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# Important Sindhi MCQs GK Questions

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Here are **200** essential [multiple-choice questions related to Sindhi](#) culture, history, geography, and landmarks. Here, you can unlock the treasures of Sindhi knowledge with our comprehensive collection of important MCQs (Multiple Choice Questions) covering a myriad of topics. Dive deep into Sindhi history, culture, geography, and more with this meticulously curated set of GK questions. Whether you're preparing for competitive exams or simply eager to enrich your understanding of Sindhi heritage, these MCQs offer a valuable resource. From ancient civilizations to modern-day landmarks, embark on a journey of discovery through the diverse facets of Sindhi culture. Let's delve into the essence of Sindhi knowledge with these enlightening MCQs.

## **240 Important Sindhi MCQs GK questions**

1. In Kitabul Hind Alberuni mentioned the Blind dolphins of Sindh
2. Qalander lal shahbaz came to Sindh in Soomra Dynasty
3. Name of the first Sindhi Movie was Umer Marvi
4. Jamshoro is called the city of acadmies
5. Kher purra are famous in Nasarpur
6. Famous city for Gurr Mandi is Mehrabpur
7. Famous city for Icecream is Matiari
8. Famous city for Pickle is Shikarpur
9. Famous city for Mangoes is Mirpurkhas
10. Tando Muhammad khan founded city Tando Muhammad khan
11. Shahdadkot was founded by Shahdad khan
12. Naushahro Feroze was founded by Faqeer Feroz werar
13. Moro was founded by Farid Bhagat
14. Mir Allahyar founded city Tando Allahyar
- 15 . Jam Nizamuddin Founded the city Thata

15. First map of Sindh was drawn by Ibne Haokal
16. Hyderabad was the capital of Sindh During Kalhora period
17. Area between Jehlum and Indus is called Doab
18. Mukhi lake is in Sanghar
19. Surran Lake is in Taluka Deplo
20. Haleji Lake is in Thata
21. Drigh Lake is in Qambarr
22. Gudu Barrage was built in 1962
23. Length of Gudu Barrage is 1.3 KM
24. Total Gates in Gudu Barrage are 64
25. Ayub khan laid the foundation of Gudu Barrage
26. There are 44 gates in Kotri Barrage
27. Length of Kotri Barrage is 1.6 Km
28. Names of the three canals flowing from the left side of Kotri barrage are
29. Phileli
30. Akram wah
31. Pinjiari.
32. Names of the two canals flowing from the right side of the Kotri barrage are  
Kalri and Baghyar
33. There are total 5 canals in Kotri Barrage 3 left side and 2 right side
34. Kotri barrage is 4 miles away from Hyd
35. Khwaja nazimuddin inaugurated the Kotri Barrage
36. Kotri Barrage was Inaugurated on 12 feb 1950
37. Kotri barrage was completed in 1955
38. Width of the each gate of sukkur barrage is 60 feet
39. 1.6 KM is the length of sukkur barrage
40. Weight of the each gate in sukkur barrage is 50 Tone
41. Sir George Llyod inaugurated the Sukkur Barrage
42. Nara, Rohri, khp east and khp west are four canals flowing from the left side  
of Sukkur Barrage.
43. NWC, Rice and Dadu canals flow from the right side of the sukkur barrage
44. The map of sukkur barrage with seven canals was prepared by Sir Arnold  
Misto
45. There are 66 gates in Sukkur Barrage
46. Sukkur barrage was completed in 1932
47. Full name of Llyod was sir George Ambrose Llyod.
48. Llyod was governor of Bombay.

49. Sukkur Barrage.

The Head Works and Canals were completed by 1932. On its completion it was opened by His Excellency The 1st Earl of Willingdon, Viceroy of India. The scheme had been launched by the Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd (later known as Lord Lloyd), and it was named in his honour.

50. Hakro Daryah also flowed near Indus

51. Bhit Shah is in district Matyari

52. Shiekh Ayaz grave is at Bhit Shah near Qarar pond

53. Panjnad is at Uch Bahawalpur

54. Shrine of Makhdum Bilawal is at Dadu

55. Tomb of Mian Adam Shah Kalhoru is at Sukkur

56. Momal Ji Marri is at Mathelo, Ghotki

57. Qadirpur Gas field is at Ghotki

58. Jhukar Jo Daro is in Larkana

59. Shrine of Watayo Faqeer is at Tando Allahyar.

60. Tomb of Shah Abdul Karim is at Tando Muhammad Khan

61. The Amri remains are located between Indus river and Indus highway at Amri village in Jamshoro district.

62. Amri Jo Daro.

The Amri remains are located between Indus river and Indus highway at Amri village in Jamshoro district.

63. Jamia Masjid Khudabad is located at Dist Dadu

64. Tomb of Yar Muhammad Kalhoru is at Dadu.

65. Hub river is located at Lasbela

66. Killan kot is at Thata.

67. Jaki Bander Jo kot is at Thata.

68. Unnar kot is at Badin.

69. Rato kot is near Bambhore

70. Mir Suhrab khan built the Kot diji fort.

71. Miri Kot, Shar Garh and Mohan kot are three inner forts in Ranikot.

72. Circumference of Rani kot is 32 km

73. Naon kot is in Thar.

74. Naon kot is also known as Fateh Garh.

75. Manohri Jo Kilo was built by Mir Akram Khan

76. Manohri Jo Killo is located near Karachi

77. Tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoru is located at Hyderabad

78. Tomb of Dodo Soomro is located at Badin

79. Tomb of mian Noor muhammad Kalhoro is at Hyderabad
80. Tomb of Raazi Shah is at Umerkot
81. Tomb of Saman Sarkar is located at Badin
82. Dargah Lowari Sharif is in Badin
83. Jian Temple is at Nangerparkar
84. High Elevation of Mithi is Gadi Bhit
85. Budhesar Mosque built by Mahmood Shag in 1505 is loated at Tharparkar
86. Tomb of Shah Inayat is at Thata
87. Shah Jehan Mosque has 100 domes
88. Shah Jehan Mosque is said to have largest number of domes.
89. Bekas is called the Jhon keats of Sindh
90. Hotchand Molchand Girkabhshani was the first person from Sindh to have done PhD.
91. Chaukundi graveyard is in Karachi
92. Masjid Tooba also known as Gol Masjid at Karachi was built in year 1969
93. Gol Masjid at Karachi is said to have largest single dome.
94. Shah ji Saheri aen Aurat Jo roop book is written by Dr. Fahmeeda Hussain
95. Mr. Elis was the head of committe formed for making Sindhi Alphabet.
96. First Sindhi Dictionary was written by George Stack who was the deputy collector of Sindh.
97. Sao pan ya karo pan is an autobiography of Main Qaleech Baig.
98. Mirza Qaleech Baig is known as the father of Sindh Literature and Pris.
99. Mirza Qaleech Baig is known as the father of Sindh Literature and Prose
100. Nande Ram wrote the first Darsi kitab of Sindhi named Babnamo.
101. Poetry of Sami is called Salook.
102. Bahi Chain Rai Lund was the real name of Sami
103. Akhund Azizullah first translated holy Quran in Sindhi.
104. Urs of Sarchal Sarmast is observed on 14 Ramzan.
105. Mansoor was the capital of Sindhi during reign of Qasim.
106. During the Samma dynasty that ruled Sindh from 1351 AD to 1521 AD, Qazi Qadan was a prominent classical poet
107. Arghun governors of Kandahar In 1485 his sons Shah Beg Arghun and Muhammad Mukim Khan also seized Sibi from the Samma dynasty
108. 18 Nov 1689 Was the birth date of Shah Abdul Latif.
109. Shah Latif died on Jan 1 1752.
110. 3180 km is the length of indus River.
111. 4 rivers flow into Sindh.

112. Sir Jhon Marsahl who discovered Mohen jo daro eas the DG Survey of India.
113. Khokhrapar railway station is at dist Tharparkar.
114. Distance between Karachi and Hyd 165 km
115. Gindu Bander is also known as Jehangir Institute of Psychiatry.
116. Lanardown pul was built in 1889.
117. Sateyen Jo Astan is at sukkur.
118. Mir Suhrab khan was the ruler of the area when he Gave Sadh Belo to Sadhu.
119. Sadhu named Baba Ban Khundi settled in Sadh Belo in 1823.
120. There are 84 steps in Masoom Shah Jo Minaro
121. Tower of Masoom Shah Jo Minaro is about 31 metres feet in height and can be seen from miles away.
122. Tower of Massoom Shah Jo Minaro was completed by his son in 1607.
123. Masoom Shah Jo Minaro in sukkur was commisioned by Masoom Shah in 1582.
124. Masoom Shah was the Governor of Sindh During the reign of Akbar
125. Sindh should be seperated from Bombay was first proposed by Harchand Rai Wishandas.
126. Rohri is called the city of seven sisters
127. Syed Murad Ali Shah is a Pakistani politician and structural engineer who is the 29th and current chief minister of Sindh
128. Jacobabad is called City of hot weathers.
129. Jamshooro is called the city of winds
130. Shaheed Benazirabad is called the heart of Sindh
131. Hala is the famous for handicrafts.
132. Hyderabad is the famous for Bangles.
133. Pakka Qilla was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhoru.
134. Pakka qila was built in year 1768.
135. Ghulam Shah Kalhoru built the city Hyderabad.
136. Hyderabad was the capital of Sindh during Talpur Dynasty.
137. Hyderabad was the capital of Sindh during Kalhora Dynasty.
138. In 1843 capital of sindh was transfered from Hyd to Karachi.
139. Kacha Qila is also called Shah Maki fort.
140. Ghulam Shah Kalhoru built Kacha Qilla
141. Gorakh Hill ia the highest and coldest place in Sindh.
142. Goralh hill staation is 5689 feet high.
143. Pakistani team had never lost a test or ODI on Niaz Ground.

144. Shah Maki fort was built by Ghulam Shah Kalhoro in Kacha Qilla.
145. First ever Hat-trick was made on Niaz Stadium in 1982.
146. Pakistan is the 5th largest producer of dates.
147. Old name of Karachi was Kolachi which was the name of a Mai Kolachi.
148. Kunde Ji Wasy was the old name of Tando Allahyar.
149. Sukkur, or Sakharu, formerly Aror and Bakar, is the third largest city of Sindh province,
150. Masoom Shah jo Minaro in Sukkur also served as a watch tower.
151. The length of Ranikot fort is  
31 km
152. Kirthar National Park was founded in  
1974
153. Talpur gained power and overthrew the Kalhora after the Battle of Halani
154. Who was the last ruler of the Kalhora Dynasty?  
Mian Abdul Nabi Kalhoro,
155. Khudabad city, in Dadu, was founded by  
Kalhora
156. Bukkur Fort is located in district Sukkur,
157. The construction work of Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta, was completed in  
1659,
158. British Empire moved the capital of the Sindh from Hyderabad to Karachi In  
1847,
159. Zulfikarabad Development Authority was established in  
2010,
160. Which is the longest canal in Pakistan, running for about 364 km?  
Nara Canal,
161. Shah Jo Risalo published from Leipzig, Germany in  
1866 A.D.,
162. The name of Indos to Indus River was given by  
Greeks
163. Institute of Sindhiology was founded in 1972, its Founder was  
Raziuddin Siddiqui
164. Kot Diji Fort was built around 1790 by the  
Talputs,
165. The highest mountain peak of Sindh is Kute Ji Qbr
166. Bado Hill Station, district Dadu, located at an elevation of? 3000 ft



167. Name the fort of Sindh which is buried beneath the naval base?  
Qasim Fort
168. Moen Jo Daro was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site in? 1980,
169. Large-scale excavations of Mohenjo-daro led by Kashinath Narayan Dikshit began in?  
1924-25,
170. Sukkur Barrage has 66 outfall gates, each's respective height and weight is?  
60 ft, 50 tons,
171. The city of Hyderabad was founded by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro around  
1768,
172. National Highway- 5, 1819 km extends from Karachi to?  
Torkham in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
173. The University of Sindh was established in ?  
1947,
174. Hoshu Sheedi was martyred in ?  
the Battle of Dubbo,
175. Who led the Talpur's Army in the Battle of Miani against East India company?  
Mir Nasir Khan Talpur.
176. Moen Jo Daro is situated in Taluka Dokri, Baqrani, Ratodero,
177. Alexander The Great visited Sindh in 327 BC
178. Sindh is bordered by to the East ? Gujrat
179. The Kirthar mountains are extended for about  
310 km
180. Ras Muari is a  
beach
181. Gorakh Hill Station is situated at an elevation of  
5,689 ft
182. Gorakh Hill Station is spread over area of  
10 km
183. Which is the second busiest port in Pakistan?  
Port Qasim\*
184. The official spelling "Sind" was discontinued through an amendment passed by Sindh Assembly in  
1988
185. The Greeks conquered Sindh in  
325 BC

186. The Kot Diji, forerunner of the Indus Civilization, was excavated during 1955-1957
187. Aror or Aloror is the medieval name of the modern day city of Rohri
188. Which city served as the capital during Rai Dynasty in Sindh?  
Aror
189. "I am involved in the land of lions and brave people, where every foot of the ground is like a well of steel, confronting my soldier. You have brought only one son into the world, but everyone in this land can be called an Alexander." Who said these words for Sindh?  
Alexander The Great
190. Debal was an ancient port located near modern day Karachi
191. Who was the last ruler of the Samma Dynasty  
Jam Feroz
192. Dollah Darya Khan was by cast  
Lashari
193. The Battle of Fatehpur was fought between Samma Dynasty of Sindh and Arghuns in  
1799
194. Hamida Banu Begum, wife of Hamayun, gave birth to Akbar at Umarkot in the year  
1542
195. When Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan visited Thatta, Sindh?  
1603
196. Shaheed Sibghatullah Shah Rashdi was born in  
1910
197. An area of Sindh is  
140,914 sq km
198. Which is the second largest national park in Pakistan?  
Kirthar
199. Which is the largest district of Sindh province by land area  
Tharparkar
200. Churrio Jabal is located in  
Nagarparkar
201. Makli Necropolis is spread over an area of  
10 sq km
202. The ruins of Bhambore lie on the National Highway, east of



## Karachi Important Sindhi MCQs GK questions

203. The ancient city of Bhambore is also known as Banbhore.
204. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai is often referred to as the “Shakespeare of Sindhi literature”.
205. The Shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai is located in Bhit Shah, Matiari District.
206. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai composed his poetry in the Sindhi language.
207. The Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is located in Sehwan Sharif, Jamshoro District.
208. Lal Shahbaz Qalandar was a Sufi saint and poet who lived in the 12th century.
209. The annual Urs (death anniversary) of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is celebrated with great fervor and devotion in Sehwan Sharif.
210. The famous Sindhi folk dance performed in reverence to Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is called “Dhamal”.
211. The Shrine of Sachal Sarmast, a revered Sindhi Sufi poet, is located in Daraza, Khairpur District.
212. Sachal Sarmast’s real name was Abdul Wahab, and he is known for his mystical poetry in Sindhi and Seraiki languages.
213. The Shrine of Shah Inayat Shaheed, a prominent Sufi saint and poet, is located in Jhok Sharif, Sanghar District.
214. Shah Inayat Shaheed was martyred for his opposition to the oppressive regime of the time.
215. The famous Sindhi folk musical instrument, “Surbahar”, is associated with the mystic poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai.
216. The Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar attracts devotees from various parts of Pakistan and beyond, especially during the annual Urs celebration.
217. The Indus Valley Civilization, one of the world’s oldest urban civilizations, flourished in present-day Sindh around 2500 BCE.
218. Mohenjo-Daro, one of the major urban centers of the Indus Valley Civilization, is located in the Larkana District of Sindh.
219. The ancient city of Mohenjo-Daro was discovered in the 1920s by archaeologist R.D. Banerji.
220. The archaeological site of Mohenjo-Daro is known for its advanced urban planning, drainage system, and grid layout.
221. The Great Bath is one of the prominent structures found at the Mohenjo-Daro archaeological site.

222. The Dancing Girl, a bronze statuette found at Mohenjo-Daro, is considered one of the masterpieces of ancient Indus Valley art.
223. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization, known as the Indus Script, remains undeciphered to this day.
224. Sindh is known for its rich cultural heritage, which includes traditional crafts such as Ajrak (block-printed shawls) and Sindhi topi (traditional cap).
225. Sindhi cuisine is characterized by its spicy and flavorful dishes, including Sindhi Biryani, Sai Bhaji, and Sindhi Kadhi.
226. Sufism has played a significant role in shaping the cultural and spiritual landscape of Sindh, with many Sufi shrines dotting the region.
227. The ancient city of Thatta, located in the Sujawal District of Sindh, was once a major center of trade and commerce.
228. Thatta is known for its historical landmarks, including the Shah Jahan Mosque, which is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
229. The Shah Jahan Mosque in Thatta is renowned for its intricate tile work and architectural beauty.
230. The Makli Necropolis, located near Thatta, is one of the largest necropolises in the world and is home to a vast array of intricately decorated tombs and mausoleums.
231. Sindh is home to a diverse array of flora and fauna, including the famous Indus River Dolphin, which is found in the waters of the Indus River.
232. The Chaukhandi Tombs, located near Karachi, are a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for their intricately carved sandstone graves.
233. The Rani Kot Fort, also known as the Great Wall of Sindh, is one of the largest forts in the world, with a perimeter of approximately 32 kilometers.
234. The Gorakh Hill Station, located in the Kirthar Mountains, is a popular tourist destination known for its stunning vistas and cool climate.
235. The Hiran Minar, located in the city of Sheikhpura, Punjab, was built by Emperor Jahangir in memory of his pet deer.
236. The Lahore Fort, also known as the Shahi Qila, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the city of Lahore, Punjab.
237. The Shalimar Gardens, located in Lahore, are a UNESCO World Heritage Site known for their stunning Mughal-era architecture and lush greenery.
238. The Badshahi Mosque, located in Lahore, is one of the largest mosques in the world and is known for its grandeur and architectural beauty.
239. Lahore is often referred to as the cultural capital of Pakistan due to its rich history, vibrant arts scene, and culinary delights.

240. The Wagah Border ceremony, which takes place daily at the India-Pakistan border near Lahore, is a popular tourist attraction known for its elaborate military drills and flag-lowering ceremony.
241. The Lahore Museum, founded in 1865 during the British Raj, is one of the largest museums in Pakistan and houses a vast collection of artifacts, artworks, and archaeological finds.
242. Lahore is also known for its lively bazaars, including Anarkali Bazaar, Liberty Market, and Fortress Stadium Market, where visitors can shop for a variety of goods ranging from traditional handicrafts to modern clothing and electronics.

In Kitabul Hind Alberuni mentioned the Blind dolphins of Sindh  
Alberuni's **Kitabul Hind** provides insights into the fascinating aspect of Sindh's wildlife, notably the Blind dolphins.

Qalander Lal Shahbaz came to Sindh in Soomra Dynasty  
The revered **Qalander Lal Shahbaz** graced Sindh during the **Soomra Dynasty**, leaving an indelible mark on the region's spiritual landscape.

Name of the first Sindhi Movie was Umer Marvi  
**Umer Marvi** stands tall as the inaugural Sindhi cinematic creation, marking the advent of Sindhi cinema.

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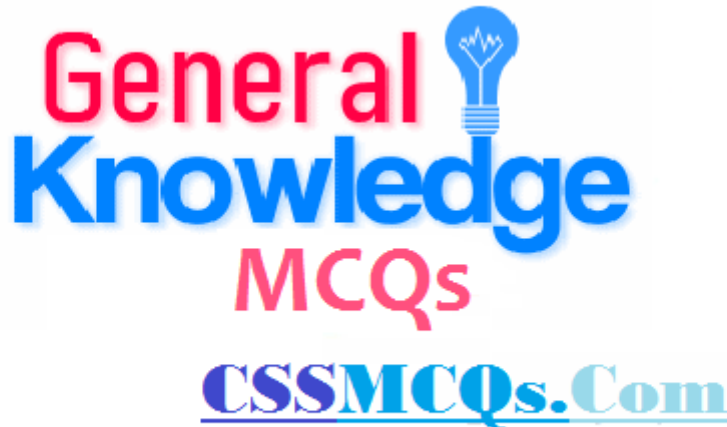
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