dam.

NWFP viewpoint

The NWFP has two main objections to the dam.

While the reservoir will be in the NWFP, the dam's electricity-generating turbines will be just across the provincial border in Punjab. Therefore, Punjab would get royalties from the central government in Islamabad for generating electricity. Contrary to this, however, Punjab has agreed not to accept any royalties from the Kalabagh Dam. The fact that the NWFP will suffer the adverse consequences of the reservoir but not get royalties is seen as unfair.

Concerns that large areas of Nowshera district would be submerged by the dam and even wider areas would suffer from waterlogging and salinity as has occurred with the Tarbela Dam.

Balochistan viewpoint

The dam does not directly affect the Baloch as such. Rather, most nationalist Baloch Sardars sees the dam as another instance of Punjab lording it over the smaller provinces. By opposing the dam they are signaling their disaffection with being the poorest province and most neglected of all in development. In reality Balochistan can only get more water and its due share after the construction of Kalabagh dam and Kachhi canal.

The Common Man's Viewpoint

Majority of people of Pakistan are against the construction Kalabagh dam, as its construction can prove a danger to sustain the unification of provinces under the name 'Pakistan'. The only people who want the construction of Kalabagh dam can be classified into two groups: The first is the high ranked officers of Pakistan army, who will be granted farmlands to be irrigated by Kalabagh dam after the retirements (in fact these are the most powerful supporters of dam). The second group is the political leaders of Punjab; since the issue has turned out to be a war between Sindh and Punjab, so by favouring the construction of Dam, Punjabi politicians can maintain their vote-bank. The only reason why President Pervaiz Musharaf favours Kalabagh dam is because he needs the support of Punjab to sustain his dictatorship in the country. All the 'oppressed' provinces (Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan) of the country has already expressed a huge concern over the construction of dam, specially in Sindh where every single street has observed the protest against the dam. The people of these oppressed provinces do not believe in any guarantee from 'Punjab' Pakistani government as it has already done many decisions against the constitution/treaties, for example, the regulation of water in Chashma-Jehlem link canal.

Analysis

Most independent analysts believe that the foremost problem with the proposed dam at Kalabagh is one of a trust deficit between the Punjab on one side and the other three provinces on the other. The noted columnist, Ayaz Amir suggested that the people of Punjab should redefine their assumptions about the rest of Pakistan and distribution of resources. A layman of Punjab does not understand why the rest of Pakistan does not trust Punjab. The answer, according to Amir, lies in the frequent coups staged by the Pakistan Army (which is overwhelmingly Punjabi in its composition), as well as the Army's extra-constitutional intervention and influence in public sector and civil institutions of the country in general and Sindh in particular. Now no province is ready to trust the Punjab.

All Pakistanis agree that Pakistan faces a severe water shortage, and that some form of water management must be implemented soon. Many point out that even if work on Kalabagh were to start tomorrow, it would still take at least eight years to complete and commission such a large dam. In the meantime, the water situation would continue to worsen. Smaller dams, barrages, and canals must be built before that, and water conservation techniques introduced.

The WAPDA for years repeatedly changed its statistics on the dam, to the point where no-one in Pakistan now believes any of its figures. Government of Pakistan formed a technical committee, headed by A. N. G. Abbasi, to study the technical merits of the Kalabagh dam vis-à-vis the other two. The four-volume technical report concluded that Bhasha or Katzarah dam should be built before Kalabagh, further complicating matters. To make matters even more complex, the report also stated that Kalabagh and Bhasha Dams could be considered feasible.

The abrupt way in which President General Musharraf announced the decision to build the dam, simply overruling the objections of the smaller states, has sharply polarised public opinion. In Punjab the view is one of "...its high time!" while in the other states, especially Sindh, the reaction has been one of "...over my dead body!".

The fact that the General literally dragged so controversial an issue off the backburner and thrust it into national centre stage without considering the predictable reactions from the smaller provinces has left many aghast. Much has been said in the press, and the issue is still far from being resolved.

KAROONJHAR DAM

Karoonjhar Dam is a dam in Tharparkar, Sindh, Pakistan.

MANGLA DAM

As per the Indus Waters Treaty signed in 1960, India gained rights for the Ravi, Sutlej and Beas rivers, while Pakistan, in addition to waters of above three rivers in her area and some monetary compensation, got rights to develop the Jhelum, Chenab and Indus river basins. Until 1967, the entire irrigation system of Pakistan was fully dependent on unregulated flows of the Indus and its major tributaries. The agricultural yield was very low for a number of reasons, the most important being a lack of water during critical growing periods. This problem stemmed from the seasonal variations in the river flow and the absence of storage reservoirs to conserve the vast amounts of surplus water during periods of high river discharge.

The Mangla Dam was the first development project undertaken to reduce this shortcoming and strengthen the irrigation system. The dam was damaged partially during an Indian Air Force bombing in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 when the hydel project was hit by the bombs.

The Mangla Dam project

The Mangla Dam, the twelfth largest dam and third largest earth-filled dam in the world, is only 115 km southeast of Rawalpindi. One has to turn left from Dina Town and the dam on river Jhelum is about 14 km to the east. It was constructed in 1967 across the Jhelum River, about 100 miles southeast of the federal capital, Islamabad. The main structures of the dam include 4 embankment dams, 2 spillways, 5 power-cum-irrigation tunnels and a power station.

The main dam is 10,300 feet long and 454 feet high (above core trench) with a reservoir of 97.7 square miles. Since its first impounding in 1967, sedimentation has occurred to the extent of 1.13 MAF, and the present gross storage capacity has declined to 4.75 MAF from the actual design of 5.88 MAF. The live capacity has declined to 4.58 MAF from 5.34 MAF. This implies a reduction of 19.22% in the capacity of the dam.

The project was designed primarily to increase the amount of water that could be used for irrigation from the flow of the Jhelum and its tributaries. Its secondary function was to generate electrical power from the irrigation releases at the artificial head of the reservoir. The project was not designed as a flood control structure, although some benefit in this respect also arises from its use for irrigation and water supply.

In the centre of the dam there is a Gakkhar Fort from where one can have a panoramic view of the lake.

MIRANI DAM

Mirani Dam is located in Gwadar District, Balochistan, Pakistan. Mirani Dam multipurpose project, is located on Dasht River, about 30 miles west of Turbat in Makran Division of Balochistan, it envisages provision of dependable irrigation supplies for the development of irrigated agriculture on the two banks of the river. The project have been completed in November 2006 and inaugurated by president Pervaiz of Pakistan.

SHAKIDOR DAM

The Shakidor (Shadi Kor) dam is located near Pasni, in the Balochistan province of south west Pakistan, 1,900 km (1,180 miles) from Islamabad and has a length of about 148 meters (485 feet). It was built in 2003, at a cost of 45 million rupees (758,853 dollars), to provide irrigation water to the nearby farms.

On February 10, 2005, the dam burst under the pressure of a weeks' worth of rain, killing at least 70 villagers and dragging their bodies to the Arabian Sea. The Pakistani military was sent into emergency Search and Rescue operations, saving 1,200 people but still having to account for over 400 missing.

SUKKAR BARRAGE

The Sukkur barrage is a barrage across the Indus river near the city of Sukkur, Pakistan. It was built during the British Raj from 1923 to 1932 as the Lloyd Barrage to help alleviate famines caused by lack of rain. The barrage enables water to flow through what was originally a 6166-mile long network of canals, feeding the largest irrigation system in the world, with more than 5 million acres (20,000 km²) of irrigated land.

The retaining wall has sixty-six spans, each 60 feet wide; each span has a gate which weighs 50 tons.

TARBELA DAM

Tarbela Dam (or the National Dam), the world's largest earth-filled dam on one of the world's most important rivers - the Indus-, is 103 km from Rawalpindi near Haripur District. It is a major source of Pakistan's total hydroelectric capacity. Tarbela Dam is part of the Indus Basin Project, which resulted from a water treaty signed in 1960 between India and Pakistan, guaranteeing Pakistan water supplies independent of upstream control by India. Construction began in 1968, and was completed in 1976 at a cost of Rs.18.5 billion. Over 15,000 Pakistani and 800 foreign workers and engineers worked during its construction. It is the biggest hydel power station in Pakistan having a capacity of generating 3,478 MW of electricity. The dam has a volume of 138,600,000 cubic yards (106,000,000 m³). With a reservoir capacity of 11,098,000 acre-feet (13.69 km³), the dam is 469 feet (143 m) high and 8,997 feet (2,743 m) wide at its crest while total area of the lake is 260 sq.km. It helps to maintain the flow of the Indus during seasonal fluctuations.

A new, smaller hydroelectric power project has been developed downstream known as the Ghazi Barotha Hydel Power Project. It is solely for generating electricity and has a water channel with the highest flow in the world.

While the dam has fulfilled its purpose in storing water for agricultural use in Pakistan, there have been environmental consequences to the Indus river delta. Reductions of seasonal flooding and reduced water flows to the delta have decreased mangrove stands and the abundance of some fish species.

Permits are required for visiting the Dam. Please contact Public Relations Officer (PRO), Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA), Tarbela (Tel: 051-568941-2). A No-Objection Certificate (NOC) from the Ministry of Interior (Shaheed-e-Millat Sectt.), Islamabad is also required for foreign visitors.

DIAMER-BHASHA DAM

Diamer-Bhasha Dam is the name of a dam that has been planned in the Northern Areas of Pakistan on the River Indus. It is located about 314 km upstream of Tarbela Dam and about 165 km downstream of Gilgit. The dam is expected to create a large reservoir with a gross capacity of 7.3 million-acre feet (9 km³) submerging large tracts of land in the Diamer district. The dam is supposed to have a power generation capacity of 3,360 megawatts and is expected to considerably ease up the skewed hydro to thermal power generation ratio in Pakistan. It is expected that the detailed drawings of the dam would be completed by March 2008, immediately after which construction work shall begin.

TANDA DAM (RAMSAR SITE)

Tanda Dam is located in Kohat District, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. The site comprises a small water storage area in semi-arid hills in the catchments of the Kohat Toi River. Although most of the shoreline is steep, stony and devoid of aquatic vegetation, at the west end there are some areas of gently shelving muddy shores with a small amount of emergent

vegetation.

NAMAL DAM

Namal Lake is located in one corner of the Namal valley in Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan. This lake was created when Namal Dam was constructed in 1913. Namal Dam is situated some 32 km from Mianwali city. Namal Lake spread over 5.5 sq km, in Namal valley. There are mountains on its western and southern sides. On the other two sides are agricultural areas.

NAMAL dam is situated some 32 KM from Mianwali city. This dam is very old. British Government constructed it. When Mianwali became District then the district government buildings were constructed using water stored in Namal Lake from this Namal Dam.

In 1913, British engineers, to meet the scarcity of irrigation and drinking water, built a dam on this lake and from here they irrigated lands up to Mianwali city. But with the passage of time and construction of Thal Canal and installation of tube wells, its utility of water squeezed up to some limit. The gates of the dam are repaired by the irrigation department regularly but without enthusiasm. The hill torrents and rains fill the Namal Lake round the year. Due to a drought-like situation in the country, this lake dried up last year, which is the first incident of its kind during the last 100 years, said one of the senior inhabitants of this area.

An engineer told this correspondent that the name of Namal Dam still exists on the list of dams in the world. Namal Lake is an ideal abode for the migratory birds in winter season when thousands of waterfowls, including Russian ducks and Siberian cranes, land in the lake water. Due to the apathy of the wildlife department, these guest birds are ruthlessly killed by poachers. To save these birds, the wildlife department must declare this lake a sanctuary.

There is beautiful sulphur water fountain near the Numal dam site. People use this water for treatment of different diseases. This sulphur water fountain is very old but even then the flow rate of water is same. If government take care and give attention to this fountain then this can be a great source of sulphur. By drying the water you can get a good quality sulphur from here.

KANPUR DAM

Khanpur Dam is a dam located on the Haro River near the town of Khanpur, about 25 miles from Islamabad, Pakistan. It forms Khanpur Lake, a reservoir which supplies drinking water to Islamabad and Rawalpindi and irrigation water to many of the agricultural and industrial areas surrounding the cities. The dam was named from the former Khanpur village, which was submerged by the reservoir, so a new Khanpur town has been built downstream of the Dam.

The dam was completed in 1983 after a 15-year construction period believed to have cost Rs. 1,352 million. It is 167 feet high and stores 110,000 acre-feet of water.

MISRIOT DAM

Misriot dam is located 12 km southwest of Rawalpindi. This small dam has an artificial lake with boating and fishing facilities. Fishing permit may be obtained from fishing guard at Misriot. It has a pleasant landscape and walkways beyond the lake among eruptions of black rocks.

TANAZA DAM

It is a small dam located at about 35 Km southwest of Rawalpindi on Dhamial Road. Ideal for a day trip, the lake has a quiet atmosphere.

WARSAC DAM

The gignatic multi-purpose Warsak Dam is situated 30 kms north-west of Peshawar in the heart of tribal territory. It has a total generating capacity of 240,000 kw and will eventually serve to irrigate 110,000 acres of land.

TAUNSA BARRAGE

Taunsa Barrage is located on Indus river in Punjab, Pakistan.

The Taunsa Barrage was completed in 1958, and it has been identified as the barrage with the highest priority for rehabilitation. It requires urgent measures to avoid severe economic and social impacts on the lives of millions of poor farmers through interruption of irrigation on two million acres (8,000 km²) and drinking water in the rural areas of southern Punjab, benefiting several million farmers.

In 2003, the World Bank has approved a \$123 million loan to Pakistan to rehabilitate the Taunsa Barrage on the River Indus whose structure had been damaged owing to soil erosions and old-age. This project will ensure irrigation of the cultivated lands in the area of the Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan canals, and through the Taunsa-Panjnad Link Canal that supplements the water supply to Panjnad headworks canals.

TAUNSA BARRAGE (RAMSAR SITE)

Taunsa Barrage wetland site is located 20 km northwest of Kot Adu, Muzaffargarh District, Punjab, Pakistan.

The rare marbled teal *Marmaronetta angustirostris* is a regular passage migrant and winter visitor in small numbers. The rare Indus dolphin *Platanista minor* and otter *Lutra perspicillata* are present in the river in small numbers. The site forms a very important wintering area for waterbirds, (notably Anatidae), and a breeding area for several species, notably *Dendrocygna javanica*, and a staging area for certain cranes (*Grus grus* and *Anthropoides virgo*) and shorebirds. *Dendrocygna javanica* is a common breeding summer visitor with 325 counted in August 1995. Over 24,000 waterbirds were present in mid-January 1987, including: 620 *Phalacrocorax niger*, 79 *Anser indicus*, 2,780 *Anas penelope*, 770 *A. strepera*, 4,880 *A. crecca*, 270 *A. platyrhynchos*, 1,660 *A. acuta*, 390 *A. clypeata*, 4,690 *Aythya ferina*, 53 *Anthropoides virgo*, 150 *Porphyrio porphyrio* and 7,510 *Fulica atra*, along with fewer numbers of *Tachybaptus ruficollis*, *Tadorna tadorna*, *Marmaronetta angustirostris*, *Netta rufina*, *Aythya fuligula*, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, *Himantopus himantopus* and *Numenius arquata*.

The wetland was first declared as a Wildlife Sanctuary of 6,567 ha in 1972, the Sanctuary was re-listed in April 1983, then in July 1988 and subsequently in March 1993. It has been proposed that the Indus River from Taunsa Barrage upstream to Kalabagh and downstream to Guddu Barrage be declared as a World Heritage Site for the Indus dolphin *Platanista minor*.

CHASHMA BARRAGE (RAMSAR SITE)

Chashma Barrage wetland site is located Indus Monsoon Forest, some 25 km southwest of Mianwali, Punjab, Pakistan.

The site is comprised of a large barrage, a water storage reservoir and a series of embankments (serving as flood bounds) which divide the reservoir into five shallow lakes at low water levels. The site is comprised of a large barrage, a water storage reservoir and a series of embankments (serving as flood bounds) which divide the reservoir into five shallow lakes at low water levels.

The aquatic vegetation consists of *Hydrilla verticillata*, *Nelumbium speciosum*, *Nymphaea lotus*, *Typha angustata*, *Typha elephantina*, *Phragmites australis*, *Potamogeton crispus*-*Myriophyllum* sp.-*Nymphoides cristatum*, *Potamogeton pectinatus*, *Saccharum spontaneum*, *Vallisneria spiralis* and *Zannichellia palustris*. The natural vegetation of the region is a mixture of subtropical semi-evergreen scrub and tropical thorn forest. Species include *Olea ferruginea*, *Acacia modesta*, *A. nilotica*, *Adhatoda vasica*, *Dodonaea viscosa*, *Gymnosporia* sp., *Prosopis cineraria*, *Reptonia buxifolia*, *Salvadora oleoides*, *Tamarix aphylla*, *T. dioica*, *Ziziphus mauritania*, *Z. nummularia*, *Chrysopogon aucheri*, *Lasiurus hirsutus*, *Heteropogon contortus* and *Panicum antidotale*. *Prosopis glandulosa* has been introduced in the area. Most of the natural thorn forest on the plains to the east of the Indus has been cleared for agricultural land and for irrigated plantations of *Dalbergia sissoo* and other species. The rich fish fauna includes *Gudusia chapra*, *Notopterus chitala*, *Catla catla*, *Cirrhinus mrigala*, *C. reba*, *Labeo rohita*, *L. microphthalmus*, *Puntius ticto*, *P. stigma*, *Barilius vagra*, *Wallago attu*, *Rita rita*, *Bagarius bagarius*, *Mystus aor*, *M. seenghala*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, *Eutropiichthys vacha*, *Nandus* sp., *Mastacembelus armatus*, *M. pancalus*, *Ambassis nama*, *A. ranga* and *Channa punctatus*. Other aquatic fauna includes *Hirudinaria* sp., *Palaemon* spp., *Rana tigrina*, *Kachuga smithi*, *Trionyx gangeticus* and *Lissemys punctata*. Mammals occurring in the area include *Sus scrofa cristatus*, *Axis porcinus*, *Canis aureus*, *Felis libyca* and *Lutra perspicillata*.

KACCHI CANAL PROJECT

Kachhi Canal Project is located in Punjab, Pakistan. Kachhi Canal Project was started in October 2002. The project, estimated to cost Rs28 billion, is planned as a fast track part of Vision-2025, the national development programme of water and hydropower resources. The first leg of the project comprises 500-kilometre-long Kachhi Canal to off take from Taunsa Barrage with a capacity of 6,000 cusecs. According to the official documents, the project will provide irrigation

to 713,000 acres of land and will enhance cropping intensity in the project area from the present 2 per cent to 46 per cent. The Kachhi Canal will be fed through Taunsa Barrage for only six months.

Pak Studies Paper

Q No: 01. When did Quid-e-Azam take oath as first Governor General of Pakistan?

- (a) 14th Aug 1947
- (b) **15th Aug 1947**
- (c) 16th Aug 1947
- (d) 17th Aug 1947

Q No: 02. Who became first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) **Liaquat Ali Khan**
- (b) Khwaja Nazimuddin
- (c) Mohammad Ali Bogra
- (d) Ghulam Mohammad

Q NO: 03. Collectively how many Governor Generals ruled over Pakistan?

- (a) 02
- (b) 03
- (c) **04**
- (d) 05

Q No: 04. When did Pakistan become member of United Nations?

- (a) 15th Aug 1947
- (b) 30th Aug 1947
- (c) 15th Sep 1947
- (d) **30th Sep 1947**

Q No: 05. Which country opposed Pakistan's membership in United Nations?

- (a) India
- (b) Russia
- (c) **Afghanistan**
- (d) Malaysia

Q No: 06. Who was last Governor General of Pakistan?

- (a) Quaid-e-Azam
- (b) Khwaja Nazinuddin
- (c) Ghulam Mohammad
- (d) **Iskander Mirza**

Q No: 07. Which country was paid an official visit by the first Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1950?

- (a) Saudi Arab
- (b) Iran
- (c) **America**
- (d) China

Q No: 08. Which country accepted Pakistan first?

- (a) Iraq
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) **Iran**
- (d) India

Q No: 09. When Liaquat Ali Khan was assasinated?(a) 16th Oct 1951

- (b) 17th Oct 1951
- (c) 18th Oct 1951
- (d) 19th Oct 1951

Q No: 10. Who became second Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) Choudhry Mohammad Ali
- (b) **Khwaja Nazimuddin**
- (c) Mohammad Ali Bogra
- (d) Malik Feroz Khan Noon

Q No: 11. When Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was died?

- (a) **11th Sep 1948**
- (b) 12th Sep 1948
- (c) 13th Sep 1948
- (d) 14th Sep 1948

Q No: 12. Who became second Governor General of Pakistan?(a) Khwaja Nazimuddin

- (b) Malik Ghulam Mohammad
- (c) General Ayoub Khan
- (d) Iskander Mirza

13. For how much rupees Ranjit Singh sold the Kashmir?

- (a) 80 Lacs
- (b) **75 Lacs**(that was gulab singh)
- (c) 70 Lacs
- (d) 65 Lacs

14. when india as grieved party appeared before the Security Council?

- (a) January 1948

- (b) February 1948
- (c) March 1948 (d) April 1948

15. which headworks of canals irrigating Pakistani areas were unlawfully given to India?

- (a) Madhopur
- (b) Ferozpur (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

16. when India cut off Pakistan's water supply without notice?

- (a) March 1948 (b) April 1948
- (c) June 1948
- (d) July 1948

17. in which year a formal treaty of water was signed between India and Pakistan? (a) 1960

- (b) 1961
- (c) 1962
- (d) 1963

18. under whose auspices water treaty was signed?

- (a) UNO
- (b) USA (c) World Bank
- (d) Commonwealth

19. what do we call the water treaty signed between India and Pakistan?

- (a) Indo-Pak Water Treaty (b) Indus Basin Treaty
- (c) Treaty of Water
- (d) Rivers and Canals Treaty

20. Among the following which pact with India was signed by Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan?

- (a) Peace and Security Pact
- (b) Liaquat Gandhi Pact
- (c) Friendship Pact (d) Liaquat Nehru Pact

21. India made a cowardly attack on Lahore which resulted as war between two countries. When this war broke out?

- (a) 9th Sep 1965
- (b) 7th Sep 1965 (c) 6th Sep 1965
- (d) 4th Sep 1965

22. after the war of 1965 which pact was signed between India and Pakistan?

- (a) Bilateral Pact (b) Tashkant Pact
- (c) Moscow Pact
- (d) Soviet Pact

23. who called upon Indian and Pakistani leaders to sign the pact?

- (a) Khrushchev
- (b) Gorbachev
- (c) Alexie (d) Henry Kosygin

24. from India who participated the Tashkant Declaration?

- (a) Ms. Indra Gandhi (b) Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Mr. Murarji Desai
- (d) Mr. Sanjay Gandhi

25. who represented Pakistan in Tashkant Meeting?

- (a) Gen. Ayub Khan
- (b) Gen. Yahya Khan
- (c) Mr. Z. A. Bhutto
- (d) Gen. Iskander Mirza

26. when Tashkant Agreement was signed? (a) January 1966

- (b) February 1966
- (c) August 1966
- (d) September 1966

27. who participated Tashkant Pact as the Foreign Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) Mr. Hussain Shaheed
- (b) Mr. I.I. Chundrigar
- (c) Mr. Malik Feroz Khan (d) Mr. Z.A. Bhutto

28. which political party was established by Mr. Bhutto? (a) Pakistan Peoples Party

- (b) Sindh Peoples Party
- (c) West Pakistan Party
- (d) United Peoples Party

29. when PPP was established?

- (a) October 1967
- (b) August 1967
- (c) November 1967 (d) December 1967

30. what was slogan of PPP?

- (a) Sabse Pehle Pakistan (b) Roti, Kapra or Makan
- (c) Qarz utaro Mulk Sanwaro
- (d) Democracy is the best revenge

31. when Gen Ayub Khan resigned from his President ship?

- (a) 20th March 1969
- (b) 23rd March 1969 (c) 25th March 1969
- (d) 29th March 1969

32. who became President of Pakistan after Ayub Khan?

- (a) Mr. Z.A. Bhutto
- (b) Mr. Fazl Elahi Choudhary (c) Gen. Yahya Khan
- (d) Justice Rafique Tarar

33. in which year Gen. Yahya held General Elections in the country? (a) 1970

- (b) 1971
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1973

34. In Elections who secured victory in East Pakistan?

- (a) PPP
- (b) Muslim League (c) Awami League
- (d) Jamat-e-Islami

35. in West Pakistan who had the driving seat after Elections?

- (a) Muslim League (b) PPP
- (c) Awami League
- (d) Tehreek-e-Istakalal

36. which incident took place in 1971 which provided India chance to attack on Pakistan?

- (a) attack on Indian parliament
- (b) Indian drama of hijacking their own plane
- (c) Skirmishes on Border
- (d) All of them

37. what was the name of Indian plane that was hijacked? (a) Ganga

- (b) Jamna
- (c) Bangla
- (d) Lanka

38. when India launched war against Pakistan?

- (a) 15th November 1971
- (b) 17th November 1971
- (c) 19th November 1971 (d) 21st November 1971

39. which movement of East Pakistan also supported india in war of 1971?

- (a) Bangla Movement
- (b) Bangali Movement (c) Mukti Bahini
- (d) Azadi Movement

40. when East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan?

- (a) 26th December 1971
- (b) 22nd December 1971
- (c) 19th December 1971 (d) 16th December 1971

41. when Gen. Yahya Khan resigned from his President ship?

- (a) 18th December 1971 (b) 20th December 1971
- (c) 22nd December 1971
- (d) 24th December 1971

42. who became President of Pakistan after Yahya Khan?

- (a) Mr. Z.A. Bhutto
- (b) Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan
- (c) Mr. Wasim Sajjad
- (d) Mr. Farooque Ahmed Khan Leghari

43. when Mr. Z.A. Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) 23rd March 1973 (b) 14th August 1973
- (c) 6th September 1973

(d) 25th December 1973

44. which of the following was the first step taken by Mr. Bhutto for Economic Development?

- (a) Economic Pacts
- (b) Aid Agreements with World
- (c) Nationalization of Industries**
- (d) Linking of Rupee with Dollar

45. after war of 1971 which agreement was signed between India and Pakistan?

- (a) Culcutta Pact
- (b) Lucknow Pact
- (c) Simla Pact**
- (d) Bombay Pact

46. when the Simla Accord was signed?

- (a) January 1972
- (b) March 1972**
- (c) July 1972**
- (d) October 1972

47. Mr. Bhutto represented Pakistan in Simla Agreement, who participated from India?

- (a) Mr. Rajiv Gandhi
- (b) Ms. Indra Gandhi**
- (c) Mr. Narsimha Rao
- (d) Lal Krishan Advani

48. due to successful Foreign Policy of Mr. Bhutto, which important event took place in Pakistan? **(a) 2nd Islamic Summit Conference**

- (b) 2nd SAARC Conference
- (c) 2nd ASEAN Meeting
- (d) 2nd Golf World Cup

49. when 2nd Islamic Summit Conference was held?

- (a) December 1974
- (b) August 1974
- (c) April 1974**
- (d) February 1974**

50. in which city of Pakistan 2nd Islamic Summit Conference was held?

- (a) Karachi
- (b) Islamabad**
- (c) Lahore**
- (d) Peshawar

51. How many Heads of Islamic countries participated 2nd Islamic Summit Conference? **(a) 40**

- (b) 45
- (c) 50
- (d) 55

52. what major issue was resolved by Pakistan in 2nd Islamic Summit Conference?

- (a) Accepted Isreal**
- (b) Accepted Bangladesh**
- (c) Accepted Kashmir as Indian area
- (d) Accepted USA as Super Power

53. when Mr. Bhutto was arrested after Elections of 1977? **(a) July 1977**

- (b) August 1977
- (c) September 1977
- (d) October 1977

54. who imposed third Martial Law on Pakistan?

- (a) Gen. Ayub Khan
- (b) Gen. Yahya Khan**
- (c) Gen. Zia-ul-Haque**
- (d) Gen Pervez Musharraf

55. when Mr. Bhutto was sentenced to get death punishment?

- (a) 1st April 1979**
- (b) 4th April 1979**
- (c) 10th April 1979
- (d) 14th April 1979

56. when Gen. Zia held the referendum in the country?

- (a) January 1984
- (b) June 1984
- (c) September 1984
- (d) December 1984**

57. to whom Zia appointed as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- (a) Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
- (b) Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo**
- (c) Mr. Moin Qureshi

(d) Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari

58. in which year Mr. Mohammad Khan Junejo was appointed as Prime Minister?

- (a) 1983
- (b) 1984(c) 1985
- (d) 1986

59. among the following which law was introduced by Ayub Khan?(a) Family Laws

- (b) Prisoners Laws
- (c) War Laws
- (d) Hudood Ordinance

60. among following what was introduced by Gen. Zia?

- (a) PLS Account (b) Hudood Ordinance
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of them

61. when a C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia crashed near Bahawalpur?

- (a) 15th August 1988
- (b) 16th August 1988(c) 17th August 1988
- (d) 18th August 1988

62. who became President of Pakistan after Gen. Zia?(a) Mr. Ghulam Ishaque Khan

- (b) Mr. Waseem Sajjad
- (c) Mr. Farooque Khan Leghari
- (d) Mr. Mian Mohammad Soomro

63. when the Elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies were held in 1988?

- (a) August 1988
- (b) September 1988
- (c) October 1988 (d) November 1988

64. who became the Prime Minister in Elections of 1988?

- (a) Mr. Nawaz Sharif (b) Mrs. Benazir Bhutto
- (c) Mr. Moin Qureshi
- (d) Mr. Mairaj Khalid

65. when Benazir Government was dismissed by G.I. Khan on various charges?(a) 6th August 1990

- (b) 7th July 1990
- (c) 8th September 1990
- (d) 10th December 1990

66. who became Prime Minister of Pakistan after Elections of 1990?

- (a) Mr. Mian Mohammad Soomro
- (b) Mr. Balakh Sher Mazari(c) Mr. Nawaz Sharif
- (d) None of these

67. when Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal was established?

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1993 (d) 1992

68. when Mrs. Benazir Bhutto became Prime Minister for second term?

- (a) January 1993
- (b) March 1993
- (c) August 1993 (d) October 1993

69. what was the duration of second term of Benazir Government?

- (a) 1993-1994
- (b) 1993-1995(c) 1993-1996
- (d) 1993-1997

70. during Nawaz Sharif's second tenure when Pakistan became Nuclear Power?(a) 28th May 1998

- (b) 28th May 1999
- (c) 30th May 1998
- (d) 30th May 1999

71. what do we call the day when Pakistan became Nuclear Power?

- (a) Yoam-e-Dehshat (b) Yoam-e-Takbeer
- (c) Yoam-e-Misal
- (d) Yoam-e-Quwwat

72. when Nawaz Sharif was exiled to Saudi Arab by Gen. Pervez Musharraf?

- (a) June 1999
- (b) August 1999

- (c) September 1999
- (d) October 1999

73. which post Gen. Musharraf secured after taking over?

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Martial Law Administrator (c) Chief Executive
- (d) Prime Minister

74. which of following event took place between India and Pakistan in Musharraf's era?

- (a) Kargil Dispute (b) Agra Summit
- (c) inauguration of train
- (d) All of these

77. who became Prime Minister of Pakistan after 2002 Elections?

- (a) Mr. Mir Zafarullah Jamali
- (b) Mr. Shoukat Aziz
- (c) Mr. Choudhry Shuja'at Hussain
- (d) Mr. Yusuf Raza Gilani

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

Who was the Prime Minister 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

Nagri is a Script

Pirpur Report was about Congress ministries

Shareef Pur report was about Bihar

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

Wardha scheme was about Education

The author of Wardha Scheme was Zakir Hussain

Band e Matarm was an anthem

Day of Deliverance was celebrated on 22nd December 1939

"Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933 by Ch. Rehmat Ali

"Pakistan National Movement" was founded by Ch. Rehmat Ali

"Outline of a Scheme of Indian federation" was written by Sikandar Hayat Khan

Lahore resolution was introduced by
Fazl ul Haq

"Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by
Ambedkar.

The British August offer was made in
1940

What was the response of Muslim League over British offer?
Neither accepted nor rejected

Which Congress leader thought after Lahore Resolution that the partition was unavoidable?
Raja Gopal Acharia

Sapru proposals were offered in
1945

Liaquat – Desai Pact was concluded in
1945

Wavell plan was made in
1945

Parity was the issue in
Wavel Plan

Simla Conference was held in
1945

In 1945 elections, out of total 102 seats of Central Assembly, Congress
won 57

And Muslim league won
28 seats

In the provincial elections of 1946 Congress won 930 seats and Muslim League won 428 seats

In Provincial elections of 1946 total seats of Muslim League were
492

In the Cabinet mission who many Cabinet Ministers were present
3

The name of the Cripps Mission was made after Sir Stafford Cripps who was
The President of the Board of Trade

The Cabinet Mission members were parleyed with how many Muslim members
4

Under Satyagarh Tehreek people chose by Gandhi were to Offer
arrest

Cripps Mission Published its report on
30th March 1942

The main emphasis in Cripps Mission was on Creation of
new Dominion

Non accession clause was mentioned in
Cripps mission

"Quit India" movement was started in
1942

In the Cabinet Mission provinces were divided into how many sections?
Three

Quaid e Azam, for the continuation of Cabinet mission, demanded how many portfolios?
Five

In Cabinet Mission plan total portfolios were
Sixteen

Congress was awarded how many portfolios?
Six

How many portfolios were given to Muslim League?

Five

How many portfolios were reserved for minorities?
Three

Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord
Mountbatten

The only Indian on the Viceroy's staff was
V.P. Menon
V.P. Menon prepared the final draft of the transfer of Power

Lady Mountbatten is said to be the close friend of
Nehru

What was the name of the daughter of Nehru?
Indra

Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of India and Pakistan?
Mountbatten

Who decided, at the time of partition, the fate of Baluchistan?
Shahi Jirga

By which method was the fate of NWFP decided?
Referendum

Jinnah was by origin a
Khoja

"Dawn", the Muslim League newspaper was started in
1942

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 joining Muslim League?
Maulana Hussain Ahmad

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 as Governor of NWFP?
Sir George Cunningham

Whom Jinnah appointed as Governor of PUNJAB?

Why Jinnah appointed British Governors in four Provinces?
They were more experienced

Soon after the establishment of Pakistan which Prime minister had been the Ambassador to Burma also?
Muhammad Ali Bogra

1. The Swadeshi movement means
Boycott of goods (British goods)

2. Simla Deputation was led by
Sir Agha Khan

3. Who moved the resolution for establishing Muslim League?
Nawab of Dacca

4. Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League
was established?
Nawab Waqr ul Mulk

5. Separate electorate was awarded to Muslims in 1909
6. Annulment of partition of Bengal was announced in 1911
7. Jinnah was formally enrolled in All India Muslim League in 1913
8. "Comarade" was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali
9. Al Hilal was started by Moulana Muhammad Ali
10. Jinnah was the Principle architect of Lucknow pact
11. The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms was Separate Electorate
12. Turkey in the First World War was chose to fight on the side of Germany
13. Treaty of Sevres was announced in 1920
14. Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of Tehrik e Khilafat
15. "Zamindar" was brought about by Zafar Ali Khan
16. Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in 1918
17. Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in: 1919
18. Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in 1920
19. Moplah rising in Malabar took place in 1921
20. The Moplah rose against the British and Hindu Zamindar.
21. Which movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand? Shuddhi
22. Sangthan was started by Pandit Malavia

23. Swami Shradhnand was murdered in 1926

24. Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922

25. Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in 1924

26. Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927

27. On the arrival Simon Commission Muslim League was Split into two groups one was led by Sir Muhammad Shafee and the other was led by Quaid e Azam

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

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

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

31. Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in 1929

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

33. Dyarchy was scrapped in 1919 Reforms

34. The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in London

35. Which party was not present in First Round Table Conference Congress

- **101. Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was 313**
- 102. East Bengal has 169 seats in the L.F.O.**
- 103. Punjab had 85 seats in L.F.O.**
- 104. Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th December due to Floods in East Pakistan**
- 105. In the 1971 elections out of total 162 common seats in East Bengal Mujeeb ur Rehman won 160 seats**
- 106. In the elections of 1971 PPP got 62 seats out of total 82 common seats in Punjab**
- 107. Agartala conspiracy was about Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan**

109. Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" in 1971

**110. Army action was started in East Pakistan from March 1971
Mother of Z.A.Bhutto was
Hindu**

**111. Z.A. Bhutto studied in the following university
Southern California University**

**112. Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in
1963**

113. EAST Pakistan BECAME AN INDEPENDENT ENTITIY in December 1971

**114. A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called
Hamood ur Rehman commission**

**115. In March Mr. Bhutto dismissed
1300 service men**

**116. The banks were nationalized in
May 1972**

**117. In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at
150 acres of irrigated land.**

**118. Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in
1977**

**119. In April 1974 Bangladesh agreed to release 195 held up
POWs**

**120. Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations in
1972**

**121. Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in
May 1973**

**122. The Qadyanis were declared non Muslims in
Semptember1974**

**123. He is the only person who resigned from national Assembly on this decision
Ahmaad Raza Qasuri**

**124. Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in
March 1977**

**125. Martial Law was imposed in the country on 5th July 1977
in the morning**

**126. Pakistan announced to delink from SEATO in
November 1972
Chaudhary Khaleeq uz Zaman died in
1973**

**127. Ayub Khan Passed away in
1974**

**128. Friday was declared a weekly holiday in
January 1977**

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

**129. How many constitutions have been tried in in Pakistan so far?
3**

**130. 1973 constitution was promulgated in
14th August**

**131. How many amendments have been made in 1973 constitution up to 1999
16**

**132. The 16th amendment is about the expansion of
Quota**

**133. Quota has been extended to the year
2013**

**134. The Quran and Sunnah are declared the Supreme law of Pakistan under this
Amendment
9th.**

**135. The Qaduanis were declared non Muslims in this amendment
2nd**

**136. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisted of 79 members
objectives resolution was passed in
12th March 1949**

137. The Ulmas offered 22 points for the future constitution of Pakistan.

**138. The 2nd Basic principle Committee Report was published on
22nd December 1952.**

**139. The following constitutional draft was called as the Bengali Punjab Crisis Report
2nd BPC Report**

**140. Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was put forward in the Assembly on:
7th October, 1953**

**141. Bogra Formula offered a bicameral legislature wherein every unit had
10 seats in the Upper House**

**142. The number of East Bengal Seats in the Lower House in the Bogra Formula was:
165**

**143. The First constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad
on;
24th October 1954**

**144. The Sindh chief court restored the
1st Constituent Assembly**

**145. He was the first governor of the West Pakistan
Mushtaq Ahmed Grmani**

**146. It was necessary for both the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims in
this Constitution.
1973**

**147. The Objectives Resolution was made the part of the Constitution instead of
being merely a document of guiding Principles in
8th Amendment**

**148. Bicameral legislature was provided for in the
1973 constitution.**

**149. The minimum age of a Senator is
30 years.**

**150. The minimum age of Prime Minister under the constitution is
35 years.**

**151. The age of President is
45**

**152. The retirement age of justice of High court is
62 years**

153. The retirement age of justice of Supreme Court is

65 years

- 154. How much practice as a lawyer is must for becoming Justice of a High Court 8 years.**
- 51. "Wheat Crisis" in Pakistan took place in 1952**
- 52. Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in MARCH 1953**
- 53. MALIK GHULAM Muhammad dissolved the Govt. of Nazi mud Din in April 1953**
- 54. Shortage of Salt took place in 1952 in East Bengal**
- 55. Pakistan became member of Baghdad pact in September 1955.**
- 56. The Manila Pact is the other name of SEATO**
- 57. The Manila Pact was signed in September 1954**
- 58. Muhammad Ali Bigra formula was put forward in October 1954**
- 59. According to Bogra formula the Lower house consisted of 300 seats**
- 60. Out of the total 309 seats muslim League secured only 9 seats in 1954.**
- 61. PRODA was replaced in September 1954**
- 62. Ghlam Muhammad dissolve dthe Constituent assembly on: 24th October, 1954.**
- 63. Ghulam Muhammad resigned in August 1954**
- 64. One unit bill was brought intp effect on 14 October, 1955**
- 65. He became the first Governor of West Pakistan Gormani**
- 66. The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on 18th May 1956**
- 67. Principal of joint Electorate was accepted by the Assembly on 10th October 1956 at Dacca**
- 68. Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of: Soharwardy**
- 69. Pakistan bought Gwadar from King of maskat at the cost of 40 lakh pounds on 8th September 1958**
- 70. Deputy spleaker of East Pakistan was killed during a rumpus in the Assembly in 1958.**

71. After the promulgation of MARTIAL Law in 1958 when did the new cabinet take oath?

24th October 1958

72. Z.A.Bhutto had the following portfolio in the Ayub Khan's cabinet Trade.

HISTORY FROM 1958 TO 1969

**73. According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at:
1000 acres.**

**74. How many land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms
902**

**75. Which ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime:
Muslim family Law Ordinance.**

**75. In the Basic Democratic System introduced by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was
80,000**

**76. Ayub lifted the Martial Law in
June 1962**

77. Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and miss Fatima Jinnah held in January 1965

**78. Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called
operation
Gibraltar**

**79. India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on
6th September 1965**

**80. China issued an ultimatum to India on
17th September 1965**

81. 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.

**82. What was the name of opposition alliance against Ayub in 1965 elections?
Combined Opposition Parties**

83. In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called PDM

**84. The Ayub regim celebrated tis 10 years of rule in
October 1968**

**85. As a result of boundary settlement between Pakistan And China Pakistan got 750 sq. miles of land out of a total of:
3400 sq. miles**

**86. U- 2 incident took place in
1960**

87. The old name of Round garden was changed into Nasir garden in 1966 after the

visit of
Egyptian President Nasir.

88. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar died in 1958

89. EBDO was promulgated in 1959

90. Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in February 1960

91. I.I. Chandaraker died in 1960

92. Muhammad Ali Bogra died in 1963

93. Soharwardy died in 1963 in Beirut

94. Islamabad was completed in 1966

95. Bhutto was arrested in November 1968.

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

DEVELOPMENTS FROM 1969 TO 1977:

97. Yahya khan became C-in-C in March 1966. Who was C-in-C before him. Musa Khan

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

99. In April 1969 yahya regime announced Labour Reforms

100. One Unit Scheme was done away with on 1st January 1971

Pak Affairs (Objective)

Pak Affairs (Objective)

Fill in the Blanks

1.The last viceroy of united India was _____.(Lord Mount Batten)

2.____ is known as Bab-ul-Islam.(sindh) see [History of Sindh](#)

3.The first O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____. (Rabat,Morocco)(1969)

4.The second O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____.(Lahore,Pakistan)(1974)

5.The third O.I.C summit was held in _____ and _____ in_____.(Makkah,Taif,Saudia Arabia)(1981)

6.The fourth O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____.(Casablanca,Morocco)(1984)

7.The fifth O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____.(Kuwait)(1987)

8.The sixth O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____.(Dakar,Senegal)(1991)

9.The seventh O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____.(Casablanca)(1994)

10.The eight O.I.C summit was held in _____ in _____.(Tehran,Iran)(1997)

see OIC details--[OIC](#)

11. The highway linking China and Pakistan is called _____.(Shahrah-e-Karakoram)

12. Pakistan became the member of **UNO** on _____ and _____ Opposed it.(30th December 1947)(Afghanistan)

13. _____ are the two most important food crops of Pakistan.(Wheat and Rice)

14. The Objective Resolution was put forwarded by _____ in _____.(Liaquat Ali Khan)(1949)

15. _____ and _____ are two famous Pushto poets.(Khushal Khan Khatak)(Rehman Baba)

16. The State Bank was inaugurated by _____ in _____.(Jinnah Mohammed Ali)(July 1948)

17. The first constitution of Pakistan came into force on _____ and cancelled in _____.(23rd March 1956)(1958)

18. The second constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on _____.(1st March 1962)

19. The third constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on _____.(14th August 1973)

20. Pakistan's second Governor General and 2nd Prime Minister was _____.(Khawaja Nazimuddin)

21. The Government of Pakistan imposed the system of **Zakat** in the year _____ and it is collected at _____.(1980)(1/3 %)

22. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in the year _____.(1913)

23. The **Simla-Deputation1906** was headed by _____.(Sir Agha Khan)

24. Pakistan's largest heavy engineering complex is situated at _____ , Built with the help of _____.(Texila)(China)

25. The highest peak of Pakistan is _____.(K-2)

26. Sui gas was found in the year _____.(1952)

27. _____ was the chairman of boundary commission.(Sir Red Cliff)

28. The growth rate of Pakistan is _____.(3%)

29. The **Lukhnow Pact 1916** was signed between Muslim League and _____ in the year _____.(Congress)(1916)

30. The first President of All India Muslim League was _____.(Sir Agha Khan)

31. Quaid-e-Azam proposed his 14 points in the year _____.(1929)

32. The United Nations was founded in _____.(24th October 1945)

33. The first meeting of the Muslim League took place in the year ____ at _____.(1908)(Karachi)

34. The Cripps Mission visited India in _____.(1942)

35. _____ Was the first **PAKISTAN GOVERNOR GENERALS**.(Quaid-e-Azam)

36. The Cabinet Mission came to India in the year _____.A.D and had ____ members.(1946)(three)

37. R.C.D (Regional Co-operation for development)was established in _____.(1964)

38. Quaid-e-Azam Gave his 14 points in reply to _____.(Nehru Report)

39. Mount Batten announced his plan on _____.(3rd June 1947)

40. The first independent ruler of Muslim India was _____.(Qutub udin Aibak)

41. Allama Iqbal gave his historical address in the year _____.A.D at _____.(1930) (Allahabad)

42. Quaid-e-Azam appealed on _____ to observe day of Deliverance or Yaum-e-Nijat /Tashakkur.(22th december 1939)

43. _____ has 4 divisions.(Sindh)

44. _____ was the first President of Pakistan.(Iskander Mirza)

45. Participation of Bengal took place in the year _____.A.d And cancelled in _____.A.D.(1905)(1911)

46. The two biggest hydraulic dams of Pakistan are _____ and _____.(Tarbela)(Mangla)

47. Pakistan was recognized as a republic in the year _____.(1956)

48. _____ Translated the Holly Quran in Persian.(Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah)

49. Moen jo Daro was built _____ years ago through a thought plan.(4000)

50. The Muslim League was founded in _____ at _____ due to the movement of _____.(1906) (Dhaka) (Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan)

51. All India Congress was founded by _____ in the year _____.A.d.(Allan o.Hume)(1885)

52. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was _____.(Liaquat Ali Khan)

53. The First World War started in _____.(1914)

54. The second World War ended in _____. (1945)

55. Urdu is a Persian word it means _____.(Camp)

56. First Muslim General _____ invaded Sindh.(Mohammad Bin Qasim)

57. The highest court of Pakistan is _____.(Supreme Court)

58. The Aligarh Movement was started by _____.(Sir Syed Ahmed Khan)

59. Quaid-e-Azam remained member of both Muslim League and Congress for ____ years.(9)

60. Badshahi Mosque was built by _____ at Lahore.(Aurangzeb Alamgir)

61. Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency in the year _____.A.D.(1936)

62. First Round Table Conference took place in London in _____.A.D.(1930)

63. Second Round Table Conference took place in London in _____.A.D.(1931)

64. General Zia Ul Haq took office in _____.A.D.(1977)

65. Quaid-e-Azam was born on _____.(25th December 1876)

66. _____ and _____ are the two building found in Pakistan that were built by Mughal Empire.(Badshahi Mosque)(Shahi Qila)

67. Pakistan's two important agricultural crops are _____ and _____.(Cotton)(Rice)

68.Allama Iqbal was born at _____.in _____.(Sialkot)(1877)

69.The last Mughal Emperor of India was _____.(Bahadur Shah Zafar)

70.Pakistan's largest steel mill is at _____ formed by the cooperation of _____.(pipri(Karachi)(Russia)

71.There are ___ natural regions of Pakistan.(4)

72.The Mosque built by _____ is at Thatta.(Shah Jahan)

73.The duration sixth five -years plan is _____.(1985-1990)

74.According to the 1972 census the literacy rate in Pakistan was ____ which grew to ____ in 1981.(21.7%)(26.2%)

75.The true name of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sane was _____.(Shaikh Ahmed)

76.In the 1945 Muslim League won ____ Muslims seats in the central Assembly.(30)

77.The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence law in _____ or made the Indian participation plan into a law.(July 1947)

78.The script of All Pakistani languages is similar and it is based on _____.(Quranic Script)

79.Sind Madarsa-ul-Islam was founded by _____.(Hasan Ali Afandi)

80.Pakistan earns its biggest share of foreign exchange from _____.(Cotton)

81.In _____, _____ helped Pakistan in making arrangements to hold the Islamic Summit Conference.(1974)(Shah Faisal)

82.The first General elections of Pakistan were held in the year _____.(1971)

83.SAARC abbreviates for _____.(South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation)

84._____ founded Muslim League's branch at London in _____.(Syed Ameor Ali)(1908)

85.All Pakistani languages contain lots of words of ____ and _____.(Arabic)(Persian)

86.Immediately after Independence from the British India forcefully annexed _____.(Hyderabad)

87._____ and _____ occupied a large territory of Kashmir.(Dakkan)(Junagarh)

88.The ____ nuclear exploitation showed the true face of Indian aggression.(1974)

89.Congress started "Leave India Movement" in the year _____.(1942)

90.In_____, _____ defeated the Marathas at the battle field of Pani Patt.(1761)(Ahmed Shah Abdali)

91.The first Mughal Emperor was _____.(Babur)

92.The Mughal Emperor Akbar introduced the _____.(Deen-e-Elahi)

93.Pakistani languages are greatly influenced from _____.(Arabic)

94._____ and _____ are two important Sindhi poets.(Shah Abdul Latif)(Sachal Sarmast)

95.Two places famous for wooden crafts are _____ and _____ in Pakistan.(Hala)(Kashmor)

96.The Indus Basin Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India in the year _____.(1960)

97.Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in _____.(1938)

98.Nizam-e-Mustafa movement was carried in the year _____.(1977)

99.The Hindu Society is divided in ___ casts.(4)

100.Pakistan's ____ population live in rural areas.(70%)

101.The first Muslim League Government was formed in Sindh in _____.(1943)

102.Masjid Mahabat Khan is situated at _____.(Peshawar)

103.Masjid Wazir Khan is situated at _____.(Lahore)

104.Simla Delegation met _____ in 1945.(Lord Wevell)

105.In year ____ the Simla delegation headed by Sir Agha Khan met _____.(1906) (Lord Minto)

106.Liaqat Ali Khan born in _____ and became the secretary general of Muslim in _____.(1895)(1936)

107.Waris Shah wrote _____.(Heer Ranjha)

108.The total area of Pakistan is _____ sq.km and total population according to 1981 census is _____ million/crores.(796096)(83782000)

109.Pakistan exploded its first atomic bomb at _____ in the year _____.(Chaghi)(May 1998)

110.Moen-jo-Daro is the province of _____.(Sindh).

111.The period of first five year plan was _____.(1955-1960)

112.Pakistan joined the non -Aligned Movement in in the year _____.(1979)

113.The first conferences of NAM was held at _____ in _____ and the second at _____.(Belgrade)(1961)(Cairo)

114.The fort of Lahore (Shahi Qila) was built by _____.(Jehangir)

115.Sind was conquered by Mohammad bin Qasim in the year _____.(712)

116.The head of the state is called _____ and head of the Government is called _____.(President)(Prime Minister)

117.The Secretariate of O.I.C is at _____ (Saudi Arabia) and RCD at _____.(Jeddah)(Tehran)

118.RCD is called now _____.(R.E.C (Regional Economic Council)

119.The desert land of Sindh is called _____ and that Bahawalpur is called _____.(Thar)(Cholistan)

120.The first Saint to came South Asia _____ is most important of all.(Hazrat Ali Hajveri)

121.Hazrat Amman Marvandi is known as _____.(Lal Shahbaz Qalandar)

122.In _____ Cripps mission was presented.(1942)

123.In 1945-1946 elections Muslim League won ____ seats in central and _____ in provincial assembly.(all)(90%)

124.In _____ Lord Wavell proposed the formation of a temporary government consisting of the political parties of United India.(1945)

125.According to 3rd June 1947 plan plebiscite was held in _____ and _____.(N.W.F.P)(Silhoutte)

126.In the North of Kabul river Khyber Pass is situated which is _____ km long.(53)

127.In the 1973 constitution _____ was recognized as state religion.(Islam)

128.In Pakistan ____ languages are spoken.(30)

129._____ is the sufi poet of Pushto poetry.(Rehman Baba)

130._____ is considered as first poet of Pushto.(Ameer Karoro)

131.For a developing country like Pakistan _____ is very important.(Nuclear Power)

132.U.N has _____ members.(159)

133.The five principles passed by the Non-Aligned countries are called _____.(Punj Shilla)

134.The members of R.C.D are _____, _____, and _____.(Pakistan)(Iran)(Turkey)

135.In _____ separate elections principle was accepted.(1909)

136.Sir Syed founded scientific society in _____.(1862)

137.The Khilafat conference meeting held at Karachi in _____.(1921)

138.The fundamental principle of our foreign policy is _____.(friendship with the nations of the world)

139.Sir Syed brought out the digest "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq" in _____.(1870)

140.The first central office of Muslim League was established at _____.(Aligarh)

141.The word Pakistan was proposed by _____ in a pamphlet named _____.(Choudri Rehmat Ali)(No and Never)

142.The first constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved in the year _____ and _____ was its speaker.(1954)(Mir Maulvi Tamizuddin)

143.Under the constitution of 1973 the National Assembly consists of _____ Muslim members and the Senate consist of _____ members.(207)(87)