

CSS IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHY MCQS

Here, you can get everything about CSS IMPORTANT GEOGRAPHY MCQS

- Steel Mill is in Bin Qasim
- Old name of Jacobabad is Khangharh.
- Kot Digi Fort is in Khairpur district.
- Peshawar means city of flowers.
- Warsak dam (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.
- Tirich Mir mounts of Hindu Kush separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:
- Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1914 by Sahibzada Abdul Qayum.
- Quaid Azam Medical College is in Bahawalpur.
- Choukundi toms are located near Karachi.
- Atock Fort was built by Akbar.
- The land b/w Indus & Jehlum river is called Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab.
- Ruins of Harapa found in Sahiwal.
- Lahore Fort was built by Akbar.
- At Toonsa Sharif the borders of three provinces meet.
- With Gilgit & Baltistan the frontiers of three counties meet.
- Tochi pass connects Pak: with China.
- Pak: has 6 international airports.
- Pak: has 27 Radio Stations.
- — district, — divisions.
- Pak: railway factory is in Risalpur.
- Chitral is famous for gold.

- Port Qasim is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar
- The chairman of National Economic Council is PM.
- National flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.
- National bird of Pakistan is Chakore.
- National tree of Pakistan is Deodar.
- National animal of Pakistan is Markhor (a type of goat).
- National emblem of Pakistan is Crescent.
- National sport of Pakistan is land Hockey.
- Oldest cantonment of Pak: is Kohat.
- HQ of Pak: Army is at Rawalpindi.
- HQ of Airforce is at Chaklala.
- HQ of Navy is at Islamabad.

- Islamabad is 8 miles from Rawalpindi.
- Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo.
- " :two rupee is Badshahi Mosque (chk)
- " ten rupee note is Khyber Pass.
- " 5 rupee note is
- " 50 rupee note is
- " 100 is Quaid's Residency, Ziarat Quetta.
- " 500 is Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
- " 100 is Jehangir's Tomb.
- " 5000 is of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- 4.8% of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)
- Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.
- Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by Wahdat Diloky of Turkey.
- Largest radio station of Pak: is Islamabad.
- Tarbela dam is in Abot Abad.
- Raeewind is in Kasur.
- Baitul Maal established in 1992.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- Pak: national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947
- Jasmine adopted on July 5, 1961.
- National drink is Cane Juice.
- Railway stations in Pak: = 965.
- Rabi crops are grown b/w months of Oct-March.
- Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jehlum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.
- Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.
- Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukash.
- A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
- Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.
- Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.
- Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2052 km or 1300 miles.
- 5 rivers flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.
- Warsak dam is on Kabul River.
- Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.
- Khanpur dam is on Haro River.
- Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.

- Tarbela dam was completed in 1969.
- Length of Indus is 2900 km.
- Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.
- Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
- The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
- Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
- Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
- Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.
- Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
- Simpla Pact was singed on 3rd July, 1972.
- Numb: of words in anthem=50.
- Numb: of lines in anthem=15.
- Numb: of ammendements made 17.
- Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.
- Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.
- Barrages built on Indus = 8.
- Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)
- Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River(Highest)
- Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.
- Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.
- Rivers of Pakistan— Punjab== Ravi+Chanab+Sutlaj.
- ::: Sindh ===Indus, Hub.
- NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.
- Baluchistan==Bolan.
- Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:.
- Geographical divisions of Pak: are 1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.
- Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).
- Broad Peak I is on Karokarum range.
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regement.
- Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.

- Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.
- Instruments used are 38.
- Texila is in Punjab and NWFP.
- Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.
- Mangla dam is on river Jehlum.
- Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.
- 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.
- Kharif (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.
- Khanpur dam is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called “Little Tibet”.
- Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.
- The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in Swat.
- Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.
- The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by Saifullah.
- First poet of Pushto was Amir Karar.
- Saiful Maluk is near Naran.
- Dera Adam khan is famous for Gun factory.
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.
- Bala Hassan Fort was built by Babrat at Peshawar.
- Saidu Sharif is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from Sikhs.
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.
- Area-wise it is 4th.
- Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.
- Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.
- In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.
- Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.
- National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.

- Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.
- Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.
- Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.
- Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.
- Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar:), Bin Qasim (Kar:),
- Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc:), Panjgore (Baluch:).
- Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).
- Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, Baltoro.
- K2 (Karakurum Range) with 8610 meters.
- Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.
- Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.
- Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.
- NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).
- National Institute of Oceanlogy Karachi =1982.
- Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6, 1998.
- First nuclear reactor was setup in Karachi.
- Pak:'s first agriculture university setup in Faisalabad.
- Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.
- Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is Peshawar.
- Tomb of Hamayoon is in Delhi.
- Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
- National Assembly has 60 women seats.
- National anthem was written in 1954.
- Gandhara civilization discovered from Texila.
- Social Action Plan launched in 1992-93.
- Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.
- Rehmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).
- Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University.
- Ancient name of Peshawar was Phushkalvati.
- India framed its constitution in 1950.

- Kara korum Highway (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June, 1978.
- Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- Landi Khani is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.
- Cholistan desert is in Bahawlpur district.
- Harpa is in Sahiwal.
- Bhambhore is in Thatta.
- Firdousi, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the member of Sultan Mehmood's court.
- Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pak Patan.
- Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.
- Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.
- A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =13th Sep: 622 A.D.
- Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.
- Total arable land of Pakistan is 27%.
- Pakistan is situated at the West End of the Indo Gangetic.
- Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
- Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.
- Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.
- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.
- Takt-I-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.
- The length of Indus River is 2900 km.
- Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus.
- Hispar Glacies is located in Hunza.
- The famous Umar Kot fort was built in 1746.
- Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.
- Punjgore is the district of Makran division.
- Meaning of Quetta is fort.
- Gomol River is in NWFP.
- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.
- Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.
- High of K2 is 8611 Meters.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.

- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.
- Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The SOS village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated Quaid's year in 2001.
- Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jihad.
- Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
- Qutab Minar is in Delhi.
- Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.
- The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.
- Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.
- Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from Bolan River.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.
- The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.
- The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is 805 km.
- Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.
- Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.
- The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.
- Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
- Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.
- Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
- Simly Lake is near Islamabad.
- Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.
- Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.
- Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.
- Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
- Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
- Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
- Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.
- The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.
- Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
- The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at Lahore.

- Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
- Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
- Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
- Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
- Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
- The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
- Sher Shah built G.T. Road.

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- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
 - Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
 - Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
 - Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
 - Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
 - The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
 - Karakoram is a Turkish word.
 - Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.
 - Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
 - Siachin glacier is located near Astor.
 - Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
 - Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
 - Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
 - The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
 - Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
 - National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
 - Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.
 - Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.
 - An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
 - NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
 - 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
 - Total length of Indus Highway is
 - The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
 - Gharo Creek is a lake.
 - Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
 - Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.
 - Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal

areas.

- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.
- There is only one female university in Pakistan.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built byAkbar.
- Heer Ranjha was written by Waris Shah.
- Sohni Mahiwal was written by Hashim Shah.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.
- Ketu Bunder is the name of a coastal area.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.
- Kotri barrage was built in 1955.
- Al Mawardi was born in Basra.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk tusi was famous for his wisdom.
- "USA is ruled by a power elite," said C.Wright Mills.
- Hub dam supplies electricity to Sindh.
- The number of divisions in the province of Sindh is five.
- Total districts in the province of Sindh are 22.
- Naib Subedar is the lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army.
- River Kabul joins Indus river at Attock.
- Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.
- Chashma right bank canal on the Indus River provides water for Jhelum River.
- Jinnah station was established in continent Asia on January 25th, 1991.
- National institute of silicon technology was established in 1991.
- Rawalpindi, a region of Punjab, is free from the problem of water logging.
- Jhelum River joins Chenab River near Trimmu.
- River Ravi originates in the Indian state of Hamachel Pradesh.
- Chashma barrage was built in 1971 on river Indus.
- Warsak dam was built in 1960 on river Kabul.

- Rawal dam was built in 1965 on river Kurang.
- Pakistan's oldest archaeological site is situated near Larkana.
- Ayoub Park covers an area of 2300 acres.
- Khewra is the main source of gypsum in Pakistan.
- Sainadak is famous for copper, silver and gold.
- Attock oil refinery is located in Rawalpindi.
- 43% of the gas is obtained from Sui.
- Peshawar means 'city of flowers'.
- Lahore Fort was built in 1560.
- National singer, Noor Jehan, died on 23rd December, 2000.
- Taxila is located b/w Jhelum and Indus.
- Mahbub-ul-Haq Human Development Center is located at Islamabad.
- Nasirabad region of Balochistan will be irrigated through Kachi canal.
- The district of the country having lowest population density is: Kharan
- In violation of Indus Basin Treaty 1960, India has constructed Wullar barrage on River Jhelum.
- Water -flows of the river are diverted to Wuller Barrage through the construction of Kishanganga Dam.
- India is constructing Kishanganga Dam in Baramulla.
- India has constructed "Baglihar Dam" in occupied Kashmir's district of Doda.
- AKHORI DAM. Location. Across Nandnaka near Akhori village about 28 KM east of Attock Punjab.
- Wakhan is a narrow strip of land which separates Afghanistan from Pakistan.
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- Hoysals was a Kingdom of South during Ala-ud-Din Khilji's period.
- Raja Tarangini is a book on history of Kashmir written by Pandit Kachan.
- Koshak-e-Siri was the name of the Palace of Ala-ud-Din.
- Ustad Isa was the Chief Architect of Taj Mahal Agra.
- Mahabat Khan was a renowned General of Jahangir. He arrested Jahangir and Noor Jahan.
- Malik Kafur was a General of Ala-ud-Din Khilji. He conquered Deccan.
- Alai Darwaza was the structure constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji near Qutb Minar in 1311 A.D.
- Tehrik-e-Alfi was a history written by a team of historians during the reign of Akbar.
- Nasir-ud-Din Qubacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghouri and served as Governor of Multan.

- Durgavati was the ruler of Gondwana and was defeated by Akbar in 1564 A.D.
- Maham Anaga was the foster mother of Akbar the Great.
- Gulbadan Begum was the sister of Mughal King Hamayun. She wrote "Hamayun Nama".
- Infallibility Decree was a document signed by Akbar in 1597, which authorized him to act as the supreme arbitrator in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.
- Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between: The Ruler of Bengal and East Indian Company.
- Lucknow Pact (1916) provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Legislative Councils in the proportion of One-Half of the elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.
- The August Offer (1940) was aimed at Offering greater share to Indians in Services.
- Nadir Shah, King of Persia, marched into Delhi in 1739.
- Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act of 1919.
- Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya:

Ans. He was a great saint of Suharwardi branch of mysticism and flourished in Multan.

- Sidi Maula was a saint of Jalal-ud-Din Khilji's period and was executed on charges of political treason.
- Juna Khan was the original name of Muhammad bin Taghluq.
- Ain-e-Akbari is the renowned work of Abul Fazl about the Government of Akbar the Great.
- Tarikh-e-Daudi A history of Lodi Dynasty written by Abdullah during the Mughal period.
- In order to inquire into the injustice done to the Muslims during congress ministries, the Muslim League appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi.
- Uch: A place near Bahawalpur district. It is the burial place of Makhdoom Jehanian.
- Tabaqat-e-Akbari was the name of history written by 'Nizam-ud-Din' in 1593. It contains detailed account of Ghaznavids to the 36th year of Akbar's reign.
- Buland Darwaza was built by Akbar the Great at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his conquest of Gujrat.
- Fatawa-e-Jehandari was 'Zia-ud-Din Barani's' book on state craft.
- Shams Siraf Afif: Author of "Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi".
- Fuwaid-ul-Faud was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.

- Mirza Haider Dughlat:

Ans. He was a cousin of Babur and author of 'Tarikh-e-Rashidi'.

- Nadir-ul-Asr Mansur: The title was conferred by Mughal Emperor Jahangir upon his Court Painter Mansoor.
- Muhammad Masum Nami: A Governor of Qandhar. He lies buried at Sukkur. He wrote "Tarikh-e-Sinkh"
- Muslim League was founded under the leadership of Nawab Saleemullah Khan.
- Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen President of Muslim League in 1930.
- Iqbal's early poems were composed mainly in
- Bang-e-Dara and published in the year 1924.
- Mr Mountbatten announced the Partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June 1947.
- The Cabinet Mission Scheme was placed before Quaid-e-Azam in April 1946.
- The Forty: This term refers to the forty slaves of Iltumish who played important role in contemporary politics.
- Panipat is a famous town near Delhi. Three important battles were fought on this ground.
- Moeen-ud-Din Ajmeri was a great saint of Chisti sect of Islamic Mysticism.
- Syed Brothers: Hussain Ali and Abdullah Khan who flourished in the early part of the 18th century are historically known as Syed Brothers. They were King Makers for few years.
- Rohtas Fort was built by Sher Shah near Jehlum.
- Firdausi wrote "Shahnama" and was also a court poet of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- Auqaf: Muslims Holy religious places are termed as Auqaf.
- Bahagar Kabir: Founder of Bakhti Movement. He flourished in 15th century.
- Kashful Mahjub is renowned work on mysticism by Ali Hajveri (Data Sahib).
- Abul Fazl: A leading light of Akbar's reign. He wrote "Akbarnama" which is the most authentic history of Akbar's period.
- Mudrasa Rahimia was established by Shah Abd-ur-Rahim at Delhi.
- Jainism is a religious movement started by Mahavirs.
- The year when the Quaid-e-Azam decided that the Muslim League would join the Interim Government in India was 1946.
- The name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Khuwaja Nazim-ud-din.
- Tahmasap: The King of Persia who helped Hamayun to recapture his throne.
- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was a great commander of Muhammad Ghouri who laid

foundation of Slave Dynasty.

- Ghazi Malik: was the original name of Ghiyas-ud-Din Taghluq.
- Amir Khusrau: A great poet and singer. He was a disciple of Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Aulia. He flourished during the Sultanate Period.
- Dara Shikoh was son of Shah Jahan, he fought against Aurangzeb Alamgir. He was mystic and writer.
- Bairam Khan was tutor of Humayun and Akbar. He was chiefly instrumental in the victory of Mughals over Hemu in 1556.
- Madrasa-e-Rahimia: A famous religious institution started by Shah Abdul Rahim (Father of Shah Waliullah).
- Noor Jahan was a beloved Queen of Jahangir. She was an accomplished lady and assisted her husband in the affairs of the state.
- The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.
- Sikandar Mirza was the last Governor General of Pakistan.
- Zill-e-Elahi means: Shadow of Allah.
- Sabuktigin was the ruler of Ghazni. He ruled Ghazni from 977 to 997.
- Ibn-e-Batuta was a famous African traveler who stayed in the court of Muhammad bin Taghluq for several years. He traveled over the quarter part of the then world from China to India.
- Kanwaha is the historical place in North India where Babur defeated the Rajputs in 1527. At this historical place, Babur broke his wine vessels.
- Sarus Sadur: Guardian of Islamic Law and Spokesman of Ulema.
- Qutbat-ul-Islam Mosque was built by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak near Qutb Minar at Delhi.
- Francis Bernier was a European traveler who visited India during Shahjahan's Period.
- H. Kh. Baqi Billah Bairang was renowned saint of Naqshbandia order and was the spiritual guide of Hazrat Majaddad Alf Sani.
- Kitab-ul-Hind was written by Al-Bairuni. This is an authentic source about Indian culture and social life.
- The 'Objectives Resolution' was passed at Karachi by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.
- The "One Unit" bill was accepted by the Parliament on 19th October 1955 when M. Ali Bogra was Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Pirthvi Raj was overthrown and killed in 1192 A.D. at Thanesar by Muhammad Ghouri.

- Qutb Minar of Delhi was designed as a tower of victory being the hallmark of the Empire of the Turks.
- The famous garden Ram Bagh at Agra was laid out by Sikandar Lodi.
- The Lodi Dynasty was founded by Bahlol.
- Dara Shikoh in his religious thought was influenced by Mullah Shaida.
- The famous manuscript "Shikasta" and "Nastaliq" were written by Aurangzeb.
- In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognized under the Govt: of India Act 1935.
- The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by the Cabinet Mission.
- The JUP was set up in 1948.
- The Syed Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan.
- The Buland Darwaza is situated at Fatehpur Sikri.
- Jahangir was imprisoned by Mahabat Khan.
- Champaner is a General.
- Mukhdum Jehanian Jalal-ud-Din Jehangasht was a saint of Suhrwardiya Silsilah.
- Petticoat Government was headed by Maham Angah.
- I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act 1935?

Ans. M. K. Gandhi.

- The Rashmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on 18th July.
- Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Auliya was a Sufi of Chishtia Order.
- Manachi was a European traveler who came to the court of Jahangir.
- One of the earliest coming Saints to India was Khawaja Qutb-ud-Din Bakhtiar Kaki.
- Home Rule League was founded in 1916.
- The Baghdad Pact was signed in 1955.
- The System of Basic Democracy was first introduced in 1959.
- Hazrat Mehal's real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of Independence. She was the wife of Wajjid Ali Shah of Oadh.
- Syed Ameer Ali was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a Judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Mohammedan Association and remained President of the Hughlie Imambara. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.
- Manzoor Qadir was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He

represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.

- Lala Lajpat Rai was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British Government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation movement and boycott movement.

- Divide & Quit written by Penderel Moon.

- Foreign Policy of Pakistan: A Historical Analysis is written by S. M. Burk.

- Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan: Ayyub Khan.

- Sindh and Multan were conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim under the reign of the Islamic Caliph Walid bin Abdul Malik.

- Hazrat Ali Hajveri (popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh) belonged to Suharwardia Order.

- Fatawa-e-Jahandari was written by Zia-ud-Din Barani.

- Under the Mughals capital of the lower Sindh was Thatha.

- Kashmir was included into the Mughal Empire of Delhi in October 1586.

- In a battle near Peshawar, Jaipal was defeated by Mahmud of Ghazni in 1001.

- The Battle of Plassey firmly established the British Rule in Bengal.

- When presidential form of constitution was imposed 1st March 1962.

- The Qutb-ul-Islam mosque was built by Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban.

- Who contributed largely to the spread of Islam in Bengal Shahab-ud-Din Suharwardi.

- Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in 1831 at Balakot (NWFP).

- The Scientific Society was founded in 1864 at Ghazipur.

- In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got 100 percent seats in the Central Assembly and over 88.8 percent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.

- The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in 1974 at Lahore.

- The "Asrar-us-Sanadeed" was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

- The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by Syed Amir Ali.

- The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by Syed Amir Ali.

- Mr. Jinnah returned from England in year October 1935 to reorganize the AIML.

- The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year 19th September 1960.

- The Alai Darwaza is situated at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was a saint of Chishtia Silsila.
- Arhai Din Ka Jhonpara was a mosque.
- Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in the year 1884.
- Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year 1959.
- Muhammad bin Qasim was called back by Walid bin Abdul Malik.
- Pirthvi Raj was defeated by Muhammad Ghouri in 1192 A.D. at the battle of Tarain.
- Khilji Dynasty was founded by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz Khilji.
- The R.C.D. was brought about in 1964 among Pakistan, Iran, Turkey.
- The first and second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were M. A. Jinnah and Ch. Muhammad Ali respectively..
- PARODA and EDBO were promulgated in 1949 and in 1958 respectively.
- The All Indian Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in 1886.
- Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in 1867.
- The Queen's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- The author of "Mission with Mountbattan": Compbell Johnson.
- The Federal Shariat Court was established in 25th June 1980.
- Khusrau Malik was the Governor of Lahore.
- Sindh was conquered by Muhammad Ghauri in 1182.
- Hamayun was born at Kabul.
- Peacock throne was erected by Shahjehan.
- Pirpur Committee was formed in 1937 and was headed by Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.
- Bahadur Shah II was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.
- Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on 17 September 1948.
- Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmad Shaheed in 1830.
- Government of Indian Act, 1935 came into operation in 1937.
- Muhammad bin Qasim captured the city Daibul in 712 A.D.
- The Temple of Somnath was situated near the peninsula of Gujrat.
- Arabic coinage was first introduced in Indian by Jalal-ud-Din Firuz.
- Khilji Dynasty was established by Ala-ud-Din Khilji.
- Babur the founder of Muhgal Dynasty, died in 1530 A.D at Delhi.
- The biggest Mosque built by Shahjehan in located at Delhi.
- Red Fort of Delhi was built by Shahjehan.
- Shabbir Ahmad Usmani was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.

- My life.....A Fragment was written by Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
 - Yayha Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on 25 March 1969.
 - The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in 13 January 1983.
 - The Lovely Moti Masjid is located at Agra.
 - Mahmud Ghaznavi is described as “the first pioneer and path-finder for Islam in this country” by Lane Poole.
 - Buland Darwaza commemorates Akbar’s conquest of Gujrat.
 - Behzad was a famous Persian painter.
 - The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are Mehdi Ali Khan and Mushtaq Hussain respectively.
 - The “Zamindar” and “Comrade” newspapers were edited by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar respectively.
 - Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by Said Muhammad.
- Punjab was given the status of a province on 1st April 1970
- The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place on 3 August 1913.
 - Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on 19 March 1940.
 - Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration.
- Muhammad bin Qasim appointed Alafi as his advisor.
- Old name of Pakpatan was Ajudhan.
 - The tomb of Babur is situated at Kabul.
 - Akbar was born at Umar Kot.
 - The author of “Safinat-ul-Auliya” was Dara Shikoh.
 - Mumtaz Mahal gave birth to 14 children.
 - Maulana Azad’s real name was Abu-al-Kalam.
 - Hamdard was published by Ali Jauhar.
 - Lord Linlithgow was the viceroy of Indian during the 2nd World War.
 - Defense Council was formed on 1st April 1948.
 - Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in May 1950.
 - The Simla Agreement was signed on 3rd July 1972.
 - Myth of Independence was written by Z. A. Bhutto.
 - Author of My Brother is Miss Fatima Jinnah.
 - The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on 24th October 1954.
 - 8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in 1985.
 - The real name of Noor Jehan was Mahr-un-Nisa.
 - Haren Minar was built by Jehangir.
 - The tomb of Qutb-ud-Din Aibak is in Lahore.

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named Syed Mahmud.
- Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year 1863.
- The founder of "Islamia College Peshawar" was Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.
- The author of the book "Two Nation Theory" is: Shafiq Ali Khan.
- The author of the book "Political System of Pakistan" is Khalid bin Saeed.
- The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of World Bank.
- The site for Islamabad was selected in 1960.
- Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in 1974.
- Bombay came to British possession through Dowry.
- The High Courts in India were established under the Act of 1861.
- Bee Amma's real name was Abida Bano.
- Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time: Twice.
- Bande Mathram was composed in Bengal.
- Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932? Aziz Ahmad.
- Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called Trinity.
- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915.
- NWFP got the status of the Governor's province in 1937.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in: 1876.
- The Fraizi Movement was founded by: Hajji Shariat Ullah.
- The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in Lucknow.
- All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at Aligarh.
- Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on 7th August, 1947.
- Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by Chaudry Muhammad Ali.
- The famous book "Hayat-e-Javed" was written on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- How many times Mahmud invaded India? Seventeen.
- Who is the author of the book titled "Last Days of Quaid"? Col: Elahi Bakhsh.
- The oldest regional language of Pakistan is Sindhi.
- Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in 1979.
- Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language? Urdu and Bengali.

- Under which Constitution, “Bicameralism” was introduced in Pakistan.1973.
- When was the first SAARC Conference held?

Ans. 1985.

- Qutb-ud-Din Aibak died during the game of:

Ans. Polo.

- Cahngez Khan came to India during the reign of Iltumish.
- Razia Sultana Married with Altunia.
- Ibn-e-Batuta visited Indian in14th Century.
- The color of the marble of “Taj Mahal” is:

White.

- Aurangzeb Alamgir had: Three sons.
- Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of:

Ans. Akbar

- Which of the European nations came first to South Asia? Portuguese.
- Lahore Resolution was presented by:

Fazl-ul-Haq.

- Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:

October 1958.

- Pakistan People’s Party was founded in: 1967.

- Akbar’s tomb is situated at:Sikandra.

• William Hawkins secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jehangir.

- Hameeda Bano was mother of: Akbar.

• At the time of his coronation at Kalanour the age of Akbar was: Thirteen and Half.

- Waqar-ul-Mulk died in 1917.

• Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam? Justice Mian Abdul Rashid.

• When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it? Afghanistan.

- Who was the author of ‘My India Years’:

Lord Hardinge

- Sanghata Movement was started by: Dr Moonje

- The book ‘verdict on India’ was written by :

Beverlay Nickolas

- Famous Wardha scheme was about :

Education

- Raja Dahir's wife name is Rani Bai
 - Raja Dahir wife committed suicide
 - Razia Sultana was the daughter of Iltumish.
 - Ibn-e-Batuta was A Moorish
 - Fateh Pur Sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by Akbar.
 - The Chain of Justice was hanged for the convenience of people for quick justice by Jehangir.
 - British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by Jehangir.
 - The First British Governor General of India was Warren Hastings.
 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as Judge.
 - During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to Afghanistan.
 - All-India National Congress participated in the 2nd Round Table Conference.
 - Sharif Report highlighted the atrocities of Congress Ministries.
 - The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din
 - Pakistan-China boundary Dispute was settled during the government of General Ayub Khan.
 - During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto#GEOGRAPHY_MCQS
-
- Steel Mill is in Bin Qasim
 - Old name of Jacobabad is Khangharh.
 - Kot Digi Fort is in Khairpur district.
 - Peshawar means city of flowers.
 - Warsak dam (near Peshawar) is built on Kabul River.
 - Tirich Mir mounts of Hindu Kush separate Afghanistan and Tajistan from Pak:
 - Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1914 by Sahibzada Abdul Qayum.
 - Quaid Azam Medical College is in Bahawalpur.
 - Choukundi tombs are located near Karachi.
 - Attock Fort was built by Akbar.
 - The land b/w Indus & Jhelum river is called Thal Desert or Sindh Sagar Doab.
 - Ruins of Harappa found in Sahiwal.
 - Lahore Fort was built by Akbar.
 - At Toonsa Sharif the borders of three provinces meet.
 - With Gilgit & Baltistan the frontiers of three counties meet.
 - Tochi pass connects Pak: with China.

- Pak: has 6 international airports.
- Pak: has 27 Radio Stations.
- — district, — divisions.
- Pak: railways factory is in Risalpur.
- Chitral is famous for gold.
- Port Qasim is the largest seaport of Pak: smallest is Gawadar
- The chairman of National Economic Council is PM.
- National flower of Pakistan is Jasmine.
- National bird of Pakistan is Chakore.
- National tree of Pakistan is Deodar.
- National animal of Pakistan is Markhor (a type of goat).
- National emblem of Pakistan is Crescent.
- National sport of Pakistan is land Hockey.
- Oldest cantonment of Pak: is Kohat.
- HQ of Pak: Army is at Rawalpindi.
- HQ of Airforce is at Chaklala.
- HQ of Navy is at Islamabad.
- Islamabad is 8 miles from Rawalpindi.
- Photograph on the coin of one rupee is Quaid's photo.
- " ::two rupee is Badshahi Mosque (chk)
- " ten rupee note is Khyber Pass.
- " 5 rupee note is
- " 50 rupee note is
- " 100 is Quaid's Residency, Ziarat Quetta.
- " 500 is Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.
- " 100 is Jehangir's Tomb.
- " 5000 is of Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
- 4.8% of total area of Pak: is forests (standard is 25%)
- Hub dam and Thadho Dam are in Malir Karachi near Gadap Town.
- Map of Shah Faisal Mosque was made by Wahdat Diloky of Turkey.
- Largest radio station of Pak: is Islamabad.
- Tarbela dam is in Abot Abad.
- Raeewind is in Kasur.
- Baitul Maal established in 1992.
- General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
- Pak: national flag was adopted on 11 August, 1947

- Jasmine adopted on July 5, 1961.
- National drink is Cane Juice.
- Railway stations in Pak: = 965.
- Rabi crops are grown b/w months of Oct-March.
- Under Indus Water Basin Treaty Pak: got Jehlum, Chenab & Indus. India got Ravi, Sutlaj.
- Chenab and Jehlum flow from Kashmir.
- Tirchmir is the highest peak of Hindukash.
- A bicameral legislature was proposed for the first time in 1973 constitution.
- Length of Pak-India border is 1,610 km.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 km.
- Length of Pak-China border is 595 km.
- Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2052 km or 1300 miles.
- 5 rivers flow in Punjab Ravi, Sutlaj, Chenab, Indus & Beas.
- Warsak dam is on Kabul River.
- Rawal Dam is on Kurrang River.
- Khanpur dam is on Haro River.
- Tanda dam is in Baluchistan.
- Tarbela deam was completed in 1969.
- Length of Indus is 2900 km.
- Source of Indus is Mansoorowar Lake in Gilgit.
- Muztag pass connects Gilgit-Yarkand (China).
- Khankum Pass connects Chitral-Wakhan (Afghanistan)
- The Shandur Pass connects Chitral and Gilgit.
- Khyber Pass connects Peshawar-Kabul
- Kulk pass connects Gilgit-China.
- Bolan pass connects Queta-Afghanistan.
- Tochi pass connects Pak:-China.
- Length of Silk Rourte (Korakorum Route) is 965 km.
- Geneva Pact was signed on 14th April, 1988.
- Simpla Pact was singed on 3rd July, 1972.
- Numb: of words in anthem=50.
- Numb: of lines in anthem=15.
- Numb: of ammendements made 17.
- Numb: of troops in a division are 12000 to 20,000.
- Numb: of troops in brigade is 4000 to 5000.
- Barrages built on Indus = 8.

- Tarbela dam is in NWFP (Abotabad) on Indus river.(Largest)
- Mangla dam is in AJK on Jehlum River(Highest)
- Warsak dam is in NWFP near Peshawar on Kabul river.
- Direct dialing system was introduced b/w Lahore and Rawalpindi for first time in 1964.
- Rivers of Pakistan— Punjab== Ravi+Chanab+Sutlaj.
- :::: Sindh ===Indus, Hub.
- NWFP==Kabul, Sawat, Zhob.
- Baluchistan==Bolan.
- Baluchistan is 43% of total Pak:.
- Geographical divisions of Pak: are 1.Northern Mountains, 2. Western off-shoots of Himalayas, 3. Baluchistan Plateau, 4. Potohar Plateau & Salt range, 5. Lower Indus Plain, 6. Thar desert.
- Pak: has 3 stock exchanges (confirm it).
- Broad Peak I is on Karokarum range.
- Colonel Sher Khan belonged to Sindh Regiment.
- Kot Diji is a fort in Khairpur.
- Ancient mosque of Pak: is at Bhambhor.
- Time taken to sing National Anthem is 1 minute, 20 sec.
- Instruments used are 38.
- Texila is in Punjab and NWFP.
- Rashid Minhas martyred in August 1971.
- Mangla dam is on river Jehlum.
- Old name of Supreme Court is Federal Court.
- 10 persons have received Nishan-e-Hyder.
- Kharif (Summer Season) crops include—Cotton, rice, sugar cane, maize, Jaur and Bajra.
- Rabi (Winter OCT-March) crops are wheat, gram, barley and tobacco.
- Jhat Pat is the old name of Dera Allah Yar.
- There are 7 rivers in Baluchistan.
- Mast Tawakkal was the poet of Balochi.
- Khanpur dam is near Haripur.
- Skardu is also called “Little Tibet”.
- Swat became part of Pakistan in 1969.
- The most precious gemstone “Emerald” are found in Swat.
- Gilgit is the capital of Northern Areas of Pak:
- Khushhal Khan belonged to English period.

- The alphabet of Pushto was prepared by Saifullah.
- First poet of Pushto was Amir Karar.
- Saiful Maluk is near Naran.
- Dera Adam Khan is famous for Gun factory.
- Durand line is b/w Peshawar and Afghanistan.
- Pakistan Forest Institution is located in Peshawar.
- Bala Hassan Fort was built by Babrat at Peshawar.
- Saidu Sharif is a lake in NWFP.
- British took Peshawar from Sikhs.
- Population-wise NWFP stands 3rd.
- Area-wise it is 4th.
- Lands down Bridge connect Sukkur with Rohri.
- Guddu Barrage was completed in 1932.
- Real name of Qalandar Lal Shahbaz is Shaikh Usman Marvindi.
- In 1973 constitution there are 290 articles.
- Pak: comprises of 61% of mountainous area.
- National Assembly has 342 seats & Senate has 100 seats with 14 for each province.
- Provincial Assembly seats Punjab=371, Sindh=168, NWFP=124, Baluchistan=65.
- Name of Ustad Bukhari is Syed Ahmed Shah.
- Real name of Shaikh Ayaz is Shaikh Mubarak.
- Barrages on Indus are Toonsa, Jinnah, Sukkur, Gudo, Kotri & Ghulam Mohd:.
- Ports and harbours are Kimari (Kar:), Bin Qasim (Kar:),
- Jinnah Naval Base (ormara), Gawadar (Baluc:), Panjgore (Baluch:).
- Deserts of Pak: Thar (Sindh), Thal (Punjab), Cholistan (Punjab).
- Famous glaciers are Siachen, Batura, Baltoro.
- K2 (Karakorum Range) with 8610 meters.
- Mountain Ranges are Himaliya, Koradoram, Hindu Kash, Sulaiman and Salt Range.
- Tomb of Babur is in Kabul.
- Real name of Noor Jahan (Wife of Jahangir) was Mehrun Nisa.
- NADRA was setup in Feb: 16, 2000.
- The master plan of Islamabad was prepared in 1960 by MIS Constructinos Doxiades (of Greek).
- National Institute of Oceanology Karachi =1982.
- Pak: test fired Ghauri missile in April 6, 1998.

- First nuclear reactor was setup in Karachi.
- Pak.'s first agriculture university setup in Faisalabad.
- Chomas festival is held in Kalash valley near Chitral.
- Nearest provincial capital from Islamabad is Peshawar.
- Tomb of Hamayoon is in Delhi.
- Tomb of Jahangir is at Lahore.
- National Assembly has 60 women seats.
- National anthem was written in 1954.
- Gandhara civilization discovered from Texila.
- Social Action Plan launched in 1992-93.
- Rahmat Ali suggested name of Pakistan on 28th Jan: 1933 in "Now or Never" pamphlet in London.
- Rehmat Ali was born in 1893 in a village Mohar district Hoshiyarpur (East Punjab).
- Rahmat Ali died at the age of 58 in 1951 and was buried in Cambridge University.
- Ancient name of Peshawar was Phushkalvati.
- India framed its constitution in 1950.
- Kara korum Highway (Silkroute) B/w Pak: & China was completed on 18th June, 1978.
- Jamrood Fort (Peshawar) was built by General Hari Singh Nalwa in 1836.
- Landi Khani is the end of the main line of Railway system of Pakistan.
- Cholistan desert is in Bahawlpur district.
- Harpa is in Sahiwal.
- Bhambhore is in Thatta.
- Firdousi, the Persian poet (Shah Nama) was the member of Sultan Mehmood's court.
- Tomb of Baba Farid is in Pak Patan.
- Tomb of Sachal is in Ranipur.
- Nishtar Hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan and was built in 1953.
- A.H means Anne Hegirae (Latin Term) =13th Sep: 622 A.D.
- Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan.
- Total arable land of Pakistan is 27%.
- Pakistan is situated at the West End of the Indo Gangetic.
- Wakhan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
- Hindu-kush range is also known as Little Pamirs.
- Sub-Himalya is also known as Siwaliks.

- The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as Thal Desert.
- Takt-I-Suleman is the highest peak of Sulaiman Mountains.
- The length of Indus River is 2900 km.
- Six barrages are constructed on the River Indus.
- Hispar Glaciers is located in Hunza.
- The famous Umar Kot fort was built in 1746.
- Katch and Gawadar are the districts of Makran Division.
- Punjgore is the district of Makran division.
- Meaning of Quetta is fort.
- Gomul River is in NWFP.
- The total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046.
- Cease Fire line came into existence in 1949.
- Pakistan can be divided into six natural regions.
- High of K2 is 8611 Meters.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- Most of the Hosiery Industry is located in Karachi.
- The Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the help of China at Taxila.
- The first Census in the subcontinent took place in the year 1901.
- Wheat is the major Kharif Crop of Pakistan.
- Kotli is the city of Azad Kashmir.
- The SOS village built in Faisalabad.
- Pakistan celebrated Quaid's year in 2001.
- Pakistani Cricketer Saeed Anwar declared to join Afghan Jihad.
- Maulana Shibly wrote books on Islamic History.
- The first translation of the Holy Quran was in Sindhi.
- Qutab Minar is in Delhi.
- Cholistan Desert is in Bahawalpur.
- Pakistan can be divided per climate into 4 regions.
- Hashim Shah wrote Sassi Punnu.
- The British Communal Award was announced in 1932.
- Land between two rivers is called Do, aba.
- Shah Jahan Constructed Jamia Masjid Thatta.
- Sindh River flows from Bolan River.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of Pakistan.
- Muslims were interested in the art of Calligraphy.
- The length of Durand Line is 2240 km.

- The length of Pakistan's common border with Iran is 805 km.
 - Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang.
 - Jinnah Barrage is originated on the river Sindh.
 - The height of Tarbela Dam is 500 feet.
 - Wah city of Pakistan is linked with cement, arms and ammunition industry.
 - Sukkur barrage is completed in 1932.
 - Khanpur Dam is near Islamabad.
 - Simly Lake is near Islamabad.
 - Tanda Dam is located in NWFP.
 - Khanpur Dam irrigates Attock and Abbotabad.
 - Sassi was born in Bhutta Wahan.
 - Baba Farid Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in 1265.
 - Nishtar hospital is the largest hospital in Pakistan.
 - Sahiwal is the new name of 'Montgomery'.
 - Noor Mahal is located at Bahawalpur.
 - The founder of Suharwardi silsila in Pakistan is Rukn-e-Alam.
 - Baheshti Darwaza is located in Pakpattan.
 - The tomb of Anarkali is situated in at Lahore.
 - Shahjehan built Shalimar Garden.
 - Hazrat Data Gunj Baksh came in Lahore in 1039 A.D. from the city of Ghazni.
 - Minar-e-Pakistan is also called Minto park
 - Data Ganj Baksh is the author of Kashful Mahjoob.
 - Badshaahi mosque was built in 1674.
 - The construction of Islamabad began in 1952.
 - Sher Shah built G.T. Road.
-
- Imperial Highway is the old name of G.T. Road.
 - Karakoram highway passes through 3 ranges.
 - Nanga Parbat is commonly known as Killer Mountain.
 - Karakoram highway was completed in 1978.
 - Karakoram was completed in the total period of 20 years.
 - The word Karakoram means 'crumbling rock'.
 - Karakoram is a Turkish word.
 - Karakoram highway passes through khunjrab pass.
 - Punial is said to be the place where 'heaven and earth meet'.
 - Siachin glacier is located near Astor.

- Hunza is called real Shangrilla.
- Khyber Pass connects Gilgit with Chitral.
- Totally Punjab has 8 divisions.
- The contribution of forestry to the agriculture sector is 0.4%.
- Use of Boron and Zink can improve cotton yield.
- National Arid and Land Development and Research Institute is located at Islamabad.
- Arid Zone Research Centre of PARC is situated at Quetta.
- Thar Coalfield is the biggest coalfield of Pakistan.
- An M-1 motorway is Islamabad-Peshawar.
- NEC (company) set up Pakistan's first T.V. station.
- 3 radio stations were working at the time of partition.
- Total length of Indus Highway is
- The new name of Debal is 'Bhanbhore'.
- Gharo Creek is a lake.
- Kalakot Fort is situated near Thatta.
- Ranjit Singh sold Kashmir for 75 Lakhs.
- Poonch, a state of Kashmir, fought with Dogra by obtaining arms from tribal areas.
- 10 seats are reserved for non-muslims in National Assembly.
- Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of Armed Forces.
- The religion of Tamil is Hinduism.
- There is only one female university in Pakistan.
- Kohat is the oldest cantonment of the country.
- Shalimar Garden was built in 1642 A.D.
- Faisalabad is commonly known as little Manchester.
- Harrappa is located at Sahiwal.
- The tomb of jehangir is located a Shahdara.
- Tomb of Noor Jehan is located at Lahore.
- Attock Fort was built by Akbar.
- Heer Ranjha was written by Waris Shah.
- Sohni Mahiwal was written by Hashim Shah.
- Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam.
- Chack was the father of Raja Dahir.
- Ketu Bunder is the name of a coastal area.
- French Beach is located at Karachi.
- Ranikot Fort is located near Hyderabad.

- Kotri barrage was built in 1955.
- Al Mawardi was born in Basra.
- Nizam-ul-Mulk was famous for his wisdom.
- "USA is ruled by a power elite," said C.Wright Mills.
- Hub dam supplies electricity to Sindh.
- The number of divisions in the province of Sindh is five.
- Total districts in the province of Sindh are 22.
- Naib Subedar is the lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army.
- River Kabul joins Indus river at Attock.
- Meerani Dam is under construction near Turbat.
- Chashma right bank canal on the Indus River provides water