



Pakistan Affairs Most Repeated Questions (MCQs)

Before Partition and After Partition

Prepared by

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Pakistan Affairs

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Pakistan Pre-Partition

Early Muslim Invasions and Rulers in India (Pre-Mughal Period)

- The Arabs were the first to successfully invade India under Muhammad bin Qasim in 712 AD.
- The real name of Muhammad bin Qasim was Imad-ud-din Muhammad bin Qasim (meaning "Pillar of the Faith").
- Muhammad bin Qasim was the nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yusuf, the Governor of Iraq during the Umayyad period. He invaded Sindh with 12,000 men.
- Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh during the Umayyad Caliphate.
- Siskar was the Wazir (minister) of Raja Dahir of Sindh.
- Muhammad bin Qasim was tortured to death in Iraq by Caliph Sulaiman.
- The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 AD.
- Shihabuddin Ghori (Muhammad of Ghor) was the founder of the first Islamic state in India after defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.
- Qutb-ud-din Aibak was the founder of the Slave Dynasty after the Ghorids.
- Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq was the first sultan of the Tughluq Dynasty.
- Mahmud of Ghazni set out for Somnath on 17 October 1024 AD.
- The first Battle of Tarain was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Prithviraj Chauhan in 1191 (Ghori defeated); the second in 1192 (Ghori won).
- The original name of Tipu Sultan was Sultan Fateh Ali Khan.
- Tipu Sultan was martyred on 4 May 1799.
- The original name of Siraj-ud-Daulah (Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Muhammad Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between Robert Clive and Siraj-ud-Daulah, establishing British rule in Bengal.
- Sindh was annexed by the British in 1843 and separated from Bombay in 1936 under the Government of India Act 1935.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Afghanistan (Kabul).
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated the Marathas in 1761 at the Third Battle of Panipat.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
- The first war of Indian independence (Revolt of 1857) started on 10 May 1857 at Meerut.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi is known as Mujaddid Alf Sani.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born in 1564.
- Syed Ahmed Shaheed of Rai Bareilly founded the Jihad Movement against the Sikhs; he was martyred at Balakot in 1831.

Mughal Empire and Related Events

- Aurangzeb reimposed Jizya in 1679.
- Ibn Battuta visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq.



- Babur used artillery in warfare, notably in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.
- The real name of Emperor Shah Jahan was Shahab-ud-din Muhammad Khurram.
- Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati in 1582.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umarkot (Umar Kot) in 1542.
- Shalimar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan.
- Jahan Ara Begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan.
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the reign of Muhammad Shah Rangila.
- Muhammad bin Tughluq introduced token currency.
- Thatta was the capital of Sindh during the Arghun and Tarkhan periods.
- Pan-Islamism was introduced by Jamaluddin Afghani.

Sufi Saints, Poets, and Cultural Figures

- Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located in Delhi.
- Baba Farid Ganj Shakar was the first Punjabi poet; his tomb is in Pakpattan (born near Kasur).
- Waris Shah is called the 'Shakespeare of Punjabi literature'.
- The tomb of Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti is in Ajmer.
- Hazrat Bulleh Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi; his tomb is in Kasur.
- Hajatullah al-Balighah was written by Shah Waliullah.
- Shah Waliullah was born in 1703 in Delhi and died in 1762.
- The real name of Shah Waliullah was Qutb-ud-din Ahmad.
- Shah Waliullah's birthplace was Delhi.
- Madrasah Rahimiyah was established by Shah Abdul Rahim (Shah Waliullah's father).
- Haji Shariatullah of Bengal founded the Faraizi Movement in 1818 (born 1781).
- The tomb of Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti is in Ajmer.

British Colonial Rule, Reforms, and Early Resistance

- Sati was abolished by Lord William Bentinck in 1829.
- The first census in India was conducted in 1872 during Lord Mayo's period.
- Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa were discovered in 1922.
- Sir John Marshall ordered the digging of Mohenjo-Daro in 1922.
- East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.
- French East India Company was established in 1664 in India.
- The Reshmi Romal (Silk Letter) Movement was started by Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi in 1913.
- Lord Canning was the Governor-General during the 1857 Revolt.
- The first entry of Europeans in India was through Bengal.
- The first Viceroy of India was Lord Canning (1858).
- Queen Victoria's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.



- The first Governor-General of Bengal was Warren Hastings.
- English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
- Ilbert Bill (Ilbert Bill) was presented in 1883.
- NWFP was separated from Punjab in 1901 by Viceroy Lord Curzon.
- Treaty of Amritsar was in 1846.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1846.
- NWFP was given province status in 1901.
- Shakespeare was the governor of Banaras during the Hindi-Urdu controversy.
- Partition of Bengal was announced on 1 September 1905 and implemented on 16 October 1905 by Viceroy Lord Curzon.
- Partition of Bengal was annulled on 12 December 1911 by King George V and Queen Mary.
- Capitals of East Bengal (Muslim-majority) was Dacca; West Bengal (Hindu-majority) was Calcutta.
- Lord Minto was Viceroy in 1905-1910.
- Minto-Morley Reforms (Indian Councils Act) were in 1909, introducing separate electorates.
- Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were in 1919.
- Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.
- Lord Ripon is associated with the Hunter Commission (1882).
- Lord Dalhousie is associated with Wood's Despatch (1854).
- Lord Cornwallis is associated with the Permanent Settlement of Bengal (1793).
- Sati was abolished by Lord William Bentinck.
- British annexed NWFP in 1849.
- British made Sri Lanka a colony in 1802.
- In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony (approximate; fully 1815).
- Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 by Dayanand Saraswati.
- Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1828.

Educational Institutions and Reforms

- Scientific Society was established in 1864 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in 1886 by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded in 1863.
- Nadwatul Ulama was founded in 1894 by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor.
- Darul Uloom Deoband was founded in 1867 by Muhammad Qasim Nanautawi.
- Present Sindhi script was made by Sir Bartle Frere in 1853.
- Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was founded in 1884.
- Islamia College Peshawar was founded in 1913.
- Sindh Madrasatul Islam was founded in 1885 by Hassan Ali Effendi.
- DJ Science College was opened in 1887 by Governor Lord Reay.
- MAO College Aligarh was founded in 1877 and inaugurated by Viceroy Lord Lytton.

Muslim League and Political Developments

- Simla Deputation was in 1906, led by Aga Khan III, secretary Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
- Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906 at Dacca, proposed by Nawab Salimullah.
- Muslim League HQ was established at Lucknow.
- Initial membership of Muslim League was 400.
- Constitution of Muslim League (Green Book) was written by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
- Inaugural session of Muslim League was presided by Nawab Samiullah.
- Inaugural address was delivered by Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.
- First session of Muslim League was held on 30 December 1907 at Karachi.
- The original name of Mohsin-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.
- The original name of Viqar-ul-Mulk was Mushtaq Hussain.
- First president of Muslim League was Aga Khan III (1906-1913).
- Aga Khan III was permanent president of Muslim League till 1913.
- First Vice-Chancellor of Aligarh University was Aga Khan III.
- Aga Khan III was born in Karachi and buried in Aswan, Egypt.
- Real name of Aga Khan III was Sultan Muhammad Shah.
- First secretary-general of Muslim League was Hussain Bilgrami.
- Second president of Muslim League was Sir Ali Muhammad Khan (1913).
- Second secretary-general of Muslim League was Sir Muhammad Shafi.
- Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London in 1908.
- Quaid-e-Azam first attended Muslim League session in 1912.
- Quaid resigned from Imperial Legislative Council in 1919 as protest against Rowlatt Act.
- Quaid became Muslim League president in 1916, 1919-1924, and permanently in 1934.
- Quaid joined Muslim League on 10 October 1913.
- Syed Ameer Ali resigned from Muslim League in 1913.
- Quaid resigned from Congress and Home Rule League in December 1920.
- Quaid held joint membership of Muslim League and Congress from 1913-1920.
- Quaid presided over Muslim League Lucknow session in 1916 and Delhi session in 1924.
- Muslim League demanded self-rule for India in 1913.
- Kanpur Mosque incident took place in 1913.
- Mohammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.
- Muslim League accepted Cabinet Mission Plan but Congress rejected it.
- Muslim League observed Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946.
- Indian Independence Act was passed on 18 July 1947.
- Prime Minister of Britain in 1947 was Clement Attlee.
- Radcliffe Award was announced on 15 August 1947 (effective 17 August).
- All India States' Conference was held in Gwalior in April 1947.
- Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Hasrat Mohani (popularized by Bhagat Singh).



Freedom Movements and Key Events

- Swadeshi Movement was started against Partition of Bengal in 1905.
- Lucknow Pact was in 1916.
- Home Rule Movement was founded by Annie Besant in 1916.
- Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in 1924.
- All India Khilafat Committee was founded in Bombay on 5 July 1919; first president Seth Chhotani.
- First meeting of All India Khilafat Movement was held on 23 November 1919, presided by Maulvi Fazal Haq.
- Khilafat Day was observed on 17 October 1919.
- Indian Khilafat Delegation met Lloyd George in 1920.
- Moplah uprising in Malabar in 1921.
- Chauri Chaura incident took place in 1922.
- Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi in 1922 due to Chauri Chaura.
- Shuddhi and Sangathan movements started after Khilafat Movement.
- Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malaviya.
- Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk became first president of Turkey on 29 October 1923.
- Atatürk means "Father of the Turks".
- Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
- Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majid Effendi.
- Hijrat Movement took place in 1920.
- Reshmi Romal (Silk Letter) Movement started in 1913 by Maulana Mahmud Hasan.
- Delhi Proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.
- Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- Shoaib Qureshi was one Muslim member in Nehru Report committee.
- Fourteen Points of Jinnah came in March 1929 from Delhi.
- Simon Commission (1927) visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.
- Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhi on 12 March 1930.
- 1st Round Table Conference: 12 Nov 1930 to 19 Jan 1931 (Congress absent).
- 2nd Round Table Conference: 7 Sep 1931 to 31 Dec 1931 (Gandhi represented Congress).
- Gandhi-Irwin Pact was made on 5 March 1931.
- 3rd Round Table Conference: 17 Nov 1932 to 24 Dec 1932 (British opposition absent).
- Communal Award published in 1932.
- White Paper of RTC published in March 1933.
- Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC (2nd).
- Nehru Report year: 1928, author Motilal Nehru.
- Muslim member in Nehru Report: Shoaib Qureshi.
- Provincial elections held in 1937.
- Pirpur Report about Congress ministries came in 1938.
- Sharif Report about Bihar came in 1939.



- Muslims observed “Day of Deliverance” on 22 December 1939.
- A committee under Raja Muhammad Mehdi was appointed to inquire into Congress ministries.
- August Offer was offered by Viceroy Lord Linlithgow in 1940.
- Cripps visited India in 1942.
- Quit India Movement started in 1942.
- Simla Conference (June 1945) was presented by Lord Wavell.
- Wavell Plan was made in 1945.
- In 1945, Labour Party came to power.
- In 1945 elections, Muslim League won 428 out of 492 seats.
- In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim Government in India.
- In Interim Government, Muslim League got Finance portfolio; Liaquat Ali Khan was Finance Minister.
- J.N. Mandal was the non-Muslim member who became a minister in Interim Government on Muslim League behalf.
- On arrival of Simon Commission, Muslim League divided into Shafi and Jinnah groups.
- Unionist Ministry was in Punjab.
- Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazl-i-Husain.
- Sidney Rowlatt was president of Rowlatt Committee to check Home Rule Movement.
- Burma separated from India in 1937 and independent in 1948.
- Sindh Assembly passed resolution for Pakistan on 3 March 1943.
- Lahore Resolution was presented in 27th Session of Muslim League at Minto Park (now Iqbal Park) on 23 March 1940 by A.K. Fazlul Huq; Quaid presided.
- Liaquat-Desai Pact was concluded in 1945.
- Cabinet Mission announced its plan on 16 May 1946.
- Cabinet Mission consisted of 3 members.

Key Personalities

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- Born 17 October 1817 in Delhi, died 27 March 1898 in Aligarh.
- Buried in Aligarh Muslim University.
- Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq published in 1870.
- Asrar-us-Sanadid compiled by him.
- Wrote Loyal Muhammadans of India and Causes of Indian Revolt.
- Hayat-e-Javed by Altaf Hussain Hali about him.
- Founded Scientific Society in 1864.
- Founded Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886.
- Founded MAO College in 1877.

Allama Iqbal

- Allama Iqbal obtained PhD from Munich University in 1908 for Persian Philosophy.
- Born 9 November 1877 in Sialkot, died 21 April 1938 in Lahore.
- Tutored by Maulvi Syed Mir Hassan.
- Elected to Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926; president of Muslim League in 1930.
- Inqilab Zindabad slogan by Hasrat Mohani.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

- Meaning of Jinnah is "thin".
- Height: 5 feet 10 inches.
- Law degree from Lincoln's Inn at age 18.
- "Quaid" title given by Maulana Mazharul Haq.
- Wife: Rattanbai (Ruttie) Petit.
- Father: Jinnah Poonja.
- Jinnah Poonja born 1857, married Mithibai.
- Poonja was Jinnah's grandfather? No, father.
- Joined Congress in 1906, Muslim League in 1913.
- Born 25 December 1876, died 11 September 1948.
- Joined Muslim League on insistence of Muhammad Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.
- Attended Gokal Das Tej Primary School Bombay at age 10 for 5.5 months.
- Law degree at age 18 from Lincoln's Inn.
- Father of Rattanbai: Sir Dinshaw Petit.
- Rattanbai converted to Islam on 18 April 1918, married Jinnah on 19 April 1918; died 20 February 1929, buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.
- Dina Jinnah born 15 August 1919.
- Dina married Neville Wadia.
- Left law practice on 23 March 1940, returned to India in April 1934.
- Pakistan National Movement founded by Choudhry Rahmat Ali.
- Liaquat Ali Khan joined Muslim League in 1923.

Other Personalities

- Muhammad Ali Johar started Comrade (1911, Calcutta) and Hamdard (1913, Delhi).
- Bi Amman real name: Abadi Bano Begum.
- Muhammad Ali Johar born 1878 in Rampur, died 4 January 1931 in London, buried in Jerusalem.
- Wife of Muhammad Ali Johar: Amjadi Begum.
- Shaukat Ali born 1873, died 26 November 1938, buried in Jamia Mosque Delhi.
- Zameendar (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.
- Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid-e-Azam.
- Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalil-ur-Rehman.



- Al-Hilal by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1912).
- Ch Rehmat Ali associated with Pakistan National Movement.
- Gandhi's real name: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

Pakistan After Partition

Partition and Independence (1947)

- **Plan of Division:** The 3rd June 1947 Plan (Mountbatten Plan) announced the division of British India into India and Pakistan.
- **Time of Creation:** Pakistan came into being at 12:00 a.m. on the night between 14th and 15th August 1947.
- **Indian Independence Bill:** Moved in the British Parliament on 4th July 1947.
- **British Prime Minister at Partition:** Clement Attlee.
- **Secretary of State for India in 1947:** Lord Listowel.
- **Viceroy of India (1943–1947):** Lord Wavell.
- **Mountbatten's Arrival in Delhi:** 22nd March 1947.
- **Jinnah's First Meeting with Mountbatten:** 5th April 1947.
- **Mountbatten's Partition Plan Announcement:** 3rd June 1947.
- **Mountbatten's Address to Constituent Assembly:** 14th August 1947.
- **British Withdrawal Announcement:** On 20th February 1947, it was announced that British power would withdraw from India by June 1948.
- **Migration During Partition:** Approximately 8,500,000 people migrated (termed the "largest migration in history" by the Information Office, Delhi).
- **British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC):** Assisted in moving 35,000 people from Pakistan to India and 7,000 Muslim government officials and families from Delhi to Pakistan between 20th October and 30th November 1947.
- **Last Governor of Undivided Punjab:** Sir Evan Jenkins.
- **Indian Forces in Kashmir:** Occupied Jammu and Kashmir on 27th October 1947.

- **Black Day:** 27th October 1947 was observed as "Black Day" due to Indian forces landing in Kashmir.
- **Hari Singh:** Maharaja of Kashmir in 1947.
- **Muslim Population in Kashmir (1947):** 78%.
- **UN Commission for India and Pakistan:** Initially 3 members, later expanded to 5, visited in July 1948.
- **Sir Owen Dixon:** UN Representative for the demilitarization of Kashmir.
- **Azad Kashmir Government:** Established on 24th October 1947.
- **Referendum in NWFP:** Held from 6th to 17th July 1947.
- **Durand Line Agreement:** Signed on 12th November 1893 between Sir Mortimer Durand and Amir Abdul Rahman, defining a 2,050 km (1,300 miles) border.

Early Governance and Administration

First Constituent Assembly:

- Formed on 20th July 1947.
- Comprised 69 members initially; 10 members added later, making a total of 79.
- Quaid-e-Azam unanimously elected as President on 11th August 1947.
- Quaid-e-Azam addressed the assembly for the first time on 11th August 1947.
- Mountbatten addressed the assembly on 14th August 1947.
- Karachi proclaimed as the capital on 28th May 1948.
- **First Cabinet of Pakistan** (sworn in on 15th August 1947):
 - Consisted of 7 members, including the Prime Minister.
 - **Liaquat Ali Khan:** Prime Minister, also held portfolios of Defence and Commonwealth Relations.
 - **Quaid-e-Azam:** Governor-General, held the portfolio of States and Frontier Regions.
 - **Zafarullah Khan:** Foreign Affairs.
 - **I.I. Chundrigar:** Trade, Industry, and Public Works.
 - **Malik Ghulam Muhammad:** Finance.
 - **Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan:** Food, Agriculture, and Health.
 - **Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar:** Communications.
 - **Fazlur Rehman:** Interior, Information, and Education.
- **Oath-Taking Ceremony (15th August 1947):**
 - Venue: Karachi.
 - Quaid-e-Azam's oath as Governor-General administered by Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, Justice Abdur Rasheed.
 - Liaquat Ali Khan's oath as Prime Minister administered by Quaid-e-Azam.

First Governors and Chief Ministers:



- **West Punjab:** Governor Sir Francis Mudie; Chief Minister Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- **East Bengal:** Governor Sir Frederick Bourne; Chief Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- **NWFP:** Governor George Cunningham; Chief Minister Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan (after dismissal of Khan Sahib's Congress Ministry on 22nd August 1947).
- **Sindh:** Governor Sheikh Ghulam Hussain; Chief Minister Muhammad Ayub Khuhro.
- **Baluchistan:** Chief Commissioner Geoffrey Prior.

Dismissals:

- Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (Sindh CM) dismissed in April 1948.
- NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib dismissed on 22nd August 1947.
- **Advocate General of West Punjab:** Sheikh Shabbir Ahmad (first Muslim Advocate General).
- **Chief Secretary of West Punjab:** Hafiz Abdul Majeed, appointed on 18th August 1947.
- **Chief Pakistan Refugee Commissioner:** E. De V. Moss.
- **First Commander-in-Chief:**
 - **Army:** General Frank Walter Messervy (15th August 1947 to 10th February 1948).
 - **Navy:** Rear Admiral James Wilfred Jefford.
 - **Air Force:** Air Marshal Leslie Parry Cane.

Quaid-e-Azam and Key Events

Quaid-e-Azam's Titles and Roles:

- Announced as Governor-General on 10th July 1947.
- Title "Quaid-e-Azam" proposed for official correspondence by Liaquat Ali Khan on 12th August 1947.
- Named in Khutba at Pakistan Colony Mosque, Karachi, by Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bakhsh on 22nd August 1947.
- Appointed Legal Guide to the Constituent Assembly for drafting the Constitution on 23rd August 1947.
- Reached Karachi for the first Constituent Assembly meeting on 7th August 1947.



Quaid's Death:

- Died on 11th September 1948 due to cardiac arrest at 10:20 p.m. in Governor-General's House, Karachi.
- Buried on 12th September 1948.
- Funeral prayer led by Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani.
- 40 days of mourning announced.

Successors:

- **Governor-General:** Khawaja Nazimuddin succeeded Quaid-e-Azam.
- **Portfolio of States and Frontier Regions:** Taken over by Liaquat Ali Khan.

Quaid's Personal Details:

- Born in Wazir Mansion, Karachi.
- Resided in Mohatta Palace.
- Father: Jinnah Poonja (corrected from earlier as born in 1857, married to Mithibai).

Other:

- Jamilia, the first Muslim girl to hoist the Muslim League flag at Punjab Secretariat, Lahore, in 1946.
- Chaudhry Khaliqzaman became President of Muslim League after Quaid-e-Azam.
- Foundation stone of Quaid's Mausoleum laid by Ayub Khan.

Constitutional and Political Developments

- **Objective Resolution:** Presented by Liaquat Ali Khan on 7th March 1949 (corrected from 13th March).
- **Basic Principles Committee:** Set up in 1949 to draft the Constitution; presented its report in September 1950.
- **First Constituent Assembly Dissolved:** On 24th October 1954 by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad.
- **Second Constituent Assembly:** Consisted of 80 members.
- **1956 Constitution:** Presented on 29th February 1956; Pakistan became an Islamic Republic on 23rd March 1956.



- **Basic Democracy System:** Introduced in May 1959 by Ayub Khan; number of Basic Democrats was 80,000.
- **Second Constitution (1962):** Enacted on 1st March 1962 under Ayub Khan.
- **1973 Constitution:**
 - Enforced on 14th August 1973.
 - Prime Minister is the head of the cabinet.
 - First general elections under this constitution held in 1977.
- **West Pakistan as One Unit:** Declared in 1955 by Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Bogra; repealed on 1st July 1970.
- **Name Change of West Punjab:** Resolution to rename West Punjab to Punjab passed on 7th January 1948.
- **Liaquat Ali Khan:**
 - Born on 1st October 1895 in Karnal, East Punjab.
 - Assassinated on 16th October 1951 in Rawalpindi by Syed Akbar; buried in Karachi near Quaid-e-Azam.
 - Visited India in April 1950 (Liaquat-Nehru Pact signed on 8th April 1950).
 - Visited the USA in May 1950 for three weeks.
 - Published speeches collection: *Pakistan, the Heart of Asia*.
 - Conspiracy to overthrow his government uncovered in Rawalpindi in March 1951 (Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case).
- **Successors:**
 - **Prime Minister:** Khawaja Nazimuddin replaced Liaquat Ali Khan.
 - **Governor-General:** Ghulam Muhammad replaced Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- **Martial Laws:**
 - First: 7th October 1958 (Ayub Khan).
 - Second: 25th March 1969 (Yahya Khan).
 - Third: 5th July 1977 (Zia-ul-Haq).
- **Legal Framework Order (LFO):** Promulgated on 30th March 1970 by Yahya Khan.
- **Other Political Events:**
 - Martial law imposed in Lahore in 1953 due to anti-Ahmadi riots.
 - EBDO (Elective Bodies Disqualification Order) promulgated in 1959.
 - PRODA (Public and Representative Office Disqualification Act) enforced from 1949 to 1954.
 - First acting Governor-General: Major General Iskander Mirza (17th August 1955 to 16th October 1955).
 - Nawab Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani was the first Governor of West Pakistan during One Unit; Dr. Khan Sahib was the first Chief Minister in 1956.
 - Zia-ul-Haq announced Majlis-e-Shoora with 350 members in December 1981.
 - Zia-ul-Haq lifted martial law on 30th December 1985.
 - Junejo government dismissed on 29th May 1988.
 - Zia-ul-Haq died on 17th August 1988 in a plane crash along with US Ambassador Arnold Raphel.
 - Ghulam Ishaq Khan became President in 1988.
 - Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) created in 1983.
 - 8th Amendment introduced in 1985.



- Pakistan re-entered the Commonwealth in 1989; suspended on 18th October 1999.
- Musharraf elected President on 20th June 2001.

International Relations and Diplomacy

- **UN Membership:** Pakistan applied on 16th August 1947; admitted on 30th September 1947.
- **Other Memberships:**
 - Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN: 27th August 1947.
 - World Bank: 1950.
 - SEATO: Joined in September 1954; withdrew in 1973.
 - CENTO (Baghdad Pact): Signed on 23rd September 1955; withdrew in March 1979.
 - NAM (Non-Aligned Movement): Joined in 1979.
 - SAARC: Joined in 1985.
 - PTBT (Partial Test Ban Treaty): Signed in 1978.
- **Diplomatic Relations:**
 - Iran and Pakistan established diplomatic relations on 22nd August 1947.
 - Pakistan recognized China in 1950.
 - Egypt recognized Pakistan on 16th August 1947.
 - Pakistan's first ambassador to Iran: Qazi Isa.
 - Pakistan's ambassador to the USA: A.H. Ispahani.
 - First US Ambassador to Pakistan: Paul H. Alling, appointed on 20th September 1947, assumed charge on 23rd September 1947.
 - Head of Pakistani delegation to the UN: Mrs. Tasadduq Hussain on 13th September 1947.
- **Treaties and Agreements:**
 - Canal Water Pact (Indus Waters Treaty) with India: Signed on 19th September 1960 under World Bank mediation.
 - Boundary agreement with Iran: 21st May 1960.
 - Boundary agreement with China: Signed in 1963.
 - Nuclear cooperation pact with China: 15th September 1986.
 - Tashkent Declaration: Signed on 10th January 1966 by Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri.
 - Simla Agreement: Signed on 2nd July 1972 by Z.A. Bhutto and Indira Gandhi.
 - Liaquat-Nehru Pact: Signed on 8th April 1950.
 - Karachi Agreement (1949)**: Pakistan gained control of Siachen Glacier in Baltistan in July 1949.
- **Foreign Visits:**
 - First head of state to visit Pakistan: Amir of Kuwait in 1947.

- First president to visit: President of Indonesia.
- Liaquat Ali Khan visited the USA in May 1950.
- Ayub Khan visited the USSR on 3rd April 1965 and the USA in 1961.
- Queen Elizabeth visited Pakistan in 1961.
- Saudi King Faisal visited in 1966 and 1974.
- Iskander Mirza visited Afghanistan in 1956.
- **Zafarullah Khan:** Served as President of the UN General Assembly's 17th session in 1962.

Wars and Conflicts

- **Indo-Pak War of 1965:** Fought from 6th to 22nd September 1965.
 - Defence Day celebrated annually on 6th September since 1966.
 - Major Aziz Bhatti martyred in 1965 war.
- **Indo-Pak War of 1971:** Fought from 3rd to 16th December 1971.
 - East Pakistan became Bangladesh on 16th December 1971.
 - Last commander in East Pakistan: Lt. Gen. A.A.K. Niazi.
- **Kargil Crisis:** Occurred in 1999.

National Symbols and Infrastructure

- **National Anthem:**
 - Written by Hafeez Jullundhri in *Charagh-e-Sahar* in the style of Makhmas.
 - Music composed by Ahmad G. Chagla.
 - First played on 13th August 1954 in front of Shah Raza Pahlavi of Iran.
 - First broadcast on radio on 13th August 1954.
- **Flag of Pakistan:** Designed by Amiruddin Kidwai.
- **National Language:**
 - Urdu declared national language on 25th February 1948 (corrected from April 1954).
 - Constituent Assembly declared Urdu and Bengali as official languages on 3rd January 1954.
 - Sindhi declared an official language of Sindh in 1972.
- **Standard Time:** Adopted on 1st October 1951.
- **Capital Shift:** From Karachi to Islamabad on 1st August 1960 (Rawalpindi was temporary capital from 1960).
- **State Bank of Pakistan:** Inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam on 1st July 1948.
- **National Bank of Pakistan:** Formed in 1949.



- **First Coin:** Issued on 3rd January 1948.
- **First Postal Stamp:** Issued in 1948.
- **Karachi Radio Station:** Inaugurated by Liaquat Ali Khan on 14th August 1948.
- **Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation:** Established on 20th December 1972.
- **Television:**
 - Started on 26th November 1964.
 - Color transmission began on 20th December 1976.
 - PTV Morning started on 6th January 1988; PTV2 in 1992; PTV World in September 2000.
- **First Pakistani Film:** *Teri Yaad*, released on 2nd September 1947, starring Asha Bhosle and Nasir Khan.
- **First Documentary Film:** Released on 30th August 1947, covering events from 2nd to 15th August 1947.
- **First Biogas Plant:** Established in 1974.
- **First Electric Train:** Started in 1970.
- **Steel Mill:** Founded in 1973 in Bin Qasim with USSR assistance.
- **KANUPP (Karachi Nuclear Power Plant):** Established in 1971; agreement with Canada signed in 1965.
- **Gwadar Purchase:** Bought from Oman in September 1958 for 3 million pounds (corrected from 40 lacs).
- **Housing and Building Finance Corporation (HBFC):** Established in November 1952.

Economic and Social Developments

- **Population at Independence:** 32 million.
- **Area of Pakistan:** 796,096 sq. km.
- **Population Census (1951):** 51,720,198 (corrected from 61,72,81,98).
- **Pakistan's Share from Partition:** 700 million rupees paid.
- **Wheat Crisis:** Occurred in 1952.
- **Planning Board:** Converted to Planning Commission in 1951.
- **First Five-Year Plan:** Launched in 1955.
- **Landlordism Abolished in East Bengal:** 1950.
- **Nationalization:**
 - Educational institutions and industries in 1972.
 - Banks in 1974.
- **Denationalization of Banks:** Began on 9th January 1991 (first MCB).
- **Zakat and Ushr Ordinance:** Promulgated in 1980.
- **Hudood Ordinance:** Enforced on 10th February 1979.
- **Friday Holiday:** Declared in January 1977.
- **Friday as Half Working Day:** Declared on 22nd August 1947.
- **Ahmadis Declared Non-Muslims:** 1974.



- **22 Points of Ulema:** Presented on 24th January 1951 by 31 Ulema.

Key Figures and Achievements

- **Fatima Jinnah:** Born 31st July 1893, died 9th July 1967.
- **Allama Iqbal:**
 - Father: Sheikh Noor Muhammad.
 - Tomb built in 1951.
- **Choudhry Rahmat Ali:** Buried in Cambridge, UK.
- **Dr. Abdul Salam:** Awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
- **Faiz Ahmad Faiz:** Awarded Lenin Peace Prize in 1962.
- **Nasir Shabir:** First Pakistani to conquer Mount Everest (in 2013, corrected as not specified in original).
- **Morarji Desai:** Only Indian leader awarded Pakistan's highest civilian award (Nishan-e-Pakistan).

Military and Defense

- **Post of Commander-in-Chief:** Converted to Chief of Staff in 1970.
- **Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee:** Created in 1976.
- **Nuclear Milestones:**
 - Pakistan conducted nuclear tests on 28th May 1998 at Chagai (Yum-e-Takbir).
 - India conducted nuclear tests on 17th May 1998 at Pokhran, Rajasthan.
- **Missiles:**
 - Ghauri: Surface-to-surface missile.
 - Anza: Surface-to-air missile.
- **Defense Days:**
 - Defence Day: 6th September (since 1966).
 - Air Force Day: 7th September.
 - Navy Day: 8th September.
- **Kashmir Day:** Observed on 5th February.



Miscellaneous

- **First Agriculture University:** Established in Faisalabad (University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, 1961).
- **First Test Tube Baby:** Born in Lahore in 1989.
- **First Satellite:** Badr-I launched on 16th July 1990.
- **Pakistan International Airlines (PIA):** Founded in 1954; started international service in 1955 to Jordan via Cairo.
- **Test Cricket Status:** Pakistan gained in 1952.
- **Sui Gas:** Discovered in 1952.
- **Ojri Camp Tragedy:** Occurred on 10th April 1988.
- **BBC Urdu Service:** Started on 13th April 1949.
- **Jinnah Muslim League:** Founded by Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot in 1950 (corrected from Jinnah Awami League by Abdul Hameed Bhashwani).
- **First Martyr:** Khawaja Muhammad Sharif of Ludhiana.
- **Geographical Facts:**
 - Siachen Glacier: Located in Baltistan, world's second-highest glacier.
 - Length of Indus River: Approximately 1,980 miles from Himalayas to the Arabian Sea.
 - Ancient name of India: Aryavarta (corrected from Arya Warat).
 - Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan: Approximately 250 miles.
- **Age Requirements:**
 - Senator: Minimum 30 years.
 - Prime Minister: Minimum 35 years.
- **Number of Tribal Areas:** 7 (not 11 as stated).



Diplomacy and International Relations

- **First Country to Recognize Pakistan:** Iran.
- **First Pakistani Embassy:** Opened in Iran.
- **First Country to Open Embassy in Pakistan:** Egypt (needs verification, as the UK or USA could also be contenders due to historical ties).
- **First Foreign Minister:** Sir Zafarullah Khan.
- **First US President to Visit Pakistan:** Dwight D. Eisenhower (1959).
- **First Geo-Scientific Laboratory:** Established in Islamabad (Pakistan Geological Survey, 1970s).

Governance and Administration

- **First Governor-General:** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1947–1948).
 - **Shortest Tenure as Governor-General:** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (died 11th September 1948).
 - **Longest Tenure as Governor-General:** Ghulam Muhammad (1951–1955).
- **First President:** Iskander Mirza (23rd March 1956, after the designation of Governor-General changed to President).
 - **Longest Tenure as President:** Ayub Khan (1958–1969).
 - **Shortest Tenure as President:** Z.A. Bhutto (1971–1973).
- **First Prime Minister:** Liaquat Ali Khan (1947–1951).
 - **Longest Tenure as Prime Minister:** Liaquat Ali Khan (1947–1951).
 - **Shortest Tenure as Prime Minister:** Ayub Khan (3 days in 1958, as he assumed presidency); Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain (47 days in 2004).
- **First Secretary General:** Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1947).
- **First Chief Justice of Pakistan:** Sir Abdur Rasheed (1947).
- **First Chief Election Commissioner:** Khan F.M. Khan (25th March 1956).
 - **Election Commission:** Created on 23rd March 1956 under Article 137 of the 1956 Constitution.
- **First Chairman of Senate:** Habibullah Khan (1973).
- **First Woman Judge of High Court:** Majida Rizvi (1994, Lahore High Court).
- **First Minority Minister:** Joginder Nath Mandal (portfolio of Law, 1947).
- **First Agriculture Reforms:** Announced on 24th January 1959 (under Ayub Khan's land reforms).



Provincial Governance

- **First State to Join Pakistan:** Bahawalpur (acceded in October 1947, fully integrated by 1954).
- **First Governor of Punjab:** Sir Francis Mudie (1947–1949).
- **First Chief Minister of Punjab:** Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot (1947–1949).
- **First Governor of Sindh:** Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (1947–1948).
- **First Chief Minister of Sindh:** Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (1947–1948).
- **First Governor of Balochistan:** Lt. General Riaz Hussain (1970, when Balochistan became a province).
- **First Chief Minister of Balochistan:** Attaullah Mengal (1972).
- **First Governor of NWFP:** George Cunningham (1947–1948).
- **First Chief Minister of NWFP:** Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan (1947).
- **First President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK):** Sardar Ibrahim Khan (1947).
- **First Prime Minister of AJK:** Abdul Hamid Khan (1947).

Military

- **First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army:** General Frank Walter Messervy (15th August 1947–10th February 1948).
- **First Muslim Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army:** Field Marshal Ayub Khan (1951).
- **First Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee:** General Muhammad Sharif (1976).
- **First Chief of Staff of Armed Forces:** General Tikka Khan (1970, after the post of Commander-in-Chief was changed to Chief of Staff).
- **First Lady Major General:** Dr. Shahida Malik (2002, Armed Forces Medical Services).
- **First Shaheed to Receive Nishan-e-Haider:** Captain Muhammad Sarwar (1948, Kashmir War).
- **First Non-Military Shaheed to Receive Nishan-e-Haider:** Subedar Lalik Jan (1999, Kargil Conflict, Northern Light Infantry).

Economy and Banking

- **First Governor of State Bank of Pakistan:** Zahid Hussain (1948–1953).



- **First Bank:** Habib Bank Limited (established 25th August 1941, operational in Pakistan from 1947; corrected from United Bank, which was founded in 1959).
- **First Woman Bank:** First Women Bank Limited, established on 1st December 1989.
- **Largest Bank:** Habib Bank Limited (by assets and network).
- **Largest Industrial Unit:** Pakistan Steel Mills (established 1973, Bin Qasim, Karachi).
- **Largest Industry:** Textile industry.

Media and Communication

- **First Daily Newspaper:** *Imroz* (1947, Urdu; corrected from Amroz).
- **First Radio Station:** Karachi (inaugurated 14th August 1948).
- **First TV Station:** Lahore (launched 26th November 1964).
- **First Private TV Channel:** STN (Shalimar Television Network, 1990).
- **Largest Circulated Urdu Newspaper:** *Jang*.
- **Largest Circulated English Newspaper:** *The News*.
- **Largest Radio Station:** Islamabad (by reach and infrastructure).

Science and Technology

- **First Space Satellite:** Badr-I, launched on 16th July 1990.
- **First Atomic Reactor:** Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP), established in 1971 (not 1956, as the agreement was signed in 1965).
- **First Nuclear Tests:** Conducted on 28th May 1998 at Chagai (Yum-e-Takbir).
- **First Bio-Gas Plant:** Installed in 1974.
- **First Test Tube Baby:** Born in Lahore in 1989.

Infrastructure and Geography

- **Largest Canal:** Lloyd Barrage Canal (Sukkur Barrage), built in 1932 (corrected from 1936).
- **Largest Barrage:** Sukkur Barrage (first constructed barrage, completed in 1932).
- **Largest Dam:** Tarbela Dam (not Mangla, which is the second largest).
- **Smallest Dam:** Warsak Dam.
- **Largest Fort:** Rani Kot (Sindh).
- **Largest Railway Tunnel:** Khojak Tunnel (2.43 miles, Balochistan).



- **Largest Road Tunnel:** Lowari Tunnel (5 miles).
- **Largest Water Tunnel:** Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).
- **Largest Railway Station:** Lahore (by platform size and traffic).
- **Largest Railway Platform:** Rohri.
- **Longest Railway Track:** Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- **Longest Road:** Shahrah-e-Pakistan (Karachi to Peshawar).
- **Largest Motorway:** M2 (Lahore–Islamabad).
- **Largest Airport:** Jinnah International Airport, Karachi.
- **Largest Airline:** Pakistan International Airlines (PIA).
- **Largest Desert:** Thar (Sindh).
- **Largest District:** Khuzdar (Balochistan).
- **Smallest Division:** Karachi.
- **Largest Division:** Kalat (Balochistan).
- **Largest Division in Sindh:** Tharparkar.
- **Largest Lake (Natural):** Manchar Lake (Sindh).
- **Largest Lake (Artificial):** Keenjhar Lake (Sindh).
- **Largest Island:** Manora (Karachi).
- **Largest Jungle:** Changa Manga (Kasur).
- **Largest Park:** Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi).
- **Largest Mountain Range:** Karakoram.
- **Highest Peak:** K2 (Mount Godwin-Austen, 8,611 meters).
- **Highest Peak of Sulaiman Mountains:** Takht-e-Sulaiman.
- **Highest Peak of Hindu Kush:** Tirich Mir.
- **Second Largest Glacier:** Batura Glacier.
- **Largest Coal Mine:** Khewra Salt Mine is the largest mine (corrected from coal mine, as Pakistan’s largest coal mine is in Thar, developed later).
- **Largest Cement Plant:** Lucky Cement Plant (near Lakki Marwat).
- **Highest Pass:** Muztagh Pass (connects Gilgit to Xinjiang, China).
- **Longest Coastline:** Balochistan (771 km).
- **Highest Point of Khyber Pass:** Landi Kotal.
- **Shortest River:** Ravi River.
- **Rainiest City:** Rawalpindi.
- **Rainiest Place:** Murree.
- **Smallest City:** Jhelum (by population and area).
- **Largest Library:** Punjab Public Library, Lahore (corrected from Quaid-e-Azam Library).
- **Largest Museum:** National Museum, Karachi (corrected from Lahore Museum, which is significant but not the largest).
- **Habib Bank Plaza:** Karachi, has 23 stories, 345 feet tall.
- **Minar-e-Pakistan:** 196 feet, 8 inches high (corrected from 196 ft).



Education and Culture

- **First Woman University:** Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi (1998).
- **Largest University:** University of the Punjab, Lahore (oldest and largest by enrollment).
- **Oldest University:** University of the Punjab, Lahore (established 1882).
- **First Medical College:** Nishtar Medical College, Multan (1951).
- **Agro Museum:** Located in Faisalabad (not Lailpur, as Lyallpur is now Faisalabad).
- **First Museum:** National Museum, Karachi (established 1950).
- **Badshahi Mosque:** Built in 1673 (corrected from 1670).

Sports

- **First Cricket Team Captain:** Abdul Hafeez Kardar (1952).
- **First Cricket Century:** Nazar Muhammad, against India in Lucknow, 1952 (corrected from 1954).
- **First Cricket Team Tour:** Visited England in 1954 (not India, as the first official Test tour was to England).
- **Largest Hockey Stadium:** National Hockey Stadium, Lahore.

Women Pioneers

- **First Lady Governor:** Rana Liaquat Ali Khan (Sindh, 1973–1976).
- **First Lady Federal Minister:** Viqar-un-Nisa Noon (Tourism, 1950s).
- **First Lady Pilot:** Shukriya Khanum (1960s, private pilot).
- **First Woman Bank:** First Women Bank Limited (1989).

Awards and Honors

- **Highest Civil Award:** Nishan-e-Pakistan.
- **Second Highest Civil Award:** Hilal-e-Pakistan.
- **Smallest Civil Award:** Tamgha-e-Khidmat.
- **First Nishan-e-Haider Recipient:** Captain Muhammad Sarwar (1948).
- **First Non-Military Nishan-e-Haider:** Subedar Lalik Jan (1999).



Miscellaneous

- **First Private Airline:** Hajvairy Airlines (1991, corrected from Hajvari).
- **Largest City:** Karachi (by population).
- **Second Largest City:** Lahore.
- **First Census of Indo-Pak:** 1881.
- **Pakistan's Longest Boundary:** With Afghanistan (Durand Line, 2,430 km).
- **Pakistan's Global Ranking:** 34th largest by area, 5th by population (corrected from 6th, as of 2025).
- **Longest Period of Rule:** General Zia-ul-Haq (1977–1988).
- **First Antarctic Expedition:** Reached on 5th January 1991, established Jinnah Research Station.