

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

**Who is who?
What is what?**

- ▶ World
- ▶ Pakistan
- ▶ Science
- ▶ English
- ▶ Computer
- ▶ Geography
- ▶ Islamic Studies

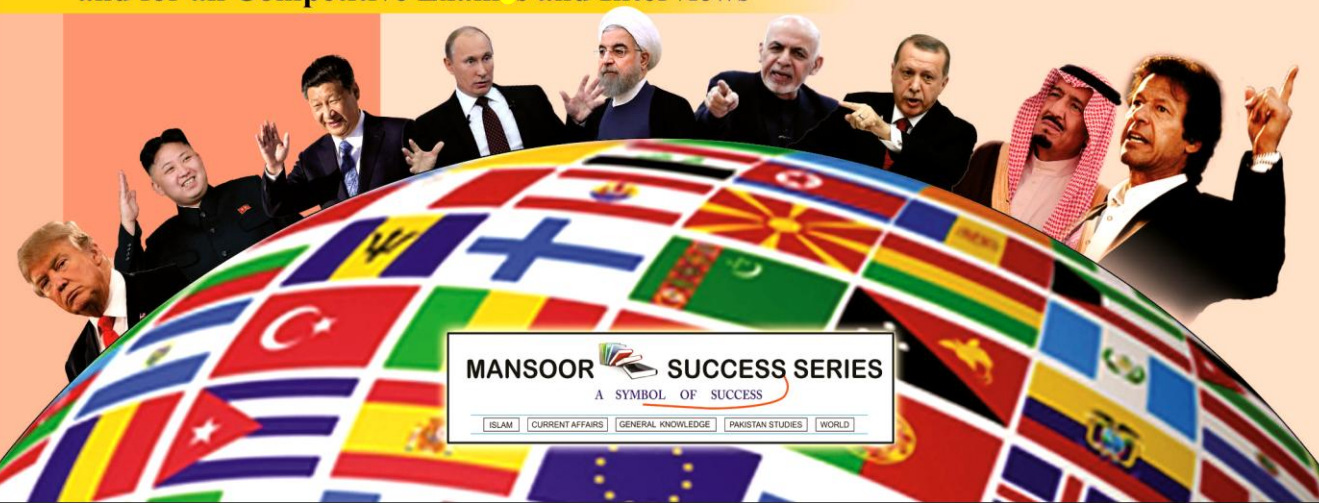


1000 + MCQs

- ◆ Abbreviations
- ◆ Current Affair
- ◆ Sports + Games
- ◆ Subjectives + Objectives etc.

Niamatullah Zaheer

CSS, PCS, PMS, FPSC, ISSB
Police, Banks, Wapda, Entry Tests
and for all Competitive Exams and Interviews



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Dedicated

Attaullah Nadan (Late)

Special Thanks

To My Dear Teacher

Temoor Rehman

P R E F A C E

I offer my services for designing this strategy of success. The material is evidence of my claim, which I had collected from various resources. I have written this book with an aim in my mind. I am sure this book will prove to be an invaluable asset for learners. I have tried my best to include all those topics which are important for all competitive exams and interviews. No book can be claimed as perfect except Holy Quran. So if you found any shortcoming or mistake, you should inform me, according to your suggestions, improvements will be made in next edition. The author would like to thank all readers and who gave me their valuable suggestions for the completion of this book.

I hope that the students and teachers will certainly like my humble effort and book will help you. Change is a constant process. It was constant and it will remain constant. Your cooperation and suggestion will be handy in this process. So contact me through (SMS). My response will be quick and productive.

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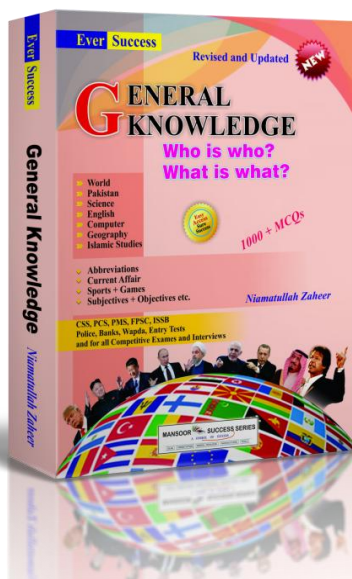
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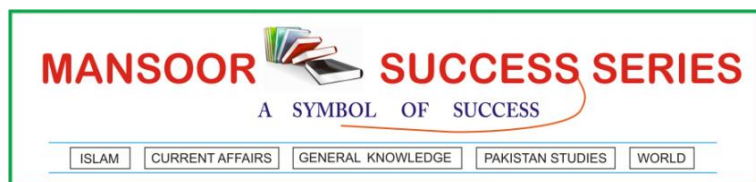
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Before the Book

How to focus when studying

1. Set your study space.

The place your study should be away from distractions, such as TV and in quite place where others in family don't sit and talk or move around. Make sure the lighting is good and table & chair are comfortable. Remove clutter (پریشانی, شور) a cluttered desk can make your mind cluttered too. So avoid having everything useless, all the books that you have ever used in school or college etc on the table. Just keep those book's you will need that day, according to what have you planed to study.

Do not study on your bed because It is for relaxing and sleeping and that's the message yours brain gets if you sit and study on it.

2. Organize your study spot.

Have everything you need to study with you. All books and stationeries should be within your reach. If you get up to something you will lose focus.

3. Turn it off.

Turn off electronic devices like computers, cell phones etc. Only use your computer if you need it for your studies, otherwise you will be tempted to stray and start browsing. Even if it is for a few minutes, it will shift your focus away. Did you know that there are self restraint, self-control and think that can keep you away from the websites and software that are the difficult to resist. If you can block facebook, at least for a few hours not for days.

4. Clarify objectives.

Know how much syllabus have to cover and in how much time, Go though out the exam syllabus and truthfully decide which subjects need more attention, may be because of the lengthy course or because it is difficult and requires a lot of learning. Then set objectives that should included how much time you will give to which subject, which topics you will do in which order and makes sure there is time for revision.

Once you have set a clear goal, you will be in a better position to focus on it and attain it.

5. Tackle the difficult part first.

Your power of concentration is higher in the beginning of your study session. Do the most critical and challenging topics and first then move on to the

easier ones. If you do the easier tasks first, you will be thinking and stressing about the harder ones the whole time, reducing your productivity and ability to focus.

Sometime the least desirable part of an assignment may be time consuming and it could drain/kill all your available time. So try to limit your time and self-supervise to move on to easier matters, if absolutely necessary.

6. Break it up.

Study for say one hour then take a five minute break. This will help your brain recharge. But don't over-do the brake. The brake can mean anything moving around, having a little snack, or just closing your eyes and relaxing.

7. Give in to temptation.

You can your break in a useful way by giving in to the temptation that is really making you lose focus while studying. And by 'temptation' I mean things like Facebook, messages, phone etc. just get it out of your system so that you can relax and get back to studying without your mind wondering if your friends messaged you or not.

Let's be practical, social media and phone addition are really distracting and cannot be controlled in a day. So rather than wasting hours wondering about them while you should be focusing on learning check them out and kick out thoughts to concentrate on the next study session. Ultimately you'll be able to get more done. But this step should only be flowed when blocking yourself from these distractions.

8. Follow your body clock.

There are certain times of the day when all of us are super-charged and when we are low. It's due to our body clock that has its own way of working and different people have different peak energy times. Some people learn best early in the morning and can't keep their eyes late in the night. Listen to your body and study during that time.

9. Sleep well.

You need to have enough sleep each day. No concentration tips and tricks are going to work on a tired body and mind.

10. Eat well.

If you eat healthy, your mind will be healthy too. Fruits, vegetables and dairy products will keep your energy level up and make you fit for any task.

PAKISTAN

SHORT HISTORY

IDEOLOGY

What is Ideology

Science of ideas, visionary speculations, manner of thinking ,characteristic of a class or individual, ideas on the basis of some economic, social or political theory or system is called Ideology. It contains those ideals, which a nation strives to accomplish in order to bring stability to its nationhood.

"Ideology is a plan or program which is based upon philosophy".(George Lewis)

Ideology of Pakistan

Pakistan is an Ideological state and the ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic ideology. Its basic principle being:

"The only sovereign is Allah". Islam acted as a nation building force before the establishment of Pakistan. Ideology of Pakistan basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to the faith and creed based on the Islamic principles. They should have all the resources at the disposal to enhance Islamic culture and civilization.

Quaid-e-Azam once said:

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam".

From the above statement, it is clear that Ideology of Pakistan is an Islamic state.

Two Nation Concept

The fundamental concept of Ideology is that Muslims should get a separate identity. They should have a separate state where they could live according to Islamic rules and principles, profess their religion freely and safeguard Islamic tradition .On one occasion Quaid-e-Azam said:

"The Muslims demand Pakistan where they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their cultural development, their traditions and Islamic laws."

Thus, this fundamental concept of Ideology led to the concept of two nations in the Sub Continent and resulted in the formation of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

Need for a Separate Homeland

Hindus and Muslims had lived peacefully together in India for centuries but after the British invasion in South Asia and their undue support to Hindus life became very difficult for Indian Muslims. In fact, the Muslims were a separate nation who always adhered to their religious identity. The British and the Hindus in spite of their great efforts could not put a wedge into the Muslim unity and their love for the national character. The creation of Pakistan owes much to this feeling of adherence to their national image and religious identity.

Some Factors Creating the Idea of a Separate Homeland

1. Desire to establish an Islamic State

Islam is a complete code of life for the Muslims and they are eager to implement it in their personal and collective life. Islamic code of Life or Islamic Ideology cannot be implemented until a pure Islamic Society free from all other unIslamic influences is established. The desire to establish an Islamic State was also one of the factors to demand a separate homeland.

2. Two Nation Theory

The Two Nation Theory played an important role for demanding a separate homeland according to which Hindus and Muslims are the two nations and therefore they cannot live together. Quaid-e-Azam once said,

“Hindus and Muslims though living in the same towns and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities”.

So the Muslims should have a separate State where they could lead their individual and collective life in accordance with the Islamic principles.

3. Historical Collusion

Hindu and Muslim historical collusion started when Muhammad Bin Qasim defeating Raja Dahir founded Islamic government in the subcontinent. Many battles were fought between Hindus and Muslims under Muslim Rule. The historical collusion continued also during the British Regime. Hindus, cooperating with British, tried to diminish Muslim culture and their way of life but they remained futile. The future of Muslims was obvious in such condition; therefore they decided to demand for the separate homeland.

4. Hindus and British

Since the British snatched power from Muslims they were doubtful about the faithfulness of Muslims. So Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the

Muslims morally, socially, economically and politically. They reserved all higher civil, judicial and military appointments for British only while Muslims were debarred from all official positions. The Islamic educational system was replaced by British one. Then Muslims were forced to change their religion to Christianity and were compelled to send their children to co-educational institutes and abandon purdha. This was the reason that Muslims became fed up with both British and Hindus and decided to have a separate homeland.

5. British Parliamentary System

Indian National Congress demanded the British Parliamentary system of government in India which meant majority rule. The implementation of this simply meant the Hindu slavery of Muslims since they were in majority. This was the reason that Muslims stressed on separate electorates and got it accepted. Separate electorate was the first brick in the foundation of demand for separate homeland.

6. Shuddi and Sangathan Movement

Hindu Muslim Unity evaporated in the year after the Khilafat Movement and Hindu Muslim Riots began. The poison of differences between the two nations aggravated with the passage of time. The differences reached to the peak when Shuddhi and Sangathan movements began. The Shuddhi Movement aimed at the mass conversion of certain backward groups of Muslims into Hindus by force whereas the Sangathan Programme sought to organize the Hindus into a Militant force to fight with the Muslims.

7. Activities of Maha Sabha

Maha Sabha was established in 1900. It was a non political party until the Shuddhi and Sangathan Movement started. These movements motivated Maha Sabha to be involved in politics. It proved to be the worst enemy of Muslims. The party declared Muslims as outsiders and said that Muslims have no relation with India. If they want to leave it then they could leave it happily but if they want to live in India, they will have to accept Hindu Mut. So it was impossible for Hindus and Muslims to live in a country together.

8. Protection of Urdu Language

Urdu was considered to be the language of Muslims in the subcontinent. In 1867 the Hindu-Urdu controversy began with some outstanding Hindus of Banaras demanding replacements of Urdu by Hindi as the court language. The supporters of Hindi claimed for it a national status whereas the Muslims hotly denied it. As the controversy spread the two languages became more and more exclusive. Muslims got very disappointed when in April 1900 UP Governor Sir Antony Mac Donnell gave Hindi the status of National language with Urdu. That is why Muslims felt the need to set a political party. Then after a detailed discussion at last All India Muslim League was established in 1906. Maulvi Abdul Haque (1870-1961) has rightly said, Urdu Language placed the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan. It is a reality that it was one of the major reasons for demanding a separate country.

9. Protection of Muslim Culture

Hindus with the consent of British during the Congress Ministries burnt and looted the properties and houses of Muslims. Moreover, the signs of Muslims past glory were damaged. Educational Syllabus was changed. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and the Muslim students were forced to worship statues of Gandhi in their schools. The Muslims of India, therefore, decided that the Muslim culture could be protected in a free and separate Muslim State.

10. Narrow mindedness of Hindus

Hindu is a narrow-minded nation who does not believe the philosophy of equality. They considers themselves superior and used to call Muslims 'Maleech' (impure). There was no concept of eating and drinding together. Furthermore Muslims were not allowed to touch the food items of Hindus. There was only way out for the Muslims to demand a separate homeland.

11. Economic Hardships

During the period of British Government, Hindus practically threw out Muslims from the fields of trade and industry. All the business, industrial and services opportunities were occupied by Hindus and some degraded jobs were left for the Muslims. Muslims of India became the political slave of British and economic slave of Hindus. To come out from this vicious circle at last Muslims decided to demand for a separate homeland.

12. Congress Ministries

During the period of Congress Ministries (1937-1939). Hindus did worst possible injustice with Muslims. The Hindu-Muslim riots were usual during the Congress rule. Band-e-Mataram three coloured flag and statue of Gandhi were introduced at national level. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and slaughtering cow was banned. Muslim leaders showed their resentment before Gandhi and Jawahar Lal Nehru. Gandhi showed his helplessness while Nehru plainly and openly said that there were only two nations in India. Congress and British and the rest should follow them. After this statement, nothing was left for Muslims but to present Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

Role of Students in Pakistan Movement

Muslim students played an important role in Pakistan Movement. The Modern Muslim Student is a post 1857 phenomenon. He is directly or indirectly a product of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's movement for the promotion of modern education amongst the Muslims popularly known as the Aligarh movement. Aligarh students became the pace-setters in behaviour and dress for the rest of Muslim India. Young men from the Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Sindh, KP, UP, Bombay & Hyderabad lived for years at Aligarh as students under the same roof played on the same fields wore the same uniform and developed a remarkable homogeneity. They thus laid, unconsciously or consciously, the foundation of a nation which was to demand and get a homeland in later years. After the end of Khilafat movement, the political situation in the country was rapidly changing.

The Role of Women in the Pakistan Movement

The Muslim women played great role in the struggle for Pakistan. The great leaders from all over Sub-continent were in the fore front in fight for Pakistan and our women stood side by side with them. They went from house to house to raise funds for Pakistan Movement. They encouraged their men to make every sacrifice for attainment of Pakistan. They organized meetings and processions to attract the attention of world of their great cause.

Role of Ulema in the Pakistan Movement

Ulema and Mushaikh completely changed the atmosphere of subcontinent and charged their followers to sacrifice everything for the pious cause of the Pakistan

movement. Without the struggle of Ulemas the ideological and spiritual support would be weakened and religious and social regeneration of Muslim society, which provided the cementing force to the idea of Pakistan would miss. Undoubtedly the dream of Pakistan would not be realized if Ulemas, Mushaiks and reformist did not play their due role. Ex. Maulana Mahmudul Hasan, Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Mohammad Ali, Maulana Husain Ahmed Madani, Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi and Ulemas like Pir Jamat Ali Shah declared Quaid -e- Azam “Waliullah” fighting for the right cause. Muslims of India could not be prepared for such a big revolution without the effort of the Ulemas.

The Establishment of Pakistan (August 14, 1947)

Pakistan emerged on the map of the world as an independent state on August 14, 1947. Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, and Bengal. The areas with the Muslim majority formed Pakistan while the provinces and states with Hindu majority called India. The British transferred the power to the Indians and Pakistanis. A massive migration of 14.5 million people from both sides took place on this occasion because India was divided into two parts on the basis of Hinduism and Islam. 7,226,000 Muslims while 7, 249,000 Hindus and Sikhs crossed the borders.

As soon as the Division of India was announced by the British on June 3rd 1947. The so-called Hindu claims of being on good terms with Muslims were unfurled. In August 1947 they came at cross purposes with the Muslims overnight and started a “Holi of Blood” against the division of Maha Bharat, the counterpart of the “Mother Cow”. The dynamite of 1000 years’ hatred against the Muslims exploded and a massive number of Muslims was martyred in their homes, streets and areas. Muslims were followed on the ways to Pakistan. The ladies were kidnapped, dishonored and succumbed to death for the penalty of being Muslims. The biggest migration of the world took place on bullock carts, trains and on foot. The nights facilitated the torturous journey to Pakistan when the days became the fanatic murderers of “Muslaaz” and “Musleez”. The Hindus and Sikhs ambushed to murder the people with whom they used to live for centuries.

Initial Problems of Pakistan

The emergence of Pakistan, after a long and arduous freedom movement, was infact a great victory of the democratic idea of life. The Indian Muslims happily and valiantly laid down their lives and properties to achieve a destination in which they saw the fulfillment of their dreams of living an independent life free from Hindu or British dominance. Quaid-e-Azam on 15th August, 1947 said:

"My thoughts are with those valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had including their lives to make Pakistan possible."

1.Choice of Capital

The first problem that Pakistan had to face was to choose a capital to form a Government and to establish a secretariat. Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam took the office of the Governor General Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as Prime Minister and a Cabinet of experienced persons was selected. Arrangements were to be made to bring the officials who had opted for Pakistan from Delhi to Karachi.

2.Unfair Boundary Distribution

A boundry commission was set up under a British Chairman, Sir Cyril Redcliff. He misused his powers and handed over Muslim majority areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Jullander to India hence providing them a gateway to Kashmir. Quaid-e-Azam called it:

" An unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award."

3.The Massacre of Muslim Refugees in India

On the birth of Pakistan Hindus and Sikhs became more furious. In a planned move Muslim properties were set on fire and they were compelled to leave Bharat for Pakistan with nothing but their lives. Millions of refugees were killed before they reached Pakistan. Many migrants were looted and had to be provided boarding immediately as they reached Pakistan.

4.Division of Military and Finantial Assets

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially. India did a lot of dishonesty in the matters of Pakistan which were concerned with its benefits. Pakistan was promised to get Rs.750 million but the Bharat Government refused to give. Pakistan received only 200 million. Pakistan also did not receive the due share of the military assets. This dishonest attitude put Pakistan into great difficulties.

5.Canal Water Dispute

Most of the river flowing in Pakistan have their origin in India. In 1948 India stopped water supply to Pakistani canals to damage the Pakistani agriculture. However on 9th September 1960 an agreement called "Indus Basin Treaty" was signed between the two countries.

6. Kashmir Dispute

Kashmir dispute is the most important and unsolved problem. Kashmir is the natural part of Pakistan because at the time of partition 85% of the Kashmir's total population was Muslim. The Hindu dogra rule, who was secretly with the Government of India declared Kashmir as a part of India. Pakistan has continuously insisted that Kashmir must get their right of self determination but due to non-cooperation of India, Kashmir issue still remain unsolved.

7.Constitutional Problem

The constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created, chances of unscrupulous interference in democratic progress of Pakistan.

8.Annexation of Princely States

All Indian princely states were given the right to link up with either of dominions. However, the fate of following states remained undecided.

Junagadh

The Muslim Nawab governing Junagadh favoured in acceding to Pakistan. But Indian Government sent Army troops towards Junagadh and occupied the state by force in November, 1947.

Hyderabad Deccan

Hyderabad Deccan was the largest and richest state ruled by Muslim ruler Nizam who decided to remain independent. But pressure tactics began to be applied by Indian Government and Mount Batten. India attacked Hyderabad on 13th September 1948 and forcibly annexed this state to India.

9.Electricity Problem

Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and unfair demarcation, electricity system of West Punjab was disrupted, because all power stations were at Mundi a predominantly Muslim majority area, gifted to Bharat but Quaid-e-Azam said:

"If we are to exist as a nation, we will have to face the problems with determination and force."

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavourable circumstances. It had no resources, it had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. But Supreme efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam and his colleagues to grapple with the situation. His golden principles "Unity" "Faith" and "Discipline" gave way to Pakistan for a bright future of a strong and well developed country. In his last message to the nation on 14th August 1948, he told the nation:

"The foundation of your state have been laid and it is now for you to build and build as quickly and as you can."

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

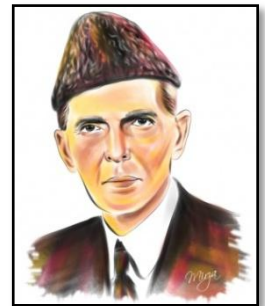
Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born on 25 December 1876 in Karachi, now in Pakistan, but then part of British-controlled India. His father was a prosperous Muslim merchant.

Jinnah studied at Bombay University and at Lincoln's Inn in London. He then ran a successful legal practice in Bombay.

He was already a member of the Indian National Congress, which was working for autonomy from British rule, when he joined the Muslim League in 1913. The league had formed a few years earlier to represent the interests of Indian Muslims in a predominantly Hindu country and by 1916 he was elected its president.

In 1920, the Indian National Congress launched a movement of non-cooperation to boycott all aspects of British rule. Jinnah opposed this policy and resigned from the congress. There were by now profound differences between the congress and the Muslim League.

After provincial elections in 1937 the congress refused to form coalition administrations with the Muslim League in mixed areas. Relations between Hindus and Muslims began to deteriorate. In 1940, at a Muslim League session in Lahore, the first official demand was made for the partition of India and the creation of a Muslim state of Pakistan. Jinnah had always believed that Hindu-Muslim unity was possible, but reluctantly came to the view that partition was necessary to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims.



His insistence on this issue through negotiations with the British government resulted in the partition of India and the formation of the state of Pakistan on 14 August 1947. This occurred against a backdrop of widespread violence between Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, and a vast movement of populations between the new states of Pakistan and India in which hundreds of thousands died.

Jinnah became the first governor general of Pakistan, but died of tuberculosis on 11 September 1948.

Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal

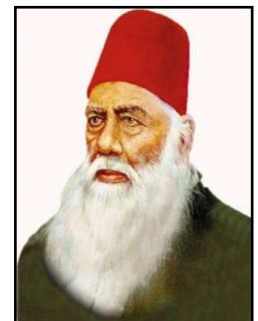
Poet of the east Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born on 9th November 1877 in Sialkot. He received his early education in his native town. He passed M.A from university of Punjab in 1899. In that year he was appointed as a professor in Arabic in Oriental college Lahore. He served as professor till 1905. Then left for London for higher studies. In London he received law degree. After that he received Ph.D degree from Germany on his work in Persian philosophy. For that he is known as Dr. Muhammad Iqbal.



Allama Iqbal was not only a great poet but also a great philosopher. He was well versed in eastern as well as western philosophy. He spent much part of his life in study of Islam. He also took part in active politics. He became member of Punjab legislative council from 1926 to 1929. He was elected President of the All India Muslim League Punjab. In 1930 he presided over the Allahabad session of the All India Muslim League. On this occasion he made a clear demand for separate state of Muslims in South Asia. He directed all his efforts towards achievement of this goal. Allama Iqbal was held in great esteem by Quaid-e-Azam. Time and again he took advices from him. Allama Iqbal died in 1938. But the Muslim state proposed by him came into being on 14th August 1947.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi on 17th October 1817. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a great reformer. He belonged to a prominent family of the city. After completing his formal education. He entered service with the British East India Company in 1839. He rose to the position of judge in



1846 and later on he was transferred to Bangalore as the Chief Judge.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan knew that the Muslims could not achieve this goal without education. He set up a Persian school at Muradabad in 1859. This school was upgraded to the college in 1875. This college was upgraded to the college and the university level after his death. The educated Muslims of the early twentieth century were the product of this institution.

He urged the Muslims to acquire knowledge first and then they should take part in the politics of the subcontinent. After the war of independence, his position was not less than that of a great political reformer for Muslims.

Aligarh Movement had the following objectives:

1. To build confidence between the British and the Muslims.
2. To persuade the Muslims to get scientific knowledge and learn English language.
3. To hold back the Muslims from the collective politics.

His main focus was on Aligarh to achieve his goals. He established Mohammadan Anglo Oriental School. It was a symbol of a broad movement affecting every phase of Muslim life. The actions taken by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the educational uplift of the Muslims left a far-reaching impact on the political, social, economic and religious aspects of the Muslims. The Aligarh movement showed new ways to press and opened the doors of economic prosperity for the Muslims of the sub-continent.

Congress and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

In 1883, Lord A.O. Hume formed an organization called Indian National Congress. The aim of this party was to provide a political platform for the Indians. Many Indians joined this party. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was an open minded and large hearted person. He was a great patriot at first he considered all who lived in India as one nation and was a great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. He looked both Hindus and Muslims with the same eyes. He said,

“By the word “Nation”, I mean only Hindus and Muslims and nothing else. Our interests and problems are common and therefore, I consider the two factions as one nation.”

But unfortunately the attitude of Hindus and Congress compelled him to reconsider his ideas about one nation. He felt sorry to see that both Congress and

Hindus looking against the interests of the Muslims. Congress ignored the Muslims totally. He failed to bring Hindus and Muslims closer on a single platform. He saw that the Hindus never come forward with open mind and always adopted a policy to damage the Muslim cause, so Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the Muslims to keep themselves away from it. On 1st October 1906 Sir Agha Khan led a Muslim delegation and met the Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla to demand a separate electorate for Muslims in the coming reforms. The viceroy gave a good response to them. There being no political party for Muslims at that time a strong need for it was felt. God Almighty enabled them to form Muslim League.

Sir Syed passed away on 27 March 1898 but his work was continued by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali founder of the Pakistan National Movement was born in 1895. From his early childhood, Rahmat Ali showed signs of great promise as a student. After completing his schooling he joined the Islamia College of Lahore in order to get his Bachelor of Arts degree. Rahmat Ali finished education in England, obtaining MA and LLB with honors from the universities of Cambridge



and Dublin. It was during the years 1930 through 1933 that he seemed to have established the Pakistan National Movement with its headquarter at Cambridge. On January 28, 1933 he issued his first memorable pamphlet "Now or Never; Are we to live or perish forever?" He coined the word "Pakistan" for 30 million Muslims who live in the five northern units of India: Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan. The pamphlet also gave reasons for the establishment of Pakistan as a separate nation. He spoke of an independent homeland for Muslims Pakistan in the northern units of India, "Bang-i-Islam" for Muslims in Bengal and "Usmanistan" for the Muslims in Hyderabad-Deccan.

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali propagated the Scheme of Pakistan with a missionary zeal since its inception in 1933. In August 1947 Pakistan came to be established and

in 1948 Chaudhry Rahmat Ali visited Pakistan. Later he proceeded to England to champion the cause of Kashmir through the United Nations.

ABUL KASEM FAZLUL HAQ

Maulvi Abul Kasem Fazlul Haq was born on October 27, 1873 in Barisal District. He studied at the Calcutta University and started his career as a Professor but in 1906 joined Government Service as Deputy Magistrate. In 1911 he resigned from his job and rejoined the Bar and was elected unopposed Member of the Bengal Legislative Council in 1913. In 1914 he presided over the Bengal Presidency Muslim League. From 1913 to 1916 he served in Bengal Provincial Muslim League as its Secretary and from 1916-21 he was the President of All India Muslim League. He also presided over the All India Muslim League Delhi Session in 1918. He was one of the signatories to the I-Lucknow Pact.



In 1935 he became the Mayor of Calcutta. From 1935 to 1937 he was a Member of Indian Legislative Assembly. In 1937 he left the Muslim League and founded his own political party 'Krishak Praja Party'. In the elections held in the same year he won 35 seats in a house of 250. In April 1937 he became the Chief Minister of Bengal.

When Quaid-e-Azam reorganised the Muslim League, Fazlul Haq rejoined the fold and presented the 'Pakistan Resolution' in the historic Lahore Session of the Muslim League in 1940. In 1943 he resigned from the Chief Minister ship of Bengal and became Leader of the Opposition.

After Independence he became the Advocate General of the Government of Pakistan. In 1953 he resigned from this post and also from the Muslim League. On April 2, 1954 he became the Chief Minister of East Pakistan as the Leader of 'United Front party'. In 1955, he became Interior Minister of Pakistan and took active and leading part in framing the First Constitution of Pakistan. In 1956, he was appointed the Governor of East Pakistan for one term. Fazlul Haq died in Dhaka on April 27, 1962 after prolonged illness.

Liaquat Ali khan

Liaquat Ali khan was born on October 1, 1896 in Nausharwan family. He belongs to a wealthy family of East Punjab. His mother arranged for his lessons in Quran

and Ahadith at home. As his family had deep respect for Sir Syed Ahmad Khan he was admitted in Aligarh Muslim University. He was graduated from M.A.O collage Aligarh in 1918. In 1919 after the death of his father he was awarded a scholarship by British government. In 1921 he was awarded the LL.M in law and justice. In 1923 after his return to India he decided to enter politics with the objective of liberating his homeland free from foreign yoke.



The congress Leadership approached to him and he attended a meeting with Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1923. After the meeting Liaquat Ali Khan's views of United India were changed. Muhammad Ali Jinnah called him for an annual session of All India Muslim League in May 1924 in Lahore. Where the goals and vision of the party were discussed. Liaquat Ali Khan started his parliamentary career from U.P legislative Assembly in 1926 as an independent candidate. In 1923 he was elected Deputy President of U.P Legislative Council. He remained the member of the U.P Legislative Council until 1940, when he was elected to the central Legislative Assembly.

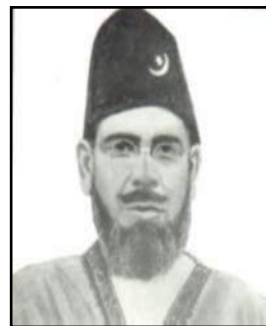
Liaquat Ali Khan took active part in legislative affairs. When Muhammad Ali Jinnah returned to India he started reorganizing the AIML. Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as the honorary secretary of the AIML in April 1936. He held the office till 1947. Liaquat Ali Khan was also the member of the Muslim masses civil defense, which was formed to keep Muslims safe from the activities of INC and strengthen the league mission. Liaquat Ali Khan won the central legislative election in 1945-46 in U.P. He was also elected the chairman of the league central parliamentary Board. The AIML won 87% seats reserved for Muslims in British India. When British Government asked the League to send five nominees for representation in term Government. Liaquat Ali Khan was asked to lead the League group in Cabinet, which he handled brilliantly. By this point the British Government and INC both accepted the idea of Pakistan and therefore on August 14, 1947 Pakistan came into existence. After independence Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed the first prime minister of Pakistan.

Liaquat Ali Khan had to deal with a number of difficulties facing Pakistan in its early days. He helped Quaid in solving the rights and refugee problems. He set an

effective administrative system for the country. During the first days he adopted the Government act of India 1935 to administer the country finally in 1949 Pakistan made first step towards making constitution and foreign policy. Liaquat Ali Khan presented the objective resolution which was passed on March 12, 1949. He also established the basic principle committee for the issue minority partitioning Liaquat/Nero fact reduced the tension between India and Pakistan. On October 16, 1951 Liaquat Ali Khan was shot twice in chest during a public meeting of the Muslim League at company Bagh Rawalpindi. The police immediately shot the assassin, Saad Akbar Babrak. Liaquat was rushed to hospital but he succumbed to his injuries.

Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar

Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar also known as Mohammad Ali was among the passionate fighters of independence who struggled against the British Colonial Powers. He was born in 1878 in Rampur, India. He belonged to the Yousafzai, tribe of Pashtoons. Despite the early death of his father, the efforts, determination and sacrifice by his farsighted mother Abadi Bano Begum enabled him and his brothers to get good education. Their mother mortgaged almost all her landed property and sent them to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Aligarh. Both of the Ali Brothers graduated from this College. Mohammad Ali showed exceptional brilliance throughout his College career and stood first in the B.A. examination of the Allahabad University, later in 1898 Mohammad Ali proceeded to Lincoln College, Oxford for further studies where he got honors degree in Modern History and devoted himself more to the study of history of Islam.



After his return to India. He took charge as education director for the Rampur state and later for almost a decade served in the Baroda civil service. He possessed remarkable brilliance as a writer. He wrote articles in various newspapers like "The Times", "The Observer" and "The Manchester Guardian" as well as other major English and Indian newspapers in both English and Urdu. He was man of a versatile genius and played a great part in the endeavors against

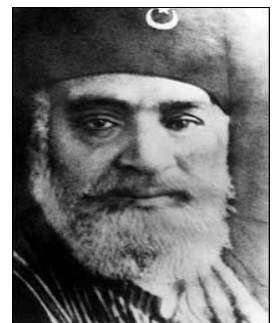
the British colonial rule. He was a great orator and still greater Journalist. He became firm opponents of British rule under the combined shock of the Balkan wars and Kanpur Mosque incident in 1913. His relentless determination and ardor in the cause of India's freedom, and his persistence in pursuing the goal most dear to him won him the respect and affection of his numerous countrymen. He launched his famous weekly *The Comrade*, in English, from Calcutta, on January 14, 1911, written and edited by one man and produced on expensive paper, *The Comrade* quickly gained circulation and influence. After twenty months the paper moved to Delhi the then new capital of British Empire. Later in 1913 he started publishing an Urdu-language daily *Hamdard* as well. Mohammad Ali worked hard to expand the Aligarh Muslim University then known as the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College and was one of the co-founders of the *Jamia Millia Islamia* in 1920, which was later moved to Delhi. Jauhar was among the founders of All India Muslim League and attended first meeting in Dhaka in 1906. He served as its president in 1918 and remained active in the League till 1928. Being a Muslim and passionate believer of caliphate he played active role in Khilafat movement. He represented the Muslim delegation that travelled to England in 1919 to persuade the British government to influence the Turkish Mustafa Kamal not to depose the Sultan of Turkey, who was the Caliph of Islam. British rejection of their demands resulted in the formation of the Khilafat committee which directed Muslims all over India to protest and boycott the government. In 1921, M. Ali formed a broad coalition with Muslim nationalists like Shaukat Ali, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Mukhtar Ahmed Ansari and Indian nationalist leader Mahatama Gandhi, who enlisted the support of the Indian National Congress and many thousands of Hindus who joined the Muslims in a demonstration of unity. He wholeheartedly supported Gandhi's call for a national civil resistance movement and inspired many hundreds of protests and strikes all over India. He was arrested by British authorities and imprisoned for two years for what was termed as a seditious speech at the meeting of the Khilafat Conference. He was the sixth Muslim to become the President of Indian National Congress in 1923. Mohammed Ali's elevation to the Congress president ship helped to legitimize his position in nationalist circles but within months he began to drift away from congress. This had a great deal to do with

deteriorating Hindu-Muslim relations and the Congress inclination towards the communal forces of Hindu Mahasabha. Mohammad Ali's anxieties were heightened by the growing fissures in the Hindu-Muslim alliance in Bengal and Punjab and the rapid progress of the Arya Samaj, the Hindu Mahasabha, the shuddhi and sangathan. The publication of the Nehru report in August 1928 proved the last nail in the coffin of Hindu Muslim unity.

Mohammed Ali pleaded Muslims to send a separate delegation in 1930s London Round Table Conference to represent Muslims. His appeal symbolized the collapse of the old alliance on which Gandhi had built the non-cooperation movement and clearly showed that only Muslim League spoke for the Indian Muslims. Although seriously ill he joined the delegation led by the Aga Khan with the firm conviction that critical collaboration with the British at the Round Table Conference would bring greater political benefits. His speech at the Round Table Conference, which turned out to be his last sermon appeared to be the last wish of dying man. 'I want to go back to my country, 'Mohammed Ali declared, 'with the substance of freedom in my hand. Otherwise I will not go back to a slave country. I would even prefer to die in a foreign country so long as it is a free country and if you do not give me freedom in India you will have to give me a grave here.' Mohammed Ali a chronic patient of diabetes died soon after the conference in London on January 4, 1931 in London and was buried in Jerusalem in the court-yard of Masjid-ul-Aqsa.

Maulana Shaukat Ali

Both brothers Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali were among the architects of Pakistan's freedom. Maulana Shaukat Ali being the elder of the two Ali Brothers was deeply interested in Islam and totally committed to the cause of freedom movement. He was born in Rampur and educated at Aligarh. At Aligarh he became the captain of the cricket team and idol of cricket loving crowds. He served in the provincial civil service of the United Provinces of Oudh and Agra for 17 years from 1896 to 1913.



He actively assisted Maulana Muhammad Ali in the publication of “Hamdard” and “Comrade” that played a vital role molding the political policy of Muslim India. In 1915 he was imprisoned along with Maulana Mohammad Ali. In 1919 when he was in jail and was elected President of the First Khilafat Conference. Upon his release the same year he was elected Secretary and Chief Executive Officer of the Central Khilafat Committee. In 1921, he was again imprisoned along with Maulana Muhammad Ali and was released in 1923. He attended the All Parties Conference in Delhi in 1929 and the First and Second Round Table Conferences. He helped organize the World Muslim Conference held at Jerusalem in 1932.

In 1936 he became a member of the All India Muslim League Council and also of the Muslim League Parliamentary Board. From 1934 to 1938 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly. From 1936 to 1938 he not only helped the Quaid-i-Azam in popularizing the Muslim League at various levels but also toured Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Saudi Arabia and the United States where he delivered speeches on the Freedom Movement of India and on Islam. Maulana Shaukat Ali Died in 1938.

Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung

Nawab Bahadur Yar jung was born in 1905. He was the gem among the glorious orators of subcontinent. His words leave magnificent impact on the listeners he had great power to convince others. He devoted his voice along with his life for betterment and development of Muslims of subcontinent.

Bahadur Yar Jung was born in Hyderabad to Nawab Nasib Yawar Jung. Forefathers of Bahadur Yar Jung came from Afghanistan with Ahmad Shah Abdali and settled in Barabasti district of Jaipur. Journey of Bahadur Yar Jung’s education started from his home in his early age. He himself took very keen interest in studies. He not only gets modern education but also religiously trained initially by his grandmother and then home tutors. He got education in Darul Uloom, Madrassa-e-Alia and Mufeed-ul-Anam. He learned Arabic, Urdu, Tafseer, Fiqah and Hadith in these institutions. He was a brilliant and intelligent student of his time.



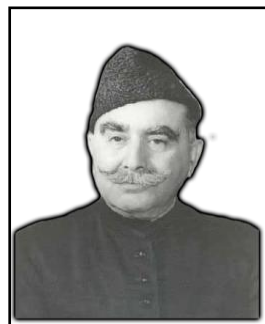
Nawab Bahadur Yaar Jung lived in that era when Muslims were facing downfall and they were politically suppressed by Hindus and British. In that situation he stands for the betterment of Muslims not only Muslims of sub-continent he had soft corner in his heart for Muslims all over the world. He worked for the unity of Muslims of subcontinent and the world. He was among the first ones who brought political awareness in not only Hyderabad but also worked hard for political awareness in other Muslim majority areas of subcontinent. He took initiative to start an organization to spread Islam all over the India. He established Anjuman e Taableegh e Islam to spread Islam for that mission. Nature had gifted him such an oratory skills by which he can convince his friends and opponents as well. He creates a spell on his listeners including both literate and illiterate people. Topic of his speeches surrounded the life of Prophet (P.B.U.H) social and political awareness of Muslims. He was not in favor to split Islam. Split of groups in religion hurt him he said it wasn't the spirit of Islam he tried to unite the Muslims of different sects. As a result of his efforts that Muslims of different group's thoughts join hands together for a separate homeland.

In Dec, 1943 Karachi Bahadur Yar Jung addresses Jinnah and said "We Muslims of subcontinent want Pakistan to be Islamic form of government if your Pakistan is not like that we do not want it". He was a religious person and want Muslims and Islam stability in India and all over the world. As a part of Hyderabad state Bahadur Yar Jung wasn't theoretically allowed to join any political party. But he voluntarily worked for Muslim league. He was both emotionally and practically attached with Muslim League. Major reason of joining Muslim League was his emotional attachment to Mohammad Ali Jinnah and purpose to get a separate homeland for Muslims.

Sudden death of Bahadur Yar Jung in 1944 was a great loss of Muslims. His enigmatic death is still a mystery. If he endured the outcome of Pakistan would be different today.

SARDAR ABDUR RAB NISHTAR

Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was born on June 13, 1899 at Peshawar and belonged to Kakar tribe. He was educated at Edwards College Peshawar, Punjab University Lahore and Muslim University Aligarh. In College days he joined



Khilafat Movement In 1927. He took an active part in the boycott of Simon Commission. For some time he remained in the Indian National Congress but soon left it to join the All India Muslim League for good. In 1936 he was appointed a Member of the All India Muslim League Council. One of the most trusted and closest associates of the Quaid-e-Azam he was elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1937. In 1943 he became the Finance Minister in Sardar Aurangzeb's Muslim League Cabinet in the North-West Frontier Province(KP). In 1946 he was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India and became Minister for Communications.

After independence he worked indefatigably for the fledgling Country. He was a member of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He held the portfolios of Federal Minister for Communications, Governor of the Punjab and the Federal Minister for Industries from 1947 to 1953. He was also a gifted poet. His poetry reflects the highest human values and a sincere urge for social reforms. He died on February 13, 1958.

Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy

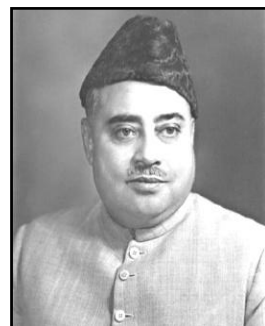
Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy was born on September 8, 1892, in an illustrious Muslim family from Midnapore in West Bengal, India. Suhrawardy's mother was the first Muslim woman to pass the Senior Cambridge examination. He graduated with honors in Science from St. Caviars College. In 1913, he obtained his Masters degree in Arabic from Calcutta University. Suhrawardy received his B. C. L. degree from Oxford University and was called to the Bar from Grey's Inn in 1918. In 1920, Suhrawardy married Begum Niaz Fatima. In 1921, he was elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly. For a brief period, he served as Secretary, Calcutta Khilafat Committee. In 1923, he was appointed Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party. The following year he was elected Deputy Mayor of Calcutta. In 1936, he became the General Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Muslim League. After the 1937 elections, Suhrawardy was appointed Minister for Labor and Commerce. After serving briefly in the Fazl-ul-Haq's Ministry, he joined Khawaja Nazimuddin's Ministry in 1943 as Minister for Civil Supplies. After



the 1946 elections Suhrawardy formed government in Bengal. The only Muslim League Government in the Sub-continent. In 1949, he formed the East Pakistan Awami Muslim League, and in 1953 he renamed it as the Awami League. In 1953, Suhrawardy teamed up with A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq and Maulana Bhashani to establish the United Front in Dhaka. Their party won the 1954 general elections. The same year he joined Muhammad Ali Bogra's Ministry as Law Minister. However, with the change of government in 1955, Suhrawardy took charge of the leadership of opposition. H. S. Suhrawardy became the fifth Prime Minister of Pakistan on September 12, 1956. During his tenure, he tried to remove economic disparity between the two wings. In October 1957 Suhrawardy resigned from his Premiership due to the President's refusal to convene a meeting of Parliament for seeking a vote of confidence. A chronic heart patient, Suhrawardy died on December 5, 1963.

Khawaja Nazimuddin

Khawaja Nazimuddin was born on July 19, 1894 at Dhaka. He was educated at M. A. O. College, Aligarh and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He remained as Chairman of Dhaka Municipality from 1922 to 1929. After becoming the Provincial Education Minister in 1929, he piloted the Bengal Rural Primary Education Bill in 1930, which was strongly opposed by the Hindu members. He continued as



Education Minister till 1934 and then became an Executive Councilor. In that capacity two important Bills were passed to improve the lot of Bengal peasantry that showed his steady levelheaded outlook.

In 1937, he was appointed as the Home Minister. He remained an active member of Coalition Cabinet of the Chief Minister, Fazl-ul-Haq, during 1937-1941. After Fazl-ul-Haq's resignation, Khawaja Nazimuddin, who had been the Leader of Opposition from 1941 to 1943, became Chief Minister on April 24, 1943. In August 1947, he was elected as the leader of the Muslim League Party of East Bengal.

When Muhammad Ali Jinnah passed away on September 11, 1948. Khawaja Nazimuddin was designated as the Governor General of Pakistan. After the assassination of Liaquat Ali, Khawaja Nazimuddin was asked to step in as the Prime Minister as there was no other person found suitable for the post, while Malik Ghulam Muhammad was elevated to the post of Governor General. Khawaja Nazimuddin died in 1964.

SIR ZAFRULLAH KHAN'S LIFE (1893-1985)

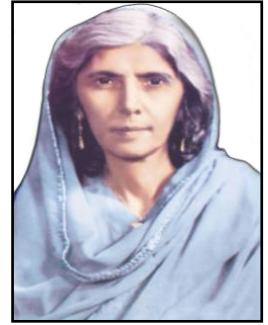
"Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan was born 1893 he studied at Government College in Lahore and received his LL.B from King's College London University in 1914. He practiced law in Sialkot and Lahore, became a member of the Punjab Legislative Council in 1926, and was a delegate in 1930, 1931, and 1932 to the Round Table Conferences on Indian reforms in London. In 1931–32 he was president of the All-India Muslim League (later the Muslim League), and he sat on the British viceroy's executive council as its Muslim member from 1935 to 1941. He led the Indian delegation to the League of Nations in 1939 and from 1941 to 1947 he served as a judge of the Federal Court of India.



Prior to the partition of India in 1947, Zafrulla Khan presented the Muslim League's view of the future boundaries of Pakistan to Sir Cyril Radcliffe, the man designated to decide the boundaries between India and Pakistan. Upon the independence of Pakistan, Zafrulla Khan became the new country's minister of foreign affairs and served concurrently as leader of Pakistan's delegation to the UN (1947-54). From 1954 to 1961 he served as a member of the International Court of Justice at The Hague. He again represented Pakistan at the UN in 1961–64 and served as president of the UN General Assembly in 1962-63. Returning to the International Court of Justice in 1964, he served as the court's president from 1970 to 1973. Muhammad Zafrulla Khan died in 1985.

Fatima Jinnah

Fatima Jinnah was born in Karachi on 30th July 1893. Jinnah had seven siblings. Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the eldest one in the family, and Fatima Jinnah was the 2ndlast child of the family. In this family of seven siblings she was the closest one to Mohammad Ali Jinnah. Her well known and respected brother became her guardian after the death of their father in 1901. Fatima Jinnah joined the Bandora convent in Bombay in 1902 where she remained in hostels as her parents had died. In 1919 she got admitted to the highly competitive University of Calcutta where she attended the Dr.R.Ahmad dental collage. After she graduated from there, she went with her idea of opening a dental clinic in Bombay in 1923.



Companion of Quaid-e-Azam: She lived with her elder brother Mohammad Ali Jinnah until 1919. At that time Jinnah married Rattanbai. Latter on Rattenbai died after eleven years in February 1929. Fatima Jinnah then closed her clinic and winded. She took the charge of Jinnah's house and went to his bungalow. After that the relation of brother and sister was became an example as their companionship lasted until the death of his bro Mohammad Ali Jinnah on 11 September 1948. Quaid-e-azam once said about his sister "My sister was like a bright ray of light and hope whenever I came back home and me her. Anxieties would have been much greater and my health much worse, but for the restraint imposed by her." In all Fatima Jinnah lived with her brother about 28 years. The Quaid would discuss various problems with her sister mostly on the breakfast and dinner table. She didn't only live with her brother but she also accompanied her brother on the numerous tours. She also joined him in London when he remained there after the second round table conference in 1932.

Political life: She was involved in politics side by side with her brother. When the All India Muslim League was being organized, Mohatrama Fatima Jinnah became the member of the working Committee of Bombay Provincial Muslim League and worked there until 1947. In March 1940 she attended the Lahore resolution of the Muslims League. It was because of her that All India Muslim Student Federation was organized in February 1941 at Dehli. During the transfer of power Fatima Jinnah formed a women's relief committee, latter on it was

formed as the nucleus for the (APWA) known as All Pakistan Women's Association founded by Rana Liaquat Ali Khan. She did a lot of job for the settlement of the Mohajirs after the creation of Pakistan.

She also returned to towards the political life when she ran for the presidency of Pakistan. Fatima Jinnah any how lost the election because of the unfair means used by Ayub Khan, so he became the president of Pakistan. That was the huge setback for the people of Pakistan. Had the elections been held through direct ballot, Fatima Jinnah would have won it very easily and she would be the president of Pakistan. The elections were rigged in the favor of Ayub Khan. The Syed race people said that they will support Ayub in election but Hazrat Fatima Jinnah said that she can represent them better than Ayub Khan. Both the Quaid and his sister avoided a sectarian label.

Madar-e-Millat: She was known as Madar-e-millat or mother of the nation. Fatima Jinnah's name is an important one among the leaders of Pakistan Movement. She is the most loved one for being the closest supporter of her brother and founder of Pakistan and the leader of all India Muslims Quaid-e-Azam. Fatima Jinnah died in Karachi on 9 July 1967.

PAKISTAN



President	Arif Alvi
Prime Minister	Imran Khan
Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Capital	Islamabad
Speaker of N.A	Asad Qaiser
Speaker of S.A	Muhammad Qasim Khan Suri
Independence day	14 August , 1947
Founder	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Location	24-36.75 Lat N, 61-75.5 Lon E
National symbol	Star and crescent, jasmine

Emblem	Faith, Unity, Discipline
National colors	Green, White
National holiday	Pakistan Day, 23 March
Population	207,774,520 (2017)
Literacy rate	57.9%
Birth rate	21.9 births/1,000 population (2017)
Death rate	6.3 deaths/1,000 population (2017)
Sex ratio	1.05 male(s)/female (2016)
Area	796096 sq km
Punjab	205345 sq km
Sindh	140914 sq km
KP	74521 sq km
Balochistan	347190 sq km
Islamabad	906 sq km
FATA	27220 sq km
Official languages	Urdu and English
National Language	Urdu
Major Regional languages	Punjabi , Pashto , Sindhi , Balochi , Saraiki , Brahui, Hindko.
Official Religion	Islam
Muslims	96 %
Hindus	1.8 %
Christians	1.6 %
National Sport	Hockey
Currency	Pak. Rupee (PKR)
Borders	China, Afghanistan, Iran, India
National Poet	Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Natural resources	Arable land, extensive natural gas reserves, Limited petroleum, Poor quality coal, Iron ore, Copper, Salt, Limestone
Climate	Mostly hot, dry and temperate in northwest.
Agricultural land	35.2%
Industries	Textiles and apparel, Food processing, Pharmaceuticals, Construction materials, Paper products, Fertilizer, Shrimp
Exports	\$21.71 billion (2016) Textiles (garments, bed linen, cotton cloth, yarn), rice, leather goods, sporting goods, chemicals, manufactures, carpets and rugs.
Imports	\$41.62 billion (2016) Petroleum, petroleum products, machinery, plastics, transportation equipment, edible oils, paper and paperboard, Iron and Steel, Tea.

Administrative Units

Sr. No	Subdivision	Districts	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Population (2017)
1	Balochistan	32	347,190	6,566,000	12,344,408
2	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	26	74 521	17,744,000	30,523,371
3	Punjab	36	205,345	73,621,000	110,012,442
4	Sindh	29	140,914	30,440,000	47,886,051
5	Islamabad Capital Territory	1	906	805,000	2,006,572
6	Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Merged in KP)	7 tribal agencies and 6 frontier regions	27,220	3,176,000	5,001,676
7	Azad Jammu & Kashmir	10	13,297	2,972,500	.....
8	Gilgit Baltistan	10	72,971	35,00,000	.....

IMPORTANT PIONTS ABOUT PAKISTAN

- Iran was first country to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first country to open its embassy in Pakistan.
- First governor of State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady Governor was Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister was Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.
- Pakistan cricket team first visited England.
- First captain of cricket team was Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century was completed by Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab was Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab was Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh was Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
- First CM of Sindh was Ayub Khoro.
- First Governor of Baluchistan was Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan was Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pakistan was Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir was Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK was Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak Army was Frank Mervin.
- First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd Sahrif.
- First Chief of Staff of Armed Forces was General Tikka Khan.
- 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 Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan was Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.

- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pakistan was Ayub Khan.
 - First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
 - First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
 - First Lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
 - First Space satellite was launched by Pakistan in 1990.
 - First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
 - First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
 - First woman judge of High Court was Majida Rizvi.
 - First constructed barrage of Pakistan is Sukkur Barrage.
 - First Secretary General of Pakistan was Ch. Mohd Ali.
 - First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
 - First woman bank established on December 1, 1989.
 - Khan Qayyum Khan was called the iron man of KP.
 - Badshahi mosque was built in 1670 A.D.
 - Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
 - First minority minister of Pakistan was Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
 - Largest fort of Pakistan is “Rani Kot”.
 - Nishan-e- Pakistan is the highest civil award of Pakistan.
 - Second highest civil award is Hilal-e- Pakistan.
 - Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
 - Jinnah Awami League was the first opposition party of our country.
 - Liaquat ali Khan visited America in May 1950.
 - Awami League was found by Abdul Hameded Bhashani in 1950.
 - The first women hockey match in Pakistan was Played in 1985.
 - Khojak is the largest Railway Tunnel of Pakistan.
 - Lahore Museum is the biggest Museum in Pakistan.
 - Largest Railway station is Lahore.
 - Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
 - Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
 - Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
 - Largest road is Shahrah-e- Pakistan.
 - 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- Pakistan is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
 - Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
 - Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world by area and 6th population wise.
 - Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
 - Highest dam is Mangla dam.
 - Pakistan 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-ul-haq.
 - 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-e- Azam.
 - 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) (28238 ft).
 - 2nd largest glacier of Pakistan is Batura.
 - Largest Island of Pakistan is Manora.
 - Smallest city is Jehlum.
 - Rainiest city is Rawalpindi.
 - Rainiest place is Muree.
 - First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
 - Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
 - Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
 - First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
 - Pakistan Second largest city is Lahore.
 - Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
 - Keenjhar is the largest man made (artificial) lake in Pakistan.
 - Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
 - In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
 - The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
 - The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
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- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower.
 - Largest airline is PIA.
 - Largest airport is New Islamabad International Airport, Islamabad(2018).
 - Largest dam is Terbela.
 - Largest desert is Thar.
 - Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
 - Largest industrial unit is Pakistan Steel Mill.
 - Largest industry is Textile.
 - Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
 - 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 Museum, Karachi.
 - Largest circulated Urdu newspaper is "Jang", English is "The News".
 - Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
 - Largest Radio Station is in Islamabad.
 - Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
 - Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
 - Longest railway track is from Karachi to Landi Kotal.
 - Longest road is from Karachi to Peshawar.
 - First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.
 - Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi.
 - Mountbatten came to India in March 1947.
 - Mountbatten was an officer in British Navy.
 - Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on 23rd June 1947.
 - Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in 1946.
 - The first Cabinet of Pakistan consisted of 7 members.
 - Finance Portfolio in the first Cabinet was held by Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
 - Approximate population of Pakistan at the inception in 1947 was Seven 7 crores.
 - First census of Pakistan was held in 1951.
 - Population of West Pakistan in 1951 was 34 million.
 - The only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947 was Afghanistan.
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- Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was 84,471 sq. miles.
 - India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in April 1948.
 - Amir of Kuwait he was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947.
 - Quaid- e -Azam relief fund was set up in September 1947.
 - At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about Rs. 4,000 million.
 - India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get Rs. 750 crore as her share.
 - Only Rs. 200 crors had been paid as an interim installment.
 - Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in January 1949.
 - Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid-e-Azam in June 1947.
 - State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam in July 1948.
 - Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in May 1948.
 - Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is Altaf Hussain.
 - White strip in the flag was added in August 1947.
 - Moon and star added in the flag February 1949.
 - The Quaid-e-Azam delivered his last message to the nation on 27th August, 1948.
 - Pakistan famous glacier Siachen is 74 mi long.
 - Pakistan celebrated Quaid-e-Azam year in 2001.
 - Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.
 - The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
 - Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
 - Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
 - The British Communal award was announced in 1932.
 - Land between two rivers is called Doab.
 - Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
 - 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.
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- Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
 - Sukkur barrage was completed in 1932.
 - Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
 - Simly Lake is near Islamabad.
 - Tanda Dam is located in KP.
 - Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.
 - Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
 - Sahiwal is the name of 'Montgomery'.
 - Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
 - The tomb of Anarkali is situated in Lahore.
 - Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
 - Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came to Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
 - Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
 - 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.
 - 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.
 - National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
 - An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
 - 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
 - The name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
 - Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
 - Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
 - Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
 - Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
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- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built by Akbar.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.
- River Kabul joins Indus River at Attock.
- Meerani Dam is near Turbat.
- Chashma right bank canal on the Indus River provides water for Jhelum River.
- 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.
- Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- Attock oil refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
- Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.
- In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wullar barrage on River Jhelum.
- Pakistan is the world's first Islamic country to attain nuclear power.
- Pakistan has the highest paved international road (The Karakoram Highway (KKH)).
- Pakistan has the largest canal-based irrigation system in the world.
- Pakistan has the world's largest ambulance network. Pakistan's Edhi Foundation.
- Pakistan's population was 207,774,520 in 2017, making it the world's sixth most populous country, behind Brazil and ahead of Nigeria.
- Just two people have won the Nobel Prize from Pakistan. Malala Yousafzai for Peace in 2014 and Abdus Salam for Physics in 1979.
- Pakistan boasts the world's highest ATM (automated teller machine). The ATM is operated by the National Bank of Pakistan and it is installed at a height of 16,007 feet above sea level, at the Pak-China border, Khunjerab Pass.

- Karachi is largest city of Pakistan and is financial hub as well as home to almost 17 million people. It also has a major seaport. Karachi was the first capital city of Pakistan.
- Queen Elizabeth II was the Queen Of Pakistan until 1956. And the ex-US President Barack Obama visited Pakistan in 1981.
- Pakistan levies 5% advance tax on annual expenses made related to education however only when the total expense is above Rs 200,000 during a year.
- Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was founded on 23 October 1946 as Orient Airways. The airline was nationalized on January 10th, 1955. The airline has a world record for flying the fastest between London and Karachi. The airline achieved this feat in 1962 when they completed the flight in 6 hours, 43 minutes, 55 seconds, a record which remains unbroken to the date.
- K-2 (Chagori) is the highest mountain peak in Pakistan and the second highest in the world.

Famous Mountain peaks of Pakistan, their total height, and world ratings.

Famous Mountain Peaks	Height	World Rating
K-2 (Chagori)	8616 m	2nd
Nanga Parbat	8125 m	8th
Gasherbrum-I	8068 m	11th
Broad Peak	8065 m	12th
Gasherbrum-II	8047 m	14th
Gasherbrum-III	7952 m	15th
Gasherbrum-IV	7925 m	16th
Disteghil Sar	7885 m	20th
Kunyang Kish	7852 m	22nd
Masherbrum (NE)	7821 m	24th
Rakaposhi	7788 m	27th
Batura I	7785 m	28th
Kanjut Sar	7760 m	29th
Saltoro Kangri	7742 m	33rd
Trivor	7720 m	36th
Tirich Mir	7708 m	41st

- Pakistan also has one of the oldest civilizations in history, Mehrgarh dating back to 6000 B.C. Mehrgarh is now seen as a precursor to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.
 - They also have a rare species of 'Blind Dolphin' found in the water of Indus River. It is the second most endangered freshwater dolphin species in the world, the first being the 'functionally extinct' Yangtze River dolphin.
 - The 'Khewra Salt Mine' in Pakistan is the second largest and oldest salt mine in the world.
 - Pakistan has the only fertile desert in the world (the Tharparkar desert) located in Sindh province.
 - Pakistan has the eleventh-largest armed force in the world. It has 617,000 people in its army. UN peacekeeping missions are supported largely by the Pak Army.
 - According to a survey Pakistan has one of the world's top national anthem tunes. The duration of Pakistan's National Anthem is 80 seconds.
 - Pakistanis are the fourth-most intelligent people in the world according to poll results gathered from 125 countries by the Institute of European Business Administration.
 - The world's seventh-largest collection of scientists and engineers is from Pakistan.
 - The world's longest glacial system outside the polar regions (the Biafo Glacier) is in Pakistan.
 - The largest earth-filled dam in the world (and fifth largest by structural volume) is the 'Tarbela Dam' on the Indus river in Pakistan. The dam was built in 1968 and 1976. The dam is 143.26 meters high and 2,743.2 meters long.
 - Out of the total land area in Pakistan 25% is under agricultural cultivation. Pakistan irrigates three times more land area than Russia.
 - The once world's largest man-made forest is in Pakistan (the Changa Manga forest) (12,423 acres in area). The Changa Manga forest was originally planted in 1866 by British foresters.
-

- Pakistan is also blessed with Jahangir Khan, a former World No.1 professional squash player. Between 1981 and 1986. He won 555 matches consecutively (the longest winning streak by any athlete in top-level professional sports as recorded by Guinness World Records).
- Pakistan has some of the best-trained air force pilots in the world.
- The Shah Faisal Mosque in Pakistan can accommodate 100,000 worshipers at a time. It was the largest mosque in the world from 1986 until 1993.
- The Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad. It is named after Saudi King Faisal, who provided a \$120 million grant for the construction of the mosque in 1976.
- MM Alam, late Air Commodore from Pakistan, is known to have shot five planes in less than a minute during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
- Islamabad officially became the capital of Pakistan on 14 August 1967, exactly 20 years after the country's independence.
- Pakistan is so far the only nation in the world to get established on the basis of 'Religion'.
- Shandur Pass located in Chitral District and Ghizer (Gherz) District, Balawaristan, North Pakistan is home to the world's highest Polo ground at 3,700 meters. Since 1936, traditional polo festival is being held on Shandur Top.
- Pakistan is also home to the world's second-largest Muslim population, behind Indonesia.
- The borders of Pakistan were drawn two days after on 17th August 1947, after the separation of India and Pakistan.
- Gwadar port is the largest deep sea port in the world located on the southwestern Arabian Sea along the coastline of Balochistan, Pakistan. The port has an area of 64,000 square meters and has a depth of more than 14 meters.
- Pakistan is also home to the largest single dome mosque in the world (Masjid e Tooba). The mosque is located in Karachi Pakistan and is locally known as the Gol Masjid. The dome of the mosque is 212 ft in diameter and is 51.48 ft high. It is balanced on a low surrounding wall with no central pillars. It was built in 1969.

- Lake Saiful Muluk located at the northern end of the Kaghan Valley is one of the highest lakes in Pakistan at an elevation of 3,224 m (10,578 feet) above sea level.
- Mohenjo-Daro is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. It was one of the largest and most advanced cities in the world during its time (built around 2500 BCE).
- The Badshahi Mosque in Lahore is one of the world's largest mosque. It was commissioned by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and its construction completed in 1673. However, the mosque was largely used for military purposes during the Sikh era and the British rule for many years until the independence of Pakistan when it was restored to its original condition.
- Sohail Abbas, a Pakistani field hockey defender is the highest goal scorer in the history of field hockey, with his current goals 348.
- Pakistan is also famous for truck art (decorating trucks with complex floral patterns and poetic calligraphy). Trucks are painted with a splash of colors and the artists' creativity is very appealing.
- When Pakistan became independent, it received between 10 and 12 million refugees from different parts of India. Many of these people had lost everything they had and used a different language for communicating with the locals. Pakistanis smilingly welcomed these people to their nation and helped them to lead a prosperous life.
- Shalwar kameez is the (National) traditional Pakistani dress, which is worn by 80% or 90% of Pakistanis.
- Pakistani intelligence is considered the best intelligence corps in the world, even better than the CIA.
- Pakistan is also known for its missile technology which is one of the best in the world.
- Pakistan is world's fourth largest milk producing country while India tops the list.
- Pakistan is also one of the top producer and exporter of surgical instruments in the world. Almost 99% of these instruments are produced in Sialkot.
- Pakistan is the fourth largest cotton producing country in the world (2017).

NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF PAKISTAN

Every country has its own national symbols, national heroes and some other things known as national identity. Here is a list of national symbols and national things of Pakistan. National symbols of Pakistan were adopted at different times before and after the existence of Pakistan.



1): National Flag of Pakistan.

Pakistan's National Flag comprises dark green color with Crescent and Star in it and a vertical white stripe. Green part shows the majority of Muslims and white stripe represents minorities of Pakistan. Syed Amir ud Din Kidwai designed this flag based on the flag of All India Muslim League. It was approved by Constituent Assembly on 11 August, 1947.



2): National Flower jasmine.

The national flower of Pakistan is Flower of Jasmine which is also known as “Chambelli”. Jasmine is a very unique and beautiful flower which demonstrates the uniqueness of the nature. The flower has the combination of Yellow and White colors which is one of the best and eye pleasing color combination in the flowers. The Jasmine flower has gleaming and shinny leaves and has pleasant and graceful fragrance as well.



3): National Animal.

The national animal of Pakistan is “Markhor”. The Markhor is very unique and endangered specie which is as beautiful as ever. The name of Markhor is being derived from two Persian words “Mar” which means Snake and “Khor” which means eating. This is very controversial name because generally Markhor are vegetarian so they don't eat snake but this might be



denoted as snake killer as they have hard feets and corkscrewing horns to do so. Markhor are found in the Northern areas of Pakistan and in Balochistan.

4): National Bird.

National bird is known as Chakor, which is a red-legged partridge. The bird Chakor belongs to a Pheasant family. Chakor is a beautiful bird commonly found in Pakistan which has ashy pink brown color with a comparatively larger white color chin and the throat which is boarded with dark black color. These color combinations makes the bird adorable and mighty attractive. Chakor is called the non-migratory terrestrial species that makes the groups outside the season of breeding, and when needed the bird prefers to run on feet rather than flying which is a very distinguish feature of the respective bird.



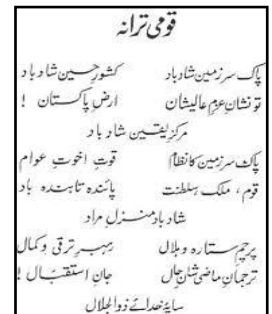
5): National Emblem/ Logo.

Below is national emblem of Pakistan. It was adopted in 1954. Its color is green. Crescent and Star is at the top while Urdu version of Quaid's Motto Faith, Unity and Discipline are written at bottom. In the centre, four major crops of that time (cotton, wheat, tea and jute) are shown in a form of shield and signify the importance of agriculture. This shield is surrounded with beautiful floral design.



6): National Anthem of Pakistan.

"Pak Sarzamee Shad Baad..." is the national anthem of Pakistan. At the time of Independence, Pakistan has not any national anthem. Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla created the composition without lyrics. Later on., Abu Al Asar Hafeez Jullandhri wrote its lyrics. National Anthem of Pakistan is unique as its music preceded its lyrics. National Anthem was first time broadcast on Radio Pakistan on 13 August, 1954 while formally announced by government on 16 August 1954.



7): National Language.

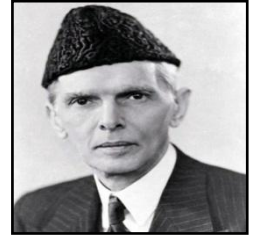
Urdu is national language of Pakistan while English is official language of Pakistan. Pashto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Balochi, Seraiki and many other regional languages are also spoken. Alphabets of National Language Urdu.

The Urdu Alphabet				
ا	ب	پ	ت	ث
ج	چ	ح	خ	د
ذ	ر	ڑ	ز	س
ش	ص	ض	ط	ظ
ع	غ	ف	ق	ک
ل	م	ن	و	ہ
ی	ے	آ	ۓ	ۂ

8): Great Leader / Father of the Nation.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the founder of Pakistan. He is regarded as father of the nation. Baba e Qaum and Quaid-e-Azam are his titles. He was a

lawyer by profession. Muhammad Ali Jinnah served the All India Muslim League from 1913 till 14 August 1947. He was the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died 11 September 1948 at the age of 71 years. Quaid-e-Azam and Fatima Jinnah.



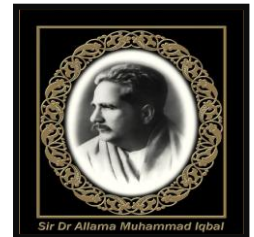
9): Mother of the Nation.

Fatima Jinnah is regarded as the mother of Pakistani nation and known as Madr-i-Millat. She was the younger sister of Quaid-e-Azam. She was a dental surgeon by profession. She actively participated in independence movement with his brother. After independence, she participated in politics of Pakistan. She died on 9 July 1967 at the age of 73 years.



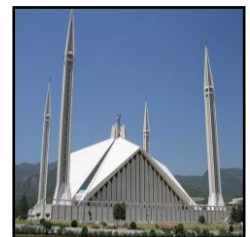
10): National Poet.

Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan. He was a great poet, philosophy, scholar and leader of Pakistan Movement. He was poet of Urdu and Persian languages. He was born in Sialkot. He gave the idea of Pakistan and Pakistanis also known him as Musawar-e-Pakistan. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal.



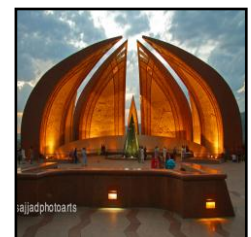
11): National Masjid.

Faisal Masjid Islamabad is the national masjid of Pakistan. It is the largest masjid in Pakistan. It was designed by a Turkish Architect Vedat Dalokay in the form of a desert tent. It is named after the late king of Saudi Arabia, Shah Faisal bin Abdul Aziz. Faisal Masjid was completed in 1986. It has 4 minarets of 90m height, 5000 sq. meters is covered area. It has capacity of 74,000 persons in main areas while another 200,000 persons in adjoining grounds.



12): National Monuments.

Monument Islamabad and Bab-e-Pakistan Lahore are two National monuments of Pakistan. National Monument Islamabad was completed in 2007. It represents four provinces and three territories of Pakistan. It is located on Shakar Parian



Hills of Islamabad. Bab-e-Pakistan (Gateway to Pakistan) is built on the site of a major refugee camp at the time of dependence.

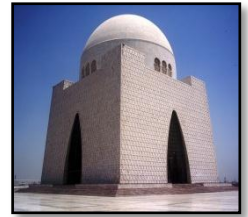
13): National Library.

National Library of Pakistan is located at Constitution Avenue, Islamabad. It was inaugurated in 1993. It also serves as cultural centre of Islamabad and a working place for Scholars and students.



14): National Mausoleum.

Mazar-e-Quaid is regarded as national mausoleum of Pakistan. Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah is at this place in Karachi.



15): National Dress of Pakistan.

Shalwar Kameez is the national dress of Pakistan. It has some variation for men and women. Shalwar Kameez – National Dress of Pakistan.



16): National Sports.

Hockey is the national sport of Pakistan. However Cricket is most popular sport in Pakistan. Squash, Badminton, Boxing, Volley Ball and Kabadi are also played in Pakistan.



Head's of Pakistan From 1947 ...

1

Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Took Office

Left Office

15 Aug 1947

11 Sep 1948



2

Khwaja Nizam-u-Din

Took Office

Left Office

14 Sep 1948

17 Oct 1951



3

Malak Ghulam Muhammad

Took Office

Left Office

17 Oct 1951

06 Oct 1955



4

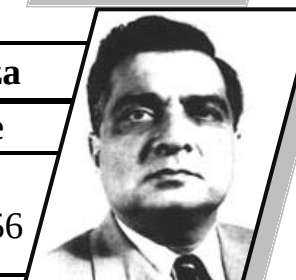
Major General Sekandr Ali Mirza

Took Office

Left Office

06 Oct 1955

23 Mar 1956



After 1956 Constitution the head of Pakistan was called President. The seat of Governor General was finished.

PRESIDENTS

List of Presidents of Pakistan

Sikander Mirza (1899–1969)

		
Took office		Left office
23 March 1956		27 October 1958
Election		Republican Party

Mirza served as the last Governor-General of Pakistan and became its first president after the 1956 Constitution was promulgated, which established a republic. He was deposed in 1958 by General Ayub Khan, whom Mirza had appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1957.

Ayub Khan (1907– 1974)

		
Took office		Left office
27 October 1958		25 March 1969
Election .....		.....

Ayub took control over the country after the 1958 coup d'état. He led Pakistan into the 1965 war against India. In 1969, Ayub resigned under pressure from opposition and handed over power to General Yahya Khan.

Yahya Khan (1917–1980)

		
Took office		Left office
25 March 1969		20 December 1971
Election .....		.....

Yahya took office after the resignation of Ayub Khan in 1969. He resigned after Pakistan's defeat to India in the 1971 war.

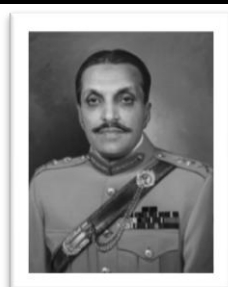
Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928 – 1979)

		
Took office		Left office
20 December 1971		13 August 1973
Election 20 December 1971		Pakistan Peoples Party
Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister after the 1973 Constitution was Promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government.		

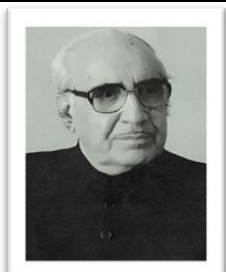
Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry (1904–1982)

		
Took office		Left office
14 August 1973		16 September 1978
Election 14 August 1973		Pakistan Peoples Party
Chaudhry was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Chaudhry resigned in 1978 and handed over the presidency to General Zia.		

Muhammad Zia-ul- Haq (1924–1988)

		
Took office		Left office
16 September 1978		17August 1988
Election .....		.....
Zia took de facto control over the country by leading the 1977 coupdetat. He served as the Chief Martial Law Administrator until 1979. He was killed in a plane crash, becoming the only president to die in office.		

Ghulam Ishaq Khan (1915–2006)

		
Took office		Left office
17 August 1988		18 July 1993
Election 13 December 1988		Independent

Khan took office after the Zia's 1988 death. He attempted to dismiss the Nawaz Sharif government in 1993, but the Supreme Court overturned the president's decision. Khan eventually resigned, along with Sharif, in an agreement brokered by the Armed Forces.

Wasim Sajjad (1941)

(Acting President)		
Took office		Left office
18 July 1993		14 November 1993
Election		Pakistan Muslim League (N)

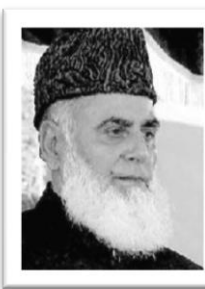
Wasim Sajjad was Chairman of the Senate.

Farooq Leghari (1940–2010)

		
Took office		Left office
14 November 1993		2 December 1997
Election 14 November 1993		Pakistan Peoples Party

Leghari was elected president in 1993, after the resignation of Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Afterwards, Leghari clashed with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, and he finally resigned after being forced by The conservatives and persuaded by the Armed Forces.

Wasim Sajjad (1941)		
(Acting President)		
Took office		Left office
2 December 1997		1 January 1998
Election		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Sajjad was Chairman of the Senate.		

Muhammad Rafiq Tarar (1929)		
		
Took office		Left office
1 January 1998		20 June 2001
Election 31 December 1997		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Tarar was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Tarar resigned in 2001.		

Pervez Musharraf (1943)		
		
Took office		Left office
20 June 2001		18 August 2008
Election		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Musharraf took de facto control over the country by leading the 1999 Pakistani coup d'état. He served as the Chief Executive until 2002. Musharraf resigned the presidency in 2008, to avoid impeachment.		

Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950)		
(Acting President)		
Took office		Left office
18 August 2008		9 September 2008
Election		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Soomro was Chairman of the Senate.		

Asif Ali Zardari (1955)		
		
Took office		Left office
9 September 2008		8 September 2013
Election 6 September 2008		Pakistan Peoples Party
Zardari was elected after Musharraf's resignation in 2008. The passage of the 18th Amendment in 2010 reduced his vast presidential powers to that of a ceremonial figurehead.		

Mamnoon Hussain (1940)		
		
Took office		Left office
9 September 2013		September 2018
Election 30 July 2013		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Hussain was elected the 12th President of Pakistan by a comfortable majority, and took office on 9 September 2013.		

Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi (1949)		
		
Took office		Left office
September 2018		Till...
Election 25 July 2018		PTI

Prime Ministers

List of Prime Ministers of Pakistan

Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951)

		
Took office		Left office
14 August 1947		16 October 1951
Election		Pak Muslim League
Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan by the Governor-General in 1947. He was assassinated in 1951, and Khawaja Nazimuddin took the office.		

Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894–1964)

		
Took office		Left office
17 October 1951		17 April 1953
Election		Pak Muslim League
Nazimuddin became Prime Minister of Pakistan after The assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. He left the office when governor general Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved his government in 1953.		

Muhammad Ali Bogra (1909–63)

		
Took office		Left office
17 April 1953		12 August 1955
Election		Pak Muslim League
A relatively unknown personality to Pakistani politics, Bogra replaced Khawaja Nazimuddin as Prime Minister. Iskander Mirza, the then-governor general, dismissed his government in 1955.		

Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1905–80)

		
Took office		Left office
12 August 1955		12 September 1956
Election		Pak Muslim League
Ali took office after in 1955. He resigned from the post in 1956, due to the conflicts with the Governor General.		

Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892–1963)

		
Took office		Left office
12 September 1956		17 October 1957
Election		Awami League
Suhrawardy held the post for more than a year. He subsequently resigned in 1957, due to differences with Iskander Mirza.		

Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar (1898–1968)

		
Took office		Left office
17 October 1957		16 December 1957
Election		Pak Muslim League
Chundrigar was appointed by Iskander Mirza after the resignation of Suhrawardy. He remained Prime minister for almost two months. Chundrigar resigned from the post in December 1957.		

Feroz Khan Noon (1893–1970)

		
Took office		Left office
16 December 1957		7 October 1958
Election		Republican Party

Noon was elected as the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was dismissed during the 1958 Pakistani Armed Forces.

Field marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan. 27 Oct 1958 to 25 Mar 1969.
General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan. 25 Mar 1969 to 20 Dec 1971.

Nurul Amin (1893–1974)

		
Took office		Left office
7 December 1971		20 December 1971
Election 7 December 1970		Pak Muslim League

Amin was appointed by Yahya Khan as the eighth Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was also the first and the only Vice President of Pakistan from 1970 to 1972, leading Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. 20 Dec 1971 to 13 Aug 1973.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1928–79)

		
Took office		Left office
14 August 1973		5 July 1977
Election 14 August 1973		Pakistan Peoples Party

Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the 1973 Constitution was promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government. He was deposed by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq in July 1977.

General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq 5 July 1977 – 24 March 1985

Muhammad Khan Junejo (1932–93)

		
Took office		Left office
24 March 1985		29 May 1988
Election 28 February 1985		Pakistan Muslim League (Independent)
Junejo was elected as the tenth Prime Minister of Pakistan in non-party based elections in 1985, therefore he was elected on an Independent ticket but he served the Pakistan Muslim League while before entering in office and during office. He was dismissed by the president after Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.		

Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007)

		
Took office		Left office
2 December 1988		6 August 1990
Election 16 November 1988		Pakistan Peoples Party
Bhutto became the first woman in Pakistan to head a major political party, in 1982. Six years later, she became the first woman elected to lead a Muslim state.		
Vacant		

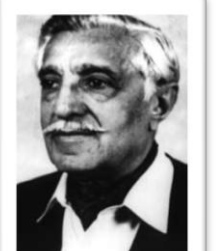
Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (1931–2009)

		
Took office		Left office
6 August 1990		6 November 1990
Election		National Peoples Party
Jatoi was appointed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan as a caretaker Prime Minister.		

Nawaz Sharif (1949–)

		
Took office		Left office
6 November 1990		18 April 1993
Election 24 October 1990		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Sharif was elected as the 12th Prime Minister of Pakistan on 1 November 1990. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved his government in April 1993, which was later on reinstated by the Supreme Court of Pakistan.		

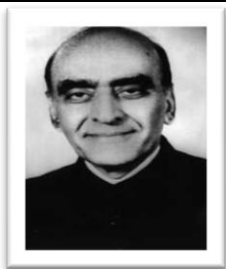
Balakh Sher Mazari (1928–)

		
Took office		Left office
18 April 1993		26 May 1993
Election		Pakistan Peoples Party
Appointed by the President Khan as a caretaker Prime Minister, Mazari's term ended when the Supreme Court overturned the Presidential order and restored Sharif's government.		

Nawaz Sharif (1949)

		
Took office		Left office
26 May 1993		18 July 1993
Election		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Sharif survived a serious constitutional crisis when President Khan attempted to dismiss him under article 58-2b, in April 1993, but he successfully challenged the decision in the Supreme Court. Sharif resigned from the post negotiating a settlement that resulted in the removal of President as well, in July 1993.		

Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi (1930–)

		
Took office		Left office
18 July 1993		19 October 1993
Election		Independent
After Sharif's resignation in July 1993, Qureshi was appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister.		

Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007)

		
Took office		Left office
19 October 1993		5 November 1996
Election 6 October 1993		Pakistan Peoples Party
Bhutto was re-elected for a second term, in 1993. Bhutto's government was dismissed by president Farooq Leghari in November 1996.		

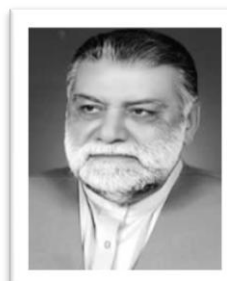
Malik Meraj Khalid (1916–2003)

		
Took office		Left office
5 November 1996		17 February 1997
Election		Independent
Khalid was appointed as a caretaker Prime Minister after the dismissal of Bhutto's government in November 1996.		

Nawaz Sharif (1949–)

		
Took office		Left office
17 February 1997		12 October 1999
Election 3 February 1997		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Sharif was re-elected as Prime Minister with an exclusive mandate from all over Pakistan for a non-consecutive second term, in February 1997. His government was deposed by General Pervez Musharraf in October 1999, and Martial law was imposed in the entire country.		
12 October 1999 – 21 November 2002		

Zafarullh Khan Jamali (1944–)

		
Took office		Left office
21 November 2002		26 June 2004
Election 10 October 2002		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Jamali was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan in November 2002. He continued the foreign and economic policies of Pervez Musharraf but could not complete his term and resigned from the post in June 2004.		

Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain (1946)

		
Took office		Left office
30 June 2004		20 August 2004
Election 10 Octobe 2002		Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
Shujaat was elected as a Prime Minister after the resignation of Jamali in June 2004.		

Shaukat Aziz (1949–)

		
Took office		Left office
20 August 2004		16 November 2007
Election 10 October 2002		Pakistan Muslim League(Q)

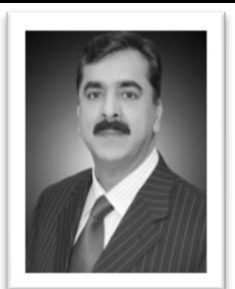
Aziz took the office of Prime Minister in August 2004. He left the office at the end of the parliamentary term, in November 2007, and became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan who left the seat after completion of parliamentary term.

Muhammad Mian Soomro (1950)

		
Took office		Left office
16 November 2007		25 March 2008
Election		Pakistan Muslim League(Q)

Soomro took the office as caretaker Prime Minister in November 2007.

Yousaf Raza Gillani (1952)

		
Took office		Left office
25 March 2008		19 June 2012
Election 18 February 2008		Pakistan People's Party

Gillani was elected as prime minister in March 2008. He was disqualified from his seat in the parliament in April 2012 by the Supreme Court for contempt of court.

Raja Pervaiz Ashraf (1950)

		
Took office		Left office
22 June 2012		25 March 2013
Election 18 February 2008		Pakistan People’s Party
Ashraf assumed the post of Prime Minister in June 2012, after Yousaf Raza Gillani was disqualified over contempt of court charges.		

Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (1929)

		
Took office		Left office
25 March 2013		5 June 2013
Election		Independent
Khoso was appointed by the Election Commission of Pakistan on 24 March and took oath on 25 March 2013.		

Nawaz Sharif (1949)

		
Took office		Left office
5 June 2013		28 July 2017
Election 11 May 2013		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
On 5 June 2013, Sharif took office for a third non-consecutive term. He took oath under Asif Ali Zardari.		

Shahid Khaqan Abbasi (1958)

		
Took office		Left office
1 August 2017		31 May 2018
		Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Shahid Khaqan Abbasi was to complete his tenure as Prime Minister on 31 May 2018.		

R-Justice Nasirul Mulk (1950)

		
Took office		Left office
1 June 2018		To date
Nasirul Mulk 7th Caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan who previously served as the 22nd Chief Justice of Pakistan.		

Imran Khan (1952)

		
Took office		Left office
Election 25 July 2018		Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)
PTI own 2018 elections and Imran Khan took oath under Mamnoon Hussain.		

List of Prime Ministers

1	Khan Liaquat Ali Khan	15 Aug 1947	to	16 Oct 1951
2	Khwaja Nizam-u-ddin	19 Oct 1951	to	17 Apr 1953
3	Muhammad Ali Bogra	17 Apr 1953	to	11 Aug 1955
4	Chaudry Muhammad Ali	11 Aug 1955	to	12 Sep 1956
5	Husain (Shaheed) Suharwardy	12 Sep 1956	to	18 Oct 1957
6	Ibrahim Chundregar	18 Oct 1957	to	16 Sep 1957
7	Malak Feroz Khan Noon	16 Dec 1957	to	17 Oct 1958
8	Nurul Amin	7 Oct 1971	to	20 Dec 1971
9	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	14 Aug 1973	to	5 Jul 1977
10	Muhammad Khan Junejo	23 Mar 1985	to	29 may 1988
11	Benazir Bhutto	2 Dec 1988	to	6 Aug 1990
12	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	6 Aug 1990	to	6 Nov 1990
13	Nawaz Sharif	6 Nov 1990	to	18 Apr 1993
14	Balakh Sher Mazari	18 Apr 1993	to	26 May 1993
15	Nawaz Sharif	26 May 1993	to	18 Jul 1993
16	Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi	18 Jul 1993	to	10 Oct 1993
17	Benazir Bhutto	19 Oct 1993	to	5 Nov 1996
18	Malik Meraj Khalid	5 Nov 1996	to	17 Feb 1997
19	Nawaz Sharif	17 Feb 1997	to	12 Oct 1999
20	Zafarullah Khan Jamali	23 Nov 2002	to	25 Jun 2004
21	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain	6 Jun 2004	to	28 Aug
22	Shaukat Aziz	29 Aug 2004	to	15 Nov 2007
23	Muhammad Mian Soomro	16 Nov 2007	to	24 Mar 2008
24	Yousaf Raza Gillani	25 Mar 2007	to	19 Jun 2012
25	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	22 Jun 2012	to	25 Mar 2013
26	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	25 Mar 2013	to	5 June 2013
27	Nawaz Sharif	5 June 2013	to	28 July 2017
28	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	1 Aug 2017	to	31 May 2018
29	R-Justice Nasirul Mulk	1 June 2018	to	17 Aug
30	Imran Khan	18 Aug 2018	to	To date

CURRENT FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister	President
Imran Khan	Arif Alvi
Federal Cabinet	
Post / Ministry	Name of Minister
Foreign Affairs	Shah Mehmood Qureshi
Defence	Pervez Khattak
Finance, Revenue and Economic Affairs	Asad Umar
Interior	Shehryar Khan Afridi
Federal Education and Professional Training, National History and Literary Heritage Division	Shafqat Mehmood
Water Resources, Planning, Development and Reforms	Khusro Bakhtiar
Petroleum Division	Ghulam Sarwar Khan
Information and Broadcasting Division	Fawad Chaudhry
Railways	Sheikh Rasheed Ahmad
National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination	Aamir Mehmood Kiani
Religious Affairs and Inter-faith Harmony	Noor-ul-Haq Qadri
Law and Justice	Farogh Naseem
Information Technology and Telecommunication	Khalid Maqbool Siddiqui
States and Frontier Regions	Tariq Bashir Cheema
Inter-provincial Coordination	Fehmida Mirza
Defence Production	Zubaida Jalal
Human Rights	Shireen Mazari

Advisors to Prime Minister	
Portfolio	Name
Establishment Division	Shehzad Arbab
Commerce, Textile, Industry & Production, and Investment	Abdul Razaq Dawood
Climate Change	Malik Amin Aslam
Institutional Reforms, and Austerity	Dr. Ishrat Hussain
Parliamentary Affairs	Dr. Babar Awan

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Balochistan



Capital:	Quetta
Area:	347,190 km ² (134,050 sq mi)
Largest city :	Quetta
Total divisions :	6
Districts:	32 (34)
Chief Minister:	Jam Kamal
Governor:	
Speaker:	Abdul Qadous Bazinjo
Deputy Speaker:	Sardar Babar Musa Khel

Population (2017)

Total:	12,344,408
Density:	26/km ²
Literacy Rate:	48.8%

Provincial Assembly (65 seats)

Area (44%) wise largest Province of Pakistan.

Geographical area of Baluchistan is about 85 Million Acres.

- Gawadar is main port located near the Strait of Hormoz and completed in 2008 by China.
 - The annual production of copper is estimated to 900,000 to 2.2 Million tons.
 - 80% of population is engaged in sheep breeding.
 - Sui-gas, nokkundi Iron ore, and saindak are famous deposits.
 - The deposits of “Gold and Copper” called (Reko Dik) situated in Chagai district.
 - The valley of Urak and Hanna Lake are tourist spots of Baluchistan 21 km from Quetta.
 - Khojak Pass connects Quetta with chaman and 7575 ft above of sea level.
 - Chiltan, Takht-e-Suleman and Sultan mountains are situated in Baluchistan.
 - British first came to Baluchistan during first Afghan war 1839-42 on the way of Qandahar.
-

Districts, Headquarters, Area/km Population and Density of Province Balochistan.

Sr. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Population (2017)
1	Awaran	Awaran	12,510	118,173	121,680
2	Barkhan	Barkhan	3,514	103,545	171,556
3	Kachhi (Bolan)	Dhadar	7,499	288,056	237,030
4	Chagai	Chagai	44,748	300,000	226,008
5	Dera Bugti	Dera Bugti	10,160	181,310	312,603
6	Gwadar	Gwadar	12,637	185,498	263,514
7	Harnai	Harnai	4,096	140,000	97,017
8	Jafarabad	Jafarabad	2,445	432,817	513,813
9	Jhal Magsi	Jhal Magsi	3,615	109,941	149,225
10	Kalat	Kalat	6,622	237,834	412,232
11	Kech (Turbat)	Turbat	22,539	413,204	909,116
12	Kharan	Kharan	8958	132,500	156,152
13	Kohlu	Kohlu	7,610	99,846	214,350
14	Khuzdar	Khuzdar	35,380	417,466	802,207
15	Killa Abdullah	Killa Abdullah	3,293	360,524	757,578
16	Killa Saifullah	Killa Saifullah	6,831	193,553	342,814
17	Lasbela	Lasbela	15,153	312,695	574,292
18	Loralai	Loralai	9,830	295,555	397,400
19	Mastung	Mastung	5,896	179,784	266,461
20	Musakhel	Musakhel (Bazar)	5,728	134,056	167,017
21	Nasirabad	Dera Murad Jamali	3,387	245,894	590,538
22	Nushki	Nushki	5,797	137,500	178,796
23	Panjgur	Panjgur	16,891	234,051	316,385
24	Pishin	Pishin	7,819	376,728	736,481

25	Quetta	Quetta	2,653	773,936	2,275,699
26	Sherani	Sherani			153,116
27	Sibi	Sibi	7,796	180,398	135,572
28	Washuk	Washuk	29,510	118,171	176,206
29	Zhob	Zhob	20,297	275,142	310,544
30	Ziarat	Ziarat	1,489	33,340	160,422
31	Lehri (not on the map)	Bakhtiarabad	9,830	295,555	118,046
32	Sohbatpur (not on the map)	Sohbatpur	7,796	180,398	200,538

Balochistan Province Divisions

	Divisions	Area Km ²	Capital / Headquarter
1.	Quetta	64,310	Quetta
Contains districts (Quetta , killa Abdullah , Nushki , Pishin , Chagai)			
2.	Makran	52,067	Turbat
Contains districts (Gwadar , Kech , Panjgur)			
3.	Kalat	140,612	Khuzdar
Contains districts (Awaran , kalat , Kharan , Lesbela , Washuk , Khuzdar , Mastung)			
4.	Naseerabad	16,946	Der Murad Jamali
Contains districts (Kachhi , Jhal magsi , Nasirabad , Jaffarabad , Sohbatpur , Lehri)			
5.	Zhob	46,200	Loralai
Contains districts (Barkhan , Killa Saifullah , Musakhel , Loralai , Sherani , Zhob)			
6.	Sibi	27,055	Sibi
Contains districts (Kohlu , Dera Bugti , Sibi , Ziarat , Harnai)			

Current Cabinet

Name of Minister	Ministry
Sardar Sarfaraz Chakar Khan Domki	Culture, Tourism & Archives
Saleem Ahmad Khoso	Home & Tribal Affairs
Nawabzada Tariq Khan Magsi	Communication & Works
Mir Naseebullah Khan Marri	Health
Muhammad Saleh Khan Bhootani	Food, Law & Parliamentary Affairs
Noor Muhammad Dummar	Public Health Engineering
Zahoor Ahmad Buledi	Information
Zmarak Khan Achakzai	Agriculture & Cooperatives
Muhammad Arif Mohammad Hassani	Finance
Mir Zia Ullah Lango	Forest & Wildlife
Advisors	
Advisor Name	Portfolio
Mitha Khan Kakar	Livestock & Dairy Development

List of Chief Ministers of Balochistan

S. No.	Name of Chief Minister	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Sardar Attaullah Mengal	May 1, 1972	February 13, 1973	National Awami Party
Governor's rule February 13, 1973 April 27, 1973				
2	Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (1st time)	April 27, 1973	December 31, 1974	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's rule December 31, 1975 December 6, 1976				
3.	Mohammad Khan Barozai	December 7, 1976	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law July 5, 1977 April 6, 1985				
4.	Jam Ghulam Qadir Khan (2nd time)	April 6, 1985	May 29, 1988	
5.	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali (1st time)	June 24, 1988	December 24, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
6.	Khuda Bukhsh Marri (acting)	December 24, 1988	February 5, 1989	Balochistan High Court Judge
7.	Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti	February 5, 1989	August 7, 1990	Balochistan National Alliance
8.	Mir Humayun Khan Marri (caretaker)	August 7, 1990	November 17, 1990	.....
9.	Taj Muhammad Jamali	November 17, 1990	May 22, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
10.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Magsi (1st time)	May 30, 1993	July 19, 1993	Independent
11.	Mohammad Nasir Mengal (caretaker)	July 19, 1993	October 20, 1993	Independent

12.	Mir Zulfikar Ali Magsi (2nd time)	October 20, 1993	November 9, 1996	Independent
13.	Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali (caretaker; 2nd time)	November 9, 1996	February 22, 1997	Independent
14.	Sardar Akhtar Mengal	February 22, 1997	July 29, 1998	Balochistan National Party
15.	Mir Jan Mohammad Jamali	August 13, 1998	October 12, 1999	Independent
Governor's rule October 12, 1999 December 1, 2002 Independent				
16.	Jam Mohammad Yousaf	December 1, 2002	November 19, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
17.	Mohammad Saleh Bhutani (caretaker)	November 19, 2007	April 8, 2008	..... .....
18.	Nawab Aslam Raisani	April 9, 2008	January 14, 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's rule January 14, 2013 March 13, 2013				
19.	Nawab Aslam Raisani	March 13, 2013	March 23, 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
20.	Ghous Bakhsh Barozai (acting)	March 23, 2013	June 7, 2013	..... .
21.	Dr. Abdul Malik Baloch	June 7, 2013	December 23, 2015	National Party
22.	Nawab Sanaullah Zhari	December 24, 2015	January 9, 2018	Pak Muslim League (N)
23.	Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo	13 January 2018	1 June 2018	BAP
24.	Alauddin Marri	7 June 2018	17 Aug 2018	.....
25.	Jam kamal khan	19 Aug 2018	Present	PAP

List of Governors of Balochistan

S. No.	Governor	Term start	Term end	Political affiliation
1	Lt. General Riaz Hussain	1 July, 1970	25 December, 1971	Military
2	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Raisani	29 December, 1971	13 April, 1972	Independent
3	Hassan Ali Khetran	29 April, 1972	15 February, 1973	National Awami Party
4	Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti	15 February, 1973	2 January, 1974	Jamhoori Watan Party
5	Ahmad Yar Khan	2 January, 1974	5 July, 1977	Independent
6	Khuda Bakhsh Marri	5 July, 1977	18 September, 1978	Independent
7	Rahimuddin Khan	18 September, 1978	12 March, 1984	Military
8	F.S. Khan Lodhi	22 March, 1984	18 November, 1984	Military
9	Khushdil Khan Afridi	18 Nov. 1984	30 December, 1985	Military
10	Musa Khan	30 December, 1985	12 March, 1991	Military
11	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	12 March, 1991	13 July, 1991	Independent
12	Gul Mohammad Khan Jomezai	13 July, 1991	19 July, 1993	Independent
13	Abdur Rahim Durrani	19 July, 1993	19 May, 1994	Military
14	Imran Ullah Khan	19 May, 1994	8 April, 1997	Pakistan People's Party
15	Mir Abdul Jabbar	10 April, 1997	22 April, 1997	Independent

16	Miangul Aurangzeb	22 April, 1997	17 August, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
17	Sayed Muhammad Fazal Agha	18 August, 1999	12 October, 1999	Independent
18	Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal	25 October, 1999	29 January, 2003	Independent
19	Abdul Qadir Baloch	1 February, 2003	11 August, 2003	Military
20	Owais Ahmed Ghani	11 August, 2003	5 January, 2008	Independent
21	Justice Amanullah Yaseenzai	5 January, 2008	28 February, 2008	Independent
22	Nawab Zulfikar Ali Magsi	28 February, 2008	11 June 2013	Pakistan People's Party
23	Muhammad Khan Achakzai	11 June 2013	Present	Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party

Punjab



Capital:	Lahore
Area:	205,344 sq.km
Established:	1 July 1970
Chief Minister:	Sardar Usman Ahmad Buzdar
Governor:	Chaudhry Muhammad Sarwar
Speaker:	Chaudhry Pervez Elahi
Deputy Speaker:	Dost Mazari
Largest City:	Lahore
Total Divisions:	9
Districts:	36
Tehsils:	127
Union Councils:	7602
Main Languages:	Punjabi, Saraiki , Urdu and Pothohari

Population (2017)

Total:	11120422
Density:	397 Sq. km
Literacy Rate:	60.7%
Seats in National Assembly :	183
Seats in Provincial Assembly :	371

- It is the largest province of Pakistan by population.
 - Punjab has the highest literary rate in Pakistan, at 79.21%
 - Seven Languages are spoken in Punjab: Punjabi (Majhi, Saraiki, Hindko), Urdu, English, Sindhi, Pashto, Balochi and Arabic.
 - Punjab is divided into thirty six districts covering 79,284 square miles.
 - The Badshahi Mosque and Shalimar Gardens from the reign of the Mughals from 1524-1739 are located in Lahore, Punjab.
 - Khewra Salt Mine is the world's second largest salt mine and it is located near Islamabad, Punjab.
-

Districts, Headquarters, Area/km Population and Density of Province Punjab.

Sr. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Population (2017)
1	Attock	Attock	6,858	1,274,935	10,007,821
2	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalnagar	8,878	2,061,447	2,981,919
3	Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur	24,830	2,433,091	3,668,106
4	Bhakkar	Bhakkar	8,153	1,051,456	1,650,518
5	Chakwal	Chakwal	6,524	1,083,725	1,495,982
6	Chiniot	Chiniot	...	965,124	1,369,740
7	Dera Ghazi Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan	11,922	2,643,118	11,014,398
8	Faisalabad	Faisalabad	5,856	5,429,547	7,873,961
9	Gujranwala	Gujranwala	3,622	3,400,940	5,014,191
10	Gujrat	Gujrat	3,192	2,048,008	2,756,110
11	Hafizabad	Hafizabad	2,367	832,980	1,156,957
12	Jhang	Jhang	8,809	2,834,546	2,743,416
13	Jhelum	Jhelum	3,587	936,957	1,222,650
14	Kasur	Kasur	4,796	1,466,000	3,454,996
15	Khanewal	Khanewal	4,349	2,068,490	2,921,986
16	Khushab	Khushab	6,511	1,205,460	1,281,299
17	Lahore	Lahore	1,772	6,318,745	11,126,285
18	Layyah	Layyah	6,291	1,120,951	1,824,230
19	Lodhran	Lodhran	2,778	1,171,800	1,700,620
20	Mandi Bahauddin	Mandi Bahauddin	2,673	1,160,552	1,593,292
21	Mianwali	Mianwali	5,840	1,056,620	1,546,094
22	Multan	Multan	3,720	3,116,851	4,745,109
23	Muzaffargarh	Muzaffargarh	8,249	2,635,903	4,322,009
24	Narowal	Narowal	2,337	1,265,097	1,709,757
25	Nankana Sahib	Nankana Sahib	2,960	1,410,000	1,356,374
26	Okara	Okara	3,004	2,232,992	3,039,139
27	Pakpattan	Pakpattan	2,724	1,286,680	1,823,687

28	Rahim Yar Khan	Rahim Yar Khan	11,880	3,141,053	4,814,006
29	Rajanpur	Rajanpur	12,319	1,103,618	1,995,958
30	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi	5,286	3,363,911	5,405,633
31	Sahiwal	Sahiwal	3,201	1,843,194	2,517,560
32	Sargodha	Sargodha	5,854	2,665,979	3,703,588
33	Sheikhupura	Sheikhupura	15,960	2,321,029	3,460,426
34	Sialkot	Sialkot	3,016	1,688,823	3,893,672
35	Toba Tek Singh	Toba Tek Singh	3,252	1,621,593	2,190,015
36	Vehari	Vehari	4,364	2,090,416	12,265,446

Punjab Province Divisions

Divisions		Area Km ²	Capital / Headquater
1.	Bahawalpur	45,588	Bahawalpur
Contains districts (Bahawalpur , Bahawalnagar , Rahim Yar Khan)			
2.	Dera Ghazi Khan	38,778	Dera Ghazi Khan
Contains districts (Dera Ghazi Khan , Layyah , Muzaffargarh , Rajanpur)			
3.	Faisalabad	17,917	Faisalabad
Contains districts (Chiniot , Faisalabad , Jhang , Toba Tek Singh)			
4.	Gujranwala	17,206	Gujranwala
Contains districts (Hafizabad , Mandi Bahauddin , Gujrat , Narowal , Sialkot , Gujranwala)			
5.	Lahore	16,104	Lahore
Contains districts (Kasur , Lahore , Shekhupura , Nankana Sahib , Ravi)			
6.	Multan	21,137	Multan
Contains districts (Khanewal , lodhran , Multan , Vehari)			
7.	Rawalpindi	22,255	Rawalpindi
Contains districts (Attock , Chakwal , Jhelum , Rawalpindi)			
8.	Sahiwal	10,302	Sahiwal
Contains districts (Sahiwal , Okara , pakpattan)			
9.	Sargodha	26,360	Sargodha
Contains districts (Bhakkar , khushab , Mianwali , Sargodha)			

Current Cabinet

Name of Minister	Ministry
Hafiz Mumtaz Ahmad	Excise, Taxation and Narcotics Control
Makhdoom Hashim Jawan Bakht	Finance
Samiullah Chaudhry	Food
Fayaz ul Hassan Chouhan	Information and Culture
Yasir Humayun Sarfaraz	Higher Education , Tourism Department
Mian Mehmood ur Rasheed	Housing, Urban Development and Public Health Engineering
Mian Muhammad Aslam Iqbal	Industries, Commerce and Investment
Raja Muhammad Basharat	Law & Parliamentary Affairs
Raja Rashid Hafeez	Revenue
Doctor Yasmin Rashid	Healthcare
Taimor Khan	Youth Affairs , Sports
Sardar Muhammad Mohsin Khan Laghari	Irrigation
Murad Ross	School Education
Anser Majeed Niazi	Labour and Manpower

List of Chief Ministers of Punjab

S. No.	Name of Chief Minister	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot	August 15, 1947	January 25, 1949	Muslim League
Governor's rule January 25, 1949 April 5, 1951				
2.	Mian Mumtaz Daultana	April 15, 1951	April 3, 1953	Muslim League
3.	Feroz Khan Noon	April 3, 1953	May 21, 1955	Muslim League
4.	Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti	May 21, 1955	October 14, 1955	Muslim League
Part of West Pakistan province October 14, 1955 June 30, 1970				
Martial law July 1, 1970 May 2, 1972				
5.	Malik Meraj Khalid	May 2, 1972	November 12, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
6.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	November 12, 1973	March 15, 1974	Pakistan Peoples Party
7.	Hanif Ramay	March 15, 1974	July 15, 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
8.	Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	July 15, 1975	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law July 5, 1977 April 9, 1985				
9.	Nawaz Sharif	April 9, 1985	August 6, 1990	
10.	Ghulam Haider Wyne	August 6, 1990	April 25, 1993	...
11.	Manzoor Wattoo (1st time)	April 25, 1993	July 19, 1993	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
12.	Manzoor Elahi (caretaker)	July 19, 1993	October 20, 1993	.....
13.	Manzoor Wattoo	October 20,	September 13,	Pakistan

	(2nd time)	1993	1995	Muslim League (J)
14.	Sardar Arif Nakai	September 13, 1995	November 3, 1996	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
15.	Manzoor Wattoo (3rd time)	November 3, 1996	November 16, 1996	Pakistan Muslim League (J)
16.	Mian Muhammad Afzal Hayat (caretaker)	November 16, 1996	February 20, 1997	.....
17.	Shehbaz Sharif (1st time)	February 20, 1997	October 12, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule October 11, 1999 November 29, 2002				
18.	Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi	November 29, 2002	November 18, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
19.	Shiekh Ejaz Nisar (caretaker)	November 19, 2007	April 11, 2008	.....
20.	Shehbaz Sharif (2nd time)	June 8, 2008	February 25, 2009	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's rule February 25, 2009 March 30, 2009				
21.	Shehbaz Sharif (2nd time)	March 30, 2009	March 26, 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
22.	Najam Sethi (Caretaker)	March 27, 2013	June 7, 2013	.....
23.	Shehbaz Sharif (3rd time)	June 8, 2013	30 may 2018	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
24.	Hasan Askari Rizvi (Caretaker)	7 June 2018	17 Aug 2018	.....
25.	Usman Buzdar	18 Aug 2018	Present	

List of Governors of Punjab

Following is the list of Punjab governors after independence of Pakistan from British Raj, 1947 to 1954.

- Sir Robert Francis Mudie **(1947-1949)**
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar **(1949-1951)**
- Mr I I Chundrigar **(1951-1953)**
- Mian Aminuddin, ICS **(1953-1954)**
- Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola **(June-November 1954)**

West Pakistan.

Between 14 October 1955 and 1 July 1970, the Punjab formed part of the larger province of West Pakistan. This province had three governors and then, later on, a number of Martial Law administrators, The governors of West Pakistan were:

- ✚ Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani **(1955-1957)**
- ✚ Akhter Husain **(1957-1960)**
- ✚ Malik Amir Mohammad Khan **(1960-1966)**

Followed by the Martial Law administrative period between 1966 and 1970. In 1970, West Pakistan province was dissolved.

S. No	Name	Took office	Left office	Party
1.	Lt Gen Attiqur Rahman	1 Jul 1970	23 Dec 1971	Military Administration
2.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	23 Dec 1971	12 Nove 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
3.	Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	12 November 1973	14 Mar 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
4.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	14 Mar 1975	31 Jul 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
5.	Mohammad Abbas Abbasi	31 Jul 1975	5 Jul 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
6.	Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain	5 Jul 1977	18 Sept 1978	Pakistan Peoples Party
7.	Lt Gen Sawar Khan	18 Sept 1978	1 May 1980	Military Administration

8.	Lt Gen Ghulam Jilani Khan	1 May 1980	30 Dec 1985	Military Administration
9.	Sajjad Hussain Qureshi	30 Dec 1985	9 Dec 1988	Civil Administration
10.	Gen Tikka Khan	9 Dec 1988	6 Aug 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
11.	Mian Muhammad Azhar	6 Aug 1990	25 Apr 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
12.	Chaudhary Altaf Hussain	25 Apr 1993	19 Jul 1993	Pakistan Peoples Party
13.	Lt Gen Muhammad Iqbal	19 Jul 1993	26 Mar 1994	Independent
14.	Chaudhary Altaf Hussain	26 Mar 1994	22 May 1995	Pakistan Peoples Party
15.	Justice Muhammad Ilyas	22 May 1995	19 Jun 1995	Acting
16.	Lt Gen Raja Saroop Khan	19 Jun 1995	6 Nov 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party
17.	Justice Khalilur Rehman	6 Nov 1996	11 Nov 1996	Acting
18.	Khawaja Tariq Rahim	11 Nov 1996	11 Mar 1997	Pakistan Peoples Party
19.	Shahid Hamid	11 Mar 1997	18 Aug 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
20.	Lt Gen Muhammad Safdar	25 Oct 1999	29 Oct 2001	Military Administration
21.	Lt Gen Khalid Maqbool	29 Oct 2001	16 May 2008	Military Administration
22.	Chaudhry Muhammad Afzal Sahi	27 Nov 2002	11 Apr 2008	Acting
23.	Salmaan Taseer	17 May 2008	4 Jan 2011	Pakistan Peoples Party
24.	Rana Muhammad Iqbal	4 Jan 2011	13 Jan 2011	Acting
25.	Latif Khosa	13 Jan 2011	22 Dec 2012	Pakistan Peoples Party

26.	Makhdoom Syed Ahmed Mahmud	25 Dec 2012	13 May 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (F)
27.	Mohammad Sarwar	2 Aug 2013	29 January 2015	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
28.	Malik Muhammad Rafique Rajwana	7 May 2015	5 Aug 2018	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
29.	Mohammad Sarwar	6 Sep 2018	Present	PTI

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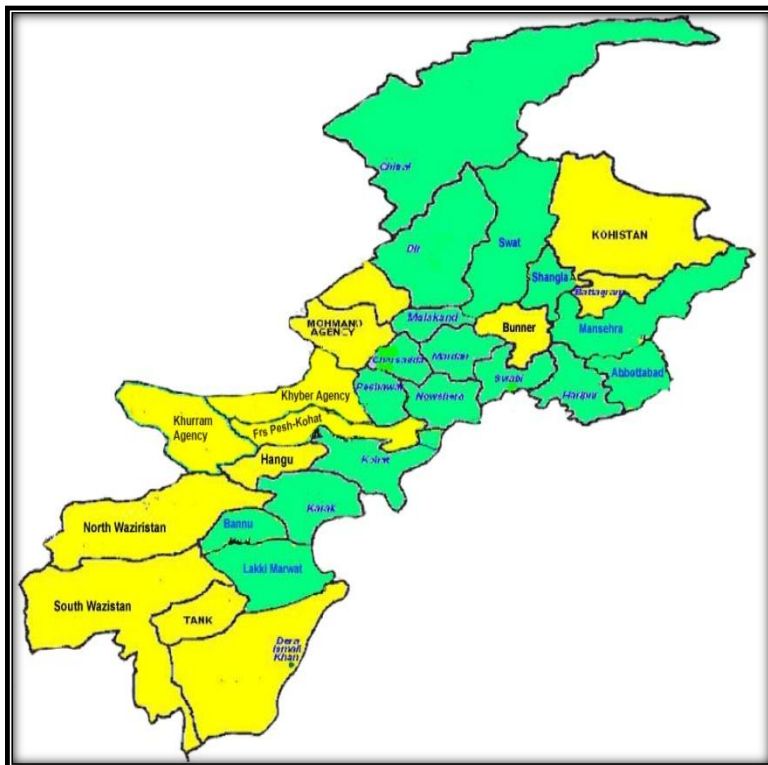
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Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa



Capital:	Peshawar
Area:	74,521 km ² (28,773 sq mi)
Established:	14 August 1947
Chief Minister:	Mehmood Khan
Governor:	Sha Farman
Speaker:	Mushtaq Ghani
Deputy Speaker:	Mehmood Jan
Largest City :	Peshawar
Total Divisions :	7
Districts:	27
Union Councils :	986
Main Languages :	Pashto, Urdu and English

Population (2017)

Total : 30,523,371

Density: 410/km² (1,100/sq mi)

Seats in Provincial Assembly : 124

Districts, Headquarters, Area/km Population and Density of Province KP.

Sr. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Population (2017)
1	Abbottabad	Abbottabad	1,967	880,666	1,332,912
2	Bannu	Bannu	1,227	675,667	1,167,892
3	Battagram	Battagram	1,301	307,278	476,612
4	Buner	Daggar	1,865	506,048	897,319
5	Charsadda	Charsadda	996	1,022,364	1,616,198
6	Chitral	Chitral	14,850	318,689	7,514,694
7	Dera Ismail Khan	Dera Ismail Khan	7,326	852,995	1,627,132
8	Hangu	Hangu	1,597	614,529	518,798
9	Haripur	Haripur	1,725	692,228	1,003,031
10	Karak	Karak	3,372	430,796	706,299
11	Kohat	Kohat	2,545	562,644	993,874
12	Kohistan	Dassu	7,492	472,570	784,711
13	Lakki Marwat	Lakki Marwat	3,164	490,025	876,182
14	Lower Dir	Timergara	1,582	717,649	1,435,917
15	Malakand	Batkheela	952	452,291	720,295
16	Mansehra	Mansehra	4,579	1,152,839	1,556,460
17	Mardan	Mardan	1,632	1,460,100	2,373,061
18	Nowshera	Nowshera	1,748	874,373	1,518,540
19	Peshawar	Peshawar	1,257	2,019,118	4,269,079
20	Shangla	Alpuri	1,586	434,563	757,810
21	Swabi	Swabi	1,543	1,026,804	1,624,616

22	Swat	Saidu Sharif	5,337	1,257,602	2,309,570
23	Tank	Tank	1,679	238,216	391,885
24	Upper Dir	Dir	3,699	575,858	946,421
25	Tor Ghar	Tor Ghar	497	185,000	171,395

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province Divisions

Divisions		Area Km ²	Capital / Headquarter
1.	Dera Ismail Khan	9,005	Dera Ismail Khan
Contains districts (Dera Ismail Khan , Tank)			
2.	Bannu	4,391	Bannu
Contains districts (Banu , lakki Marwat)			
3.	Hazara	17,194	Abbottabad
Contains districts (Abbottabad , Batagram , Upper Kohistan , Lower Kohistan , Manserhra , Tor Ghar)			
4.	Kohat	7,012	kohat
Contains districts (Hangu , Karak , Kohat)			
5.	Malakand	29, 872	Saidu Sharif
Contains districts (Buner , Chitral , Malakand , Shangla , Swat , Dir)			
6.	Mardan	3,046	Mardan
Contains districts (Mardan, Swabi)			
7.	Peshawar	4,001	Peshawar
Contains districts (Charsadda , Nowshera , Peshawar)			

Current Cabinet

Name of Minister	Ministry
Shahram Khan Tarakai	Local Government
Syed Muhammad Ishtiaq Umar	Forest
Haji Qalandar Khan Lodhi	Food
Shakeel Ahmad Khan	Revenue
Mohibullah Khan	Agriculture
Amjad Ali	Mineral Development
Sultan Muhammad Khan	Law
Dr. Hisham Inamullah Khan	Health
Kamran Khan Bangash	Information Technology
Taimor Saleem Khan Jhagra	Finance
Akbar Ayub Khan	Communication & Works
Advisors	
Ziaullah Khan Bangash	
Abdul Karim	industries

List of Chief Ministers of KhyberPakhtoonkhwa

S. No.	Name	Took Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Abdul Qayyum Khan	August 23, 1947	April 23, 1953	Pakistan Muslim League
2.	Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan	April 23, 1953	July 18, 1955	Pakistan Muslim League
3.	Sardar Bahadur Khan	July 19, 1955	October 14, 1955	Pakistan Muslim League
Post Abolished October 14, 1955 - June 30, 1970				
Martial Law July 1, 1970 - May 1, 1972				
4.	Maulana Mufti Mehmood	March 1, 1972	February 15, 1973	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
5.	Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur	April 29, 1973	February 16, 1975	Pakistan Peoples Party
Governor's Rule February 16, 1975 - May 3, 1975				
6.	Nasrullah Khan Khattak	May 3, 1975	April 9, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
7.	Muhammad Iqbal Khan Jadoon	April 9, 1977	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial Law July 5, 1977 - April 7, 1985				
8.	Arbab Jehangir Khan	April 7, 1985	May 31, 1988	Independent
9.	Fazle Haq	May 31, 1988	December 2, 1988	Caretaker
10.	Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (1st time)	December 2, 1988	August 7, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
11.	Mir Afzal Khan (acting till 8 Nov 1990)	August 7, 1990	July 20, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
12.	Mufti Muhammad Abbas	July 20, 1993	October 20, 1993	Caretaker
13.	Pir Sabir Shah	October 20, 1993	February 25, 1994	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's Rule February 25, 1994 - April 24, 1994				

14.	Aftab Ahmad Sherpao (2nd time)	April 24, 1994	November 12, 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party
15.	Raja Sikander Zaman	November 12, 1996	February 21, 1997	Caretaker
16.	Mehtab Ahmed Khan	February 21, 1997	October 12, 1999	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
Governor's Rule October 12, 1999 - November 30, 2002				
17.	Akram Khan Durrani	November 30, 2002	October 11, 2007	Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal
18.	Shamsul Mulk	October 11 2007	March 31 2007	Caretaker
19.	Ameer Haider Khan Hoti	March 31, 2008	March 20, 2013	Awami National Party
20.	Justice (R) Tariq Pervez	March 20, 2013	May 31, 2013	Caretaker
21.	Parvez Khattak	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2018	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf
22.	Dost Mohammad Khan	June 7, 2018	16 Aug 2018	.....
23.	Mehmood Khan	17 Aug 2018	Present	PTI

List of Governors of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa

S. No.	Name	Took office	Left office	Party
1.	Sir George Cunningham	15 Aug 1947	9 Apr 1948	Indian Civil Service
2.	Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux Dundas	19 Apr 1948	16 Jul 1949	Indian Civil Service
3.	Sahibzada Mohammad Khurshid	16 Jul 1949	14 Jan 1950	Independent
4.	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan Jhagra (acting)	14 Jan 1950	17 Feb 1950	Judiciary
5.	Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar	17 Feb 1950	23 Nov 1951	Muslim League
6.	Khwaja Shahabuddin	24 Nov 1951	17 Nov 1954	Muslim League
7.	Qurban Ali Shah	17 Nov 1954	14 Oct 1955	Independent
Provinces merged to form West Pakistan (14 October 1955 – 1 July 1970)				
8.	Lt Gen K.M. Azhar Khan	1 Jul 1970	25 Dec 1971	Military Administration
9.	Hayat Sherpao	25 Dec 1971	30 Apr 1972	Pakistan Peoples Party
10.	Arbab Sikandar Khan	29 Apr 1972	15 Feb 1973	National Awami Party
11.	Aslam Khattak	15 Feb 1973	24 May 1974	National Awami Party
12.	Maj Gen Syed Ghawas	24 May 1974	1 Mar 1976	Pakistan Peoples Party
13.	Maj Gen Naseerullah Babar	1 Mar 1976	6 Jul 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
14.	Abdul Hakeem Khan	6 Jul 1977	17 Sept 1978	Civil Administration
15.	Lt Gen Fazl-Haq	11 Oct 1978	12 Dec 1985	Military Administration
16.	Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan Hoti	30 Dec 1985	18 Apr 1986	Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam
17.	Syed Usman Ali Shah	18 Apr 1986	27 Aug 1986	Civil Administration
18.	Fida Mohammad Khan	27 Aug 1986	16 Jun 1988	Pakistan Muslim League(N)

19.	Amir Gulistan Janjua	16 Jun 1988	19 Jul 1993	Independent
20.	Maj Gen Khurshid Ali Khan	19 Jul 1993	5 Nov 1996	Independent
21.	Justice Said Ibne Ali	5 Nov 1996	11 Nov 1996	Independent
22.	Lt Gen Arif Bangash	11 Nov 1996	17 Aug 1999	Independent
23.	Miangul Aurangzeb	18 Aug 1999	21 Oct 1999	Pakistan Muslim League(N)
24.	Lt Gen Mohammad Shafiq	21 Oct 1999	14 Aug 2000	Military Administration
25.	Lt Gen Iftikhar Hussain Shah	14 Aug 2000	15 Mar 2005	Military Administration
26.	Commander Khalilur Rehman	15 Mar 2005	23 May 2006	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
27.	Lt Gen Ali Jan Aurakzai	24 May 2006	7 Jan 2008	Military Administration
28.	Owais Ahmed Ghani	7 Jan 2008	9 Feb 2011	Independent
29.	Syed Masood Kausar	10 Feb 2011	10 Feb 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
30.	Shaukatullah Khan	10 Feb 2013	25 March 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
31.	Mehtab Ahmed Khan Abbasi	15 April 2014	March 2016	Pakistan Muslim League (N)
32.	Iqbal Zafar Jhagra	March 3, 2016	Sep 2018	PMLN
33.	Sha Farman	6 dep 2018	Present	PTI

Sindh



Capital:	Karachi
Area:	1140,914 km ² (54,407 sq mi)
Established :	14 August 1947
Chief Minister:	Syed Murad Ali Sha
Governor:	Imran Ismail
Speaker:	Siraj Durrani
Deputy Speaker:	Rehana Leghair
Largest City :	Karachi
Total Divisions :	7
Districts:	29
Tehsils :	119
Union Councils:	1108
Main Languages :	Sindhi, Urdu and Saraiki
Other languages:	Pashto, Brahui, Baluchi, Saraiki & Panjabi.

Population (2017)

Total:	47,886,051
Density:	340/km ² (880/sq mi)
Literacy Rate:	57.7%
Seats in National Assembly:	75
Seats in Provincial Assembly:	168

- The capital city of Sindh is Karachi, the commercial hub of Pakistan and one of the largest populated cities in the world.
 - Pakistan's biggest international airport is situated in Sindh and is widely known as the Qaid-e-Azam International airport.
 - Sindh is the second largest province in Pakistan, with a population of over 45 million people.
 - Sindh's three main barrages are the Sukkur barrage, Kotri barrage, and Guddu barrage.
 - "Just as Egypt is the gift of Nile, Sindh is the gift of the Indus".
 - The Indus Valley Civilization which dates back to 3300 BCE flourished on the basins of the Indus river.
 - Sindh is an agrarian economy and its principal crops are wheat, rice, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane, and fruits.
 - Sindh is known as Bab-ul-Islam (Gateway to Islam in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent). At least 80 percent of the Sindhi's are Muslims.
-

Districts, Headquarters, Area/km Population and Density of Province Sindh.

S. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (2012)	Population (2017)
1	Badin	Badin	6,726	1,136,044	1,804,516
2	Dadu	Dadu	19,070	1,688,811	1,555,266
3	Ghotki	Mirpur Mathelo	6,083	970,549	1,646,318
4	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	5,519	1,565,000	2,199,463
5	Jacobabad	Jacobabad	5,278	1,425,572	1,606,297
6	Jamshoro	Jamshoro			993,142
7	Karachi (East, West, South, Central, Malir, Korangi)	Karachi	3,527	13,215,631	16,051,521
8	Kashmore	Kashmore	2,592	662,462	1,089,169
9	Khairpur	Khairpur	15,910	1,546,587	2,404,334
10	Larkana	Larkana	7,423	1,927,066	1,524,391
11	Matiali	Matiali	1,417	515,331	769,349
12	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas	2,925	1,569,030	1,505,876
13	Naushahro Firoze	Naushahro Firoze	2,945	1,087,571	1,612,373
14	Shaheed Benazirabad	Nawabshah	4,502	1,071,533	1,612,847
15	Kambar Shahdadkot	Qambar			1,341,042
16	Sanghar	Sanghar	10,720	1,453,028	2,057,057
17	Shikarpur	Shikarpur			1,231,481
18	Sukkur	Sukkur	2,512	890,438	1,487,903
19	Tando Allahyar	Tando Allahyar	5,165	908,373	836,887
20	Tando Muhammad Khan	Tando Muhammad Khan	2,310	550,000	677,228
21	Tharparkar	Mithi	19,638	955,812	1,649,661
22	Thatta	Thatta	19,638	914,291	979,817
23	Umerkot	Umerkot	17,355	1,113,194	1,073,146
24	Sujawal	Sujawal	7,355	383,194	781,967

Sindh Province Divisions			
Divisions		Area Km²	Capital / Headquarter
1.	Banbhore	10,000	Thatta
Contains districts (Thatta , Badin , Sujawal)			
2.	Hyderabad	48,670	Hyderabad
Contains districts (Dadu , Hyderabad , Jamshoro , Matiari , Tando Allahyar , Tando Muhammad Khan)			
3.	Karachi	3,528	Karachi
Contains districts (South , East , West and Central Karachi , Malir , Korangi)			
4.	Larkana	15,543	Larkana
Contains districts (Jacobabad , kashmore , larkana , Qamber , Shikarpur)			
5.	Mirpur khas	38,421	Mirpur Khas
Contains districts (Mirpur Khas , Sanghar , Tharparkar , Umerkot)			
6.	Shaheed Benazirabad	24,000	Nawabshah
Contains districts (Naushahro Feroze , Shaheed Benazir Abad)			
7.	Sukkur	34,752	Sukkur
Contains districts (Ghotki , Khairpur , Sukkur)			

Current Cabinet

Name of Minister	Ministry
Makhdoom Mehboob uz Zaman	Revenue & Relief
Syed Sardar Ali Shah	Education, Culture, Tourism & Antiquities
Mir Shabbir Ali Bijarani	Mines & Mineral Development
Muhammad Ismail Rahu	Agriculture , Supply and Prices
Saeed Ghani	Local Government, Public Health Engineering, Rural Development & Katchi Abadies
Seth Hariram Kishorilal	Minorities Affairs, Social Welfare & Prisons
Doctor Azra Fazal Pechuho	Health, Population Welfare
Syeda Shehla Raz	Women Development
Syed Nasir Hussain Shah	Works & Services
Imtiaz Ahmad Shaikh	Energy
Mukesh Kumar Chawla	Excise & Taxation & Narcotics
Faraz Dero	Zakat & Ushr ,Auqaf , Relgious Affairs

List of Chief Ministers of Sindh

S. No.	Name of Chief Minister	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah (1st time)	April 28, 1937	March 23, 1938	Pakistan Peoples Party
2.	Allah Bukhsh Soomro (1st time)	March 23, 1938	April 18, 1940	Ittehad Party
3.	Mir Bandeh Ali Khan Talpur	April 18, 1940	March 7, 1941	Pakistan Muslim League
4.	Allah Bukhsh Soomro (2nd time)	March 7, 1941	October 14, 1942	Ittehad Party
5.	Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah (2nd time)	October 14, 1942	August 14, 1947	Pakistan Peoples Party
6.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (1st time)	August 16, 1947	April 28, 1948	Pakistan Muslim League
7.	Pir Ilahi Bukhsh	May 3, 1948	February 4, 1949	Pakistan Muslim League
8.	Yusuf Haroon	February 18, 1949	May 7, 1950	Pakistan Muslim League
9.	Qazi Fazlullah Ubaidullah	May 8, 1950	March 24, 1951	Pakistan Muslim League
10.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (2nd time)	March 25, 1951	December 29, 1951	Pakistan Muslim League
Governor's rule December 29, 1951 May 22, 1953				
11.	Pirzada Abdul Sattar	May 22, 1953	November 8, 1954	Pakistan Muslim League
12.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (3rd time)	November 9, 1954	October 13, 1955	Pakistan Muslim League
Post abolished		October 13, 1955	June 30, 1970	Part of West Pakistan province
Martial law July 1, 1970 May 1, 1972				

13.	Mumtaz Ali Bhutto (1st time)	May 1, 1972	December 20, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party
14.	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	December 25, 1973	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
Martial law July 5, 1977 April 6, 1985				
15.	Ghous Ali Shah	April 6, 1985	April 6, 1988	Pakistan Muslim League
16.	Akhtar Ali Ghulam Qazi (1st time)	April 11, 1988	June 24, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
Governor's rule June 24, 1988 August 31, 1988				
17.	Akhtar Ali Ghulam Qazi (2nd time; caretaker)	August 31, 1988	December 2, 1988	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
18.	Qaim Ali Shah	December 2, 1988	February 25, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
19.	Aftab Shaban Mirani	February 25, 1990	August 6, 1990	Pakistan Peoples Party
20.	Jam Sadiq Ali (acting till November 5, 1990)	August 6, 1990	March 5, 1992	Independent
21.	Muzaffar Hussain Shah	March 6, 1992	July 19, 1993	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad
22.	Syed Ali Madad Shah (caretaker)	July 19, 1993	October 21, 1993	.....
23.	Syed Abdullah Shah	October 21, 1993	November 6, 1996	Pakistan Peoples Party
24.	Mumtaz Bhutto (2nd time; caretaker)	November 7, 1996	February 22, 1997	Sindh National Front
25.	Liaquat Ali Jatoi	February 22, 1997	October 30, 1998	Pakistan Muslim League
Governor's rule October 30, 1998 December 17, 2002				
26.	Ali Mohammad Mahar	December 17, 2002	June 9, 2004	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
27.	Arbab Ghulam Rahim	June 9, 2004	November 19, 2007	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
28.	Abdul Qadir Halepoto (caretaker)	November 19, 2007	April 6, 2008	..... .....

29.	Qaim Ali Shah (2nd time)	April 6, 2008	March 21, 2013	Pakistan Peoples Party
30.	Zahid Qurban Alvi (caretaker)	March 21, 2013	May 30, 2013	.....
31.	Qaim Ali Shah (3rd time)	May 30, 2013	27 July 2016	Pakistan Peoples Party
32.	Murad Ali Shah	29 July 2016	May 30, 2018	PPP
33.	Fazalur Rehman	Jun 1, 2018	16 Aug 2018	.....
34.	Murad Ali Shah	17 Aug 2018	To date	PPP

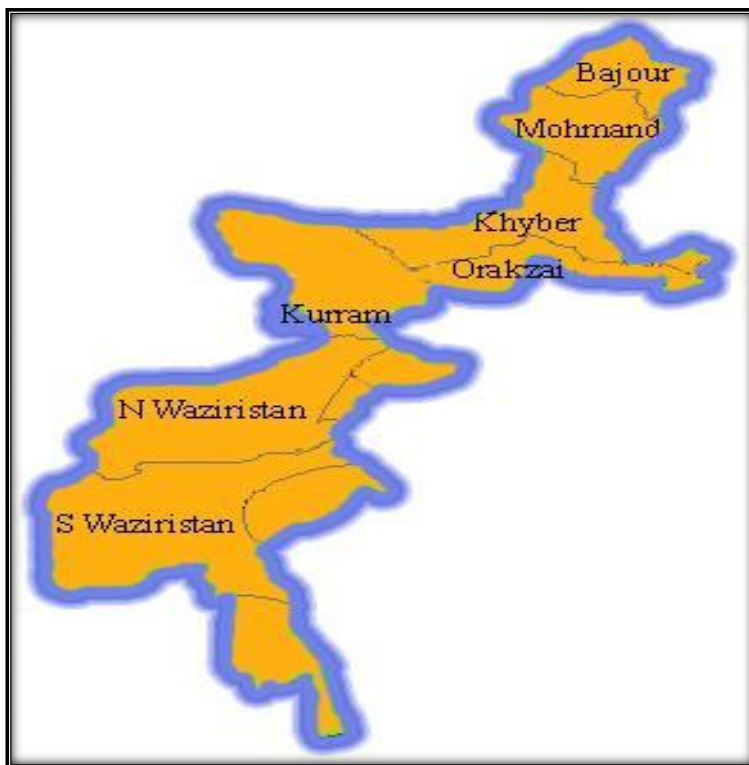
List of Governors of Sindh

S. NO	Name of Governor	Entered Office	Left Office	Political Party
1.	Shaikh G.H. Hidayatullah	August 15, 1947	October 4, 1948	Muslim League
2.	Shaikh Din Muhammad	October 7, 1948	November 19, 1949	Muslim League
3.	Mian Aminuddin	November 19, 1949	May 1, 1953	Muslim League
4.	George Baxandall Constantine	May 2, 1953	August 12, 1953	Civil Administration
5.	Habib Ibrahim Rahimtoola	August 12, 1953	June 23, 1954	Muslim League
6.	Nawab Iftikhar Hussain	June 24, 1954	October 14, 1955	Muslim League
7.	Sindh province abolished and became part of West Pakistan unit	October 14, 1955	July 1, 1970	.....
8.	Lieutenant-General Rakhman Gul, PA	July 1, 1970	December 20, 1971	Military Administration
9.	Mumtaz Bhutto	December 24, 1971	April 20, 1972	Pakistan Peoples Party
10.	Mir Rasool Bux Talpur	April 29, 1972	February 14, 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party

11.	Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan	February 15, 1973	February 28, 1976	Independent
12.	Muhammad Dilawar Khanji	March 1, 1976	July 5, 1977	Pakistan Peoples Party
13.	Abdul Kadir Shaikh	July 6, 1977	September 17, 1978	Civil Administration
14.	Lieutenant-General S.M. Abbasi, PA	September 18, 1978	April 6, 1984	Military Administration
15.	Lieutenant-General (retired) Jahan Dad Khan, PA	April 7, 1984	January 4, 1987	Military Administration
16.	Ashraf W. Tabani	January 5, 1987	June 23, 1988	Pakistan Muslim League
18.	General (retired) Rahimuddin Khan, PA	June 24, 1988	September 12, 1988	Military Administration
19.	Justice Qadeeruddin Ahmed	September 12, 1988	April 18, 1989	Supreme Court of Pakistan
20.	Justice Fakhruddin G. Ebrahim	April 19, 1989	August 6, 1990	Supreme Court of Pakistan
21.	Mahmoud Haroon (1st term)	August 6, 1990	July 18, 1993	Independent
22.	Hakim Said	July 19, 1993	January 23, 1994	Independent
23.	Mahmoud Haroon (2nd term)	January 23, 1994	May 21, 1995	Independent
24.	Kamaluddin Azfar	May 22, 1995	March 16, 1997	Pakistan Peoples Party
25.	Lieutenant General (R) Moinuddin Haider, PA	March 17, 1997	June 17, 1999	Military Administration
26.	Mamnoon Hussain	June 19, 1999	October 12, 1999	Independent
27.	Air Marshal Azim Daudpota, PAF	October 25, 1999	May 24, 2000	Military Administration

28.	Muhammad Mian Soomro	May 25, 2000	December 26, 2002	Civil Administration
29.	Ishrat-ul-Ibad Khan	December 27, 2002	9 November 2016	Muttahida Qaumi Movement(MQM)
30.	Saeed uz zaman Siddiqui	November 9, 2016	January 11, 2017	Inde...
31.	Muhammad Zubair	February 8, 2017	26 Aug 2018	PMLN
32.	Imran Ismail	27 Aug 2018	To date	PTI

Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Now KP)



S. No.	Agency	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Population (2017)
1	Bajaur Agency	Khar	1,290	595,227	5,001,676
2	Khyber Agency	Landi Kotal	2,576	546,730	986,937
3	Kurram Agency	Parachinar	3,380	448,310	619,553
4	Mohmand Agency	Ghalanai	2,296	334,453	466,984
5	North Waziristan Agency	Miranshah	4,707	361,246	543,254
6	Orakzai Agency	Kalaya	1,538	225,441	254,356
7	South Waziristan Agency	Wana	6,620	429,841	679,185

Azad Jammu and Kashmir



S. No.	District	Headquarters	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)	Density (people/km ²)
1	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad	2,496	615,000	375
2	Hattian	Hattian Bala	854	225,000	263
3	Neelum	Athmuqam	3,621	171,000	47
4	Mirpur	Mirpur	1,010	419,000	415
5	Bhimber	Bhimber	1,516	401,000	265
6	Kotli	Kotli	1,862	746,000	401
7	Poonch	Rawalakot	855	524,000	613
8	Bagh	Bagh	770	351,000	456
9	Haveli	Forward Kahuta	598	138,000	231
10	Sudhnati	Pallandari	569	278,000	489

Gilgit–Baltistan



S. No.	District	Capital	Area (km ²)	Population (1998)
1	Ghanche	Khaplu	6,400	88,366
2	Skardu	Skardu	15,000	214,848
3	Astore	Eidgah	8,657	71,666
4	Diamer	Chilas	10,936	131,925
5	Ghizer	Gakuch	9,635	120,218
6	Gilgit	Gilgit	38,000	243,324
7	Hunza	Ali Abad	17,145	80,355
8	Kharmang	Tolti		20,000
9	Shigar	Shigar	NA	NA
10	Nagar	Nagar 2	15,567	89,420

Gilgit-Baltistan Divisions		
Divisions		Capital / Headquater
1.	Gilgit	Gilgit
Contains districts (Astore , Diamer , Ghizer , Gilgit , Hunza , Nagar)		
2.	Baltistan	Skardu
Contains districts (Ghanche , Kharmang , Shigar , Skardu , Gultari , Rondu)		
Azad Jammu and Kashmir Divisions		
1.	Mirpur	Mirpur
Contains districts (Bhimber , kotli , Mirpur)		
2.	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad
Contains districts (Hattian Bala , Muzaffarabad , Neelam)		
3.	Poonch	Rawalakot
Contains districts (Bagh , Haveli , Poonch , Sudhanot)		

Pakistan Armed Forces



Service branches.

Pakistan Army

Pakistan Navy

Pakistan Air force

Empolyes:

Active. 643,600

Reserve personnel. 513,000

Paramilitary.

420,000

Gallantry awards.

- Nishan-i-Haider
- Hilal-i-Jurat
- Sitara-i-Jurat
- Tamgha-i-Jurat.

Commander-in-Chief. Mamnoon Hussain

Army : General Qamar Javed Bajwa

Navy : Zafar Mhemood Abbasi

Air force : Mujahid Anwar Khan

Pakistan armed forces was founded 1947 and are the 6 largest military forces. There are three main inter services branches Pak Army, Pak Navy and Pak Air force. All branches work together during operations and joint missions under the joint staff HQ. The armed forces have played a decisive role in the modern history of Pakistan, fighting major wars with India in 1947, 1965 and 1971, and on several occasions seizing control of the civilian government to restore order in the country. Border clashes with Afghanistan led to the creation of paramilitary forces to deal with civil unrest and secure border areas.

In 2010, the military had approximately 617,000 personnel on active duty, with 513,000 in the reserves, 304,000 in the paramilitary forces, and

approximately 20,000 serving in the Strategic Plans Division forces, giving a total of almost 1,451,000.

Pak Army (PA).

Headquater : GHQ, Rawalpindi

Employes/Troops : Active 520,000

Reserves 500000

Chief of Army Staff : General Qamar Javed Bajwa

Pak army came into existence after the independence of Pakistan 1947 from British Indian Army. The Pakistan Army is the largest branch of the Pakistan Armed Forces, and is mainly responsible for protection of the state borders, the security of administered territories and defending the national interests of Pakistan within the framework of its international obligations. The Pakistan Army a total strength of 520,000, about the size of the Army of the United States, with a reserve element of 500,000 who have a reserve obligation up to the age of 45 years. Reserve status lasted for eight years after leaving active service or until age forty-five for enlisted men and age fifty for officers.

General Headquarters (GHQ) is the headquarters of Pakistan Army located at Rawalpindi. It was established on 14 August 1947 in Northern Command Headquarters of the British Indian Army.



List of Army Chiefs of Pakistan.

S.No.	Name	Appointment Date	Left Office
01	General Sir Frank Messervy	August 15, 1947	February 10, 1948
02	General Sir Douglas Gracey	February 11, 1948	January 16, 1951
03	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	January 16, 1951	October 26, 1958
04	General Muhammad Musa Khan	October 27, 1958	June 17, 1966
05	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	June 18, 1966	December 20, 1971
06	Lieutenant General Gul Hassan Khan	December 20, 1971	March 3, 1972

07	General Tikka Khan	March 3, 1972	March 1, 1976
08	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	March 1, 1976	August 17, 1988
09	General Mirza Aslam Beg	August 17, 1988	August 16, 1991
10	General Asif Nawaz Janjua	August 16, 1991	January 8, 1993
11	General Abdul Waheed Kakar	January 11, 1993	January 12, 1996
12	General Jehangir Karamat	January 12, 1996	October 6, 1998
13	General Pervez Musharraf	October 6, 1998	November 28, 2007
14	General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani	November 29, 2007	November 28, 2013
15	General Raheel Sharif	November 29, 2013	November 29, 2016
16	General Qamar Javed Bajwa	November 29, 2016	Present ..

Pakistan Navy

Power : 63 Ships 101 Aricrafts

Employes/Troops : 35,000

Headquater : Islamabad

Chief of the Naval Staff : Zafar Mahmood Abbasi

The Pakistan Navy came into the existence after the independence of Pakistan in 1947. The Pakistan Navy is the naval warfare branch of Pakistan Armed Forces, responsible for Pakistan's 1,046 kilometres (650 mi) of coastline along the Arabian Sea, and the defence of important civilian harbours and military bases. The President of Pakistan serves as the Supreme Commander of the Navy under Article 243 (2) of the Constitution of Pakistan, and the Chief of Naval Staff heads the Navy.

List Commander-in-Chief or the Chief of the Naval Staff.

The following is a list of Admirals who have served as the either Commander-in-Chief or the Chief of the Naval Staff of the Pakistan Navy.



S.No	Name.	Appointment Date	Left Office
1	James Wilfred Jefford	15 August 1947	30 January 1953
2	Haji Mohammad Siddiq Chaudhry	31 January 1953	28 February 1959

3	Afzal Rahman Khan	1 March 1959	20 October 1966
4	Syed Mohammad Ahsan	20 October 1966	31 August 1969
5	Muzaffar Hassan	1 September 1969	22 December 1971
6	Hasan Hafeez Ahmed	3 March 1972	9 March 1975
7	Mohammad Sharif	23 March 1975	21 March 1979
8	Karamat Rahman Niazi	22 March 1979	23 March 1983
9	Tariq Kamal Khan	23 March 1983	9 April 1986
10	Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey	9 April 1986	9 November 1988
11	Yastur-ul-Haq Malik	10 November 1988	8 November 1991
12	Saeed Mohammad Khan	9 November 1991	9 November 1994
13	Mansur-ul- Haq	10 November 1994	1 May 1997
14	Fasih Bokhari	2 May 1997	2 October 1999
15	Abdul Aziz Mirza	2 October 1999	2 October 2002
16	Shahid Karimullah	3 October 2002	6 October 2005
17	Muhammad Afzal Tahir	7 October 2005	7 October 2008
18	Noman Bashir	7 October 2008	7 October 2011
19	Muhammad Asif Sandila	4 October 2011	3 October 2014
20	Muhammad Zakaullah	4 October 2014	7 October 2017
21	Zafar Mhemood Abbasi	7 October 2017	Present..

Pakistan Air Force. (PAF)

Employs : 65,000 full-time

Aircrafts : 1000 allmost

Headquarters: Air Headquarters (AHQ), located at Islamabad.

Commander in Chief : Mujahid Anwar Khan.

In 1947, the British left sub-continent after dividing it into two sovereign states of India and Pakistan. Pakistan Air Force (PAF) was born immediately. The Pakistan Air Force PAF is the aerial warfare branch of the Pakistan Armed Forces, primarily tasked with the aerial defence of Pakistan with a secondary role of providing air support to the Pakistan Army and the Pakistan Navy. The PAF also has a tertiary role of providing strategic air transport and logistics



capability to Pakistan. Its primary mandate and mission is "to provide, in synergy with other inter-services, the most efficient, assured and cost effective aerial Defence of Pakistan.

The PAF employs approximately 65,000 full-time personnel (including approximately 3,000 pilots) and currently operates 1,032 aircraft.

List of Commander in Chief of Pakistan Air Force

S.No.	Name.	Appointment Date	Left Office
1	Allan Perry-Keene	August 15, 1947	February 17, 1949
2	Richard Atcherley	February 18, 1949	May 6, 1951
3	Leslie William Cannon	May 7, 1951	June 19, 1955
4	Arthur McDonald	June 20, 1955	July 22, 1957
5	Asghar Khan	July 23, 1957	July 22, 1965
6	Noor Khan	July 23, 1965	August 31, 1969
7	Abdul Rahim Khan	September 1, 1969	March 2, 1972
8	Zafar Chaudhry	March 3, 1972	April 15, 1974
9	Zulfiqar Ali Khan	April 16, 1974	July 22, 1978
10	Anwar Shamim	July 23, 1978	March 5, 1985
11	Jamal A. Khan	March 6, 1985	March 8, 1988
12	Hakeemullah	March 9, 1988	March 9, 1991
13	Farooq Feroze Khan	March 9, 1991	November 8, 1994
14	Abbas Khattak	November 8, 1994	November 7, 1997
15	Parvaiz Mehdi Qureshi	November 7, 1997	November 20, 2000
16	Mushaf Ali Mir	November 20, 2000	February 20, 2003
17	Kaleem Saadat	March 18, 2003	March 18, 2006
18	Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed	March 18, 2006	March 18, 2009
19	Rao Qamar Suleman	March 19, 2009	March 19, 2012
20	Tahir Rafique Butt	March 19, 2012	March 19, 2015
21	Sohail Aman	March 19, 2015	19 March 2018
22	Mujahid Anwar Khan	19 March 2018	Present

Supreme Court of Pakistan

Location : (Islamabad) The Supreme Court building is situated on the Constitution Avenue and is flanked by the Prime Minister's Secretariat to the south and President's House and the Parliament Building to the north.

Present Chiefs Justice : Mr. Mian Saqib Nisar

The Supreme Court of Pakistan is the highest appellate court of the country and court of last resort. It is the final arbiter of the law and the Constitution. Its orders/decisions are binding on all other courts in the country. All executive and judicial authorities are bound to act in aid of the Supreme Court. The Constitution contains elaborate provisions on the composition, jurisdiction, powers and functions of the Court.

The Supreme Court was created under the Constitution of 1956. It succeeded the Federal Court, set up in 1948, which was successor to the Federal Court of India, established in 1937. Since its creation in 1956, the Supreme Court has retained its name and jurisdiction through the successive legal instruments including the Constitution of 1973.

The Court Complex is comprised of Main Central Block (having Courtrooms) Judges' Chambers Block and Administrative Blocks. The height of the Main Central Block is 167 feet above the ground. It is surrounded by Judges' Chambers Block to the east and Administrative Block to the north and south. The Courtrooms are located in the Main Central Block. In all, there are 11 Courtrooms. Five main Courtrooms.



List Chiefs Justices of Supreme Court of Pakistan.

S.No.	Name	From	To
01	Mr. Justice Sir Abdur Rashid	7 June 1949	29 June 1954
02	Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir	29 June 1954	2 May 1960
03	Mr. Justice Muhammad Shahabuddin	3 May 1960	12 May 1960
04	Mr. Justice A. R. Cornelius	13 May 1960	29 February 1968

05	Mr. Justice Dr. S. A. Rahman	1 March 1968	3 June 1968
06	Mr. Justice Fazal Akbar	4 June 1968	17 November 1968
07	Mr. Justice Hamoodur Rahman	18 November 1968	31 October 1975
08	Mr. Justice Muhammad Yaqub Ali	1 November 1975	22 September 1977
09	Mr. Justice Shaikh Anwarul Haq	23 September 1977	25 March 1981
10	Mr. Justice Muhammad Haleem	23 March 1981	31 December 1989
11	Mr. Justice Muhammad Afzal Zullah	1 January 1990	18 April 1993
12	Mr. Justice Dr. Nasim Hasan Shah	17 April 1993	14 April 1994
13	Mr. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	5 June 1994	2 December 1997
14	Mr. Justice Ajmal Mian	23 December 1997	30 June 1999
15	Mr. Justice Saeed -uz-Zaman Siddiqui	1 July 1999	26 January 2000
16	Mr. Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	26 January 2000	6 January 2002
17	Mr. Justice Bashir Jehangiri	7 January 2002	31 January 2002
18	Mr. Justice Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	1 February 2002	31 December 2003
19	Mr. Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	31 December 2003	29 June 2005
20	Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	30 June 2005	3 November 2007
21	Mr. Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar	3 November 2007	21 March 2009
20	Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry	21 March 2009	11 December 2013
21	Mr. Justice Tassaduq Hussain Jilani	12 December 2013	05 July 2014

22	Mr. Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk	06 July 2014	16 August 2015
23	Mr. Justice Jawad S. Khawaja	17 August 2015	9 September 2015
24	Mr. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali	10 September 2015	30 December 2016
25	Mian Saqib Nisar	31 December 2016	Present

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State Bank of Pakistan (SBP).

Headquarter: Karachi

Present Governor: Tariq Bajwa

The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) is the central bank of Pakistan. While its constitution, as originally laid down in the State Bank of Pakistan Order 1948 remained basically unchanged until January 1/ 1974, when the bank was nationalized, the scope of its functions was considerably enlarged. The State Bank of Pakistan Act 1956 with subsequent amendments forms the basis of its operations today. The headquarters are located in the financial capital of Pakistan, Karachi with branch offices in 15 cities across Pakistan, including the capital city Islamabad and the four provincial capitals.



List of Governors

S.No	Governor	Took office	Left office
1	Zahid Hussain	June 10, 1948	July 19, 1953
2	Abdul Qadir	July 20, 1953	July 19, 1960
3	Shujaat Ali Hasnie	July 20, 1960	July 19, 1967
4	Mahbubur Raschid	July 20, 1967	July 1, 1971
5	Shahkurullah Durrani	July 1, 1971	December 22, 1971
6	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	December 22, 1971	November 30, 1975
7	S. Osman Ali	December 1, 1975	July 1, 1978
8	Aftab Ghulam Nabi Kazi	July 15, 1978	July 9, 1986
9	Vasim Aon Jafarey	July 10, 1986	August 16, 1988
10	Imtiaz Alam Hanfi (first time)	August 17, 1988	February 9, 1989
11	Kassim Parekh	September 5, 1989	August 30, 1990
12	Muhammad Yaqub	July 25, 1993	November 25, 1999
13	Ishrat Husain	December 2, 1999	December 1, 2005
14	Shamshad Akhtar	December 2, 2006	January 1, 2009
-	Imtiaz Alam Hanfi	September 1, 1990	June 30, 1993
15	Salim Raza	February 1, 2009	February 8, 2010
16	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	September 8, 2010	July 13, 2011
17	Yaseen Anwar	October 19, 2011	January 31, 2014
18	Ashraf Mahmood Wathra	April 29, 2014	April 28 2017
19	Tariq Bajwa	7 july 2017	To date

General Questions and Answers About Pakistan

- Q:** What is the meaning of Pakistan?
Ans: Holy Land
- Q:** When the name "Pakistan" was first used and by whom?
Ans: On (28 Feb 1933) by "Chaudry Rehmat Ali".
- Q:** What is the Governmental Name of Pakistan?
Ans: "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" "Islami Jumori Pakistan".
- Q:** Who designed Pakistan's national flag?
Ans: Ameer-ud-din Khidwai
- Q:** Which military alliance had Pakistan as its member?
Ans: SEATO
- Q:** Which is the national animal of Pakistan?
Ans: Markhor
- Q:** Which is the national bird of Pakistan?
Ans: Chakor
- Q:** Name the capital of Pakistan.
Ans: Islamabad.
- Q:** What is Area of Pakistan?
Ans: 796096 sq km.
- Q:** What is Area of Islamabad?
Ans: 906 km.
- Q:** Name the Highest place/peak of Pakistan.
Ans: K-2 Mountain.
- Q:** Name the lowest (down) place in Pakistan.
Ans: Karachi.
- Q:** How is Pakistan's film industry known?
Ans: Lollywood
- Q:** Which is the longest and biggest river of Pakistan?
Ans: River of Sindh. It is 2896 km² long.
- Q:** Which are the popular rivers's of Punjab?
Ans: Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej, and river of Chenab.
- Q:** Which are the popular rivers's of Baluchistan?
Ans: River of Hingol, Bolan, Zhob and river of Pishin.
- Q:** Which are the popular rivers's of KP?
Ans: River of Swat, Kabul, Kunhar, Gomel.
- Q:** Which is the national language of Pakistan?
Ans : Urdu
-

- Q:** According to population which is the largest city of Pakistan.
Ans: Karachi.
- Q:** According to population which is the smallest city of Pakistan.
Ans: Ziarat.
- Q:** How many languages are spoken in Pakistan?
Ans: 32 languages.
- Q:** Which are the well known languages of Pakistan?
Ans: Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Balochi, Saraeki, Brahui, kashmeri and etc.
- Q:** When Pakistan became the member of United Nations?
Ans: 30 December 1947.
- Q:** Which is the oldest library of Pakistan?
Ans: "Punjab Public library" (1882) Lahore.
- Q:** Where is the biggest Shoes Factory in Pakistan?
Ans: Lahore.
- Q:** Which Park is the Biggest and first Park of Pakistan and where it is situated.
Ans: "Ayub National Park" it is situated in Rawalpindi and Area is 930 Hkrh.
- Q:** Which was the first Movie of Pakistan?
Ans: "Teri Yad" It was Showed on the day of "Eid" on 18 August in 1948.
- Q:** Which was the first colorful Movie of Pakistan?
Ans: The first colorful Movie of Pakistanis was "Sungum".
- Q:** Which was the first Punjabi Movie of Pakistan?
Ans: The first "Punjabi" Movie of Pakistan was "Pharee" It was showed on 3 Aug in 1949.
- Q:** Which was the first "Pashto" Movie of Pakistan?
Ans: "Yusuf Khan Shear Bano".
- Q:** When Islamabad became the Capital of Pakistan and who was the chairman of the Commission?
Ans: 1960 and "General Yahiya Khan" was chairman of the Commission?
- Q:** The biggest Gallantry award of Pakistan is Nishan-i- Haider when it was started.
Ans: Nishan-i- Haider was started on 16 Mar in 1957.
- Q:** Which Pakistani President first went to Russia?
Ans: "Ayub Khan" first went to Russia.
- Q:** When Pakistan got freedom at that time how many Universities were in Pakistan.
Ans: Only 2 two Universities were in Pakistan.
-

- Q:** Where are these two places “Bostan” and “Gulistan” in Pakistan.
Ans: “Bostan” is in District Pishin and “Gulistan” is in District Qila Abdullah Balochistan.
- Q:** What is the meaning of Urdu and how many Alphabets are in Urdu language?
Ans: The word Urdu comes from ‘Turkish’ which means “Lashkar” “Group” or “Corps” and it has 37 alphabets.
- Q:** Name some popular Urdu Newspaper of Pakistan.
Ans: Daily Jung, Daily Express, Daily Dania, Daily Khabrea, Daily Mushruq etc.
- Q:** Name some popular English Newspaper of Pakistan.
Ans: Dawn, The Nation, The News, Pakistan Today, Tribune.
- Q:** Name some popular News Channels of Pakistan.
Ans: PTV News, Geo News, ARY News, Express News, Dania News, Aje News, Ab Take News, 92 News, 24 News, Khyber News.
- Q:** Which was the first English Newspaper of Pakistan?
Ans: The first English Newspaper of Pakistan was “Lahore Chronicle”.
- Q:** Where is Ayub Stadium in Pakistan?
Ans: Quetta Pakistan.
- Q:** Which College and University is oldest institution of Pakistan?
Ans: “King Edward” College, University Lahore.
- Q:** What is written on the Governmental Stamp of Pakistan?
Ans: “Eiman, Faith” “Eatehad, Unity” and “Nazum, Discipline”.
- Q:** How many Nishan-i-Haider were given In Pak India 1965 war?
Ans: Only one Nishan-i-Haider.
- Q:** Where are the Glass factories in Pakistan?
Ans: Jhelum, Hassan abdal, Lahore, Hyderabad.
- Q:** In which Province of Pakistan a lot of Languages are spoken.
Ans: Balochistan.
- Q:** Which City is called the “Groom” of Pakistan?
Ans: Karachi.
- Q:** Which City is the “Heart” of Pakistan?
Ans: Lahore.
- Q:** What was the major event of 1971?
Ans : Bangladesh broke away from Pakistan
- Q:** When Musharraf overthrew the government of Nawaz Sharif what designation did he take?
Ans : Chief Executive
-

Q: In which year did Pakistan win the Cricket World Cup?

Ans: 1992

Q: When did Pakistan win Olympic gold medal in Hockey for the first time?

Ans: 1960

Q: Which party was in power in North West Frontier Province at the time of independence?

Ans: Congress

Q: Where was General Pervez Musharraf born?

Ans : In Delhi

Q: Where is the tomb of Mughal Emperor Jahangir?

Ans : In Lahore

Q: Who succeeded Zia Ul Haque as President of Pakistan?

Ans: Ghulam Ishaq Khan

Q: When did Pakistan become a Republic?

Ans: 23/3/1956

Q: How many times did squash player Jansher Khan win World Open?

Ans : Eight times

Q: What is the national flower of Pakistan?

Ans : Jasmin

Q: Which Pakistani Prime Minister received Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee when he arrived by bus to Lahore?

Ans : Nawaz Shariff.

Natural Resources of Pakistan

A country's natural resources play a vital role in its social and economic development, the basic resources are primarily minerals, water, land, and forest, upon which a country depends for its survival. Pakistan is one of the "resource rich" countries in the world having a huge amount of coal, gas, gemstones, copper, and gold reserves. The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation is basically the responsible authority for the support and growth of the mining industry. Gemstones Corporation of Pakistan Limited looks after the interests of stakeholders in gemstone mining and polishing as a formal entity. Every province in Pakistan has its own unique resource richness just like Baluchistan is the richest province in terms of mineral resources available in Pakistan. While in recent times, Sindh discovered coal deposits in Thar. Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa is enriched in terms of gems and most of the mineral gems that are found in Pakistan are present in this area.

Some major natural resources present in Pakistan

1. Coal

Coal which is also named as black gold is found into huge quantities in Thar, Chamalang, Quetta and other sites. Thar reserves are estimated more than 850 Trillion Cubic Feet. There is enough coal in Pakistan Thar area (though a part of coal is not of good quality) that it can be used for power generation for next 100 years without relaying on other i.e. hydro / oil resources. Pakistan recently discovered one low and four low-to-medium quality coal seams in the Punjab. Low sulfur coal was recently reported at the Baluchistan and near Islamabad. Bituminous, sub-bituminous, and lignite coal have been found in Pakistan. About 80% of coal is produced by government and 20% is produced by private sector.

2. Natural Gas

Natural gas production is at a high level in Pakistan. Estimated reserves are more than 900 billion cubic meters. Gas fields are expected to last for another 20 years. The Sui gas field is the largest, accounting for 26% of Pakistan's gas production. Gas deposits of Sui discovered in 1953. Daily production is 19 million cubic meters a day. Under the barren mountains of Balochistan and the sands of Sindh, there are untouched oil and gas reserves. Major users of natural gas areas are Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

3. Crude Oil

Pakistan's first oil field was in the late 1952 in Baluchistan near a giant Sui gas field. The Toot oil field was not discovered in the early 1960s in the Punjab. It covers 122.67 square kilometres (47.36 sq mi). Pakistan Petroleum and Pakistan Oilfields explored and began drilling these fields with Soviet help in 1961 and activity began in Toot during 1964.

4. Uranium production

Pakistan has a long history of exporting small amounts of uranium to the west. The Tumman Leghari mine in South Punjab, Baghalchur mine, Dera Ghazi Khan Mine and Issa Khel / Kubul Kel mines in Mianwali District. Pakistan has recently used some in its own nuclear power and weapons programs. Pakistan has produced about 50 tonnes of Uranium.

5. Mineral Salt

Salt is being mined in the region since 320 BC. Khewra Salt Mines are among world oldest and biggest salt mines. Salt has been mined at Khewra since 320 BC. In an underground area of about 110 square kilometres (42 sq mi). Khewra salt mine has estimated total of 220 million tonnes of rock salt deposits. The current production from the mine is 325,000 tons salt per annum.

6. Copper & Gold

In Rejo Diq, Baluchistan deposits of copper and gold are present. Antofagasta the company having possession of Rejo Diq field is targeting initial production of 170,000 metric tons of copper and 300,000 ounces of gold a year. The project may produce more than 350,000 tons a year of copper and 900,000 ounces of gold. There are also presences of copper deposits in Daht -e- Kuhn, Nokundi, located in Chaghi district.

7. Iron Ore

Iron ore found in various regions of Pakistan including Nokundi, Chinot and the largest one in Kalabagh (Less than 42% quality), Harripur and other Northern Areas.

8. Gems and other precious stones

A number of precious stones are mined and polished for local as well as export purposes. The centre point of this operation is Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa.

SOME IMPORTANT RIVERS OF PAKISTAN



Indus River

The Indus River is the longest and most important river in Pakistan and one of the most important rivers on the Indian subcontinent. Originating in the Tibetan plateau in the vicinity of Lake Mansarovar, the river runs a course through Ladakh district in Kashmir and Northern Areas, flowing through the North in a southerly direction along the entire length of country, to merge into the Arabian Sea at Thatta. The total length of the river is 3200 kilometers (2000 miles).

The river has a total drainage area exceeding 1,165,000 square kilometers (450,000 square miles). The river's estimated annual flow stands at around 207 cubic kilometers. Beginning at the heights of the world with glaciers, the river feeds the ecosystem of temperate forests, plains and arid countryside. Together with the rivers Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej, Jhelum, Beas and the extinct Sarasvati River, the Indus forms the Sapta Sindhu ("Seven Rivers") delta in the Sindh province of Pakistan. It has 20 major tributaries.

The Indus provides the key water resources for the economy of Pakistan - especially the breadbasket of Punjab province, which accounts for most of the nation's agricultural production, and Sindh. It also supports many heavy industries and provides the main supply of potable water in Pakistan.

The ultimate source of the Indus is in Tibet; it begins at the confluence of the Sengge and Gar rivers that drain the Nganglong Kangri and Gangdise Shan mountain ranges. The Indus then flows northwest through Ladakh-Baltistan into Gilgit, just south of the Karakoram range. The Shyok, Shigar and Gilgit streams carry glacial waters into the main river. It gradually bends to the south, coming out of the hills between Peshawar and Rawalpindi. The Indus passes gigantic gorges 4500 - 5200 meters (15,000-17,000 feet) high near the Nanga Parbat massif. It swiftly flows across Hazara, and is dammed at the Tarbela Reservoir. The Kabul River joins it near Attock. The remainder of its route to the sea is in plains of the Punjab and Sind, and the river becomes slow-flowing and highly braided. It is joined by Panjnad River at Mithankot. Beyond this confluence, the river, at one time, was named as Satnad River (sat - seven, nadi - river) as the river was now carrying the waters of Kabul River, Indus River and the five Punjab rivers. Passing by Jamshoro, it ends in a large delta to the east of Thatta. The Indus is one of the few rivers in the world that exhibit a tidal bore. The Indus system is largely fed by the snows and glaciers of the Karakoram, Hindu Kush and Himalayan ranges of Tibet, Kashmir and Northern Areas of Pakistan. The flow of the river is also determined by the seasons - it diminishes greatly in the winter, while flooding its banks in the monsoon months from July to September. There is also evidence of a steady shift in the course of the river since prehistoric times - it deviated westwards from flowing into the Rann of Kutch.

Jhelum River

Jhelum River is the largest and most western of the five rivers of Punjab, and passes through Jhelum District. It is a tributary of the Indus River.

The river Jhelum was called Vitasta by the ancient Indians in the Vedic period and Hydaspes by the ancient Greeks. The Vitastā is mentioned as one of the major river by the holy scriptures of the Indo-Aryans the Rigveda. It has been speculated that the Vitasta must have been one of the seven rivers (sapta-sindhu)

mentioned so many times in the Rigveda. The name survives the Kashmiri name for this river as Vyath. Alexander the Great and his army crossed the Jhelum in 326 BC.

Chenab River

The Chenab River is formed by the confluence of the Chandra and Bhaga rivers at Tandi located in the upper Himalayas in the Lahul and Spiti District of Himachal Pradesh, India. In its upper reaches it is also known as the Chandrabhaga. It flows through the Jammu region of Jammu and Kashmir into the plains of the Punjab, forming the boundary between the Rechna and Jech interfluves (Doabs in Persian). It is joined by the Jhelum River at Trimmu and then by the Ravi River. It then merges with the Sutlej River near Uch Sharif to form the Panjnad or the 'Five Rivers', the fifth being the Beas River which joins the Satluj near Ferozepur, India. The Satluj then joins the Indus at Mithankot. The total length of the Chenab is approximately 960 kilometers. The waters of the Chenab are allocated to Pakistan under the terms of the Indus Waters Treaty.

Ravi River

The Ravi River is a river in India and Pakistan. It is one of the five rivers which give Punjab its name. The Ravi was known as Parushani or Iravati to Indians in Vedic times and Hydraotes to the Ancient Greeks. It originates in the Himalayas in the Chamba district of Himachal Pradesh following a north-westerly course. It turns to the south-west, near Dalhousie, and then cuts a gorge in the Dhaola Dhar range entering the Punjab plain near Madhopur. It then flows along the Indo-Pak border for some distance before entering Pakistan and joining the Chenab River. The total length of the river is about 720 km. The waters of the Ravi River are allocated to India under the Indus Waters Treaty between India and Pakistan and the resulting Indus Basin Project. It is also called 'The river of Lahore' since that great city is located on its eastern bank. On its western bank is located the famous tomb of Jahangir.

Sutlej River

Sutlej River is the longest of the five rivers that flow through the historic cross-road region known as the Punjab in northern India as well as Pakistan, and is located north of the Vindhya Range, south of the Hindu Kush segment of the

Himalayas, and east of the Central Makran range in Pakistan. Its source is in Tibet near Mount Kailash.

Gilgit River

The Shigar River is a tributary of the Indus River that rises from the Hispar glacier at the base of the Haramosh and Kanjut Sar peaks in northern Ladakh. It flows towards southeast and joins the Indus at Skardu.

A tributary rising from Baltoro glacier at the base of Masharbrum peak also falls into the Shigar River therefore, it contains waters of two of the most important glaciers of the Karakoram Range. No vegetation is seen on the catchment area because of its high altitude.

Gomal River

Gomal River is a river in Afghanistan and Pakistan, with its headwaters in the south-east of Ghazni. The headwater springs of the Gomal's main leg come together close to the fort of Babakarkol in Katawaz, a district inhabited primarily by Kharoti and Suleiman Khel Pashtuns. The Gomal's chief tributary is the Zhob River. Within Pakistan, Gomal River surrounds South Waziristan agency, forms the boundary between the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan. The river passes then through the Damaan plain in Kulachi Tehsil and later on through Dera Ismail Khan Tehsil and then finally falls in river Indus.

Hub River

Hub River is located in Lasbela, Balochistan, Pakistan. It forms the provincial boundary between Sindh and Balochistan, west of Karachi. Hub Dam is a large water storage reservoir constructed in 1981 on the Hub River in the arid plains north of Karachi. The reservoir supplies water for irrigation in the Lasbella district of Balochistan and drinking water for the city of Karachi. It is an important staging and wintering area for an appreciable number of water birds 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, grows up to 2m in length and provides for excellent angling.

Hingol River

Hingol River is located in Makran, Balochistan, Pakistan.

The Hingol valley has fantastic scenery of towering cliffs, pinnacles and buttresses, the river winding between. Some 350 miles in length, the Hingol is

Balochistan's longest river. Unlike most other streams in Balochistan which only flow during rare rains, the Hingol always has flowing water in it. The water is crystal clear, reflecting the incredible blue of the sky. It makes for picture postcard scenery. Hingol River and valley are located in Hingol National Park.

Hunza River

Hunza River is the principal river of Hunza, in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. It is formed by the confluence of the Kilik and Khunjerab nals (gorges) which are fed by glaciers. It is joined by the Gilgit River and the Naltar River before it flows into the Indus River. The river cuts through the Karakoram Range, flowing from north to south. The Karakoram Highway crosses the Hunza River near Hunza and Nagar valleys.

Kabul River

Kabul River is a river that rises in the Sanglakh Range of Afghanistan, separated from the watershed of the Helmand by the Unai Pass. It is the main river in the eastern part of Afghanistan. It flows 700 km before joining the Indus River near Attock. It passes through the cities of Kabul, Chaharbagh, Jalalabad, and (flowing into Pakistan some 30 km north of the Khyber Pass) Nowshera. The major tributaries of the Kabul River are the Logar, Panjshir, Kunar and Alingar rivers.

Kundar River

Kundar River is located in Balochistan, Pakistan. The melt water from the Sulaiman Mountains forms Kundar River and it flows through Balochistan and drains into Gomal River. The two principal drainage channels of the Zhob district are the Zhob River and the Kundar River, both flows into the Gomal River. The general direction of the rivers is from Southwest to northeast. The Zhob River rises at Tsari Mehtarazai pass, the watershed a distance of about 400 kilometers. The broad plain of the Zhob River is occupied by the alluvial formation. The Kundar River rises from the central and highest point of the TobaKakar range, a few kilometers northeast of the Sakir. It constitutes boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan territory for a considerable length. The other subsidiary rivers or streams are the Baskan, Chukhan, Sri Toi, Sawar, Surab, etc.

Kunhar River

Kunhar River is located in North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan. A main source of the river is Lulusar Lake, nearly 48km from Naran Valley. Glaciers of

Malka Parbat and Makra Peak and the waters of Saiful Muluk Lake feed the river. The Kunhar flows through the entire Kaghan Valley through Jalkhand, Naran, Kaghan, Jared, Paras and Balakot, and joins the Jhelum River. The Kunhar river trout is considered to be the best throughout the sub-continent.

Swaan River

The Swaan River is the most important stream of the Pothohar region of Pakistan. It drains much of the water of Pothohar. It starts near a small village Bun in the foothills of Patriata and Murree. It provides water to Simlbee Dam, which is reservoir of water for Islamabad. Near Pharwala Fort it cuts through a high mountain range and that is a wonderful phenomenon of nature. The place is called Swan Cut. No stream can cut such a high mountain. It proves the Swaan was there before the formation of this range. And when the mountain rose through millions of years, the stream continued its path by cutting the rising mountain. Ling stream, following a relatively long course though Lehtrar and Kahuta falls in the Swaan near Sihala. Islamabad Highway crosses this stream near Sihala where famous bridge Cock Pull is constructed over it. Another famous, Lai stream joins this stream near Swaan Camp. After walking a tortuous path and creating a big curve, the stream reaches Kalabagh where it falls into the Indus River. This relatively small stream is more than 250 kilometers long.

Swat River

Swat River flows from Hindu Kush Mountains through Kalam valley and merges into Kabul River in Peshawar valley Sarhad, Pakistan. Swat River irrigates vast area of Swat District and contributes to fishing industry of the region. Malamjaba ski resort is about 10 miles away from the river. Ayub Bridge is one of the attractions for visitors. The scenery attracts many tourists from all over Pakistan during the summer.

It is said that Alexander the Great crossed the Swat River with part of his army and before turning south to subdue the locals at what are now Barikoot and Odegram. Also, the banks of this river, which was earliest known as Shrivastu, later Suvastu and currently the present name, is the place of origin of the Shrivastava sub-clan of the Indo-Aryan Kayastha clan.

Tochi River

Tochi River is located in North Waziristan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan. Tochi river flows eastward, in North Waziristan, to join the

Kurram River and the Indus. It surrounds Waziristan in the North while the Gomal River surrounds South Waziristan.

It is also sometimes referred to as the Gambila River.

Zhob River

Zhob River is located in Balochistan, Pakistan. The melt water from the Sulaiman Mountains forms Zhob Rivers and it flows through Balochistan and drains into Gomal River. Zhob city is located on banks of Zhob River.

The two principal drainage channels of the Zhob district are the Zhob River and the Kundar River, both flow into the Gomal River. The general direction of the rivers is from Southwest to northeast. The Zhob River rises at Tsari Mehtarazai pass, the watershed a distance of about 400 kilometers. The broad plain of the Zhob River is occupied by the alluvial formation. The Kundar River rises from the central and highest point of the TobaKakar range, a few kilometers northeast of the Sakir. It constitutes boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan territory for a considerable length. The other subsidiary rivers or streams are the Baskan, Chukhan, Sri Toi, Sawar, Surab, etc.

Current Affairs

1. Dr. Ruth Pfau the 'Mother Teresa' of Pakistan campaigned against which disease ?
 - a. Cholera
 - b. Tuberculosis
 - c. Leprosy
 - d. Diarrhoea
 2. Pakistani singer, honored by Oxford University with Lifetime Achievement Award is ?
 - a. Rahat Fateh Ali Khan
 - b. Ali Azmat
 - c. Atif Aslam
 - d. Ali Zafar
 3. The Pakistan Post unveiled a postage stamp in ____'s name
 - a. Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan
 - b. Abdul Sattar Edhi
 - c. Dr Abdul Salam
 - d. Dr Ruth Pfau
 4. Which country removed Pakistan from its calling visa country list recently?
 - a. Indonesia
 - b. Bangladesh
 - c. Myanmar
 - d. Thailand
 5. Name of an institute which recently issued "Pakistan District Education Rankings 2017" is ?
 - a. Sustain Deployment Policy Institute
 - b. Suspected Development Policy Institute
 - c. Sustainable Development Policy Institute
 - d. Sustainable Development Parameters Institute
 6. Amount of Arsenic in waters in Pakistan's specially in Sindh province is ____ times higher than International standards.
-

- a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 10
 - d. 50
7. Pakistan ranks at ____ among 113 countries in the category of civil justice system, according to a World Justice Project survey 2017.
- a. 88th
 - b. 106th
 - c. 105th
 - d. 111th
8. Largest contributing sector to GDP of Pakistan.
- a. Industry
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Services
 - d. See Answer
9. On Aug 25, 2017, The Senate passed a bill regarding the Compulsary Teaching of the Holy Quran Bill which would.
- a. Make teaching of the Holy Quran Mandatory for Muslims
 - b. Make teaching of the Holy Quran optional
 - c. Make teaching of the Holy Quran mandatory for Muslims & Non-muslims
 - d. Make teaching of the Holy Quran mandatory for Non-muslims
10. A Pakistani was recently named in "Asia 21 young leaders", her name is?
- a. Uzma Yousaf
 - b. Malala Yousafzai
 - c. Sharmeen Obaid
 - d. Sana Mir (Cricketer)
11. Pakistan's per capita income is?
- a. 5,580
 - b. 6490
 - c. 5390
 - d. 5500
-

- 12.** The establishment of Military courts to prosecute the terrorists were allowed under which amendment of the 1973 constitution of Pakistan?
- 19th Amendment
 - 20th Amendment
 - 21st Amendment
 - 22nd Amendment
- 13.** According to SBP statistical reports, the total external debt and liabilities of Pakistan as on 30 September 2016 stood at approximately.
- USD 54 billion
 - USD 66 billion
 - USD 74 billion
 - USD 88 billion
- 14.** The overall contribution of the Agricultural sector in the GDP growth of the Economy in 2015-2016 posted.
- A rise of 2.5 percent
 - A rise of 0.2 percent
 - A decline of 0.2 percent
 - A decline of 2.5 percent
- 15.** In 7th census, what remained to be the total population of Pakistan?
- 208 million
 - 200 million
 - 300 million
 - 308 million
- 16.** What famous place is printed on the back of 100 rupee note?
- Makli Graveyard
 - Islamia College Peshawar
 - Faisal Mosque
 - Ziarat Residency
- 17.** Peace pipeline is between Pakistan and?
- Iran
 - Azerbaijan
 - Afghanistan
 - Turkmenistan
-

- 18.** The name of the military attack helicopter which Pakistan acquired from Turkey is?
- Harbin Z-19
 - Denel Rooivalk
 - Bell AH-1 Cobra
 - T-129
- 19.** Country which signed agreement with UNDP to help reform Pakistan's electoral processes.
- Turkey
 - Qatar
 - Singapore
 - Japan
- 20.** The Prime Minister of Azad Jammu & Kashmir is?
- Raja Farooq Haider
 - Chaudhry Abdul Majeed
 - Sardar Sikandar Hayat Khan
 - Muhammad Abdul Qayyum Khan
- 21.** Which car maker announced its entry to Pakistani Market?
- Peugeot
 - Citroen
 - Citroen SUV
 - Renault
- 22.** Cavium, co-founded by Pakistani-American Raghiv Hussain, was acquired by chip-maker company in a \$6 billion deal in cash and stock. The name of the acquirer was?
- Marvell
 - THAT Corporation Analog Integrated Circuits
 - Toshiba
 - TSMC
- 23.** Which country said it was not opposed to Pakistan's NSG candidature and had no intention to block it?
- Russia
 - China
-

- c. France
 - d. USA
- 24.** Russia and Pakistan are to sign off an offshore gas pipeline deal, which would allow gas export to Pakistan and which other country?
- a. Afghanistan
 - b. Iran
 - c. India
 - d. None
- 25.** Whose bust was unveiled at British Museum to mark 70th Independence of Pakistan?
- a. Allama Iqbal
 - b. Liaqat Ali Khan
 - c. Benazir Bhutto
 - d. Quaid-e-Azam
- 26.** Two Pakistan Navy ships PNS Dehshat and PNS Rahnaward paid a friendly visit to Iranian Navy, on which port of Iran were these docked?
- a. Bandar Abbas
 - b. Bandar Anzali
 - c. Bandar Khomeini
 - d. Bandar Mahshahr
- 27.** Pakistan's own satellite PRSS's full name is ____.
- a. Public Radio Satellite System
 - b. Pakistan Remote Sensing Satellite
 - c. Pakistan Remote Systematic Sasing
 - d. None
- 28.** Which city of UAE recently announced visa on arrival within 30 minutes?
- a. Dubai
 - b. Abu Dhabi
 - c. Al Ain
 - d. Sharjah
- 29.** Taftan border is between.
- a. Iran & Afghanistan
-

- b. Iran & India
- c. Iran & Iraq
- d. Iran & Pakistan

- 30.** Who is the current IG of Balochistan Police?
- a. Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Sukhera
 - b. Rao Amin Hashim
 - c. Mr. Ahsan Mehboob
 - d. Moazzam jah Ansari

Answer Keys

1	C	2	A	3	D	4	A	5	C	6	A	7	B	8	C	9	A	10	D
1	A	1	C	1	A	1	C	1	A	1	D	1	A	1	D	1	D	2	A
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		0	
2	D	2	A	2	A	2	C	2	D	2	A	2	B	2	B	2	D	3	D
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		0	

Geography of Pakistan MCQs

- 1.** Pakistan is divided into how many physiographical division.
 - A. Three
 - B. Seven
 - C. Five
 - D. Six

 - 2.** In which side of sub continent Pakistan is situated?
 - A. East
 - B. West
 - C. South
 - D. North

 - 3.** In which year boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan and china?
 - A. 1960
 - B. 1961
 - C. 1963
 - D. 1962

 - 4.** Name the area which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan?
 - A. Pamir knot
 - B. Khyber pass
 - C. Wakhan
 - D. Hindukush mountain range

 - 5.** Area of wakhan is under the control of which country?
 - A. Russia
 - B. China
 - C. Afghanistan
 - D. India

 - 6.** The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called.....
 - A. Duran line
 - B. Sir Radcliffe line
 - C. 17th parallel line
 - D. 24th parallel line
-

7. The border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as?
- A. Duran line
 - B. Sir Radcliffe line
 - C. 17th parallel line
 - D. 24th parallel line
8. Runn off kuchh boundary line is known as.....
- A. Duran line
 - B. Sir Radcliffe line
 - C. 17th parallel line
 - D. 24th parallel line
9. The Border agreement between Pakistan and India on Runn of Kuchh was signed in which year?
- A. 1966
 - B. 1968
 - C. 1967
 - D. 1969
10. When cease – fire line came into existence?
- A. 1947
 - B. 1950
 - C. 1948
 - D. 1949
11. In which agreement the cease – fire line name was changed as line of control?
- A. Geneva Agreement
 - B. Simla Agreement
 - C. Delhi Agreement
 - D. Tashkent Agreement
12. What is the total length of Pak – China border?
- A. 595 kilometers
 - B. 605 kilometers
 - C. 795 kilometers
 - D. 805 kilometers
- Answer
-

- 13.** What is the total length of Pakistan Afghanistan border?
A. 2450 Kilometers
B. 2252 kilometers
C. 2218 kilometers
D. 2352 kilometers
- 14.** What is the total length of Pakistan and Iran border?
A. 595 Kilometers
B. 695 Kilometers
C. 795 Kilometers
D. 805 Kilometers
- 15.** What is the total length of Pakistan and India border?
A. 1610 Kilometers
B. 1670 Kilometers
C. 1810 Kilometers
D. 2250 Kilometers
- 16.** What is the total length of land border with different countries?
A. 5262 Kilometers
B. 5260 Kilometers
C. 5287 Kilometers
D. 5231 Kilometers
- 17.** What is the length of coastline of Pakistan?
A. 1046 km
B. 1235 km
C. 1456 km
D. 1052 km
- 18.** Which country is located North and North East of Pakistan?
A. Iran
B. India
C. China
D. Afghanistan
- 19.** Which country is located in East of Pakistan?
A. Iran
-

- B. India
C. China
D. Afghanistan
20. Which country is located in west of Pakistan?
A. Iran
B. India
C. China
D. Afghanistan
21. Which is located in south of Pakistan?
A. India
B. China
C. Afghanistan
D. Indian ocean
22. How much area of the total is covered by Islamabad?
A. 906 Sq km
B. 921 Sq km
C. 995 Sq km
D. 915 Sq km
23. How much area of paksitan is covered by mountains and plateaus?
A. 58 %
B. 47 %
C. 41 %
D. 52 %
24. How much area of paksitan is covered by plains and deserts?
A. 58 %
B. 47 %
C. 42 %
D. 52 %
25. How much area of Pakistan is covered by forests?
A. 3.8 %
B. 5.0 %
C. 4.3 %
D. 7.5 %
-

- 26.** Through silk Road , Pakistan is connected with?
 A. Iran
 B. India
 C. China
 D. Afghanistan
- 27.** Which is the lowest point of Pakistan?
 A. Indus plain
 B. Thata
 C. Indian ocean
 D. Karachi
- 28.** Which is the highest point above the sea level in Pakistan?
 A. Pamir
 B. Nanga parbat
 C. K2
 D. Rakaposhi
- 29.** What is the total area of Gilgit Baltistan?
 A. 72,496 Sq km
 B. 8500 Sq km
 C. 4200 Sq km
 D. 7564 Sq km
- 30.** Pakistan is situated at the western side of the
 A. Indus plain
 B. Himalyas mountain range
 C. Indo gangetic plain
 D. Thar desert

Answer Keys

1	D	2	B	3	C	4	A	5	C	6	A	7	B	8	D	9	B	10	D
1	B	1	A	1	B	1	A	1	A	1	A	1	A	1	C	1	B	2	D
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		0	
2	D	2	A	2	A	2	C	2	B	2	C	2	C	2	C	2	A	3	C
1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		0	

Current Affairs

1. Youngest Nobel Prize laureate and education activist Malala Yousafzai set foot in Pakistan after_____?
 - a. 4 years
 - b. 6 years
 - c. 9 years
 - d. 5 years

 2. The GDP growth rate for the financial year 2016-17 was recorded as_____?
 - a. 5.28 %
 - b. 4.88 %
 - c. 5.35 %
 - d. 5.67 %

 3. The total length of North-South gas pipeline is_____?
 - a. 900 km
 - b. 1100 km
 - c. 1200 km
 - d. 1000 km

 4. Around _____ billion m³ of gas would be transported from Karachi to Lahore per annum through North-South gas pipeline.
 - a. 11.4
 - b. 12.4
 - c. 10.4
 - d. 13.3

 5. The Punjab Government directed adminsitraion to remove plaques bearing names of Ministers, MNA's, MPA's and local leaders on development schemes installed since _____?
 - a. 28 Feb 2018
 - b. 01 March 2018
 - c. 01 Jan 2018
 - d. 01 March 2017

 6. Punjab Government approved construction of Dadhocha Dam in_____.
-

- a. Chiniot
 - b. Rawalpindi
 - c. Faisalabad
 - d. Mianwali
7. Ministry of Interior has not given 90 day ultimatum to which of the following NGOs.
- a. Aman Foundation
 - b. Trocaire
 - c. Pathfinder
 - d. Open Society Foundations
8. PM Shahid Khaqan Abbasi performed the groundbreaking of White Oil Pipeline in?
- a. Gujrat
 - b. Rawalpindi
 - c. Khuzdar
 - d. Karachi
9. White Oil Pipeline, recently inaugurated by PM Shahid Khaqan Abbasi extends from Port Qasim Karachi to ____ Punjab
- a. National Refinery
 - b. Pak-Arab Refinery Ltd
 - c. Pakistan Refinery Ltd
 - d. Attock Refinery Ltd
10. Heavy Mechanical Complex was established at ____ with the assistance of China.
- a. Abbotabad
 - b. Taxila
 - c. Rawalpindi
 - d. Gwadar
11. \$2 Billion project which was launched in 22 December 2017. A partnership between Egypt based ORA developers and Pakistan's Saif Group. The name of project is ?
- a. Seventeen Islamabad
 - b. Eighteen Karachi
-

- c. Eighteen Islamabad
 - d. Seventeen Lahore
- 12.** Kotli is the city in ?
- a. Sindh
 - b. Balochistan
 - c. Punjab
 - d. Azad Kashmir
- 13.** The federal HEC recognises a total of ____ degree-awarding institutions in the country..
- a. 165
 - b. 187
 - c. 200
 - d. 188
- 14.** NFC award stands for ?
- a. National Finance Cancellation
 - b. National Fraud Compliance
 - c. National Fiscal Commission
 - d. National Finance Commission
- 15.** FINCA micro finance bank limited, launched its branch in two new cities in the country. The names of the districts are respectively?
- a. Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar
 - b. Muzaffargarh, Sahiwal
 - c. Bahawalpur, Lahore
 - d. Muzaffargarh, Bahawalpur
- 16.** In which province, Elementary and Secondary Education Department has closed 150 schools in last three years?
- a. Sindh
 - b. Balochistan
 - c. Punjab
 - d. KP
- 17.** National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage (Lok Virsa) announced to open heritage shops in ____ city.
- a. Karachi
-

- b. Islamabad
 - c. Nasarpur
 - d. Lahore
- 18.** Marriage Bill 2016 was pass by ____ assembly.
- a. Sindh
 - b. Punjab
 - c. KP
 - d. Balochistan
- 19.** Operation "Zarb-i-Ahan", executed by Pakistan army against?
- a. TTP in Punjab
 - b. TTP in Waziristan
 - c. Jamat AL-hrar
 - d. Chotu Gang in Rajanpur
- 20.** Punjab Government banned which Pakistani movie?
- a. Maalik
 - b. War
 - c. Bol
 - d. Arth 2
- 21.** Which bank recently launched its Digital Lab in Collaboration with IBM in Karachi?
- a. NBP
 - b. Al Habib
 - c. UBL
 - d. Habib
- 22.** Which provincial government announced an increase (2% to 5%) in female personnel in Police?
- a. KP
 - b. Punjab
 - c. Sindh
 - d. Balochistan
- 23.** The Compulsory Teaching of the Holy Quran Act, 2017, applies to?
- a. Grade 1 through Grade 12 in Government owned institutions
-

- b. Grade 1 through Grade 12 in Government and non government institutions
 - c. Grade 1 through Grade 5
 - d. Grade 1 through Grade 10
- 24.** In 7th NFC award, Which province got minimum share among others?
- a. Sindh
 - b. Balochistan
 - c. Punjab
 - d. KP
- 25.** Who is the current chief justice of Balochistan high court?
- a. Justice Ghulam Mustafa Mengal
 - b. Justice Muhammad Noor Meskanzai
 - c. Justice Amanullah Khan
 - d. Justice Qazi Faez Isa
- 26.** Who is the current chief justice of federal Shariat court Islamabad Pakistan is?
- a. Justice Riaz Ahmad khan
 - b. Justice Sheikh Najam ul Hassan
 - c. Justice Rizwan Ali Dodani
 - d. Justice Zahoor Ahmed Shahwani
- 27.** The current Chief Justice of Peshawar High Court is?
- a. Justice Mazhar ALam Khan Miankhel
 - b. Justice Yahya Afridi
 - c. Justice Mian Fasih-ul-Mulk
 - d. Justice Dost Muhammad Khan
- 28.** Who is Current Chief justice of Pakistan?
- a. Justice Mian Saqib Nisar
 - b. Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali
 - c. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry
 - d. Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk
- 29.** The 10th edition of International Urdu Conference kick started at the Arts Council of Pakistan, in which city?
- a. Lahore
-

- b. Islamabad
c. Karachi
d. Quetta
- 30.** Wildlife department of ____ province has registered a case against a Qatari prince for hunting in area specified for UAE royal family ?
- a. Balochistan
b. Sindh
c. Punjab
d. KP

Answer Keys

1	D	2	a	3	b	4	b	5	b	6	b	7	a	8	d	9	b	10	b
11	C	12	d	13	b	14	d	15	d	16	d	17	b	18	b	19	d	20	a
21	C	22	c	23	b	24	c	25	d	26	b	27	b	28	a	29	c	30	b

Current Affairs

1. Only ____ million Pakistanis file income tax returns as of 2018.
 - a) 1.2
 - b) 20
 - c) 2
 - d) 5

 2. The Population Census in Pakistan, carried out by _____?
 - a) Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS)
 - b) Population census Board (PCB)
 - c) National Population Commission (NPC)
 - d) Population Reference Bureau (NRB)

 3. Taftan border is between
 - a) Iran & Afghanistan
 - b) Iran & India
 - c) Iran & Iraq
 - d) Iran & Pakistan

 4. Which of the following received 3G and 4G internet service in February 2018
 - a) Bahawalpur
 - b) Sindh
 - c) KP
 - d) Gilgit Baltistan

 5. Youngest Nobel Prize laureate and education activist Malala Yousafzai set foot in Pakistan after _____?
 - a) 4 years
 - b) 6 years
 - c) 9 years
 - d) 5 years

 6. People who make less than ____ per month will now be exempt from paying taxes as per the tax amnesty scheme 2018
 - a) Rs120,000
 - b) Rs100,000
 - c) Rs90,000
-

- d) Rs130,000
7. NFC award stands for ?
- a) National Finance Cancellation
 - b) National Fraud Compliance
 - c) National Fiscal Commission
 - d) National Finance Commission
8. The HEC recognises a total of ____ degree-awarding institutions in the country.
- a) 165
 - b) 187
 - c) 200
 - d) 188
9. 3rd Pakistan Golf Federation PGF Women's Amateur Golf Championship was held in March 2018 in ?
- a) Karachi
 - b) Lahore
 - c) Islamabad
 - d) Peshawar
10. The Compulsory Teaching of the Holy Quran Act, 2017 applies to ?
- a) Grade 1 through Grade 12 in Government owned institutions
 - b) Grade 1 through Grade 12 in Government and non government institutions
 - c) Grade 1 through Grade 5
 - d) Grade 1 through Grade 10
11. Operation "Zarb-i-Ahan", executed by Pakistan army against ?
- a) TTP in Punjab
 - b) TTP in Waziristan
 - c) Jamat-ul- Ahrar
 - d) Chotu Gang in Rajanpur
12. Pakistani singer, honored by Oxford University with Lifetime Achievement Award is ?
- a) Rahat Fateh Ali Khan
-

- b) Ali Azmat
c) Atif Aslam
d) Ali Zafar
- 13.** In March 2018, Mujahid Anwar Khan took over as __ PAF chief ?
a) 21st
b) 22nd
c) 23rd
d) 24th
- 14.** Pakistan ranks at ____ among 113 countries in the category of civil justice system, according to a World Justice Project survey 2017.
a) 88th
b) 106th
c) 105th
d) 111th
- 15.** The GDP growth rate for the financial year 2016-17 was recorded as_____?
a) 5.28 %
b) 4.88 %
c) 5.35 %
d) 5.67 %

Answer Keys

1	A	2	a	3	d	4	d	5	d	6	b	7	d	8	b	9	c	10	b
11	D	12	a	13	b	14	b	15	a										

ISLAM

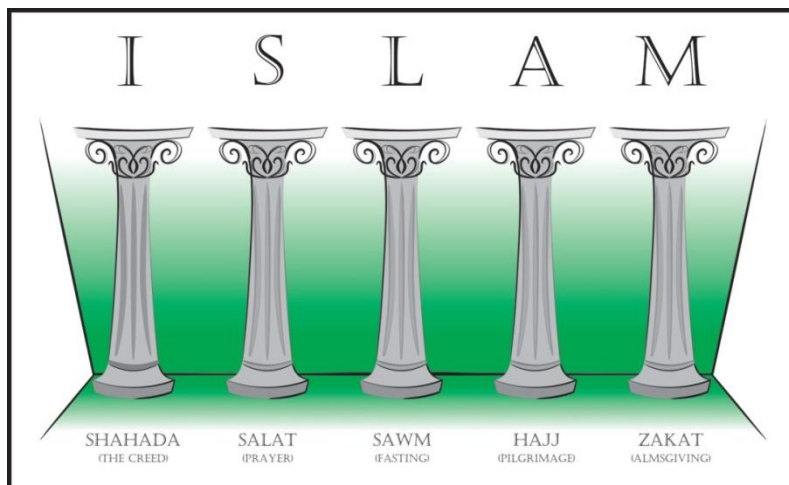
The word Islam means voluntary “Submission” or “Surrender” to the will of God (Allah).

Muslims follow the teachings of the Qur'an and strive to keep the **Five Pillars**.

The Doctrine of Islam

1. Belief in one Allah. Muslims believe that Allah is one, eternal, creator, and sovereign.
2. Belief in the angels.
3. Belief in the prophets. The prophets include all prophets but end with Muhammad as Allah's final prophet.
4. Belief in the revelations of Allah. Muslims accept certain portions of the **Bible**, such as the **Torah (Towrat)** and the **Gospels (Injeel)**. Muslims believe the **Quran** is the preexistent, perfect word of Allah.
5. Belief in the last day of judgment and the hereafter. Everyone will be resurrected for judgment into either paradise or hell.
6. Belief in predestination. (*Taqdir* , *Muqdar*) Muslims believe Allah has decreed (*Hukam*) everything that will happen. Muslims testify to Allah's sovereignty with their frequent phrase, *inshallah*, meaning, “ if God wills.” (*Agr allah ne chaha*).

Five Pillars of Islam



The Five Pillars of Islam are the framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving *zakat* (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able.

1). The Testimony of Faith.



The testimony of faith is saying with conviction, “***La ilaha illa Allah, Muhammadur rasoolu Allah.***” This saying means “**There is no true god (deity) but God (Allah), and Muhammad is the Messenger (Prophet) of God.**” The first part, “There is no true god but God,” means that none has the right to be worshipped but

God alone, and that God has neither partner nor son. This testimony of faith is called the *Shahada*. The testimony of faith is very important pillar of Islam.

2). Prayer (*Salat*).



Muslims perform five prayers a day. Each prayer does not take more than a few minutes to perform. Prayer in Islam is a direct link between the worshipper and God. In prayer, a person feels inner happiness, peace, and comfort, and that God is pleased with him or her.

Muslims pray five times in a day:

- **Fajr:** dawn, before sunrise.
- **Zuhr:** midday, after the sun passes its highest.
- **Asr:** the late part of the afternoon.
- **Maghrib:** just after sunset.
- **Isha:** between sunset and midnight.

3). Giving *Zakat* (Support of the Needy)



All things belong to God, and wealth is therefore held by human beings in trust. The original meaning of the word *zakat* is both ‘purification’ and ‘growth.’ Giving *zakat* means ‘giving a specified percentage on certain properties to certain classes of needy people.’ The percentage which is due on gold, silver and etc.

4). Fasting the Month of Ramadan.

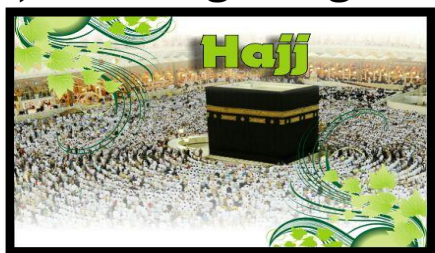


Every year in the month of Ramadan, all Muslims fast from dawn until sundown, abstaining from food, drink, and sexual relations.

Although the fast is beneficial to health, it is regarded principally as a method of spiritual self-purification. By cutting oneself off from

worldly comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person gains true sympathy with those who go hungry, as well as growth in his or her spiritual life.

5). The Pilgrimage to Makkah.



The annual pilgrimage (**Hajj**) to Makkah is an obligation once in a lifetime for those who are physically and financially able to perform it.

About two million people go to Makkah each year from every corner of the globe.

Although Makkah is always filled with visitors, the annual *Hajj* is performed in the

twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Male pilgrims wear special simple clothes which strip away distinctions of class and culture so that all stand equal before God.

Pilgrims praying at the *Haram* mosque in Makkah. In this mosque is the Kaaba (the black building in the picture) which Muslims turn toward when praying. The Kaaba is the place of worship which God commanded the Prophets Abraham and his son, Ishmael, to build.

The end of the *Hajj* is marked by a festival, **Eid Al-Adha**, which is celebrated with prayers. This, and *Eid al-Fitr*, a feast-day commemorating the end of Ramadan, are the two annual festivals of the Muslim calendar.

The Major Angels and their Duties

Only Allah knows the number of angels. There is no clear information about the number of angels in the Qur'an and hadiths. However, it is possible for us to say that they are far more than we can count based upon hadiths. Moreover, according to the news given by the prophet Muhammad (PBUH); an angel comes to the earth with a drop of rain and its turn does not come again. We can range the famous angels and their duties as follows.

Gabriel (A.S)

Gabriel (A.S) is one of the four greatest angels. He is appointed to convey revelations to the prophets by Allah. In three places of the Qur'an, His name is Jibril. Besides, He is mentioned in verses as the spirit, rasulun karim, ruh al-Amin and ruh al-qudus". In addition to these, in one of the hadiths, he is called "an-namus".

Hz. Israfil (A.S)

The angel that will blow the trumpet is called Israfil. His name is mentioned among the four great angels in the hadiths. Israfil will blow two times, in the first one, the Doomsday will occur and in the second blowing, the resurrection will occur. Because of this duty of him, He is called the angel of Soor (the Trumpet).

Hz. Azrael (A.S)

His duty is to grasp the souls of people whose death times have come. He is called as "Malak-ul Mawt", that is, the angel of death.

Hz. Mikail (A.S) (Michael)

He is one of the greatest angels of four and He is responsible for the pouring of rain, the blowing of the wind, natural events such as the ordering of seasons and the management of supplications of the created beings. He is only mentioned in one place of the Qur'an. Hz. Mikail is the angel that manages the divine work of arts that are planted on the field of earth with the power of Allah and His order.

Kiraman Katibin

It is the names of the angels who are attendant on the right and left of humans. The angel on the right is responsible for recording the good deeds and manners; the angel on the left is responsible for recording the bad deeds and manners. "The angels who are also called Hafaza will attend as witnesses of the deeds of humans in the Day of Judgment during reckoning.

Munkar - Nakir Angels

They are the angels that question man after he dies in the grave. The words of "**Munkar**" and "**Nakir**" means unknown, unrecognized and unaccustomed.

They are called by this way because they come to the dead in a way that he/she has not seen before. These two angels question the dead by questions as follows and treat them according to the answers that they receive:

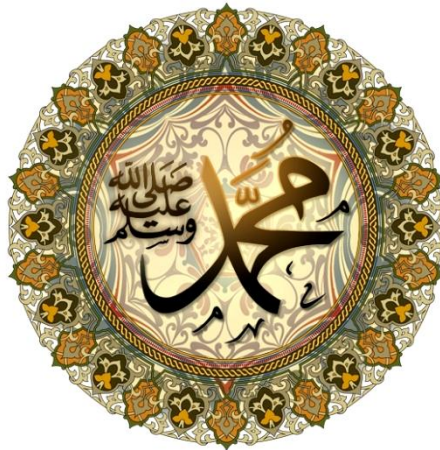
Who is your lord?

Who is your prophet?

What is your book?

There are more angels than mentioned here.

Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W).



Born.

Monday, 12 Rabi' al-Awwal 570/571 Mhaka, Hejaz, Saudi Arabia
The founder of the holy religion known as Islam was Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH), a prophet who received messages from Allah (God). These messages were collected into a holy book called the Quran, which continues to serve as the guideline for the faith. H. Muhammad (PBUH) also was known for his role in creating a union of Arab tribes by bringing them together under Islam.

Early Life.

Muhammad s.a.w was born in the Arabian town of Mecca. H. Muhammad (PBUH) father died before H. Muhammad (PBUH) was born, and H. Muhammad (PBUH) mother died when he was child. The youth was then cared for by his grandfather and later by his uncle.

Beginnings of Islam.

A person who liked to think about the world, H. Muhammad (PBUH) sometimes spent quiet nights in a cave near Mecca. On one such night in about the year 610,

H. Muhammad (PBUH) had a vision (thought to be of the angel Gabriel). A voice told him to “Read with the name of your Lord who created.” Scholars think this means that he was to recite the revealed messages and to view and study the world keeping God in mind. At various points from this time until the end of his life, H. Muhammad (PBUH) received verbal messages that he believed came directly from God (Allah). Many of these messages were written down, while others were preserved in memory. The collection of these messages is the Holy Quran.

H. Muhammad (PBUH) first followers were his friends and family. He began public preaching in Mecca in about 613. He told people they should worship only one God, which was different from the Arab practice of worshipping many gods. He also told people to be generous as a way of expressing their appreciation to God. His new religion came to be called Islam, meaning “submission to God (Allah).” Followers of Islam were called Muslims, meaning “those who have submitted.” Many people in Mecca were against the new religion.

Leaving Mecca(Hejrat).

In Arab society at the time, most people were members of groups called clans (Qabilah). Clans, in turn, were part of larger groups called tribes. H. Muhammad (PBUH) was a member of the Hashem clan, and it offered him protection from his enemies. However, when the head of the clan (H. Muhammad (PBUH) uncle) died in 619, the clan's new leader refused to keep protecting

Holy Prophet (PBUH) worried that his enemies might hurt him and others who practiced the new religion, so he encouraged his followers to move to the nearby city of **Medina**. H. Muhammad (S.A.W) himself reached Medina in 622. This flight, known as **hijrah** in Arabic (“hegira” in English), provides the starting date for the history of Islam.

Death.

Muhammad (S.W) died on 12 Rubi ullawal 632 CE, in Medina, Saudi Arbia.

Parents	Father	Muhammad ibn Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib ibn Hashim...
	Mother	BiBi Aminah
Childrens		
Sons		Daughters
(1). Qasim (2). Tayeb/Abdullah (3). Ibrahim		(1). Zainab (2). Ruqayyah (3). Umm Kulthoom (4). Fatimah Zahra

Points About the Life of the Holy Prophet Muhammad

- Holy Prophet was born in 571 A.D 22nd April.
 - Father's name, Hazrat Abdullah.
 - Mother' Name, Hazrat Amna.
 - Holy prophet had 4 daughters and 3 sons.
 - Maternal Grand Father's name Wahib bin Abdul Munnaf.
 - At 25 Prophet married to Hazrat Khadija.
 - Hazrat Bilal Habshi was the first slave to accept Islam.
 - Hazrat Abu Bakar accepted first in Men.
 - Hazrat Khadija accepted Islam first in Women and in all.
 - Hazrat Ali accepted first in Children.
 - Grandmother name, Fatima.
 - Prophet journeyed to Syria with Abu Talib at 12 years.
 - Varqa Bin Naufal verified Prophet for the first time.
 - 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 (PBUH).
 - Abduallh Bin Abu Sheema was the foster brother of Prophet (PBUH).
 - Hazrat Haleema looked after the holy prophet for 4 years.
 - 35 was the age at the time of Hajr-i-Aswad incident.
 - Home of Hazrat Arqam (RA) used as the centre of secret preaching by the holy prophet.
 - 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 (PBUH) 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.
 - 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 (PBUH) sent them letters.
 - Mosque of Zarar was demolished by prophet (PBUH).
 - 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 (PBUH).
 - Prophet recited surah Al-Fatha at the conquest of Makkah.
 - Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) died on 12 Rubi ullawal 632 CE, in Medina, Saudi Arbia.
-

Rashidun Caliphate: (Khulafai-e-Rashideen)

A Khalifah was meant to be the successor of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), whose job was to provide Muslims with the most desired leadership according to the commandments of Allah SWT and His Messenger Hazrat Muhammad (S.W). He was not supposed to rule the believers, but only to act as a guiding principle in matters concerning implementation of Islamic rules and regulations leading toward a peaceful society.

Names	Born	Death
Abu Bakr Sidiq R.A (632–634)	573 Mecca, Arabia.	634 Medina, Arabia
Umar ibn Al-Khattab R.A (634–644)	583 Mecca, Arabia.	644 Medina, Arabia,
Usman ibn Affan R.A (644–656)	576 Taif, Arabia.	656 Medina, Arabia.
Ali ibn Abi Talib R.A (656-661)	601 Mecca, Arabia.	661 Kufa, Iraq.

Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A).

(Duration being as a Khalifah: 2years 3months)

Born in 573 A.D, being almost 2 years younger than the Holy Prophet (S.W), Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) belonged to a noble family of Bunu Tamim of Qureysh tribe in Makkah. His original name was Abdullah ibn Abu Quhafa. He started doing trade as a profession and accompanied Holy Prophet (S.W) on some business missions. He (R.A) was the closest companion of Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) and shared great personality characteristics of truthfulness, honesty and integrity with Him.

“Oh Abu Bakr! You will be my companion on the pond of Heaven as you were also my companion in the cave.” (Tirmidhi)

Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was the first one to have accepted Islam and gained the title of “As-Siddiq” (the most truthful and firm believer of faith) by the Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) after he (R.A) believed in His (PBUH) Visit to Sacred Mosque in Jerusalem and Ascension to Heavens in One Night. He (R.A) spent his entire life in the true service of Islam with his wealth by spending it on releasing the enslaved New Muslim Converts from their oppressive owners including one of the most beloved companions of Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) and Muizzin (Caller of Prayer to Mosque) Hazrat Bilal (R.A).

“Abu-Bakr has favored me much with his property and company. If I were to take a Khalil (an intimate friend) from mankind I would certainly have taken Abu Bakr.” (Bukhari)

Siddiq e Akbar (R.A) also had the honor of marrying his daughter Hazrat Aisha (R.A) to the Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) who became His (PBUH) most favorite Wife after Hazrat Khatija (R.A). He also fought in almost all the Ghazwaats along with the Hazrat Muhammad (S.W). As first Khalifah of Islam, his major contributions were to assemble the scattering Muslims to common Islamic faith and compilation of the Holy Quran in hard copy for the first time. The time of his Caliphate was very short, i.e. 27 months only. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) died on Monday, 23rd August, 634 A.D and is buried next to Hazrat Muhammad (S.W).

Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A).

(Duration being as a Khalifah: 10years 5months and 21days)

Born in 580 A.D, being almost 10 years younger than the Hazrat Muhammad (S.W), Hazrat Umar ibn al-Khattab (R.A) belonged to the Adi family of Qureysh tribe of Makkah. He (R.A) used to graze cattle in his early age and was also among a few educated people of Makkah at that time. In his youth, He (R.A) was physically strong and was considered to be as a proven wrestler. He (R.A) accepted Islam when he was actually going to kill (God forbid) Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) but after listening to the recitation of Quranic Verses in house of his sister, he acknowledged the Ayats as true and embraced Islam at the hands of Hazrat Muhammad (S.W). Afterwards, he (R.A) rendered great services to the Religion of Peace. Due to his extraordinary ability of fairness, Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) gave him the title of Al-Farooq (the one who distinguishes between right and wrong).

“Indeed, Allah has placed truth upon Umar’s tongue and heart.” (Tirmidhi)

He (R.A) led a very simple life. During his Khilafat, the Islamic faith reached the far off corners of the world including Roman and Persian regions. Being the Second Caliph of Islam, the major contributions of Farooq e Azam (R.A) include implementation of peace and justice in Muslim society, formation of Baitul Maal for maintenance and provision of finances, division of larger regions into smaller provinces, making of present Hijri (Islamic) Calendar etc. Because of great personal characteristics, Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) regarded him very high:

“If there were to be a prophet after me, indeed he would be Umar, son of al-Khattab.” (Tirmidhi)

Such was the remarkable status of Hazrat Umar (R.A) near Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) that He (PBUH) even compared him (R.A) to the Prophets. Farooq e Azam (R.A) was martyred by a rebel while he (R.A) was praying congregational Salah in the mosque. He died three days after that unfortunate happening, i.e. on 7th November, 644 A.D. Upon his wish, Hazrat A`isha (R.A) gave the permission to bury Hazrat Umar (R.A) alongside Hazrat Muhammad (S.W).

Hazrat Usman Ghani (R.A).

(November 11, 644 to July 17, 656 A.D)

Born in 573 A.D, being almost 2 years younger than the Muhammad (PBUH), Hazrat Usman ibn Affan (R.A) belonged to the Umayyah family of Qureyshi tribe of Makkah. He was among a few knowledgeable people in the entire Makkah at that time. He readily accepted Islam when his close friend Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) told him about it. He (R.A) had the great honor of marrying the two righteous Daughters of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), which earned him the title of Dhun Nurain (Bearer of two Lights). He (R.A) was a wealthy man and he spent most of it in the true service of Islam like buying a well from Jew in Madina and making it free for use for all Muslims and acquiring a portion of land in order to enlarge the capacity of Masjid e Nabawi. Due to his generosity, he (R.A) was commonly known as Al-Ghani. At the time of last Ghazwa, i.e. battle of Tabooq, Hazrat Usman (R.A) strengthened one third of Muslim Army (around 10,000 men) through horses, camels and gold coins. Due to his tremendous amount of services to Islam, Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) said:

From this day on, nothing will harm ‘Uthman regardless of what he does.” (Tirmidhi)

The Apostle (PBUH) of God also regarded Ibn Affan (R.A) among Ashra Mubashara (10 Heavenly companions of Rasulullah (PBUH)). He also had the reputation of being Kaatib e Wahi (Copier of Quranic Revelations). He (R.A) became third Khalifa of Islam, and during his time, he (R.A) contributed by capturing the far off regions of the world like North Africa, formation of first Muslim Naval Force and beating the Roman realm and the Byzantine Empire of 500 ships. He (R.A) also gathered Muslims on single Tajweed of Quran by making its common recital process. Due to his great personality, the Messenger (PBUH) of Allah regarded him very high.

Every Prophet will have a special companion of Him in the Heaven, and my companion there will be Usman. (Ibn-e-Majah)

Unfortunately, during his Caliphate, the rebellions became very strong because of his merciful nature and it eventually lead to his (R.A) martyrdom at their hands on 17th of July, 656 A.D. He (R.A) died at the old age of 84 and is buried in Jannatul Baqi (graveyard in Madina).

Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Tali (R.A).

(Duration being as a Khalifah: 4years 9months)

Born in 600 A.D, being the First Cousin of Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) and almost 30 years younger than Him (PBUH), Hazrat Ali ibn Abi Talib (R.A) belonged to a highly respected family of Bani Hashim of Qureyshi tribe in Makkah. He was the first one among young ones and one the earliest of all the acceptors of Islam. He (R.A) also risked his life for Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) by lying on His bed at night when non believers had already planned to kill (God forbid) Hazrat Muhammad (S.W), successfully returned the entrusted possessions to their original owners the very next day and migrated to Madina. Hazrat Ali (R.A) had the great honor of having married the youngest and the most beloved Daughter of Hazrat Muhammad (S.W), i.e. Hazrat Fatima (R.A) and being the Father of Hazrat Imam Hussain (R.A), who made greatest sacrifice later for purpose of upholding Islam. He (R.A) fought every battle with huge courage right from the very first clash with infidels, i.e. Ghazwa Badr. At the occasion of Ghazwa e Khaibar, considered to be the toughest of all battles that Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) fought, Hazrat Ali (R.A) attained the title of Asadullah (Lion of Allah) from Hazrat Muhammad (S.W) due to his great valor. He lived a very simple life with gratefulness to the Gracious God. He (R.A) had tremendous amount of respect and admiration near the Messenger (s.w) of Allah.

No doubt, Ali is from Me and I am from Ali, and Ali will be the Saint of every Momin after Me, and will keep a love from him (Momin), no one will be hatred from Him. (Tirmidhi)

He (R.A) had great command on Arabic language especially in the teachings of Quran. Being the fourth Khalifah of Islam, Hazrat Ali ul Murtaza (R.A) tried his best to unite Muslims and make peace, but the resistance from hypocrites had become very strong. He fought them and destroyed most of the Kharijites (rebellion movement), defeating Umayyads in battle of Nahrawan and introduction of reforms in taxes. When he was 63 years of age, Hazrat Ali (R.A) was martyred with a poisoned sword by one of the rebels while he was going to perform Fajar Salah in mosque on 20th of Ramadan, 40 A.H (661 A.D).

In short, the first four Khalifas (Caliphs) in the Islamic history, i.e. the honorable Abu Bakr Siddiq (R.A), Umar Farooq (R.A), Usman Ghani (R.A) and Ali Asadullah (R.A) were the righteous and closest companions of Hazrat Muhammad (S.W). There should be no discrimination among them as they all had the strongest faiths in Allah and His Messenger (S.W) and rendered greatest services to elevate name of the Religion of Peace.

Islamic Monts

رَمَضَانَ

RAMADHAN

جُمَادَى الْأُولَى

JAMA-DIL-ULA

مُحَرَّم

MUHARRAM

شَوَّال

SHAWWAL

جُمَادَى الثَّانِي

JAMAD-UTH-THANI

صَفَر

SAFAR

ذُو الْقَعْدَةِ

DHUL-QA'DAH

رَجَب

RAJJAB

رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّلِ

RABI-UL-AWWAL

ذُو الْحِجَّةِ

DHUL-HUJJAH

شَعْبَانَ

SHABAAN

رَبِيعُ الثَّانِي

RABI-UTH-THANI

Muharram

First month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The word "Muharram" means "Forbidden." Even before Islam, this month was always known as a scared month in which all unlawful acts were forbidden, prominently the shedding of blood.

Safar

Second month of the Islamic calendar

Meaning: This word means "whistling of the wind". When this name was assigned to this month, it was probably a windy time of the year. As mentioned earlier, most of the months were named according to weather conditions at the time. However, since they are based on the moon, the months shift about 11 days every year. So, the seasons do not necessarily correspond to the name of the month anymore.

Rabi-Al-Awwal

Third month of the Islamic calendar

Meaning: First month of spring. It seems it was spring time when the name was given.

Rabi-Al-Thani

Fourth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The second month of spring.

Jumada-Al-Awwal

Fifth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The first month of summer. "Jumada" means dry.

Jumada-Al-Thani

Sixth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Second month of summer.

Rajab

Seventh month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: From Rajaba "to respect". Another one of the sacred months in which fighting was forbidden prior to Islam. This was one of the most respected months for the Arabs. It is also called Rajab al Fard. Fard means alone; because the other three sacred months come one after another, except this month. It comes alone not like the other 3 consecutive sacred months.

Shaban

Eight month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Consecutively escalating. (Undisturbed increase). Derived from the word "shu'ba", which means branch. The Arabs used to branch out during this month to look for water.

Ramadan

Ninth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Derived from "RAMADHA", literally means "intense heat". The possible reasons for this meaning:

Shawwal

Tenth month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Uplift/breakage, as before Islam, Arabs believed that any marriage held in Shawwal would always turn out to be unsuccessful. Taken from the word "shala" which means "when the female camel gets pregnant". When this name was given, the female camels used to get pregnant during this time of the year.

Zul-Qa'dah

Eleventh month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: Taken from the word "qa'ada" which means to sit. This is the third sacred month in which fighting was forbidden. The people also used to stop their business activities during this month and sit and prepare for the Hajj (Pilgrimage). This is also a sacred month.

Zul-Hijjah

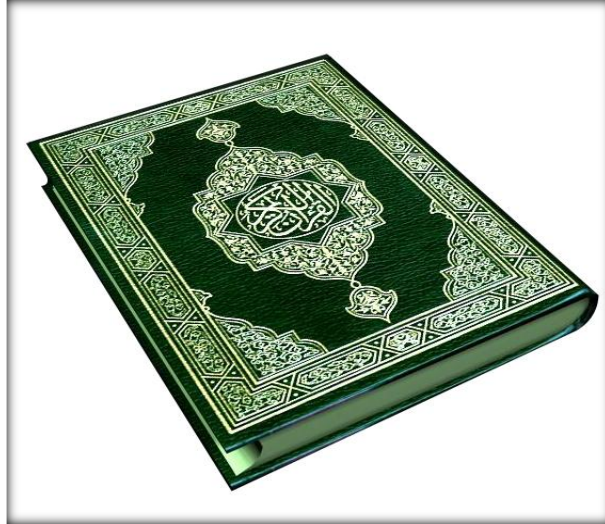
Twelfth and last month of the Islamic Calendar.

Meaning: The month of "Hajj" (Pilgrimage). This is the last sacred month in which fighting was forbidden.

Islamic Name of Days

Days	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
English	(Yawm) al-Ahad	(Yawm) al-Ithnayn	(Yawm) ath-Thulātha	(Yawm) al-Arba	(Yawm) al-Khamis	(Yawm) al-Jumah	(Yawm) as-Sabt
Arabic	الأحد	الاثنين	الثلاثاء	الأربعاء	الخميس	الجمعة	السبت
Meaning	First day	Second day	Third day	Fourth day	Fifth day	Gathering day	Day of Rest

Holy Quran



The Quran (also spelled Koran) is the holy book of Islam, one of the major religions of the world. The book is regarded as the true word of Allah, or God. Allah recited the messages to H.Muhammad (PBUH). The word Quran in Arabic means “recitation.” The Quran is the final authority in Islamic social, religious and legal matters.

Message.

During the time of Muhammad (PBUH), Arabs worshiped many gods. The Quran emphasizes that there is only one God, Allah. Allah's message to Muhammad (PBUH) is both a warning and a promise. The warning is to all who refuse to believe in the one God. Those who believe in Allah and do Allah's will are promised a reward that will last forever.

Resurrection, or rising from the dead, is an important subject of the Quran. Other topics include angels and devils, heaven and hell, and the idea that all humans are subject to the will and power of Allah. There are chapters about marriage and divorce laws. The Quran also explains how possessions are to be divided when the owner dies. Other sections tell the duties of parents to their children, of masters to their servants, and of the rich to the poor.

The Quran often includes stories about prophets and people in the Bible. The lesson, or moral, is the important part of these stories.

Language.

The Quran was revealed to H.Muhammad (PBUH) as “an Arabic book.” In countries where other languages are spoken, the Quran is still recited in Arabic.

However, there are translations of the Quran into Turkish, Urdu, English and in other languages. The Quran has also been translated into most other European languages.

Notable points

- The word Quran means “read one”.
- The total number of verses (*Ayats*) in Holy Quran 6666.
- Holy Quran take for its complete revelation 22 years 5 month and 14 days.
- The total number of Surahs in Holy Quran are 114.
- The total number of Makki Surahs are 86.
- The total number of Madni Surahs are 28.
- The total number of *Rukus* are 540 (In some books 558)
- The total number of bows (*Sajida*) are 14.
- There are 7 stages(*Manzals*) in Holy Quran.
- The number of Prophets whose names are in the Holy Quran is 25.
- The shortest Surah in the Holy Quran is Surah Al-Kauthar.
- The longest Surah in the Holy Quran is Surah Al-Baqarah.
- The last Surah in the Holy Quran is Surah Al-Nas.
- The first Surah in the Holy Quran is Surah Al-Fatihah.
- Kalima Tayyaiba is mentioned in Quran for 2 times.
- Makkah was conquered in 8th Hijrih.
- The Treaty of Hudabia was signed in 6th Hijrih.
- Holy Prophet (PBUH) delivered his farewell sermon at Arafat on 10th Zulhaji.
- Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) Prophet of Allah is dignified with special title of "Khalilullah".
- Hazrat Umar (RA) introduced the jail system for detention of prisoners.
- Ghazwa Tabuk was last Ghazwa in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) participated.
- Six 6 Surahs in the Holy Quran which are on the names of various prophets.

- In 632 AD the Holy Prophet (PBUH) perform "Hajjat-ul-Wada".
- Five verses of Surah Al-Alaq were first revealed on the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
- Injeel (Bible) is the Holy Book of Christians.
- The Holy Book of Jews is Torah (*Towrait*).
- The Holy Book Zaboor revealed to Hazrat Daud (AS).
- The duty of Hazrat Mekail (AS) is Incharge of protection and also to bring rains.
- The duty of Hazrat Israfeel (AS) is to blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement (*Qiyamat*).
- The duty of Hazrat Izrael (AS) is taking the life of living creatures.
- The Duty of Angel Hazrat Gibriel (AS) is bringing *Wahi* to Prophets.
- The angels Munkar and Nakeer are said to be incharge of the graves and initial accountability.
- Al-Imarn is the surah in which Hajj is commanded.
- Al-Mudassar-2nd Revealed Surah.
- Al-Muzammil- 3rd Revealed Surah.
- Surah Al-Tauba does not start with Bismillah.
- Surah Al-Namal contains two Bismillahs.
- 8 Siparas starts with Bismillah.
- Last parah contains 37 total number of surah.
- Hazrat Usman was the first Hafiz of the Holy Quran.
- 12 Ghazawahs are described in Holy Quran.
- The word Islam occurs 6 times in the Quran.
- Ghar-e-Sor is mentioned in Surah Al-Tauba.
- Shah Walliullah first translated the Holy Quran in Persian.
- The pact of Medina was signed between Jews and Muslims.
- The first attack on Constantinople was conducted by the Muslims in the reign of Hazrat Ameer Muahwiya R.A.
- Hazrat Ameer Muahwiya transferred his capital from Kufa to Damascus.
- Halaku Khan captured Baghdad in 1258 AD.
- Kingdom of Khwarzim was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
- The conqueror of Central Asia was Qutayba bin Muslim.

- Central Asia became the part of Muslim Empire during the reign of Waleed I.
 - His reign was the most glorious and brilliant in the intellectual history of Islam. These remarks refer to Al Mamun.
 - In 712 AD Sindh Multan and part of the Punjab were annexed to the Muslim empire by Muhammad bin Qasim.
 - The commander of Muslims army in the Battle of Qadisiya was Saad bin Abi Waqas (R.A).
 - Battle of Mutha was fought between Muslims and Romans.
 - Ghazwa Khyber was fought between Muslims and Jews.
 - Conqueror of Egypt was Amr bin Al Aas.
 - Who is called as Muslim Alexander Uqba bin Nafah.
 - The first Ummayed Caliph was Ameer Muawiya.
 - Abu Bakar (RA) has been titled as the Saviour of Islam.
 - Hazrat Khalid Bin waleed (RA) has been titled as Saifullah.
 - The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was poisoned by a Jewish hostess at the time of Conquest of Khyber.
 - The largest army that ever marched out of Medina was in Ghazwa Tabuk (30,000 Men).
 - Abdullah Ibn Abbas is the first commentator of the Quran and also known as interpreter of the Quran.
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Sihah Sitta - The Six Authentic Hadith Books

"Al-Kutub Al-Sittah", which translates as "The Authentic Six". These six books are the works of 6 Islamic scholars who, a few years after Prophet Muhammad's death collected "hadith" (the prophet's sayings and traditions) and painstakingly compiled the ones that they could attribute directly to Prophet Muhammad. After the Quran, these 6 books form the cornerstone of the Muslim faith and traditions as they provide a further elaboration of the Quran's sayings and commandments. Books that form part of the authentic six collection are the following:

Sahih Bukhari

Name	Abu Abdullah Muhammad bin Ismail Al Bukhari
Born	810 C.E. / 194 A.H. Bukhara, Khorasan
Died	870 C.E./ 256 A.H. Khartank, near Samarqand

Sahih Muslim

Name	Al Imam abi Muslim bin al Hujaj
Born	815 Nishapur, Khorasan
Died	May 875

Sunan al-Nasa'i

Name	Imam Ab Abdu rheman Ahmed bin Shoeb Nisa'i
Born	214 AH (829 CE) Nasa, present-day Turkmenistan
Died	303 AH (915 CE) Ramla or Mecca

Sunan Abu Dawood

Name	Imam Abu Dawood Sulaiman bin Ashas Shjestani
Born	817–18 CE Sigistan
Died	889 CE Basra

Jami al-Tirmidhi (*Tirmizi*)

Name	Imam Abu Essa Muhammad bin Essa Tirmidhi
Born	824/ 209 AH Termez, Uzbekistan
Died	9 October 892/ 13 Rajab 279 AH. Termez, now Uzbekistan

Sunan ibn Majah

Name	Imam Abdullah bin Yazid Quzveni
Born	824 CE. Qazvin
Died	887 (or 889) CE

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Muslims Population in Some Countries

S.No	COUNTRY	POPULATION IN %
1	Afghanistan	100%
2	Albania	75%
3	Algeria	99%
4	Angola	25%
5	Argentina	2%
6	Australia	2.09%
7	Azerbaijan	93%
8	Bahrain	100%
9	Bangladesh	85%
10	Bhutan	5%
11	Brazil	0.6%
12	Burma	10%
13	Canada	1.48%
14	Central african rpblic	55%
15	China	11%
16	Egypt	94%
17	Ethiopia	65%
18	Fiji	11%
19	France	7%
20	Georgia	11%
21	Germany	3.4%
22	Greece	1.5%
23	Guinea	95%
24	Guyana	15%
25	Hongkong	1%
26	India	14%
27	Indonesia	95%
28	Iran	99%
29	Iraq	97%

30	Isreal	14%
31	Italy	1%
32	Japan	1%
33	Jordan	95%
34	Kenya	30%
35	Kuwait	89%
36	Lebanon	70%
37	Libya	100%
38	Maldives	100%
39	Malasiya	52%
40	Mauritius	19.5%
41	Mayotte	99%
42	Nigeria	75%
43	Oman	100%
44	Pakistan	97%
45	Phillipines	14%
46	Qatar	100%
47	Romania	20%
48	Russia	18%
49	Saudi arab	100%
50	Singapore	17%
51	Somalia	100%
52	Sri lanka	9%
53	Sudan	85%
54	Syria	90%
55	Tazakistan	85%
56	Tanzania	65%
57	Thiland	14%
58	Tunisia	98%
59	Turkey	99.8%
60	UAE	96%
61	UK	2.5%
62	USA	3.75%
63	Uzbekistan	88%

Islamic Studies MCQs

1. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to _____ family.
(A) Hashmi
(B) Quraishi
(C) Makki
(D) Madni
 2. In the beginning Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) worked as a shepherd for
(A) Banu Saad
(B) Banu Asad
(C) Banu Ummayya
(D) Banu Makhzoom
 3. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had _____ sons.
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
 4. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had _____ daughters.
(A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 3
(D) 4
 5. In the “Sacrilegious wars”, when Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was 20 years of age, Quraish and their allies were lead by
(A) Abu Jahal
(B) Abu Lahab
(C) Umayyah bin Khalaf
(D) Harb bin Umayyah
 6. To what Prophet the Zabur was revealed by Allah?
(A) Prophet Ibraheem (A.S)
(B) Prophet Dawood (A.S)
(C) Prophet Moosa (A.S)
(D) Prophet Essa (A.S)
-

7. To what Prophet the Injeel was revealed by Allah?

- (A) Prophet Ibraheem (A.S)
- (B) Prophet Dawood (A.S)
- (C) Prophet Moosa (A.S)
- (D) Prophet Essa (A.S)

8. What companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of “The sold of Allah”?

- (A) Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)
- (B) Umar Farooque (R.A)
- (C) Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
- (D) Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

9. What companion of Prophet (PBUH) was awarded with the title of “The lion of Allah”?

- (A) Umar Farooque (R.A)
- (B) Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)
- (C) Hamza bin Abdul Mattalib (R.A)
- (D) Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

10. What was the name of Imam Bukhari (R.A)?

- (A) Muhammad bin Ismaeel
- (B) Muhammad Ismaeel
- (C) Muhammad Ibraheem
- (D) Ismaeel bin Ibraheem

11. Khateeb-ul-Ambia was the title of

- (A) Prophet Dawood (A.S)
- (B) Prophet Nooh (A.S)
- (C) Prophet Yaqoob (A.S)
- (D) Prophet Shoaib (A.S)

12. Namaz-e-Khasoof is offered at the time of

- (A) Lunar eclipse
 - (B) Solar eclipse
 - (C) earthquake
 - (D) heavy rain
-

13. _____ takes out souls of life bearing creatures.

- (A) Jibrael (A.S)
- (B) Mikael (A.S)
- (C) Israfeel (A.S)
- (D) Izraeel (A.S)

14. Name the Angel who was appointed to deliver messages to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) from Allah?

- (A) Jibrael (A.S)
- (B) Mikael (A.S)
- (C) Israfeel (A.S)
- (D) Izraeel (A.S)

15. Cave Hira is in the _____ mountain.

- (A) As-Safa
- (B) Sil
- (C) Uhud
- (D) An-Noor

16. The first Msjid (Mosque) on the surface of Earth is?

- (A) Masjid-ul-Haram
- (B) Masjid-e-Nabavi
- (C) Masjid-e-Aqsa
- (D) Quba Masjid

17. Name the wife of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was daughter of Umar Farooq (R.A)?

- (A) Aisha (R.A)
- (B) Juwairryah (R.A)
- (C) Hafsah (R.A)
- (D) Maimoonah (R.A)

18. What was the relation between Prophet Ismail (A.S) and Prophet Ishaq (A.S)?

- (A) Prophet Ismail (A.S) was father of Prophet Ishaq (A.S)
 - (B) Prophet Ishaq (A.S) was father of Prophet Ismail (A.S)
 - (C) Brothers
-

(D) Cousins

19. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived in Madina for _____ years.

(A) 8

(B) 9

(C) 10

(D) 11

20. Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty was scribed by

(A) Abu Bakr Siddique (R.A)

(B) Umar Farooq (R.A)

(C) Usman Ghani (R.A)

(D) Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A)

21. Hazrat Ali (R.A) was martyred in the _____ Hijrah.

(A) 36

(B) 38

(C) 40

(D) 42

22. The heads of Zakat are

(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 8

(D) 9

23. Which country is called the “Land of Prophets”?

(A) Saudi Arabia

(B) Iraq

(C) Syria

(D) Palestine

24. There are _____ farz in wuzoo.

(A) 3

(B) 4

(C) 5

(D) 6

25. “Saha Satta” are _____ books of Hadith.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

26. Eid Prayer is

- (A) Wajib
- (B) Farz
- (C) Sunnat
- (D) Mustahib

27. The book of Hadith, Al-Muwatta, was compiled by

- (A) Imam Abu Haneefa (R.A)
- (B) Imam Shafi (R.A)
- (C) Imam Ahmad bin Hambal (R.A)
- (D) Imam Malik (R.A)

28. The book of Hadith, Kitaab-ul-Aathaar, was compiled by

- (A) Imam Abu Haneefa (R.A)
- (B) Imam Shafi (R.A)
- (C) Imam Ahmad bin Hambal (R.A)
- (D) Imam Malik (R.A)

29. In Hajj, touching the Black Stone, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

30. The first migration of the Companions and relatives of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was to

- (A) Makkah
 - (B) Madina
 - (C) Ethopia
 - (D) Baghdad
-

31. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is called with the name “Ahmed” in Surah

- (A) Ya-Seen
- (B) Muhammad
- (C) Saff
- (D) Muzzammil

32. “Muhammad is the messenger of Allah” is stated in Surah

- (A) Ya-Seen
- (B) Muhammad
- (C) Muzzammil
- (D) Fath

33. Allah says, “Wives of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) are mothers of believers” in Surah

- (A) Aal-e-Imraan
- (B) Yaaseen
- (C) Muhammad
- (D) Ahzaab

34. The name “Muhammad” has been mentioned _____ times in the Holy Quran.

- (A) 1
- (B) 2
- (C) 3
- (D) 4

35. Which Surah of Quran has Bismillah twice?.

- (A) Aal-e-Imraan
- (B) Al-Namal
- (C) Yaaseen
- (D) Muhammad

36. Which surah starts without “Bismillah” ?

- (A) Al-Baqara
 - (B) Al-Nisa
 - (C) Al-Toba
 - (D) Al-Ikhlās
-

37. How many surah does the Holy Quran contain?

- (A) 124
- (B) 109
- (C) 114
- (D) 220

38. Which surah contains the orders about Wuzu, Ghusal and Tayammum?

- (A) Al-Maidah
- (B) Al-Baqara
- (C) Al-Mominoon
- (D) Al-Nisa

39. Which famous Ghazwah is mentioned in surah Al-Imran?

- (A) Ghazwah Ohad
- (B) Ghazwah Badar
- (C) Ghazwah Khaibar
- (D) Ghazwah Khandaq

40. In surah kahf, which animal is mentioned along with the Ashaab-e-Kahf?

- (A) Dog
- (B) Cat
- (C) Horse
- (D) Woodpecker

41. The color of the first Islamic flag was

- (A) White
- (B) Black
- (C) White and Black
- (D) Green

42. The “Battle of Yermuk” was fought between Muslims and

- (A) Romans
 - (B) Jews
 - (C) Iranis
 - (D) Christians
-

43. Masjid Qiblatain is in

- (A) Makkah
- (B) Madina
- (C) Taif
- (D) Palestine

44. In Hajj, touching the Black Stone, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

45. In Hajj, stoning the Devil, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

46. In Hajj, traveling seven times between Mount Safa and Mount Marwah, is called

- (A) Istilam
- (B) Sayee
- (C) Ramee
- (D) Tawaf

47. The first Ummayed Caliph was

- (A) Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)
- (B) Ameer Muawiyah (R.A)
- (C) Abu Ubaidah (R.A)
- (D) Amr bin Al-Aas (R.A)

48. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) sent his messengers to the kings beyond Arabia calling them to Islam. In order to authenticate the credentials of his messengers, a _____ seal was made.

- (A) Golden
 - (B) Silver
 - (C) Metallic
 - (D) Wooden
-

49. In the Battle of Uhud, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) selected _____ skillful archers to stay on a mountain (side).

- (A) 20
- (B) 30
- (C) 40
- (D) 50

50. What was the relation between Prophet Moosa (A.S) and Prophet Haroon (A.S)?

- (A) Prophet Moosa (A.S) was father of Prophet Haroon (A.S)
- (B) Prophet Haroon (A.S) was father of Prophet Moosa (A.S)
- (C) Brothers
- (D) Cousins

51. Baitul Mamoor is on _____ Heaven.

- (A) 3rd
- (B) 4th
- (C) 6th
- (D) 7th

52. Mosque of _____ was demolished by prophet.

- (A) Quba
- (B) Harmain
- (C) Nabavi
- (D) Zarar

53. Hazrat _____ conquered the fort of Qamus.

- (A) Ali
- (B) Abu Bakar
- (C) Umar
- (D) Usman

54. Lady named _____ tried to poison the Holy Prophet.

- (A) Ayesha
 - (B) Razia
 - (C) Zainab
 - (D) Fatima
-

55. Prophet recited _____ at the conquest of Makkah.

- (A) Surah Al-Fatha
- (B) Surah Al-Kausar
- (C) Surah Al-Anfal
- (D) Surah Al-Ankaboot

56. Second migration to Habshah took place in ?

- (A) 613 A.D
- (B) 614 A.D
- (C) 615 A.D
- (D) 616 A.D

57. Friend of Khadija, _____ carried message of Nikah.

- (A) Fatima
- (B) Kulsoom
- (C) Nafeesa
- (D) Sobia

58. Abdul Mutalib died in _____ A.D.

- (A) 578
- (B) 579
- (C) 580
- (D) 581

59. For _____ years Haleema took care of Prophet (PBUH).

- (A) Six
- (B) Seven
- (C) Eight
- (D) Nine

60. For _____ years Abdul Mutalib took care of Prophet.

- (A) one
 - (B) two
 - (C) three
 - (D) four
-

61. Social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in _____ Nabvi.

- (A) 4th
- (B) 5th
- (C) 6th
- (D) 7th

62. Social boycott continued for _____ years.

- (A) two
- (B) three
- (C) four
- (D) five

63. _____ bin Hisham was the original name of Abu Jehl.

- (A) Abha
- (B) Saleh
- (C) Omar
- (D) Ali

64. Abu-al-Hikm is the title of ?

- (A) Abu jehl
- (B) Abu bakar
- (C) Abu Lahab
- (D) Abu Hurairah

65. Makkah conquest occurred in _____ year of Hijra.

- (A) 6th
- (B) 7th
- (C) 8th
- (D) 9th

66. King of _____ tore away the message of Prophet.

- (A) Iraq
 - (B) Egypt
 - (C) Syria
 - (D) Iran
-

67. After _____ years of the birth of Holy prophet Bibi Aamna died.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

68. After _____ years of the birth of Prophet Abdul Muttalib died.

- (A) 6
- (B) 7
- (C) 8
- (D) 9

69. _____ was called month of migration.

- (A) Muharram
- (B) Shaaban
- (C) Ramzan
- (D) Rabiul Awal

70. Prophet addressed Khutba-e-Jumaa for first time in _____ Hijrah.

- (A) 1st
- (B) 2nd
- (C) 3rd
- (D) 4th

Answers

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	D	5	D	6	B	7	D	8	D	9	C
10	A	11	D	12	A	13	D	14	A	15	D	16	D	17	C	18	C
19	C	20	D	21	C	22	C	23	D	24	B	25	B	26	A	27	D
28	A	29	A	30	C	31	C	32	D	33	D	34	D	35	B	36	C
37	C	38	A	39	A	40	A	41	A	42	A	43	C	44	A	45	C
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	D	50	C	51	D	52	D	53	A	54	C
55	A	56	D	57	C	58	B	59	A	60	B	61	D	62	B	63	C
64	A	65	C	66	D	67	B	68	C	69	D	70	A				

SOME NOTABLE POINTS

- First Ghazwa is Widdan or Abwa in 1 A.H
 - Last Ghazwa- Tabuk.
 - 624 Battle of Badr.2hij
 - 625 Battle of Uhad. 3hij
 - Ohad is 3 miles from Madina.
 - 50 archers were posted to protect the pass in Ohad mountain.
 - 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 Uhd was fought on 5th Shawal.
 - Battle Badar Ghazwa is named as Furqan.
 - Yom-ul Furaqn is called to Yom ul Badar.
 - Fath Mobeen is called to Sulah Hudaibiah.
 - Battle of Bard was fought on 17th Ramzan.
 - Badr was fought for 3 times.
 - Martyr of Badr Muslims 14 Kufar 70
 - Number of soldiers in Badar, Muslim 313 Kufar 1000
 - After Badr conquest, Prophet stayed for 3 days there.
 - In Uhad quraish were laid by Abu Sufwan.
 - In Uhad number of Muslim soldiers 1000 kufar 3000.
 - Number of Muslim martyrs in the battle of Uhad 70
 - Ahzab means Allies.
 - Khyber was captured in 20 days.
 - The battle of Khandaq is also known an battle of Ahzab.
-

- Battle in which prophet not participated is known as Saria.
 - Total number of Sarias is 53 or 56.
 - Hazrat Hamza was the first commander of Islamic Army.
 - In Uhd battle Muslim women participated firstly.
 - Battle of Mauta was the first non Arab War.
 - 3000 was the number of muslims at the battle of Ditch.
 - 10,000 at the conquest of Makkah.
 - For 20 days Prophet (PBUH) stayed at Tabuk.
 - Porphet (PBUH) 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 Uhad, 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 two brothers.
 - Battle of Hunain fought b/w Muslims and Hawazin Tribe.
 - Batttle 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)
 - 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.
 - Karballa took place on 10th Muharram 61 A.H/ 680 A.D
 - Halaku Khan sacked Baghdad in 1258 A.D.
 - Al Shifa a book on philosophy was written by Ibn Sina.
 - Prophet (PBUH) 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 .
 - 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.
-

TOP 10 MUSLIMS HOLY SITES IN THE WORLD

As all of us know that our holy Islam is the second largest religion in the world in terms of number of followers. It is the last religion to come out of the Middle East Abrahamic tradition. Islam has spread mostly in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Europe while the other continents also contain Muslim populations. Islam has given the world great architectural and artistic contributions. Most of the Muslim holy sites are very popular for pilgrims and other tourists alike. Here are the top 10 Muslim holy sites in the world.

1) Masjid Al-Haram, Mecca. (Makha)



The Grand Mosque or the Al-Masjid Al-Haram is the holiest place for Muslims in the world. It is the largest Mosque in the world and covers an area of 356,800 square meters. Millions of pilgrims visit the city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia each year to visit Mecca and Medina. During the Hajj period up to 2

million people can worship in the Mosque and is the largest gathering of people anywhere in the world.

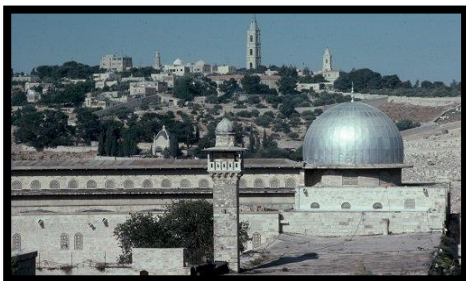
2). Al-Masjid an-Nabawi, Medina.



The second holiest site in Islam is the Al-Masjid an-Nabawi or the Prophet's Mosque situated in Medina. It was built by Prophet Muhammad and is now one of the largest mosques in the world. It is open 24/7 all year round and is a big destination for

pilgrims who perform the Hajj from Mecca to Medina.

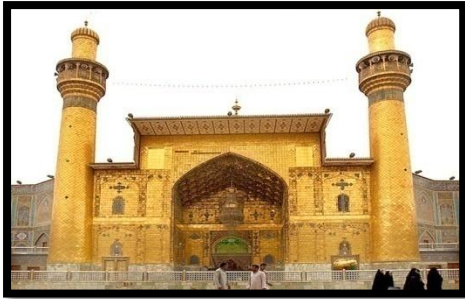
3). Al-Aqsa, Jerusalem.



Al Aqsa is the third holiest site in Islam and is located in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is located on the same site as the Dome of the

Rock. The mosque is believed to be the second house of worship built after the Masjid Al-Haram in Mecca. Although Muslim visitors can visit the mosque to pray the Israeli government sometimes restricts entry due to safety concerns.

4). Imam Ali, Iraq.



Imam Ali is located in Najaf, Iraq and is the third holiest place for the Shi'a branch of Muslims. It contains the tomb of Ali, the cousin of Muhammad. The mosque was built over the tomb by Iranian ruler Daylamite Fannakhosraw Azod ad Dowleh in 977. Najaf is considered the third holiest

Islamic city after Mecca and Medina in the world.

5). Masjid Qubbat As-Sakhrah, Jerusalem.



Masjid Qubbat As-Sakhrah is also known as Dome of the Rock and is located on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem. It is the most controversial piece of property in the world as it is the holy place of Christians, Jews and Muslims. The controversy is over the foundation stone

inside the building that is the rock under the dome.

6). Great Mosque of Djenne, Mali.



The Great Mosque of Djenne in Mali is a mud brick building that is considered an architectural achievement of the Sudano-Saharan architectural style. It is located in the flood plain of the Bani River in the city of Djenne. The first mosque was built in this location in the 13th century. The current

structure was built in 1907. It is a world heritage site and one of most famous landmarks in Africa.

7). Quba Mosque, Medina.



The Quba Mosque lies on the outskirts of Medina and is a very holy place for Muslims. The first stones of the mosque were laid by Prophet Muhammad himself as soon as he arrived on his emigration from Mecca to Medina. It is a very important mosque for Muslims as praying here is considered to be a very holy act.

8. Sultan Ahmed Mosque, Istanbul.



The Sultan Ahmed Mosque was completed in 1616 in Istanbul, Turkey. It is known popularly as the Blue Mosque for the exquisite blue tiles that adorn its interior. It is a popular tourist destination in Istanbul and one of the holy sites for Muslims around the world and is still used as a mosque.

9). Selimiye Mosque, Turkey.



Selimiye Mosque is located in Edirne, Turkey and was completed in 1575 in the Ottoman tradition. It was commissioned by Sultan Selim II and designed by architect Mimar Sinan. It is considered as a masterpiece of Islamic architecture in the world. The mosque complex contains a hospital, school, library, baths and a

medrese.

10. Hassan II Mosque, Morocco.



The Hassan II Mosque is located in Casablanca, Morocco and is sometimes called "Casablanca Hajj". It was completed in 1993 and is the 7th largest mosque in the world. Its minaret is 210 meters tall, which makes it the world's tallest minaret. The mosque can host 105,000 worshippers at one time.

WORLD

Heads, Capitals, Population, Areas and Currencies of World Countries/States

Afghanistan

President: Ashraf Ghani

Chief Executive Officer: Abdullah Abdullah

Capital: Kabul

Population: (2014 estimates) 31,822,848

Area: 652,864 km²

Density: 43.5/km²

Currency: Afghani



Albania

President: Ijdar Nishani

Prime Minister: Edi Rama

Capital: Tirane

Population: (2011 est) 2,994,667

Area: 28,748 km²

Density: 111.1/ km²

Currency: Lek



Algeria

President: Abdelaziz Bouteflika

Prime Minister: Ahmed Ouyahia

Capital: Algiers

Population: (2010 est) 36,423,000

Area: 2,381,741 km²

Density: 14.6 /km²

Currency: Dinar



Argentina

President: Mauricio Macri

Vice President: Gabriella Michetti

Capital: Buenos Aires

Population: 42,669,500

Area: 2,780,400 km²

Density: 14.4 / km²

Currency: Peso



Armenia

President: Armen Sarkissian

Prime Minister: Nikol Pashinyan

Capital: Yerevan

Population: 3,018,854

Area: 29,743 km²

Density: 101.5 /km²

Currency: Dram



Australia

(Queen – Elizabeth II)

Governor-General: Sir Peter Cosgrove

Prime Minister: Malcolm Turnbull

Capital: Canberra

Population: (2011 cens) 21,507,717

Area: 7,692,024 km²

Density: 2.8 /km²

Currency: Australian dollar



Azerbaijan

President: Ilham Aliyev

Prime Minister: Novruz Mammadov

Capital: Baku

Population: (2011 est) 9,165,000

Area: 86,600km²

Density: 105.8 /km²



Currency: Manat

Angola

President: Joao Lourenco

Vice President: Manuel Vicente

Capital: Luanda

Population: (2009 est) 18,498,000

Area: 1,246,700 km²

Density: 14.8 /km²

Currency: New Kwanza



Andorra

Prime Minister: Antoni Marti

Capital: Andorra la Vella

Population: (2009 est) 84,082

Area: 467.63 km²

Density: 179.8 /km²

Currency: Euro



Austria

President: Alexender Van der Ballen

Chancellor: Christain Kerz

Capital: Vienna

Population: (2011 est) 8,414,638

Area: 83,855km²

Density: 99/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly schilling)



Bahrain

King: Sheikh Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa

Prince: Khalifa bin Salman Al Khalifa

Capital: Manama

Population: (2010 est) 1,234,571

Area: 750 km²

Density: 1,646.1/km²

Currency: Bahrain dinar



Bangladesh

President: Abdul Hamid

Prime Minister: Sheikh Hasina

Capital: Dhaka

Population: (2011 est) 161,083,804

Area: 142,576km²

Density: 964.42/km²

Currency: Taka



Belgium

King: Philippe

Prime Minister: Charles Michel

Capital: Brussels

Population: (2011 est) 11,007,020

Area: 30,528 km²

Density: 354.7/km²

Currency: Euro



Bhutan

King: Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck

Prime Minister: Tshering Tobgay

Capital: Thimphu

Population: (2011 est) 708,427

Area: 38,394 km²

Density: 18.0/km²

Currency: Ngultrum



Brazil

President: Michel Temer

Capital: Brasilia

Population: (2016 cens) 205,823,665

Area: 8,517,877 km²

Density: 23.6/km²

Currency: Real



Bolivia

President: Evo Morales

Vice President: Alvaro Garcia Linera

Capital: Sucre

Population: (2010 est) 10,907,778

Area: 1,098,581 km²

Density: 8.9/km²

Currency: Boliviano



Brunei

Sultan and Prime Minister: Hassanal Bolkiah

Capital: Bandar Seri Begawan

Population: (2011 est) 401,890

Area: 5,765 km²

Density: 67.3/km²

Currency: Brunei dollar



Bulgaria

President: Rumen Radev

Prime Minister: Boyko Borissov

Capital: Sofia

Population: (2016 est) 7,101,859

Area: 110,994 km²

Density: 64.9/km²

Currency: Lev



Burundi

President: Pierre Nkurunziza

Capital: Bujumbura

Population: (2011 est) 10,216,190

Area: 27,834 km²

Density: 367.0/km²

Currency: Burundi franc



Cambodia

King: Norodom Sihamoni

Prime Minister: Hun Sen

Capital: Phnom Penh

Population: (2011 est) 14,805,358

Area: 181,035 km²

Density: 81.8/km²

Currency: Riel



Cameroon

President: Paul Biya

Prime Minister: Philemon Yang

Capital: Yaounde

Population: (2009 est) 19,100,000

Area: 475,442 km²

Density: 39.7/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Canada

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor General: Julie Payette

Prime Minister: Justin Trudeau

Capital: Ottawa

Population: (2014 est) 35,675,834

Area: 9,984,670 km²

Density: 3.41/km²

Currency: Canadian dollar



Chad

President: Idriss Deby

Prime Minister: Albert Pahimi Padacke

Capital: N Djamena

Population: 10,329,208

Area: (2009 est) 1,284,000 km²

Density: 8.0/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Chile

President: Sebastian Pinera

Capital: Santiago

Population: (2011 est) 16,888,760

Area: 756,950 km²

Density: 22/km²

Currency: Chilean Peso



China

President: Xi Jinping

Premier of the State Council: Li Keqiang

Capital: Beijing

Population: (2015 est) 1,376,049,000

Area: 9,596,961 km²

Density: 373/km²

Currency: Yuan/Renminbi



Colombia

President: Juan Manuel Santos

Vice President: German Vargas Lleras

Capital: Bogota

Population: (2016 est) 48,786,100

Area: 1,141,748 km²

Density: 40.74/km²

Currency: Colombian Peso



Cuba

President: Miguel Diaz-Canel

Capital: Havana

Population: (2010 est) 11,241,894

Area: 109,884 km²

Density: 102.3/km²

Currency: Cuban Peso



Czech Republic

President: Milos Zeman

Prime Minister: Andrej Babis

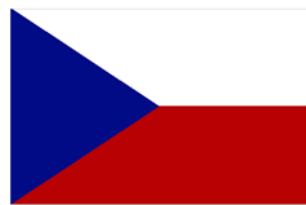
Capital: Prague

Population: (2011 cens) 10,562,214

Area: 78,866 km²

Density: 134/km²

Currency: Koruna



Denmark

Queen: Margrethe II

Prime Minister: Lars Lokke Rasmussen

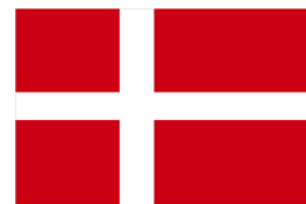
Capital: Copenhagen

Population: (2014 est) 5,627,235

Area: 42,915,7 km²

Density: 130/km²

Currency: Krone



Dominica

President: Charles Savarin

Prime Minister: Roosevelt Skerrit

Capital: Roseau

Population: (2009 est) 72,660

Area: 790 km²

Density: 105/km²

Currency: East Caribbean dollar



Djibouti

President: Ismail Omar Guelleh

Prime Minister: Abdoukader Kamil Mohammad

Capital: Djibouti

Population: (2012 est) 923,000

Area: 23,200 km²

Density: 37.2/km²

Currency: Djibouti franc



Egypt

President: Abdel Fattah El-Sisi

Prime Minister: Mostafa Masbouly

Capital: Cairo

Population: (2015 est) 90,120,000

Area: 1,002,450 km²

Density: 76.3/km²

Currency: Egyptian pound



Eritrea

President: Isaias Afwerki

Capital: Asmara

Population: (2012 est) 6,086,495

Area: 117,600 km²

Density: 51.8/km²

Currency: Nakfa



Ethiopia

President: Mulatu Teshome

Prime Minister: Abiy Ahmed

Capital: Addis Ababa

Population: (2011 est) 82,101,998

Area: 1,104,300 km²

Density: 74/km²

Currency: Birr



Estonia

President: Kersti Kaljulaid

Prime Minister: Juri Ratas

Capital: Tallinn

Population: (2010 est) 1,340,194

Area: 45,227 km²

Density: 29/km²

Currency: Kroon



Fiji

President: George Konrote

Prime Minister: Frank Bainimarama

Capital: Suva

Population: (2009 est) 849,000

Area: 18,274 km²

Density: 46.4/km²

Currency: Fiji dollar



Finland

President: Sauli Niinistö

Prime Minister: Juha Sipilä

Capital: Helsinki

Population: (2012 est) 5,404,956

Area: 338,424 km²

Density: 16/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly markka)



France

President: Emmanuel Macron

Prime Minister: Édouard Philippe

Capital: Paris

Population: 65,350,000

Area: 674,843 km²

Density: 116/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly French franc)



Georgia

President: Giorgi Margvelashvili

Prime Minister: Mamuka Bakhtadze

Capital: Tbilisi

Population: (2010 est) 4,636,400

Area: 69,700 km²

Density: 68.1/km²

Currency: Lari



Germany

President: Frank-Walter Steinmeier

Chancellor: Angela Merkel

Capital: Berlin

Population: (2013 est) 80,585,700

Area: 357,021 km²

Density: 225/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly Deutsche mark)



Ghana

President: Nana Akufo-Addo

Capital: Accra

Population: (2010 est) 24,233,43

Area: 238,535 km²

Density: 101.5/km²

Currency: Cedi



Greece

President: Prokopis Pavlopoulos

Prime Minister: Alexis Tsipras

Capital: Athens

Population: (2010 est) 11,305,118

Area: 131,990 km²

Density: 85.3/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly drachma)



Grenada

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: Dame Cecile La Grenade

Prime Minister: Keith Mitchell

Capital: Saint George's

Population: (2005 est) 110,000

Area: 344 km²

Density: 319.8/km²

Currency: East Caribbean dollar



Guinea

President: Alpha Conde

Prime Minister: Ibrahima Kassory Fofana

Capital: Conakry

Population: (2009 est) 10,057,975

Area: 245,857 km²

Density: 40.9/km²

Currency: Guinean franc



Guyana

President: David A. Granger

Prime Minister: Moses Nagamootoo

Capital: Georgetown

Population: (2010 est) 752,940

Area: 214,970 km²

Density: 3.502/km²

Currency: Guyanese dollar



Hungary

President: Janos Ader

Prime Minister: Viktor Orban

Capital: Budapest

Population: (2011 est) 10,014,324

Area: 93,030 km²

Density: 107.2/km²

Currency: Forint



Iceland

President: Guoni Th. Johannesson

Prime Minister: Katrin Jakobsdottir

Capital: Reykjavik

Population: (2015 est) 329,100

Area: 103,001 km²

Density: 3.2/km²

Currency: Icelandic krona



India

President: Ram Nath Kovind

Prime Minister: Narendra Modi

Capital: New Delhi

Population: (2016 est) 1,293,057,000

Area: 3,287,263km²

Currency: Indian Rupee



Indonesia

President: Joko Widodo

Vice President: Jusuf Kalla

Capital: Jakarta

Population: (2011 est) 237,424,363

Area: 1,919,440km²

Density: 123.76/km²

Currency: Rupiah



Iran

Supreme Leader: Ayatollah Ali Khamenei

President: Hassan Rouhani

Capital: Tehran

Population: (2011 est) 75,330,000

Area: 1,648,195 km²

Density: 45/km²

Currency: Rial



Iraq

President: Fuad Masum

Prime Minister: Haider al-Abadi

Capital: Baghdad

Population: (2012 est) 31,129,225

Area: 438,317 km²

Density: 71.0/km²

Currency: Iraqi Dinar



Ireland

President: Michael D. Higgins

Capital: Dublin

Population: 47,139,93

Currency: Euro



Italy

President: Sergio Mattarella

President of the Council of Ministers: Paolo Gentiloni

Capital: Rome

Population: (2012 est) 60,681,514

Area: 301,338 km²

Density: 201.1/km²

Currency: Euro (formerly lira)



Jamaica

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: Sir Patrick Allen

Prime Minister: Andrew Holness

Capital: Kingston

Population: (2013 est) 2,909,714

Area: 10,991 km²

Density: 252/km²

Currency: Jamaican dollar



Japan

Emperor: Akihito

Prime Minister: Shinzo Abe

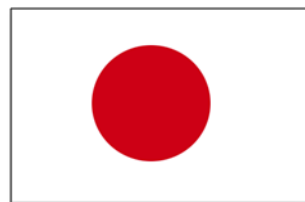
Capital: Tokyo

Population: (2016 est) 126,730,000

Area: 377,944 km²

Density: 337.1/km²

Currency: Yen



Jordan

King: Abdullah II

Prime Minister: Omar Razzaz

Capital: Amman

Population: (2011 est) 6,508,271

Area: 89,342 km²

Density: 68.4/km²

Currency: Jordanian dinar



Kazakhstan

President: Nursultan Nazarbayev

Prime Minister: Bakhytzhan Sagintayev

Capital: Astana

Population: (2011 est) 16,600,000

Area: 2,724,900 km²

Density: 5.94/km²

Currency: Tenge



Kenya

President: Uhuru Kenyatta

Capital: Nairobi

Population: (2017 est) 48,622,646

Area: 580,367 km²

Density: 67.2/km²

Currency: Kenya shilling



Korea, North

Supreme Leader: Kim Jong-un

Premier of the Cabinet: Pak Pong-ju

Capital: Pyongyang

Population: (2009 est) 24,51,218

Area: 120,540 km²

Density: 198.3/km²

Currency: Won



Korea, South

President: Moon Jae-in

Prime Minister: Lee Nak-yeon

Capital: Seoul

Population: (2010 est) 48,578,000

Area: 100,210 km²

Density: 491/km²

Currency: Won



Kuwait

Emir: Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

Prime Minister: Sheikh Jaber Al-Mubarak Al-Hamad Al-Sabah

Capital: Kuwait City

Population: (2010 est) 3,556,437

Area: 17,882 km²

Density: 200.0/km²

Currency: Kuwaiti dinar



Kyrgyzstan

President: Sooronbay Jeenbekov

Prime Minister: Muhammetkaliy Abulgazyev

Capital: Bishkek

Population: (2016 est) 6,019,480

Area: 199,900 km²

Density: 27.4/km²

Currency: Som



Latvia

President: Raimonds Vejonis

Prime Minister: Maris Kucinskis

Capital: Riga

Population: (2011 est) 2,229,641

Area: 64,589 km²

Density: 34.3/km²

Currency: Lats



Lebanon

President: Michel Aoun

President of the Council of Ministers: Saad Hariri

Capital: Beirut

Population: (2008est) 4,224,000

Area: 10,452km²

Density: 404/km²

Currency: Lebanese pound



Libya

Chairman of the Presidential Council and Prime Minister

Fayez al-Sarraj

Capital: Tripoli

Population: (2006 cens) 5,670,688

Area: 1,759,541 km²

Density: 3.6 km²

Currency: Libyan dinar



Lithuania

President: Dalia Grybauskaite

Prime Minister: Saulius Skvernelis

Capital: Vilnius

Population: (2011est) 3,203,857

Area: 65,200 km²

Density: 50.3/km²

Currency: Litas



Malawi

President: Peter Mutharika

Capital: Lilongwe

Population: (2013est) 16,407,000

Area: 118,484 km²

Density: 128.4/km²

Currency: Kwacha



Malaysia

King: Muhammad V

Prime Minister: Mahathir Muhammad

Capital: Kuala Lumpur

Population: (2010 cens) 28,334,135

Area: 329,847 km²

Density: 86/km²

Currency: Ringgit



Maldives

President: Abdullah Yameen

Capital: Male

Area: Consists of 1200 islands

Currency: Rupee



Mali

President: Ibrahim Boubacar Keita

Prime Minister: Abdoulaye Idrissa Maiga

Capital: Bamako

Population: (2009cens) 14,517,176

Area: 1,240,192 km²

Density: 11.7/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Malta

President: Marie Louise Coleiro Preca

Prime Minister: Joseph Muscat

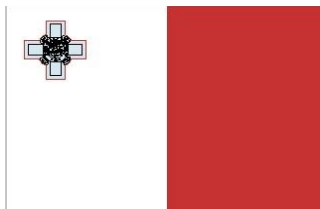
Capital: Valletta

Population: (2010est) 417,608

Area: 316 km²

Density: 1306.8/km²

Currency: Maltese lira



Mauritania

President: Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz

Prime Minister: Yahya Ould Hademine

Capital: Nouakchott

Area: 1,030,700 km²

Currency: Ouguiya



Mexico

President: Enrique Pena Nieto

Capital: Mexico City

Population: (2010cens) 112,322,757

Area: 1,972,550 km²

Density: 57/km²

Currency: Mexican peso



Moldova

President: Igor Dodon

Prime Minister: Pavel Filip

Capital: Chisinau

Population: (2014est) 2,913,281

Area: 33,846 km²

Density: 105/km²

Currency: Leu



Monaco

Sovereign Prince: Albert II

Minister of State: Serge Telle

Capital: Monaco

Population: 34,000

Currency: Euro



Mongolia

President: Khaltmaagin Battulga

Prime Minister: Ukhnaagin Khurelsukh

Capital: Ulaanbaatar

Population: (2010cens) 2, 754,685



Area: 1,564,115.75 km²

Density: 1.76/km²

Currency: Tugrik

Morocco

King: Mohammed VI

Head of Government: Saadeddine Othmani

Capital: Rabat

Population: (2013est) 32,878,400

Area: 446,550 km²

Density: 73.1/km²

Currency: Dirham



Nepal

President: Bidhya Devi Bhandari

Prime Minister: Khadga Prasad Oli

Capital: Kathmandu

Population: (2011cens) 26,494,504

Area: 147,181 km²

Density: 180/km²

Currency: Nepalese rupee



Netherlands

King: Willem-Alexander

Prime Minister: Mark Rutte

Capital: Amsterdam

Population: (2017est) 16,847,007

Area: 41,543 km²

Density: 414.1/km²

Currency: Euro



New Zealand

Queen: Elizabeth II

Governor-General: Dame Patsy Reddy

Prime Minister: Jacinda Ardern

Capital: Wellington



Population: (2011est) 4,414,400

Area: 268,021 km²

Density: 16.5/km²

Currency: New Zealand dollar

Niger

President: Mahamadou Issoufou

Prime Minister: Brigi Rafini

Capital: Niamey

Population: (2011est) 15,730,754

Area: 1,267,000 km²

Density: 12.1/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Nigeria

President: Muhammadu Buhari

Vice President: Yemi Osinbajo

Capital: Abuja

Population: (2015est) 182,202,000

Area: 923,768 km²

Density: 188.9/km²

Currency: Naira



Norway

King: Harald V

Prime Minister: Erna Solberg

Capital: Oslo

Population: (2014est) 5,404,300

Area: 385,175 km²

Density: 13.26/km²

Currency: Norwegian krone



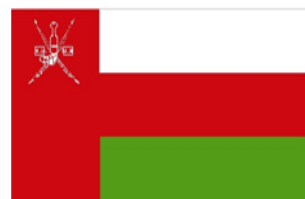
Oman

Sultan and Prime Minister: Qaboos bin Said al Said

Capital: Muscat

Population: (2013est) 3,869,873

Area: 309,501 km²



Density: 9.2/km²

Currency: Omani Rial

Pakistan

President: Arif Alvi

Prime Minister: Imran Khan

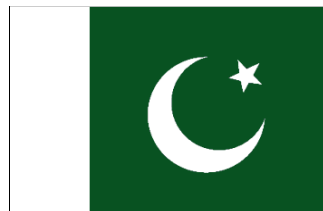
Capital: Islamabad

Population: (2017cens) 207,774,520

Area: 796,095 km²

Density: 219.3/km²

Currency: Pakistani rupee (PKR)



Palestine (Holy Land)

President: Mahemood Abbas

Prime Minister: Rami Hamdallah

Capital:

Population:

Area:

Density:

Currency:



Panama

President: Juan Carlos Varela

Capital: Panama City

Population: (2013cens) 4,100,000

Area: 75,517 km²

Density: 54.2/km²

Currency: U.S. dollar



Paraguay

President: Horacio Cartes

Capital: Asuncion

Population: (2015est) 6,775,756

Area: 406,752 km²

Density: 17.2/km²

Currency: Guarani



Peru

President: Martin Vizcarra

Prime Minister: Cesar Villanueva

Capital: Lima

Population: (2013est) 30,475,144

Area: 1,285,216 km²

Density: 23/km²

Currency: Nuevo sol



Philippines

President: Rodrigo Duterte

Vice President: Leni Robredo

Capital: Manila

Population: (2015cens) 100,981,437

Area: 299,764 km²

Density: 336.60/km²

Currency: Peso



Poland

President: Andrzej Duda

Prime Minister: Mateusz Morawiecki

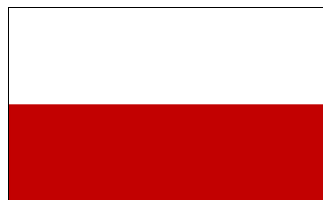
Capital: Warsaw

Population: (2014est) 38,483,957

Area: 312,679 km²

Density: 123/km²

Currency: Zloty



Portugal

President: Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa

Prime Minister: Antonio Costa

Capital: Lisbon

Population: (2011est) 10,647,763

Area: 92,090 km²

Density: 115/km²

Currency: Euro



Qatar

Emir: Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani

Prime Minister: Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani

Capital: Doha

Population: (2010cens) 1,853,563

Area: 11,437 km²

Density: 123/2/km²

Currency: Qatari riyal



Romania

Presedent: Klaus Iohannis

Prime Minister: Viorica Dancila

Capital: Bucharest

Population: (2011cens) 19,042,936

Area: 238,391 km²

Density: 79/km²

Currency: Leu



Russia

Presedent: Vladimir Putin

Prime Minister: Dmitry Medvedev

Capital: Moscow

Population: (2010cens) 142,905,208

Area: 17,075,400 km²

Density: 8.3/km²

Currency: Ruble



Saudi Arabia

King and Prime Minister: Salman bin Abdulaziz

Capital: Riyadh

Population: (2010est) 27,136,977

Area: 2,250,000 km²

Density: 12/km²

Currency: Riyal



Serbia

President: Aleksandar Vucic

Prime Minister: Ana Brnabic

Capital: Belgrade

Population: (2011est) 7,243,007

Area: 88,361 km²

Density: 91.9/km²

Currency: dinar/euro



Singapore

President: Halimah Yacob

Prime Minister: Lee Hsien Loong

Capital: Singapore

Population: (2013est) 5,399,200

Area: 716.1 km²

Density: 7,540/km²

Currency: Singapore dollar



Slovakia

President: Andrej Kiska

Prime Minister: Peter Pellegrini

Capital: Bratislava

Population: (2010est) 5,440,078

Area: 49,035 km²

Density: 111/km²

Currency: Koruna



Slovenia

President: Borut Pahor

Prime Minister: Miro Cerar

Capital: Ljubljana

Population: (2012est) 2,055,496

Area: 20,273 km²

Density: 101/km²

Currency: Slovenian dolar



Somalia

President: Mohammad Abdullahi Muhammad

Prime Minister: Hassan Ali Khayre

Capital: Mogadishu

Population: (2012est) 10,085,638

Area: 637,657 km²

Density: 16.12/km²

Currency: Somali shilling



South Africa

President: Cyril Ramaphosa

Capital: Pretoria (administrative) Cape Town (legislative)

Bloemfontein (judiciary)

Population: (2013est) 52,982,000

Area: 1,221,037 km²

Density: 42.4/km²

Currency: Rand



Spain

King: Felipe VI

Head of the Government: Pedro Sanchez

Capital: Madrid

Population: (2012est) 47,265,321

Area: 505,992 km²

Density: 93/km²

Currency: Euro



Sri Lanka

President: Maithripala Sirisena

Prime Minister: Ranil Wickremesinghe

Capital: Colombo / Sri Jayawadenepura Kotte (legislative and judicial)

Population: (2010est) 20,238,000

Area: 65,610 km²

Density: 308.5/km²

Currency: Sri Lankan rupee



Sudan

President: Omar al-Bashir

Capital: Khartoum

Population: (2008cens) 30,894,000

Area: 1,886,068 km²

Density: 16.4/km²

Currency: Dinar



Switzerland

President: Alain Berset

Federal Chancellor: Corina Casanova

Capital: Bern

Population: (2010est) 7,866,500

Area: 41,285 km²

Density: 201/km²

Currency: Swiss franc



Sweden

King: Carl XVI Gustaf

Prime Minister: Stefan Lofven

Capital: Stockholm

Population: (2012cens) 9,514,406

Area: 449,964 km²

Density: 20.6/km²

Currency: Krona



Syria

President: Bashar al-Assad

Prime Minister: Imad Khamis

Capital: Damascus

Population: 18,090,242

Area: 185,180 km²

Density: 118.3/km²

Currency: Syrian pound



Tajikistan

President: Emomali Rahmon

Prime Minister: Kokhir Rasulzoda

Capital: Dushanbe

Population: (2011est) 7,616,000

Area: 143,100 km²

Density: 48.6/km²

Currency: Somoni



Taiwan

President: Tsai Ing-wen

Prime Minister: Chen chien-jen

Capital: Taipei

Population: (2012est) 23,261,747

Area: 36,193 km²

Density: 642/km²

Currency: Taiwan dollar



Tanzania

President: John Magufuli

Prime Minister: Kassim Majaliwa

Capital: Dodoma

Population: (2010est) 43,188,000

Area: 945,203 km²

Density: 46.3/km²

Currency: Tanzanian shilling



Thailand

King: Maha Vajiralongkorn

Prime Minister: Prayut Chan-o-cha

Capital: Bangkok

Population: (2011est) 66,720,153

Area: 513,120 km²

Density: 132.1/km²

Currency: Baht



Togo

President: Faure Gnassingbe

Prime Minister: Komi Selom Klassou

Capital: Lome

Population: (2009est) 6,619,000

Area: 56,785 km²

Density: 116.2/km²

Currency: CFA Franc



Tunisia

President: Beji Caid Essebsi

Head of Government: Youssef Chahed

Capital: Tunis

Population: (2011est) 10,432,500

Area: 163,610 km²

Density: 63/km²

Currency: Tunisian dinar



Turkey

President: Recep Tayyip Erdogan

Prime Minister: Binali Yildirim

Capital: Ankara

Population: (2014cens) 77,695,904

Area: 783,562 km²

Density: 101/km²

Currency: Turkish lira (YTL)



Turkmenistan

President: Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow

Capital: Ashgabat

Population: (2012est) 5,125,693

Area: 491,210 km²

Density: 10.5/km²

Currency: Manat



Uganda

President: Yoweri Museveni

Prime Minister: Ruhakana Rugunda

Capital: Kampala

Population: (2009est) 32,369,558

Area: 236,040 km²

Density: 143.7/km²

Currency: Ugandan new shilling



Ukraine

President: Petro Poroshenko

Prime Minister: Volodymyr Groysman

Capital: Kyiv

Population: (2010est) 45,888,000

Area: 6033,628 km²

Density: 77/km²

Currency: Hryvna



United Arab Emirates

President: Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Prime Minister: Sheikh Mohammad bin Rashid Al Maktoum

Capital: Abu Dhabi

Currency: U.A.E. dirham



United Kingdom

Queen: Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: Theresa May

Capital: London

Population: (2016est) 65,110,000

Area: 243,610 km²

Density: 255.6/km²

Currency: Pound sterling



United States

President: Donald Trump

Capital: Washington D.C.

Population: (2013est) 324,109,000

Area: 9,826,675 km²

Density: 34.2/km²

Currency: Dollar



Uruguay

President: Tabare Vazquez

Capital: Montevideo

Population: (2011est) 3,318,535

Area: 176,215 km²

Density: 18.65/km²

Currency: Uruguay peso



Uzbekistan

President: Shavkat Mirziyoyev

Prime Minister: Abdulla Aripov

Capital: Tashkent

Population: (2012est) 29,559,100

Area: 447,400 km²

Density: 61.4/km²

Currency: Uzbekistani sum



Vatican City

Sovereign: Pope Francis

President of the Governorate: Cardinal Giuseppe Bertello

Capital: Vatican City

Population: (2013est) 839

Area: 110 acres

Density: 1877/km²

Currency: Euro



Venezuela

President: Nicolas Maduro

Capital: Caracas

Population: (2011est) 27,150,095

Area: 916,445 km²

Density: 30.2/km²

Currency: Bolivar



Vietnam

President: Tran Dai Quang

Prime Minister: Nguyen Xuan Phuc

Capital: Hanoi

Population: (2011est) 90,549,390

Area: 346,410 km²

Density: 259/km²

Currency: Dong



Yemen

President: Abdrabbuh Mansur Hadi

Prime Minister: Ahmed Obaid bin Daghr

Capital: Sanaa

Population: (2011est) 25,130,000

Area: 527,970 km²

Density: 44.7/km²

Currency: Rial



Zimbabwe

President: Emmerson Mnangagwa

Capital: Harare

Population: (2012est) 12,619,600

Area: 390,757 km²

Density: 26/km²

Currency: Zimbabwean dollar



Highest, Longest, Biggest, Largest, Deepest, Smallest of the World

- Largest Airport : King Abdul Khalid International Airport (Saudi Arabia)
 - Highest Airport : Lhasa Airport, Tibet
 - Tallest Animal : Giraffe
 - Largest Animal : Blue Bottom Whale
 - Largest Bay : Hudson Bay, Canada.
 - Fastest Bird : Swift
 - Largest Bird : Ostrich
 - Smallest Bird : Humming bird
 - Longest Bridge : Huey P. Long Bridge (USA)
 - Tallest Building : Dubai Burj (Dubai)
 - Longest Canal : Baltic sea White Canal
 - Largest Cathedral : Cathedral Church of New York
 - Largest Cemetry : Ohlsdorf Cemetry (Hamburg, Germany)
 - Largest Church : Balisca of St. Peter in the Vatican City, Rome.
 - Largest Continent : Asia
 - Smallest Continent : Australia
 - Largest Country (Area) : Russia
 - Smallest Country (Area) : Vatican City
 - Biggest Cinema House : Roxy, New York
 - Highest City : Wenchuan, China
 - Most Populous City : Tokyo
 - Longest Day : June 21
 - Shortest Day : December 22
 - Largest Delta : Sunderban (India)
 - Largest Desert : Sahara, North Africa
 - Biggest Dome : Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur), India
 - Largest Dams : Grand Coulee Dam, USA
 - Tallest Fountain : Fountain Hills, Arizona
 - Largest Gulf : Gulf of Mexico
 - Largest Hotel : Excalibur Hotel (Las Vegas, Nevada, USA)
 - Largest Island : Greenland
 - Largest Lake : Caspian Sea.
 - Deepest Lake : Baikal (Siberia)
 - Highest Lake : Titicaca (Bolivia)
 - Largest Library : United States Library of Congress, Washington
-

- Highest Mountain Peak : Mount Everest (Nepal)
 - Highest Mountain Range : Himalayas, Asia.
 - Largest Mountain Range : Andes (South America)
 - Biggest Museum : American Museum of Natural History (New York).
 - Largest Minaret : Sultan Hassan Mosque (Egypt)
 - Tallest Minaret : Qutub Minar, Delhi (India)
 - Biggest Oceans : Pacific Ocean
 - Deepest Oceans : Pacific Ocean
 - Biggest Palace : Vatican (Rome)
 - Largest Palace : Imperial Palace (China)
 - Largest Park : National Park of North-Eastern (Greenland)
 - Largest Peninsula : Arabia
 - Highest Plateau : Pamir (Tibet)
 - Longest Platform : Kharagpur, W. Bengal (India)
 - Largest Platform : Grand Central Terminal, (Rly. Station), New York (USA)
 - Biggest Planet : Jupiter
 - Smallest Planet : Mercury
 - Brightest Planet : Venus
 - Coldest Planet : Neptune
 - Nearest Planet (to the Sun) : Mercury
 - Farthest Planet (from the Sun) : Neptune
 - Longest River : Nile, Africa
 - Longest River Dam : Hirakud Dam, India
 - Largest Sea : South China Sea
 - Largest Stadium : Starhove Stadium, Prague (Czech Republic)
 - Brightest Star : Sirius A
 - Tallest Statue : Motherland (Russia)
 - Largest Sea-bird : Albatross
 - Biggest Telescope : Mt. Palomar (USA)
 - Longest Train : Flying Scotsman
 - Largest Temple : Angkorwat in Combodia.
 - Oldest Theatre : Teatro Olimpico (Italy)
 - Tallest Tower : C. N. Tower, Toronto (Canada)
 - Longest Wall : Great Wall of China
 - Highest Waterfall : Angel (Venezuela)
 - Widest Waterfall : Khone Falls (Laos)
 - Lowest Water Level : Dead Sea
 - Longest Epic : Mahabharata
-

- Hottest Place : Azizia (Libya)
 - Rainiest Place : Mosinram, near Cherrapunji (India)
 - Highest Road : Leh-Nobra, Ladakh division India.
 - Highest Village : Andean (Chile)
 - Highest Volcano : Ojos del Salado, (Argentina) Chile
 - Largest Volcano : Manuna Lea (Hawai)
 - Lightest Gas : Hydrogen
 - Fastest Animal : Cheetah
 - Biggest Flower : Rafflesia (Java)
 - Longest Corridor : Rameshwaram Temple (India)
 - Largest Democracy : India
 - Highest Cable Car Project : Gulmarg (Jammu-Kashmir)
 - Biggest Airbus : Double Decker A-380
 - Highest Rail Track : Kwinghai- Tibbet Railway (China)
 - Largest planet: Jupiter
 - Smallest planet: Pluto
-

FIRST IN THE WORLD

- The first persons to reach Mount Everest : Sherpa Tenzing, Edmund Hillary
- The first person to reach North Pole : Robert Peary
- The first person to reach South Pole : Amundsen
- The first religion of the world : Hinduism
- The first country to print book : China
- The first country to issue paper currency : China
- The first country to commence competitive examination in civil services : China
- The first President of the U.S.A : George Washington
- The first Prime Minister of Britain : Robert Walpole
- The first Governor General of the United Nations : Trigveli (Norway)
- The first country to prepare a constitution : U.S.A
- The first Governor General of Pakistan : Mohd. Ali Jinnah
- The first country to host NAM summit : Belgrade (Yugoslavia)
- The first European to attack India : Alexander, The Great
- The first European to reach China : Marco Polo
- The first person to fly aeroplane : Wright Brothers
- The first person to sail round the world : Magellan
- The first country to send man to the moon : U.S.A
- The first country to launch Artificial satellite in the space : Russia
- The first country to host the modern Olympics : Greece
- First human in space : Yuri Gagarin (Russia)
- The first city on which the atom bomb was dropped : Hiroshima (Japan)
- The first person to land on the moon Neil Armstrong followed by : Edwin E. Aldrin
- The first shuttle to go in space : Columbia
- The first spacecraft to reach on Mars : Viking-I
- The first woman Prime Minister of England : Margaret Thatcher
- The first muslim female Prime Minister of a country : Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)
- The first woman to climb Mount Everest : Mrs. Junko Tabei (Japan)
- The first woman cosmonaut of the world : Valentina Tereshkova (Russia)
- The first woman President of the U.N. General Assembly : Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
- The first batsman to score three test century in three successive tests on debut : Muhammad Azharuddin

- The first man to have climbed Mount Everest twice : Nawang Gombu
 - The first U.S. President to resign Presidency : Richard Nixon
 - Chinese Traveller to India : Fahein
 - Foreign Invader to India : Alexander the Great
 - Person in Space : Yuri Gagarin
 - Person on Moon : Neil Armstrong
 - The first woman to climb Mount Everest : JunkoTaibei
 - The first European to visit China : Marco Polo
 - Man to walk in Space : Alexei Leonov
 - The first woman Prime Minister of a country : Mrs. Srimavo Bhandarnaike
 - The first woman President of a country : Maria Estela Peron
 - The first woman to Command a Space Mission Colonel : Eileen Collins (U.S.A.)
 - First talkie movie in the world : “The jazzSinger” (1927).
 - The first residents of International Space station : Bill Shepherd (USA), Yuri Gidzanko and SergeiKrikalev (Russia)
 - The first blind man to scale Mt. Everest : Erik Weihenmayer (USA, May 25, 2001)
 - The first Muslim woman to become the Secretary General of Amnesty International : Irine Zubeida Khan
 - The first space astronaut to go into space seventimes till date : Jerry Ross (U.S.A.)
 - The first South African to become the second space tourist : Mark Shuttleworth
 - The first woman Prime Minister of South Korea : Ms. Chang Sang
 - The first youngest grandmaster of the world inches : Sergey Karjakin (Ukraine)
 - The first adventurer flying successfully across the English Channel without aircraft : Felix Baumgartner (July 2003)
 - China’s first man in space : Yang Liwei
 - The first Muslim woman to receive Nobel Prize : Shirin Ebadi (Nobel Peace Prize 2003)
 - The woman with the highest individual Test score making a new world record : Kiran Baloch (Pakistani cricketer, scoring 242 runs playing women’s cricket test against WestIndies in Karachi in March, 2004)
 - The first woman of the world to climb Mt.Everest four times : Lakpa Sherpa (Nepali)
-

- The first woman to cross seven important seas of the world by swimming : Bula Chaudhury (India)
 - First Asian city to host Olympics : Tokyo, Japan (1964)
 - First woman black tennis player to win a singles title at Wimbledon : A Gibson (1957)
 - First woman to win a Grand Slam : Maureen Catherine (1953)
 - First woman to win an Olympic Gold Medal : Charlotte Cooper, UK, Tennis singles (1900)
 - First professional woman bullfighter : Patricia McCormick (1952)
 - First man to fly solo non stop across the Atlantic : Charles Lindbergh (1927)
 - First person to cross Antarctic Circle : James Cook (1773)
 - First people to reach the North Pole : Lt Col. Joseph O. Fletcher and Lt. William P. Benedict (1952)
 - First person to conquer the Everest twice : Nawang Gombu Sherpa (1965)
 - First person with only one arm to climb the Everest : American Gary Guller (2003)
 - First woman to fly solo around the world : jerrie Fredritz Mock. (1964)
 - First woman to fly solo across the English Channel : Hariiet Quimby
 - First ascent of Everest without bottled oxygen : Peter Habeler (Austria) and Reinhold Messner, (Italy) (1978)
 - First woman to set foot on North Pole— Ann Bancroft, USA (1986) : Jointly developed by Sony and Philips (1978)
 - First Atom Bomb : “Little Boy” dropped over Hiroshima by the US during the second world war (1945)
 - First manned space vehicle : Vostok 1, USSR (1961)
 - First human to walk on the Moon : Neil Armstrong, Apollo 11 (1969)
 - First human to walk in space : Alexei Arkhovich Leonov (1965)
-

10 Tallest People in History

History abounds with tales of hugely tall men and women, but it's only in the past couple of hundred years that we've had medical explanations for the phenomenon. Pituitary gigantism, Marfan syndrome, eunuchoid tallness, Sotos syndrome, and acromegaly are all conditions that can cause those afflicted to grow beyond the human norm.

Pituitary gigantism is by far the most common cause of extreme height. It usually occurs due to over-secretion of growth hormone from cells in the pituitary gland or as a result of a tumor on this same gland at the base of the brain. Many of the world's largest individuals from the tallest person ever, Robert Wadlow, to the world's current tallest living man, Sultan Kösen have suffered from conditions related to their pituitary glands.

Yet the stories of the individuals affected by gigantism are as interesting as the causes behind their conditions. Read on for the 10 tallest recorded people in history.

1. Robert Wadlow – 8 ft 11 in (2 m 72 cm)

Robert Wadlow, "The Giant of Illinois." Having reached a height of 8 ft 11 in, Wadlow is the tallest confirmed person to have ever lived. Born in Alton, Illinois (US) in 1918, he suffered from hypertrophy of the pituitary gland, causing him to produce massive amounts of human growth hormone.

This condition led to Wadlow's height constantly increasing throughout his life. By the time he was eight, he was already 6 ft 2 inch and weighed 169 lbs (77 kg). The Illinois resident was so large that a special desk had to be built for him in school. Doctors at the time had no treatment for this kind of hormonal imbalance.

Wadlow suffered from a number of ailments (بیماری، مرض) due to his unusual condition. He had trouble moving around his college campus because of his brittle bones and needed to wear leg braces towards the end of his life. He also had minimal sensation in his feet.

In the end, during a professional appearance Wadlow made in Manistee, Michigan, a faulty leg brace gave him a blister that went on to become infected. Emergency surgery and blood transfusions failed to save him, and he passed away in his sleep on July 15, 1940. He was only 22 years old. Over 30,000

people attended Wadlow's funeral and twelve pallbearers were needed to carry his massive body.

2. John Rogan – 8 ft 9 in (2 m 67 cm)

At 8 ft 9 in, John William "Bud" Rogan is the second tallest human being in recorded history – and the tallest of African descent. Born in Tennessee in 1868, Rogan suffered a sudden growth spurt at the age of 13 and gained height rapidly.

Rogan's extreme size led to him suffering from severe ankylosis, a condition that leaves the joints stiff due to inflammation. This made it extremely difficult for him to put his weight on his feet. Initially, he could walk around with the aid of crutches, but by 1882 Rogan couldn't stand or walk at all. Always the center of attention, he was often pulled around in a goat cart that he designed himself.

Rogan found it hard to work due to his condition but made a living selling pictures and postcards of himself at the local train station. He died in 1905 from complications due to his disease and was buried under a layer of concrete to stop curious scientists from digging up his body. The African-American giant was not measured officially until his death, and although he was just less than nine feet tall, he weighed in at only 175 pounds (79 kg).

3. John F. Carroll – 8 ft 7.5 in (2 m 63 cm)

Born in 1932 in Buffalo, New York, John Carroll was referred to as the "Buffalo Giant" in medical journals. When he was 16, Carroll's incredible growth spurt kicked in, and it didn't stop until his eventual death in 1969. At one point, he reportedly grew seven inches in a matter of months.

Carroll was afflicted with acromegalic gigantism and suffered a lot during his short life, especially when it came to his spine: he had a bad case of two-dimensional spinal curvature, also known as kyphoscoliosis. In fact, Carroll's spinal curvature was so severe that it even made measuring him accurately extremely difficult.

In 1968, just before his death, Carroll measured in at 7 ft 8.75 in. However, by this stage, his spinal curvature was so extreme that it's thought his corrected height could have been just below 9 feet.

4. Vaino Myllyrinne – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

Born in 1909 in Helsinki, Finland, Vaino Myllyrinne was 7 ft 3.4 in tall by the time he was 21. What's more, he hit a second growth spurt in his late thirties,

and by the time of his death in 1963, he was a towering 8 ft 3 in – just like Kosen and Beaupre.

Myllyrinne served with the Finnish Defence Forces and is considered the tallest soldier who ever lived. He was also voted the twelfth greatest Finn by local TV show *Suuret Suomalaiset*, mostly due to a sarcastic tongue-in-cheek Internet campaign.

The Finnish colossus suffered from acromegaly, which frequently leads to gigantism and abnormal growth. Myllyrinne was confirmed as the tallest living man in the world from 1940 until his death at the age of 54. His hands were also an incredible 15.7 inches wide, which is the largest recorded hand span in history.

5. Edouard Beaupre – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

Born in Saskatchewan, Canada in 1881, Edouard Beaupre also reached the incredible height of 8 ft 3 in. As a child, Beaupre had dreams of being a cowboy, but he may have changed his mind when he turned 17 and discovered that he could lift an 800-pound horse. When he was 21, Beaupré joined Barnum and Bailey's Circus as a strongman and circus freak.

The French Canadian giant's feats included lifting heavy horses and wrestling one of the world's strongest men, Louis Cyr. During the wrestling match, he hardly dared to lay a finger on his opponent, leading to Cyr's victory. Sometimes Beaupre suffered for his art, and he once broke his leg lifting a 900-pound weight.

Towards the end of his life, Beaupre suffered from tuberculosis and felt weak and dizzy after his feats of strength. At around 1:00 am on July 3, 1904, feeling tired, he drank a cup of tea and began coughing up blood. He was rushed to hospital but died the same night.

Doctors who examined Beaupre post mortem found that he was suffering from a pituitary gland tumor. They also discovered that he hadn't stopped growing until his premature death at the age of 23.

6. Sultan Kosen – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

At 8 ft 3 in, Turkish part-time farm laborer Sultan Kosen is the tallest living man in the world. Like many of the other people on this list, Kosen's condition is caused by a tumor affecting his pituitary gland that has been linked to acromegaly. And as with Koehler, Kosen's growth rate was normal until the age of 10, at which point he quickly shot up to over six feet.

The colossal Turk was unable to complete his education due to his staggering height and need to walk with crutches. An attempt to remove Kosen's tumor in 2008 was thought to have been successful, but in the end it failed to arrest his accelerated growth rate.

In 2010, because the tumor was buried so deep in Kosen's brain, doctors at the University of Virginia used a "gamma knife" technique, focusing beams of radiation to remove the growth. Due to Kosen's size, special equipment had to be flown in from Sweden. In 2012, it was confirmed that the supersized celebrity had finally stopped growing.

7. Bernard Coyne – 8 ft 2 in (2 m 49 cm)

Bernard A. Coyne was born in Anthon, Iowa(US) on July 27, 1897. He suffered from eunuchoidal infantile gigantism, which is an extremely rare condition commonly referred to as daddy-longlegs syndrome.

Coyne's exact height at the time of his death is still unconfirmed. According to his WWI registration card, he was already 8-ft tall in 1918, at which time he was just 21 years old. When he died in 1921, aged 23, Coyne measured 8 ft 2 in, although according to some sources, he could have been as tall as 8 ft 4 in.

Regardless, Coyne is one of only a handful of people in recorded medical history taller than 8 feet. His life was, however, tragically cut short in his early twenties. Coyne's official cause of death was hardening of the liver and glandular fever. He was buried in his hometown in a custom-built coffin.

8. Vikas Uppal – 8 ft 3 in (2 m 51 cm)

Not a lot is known about Indian giant Vikas Uppal's short life, and his tallest-man claim is a controversial one. Born in the Rohtak district of Haryana in 1986, he was never officially measured by the Guinness World Records.

According to Indian newspaper The Tribune, Uppal was 8ft 3in and still growing when he was measured in his late teens. Indian news and entertainment website Rediff.com also claim to have measured Uppal, in 2005, and reported that he was 8ft 10in – which would make him the second tallest person in human history. Other reports claim that he was 8ft 9in, but his generally accepted height is 8ft 3in.

Notwithstanding such debate, tragically, Uppal died on the operating table on June 30, 2007, when doctors tried unsuccessfully to remove a tumor from his brain.

9. Don Koehler – 8 ft 2 in (2 m 49 cm)

Don Koehler reached an incredible height of 8 ft 2 in. His growth was normal until the age of 10, when he suddenly shot up at an alarming rate. He was the tallest man in the world from 1969 until his death in 1981.

The inconveniences to Koehler's everyday life included him having to put two double beds together when he stayed in hotel rooms, a difficulty finding somewhere to live that had a ceiling high enough (and no hanging light fixtures) and bumping his head when he had a cold. Koehler's twin sister was only 5 ft 9 in tall, making the 29-inch difference between the twins a Guinness World Record.

Towards the end of his life, Koehler suffered from kyphosis, which reduced his stature through curvature of the spine. He died in Chicago at the age of 55 from a reported heart condition. By then his height had shrunk to 7 ft 10 in.

10. Brahim Takioullah – 8 ft 1 in (2 m 46 cm)

Brahim Takioullah is the joint second-tallest living person in the world, alongside Iranian man Morteza Mehrzad. Takioullah also holds the Guinness World Record as the owner of the "world's largest feet on a living person" (and the second largest in history) at over 15 inches in length. Takioullah was born in Morocco in 1982, and his size is the result of a tumor that affects his pituitary gland.

The tumor has increased the levels of human growth hormone in Takioullah's system, and the effects are there for all to see. The Moroccan giant's condition was diagnosed when he was 18, after a school doctor concerned about his "unusual" size suggested that he should get a blood test.

As you can imagine, Takioullah's stature causes significant problems in his day-to-day life. He can't stand up straight in the small flat he shares with his mother, and he has difficulty using a car or taxi. He also needs to wear special shoes designed by his orthopaedic podiatrist to support his weight.

World Intelligence Agencies

S. No	Countries	Agencies	
1.	USA	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
2.	Pakistan	ISI	Inter Services Intelligence
3.	China	MSS	Ministry of State Security
4.	France	DGSI	General Directorate for Internal Security
5.	India	RAW	Research and Analysis Wing
6.	Russia	FSB	Federal Security Service
7.	Iran	MOIS	Ministry of Intelligence
8.	Saudi Arabia	GIP	General Intelligence Presidency
9.	Israel	Mossad	Foreign Intelligence and Special Operation
10.	Japan	SIRO	Cabinet Intelligence Research Office
11.	South Korea	NIS	National Intelligence Service
12.	Nepal	NID	National Investigation Department
13.	North Korea	.....	State Security Department
14.	Indonesia	BIN	State Intelligence Agency
15.	Afghanistan	NDS	National Directorate of Security
16.	Iraq	GSD	General Security Directorate
17.	Sudan	NISS	National Intelligence and Security Service
18.	Turkey	MGK	National Security Council
19.	United Kingdom	MI	Security Service
20.	Bangladesh	NSI	National Security Intelligence

Top 10 Countries with Largest Gold Reserves.

Gold is a precious metal that has always been considered as a safe investment. The demand for gold is always high. There are a lot of countries that are currently digging to get this valued metal. Of all these countries, only a few of them are able to produce a good quantity of gold.

S. NO	Country	S. NO	Country
1.	United States of America.	6.	Switzerland.
2.	Germany.	7.	Russia.
3.	Italy.	8.	Japan.
4.	France.	9.	The Netherlands.
5.	China.	10.	India.

Most Beautiful Countries In The World.

S.NO	Country	S.NO	Country
1.	Switzerland.	6.	China.
2.	Scotland.	7.	India.
3.	South Africa.	8.	Australia.
4.	France.	9.	Italy.
5.	Brazil.	10.	The United States of America (USA).

Longest Rivers in the World

The world features some amazingly long rivers but which are the longest? Check out our list of the top ten longest rivers in the world featuring well known rivers such as the Nile, Amazon and Mississippi.

Rank	River name	Kilometers	Miles	Location
1.	Nile	6650	4132	North East Africa
2.	Amazon	6400	4000	South America
3.	Yangtze	6300	3917	China
4.	Mississippi - Missouri	6275	3902	USA
5.	Yenisei - Angara - Selenga	5539	3445	Russia, Mongolia
6.	Yellow	5464	3398	China
7.	Ob - Irtysh	5410	3364	Russia, Kazakhstan, China, Mongolia
8.	Congo - Chambeshi	4700	2922	Central Africa
9.	Amur - Argun	4444	2763	Russia, China, Mongolia
10.	Lena	4400	2736	Russia

Top Ten Safest Countries In The World

Most of us are stressed with their daily working life all they need is a break and some enjoyable moments with family at a peaceful place. Did you ever think that the country you're going to visit is safe? If it's a kind of place where one can live peacefully? Do you know what are the top safest countries in the world? People feel scared and terrified with the thought of settling down to a strange country. There is a fear of insecurity. Hence, a lot of time is spent in searching about the facts and figures. Only few countries are left either it's about security or peaceful life, below given list can help you make decisions perfectly.

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	Iceland.	6.	Switzerland.
2.	Norway.	7.	New Zealand.
3.	Denmark.	8.	Sweden.
4.	Finland.	9.	Singapore.
5.	Austria.	10.	Canada.

10 Most Dangerous Countries



Every year Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) publishes global peace index to measure peacefulness of countries and region. The ranking process is based on point system. Each country is awarded points for a set of indicators, and the countries with higher score is considered safer, and with lower score is considered relatively dangerous. IEP takes a total 22 indicators to measure peacefulness of a particular country. War/Civil war, no of deaths, ease of access to guns, relations with neighboring region, military expenditure, terrorist activity, etc, political instability are among the key indicator.

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	Syria	6.	Sudan
2.	Afghanistan	7.	Central African Republic
3.	South Sudan	8.	Democratic Republic of Congo
4.	Iraq	9.	Pakistan
5.	Somalia	10.	North Korea

(According to Global Peace Index GPI)

10 Countries with the Highest Suicide Rates

Some countries have such highest suicide rates that the whole country is haunted by the dead. Here is a list of 10 countries with the highest suicide rates which includes male, female, suicide of mysterious reasons.

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	Guyana.	6.	Suriname.

2.	Japan.	7.	Mozambique.
3.	South Korea.	8.	Tanzania.
4.	Sri Lanka.	9.	Nepal.
5.	Lithuania.	10.	Kazakhstan.

Top 10 Countries with Highest Rape Crime.

Rape is a particularly complex crime to analyze. In several parts of the world, it is very rarely reported. Women in some countries are much less likely to have their complaint recorded, due to the extreme social stigma cast on women who have been raped, or subjected to violence or the fear of being disowned by their families.

Rape and other sexual assaults statistics are commonly available in advanced countries, and are becoming more common. Large numbers of rapes go unreported throughout the world. Here, we've presented the statistics for 10 renowned countries with maximum rape crimes. You would be amazed to see that the most developed countries like America, Canada, Sweden and United Kingdom are the most immersed in this crime. About 36% of women globally have experienced either physical or sexual intimate violence. In U.S. 83% of girls aged 12 to 16 have experienced some form of sexual harassment in public schools. In England, 1 out of 5 women (aged 16 to 59) experience some form of sexual violence. Following is a detailed list of countries with maximum rape crimes.

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	South Africa.	6.	New Zealand.
2.	Sweden.	7.	Canada.
3.	USA.	8.	Australia
4.	England and Wales.	9.	Zimbabwe.
5.	India.	10.	Denmark and Finland.

10 largest Armies in the world

Rank	Country	No. of Soldiers
1.	China	2.285.000
2.	United States of America	1.429.995
3.	India	1.325.000
4.	North Korea	1.106.000
5.	Russia	1.040.000

6.	South Korea	687.000
7.	Turkey	664.000
8.	Pakistan	617.000
9.	Iran	523.000
10.	Egypt	468.000

Top Ten Naval Forces in the World.

The list of Top Ten Naval Forces in the World puts into account serviced and active warships. The top three naval forces in the world: United States with 12% of all active naval ships; Russia comes in second with 10% and China third with 8%. More emphasis in these rankings is put on the country's warships than navy personnel. Training vessels, supply vessels, research vessels and other non-weaponry ships are not included. Naval personnel only include active men and women, and not naval reserves. The list is made up of the following Warships:

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	US Navy.	6.	France Navy.
2.	Russian Navy.	7.	Indian Navy.
3.	People's Liberation Navy (China).	8.	Korea Navy (South Korea).
4.	Japan Maritime Force.	9.	Marina Military / Italian Navy (Italy).
5.	Royal Navy (United Kingdom).	10	Peoples Republic of China (Taiwan Navy).

Nuclear Weapons in the World.

Rank	Country	First test	Estimated Warheads
1.	United States	1945	7,650
2.	Russia	1949	8,420
3.	United Kingdom	1952	225
4.	France	1960	300
5.	China	1964	240
6.	India	1974	80-100
7.	Pakistan	1998	90-110
8.	North Korea	2006	Fewer than 10
9.	Israel	No confirmed test	80
10.	Iran	No confirmed test	0 (Unknown)

Top 10 Largest Earthquakes in Recorded History.

These largest earthquakes have caused some severe damages to human life and wealth. Smallest/weakest of these 10 earthquake is of magnitude 8.6. Here are the list of Top 10 Largest magnitude earthquakes.

Rank	Area/ Country	Date	Magnitude	Deaths
1.	Valdivia Earthquake, Chile.	22nd May, 1960	9.5	1655.
2.	Alaskan Earthquake, Alaska.	27th Mar, 1964	9.2	128.
3.	Sumatra Earthquake 2004, Indonesia.	26th Dec, 2004	9.1	227,900
4.	Tohoku Earthquake, Japan.	11th Mar, 2011	9.0	15,800.
5.	Kamchatka earthquake, Russia.	4th Nov, 1952	9.0	2,336.
6.	Bio-bio earthquake, Chile.	27th Feb 2010	8.8	521.
7.	Ecuador-Colombia Earthquake.	31st Jan, 1906	8.8	1500.
8.	Rat Islands earthquake, Alaska.	4th Feb, 1965	8.7	Not recorded
9.	Sumatra earthquake 2005, Indonesia.	28th Mar, 2005	8.6	1310.
10	Assam & Tibet earthquake.	15th Aug, 1950	8.6	780

Most Beautiful Cities In The World

Rank	Cities	/	Country	Rank	Cities	/	Country
1.	Venice		Italy	6.	Amsterdam		Netherlands
2.	Paris		France	7.	Florence		Italy
3.	Prague		Czech Republic	8.	Vancouver		Canada
4.	Lisbon		Portugal	9.	Bruges		Belgium
5.	Rio De Janeiro		Brazil	10.	Budapest		Europe

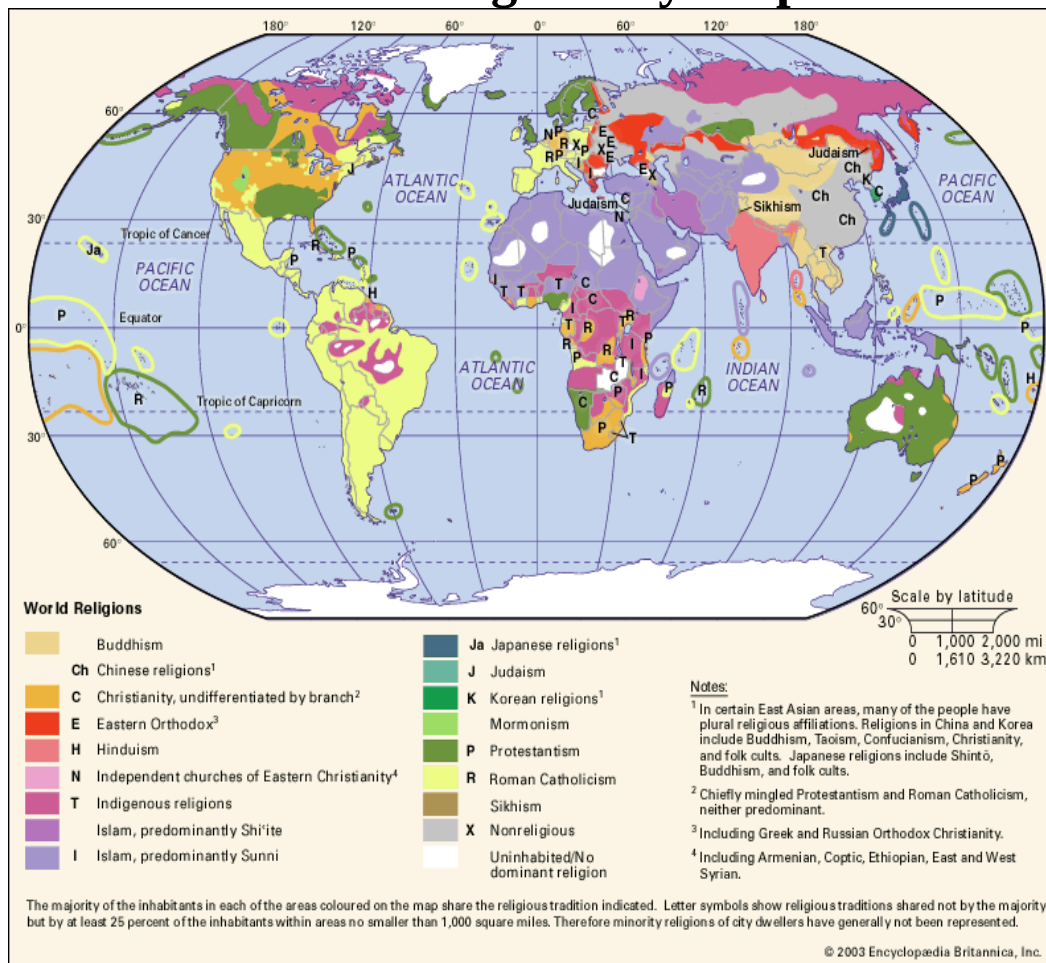
World Religions by Population

Rank	Religion's	Population
1.	Christianity	2.2 Billion
2.	Islam	1.8 Billion
3.	Hinduism	902 Million
4.	Buddhism	378 Million
5.	Sikhism	27 Million
6.	Judaism	15 Million

Emblem of Some Countries

S.NO	Country	Emblem	S.NO	Country	Emblem
1	Australia	Kangaroo	8	UK,Iran	Leone Rose
2	Bangladesh	Water Lilly	9	Italy	White Lilly
3	Denmark	Beach	10	Japan	Chrysanthemum
4	France	Lily	11	New Zealand	Kiwi
5	India	Lioned Capital	12	Pakistan	Crescent
6	Srilanka,Sierra	Lion	13	Spain	Eagle
7	Sudan	Bird	14	Turkey	Crescent and Star

World Religions By Map.



World's Top 10 Richest People in the World

Rank	Name	Rank	Name
1.	Jeff Bezos : \$120 billion	6.	Carlos Slim : \$68 billion
2.	Bill Gates : \$92 billion	7.	Larry Ellison : \$60 billion
3.	Warren Buffett : \$85 billion	8.	Michael Bloomberg : \$52 billion
4.	Amancio Ortega : \$78 billion	9.	Charles Koch : \$48.3 billion
5.	Mark Zuckerberg : \$73 billion	10.	David Koch : \$48.3 billion

Reference: (According to The Daily Records2018)

Top 10 Richest Asian Countries

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	Qatar	6.	Brunei
2.	Macau	7.	Israel
3.	Singapore	8.	Bahrain
4.	Kuwait	9.	Japan
5.	Hong Kong	10.	Taiwan

Reference: (According to The Daily Records2018)

Top 10 Richest Footballers

Rank	Name	Rank	Name
1.	Cristiano Ronaldo - \$230 million	6.	Kaka - \$105 million
2.	Lionel Messi - \$218 million	7.	Samuel Eto'o - \$95 million
3.	Neymar - \$148 million	8.	Raul - \$93 million
4.	Zlatan Ibrahimovic-\$114 million	9.	Ronaldinho - \$90.5 million
5.	Wayne Rooney - \$112 million	10.	Frank Lampard - \$87 million

Reference: (According to The Daily Records2018)

Top 10 Best Fruits For Weight Loss

S.NO	Country	S.NO	Country
1.	Oranges	6.	Watermelon
2.	Pear	7.	Grapefruit
3.	Banana	8.	Avocado
4.	Apple	9.	Lemon
5.	Guava	10.	Berries

Reference: (According to The Daily Records2018)

Top 10 Most Popular Presidents

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	Donald Trump – United States	6.	Rodrigo Duterte – Philippines
2.	Mark Rutte – Netherlands	7.	Hassan Rouhani – Iran
3.	Vladimir Putin – Russia	8.	Uhuru Kenyatta – Kenya
4.	Xi Jinping – China	9.	Muhammadu Buhari – Nigeria
5.	Narendra Modi – India	10.	Kim Jong Un – North Korea

Reference: (According to The Daily Records2018)

World Famous News Agencies

Country	News Agencies
Australia	Australian Associated Press (A.A.P)
China	Xin Hua
Egypt	Middle East News Agency (MENA)
France	Agence France Press (A.F.P)
Italy	Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associate (ANSA)
Indonesia	Antara
india	Press Trust of India (PTI) United News of India (UNI)
Iran	Islamic Republic news Agency (IRNA)
Japan	Kyodo
Malaysia	Malaysian National News Agency (MNNA)
Germany	Deutsche Presse Agentur (D.P.A.)
Palestine	WAFA
Pakistan	Pakistan Press International (P.P.I) Associated Press of Pakistan (APP)
Russia	Telegraph Agency of the Sovereign States (TASS) Novosti
UK	Reuters
USA	Assocciated Press (AP) United Press International (UP)

20 Best Universities

Rank	Name	Country	No. of Students	International Students	Male/Female Ratio
1.	University of Oxford	United Kingdom	20,409	38%	46 : 54
2.	University of Cambridge	United Kingdom	18,389	35%	45 : 55
3.	California Institute of Technology	United States	2,209	27%	31 : 69
4.	Stanford University	United States	15,845	22%	42 : 58
5.	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	United States	11,177	34%	37 : 63
6.	Harvard University	United States	20,326	26%	n/a
7.	Princeton University	United States	7,955	24%	45 : 55
8.	Imperial College London	United Kingdom	15,857	55%	37 : 63
9.	University of Chicago	United States	13,525	25%	44 : 56
10.	ETH Zurich	Switzerland	19,233	38%	31 : 69
11.	University of Pennsylvania	United States	20,361	20%	50 : 50
12.	Yale University	United States	12,155	21%	49 : 51
13.	Johns Hopkins University	United States	15,498	24%	52 : 48
14.	Columbia University	United States	26,587	32%	n/a
15.	University of California, Los Angeles	United States	39,279	17%	53 : 47
16.	UCL	United Kingdom	30,304	49%	56 : 44
17.	Duke University	United States	15,256	22%	49 : 51
18.	University of	United States	36,182	17%	52 : 48

	California, Berkeley				
19.	Cornell University	United States	21,850	24%	49 : 51
20.	Northwestern University	United States	17,466	18%	48 : 5

Top 10 Urdu Poets

S.NO	Name	S.NO	Name
1.	Allama Iqbal	6.	Khawaja Meer Dard
2.	Meer Taqi Meer	7.	Haider Ali Aatish
3.	Mirza Ghalib	8.	Daag Dehlvi
4.	Akbar Allahabadi	9.	Bahadur Shah Zafar
5.	Momin Khan Momin	10.	Ameer Minai

Top Ten English Poets

S.NO	Name	S.NO	Name
1.	William Shakespeare	6.	Gerard Manley Hopkins
2.	Robert Burns	7.	Walt Whitman
3.	William Wordsworth	8.	Edmund Spenser
4.	John Milton	9.	Percy Bysshe Shelley
5.	Emily Dickinson	10.	T. S. Eliot

Top 11 Populous Cities

Rank	City	Rank	City
1.	Tokyo	6.	Sao Paulo
2.	Delhi	7.	Mexico City
3.	Shanghai	8.	Osaka
4.	Beijing	9.	Cairo
5.	Mumbai	10.	Dhaka
		11.	Karachi

Top 10 Largest Cities Based On Area

S.NO	Name	S.NO	Name
1.	New York City, USA	6.	Jakarta, Indonesia
2.	Tokyo, Japan	7.	Shanghai, China
3.	Osaka, Japan	8.	Manila, Philippines
4.	Seoul, Soth Korea	9.	Beijing, China
5.	Mexico City, Mexico	10.	Guangzhou, China
			Sao Paulo, Brazil

Top 10 Highest Building

S.NO	Building	City	Country	Height (m)
1.	Burj Khalifa	Dubai	828 m	United Arab Emirates
2.	Shanghai Tower	Shanghai	632 m	China
3.	Abraj Al-Bait Clock Tower	Mecca	Saudi Arabia	601 m
4.	Ping An Finance Centre	Shenzhen	China	599 m
5.	Lotte World Tower	Seoul	South Korea	554.5 m
6.	One World Trade Center	New York City	United States	541.3 m
7.	Guangzhou CTF Finance Centre	Guangzhou	China	530 m
8.	Tianjin CTF Finance Centre	Tianjin	China	530 m
9.	China Zun	Beijing	China	528 m
10.	Taipei 101	Taipei	Taiwan	508 m

Reference: wikipedia

World Famous Parliments

Country	Parliment
Afghanistan	Shora
Australia	Federal Parliament
Britain	Parliament (House of commons and House of Lords)
Bhutan	Tshogdu
Bangladesh	Jatiya Sansad
China	National people's Congress
Canada	Parliament
Denmark	Folketing
France	National Assembly
Germany	Bundstag (Lower House) and Bundesrat (Upper House)
Iran	Majlis
India	Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)
Japan	Diet
Nepal	Rashtriya Panchayat
Norway	Storting
Maldives	Mazlis
Myanmar	Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly)
Spain	Cortes Generales
Pakistan	National Assembly
Russia	Duma and Federal Council
Switzerland	Federal Assembly
Turkey	Grand National Assembly
U.S.A.	Congress (house of Representatives and Senate)

List of important international organizations and their headquarter

Asian Development Bank (ADB)

Motto: Fighting poverty in Asia and the Pacific

Established on 19 December 1966

Headquarters – Manila, Philippines

President – Takehiko Nakao

Membership – 67 countries

Amnesty International

Founded on – July 1961

Headquarters – London, UK

Head – Salil Shetty

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Founded on – 1989

Headquarters – Singapore

Head – Dr. Alan Bollard

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

Headquarters – Beijing, China

Head – Jin Lique

Founded on – 4 October 2014

Commonwealth of Nations

Founded on – 28 April 1949

Headquarters – London, UK

Head – Queen Elizabeth II

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Established in 1919

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Director General – Guy Ryder

Membership – 195 member states

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Founded on – 1863

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Head – Peter Maurer

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Established on 27 December 1945

Headquarters – Washington, USA

Managing Director – Christine Lagarde

Membership – 189 countries

Fund – Special drawing rights (SDR)

New Development Bank (BRICS Development Bank)

Founded on – July 2015

Headquarters – Shanghai, China

Head – K. V. Kamath

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

Formation – 1959

Headquarters – London, United Kingdom

Secretary General – Kitack Lim

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Established on July 29, 1957

Headquarters – Vienna, Austria

Director General – Yukiya Amano

Membership – 168 member states

International Olympic Committee (IOC)

Founded on – 23 June 1894

Headquarters – Lausanne, Switzerland

Head – Thomas Bach

International Cricket Council (ICC)

Founded on – 15 June 1909

Headquarters – Dubai, UAE

Head – David Richardson (CEO)

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Established in 16 October 1945

Headquarters: Rome, Italy

Director General: Jose Graziano da Silva

Membership – 194 Member Nations, 2 associate members & the European Union

World Food Day – 16 October

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

Founded on -1945

Headquarters – The Hague, The Netherland

Head – Ronny Abraham

North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO)

Headquarters – Brussels, Belgium

Head – Jens Stoltenberg

Founded on – 4 April 1949

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)

Founded on – 1961-62

Headquarters – Vienna, Austria

Head – Mohammed Barkindo

The Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA)

Founded on – 21 May 1904

Headquarters – Zurich, Switzerland

Head – Gianni Infantino

United Nations Organization (UNO)

Established on 24 October 1945

Headquarters: New York City, USA

Membership: 193 member states, 2 observer states

Secretary General – Antonio Guterres

Deputy Secretary General – Amina J. Mohammed

United Nations Conference on Trade & Development (UNCTAD)

Founded on – 1964

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Head – Mukhisa Kituyi

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Founded on – December 1946

Headquarters – New York, US

Head – Anthony Lake

United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA)

Founded on – 1969

Headquarters – New York, US

Head – Dr. Babatunde Osotimehin

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Founded: 16 November 1945

Headquarters: Paris, France

Director General: Irina Bokova

Membership – 195 member states

Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD)

Founded on – 30 September 1961

Headquarters – Paris, France

Head – Jose Angel Gurria

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Formation – 14 December 1950

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Head – Filippo Grandi

United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO)

Founded on – 1966

Headquarters – Vienna, Austria

Head – Li Yong

World Tourism Organization

Formation – 1975

Headquarters – Madrid, Spain

Secretaries General – Taleb Rifai

World Tourism Day – 27 September

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Founded: 1 January 1995

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

Director General: Roberto Azevedo

Membership – 164 member states

World Health Organization (WHO)

Established on 7 April 1948

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Director General – Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

World Health Day – 7 April

World Economic Forum (WEF)

Founded on – 1971

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Head – Klaus Schwab

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO Also called OMPI)

Formation – July 14, 1967

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Director General – Francis Gurry

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

Formed in 1950

Headquarters – Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary-General: Petteri Taalas

President – David Grimes

World Meteorological Day – 23 March

World Bank Group (WBG)

Formation – 27 December 1945

Headquarters – Washington, USA

President – Dr. Jim Yong Kim

Membership – 189 states (188 UN countries and Kosovo)

List of Phobias



A phobia is a Greek word which means fear. So phobia is a strong fear about a specific thing or situation.

Acrophobia	The fear of heights.
Achievemephobia	The fear of success.
Aerophobia	The fear of flying.
Agliophobia	The fear of pain.
Agoraphobia	The fear of open or crowded spaces.
Ailurophobia	The fear of cats.
Allodoxaphobia	The fear of opinions.
Alektorophobia	The fear of chickens.
Anatidaephobia	The fear of ducks.
Anthropophobia	The fear of people.
Androphobia	The fear of men.
Apiphobia	The fear of bees.
Aphenphosmophobia	The fear of intimacy.
Astraphobia	The fear of thunder/lightning
Atychiphobia	The fear of failure.
Athazagoraphobia	The fear of being forgotten or not remembering things.
Aquaphobia	The fear of water.
Bathophobia	The fear of depths.

Basiphobia	The fear of falling.
Catoptrophobia	The fear of mirrors.
Cibophobia	The fear of food.
Chronophobia	The fear of the future.
Chaetophobia	The fear of hair.
Cynophobia	The fear of dogs.
Didaskaleinophobia	The fear of school.
Entomophobia	The fear of bugs and insects.
Ergophobia	The fear of work.
Equinophobia	The fear of horses.
Emetophobia	The fear of vomiting.
Enochlophobia	The fear of crowds.
Glossophobia	The fear of public speaking.
Hemophobia	The fear of blood.
Globophobia	The fear of balloons.
Gephyrophobia	The fear of bridges.
Gynophobia	The fear of women.
Galeophobia	The fear of sharks.
Gerascophobia	The fear of getting old.
Iatrophobia	The fear of doctors.
Ichthyophobia	The fear of fish.
Koumpounophobia	The fear of buttons.
Katsaridaphobia	The fear of cockroaches.
Myrmecophobia	The fear of ants.
Metathesiophobia	The fear of change.
Mysophobia	The fear of germs.
Monophobia	The fear of being alone.
Mottephobia	The fear of moths.
Musophobia	The fear of mice.
Nosocomophobia	The fear of hospitals.
Nyctophobia	The fear of darkness.
Lepidopterophobia	The fear of butterflies.

Ligyrophobia	The fear of loud noises.
Omphalophobia	The fear of belly buttons.
Ombrophobia	The fear of rain.
Ornithophobia	The fear of birds.
Ophidiophobia	The fear of snakes.
Phobophobia	The fear of fear.
Philophobia	The fear of love.
Panophobia	The fear of everything.
Podophobia	The fear of feet.
Pyrophobia	The fear of fire.
Pediophobia	The fear of dolls.
Phasmophobia	The fear of ghosts.
Pogonophobia	The fear of beards.
Pseudodysphagia	The fear of choking.
Photophobia	The fear of light.
Trypanophobia	The fear of needles.
Tokophobia	The fear of pregnancy.
Telephonophobia	The fear of talking on the phone.
Technophobia	The fear of technology.
Thalassophobia	The fear of the ocean.
Taphophobia	The fear of being buried alive
Trypophobia	The fear of holes .
Thanatophobia	The fear of death.
Trypanophobia	The fear of needles.
Somniphobia	The fear of sleep.
Scelerophobia	The fear of crime.
Scoleciphobia	The fear of worms.
Ranidaphobia	The fear of frogs.
Vehophobia	The fear of driving.
Zoophobia	The fear of animals.

List of Wars in History

- The Trojan War (approx. 1194-1184 BC)
 - Greco-Persian Wars (499-450 BC)
 - The Peloponnesian War (431-404 BC)
 - Macedonian Succession Wars (323-275 BC)
 - Punic Wars (264-146 BC)
 - Lusitanian Wars (194-139 BC)
 - The Maccabean Revolt (166-129 BC)
 - Jewish Revolts (66-117)
 - The Three Kingdoms (China) (220-280)
 - The Crusades (1095-1291)
 - Turkish-European Wars (1071-1683)
 - Ottoman Rise (Early Ottoman conquests in late middle ages)
 - The Fall of Constantinople (1453)
 - Battle of Lepanto (1571)
 - Siege of Vienna (1683)
 - European Reconquest (Austria & Russia vs Ottomans Seventeenth-Nineteenth centuries)
 - The Hundred Years War (1337-1453)
 - Wars of the Roses (1455-1485)
 - Italian Wars (1494-1559)
 - The Eighty Years' War (1568-1648)
 - The Dutch-Portuguese War (1602-1640)
 - Thirty Years' War (1618-1648)
 - English Civil War (1642-1649), a part of the Three Kingdoms Wars (1639-1653)
 - Hanover-Stuart Wars (Seventeenth and Eighteenth century).
 - Anglo-Dutch Wars (1652-1781)
 - The Great Northern War (1700-1721)
 - War of the Spanish Succession (1701-1714)
 - War of the Austrian Succession (1740-1748)
 - Seven Years' War (1754-1763)
 - The American Revolution (1775-1783)
 - The Napoleonic Wars (1789-1815)
 - War of 1812 (1812-1815)
 - War of the Confederation (1836-1839)
 - Mexican-American War (1846-1848)
-

- Wars of Italian Independence (1848-1866)
 - The Crimean War (1853-1856)
 - Indian Rebellion (1857-1858)
 - The American Civil War (1861-1865)
 - The Chincha Islands War (1864-1866)
 - War of the Triple Alliance (1864-1870)
 - Austro-Prussian War (1866)
 - Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)
 - Anglo-Zulu War (January-July 1879)
 - War of the Pacific (1879-1883)
 - The River War (1881-1898)
 - First Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895)
 - Spanish-American War (1898)
 - The Second Boer War (1899-1902)
 - Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
 - The Mexican Revolution (1910-1921)
 - World War I (1914-1918)
 - Russian Civil War (1917-1922)
 - Polish-Soviet War (1919-1921)
 - The Irish Revolution (War of Independence 1919-1921, Civil War 1922-1923)
 - Chinese Civil War (Initial campaigns 1927-1936, intermittent fighting 1941-1945, full-scale war 1946-1949.)
 - The Chaco War (1932-1935)
 - Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)
 - Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945)
 - World War II (1939-1945)
 - The Cold War: (c.1945-c.1990. Historians disagree on the precise date it started)
 - The Korean War (1950-1953 for the main fighting, although technically still ongoing and best described as a high tension Cold War in East Asia)
 - The Vietnam War (1959-1975)
 - Bay of Pigs Invasion (April 17-April 19 1961)
 - Soviet Invasion of Afghanistan (1979-1989)
 - Operation Urgent Fury (October-December 1983), aka the US invasion of Grenada.
-

- The Indo-Pakistan Conflict (1947-present)
 - Arab-Israeli Conflict (1948-present)
 - The Troubles (1968-1998)
 - The Football War (July 1969)
 - Iran–Iraq War (1980-1988), also known as the Gulf War.
 - The Falklands War (or Malvinas War, to some) (2 April-20 June 1982)
 - Sri Lankan Civil War (1983-2009)
 - First Gulf War (1990-1991, also known as the Second Gulf War)
 - The Yugoslav Wars (1991-2001)
 - The Chechnya Wars (First War 1994-1996, Second War 1999-2009, Insurgency 2009-present)
 - The Congo Wars (First War 1996-1997, Second War 1998-2003, Insurgency 2004-present)
 - The War on Terror (2001-present, includes wars in Afghanistan, Iraq, etc.)
-

World Affair's

1. ECO Stands for _____?
(A) Economic Cooperation Organization
(B) Economic Corporation Organization
(C) Economic Console Organization
(D) None of the above.
 2. Headquarter of Economic Cooperation Organization is situated at .
(A) Turkey Istanbul
(B) Iran Tehran
(C) Pakistan Islamabad
(D) None of the Above.
 3. Total Member of Economic Cooperation Organization are _____?
(A) 5
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 10..
 4. 13th Summit of Economic Cooperation Organization was held in which country on 1st March 2017?.
(A) Iran
(B) Turkey
(C) Pakistan
(D) None of the above
 5. Name the first female Commissioner of London Metropolitan Police who made the history by appointing as chief of Metropolitan Police?
(A) Cressida Dick
(B) Liliyan Wiles
(C) Nina Mackay
(D) None of the above.
 6. After How many years the Census held in Pakistan in May 2017?
(A) 16
(B) 17
(C) 18
-

- (D) 19.
7. Shahid Khaqan Abbas is the _____ Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) 25
(B) 26
(C) 27
(D) 28.
8. How many countries participated in military exercises of Pakistan Navy?
(A) 36
(B) 37
(C) 38
(D) None of the above.
9. Pakistan defeated which country in the final of Champion Trophy 2017?
(A) Australia
(B) West Indies
(C) India
(D) None of the Above..
10. Malala Yousufzai was awarded with which country citizenship in a ceremony ?
(A) Britain
(B) France
(C) Canada
(D) USA
11. Who was appointed as President of Iran for the Second time in 2017 ?
(A) Mehmood Ahmad Nizad
(B) Hassan Rohani
(C) Ali Khamenei
(D) None of the above.
12. Citizens of Catalonia in a referendum decided to leave which country ?
(A) Barcelona
(B) Catalonia
(C) Spain
(D) None of the Above.
13. Name the Bomb which was dropped on Afghanistan on April 13, 2017?
-

- (A) Bomb of all Bombs
 - (B) Mother of all Bombs
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) 10 bomb
- 14.** Weight of the Bomb "Mother of all Bombs" dropped on Afghanistan is?.
- (A) 6 Tons
 - (B) 10 Tons
 - (C) 11 tons
 - (D) None of the above
- 15.** Which Member Country does not participated in the first meeting of Saudi Led Islamic Military Alliance held in November 2017?
- (A) Iran
 - (B) Iraq
 - (C) Syria
 - (D) Qatar.
- 16.** Total Members of Saudi Led Islamic Military Alliance are?
- (A) 34
 - (B) 36
 - (C) 40
 - (D) 41.
- 17.** Turks people had given vote in a referendum in favor of ____ in 2017?
- (A) Presidential form of Government
 - (B) Unilateral form of Government
 - (C) Both A&B
 - (D) None of the Above..
- 18.** In 2017 which Iraqi city was freed from ISIS ?
- (A) Kirkuk
 - (B) Mosul
 - (C) Najaf
 - (D) None of the above.
- 19.** Name of the wife of Indian Spy Agent KulBhshan Jadhav is _____?
- (A) Nirmalta
 - (B) Priyanaka
-

- (C) Chetankul
(D) None of the Above.
20. The Census held in May 2017 is _____ Census of Paksitan .
(A) 4th
(B) 5th
(C) 6th
(D) USA
21. Total Number of European Union Countries are ?
(A) 28
(B) 27
(C) 30
(D) 26
22. Prime Minister of United Kingdom is .
(A) David Cameron
(B) Theresa May
(C) Gordon Brown
(D) None of these
23. United Kingdom is still the part of European Union ?
(A) Yes
(B) No
24. Pakistan defeated which squash team and win the title of 2016 World Team Junior Squash Championship in Poland?
(A) Egypt
(B) Syria
(C) Iraq
(D) Saudi Arabia.
25. First Lady of the United States is ?
(A) Marla Maples
(B) Ivana Trump
(C) Melania Trump
(D) None of these
26. Who is present Japanese Prime Minister.
(A) Shinzo Abe
-

- (B) Yoshihiko Noda
(C) Naoto Kan
(D) None of These
27. Pakistan and India's membership status in Shanghai Cooperation Organization SCO is ?
(A) Observer
(B) Permanent Member
(C) Dialogue Partner
(D) Guest Attenadance
28. After inclusion of Pakistan and India as a member states , total number of SCO members become_____.
(A) 6
(B) 7
(C) 8
(D) 9
29. Secretary General of Shanghai Cooperation Organization is ?
(A) Rashid Alimov
(B) Sabyr Imandosov
(C) Wang Kaiwen
(D) Aziz Nosirov
30. Secretary General of United Nation Antonio Gutteser belong to which country ?
(A) Brazil
(B) Portugal
(C) Poland
(D) United States

Answer Keys

1	A	2	B	3	D	4	C	5	A	6	D	7	D	8	B	9	C	10	C
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	D	16	D	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	C
21	A	22	B	23	A	24	A	25	C	26	A	27	B	28	C	29	A	30	B

World General Knowledge

1. The deepest point in the world is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) South Pole
- (C) Mariana Trench
- (D) Sinai Peninsula

2. The Mariana Trench is in the _____ Ocean.

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Antarctic
- (D) Pacific

3. The depth of the Mariana Trench is _____ meters.

- (A) 10,011
- (B) 10,411
- (C) 10,611
- (D) 10,911

4. Panama (a country) connects the two continents

- (A) Asia and Europe
- (B) Asia and Africa
- (C) South America and North America
- (D) Asia and Australia

5. Turkey connects the two continents

- (A) Asia and Europe
- (B) Asia and Africa
- (C) South America and North America
- (D) Asia and Australia

6. Egypt connects the two continents

- (A) Asia and Europe
- (B) Asia and Africa
- (C) South America and North America
- (D) Asia and Australia

7. The Panama Canal in Panama is a man-made 77 km waterway that connects

- (A) Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean
-

- (B) Atlantic Ocean and Arctic
- (C) Arctic Ocean and Antarctic Ocean
- (D) Pacific Ocean and Arctic Ocean

8. The Engadin Valley is located in

- (A) Switzerland
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Turkey
- (D) Egypt

9. The Pico Island is located in

- (A) Switzerland
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Turkey
- (D) Egypt

10. Sultan Ahmed Mosque in Istanbul is popularly known as the

- (A) Green Mosque
- (B) Blue Mosque
- (C) Red Mosque
- (D) Yellow Mosque

11. The Great Pyramid of Giza, the oldest of the ancient 7 wonders of the world, is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

12. Lake Lucerne that has complicated shape with several sharp bends and four arms

is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

13. Which city is also called The City of 1,000 Minarets?

- (A) Istanbul
 - (B) Cairo
-

- (C) Makkah
- (D) Islamabad

14. The South Pole of the Earth is located in

- (A) Norway
- (B) Antarctica
- (C) Arctic Ocean
- (D) Pacific Ocean

15. The North Pole of the Earth is located in

- (A) Norway
- (B) Antarctica
- (C) Arctic Ocean
- (D) Pacific Ocean

16. Which statement is true about South and North Poles of the Earth?

- (A) South Pole is warmer than the North Pole
- (B) North Pole is warmer than the South Pole
- (C) Both poles have equal temperature
- (D) Both poles lie in the Ocean

17. The Sinai Peninsula is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

18. Augusta Raurica, a Roman archaeological site, was a/an

- (A) theater
- (B) open-air theater
- (C) museum
- (D) open-air museum

19. Augusta Raurica is located in

- (A) Egypt
- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

20. The Pena Palace, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in

- (A) Egypt
-

- (B) Portugal
- (C) Switzerland
- (D) Turkey

21. The bridge in Istanbul, Turkey that connects Asia and Europe is called

- (A) Golden Gate Bridge
- (B) Akashi Kaikyo Bridge
- (C) Bosphorus Bridge
- (D) Royal Gorge Bridge

22. Alexandria is a city in

- (A) Turkey
- (B) Egypt
- (C) Jordan
- (D) Greece

23. About _____% of Antarctica is covered by ice.

- (A) 97
- (B) 98
- (C) 99
- (D) 100

24. Ross Island in the Ross Sea is located near

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Norway
- (C) continent of Antarctica
- (D) continent of Australia

25. The first European to reach India by sea was

- (A) Christopher Columbus
- (B) Marco Polo
- (C) John Cabot
- (D) Vasco da Gama

26. Vasco da Gama was a/an _____ explorer.

- (A) British
 - (B) French
 - (C) German
 - (D) Portuguese
-

27. The World Wide Web was invented by

- (A) Tim Berners-Lee
- (B) Bob Kahn
- (C) Steve Jobs
- (D) Bill Gates

28. The birthplace of the World Wide Web was

- (A) NASA
- (B) Pentagon
- (C) CERN
- (D) Microsoft

29. The headquarter of the European Organization for Nuclear Research, called CERN, is located in

- (A) Belgium
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Germany
- (D) England

30. The book “Emile” or “On Education” was written by

- (A) Rousseau
- (B) Socrates
- (C) Plato
- (D) Aristotle

31. The world’s longest land border between the two countries is the border between

- (A) US and Canada
- (B) US and Mexico
- (C) India and Pakistan
- (D) South Korea and North Korea

32. The world’s largest island is

- (A) Greenland
- (B) Finland
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) United Kingdom

33. Which country is the largest archipelagic country in the world?

- (A) Greenland
-

- (B) Finland
- (C) Indonesia
- (D) United Kingdom

34. Indonesia is a country with around _____ islands.

- (A) 10,000
- (B) 11,000
- (C) 12,000
- (D) 13,000

35. The most dispersed country in the world is

- (A) Maldives
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) Malaysia
- (D) Philippines

36. The Maldives is spread over _____ km².

- (A) 60,000
- (B) 70,000
- (C) 80,000
- (D) 90,000

37. Maldives, a country in Asia, is consist of around _____ islands.

- (A) 1100
- (B) 1152
- (C) 1192
- (D) 1212

38. Which country is also called the “Land of the Midnight Sun”?

- (A) Japan
- (B) Norway
- (C) Netherlands
- (D) South Africa

39. Which country is also called “Rainbow Nation”?

- (A) Japan
 - (B) Norway
 - (C) Netherlands
 - (D) South Africa
-

40. “Netherlands” literally means

- (A) ideal location
- (B) lower countries
- (C) mouth of land
- (D) land of sun set

41. Which country contains the most volcanoes in the world?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Mexico

42. Which country is the lowest in the world?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Netherlands

43. Which country recognizes the highest number of official languages?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Maldives
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Mexico

44. The constitution of South Africa recognizes _____ official languages.

- (A) 8
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) 11

45. Which country is completely surrounded by South Africa?

- (A) Gabon
- (B) Laos
- (C) Lesotho
- (D) Niue

46. The Komodo dragons are found in

- (A) Indonesia
 - (B) Maldives
 - (C) South Africa
-

(D) Egypt

47. Jeju Island, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Egypt
- (C) South Africa
- (D) South Korea

48. Borobudur, a UNESCO World Heritage Site is located in

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Egypt
- (C) South Africa
- (D) South Korea

49. The Orange River flows in

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Egypt
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Mexico

50. The Chapultepec Castle is located in

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Egypt
- (C) South Africa
- (D) Mexico

Answers

1	C	2	D	3	D	4	C	5	A	6	B	7	A	8	A	9	B
10	B	11	A	12	C	13	B	14	B	15	C	16	B	17	A	18	D
19	C	20	B	21	C	22	B	23	B	24	C	25	D	26	D	27	A
28	C	29	B	30	A	31	A	32	A	33	C	34	D	35	A	36	D
37	C	38	B	39	D	40	B	41	A	42	B	43	C	44	D	45	C
46	A	47	D	48	A	49	C	50	D								

World General Knowledge

1. The largest desert in the world is

- (A) Antarctica
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Sahara
- (D) Atacama

2. The largest cold desert in the world is

- (A) Antarctica
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Sahara
- (D) Atacama

3. The largest hot desert in the world is

- (A) Cholistan
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Sahara
- (D) Atacama

4. The Sahara desert is located in

- (A) Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) South America
- (D) Australia

5. The driest desert in the world is

- (A) Sahara Desert
- (B) Cholistan Desert
- (C) Arabian Desert
- (D) Atacama Desert

6. The Atacama Desert is located in

- (A) Asia
- (B) Africa
- (C) South America
- (D) Australia

7. Kansai International Airport on an artificial island is located in

- (A) China
-

- (B) Japan
- (C) South Korea
- (D) North Korea

8. The Seven Rila Lakes are located in

- (A) Bulgaria
- (B) Hungary
- (C) Poland
- (D) Czech Republic

9. The largest waterfalls system in the world is

- (A) Angel Falls
- (B) Victoria Falls
- (C) Niagara Falls
- (D) Iguazu Falls

10. The famous waterfall, Iguazu Falls, is located on the border of

- (A) United States and Canada
- (B) Chile and Portugal
- (C) Argentina and Brazil
- (D) Paraguay and Uruguay

11. The United Nations was founded on

- (A) March 24, 1945
- (B) October 24, 1945
- (C) March 24, 1949
- (D) October 24, 1950

12. Which country from the following is NOT the member of UNO?

- (A) Vatican City
- (B) Afghanistan
- (C) North Korea
- (D) Vaitnam

13. The International Court of Justice is located in

- (A) New York
 - (B) Washigton
 - (C) Geneva
 - (D) The Hague
-

14. The Great Wall of China is about _____ KM long.

- (A) 18,196
- (B) 19,196
- (C) 20,196
- (D) 21,196

15. The oldest university in the world is

- (A) Cambridge University
- (B) Oxford University
- (C) University of Bologna
- (D) University of Warwick

16. There are _____ non-permanent members of the security council.

- (A) 5
- (B) 7
- (C) 10
- (D) 15

17. The currency of Indonesia is

- (A) rupiah
- (B) dinar
- (C) rangit
- (D) riyal

18. The D-8 is an organization of eight _____ countries.

- (A) developed
- (B) developing
- (C) Asian
- (D) African

19. The European Union's working capital is in

- (A) London
- (B) Lisbon
- (C) Austria
- (D) Brussels

20. The headquarter of NATO is located in

- (A) New York
 - (B) Paris
 - (C) Geneva
-

(D) Brussels

21. The motto of UNO is

(A) It's your world!

(B) Life for All!

(C) Peace!

(D) Love and Peace!

22. The world's highest mountain is in

(A) China

(B) Pakistan

(C) Nepal

(D) India

23. The headquarter of Red Cross is in

(A) New York

(B) Washigton

(C) Geneva

(D) The Hague

24. World Trade Organization was established in

(A) 1980

(B) 1985

(C) 1990

(D) 1995

25. The North Atlantic treaty (NATO) was signed in

(A) 1945

(B) 1947

(C) 1949

(D) 1951

26. Which country, on the map of world, appears as "Long Shoe"?

(A) Portugal

(B) Italy

(C) Greece

(D) Hungary

27. Which from the following countries is NOT a member of D-8?

(A) India

- (B) Pakistan
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) Turkey

28. The largest ocean of the world is

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Pacific
- (C) Indian
- (D) None of these

29. Which from the following countries does NOT yield veto-power?

- (A) United States
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) Canada
- (D) France

30. OIC changed its name from Organisation of the Islamic Conference to Organisation of Islamic Cooperation in

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1999
- (C) 2001
- (D) 2011

31. The most powerful organ of United Nations is

- (A) General Assembly
- (B) Security Council
- (C) Secretariat
- (D) International Court of Justice

32. The headquarter of Green Peace International is located in

- (A) Amserdam
- (B) Geneva
- (C) Lisbon
- (D) Austria

33. 3 May is observed Internationally as

- (A) Labour Day
 - (B) Environment Day
 - (C) Earth Day
 - (D) Press Freedom Day
-

34. The Capital of Canada is

- (A) Tirane
- (B) Ottawa
- (C) Athens
- (D) Luxembourg

35. Suez Canal is between

- (A) Arabian Sea and Red Sea
- (B) Red Sea and North Sea
- (C) Mediterranean Sea and North Sea
- (D) Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea

36. The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is located in

- (A) Islamabad, Pakistan
- (B) New Delhi, India
- (C) Kathmandu, Nepal
- (D) Colombo, Sri Lanka

37. Which from the following countries is NOT a member of European Union?

- (A) Norway
- (B) Ireland
- (C) Malta
- (D) Estonia

38. The currency of Israel is

- (A) Euro
- (B) Shekel
- (C) Forint
- (D) Krone

39. Which country (by electorate) is the world's largest democracy?

- (A) United States
- (B) United Kingdom
- (C) China
- (D) India

40. The permanent Secretariat of OIC is located in

- (A) Makkah
 - (B) Madina
 - (C) Jeddah
-

(D) Riyadh

41. The highest part of the Earth is

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Norway
- (D) North Pole

42. The lowest part of the Earth is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) Mariana Trench
- (C) South Africa
- (D) South Pole

43. The deepest part of the Earth is

- (A) Dead Sea
- (B) Mariana Trench
- (C) South Africa
- (D) South Pole

44. The headquarter of Amnesty International is in

- (A) Amserdam
- (B) Geneva
- (C) London
- (D) Berlin

45. The headquarter of Transparency International is in

- (A) Amserdam
- (B) Geneva
- (C) London
- (D) Berlin

46. The largest Island of the World is

- (A) Iceland
- (B) Greenland
- (C) England
- (D) Sri Lanka

47. 22 April is observed Internationally as

- (A) Labour Day
-

- (B) Environment Day
(C) Earth Day
(D) Press Freedom Day

48. Yellow Sea lies between

- (A) America and Canada
(B) England and France
(C) China and Korea
(D) Norway and Sweden

49. The smallest Sea of the World is

- (A) Dead Sea
(B) Red Sea
(C) Baltic Sea
(D) Arabian Sea

50. World's famous bridge "Golden Gate Bridge" is in

- (A) San Francisco
(B) New Delhi
(C) France
(D) Sydney

Answers

1	A	2	A	3	C	4	B	5	D	6	C	7	B	8	A	9	D
10	C	11	B	12	A	13	D	14	D	15	C	16	C	17	A	18	B
19	D	20	D	21	A	22	C	23	C	24	D	25	C	26	B	27	A
28	B	29	C	30	D	31	B	32	A	33	D	34	B	35	D	36	C
37	A	38	B	39	D	40	C	41	A	42	A	43	B	44	C	45	D
46	B	47	C	48	C	49	C	50	A								

World General Knowledge

1. Which country is called “Land of thousand islands“?

- (A) Malaysia
- (B) Indonesia
- (C) Ireland
- (D) Finland

2. Indonesia is an archipelago comprising approximately _____ islands.

- (A) 10,000
- (B) 12,500
- (C) 15,000
- (D) 17,500

3. Which country is called the “Land of Golden Fibre“?

- (A) United States
- (B) South Korea
- (C) Bangladesh
- (D) India

4. Which country is called the “Land of thousand Lakes“?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Finland
- (C) Iceland
- (D) Scotland

5. Vienna is the capital of

- (A) Austria
- (B) Switzerland
- (C) Cyprus
- (D) Denmark

6. The capital of Czech Republic is?

- (A) Nicosia
- (B) Dublin
- (C) Bern
- (D) Prague

7. AFP is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Germany
-

- (B) France
- (C) Syria
- (D) Yemen

8. ANTARA is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Syria
- (C) Yemen
- (D) Jordan

9. Emirates is an airline of _____.

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Qatar
- (C) UAE
- (D) Malaysia

10. Qantas is an airline of _____.

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) Australia
- (C) UAE
- (D) Malaysia

11. The Temple of Heaven, a religious building, is located in

- (A) Edinburgh
- (B) Rome
- (C) Beijing
- (D) Shanghai

12. The mine, Super Pit, is Australia's largest _____ mine.

- (A) gold
- (B) silver
- (C) copper
- (D) coal

13. What was the nationality of Alfred Nobel?

- (A) American
 - (B) British
 - (C) German
 - (D) Swedish
-

14. The first Nobel Prize was awarded in

- (A) 1895
- (B) 1901
- (C) 1907
- (D) 1913

15. The Nobel Prize has been awarded in _____ fields.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

16. The Li River is located in

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) South Korea
- (D) North Korea

17. SANA is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Saudi Arabia
- (B) UAE
- (C) Syria
- (D) Yemen

18. Saba is the news agency of _____.

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) Syria
- (C) Yemen
- (D) Jordan

19. KLM is an airline of _____.

- (A) Australia
- (B) Germany
- (C) Netherlands
- (D) Austria

20. Etihad Airways is an airline of _____.

- (A) United Arab Emirates
 - (B) Qatar
 - (C) Russia
-

(D) Canada

21. The Earth surface is divided in _____ Continents.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

22. The Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is _____.

- (A) Asia
- (B) Europe
- (C) Africa
- (D) North America

23. The second Largest Continent (by Area) of the World is

- (A) Asia
- (B) Europe
- (C) Africa
- (D) North America

24. The Smallest Continent (by Area) of the World is

- (A) Antarctica
- (B) Australia
- (C) Africa
- (D) Europe

25. The Earth's Oceanic water is divided in _____ oceans.

- (A) 5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7
- (D) 8

26. The Earth's Largest ocean is _____ .

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Indian
- (D) Pacific

27. The Earth's second Largest ocean is _____ .

- (A) Atlantic
-

- (B) Arctic
- (C) Indian
- (D) Pacific

28. The Earth's Smallest ocean is

- (A) Atlantic
- (B) Arctic
- (C) Indian
- (D) Pacific

29. The world's Largest Lake is?

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Victoria
- (D) Great Bear Lake

30. The hottest desert of the world is?

- (A) Sahara Desert
- (B) Arabian Desert
- (C) Cholistan Desert
- (D) Arctic Desert

31. The first Secretary General of United Nations was?

- (A) Dag Hammarskjold
- (B) Kurt Walheion
- (C) U Thant
- (D) Trygue Lie

32. World War I was began in?

- (A) 1912
- (B) 1914
- (C) 1916
- (D) 1918

33. World War I was ended in?

- (A) 1912
 - (B) 1914
 - (C) 1916
 - (D) 1918
-

34. World War II was began in?

- (A) 1935
- (B) 1937
- (C) 1939
- (D) 1941

35. World War II was ended in?

- (A) 1939
- (B) 1941
- (C) 1943
- (D) 1945

36. The world's deadliest conflict was?

- (A) World War I
- (B) World War II
- (C) Mongol Conquests
- (D) Taiping Rebellion

37. The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Hiroshima on?

- (A) 3 August 1945
- (B) 6 August 1945
- (C) 9 August 1945
- (D) 12 August 1945

38. What was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Hiroshima?

- (A) Little Boy
- (B) Fat Boy
- (C) Little Man
- (D) Fat Man

39. The Atomic Bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki on?

- (A) 3 August 1945
- (B) 6 August 1945
- (C) 9 August 1945
- (D) 12 August 1945

40. What was the name of Atomic Bomb that dropped on the city of Nagasaki?

- (A) Little Boy
 - (B) Fat Boy
 - (C) Little Man
-

(D) Fat Man

41. NATO is a/an _____ alliance.

- (A) military
- (B) economic
- (C) regional
- (D) cultural

42. The oldest news agency in the world is?

- (A) AFP
- (B) WAFA
- (C) BBC
- (D) CNN

43. The Suez Canal is in _____ .

- (A) Nigeria
- (B) Libya
- (C) Egypt
- (D) Palestine

44. The Delaware river is in _____ .

- (A) United States
- (B) Canada
- (C) China
- (D) United Kingdom

45. The main structural work of the Eiffel Tower was completed in?

- (A) 1883
- (B) 1885
- (C) 1887
- (D) 1889

46. The height of Eiffel Tower is _____ feet.

- (A) 1063
- (B) 1067
- (C) 1073
- (D) 1077

47. Reuters is the news agency of _____ .

- (A) United States
-

- (B) United Kingdom
(C) France
(D) Germany

48. Wafa is the news agency of _____ .

- (A) Palestine
(B) Iraq
(C) Qatar
(D) Egypt

49. The capital of Saudi Arabia is?

- (A) Makkah
(B) Madina
(C) Taif
(D) Riyadh

50. The currency of Qatar is?

- (A) Dollar
(B) Dinar
(C) Dirham
(D) Riyal

Answers

1	B	2	D	3	C	4	B	5	A	6	D	7	B	8	A	9	C
10	B	11	C	12	A	13	D	14	B	15	B	16	A	17	C	18	C
19	C	20	A	21	C	22	A	23	C	24	B	25	A	26	D	27	A
28	B	29	A	30	A	31	D	32	B	33	D	34	C	35	D	36	B
37	B	38	A	39	C	40	D	41	A	42	A	43	C	44	A	45	D
46	A	47	B	48	A	49	D	50	D								

World Affairs

- 1.** Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) was founded on.
(A) September 25, 1966
(B) September 25, 1967
(C) September 25, 1969
(D) September 25, 1969
 - 2.** The OIC was founded in
(A) Saudi Arabia
(B) Iraq
(C) Qatar
(D) Morocco
 - 3.** The 6th organ, “Trusteeship Council” of the United Nations suspended operation on November 01, 1994, with the independence of
(A) Chad
(B) Sudan
(C) Palau
(D) Tunisia
 - 4.** The United Nations has _____ principal organs.
(A) 4
(B) 5
(C) 6
(D) 7
 - 5.** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) was founded on.
(A) 27 December 1944
(B) 27 December 1945
(C) 27 December 1946
(D) 27 December 1947
 - 6.** The social networking site “Twitter” was launched on
(A) July 15, 2003
(B) July 15, 2004
(C) July 15, 2005
(D) July 15, 2006
 - 7.** The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was formed in?
(A) 1958
-

- (B) 1960
- (C) 1962
- (D) 1964

8. 8 March is observed internationally as?

- (A) Women's Day
- (B) World Water Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) Human Rights Day

9. 22 March is observed internationally as?

- (A) Women's Day
- (B) World Water Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) Human Rights Day

10. 7 April is observed internationally as?

- (A) Women's Day
- (B) World Water Day
- (C) World Health Day
- (D) Human Rights Day

11. The world's highest mountain is

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Kangchenjunga
- (D) Nanga Parbat

12. The highest peak of the Mount Everest is located along the border of

- (A) China and India
- (B) China and Pakistan
- (C) China and Nepal
- (D) India and Pakistan

13. The world's second highest mountain is

- (A) Mount Everest
 - (B) K2
 - (C) Kangchenjunga
 - (D) Nanga Parbat
-

14. The highest peak of the K2 is located along the border of

- (A) China and India
- (B) China and Pakistan
- (C) China and Nepal
- (D) India and Pakistan

15. The “El Valle de la Luna” means

- (A) Valley of the Moon
- (B) Colour of the Moon
- (C) Valley of the Mars
- (D) Colour of the Mars

16. The El Valle de la Luna (Valley of the Moon) is located in the

- (A) Antarctica Desert
- (B) Atacama Desert
- (C) Sahara Desert
- (D) Gobi Desert

17. The Valley of the Moon is located in

- (A) Argentina
- (B) Brazil
- (C) Chile
- (D) Hungary

18. The surface of El Valle de la Luna in the Atacama Desert looks like the surface of the

- (A) Grass
- (B) Mars
- (C) Water
- (D) Moon

19. Near Antofagasta, Chile the surface of the Atacama Desert looks like the surface of the

- (A) Moon
- (B) Grass
- (C) Water
- (D) Mars

20. The Gobi desert is located in

- (A) China and Pakistan
-

- (B) China and India
- (C) China and Mongolia
- (D) China and Russia

21. The point on the Earth's surface that is farthest from its center is the peak of the

- (A) Mount Everest
- (B) K2
- (C) Chimborazo mountain
- (D) Nanga Parbat

22. The Chimborazo mountain is located in

- (A) Peru
- (B) Guyana
- (C) Venezuela
- (D) Ecuador

23. The world's largest lake is the

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Baikal
- (D) Lake Lucerne

24. The world's largest freshwater lake by surface area is

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Baikal
- (D) Lake Lucerne

25. The world's largest freshwater lake by volume is

- (A) Caspian Sea
- (B) Lake Superior
- (C) Lake Baikal
- (D) Lake Lucerne

26. Lake Superior is located in

- (A) United States
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) Russia
 - (D) United States and Canada
-

27. Lake Baikal is located in

- (A) United States
- (B) Canada
- (C) Russia
- (D) United States and Canada

28. Which country is called the “Land of the Rising Sun”?

- (A) China
- (B) Japan
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) Australia

29. The tallest waterfalls in the world is located in

- (A) Argentina
- (B) Canada
- (C) Russia
- (D) Venezuela

30. The world’s tallest waterfalls is

- (A) Angel Falls
- (B) Victoria Falls
- (C) Niagara Falls
- (D) Iguazu Falls

31. The headquarters of International Federation of Association Football (FIFA) is located in

- (A) Berlin
- (B) Lausanne
- (C) London
- (D) Zurich

32. FIFA was founded in

- (A) 1904
- (B) 1908
- (C) 1912
- (D) 1916

33. The FIFA men’s World Cup was commenced in

- (A) 1924
 - (B) 1930
-

- (C) 1936
- (D) 1942

34. The FIFA women's World Cup was commenced in

- (A) 1981
- (B) 1983
- (C) 1987
- (D) 1991

35. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded in

- (A) 1894
- (B) 1898
- (C) 1902
- (D) 1904

36. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) was founded by

- (A) Demetrios Vikelas
- (B) Pierre de Coubertin
- (C) Thomas Bach
- (D) Juan Antonio Samaranch

37. The first president of IOC was

- (A) Demetrios Vikelas
- (B) Pierre de Coubertin
- (C) Thomas Bach
- (D) Juan Antonio Samaranch

38. The headquarters of IOC is located in

- (A) Berlin
- (B) Lausanne
- (C) London
- (D) Zurich

39. Pierre de Coubertin who created IOC and is called father of the modern Olympic Games was also a/an

- (A) musician
 - (B) politician
 - (C) educator and historian
 - (D) lawyer and historian
-

40. The creation of IOC was inspired by the ancient Olympic Games which were held in

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Greece
- (D) Switzerland

41. Due to World wars the Olympic Games were cancelled in

- (A) 1916 and 1940
- (B) 1918 and 1942
- (C) 1916, 1938, and 1942
- (D) 1916, 1940, and 1944

42. The first Summer Olympics organized by the IOC were held in 1896 in

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Greece
- (D) Switzerland

43. The first Winter Olympics organized by the IOC was held in 1924

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Greece
- (D) Switzerland

44. Kangaroos are found in

- (A) Australia
- (B) New Zealand
- (C) Australia and New Zealand
- (D) Australia, New Zealand and South Africa

45. Polar bear is mostly

- (A) carnivorous
- (B) herbivorous
- (C) omnivorous
- (D) none of these

46. Pandas are feed almost entirely on

- (A) beech
 - (B) bamboo
-

- (C) red pine
(D) European larch

47. The world's largest animal is

- (A) blue whale
(B) gray whale
(C) sperm whale
(D) North Pacific right whale

48. The world's largest land animal is

- (A) Hippopotamus
(B) Asian elephant
(C) African forest elephant
(D) African bush elephant

49. The world's largest reptile is

- (A) American alligator
(B) American crocodile
(C) Saltwater crocodile
(D) Nile crocodile

50. The world's largest bird is

- (A) Somali ostrich
(B) Common ostrich
(C) King penguin
(D) Southern cassowary

Answers

1	D	2	D	3	C	4	B	5	B	6	D	7	A	8	A	9	B
10	C	11	A	12	C	13	B	14	B	15	A	16	B	17	C	18	D
19	D	20	C	21	C	22	D	23	A	24	B	25	C	26	D	27	C
28	B	29	D	30	A	31	D	32	A	33	B	34	D	35	A	36	B
37	A	38	B	39	C	40	C	41	D	42	C	43	A	44	A	45	A
46	B	47	A	48	D	49	C	50	B								

World Affairs

1. Which country's diplomats have been kicked out by more than 20 countries world wide?
 - a. Germany
 - b. USA
 - c. Russia
 - d. UK

 2. Which country has planned to build the world's largest solar project worth an estimated \$200B?
 - a. USA
 - b. Japan
 - c. Saudi Arabia
 - d. China

 3. Fire broke out during riots, leaving 68 dead in which country's jail?
 - a. Thailand
 - b. Venezuela
 - c. Italy
 - d. Peru

 4. Which of the following was not party to Six nation speaker conference held in Islamabad in December 2017?
 - a. Afghanistan
 - b. China
 - c. Iran
 - d. India

 5. World's largest amphibious aircraft AG600, is the production of?
 - a. Russia
 - b. USA
 - c. China
 - d. Germany

 6. The country which is host to highest number of refugees in the world is?
 - a. Turkey
-

- b. Pakistan
 - c. Jordan
 - d. Germany
7. OIC declares ____ as Palestinian capital.
- a. East Jerusalem
 - b. Gaza
 - c. Ramallah
 - d. West Jerusalem
8. The name of the Muslim woman to run in elections against Vladimir Putin is ____.
- a. Yelena Mizulina
 - b. Aina Gamzatova
 - c. Valentina Tereshkova
 - d. Valentina Matviyenko
9. Which country recently blocked Skype over Unlicensed VoIP calls?
- a. KSA
 - b. UAE
 - c. Russia
 - d. Japan
10. The name of the president of Kenya who was appointed in month of November 2017 is?
- a. Uhuru Kenyatta
 - b. Raila Odinga
 - c. William Ruto
 - d. Kalonzo Musyoka
11. Which social media announced in November that it will detect suicidal tendencies in individual's posts from November 2017?
- a. Twitter
 - b. Instagram
 - c. WhatsApp
 - d. Facebook
-

12. 16th Council of heads of government of the Shanghai Cooperation organization was held in?
 - a. Beijing, China
 - b. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan
 - c. Sochi, Russia
 - d. Tashkent, Uzbekistan
13. Nelson Mandela day has announced by UN is?
 - a. 9th November
 - b. 25th December
 - c. 26th January
 - d. 18th July
14. Empire State Building is in?
 - a. San Francisco
 - b. New York
 - c. California
 - d. Washington
15. Which country is to deploy driverless buses from 2022.
 - a. USA
 - b. Japan
 - c. Singapore
 - d. South Korea

Answer Keys

1	c	2	c	3	b	4	d	5	c	6	c	7	a	8	b	9	b	10	a
11	d	12	c	13	d	14	b	15	c										

Land Borders

Country	Total length of land borders (km)	Land Border Neighbours and Border Length km
Afghanistan	5,529	China: 76 km Iran: 936 km Pakistan: 2,430 km Tajikistan: 1,206 km Turkmenistan: 744 km Uzbekistan: 137 km
Albania	720	Greece: 282 km Kosovo: 112 km Macedonia: 151 km Montenegro: 172 km
Algeria	6,343	Libya: 982 km Mali: 1,376 km Mauritania: 463 km Morocco: 1,559 km Niger: 956 km Tunisia: 965 km Western Sahara: 42 km
Andorra	120	France: 56.6 km Spain: 63.7 km
Angola	5,198	Congo : 2,511 km Republic of the Congo: 201 km Namibia: 1,376 km Zambia: 1,110 km
Argentina	9,665	Bolivia: 832 km Brazil: 1,224 km Chile : 5,300 km Paraguay: 1,880 km Uruguay: 579 km

Armenia	1,254	Azerbaijan : 787 km Georgia: 164 km Iran: 35 km Turkey: 268 km
Austria	2,562	Czech Republic: 362 km Germany: 784 km Hungary: 366 km Italy: 430 km Liechtenstein: 35 km Slovakia: 91 km Slovenia: 330 km Switzerland: 164 km
Azerbaijan	2,013	Armenia : 787 km Georgia: 322 km Iran : 432 km Russia: 284 km Turkey: 9 km
Bangladesh	4,246	India : 4,053 km Myanmar: 193 km
Belarus	2,900	Latvia: 141 km Lithuania: 502 km Poland: 407 km Russia: 959 km Ukraine: 891 km
Belgium	1,385	France: 620 km Germany: 167 km Luxembourg: 148 km Netherlands : 450 km
Belize	516	Guatemala: 266 km Mexico: 250 km
Benin	1,989	Burkina Faso: 306 km Niger: 266 km Nigeria: 773 km Togo: 644 km

Bhutan	1,075	China: 470 km India: 605 km
Bolivia	6,743	Argentina: 832 km Brazil: 3,400 km Chile: 861 km Paraguay: 750 km Peru: 900 km
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,459	Croatia : 932 km Montenegro: 225 km Serbia :302 km
Botswana	4,015	Namibia: 1,360 km South Africa: 1,840 km Zambia: 0.15 km Zimbabwe: 813 km
Brazil	14,691	Argentina: 1,224 km Bolivia: 3,400 km Colombia: 1,643 km France: 673 km Guyana: 1,119 km Paraguay: 1,290 km Peru: 1,560 km Suriname: 597 km Uruguay: 985 km Venezuela: 2,200 km
Brunei	381	Malaysia : 381 km
Bulgaria	1,808	Greece: 494 km Macedonia: 148 km Romania: 608 km Serbia: 318 km Turkey: 240 km
Burundi	974	Congo: 233 km Rwanda: 290 km Tanzania: 451 km

Cambodia	2,572	Laos: 541 km Thailand: 803 km Vietnam: 1,228 km
Cameroon	4,591	Central African Republic: 797 km Chad: 1,094 km Republic of the Congo: 523 km Equatorial Guinea: 189 km Gabon: 298 km Nigeria: 1,690 km
Canada	8,893	United States: 8,893 km
Central African Republic	5,213	Cameroon: 797 km Chad: 1,197 km Congo: 1,577 km Republic of the Congo: 467 km South Sudan: 682 km Sudan: 483 km
Chad	5,968	Cameroon: 1,094 km Central African Republic: 1,197 km Libya: 1,055 km Niger: 1,175 km Nigeria: 87 km Sudan: 1,360 km
Chile	6,171	Argentina : 5,300 km Bolivia: 861 km Peru: 160 km
People's Republic of China	22,147	Afghanistan: 76 km Bhutan: 470 km Hong Kong (China): 30 km India : 3,380 km Kazakhstan: 1,533 km North Korea: 1,416 km Kyrgyzstan: 858 km Laos: 423 km

		Macau (China): 0.34 km Mongolia: 4,677 km Myanmar: 2,185 km Nepal: 1,236 km Pakistan: 523 km Russia : 3,645 km Tajikistan: 414 km Vietnam: 1,281 km
Colombia	6,004	Brazil: 1,643 km Ecuador: 590 km Panama: 225 km Peru: 1,496 km Venezuela: 2,050 km
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,730	Angola : 2,511 km Burundi: 233 km Central African Republic: 1,577 km Republic of the Congo: 2,410 km Rwanda: 217 km South Sudan: 628 km Tanzania: 459 km Uganda: 765 km Zambia: 1,930 km
Republic of the Congo	5,504	Angola: 201 km Cameroon: 523 km Central African Republic: 467 km Congo: 2,410 km Gabon: 1,903 km
Costa Rica	639	Nicaragua: 309 km Panama: 330 km
Croatia	2,197	Bosnia and Herzegovina : 932 km Hungary: 329 km Montenegro: 25 km Serbia: 241 km Slovenia: 670 km

Czech Republic	1,881	Austria: 362 km Germany: 815 km Poland: 658 km Slovakia: 215 km
Denmark	68	Germany: 68 km
Djibouti	528	Eritrea: 125 km Ethiopia: 343 km Somalia: 60 km
Dominican Republic	360	Haiti: 360 km
Ecuador	2,010	Colombia: 590 km Peru: 1,420 km
Egypt	2,665	Palestinian territories: 277 km Libya: 1,115 km Sudan: 1,273 km
Eritrea	1,626	Djibouti: 109 km Ethiopia: 912 km Sudan: 605 km
Estonia	633	Latvia: 339 km Russia: 294 km
Ethiopia	5,328	Djibouti: 349 km Eritrea: 912 km Kenya: 861 km Somalia: 1,600 km South Sudan: 883 km Sudan: 723 km
European Union	13,180	Albania: 282 km Andorra: 120.3 km Belarus: 1,050 km Bosnia and Herzegovina: 932 km Brazil: 673 km Liechtenstein: 34.9 km Macedonia: 394 km

		Moldova: 450 km Monaco: 4.4 km Montenegro: 25 km Morocco : 16 km Norway: 2,348 km Russia : 2,257 km San Marino: 39 km Serbia: 1,186 km Suriname: 510 km Switzerland: 1,811 km Turkey: 446 km Ukraine : 1,257 km Vatican City: 3.2 km
Finland	2,690	Norway: 736 km Sweden : 614 km Russia : 1,340 km
France	2,889	Andorra: 56.6 km Belgium: 620 km Germany: 451 km Italy: 488 km Luxembourg: 73 km Monaco: 4.4 km Spain : 623 km Switzerland: 573 km
French Guiana (France)	1,183	Brazil: 673 km Suriname: 510 km
Gabon	2,551	Cameroon: 298 km Republic of the Congo: 1,903 km Equatorial Guinea: 350 km
The Gambia	740	Senegal: 740 km
Palestine	62	Egypt: 11 km Israel: 51 km
Georgia	1,461	Armenia: 164 km

		Azerbaijan: 322 km Russia: 723 km Turkey: 252 km
Germany	3,621	Austria: 784 km Belgium :[22] 167 km Czech Republic: 815 km Denmark: 68 km France: 451 km Luxembourg: 138 km Netherlands: 577 km Poland: 456 km Switzerland : 334 km
Ghana	2,094	Burkina Faso: 549 km Cote DIvoire: 668 km Togo: 877 km
Gibraltar (United Kingdom)	1.2	Spain: 1.2 km
Greece	1,228	Albania: 282 km Bulgaria: 494 km Turkey: 206 km Macedonia: 246 km
Guatemala	1,687	Belize: 266 km El Salvador: 203 km Honduras: 256 km Mexico: 962 km
Guinea	3,399	Cote d'Ivoire: 610 km Guinea-Bissau: 386 km Liberia: 563 km Mali: 858 km Senegal: 330 km Sierra Leone: 652 km
Guyana	2,462	Brazil: 1,119 km Suriname: 600 km

		Venezuela: 743 km
Hungary	2,171	Austria: 366 km Croatia: 329 km Romania: 443 km Serbia: 151 km Slovakia: 677 km Slovenia: 102 km Ukraine: 103 km
India	14,103	Bangladesh: 4,053 km Bhutan: 605 km China : 3,380 km Myanmar: 1,463 km Nepal: 1,690 km Pakistan : 2,912 km
Indonesia	2,830	East Timor : 228 km Malaysia: 1,782 km Papua New Guinea: 820 km
Iran	5,440	Afghanistan: 936 km Armenia: 35 km Azerbaijan :432 km Iraq: 1,458 km Pakistan: 909 km Turkey: 499 km Turkmenistan: 992 km
Iraq	3,650	Iran: 1,458 km Jordan: 181 km Kuwait: 240 km Saudi Arabia: 814 km Syria: 605 km Turkey: 352 km
Ireland	499	United Kingdom: 499 km
Italy	1,932	Austria: 430 km France: 488 km

		San Marino: 39 km Slovenia: 232 km Switzerland :740 km Vatican City: 3.2 km
Jordan	1,635	Iraq: 181 km Israel: 238 km Saudi Arabia: 744 km Syria: 375 km Palestinian territories:97 km
Kazakhstan	12,012	China: 1,533 km Kyrgyzstan: 1,051 km Russia: 6,846 km Turkmenistan: 379 km Uzbekistan: 2,203 km
Kenya	3,477	Ethiopia: 861 km Somalia: 682 km South Sudan: 232 km Tanzania: 769 km Uganda: 933 km
North Korea	1,673	China: 1,416 km South Korea: 238 km Russia: 19 km
South Korea	238	North Korea: 238 km
Kosovo	701	Albania: 112 km Macedonia: 159 km Montenegro: 79 km Serbia: 352 km
Kuwait	462	Iraq: 240 km Saudi Arabia: 222 km
Kyrgyzstan	3,878	China: 858 km Kazakhstan: 1,051 km Tajikistan : 870 km Uzbekistan :1,099 km

Latvia	1,150	Belarus: 141 km Estonia: 339 km Lithuania: 453 km Russia: 217 km
Lebanon	454	Israel: 79 km Syria: 375 km
Liberia	1,585	Guinea: 563 km Cote d'Ivoire: 716 km Sierra Leone: 306 km
Libya	4,348	Algeria: 982 km Chad: 1,055 km Egypt: 1,115 km Niger: 354 km Sudan: 383 km Tunisia: 459 km
Lithuania	1,273	Belarus: 502 km Latvia: 453 km Poland: 91 km Russia: 227 km
Luxembourg	359	Belgium: 148 km France: 73 km Germany: 138 km
Macedonia	766	Albania: 151 km Bulgaria: 148 km Greece: 246 km Kosovo: 159 km Serbia: 62 km
Malawi	2,881	Mozambique: 1,569 km Tanzania: 475 km Zambia: 837 km
Malaysia	3,147	Brunei : 381 km Indonesia: 1,782 km Thailand: 506 km

Mali	7,243	Algeria: 1,376 km Burkina Faso: 1,000 km Cote d'Ivoire: 532 km Guinea: 858 km Mauritania: 2,237 km Niger: 821 km Senegal: 419 km
Mauritania	5,074	Algeria: 463 km Mali: 2,237 km Senegal: 813 km Western Sahara: 1,561 km
Mexico	4,353	Belize: 250 km Guatemala: 962 km United States: 3,141 km
Moldova	1,389	Romania: 450 km Ukraine: 939 km
Monaco	4.4	France: 4.4 km
Mongolia	8,220	China: 4,677 km Russia: 3,485 km
Montenegro	625	Albania: 172 km Bosnia and Herzegovina: 225 km Croatia: 25 km Kosovo: 79 km Serbia: 124 km
Morocco	2,018	Algeria: 1,559 km Western Sahara: 443 km Spain : 17 km
Mozambique	4,571	Malawi: 1,569 km South Africa : 491 km Swaziland: 105 km Tanzania: 756 km Zambia: 419 km Zimbabwe: 1,231 km

Myanmar	5,876	Bangladesh: 193 km China: 2,185 km India: 1,463 km Laos: 235 km Thailand: 1,800 km
Namibia	3,936	Angola: 1,376 km Botswana: 1,360 km South Africa: 967 km Zambia: 233 km
Nepal	2,926	China: 1,236 km India: 1,690 km
Netherlands	1,027	Belgium :450 km Germany: 577 km
Netherlands,	1,037	Belgium : 450 km Germany: 577 km Saint Martin(France): 10.2 km
Nicaragua	1,231	Costa Rica: 309 km Honduras: 922 km
Niger	5,697	Algeria: 956 km Benin: 266 k Burkina Faso: 628 km Chad: 1,175 km Libya: 354 km Mali: 821 km Nigeria: 1,497 km
Nigeria	4,047	Benin: 773 km Cameroon: 1,690 km Chad: 87 km Niger: 1,497 km
Norway	2,551	Finland: 736 km Sweden: 1,619 km Russia: 196 km

Oman	1,374	Saudi Arabia: 676 km United Arab Emirates : 410 km Yemen: 288 km
Pakistan	6,774	Afghanistan: 2,430 km People's Republic of China: 523 km India: 2,912 km Iran: 909 km
Palestine	466	Egypt: 11 km Israel : 358 km Jordan: 97 km
Panama	555	Colombia: 225 km Costa Rica: 330 km
Papua New Guinea	820	Indonesia: 820 km
Paraguay	3,920	Argentina: 1,880 km Bolivia: 750 km Brazil: 1,290 km
Peru	5,536	Bolivia: 900 km Brazil: 1,560 km Chile: 160 km Colombia: 1,496 km Ecuador: 1,420 km
Poland	2,788	Belarus: 407 km Czech Republic: 658 km Germany: 456 km Lithuania: 91 km Russia: 206 km Slovakia: 444 km Ukraine: 526 km
Portugal	1,214	Spain: 1,214 km
Qatar	60	Saudi Arabia: 60 km
Romania	2,508	Bulgaria: 608 km

		Hungary: 443 km Moldova: 450 km Serbia: 476 km Ukraine : 531 km
Russia	20,017	Azerbaijan: 284 km Belarus: 959 km China : 3,645 km Estonia: 294 km Finland : 1,340 km Georgia: 723 km Kazakhstan: 6,846 km North Korea: 19 km Latvia: 217 km Lithuania: 227 km Mongolia: 3,485 km Norway: 196 km Poland: 206 km Ukraine: 1,576 km
Rwanda	893	Burundi: 290 km Congo: 217 km Tanzania: 217 km Uganda: 169 km
Saudi Arabia	4,431	Iraq: 814 km Jordan: 744 km Kuwait: 222 km Oman: 676 km Qatar: 60 km United Arab Emirates: 457 km Yemen: 1,458 km
Senegal	2,640	The Gambia: 740 km Guinea: 330 km Guinea-Bissau: 338 km Mali: 419 km

		Mauritania: 813 km
Serbia	2,027	Bosnia and Herzegovina : 302 km Bulgaria: 318 km Croatia: 241 km Hungary: 151 km Kosovo: 352 km Macedonia: 62 km Montenegro: 124 km Romania: 476 km
Slovakia	1,524	Austria: 91 km Czech Republic: 215 km Hungary: 677 km Poland: 444 km Ukraine: 97 km
Slovenia	1,334	Austria: 330 km Croatia: 670 km Italy: 232 km Hungary: 102 km
Somalia	2,340	Djibouti: 58 km Ethiopia: 1,600 km Kenya: 682 km
South Africa	4,862	Botswana: 1,840 km Lesotho: 909 km Mozambique : 491 km Namibia: 967 km Swaziland: 430 km Zimbabwe: 225 km
South Sudan	4,797	Central African Republic: 682 km Congo: 628 km Ethiopia: 883 km Kenya: 232 km Sudan: 1,937 km Uganda: 435 km

Spain	1,918	Andorra: 63.7 km France : 623 km Gibraltar: 1.2 km Portugal: 1,214 km Morocco : 17 km
Sudan	6,764	Central African Republic: 483 km Chad: 1,360 km Egypt: 1,273 km Eritrea: 605 km Ethiopia: 723 km Libya: 383 km South Sudan: 1,937 km
Swaziland	535	Mozambique: 105 km South Africa: 430 km
Sweden	2,233	Finland : 614 km Norway: 1,619 km
Switzerland	1,852	Austria : 164 km France: 573 km Italy :740 km Liechtenstein: 41 km Germany :334 km
Syria	2,253	Iraq: 605 km Israel: 76 km Jordan: 375 km Lebanon: 375 km Turkey : 822 km
Tajikistan	3,651	Afghanistan: 1,206 km People's Republic of China: 414 km Kyrgyzstan : 870 km Uzbekistan : 1,161 km
Tanzania	3,861	Burundi: 451 km Congo: 459 km Kenya: 769 km Malawi: 475 km

		Mozambique: 756 km Rwanda: 217 km Uganda: 396 km Zambia: 338 km
Thailand	4,863	Cambodia: 803 km Laos: 1,754 km Malaysia: 506 km Myanmar: 1,800 km
Togo	1,647	Benin: 644 km Burkina Faso: 126 km Ghana: 877 km
Tunisia	1,424	Algeria: 965 km Libya: 459 km
Turkey	2,648	Armenia: 268 km Azerbaijan: 9 km Bulgaria: 240 km Georgia: 252 km Greece: 206 km Iran: 499 km Iraq: 352 km Syria : 822 km
Turkmenistan	3,736	Afghanistan: 744 km Iran: 992 km Kazakhstan: 379 km Uzbekistan: 1,621 km
Uganda	2,698	Congo: 765 km Kenya: 933 km Rwanda: 169 km South Sudan: 435 km Tanzania: 396 km
Ukraine	4,663	Belarus: 891 km Hungary: 103 km Moldova: 939 km

		Poland: 526 km Romania : 531 km Russia: 1,576 km Slovakia: 97 km
United Arab Emirates	867	Oman : 410 km Saudi Arabia: 457 km
United Kingdom	499	Ireland: 499 km
United States	12,034	Canada : 8,893 km Mexico: 3,141 km
Uruguay	1,564	Argentina: 579 km Brazil: 985 km
Uzbekistan	6,221	Afghanistan: 137 km Kazakhstan: 2,203 km Kyrgyzstan :1,099 km Tajikistan: 1,161 km Turkmenistan: 1,621 km
Vatican City	3.2	Italy: 3.2 km
Venezuela	4,993	Brazil: 2,200 km Colombia: 2,050 km Guyana: 743 km
Vietnam	4,639	Cambodia: 1,228 km China: 1,281 km Laos: 2,130 km
Palestine	404	Israel: 307 km Jordan: 97 km
Western Sahara	2,046	Algeria: 42 km Mauritania: 1,561 km Morocco: 443 km
Yemen	1,746	Oman: 288 km Saudi Arabia: 1,458 km
Zambia	5,667	Angola: 1,110 km

		Botswana: 0.15 km Congo: 1,930 km Malawi: 837 km Mozambique: 419 km Namibia: 233 km Tanzania: 338 km Zimbabwe: 797 km
Zimbabwe	3,066	Botswana: 813 km Mozambique: 1,231 km South Africa: 225 km Zambia: 797 km

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International Boundaries and Lines

Durand Line	The boundary line between Afghanistan and Pakistan. It was drawn up in 1896 by Sir Mortimer Durand.
Marginal Line	M line was the 320 km line of fortification built by France along its border with Germany before World War II, to protect its boundary from German attack.
Macmahon Line	Macmahon Line was drawn up by Sir. Henry MacMahon, demarcating the frontier of India&China. China did not recognize the MacMahon line and crossed it in 1962.
Mason-dixon	Mason-dixon Line is a line of demarcation between four states in the United States.
Mannerheim Line	It is the line of fortification on the Russia Finland border. Drawn up by General Mannerheim.
Medicine	Medicine Line is the border between United States and Canada.
Hindenburg Line	Hindenburg Line is the boundary dividing Germany and Poland.
Order-neisse Line	It is the border between Poland and Germany, running along the Order&Beisse rivers, adopted at the poland Conference (August 1945).
Siegfried Line	Siegfried Line is the line of fortification drawn up by Germany on it's border with France.
Radcliffe Line	Radcliffe Line was drawn by Sir Radcliffe. It marked the boundary between India and Pakistan.
17th Parallel	17th Parallel is the boundary between North Vietnam and South Vietnam before the two were united.
26th Parallel	26th Parallel south is latitude which crosses through Africa, Australia and South America.
30th Parallel	30th Parallel north stands one-third of the way between the equator and the North Pole.
33rd Parallel	33rd Parallel north cuts through the southern United States, parts of North Africa, parts of the Middle East and China.

35th Parallel	35th Parallel north forms the boundary between the State of North Carolina and the State of Georgia, the State of Tennessee and the State of Georgia the State of Alabama.
36 Parallel	36 Parallel north is the boundary between the Tennessee and Commonwealth of Kentucky between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi.
37th Parallel	37th Parallel north formed the southern boundary of the historic and extralegal Territory of Jefferson.
38th Parallel	38th Parallel north is the parallel of latitude which separates North Korea and South Korea.
40th Parallel	40th Parallel north is the boundary of the British Colony of Maryland.
41th Parallel	41th Parallel north is the boundary between Nebraska and Wyoming and the southern boundary of Wyoming with Colorado and Utah.
42nd Parallel	42nd Parallel north is at the New York - Pennsylvanian Border.
43rd Parallel	43rd Parallel north lies between the State of Nebraska and the State of South Dakota.
45th parallel	The boundary between Wyoming and Montana.
49th Parallel	49th Parallel is the boundary between USA and Canada.



Country	Surrounding countries
Afghanistan	Iran, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, China, Pakistan
Andorra	France, Spain
Armenia	Iran, Turkey, Georgia, Azerbaijan
Austria	Germany, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Italy, Liechtenstein, Switzerland
Azerbaijan	Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Iran, Turkey
Belarus	Poland, Lithuania, Russia, Ukraine, Latvia
Bhutan	India, China
Bolivia	Peru, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Paraguay
Botswana	Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, South Africa
Burkina Faso	Mali, Niger, Benin, Togo, Ghana, Ivory Coast
Burundi	Rwanda, Tanzania, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Central African Republic	Chad, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, South Sudan
Chad	Libya, Niger, Sudan, Central African Republic, Nigeria, Cameroon
Czech Republic	Austria, Germany, Poland, Slovakia
Ethiopia	Djibouti, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan
Hungary	Austria, Croatia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia,

	Ukraine
Kazakhstan	China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan
Kosovo	Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia
Kyrgyzstan	China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan
Laos	Myanmar, China, Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand
Lesotho	South Africa
Liechtenstein	Switzerland, Austria
Luxembourg	Belgium, Germany, France
Macedonia	Kosovo, Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania
Malawi	Zambia, Tanzania, Mozambique
Mali	Algeria, Niger, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Senegal, Mauritania
Moldova	Romania, Ukraine
Mongolia	China, Russia
Artsakh	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Iran
Nepal	China, India
Niger	Libya, Chad, Nigeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Algeria
Paraguay	Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia
Rwanda	Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo
Serbia	Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Albania
Slovakia	Austria, Czech Republic, Poland, Ukraine, Hungary
South Ossetia	Georgia, Russia
South Sudan	Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic
Swaziland	Mozambique, South Africa
Switzerland	France, Germany, Liechtenstein, Austria, Italy
Tajikistan	Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, China

Transnistria	Moldova, Ukraine
Turkmenistan	Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Iran
Uganda	Kenya, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania
Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan
Vatican City	Italy
Zambia	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Namibia, Angola
Zimbabwe	South Africa, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique

Old and New Names of Cities, States and Countries

Old Name of City/State/Country	New Name of City/State/Country
Abyssinia	Ethiopia
Angora	Ankara
Bangalore	Bengaluru
Basutoland	Lesotho
Batavia	Jakarta
Bechunaland	Botswana
Bombay	Mumbai
British Guiana	Guyana
Burma	Myanmar
Calcutta	Kolkata
Calicut	Kozhikode
Cape Canaveral	Cape Kennedy
Central Province	Madhya Pradesh

Ceylon	Sri Lanka
Christina	Oslo
Cochin	Kochi
Congo	Zaire
Constantinople	Istanbul
Dacca	Dhaka
Dahomey	Benin
Dutch East Indies	Indonesia
Dutch Guyana	Surinam
Ellice Islands	Tuvalu
Formosa	Taiwan
Gauhati	Guwahati
Gold Coast	Ghana
Holland	The Netherlands
Ivory Coast	Cote D'Ivoire
Jullundhar	Jalandhar
Kampuchea	Cambodia
Leopoldville	Kinshasa
Malaya	Malaysia
Manchukuo	Manchuria
Mesopotamia	Iraq
Nippon	Japan
Northern Rhodesia	Zambia

Nyasaland	Malawi
Orissa	Odisha
Palghat	Palakkad
Persia	Iran
Peking	Beijing
Petrograd	Leningrad
Pondicherry	Puducherry
Poona	Pune
Quilon	Kollam
Rangoon	Yangon
Saigon	Ho Chi Minh City
Salisbury	Harare
Sandwich Island	Hawaiian Islands
Siam	Thailand
Simla	Shimla
South West Africa	Namibia
Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe
Spanish Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
Zanzibar	Tanzania

Name	Nation	Name	Nation
Afghanistan	Ahmad Shah Abdali Durrani	Mexico	Miguel Hidalgo Costilla
Albania	Skanderbeg	Myanmar	Aung San
Argentina / Peru	Jose de San Martin	Nepal	King Tribhuwan
Australia	Sir Henry Parkes	Netherlands	William the Silent
The Bahamas	Sir Lynden Pindling	Nigeria	Nnamdi Azikiwe
Bangladesh	Sheikh Mujibur Rahman	Norway	Einar Gerhardsen
Brazil	Dom Pedro I	Pakistan	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Brunei	Omar Ali Saifuddien III	Portugal	D. Afonso Henriques
Canada	John A. Macdonald	Russia	Peter I of Russia
China	Sun Yat-sen	Saudi Arabia	Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia
Costa Rica	Jose Maria Castro Madriz	Singapore	Lee Kuan Yew
Dominican Republic	Juan Pablo Duarte	Slovakia	Andrej Hlinka
Ghana	Kwame Nkrumah	Slovenia	Primoz Trubar
Greece	Alexander the Great	Somalia	Muhammed Abdullah Hassan
Guyana	Cheddi Jagan	South Africa	Jan van Riebeeck / Nelson Mandela
Hungary	Arpad	Spain	Catholic Monarchs
India	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi	Sri Lanka	Don Stephen Senanayake
Indonesia	Sukarno	Sweden	Gustav I of Sweden
Italy	Vittorio Emanuele II di	Tanzania	Julius Nyerere

	Savoia		
Kazakhstan	Alikhan Bukeikhanov / Dinmukhamed Kunayev	Turkey	Mustafa Kamal Ataturk
Kenya	Jomo Kenyatta	United Arab Emirates	Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan
Lithuania	Jonas Basanavicius	United States	George Washington
Macedonia	Krste Misirkov	Uruguay	Jose Gervasio Artigas
Malaysia	Tunku Abdul Rheman	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh
Malta	Giorgio Borg Olivier		

List of Highest Military Decorations(Awards)

Countries	Names
Argentina	Cross to the Heroic Valour in Combat
Australia	The Victoria Cross for Australia
Austria	The Military Merit Decoration
Bangladesh	Bir Sreshtho
Brazil	Order of Military Merit (Brazil)
Bulgaria	Order of Bravery
Canada	The Victoria Cross of Canada
China	The Hero's Medal
Denmark	The Valour Cross
Estonia	The Cross of Liberty
Finland	Mannerheim Cross
France	The Legion of Honour
Germany	The Cross of Honour for Valour
Greece	Medal for Gallantry / Cross of Valour
India	Param Vir Chakra
Israel	Medal of Valor
Italy	Gold Medal of Military Valour
Luxembourg	Military Medal
Myanmar	Aung San Thiriya
Netherlands	Military William Order
New Zealand	The Victoria Cross for New Zealand
Norway	The War Cross with Sword
Pakistan	Nishan-e-Haider
Poland	Order of Virtuti Militari
Russia	Hero of the Russian Federation

Russia	Order of St. George
Spain	Laureate Cross of Saint Ferdinand
Thailand	Order of Rama
United Kingdom	The Victoria Cross
United States	Medal of Honor
Zimbabwe	The Gold Cross of Zimbabwe

National Airlines

Countries	N.Airlines	Countries	N.Airlines
Afghanistan	Ariana Afghan Airlines	Japan	Japan Airlines
Argentina	Aerolineas Argentinas	Malaysia	Malaysia Airlines
Australia	Qantas	Myanmar	Myanmar National Airlines
Bangladesh	Biman Bangladesh Airlines	Nepal	Nepal Airlines
Bhutan	Druk Air	North Korea	Air Koryo
Canada	Air Canada	Pakistan	Pakistan International Airlines (PIA)
China	Air China	Qatar	Qatar Airways
Denmark	Scandinavian Airlines	Russia	Aeroflot
Norway	Scandinavian Airlines	Saudi Arabia	Saudia
Sweden	Scandinavian Airlines	Singapore	Singapore Airlines
Egypt	EgyptAir	Sri Lanka	SriLankan Airlines
France	Air France	Switzerland	Swiss International Air Lines
Germany	Lufthansa	Syria	Syrian Air
India	Air India	Taiwan	China Airlines
Iran	Iran Air	United Arab Emirates	Etihad Airways and Emirates
Iraq	Iraqi Airways	United Kingdom	British Airways

List of official language

This is a ranking of languages by number of sovereign countries in which they are official.

Languages	No. of Countries	Languages	No. of Countries
English	59	Russian	4
French	29	Swahili	4
Arabic	26	Dutch	3
Spanish	21	Hindustani	3
Portuguese	9	Persian	3
German	6	Tamil	3
Serbo-Croatian	4-5	Quechua	3
Italian	4	Chinese	2-3
Malay based	4		

Most Famous Awards in the World

Great achievements are accompanied by great results. Sometimes they are accompanied by rewards too. Prizes are given to the top achievers in fields ranging from sports to politics to science to writing. Though they take different forms, all of these prizes are meant to highlight and celebrate those individuals who've ascended to the top of their game.

1. The Nobel Prize

This prestigious award is named for Alfred Nobel, who created dynamite. The first Nobel Prize was presented in 1901, and the number of fields in which it is presented has increased to six since. Prizes are awarded in chemistry, physics, literature, medicine, economics and peace. In addition to receiving a diploma and a gold medal, winners in each category also receive a monetary prize.

2. The Booker Prize

Now known as The Man Booker Prize for Fiction, this is Britain's most prestigious literary award. It's handed out every year to one author whose outstanding novel was published during the previous years. Being shortlisted to receive a Man Booker Prize is considered an honor in its own right as well.

3. The Academy Awards

Perhaps the most well-known award in American cinema. The Oscars are handed out every year to actors, directors, producers and film professionals who worked on the previous year's best films. The Academy Award sceremony was inaugurated in 1929, and the event's broadcast now draws more than a billion viewers worldwide.

4. The BAFTA Awards

These awards, handed out by the British Academy of Film and Television Arts (BAFTA), are the U.K. equivalent of the Emmys. The annual awards honor achievements in both film and television. Many popular actors have won both BAFTA Awards and Academy Awards.

5. The Palme d'Or

Among film festivals, Cannes is the giant. The Palme d'Or is its most prestigious prize, and it's the most widely coveted on the festival circuit too. The award was created in 1955 and is given to the film's director. Among the dozens of notable

films that have received the award are Taxi Driver, Apocalypse Now, Pulp Fiction and The Pianist.

6. The Pulitzer Prize

America's premier prize in journalism, literature and musical composition, Pulitzer Prizes are awarded yearly in 21 categories. In addition to receiving a certificate and medal, winners also receive a \$10,000 prize. These prizes have been awarded since 1917. In recent years, categories have been expanded to include online journalism.

7. The Golden Globes

Honoring achievements in film, the Golden Globes are considered the party girl sister of the more reserved Academy Awards. Actors, directors and other film professionals gather to recognize each other. Dinner and drinks are standard at these awards.

8. The BRIT Awards

Launched in 1977, the BRIT Awards honor achievements in popular music. They're similar to the Grammys, and many of the artists who win awards are top-sellers on both sides of the pond.

9. The Grammys

Awarded in a variety of classical, jazz, country and popular music categories, the Grammy Awards were launched in 1959. Stevie Wonder is among the most notable winners with a total of 22 Grammys as of 2015.

10. The MTV Video Music Awards

It's hard for members of Gen X to believe, but the MTV VMAs have been handed out since 1984. They honor the very best in music videos in a variety of categories. Madonna has won the most VMAs to date with a total of 69 nominations and 19 wins.

Ancient Civilizations

Indus Valley Civilization



Civilization Name: Indus Valley Civilization.

Period: 3300 BC -1900 BC.

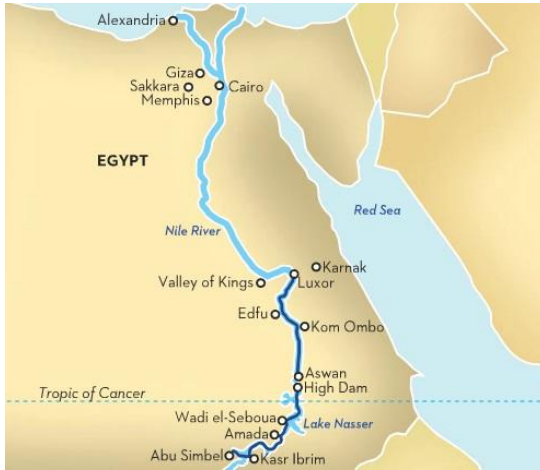
Originated Location: Around the basins of the Indus River.

Current Location: Northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India.

Major Highlights: One of the most widespread civilization covering 1.25 km.

Indus Valley Civilization is one of the oldest civilizations in this world. The Indus valley civilization lies at the very cradle of subsequent civilization that arose in the region of the Indus valley. This civilization flourished in areas extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India. Entire populations of people were settled around the basins of the Indus River, one of the major rivers in Asia and another river named Ghaggar-Hakra which once used to course through northeast India and eastern Pakistan. Also known as the Harappan civilization and the Mohenjo-Daro civilization. The peak phase of this civilization is said to have lasted from 2600 BC to around 1900 BC.

Nile Civilization / Ancient Egyptian Civilization



Civilization Name: Egypt.

Period: 3100-2686 BC.

Originated Location: Bank of the Nile River.

Current Location: Egypt.

Major Highlights: Construction of Pyramid.

Ancient Egypt is one of the oldest and the ancient Egyptians are known for their prodigious culture. The ever standing pyramids and the sphinx, the Pharaohs and the once a majestic civilization that resided by the banks of the river Nile. The civilization coalesced around 3150 BC with the political unification of Upper and Lower Egypt under the first Pharaoh. But this could not have been possible had there not been early settlers around the Nile valley in early 3500 BC.

Mesopotamian Civilization



Civilization Name: Mesopotamia

Period: 3500 BC -500 BC

Originated Location: northeast by the Zagros Mountains, southeast by the Arabian Plateau

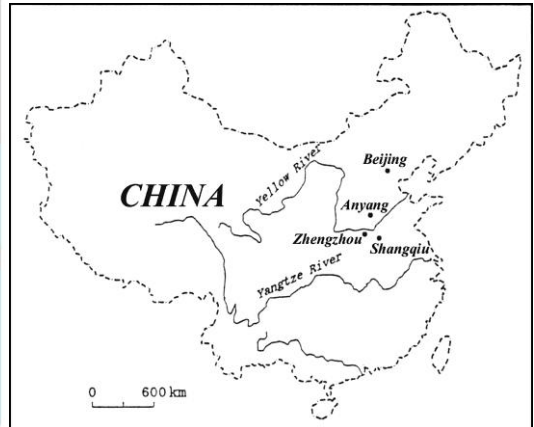
Current Location: Iran, Syria, Iraq and Turkey

Meaning: land between rivers [Ancient Greek]

Major Highlights: First civilization in the world

Mesopotamia is the first civilization to have ever emerged on the face of planet earth since the evolution of humans. The origin of Mesopotamia dates back so far back in but there is no known evidence of any other civilized society before them. The timeline of ancient Mesopotamia is usually held to be around 3300 BC – 750 BC. Mesopotamia is generally credited with being the first place where civilized societies truly began to take shape.

The Wei-Huang Civilization / Chinese Civilization



Civilization Name: Chinese Civilization

Period: 1600 BCE-1046 BCE

Originated Location: Yellow River and Yangtze region.

Current Location: Country of China

Major Highlights: Invention of Paper and Silk

The China has doubtlessly one of the most diverse histories. In fact, if some one consider all the dynasties from the very first to the very last that ever ruled in China he will get a significantly huge period of time that needs to be covered concisely. The Yellow river civilization is said to be the cradle of the entire Chinese civilization as this is where the earliest dynasties were based. It was around 2700 BC that the legendary Yellow Emperor began his rule. A point in time that later led to the birth of many dynasties that went on to rule mainland China.

Mesoamerican Civilization / Mayan Civilization



Civilization Name: Mayan Civilization

Period: 2600 BC-900 A.D

Originated Location: Around present day Yucatan

Current Location: Yucatan, Quintana Roo, Campeche, Tabasco, Chiapas in Mexico and southward through Guatemala, Belize etc

Major Highlights: Complex understanding of Astronomy

The ancient Mayan civilization flourished in Central America from about 2600 BC. Once the civilization was established, it went on to prosper and become one of the most sophisticated civilizations with a booming population of about 19 million at its peak. By 700 BC, the Mayans had already devised their own way of writing which they used to create their own solar calendars carved in stone.

The ancient Mayans were culturally richer when compared to many of the contemporary civilizations. The Mayans and Aztecs both built pyramids many of which are larger than those in Egypt. But their sudden decline and an abrupt end had long been one of ancient history's most intriguing mysteries.

Ancient Greek Civilization



Civilization Name: Greek Civilization.

Period: 2700 BC – 1500 BC.

Originated Location: Italy, Sicily, North Africa and as far west as France.

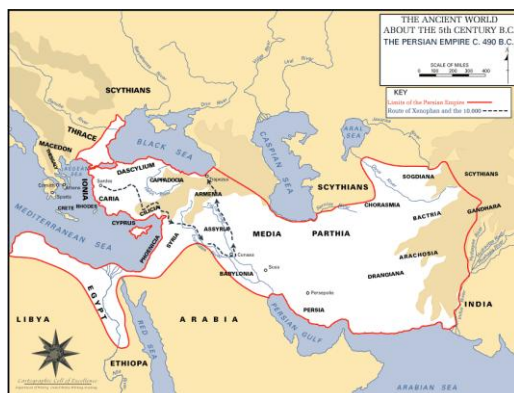
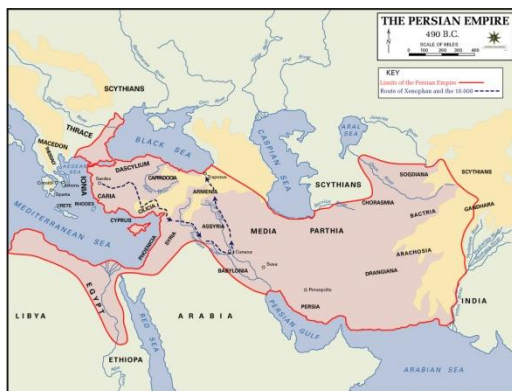
Current Location: Greece.

Major Highlights: Concept of Democracy and Senate, An Senate Olympics.

The ancient Greeks are doubtlessly one of the most influential civilizations to have ever existed in the world. Even though the rise of ancient Greece came from the Cycladic and Minoan civilization (2700 BC – 1500 BC). The history of this civilization is scattered over such a huge period of time that historians had to divide it over different periods. The most popular of them being the Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic period.

These periods also saw a number of ancient Greeks come into the limelight many of them changed the ways of the world forever. The Greeks created the ancient Olympics, the concept of democracy etc. They created the base for modern geometry, biology and physics.

The Persian civilization



Civilization Name: Persian Civilization

Period: 550 BC – 465 B.C

Originated Location: Egypt in the west to Turkey in the north and through Mesopotamia to the Indus River in the east.

Current Location: Modern Day Iran

Major Highlights: Concept of Democracy etc

Persian civilization has been remained one of the most powerful empire in the world. Though only in power for a little over 200 years. The Persians conquered lands that covered over 2 million square miles. From the southern portions of Egypt to parts of Greece and then east to parts of India. The Persian Empire was The ancient Persia ruled all over central Asia much of Europe and Egypt. But it all changed when the legendary soldier Alexander the great brought the whole Persian Empire down to its knees and effectively ended the civilization in 530 BC.

The Roman Civilization



Civilization Name: Roman Civilization.

Period: 550 BC – 465 B.C.

Originated Location: Village of the Latini.

Current Location: Rome.

Major Highlights: Most powerful Ancient Civilization

The Roman Civilization came into the picture around the 6th century BC. At the height of its power, the Romans ruled over the biggest chunk of land in that era. All the present day counties surrounding the modern day Mediterranean sea were a part of ancient Rome. Early Rome was governed by kings but after only seven of them had ruled. The Romans took power over their own city and ruled themselves. They then instead had a council known as the ‘senate’ which ruled over them. From this point on one speaks of the ‘Roman Republic’.

The Incas Civilization



Civilization Name: Incas Civilization.

Period: 1438 A.D – 1532 A.D.

Originated Location: Present day Peru.

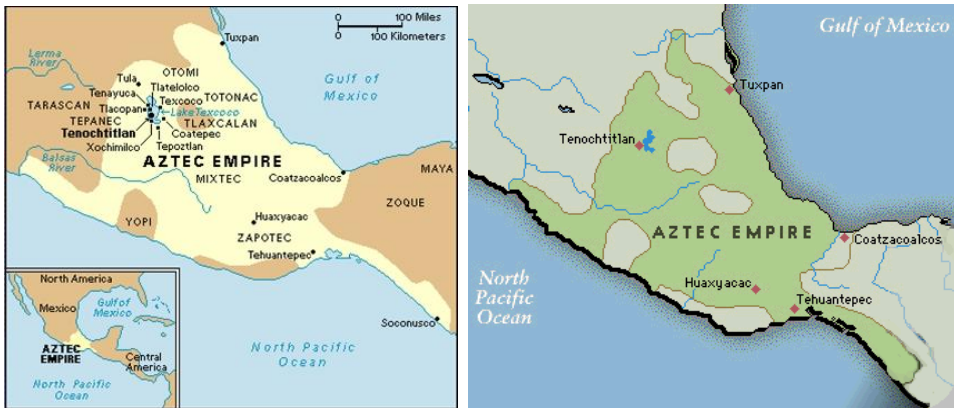
Current Location: Ecuador, Peru and Chile.

Major Highlights: largest Empire in South America in the Pre-Columbian era.

The Incas was the largest Empire in South America in the Pre-Columbian era. This civilization flourished in the areas of present day Ecuador, Peru and Chile and had its administrative, military and political center located at Cusco which lies in modern day Peru.

The Incas were devout followers of the Sun God Inti. They had a king who was referred to as “Sapa Inca” meaning the child of the Sun. The first Inca emperor Pachacuti transformed it from a modest village to a great city laid out in the shape of a puma. He went to expand the tradition of ancestor worship. When the king died his son would get all the power, but all his wealth would be distributed among his other relatives, who would in return preserve his mummy and sustain his political influence. This significantly led to a sudden rise in power of the Incas. The Incas went on to become great builders and went on to build fortresses and sites like Machu Picchu and the city of Cusco that still stand to this day.

The Aztecs Civilization



Civilization Name: Aztecs Civilization.

Period: 1345 A.D – 1521 A.D.

Originated Location: South-central region of pre-Columbian Mexico.

Current Location: Mexican.

Major Highlights: Nahuatl became the major language.

The Aztecs came upon the scene pretty much around the time when the Incas were appearing as the powerful contenders in South America. Around the 1200s and early 1300s, the people in present day Mexico used to live in three big rival cities Tenochtitlan, Texcoco and Tlacopan. Around 1325, these rivals created an alliance and thus the new state was brought under the rule of the Valley of Mexico. Back then, the people preferred the name Mexica than to Aztecs. The rise of the Aztecs was within a century of the fall of another influential civilization in Mexico and Central America “the Mayans”.

World Famous Personalities

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) (570/71 - 632)

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) is the last prophet of Allah (God) and founder of the holy religion known as Islam, whose revelations, encompassing political and social as well as religious principles, became the basis of Islamic civilization and have had a vast influence on world history. Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) also was known for his role in creating a union of Arab tribes by bringing them together under Islam.

Abdullah Ahmad (1878 - 1933)

Abdullah Ahmad was an Islamic scholar. He was the founder of Islamic mass organization in Indonesia. He also founded the Islamic magazine Al-Munir, the first Islamic mass media in the Indonesian archipelago. Together with Abdul Karim Amrullah, he became one of the first Indonesians who received the honorable degree from Al-Azhar University in Cairo.

Abd-ul-Aziz (1830-1876)

Abdul-Aziz was the 32nd sultan of the Ottoman Empire and 2nd sultan of the Tanzimat period of Ottoman reforms (1839-1876).

Abd-al-Qadir (1807-1883)

Abd al-Qadir was an Algerian religious and military leader, considered the founder of the Algerian state and hero of resistance to French colonial rule.

Abu al-Qasim Firdawsi (940-1020)

Firdawsi was Persian poet, who has been called the Homer of Persia. Firdawsi began the work for which he is most famous, the great epic poem Shah nameh (Book of Kings). The poem is based on a work by Persian poet Daqiqi, who died about 980. Firdawsi spent 35 years writing the epic and completed it in 1010, when he was about 70 years old and he was a court poet of sultan Mahmood of Gazni. His "Shah-nama" contains 60,600 verses describing the history of Persia.

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.

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.

Abu Ali al-Hasan ibn al-Haytham (965-1040)

Arab scientist and natural philosopher, who made important contributions in optics, astronomy, and mathematics. His major work, included valuable analyses and explanations of light and vision.

Adolf Hitler (1889-1945)

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".

Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938)

Muhammad Iqbal was a poet, philosopher and politician, as well as an academic, barrister and scholar in British India who is widely regarded as having inspired the Pakistan Movement. He is called the "Spiritual Father of Pakistan." He is considered one of the most important figures in Urdu literature with literary work in both Urdu and Persian.

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.

Amir Khusro (1296-1316)

Scholar in the court of Alauddin Khilji. Indian writer of Persian language poetry and one of the most enduringly popular and accomplished writers of Persian literature of that time.

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.

Archimedes (212-287 B.C)

Greek mathematician and inventor, who wrote important works on plane and solid geometry, arithmetic and mechanics. Invented Archimedean screw.

Ayman al-Zawahiri (1951..)

Ayman Mohammed Rabie al-Zawahiri is the current leader of Al-Qaeda and former member and senior official of Islamist organizations.

Zahiruddin Babar (1483-1530)

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 a place in the history.

Barack Obama (1961..)

Barack Hussein Obama is an American politician who served as the 44th President of the United States. He is the first African American to assume the presidency, he was previously the junior United States Senator from Illinois.

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

Franklin was a famous American philosopher and statesman who actively helped in promoting the declaration of independence.

Bhaskaracharya (12th Century)

Great Indian mathematician and astronomer of the twelfth century. Bhaskara supplied the correct answer for division by zero as well as rules for operating with irrational numbers. Bhaskara wrote six books on mathematics, including *Lilavati* (The Beautiful), which summarized mathematical knowledge in India up to his time and *Karanakutuhala*, translated as "Calculation of Astronomical Wonders."

Otto von Bismarck (1815-1898)

Known as the Man of blood and iron. Who was the architect of German unification and the first chancellor (1871-1890) of the united nation. Through Bismarck's efforts, Germany was transformed from a loose collection of small states into the German Empire, the strongest industrialized nation in Europe. A unified Germany permanently changed the European balance of power. Though Bismarck dominated German and European politics for nearly 30 years, he initiated social and welfare reform. A master politician, he despised parliaments and parties. A Prussian patriot, he created a German empire.

Euclid (269-330 B.C)

Greek mathematician, whose chief work is a comprehensive treatise on mathematics in 13 volumes on such subjects as plane geometry, proportion in general, the properties of numbers, incommensurable magnitudes, and solid geometry. He probably was educated at Athens by pupils of Plato.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910)

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'.

Gautama Buddha (543-623 B.C.)

Gautama Buddha, born a prince in Nepal, renounces his former life and begins a long journey that ultimately results in the founding of Buddhism, one of the world's major religions well known in south-east Asia.

Galileo (1564-1642)

Italian mathematician and astronomer. Galileo's main contributions were in astronomy, the use of the telescope in observation and the discovery of sunspots, mountains and valleys on the Moon, the four largest satellites of Jupiter, and the phases of Venus.

George Washington (1732-99)

Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the American War of Independence (1775-83). First President of the Republic of USA elected in 1789, re-elected in 1793.

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".

Ihsan Abbas.

Ihsan Abbas was a Palestinian professor at the American University of Beirut and was considered a premier figure of Arabic and Islamic studies in the East and West during the 20th century and the "author of over one hundred books". Abbas died in January 2003.

Indira Gandhi (1917-1984)

Indira Gandhi was President of Congress in 1959. Became Union Minister of Information and Broadcasting in 1964-66. He was Prime Minister of India in 1966-77 and again in 1980-1984.

Jawahar Lal Nehru (1889-1964)

Famous Indian leader and statesman who was the first Prime Minister (1947-1964) of India. Author of The Discovery of India , Glimpses of World History etc.

Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826)

J.Thomas was the 3rd President of the U.S.A. and founder of the Republican Party. He helped in drafting the Declaration of Independence.

Karl Marx (1818-83)

German philosopher and socialist. The most important of all socialist thinkers and the creator of a system of thought called Marxism. With political economist Friedrich Engels, he founded scientific socialism (now known as communism). Communism is based on his teachings.

Lenin (1870-1924)

Vladimir Lenin is russian revolutionary leader and theorist, who presided over the first government of Soviet Russia and then that of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). Lenin was the leader of the radical socialist

Bolshevik Party (Communist Party). He remained the head of the Soviet Government from 1917 to 1924.

Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910)

Russian writer, philosopher, social reformer and religious teacher. One of the world's greatest novelists. His writings profoundly influenced much of 20th-century literature. His chief novels are War and Peace, Anna Karenina, Resurrection etc.

Martin Luther (1483-1546)

German theologian and religious reformer, who initiated the Protestant Reformation and whose vast influence, extending beyond religion to politics, economics, education and language, has made him one of the crucial figures in modern European history. He also translated the Bible in German.

Mao Zedong or Mao-Tse-Tung (1893-1976)

Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party 1936-59. First Chairman of the Central Government of the People's Republic of China. Organised the Red Guards to start the Cultural Revolution.

Marco Polo (1254-1324)

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.

Martin Luther King Jr (1929-68)

American Nobel Prize winner (1964), one of the principal leaders of the American civil rights movement and a prominent advocate of nonviolent protest. King's challenges to segregation and racial discrimination in the 1950s and 1960s helped convince many white Americans to support the cause of civil rights in the United States.

Maulana Abdul Jabbar Jahanabadi (1937-2016)

Abdul Jabbar acted as responsible for Bangladesh Qawmi Madrasah Education Board since its establishment in 1978 till his death. He was involved in the establishment and management of many madrasas. His role in various Islamic organizations and movement is outstanding. Before joining Befaq, Maulana Jabbar serves as the Dhaka city General Secretary of Jamiat Ulema-e Islam Bangladesh. He became a founding member of Jatrabari Jamia Madania and also serves as a teacher there for a short time.

Maulana Hassan Jan Madani (1938-2007)

Maulana Hassan Jan Madani was a Pakistani Islamic scholar. He was Shaikhul-Hadith at Darwesh Masjid in Peshawar. He was also the vice president of Wifaqul-Madaras, the largest board of Islamic universities.

Muhammad Faizullah (1892-1976)

Mufti Faizullah was a prominent Islamic scholar of Bangladesh. He was the Grand Mufti (Mufti-e-Azam) of Al-Jamiatul Ahlia Darul Ulum Moinul Islam. Mufti Faizullah also established a madrasa called Mekhal Hamiussunnah Madrasah. He was also a poet and writer and wrote a number of other books in Arabic and Persian.

Muhammad Hamayo / Humayun (1508-1556)

Humayun was the second Mughal emperor of India (1530-1540 and 1555-1556), the son of Babur. Succeeding to his father's throne, he was challenged both by his brothers and some of his father's generals, one of the latter, Sher Khan (later Sher Shah) eventually established himself as a ruler of Bihar and Bengal. The ensuing struggle ended in Humayun's defeat in 1540. He fled first to Sind and then, in 1544, to Iran. In 1545, aided by the Iranian shah, he wrested Afghanistan from his brother and in 1555 recaptured Delhi and Agra from Sher Shah's warring descendants. He died of an accident, leaving the empire to his son, Akbar.

Muhammad Akbar (1542-1605)

The third Mughal emperor of India (1556-1605), generally considered the true founder of the Mughal Empire. The son of Emperor Humayun, he was born in Umarkot, Sindh and succeeded to the throne at the age of 13. He first ruled under a regent, Bairam Khan, who recaptured for the young emperor much of the territory usurped at the death of his father. In 1560, however, Akbar took the government into his own hands.

Mufti Saiful Islam (1974..)

Shaykh Mufti Saiful Islam is an Islamic scholar and is the founder, principal and director of Jamiah Khatamun Nabiyeen (JKN), England, UK. He is one of the leading scholars in Bradford and is also recognised nationally for his major contributions in lectures, teachings and book writing. He is a scholar of classical learning in Islam and has promoted Islamic sciences and classical teaching methodologies. He also took up responsibilities in many other departments locally, nationally and internationally. He is also the Editor of "Al Mumin", a family magazine.

Muhammad Rafi Usmani(1936..)

Muhammad Rafi Usmani is Pakistani Islamic scholar and President of Darul Uloom Karachi. He has authored a large number of books in Urdu, as well as some notable treatises in Arabic. He is the son of Mufti Muhammad Shafi Usmani and the brother of Mufti Muhammad Taqi Usmani. He is also known as Mufti e Aazam Pakistan.

Mullah Muhammed Omar (1959/60-2013)

Mullah Mohammed Omar well known as Mullah Omar in over the world. He joined the Afghan mujahideen in their war against the Soviet Union and the communist Democratic Republic of Afghanistan during the 1980s. He founded the Taliban in 1994 and by 1995 had captured much of southern Afghanistan. In September 1996, the Taliban took Kabul, the country's capital. He was the supreme commander and spiritual leader of the Taliban. Under the title "Head of the Supreme Council" he was Afghanistan's head from 1996 to late 2001.

Michael Faraday (1791-1867)

British physicist and chemist, who founded the science of electromagnetism. discovered the laws of Electrolysis.

Madame Marie Curie (1867-1934)

Discovered Radium. Won the Nobel Prize twice (Physics-1903, Chemistry-1911).

Nicolas Copernicus (1473-1543)

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.

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.

Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

French Emperor and General. Conquered most of Europe. He was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815 and died in exile at St. Helena's Island.

Recep Tayyip Erdogan (1954 to)

Recep Tayyip Erdogan is a Turkish politician serving as President of Turkey since 2014. He previously served as Prime Minister from 2003 to 2014 and as Mayor of Istanbul from 1994 to 1998. He founded the Justice and Development Party (AKP) in 2001, leading it to general election victories in 2002, 2007, 2011 and 2018.

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.

Shah Jahan (1592-1666)

The fifth Mughal Emperor (1628-58) and third son of Emperor Jahangir. 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. Deposed by his son Aurangzeb in 1658, Shah Jahan spent the rest of his years in prison.

Sheikh Muhammad Yusuf (1952-2015)

Sheikh Muhammad Sadik Muhammad Yusuf was the mufti of the Spiritual Administration of the Muslims of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. He was Uzbekistan's first mufti after independence. Muhammd Sodiq was a member of a number of Islamic Institutions, including the International Union of Muslim Scholars (IUMS). Sheikh Yusuf wrote many books. Only in six years he published approximately thirty popular articles and twenty-five books and pamphlets.

Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal

Sheikh Mohammad Iqbal is a Kashmiri author, historian, Islamic scholar, intellectual, educationist, academician, researcher, writer and publisher. A globally acknowledged scholar on Islamic History and Arab-Islamic issues. Being a prolific writer, he has written over forty seven books including his five-volume History of Islam and Muslims and numerous research papers and articles published in the local, national and international journals.

Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)

American inventor. Invented telephone transmitter, megaphone, phonograph, incandescent bulb, cinematograph, etc.

Vasco da Gama (1469-1524)

Portuguese explorer, sailor and navigator, who was the first person to reach India from Europe by a sea route.

William Shakespeare(1564-1616)

The Greatest poet and dramatist of England. Author of several plays such as Julius Caesar , Macbeth , Romeo and Juliet , Hamlet , The Merchant of Venice , Antony and Cleopatra etc.

Winston Churchill (1877-1965)

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

A

A.A.T	Academic Aptitude Test
A.A.C.I	Airport Association Council International
A.B.L	Allaide Bank of Pakistan Limited
A.B.N	Asia Business News
A.B.M	Anti Ballistic Missiles
A.B.U	Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union
A.C.C	Arab Cooperation Council
A.C	Ante Christum / Alternating Current / Air Conditioner
A.C.E	Anti Corruption Establishment
A.C.S	Automatic Control System
A.C.U	Asian Currency Union
A.C.T.E.Q	Advisory Committee on Teacher Education and Qualifications
A.D.A	Air Defense Artillery / Airport Development Authority (PK)
A.D	Anno Domin (After the birth of Jesus)
A.D.B	Asian Development Bank
A.D.P	Annual Development Program
A.D.S	Area Development Scheme / Air Defense Ship
A.E.A	Atomic Energy Authority
A.E.O	Assistant Education Officer
A.E.R.E	Atomic Energy Research Establishment
A.F	Army Form / Audio Frequency
A.F.L	American federation of Labor
A.H.Q	Army Head Quarter / Air Head Quarter
A.F.P.P.D	Asian Forum of Parliamentarians on Population & Development
A.G	Accountant General / Advocate General / Attorney General
A.G.F	Asian Games Federation
A.G.O.C	Asian Games Organization Committee
A.I	Amnesty International
A.I.D	Agency for International Development
A.I.D.S	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
A.M.I.C	Allama Iqbal Medical College
A.E	Assistant Engineer
A.I.O.U	Allama Iqbal Open University
A.I.R	All India Radio
A.I.T	Association institute of Technology

A.J.K	Azad Jammu and Kashmir
A.K	Azad Kashmir
A.K.F	Azad Kashmir Force
A.L	Arab League
A.M	Anti Meridian (Before Noon)
A.M.C	Army Medical Corps / Asset Management Companies / American Muslim Council
A.M.F	Arab Monterey Fund
A.M.L	Awami Muslim League
A.M.S	Army Medical Service
A.N.C	African National Congress
A.N.F	Anti Narcotics Force
A.N.N	Asian News Network
A.N.P	Awami National Party
A.P.C	All Parties Conference
A.P.C.A	All Pakistan Clerks Association / All Pakistan Contractors Association
APCMA	Cement Manufacturing Association
A.P.E.C	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
A.P.N.S	All Pakistan Newspapers Society
A.P.T.A	All Pakistan Textile Association
A.P.T.T.A	Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement
A.P.P.U	Asian Pacific Postal Union
A.R.F	Asian Regional Forum
A.R.D.R	Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief
A.S.C	Army Service Corps
A.S.CII	American Standard Code for Information
A.S.E.A.N	Association of South East Asian Nations
A.S.E.M	Asia-Europe Meeting
A.S.I	Assistant Sub Inspector
A.S.L.V	Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle
A.T.C	Air Traffic Controller
AT&T	American telegraphic and Telephone Co. Ltd.
A.T.M	Automatic Teller Machine
A.T.R	Action Taken Report
A.T.V	Automatic Transfer Vehicle
A.U.M	Assets Under Management
A.V.C	Army Veterinary Corps

A.W Atomic Weight

B

B.A Bachelor of Arts
 B.B.C British Broadcasting Corporation
 BBSYDP Benazir Bhutto Shaeed Youth Development Program
 B.C Before Christ / Board of Control
 B. Com. Bachelor of Commerce
 B.C.L Bachelor in Civial Law
 B.C.S Bachelor of Computer Science
 B.D.S Bachelor of Dental Surgery
 B.E Bachelor of Engineering / Board of Education
 B.Ed. Bachelor of Education
 B.H.C Balochistan High Court
 B.I.E Board of Intermediate Education
 B.I.E.K Board of Intermediate Education Karachi
 B.I.S.E Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education
 B.I.S.P Benazir Income Support Program
 B.I.O.S Basic Input Output System
 B.L.U.F Balochistan Libration United Front
 B.M Bachelor of Medicine
 B.M.C Bolan Medical College
 B.M.E Bachelor of Mining Engineering
 B.M.D Ballistic Missile Defence System
 B.N.M Balochistan National Movement
 Bok Bank of Khyber
 BoP Bank of Punjab
 B. P. Blood Pressure
 B.PHARMA Bachelor of Pharmacy
 B. Sc. Bachelor of Science
 B. Sc.Ag. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture
 BSO Baloch Students Organization
 B.T Bachelor of Teaching

C

C.A Chartered Accountant
 C.A.D Computer Added Design
 C.A.L China Airlines

C.A.Rs	Central Asian Republics
C & AG	Comptroller & Auditor General
C.A.T	Common Admission Test / Control for Advance Technology
C.A.S	Chief of Army Staff / Chief of Air Staff / Conditional Access System
C.B.C	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
C.B.I	Central Bureau of Investigation
C.B.I	Central Bureau of Investigation
C.C	Chamber of Commerce / Chief Commissioner / Cricket Club / Commander-in-Chief
CCPO	Capital City Police Officer
C.C.TV	Close circuit Television
C.D	Civil Defense
C.D.A	Capital Development Authority
C.D.M.A	Code Division Multiple Access
C.E.C	Chief Election Commission
C.E.D	Central Excise Duty
C.E.O	Chief Executive Officer
C.E.T	Common Entrance Test
C.E.C.A	Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement
C.E.R.N	European Organization for Nuclear Research
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
C.F.C	Chlorofluro Carbon
C.I	Chief Inspector
C.I.A	Crime Investigation Agency / Central Intelligence Agency (of U.S.A.)
C.I.D	Criminal Investigation Department
C.I.I	Council of Islamic Ideology
CIRDAP	Council of Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific
C.I.S	Commonwealth of Independent States
C.J.P	Chief Justice of Pakistan
CLASS	Computer Literacy and Studies in Schools
C/o	Care of
CODESA	Convention for a Democratic South Africa
C.M	Chief Minister
C.M.H	Combined Military Hospital
C.M.O	Chief Medical Officer
C.N.G	Compressed Natural Gas

C.N.N	Cable News Network
C.N.I.C	Computerized National Identity Card
C.N.S	Chief of the Naval Staff
C.O	Commanding Officer / Criminal Officer
C.O.A.S	Chief of Army Staff
C.O.D	Central Ordnance Depot / Cash on Delivery
C.P.O	City Police Officer / Chief Planning Officer
C.P.U	Central Processing Unit
C.R	Central Railway
C.S	Chief Sectary
C.S.P	Civil Crevice of Pakistan
C.S.S	Central Superior Service
C.T	Certificate in Teaching
C.T.O	Chief Traffic Police
C.V.R	Cockpit Voice Recorder

D

D.A	Development Authority / Daily Allowance
D.A.E	Diploma of Associate Engineers
D.A.O	District Account Officer
D.B.A	Diploma in Business Administration / District Bar Association
D.C	Direct Current / Deputy Commissioner
D.D.G	Deputy Director General
D.D.S	Doctor of Dental Surgery
D.D.T	Dichloro Diphenyl Trichloro Ethane
DFDR	Digital Flight Data Recorder (Black Box)
D.H.C	Deputy High Commissioner
D.I.A	Diploma in International Affairs
D.I.B	Bubai Islamic Bank
D.I.G	Deputy Inspector General
D.Lit	Doctor of Literature
D.I.K	Dera Ismail Khan
D.L.O	Dead Letters Office
D.M	District Magistrate / Deputy Minister / Doctor in Medicines / Daily Mail
D.M.C	Detail Marks Certificate / Dow Medical College
D.N.A	Di-oxy Ribo Nucleic Acid
D.P	Displaced Person

D.P.H	Diploma in Public Health
D.Phil.	Doctor of Philosophy
D.Sc	Doctor of Science
D.S.J	District and Session Justice
D.S.O	Divisional Sports Officers
D.S.P	Deputy Superdent of Police
D.S.T	Department of Science & Technology / Daylight Saving Time
DTH	Direct To Home
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
D.V.D	Digital Versatile Disk
D.V.M	Doctor of Vetinary Medicine

E

E	East
E.B	Etasab Bureau / Etasab Bench
E & O	E Errors And Omissions Excepted
E.C	European Council
E.C.G	Electro Cardio-gram
E.C.B	European Central Bank
E.E.G	Electro-encephalography
E.C.P	Election Comession of Pakistan
e.g.	Exempli gratia / for example
E.F.A	Education for All
E.M.F	Electro Motive Force
E.M.I	Equated Monthly Instalments
E.M.U	Electric Multiple Unit
E.O.T	Emergency Operation Theater
E.P.F	Envirnment Protection Fund
E.S.A	European Space Agency
E.S.C.A.P	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
E.R.C	Emergency Relief Cell
E.R.S	European Remote Sensing Satellite
E.R.T.S	Earth Resources Technology Satellite
etc.	et cetera (and other things)
E.U	European Union
E.U.C	European Union Comession
E.V.M	Electronic Voting Machine

E.V. R	Electro Video Recording
E.V.T.R	Electro Video Tape Recording

F

F.A	Faculty of Arts
F.A.T.A	Federally Administrated Tribal Areas
F.B.I	Federal Bureau of Investigation
F.C	Federal Council / Frontier Coeur / Football Club
F.D.R	Flight Data Recorder (Black Box) / Fixed Deposit Receipt
F.M	Field Marshal / Frequency Modulated
F.I.F.A	Federation International the Football Association
F.I.H	Federation International the Hockey
F.I.R	First Information Report
F.I.V.B	Federation International the Volley Ball
F.L.A.G	Fiber Optic Link Around the Globe
F.S.C	Federal Shariat Court
F.S.P	Food Support Program
F.T.P	Foreign Trade Policy
F.T.Z	Free Trade Zone
F.T.P	File Transfer Protocol
F.W.B	First Women Bank

G

G	Gram
G.A	General Assembly
G.A.T	Graduate Easement Test
G.A.G.A.N	GPS-aided Geo-augmented Navigation
G.A.I.N	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
G.A.V.I	Global Alliance for Vaccine and Immunization
G.C	Government College
G.C.C	Gulf Cooperation Council
G.C.E	General Certificate of Education
G.C.M	Greatest Common Measure
G.C.P	Gee Corporation of Pakistan
G.D.A	Grand Democratic Alliance
G.D.S	Gas Development Surcharge
G.E.F	Global Environment Fund
G.H.Q	General Headquarters

G.I	Geographical Index
G.M.A.T	Graduate Management Admission Test
G.M.P.S	Global Mobile Personal Communications System
G.K	General Knowledge
G.M.T	Greenwich Mean Time
G.M.R.T	Giant Meterwave Radio Telescope
G.N.S.S	Global Navigation Satellite System
G.O	General Order
G.O.C	General Officer Commanding
G.O.O.G.L.E	Global Organization Of Oriented Group Language of Earth
G.P	Grass Profit
G.P.O	General Post Office
G.S	General Staff
G.S.O	General Staff Officer
G.S.L.V	Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle
G.S.P	Geological Survey of Pakistan
G.S.T	Generals Seals Tax
G.P.R.S	General Packet Radio System
G.P.S	Global Positioning System
G.T.S	Government Transport Service

H

H.B.L	Habib Bank Limited
H.C	High Court
H.C.P	Hockey Club of Pakistan
H.D.T.V	High Definition Television
H.D.A	Hydrabad Development Authority
G.C.P	Gee Corporation of Pakistan
H.E.C	Higher Education Commission / Heavy Engineering Corporation
H.F	High Frequency
H.I.V	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
H.J	Hielal-e-Jurat
H.K	Hong Kong
H.O	Head Office
H.Q	Head Quarter
H.Q.A	Hielal-e-Qauid Azam
H.R	Human Rights
H.R.W	Human Rights Watch

H.S.C	Higher Secondary Certificate
H.T	High Tension
H.T.R	High Temperature Reactor
H.T.M.L	Hyper Text Markup Language
H.T.TP	Hype Text Transfer Protocol
H.P	Horse Power

I

I	Island
I.A.A	International Advertising Association
I.A.F	Indian Air Force
I.B.A	Institute of Business Administration
I.B.F	International Boxing Fedration
I.B.M	International Business Mechine
I.C.A.N.N	Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers
I.C.A.C	International Council of Adult Education
I.C.A.O	International Civil Aviation Organisation
I.C.B.M	Inter Continental Ballistic Missile
I.C.C	International Cricket Council
I.C.J	International Court of Justice
I.C.O	Islamic Conference Organization
I.C.U	Insensitive Care Unit
I.C.R.C	International Committee of the Red Cross
I.D.A	International Development Association
I.D.D	Iodine Deficiency Disorder
I.D.O	International Defence Organization
I.E.A	International Energy Agency
I.E.D	Improvised Explosives Device
I.F.C	International Finance Corporation
I.F.T.U	International Federation of Trade Unions
I.L.O	International Labour Organisation
I.M.F	International Monetary Fund
I.M.O	International Maritime Organisation
I.N	Intelligence Network
I.N.T.E.L	Integrated Electronics
INTERPOL	International Police Organisation
I.O.C	International Olympic Committee
I.P.T.V	Internet Protocol Television

I.P-VPN	Internet Protocol based Virtual Private Network
I.Q	Intelligence Quotient
I.R	Infra-red / International Relations
I.R.A.S	Infrared Astronomical Satellite
I.R.B.M	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile
I.R.O	International Refugee Organization
I.S.A.F	International Security Assistance Force
I.S.A.S	Institute of Space and Astronomical Science
I.S.E	International Stock Exchange
I.S.O	International Standardized Organization
I.S.P	Internet Service Provider
I.S.S	International Space Station
I.T.O	International Trade Organisation / Income-tax Officer
I.T.R	Integrated Test Range
I.T.U	International Telecommunication Union
I.V.R.S	Interactive Virus Response System
I.W.T	Indus Water Treaty
I.Y.S.H	International Year of Shelter for the Homeless

J

J	Justice / Jet
J.A.L	Japan Airlines
J.C.O	Junior Commissioned Officer
J.C.W.I	Joint Council for the Welfare of Immigrants
J.D	Diploma in Journalism
J.I	Jummat-e-Islami
J.P	Justice of Peace
J.U.I	Jamiat Ulama-e-Islam
J.U.P	Jamiat Ulama-e-Pakistan
J2SE	Java 2 Standard Edition OR Java 2 Special Edition
J2ME	Java 2 Micro Edition OR Java 2 Mobile Edition
J.P.C	Joint Parliamentary Committee
J.P.EG	Joint Photographic Experts Group
J.W.G	Joint Working Group

K

K	Kilo
K.N.P.P	Karich Neuclear Power Plant

K.B.P	Kissan Board of Pakistan
K.D.A	Karachi Development Authority
Kg	Kilograms
Km	Kilometer
K.M.C	Karachi Metropolitan Corporation
K.P	Khyber Pakhtoonkhuwa
K.R.L	Khan Research Libratory
K.S.E	Karachi Stock Exchange
K.T.C	Karachi Transport Corporation
K.S.W.B	Karachi Water and Sewerage Board
K.v	Kilo volt
K.w	Kilowatt

L

L	Latin
L.A.S.E.R	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
L.B	Local Bodies
L.C.A	Light Combat Aircraft
L.C.M	Lowest Common Multiple
L.D.A	Lahore Development Authority
L.D.C	Lower Division Clerk / Least Developed Countries
L.L.B	Bachelor of Law
L.L.D	Doctor of Law
L.L.M	Master of Law
L.M.G	Light Machine Gun
L.M.P	Licentiate in the practice of Medicine
L.O.C	Line of Control
L.O.A.C	Line of Actual Control
L.P.G	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
L.S.D	Lysergic acid Di-ethylamide
Lt,	Lieutenant
L.T.A	Light Transport Aircraft

M

M.A	Master of Arts
M.B	Bachelor of Medicine
M.B.A	Master of Business Administration
M.B.B.S	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery

M.B.E	Master of Business Education
M.C	Medical Certificate / Manegening Committee / Metropolitan Corporation
M.C.A	Master of Computer Application
M.C.A.T	Medical College and Admission Test
M.C.C	Melbourne Cricket Club
M.C.B	Muslim Commercial Bank
M.C.F	Master Control Facility
M.C.S	Master of Computer Science
M.com.	Master of Commerce
M.D	Doctor of Medicine
M.E	Middle East
M.Ed	Master of Education
M.E.T.O	Middle East Treaty Organization
M.E.S	Military Engineering Service
M.E.T.S.A.T	Meteorological Satellite
M.F.N	Most Favoured Nation
M.G	Machine Gun
M.I	Military Intelligence
M.I.U	Mobile Information Unit
M.K.S	Meter Kilogram Second
M.L	Muslim League
M.Lit.	Master of Literature
M.M.S	Multimedia Messaging Service
M.N.A	Memmber of National Assembly
M.O	Medical Officer
M.O.D.V.A.T	Modified Value Added Tax
M.O.D.E.M	Modulator-Demodulator
M.O.H	Medical Officer of Health
M.p	Member of Parliament
M.P.A	Member of Provincial Assembly
M.P.E.G	Motion Picture Experts Groups
M.Ph	Mile Per Hour
M.S	Master of Surgery
M.S.A	Maritime Safety Agency
M.Sc	Master of Science
M.S.T	Multi System Transmission
M.T.V	Music Television

M.T.C.T	Mother to Child Transmission
M.T.C.R	Missile Technology Control Regime
M.T.O	Multilateral Trade Organisation
M.R.I	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
M.W	Mega Watt
M.W.L	Muslim World League
M.Y.O	Muslim World Organization

N

N	Nitrogen / North
N.A	National Assembly
N.A.B	National Accountability Berou
N.A.D.R.A	National Data Base and Registration Authority
N.A.T.C	North Atlantic Treaty Council
N.A.S.A	National Aeronautic and space Administration
N.A.T.O	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
N.B	Note Bene / Note Well
N.B.C	National Broadcasting Corporation
N.B.F	National Book Foundation
N.C.A	National College of Arts
N.C.L	National Contraction Limited
N.D.M.A	National Disaster Manegment Authority
N.E	North East
N.E.A	Nuclear Energy Agency
N.E.C	National Economic Council
N.E.F	National Education Foundation
N.H	Nishan-e-Haider
N.H.A	National Highway Authority
N.H & M.P	National Highway and Motorway Police
N.I.C	National Identity Card
N.M.D	Nuclear Missile Defense
N.P	Nishan-e-Pakistan
N.P.A	National Action Plane
N.P.F	National Police Foundation
N.R.A	National Regulatory Authority
N.R.P	National Research Program
N.S.G	Nuclear Suppliers Group
N.T.N	National Tax Number

N.T.S	National Testing Service
NUML	National University of Modern Languages
NUST	National University of Science and Technology
N.W	North West
N.Y	New York
N.Z	Newzland
N.Z.F	National Zakat Foundation

O

O.A.U	Organization of African Unity
O.A.P.E.C	Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
O.C	Officer Commanding
O.C.A	Olympic Council of Asia
O.F.C	Optical Fiber Cabal
O.G.L	Open General License
O.G.R.A	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority
O.I.C	Organization of Islamic Countries
OK	All Correct / All Right
O.M	Order of Merit
O.M.O	Open Market Operation
O.P.E.C	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

P

P.A	Personal Assistance / Provincial Assembly / Press Association
P.A.C	Political Affairs Committee / Public Accounts Committee
P.A.E.C	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commesion
P.A.N	Permanent Account Number
P.C	Personal Computer
P.C.A	Pakistan Computer Association
P.C.F	Pakistan Sycling Federation
P.C.O	Public Call Office
P.C.P	Prenting Coporation of Pakistan
P.C.S	Provincial Civil Service / Punjab Civil Service
P.D.A	Peshawar Development Authority
P.D.F	Portable Document Format / Pakistan Development Forum
P.D.M.A	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
P.F.F	Pakistan Football Association
P.G.D	Post Graduate Diploma

P.I.A	Pakistan International Airlines
P.I.A.C	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation
P.M	Post Meridian / after-noon: also Postmaster / Prime Minister / Post-mortem (after death)
P.M.A	Pakistan Medical Association
P.M.A.P	Pashtoon khuwa Milli Awami Party (Political Party)
P.M.D.A	Pakistan Medical and Dental Association
P.M.G	Post Master General
P.N	Pakistan Navi
P.L.A	Palestine Liberation Army
P.L.O	Palestine Liberation Organization
P.O	Post Office / Postal Order / Probationary Officer
P.O.W	Prisoner of war
P.S.T	Pakistan Standerd Time
P.S.C	Public Service Commission
P.T.A	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
P.T.C.L	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
P.T.I	Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (Political Party)
P.T.O	Please Turn Over
P.U	Punjab University
P.P.P	Pakistan Peoples Party
P.U.F.A	Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids
P.V.C	Pro Vice Chancellor
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
Pin Code	Postal Index Number Code

Q

Q.A	Qauid-e-Azam Library Lahore
Q.A.U	Qauid Azam Unversity
Q.D.A	Quetta Development Authority
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
QIMS	Quetta Institute of Medical Science
Q.M	Quantum Mechanics
Q.M.G	Quarter Master General
QPGMC	Qauid-a-Azam Postgraguuate ollege

R

R.A	Registered Accountant
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R.A.D.A.R	Radio Detecting and Ranging
R.A.M	Random Access Memory
R.A.W	Research and Analysis Wing
R.C	Red Cross
R.C.D	Reginol Coperation for Development
R.D.A	Rawalpindi Development Authority
R.I.P	Rest in Peace
R.I.S.E.A.P	Rigonal Islamic Organization of South Asia and Pacific
R.M.O	Resident Medical Officer
RNA	Ribonucleic Acid
R.O.M	Read Only Memmory
R.T.O	Rial / Reginol Transport Officer

S

S	Second
S.A	South / Africa / American / Australia
S.A.A.F	South Asian Accountants Federation
S.A.A.R.C	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
S.A.D.C.C	South African Development Corporation Conference
S.A.F.T.A	South Asian Free Trade Area
S.A.F.M.A	South Asian Free Media Association
S.A.H.R	South Asians for Human Rights
S.A.T.O	South Atlantic Treaty Organization
S.A.T.T.E	South Asian Travel and Tourism Exchange
S.B.P	State Bank of Pakistan
S.C	Security Council / Supreme Court / Scheduled Caste
S.C.B.A	Supreme Court Bar Association
S.C.O	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
S.C.O.P.E	Standing Conference of Public Enterprises
S.D.O	Sub-Divisional Officer
S.D.M	Sub-Divisional Majistrate
S.E.A.T.O	South East Asia treaty Organization
S.H.C	Sindh High Court
S.H.O	Station House Officer
S.I.C	Special Investigation Sell
S.I.M	Subscriber Identity Module
S.I.V	Semen Immuno Deficiency Virus
S.L.V	Satellite Launch Vehicle

S.M.S	Short Messaging Service / Subscriber Management System
S.O	Staff Officer
S.O.Q	Statement of Qualification
S.P	Superdent of Police
S.P.I.N	Software Process Improvement Networks
S.P.V	Solar Photo Voltaic
S.Q.U.I.D	Super-conducting Quantum Interference Device
S.T.A.R.S	Satellite Tracking and Ranging Station
S.U.N.F.E.D	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development
S.W.A.P.O	South West African Peoples Organization

T

T	ton
T.A	Traveling Allowance
T.A.B	Technical Assistance Board
T.B	Tuberculosis
TCP	Transfer Call Protocol / Trading Corporation of Pakistan
T.D	Teachers Diploma
T.D.A.P	Traded Development of Pakistan
T.D.C	Traded and Development Company
T.I	Transparency International
T.I.P	Telephone Industries of Pakistan
TNT	Tri-nitro-toluene (high explosive)
T.O	Telegraph Officer / Turn Over
T.Q.A	Tamgha-e-Qauid Azam
T.T.P	Tharek-e-Taliban Pakistan
T.T.R	Total Tax Rate
T.V	Television

U

U.A.E	United Arab Emirates
U.A.R	United Arab Republic
U.B.L	United Bank Limited
U.C.A.S	Union of Central African Satates
U.D.C	Upper Division Clerk
U.F	United Front
U.F.O	Unidentified Flying Object
U.H.F	Ultra High Frequency

U.I.N	Universal Identification Number
U.K	United Kingdom
U.N	United Nations
U.N.A.E.C	United Nations Atomic Energy Commission
U.N.C.T.C	United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee
U.N.C.E.D	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
U.N.C.T.A.D	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
U.N.C.H.S	United Nations Commission on Human Settlements
U.N.C.L.O.S	United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea
U.N.C.S.T.D	United Nations Conference on Sciences and Technology for Development
U.N.D.P	United nations Development Programme
U.N.E.C.A.F.E	United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
U.N.E.F	United Nations Emergency Force
U.N.E.P	United Nations Environment Programme
U.N.E.S.C.O	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
U.N.E.S.C.O	United Nations Economic and Social Commission
U.N.F.P.O	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
U.N.F.C.C	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
U.N.F.P.A	United Nations Framework for Population Activities
U.N.H.C.R	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
U.N.H.R.C	United Nations Human Rights Commission
U.N.I.C.E.F	United Nation International Children's Emergency Fund
U.N.I.D.O	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
U.N.I.S.P.A.C.E	United Nations Conference on Exploration and Peaceful Usage of Outer Space
U.N.M.I.L	United Nations Mission in Libya
U.N.M.O.V.I.C	United Nations Monitoring Verification and Inspection Commission
U.N.O	United Nations Organization
U.N.R.R.A	United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration
U.N.T.A.C	United Nations Transitional Authority for Cambodia
U.N.S.C.O.M	United Nations Special Commission
U.N.T.A.G	United Nations Transition Assistance Group
U.N.U	United Nations University

U.R.L	Uniform Resource Locator
U.S.A	United States of America
U.S.S.R	Union of Soviet Socialist Republic

V

V	Volt
V.C	Vice-Chancellor
V.C.D	Video Compact Disk
V.C.P	Video Cassette Player
V.C.R	Video Cassette Recorder
V.H.F	Very High Frequency
V.H.R.R	Very High Resolution Radiometer
V.I.P	Very Important Person
V.O.A	Voice of America
V.O.G	Voice of Germany
V.O.I.P	Voice Over Internet Protocol
Vol	Volume
V.P	Vice President
V.P.N	Virtual Private Network
V.R.S	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
V.T.R	Video Tape Recorder

W

W	Watt
W.A.M.Y	World Association of Muslim Youth
W.A.N	Wide Area Network
W.A.N.A	West Asia and North Africa
W.A.P	Wireless Protection Protocol
W.A.N.O	World Association of Nuclear Operators
W.A.Y	World Assembly of Youth
W.A.P	Wireless Application Protocol
W.A.P.D.A	Water and Power Development Authority
W.A.S.A	Water and Sanitation Agency
W.A.V.E	Wireless Access for Virtual Enterprise
W.A.Y	World Assembly of Youth
W.B	World Bank
W.B.A	World Boxing Association
W.B.C	White Blood Cells / World Boxing Federation

W.E.F	World Economic Forum
W.F.U	Western European Union
W.F.G	World Federal Government
W.F.T.U	World Federation of Trade Unions
W.F.P	World Food Program
W.G.C	World Gold Council
W.H.O	World Health Organization
W.I.C.C.A	World Islamic Council of Culture and Arts
W.I.P.O	World Intellectual Property Organization
W.I.T.A	Women International Tennis Association
W.M.O	World Meteorological Organization

X,Y,Z

XGS	Export of Gudaz and Services
XL	Extra Large
XML	Extensible Mark-up Language
YAR	Yemen Arab Republic
YDA	Young Doctor Association
YIPS	Youth Invesmment Promotion Authority
YMMA	Yong Men Muslim Association
ZC	Zakat Council
ZDA	Zulfikarabad Development Authority
ZG	Zoological Garden
ZIP	Zone Improvement Plan
ZPG	Zero Population Grwoth
ZTBL	Zarie Tarqyati Bank Limited
Z.S	Zoological Society

INTERNATIONAL DAYS

International observance, also known as an international dedication or an international anniversary, is a period of time to observe some issue of international interest or concern. This is used to commemorate, promote and mobilize for action. Many of these periods have been established by the United Nations General Assembly (UN), Economic and Social Council, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Health Organization (WHO) and other United Nations bodies including the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). In this case, the lead agency for a particular international observance uses the symbolism of the United Nations (UN), perhaps a specially designed logo for the year, and the UN infrastructure to coordinate events worldwide. It also presents a written report about the event. This summarizes the activities that took place around the world under the auspices of the international observance, and makes recommendations for the future.

Below is a list of days that have been recognized as international observances by the United Nations, or by some other organizations that declare international observances but are not as widely recognized.

Day	Name
January	
Jan 1	New Year's Day
Jan 31	Street Children's Day
February	
Feb 2	World Wetlands Day
Feb 4	World Cancer Day
Feb 11	World Day of the Sick
Feb 13	World Radio
Feb 14	World Valentine Day
Feb 20	World Day of Social Justice

Day	Name
Feb 21	International Mother Language Day
March	
March 1	World Civil Defence Day
March 8	International Women's Day
March 20	World Oral Health Day
March 20	International Day of Happiness
March 21	World Poetry Day
March 21	International Day of Forests
March 22	World Water Day
March 24	World Tuberculosis Day
March 27	World Theatre Day
April	
April 1	World April Fools' Day
April 2	International Children's Book Day
April 7	World Health Day
April 22	International Mother Earth Day
April 23	World Book and Copyright Day
April 25	World Malaria Day
May	
May 3	World Press Freedom Day
May 12	International Nurses Day
May 15	International Day of Families
May 17	World Telecommunication and Information Society Day
May 17	International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia
May 18	World AIDS Vaccine Day
May 18	International Museum Day
May 31	World No-Tobacco Day

Day	Name
June	
June 1	Global Day of Parents
June 1	International Children's Day
June 5	World Environment Day
June 12	World Day Against Child Labour
June 14	World Blood Donor Day
June 20	World Refugee Day
June 23	International Widow's Day
3rd Sun in Jun	Father's Day in some countries
July	
July 11	World Population Day
July 17	World Day for International Justice
July 28	World Hepatitis Day
July 30	International Day of Friendship
August	
Aug 12	International Youth Day
Aug 21	World Fashion Day
Aug 29	International Day against Nuclear Tests
September	
Sep 5	International Day of Charity
Sep 8	International Literacy Day
Sep 10	World Suicide Prevention Day
Se 15	International Day of Democracy

Day	Name
Sep 21	International Day of Peace
October	
Oct 5	World Teachers' Day
Oct 9	World Post Day
Oct 10	World Mental Health Day
Oct 13	World Thrombosis Day
Oct 15	Global Handwashing Day
Oct 16	World Food Day
Oct 24	World Development Information Day
November	
Nov 8	International Day of Radiology
Nov 16	International Day for Tolerance
Nov 17	International Students Day
Nov 21	World Television Day
Nov 29	International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
3rd Thu in Nov	World Philosophy Day
December	
Dec 1	World AIDS Day
Dec 5	World Soil Day
Dec 9	International Anti-Corruption Day
Dec 10	Human Rights Day
Dec 11	International Mountain Day

NOBEL PRIZE

The Nobel prizes are a group of awards given each year for outstanding achievement in six areas: physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, peace, and economics. The prizes are awarded from a fund created by the Swedish inventor Alfred Nobel, who wanted to use some of his large fortune to help improve world conditions. Therefore, the prizes are intended to honor accomplishments that have somehow benefited humankind.

History

The first Nobel prizes were handed out on December 10, 1901, the fifth anniversary of Alfred Nobel's death. Nobel was a chemist, engineer, and inventor. His most significant invention was dynamite, which helped to make him a wealthy man. Despite giving the world such a destructive device, Nobel opposed violence and war. He therefore left much of his money to the establishment of the Nobel prizes, which he stated in his will should go "to those who, during the preceding year, shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind."

Officials originally handed out only five prizes each year. The prize for economics was established by the Bank of Sweden in 1968, and the first award was given in 1969. In some years prizes have not been awarded because there were no worthy candidates. In addition, no prizes were awarded during World War I and II. Some award recipients have refused to accept their prize for either personal or political reasons.

Selection process

Several institutions determine who receives the prizes. Each institution was chosen by Nobel in his will. The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences chooses the prizes for physics, chemistry, and economics. The Caroline Institute of Stockholm picks the winner for medicine. The Swedish Academy chooses the recipient for literature, while the Norwegian Nobel Committee determines the winner of the peace prize.

The Prize

Each award consists of a gold medal, a diploma, and a sum of money. The amount of prize money each year depends on the income of the Nobel

Foundation, which is the organization established to oversee the prize giving. Prizes may be given only to individuals, except the peace prize, which may be awarded to a group. Prizes are open to persons of all races, nationalities, and religious and political beliefs.



The obverse side of the Nobel Prize medals for Physics, Chemistry, Physiology or Medicine and Literature.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal awarded for both Physics and Chemistry.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Physiology or Medicine.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Literature.



The obverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Economics.



The reverse side of the Nobel Prize medal for Economics.

LIST OF SOME LAUREATES

CHEMISTRY

- 1901 Jacobus Henricus van't Hoff
- 1902 Emil Fischer
- 1903 Svante Arrhenius
- 2000 Alan J. Heeger
Alan G. MacDiarmid
Shirakawa Hideki
- 2001 William S. Knowles
Noyori Ryoji
K. Barry Sharpless
- 2002 John B. Fenn
Tanaka Koichi
Kurt Wuthrich
- 2003 Peter Agre
Roderick MacKinnon
- 2004 Aaron Ciechanover
Avram Hershko
Irwin Rose
- 2005 Yves Chauvin
Robert H. Grubbs
Richard R. Schrock
- 2006 Roger D. Kornberg
- 2007 Gerhard Ertl
- 2008 Martin Chalfie
Osamu Shimomura
Roger Y. Tsien
- 2009 Venkatraman Ramakrishnan
Thomas A. Steitz
Ada E. Yonath
- 2010 Richard F. Heck
Ei-ichi Negishi
-

- Akira Suzuki
- 2011 Dan Shechtman
H. David Politzer
Frank Wilczek
- 2012 Robert Lefkowitz
Brian Kobilka
- 2013 Michael Levitt
Martin Karplus
Arieh Warshel
- 2014 Eric Betzig
Stefan Hell
William E. Moerner
- 2015 Tomas Lindahl
Paul Modrich
Aziz Sancar
- 2016 Jean-Pierre Sauvage
Fraser Stoddart
Ben Feringa
- 2017 Joachim Frank
Richard Henderson
Jacques Dobochoet

PHYSICS

- 1901 Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen
- 1902 Hendrik Antoon Lorentz
Pieter Zeeman
- 1903 Henri Becquerel
Marie Curie
Pierre Curie
- 2000 Zhores I. Alferov
Jack S. Kilby
Herbert Kroemer
- 2001 Eric A. Cornell
Wolfgang Ketterle
-

- Carl E. Wieman
- 2002 Raymond Davis Jr.
Riccardo Giacconi
- 2003 Alexei A. Abrikosov
Vitaly L. Ginzburg
Anthony J. Leggett
- 2004 David J. Gross
- 2005 Roy J. Glauber
John L. Hall
Theodor W. Hansch
- 2006 John C. Mather
George F. Smoot
- 2007 Albert Fert
Peter Gunberg
- 2008 Kobayashi Makoto
Maskawa Toshihide
Nambu, Yoichiro
- 2009 Charles K. Kao
Willard S. Boyle
George E. Smith
- 2010 Andre Geim
Konstantin Novoselov
- 2011 Saul Perlmutter
Brian P. Schmidt
Adam G. Riess
- 2012 Serge Haroche
David J. Wineland
- 2013 Francois Englert
Peter Higgs
- 2014 Isamu Akasaki
Hiroshi Amano
Shuji Nakamura
- 2015 Takaaki Kajita
-

Arthur B. McDonald

2016 David J. Thouless

F. Duncan M. Haldane

John M. Kosterlitz

2017 Rainer Weiss

Barry C. Barish

Kip S. Thorne

MEDICINE / PHYSIOLOGY

1901 Emil von Behring

1902 Sir Ronald Ross

1903 Niels Ryberg Finsen

2000 Arvid Carlsson

Paul Greengard

Eric Kandel

2001 Leland H. Hartwell

R. Timothy Hunt

Sir Paul M. Nurse

2002 Sydney Brenner

H. Robert Horvitz

John E. Sulston

2003 Paul Lauterbur

Sir Peter Mansfield

2004 Richard Axel

Linda B. Buck

2005 Barry J. Marshall

J. Robin Warren

2006 Andrew Z. Fire

Craig C. Mello

2007 Mario R. Capecchi

Sir Martin J. Evans

Oliver Smithies

2008 Francoise Barre-Sinoussi

Luc Montagnier

- Harald Zur Hausen
2009 Jack Szostak
Elizabeth Blackburn
Carol Greider
2010 Robert Edwards
2011 Bruce Beutler
Jules Hoffmann
Ralph Steinman
2012 John Gurdon
Shinya Yamanaka
2013 Thomas G. Sudhof
James Rothman
Randy Schekman
2014 John O'Keefe
May-Britt Moser
Edvard Moser
2015 William C. Campbell
Satoshi Omura
Tu Youyou
2016 Yoshinori Ohsumi
2017 Jeffrey C. Hall
Michael Rosbash
Michael W. Young

LITERATURE

- 1901 Sully Prudhomme
1902 Theodor Mommsen
1903 Bjornstjerne Bjornson
2000 Gao Xingjian
2001 Sir V.S. Naipaul
2002 Imre Kertész
2003 J.M. Coetzee
2004 Elfriede Jelinek
-

- 2005 Harold Pinter
2006 Orhan Pamuk
2007 Doris Lessing
2008 L.J.M. Gustave
2009 Herta Muller
2010 Mario Vargas Llosa
2011 Tomas Transtromer
2012 Mo Yan
2013 Alice Munro
2014 Patrick Modiano
2015 Svetlana Alexievich
2016 Bob Dylan
2017 Kazuo Ishiguro

ECONOMICS

- 2000 James J Heckman
Daniel L. McFadden
2001 George A. Akerlof
Spence, A. Michael
Joseph E. Stiglitz
2002 Daniel Kahneman
Vernon L. Smith
2003 Robert F. Engle
Clive W.J. Granger
2004 Finn E. Kydland
Edward C. Prescott
2005 Robert J. Aumann
Thomas C. Schelling
2006 Edmund S. Phelps
2007 Leonid Hurwicz
Eric S. Maskin
Roger B. Myerson
2008 Paul Krugman
-

- 2009 Elinor Ostrom
Oliver E. Williamson
- 2010 Peter A. Diamond
Dale T. Mortensen
Christopher A. Pissarides
- 2011 Thomas J. Sargent
Christopher A. Sims
- 2012 Alvin E. Roth
Lloyd S. Shapley
- 2013 Eugene F. Fama
Lars Peter Hansen
Robert J. Shiller
- 2014 Jean Tirole
- 2015 Angus Deaton
- 2016 Oliver Hart
Bengt Holmstrom
- 2017 Richard H. Thaler

PEACE

- 1901 Henri Dunant
Frederic Passy
- 1902 Elie Ducommun,
Charles-Albert Gobat
- 1903 Sir Randal Cremer
- 2000 Kim Dae Jung
- 2001 United Nations
Kofi Annan
- 2002 Jimmy Carter
- 2003 Shirin Ebadi
- 2004 Wangari Maathai
- 2005 Mohammad El Baradei
International Atomic
Energy Agency
- 2006 Grameen Bank
-

- Muhammad Yunus
- 2007 Albert Arnold Gore
Intergovernmental
Panel on Climate Change
- 2008 Martti Ahtisaari
- 2009 Barack Obama
- 2010 Liu Xiaobo
- 2011 E. Johnson-Sirleaf
Leymah Gbowee
Tawakkul Karman
- 2012 European Union
- 2013 Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- 2014 Kailash Satyarthi
Malala Yousafzai(PK)
- 2015 Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet
- 2016 Juan Manuel Santos
- 2017 International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons (ICAN)
-

IMPORTANT BOOKS & THEIR AUTHORS

- I am Malala by Malala Yousafzai.
- Payam-e-Mashriq is written by Allama Iqbal.
- Asrar-e-khudi is written by Allama Iqbal .
- Bal-e-Jibril is written by Allama Iqbal .
- Bang-e-dara is written by Allama Iqbal .
- Javaid Nama is written by Allama Iqbal.
- Jawab-e-Shikwah is written by Allama Iqbal.
- Zabur-e-Anjam is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal.
- Zarb-e-Kaleem is written by Dr. Allama Iqbal .
- Taloo e islam was written by Allama Iqbal .
- The book “party politics in Pakistan’ (1947-58) is written by K.K.AZIZ.
- Higher than Hopes is biography of Nelson Mandela.
- Shahnama-i-Islam was written by Hafeez Jalandri.
- Man who ruled India was written by Philip Woodruff.
- The book confession was written by Rousseau.
- 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.
- Bostan is written by Sheikh Saadi .
- Darbar-i-Akbari is written by Azad, Muhammad Hussain .
- Gulistan is written by Sheikh Saadi .
- 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.
- Shahnama is written by Firdausi.
- Tehzeeb al Ikhlāq is written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Tafhim ul quran is written by Syed Abdul ala Maudoodi.
- Yadgar-i-Galib is written by Hali

- Anthony Cleopatra is written by W. Shakespeare.
 - As you like it is written by W. Shakespeare.
 - Hamlet is written by W. Shakespeare .
 - Comedy of Errors is written by W. Shakespeare.
 - Twelfth Night is written by W. Shakespeare.
 - Caesar and Cleopatra is written by G.B Shaw.
 - Daughter of the East is written by Benazir Bhuto.
 - Decline and Fall of Roman Empire is written by Edward Gibbon .
 - Great Expectations is written by Charles Dickens.
 - Ibn Battuta Travels in Asia and Africa is written by Ibn Battuta.
 - Jinnah of Pakistan is written by Stanley Wolpert.
 - Myth of independence is written by Z. A Bhutto.
 - World War is written by W. Churchill.
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah is written by M.H Saiyid.
 - 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.
 - Pride and Prejudice is written by Jane Austen.
 - Social Contact is written by Rousseau.
 - 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 Simith.
 - 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 Mooore.
 - War and Peace is written by Leo Tolstoy.
 - Crime and Punishment is written by F.M Dostovsky.
 - Communist Manifesto is written by Karl Marx and Eagles.
-

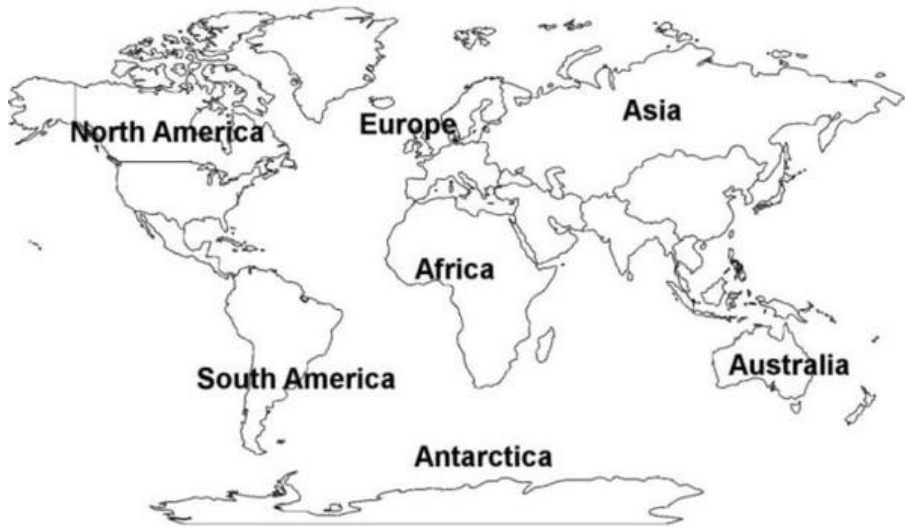
- Das Capital is written by Karl Marx.
 - The Prince is written by Machiavelli.
 - Constitutional Development of Pakistan is written by G.W Choudhry.
 - Five Thousand Years of Pakistan is written by Wheeler R.E.M.
 - Foreign Policy of Pakistan is written by Zulifkar Ali Bhutto.
 - Jinnah, Creator of Pakistan is written by Hecor Bolitho.
 - Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan is written by Abdul Hamid.
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 - Politics in Pakistan is written by Khalid B. Saeed.
 - Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan is written by Ahmad Hasan Dani.
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 - 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.
 - Khusboo is written by Parveen Shakir.
 - Laila Majnooli 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 Gaddafi.
 - Republic is written by Plato.
 - Revolution and Independence is written by Words Worth.
 - Road to Freedom is written by Bertrand Russel.
 - Romeo and Juliet is written by Shakespeare.
 - 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.
 - 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'.
 - A short history of Pak by I.H.Qureshi.
 - Discovery of Pak by A.Aziz.
 - History of Freedom Movement by I.H.Qureshi.
 - Jinnah as I know him by Abdul Hassan Isphahani.
 - Jinnah: Creator of Pak by Hector Bolithio.
 - India wins Freedom by Abdul Kalam Azad.
 - Emergence of Pak by Ch: Rahmat Ali.
 - Transfer of Power in India by V.P.Memon.
 - Pakistan Nagozeer Tha by Syed Hasan Raza.
 - Quaid-i-Azam & Pakistan by Ahmed Hassan Dani.
 - Friends not Masters by Ayub Khan.
 - The Pakistan Issue by Nazir Yar Jung.
 - Quid wrote the preface of "My Leader" by Ziauddin Ahmed.
 - Muslim Nationalism in India by Malik Hafeez.
 - Pathway to Pak by Ch: Khaiquzzaman.
 - The Indian Musalimans by W.W.Hunter.
 - Our Struggle by Mohd: Noman.
 - Evolution of Pakistan: Sharifuddin Pirzada.
 - Birth of Pak by Dr. Sachin.
 - Pakistan the Heart of Asia by Liaquat Ali Khan.
 - Incomplete Partition by Alastair Lamb.
-

- My Last day with Quaid by Ilahi Bux.
 - Outline of a scheme of Indian Federation by Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan.
 - The Forgotten Years is an autobiography of Foreign Minister Sir Zafarullah Khan.
 - Mission with Mountabatten by Alan Campbell Johnson.
 - Religious Thought of Sayyid Ahmed Khan by Bahir Ahmad Dar.
 - The Cambridge History of the British Empire by H.H.Dodwell.
 - Who wrote "History of God"? Karen Armstrong.
 - Hayat-e-Jawaid, written by Altaf Hussain Hali, is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
 - "My Experiments with Truth" is autobiography of Mahtma Gandhi.
 - "The Sun also Rises" is written by Earnest Hemingway.
 - Khadija Mastoor wrote Angan.
 - Imam Ghazali is the author of Ihya-ul-Uloom.
 - Montesquieu wrote 'the spirit of laws'.
 - 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.
-

DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD'S POPULATION

(CONTINENT WISE)



1. ASIA

- Largest Continent on earth.
- Population 4,426,683,000.
- About 60.11 % of the world population.
- Highest density populous continent in the world 203 people /sq mile.
- Covering 8.8 % of earth surface.
- Populous country is Republic of China 1.35 billion.
- It covers 44,579,000 km² which covers 30 % of earth's land area.
- Largest country by area is Russian Federation 17.1 million.
- Smallest country by area is Maldives 298 km².
- Countries: around 49.

2. AFRICA

- Second largest continent in the world.
 - Population 1.216 Billion.
 - About 14.69 % of the world population.
 - Density 65 people /sq mile.
 - Second most populous continent in the world.
-

- Largest populous country is Nigeria 170 million.
- Smallest populous country is Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha.
- Largest country by area is Republic of Congo 2,345,410 km².
- Smallest country by area is Republic of Territory 420 km².
- Countries: 54.

3. EUROPE

- Population 741.2 million.
- Covers area about 10,180,000 km² 2% of the earth surface.
- About 11% of the world population.
- Density = 134 people /sq mile.
- Consist of about 56 countries or states.
- Republic of Germany, UK and Italy are the populous countries.
- Less populous country is Vatican City 910 people.
- Third largest continent in the world.
- Countries: more than 50.

4. NORTH AMERICA

- Population is about 527 million.
- 4th most populous continent in the world.
- About 4.88 % of the world population.
- Density: 32 people /sq mile.
- Consist of about 23 states.
- USA, Mexico, Canada, West Indies and Central America are most populous countries. Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis is less populous countries.

5. SOUTH AMERICA

- Population is 389,860,000.
 - About 8.54 % of the world population.
 - Density: 73 people /sq mile.
 - Brazil (195 million) is most populous country.
 - Brazil (3,287,612 sq mi) is largest country by area.
 - South sandwich (1,194 sq mi) is smallest country by area.
-

6. AUSTRALIA

- Population is 23 to 24 million.
- Area: 7,692,024 km²
- About 0.53 % of the world population.
- Density: 7.3 people /sq mile.
- Smallest continent of the world.
- Most populous portions are common wealth of Australia, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide.

7. ANTARCTICA:

- Population is about 1,000 to 5000.
 - Area: 14,000,000 km²
 - About 0.01 % of the world total population.
 - Density: 0.00018 people /sq mile.
 - 50 countries have signed that Antarctica should be used for research purpose.
 - Following countries have most researchers.
 - USA Italy Argentina Russia Chile France Japan
-

SPORTS



A sport is a physical, athletic activity or skill and competition that people do for fun and as a way to compete with others. Every sport has a set of rules that the players follow. In some sports one person competes against other individuals. Examples of these sports include boxing, wrestling, gymnastics, figure skating, diving, pole vaulting, long jumping, and horseback riding.

Sports also can be organized or unorganized. Children who get together for neighborhood football games are playing unorganized sports. No organization controls their games. In organized sports athletes play for a school, a business, a club, a community, or some other organization. The organization schedules games and enforces the rules of the sport. Organized sports can be amateur or professional. Amateur athletes do not get paid for participating in a sport. Professional athletes play for money.

In team sports a group of people plays against another group, or team. A team may have as few as two members, or it may have many members. A doubles team in tennis has two players. Five players make up a basketball team. An ice hockey team has six players and a baseball team has nine. Eleven players make up a football, soccer, or cricket team.

Short History

No one can say when sports began. Since it is impossible to imagine a time when children did not spontaneously run races or wrestle, it is clear that children have always included sports in their play, but one can only speculate about the emergence of sports as autotelic physical contests for adults. Since ancient times people have run races, wrestled, and hunted for sport. Ancient people in many parts of the world also played games with balls. In some ancient cultures sports were a part of religious practices. This was especially true of the Greek Olympic Games, which began in 776 BC. The ancient Greeks played these games to honor their gods. The ancient Romans related athletic games to military skills,

not religion. They did such sports as boxing, wrestling, chariot racing, and throwing spear like sticks called javelins.

After ancient times people continued to play sports, but they were usually unorganized. Organized sports became more common in the 1700s and 1800s. People created leagues and other organizations to control athletic competitions. They also wrote down sets of rules for different sports.

Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were created and first held in 776 B.C. in ancient Greece in honor of the king and queen of the Greek gods, Zeus and Hera, and only men could compete. The first official modern Olympic Games were held in Athens, Greece, in 1896. Since then, the Summer Olympic Games have been

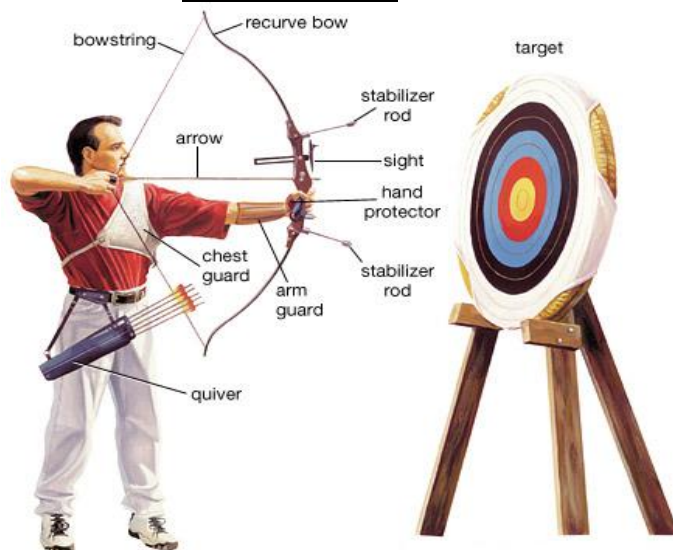


held every four years in many major cities around the world. In 1924 the first Winter Olympics were held. They also take place every four years but are held two years after the Summer Olympics. The city where the games are held is called the “host city.” Women were allowed to compete in the Olympic Games for the first time in 1928.

The number of sports played at the Olympics changes from year to year. Some of the most popular Summer Olympic sports are swimming, cycling, gymnastics, volleyball and horse riding. There also are many events collectively known as athletics such as the 100-meter dash, the marathon, hurdling, relay racing, the long jump, the high jump and the pole vault. The Winter Olympic sports include downhill and cross-country skiing, bobsledding, figure skating, ice hockey, snowboarding and ski jumping. Sports that are no longer played in the games include golf, lacrosse, rugby union and water motor sports. If a sport is very popular among spectators and there are a lot of athletes qualified to compete, the International Olympic Committee might decide to introduce it in the next Olympic Games, which usually means that one of the less-popular sports must be dropped.

TYPES OF SPORTS

ARCHERY



The sport of shooting arrows with a bow at a target is called archery. But archery is not just a sport. For thousands of years people used the skills of archery mostly for war and for hunting. Even today bow hunting is a popular activity. In the 1900s archery became an Olympic event.

Equipment

Bows: Bows allow people to shoot arrows farther and with greater force than is possible by simply throwing them. At its most basic, a bow is a long, thin piece of wood with a string stretched tightly from one end to the other. The string holds the wood in a curved position. People competing in archery competitions today often use more complex bows made of wood, plastic, or fiberglass.

Arrow: An arrow is a long, thin piece of wood, metal, or other material. It ends in a pointed tip. Near the other end of the arrow is a tail of feathers or plastic fins. The tail helps the arrow fly straight. Arrows used in modern archery contests are often made of aluminum or carbon.

Tail / End: The tail / end of the arrow fits onto the string of the bow. To shoot the arrow an archer pulls the string back and lets it go. A lot of energy is stored up by the string being stretched. When the string is released, this energy is also released. This sends the arrow flying with great force.

Rules:

FITA Round: In the sport of archery, a form of target shooting competition used in international and world championship events, authorized by the (Federation

International de Trial Arc) (FITA), the world governing body of the sport. The round consists of 144 arrows 36 at each of 4 distances. For men the distances are 90, 70, 50, and 30 meters while for women they are 70, 60, 50 and 30 meters.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Bow Average length: 173 cm (68 inches).

Arrow Average length: 56 cm (22 inches).

Target Size in diameter: 1.22 meters (4 feet) .

Became Part of Olympic Games: In 1900s

Distance from Bow to Target: 90,70,50,30 Meters (For men) / 70,60,50,30 Meters (For Women)

Longines Prize for Precision

The Longines Prize for Precision is awarded to the male and female archers who shoot the most 10s over the course of the competition at the end of the season. It has been awarded since 2010 and is awarded to compound and recurve archers in alternate years. Winners receive a trophy, watch and cash prize.

Winners

Years	Men's Winner	Women's Winner
2010	Brady Ellison (USA)	Justyna Mospinek (Poland)
2011	Rodger Willet, Jr (USA)	Erika Anschutz (USA)
2012	Brady Ellison (USA)	Ki Bo-bae (Koria)
2013	Braden Gellenthien (USA)	Erika Jones (USA)
2014	Brady Ellison (USA)	Aida Roman (Mexico)
2015	Mike Schloesser (NED)	Sara Lopez (COL)
2016	Brady Ellison (USA)	Tan Ya-ting (TPE)
2017	Stephan Hansen (DEN)	Sarah Holst Sonnichsen (DEN)

AUTO RACING



Auto racing / Automobile racing / Motorsport /Auto sport is a Professional and amateur sport practiced throughout the world in a variety of forms on roads, tracks or closed circuits. It is one of the world's most popular spectator sports.

History

Automobile racing began soon after the invention of the gasoline (Petrol) fueled internal-combustion engine in the 1880s. The first organized automobile competition, a reliability test in 1894 from Paris to Rouen, a distance of about 80 km (50 mi), was won with an average speed of 16.4 km/h (10.2 mi/h). In 1895 the first true race was held, from Paris to Bordeaux, in 1904 a world governing body of automobile racing was founded. It has had its present name, International Automobile Federation, since 1947. In early racing in both Europe and the United States competing race cars were usually prototypes of the following year's models. After World War I, racing became too specialized for the use of production cars, though occasionally high-performance touring cars were stripped of their bodies and fitted with special seats fuel tanks and tires for racing. Still later stock-car racing in 1939 started with standard models modified for racing.

TYPES

It includes Grand Prix racing, speedway racing, stock-car racing, sports-car racing, drag racing, midget-car racing, and karting, as well as hill climbs and trials. National and international governing bodies, the most notable of which is the Federation International de Automobile (FIA), divide racing cars into various classes and subclasses and supervise competitions.

BASKETBALL



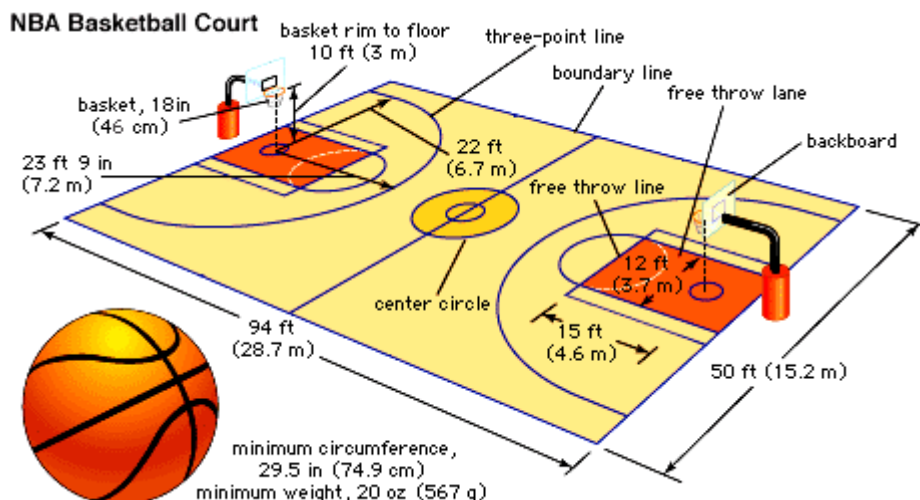
Basketball is played between two teams of five players each on a rectangular court. The objective is to get the ball through a hoop mounted high up on a backboard at each end. It is one of the most popular sports in the US and world wide.

History

James A. Naismith invented the game in the early 1890s. The game caught on quickly in the United States. At first it was played with nine players on a team and a peach basket for the goal. In 1896 the first college basketball game with five team members on a side was played at the University of Iowa. During the 1930s several rules were changed to speed up the game.

Canada was the first country outside the United States to play the game. Basketball was introduced in France in 1893, in London in 1894 in Australia, China, and India soon thereafter, and in Japan in 1900. The metal hoop was not invented until 1906. The popularity of basketball grew steadily between the 1940s and 1970s. Television played an important role in this. Such great players as Earvin ("Magic") Johnson, Julius Erving ("Dr. J"), Larry Bird, and Michael Jordan also contributed to the popularity of basketball. It soon became a sport that was played all over the world.

Playing Area and Equipment



The standard American basketball court is in the shape of a rectangle 50 feet (15.2 meters) by 94 feet (28.7 meters) high school courts may be slightly smaller. There are various markings on the court, including a centre circle, free throw lines, and a three-point line, that help regulate play. A goal or basket 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter is suspended from a backboard at each end of the court. The metal rim of the basket is 10 feet (3.0 meters) above the floor. In the professional game the backboard is a rectangle 6 feet (1.8 meters) wide and 3.5 feet (1.1 meters) high made of a transparent material, usually glass. It may be 4 feet (1.2 meters) high in college. The international court varies somewhat in size and markings. The spherical inflated ball measures 29.5 to 30 inches (74.9 to 76 cm) in circumference and weighs 20 to 22 ounces (567 to 624 grams). Its covering is leather or composition.

Rules

James A. Naismith a physical education instructor framed the basic rules of the game. The game had to be played with a light ball that could only be touched with the hands. The player would not be allowed to run with the ball. Moreover, there would be no personal contact.

Professional and high school games are divided into four periods. Professional teams play four 12-minute periods with a 20-minute rest between the second and third periods. High school teams play four eight-minute periods with a ten-minute intermission at halftime. College teams play two 20-minute halves with a 15-minute rest between them.

The five players on a basketball team are a center, two forwards, and two guards. The officials for the game are a referee and an umpire, along with two timekeepers and two scorers.

The visiting team has the choice of baskets at the start of the game. Play begins when the referee tosses up the ball between two opposing players, who stand inside the center circle. Other players stand outside the six-foot outer circle until the ball is tapped. The player with possession of the ball must pass or bounce the ball to a position from where he or a teammate try to put it in the basket. Any player may shoot at the basket. Points ranging from one to three are awarded for successful throws.

NOTEABLE POINTS

Invented by: James A. Naismith in early 1890s.

Highest governing body: The Federation International de Basketball Amateur (FIBA).

Team members: 13 to 15 (5 at a time).

Court Size: 50 feet (15.2 meters) by 94 feet (28.7 meters).

Ball Size in Circumference: 29.5 to 30 inches (74.9 to 76 cm).

Ball weight: (567 to 624 grams).

Goal or basket Size: 18 inches (46 cm) in diameter.

Height of basket from floor: 10 feet (3 meters) above the floor.

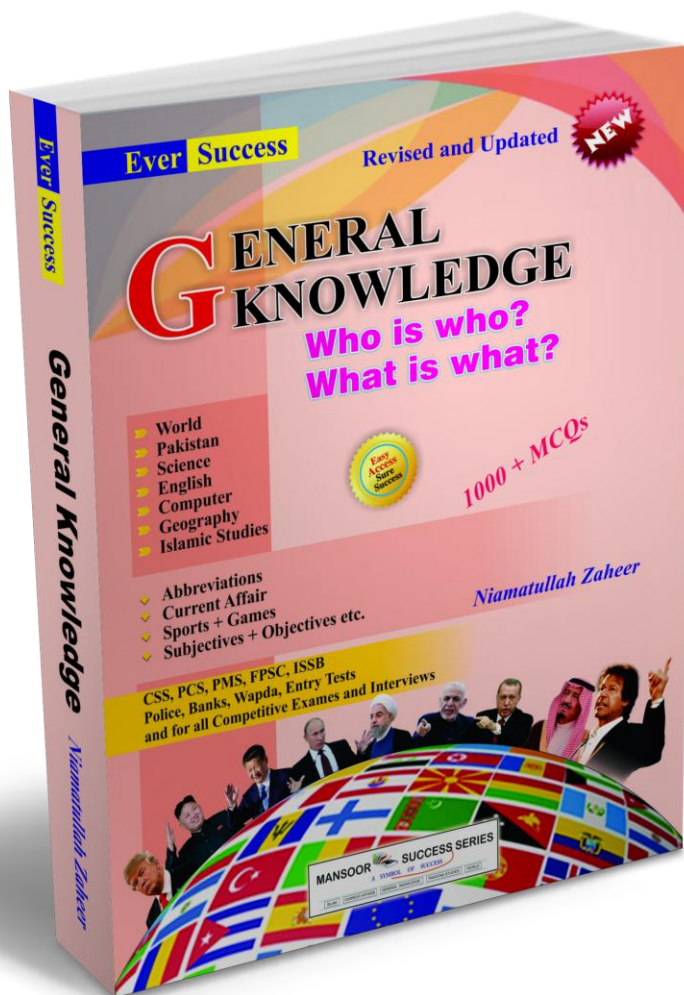
Backboard Size: 6 feet wide and 3.5 feet high.

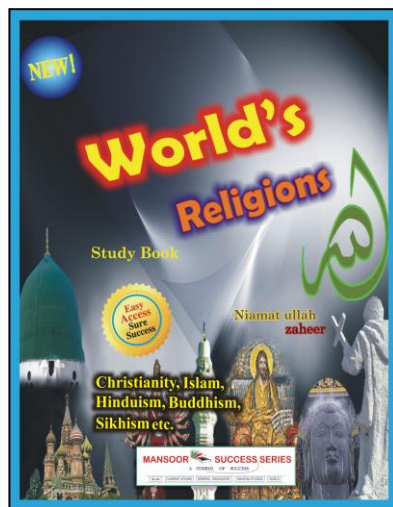
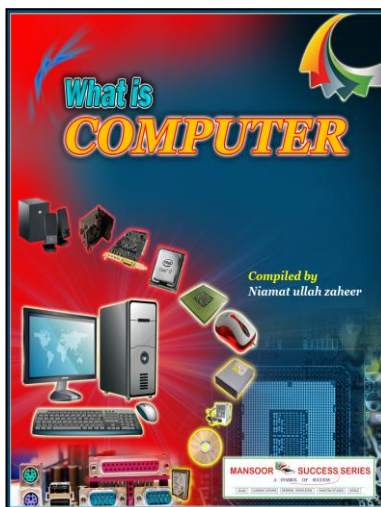
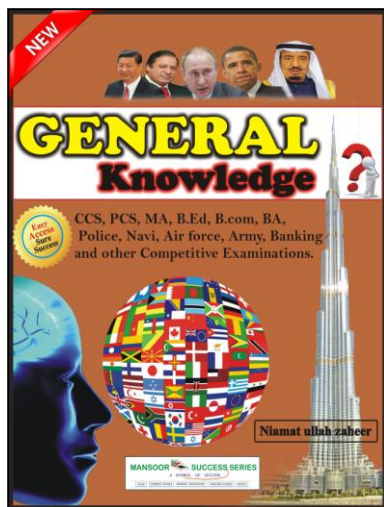
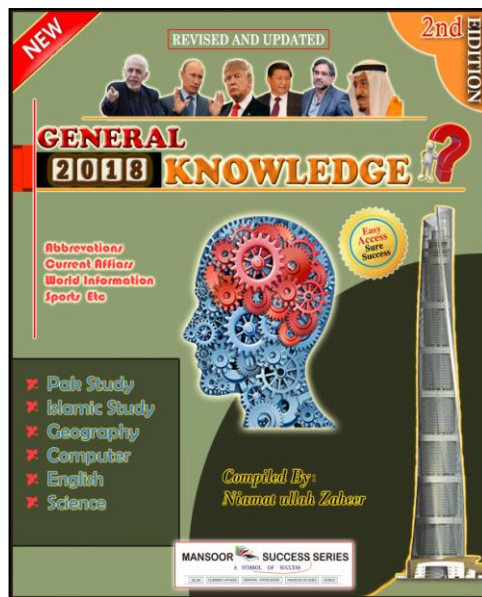
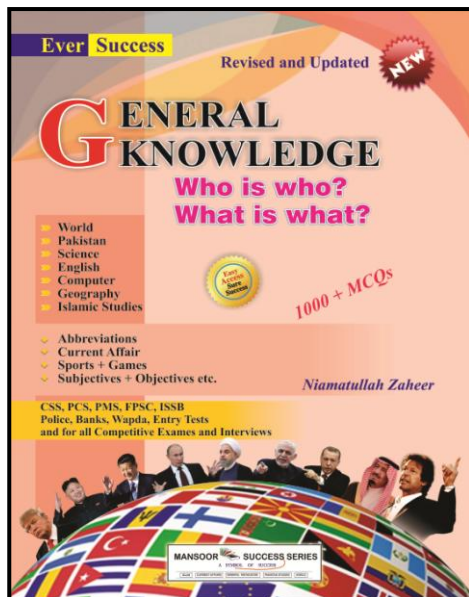
Olympic: 1936.

Below is the FIBA table as seen from the FIBA archive website, updated with results since 1998. The records of SFR Yugoslavia and FR Yugoslavia (counted together as "Yugoslavia") are separated from records of Serbia and Serbia and Montenegro. In the case of the Soviet Union, their records also didn't carry over to Russia.

Rank	Nation	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States	5	3	4	12
2	Yugoslavia	5	3	2	10
3	Soviet Union	3	3	2	8
4	Brazil	2	2	2	6
5	Argentina	1	1	0	2
6	Spain	1	0	0	1
7	Russia	0	2	0	2

Due to heavy size of the book it was difficult to share the PDF file of the book on social media. So the rest part (400 pages) can be studied in hard form of the book.





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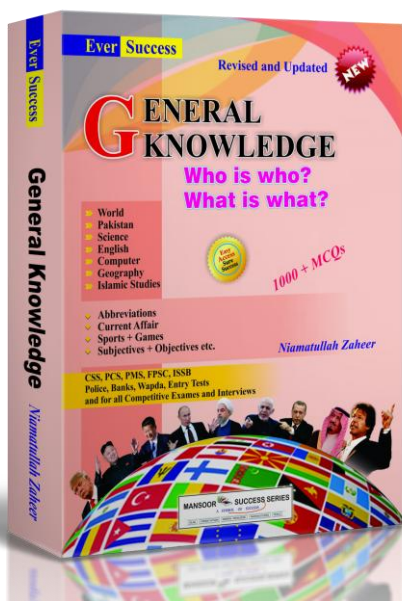
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