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Advanced Objective General Knowledge (One Liner)

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Note: For Urdu & Islamiyat questions see from other side of the book

UNIVERSE

1. Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system.
2. Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.
3. Super nova is when a star explodes.
4. The shape of our Milky Way galaxy is Spiral.
5. The smallest planet is Mercury.
6. The coldest planet of solar system is Neptune.
7. According to the International Astronomical Union, there are eight planets and five dwarf planets in our Solar System.
8. Moon is called a satellite of the earth because it revolves around the earth.
9. Comets revolve around Sun.
10. Jupiter is larger than the earth by about 10 times.
11. The fastest planet is Mercury.
12. Venus orbits around the Sun in the backward direction from east to west.
13. The planet which revolves very slowly around the sun is Neptune.
14. The planet with shortest daytime is Jupiter.
15. The first Chinese national in space was Yang Liwei.
16. The first Chinese national to walk in space was Zhai Zhigang.
17. The first Polish in space was Miroslaw Hermaszewski.
18. The first Romanian in space was Dumitru Prunariu.
19. The planet nearest to the Earth is Venus.
20. The brightest planet in the Solar System is Venus.
21. The energy generation in stars is due to fusion of light nuclei.
22. Sun is located approximately at the center of the solar system.
23. Uranus is the planet in the solar system which rotates on its axis from East to West.
24. The planets are kept in motion in their respective orbits by Gravitation and centrifugal force.
25. Lunar eclipse does not occur every month because the moon's orbit is not all the time in the same plane as the earths.
26. Lunar eclipse is caused when the earth comes between the sun and the moon.
27. First Canadian to walk in space was Chris Hadfield.
28. First Cuban in space Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez.
29. Solar eclipse occurs when moon comes between sun and earth.
30. Bodies which usually fall from the sky on the Earth are called meteors.
31. Comets are luminous celestial bodies moving round the sun.
32. Sun rises in the east and sets in the west due to the rotation of the Earth on its axis.
33. The mass of the moon in comparison to the Earth is 1/80.
34. The rising of the evening star indicates the west.
35. The time taken by Uranus to revolve round the sun is approximately 84 years.
36. Jupiter has the maximum number of satellites.
37. Light year is the distance travelled by light in one year.
38. The shape of Earth's orbit around the sun is elliptical.
39. Solar eclipse occurs on full moon day.
40. The 'zodiac' signs or "houses of the heaven" are named after star signs.
41. Lunar eclipse occurs only on a full moon day.
42. The European space agency has recently sent its first spacecraft to the moon, named smart-1.
43. In 1969 man first step out on the moon.
44. On October 4, 1957 the space age begin with the launch of the Russian Sputnik-1.
45. Operation Path Finder is a mission to Mars.
46. Neil Armstrong is the first astronaut to set foot on moon.
47. Apollo XI spacecraft's enabled man to step on the moon first.
48. The first Malaysian in space was Sheikh Muszaphar Shukor.
49. The first person in space was Yuri Gagarin.
50. The first Saudi in space was Sultan Salman Al Saud.

51. The first Syrian in space was Muhammad Faris.
52. Earth is known as "Blue Planet".
53. Venus is known as the "Morning Star".
54. Earth is known as "Terra Planet".
55. Neptune takes the largest time to go once around the Sun.
56. Our Galaxy consists of 8 Stars.
57. Venus is known as the "Evening Star".
58. Earth is also called as "Watery Planet".
59. Solar system was discovered by Copernicus.
60. The unit of measuring distances between the stars is known as light year.
61. There is a well-developed system of rings around Saturn.
62. There are 56 Satellites (Moons) of Saturn Planet.
63. Jupiter is larger than the earth by about 317 times.
64. NASA has recently sent Opportunity space shuttle on the surface of Mars.
65. Neptune is the second planet from the sun.
66. Jupiter spins on its axis at the fastest rate.
67. Venus contains largest quantity of carbon dioxide with 95%.
68. 109 times is the sun bigger in size than the earth.
69. The temperature at the surface of the sun and its center is respectively, about 6000 K and 20 million K.
70. The sun consists mostly of Hydrogen.
71. Venus is brightest as seen from the Earth.
72. The heaviest mass revolving round the Sun is Jupiter.
73. The rising of the evening star indicates the west.
74. Jupiter has the largest number of natural satellites. Its total satellites are 63.
75. First Afghan who went in space Abdul Ahad Mohmand.
76. CHALLENGER space shuttle was launched by the United States in May 2005.
77. The brightest star in the sky is Sun.
78. Venus reflects back to space the highest percentage of light it receives from the sun than any other planet of the solar system.
79. Venus has lesser diameter than the earth.
80. Jupiter has greater diameter than the earth.
81. Mars has lesser diameter than the earth.
82. Mercury has lesser diameter than the earth.
83. Mars takes very nearly the same time for a rotation on its own axis as does the earth.
84. The correct sequence of the following planets in terms of gravity, in the descending order is Earth, Uranus, Neptune, and Saturn.
85. Triton is a satellite of Neptune.
86. The maximum day and night temperatures approximately on the moon are respectively 100°C and 180°C.
87. Kohoutek is the brightest comet.
88. The planet which has longest day is Venus.
89. The planet which has shortest year is Mercury.
90. The planet which has longest year is Neptune.
91. Russia launched its space station into space in 1986, which was Mir.
92. Hubble is a space telescope.
93. Total planets are 8.
94. Light travels from Sun to Earth in 510.00 seconds.
95. The theory that refers to an explosion about 10 to 15 billion years ago which most astronomers believe to be the origin of the universe is called Big Bang Theory.
96. Black holes are stellar object which have intense gravitational field.
97. Mercury is the planet which is not only the smallest but also nearest to the sun.
98. Venus is known as the Earth's Twin.
99. 6 months is the maximum length of a day of the poles.
100. Cause of the phases of the Moon is rotation of earth.
101. Christian Huygens was the first to speculate that Venus is completely covered with clouds.
102. Twelve constellations referred to as zodiac, are a group of stars.
103. Giordano Bruno was the first to determine that the day on the Mars was, like ours, roughly twenty-four hours long.
104. On 20th July 1969, two American scientists landed on moon of earth.
105. The first ever artificial satellite was launched by Russia.
106. Roberta Bondar was the first Canadian woman in space.
107. Marc Garneau was the first Canadian in space.
108. Vladimir Remek was the first Czech and first non-Soviet European in space.
109. Jean-Loup Chretien was the first French person in space and first non-Soviet European to walk in space.
110. Sigmund John was the first German in space.

111. Sun-spots are cooler areas which move about on the sun's surface and show up as dark spots.
112. The rank of the earth in the solar system in terms of size is fifth.
113. A light year is equal to 9 50 Million kilometers.
114. The temperature of Sun's center is 15 million °C and the temperature of outer surface of sun is 5500 to 6000°C.
115. According to new scientific research that water is present on the surface of Mars except earth planet.
116. Neptune's orbit around the sun takes about 165 years.
117. Elliptical path is the name of path of the sun amongst the stars in our galaxy.
118. The visible part of the sun is called Photosphere.
119. The rings of Saturn were discovered by Galileo in 1610.
120. The comet, named after Edmund Halley, reappears after a time interval of every 76 years.
121. A Comet has a tail always pointing away from the sun.
122. The group of small pieces of rock revolving round the sun between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter are called Asteroids.
123. Uranus orbits around the sun in a clockwise direction from east to west.
124. Mercury and Venus lies between the sun and the earth.
125. Saturn is 9.5 times bigger than the earth.
126. Hubble space telescope was launched into the space on April 24, 1990.
127. Hubble space telescope was launched into the space with the help of space shuttle Discovery.
128. Occurrence of ozone is most relevant for the presence of life on Mars.
129. The mean distance from the earth to the Sun is 149200000 km.
130. Earth has the largest amount of oxygen.
131. 28 days the moon takes to return to the same position among the constellations.
132. Stars which appear single to the naked eye but are double stars when observed by a telescope, are known as Binaries.
133. The outermost layer of Sun is called Corona.
134. The altitudes of heavenly bodies appear to be greater than they actually are. This is due to Atmospheric refraction.
135. A star which appears blue is hotter than the sun.
136. Neptune planet is farthest from the sun.
137. The light coming from stars gives the idea of their temperature.
138. The Milky Way extends through a distance of 10.5 light years.
139. Venus has almost the same mass, size and density as the earth.
140. The biggest star in our galaxy is Proxima Centaur.
141. Galileo was the first to observe sun-spots.
142. The period of one revolution of sun around the center of galaxy is called cosmic year.
143. "Super Nova" means a dying star.
144. Asteroids or planetoids circle between Mars and Jupiter.
145. The earth revolves around the sun at a speed of 29 km/sec.
146. Eratosthenes was the first to measure the distance around the earth.
147. The first artificial satellite was launched in October 4, 1957.
148. America launched its first space station in 1973.
149. Six of the eight planets of the solar system were known in the life time of Kepler, the formulator of laws of planetary motions.
150. Mercury and Venus are the two planets of the solar system that have no satellites.
151. The study of heavenly bodies is known as Astrophysics.
152. MAKEMAKE is the second-most-massive known dwarf planet in the Solar System (after Eris) and the tenth-most-massive body observed directly orbiting the Sun.
153. Sputnik II, first artificial satellite, was launched 3 November, 1957.
154. The first Western Scientist to suggest that the Earth revolved around the Sun was Copernicus.
155. Skylab was space laboratory launched in 1973. It belonged to USA.
156. In 1979 Sky Lab did break up in the atmosphere and fell back to the earth.
157. Black Hole is Hypothetical region in space.
158. Hydrogen is the most abundant element in the universe.
159. The earth's rotation on its axis is from West to East.
160. The job of the sophisticated unmanned US spacecraft Voyager was to examine the Uranus.
161. In 1977, USA launched two Voyagers and in 1979 they passed Jupiter and sent back color pictures and other information about the planet and its moons.

162. Venus is the Roman goddess that was called Aphrodite in Greek.
163. The planet with the shortest rotation time around its axis is Jupiter.
164. The planet with the longest rotation time around its axis is Venus.
165. Curiosity is the name of space shuttle of US which has recently landed on the planet of Mars.
166. The first space shuttle launched by United States on April 12, 1981 was Columbia.
167. Russian space scientists have made a plan to launch a manned flight to Mars by 2018.

168. Southern Cross which is constellation found in the southern region of the night sky consists of five stars.
169. Nasiruddin Tusi was the famous astronomer of Iran whom George Sarton attributes 64 scientific books and he also worked as scientific advisor to Halaku Khan.
170. Estimated age of the Universe is 13 billion years.
171. The first tourist in space was Dennis Tito.
172. International Date Line is mainly vertical.
173. Heat received by the Earth from the Sun is known as solar radiation.
174. Distance between the Earth and Sun during winter decreases.

THE EARTH

1. 31% of the earth's total surface is covered by forests.
2. Earth is big magnet wrote by William Gilbert.
3. Arctic Region of earth contains 25% reserves of earth.
4. The mass of the body at the center of the earth is Same.
5. Ozone gas absorb ultraviolet radiation in the earth atmosphere.
6. The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of January.
7. Nearest part of atmosphere to earth is called troposphere.
8. The time taken by sunlight to reach the Earth is 8 minutes 20 seconds.
9. The time required for moonlight to reach earth 1.3 seconds.
10. The moon's volume is about $1/50^{\text{th}}$ of Earth.
11. The exact time taken by the earth for single rotation on its own axis is 23 hours 56 minutes 4.09 seconds.
12. The size of the earth was first measured by Eratosthenes.
13. The speed per minute at which the earth revolves around the sun is more than 1,600 kilometers.
14. Days and nights are caused by rotation of the earth on its axis.
15. The Sun always rises in the East because the earth rotates from west to east.
16. A satellite moving round the earth with a uniform speed has Uniform acceleration.
17. The diameter of the earth at equator is 12,756 km Sq.
18. Circumference of the Earth is around 40000 km.
19. The total Mass of the earth is 6.0×10^{24} Kilograms.
20. The shape of earth's orbit around the sun is Elliptical.
21. The average distance of the Sun from Earth 149,598,900 km.
22. The crust forms 0.5% percentage of the volume of the earth.
23. At latitude of 45° , the earth spins on its axis at the rate of 1120 km/hr.
24. It is six months long day in the northern polar region and six months long night in the southern polar region because earth is inclined towards its orbital plane.
25. The movement inside the Earth's crust is studied by seismology.
26. Green House Effect' means by trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric carbon dioxide.
27. Planet Venus is visible from Earth
28. The approximate equatorial circumference of the earth is 40,000 Km.
29. Spring tides occur on new moon and full moon days because on these days Sun, moon and earth are in the straight line.
30. The International Date Line is an imaginary line extending from pole to pole along the places on the earth's surface and lies along the 180° meridian.
31. The total surface area of earth is 510 million square kilometer.
32. The earth's rotation on its axis is from West to East.
33. The upper part of the mantle upon which the crust of the Earth floats is called Asthenosphere.

34. Silicon is present in the largest amount in terms of percentage by mass in the earth's crust.
35. The earth the atmosphere consists of 21% oxygen and 78% nitrogen.
36. The Earth revolves around the Sun in an elliptical orbit. Its speed is greatest when it is closest to the Sun.
37. The core of the earth is Metallic.
38. Atmospheric pressure exerted on earth is due to Gravitational pull of the earth.
39. The Earth's annual circuit round the sun covers a distance of 996 Million km.
40. The earth is at the least distance from the sun (Perihelion) on January 3rd
41. The earth is at the largest distance from the sun (Aphelion) on July 4th.
42. Moon is called a satellite of the earth because it revolves round the earth.
43. The Sun shines vertically on the Equator twice a year.
44. Light emitted by sun reaches earth in 500 seconds.
45. Earth is known as the "Watery Planet".
46. Theory of abiogenesis regards the origin of life on earth is accepted today.
47. On the 21st June, the day light is seen at the North Pole for 24 hours
48. The distance of the equator from either of the poles is 10,002 Km.
49. Solar eclipse occurs when moon comes between sun and earth.
50. Japan is called 'land of the rising sun' because Japan being the easternmost country in the World, it has the earliest sunrise.
51. Bodies which usually fall from the sky on the Earth are called Meteors.
52. Lunar eclipse does not occur every month because the moon's orbit is not all the time in the same plane as the earth.
53. The mass of the moon in comparison to the Earth is 1/80.
54. The lunar eclipse occurs when earth comes between the sun and moon.
55. Days and nights are equal throughout the globe when Sun is above Equator.
56. Marine Ecosystem covers the largest area of the earth's surface.
57. The Equator is a Great Circle.
58. The approximate age of earth is 4.6×10^9 year.
59. The first organisms on earth were heterotrophs.
60. The International Date Line is located in the Pacific Ocean.
61. The Earth is Oblate.
62. In 23 h 56 min 4.9 sec the Earth completes one rotation on its axis.
63. Day and night changes due to Earth's rotation round its axis.
64. Change in season is caused due to Revolution of earth
65. Latitude and Longitude both run perpendicular to each other.
66. One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of 69 miles.
67. There are 181 lines of latitude on the globe.
68. The movement inside the Earth's crust is studied by Seismology.
69. A highly accurate time piece which is used to keep Greenwich meantime is called chronometer.
70. The four major components of the atmosphere are Oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide and argon
71. Increase in carbon dioxide in atmosphere causes rise in earth temperature.
72. The velocity of winds is related to pressure gradient in the direction of their flow.
73. Oxygen in the upper atmosphere is converted into Ozone.
74. The proportion of nitrogen in dry air is 78% by volume.
75. The percentage of oxygen in the atmospheric oxygen is approximately 21%.
76. Atmosphere around the earth maintains its temperature.
77. The imaginary line on the earth's surface which closely follows the 180° meridian is called International Date Line.
78. O. Schmidt suggested the earth's origin from gases and dust particles.
79. The earth revolves round the sun in its orbit by approximately 1° per day.
80. When the earth reaches its perihelion, then it is nearest to the sun.
81. Broadly, there are three layers of the earth – the crust, the mantle and the core. The crust forms 0.5 percentage of the total volume of the earth.
82. According to Simon Winchester's book, there are 36 Tectonic plates in the earth.
83. The polar diameter of the earth is shorter than the equatorial diameter by 43 km.
84. The sun's heat and light energy reaches the earth by radiations.
85. The North Pole of the Earth is turned away from the sun on 21st December.
86. At the core of the earth, the temperature is estimated to be around 2,000 degree C.

6 Advanced Objective General Knowledge (One Liner)

87. The central core layer of the earth is believed to have the heaviest mineral materials of highest density.
88. Water is not an example of exhaustible resources of the earth available to man.
89. 51% of insulation is received by the earth's surface.
90. Equatorial region of the earth's surface receives the highest amount of insulation.
91. The inclination of the earth's axis to the orbital plane is 23.5°.
92. On the Equator there is always day and night are of equal duration.
93. The speed of rotation of the earth is the highest at the North Pole.
94. At Vernal Equinox earth revolves at a faster rate around the Sun.
95. Atmospheric pressure exerted on earth is due to gravitational pull of the earth.
96. The Earth is more close to the Sun in January.
97. Seasons on earth are caused by Revolution of earth round the Sun and its axis tilted at 66.5°.
98. The earth is 5th largest planet of the solar system.
99. The diameter of earth is 12756 km.
100. South Pole is located in the continent of Antarctica.
101. Noctilucent cloud forms are found at the highest altitudes.
102. Thickness of atmosphere around the earth is 145km.
103. The layers of atmosphere are divided in to 4 parts.
104. Above the earth's surface troposphere extends to a height of 15 km.
105. Stratosphere is above the troposphere layer.
106. The mesosphere extended above the earth's surface is up to 85 km.
107. All vital atmospheric process leading to various climatic and weather conditions take place in the troposphere.
108. On the day of the summer solstice in the northern hemisphere the length of day time on the Antarctic Circle is 24 hours.
109. Days and nights are of equal duration on March 21 at all parallel of latitude.
110. Sandstone is the most porous rock.
111. Weathering is Breakdown or disintegration of rocks.
112. Ordovician is the oldest rock.
113. If a place is located at 20 N, 80E it lies in Asia Continent.
114. Mediterranean is the region of winter rainfall.
115. Soil formed by deposition of silt brought by rivers is alluvial soil.
116. High tides at antipodes are caused due to Gravitational pull of the moon and the sun.
117. Convectional types of rainfall are typical of equatorial regions.
118. Change in season is caused due to Revolution of earth.
119. Winds generally blow from areas of high pressure to that of low pressure.
120. Black soil is best suited for deep rooted crops.
121. The imaginary line on the earth's surface which closely follow the 180 meridian is called International date line.
122. Russia has largest area in the world.
123. Equatorial climate is said to be characterized by three Eighties: 80 F of temperature, 80 per cent of humidity and 80 inches of rainfall.
124. Evergreen forests are found where the rain fall is between 80 and 120.
125. Hail storm occurs in summer season due to the formation of clouds called cumulonimbus.
126. The seasonal reversal of winds is a phenomenon noticed in Monsoon climate.
127. Roaring forties are steady north westerly anti-trade winds in southern hemisphere.
128. Humidity in the air is Maximum in monsoon.
129. Sandstones belong to erinaceous rocks.
130. Contour is a measure of Topography.
131. China has longest land frontiers.
132. The area associated with the greatest frequency of earthquakes is west coast of north and south America.
133. Cloud burst means abnormally heavy downpour of rain associated with a thunderstorm.
134. Hematite is an ore of iron.
135. All longitudes and equator are great circles.
136. The rocks which are formed by direct cooling and solidification of magma are called igneous rocks.
137. The shortest day in northern hemisphere is 22 December.
138. The earth revolves round the sun in its orbit by approximately 1 per day.
139. EQUINOX means Day and Night are equal.
140. The Earth is divided into 7 Continents.
141. The latitude of the equator is 0°.
142. Latitude of South Pole is 90°.
143. 20% of the total world's land is occupied by the African continent.
144. Roald Amundsen the first person who reached South Pole.

145. The imaginary line of zero degree longitude which passes through Greenwich is called Meridian.
146. Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was established in 1884.
147. Greenwich Mean Time passes through Mali.
148. The earth's rotation on its axis is from West to East.
149. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called Latitudes.
150. The Equator is a Great Circle.
151. On June 21, the sun is vertically overhead the Tropic of Cancer.
152. Word 'Geo' means Earth.
153. The Element which is most abundant in the Earth's crust is Oxygen.
154. The hole developed in the Ozone Layer is over Antarctica.
155. The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one move from Equator to Poles.
156. The duration of day & night at North & South Poles is 6 months.
157. Day and night are equal on 21st September.
158. Day and night are equal at the Equator.
159. The dates on which day and night is equal 21st March and 23rd September.
160. Lunar eclipse occurs on full moon.
161. The rotation of earth around its axis causes Day & Night.
162. Sir James Clark the first person who located the Magnetic Pole in 1831.
163. Silicon is the most abundantly found metal on the Earth's surface.
164. The term that best describes the shape of the earth Sphere.
165. The lowest point on earth is Dead Sea.
166. The most abundant element in Earth's crust is Oxygen.
167. Copernicus the Scientist who first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun.
168. Distance between the Earth and Sun during winter increases.
169. The distance of a place south or north of Equator is called latitude.
170. The belt of low atmospheric pressure on either side of the equator is called Doldrums.
171. According to a latest research, global warming would increase temperature on earth at least one degree centigrade in 50 years.
172. Silicon is called the 'earth maker'.
173. The 'Aurora Borealis' occurs in the Exosphere.
174. The world has been divided into 24 time zones.
175. Zero longitude on the Greenland is known as Prime Meridian.
176. Al-Biruni discovered the radius of the earth, which was 6338 km.
177. 'Contours' are lines connecting places having Equal height.
178. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the Equator.
179. 'Crust' is Earth's Outer layer.
180. Heat of sun-rays to earth is reduced by Ozone layer.
181. The largest reserves of fresh water on the Earth's surface are located in North America.

ATMOSPHERE

1. The Process by which substance absorb moisture upon exposure to atmosphere is known as deliquescence.
2. Ecosystem refers to Earth Environment.
3. Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September.
4. The major constituent of air is Nitrogen.
5. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as hot and dry.
6. Nearest part of atmosphere to earth is called Troposphere.
7. Oxygen by volume has a presence in the atmosphere of about 21%.
8. If there were no atmosphere, colour of the sky would be black.
9. Ozone Layer prevents Ultra violet rays from entering the atmosphere.
10. Oxygen in the upper atmosphere is converted into Ozone.
11. The proportion of nitrogen in dry air is 78%.
12. Thickness of atmosphere around the earth is 145 km.
13. Atmosphere around the earth maintains its temperature.
14. All vital atmospheric process leading to various climatic and weather conditions take place in the troposphere.
15. Troposphere, tropopause, Stratosphere, ionosphere is the sequence represents correctly the different atmospheric layers from the earth's surface.
16. The mesosphere extended above the earth's surface is up to 85km.

PHYSICAL & WORLD GEOGRAPY

1. Hemisphere is warmer according to northern to southern.
2. Crimean peninsula lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
3. Imaginary Line on the Earth's surface which closely follows 180° meridian is International Date Line.
4. The Antarctica is located at south pole.
5. The line joining the areas having the same rainfall is called Isohyet.
6. The Great Barrier Reef is known as Coral formation.
7. The Great Barrier Reef runs parallel to the coast of Queensland.
8. Ginkgo is a living fossil.
9. The immediate ancestor of modern man is Cro-Magnon man.
10. Evolution of human species occurred in Africa.
11. The dinosaurs became extinct about 200 million years before the first man appeared on the earth.
12. Natural selection really means differential reproduction.
13. Correct sequence of evolution is Fish, Frogs, Reptiles, Birds and then Mammals.
14. A belt of calm and light variable winds near the equator is Doldrums.
15. A narrow strip of land surrounded almost entirely by water and connecting two large bodies of land is called Isthmus.
16. Spring tides occur due to Full moon day as well as on new Moon day.
17. Spring tides occur at new Moon day and full moon day because on the days when of Sun, Moon and the Earth are in line.
18. Tides in the ocean are caused by Gravitational attraction of the sun and the moon.
19. Violent winds and rain are called cyclones.
20. For a time difference of one hour the longitudinal distance is equal to 15°.
21. The International Date Line passes through Approximately 180° east or west meridian.
22. Ocean currents are caused by Permanent winds.
23. The Earth is elliptical because of its Centrifugal force of rotation.
24. Chloro-fluoro-carbons are responsible for the depletion of ozone layer in the atmosphere.
25. Controlled industrialization leads to acid rain because of nitrous and sulphur dioxide.
26. Acid rain is caused due to pollution of atmosphere by oxides of nitrogen and sulphur.
27. The time difference of one degree of longitude is 4 minutes.
28. The study of the relation of animals and plants to their surroundings is called Ecology.
29. Pollution consists of emission of toxic gases like carbon dioxide, and others, release of toxic particles of lead, sulphur, and other compounds, dust and smoke haze; rise in temperatures to abnormal levels, etc. Forests and oceans counteract these effects by absorbing carbon dioxide and emitting oxygen and water vapour.
30. Paper is biodegradable.
31. If all the plants of the world die, all the animals will also die due to shortage of oxygen.
32. Wind and water are the main agents of soil erosion.
33. The most abundant element in the Earth's atmosphere is Nitrogen.
34. The distance between consecutive longitudes at the poles is Zero.
35. Belgium is not a Scandinavian country.
36. The belt of low atmospheric pressure on either side of the equator is called Doldrums.
37. The duration of a day at the poles is 6 months.
38. Imaginary lines drawn on a global map, from pole to pole and perpendicular to the equator, are called Meridians.
39. Norway is also known as Land of Midnight Sun.
40. Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula.
41. The land-mass of Australia continent is the least.
42. A nautical mile is equal to 1,825 metres.
43. A violent whirlwind characterised by a black funnel-shaped cloud hanging from heavy cumulonimbus is known by the name of Tornado.
44. Atmospheric temperature increases at the higher altitudes due to Convection.
45. The latitude of the equator is 0°.
46. The frozen Continent around the South Pole is Antarctica.
47. Burma is not land-locked.
48. Cirrus clouds are High clouds.
49. The soil which is a mixture of sand, clay and silt is known as Loamy soil.
50. The Mediterranean regions are characterized by heavy rain in winter.

- 113 Oasis is associated with Desert.
- 114 The term 'Third World' refers to Underdeveloped and developing countries.
- 115 Hail storm occurs in summer season due to the formation of clouds called Cumulonimbus.
- 116 The seasonal reversal of winds is a phenomenon noticed in Monsoon climate.
- 117 'Roaring Forties' are Steady north west anti-trade in southern hemisphere.
- 118 A cataract is a Matter.
- 119 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is UK standard time Based on the local time of the meridian passing through Greenwich, near London.
- 120 Prime meridian is at 0° longitude an arbitrarily selected line from which all of the other meridians are measured or an imaginary line of longitude that run from pole to pole in a north-south direction around the globe.
121. The four countries with the largest population in order of size are China, India, Russia and USA.
122. "Watergate" is a name given to the headquarters of the Democratic Party in Washington.
123. Humidity in the air is maximum in Monsoon.
124. Contour is a measure of Topography.
125. Latitude of South Pole is 90°.
126. Haematite is an ore of iron.
127. Arm and dry summers and cold and wet winters is a Mediterranean type of climate.
128. The shortest day is 22 December.
129. Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope in 1498.
130. One degree of longitude on the equator is equal to a distance of 112 km.
131. China has longest land frontiers.
132. Chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash are produced from common salt.
133. When the sun shines vertically on the whole Arctic Circle, it is vertical on the Tropic of cancer.
134. The area of our Globe that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called Torrid Zone.
135. The Polar Regions illustrate the extreme effects of the phenomena of seasons.
136. The basin of Congo River is regarded as having the highest hydel power potential.
137. China consumes more fish than any other country in the world.
138. The word "Tsunami" belongs to Japanese languages.
139. Largest Coral Reef is located in Australia.
140. Cluster of Island is called Archipelago.

141. Sun rises in the east and sets in the west due to the Movement of the Sun.
142. Violent winds and rain are cyclones.
143. In a tropical cyclone, pressure Decreases towards the centre and wind moves in an anticlockwise direction in the northern hemisphere.
144. The heaviest rainfall is recorded in Equatorial regions.
145. The Mediterranean regions are characterized by heavy rain in winter.
146. The dates on which day and night is equal are 21st March and 23rd September.
147. Latitude of place is indicative of its Temperature.
148. The difference in the duration of day and night increases as one move from Equator to poles.
149. The sun reaches its maximum angular distance from the equator at the Solstice.
150. Latitude and Longitude both run perpendicular to each other.
151. The depletion of ozone layer has been caused mainly by the release of chlorofluorocarbons into the atmosphere.
152. Troposphere provides ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes.
153. Some of the countries through which Equator passes are Zaire, Kenya and Uganda.
154. A line on a map joining places of equal monthly or yearly rainfall is Isohyets.
155. A line on a map joining places having equal atmospheric pressure is called Isobar.
156. The important country close to International Date Line is New Zealand.
157. Lhasa is situated at the highest altitude.
158. The instrument used for measuring humidity is Hygrometer.
159. Most of the weather phenomena take place in Troposphere of the atmosphere.
160. Funnel shaped clouds with violent whirl winds are named as Tornado.
161. The tropical cyclones often follow the direction of movement from West to east.
162. An upper wind system with very high velocities in certain parts the atmospheric is called Jet stream.
163. The amount of water vapour (grams) in a given volume of air (cubic metre) is known as Absolute humidity.
164. 21st June is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere.
165. Fog is not a form of precipitation.
166. Perspiration is maximum when temperature is high and air is dry.

167. Equinox refers to two periods in the year when the days and nights are equal.
168. Planetary winds are those which never change their direction.
169. Bhutan and Nepal in South Asia are land-locked.
170. MacMohan line is the border between India & China.
171. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called Latitudes.
172. Cosmography is concerned with the description and mapping of the main features of the Universe.
173. The distance of the equator from either of the poles is 10,002 km.
174. If a place is located at 20° N, 80° E, it lies in Asia.
175. Trade winds of the northern hemisphere blow from the north-east to south-west due to Gravitational force.
176. One of the country through which equator passes is Indonesia.
177. Cryogenics is the science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperature.
178. Lines experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called seismic lines.
179. Reptile animals were the last to appear in the process of evolution.
180. The chief agent of evolution is natural selection.
181. For a time difference of 1 hour the longitudinal distance is equal to 15°.
182. Trade winds of the northern hemisphere blow from the north-east to south-west due to Gravitational force.
183. In the troposphere, the normal lapse rate, i.e., the decrease in temperature with height is of the order of 1°C for 165 metres.
184. A land-locked country in Africa is Zambia.
185. South Pole is located in the Antarctica continent.
186. Contour are the Areas of equal height above sea level.
187. Lines joining places of equal temperature are called Isotherms.
188. Isohytes are Equal rainfall areas.
189. Isobars are Equal atmospheric Pressure areas.
190. Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Cyclone.
191. Spring tides occur Full moon day as well as on new Moon day.
192. Spring tides occur at new Moon day and full moon day because on these days when Sun, Moon and the Earth are in line.
193. The heavier silicates named as 'Sima' or silica + magnesium are most abundant in the Ocean floors.
194. South Asia is most thickly populated.
195. Hydrogen is most predominant in the Sun.
196. When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the Equator.
197. On June 21, the sun is vertically overhead the Tropic of Cancer.
198. Maximum duration of totality for a solar eclipse observed is 7 minutes 40 seconds.
199. The term 'Ecliptic' is used for the Sun's path in the sky during a year.
200. Isthmus explains a narrow strip of land separating two seas and connecting two landmarks.
201. The largest continent (in terms of area) is Asia.
202. The tide at its maximum height is known as Spring tide.
203. Antarctica is the coldest place in the world.
204. Africa in the world has the least rainfall.
205. The average salt content of sea water is 3.5 %.
206. Organisms at the base of the food chain are Photosynthetic plants.
207. Albania is in the continent of Europe.
208. Japan does not have a common land with the People's Republic of China.
209. Australia is the smallest continent of the world area-wise.
210. Thorium is not only magnetic but also radioactive.
211. Broad-leaved forests account for most of the total forest area in the world.
212. Siberian climate are coniferous forests found.
213. Antarctica is the icy continent.
214. Monsoon is an example of seasonal winds.
215. The Third world comprises approximately 70 % of world's human race.
216. The maximum biological magnification of DDT through food web is seen in man.
217. Miller and Urey groups of scientists provided experimental proof to the biotic origin of life.
218. Charles Darwin is the propounder of the theory of Natural Selection.
219. The species to which we belong is Homo sapiens.
220. Chimpanzee resembles most to human beings in terms of physical and mental.

221. Operon proposed the chemical evolution of life.
222. The evolution of human species took place mainly in Africa.
223. The atmospheric pressure at any place is measured by Barometer.
224. Caucasus mountain system lies between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea.
225. Kyoto was the old capital of Japan.
226. Antarctica is the least populated continent of the world.
227. Seasonal contrast in temperature is minimum in the equatorial region because sun is almost vertically overhead throughout the year.
228. Deciduous trees are those that shed their leaves during a certain season.
229. Black Forest is the name of mountain present in Germany.
230. The Tundra Region gets no rainfall throughout the year.
231. World's first oil-well drilled in the nineteenth century in "Titusville" in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
232. Hungary is a landlocked country.
233. First oil-well drilled in 1859 in USA.
234. A local wind blow from sea to land is Sea Breeze.
235. Rearing of silk worm is Sericulture.
236. "Flash Point" term is related with the study of climate.
237. Argentina is the largest supplier of meat.
238. A famous natural bridge is located in Virginia.
239. The most severe storm is a Tornado.
240. All the watches of a country are set according to standard time of the country.
241. Winds blow from a region of high pressure to a region of low pressure.
242. Doldrums are equatorial zone with low pressure.
243. The Sea breeze blows during Day from sea to land.
244. The Trade winds are caused by inflating movement of air along the earth's surface towards the equator.
245. The largest reserves of fresh water on the Earth's surface are in North America.
246. Rain clouds are called Nimbostratus.
247. A light year is 46 trillion kilometres.
248. On the banks of river Thames is the city of London located.
249. Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula.
250. Through Nepal the Tropic of Cancer does not pass through.
251. Armenia does not border the Caspian Sea.
252. Coral reefs are formed by Tiny colonial marine animals which construct limestone skeleton material.
253. The direction of ocean currents is reversed with season in the Indian Ocean.
254. Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
255. Budapest River is in Danube.
256. Baghdad River is in Tigris.
257. Amsterdam River is in Amsel.
258. Green Land is situated geographically in America but politically is a part of Europe.
259. The "Horn of Africa" includes Ethiopia, Djibouti and Somalia.
260. The concept of heartland was given by Mackinder.
261. Bio-community is used for several individuals of a species living together in a locality.
262. The first irrigated forest in Pakistan Changa Manga was established in 1866.
263. Korea Bay lies in Yellow sea.
264. Red Indians are the original inhabitants of North American.
265. Libya does not belong to Asia.
266. The most dangerous consequence of excessive deforestation is soil erosion.
267. The largest source of pollution in the world is sewage and garbage.
268. Greenhouse effect means trapping of solar energy due to atmospheric carbon dioxide.
269. The maximum fixation of solar energy is done by green plants.
270. Speleology is the scientific study of Caves.
271. The Rhine Valley is a rift valley.
272. Broad-leaved forests which accounts for the most of the total forest area in the world.
273. South Africa is the largest exporter of Gold.
274. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm.
275. Ruhr coal field is situated in Germany.
276. Area that lies between the Tropic of cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is Torrid Zone.
277. The amount of oxygen in the atmosphere remains relatively constant because oxygen is given off by plants.
278. Nitrogen fixing bacteria present in the root photolytic.
279. Carbon dioxide not found free in air.
280. A microscopic organism playing a vital role in nitrogen cycle is bacteria.
281. Hydrogen fuel causes minimum environmental pollution.
282. When sulphur dioxide increases in atmosphere, the most suitable pollution indicators are moss & lichens.

283. The main factor which determines the balance of nature is human activities.
284. Life appeared about 3.6 billion years ago.
285. Genetic variation arises by recombination, mutation and chromosomal aberrations.
286. The nearest relatives of man are Apes.
287. The number of Central Asian Republics (CARs) is Five.
288. The oldest evolutionary history was discovered in Frog.
289. The chief feature of the Moon is Craters.
290. The organs which re morphologically different but perform the same function are called Analogous organs.
291. Life is absent on moon due to lack of water.
292. Louis Pasteur first discarded the theory of spontaneous creation and gave that life originates from pre-existing life.
293. Coacervates were first formed.
294. To prove the chemosynthetic theory of origin of life, Miller conducted an experiment in which he synthesized Amino acids.
295. Vermiform appendix is vestigial in man due to cooking habit.
296. Prehistoric record shows that coloured rock Cro-magnon man.
297. Weismann proposed the Germ Plasma Theory.
298. The age of reptiles was Mesozoic era.
299. Hugo de Vries proposed the mutation theory of evolution.
300. The cloud of cosmic dust and gases from which the entire solar system is believed to be formed by condensation is called Ylem.
301. Carbon dioxide is not believed to be one of the gases present on the primitive earth.
302. Archaeopteryx, which provides a connecting link between reptiles and birds, is a fossil of Jurassic period.
303. The phylogeny of horse started with the fox sized animal having longer head, short legs, four toes on each front foot and three toes on each hind foot. This was named as Eohippus.
304. Mesozoic is known as the 'Golden Age of Reptiles' due to the dominance of dinosaurs over all possible habitats on Earth.
305. Suez Canal joins Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea.
306. Winters are more severe in Southern Hemisphere than in the Northern Hemisphere. Because of more iceberg activity in Southern Hemisphere.
307. If Rai Shaher Yar going from Vancouver to Tokyo crosses the International Date Line on Saturday, it will be the Sunday for him at Tokyo.
308. A one-day Cricket match between Pakistan and England starts at 10.00 A.M. in London. The direct telecast of the match will begin in Pakistan at 3.00 P.M.
309. In 24 time zones world is divided.
310. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is located partly in Europe and partly in Asia.
311. Russia has the largest area in the world.
312. Yemen is not an African country.
313. Gibraltar is a dependency of Britain.
314. Belgium is not a Scandinavian country.
315. Afghanistan has the common boundary with Iran, Pakistan, China and Tajikistan.
316. A mass of ice originating in mountains in snowfields above the snowline is called Glaciers.
317. The place of Persepolis in Iran was destroyed in 331 B.C. by Alexander the Great.
318. Israel has constructed a concrete wall to divide the Palestinians in Gaza Strip.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATIONS

1. Slovakia is located in east central Europe.
2. Russia stretches from East Europe across North Asia to the Pacific Ocean.
3. Location of Slovenia is Southeast Europe.
4. Germany is located in Central Europe.
5. Ethiopia is located in East Africa.
6. Estonia is located in East Europe.
7. Azerbaijan is located in Central Asia.
8. Israel is located in end of Mediterranean Sea.
9. Hungary is located in Central Europe.
10. On the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea in South western Asia, Lebanon is located.
11. Kazakhstan is located in Central Asia.
12. Kuwait is located in the end of Persian Gulf.
13. North Korea is located in North East Asia.
14. Luxembourg is located in Western Europe.
15. Lithuania is located in Eastern Europe.
16. Libya is located in North Africa.
17. Malaysia is located on the southeast tip of Asia.
18. Country that is located in Southeast Europe is Macedonia.
19. Netherlands is located in Northwest Europe.
20. Nepal is located in South Asia.

21. Myanmar is located between South and Southeast Asia
22. Mexico is located in North America.
23. Ngenia situated on the south coast of West Africa
24. Nger is located in North Africa.
25. Nicaragua is located in Central America.
26. Norway's location is West part of Scandinavian Peninsula in North West Europe
27. Singapore is located in Southeast Asia.
28. Somalia occupies the eastern horn of Africa.
29. Switzerland is located in Central Europe.
30. Turkey is located in Asia and Europe.
31. Uganda is located in East Central Africa.
32. Turkmenistan is located in Central Asia.
33. United Arab Emirate is located in Middle East.
34. In East of Europe Ukraine is located.
35. UAE comprises of how 7 states.
36. Red sea, Arabian sea and Persian Gulf is situated in Arabian Peninsula.
37. Saudi Arabia is situated in Arabia Peninsula.
38. Arabian Peninsula covers the area of 3,009,600 sq km.
39. Red Sea is situated between Arabia and Africa.
40. New Zealand is situated in Oceania.
41. Balkan Peninsula is situated in South East Europe.
42. Adnatic and Aegean seas falls in Balkan Peninsula.
43. Yellow Sea is situated in North of Atlantic.
44. Syria is located in the "Levant" region.
45. Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg are included in "Benelux".
46. Aral Sea is located in Central Asia.
47. Antarctica is situated in South Pole.
48. Mexico is situated in North America.
49. London is situated by the side of which river Thames.
50. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan are situated in Central Asia.
51. Central Asian Republics (CARs) got independence in 1991.
52. Kenya is situated in East Africa.
53. Kosovo is situated in Eastern Europe.
54. Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia are located in Eastern Hemisphere.
55. Countries included in the region of "Eurasia" are Russia, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan.
56. Taiwan is situated in Far East.
57. Indonesia is situated in Southeast Asia.
58. Coastline of Persian Gulf is shared by the Gulf States.
59. Indochina is located in Asia.
60. Latin America is situated in Western Hemisphere
61. West Indies is situated in Latin America.
62. "Melanesia" is the name of Islands located in Western Pacific.
63. Micronesia is the name is given to Island groups in the west pacific.
64. Jordan is situated in Middle East.
65. Middle East region lies between Asia and Africa.
66. Egypt is situated in North Africa.
67. Syria is situated in Middle East.
68. Austria is located in Central Europe.
69. Libya is situated in North Africa.
70. Canada is located in North America.
71. UK is located in Northern Europe.
72. France is located in Western Europe.
73. Turkey is situated in Asia & Europe.
74. Switzerland is located in Central Europe.
75. Afghanistan is situated in South & Central Asia.
76. Malaysia is situated in East Asia.
77. Scandinavia is located in North West Europe.
78. Norway, Sweden, Denmark are located in Scandinavian Peninsula.
79. Brazil is situated in South America.
80. Zimbabwe is situated in Southern Africa.
81. Bangladesh is located in South Asia.
82. Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam are situated in Southeast Asia.
83. Bosnia and Herzegovina is situated in Southern Europe.
84. Mauntius is situated in South Africa.
85. Gibraltar is situated in Southern Europe.
86. Germany is located in Western Europe.
87. Sweden is situated in Northern Europe.
88. Norway is situated in Europe.
89. Poland is situated in Central Europe.
90. Portugal is situated in Southern Europe.
91. Canada is located in North America.
92. Bolivia is located in West Central South America.
93. Bulgaria is located in Southeast Europe.
94. Colombia is situated in South America.
95. London is 3,500 miles away from New York.
96. Congo Republic is situated at West Central Africa.
97. Croatia is located Southeast Europe.
98. Cyprus is situated on the shore of Mediterranean Sea.
99. Land lock country located in east central Europe is Czech Republic
100. Ecuador is located in NW South America
101. Georgia is located in West Asia
102. Indonesia is located in South East Asia
103. Iran is located between the Middle East and South Asia
104. Iraq is located in Middle East
105. Italy is located in South Europe
106. Jordan is located in south western Asia
107. Latvia is located on the Baltic Sea
108. Morocco is located on NW coast of Africa
109. Oman is situated on Southeast coast of Arabian Peninsula
110. Pakistan is located in South Asia
111. Qatar is occupying Peninsula on West coast of Persian Gulf
112. In Southeast Europe, on the Black sea, Romania is located
113. Yemen is located in Middle East on the south coast of the Arabian Peninsula
114. Vietnam is located in Southeast Asia, with an area of 331,690 sq. km.
115. United Kingdom (UK) is located in Northwest coast of Europe.
116. Belgium is located in Western Europe.
117. Albania is located in Southern East Europe
118. Democratic Republic of Algeria is located in Western North Africa
119. Bosnia and Herzegovina are located on Balkan Peninsula in South East Europe.
120. Bhutan is located in South Asia
121. Belgium is not a Scandinavian country.
122. Poland is not a Scandinavian country.

123. Denmark, Sweden and Norway are among the Scandinavian region countries.
124. Yemen is separated from Ethiopia by the Red Sea
125. Russia has the largest area in the world.
126. Total area of Australia is 7,891,000 Sq. km.
127. A condominium is a particular territory over which joint dominion is exercised by two or more external powers
128. Eiffel Tower is located in Paris.
129. Peru is a country of South America.
130. Crimea is an independent state in the South of Ukraine.
131. Henry Morton Stanley found David Livingstone in 1871 on the shore of Lake Tanganyika in the town of Ujji. Ujji is located in Tanzania
132. Pakistan is located in the tropic zone of North
133. Pakistan lies in Temperate zone
134. Pakistan is situated at Tropic of Cancer.
135. The Equator, the Tropic of Cancer, the Tropic of Capricorn, all run through the continent of Africa.
136. Japan is located in Asia
137. Japan is situated in Far East Asia.
138. "Middle East" group of countries includes West Asian countries
139. Estonia is a Baltic State
140. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania (Baltic States) are situated in Europe.
141. Cuba is located in the Caribbean Westernmost of West Indies.
142. Cuba is located in South America.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

1. The mass of water vapour in a given volume of air is called Absolute humidity.
2. Absolute Zero is a Temperature of -273.15° Celsius.
3. The normal pH of precipitation (rain) is 5.6.
4. Rain with a pH less than 5.6 is called Acid Rain.
5. Albedo is Reflectivity of a surface.
6. Small glacier that occupies a U-shaped valley on a mountain is Alpine Glacier.
7. Vertical distance above sea-level is Altitude.
8. Mechanical instrument used to measure wind speed is Anemometer.
9. A group of islands that have an arc shaped distribution is Archipelago.
10. A system that measures direction clockwise from North over 360° is Azimuth.
11. A large mass of subsurface intrusive igneous rock that has its origins from mantle magma is Batholith.
12. A body of sheltered water found in a crescent shaped coastal configuration of land is Bay.
13. A system that measures in reference to the cardinal points of a compass in 90 degree quadrants is bearing.
14. Descriptive system that determines wind speed by noting the effect of the wind on the environment is Beaufort Wind Scale.
15. A large circular depression in a volcano is Caldera.
16. Steep-sided valley where depth is considerably greater than width. These features are the result of stream erosion is Canyon.

16 Advanced Objective General Knowledge (One Liner)

17. Field of knowledge that studies map construction is Cartography.
18. Geologic era that occurred from 65 million years ago to today is Cenozoic.
19. The name of a North American wind that occurs on the leeward side of mountains. This wind is warm and has a low humidity is Chinook Wind.
20. Glacially eroded rock basin found on mountains. Most alpine glaciers originate from a cirque is Cirque.
21. Line on a topographic map that connects all points with the same elevation is Contour.
22. A type of mass movement where there is a downslope flow of a saturated mass of soil, sediment, and rock debris is Debris Flow.
23. Process where wind erosion creates blowout depressions or deflation hollows by removing and transporting sediment and soil is Deflation.
24. Shed tissues, dead body parts, and waste products of organisms. In most ecosystems, detritus accumulates at the soil surface and other types of surface sediments are Detritus.
25. Geologic period that occurred roughly 360 to 408 million years ago. During this period, the first amphibians and trees appear is Devonian.
26. A boundary that separates dry and moist air in the warm sector of a mid-latitude cyclone wave. Found ahead of the cold front is Dry Line.
27. Thin vertical veins of igneous rock that form when magma enters and cools in fractures found within the crust is Dyke.
28. A localized chaotic movement of air or liquid in a generally uniform larger flow is Eddy.
29. Name given to the occasional development of warm ocean surface waters along the coast of Ecuador and Peru is El Nino.
30. Lines drawn parallel to the equator are called Latitudes.
31. Type of vegetation that gets its physical support from the branches of other plants. Commonly found in the tropical forests is Epiphyte.
32. Geologic time unit that is shorter than a period is Epoch.
33. Location on the Earth that has latitude of 0° is Equator.
34. Two days during the year when the declination of the Sun is at the equator is called Equinox.
35. A region in a desert where sand is very abundant is called Erg Desert.
36. Long twisting ridges of sand and gravel found on the Earth's surface. Created when the deposits of subsurface glacial streams are placed on the ground after glacial melting is called Esker.
37. Area in the centre of a hurricane that is devoid of clouds is Eye.
38. Three-dimensional atmospheric circulation cell located at roughly 30° to 60° North and South of the equator is called Ferrel Cell.
39. A glacial valley or glacial trough found along the coast that is now filled with a mixture of fresh water and seawater is called Fjord.
40. Deposition of ice at the Earth's surface because of atmospheric cooling is Frost.
41. The science that measures the surface features of the Earth is Geodesy.
42. True shape of the Earth is Geoid.
43. Greenhouse Gases are responsible for the greenhouse effect. These gases include Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs); and tropospheric ozone (O₃).
44. A very flat desert area of exposed bedrock is called Hamada.
45. Pyramidal peak that forms when several cirques erode a mountain from three or more sides is called Horn.
46. A fault that is produced when two reverse faults cause a block of rock to be pushed up is called Horst Fault.
47. A general term used to describe the amount of water vapour found in the atmosphere is called Humidity.
48. An instrument for measuring atmospheric humidity is Hygrometer.
49. A German term used to describe a steep-sided hill composed of rock that rises from a pediplain is Inselberg.
50. Period of time during an ice age when glaciers retreated because of milder temperatures is Interglacial.
51. Lines on a map joining points of equal atmospheric pressure are Isobar.
52. Lines on a map joining points of equal value are Isoline.
53. Lines on a map joining points of equal temperature are Isotherm.
54. A type of clay that is widespread in tropical and subtropical regions. It is produced from the weathering of granite is Kaolinite.
55. Landform type with limestone bedrock and dominated by geomorphic features created from solution chemical weathering is Karst.
56. Distance that light travels in the vacuum of space in one year. Approximately 9.7 trillion kilometres is a Light Year.
57. Lignite is a low grade coal. It is also called Brown coal.
58. Process by which sediments are consolidated into sedimentary rock is called Lithification.
59. The sediment that is transported by waves and currents through beach drift and alongshore drifts along coastal areas is called Littoral Drift.
60. The zone along a coastline that is between the high and low-water spring tide marks is called Littoral Zone.
61. A tongue-like extension of some material. For example, the ice lobe of an alpine glacier is Lobe.
62. Longitude is a west-east measurement of position on the Earth. It is defined by the angle measured from a vertical plane running through the polar axis and the prime meridian is Longitude.
63. Meteorological instrument used to measure potential and actual evapotranspiration is Lysimeter.
64. Zone that surrounds the Earth that is influenced by the Earth's magnetic field is Magnetosphere.
65. Layer of the Earth's interior composed of mostly solid rock that extends from the base of crust to a depth of about 2,900 kilometers is called Mantle.
66. Sinuous shaped stream channel. Usually found in streams flowing over a very shallow elevation grade is Meander.
67. A scale for rating the power of an earthquake is Mercalli Scale.
68. A circular arc that meets at the poles and connects all places of the same longitude is called Meridian.
69. Location in the Northern Hemisphere where the lines of force from Earth's magnetic field are vertical. This point on the Earth gradually changes its position with time is North Magnetic Pole.
70. Surface location defined by the intersection of the polar axis with Earth's surface in the Northern Hemisphere. This location has a latitude of 90° north and is denoted by North Pole.
71. Atmospheric concentration of ozone found at an altitude of 10 to 50 kilometres above the Earth's surface. This layer is important to life on the Earth because ozone absorbs harmful ultraviolet radiation is called Ozone Layer.
72. A mound of peat that develops as the result of the formation of a number of ice lenses beneath the ground surface is Palsa.
73. Theory suggesting that the Earth's surface is composed of a number of oceanic and continental plates is Plate Tectonics.
74. A dry lake bed found in a desert is Playa.
75. It is defined as the force acting on a surface from another mass per unit area is called Pressure.
76. The 'Water table' refers to the upper limit of the zone of saturation.
77. General name for an instrument used to measure radiation over a specific wavelength range is Radiometer.
78. Instrument that measures the rain that falls at a location over a period of time is Rain Gauge.
79. A ridge of rocks found in the tidal zone along a coastline. One common type of reef is the coral reef and is termed as Reef.
80. The ratio between the actual amounts of water vapour held in the atmosphere compared to the amount required for saturation is called Relative Humidity.
81. Spectacular narrow waterfalls that occur at the edge of a hanging valley are called Ribbon Falls.
82. A logarithmic measurement scale of earthquake magnitude. This scale measures the energy released by the largest seismic wave associated with the earthquake is called Richter scale.
83. Bar deposit found on the bed of streams is Riffle.
84. High pressure system that develops in winter over northern central Asia is Siberian High.
85. Time it takes to complete one Earth rotation relative to the position of a fixed star. This measurement takes 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.09 seconds is Sidereal Day.
86. Mineral particle with a size between 0.004 and 0.06 millimetres in diameter is Silt.
87. Time required for the Earth to complete one rotation relative to the Sun is Solar Day.
88. Reversal of atmospheric circulation in tropical Pacific Ocean that triggers the development of an El Nino is Southern Oscillation.
89. Surface location defined by the intersection of the polar axis with Earth's surface in the Southern Hemisphere is South Pole.
90. A band of thunderstorm development found ahead of a cold front is Squall Line.
91. A fold in rock layers that forms a trough-like bend is Syncline.

92. Name for a katabatic type of cold wind that occurs in Alaska is Taku.
93. An extensive layer of lithosphere that moves as a discrete unit on the surface of the Earth's asthenosphere is Tectonic Plate.
94. Physical, chemical or biological breakdown of rocks and minerals into smaller sized particles is known as Weathering.
95. A mechanical device used to measure the direction of wind flow is called Wind Vane.
96. Rock that has developed a streamline form because of wind erosion is called Yardang.
97. Humidity in air decreases with increase in atmospheric temperature.

98. Places experiencing equal impact of an earthquake are called Seismic lines.
99. Surface location of an earthquake's focus is Epicenter.
100. Main causes of earthquakes are Volcanic activities, Tectonic plates' movement and Tectonic dislocation.
101. The location from which meridians of longitude are measured. Has the measure of 0° of longitude. The prime meridian was selected by international agreement to run through Greenwich, England is Prime Meridian.
102. The imaginary line of zero degree longitude which passes through Greenwich is called Meridian.

SEVEN CONTINENTS

1. The largest continent by area is Asia.
2. The area of continent Asia is 44, 390, 959 Sq. km.
3. The highest point in Asia is Everest.
4. The lowest point in Asia is Dead Sea.
5. The maximum elevation of continent Asia is 8,850 m.
6. Russia is located on the northern part Asia.
7. Africa is the second largest continent of the world.
8. South America is called Bird Continent.
9. Africa covers the total area of land is 22%.
10. There are 54 nations in Africa.
11. River Nile is the world's longest river flows in Africa.
12. The total area of continent Europe is 10, 354, 590 Sq. Km.
13. Europe continent has the lowest population growth rate.
14. Greenland is the largest island in the world situated in North America.
15. The mountain range that is located in North America is Appalachians.
16. Mount McKinley in Alaska is the highest point of North America.
17. Death Valley, California is the lowest point in North America 86 m below the sea level.
18. The total area of South America is 17, 820, 950 Sq. Km.
19. Isthmus of Panama joins the Central and North America.
20. South America is the fourth largest continent.
21. Antarctica is the uninhabited continent.
22. The total area of Antarctica continent is 12,393,000 Sq. km.
23. 95% of the surface of Antarctica is covered with ice.
24. Australia is the smallest continent of the world area-wise.
25. The area of continent Australia is 7,686,810 Sq. Km.
26. Australia continent has a lowest population density.
27. Europe continent does not contain a desert.
28. North American continent is located near Arctic Ocean to the tropical Yucat Peninsula.
29. Antarctic is the ice covered continent.
30. Asia covered the approximate 29.5 % of world's land.
31. The lowest point in Africa below sea level is Lake Assal.
32. The highest point in Africa is Mt Kilimanjaro.
33. North America covered the approximate 16.3% of world's land.
34. The lowest point in North America below sea level is Death Valley.
35. Antarctica continent covered approximate 9.6% of world's land.
36. Antarctica is located at South pole.
37. Europe covered approximate 6.2% of world's land.
38. The highest point in Europe is Mt Elbrus.
39. The lowest point below sea level in Europe is Caspian Sea.
40. The area covered by Australia is 5.2%.
41. Asia is the largest continent population wise.
42. The longest mountain range is in South America.
43. The largest and highest mountain range is in Asia.
44. Identify the highest mountain range Himalaya-Karakoram.
45. The youngest mountain range is Himalaya.
46. In which continent there is no glacier Africa.

47. The least populous continent is Antarctica.
48. Jinnah station was established in Antarctica continent on January 25, 1991.
49. On January 15, 1991 Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica.

50. Under the continental division of the world Brazil is situated in South America.
51. Newzealand is situated in Oceania Continent.
52. Pakistan is situated in Asia.
53. Africa is called a Dark Continent.

NOTABLE PLATEAUS

1. Plateaus situated in between plains and mountains are called Piedmont plateaus.
2. The 'Roof of the World' is the Pamir Plateau.
3. Cuesta is a plateau.
4. Deccan plateau is in India.
5. Valdai Plateau is the source of Volga River.
6. The highest plateau of the world is Pamir Plateau (Tibet).
7. Valdai Plateau is located in Russia.
8. The 'Roof of the World' the Pamir Plateau is located in Tibet (China).
9. Sahara is located in Northern Plateau that occupies more than one quarter of Africa's land.
10. Effie Plateau is situated Paraguay.

MOUNTAIN PASSES

1. Mintaka Pass is located between Pak-China.
2. Shandur Pass is called roof of the world.
3. Stripka is a Mountain Pass of Bulgaria.
4. Brenner is a mountain pass (4508 ft high) situated in Italy-Austria.
5. Khyber Pass situated in Suleiman range of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Pakistan) which connects Peshawar with Kabul is at the height of 3370 ft. Its length is 53 km.
6. Khyber Pass is 53 km long.
7. The height of Khyber Pass is 3,510 ft.
8. Longest glacier of the world is Lambert situated in Antarctica, its length is 320 miles.
9. Fair weather glacier is situated in Alaska.
10. Height of Babusar Pass is 13,600 feet.
11. Alpine Pass is located in USA.
12. Khojak Pass is situated in Pakistan.
13. The "Shandur Pass" at the height of 12,205 feet connects Chitral and Gilgit.
14. Height of Shandur Pass is 12,500 feet.
15. Height of Lowari Pass is 10,500 feet.
16. Montekao Pass is located in Chile.
17. Bodpola is the highest mountain pass of the world with the height of 19412 ft situated in Tibet (China).
18. Great St. Bernard is a mountain pass situated in Italy-Switzerland.
19. The second highest pass in world situated in Myanmar with the height of 15300 ft is Namni pass.
20. Lowari Pass connects Dir with Chitral.
21. Donner is located in USA.
22. Col de Restefond is a mountain pass situated in France.
23. Height of Donner Pass is 7,088 feet.
24. Baroghil pass is situated in Hindukhush range.
25. Total length of Khyber Pass is 56 km.
26. Kolpur is located in Baluchistan.
27. Height of Kolpur Pass is 5,874 feet.
28. The 'Babusar Pass' connects Abbottabad and Gilgit.
29. Baroghil Pass connects Chitral with Wahkan.
30. Muztagh Pass connects Balistan and Yarkand (China).
31. The highest Pass of Pakistan is Muztagh Pass.
32. Tochi Pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan).
33. Dargai Pass connects Mardan with Malakand.
34. Khyber Pass connects Peshawar with Afghanistan.
35. 'Khyber Pass' connects Peshawar with Kabul.
36. Bolan Pass in the province of Balochistan.
37. Khyber Pass is situated in Sulaiman Range.
38. Khyber Pass lies in Khyber Pukhtunkhwa.
39. The Karakoram Highway links China and Pakistan through Khunjab Pass.
40. The Lowar Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral.
41. Khunjarab Pass links Pakistan and China via Silk Route.
42. Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral.
43. Bolan Pass connects the Jacobabad and Sibi with Quetta. It is in Toba Kakar Range.
44. Simplon is a Mountain Pass situated in Italy-Switzerland.
45. The Prime Meridian passes through Britain.
46. Lawan Pass connects Dir and Chitral.
47. Khojak Pass is located between Quetta and Chaman.
48. Bolan Pass is situated in Toba Kakar Range.

49. Wakhan separate Pakistan from Tajikistan.
50. Gomal Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)

BORDERS & LINES

1. The effective border between India and the People's Republic of China (PRC) is The Line of Actual Control and MacCartney-MacDonald Line.
2. French line of fortification built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium was called Maginot Line.
3. "Durand line" is the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
4. 38th parallel line is a boundary line between South and North Korea.
5. Durand Line was drawn in 1893.
6. Durand agreement was concluded between British India and Afghan Amir Abdur Rehman Khan.
7. Green Line exists between Republic of Cyprus and Turkish republic of Northern Cyprus.
8. 49th parallel is a boundary line between USA and Canada.
9. The boundary line between Finland and Russia is called Hindenburg Line.
10. Current border dividing Indian and China is Line of Actual Control.
11. Line of Actual Control established after the 1962 Sino-Indian War.
12. Working Boundary Line of actual contact and Line of Control are the boundary lines between India and Pakistan.
13. The Line of Control was originally known as Ceasefire Line.
14. Line of control was formalized in December 1972.
15. The boundary line between Russia and Germany is Hindenburg Line.
16. McMahon Line is boundary line between China and India.
17. 24th Parallel is the boundary line drawn after Tashkent agreement between India and Pakistan.
18. Boundary line drawn after Simla agreement between India and Pakistan is known as Line of Control.
19. Oder-neisse Line is the boundary between Germany and Poland established after the World War II.
20. Armistice line was created in 1949 between Israel and Palestine.
21. Pakistan-Iran border line was demarcated on 24th September, 1872.
22. "Siegfried line" is a boundary line around Germany.
23. 24th parallel is a boundary line between India and Pakistan.
24. A defensive boundary wall Roman Britain established against invading tribe known as Hadrian's Wall.
25. Maginot Line is the boundary line between France and Germany.
26. Mannerheim Line is boundary line between Russia and Finland.
27. 17th parallel is the boundary line between North Vietnam and South Vietnam.
28. In Rann of Kutch dispute in 1965, Pakistan declared frontier between Pakistan and India decided in 1968 is called 24th Parallel Line.
29. Jack Merison boundary line is situated between Peru and Brazil.
30. A Painted line in Nicosia (Cyprus) that serves as a demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Communities is called Green Line.
31. German line of fortification, demarcated in 1977 separating Germany from Poland is called Hindenburg Line.
32. A direct space satellites telephonic line called Hot Line between two countries was initially established in 1963 and upgraded in 1978 was between USA & Russia.
33. Imaginary line extending north and south through Pacific Ocean and is the point at which the traveller must add or subtract a day from the Calendar is called International Date Line.
34. Oder-Neisse line is the boundary line between Germany and Poland.
35. Curzon line is the boundary line between Poland and Russia.
36. McMahon line is the border between India and China.
37. The Boundary between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line.
38. The length of India China border is 3,488 kms.
39. UAE border with Qatar on the north is 19-kilometer.
40. China has most land borders with 16 countries.
41. China has the longest total of frontiers.
42. Caspian Sea is believed to have 16 percent of the earth's potential oil reserves. The five countries that share border with it are Russia,

- Iran, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan.
43. Goldsmid Line is the border between Pakistan and Iran.

44. Longest land boundary is in between U S A and Canada
45. Memphis, Tennessee is a city where Blues, Gospel, and Rock-n-roll were found. What river does this city border Mississippi.

BORDERS OF PAKISTAN

1. To the south of Pakistan, Arabian Sea lies
2. China is located in the far northeast of Pakistan.
3. Ganda Singh Border lies between Kasur, Ferozpur.
4. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by Afghanistan's narrow Wakhan Corridor in the north.
5. Wakhan Corridor of 27 KM is located to north of Pakistan.
6. Pakistan shares a maritime border with Oman.
7. The country situated to the east of Pakistan is India.
8. Afghanistan is situated in the West of Pakistan.
9. Pakistan share borders with 4 countries.
10. Total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line is 2,430 Km.
11. Total length of Pak-China boundary line is 523 Km.
12. Total length of Pak-Iran boundary line is 909 Km.
13. The length of Indo-Pak border is 2912 km.
14. The length of coast of Pakistan is 1046 km
15. Ningrahar, Pakita, Helmand provinces of Afghanistan share border with Pakistan.
16. Narrow strip of Afghan territory, which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan, is known as Wakhan Corridor.
17. Nokundi of Baluchistan is located nearest to Iran's border.
18. Afghanistan is a landlocked country (have no coast line).
19. Canada has the longest coastline (243798 Km) in the world
20. Khwst of Afghanistan is situated adjacent to Durand Line.
21. The border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as Raddliff line.
22. In the North East, Pakistan has a common border with China
23. Settlement of Pak-China Border dispute took place in 1963
24. Pakistan China border treaty was signed in 1963
25. The Boundary between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line
26. Under Simla Agreement was the name of Cease-fire Line changed to Line of Control (1972)
27. The length of LOC (Line of Control) in Kashmir is about 720 km
28. Goldsmid Line is the border between Pakistan and Iran
29. The boundary line which includes the creek in Sindh is known as Green line
30. 24th parallel is a boundary line between India and Pakistan
31. "Durand line" is the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan
32. Working Boundary, Line of actual contact and Line of Control are the boundary lines between India and Pakistan
33. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by Wakhan
34. Quetta-Zahedan cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line
35. The Boundary between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called Control Line
36. The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang
37. Pakistan's longest boundary is with India.
38. Quetta-Zahedan cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line
39. The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is Sinkiang
40. Pakistan's longest boundary is with India.
41. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before the Chinese border is Sost.

NOTABLE PLAINS

1. The most fertile parts of Italy watered by the river Po is called Lombardy.
2. The grassland of Asia is called steppes
3. The grassland of East Africa is called parkland

4. The swampy plains near the poles in the extreme north of America Asia Europe are called tundra.
5. Veldt is the name of South Africa's grasslands.
6. The Rhine Valley is a rift valley.
7. The Central North American plains are known as Prairie.
8. Down plains is grassland plains present in Australia.
9. Grass land plains present in Argentina are called pampas.
10. The vast plains of Orinoco basin is known as Llanos.

DESERTS

1. Gobi Desert is Called Cold Desert.
2. Black Buck reintroduced in Cholistan Desert
3. "Dasht-e-Lut" desert is located in Iran.
4. The area of Nubian Desert is 259,000 Km.
5. Thar term is associated with Desert.
6. Area dominated by trees and shrubs is commonly known as Forest.
7. Total area of Sahara desert is 8,400,000 sq. km.
8. Total area of Taklimakan Desert is 340,000 Km.
9. The Kalahari Desert, which stretches over 1, 40,000 miles, is in South Africa.
10. Atacama Desert is located in Chile.
11. Total area of Rub'al Khali Desert is 647,000 Km.
12. Great Victoria Desert is present in Australia.
13. Total area of Arabian Desert is 1,300,000 Km.
14. Karakum desert is located in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.
15. Taklimakan desert is located in China.
16. Majaway desert is located in USA.
17. Total area of Australian Desert is 1,550,000 Km.
18. Namibian desert is situated in North Africa.
19. Largest desert in the world present in North Africa is Gobi desert.
20. Kyzyl-Kum Desert is located in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan.
21. Total area of Gobi Desert is 1,040,000 Km.
22. Sonoran is a desert present in Mexico.
23. There are 4 types of deserts are in the world.
24. Sahara Desert is considered the largest desert of the world.
25. Sahara Desert is situated in Africa.
26. Gibson Desert is present in Australia.
27. Total area covered by Thar Desert is 260,000 Km.
28. Thar Desert is known as "friendly desert".
29. Death Valley is located in USA in California.
30. Gobi desert is situated in Magnolia.
31. Atacama Desert is the world's driest place.
32. The temperate grasslands of Asia and Europe are known as Steppes.
33. Total area of Turkmenistan Desert is 450,000 Km.
34. Arabian Desert is the second largest desert of the world.
35. Ogaden desert is situated in Africa.
36. Simpson Desert is situated in Australia.
37. The area of Kalahari Desert is 520,000 Km.
38. Victoria desert is situated in Africa.
39. A dry lake bed found in a desert is known as Playa.
40. Europe has no desert.
41. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of the Pakistan there is no desert.
42. Thal desert lies in Punjab province of Pakistan.
43. Great Sandy Desert is situated in Australia.
44. Two (2) deserts are there in Punjab.
45. Oasis is associated with Deserts.
46. Thar Desert in the 9th biggest desert of the world.
47. Thar Desert is a Subtropical desert.
48. Thar lies in Sindh province of Pakistan.
49. The largest desert of Pakistan is Thar Desert.
50. Thar Desert of Pakistan also lies in India.

LANDLOCKED COUNTRIES

1. A country which has no coastline is called Landlocked Country.
2. Total landlocked countries in the world are 44.
3. Kazakhstan is the largest landlocked country in the world.
4. There are 44 countries in the world without own seaports.
5. Switzerland, Belarus and Austria are the landlocked countries.
6. Chad, Switzerland and Uganda are landlocked countries.
7. Afghanistan the neighbor country of Pakistan is a landlocked country.
8. Uganda is a landlocked country.
9. Chad is the landlocked country of Africa.
10. A country which has less than 5% coastline is called semi landlocked country. There are 8 semi landlocked countries in the world.
11. Serbia got the status of landlocked country on 28th June 2006.
12. Chad is a landlocked country.
13. Afghanistan is the landlocked country of Asia.
14. Bolivia is the landlocked country of South America.
15. Switzerland is a landlocked country.
16. Chad is the third largest landlocked country in the world.
17. Bolivia is a landlocked country.
18. Swaziland is the landlocked country of Africa.
19. Democratic Republic of the Congo and Iraq are Semi landlocked countries.
20. Paraguay is the landlocked country of South America.
21. Austria is a landlocked country.
22. Uzbekistan is a country of Double landlocked.
23. Switzerland is the landlocked country of Europe.
24. There are 15 landlocked countries located in Africa continent.
25. Magnolia is the landlocked country of Asia.
26. Australia, North America and Antarctica are the continents which has no landlocked country.
27. Paraguay is a landlocked country.
28. North America has his own seaports.
29. Magnolia is the second largest landlocked country in the world.
30. Belarus is a landlocked country.
31. There are 11 landlocked countries in Asia continent.
32. There are 2 landlocked countries in South America.
33. There are 15 landlocked countries in Europe continent.
34. Uganda is the landlocked.
35. A landlocked country in Africa is Zambia.
36. Bhutan is a South Asian landlocked country.
37. Spain, Sudan and Poland are not land locked countries.

NOTABLE MOUNTAINS

1. The first successful expedition to the K2 (Godwin Austen) mountain peak was made on July 31, 1954.
2. Mount Vesuvius is Situated in Italy.
3. Margalla Hills in and around Islamabad is a branch of Himalayas Range.
4. Mountain peak that is also called killer mountain peak is Nanga Parbat.
5. The first successful expedition to the Mount Everest was made on May 29, 1953.
6. Nanda Devi mountain peak is located in the mountain range of Himalayas.
7. Kanchenjunga mountain peak is located in Himalayas.
8. Dhaulagiri mountain peak is located in Himalayas.
9. Ararat mountain peak is located in Turkey.
10. Illampu mountain peak is located in Bolivia.
11. Mount Blanc peak is located in Alps mountain range.
12. Mount Rosa peak is located in Alps mountain range.
13. The first successful expedition to the Mount Kanchenjunga was made on May 25, 1955.
14. The first successful expedition to the Mount Nanga Parbat was made on July 3, 1953.
15. Ararat mountain peak is located in Caucasus mountain range.
16. Makalu mountain peak is located in Himalaya's mountain range.
17. Illampu mountain peak is located in Andes mountain range.
18. Mt Elias peak is located in Rockies mountain range.
19. Scientific study of caves is called Speleology.
20. Mansalu mountain peak is situated in the Himalaya range.
21. Mountain peaks higher than eight thousands meters are 14 in number.
22. The third largest mountain peak in the world is

23. Kangchenjunga The height of Mount Everest according to new map survey is 29035 feet (8850 metre) - it previous height was 29028 feet (8848 meter)
24. The height of world's fifth largest mountain peak Makalu is 8463 meters.
25. There are 5 mountain peaks present in Pakistan which are higher than eight thousand meters.
26. McKinley mountain peak is located in Rockies mountain range
27. Andes is the longest mountain range in the world.
28. Aravali mountain systems are the oldest.
29. The youngest mountain range in the world is Himalayas
30. Everest is present in the range of Himalaya.
31. Mount Everest's height is 29,035 ft. its height in meters is 8850 meters.
32. Highest mountain peak Mount Everest is situated in Nepal.
33. The highest mountain peak Mount Everest has been named after Col. George Everest who was Surveyor General of India.
34. Total height of Broad peak of Himalaya range (Pakistan) is 8047 metres.
35. Mt. McKinley peak is also known as Denali mountain peak.
36. Vinson Massif is 4697 meters high mountain peak situated in Antarctica.
37. Eleven (11) mountain peaks are situated in Himalaya ranges which are higher than eight thousand meters.
38. Folding processes is related to the formation of Himalayas.
39. Mt Logan peak is located in Rockies mountain range
40. Pontus Mountains are present in Turkey.
41. Mt. McKinley is situated in North America.
42. An "iceberg" is a Mountain of ice in sea.
43. Epirogeny is result of Vertical earth movement.
44. Mountains separate Asia from Europe.
45. Kanchenjunga is the third highest mountain peak situated in Himalaya range having height of 28,208 feet.
46. Tibet (Pamir) is the highest plateau in the world.
47. Highest mountain peak of Hindukush range which is situated in Pakistan with the height of 25263 feet is Tirich Mir.
48. Highest mountain peak of Karakoram mountain range is K2 (Goodwin Astin, Chogori).

49. Himalayas is the second longest mountain of the world.
50. Mount Kilimanjaro is located in Tanzania.
51. Himalaya range is based in Asia.
52. Rockies is the mountain range found in North America
53. Andes mountain range found in South America.
54. Compressional movement causes of the world's greatest fold mountains formed.
55. Mount Nuove is found in Naples in Italy.
56. Session Mountains are Tallest Mountains.
57. Charmin mountains are the oldest mountains of the world only present in India.
58. Height of the second highest mountain peak K-2 is 8611 metre
59. Highest mountain peak of the world is Mount Everest.
60. K-2 is also known as Goodwin Austin.
61. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is K-2.
62. Atlas Mountains are present in Morocco.
63. Annapurna is a mountain in Himalayas range.
64. Mount Logan is the highest peak in Canada.
65. Caucasus mountain system lies between the black sea and Caspian Sea.
66. Karakoram Highway' in Pakistan is of 805 Km.
67. Mt. Arart is longest peak of Turkey.
68. Balkassar is the largest oil field found in Pakistan.
69. Kirana Mountains are present in Pakistan.
70. The "Salt Range" is located in Punjab.
71. The highest peak of Salt range is Sakasar.
72. The first woman to climb Mount Everest was Junko Tabei.
73. The second highest mountain peak K2 is in Pakistan.
74. K-2 is the highest mountain peak of Pakistan.
75. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is Tirich Mir.
76. The height of Nanga Parbat is 8125.
77. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan.
78. Pakistan has Five (5) of the fourteen tallest mountain peaks in Asia.
79. K2 the second highest peak of the world is located in Karakoram.
80. 'Tango Tower' is a Mountain Peak of Pakistan.
81. 'Shiwalik' and 'Pir Punjal' hills are part of Kirthar range.
82. Fort Munro is located at Sulaiman Hills.
83. Koh-i-Suleman mountain range divides Punjab from Baluchistan in southern

84. Swat Valley is situated in the Hindu Kush mountain range
85. 'Kohat Tunnel Project' is being completed with the financial assistance of Japan
86. Laerdal Tunnel is the largest Road Tunnel in the world
87. In the Baluchistan of Pakistan Volcano Mountains are located
88. Himalaya range is based in Asia
89. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman
90. Khojack is the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan
91. K-2 is the highest mountain peak of Pakistan
92. Gorakh Hill is located in Sindh
93. Shimizu (Japan) is the name of Tunnel
94. Mount Blanc Mountain is present in France
95. Stripka is Mountain Pass of Bulgaria
96. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in the Alps.
97. "Little Round Top" is a mountain of historical
- significance. They are famous for the site of a battle.
98. "Adam Peak" is in Sri Lanka
99. Karakoram Range separates China from Pakistan
100. Hindu Kush Range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan
101. Height of Tirich Mir peak is 7690 meters.
102. Lady Finger peak is present in Pakistan
103. Kirthar Hills are located in the Sindh.
104. Edmund Hillary scale Mount Everest in 1953.
105. First Pakistani who climbed Mount Everest on 14th May 2000 is Nazir Sabir.
106. Highest mountain peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan with the height of 26660 feet is Nanga Parbat
107. Nanga Parbat is situated in Himalayan range.
108. Koh-e-Sulaiman is located in Baluchistan.
109. Kirthar Hills are located in the Sindh.
110. Karakoram Range separates China from Pakistan.

NOTABLE EARTHQUAKES

1. Tsunami is Massive wave in sea caused by Earthquake.
2. The main cause of Tsunami is Earthquakes
3. In 1946 Tsunami hit the areas of Makran of Baluchistan.
4. The word "Tsunami" belongs to Japanese language.
5. Tsunami hit 12 countries on 26th December 2004 its epicentre was Sumatra.
6. In December 2004 there was a great undersea earthquake this earthquake happened in Indian Ocean.
7. Large earthquakes are usually followed by smaller earthquakes. Those smaller earthquakes called aftershocks.
8. On 31 May, 1935 Quetta was devastated by a severe earthquake
9. The largest earthquake by magnitude in 20th century was recorded on May 22, 1960 at Valdivia (Chile)
10. The largest earthquake of the 20th century occurred on South American continent.
11. The Magnitude of earthquake on Richter scale that hit Pakistan in October 2005 was 7.6
12. Cuba sent more paramedical aid to Pakistan after earthquake of 8th October, 2005.
13. Bush Senior came to Pakistan after earthquake as a special representative of UNO's earthquake relief.

OLD AND NEW NAMES OF PLACES

1. New name of Leningrad (Russia) is St. Petersburg.
2. Former name of Myanmar is Burma.
3. Karnataka is now called Mysore.
4. New name of Persia is Iran.
5. Old name of Kot Diji is Qila Ahmedabad.
6. Old name of Zimbabwe is Rhodesia.
7. Tanzania is the new name of Zanzibar.
8. New name of "Siam" is Thailand.
9. Old name of Lesotho is Basutoland.
10. "Tripoli" is the old name of Libya.
11. Present name of Democratic Republic of Congo is Zaire.
12. The old name of Burundi is Urundi
13. "French Somaliland" is now called Djibouti.
14. The former name of Guinea Bissau is French Guinea
15. "Dutch East Indies" is now called Indonesia.
16. Present name of Nyasaland is Malawi.
17. The old name of French Sudan is Mali.
18. "Portuguese East Africa" is now known as Mozambique
19. Namibia is the current name of South West Africa

20. The former name of Somali is Somali Republic.
21. The old name of Togo is French Togo land.
22. The current name of Friendly Island is Tonga.
23. Chennai is the new name of Madras.
24. The old name of democratic Republic of Congo is Leopoldville.
25. "Stalinabad" is the old name of Dushanbe.
26. Ho Chi Minh is the capital of Vietnam. Its old name is Fort Lamy.
27. Rangoon is now called Yangon.
28. The current name of Almaty is Tashkent.
29. The former name of "Acre" (Israel) is Akko.
30. The old name of "Banjul" is Bathurst.
31. "Constantinople" is the former name of Istanbul.
32. Asian capital city Jakarta was known as Batavia until 1949.
33. The present name of Dutch Guinea is Sunnam.
34. The former name of Taiwan is Formosa.
35. The former name of N'Djamena is Fort Lamy.
36. "Bishkek" is the present name of Frunze.
37. Netherlands is now called Holland.
38. The present name of the Kampuchea is Cambodia.
39. The old name of Bangkok is Krung Thep.
40. The new name of "Bactria" is Balkh.
41. The former name of Isfahan is Aspadana.
42. The old name of Singapore is Temasek.
43. The old name of Milano is Mediolanum.
44. The old name of Kyoto is Heiankyo.
45. Berytus is now called Beirut.
46. "Edo" is now called Tokyo.
47. The new name of "Sandwich Island" is Hawaii Islands.
48. The old name of Indonesia is Dutch East Indies.
49. The old name of Zambia is Northern Rhodesia.
50. The new name of Sandwich Wands is Hawaiian Island.
51. The former name of Zho is Fort Sendimen.
52. The Netherlands is the new name of Holland.
53. New Name of Nippon is Japan.
54. Kinshasa is the new name of Leopoldville.
55. Malagasy is the new name of Madagascar.
56. Malaysia is the new name of Malaya.
57. Manchukuo is the old name of Manchuria.
58. Iraq is the new name of Mesopotamia.
59. Zambia is the new name of Northern Rhodesia.
60. Nyasaland is the old name of Malawi.
61. Helvetia is the old name of Switzerland.
62. Beijing is the new name of Peking.
63. Salisbury is the old name of Harare.
64. Hawaiian Island is the new name of Sandwich Island.
65. The old name of Libya is Tripoli.
66. Leningrad is the new name of Petrograd.
67. Wien is the old name of Vienna.
68. Cambal pure is the old name of Attock.
69. "Ajodhanpur" is the old name of Pakpattan.
70. Montgomery is the old name of Sahiwal.
71. Pepru is the old name of Bin Qasim.
72. Burkina Faso is the new name of Upper Volta.
73. Mumbai is the new name of Bombay.
74. The new name of East Pakistan is Bangladesh.
75. Rhodesia's new name is Zimbabwe.
76. Belize was formerly known as British Honduras.
77. Abyssinia is the old name of Ethiopia.
78. The old name of Ankara is Angora.
79. Constantinople is the old name of Istanbul.
80. Botswana is the new name of Bechuanaland.
81. Myanmar is the new name of Burma.
82. New name of British Guiana is Guyana.
83. Cambodia is the new name of Kampuchea.
84. Sri Lanka is the new name of Ceylon.
85. Ceylon was re-named as Sri Lanka on May 22, 1972.
86. Oslo is the capital of Norway. Its old name is Christina.
87. Namibia is the new name of South West Africa.
88. Volgograd is the new name of Stalingrad.
89. Kalaolit Nunaat is the new name of Greenland.
90. Loro Sae is the new name of East Timor.
91. Formosa is the old name of Formosa.
92. Ghana is the new name of Gold Coast.
93. Thailand is the new name of Siam.
94. Old name of Faisalabad is Lyallpur.
95. China was originally named Cathay.
96. Jakarta was known as Batavia until 1949.
97. Burma changed its name to Myanmar in 1989.
98. Norway is called the "Land of the Midnight Sun".
99. Thailand is known as "Land of White Elephants".
100. Sahiwal city was called Montgomery during the British rule.
101. The British named city of Campbellpur is now called Attock.
102. 'Bactria' is the old name of Afghanistan.

103. Portuguese East Africa is the old name of Mozambique.
104. Biafra is the new name of Nigeria.

DISTINCTIVE NAMES

1. Netherland is called "Land of Flowers".
2. Karachi is called "Paris of Asia".
3. Bhutan is called "Thunderbolt of Asia".
4. Rome is called "City of Seven Hills".
5. Belgium is called the "Cockpit of Europe".
6. Palestine is the "Holy Land" of the World.
7. Jaipur is called "Pink City".
8. Chicago is known as the Wind City.
9. Guinea Coast of Africa is Whiteman's Gave.
10. Australia is known as the Land of Golden Fleece.
11. New Zealand is called the 'Britain of the South'.
12. Oxford is known as the City of dreaming spires.
13. Calcutta is the "City of Palaces".
14. Osaka is known as the Manchester of the Orient.
15. 'Garden of Indies' is Kent.
16. The river "The Yangtze Kiang" in China is known as Blue River.
17. The 'Garden of England' is Bangalore.
18. Kerala is known as the Spice Garden of India.
19. Atlantic Ocean is known as the 'Herring Pond'.
20. Belgrade in Yugoslavia is also called the White City.
21. Quito is known as the 'City of Eternal Springs'.
22. Cairo is called "city of Bazaars".
23. Lahore is famous for City of Colleges.
24. Banaras is the "City of Ghosts and Temples".
25. Washington is known as "city of magnificent distance".
26. Rome-Italy is called "city of popes".
27. Lhasa (Tibet) is known as "Forbidden City".
28. Venice is known as city of silent Thoroughfares.
29. New York is known as City of Sky-Scrapers.
30. Africa is known as "Dark Continent".
31. Ireland is famous as "Emerald Island".
32. New York called as "Empire city".
33. Rome is also called as Eternal City.
34. Tibet- China is known as "prohibited Land".
35. Popular name of Tanjore is Garden of South India.
36. Strait of Bab-al-Mandeb is known as "Gate of tears".
37. "Gateway of Pakistan" is Karachi.
38. "Aden" (Yemen) is also known as Gibraltar of the Indian Ocean.
39. Quebec is known as "Gibraltar of the West".
40. Egypt is famous as "Gift of Nile".
41. Japan is known as "Great Britain of Pacific".
42. Asia's Himalayas is popular by the name of Human Equator of the earth.
43. Zanzibar- Madagascar is known as "Island of cloves".
44. Bahrain is called Isle of Pearls.
45. Scotland is called "Land of cakes".
46. Gibraltar is known as Key to the Mediterranean.
47. Africa is called "Land of deserts".
48. Punjab- Pakistan is called "Land of five rivers".
49. Bangladesh is called "Land of golden fibre".
50. Canada is called "Land of Maple Leaf".
51. Korea is famous by the name of Land of Morning Calm.
52. "Land of rising sun" is Japan.
53. "Land of thousands Islands" is Finland.
54. Thailand is called "Land of White Elephant".
55. Cuba is known as "Pearl of Antilles".
56. Norway is called "Land of midnight sun".
57. "Strait of Gibraltar is famous as Pillars of Hercules.
58. Switzerland is called playground of Europe.
59. Delhi is known as "Rome of India".
60. Pamir is called "Roof of the world".
61. Algiers is called "Silver city".
62. The Hwang Ho River is known as "Sorrow of China".
63. Whiteman's Grave is the famous name of Guinea Coast of Africa.
64. Trnslian de cunna (Mid-Atlantic) is famous as World's Loveliest Island.
65. The Hwang Ho is known as "Yellow river".
66. New York is sometimes known as the "Big Apple".
67. Tokyo is called "Wilderness of bamboo and papers".
68. California is called "Silicon valley".
69. 'California' is known as 'Silicon Valley' because of Computer software industry.
70. Faisalabad is called "Manchester of Pakistan".
71. Multan is also affectionately known as "City of Saints".
72. Lahore is called "Heart of Pakistan".
73. Bangkck is called "City of Angles".

74. Lebanon is called "Land of Milk and Honey".
75. Thailand is called "Land of free people".
76. Mauritius is known as "Star and Key of Indian Ocean".
77. Nilgiri Hills is known as "Blue Mountain".
78. Baghdad is known as "The city of Arabian nights".
79. Korea is also known as "Hermit Kingdom".
80. Canada is also known as "land of Lilies".
81. Venezuela is called "Little Venice".
82. Denmark is known as "Mother-in-Law of Europe".
83. Myanmar is also called Land of Pagoda.
84. Philadelphia is known as "Quaker city".
85. Athens is also known as The Eye of Greece.
86. Sweden is known as "The Saw Mill of the Europe".
87. Belgium is also known as Workshop of Europe.
88. "Thebes" is also known as Valley of kings.
89. Stockholm is also known as Venice of North.
90. British Columbia is also known as The Sea of Mountains.
91. Barbados is known as "Land of Flying Fish".
92. "Sick Man of Europe" is a sobriquet of Turkey.
93. City of Conferences is the distinctive name of Geneva.
94. Cape Kennedy is called "City of Space Flights".
95. Islamabad is called the Brasilia of Pakistan.
96. San Francisco is called "City of Golden Gate".
97. "Land of the Humming Bird" is the famous name of Trinidad.
98. "Land of Snow" is the distinctive name of Canada.

99. Dhaka is called "City of Mosques".
100. Kochi (India) is also known by its distinctive name of Queen of the Arabian Sea.
101. Land of silver fibre is the name of Pakistan.
102. UK is known as "Mistress of Seas".
103. Swaziland is called "Switzerland of Africa".
104. Venice is also known as the City of Canals.
105. Pentecost is another name for White Sunday.
106. Silk Route is another name for Karakorum Highway.
107. Somalia is called as Horn of Africa.
108. Nepal is called land of mountains.
109. Mohenjo-Daro is also known as Mound of the Dead.
110. South Africa is also called Land of Protease.
111. Hatf III Missile is also called Ghaznavi Missile.
112. Laos is also called as Land of Thousand Elephants.
113. In the history of World the Stone Age is also called by the name of Paleolithic period.
114. Cairo is also called the Pyramid City.
115. Kiev is called "City of Parks".
116. Spleen is known as "graveyard of RBCs".
117. Rubber is known as Crying Tree.
118. Chambeli is also known as Summer Queen.
119. Santos is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world.
120. Cuba is known as Sugar bowl.
121. Mariana trench (near Philippines) is also known as Challenger deep.
122. Sydney is called "city of seas".
123. IMF & IBRD are nicknamed as "Breton Woods Twins".
124. A common nickname for New Orleans is Triangle City.

WORLD'S FAMOUS CITIES & PLACES

1. Space Needle is located in Washington.
2. Florence is a city of Italy.
3. Timbuktu is the famous city of Mali.
4. Kirkuk famous for its oil fields is the city of Iraq.
5. Machu Picchu is located in Peru.
6. Mosely Road Path are found in UK.
7. The Brandenburg Gate is located in Germany.
8. Canton is a city in China.
9. Went worth wood house is in UK.
10. Sharjah is located in UAE.
11. Bradlaugh Hall has been venue of some of the most important events in the history of Pakistan and India it is in Lahore.
12. Gaza is the famous city of Palestine.
13. Faisalabad is associated with textiles.

14. Greenwich, a city of London is famous for calculating the time of all the countries.
15. Azerbaijan's city Baku is famous for the industry of petroleum.
16. Greater Iqbal Park is in Lahore.
17. Industry of Rice is associated with Bangkok.
18. Wood Work is well known industry of Bareilly.
19. Ireland's city Belfast is known for shipbuilding.
20. Bethune, city of France is known for Coalfield.
21. Buenos Aires, the city of Argentine is famous for Dairy produce.
22. "Cork" industry is associated with Cadiz, city of Portugal.
23. Bangladesh is known for the production of Jute.

24. Chicago is famous for Agricultural implements, grain and meat market.
25. Shukow Tower is located in Russia.
26. FIFA House is in Lahore.
27. Vborg Centre is in Russia.
28. Sagrada Familia in Barcelona is situated in Spain.
29. The major part of great rift valley is in Africa.
30. Mount Eden crater is in New Zealand.
31. Sudbury is the source of Nickel.
32. The industry of machinery and textiles is associated with Glasgow.
33. Gujranwala is known for Iron, Safes, Almirahs, rice and utensils.
34. Capital of Zimbabwe is Lagos.
35. After losing the battle of Waterloo in 1815 Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena.
36. Gettysburg of USA is historically an important city because of Civil War.
37. Havana is associated for Tobacco and Cigars.
38. Rotterdam (Netherlands) is known for the industry of shipbuilding.
39. The major industry of Venice (Italy) is Glass.
40. Cape Kennedy is known as missile launching center and H Q of NASA.
41. Epsom (UK) is famous for Race Course.
42. Hiroshima is known as "Venice of Japan".
43. Silicon Valley is famous for Computers.
44. USA's Detroit city is associated with the production of Automobiles.
45. India's city Ahmadabad is associated with Textiles.
46. Dundee, city of Scotland is linked with Jute and Linen manufacture.
47. Johannesburg is famous for the industry of Gold Mines.
48. Kew Gardens of London is known as Botanical Garden.
49. Lop Nor (China) is associated with Site of Chinese Nuclear Explosions.
50. Hollywood (USA) is associated with Film Industry.
51. Jamshedpur city of India famous for iron and steel industry.
52. "Diamond Mining" industry is associated with Kimberley- South Africa.
53. Kolar (India) is associated with Gold Mines.
54. The industry of Cutlery is linked with Sheffield.
55. Sialkot is famous for the industry of sports and surgical goods.
56. Srinagar the city of Kashmir which is famous for the industry of woolen shawls and silk.
57. Bangladesh's city Syhlet is associated with Tea-shell carving.

58. Bandung is famous because first Afro-Asian Summit was held here in 1955.
59. Barranacas is the world's first urban settlement to be exclusively powered by solar energy.
60. Benghazi is chief town and port on Gulf of Sirra in Mediterranean Sea of Libya.
61. City linked with Cement, Arms and Ammunition industry is Wah.
62. Wazirabad is known for the industry of Cutlery.
63. Aravi is the city of India famous for Earth satellite station.
64. Edu-de-colonge (Perfume) industry linked with the Germany's city Cologne.
65. Barcelona is the chief port, commercial Centre and venue of the 1992 Olympics.
66. Nairobi is the capital of Kenya.
67. Durban is associated with Political activities of Gandhi.
68. The world's biggest oil refinery city is Abadan (Iran).
69. Honolulu is associated with Tounst Resorts.
70. Kansas (USA) is associated with the industry of Chief livestock trading Centre.
71. Miami Beach (USA) is famous for Centre for world beauty contest.
72. Aswan (Egypt) is famous for World's biggest tourist resort.
73. Aberdeen (UK) is famous for the industry of Granite Mining.
74. The major industry of Baku (Azerbaijan) is Petroleum.
75. The major industry of Cardiz (Spain) is Cork.
76. Chicago is associated with the industry of Gramophones.
77. Islamabad is called Brasilia of Pakistan.
78. Bridgetown is the capital and commercial Centre of Barbados.
79. Mumbai the city of India is known for the Textiles and Yarns industries.
80. Munich the city of Germany is linked with the industry of lenses.
81. Babylon is famous in ancient Centre of art, science and culture.
82. Bethlehem (Israel) is famous for birth place of Jesus Christ.
83. An international town constructed by UNESCO at Pondi Charry in India is Auroville.
84. Melbourne is associated with the industry of Chocolate.
85. Oslo is known for the industry of paper.
86. Manchester is associated with the industry of cotton.

87. Leaning Tower which is one of the wonder of the world is in the city of Pisa (Italy).
88. Dar e Salaam is the largest and richest city of Tanzania.
89. Bali is famous picnic and tourist resort of Indonesia.
90. Struggle between Catholic and Protestant Christians took place in the city of Ulster (Ireland).
91. Wimbledon (in London) is famous for tennis Tournament.
92. Zanzibar (Tanzania) is associated with the industry of cloves.
93. The city constructed on the bank of the river Tigris is Baghdad.
94. Leeds city of England is linked with the industry of Woolen goods.
95. Silk industry is linked with France's city Lyon.
96. Mardan is known for the industry of sugar.
97. Italy's city Milan is associated for the production of silk.
98. Barcelona is a largest port and Chief commercial, educational and industrial Centre of Spain.
99. Bamako is the capital and big trading Centre of Mali.
100. Paris is known for the industry of fineries.
101. St. Pittsburgh is known for the industry of Iron and steel.
102. Greenwich is located in England.
103. Jerusalem the city where Jesus Christ was crucified and is called Holy City.
104. Jerusalem was recaptured from crusaders by Salahuddin Ayubi.
105. "Fleet Street" London is famous for offices of the newspapers and press agencies.
106. Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem.
107. Neelum Valley is in Azad Kashmir.
108. Rome is called 'City of Seven Hills'.
109. Jericho is considered the world's oldest city.
110. Waterloo is located in Belgium.
111. The legendary African city of Timbuktu is located in Mali.
112. Das Man Palace is located in Kuwait.
113. The Sun Temple of Konark is located in Tamilnadu.
114. The capital of Argentina is Buenos Aires.
115. Istanbul is located in two continents.
116. The capital of Australia is Canberra.
117. Vatican City is the residence of Pope and the smallest state of the world with an area of 0.44 sq. km.
118. Vatican is situated in the suburbs of Home.

OCEANS

1. The deepest place in Indian Ocean is Sunda Trench.
2. Atlantic Ocean is also known as the 'Herring Pond'.
3. Agulhas current is associated with the Indian Ocean.
4. The deepest trench 'Mariana Trench' is in Pacific Ocean.
5. Periodic rise and fall of sea water caused by the gravitational force of Moon and Sun on Earth is denoted by 'Tide/Tides'.
6. Total area covered by all oceans is 361.1×10^6 sq. km.
7. The average depth of oceans is 3,730 metres.
8. 70% of Earth is covered by water.
9. Southern Ocean is made up of the far southern portions of the Atlantic, Indian, and Pacific Ocean.
10. Largest ocean of the world is Pacific Ocean.
11. Area covered by Pacific Ocean is 166 Million sq km.
12. There are 30,000 Islands in Pacific Ocean.
13. The deepest part of the Pacific Ocean is Marianas Trench.
14. Average depth of Pacific Ocean is 4,280 m.
15. India Ocean covers the total 20% area of Occasions.
16. Total area of Indian Ocean is 73 Million sq. km.
17. The maximum depth of Indian Ocean is 7,725 m. While its average depth is 3,890 m.
18. River Limpopo and River Zambezi flows from Africa and fell into Indian Ocean.
19. The deepest sea is Caribbean Sea.
20. Arctic Ocean is the smallest Ocean.
21. Average depth of Arctic Ocean is 1,300 m. while its maximum depth is 5,450 m.
22. Arctic Ocean is located in Northern Hemisphere.
23. North Sea is the part of Atlantic Ocean.
24. Kalaallit Nunaat is an important Island located in North Atlantic Ocean.
25. New Guinea Island is located in Pacific Ocean.
26. The Sea area of Pacific Ocean is 45.7%.
27. The Sea area of Atlantic Ocean is 22.8 %.
28. The smallest ocean of the world is Arctic Ocean.

29. Second largest ocean of the world is Atlantic Ocean.
30. The average depth of Pacific Ocean is 4,280 metres.
31. The average depth of Arctic Ocean is 1,205 metres.
32. The average depth of Atlantic Ocean is 3,926 metres.
33. The average depth of Indian Ocean is ,963 metres.
34. Red Sea is situated in the Indian Ocean.
35. Mariana trench (Challenger deep) is deepest point in the oceans.
36. The deepest ocean in the world is Pacific Ocean.
37. The greatest depth of water surface is about 10,900 metres at Mariana trench. It is located in the Pacific Ocean.
38. West wind and Gulf Stream are Ocean Currents.
39. Of the total water on the earth, fresh water reserves constitute approximately 2.7%.
40. In Indian Ocean, the ocean currents do not move regularly in one particular direction?
41. Jamaica Island is located in the Caribbean Sea.
42. Ocean currents are caused by Permanent winds.
43. Pacific Ocean is called 'father of oceans'.
44. Atlantic Ocean was called 'Bahr-e-Zulamat' by Allama Iqbal.
45. The average depth of all oceans is 3530 metres.
46. Pacific Ocean covers about one third of the surface earth.
47. Gulf streams are caused by ocean pressure.
48. Atlantic Ocean is connected with Pacific Ocean through Panama Canal.
49. Diego Garcia is an island in Indian Ocean.
50. Moai are the mysterious carved stone faces that dot Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean called?
51. The largest island of Indian Ocean is Madagascar.
52. Approximate thickness of the oceans' crust is 6-10km.
53. Cape Agulhas divides the Atlantic Ocean from the Indian Ocean.
54. Depth of Challenger Deep is 10,900 m.
55. The deepest known point on Earth is in the Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean near Philippines.

NOTABLE SEAS

1. Red Sea separates Asia from Africa.
2. Area of the North Sea is 600,000 Sq. km.
3. Red Sea is located in Indian Ocean having total area of 438,000 Sq. km.
4. Suez Canal links Red Sea, busiest waterways carrying much of the traffic between Europe and Asia.
5. Red Sea is between Arabia and Africa.
6. The Sea of Cortes is commonly known as Gulf of California.
7. Turkey, Syria and Lebanon share mediterranean sea.
8. Sea of Galilee is a Land locked fresh water Sea.
9. Sea of Galilee is present in Israel.
10. Arabian Sea lies at South in the direction of Pakistan.
11. Sumatra Island is situated Indian Ocean.
12. The total Area of Pacific Ocean is 155,557,000 sq. km.
13. The smallest Sea of the world is Baltic Sea.
14. Red Sea is situated in the Indian Ocean.
15. Length of Baltic Sea coastline is 8,000 km.
16. Baltic Sea covers an area of 422,300 Sq. km.
17. Black Sea connects Europe with Asia.
18. Black Sea covers an area of 46000 Sq. km.
19. Mediterranean Sea is linked by the way of the Suez Canal through Egypt.
20. "Black Sea" is so called due to "The dense fog that prevails there is winter".
21. Caribbean Sea is linked with the Pacific Ocean by the Panama Canal.
22. The world's largest inland Sea is Caspian Sea.
23. The area of Caspian Sea with a maximum depth of 1,000m is About 400,000 Sq. Km.
24. Astrakhan and Baku are the chief ports of Caspian Sea.
25. Dead Sea is located in Israel & Jordan.
26. Arabian Sea is smallest Sea.
27. The area of Dead Sea is 1000 Sq. km.
28. Dead Sea is 400 metres before Mediterranean.
29. Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf is situated in Arabian Peninsula.
30. Yangzi River of Asia drains into East China Sea.
31. Yellow Sea lies between China and Japan.
32. Maximum depth of East China Sea is 4,600 m.
33. Aral Sea is located in Central Asia.

34. The area of Mediterranean Sea is 2,509,000 Sq Km
35. The maximum depth of Mediterranean Sea is 5,150 m. Point out Sea's average depth of 1,501 m
36. An undersea ridge divides the Mediterranean into eastern and western basins. The location of the Ridge is From Tunisia to Sicily.
37. Raito bridge is in Italy.
38. Famous strait located in Mediterranean Sea is Strait of Gibraltar.
39. European and American depend upon the Mediterranean Sea for access to the Petroleum.
40. Caspian Sea, Dead Sea and Aral Sea are actually Lakes
41. Caribbean Sea is the second largest Sea of the world
42. The area covered by South China Sea is 2,974,600 Sq. Km
43. Caribbean Sea is the deepest Sea of the world.
44. Area wise Caribbean Sea is the second biggest Sea of the world.
45. Gulf of St. Lawrence is the shallowest Sea of the world.
46. Dead Sea is the saltiest Sea of the world.
47. Algeria and Morocco borders the Mediterranean Sea
48. A ship met with an accident at 30°E and 35°N. The ship was sailing in the Mediterranean Sea.
49. Sargasso Sea has no coastline.
50. Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the Strait of Gibraltar.
51. Adriatic Sea is located in Europe.
52. The area of Adriatic Sea is 132,000 Sq. km.
53. Arabian Sea is located in Indian Ocean.
54. The length of Arabian Sea is 5,030 metres.
55. Subcontinent of India is located in the East of Arabian Sea.
56. Iran and Pakistan bounded Arabian Sea on the north.
57. Red Sea is linked with Arabian Sea.
58. The two Seas linked by Suez Canal are the Mediterranean and the Red Sea
59. The East China Sea is an arm of Pacific Ocean.
60. Red Sea and Mediterranean Sea are connected by Suez Canal
61. Baltic Sea is the least salty.
62. Six countries border the Black Sea are Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey and Ukraine.

63. Eight countries border the Arabian Sea are Somalia, Djibouti, Yemen, Oman, Iran, Pakistan, India and the Maldives.
64. The largest Sea in the world is South China Sea
65. Sargasso Sea has banks of waters.
66. The line joining the points of equal height above sea level is known as Contour.
67. Just north of Norway and Russia and part of the Arctic Ocean Barents Sea received its name from a Dutch navigator.
68. Sea of Marmara connects the Aegean Sea through the Dardanelles Strait and the Black Sea through the Bosphorus Strait.
69. Sea of Marmara is the only one that separates a city (Istanbul) into 2 continents.
70. Crimean peninsula lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.
71. Netherlands is below the sea level.
72. Sea of Azov is bordered by Ukraine on the North, Russia on the East, the Crimean peninsula on the West, and is connected to the Black Sea on the south.
73. Ionian Sea is Located just north of the Mediterranean Sea, and between Italy and Greece this sea is the origin of a famous myth.
74. Salty seas and oceans cover 70 per cent of the Earth's surface.
75. Aegean Sea is the birthplace of several ancient civilizations such as the Minoans of Crete, the Mycenaean civilization of the Peloponnese, Athens, and Sparta.
76. Including port cities such as Venice, Adriatic Sea separates the Italian peninsula (Italy) and the Balkan Peninsula (Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, and Albania).
77. The Gulf of Aqaba is connected to the Red Sea and is approximately 110 miles long (177 Kilometres). The gulf borders countries Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia
78. The Dead Sea (mineral abundant sea) is so dense and salty it can't sustain any life form. It lies further beneath sea level than any body of water on earth.
79. If a ship travels from fresh water to a sea or ocean, it will Rise a little higher
80. Chile has the longest shore along Pacific Ocean.
81. Kiel Canal links the North Sea and Baltic Sea
82. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760 mm.
83. Iran, Russia and Azerbaijan share the water of Caspian Sea.
84. Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan share the water of "Aral Sea".

85. UK is also known as "Mistress of Seas"

86. Vasco De Gama discovered the sea route from Europe to India.

NOTABLE ISLANDS

1. A stretch of land surrounded by water on all sides is known as Island.
2. Archipelago is a cluster of Islands.
3. Cuba Island is in Atlantic Ocean
4. Diego Garcia is an island in Indian Ocean.
5. Borneo Island is the third largest island of the world.
6. Falkland Islands are disputed between England and Argentina.
7. Java Island is located in Indian Ocean.
8. Bali is an Island of Indonesia
9. Manora Island is under the control of Pakistan.
10. 'Mauritius' is an island state in the Indian Ocean.
11. The second largest island of Atlantic Ocean is Baffin.
12. Great Britain is an island located in Atlantic Ocean.
13. Galapagos Islands are situated in Pacific Ocean.
14. Barbados, an island country is located in Atlantic Ocean.
15. Red sea, Arabian sea and Persian Gulf are situated in Arabian Peninsula.
16. The Australian state which is an island is Tasmania.
17. The largest island of the world is Greenland.
18. Jamaica is an islands is located in the Caribbean Sea.
19. New Moore Island is situated in the Bay of Bengal.
20. Zanzibar is known as Island of Cloves
21. Diego Garcia is an Island in Indian Ocean with a large military base of USA
22. The islands of Seychelles are located in the Indian Ocean.
23. After losing the battle of Waterloo in 1815 Napoleon was exiled to an island called St. Helena.
24. West Indies consists of 1200 islands.
25. Sumatra Island is under the control of Indonesia.
26. Honshu Island is the part of Japan
27. Cuba is an island of Caribbean Sea
28. Greenland is the world's largest island.
29. New Guinea Island is located in Southwest Pacific.
30. The largest island of Indian Ocean is Madagascar.
31. There are 13000 islands in Indonesia.
32. Indonesia is the largest archipelago of the world
33. Spratly islands are disputed between China, Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippine
34. New Guinea Island is the second largest island of world
35. Zanzibar is known as Island of Cloves
36. Manora is the largest Island of Pakistan near Karachi
37. The Muslims of Mindanao Island are struggling in Philippines.
38. Kuri Islands are situated between Russia and Japan.
39. Three islands in the Persian Gulf, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa are disputed between Iran and United Arab Emirates
40. The island of Socotra belongs to Yemen.
41. A strait which separates Greenland from Baffin islands is Davis Strait.
42. Victoria Island is situated in Arctic Ocean.
43. On Minicoy Island India and Maldives have dispute
44. During the Second World War, Malta islands were awarded George Cross
45. "Sakhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan.
46. Sardines are small fish which were originally caught off the Coast of Italian Sardinia Island.
47. Valentia Island is off the coast of Ireland
48. 'Paracel Islands' in the South China sea are disputed between China and Vietnam.
49. Spratly Islands are disputed between China, Vietnam, Malaysia and Philippine.

NOTABLE GULFS

1. Gulf of Siam is located in Southern Thailand.
2. Persian Gulf is located in Indian Ocean.
3. Al - Khalij al- Arabi, Arabian Gulf, Gulf of Iran or Persian are other names given to Persian Gulf.
4. Arabian Peninsula is situated on the southwest of the gulf.
5. Gulf of Tonkin is situated near Vietnam.

6. Persian Gulf contains more than half of the world's proven reserves of petroleum and natural gas.
7. Total area of Persian Gulf is 230,000 Sq. km.
8. Gulf stream currents is popularly known as 'Warm Current'?
9. Gulf streams are caused by Ocean Pressure.
10. Persian Gulf is located in Arabian Sea.
11. Gulf of Sidra is present in Libya.
12. Gulf of Lion is present in France.
13. Gulf of Mexico is the largest gulf of the world.
14. Gulf Stream is popularly known as "Warm Blanket of Europe".
15. The average depth of Gulf of California is 1,62,000 Km².
16. Persian Gulf is situated in Arabian Peninsula.
17. Gulf of Bothnia links with Baltic Sea.
18. The Sea of Cortes is commonly known as Gulf of California.
19. Gulf of St. Lawrence is the shallowest Sea of

- the world?
20. Silicon Gulf, a nickname for Davao City and region in Southern Mindanao is present in Philippines.
21. Gulf of Oman borders Pakistan and Iran on the north, Oman on the south, and the United Arab Emirates on the west?
22. Countries with a coastline on the Persian Gulf are: Iran, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and Iraq.
23. The Persian Gulf is located in Western Asia between Iran & Arabian Peninsula.
24. Three Persian Gulf Islands, Abu Mussa, the Greater and Lesser Tunbs, are disputed between Iran and UAE.
25. The Gulf of Aqaba is connected to the Red Sea and is approximately 110 miles long (177 Kilometers). The gulf borders countries Israel, Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

NOTABLE BAYS

1. Bay of Bengal is the largest bay of the world.
2. Baffin Bay is located in Greenland.
3. Bay of Biscay is situated between Northern Spain and Western France.
4. Bay of Riga is present in Baltic Sea.
5. Hudson Bay is situated in Northern Canada.
6. Shark Bay is located in Western Australia.
7. Thunder Bay is located between Canada and USA.
8. Maracaibo bay is situated near Northern Venezuela.
9. Baffin Bay is situated between the Canada and Greenland.
10. Korea Bay lies in Yellow sea.
11. Moray is a bay.
12. Bothnia Bay is situated between the countries of Sweden and Finland.
13. Saint Lawrence bay is situated near Canada.
14. False Bay is located directly to the southeast of Cape Town, South Africa.
15. James Bay is a southern arm of Hudson Bay?
16. The Davis Strait connects Atlantic Ocean with Baffin Bay.
17. The Hudson Strait connects the Atlantic

- Ocean with Hudson Bay.
18. Botany Bay is an inlet of the South Pacific Ocean on the south border of the city of Sydney, Australia. It was the scene of the first landing on Australian soil by English explorer James Cook in 1770.
19. Cardigan Bay is a wide mouthed inlet of the St. George's Channel, in western Wales.
20. The Bay of Bengal forms the northeastern part of the Indian Ocean. Roughly triangular in shape, it is bordered mostly by India and Sri Lanka to the west, Bangladesh to the north, and Burma (Myanmar) and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands to the east.
21. Guantanamo Bay is in USA.
22. Lying on the south west coast of Cuba this was the scene of an unsuccessful invasion by the US in 1961. The Bay of Pigs.
23. The largest bay is in Canada is Hudson Bay.
24. The largest bay is located in Canada.
25. Bandar Seri Begawan is the largest city and the capital of a country. It's also located on the Brunei Bay in Brunei Darussalam.

NOTABLE STRAITS & CANALS

1. Narrowest Strait of the world is Bosphorus.
2. Morocco and Spain are separated by Strait of Gibraltar.
3. English Channel separates England from France.

4. The Gulf of Oman or Sea of Oman is a strait (and not an actual gulf) that connects the Arabian Sea with the Strait of Hormuz, which then runs to the Persian Gulf.

5. The Strait of Hormuz fall among Iran, Oman and UAE.
6. Bering Strait separate Asia from North America.
7. Strait of Bosphorus connects Black sea and Sea of Marmara.
8. Messina strait separates Italy from Sicily.
9. Indonesia and Malaysia are separated by Malacca Strait.
10. Northumberland Strait separate India from Sri Lanka.
11. Gibraltar separates Spain from Africa and connects Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.
12. Strait of Malacca separates Sumatra and Malaysia.
13. Johor strait separate Malaysia from Singapore.
14. Sunda strait separates Sumatra from Java.
15. Sea of Marmara and Aegean Sea are connected by the strait Dardanelles.
16. Bass Strait separates Australia from Tasmania.
17. The Strait of Malacca connects the Pacific Ocean to Indian Ocean.
18. The Strait which separates Africa from Europe is Strait of Gibraltar.
19. Bosphorus Strait connects Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara.
20. The Gulf of Mexico is the largest Gulf in the World.
21. Dardanelles strait is located in Turkey.
22. Palk Strait is located in the Indian Ocean.
23. Malacca Strait is the longest strait of the world.
24. Hudson Strait connects Baffin Island and Quebec, Canada.
25. Sea of Marmara connects the Bosphorus Strait with the Black Sea.
26. This strait connecting Iceland and Greenland is called Denmark Strait.
27. Mozambique Strait is the broadest strait of the world.
28. Bab-al-Mandab strait separate Asia from Africa.
29. Sunda Strait separates Java and Sumatra.
30. Florida Strait separate Florida from Cuba.
31. Malacca Strait is located in Indonesia.
32. The strait which connects the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal is the Palk Strait.
33. Strait is a narrow strip of water separating two landmarks and connecting two big seas.

34. The International Date Line passes through Florida Strait.
35. Bab-ul-Mandab strait joins the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.
36. The strait of Bab-al-Mandeb (Red Sea) is known as Gates of Tears.
37. Davis Strait separates Greenland from Baffin islands.
38. The famous strait located in Mediterranean Sea is Strait of Gibraltar.
39. Cook Strait separates South New Zealand from North New Zealand.
40. Bosphorus Strait (also known as the Istanbul Strait) connects the Black Sea with Marmara Sea.
41. The strait that forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia is Bosphorus Strait.
42. The Palk Strait separates India and Sri Lanka.
43. Strait of Gibraltar is called the 'Pillars of Hercules'.
44. The Pescadore Islands are located in Taiwan Strait.
45. Strait of Gibraltar connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Mediterranean Sea.
46. Almost 40% of the world's oil supply passes through the Strait of Hormuz.
47. A broad channel where the waters of a river and a sea mingle is called an estuary.
48. Aegean Sea. Between the Balkan Peninsula (Greece) and the Anatolian peninsula (Turkey), it connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Dardanelles Strait.
49. 'Suez Canal' connects Mediterranean sea and Red sea.
50. The length of the Suez Canal is approximately 170 km.
51. Suez Canal was nationalized in the year of 1956.
52. The Suez Canal is in Egypt.
53. Kiel Canal links the North Sea and Baltic Sea.
54. The largest irrigation canal in the world is Indira Gandhi Canal.
55. Grand Canal is oldest man made Canal for shipping purpose situated in (made in 7th century) China.
56. Nara Canal is the longest Canal of Pakistan.
57. The first Canal Water Agreement was made between Pakistan and India on May 4, 1948.
58. Upper Chenab Canal takes off from the Head Marala.
59. Belye-More Canal is the longest shipping Canal of the world.

NOTABLE SEAPORTS

1. Bandar Abbas Seaport is in Iran.
2. The Port of Chabahar (or Chah Bahar) is a seaport in Chah Bahar in Iran.
3. Chah bahar lies on the border of Indian Ocean and Oman Sea
4. "Adana port" is located in Turkey.
5. Ashdod is the port situated in Israel.
6. "Malaga" seaport is situated in Spain.
7. Jakarta is the famous port of Indonesia.
8. Chah bahar is the only Iranian port with direct access to ocean
9. "Rio-de Janeiro" is the seaport of Brazil.
10. "Buenos Aires" is the seaport of Argentina.
11. Chah bahar port was partially built by India in the 1990s to provide access to Afghanistan and Central Asia, bypassing Pakistan
12. Haifa is the Seaport of Israel.
13. Port of Shanghai is the busiest port by cargo tonnage
14. Port of Singapore is the world's busiest container port twice in 2010.
15. Alexandria Seaport is situated in Egypt.
16. "Nhava Sheva" seaport is located in India.
17. The main port of Malaysia is Port Klang.
18. Port Klang is the 7th busiest port of the world.
19. "Dickson" is the seaport of Malaysia.
20. "Seattle" is the seaport of USA.
21. "Darwin" is the seaport of Australia
22. Port of New York is the second busiest port of the world
23. "Montreal" is the seaport of Canada.
24. Alexandria is the seaport of Egypt.
25. "Istanbul" is the seaport of Turkey.
26. "San Francisco" is the seaport of USA.
27. "Cape Town" is the seaport of South Africa
28. "Melbourne" is the seaport of Australia
29. "Rio-de Janeiro" is the seaport of Brazil.
30. "Buenos Aires" is the seaport of Argentina.
31. "Bandar Bushehr" is the seaport of Iran.
32. "Kolkata" is the seaport of India
33. "Cardiff" is the seaport of Egypt.
34. "Marseilles" is the seaport of France.
35. Valparaiso is the seaport of China.
36. "Lisbon" is the seaport of Portugal.
37. "Liverpool" is the seaport of UK.
38. "Antwerp" is the seaport of Belgium.
39. "Bristol" is the seaport of UK.
40. Sydney is the world famous and finest harbor.
41. Nagoya is the Seaport of Japan.
42. "Port of Vancouver" is located in Canada.
43. Antwerp port is located in Belgium.
44. Amsterdam port is the seaport of Netherlands.
45. "Le Havre" seaport is situated at the mouth of the seine. This port belongs to France.
46. Penang seaport is situated on Malacca Strait.
47. Penang port is the seaport of Malaysia.
48. "Latakia" is the seaport of Syria.
49. Zadar port is the seaport of Croatia.
50. "Valparaiso" is the seaport of Chile.
51. "Honolulu" is the seaport of USA.
52. In Bangladesh, Chittagong port is situated.
53. Sidney is the most beautiful port in the world.
54. "Izmir" port is situated in Turkey.
55. Volos seaport situated in Greece.
56. "Adana port" is located in Turkey.
57. Ashdod is the port situated in Israel.
58. "Malaga" seaport is situated in Spain.
59. Jakarta is the famous port of Indonesia.
60. "Aden" is the seaport of Yemen.
61. "Chennai port" is situated in India.
62. Bandar Abbas is the seaport of Iran.
63. There are 44 countries in the world which have no seaport.
64. There are 15 countries in Africa which have no seaport.
65. There are 16 countries in Europe which have no seaport.
66. There are 11 countries in Asia which have no seaport.
67. Sydney is the most beautiful harbour of the world.
68. Santos is known as the "Coffee Port" of the world
69. Dammam is the seaport of Saudi Arabia.
70. Rotterdam is the seaport of Netherlands.
71. "Yokohama" is the seaport of Japan.
72. Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Nepal, Chad, Ethiopia, Bolivia, Paraguay, Austria, Switzerland, Laos and Serbia have no seaport.
73. "Doha" is the seaport of Qatar.
74. Karachi (Sindh), Bin Qasim and Gwadar (Balochistan) are the seaports of Pakistan.
75. Seattle seaport, San Francisco seaport and Honolulu seaport are seaports of USA.
76. Aqaba is the famous seaport of Jordan.
77. "Tripoli" is the seaport of Libya.
78. "Glasgow" is the seaport of UK.
79. "Shanghai" is the seaport of China.
80. "Jeddah" is the seaport of Saudi Arabia.
81. Cardiff, Liverpool and Bristol are the seaports situated in United Kingdom.

82. "Hamburg" is the seaport of Germany.
83. There are 44 countries in the world which have no seaport.
84. There are 15 countries in Africa which have no seaport.
85. There are 16 countries in Europe which have no seaport.
86. There are 11 countries in Asia which have no seaport.
87. "Manchester" is the seaport of UK.
88. Singapore seaport is the busiest seaport of the world.
89. Naples is the seaport of Italy.
90. Le Harve is the seaport of France.
91. A port in the southeast Netherlands is the Hook of Holland.
92. Amsterdam is the seaport of Netherlands and Antwerp is the seaports of Belgium.
93. Chittagong is the seaport of Bangladesh.
94. Latakia is the seaport of Syria.

NOTABLE RIVERS

1. Mekong is called the mother of the river.
2. Li River is in China.
3. Kunhar River also called Chitral River.
4. Shatt al arab is the river that's connects Iran and Iraq
5. River Congo crosses the Equator twice.
6. River Nile is the longest river in the world
7. Nelson, Mackenzie and Fraser river flows in Canada.
8. The average length of the Nile River is 6,690 km.
9. River Kabul join River Indus at Attock.
10. Amazon River is the largest river in the world, in terms of volume and water.
11. The average length of river Amazon is 6,387 km.
12. The river Douro forms part of the border between Spain and Portugal.
13. Mississippi is the longest river of North America.
14. River Volga is the longest river of Europe.
15. Amazon is the longest river of South America.
16. Hawang Ho River is also called yellow river.
17. The annual average flow of water in Indus River system is 90 MAF.
18. River Arno runs in Florence, Empoli and Pisa.
19. Arvandrud (Shatt al-Arab), is the river that borders between Iran and Iraq.
20. Brahmaputra is the principal river in North East India.
21. River Clyde is the principal river of Glasgow.
22. The principal river of central and south-eastern Europe is Danube.
23. De la Plata is the widest river in the world that is 200 km wide.
24. Helmand River is the principal river of Afghanistan
25. Indus River flows in Pakistan.
26. The River Jordan is the principal river of Israel.
27. River Mersey is the river which sits the city of Liverpool
28. Potomac River is the river bordered between Maryland and West Virginia in the United States
29. Rio Grande is bordered between the United States and Mexico
30. Colorado River is the principal river of the American West
31. Congo River flows in Central Africa
32. The principal river of central and south eastern Europe is The Danube
33. IRSA, Indus River System Authority was established for regulating and monitoring the distribution of water sources of Indus Rivers in 1992
34. De la Plata is the widest river in the world that is 200 km wide.
35. Hamburg is situated on the river The Elbe.
36. The Zambezi is the principal river of south eastern Africa
37. Mackenzie River is the longest river in Canada

38. Cities of Aswan and Cairo are located on the river Nile.
39. Amazon River is the river that enters the Atlantic Ocean at the equator.
40. Yangtze or Chang Jiang, river in China, is the third longest river in the world and the longest river of China and Asia.
41. Shanghai is the Chinese city situated along the river Yangtze (or Chang Jiang).
42. The longest river in Central Asia is the Amu Darya. Which statement about the Amu Darya is true?
43. River Amu Darya forms the border of Afghanistan and Tajikistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.
44. The largest city along the Main River is Frankfurt.
45. Danube is the river that forms a part of the borders of ten countries. Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Romania, Moldova, and Ukraine.
46. Vltava is the river runs through Prague.
47. River Lena is located in Russia.
48. The length of river Lena is 4,800 m.
49. The source of river Lena is Lake Baikal.
50. The out flow of river Niger is in Gulf of Guinea.
51. The length of river Niger is 4,800 m.
52. River Ob is located in Siberia.
53. River Murray Darling is located in Australia. It flows out through Indian Ocean.
54. Danube River is located in Europe. Its length is 2,820 m.
55. Novi Sad is the port in Serbia on the River Danube which houses a university.
56. The length of river Brahmaputra is 2,900 m.
57. River Brahmaputra flows out in Bay of Bengal.
58. River Amur is located in Siberia.
59. Han-gang river runs through Seoul.
60. Helmand River is the principal river of Afghanistan.
61. River Nile originates from Lake Victoria.
62. The rivers Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej, are tributaries of Indus river.
63. World's largest river is Amazon.
64. Ganges-Brahmaputra Rivers form the world's largest delta before their waters flow into the respective sea.
65. Blind Dolphins are found in Ganges River.
66. River Skeena flows through North America.
67. Rome, the capital of Italy is located beside the river Tiber.
68. River Darling flows through Australia.
69. Oxus River is flowing between Afghanistan

70. Indus river is called "Father of Rivers".
71. The source of Yellow River is Mt. of China Kunlun.
72. The total length of Amazon River 6448 km.
73. Yang Tze Kiang River is located in China.
74. The source of Volga River is Valdai Plateau.
75. The outflow of Indus River is Arabian Sea.
76. Red river is present in USA.
77. Danube is the second longest river of Europe continent.
78. Missouri is the second longest river of America.
79. Don is a river of Russia.
80. Colorado is a river which flows in USA.
81. Indus River originates from Himalaya.
82. The River Jordan is the principal river of Israel.
83. River Mersey is the river which sits the city of Liverpool.
84. Potomac River is the river bordered between Maryland and West Virginia in the United States.
85. Rio Grande is the river bordered between the United States and Mexico.
86. The Seine river runs through Paris.
87. River Severn is the longest river in Great Britain.
88. Thames river flows in London.
89. River Tiber runs through Rome.
90. River Vltava runs through Prague.
91. Volga River is the principal river of Russia, Europe's longest river and city of Samara is situated on it.
92. Yangtze is the longest river in China.
93. The largest river of Asia is Yangtze.
94. Blue Nile originates from Lake Tana of Ethiopia white Nile originates from Lake Victoria. Blue and white Nile meets at Khartoum and make longest river of the world.
95. The river Volga pours its water into the Caspian Sea.
96. A broad channel where the waters of a river and a sea mingle is called an estuary.
97. Congo River is located in Africa.
98. Missouri is a river located in USA.
99. Parana River is located in Paraguay.
100. River Seine runs through Paris.
101. Thames is a famous river of UK.
102. Ganga is a famous river of India.
103. Mackenzie is a name of river located in Canada.
104. Murray is the name of river of Australia.
105. Orange is the name of river of South Africa.

106. River Ob, Lona and Amur belong to Russia.
107. Latani River is located in Lebanon.
108. Roe River is the shortest river of the world.
109. 61 miles is the length of shortest river of the world "Roe River".
110. The importance of Wye River in history is due to "A Political memorandum was signed between Israel and PLO".
111. Wye River is situated in Maryland.
112. Iraq is situated on the bank of river Tigris.
113. Amazon River is the largest river in the world, in terms of volume and water.
114. The average length of river Amazon is 6,387 km.
115. The Amur River is bordered between Russia and China.
116. River Arno runs in Florence, Empoli and Pisa.
117. Arvandrud (Shatt al-Arab), is the river that borders between Iran and Iraq.
118. Principal River in North East India is Brahmaputra.
119. Principal River of Glasgow is River Clyde.
120. Principal River of the American West is Colorado River.
121. Congo River flows in Central Africa.
122. River Amur bordered between Russia and China.
123. Nice is the name of a River.
124. Samaritan civilization is located banks of Tigris.
125. River Seine runs through Paris.
126. Dublin is situated on bank of river Liffey.
127. Bonn is situated on bank of river Rhine.
128. The Sao Francisco river flows through Brazil.
129. River Spey flows through Scotland.
130. The River Danube flows into which sea Black Sea.
131. The river Danube rises in Germany.
132. Nile river is the largest river of Africa.
133. Congo river is Africa's second longest river.
134. River Chenab of Punjab is associated with

- Sohni Mahiwal legend
135. Dasht River is located in the Province of Baluchistan.
136. Porali River is located in the Province of Baluchistan.
137. River Nile flows mainly through Sudan.
138. River Amu Darya flows through Central Asia.
139. River Indus is river of Pakistan.
140. Most water flows through Amazon.
141. The Niagara River flows between two Great Lakes Erie and Ontario.
142. River Mania flows through Madagascar.
143. Colorado river forms the Grand Canyon in the United States.
144. Swan River is an important river at Pothohar Plateau.
145. 'Sorrow of China' is nickname of River Hwang Ho.
146. Source of Nile River is Lake Victoria.
147. River Nile, Congo and Zambesi flows through Africa.
148. After Nile, the second longest river of world is Amazon.
149. River Warta is a river of Poland.
150. The Rubicon river in Italy that Julius Caesar crossed in 49 B.C., which caused the citizens of Rome to fear that he was going to attack and impose his dictatorship after his conquest of Gaul.
151. Rhine River is Germany's longest river.
152. River Jordan is most often mentioned in the Bible.
153. "Golden River" flows through Alaska, Canada.
154. Afghanistan is separated from Central Asia by Oxus River.
155. World's deepest river with measured depths in excess of 220 m is Congo River.
156. The longest river is located in Africa.
157. Memphis, Tennessee is a city where Blues, Gospel, and Rock-n-roll were found, bordering Mississippi.

NOTABLE CANALS

1. Chaj Doab lies between Chenab and Jhelum.
2. Chashma Canal links Indus River with Jhelum.
3. Suez Canal links the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea.
4. Venice city is called City of Canals.
5. There are 3 types of Canals are there in the world.
6. Volga Canal is located in Russia.
7. France started construction of the Panama Canal.
8. The longest canal in the world is Belaye-More Baltic.
9. Panama Canal is called the "Gateway to the Pacific".
10. Loiyed Canal is the longest Canal of Pakistan.
11. Welland Canal is situated in Canada.
12. Panama Canal is under control of United States of America.
13. The Panama Canal links North America with

- 14. The Kiel canal links North Sea and Baltic Sea.
- 15. Albert Canal situated in Belgium was opened for shipping in 1939, having length of 80 miles.
- 16. Kiel Canal of Germany was opened in 1895, having length of 61.3 miles.
- 17. Suez Canal was constructed in 1869.
- 18. Segura Canal is situated in Spain.
- 19. Houston and Delaware Canals are present in the America.
- 20. Grand Canal is oldest man made Canal for shipping purpose situated in (made in 7th century) China.
- 21. Panama Canal was officially opened in 1914.
- 22. Gota Canal is situated in Sweden.
- 23. Yukon Canal is situated in Iraq.
- 24. Jefferson-Mississippi Canal is in USA.
- 25. Erie Canal is 363 miles long situated in America.
- 26. Sava Canal is situated in Slovenia.
- 27. Panama Canal is called the "Gateway to the Pacific".
- 28. Panama Canal linked north and south America.
- 29. In the reign of Egyptian President (General Abdul Nasser), Suez Canal was nationalized.

- 30. Shinano-gawa Canal is located in Japan.
- 31. Orinoco Canal is located in Venezuela.
- 32. Mersey Canal is located in UK.
- 33. Kainji Canal is situated in Nigeria.
- 34. Vaal Canal is situated in South Africa.
- 35. Longest shipping Canal of the world is Belye-More Canal.
- 36. Karun Canal is situated in Iran.
- 37. Canal du Midi Canal is situated in France.
- 38. Suez Canal was nationalized in 1956.
- 39. Guddu Barrage is in Sindh Kashmir.
- 40. Upper Bari Doab originates from Rai Pur (India).
- 41. Lower Chenab Canal takes off from Qadirabad Barrage.
- 42. The largest irrigation canal in the world is Indira Gandhi Canal.
- 43. Longest Canal of Pakistan is Nara Canal.
- 44. The first Canal Water Agreement was made between Pakistan and India on May 4, 1948.
- 45. Upper Chenab Canal takes off from the Head Marala.
- 46. Belye-More Canal is the longest shipping Canal of the world.
- 47. Length of the Suez Canal is 170 km.
- 48. The length of Suez Canal is 100 miles.

NOTABLE DAMS

- 1. Gomal Zam dam is in KPK.
- 2. Mohmand Dam is built in Swat.
- 3. Volgograd dam is located in Russia on Volga River.
- 4. Khanpur dam is on river Haro.
- 5. Mangla Dam is Situated in Mir Pur District on Jhelum River
- 6. Glen Canyon dam is located on Colorado River in United States.
- 7. Three Gorges dam is located in China on Yangtze River.
- 8. Largest Concrete Dam of the world is located in USA. What is its name Grand Coulee Dam.
- 9. Hingol Dam is constructed in the province of Pakistan Baluchistan.
- 10. Bosheen Dam is located in Peru.
- 11. China has largest number of dams.
- 12. Ching Ping Dam is located in China.
- 13. Grand Coulee Dam is located in USA.
- 14. Hume Dam is located in Australia.
- 15. Cleveland Dam is located in Canada.
- 16. Karun Three Dam is located in Iran.
- 17. Simly Dam is built on river Soan

- 18. Verzasca Dam is located in Switzerland.
- 19. Gatun Dam is located in Panama.
- 20. Mica Dam is located in Canada.
- 21. Oroville Dam is located in United States.
- 22. Bhakra dam is located in India on Satluj River.
- 23. Itaipu dam is located in Brazil and Paraguay on the river Parana River.
- 24. Garrison Dam is located on Lake Sakakawea in United States.
- 25. Lower Kama dam is located in Russia.
- 26. Ataturk dam is located in Turkey on Euphrates.
- 27. Batman Dam is located in Turkey.
- 28. Alta Dam is located in Norway.
- 29. Akosombo Dam is located in Ghana.
- 30. San Roque Dam is located in Argentina.
- 31. Ataturk Dam is located in Turkey.
- 32. Altinkaya Dam is located in Turkey.
- 33. Almus Dam is located in Turkey.
- 34. Jinping is the world's second highest dam located in China.
- 35. Xiaowan dam is a world third highest dam located in China.

- 36. World's largest dam is Three Gorges Dam, constructed in China in 2009.
- 37. Aswan Dam is in Egypt.
- 38. Hoover Dam is located in USA.
- 39. Hoover Dam was constructed in 1936 on the river Colorado River.
- 40. Nurek is the highest dam in the world with a height of 335 m.
- 41. Nurek is a world highest dam located in Tajikistan:
- 42. Rogun Dam is located in Tajikistan.

- 43. Grande Dixence Dam is located in Switzerland.
- 44. Tehri dam is located in India.
- 45. Deriner Dam is located in Turkey.
- 46. Sao Felix dam is located in Brazil.
- 47. Kariba dam is located on Zambezi River in Zimbabwe.
- 48. Furakha Dam on river Ganga is disputed between India and Bangladesh.
- 49. India is building Kishan Ganga Dam on River Jehlum.

DISPUTED DAMS BETWEEN PAKISTAN & INDIA

- 1. Baglihar Dam is located in Doda district on river Chenab.
- 2. Salal Dam was built on River Chenab in 1987.
- 3. Dul Hasti is located in Kishtwar district Hydroelectric power project comprises a "diversion dam "at 'Dul' across the river Chenab.
- 4. Pakal Dul (Orangdhuran) Hydroelectric Project Dam is being constructed by India on river Chenab.
- 5. The Bursar Hydroelectric Project Dam is being constructed by India on river Chenab.
- 6. Chenani Dam is being constructed by India on river Chenab.
- 7. Bhaderwah Dam is being constructed by India on river Chenab.
- 8. Wullar Barrage is going to be built on river Jehlum near mouth of Wullar Lake near Sopore town in Kashmir.
- 9. Kishanganga project is going to be a dam on Neelum River.
- 10. Uri hydro power project of India is next dam on a Pakistani Jhelum River.
- 11. Pahalgam Dam is being constructed by India on Jhelum River.
- 12. Ganderbal Dam is being constructed by India on Jhelum River.
- 13. Karnah Dam is being constructed by India on Jhelum River.
- 14. Kargil Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.

- 15. Nimoo Bazgo is 57 m (187 feet) high Concrete Gravity dam which is under construction on Indus River.
- 16. The Dumkhar dam would be some 48 km downstream i.e. Dumkhar hydro power project. The project is located 128 Km from Leh near Dumkhar village on Indus River.
- 17. Chutak dam which India is building on river Suru. River Suru is one of major tributary of Indus River.
- 18. Hunder Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.
- 19. Sumoor Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.
- 20. Bazgo Stakna Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.
- 21. Igo-Mercellong Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.
- 22. Haftal Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.
- 23. Marpachoo Dam is being constructed by India on Indus River.
- 24. Furakha Dam on river Ganga is disputed between India and Bangladesh.
- 25. Wullar dam, Baglihar dam and Sallasal dam are constructed by India under the violation of "Indus Water Treaty".
- 26. Baglihar Dam a disputed dam between India and Pakistan has been built in Held Kashmir.

DISPUTED TERRITORIES

- 1. Israel snatched 'Golan Heights' in 1967 from Syria.
- 2. Senkaku Island is disputed between China and Japan.
- 3. Sir Creek is an Indo-Pak boundary dispute in their maritime frontiers.

- 4. Mont Blank is controversial between the France and Italy.
- 5. Three islands in the Persian Gulf, Greater Tunb, Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa are disputed between Iran and United Arab Emirates.

- 6 The stumbling block in the settlement of Palestine issue are Status of East Jerusalem, Repatriation of 3.7 million Palestinian refugees to their homeland and Removal of all the Jewish settlements in the occupied territories
- 7 Israel snatched 'Golan Heights' in 1967 from Syria
- 8 'Paracel Islands' in the South China sea are disputed between China and Vietnam

- 9 Tamils in Sri Lanka are struggling for an independent state in the territory of Jaffna
- 10 Spratly Islands are disputed between China and Vietnam, Malaysia & Philippine.
11. On Minicoy Island India and Maldives have dispute?
12. Falkland Islands are disputed between England and Argentina.

NOTABLE WATERFALLS

1. Waterfall is called Widow's tears.
2. Churchill waterfall is located in Canada.
3. World's highest fall is Angel Falls
4. The world's highest waterfall, the Angel Falls is situated in Venezuela
5. Height of the Angel Fall is 979 m.
6. Height of Angel Waterfall is 3,212 feet.
7. Angel Fall is located in Venezuela
8. World's second highest fall is Tugela Falls.
9. Tugela Fall is located in South Africa
10. The third world's highest fall is Rhine Falls
11. Yosemite fall is located in California.
12. The height of Yosemite is 739 m.
13. Ostra Mardolafoss fall is located in Norwa.
14. The height of Ostra Mardolafoss is 655 m.
15. Ribbon fall is located in California
16. Sutherland Fall is located in New Zealand.
17. The height of Sutherland is 580 m.
18. Llovizana fall is located in Venezuela.
19. The height of Llovizana is 610 m.
20. Utgardsfossen waterfall is present in Norway.
21. Sutherland waterfall is located in New Zealand
22. Yosemite is a famous waterfall is located in USA.
23. The highest water-fall of the world is located in Angel
24. King Edward III waterfall is situated in Guyana.
25. Malegaon water-fall is located in New Zealand.
26. Neruda waterfall is located in USA.
27. Sloeskan is the name of waterfall where is it situated in USA.
28. Niagara Fall is situated in USA.
29. Tugela waterfall is present in South Africa.
30. Vinnufossen waterfall is located in Norway.
31. Height of Vinnufossen is 2,822 feet.
32. Victoria waterfall is located in Zimbabwe.
33. Victoria Falls are located in south central Africa, on the Zambezi River, on the border between Zimbabwe and Zambia.
34. Zambezi River forms the Victoria Falls.
35. Para waterfall is located in Venezuela.
36. Lower waterfall is located in Wyoming, USA
37. Kaieteur Falls waterfall is located in Potaro River, Guyana.
38. Dettifoss waterfall is located in Iceland.
39. Yosemite Waterfall is located in California, USA.
40. Huangguoshu waterfall is located in China.
41. Duduma waterfall is located in India.
42. Gokak Waterfall is located in India.
43. Fukuroda waterfall is located in Japan.
44. Busay waterfall is located in Philippines.
45. Niagara Falls is situated on the border of United States and Canada.
46. Most famous waterfall of the world is Niagara.
47. Zambia, Zambezi and Zimbabwe can be found at the Victoria Falls.

NOTABLE GLACIERS

1. A mass of ice originating in mountains in snowfields above the snowline is called Glacier.
2. Most glaciers after arctic are located in Pakistan.
3. The length of Siachen Glacier is 72 km.
4. The world's largest glacier is Lambert.
5. Batura glacier lie in Pakistan.
6. The world's longest glacier is located in Antarctica.
7. Burgeon Glacier is located in Chile.
8. Hooker glacier is situated in New Zealand.
9. Australia continent is without glaciers.
10. Denman glacier is situated in Antarctica.

11. Vatnajokull is a glacier situated in Iceland.
12. Siachen, batoro and chogo lugma glaciers are located in Pakistan these are situated in which mountain range of Karakoram
13. Clark glacier is located in USA
14. Jostedalbre is a glacier situated in Norway.
15. A glacier is a large, flowing mass of ice. Glaciers form only under specific climate conditions and only over land masses. Accretion denote to the life cycle of a glacier.
16. Glaciers come in two primary forms. Valley glaciers and continental glaciers, also known as ice sheets. If you wanted to explore an ice sheet, you need to go to Antarctica or Greenland.
17. Antarctica's Jamaica-sized Iceberg B15 was one of the largest ever known
18. An "erratic" is a boulder or other object carried far from its original source by a glacier
19. Due to the ongoing India-Pakistan conflict, the Siachen glacier in Pakistan has been called the "World's Highest Battleground"
20. Crevasse: An open fissure in a glacier's surface
21. Most glacial ice is of blue color.
22. Europe's Matterhorn, Norway's fjords and North America's Great Lakes are natural wonders created by glaciations.
23. During most of the last billion years, the Earth was largely covered with ice
24. Folgefonna glacier is located in Norway.
25. Aletsch glacier is located in Switzerland.
26. Petermanns glacier is situated in Greenland.
27. Most of the world's glaciers are growing so rapidly that they pose a threat to inhabited areas
28. Siachen glacier, at a height of 20,000 feet or 6,000 meters-plus above sea-level, has been the site of a bitter struggle over boundary demarcation between India and Pakistan
29. Alpine, Ice cap and Piedmont are kinds of glacier.
30. Speed of a glacier is measured in Feet per day.
31. In Montana state is Glacier National Park.
32. British Columbia in Canada is there a Glacier National Park
33. Siachen is the longest glacier of Pakistan.
34. Siachen glacier is present in the region of Baltistan
35. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram.
36. Siachin Glacier is located in Korakorum range
37. The world's longest glacier is located in Antarctica
38. Siachen Glacier is located in Eastern Karakoram Range
39. Longest glacier of the world is Lambert situated in Antarctica, with length of 320 Miles
40. India occupied certain parts of Siachin Glacier in 1984.
41. Lake Vostok is a sub glacial lake located in Antarctica.
42. First agreement signed on Siachen glacier in 1949.

NOTABLE LAKES

1. Borith Lake is in Gilgit Baltistan.
2. A dry lake bed found in a desert is known as Playa.
3. Banjosa lake is in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.
4. Finland is known as The Land of the Thousand Lakes.
5. Hanna Lake is located in Baluchistan, Pakistan.
6. Red lake is in America.
7. Total area of world's largest Lake Caspian Sea is 394,299 sq. km.
8. Randeer is the name of lake situated in Canada.
9. American state Alaska has most lakes among others.
10. Gatun Lake is located in Panama.
11. The Dubawnt Lake is located in Canada.
12. Lake Ijssel is located in Netherlands.
13. Deepest lake (Bekal) is located in Russia.
14. Lake Nam Ngum is located in Laos.
15. Lake Pangong located in China & India.
16. Lake Khanka is located Russia & China.
17. Lake Kara Kul (Qarokul) is located in Tajikistan.
18. Lake Superior is the biggest fresh water lake in the world.
19. There are five (5) numbers of great lakes of USA and Canada.
20. Oxbow lakes are more common in USA.
21. Hamun Maskhel Lake present in Baluchistan plateau. It is lake of Salt water.
22. The Great Bear Lake is situated in Canada.
23. Sinkhole lakes are located in Michigan State of USA.
24. Lake Victoria forms an international boundary between Tanzania and Uganda.
25. "Great Bear" is a Lake.
26. Lake Superior is the biggest fresh water lake

- in the world.
27. The world's highest lake is Lake Titicaca, South America
 28. Lake Jackson is located in USA
 29. Lake Thale Luang is located in Thailand.
 30. Coeur d'Alene Lake is located in USA
 31. Michigan Lake is located in USA.
 32. Neelum Lake of Jammu and Kashmir is famous for its serene beauty.
 33. Azerbaijan, Russia, Iran, Kazakhstan are situated around the lake Caspian Sea.
 34. Wann Lake is situated in Turkey.
 35. Assal Lake is the saltiest water body (lake) in the world (mostly people considered Dead Sea as the saltiest lake but it is incorrect).
 36. Crater Lake is located in Oregon USA.
 37. The Bras D'Or Lake is located in Canada.
 38. Trout Lake is located in Canada.
 39. Lake Tana is located in Ethiopia.
 40. Lake Ene is most polluted lake in the world.
 41. Hanna lake is situated near Quetta.
 42. Lake Baikal is the deepest lake in the world.
 43. Lake Victoria is the largest lake in Africa.
 44. Lake Superior, the largest fresh-water lake in the world, is located in USA.
 45. Aral Sea is located in Central Asia.
 46. Lake Vostok is a sub glacial lake located in Antarctica
 47. Great Slave Lake is present in Canada.
 48. Largest natural lake in the Sub-continent is Manchar Lake.
 49. Manchar is a lake.
 50. Manchar Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in South Asia
 51. Haleji Lake waterfall reserve is regarded as one of the most important wintering areas of migratory waterfall in Asia.
 52. Wular lake controls the flow of Jehlum River.
 53. Kallar Kahar Lake is situated in Chakwal, Punjab.
 54. Ghoro Creek is a lake.
 55. Kaleji Lake, Kadiro Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in Sindh.
 56. Hadiero Lake is situated near Makli Hill.
 57. Sat Para Lake is situated in Bahistan.
 58. Manchar Lake is the largest fresh water lake of Pakistan.
 59. Hammune Mashkhef Lake is located in the Province of Baluchistan.
 60. Lalusar Lake is located in Kaghan, Pakistan.

61. Keenjhar Lake is located near Thatta (Sindh).
62. Manchar lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in South Asia.
63. Phander Lake is located in the Province of KPK.
64. Manchar Lake is found in Dadu District.
65. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in Kaghan.
66. The largest Lake of Pakistan is Manchar.
67. Hina Lake is situated near Quetta.
68. Kachura Lake is situated in Skardu.
69. Nearest city to the Keenjhar Lake is Thatta.
70. Kalni Lake is the old name of Keenjhar Lake.
71. Keenjhar Lake is a source of water for Karachi.
72. Kalar Kahar Lake is situated in Salt Range.
73. Hub Lake is situated near Karachi.
74. Haleji Lake is situated in Sindh.
75. Keenjhar Lake is about 32 kilometres long with width of 10 kilometres.
76. Manchar Lake is situated near Dadu.
77. Rawal Lake is situated in Islamabad.
78. Haleji Lake is called "Paradise of Birds".
79. Keenjhar Lake is the man made largest Lake of Pakistan.
80. The most famous lakes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Saidu Sharif and Saif-ul-Malook.
81. Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated at the altitude of 3,212 m above sea level.
82. Hanna Lake is located in Quetta.
83. Lak Pass is situated in Quetta.
84. Keenjhar Lake is about 32 kilometre long with width of 10 kilometres.
85. Caspian Sea is actually a lake but is called sea.
86. Ontario Lake is situated in Canada.
87. Lake Ontario of the four Great Lakes is the 'most beautiful lake'.
88. The Caspian Sea, the largest inland sea or lake in the world, is located Partly in Europe and partly in Asia.
89. The largest artificial lake is Lake Mead (USA).
90. The world's largest salt water lake is Caspian Sea.
91. Baikal Lake is situated in Russia.
92. Australia is a very dry continent/country. Almost no lakes can stay filled year round. Lake Eyre is the largest lake in Australia.

NOTABLE VOLCANOES

1. Indonesia has most volcanic activity in the world.
2. A crack in the earth's crust through which hot magma and gases forces out is called Volcano.
3. Stromboli volcano is located in Sicily (Italy)
4. Volcanic Mt. Etna is located in Italy (Sicily)
5. Fujiyama in Japan is a Volcano Mountain.
6. "Ring of Fire" refers to the ring of volcanoes present in Circum-Pacific seismic belt.
7. Volcanic eruptions occur due to Conversion of rocks in the deeper layers of earth's crust to a molten state of magma
8. Earthquake is a post volcanic activity.
9. Pacific Ocean has the world's largest number of active volcanoes & so is called 'Ring of Fire'.
10. Mauna Loa is an example of active volcano
11. Mt. Katmai valley in Alaska is known as the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes
12. Volcanic activity is responsible for the formation of the highest mountains
13. Hibok volcano which exploded in 1951 present in Philippines
14. Visuvius is the name of Volcano in Italy.
15. The Devil Tower is present in USA is Volcano
16. The largest volcano crater in the world is Toba (Indonesia)
17. Tsunami is a large sea wave generated by sea quake or undersea volcanic eruption.
18. Volcano Mount Aso is present in Japan
19. Indonesia has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world
20. Hingol National Park, located in Makran District, Balochistan, is famous for its Mud volcanoes

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COUNTRIES

Africa

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
		Dinar	2,381,741
Algeria	Algiers	Kwanza	1,246,700
Angola	Luanda	Pula	581,730
Botswana	Gaborone	CFA Franc	112,622
Benign	Port Novo	Franc	27,834
Burundi	Bujumbura	CFA Franc	475,442
Cameroon	Yaounde	Escudo	4,033
Cape Verde Islands	Praia	Franc	
Comoros Islands	Moroni	Franc	622,436
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	1,284,000
Chad	N'Djamena	Franc	2,344,885
Congo	Brazzaville	Franc	2,345,095
Democratic Republic of Congo	Kinshasa	Congolese Franc	23,200
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti Franc	997,739
Egypt	Cairo	Egyptian Pound	1,133,380
Ethiopia	Add is Ababa	Birr	267,667
Gabon	Liberville	CFA Franc	11,295
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	238,500
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	28,051
Guinea Equatorial	Conakry	Franc	36,125
Guinea Bissau	Malabo	GB Peso	322,462
Ivory Coast	Abidjan	CFA Franc	582,646
Kenya	Nairobi	Shilling	30,355
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	99,067
Liberia	Monrovia	Dollar	1,757,000
Libya	Tripoli	Dinar	587,041
Malagasy (Madagascar)	Antananarivo	Franc	118,484
Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwache	1,240,192
Mali	Bamako	Mali Franc	1,031,000
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	2,040
Mauritius	Port Louis	Mauritius rupee	453,730
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	799,380
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	

Countries 47

Niger	Niamey	CFA Franc	1,267,000
Nigeria	Abuja	Nyere	923,768
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	26,338
Western Sahara	El Alaium	Dirham	
Senegal	Dakar	CFA Franc	196,722
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	71,740
Somalia	Mogadishu	Shilling	637,700
South Africa	Pretoria and Cape Town	Rand	1,219,090
Sudan	Khartoum	Dinar	2,505,800
Namibia (S.W. Africa)	Windhock	Rand	824,269
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	17,363
Upper Volta (Burikina Faso)	Ouagadougou	AFC Franc	274,200
Tanzania	Dodoma	Shilling	945,100
Togo	Lome	CFA Franc	56,785
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	164,418
Uganda	Kampala	Shilling	241,038
Zaire	Kinshasa	Zaire	
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	752,614
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	390,759

Asia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afgani	652,225
Armenia	Yerevan	Dram	29,800
Azerbaijan	Baku	Manat	86,600
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	707
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka	147,570
Bhutan	Thimphu	Ngultrum	47,000
Brunel	Bander Seri Begawan	Dollar	5,765
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	Phnom Penh	Riel	181,035
China	Beijing	Yuan Renminbi	9,571,300
East Timor	Dili	U.S. dollar	14,609
Georgia	Tabilisi	Lari	69,700
Hong Kong	Victoria	Dollar	
India	Delhi	Rupee	3,165,596
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	1,904,570
Iran	Tehran	Rial	1,648,000
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	438,317
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel	21,946
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	377,837
Jordan	Amman	Dinar	89,556
Kazakstan	Almaty	Tange	2,717,300
Korea (North)	Pyongyang	Won	120,538
Korea (Seuth)	Seoul	Won	99,268
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Dinar	17,818

Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	198,500
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	236,800
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	10,452
Macau (Macao)	Macau	Pataca	329,758
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	298
Maldiv Islands	Male	Maldivi Rupee	1,566,500
Mangolia	Ulan Bator	Tugrik	676,552
Myanmar (Burma)	Yangoon	Kyat	147,181
Nepal	Kathmandu	Rupee	309,500
Oman	Muscat	Rial	796,095
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	300,000
Palestine	Manila	Peso	11,427
Philippines	Doha	Riyal	2,240,000
Qatar	Riyadh	Rial	685
Saudi Arabia	Singapore	Singapore Dollar	65,610
Singapore	Colombo	Rupee	185,180
Sri Lanka	Damascus	Syrian Pound	143,100
Syria	Taipei	Taiwani Dollar	513,115
Taiwan	Dushanbe	Ruble	488,100
Tajakistan	Bangkok	Baht	779,452
Thailand	Ashkhabad	Manat	83,600
Turkmenistan	Ankara	Lira	447,400
Turkey	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	331,690
United Arab Emirates	Tashkent	Som	527,970
Uzbekistan	Hanoi	Dong	
Vietnam	Sana'a	Rial, Dinar	
Yemen			

Country	Capital	Currency*	Area Sq. Km
Andorra	Andorra	Franc & Peseta	468
Albania	Tirana	Lek	28,748
Austria	Vienna	Schilling	83,858
Belarus	Minsk	Ruble	207,595
Belgium	Brussels	Belgian Franc	30,528
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Sarajev	Marks	51,129
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	110,994
Croatia	Zagreb	Kuna	56,510
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	9,251
Czech Republic	Prague	Ceska / Koruna	78,864
Denmark	Copenhagen	D. Krone	43,094
Estonia	Tallinn	Kroon	45,227
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Gibraltar Pound	
Iceland	Reykjavik	Icelandic Krona	103,000
Ireland	Dublin	Pound	70,273
Finland	Helsinki	Markka	338,145
France	Paris	Franc	543,965
Germany	Berlin	Deutsche Mark	356,970
Greece	Athens	Drachma	131,957
Greenland	Godthab	Danish Krone	
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	93,030
Italy	Rome	Lira	301,323

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Kosovo	Pristina	euro	10,908
Latvia	Riga	Lats	63,700
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	65,300
Lithuania	Valnius	Litas	2,585
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Franc	25,713
Macedonia	Skopje	Dinar	33,700
Moldavia	Cishinau	Leu	318
Malta	Valetta	Maltese Lira	2.00
Monaco	Monaco-Ville	French Franc	14,026
Montenegro	Podgorica	Guider	41,526
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Kroner	385,639
Norway	Oslo	Zloty	312,684
Poland	Warsaw	Escudo	92,345
Portugal	Lisbon	Leu	237,500
Romania	Bucharest	Ruble	17,075,200
Russia	Moscow	(Italian) Lira	61
San Marino	San Marino	Serbian	102,173
Serbia	Belgrade	Koruna	49,035
Slovakia	Bratislava	Tolar	20,253
Slovenia	Ljubjana	Peseta	505,990
Spain	Madrid	Krona	449,964
Sweden	Stockholm	Krona	41,285
Switzerland	Berne	Swiss Franc	244,110
United Kingdom	London	Pound Sterling	603,700
Ukraine	Kiev	Hryvna	0.44
Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	

* Seventeen European Union (EU) member states that have adopted the euro (€) as their common currency and sole legal tender. The eurozone currently consists of Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain.

North America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Antigua and Barbuda	St John's	Dollar	442
Bahamas	Nassau	Dollar	13,939
Barbados	Bridgetown	Dollar	430
Belize	Belmopan	Dollar	22,965
Bermuda	Hamilton	Dollar	
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	9,984,670
Cayman Islands	George Town	Dollar	
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	51,060
Cuba	Havana	Peso	114,525
Dominican, Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso	48,400
El Salvador	San Salvador	Colon	21,041
Grenada	St George's	Dollar	344
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	108,889
Haiti	Pod-au-Prince	Gourde	27,750
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	112,492
Jamaica	Kingston	Dollar	10,991
Martinique	Fort-de-Franc	Franc	
Mexico	Mexico	Peso	1,964,382

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Monserrat Antilles	Plymouth	Dollar	129,494
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordova	75,517
Panama	Panama City	Balboa	
Puerto Rico	San Juan	US Dollar	
United States of America	Washington	US Dollar	9,826,630

South America

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Austral Dollar	2,780,400
Bolivia	La Paz	Bolivian Dollar	1,098,581
Brazil	Brasilia	Cruzado	8,547,404
Chile	Santiago	Peso	756,626
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	1,141,748
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	272,045
Falkland Islands	Port Stanley	Falkland Pound	
Guyana	Georgetown	Dollar	214,969
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	406,752
Peru	Lima	Sol	1,285,216
Surinam	Paramaribo	Surinam Guilder	163,265
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	T&T Dollar	5,128
Uruguay	Montevideo	Peso	176,215
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	916,445

Australia

Country	Capital	Currency	Area Sq. Km
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	7,682,300
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	462,840
New Zealand	Wellington	NZ Dollar	270,534
Nauru	Yaren	Australian Dollar	21
Marshall Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	English	181
Fiji	Suva	Fiji Dollar	18,376
Kiribati	Tarawa	Dollar	811
Guam	Agana	US Dollar	

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

- Niger and Benue are the major rivers in Nigeria
- Monarchy is in practice in Oman.
- Jebel Akhdar highlands are located in Oman.
- The country with highest ratio of urban population in South Asia is Pakistan.
- Philippine is an archipelago off the Southeast coast of Asia.
- Poland is the last wild European bison.
- The total area of Russia is 17,075,400 sq. km.
- In area Russia is the largest community in the world and In Geographical extent Russia is the largest country in the world
- Hammer & sickle symbols have seen on red field of Russian flag.
- Saudi Arabia occupies most of Arabian Peninsula in Middle East.
- The official religion of Somalia is Islam.
- Spain is located in Southwest Europe with the total area of 505,990 sq. km.
- Spain literally means "Land of rabbits".
- Adam's Peak (2,243m) is located in Sri Lanka.
- The largest country in Africa is Sudan.
- In Sudan, Libyan Desert is found in the region

- west of Nile proper.
- Sweden is located in Scandinavian Peninsula.
- Switzerland is known as "Playground of Europe".
- Rome is known as "City of seven mountains"
- Buddhism and Shinto are practiced by a large majority in Japan.
- Japan is known as "Land of rising sun".
- Jordan River forms the border between Jordan and Israel.
- Lebanon is called "Land of Milk and Honey".
- Major resource of Libya is Petroleum.
- Nepal is the only Hindu Kingdom in the world.
- Maldives is smallest Asian Islamic country
- Distinction of Nicaragua in Central America is Largest and most thinly populated state.
- "Formosa" is the former name of Taiwan.
- Smallest country in Central Asia is Tajikistan.
- Thailand is called "Land of free people".
- The largest city of Turkey is Istanbul.
- The common colours seen on Pan-Arab countries are green, white, red, black.
- Lake Albert is located in Uganda.
- The common name of flag of UK is The Union flag.
- Uzbekistan is a landlocked country.
- Bangkok is called "City of Angles".
- Afghanistan is located in Southwest Asia.
- Egypt is located in Africa & Asia.
- Sinai Peninsula is the only land bridge between Asia and Africa.
- Longest River in Afghanistan is Helmand.
- Muslim population in Afghanistan is about 99%.
- Adriatic Sea is situated on the eastern shore of Albania.
- Dinaric Alps mountain system is located in Albania.
- Algeria got independence in 1962.
- Major language of Armenia is Armenian. Its major religion is Armenian Orthodox.
- The official name of Australia is Commonwealth of Australia.
- Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York Peninsula are located in Australia.
- Great Caucasus mountain system is dominated in Azerbaijan.
- Bahrain is situated in Middle East.
- Bangladesh is situated in South Asia.
- Old name of Bangladesh is East Pakistan.
- River Scheldt and Meuse are flowing in Belgium.
- Belgium is called "Cockpit of Europe".
- Bhutan is the member of SAARC.
- Brunei gained independence on 1st January 1984 from Britain
- Lake Tonle Sap is located in Cambodia.
- Maple leaf can be seen on the map of Canada
- Chile occupies west coast of South America.
- Official religion of China is Atheist.
- The world's largest fish catching country is China
- Lake Guatavita is located in Colombia.
- The present name of Democratic Republic Congo is Zaire
- Roman Catholic religion followers are mainly of the Croatians.
- The official religion of Czech Republic is Atheist
- The flag of Denmark is the oldest state flag still in use. The flag is known as Dannebrog.
- Sinai Peninsula is located in Egypt.
- River Nile flows in Egypt.
- Egypt is known as Gift of Nile.
- Al-Azhar-University is located in Egypt.
- Lake Peipus and Narva River in Estonia forms the boundary with Russian Federation.
- Danakil and Ogaden deserts are located in Ethiopia
- South Ossetia is Autonomous region in Georgia
- Greece is situated in Balkan Peninsula
- Modern summer "Olympic Games" were started from Greece (Athens)
- There are 13000 Islands in Indonesia.
- Dead sea scrolls are founded in Israel
- Jordan in the Middle East is the Hashemite Kingdom.
- The country traditionally known for its neutrality is Switzerland.
- A vassal state is one which is completely under the suzerainty of another state.
- World's oldest democratic country is Great Britain
- Largest democracy in the world is India.
- The only country within a country is Vatican City.
- The World's smallest state by area is Vatican City.
- World oldest parliament is Althing of Iceland.
- Copper is named after the country Cyprus.
- Bosnia is situated in Europe.
- People of New Zealand are known as Kiwis.
- Vatican City State has the smallest population.
- UK stands for United Kingdom.

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- 90 55% of the U.K. citizens voted for independence of Scotland
- 91 Jordan in the Middle East is the Hashemite Kingdom.
- 92 Kathmandu is the largest City of Nepal
- 93 Jerusalem is a holy city for the Muslims, Christians and Jews
- 94 Brazil has the largest area of forest land.
- 95 Nigeria in African countries has the largest Population
- 96 Saudi Arabia is a Peninsula
- 97 The largest Islamic country by area is Kazakhstan.
- 98 Lion is the emblem of Sri Lanka.
- 99 Mossad is the intelligence agency of Israel.
- 100 Afghanistan has recently been elected a member board of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
- 101 Cuba is known as "Pearl of Antilles".
- 102 Finland is called "Land of thousands Islands".
- 103 India is world's largest arms buyer in the world. Second largest in the world is Saudi Arabia.
- 104 New Zealand, Israel and Britain have no written constitution.
- 105 Netherlands is situated below the sea level.
- 106 Nikkei is the stock exchange of Tokyo.
- 107 Dow Jones is stock exchange market of New York.
- 108 Stonehenge is in England.
- 109 Johor strait is situated between Malaysia and Singapore.
- 110 Malacca strait situated between Malaysia & Indonesia.
111. If you dwell in igloo you would be among Eskimos.
112. Bastille Day is the commemoration of the storming of the Bastille fortress-prison which was seen as a symbol of the revolutionary uprising in France
113. The Incan Civilization flourished in South America
114. Country with the smallest population in the world is Vatican City.
115. The smallest sovereign state in the world is Vatican City.
116. Largest country of South America is Brazil.
117. San Marino is smallest country of world in area

118. Smallest state in area is Maldives.
119. South Sudan is the youngest country of the world.
120. Area wise the largest country in the world is Russia.
121. Turkey, Tanzania, Mexico have abolished Death Penalty for all offences during 2002.
122. Cyprus was divided in to Greek and Turkish parts in 1974.
123. Before independence East Timor was the part of Indonesia.
124. The only spy museum has recently been opened in Moscow.
125. Kashagar is a famous city of China.
126. Greenwich is situated near London.
127. Aden is a port city of Yemen.
128. Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula.
129. Before independence Kosovo was the part of Serbia.
130. Gaza is the famous city of Palestine.
131. Taiwan was separated from the People's Republic of China in 1949.
132. Benghazi is a city in Libya.
133. Canton is a city in China.
134. The single biggest hydel power generating site is situated in China.
135. Kuwait is a tax free country.
136. The most populous state in India as well as the most populous country subdivision in the world is Uttar Pradesh.
137. Afghanistan has no railway.
138. Arab Israel peace process stalled due to Shape and size of the future Palestinian State, Status of East Jerusalem and Fate of 3.5 million Palestinian refugees in the Arab world
139. Russia criticizes American missile defense system deployed in Poland and Czech Republic.
140. Before its independence, Singapore was part of Malaysia.
141. Chancellor is the head of the state in Germany and Austria.
142. "Babylon" is the famous city of Iraq.
143. Timbuktu city is in the Sudan (African country).
144. Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg are included in "Benelux".

CURRENCY

1. Currency of Cambodia is Riel.
2. Ringgit is the currency of Malaysia.
3. The currency unit of Indonesia is Rupiah.
4. "Kwacha" is the currency unit of Zambia.
5. The currency of Bangladesh is called Taka.
6. The currency of China is called Yuan.

7. The currency of Japan is Yen.
8. "Kyat" is the currency of Myanmar.
9. "Birr" is the currency of Ethiopia
10. The currency of Guatemala is Quetzal.
11. The currency of Norway is Krone.
12. European single currency "Euro" was launched 1st July 1999.
13. Countries which are using euro currency are 19 in number.
14. The currency of Mexico is Peso.
15. Riyal is the currency Of Saudi Arabia
16. Currency note was used first time by China.
17. Baht is the currency of Thailand.
18. Rand is the currency of South Africa.
19. The currency of Syria is Pound
20. 'Dong' is the currency of Vietnam.
21. The currency of Holland is Euro.
22. The currency of Italy is Euro.

23. The currency of Portugal is Euro.
24. 'Tenge' is the currency of Kazakhstan.
25. Naira is the currency of Nigeria
26. Euro currency was launched in January 1999.
27. 'Kerb' is the exchange rate of currencies in the open market.
28. The currency of Sweden is Krona.
29. The currency of Turkey is Lira
30. Yen is currency of Japan
31. The currency of Australia is Dollar
32. The currency of Nepal is Rupee
33. The currency of Ireland is Euro
34. The currency of Martinique is Franc.
35. Pakistan mint issued currency notes and coins firstly in January, 1948
36. The currency of Haiti is Gourde
37. The currency of Honduras is Lempira.
38. The currency of Jamaica is Dollar

CAPITALS

1. The capital city of Libya is Tripoli.
2. The capital of the Ottoman Empire was Istanbul.
3. "Ankara" is the capital of Turkey.
4. The capital of Croatia is Zagreb.
5. The Capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe.
6. The capital city of Russia is Moscow.
7. Santiago is the capital of Chile.
8. Khartoum is the capital of Sudan.
9. The capital city of Nigeria is Abuja.
10. Baku is the capital city of Azerbaijan.
11. Tashkent is the capital city of Uzbekistan.
12. Capital of Yemen is Sana'a.
13. Capital of Turkey is Ankara.
14. Buenos Aires is the capital of Argentina.
15. Capital of the Switzerland is Berne.
16. Damascus is the oldest inhabited capital in the world.
17. "Taipei" is the capital of Taiwan.
18. Freetown is the capital of Sierra Leone.
19. The capital of Cyprus is Nicosia.
20. The highest capital in the world is La Paz.
21. The capital of Byzantine Empire is Constantinople.

22. Caracas is the capital of Venezuela
23. The French soldier Jean Parisot de La Valette gave his name to Valetta (Malta) city
24. Rabat is the capital of Morocco
25. The capital city of South Sudan is Juba.
26. Capital of the Ghana is Accra
27. Nairobi is Capital of Kenya
28. Capital City of Australia is Canberra.
29. Delhi city is capital of India
30. The capital city of Cuba is Havana.
31. Minsk is the capital of Belarus.
32. Canberra is the capital of Australia.
33. Bishkek is the capital of Kyrgyzstan.
34. Asmara is the capital of Eritrea.
35. La Paz city is situated at the highest altitude.
36. The capital of Somalia is Mogadishu.
37. 'Fort-de-France' is a Capital
38. Astana is the capital city of Kazakhstan.
39. The Capital of Chile is Santiago.
40. The capital of New Zealand is Wellington.
41. The capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of China is Urumqi.
42. Pristina is the capital of Kosovo.
43. The capital of Sweden is Stockholm.

LANGUAGES

1. Major language of Egypt is Arabic.
2. The major language of Saudi Arabia is Arabic.
3. Major language of Singapore is Malay.
4. Major language of Somalia is Somali.
5. Major language of Spain is Peseta.
6. Major language of Sri Lanka is Sinhalese.
7. The major language of Jordan is Arabic.
8. The major language of Kazakhstan is Kazakh.
9. The official language of Sudan Arabic.
10. The official language of Malaysia Malay.
11. Language is spoken by the majority in Maldives is Divehi.

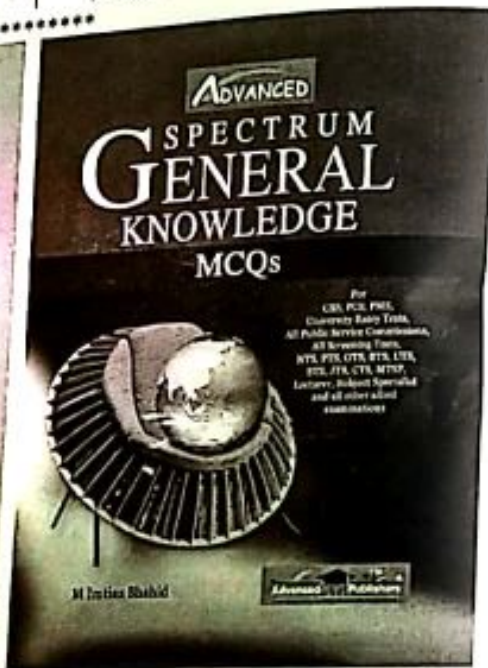
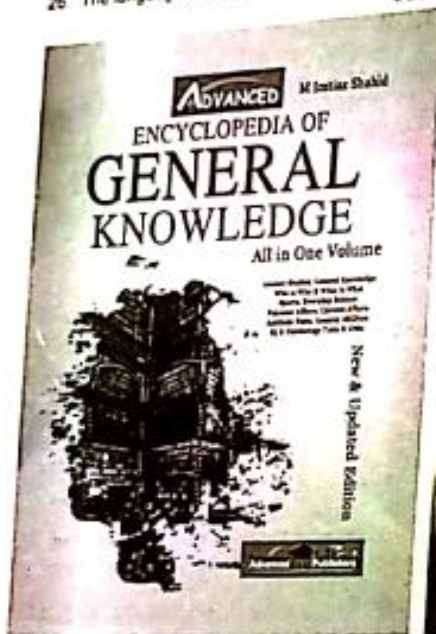
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12. The official language of Libya is Arabic.
13. Major languages of Lithuania are both Russian and Polish.
14. Major language of Netherlands is Dutch.
15. Major language of New Zealand is English.
16. The official languages of Niger are French and Hausa.
17. The official language of Syria is Arabic.
18. The official language of UAE is Arabic.
19. Major language of Ukraine is Ukrainian.
20. The official language of Uzbekistan is Uzbek.
21. Major language of the Yemen is Arabic.
22. The major language of Algeria is Arabic.
23. The major language of Argentine is Spanish.
24. The official languages of Afghanistan are Pushtu and Dari (Persian).
25. The major language of Bangladesh is Bengali.
26. The language of Belgium is Dutch.

27. The major language of Azerbaijan is Azeri.
28. The major language of Bahrain is Arabic.
29. The major language of Brazil is Portuguese.
30. The major language of Brunei is Malay.
31. Official language of China is Mandarin.
32. Major language of Colombia is Spanish.
33. Major language of Ethiopia is Amharic.
34. Major language of Egypt is Arabic.
35. The language of Cuba is Spanish.
36. Major language of Denmark is Danish.
37. Major language of Indonesia is Bahasa Indonesian.
38. The major language of Iraq is Arabic.
39. The language of Iran is Persian.
40. The major language of Ireland is Irish.
41. The official language of Italy is Italian.
42. Language spoken by the largest number of people in the world is Chinese.

**USA
AT A GLANCE**

1. The Declaration of Independence of USA which renounced on July 4, 1776.
2. The author of the American Declaration of Independence was Thomas Jefferson.
3. The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies was adopted by the Constitutional Congress on July 4, 1776 at Philadelphia.
4. Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. (born November 20, 1942) is the 46th and current president of the United States.
5. A member of the Democratic Party, Biden served as the 47th vice president from 2009 to 2017 under Barack Obama and represented Delaware in the United States Senate from 1973 to 2009.
6. Sarah Louise Palin (born February 11, 1964) is an American politician, commentator, author, and reality television personality, who served as the 9th governor of Alaska from 2006 until her resignation in 2009. As the 2008 Republican vice presidential nominee alongside Arizona Senator John McCain, she was the first Republican female vice presidential nominee and the second female vice presidential nominee of a major party, after Geraldine Ferraro in 1984. The McCain-Palin ticket lost the 2008 election to the Democratic Party's then-U.S. Senators Barack Obama and Joe Biden.
7. There are 50 states of USA.
8. Virginia State of USA is called 'mother of states'.
9. Hawaii is the most recent state to join the US.
10. Americans purchased Alaska from Russia.
11. Alaska is the largest state of USA.
12. Alaska State of U.S. has had the most earthquakes.
13. California is the most populous state in the USA.
14. First president of USA was George Washington.
15. John Adam was the second president of USA.
16. John F. Kennedy was the youngest elected president of USA.
17. Barack Obama the American President did belong to Democratic Party.
18. Barack Obama is the 44th American President.
19. Barack Obama was born in Hawaii and now he belongs to Illinois.
20. US President Barack Obama's father was Kenyan.
21. In American history only president who give resign was Richard Nixon.
22. Theodore Roosevelt the youngest president of USA who was vice president but had to take over after the assassination, of President William McKinley.
23. Franklin D. Roosevelt, American Presidents has remained in office for more than 12 years.
24. US President Franklin Roosevelt introduced Day performance of Government in 1933.
25. The only US President who elected president of US for four times is Franklin D. Roosevelt.
26. Current US Congress is 117th.
27. Series of scandals in America 1972 involving President Richard Nixon and his administration is called Watergate Scandal.
28. The President of USA who was killed during his office is J. F. Kennedy and Abraham Lincoln.
29. Richard Nixon was the only American President who had to resign when it became clear that he was about to be impeached and convicted by Congress.
30. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the United States President's face is NOT carved on Mount Rushmore (South Dakota's Black Hills), a monument and memorial built in 1937.
31. Henry Truman was the President of USA at the time of creation of Pakistan.
32. Henry Truman, President of USA ordered to drop the atom bomb on Nagasaki and Hiroshima.
33. John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
34. Woodrow Wilson was the President of USA during World War I.
35. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of USA during World War II.



36. President of USA during the Gulf War was George H W Bush.
37. 'Deal of the Century' presented by US President Donald Trump related to Palestine.
38. Civil war in USA started in the era of Abraham Lincoln reign.
39. The numbers of amendments made in the American Constitution are 27.
40. 19th Amendment to USA's constitution essentially granted the right of voting to Women.
41. Watergate Scandle is related to Spying.
42. Under Symington amendment in 1990, the U.S. suspended all economic aid and military assistance to Pakistan.
43. Minimum age of candidate to contest the elections of American Senate is 30 years.
44. The Electoral College in United States comprises of 538 Electors.
45. In the election of United States President, the largest number of 'Electoral College' members are elected from the state of California.
46. The only US President who received all the electoral votes is George Washington.
47. System of 'Administrative Law' is provided in the Constitution of USA.
48. In November 2003 US President George W Bush announced a Plan named 'Greater Middle East Initiatives' with the objective to Promote democracy and freedom in the Middle East.
49. In the recent President Elections in the United States, the main election rival of President Obama was Mitt Romney.
50. In 1954 USA launched her first Atomic Submarine in the title of Nautilus (SSN-571).
51. USA is the country with the longest defence budget in the world.
52. The US Congress and Senate raised the debt limit of US government by \$1500 billion.
53. USA is the largest shareholder of World Bank.
54. The Pentagon is the headquarters of the United States Department of Defense, in Pentagon.
55. Wyatt Earp a famous US marshal had a gun called 'Buntline Special'.
56. American Congress appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of American Untrained Army in 1732.
57. Black Hawk helicopters were used by the Americans in Osama's operation.
58. The hurricane in October 2012 was caused wide-spread damage in the Eastern sea-board states of the USA is Sandy.

59. The garden city movement, a method of urban planning has not significantly influenced the design and planning of New York.
60. In USA Two Party System is prevailed.
61. The Congress of USA sits at a place in Washington called Capital Hills near White House.
62. The first woman speaker of US Congress is Nancy Pelosi.
63. Founder of the Republican Party of USA is Alexander Hamilton.
64. The first Republican President of America was Abraham Lincoln.
65. Brazil is larges country of South America.
66. The 'Statute of Liberty' was gifted to United States by France.
67. Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.
68. The Silicon Valley is located in USA.
69. Abraham Lincoln's Library and Museum is located in the city/town of spring field.
70. 'Pearl Harbour' is located in American state Hawaii.
71. The most important achievement of Abraham Lincoln was Abolition of slavery.
72. Henry Kissinger was the former US Secretary of State.
73. Dr. Henry Kissinger served as America's Secretary of State during the presidency of Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford.
74. American Congress appointed George Washington Commander-in-Chief of American Untrained Army in 1775.
75. Kyrgyzstan, a Central Asian States has recently closed down American air base at 'Manas'?
76. Under the proposed law 'Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act' the US would establish reconstruction opportunity zones in the tribal areas of Pakistan.
77. Slavery was abolished in America in 1865.
78. The 'Commercial Award' given by Ramsay Macdonald.
79. United States Secretary of State is John Kerry.
80. Joe Biden is the Vice President of USA.
81. David Petraeus is U.S. Deputy Secretary of State.
82. Marc Grossman of US Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan is.
83. Sarah Palin' is Republican vice Presidential candidate in US.
84. Joe Biden is America's Vice President.

85. American President's special envoy to the Middle East is Richard Holbrooke.

86. Marc Grossman is the US Envoy for Afghanistan and Pakistan.

BRITAIN

1. "Hansard" is the official verbatim report of the British Parliament.
2. Beside England, United Kingdom consists of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
3. In Britain, the office of the Prime Minister came into existence in the time of Hanoverians.
4. The quorum of British House of Lords is 3.
5. In UK, "Right Honourable" is the title of Members of the Privy Council.
6. The smallest administrative unit in British Local Self Government is Parish.
7. Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan was Claiment Attlee.
8. The British killed Lakshmi in 1858.
9. Next longest serving British monarch after Victoria (63 years) is Elizabeth II.
10. New England' consists of six states in northeast USA excludes Maryland.
11. Transformation of Britain from a mainly agricultural society to a mainly industrial society took place in the period from 1760 to 1840. This is called Industrial Revolution.

12. Oxford is Britain's oldest university.
13. Magna Carta laid the foundations of democratic political system in Great Britain.
14. Sayeeda Hussain Warsi is the first Muslim and Pakistani woman to serve England and is Chairman of the British Conservative Party
15. The recently appointed Governor of Bank of England Mark Carney is a citizen of Canada
16. The imaginary line of zero degree longitude which passes through Greenwich is called Meridian.
17. UK left European union in 31 Jan 2020
18. Greenwich, a city of London is famous for calculating the time of all the countries
19. In 1884 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was established
20. Greenwich Mean time passes through Mali.
21. Louis Bleriot was the first person to fly across the English Channel.
22. Claiment Attlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan.

INDIA

1. India consists of 29 states and 7 union territories.
2. India is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country (with over 1.2 billion people), and the most populous democracy in the world.
3. Rajasthan (Area Wise) is the largest state of India.
4. Uttar Pradesh is the largest state (Population Wise) of India.
5. Bande Matram was adopted by Indian Congress as their National Anthem.
6. Sarojinin Naidu is known as 'Nightingale of India.
7. India granted Most Favoured Nation Status

- (MFN) status to Pakistan in 1996
8. The home state of Prime Minister Narendra Modi is Gujrat
9. Indian State Bihar lost its Chief Minister in a helicopter crash in the first week of September 2009.
10. The Malabar Coast is found India
11. Indira Gandhi, Mahatma Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi did not die of natural death.
12. The first census was conducted in India at the time of Lord Mayo
13. The most populous state in India as well as the most populous country subdivision in the world is Uttar Pradesh.

NOTABLE DOCTRINES

1. The doctrine of Wahdatul-Wajood was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi
2. The doctrine of "Wahdat ash-shuhod" was propounded by ShaykhSirhindi to counter "wahdat al-wujod" (unity of being) which had been advanced by Muhiyuddinibn Arabi.

3. Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
4. Doctrine of Lapse under which adoption of son by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned was introduced in Subcontinent on 1848.

5. Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy and doctrine of Lapse created unrest in Princes.
6. A doctrine under which legislative statute or executive actions are subject to possible invalidation by the Judiciary is called Judicial Review.
7. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case *Mauvi Tamiz-ud-Din vs. State* case for the first time in the history of Pakistan.
8. The Monroe Doctrine was intended to Safeguard American interests.
9. Monroe Doctrine originated by US President Monroe in 2 December 1823.
10. Utilitarian doctrine held that the function of government should be to secure the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.

INDEPENDENCE DAYS

1. Afghanistan celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 19.
2. Algeria got Independence in 1962 from France.
3. Angola Independence in 1975 from Portugal.
4. Argentina Independence declared from Spain on July 09, 1816.
5. Armenia got Independence from Soviet Union in 1991.
6. Azerbaijan got independence from Soviet Union in 1991.
7. Azerbaijan celebrates its independence day on October 18.
8. Bahrain celebrates its independence day on December 16.
9. Bahrain got independence in 1971 from Britain.
10. Bangladesh celebrates its independence day on March 26.
11. Belgium got independence in 1831 from Netherlands.
12. Cuba celebrates its Independence Day every year on May 20.
13. Finland celebrates its Independence Day every year on December 6.
14. Greece celebrates its Independence Day every year on March 25.
15. Iceland celebrates its Independence Day every year on June 17.
16. India celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 15.
17. Indonesia celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 17.
18. Iran celebrates its Independence Day every year on February 11.
19. Israel celebrates its Independence Day every year on May 14.
20. Jordan celebrates its Independence Day every year on May 25.
21. Kazakhstan celebrates its Independence Day every year on December 16.
22. Kuwait celebrates its Independence Day every year on February 25.
23. Kyrgyzstan celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 31.
24. Lebanon celebrates its Independence Day every year on November 22.
25. Malaysia celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 31.
26. Maldives celebrates its Independence Day every year on July 26.
27. Morocco celebrates its Independence Day every year on November 18.
28. Myanmar celebrates its Independence Day every year on January 4.
29. Netherlands celebrates its Independence Day every year on May 5.
30. Nigeria celebrates its Independence Day every year on October 1.
31. Norway celebrates its Independence Day every year on May 17.
32. Pakistan celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 14.
33. Republic of the Philippines celebrates its Independence Day every year on June 12.
34. Poland celebrates its Independence Day every year on November 11.
35. Portugal celebrates its Independence Day every year on December 1.
36. Qatar celebrates its Independence Day every year on December 18.
37. Russia celebrates its Independence Day every year on June 12.
38. Singapore celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 9.
39. South Africa celebrates its Independence Day every year on December 11.
40. Sri Lanka celebrates its Independence Day every year on February 4.
41. Sudan celebrates its Independence Day every year on January 1.
42. Switzerland celebrates its Independence Day every year on August 1.
43. Tajikistan celebrates its Independence Day every year on September 9.

44. Turkmenistan celebrates its Independence Day every year on October 27.
45. United Arab Emirates celebrates its Independence Day every year on December 2.
46. United States celebrates its Independence Day every year on July 4.
47. Uzbekistan celebrates its Independence Day every year on September 1.
48. Vietnam got independence from Japan and France on September 2, 1945.
49. Yemen celebrates its Independence Day every year on November 30.

NOTABLE AIRLINES

1. "Ural Airlines" belongs to Russia.
2. "Ariana airline" is an airline of Afghanistan.
3. "BIMAN" is an airline of Bangladesh.
4. "Sun Country Airlines" is airline of USA.
5. "West Jet" is airline of Canada.
6. "Continental Airlines" is airline of USA.
7. "Virgin Atlantic" is airline of Great Britain.
8. "Japan Airlines" is the largest airline of Japan.
9. "China Airlines" belongs to Taiwan.
10. "Elal Airline" is the International airline of Israel.
11. "Continental Airlines" is the airline of USA.
12. "Easy Jet" is the airline of UK.
13. "Delta Airlines" headquarter in Atlanta, Georgia it belongs to USA.
14. "Freedom Air" is the airline of New Zealand.
15. "EVA Air" is the airline of Taiwan.
16. KLM airline is the world oldest carrier operating it was founded in 1919.
17. "KLM airlines" belongs to Netherlands.
18. "Lauda Air" is the airline of Austria.
19. "Olympic Airways" belongs to Greece.
20. First ever airline was founded in 1909.
21. The first Airline of the world is "KLM".
22. "American Airlines" is the largest airline in term of fleet size.
23. "Qantas" is the airline of Australia.
24. "Middle East Airline" belongs to Lebanon.
25. "SATA Air Acores" is the airline of Portugal.
26. "Maersk Air" is the airline of Denmark.
27. "Silk Air" is the airline of Singapore.
28. "Sunflower Airlines" belongs to Fiji.
29. Russia's airline belongs to Aeroflot.
30. "Air France" is the France's airline.
31. "Air Lanka" is the airline of Sri Lanka.
32. "Alitalia" is the Italian airline.
33. "Bheman" airline belongs to Bangladesh.
34. "British Airways" is the airline of British.
35. "Cathay Pacific" is the Air line of Hong Kong.
36. "Emirates Airlines" belongs to U.A.E.
37. "Gulf Air" is the Airline of Bahrain.
38. "JAL" is the Japan's airline.
39. "K.L.M." is the Holland's airline.
40. The famous airline "Lufthansa" belongs to Germany.
41. "Oman Air" is the Oman's airline.
42. "Qatar Airways" is the Qatar's airline.
43. "Singapore Airlines" is the Singapore's airline.
44. South Africa's airline is "South African Airways".
45. The first private Airline in Pakistan was "Hajvery".
46. "Qantas Airlines" is associated with Australia.
47. "Royal Nepal Airlines" is the Nepal's airline.
48. "Transworld Arway" (TWA) belongs to USA.
49. "Scandinavian Airlines" operates in the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark.
50. "Air Asia" is the airline of Malaysia.
51. "Adna Airways" is the Airline of Slovenia.
52. "Air Baltic" belongs to Latvia.
53. "Air Europa" is the airline of Spain.
54. "Vang" and "Vasp" are the airlines of Brazil.
55. "West Jet" is the airline of Canada.
56. "Pakistan International Airline" is the International airline of Pakistan.
57. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was established in 1955.
58. "Sun country Airlines" is the airline of USA.
59. "Thai Airways" is the airline of Thailand.
60. "Queens land and Northern Territory Aerial Service" is airline of Australia.
61. The name of Greece airline is "Olympic Airways".
62. "Cathay Pacific Airways" is the airline of Hong Kong.
63. "El Al" is the airline of Israel.
64. "Middle East Airlines" is the airline of Lebanon.
65. "KLM Royal Dutch Airlines" is the airline of Netherlands.
66. The name of Poland airline is "Polish State Air Service".
67. "Transporturi Aerine Romane" is the airline of Romania.
68. "Aeroflot" is the airline of Russia.
69. "Air Lanka" is the airline of Sri Lanka.
70. "Armavia" is the airline of Armenia.
71. "LIAT" is the airline of Barbados.
72. "Druk" Air is the airline of Bhutan.

60. **Advanced Objective General Knowledge (One Liner)**

73. "Royal Khmer Airlines" is the airline of Cambodia
74. "Avianca" is airline of Colombia
75. Airline of Costa Rica is "Lacsa".
76. "TAME" is airline of Ecuador.
77. "Universal Airlines" is airline of Guyana.
78. "Air Koryo" is airline of North Korea.
79. "FlyLal" is the airline of Lithuania
80. "Bonare Express" is airline of Netherlands Antilles
81. The name of Panama's airline is "Copa Airlines".
82. "Jat Airways" is airline of Serbia
83. "Iberia" is the airline of Spain.
84. "Orient Airways" is the first and oldest airline of the Pakistan.
85. "Ethad Airways" is airline of United Arab Emirates
86. "PLUNA" is airline of Uruguay
87. "Asiana Airlines" is the airline of South Korea.
88. "All Nippon Airways" is airline of Japan.
89. "Augsburg Airways" is airline of Germany.
90. "Aloha Airlines" is airline of USA.
91. "Hayven Airline" is the first private airline of Pakistan
92. "Shagreen Air" is the airline of Chile.
93. "Braathens SAFE" is the airline of Norway.
94. "Flugverkehrs AG" is airline of Germany.
95. "Freedom Air" is airline of New Zealand.
96. "Lauda Air" is airline of Austria.
97. "Martinair" is The airline of Netherlands is.
98. "KLM Airline (Holland)" is the oldest airline of the world.
99. "SATA Air Acores" is airline of Portugal.
100. The airline of Singapore is "Silk Air".
101. "Virgin Atlantic" is airline of Britain.
102. "Wide roe" is airline of Norway.
103. "World Airways" is airline of USA.
104. "Sunflower Airlines" is airline of Fiji.
105. "Vang" & "Vasp" Airlines are airlines of Brazil.
106. "Monarch Airlines" is airlines of Great Britain.
107. "Lufthansa" and "LT" are airlines of Germany.
108. In terms of Scheduled international passengers carried "Ryanair" is the largest airline in the world. It belongs to Ireland.
109. "Bahaman" is the name of airline of Bangladesh.
110. Mahan Airline belongs to Iran.
111. "Etihad Airline" is the name of airline of UAE.
112. "Sabena"
- 113.
114. is the name of airline of Belgium.
115. "Eva airline" is the name of airline of Taiwan.
116. "Olympic Airways" is the name of airline of Greece.
117. "S-7" is the name of airline of Russia.
118. "Asiana Airlines" is the airline of South Korea.
119. "Air blue" belongs to Pakistan.
120. The world's first International Airline operated its first flight on May 17, 1920 was "KLM (Netherlands)".
121. "Garuda airline" is the name of airline of Indonesia.
122. "Dragon air" is an airline of Hong Kong.
123. "Behman" and "Bismillah" Airlines belong to Bangladesh.
124. "West Virginia" is the name of airline of USA.
125. "Aero Asia" is the airline of Pakistan.
126. "PIA" is the biggest airline of Pakistan.
127. "Shaheen Air Line" is the name of airline of Pakistan.

NOTABLE AIRPORTS

1. USA has the largest number of Airports.
2. The famous airport "Dum Dum" is located in India.
3. The biggest airport in the world at Dallas is situated in Saudi Arabia
4. "Kennedy Airport" is situated in New York.
5. "Cristoforo Colombo" is the name of an Italian airport situated in Genoa
6. "Memphis International Airport" is the world's busiest airport by cargo traffic.
7. "Schiphol airport" is situated in Amsterdam.
8. "Frankfurt International Airport" is the airport which serves the most international destinations.

9. "Fornebu airport" is situated in Oslo.
10. "Helinkon airport" is situated in Greece.
11. "Kimpoo airport" is situated in South Korea.
12. "Tegal airport" is situated in Germany.
13. "Heathrow airport" is situated in London.
14. "Leonardo Da Vinci Int'l" is the airport of Rome.
15. Lhasa Airport is located at the highest altitude i.e. 4363 m.
16. "Charles de Gaulle airport" is situated in Paris.
17. "Narita" is the name of Tokyo airport.
18. "Abidjan" is the name of airport in Ivory Coast.
19. "Monrovia" is the name of airport in Liberia.
20. "Schwechat airport" is situated in Vienna.

21. "Ulan Bator" is the name of airport in Magnolia.
22. "Minsk" is the name of Airport in Belarus.
23. "Leonardo da Vinci" is the name of Rome Airport.
24. "Manama" is the name of Airport Bahrain.
25. "O'Hare airport" is situated in Chicago.
26. "King Abdul Aziz airport" is situated in Riyadh.
27. "Indira Gandhi Airport" is located in Delhi, India.
28. "Ben Gurion" airport is situated in Tel Aviv.
29. "Newark Liberty International airport" is situated in New Jersey.
30. "Senai International airport" is situated in Singapore.
31. "Kuala Lumpur International Airport" is situated in Sepang.
32. "Soekarno-Hatta International airport" is situated in Java.
33. "Changi airport" is situated in Singapore.
34. "Tribhuvan International Airport" is situated in Nepal- Khatmandu.
35. World's least busy airport is "Nicosia airport".
36. Dum Dum is the name of airport of Calcutta.
37. "Suvarnabhumi Airport" is situated in Thailand.
38. "Praia" is the name of airport in Cape Verde Islands.
39. "Banjul" is the name of airport in Gambia.
40. "Accra" is the name of airport in Ghana.
41. "Ezezia Aeroparque" is the airport of Argentina.
42. "Ketak" is the airport of Hong Kong.
43. "Schwechat" is the name of airport of Vienna.
44. "Dorval" is the name of the Airport of Canada.
45. "J.F. Kennedy" is name of Airport of New York.
46. "Niamey" is the name of airport in Niger.
47. "Antalya Airport" is situated in Turkey.
48. "Schiphol Airport" is situated in Amsterdam.
49. The oldest Airport of the world is located in Netherlands.
50. "Windhoek" is the name of airport in Namibia.
51. The oldest Airport of the Pakistan is "Karachi Airport".
52. "Kimpoo Airport" is situated in S. Korea.
53. The busiest airport of the world is situated in USA.
54. Busiest Airport of world is O'Hare.
55. "Fornebu" is the Oslo's Airport.
56. "Helinkenon" is the Airport of Greece.
57. "Heathrow Airport" is the Airport of London.
58. "Narita" is the name of Airport of Tokyo.
59. "Jeddah" is the airport of Saudi Arabia.
60. "Allama Iqbal Airport" is the name of Lahore

- Airport.
61. "Subang" is the name of Airport of Malaysia.
 62. "Pretoria" is the name of Airport of South Africa.
 63. "Kigali" is the name of airport in Rwanda.
 64. "Tegel" is the airport in Germany
 65. "Tablizi" is the name of airport in Georgia
 66. "Tullamanne" is the Airport belongs to Australia.
 67. "Gatwick International Airport" is located in UK.
 68. "Santa Cruz" is the name of Bombay Airport.
 69. "Congonhas" is the name of Airport of Brazil.
 70. "Khalida" is the international Airport of Lebanon.
 71. "Benazir shaheed international airport" is in Islamabad, Pakistan.
 72. "Bandaranaike" is the name of Airport of Sri Lanka
 73. Two airports are named after Simon Bolivar. One is in "Caracas", Venezuela and other is "Guayaquil", Ecuador.
 74. "Norman Manley airport" is on Jamaica Island in the Caribbean.
 75. "Liverpool airport" has been renamed in the name of John Lennon.
 76. Old name of "Liverpool airport" was "Speke airport"
 77. "Kingsford Smith airport" belongs to "Sydney".
 78. G. Marconi airport is another airport in Italy. Located in "Bologna".
 79. "The Augusto C Sandino airport" is situated in Managua, Nicaragua a Latin American city.
 80. The airport at Tel Aviv, Israel is named after Ben-Gurion
 81. Benito Juarez gives his name to the airport of Mexico City
 82. Leonardo da Vinci airport is yet another Italian airport - located in Rome.
 83. Indira Gandhi gives her name to the airport of New Delhi.
 84. The airport at Venice is named after which famous explorer Marco Polo.
 85. James M Cox, a US State Governor, gives his name to the airport situated in Dayton.
 86. The airport in Nairobi is named after Jomo Kenyatta
 87. "Lester B Pearson" airport is located in Toronto.
 88. "Mohamed-V" airport can be found in Casablanca, Morocco, a North African city.
 89. "Galileo Galilei" Airport is located in Italy.
 90. The last Italian one. Galileo Galilei airport can be found in Pisa, a city of Italy
 91. The airport honouring "Grantley Adams" is on Barbados, a Caribbean island.
 92. "ADX" is the airport named after St Andrews.

93. The airport at Abbottsinch is more commonly called "GLA".
94. "NDI" is the code for the Sanday airport.
95. If you flew from "Bradley International Airport" to "Ronald Reagan International Airport", between Hartford and Washington, DC you would be flying.
96. If you flew from "Sheremetyevo International Airport" to "Orly International Airport", between Russia and France you would be flying.
97. If you flew from "O'Hare International Airport" to "T.F. Green International Airport", between Chicago and Providence you would be flying.
98. If you flew from "Cairns International Airport" to "Cochin International Airport", between Australia and India you would be traveling.
99. If you flew from "Hartsfield International Airport"

- to "Logan International Airport" you would be flying between Atlanta and Boston.
100. If you landed at "Durban International Airport" you would find yourself in South Africa.
101. If you landed at "General Mitchell International Airport", you would find yourself in Milwaukee.
102. If you landed at "Cork International Airport", you would find yourself in Ireland.
103. If you flew from "Wil Rogers World Airport" to "McCarran International Airport", between Oklahoma City and Las Vegas you would be flying.
104. If you landed at "Aeropuerto International Jorge Chavez", you would find yourself in Peru.
105. The airport in Belfast, Northern Ireland named after the famous footballer "George Best".

NATIONAL ANIMALS

1. "Marco Polo Sheep" is the national animal of Afghanistan.
2. "Puma" is the national animal of Argentina.
3. "Blue Marlin national fish" is the national animal of Bahamas.
4. "Royal Bengal Tiger" is the national animal of Bangladesh.
5. National animal of Belarus is "Wisent".
6. "Lion" is the national animal of Belgium.
7. "Takin" is the national animal of Bhutan.
8. "Llama" is the national animal of Bolivia.
9. "Jaguar" is the national animal of Brazil.
10. "Lion" is the national animal of Bulgaria.
11. "Kouprey" is the national animal of Cambodia.
12. "Peregrine Falcon" is the national bird of Angola.
13. The National Animal of Pakistan is "Markhor".
14. In Australia, animal Kangaroo is abundantly found.

NATIONAL BIRDS

1. "Emu" is the national bird of Australia.
2. "Oriental Magpie Robin" is the national bird of Bangladesh.
3. "White Stork" is the national bird of Belarus.
4. "Common Raven" is the national bird of Bhutan.
5. "Andean Condor" is the national bird of Bolivia.
6. "Rufous-bellied Thrush" is the national bird of Brazil.
7. "Condor" is the national bird of Chile.
8. "Red-crowned Crane" is the national bird of China.
9. "Mute Swan" is the national bird of Denmark.
10. "Andean Condor" is the national bird of Ecuador.
11. "Rufous-bellied Thrush" is the national bird of Finland.
12. "Gallic Rooster" is the national bird of France.
13. "Chakor" is the national bird of Pakistan.

FLAGS

1. The study of flags is known as Vexillology.
2. Some believe Roman Empire's vexillum was the first true flag, while others hold that the flags originated in China.
3. National flag of Pakistan was designed by Amir-ud-Din Kidwai.
4. Flag of Pakistan was adopted on August 11, 1947.
5. The green colour of Pakistani flag represents Muslims.
6. Vertical white stripe in the hoist (left side) of Pakistani flag represents non-Muslim minorities.
7. White crescent in the centre of Pakistan's national flag represents Progress.
8. White five-pointed star in the centre of Pakistan's national flag represents Light, Wisdom and Knowledge.
9. The size of the white portion is One-fourth the size of the flag.

10. The common name for the Pakistani flag are Sabz-Hilali-Parcham and Parcham-e-Sitara aw Hilal.
11. The size ratio of Pakistani flag is 2:3.
12. Emblem of UN is engraved on the flag of United Nations.
13. Sky blue and White are the two colours present in UN flag.
14. The emblem on UN flag is composed of a world map, enclosed in olive branches. Olive branches symbolises Peace.
15. UN flag colour represents official colours of the United Nations.
16. The white flag is an internationally recognized protective sign of truce or ceasefire, and request for negotiation.
17. White flag is also used to symbolize surrender, since it is often the weaker party which requests negotiation.
18. The flag of Denmark is known as Dannenberg.
19. Emblem of International Red Cross is shown on flag of Switzerland.
20. The common name of the United Kingdom flag is "The Union Flag".
21. United Kingdom's flag is used by warships at sea and is called the Union Jack.
22. The national flag of France is also called "Tricolour".
23. "The Stars and Stripes" and "Old Glory" are the nicknames of flag of the United States.
24. The flag of Malaysia is also referred to as "Jalur Gemilang" and "Glorious Stripes".
25. Pan-Arab colours (green, white, red & black), can be seen on the flags of Jordan, Kuwait, Sudan, Syria, the United Arab Emirates, and Western Sahara, Yemen and on the Palestinian flag?
26. Soviet's flag is combination of golden symbols of the Hammer and Sickle on a red field.
27. Libya's flag consists of a simple green field with no other characteristics.
28. A distinguishing flag of a ship or a military unit, or a distinguishing token, emblem, or badge, such as a symbol of office is called as "Ensign".
29. Flag that is flown by a ship in foreign waters as a token of respect is known as "Courtesy flag" or "courtesy ensign".
30. Highest flagpole in the world, at 160 metres is Gijeong-dong in North Korea.
31. The weight of flagpole Gijeong-dong in North Korea is 270 kilograms.
32. The tallest free-standing flagpole of the world, with a total height of 132 meters is located in Aqaba, Jordan.
33. The second tallest free standing flagpole in the world, with a height of 126 meters is situated in Amman, Jordan.
34. Brazilian national flag flown in the Square of the three Powers in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil also known as "world's biggest regularly hoisted flag".
35. The flag of the Philippines is unique in being flown upside-down (with red on top) when the nation is at War.
36. Flag of Cyprus is the only national flag to display its map outline.
37. Commonality between flags of Switzerland and Vatican City is that they are both exact squares.
38. European and Western nations' flags are usually in colours of red, white, and blue.
39. The most popular colour combination of the African nations' flags is red, yellow, and green.
40. The Olympic rings represent colours used at least once in every national flag around the world. Those colours include blue, yellow, black, green and red.
41. Chad and Romania do have almost identical (there is a subtle difference in the shades of blue) flags.
42. The three colours of Maldives flag are Red, Green and White.
43. Guinea and Mali have the same flag.
44. France and Netherlands have the same flag rotated through 90 degrees.
45. Nepal's flag has the distinction of the world's only non-rectangular national flag.
46. The two elements in Nepal's flag are a moon and Sun.
47. The national flag of Bangladesh has a Green rectangle and red circle.
48. Flag of Sri Lanka have a yellow lion and a sword in his hand along with green and orange strips.
49. Besides white dragon, Yellow & Orange colours are there in Bhutan's flag.
50. The flag of Denmark is the oldest state flag still in use. The flag is known as Dannenberg.

NATIONAL EMBLEMS

- The Emblem of Bangladesh is "White lily".
- The Emblem of Barbados is "Head of a Trident".
- The Emblem of Belgium is "Lion".
- The Emblem of Canada is "White Lily".
- The emblem of Denmark is "Beach".
- Emblem of Dominica is "Sisserou Parrot".
- Emblems of Germany are "Corn flower" and "Eagle".
- Emblem of France is "Lily".
- Emblem of Iran is "Rose".
- Emblem of Ireland is "Shamrock".
- Emblem of Ivory Coast is "Elephant".
- "Chrysanthemum" is the emblem of Japan.
- "Orchid Tree" is the emblem of Hong Kong.
- "Cedar Tree" is the emblem of Lebanon.
- "Lion with Crown" is the emblem of Luxembourg.
- "Lion" is the emblem of Netherlands.
- "Southern Cross", "Kiw" and "Fern" are the emblems of New Zealand.
- "Lion" is the emblem of Norway.
- "Crescent" and "Jasmine" are the emblems of Pakistan.
- "Paradise Bird" is the emblem of New Guinea.
- "Eagle" is the emblem of Poland.
- "Feather" is the emblem of San Marino.
- "Pomegranate" is the emblem of Spain.
- "Baobab Tree" is the emblem of Senegal.
- "Lion" is the emblem of Sri Lanka.
- "Secretary Bird" is the emblem of Sudan.
- "Lion and Elephant" is the emblem of Swaziland.
- "Eagle" is the emblem of Syria.
- "Crescent and Star" is the emblem of Turkey.
- "The Soyombo" (Symbol for freedom and independence) is the emblem of Mongolia.
- "Rose" is the emblem of UK.
- "Bald Eagle" is the emblem of USA.
- "Lion" is the national emblem of Sri Lanka, Norway and Belgium.
- "Dragon" is the national symbol of China.
- "Giant panda" is far more often used within China as a national emblem than the dragon.
- "Bear" is the national symbol of Russia.
- "Kangaroo" is the national emblem of Australia.
- "Maple Leaf" is the national emblem of Canada.

NATIONAL FLOWERS

- Golden Wattle is the national flower of Australia.
- Ceibo is the national flower of Argentina.
- Yellow Elder is the national flower of Bahamas.
- Water Lily is the national flower of Bangladesh.
- Flax is the national flower of Belarus.
- Red Poppy is the national flower of Belgium.
- Black Orchid is the national flower of Belize.
- Blue poppy is the national flower of Bhutan.
- Kantuta is the national flower of Bolivia.
- Cattleya Orchid is the national flower of Brazil.
- Maple Leaf is the national flower of Canada.
- Plum Blossom is the national flower of China.
- Christmas orchid is the national flower of Colombia.
- Jasmine is the national flower of Pakistan.
- In 1961 Chambeli was selected as a National floral symbol.

NATIONAL FRUITS

- Pomegranate is the national fruit of Armenia.
- Jackfruit is the national fruit of Bangladesh.
- Kiwifruit is the national fruit of China.
- Avocado is the national fruit of Mexico.
- Ackee is the national fruit of Jamaica.
- Mango is the summer national fruit of Pakistan.
- Guava is the winter national fruit of Pakistan.
- Mango is the national fruit of India.
- Mango is the national fruit of Philippines.

PARLIAMENTS

- The apex elected body in Israel is called Knesset.
- The parliament of Brunei is called Legislative Council.

- National People's Congress is the name of Parliament of China.
- "Milli Majlis" is the Parliament of Azerbaijan.
- "Consultative Council" is the parliament of Bahrain.
- The unicameral "Jatiya Sangsad" is the parliament of Bangladesh.
- National Assembly is the Parliament of Belarus.
- The unicameral "National Assembly" is the parliament of Benin.
- The upper house of Brazil parliament is called Federal Senate.
- "Tshogdu" is the unicameral parliament of Bhutan.
- The parliament of Japan is called Diet.
- "Kenges" is the parliament of Kazakhstan.
- "Politburo" is the parliament of North Korea.
- "Staten General" is the parliament of Holland.
- "Saeima" is the parliament of Latvia.
- "Great People's Congress" is the parliament of Libya.
- "Sabor" is the parliament of Croatia.
- National Assembly of People's Power is the Parliament of Cuba.
- "Folketing" is the parliament of Denmark.
- "Skupstina" is the parliament of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- The parliament of Estonia is Rigokogu.
- "Eduskunton" is the Parliament of Finland.
- "House of Assembly" is the parliament of South Africa.
- Bundestag is the name of lower house of Germany.
- Rajya Sabha is the name of the upper house of Indian parliament.
- "Majlis" is the parliament of Iran.
- The name of Afghanistan parliament is Loya Jirga.
- The parliament of Albania is People's Assembly.
- "National People's Assembly" belongs to Algeria.
- The Upper house of Argentine Congress (Parliament) is Chamber of Deputies.
- The parliament of Armenia is called State Council.
- "Parliament of commonwealth" is the parliament of Australia.
- Federal Assembly is the parliament of Austria.
- Seimas is the parliament of Lithuania.
- Luxembourg's Parliament is called Chamber of Deputies.
- The lower house of UK parliament is called House of Commons.
- Majlis is the parliament of Tajikistan.
- Majlis is the parliament of Turkmenistan.
- "Pythu Hluttaw" is the Parliament of Myanmar.
- Storting is the Parliament of Norway.
- "National Panchayat" is the Parliament of Nepal.
- "The Staten General" is the Parliament of Netherland.
- "Liblandia" is the Parliament of Swaziland.
- The World's oldest parliament, founded in the year 930 AD is Althing of Iceland.
- Congress is the Parliament of USA.
- Assembly of Deputies is the Parliament of Tunisia.
- The upper house of Austria's parliament is called Federal council.
- Narodna Subraine is the Parliament of Bulgaria.
- The National People's Congress (usually abbreviated NPC) is the national legislature of the People's Republic of China. It is the largest parliamentary body in the world.
- "Shergo" is the Parliament of Ethiopia.
- The name of Finland Parliament is Eduskusnta.
- "Landstraad" is the Parliament of Greenland.
- The name of Iceland Parliament is Althing.
- "Dewan Rakyat and Dewan Negara" is the Parliament of Malaysia.
- Great People's Khural is the Parliament of Mongolia.
- The parliament of Maldives is called Majlis.
- Congress of the Union is the Parliament of Mexico.
- Storting is the Parliament of Norway.
- Majlis-e-Shoora is the Parliament of Pakistan.
- Sejm is the lower house of Poland.
- The parliament of Russia is called Duma.
- "Cortes" is the parliament of Spain.
- "Riksdag" is the name of the parliament of Sweden.
- National legislature is the name of the parliament of Sudan.
- Parliament of Denmark is known as Folketing.
- People's Great Hural is the parliament of Mongolia.
- Britain parliament is called "Mother of All Parliaments".
- General Assembly is considered as parliament of world.

69. Grand National Assembly is the name of the parliament of Turkey.
70. Dail is the lower house of Ireland parliament.
71. Parliament of Qatar is known as Advisory Council.
72. The latest elections of 735 members of European parliament were held in June 2009.

NATIONAL POETS

1. Khushal Khan Khattak is known as the national poet of Afghanistan.
2. Jose Hernandez is the national poet of Argentina.
3. Kazi Nazrul Islam is the national poet of Bangladesh.
4. Hristo Botev is the national poet of Bulgaria.
5. Pablo Neruda is known as the national poet of Chile.
6. Adam Oehlenschlaeger is known as the national poet of Denmark.
7. William Shakespeare is known as the national poet of England.
8. Johan Ludvig Runeberg is the national poet of Finland.
9. Victor Hugo is the national poet of France.
10. Shota Rustaveli is known as the national poet of Georgia.
11. Friedrich von Schiller is a famous poet of Germany.
12. Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is the national poet of Germany.
13. Sandor Petofi is the national poet of Hungary.
14. Ferdowsi and Hafez are the national poets of Iran.
15. Thomas Moore, William Butler Yeats are the national poets of Ireland.
16. Dante Alighieri is known as the national poet of Italy.
73. Parliament of Kuwait is known as Majlis-i-Umma.
74. British parliament is Bi-Cameral.
75. The parliament of Pakistan is Bi-Cameral.
76. China parliament has the largest membership.
77. The largest number of women representatives is in the parliament of Denmark.

NATIONAL TREES

1. The National Tree of Pakistan is Deodar.
2. Whitewood is the national tree of Antigua.
3. Olive is the national tree of Albania.
4. Golden Wattle is the national tree of Australia.
5. Ceibo is the national tree of Argentina.
6. Banyan is the national tree of Bangladesh.
7. Bhutan is the national tree of Bhutan.
8. Tabebuia Alba is the national tree of Brazil.
9. Palmyra palm is the national tree of Cambodia.
10. Maple is the national tree of Canada.
11. Araucaria araucana is the national tree of Chile.
12. Gingko biloba is the national tree of China.
13. Palma Real is the national tree of Cuba.
14. Golden oak is the national tree of Cyprus.
15. Beech is the national tree of Denmark.

NEWS AGENCIES

1. "AFP" is the news agency of France.
2. "Agerpres" is the news agency of Romania.
3. "AGI" is the news agency of Italy.
4. "AIP" is the news agency of Afghanistan.
5. "Anatolia" is the news agency of Turkey.
6. News agency of Morocco is MAP.
7. "MENA" is the news agency of Egypt.
8. News agency of Mongolia is Montasame.
9. Hungary's news agency is MTI.
10. News agency of Nigeria is NAN.
11. "Angop" is the news agency of Angola.
12. "ANOP" is the news agency of Portugal.
13. "ANSAN" is the news agency of Italy.
14. "APA" is the news agency of Pakistan.
15. "API" is the news agency of India.
16. "APP" news agency belongs to Pakistan.
17. News agency of Afghanistan is Bakhtar.
18. "Belga" is the news agency of Belgium.
19. News agency of Malaysia is Bernama.
20. "BBS" is the news agency of Bangladesh.
21. News agency of Bulgaria is BTA.
22. "Ceteka" is the news agency of Czech Republic.
23. News agency of Germany is DPA.
24. "Interfax" is the news agency of Russia.
25. News agency of Iran is IRNA.
26. "Itar-Tass" is the news agency of Russia.
27. News agency JANA belongs to Libya.
28. "Jiji" is the news agency of Japan.
29. "Kyodo" is the news agency of Japan.
30. News agency of China is NCNA.
31. News agency of Poland is PAP.
32. "Petra" is the news agency of Jordan.
33. News agency of Pakistan is PPI.
34. "PTI" is the news agency of India.
35. News agency "Reuter" belongs to Britain.
36. "Ritzua" is the news agency of Denmark.
37. "SANA" is the news agency of Syria.
38. News agency of Saudi Arabia is SPA.
39. "SUNA" is the news agency of Sudan.
40. News agency of Yugoslavia is Tanjug.
41. News agency of USA is UPI.
42. News agency of Vietnam VNA.
43. "WAFAP" news agency belongs to Palestine.
44. "WAM" is the news agency of UAE.
45. "Xinhua" is the news agency of China.
46. "Yonhap" is the news agency of South Korea.
47. "Ziana" is the news agency of Zimbabwe.
48. The oldest news agency in the world is AFP.
49. The largest news agency in the world is associated press.
50. "Associated press" is the news agency of USA.
51. "ANP" is the news agency of Netherlands.
52. "ASNA press" is the news agency of Italy.
53. "EFE" is the news agency of Spain.
54. ITIM is the news agency of Israel.
55. "NZPA" is the news agency of New Zealand.
56. News agency of Indonesia is Antara.
57. Maghreb Arab Press belongs to Morocco.
58. Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) is the agency of United Kingdom.
59. "Global News Agency" is news agency of Netherlands.
60. ITIM is the News agency of Israel.
61. Sefaka is the news agency of Slovakia.
62. UNI is the news agency of India.
63. The News agency of China is Xinhua News Agency.
64. BASA press is the news agency of Moldova.
65. "Inter press service" is the news agency of Italy.
66. "Kyodo News" is the news agency of Japan.
67. QHA is the news agency of Ukraine.
68. CANA is a Caribbean news agency.
69. The International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), founded in 1992.
70. "Agencia Estado" is the news agency of Brazil.

71. Vietnam's news agency is known as VNA.
72. "Kyodo" is the news agency of Japan.
73. China's News agency is NCNA.
74. "Agerpres" is the news agency of Romania.
75. "Antara" is the news agency of Indonesia.
76. DPA is the news agency of Germany.
77. "News Central Asia" is the news agency of Turkmenistan.
78. "Tanjug" is the news agency of Yugoslavia.
79. The news agency of Korea is Yonhap.
80. Bloomberg L.P. is the news agency of USA.
81. "Agencia EFE" is the news agency of Spain.
82. "Interfax" is the news agency of Russia.
83. "Zenit News Agency" is the news agency of Italy.
84. "Maghreb Arab Press" is the news agency of Morocco.
85. "Agencia Los Dianos" is the news agency of Argentina.
86. "Petra Agency" is the news agency of Jordan.
87. RITA is the news agency of Russia.
88. International Islamic News Agency is agency of OIC.
89. Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) is project of UN.
90. OANA (Organization of Asia-Pacific News Agencies) is an association of news agencies from UNESCO.
91. JTA is an international news agency of Jews.
92. The JTA is headquartered in New York City.
93. South Korean news agency is Yonhap.
94. CAN is the central news agency located at Taipei.
95. News agency AIP belongs to Afghanistan.
96. News agency "API" belongs to India.
97. "Anadolu" is the news agency of Turkey.
98. "JANA" is the news agency of Libya.
99. "Keystone Press AG" is the news agency of Switzerland.
100. "Lusa" news agency is the news agency of Portugal.
101. "Mediafax" is the news agency of Romania.
102. "MONTSAME" is the news agency of Mongolia.
103. "Norsk Telegrambyra" is the news agency of Norway.
104. "Notimex-English" is the news agency of Mexico.
105. "Nyhetsbyraet Newswire" is the news agency of Norway.
106. "Media Line" is the news agency of Portugal.
107. Pakistan's first news agency was Associated

- Press of Pakistan (APP)
- 108 The Middle East News Agency (MENA) is of Egypt
- 109 'Reuters' is the famous news agency of UK.
- 110 'BSS' is the news agency of Bangladesh.
- 111 JTA is a news agency of Israel.
- 112 MIT is the news agency of Andorra.
- 113 'Reuters' is a word known as News Agency.

NOTABLE NEWSPAPERS

1. Financial Times national daily is famously printed on 'pink' paper.
2. Jang is the best-selling Urdu daily newspaper in Pakistan.
3. The News is the best-selling English daily newspaper in Pakistan.
4. The Sun newspaper is related to British.
5. 'Jylland Posten' is a newspaper of Denmark.
6. 'New Straits Times' and 'The Star' are the newspaper of Malaysia.
7. 'Kronen Zeitung' is the newspaper of Australia.
8. Jam-e-JahanNumma is the first newspaper of Urdu language.
9. Sun newspaper is related to British.
10. 'The Straits Times' is the newspaper of Singapore.
11. 'Apple Daily' is the newspaper of Taiwan.
12. 'Khao Sod' and 'Matichon' are the newspaper of Thailand.
13. 'Daily Sunshine' and 'New Express' is the newspaper of China.
14. 'Chicago Tribune' is the newspaper of USA.
15. The first weekly magazine in the Subcontinent was Jam-e-Jehan Numa.
16. Urdu journalism was started in 1836 by the publishing of Delhi Urdu Akhbar.
17. 'Beijing Youth Daily' is the newspaper of China.
18. 'Trud' is the newspaper of Russia.
19. 'La Repubblica' is the newspaper of Italy.
20. Kahoku Shimo is the newspaper of Japan.
21. Sandesh is the newspaper of India.
22. Moskovskiy Komsomolets is the newspaper of Russia.
23. Ha'aretz is a newspaper of Israel.
24. Daily Record is the best-selling daily newspaper in Scotland.
25. Maulana Azad issued 'Al-Hilal' in July 1912.
26. 'Paisa Akhbar' was published by Munshi Mehboob Alam.
27. 'Daily News' is the newspaper of Thailand.

114. The Headquarter of CNN is in Atlanta.
115. The Headquarter of news agency 'Reuter' is England.
116. The first news agency established in sub-continent was Free Press of India.
117. BBC One is the longest continuously operating television channel in the world.
118. CNN belongs to America.

28. 'China Times' and 'United Daily News' are the newspaper of Taiwan.
29. 'Nishinippon Shimbun' is the newspaper of Japan.
30. 'Eenadu' is the newspaper of India.
31. 'Liberty Times' is the newspaper of Thailand.
32. 'Daily Mirror' is the newspaper of United Kingdom.
33. 'Daily Mail' is the newspaper of United Kingdom.
34. 'The Wall Street Journal' is the newspaper of United States.
35. 'Bild' is the newspaper of Germany.
36. Izvestia and Pravda are newspapers of Russia.
37. 'The Comrade' was started by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
38. The famous newspapers 'Comrade and Hamdard' were launched by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
39. The newspaper credited with having the largest circulation in the world Yomiuri Shimbun.
40. Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper belongs to Japan.
41. DAWN newspaper started publication in Delhi.
42. The Times used to have the nickname of The Thundered.
43. The co-operator newspaper was established in 1828.
44. Dawn is not weekly.
45. New York Times is not a 'weekly'.
46. The world's largest numbers of newspapers are published from India.
47. English newspaper 'Comrade' in India was published from Delhi.
48. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued Comrade English newspaper from Calcutta 14th January 1911.
49. The First Urdu Newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was Imroze.

50. Al-Hilal newspaper is associated with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
51. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar issued 'Hamdard' Urdu newspaper in 1911.
52. Herald is not a 'daily'.
53. The most important and famous Urdu shed from Lahore by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was Zamindar.
54. In Pakistan, maximum numbers of newspapers are published in Urdu language.
55. 'Al-Halal' Urdu newspaper was issued by Abul Kalam Azad in July 1912.
56. At the time of partition the total number of Muslim newspapers and periodicals in Pakistan were 200.
57. The founder of popular newspaper 'Koh-e-Noor' was Munshi Har Sukh Roy.

58. The news story which appears with the name of report is called by line.
59. A journalist who is not attached with any newspaper is called Free Lancer.
60. In publication process the term 'Dummy' is called Estimated planning of page.
61. Raja Ram Mohan Roy started two newspapers.
62. The journalism writing which explains the policy of the newspaper is called Editorial.
63. The country which published the newspaper first time in the world was China.
64. Maulana Ghulam Rasool Mahr and Abdul Majeed Salik got their own newspaper in 1927 with the name Inqilab.
65. The newspaper, which firstly hired the services of 'Reuter' news agency in 1850 in sub-continent, was Bombay Times.

TV CHANNELS

1. 'Indus Vision' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
2. 'FOX' is the TV channel of United States.
3. 'ESPN' (Entertainment and Sports Programming Network) is the TV channel of United States.
4. 'VMTV' is the TV channel of Germany.
5. 'TVB' is the TV channel of Hong Kong.
6. 'Virtual Television' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
7. 'AAJ TV' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
8. 'Geo' is the channel of Pakistan.
9. 'BBC' Stands for British Broadcasting Corporation.
10. 'Cartoon Network' is the channel of United States.
11. 'CCTV' is the channel of China.
12. 'Haq TV' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
13. 'Simply the Best' is the slogan of HBO.
14. 'Sach Ki Lagan' is the slogan of News One.
15. 'Har Jaga, Har Waqt' is the slogan of Dnoom Tv.
16. 'Fashion TV' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
17. 'CNN' is the channel of United States.

18. 'Disney Channel' is the channel of United States.
19. 'MTV' is the channel of United States.
20. 'Press TV' is the channel of Iran.
21. 'RAI' is the channel of Italy.
22. 'Sky News' is the channel of British.
23. 'ATV' is the channel of Pakistan.
24. 'TBN' is the channel of America.
25. 'Televisa' is the channel of United States.
26. 'Zee TV' is the TV channel of India.
27. 'Channel News Asia' is the TV channel of Singapore.
28. 'ARY One' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
29. 'Dawn News' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
30. 'Express News' is the TV channel of Pakistan.
31. 'Her Lamha Bakhbar' is the slogan of ARY one world.
32. 'Pakistan Ki Awaz' is the slogan of Aaj TV.
33. 'Jo Dil Jeet Lay' is the slogan of ARY Zouq.
34. 'Ek Duniya Naee' is the slogan of ATV.
35. 'Har Pal Geo' is the slogan of Geo.
36. 'Geo Aur Jeenay Du' is the slogan of Geo News.
37. Al-Jazeera TV Channel belongs to Qatar.

SECRET AGENCIES

1. KAPO (Security Police Board) is a secret agency of Estonia.
2. KGB was the national security agency of Soviet Union.
3. DRM (Directorate of Military Intelligence) is

- a secret agency of France.
4. BfV (Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution) is a secret agency of Germany.
5. LfV (State Offices for the Protection of the

- Constitution) is a secret agency of Germany.
6. BND (Federal Intelligence Service) is a secret agency of Germany.
 7. NIS (Hellenic National Intelligence Service) is a secret agency of Greece.
 8. Criminal Intelligence Bureau (CIB) is a secret agency of Hong Kong.
 9. Joint Financial Intelligence Unit (JFIU) is a secret agency of Hong Kong.
 10. NBH (National Security Office) is a secret agency of Hungary.
 11. GRIS (National Security Agency) is a secret agency of Iceland.
 12. DST is the secret agency of Morocco.
 13. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a secret agency of India.
 14. Badan Intelijen Negara (BIN) is a secret agency of Indonesia.
 15. General Security Directorate (Iraq) (GSD) is a secret agency of Iraq.
 16. G2 (Military Intelligence) is a secret agency of Ireland.
 17. Ha-Mossad le-Modiin u-le-Tafkidim Myukhadim (Mossad) is a secret agency of Israel.
 18. Sherut ha-Bitakhon ha-Klali (Shabak or Shin Bet) is a secret agency of Israel.
 19. Agaf ha-Modiin (Aman) (Military Intelligence) is a secret agency of Israel.
 20. AISI is a secret agency of Italy.
 21. AISE is a secret agency of Italy.
 22. Cabinet Satellite Intelligence Center (CSICE) is a secret agency of Japan.
 23. Defense Intelligence Division (DID) is a secret agency of Japan.
 24. GID (General Intelligence Department) is a secret agency of Jordan.
 25. National Security Intelligence Service (NSIS) is a secret agency of Kenya.
 26. SAB is a secret agency of Latvia.
 27. Jamahiriya el-Mukhabarat is a secret agency of Libya.
 28. Royal Intelligence Corps, an intelligence agency is a secret agency of Malaysia.
 29. MNDF is a secret agency of Maldives.
 30. DGED is a secret agency of Morocco.
 31. Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) is a secret agency of Russia.
 32. National Directorate of Security (NDS) is a secret agency of Afghanistan.
 33. State Intelligence Service (SHISH) is a secret agency of Albania.

34. Department du Renseignement et de la Securite is a secret agency of Algeria.
35. National Security Service (NSS) is a secret agency of Armenia.
36. ENI (National Intelligence School) is a secret agency of Argentina.
37. DOJ (Directorate of Judicial Surveillance) is a secret agency of Argentina.
38. Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) is a secret agency of Australia.
39. Defence Imagery and Geospatial organization (DIGO) is a secret agency of Australia.
40. HNA (Army Intelligence Office) is a secret agency of Austria.
41. MTN (Ministry of National Security) is a secret agency of Azerbaijan.
42. DIN (Ministry Of Internal Affairs) is a secret agency of Azerbaijan.
43. Security and Intelligence Branch (SIB) is a secret agency of Bahamas.
44. Directorate General of Forces Intelligence (DGFI) is a secret agency of Bangladesh.
45. National Security Intelligence (NSI) is a secret agency of Bangladesh.
46. Rifles Security Unit (RSU) is a secret agency of Bangladesh.
47. General Information and Security Service (ADIV/SGRS) is a secret agency of Belgium.
48. OSA is a secret agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
49. SIPA is a secret agency of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
50. ABIN is a secret agency of Brazil.
51. FBI motto is Fidelity, Bravery and Integrity.
52. Headquarters of FBI is Washington DC.
53. RAMA is a secret agency of Afghanistan.
54. Counter-Intelligence Group (CIG) is a secret agency of Philippines.
55. NRS (National Intelligence Service) is a secret agency of Bulgaria.
56. KDS is a secret agency of Bulgaria.
57. Communications Security Establishment (CSE) is a secret agency of Canada.
58. Canadian Forces Intelligence Branch (DND) is a secret agency of Canada.
59. Ministry of State Security (MSS) is a secret agency of China.
60. ANI is a secret agency of Chile.
61. DAS (Administrative Department of Security) is a secret agency of Colombia.
62. DIS is a secret agency of Costa Rica.

63. VSOA (Military Security and Intelligence Agency) is a secret agency of Croatia.
64. DGI is a secret agency of Cuba.
65. Security Information Service (BIS) is a secret agency of Czech Republic.
66. PET is a secret agency of Denmark.
67. COSENA is a secret agency of Ecuador.
68. Al-Mukhabarat al-'Ammah is a secret agency of Egypt.
69. Mukhabarat el-Harbeya (Military Intelligence) is a secret agency of Egypt.
70. PST is a secret agency of Norway.
71. NSM is a secret agency of Norway.
72. Britain's secret Intelligence service called MI6.
73. Intelligence Bureau (IB) is a secret agency of Pakistan.
74. Military Intelligence (MI) is a secret agency of Pakistan.
75. Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) is a secret agency of Pakistan.
76. Central Intelligence/Investigation Agency (CIA) is a secret agency of Pakistan.
77. General Counterintelligence Office is a secret agency of Venezuela.
78. BMM (Mixed Mobile Brigade) is a secret agency of Cameroon.
79. Bureau of National Investigations (BNI) is a secret agency of Ghana.
80. VEVAK is a secret agency of Iran.
81. SAVAK is a secret agency of Iran.
82. Mazorca is a secret agency of Argentina.
83. SAKK is a secret agency of Sweden.
84. HUR is a secret agency of Ukraine.
85. Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) is a secret agency of United Kingdom.
86. Secret Intelligence Service (SIS or colloquially MI6) is a secret agency of United Kingdom.
87. Security Service (colloquially MI5) is a secret agency of United Kingdom.
88. Defense Intelligence Staff (DIS) is a secret agency of United Kingdom.
89. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is a secret agency of USA.
90. Judicial Intelligence Agency (JIA) is a secret agency of USA.
91. Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) is a secret agency of USA.
92. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Directorate of Intelligence is a secret agency of USA.
93. DISIP (Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services) is a secret agency of Venezuela.
94. General Counterintelligence Office is a secret agency of Venezuela.
95. KCIA is a secret agency of South Korea.
96. ANSP is a secret agency of South Korea.
97. Office of Strategic Services is considered the forerunner of CIA.
98. National Security Act 1947 established CIA.
99. Robert Gates was Director of CIA and later became Defence Secretary of USA.
100. FBI was founded as on 26 July 1908.
101. NBU (National Security Bureau) is a secret agency of Slovakia.
102. Security and Intelligence Division (SID) is a secret agency of Singapore.
103. Al Mukhabarat Al 'Ammah (General Intelligence Directorate) is a secret agency of Saudi Arabia.
104. National Intelligence Agency (NIA) is a secret agency of South Africa.
105. Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO) is a secret agency of Zimbabwe.
106. Khad belongs to Afghanistan.
107. Gestapo was the secret police organization of Germany.
108. FSB is the intelligence agency of Russia.
109. Intelligence agency the Direction Centrale du Renseignement Interieur (Central Directorate of Interior Intelligence, DCRI) belongs to Belgium.
110. MOSAD is a secret agency of Israel.
111. David Howell Petraeus is commander ISAF.
112. Ikhwan as Safa, a secret Arab organization, was founded in Basra, Iraq.
113. MAD is the name of secret agency of Germany.
114. "Pentagon" is the Offices of American Defence Establishment.
115. 'Scotland Yard' is British Criminal Investigation Department.
116. Scotland Yard is the Police Force of U.K.
117. Scotland Yard's headquarter is located in the city London.
118. Scotland Yard was formed on 29 September 1829.
119. The Research and Analysis Wing (R&AW or RAW) is the primary foreign intelligence agency of India.
120. R&AW was established in 1968.
121. Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) is a secret agency of Pakistan.

122 Lt Gen Rizwan Akhtar is the Chief of ISI.

Pakistan's secret agency.

NOTABLE RESIDENCIES

1. Temple Trees' is an official residence of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka.
2. Seraglio is an Ancient residence of the sultan of Turkey at Istanbul.
3. 10 Downing Street is the residence of British Prime Minister.
4. Basman Palace is the official residence of King of Saudi Arabia.
5. Das-Man-Palace' is the official residence of Amir-e-Kuwait.
6. Élysée Palace' is the official residence of President of France.
7. Blair House USA is an official guest house for foreign dignitaries.
8. "Blue House" is the official residence of President of South Korea.
9. Aiwan-e Sadr is the official residence of President of Pakistan.

ANNUAL DAYS

1. World Polio day is 24 October.
2. Thalassaemia day is observed on 08 May.
3. International day against nuclear test is observed on 29 August.
4. World Nursing day is observed on 12 May.
5. Baloch Culture day is observed on 02 March.
6. Corporal Punishment day is 30th April.
7. International day for Heart is observed on 30th September.
8. International Mother Language Day is observed every year on 21st February.
9. Common Wealth Day is observed on 2nd Monday of March.
10. World food day is observed on 16th October.
11. International Day of Disabled Persons is observed every year on 3rd December.
12. International day for youth is observed on 12th August.
13. International scout day is observed on 22nd February.
14. World day for War orphans is observed every year on 6th January.
15. World Cancer Day is observed every year on 4th February.
16. Darwin Day is observed every year on 12th February.
17. USA celebrated its independence day every year on 4th July.
18. Armistice Day is held to commemorate the end of the First World War on 11th November.
19. World No tobacco day is observed on 31st May.
20. World Diabetes Day is observed on 27 June.
21. International Anti-Corruption day is observed on 9th December.
22. International Civil Aviation Day is observed every year on 7th December.
23. World telecommunication day is observed on 7th December.
24. Global Family Day is observed every year on 1st January.
25. International day of first Aid is observed on 14th September.
26. International day for elimination of racial discrimination day is observed on 21 March.
27. International day of Seas is observed on 15th December.
28. World meteorological day is observed on 23rd March.
29. World's indigenous people day is observed on 9th August.
30. Road safety day is observed on 3rd June.
31. United Nations Day is observed every year on 24th October.
32. The world consumer day is being observed on 15 the March.
33. Teacher's day is observed internationally on 5 October.
34. 23rd April day is observed as a International day of books.
35. International day for preservation of the ozone layer is observed on 16th September.
36. 22nd March is observed as the world day for water.
37. 29th December is observed on International day for biological diversity.
38. World Aids Day is observed annually on 1st December.
39. Earth day is observed on 22nd April.
40. World Disabled day is observed on 3rd December.
41. 7th April is the day celebrated as World Health Day.
42. 10 November day is observed as International

day of science.

43. International day for natural disaster reduction is observed on second Wednesday of October.
44. World environmental day is observed on 5th June.
45. 30th December day is observed as Muslim League day.
46. February 5 is observed annually as Kashmir solidarity day.
47. Government of Pakistan was declared that 16th March will be celebrated from 2009 as the day of Rule of law day.
48. 2010 is being celebrated by UNO as International year of communications.
49. International student's day is observed every year on 17th November.
50. International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development is observed every year on 5th December.
51. 11th July is observed as World population day.
52. International Mountain day is observed every year on 11th December.
53. International day of solidarity with Palestinian people is observed on 29th November.
54. White cane day is observed on every year 17 October.
55. Civil Aviation day is observed on 7th December.
56. World press freedom day is observed on 3rd May.
57. Labor Day is observed every year on 1st May.
58. 1st May is observed all over the world as Labour Day in honor of working people of Chicago.
59. International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed every year on 29th November.
60. Kashmir black day is observed on October 27.
61. International literacy day is celebrated on 8th September.
62. International Tourism day is observed on 27th September.
63. Last week of September is observed as World Maritime Day.
64. International Day for the Abolition of Slavery is observed every year on 2nd December.
65. The Global Iodine Deficiency Disorder Day is observed on 21st October.
66. Martin Luther King Day is observed every year on 15th January.
67. International Holocaust Remembrance Day is observed every year on 27th January.
68. World Postal Day is observed on 09th October.
69. World Tourism Day is observed on 27th September.
70. International Days for families is observed on 15th May.
71. World Television Day is observed every year on 21st November.
72. International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women is observed every year on 25th November.
73. Father's day is celebrated on 18th June.
74. International women day is celebrated annually on 8th March.
75. International day against drug abuse is observed on 26th June.
76. Family's day is observed on 15th May every year.
77. May 31, is observed throughout the world as Non Smoking Day
78. International Human Rights Day is celebrated on 10th December.
79. Boxing Day is celebrated in Australia is December 26.
80. D Day means day upon which some significant event will occur or has occurred.
81. National Senior Citizens Day is celebrated on August 21.
82. UNO day is observed on 24th October.
83. World Civil Defense Day is observed annually every year on 1st March.
84. Sudan observed its Independence Day every year on January 1.
85. Russia observed its Independence Day every year on June 12.
86. In France, the Bastille Day is celebrated on 14 July.
87. The longest day of each year is 21 June.
88. China celebrates its National Day every year on 1 October.
89. Myanmar observed its Independence Day every year on January 4.
90. World Red Cross Day is observed on 8th May.
91. "Yaum-e-Takbeer" is celebrated annually on 28th May.

NOTABLE STREETS

1. "Fleet Street" London is famous for Offices of the newspapers and press agencies
2. Broadway Street is a road in the U.S. state of New York & is famous for Cinema Halls.
3. Wall Street, New York is famous for Stock Exchange Market
4. The memoirs of late British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher are titled as *The Downing Street Years*
5. 10 Downing Street is the official residence of British Prime Minister.
6. A fashionista's paradise, Manhattan's Fifth Avenue is one of the priciest shopping streets in the world
7. Ginza Tokyo's fashion district was built up from the ashes of an 1872 fire, and then rebuilt after a series of bombings during World War II left the area practically in ruins. Nowadays, it's the booming epicentre of Tokyo, housing hip restaurants and art galleries, important names in fashion from Caroline Herrera to Chanel, as well as flagship electronic stores like Sony and Apple. It's reminiscent of Broadway in the midst of New York City's Times Square but with a culture and identity all its own.

HIGHEST MILITARY AWARDS

1. Highest military award of Vietnam is National order of Vietnam
2. Highest military award of Republic of China is The Order of the Cloud and Banner
3. Second highest military award of Republic of China is The Order of Blue Sky and White Sun
4. The Medal of Honor is the highest military decoration awarded by American Government
5. The Order of the Cloud and Banner was instituted on June 15, 1935.
6. Victoria Cross is the highest military award for bravery given by the British Government.
7. Highest military award of Algeria is Honorary Spahi
8. Highest military award of Greece is Order of the Redeemer.
9. Highest military award of Iraq is Order of Al Rafidhain
10. Highest military award of South Africa is Golden Leopard.
11. Highest military award of Zimbabwe is Gold cross.
12. Highest military award of Argentina is Valour in Combat Cross.
13. Highest military award of Kuwait is Wisam-al-Tahr.
14. Highest military award of Norway is War cross with sword.
15. Highest military award of Latvia is Order of Lapplis
16. Highest military award of Russia is Order of the patriotic war.
17. Highest military award of Italy is Medal for Valour.
18. Highest military award of Poland is Virtuti military.
19. Highest military award of Netherlands is Order of William.
20. Highest military award of Britain is Victoria Cross.
21. Highest military award of India is Param Vir Chakra
22. Highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan-e-Haider.
23. Highest military award of Japan is Order of the rising sun.
24. Highest military award of USA is Medal of Honour.
25. Highest military award of Thailand is Order of Rama.
26. Highest military award of Belgium is Military cross
27. Highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan Pakistan.
28. Highest military award of France is Legion d'honneur.
29. Highest military award of Israel is Medal of Valor.
30. Highest military award of Malaysia is Seri Pahlawan Gagah Perkasa.
31. Highest military award of Netherlands is Military William Order.
32. Highest military award of Romania is Order of Michael the Brave.
33. Highest military award of Spain is Laureate Cross of St. Ferdinand.

34. Highest military award of Sri Lanka is Parama Weera Vibhushanaya.
35. Highest military award of Bangladesh is Bir Sreshtho.
36. Highest military award of Estonia is Cross of Liberty.
37. Highest military award of Finland is Mannerheim Cross
38. Highest military award of Philippines is Medal of Valor.
39. Highest military award of Turkey is Order of the crescent.
40. Highest military award of Germany is Iron cross
41. Highest military award of Australia is Australian active service medal
42. The Medal of Honor is the highest military decoration awarded by American Government.

NOTABLE PACTS / TREATIES

1. The Treaty of Hudaibiya was signed in 6th Hijrah.
2. According to Treaty of Hudabiya, a truce (peace) was declared between Muslims and Quraish for 10 years
3. The Treaty of Hudabiya took place in 628AD
4. Treaty of Lausanne signed in 1923
5. Iran-Pakistan pipe-line is also called peace pipeline.
6. Lahore Declaration Signed between Pakistan and India in 1999.
7. Length of peace pipeline is 2775kms.
8. Peace pipeline starts from Asalouyeh.
9. The first pact which Pakistan signed with America was SEATO
10. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline was officially inaugurated on March 11, 2013.
11. Indus Basin Treaty was signed in 19th September, 1960.
12. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by World Bank.
13. Indus Water Treaty was signed during the regime of Ayub Khan.
14. World Bank supervised Indus Basin Treaty, 1960 between Pakistan and India.
15. Under Indus Water Treaty Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers were given to India.
16. "Kyoto Protocol" is an international Treaty dealing with Environmental problems.
17. Kyoto Protocol talks about Pollution.
18. NPT was signed on 1st July 1968
19. Durand Line Treaty was signed between Sir Mortimer Durand and King Abdul Rehman of Afghanistan in 1893
20. 'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to Environment protection.
21. The Magna Carta is a historical document curbing the king's power.
22. Magna Carta is known as "The Bible of English Constitution".
23. "Magna Carta" is signed by King John of England in 1215 declared that the King is subject to law.
24. "Magna Carta" was Charter of rights granted by King John II of England in 15th June 1215.
25. Russia withdrew from the Afghanistan under the Geneva Accord.
26. The Pans Pact was signed in 1928.
27. UNO's 'Oil for Food' Program was associated with Iraq
28. The establishment of an "International Monetary Fund" in 1944 was the outcome of Bretton Woods Agreement.
29. World Bank has been created through Bretton Woods Agreement.
30. The Treaty of Versailles ended the war World War I.
31. The Fourteen Points were enunciated at the conference of Versailles
32. ILO came into existence under the treaty of Versailles after World War I in 1919
33. In 1648 'Treaty of Westphalia' ending the Thirty Years War was signed
34. Pakistan and Afghanistan have 'Transit Trade Agreement' signed in 1965
35. Declaration was signed in 1966
36. Shimia Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed by Bhutto-Indira Gandhi.
37. A British government declaration in November 1917 announcing the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine, this treaty is called Balfour Declaration
38. "Balfour Declaration" helped to form the basis for the foundation of Israel in 1948. This letter was prepared in March 1917 and issued in 2 November 1917.
39. "TAPI" accord signed by Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India signed in 2010, relates to Gas.

- UN General Assembly approved Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty CTBT on 10th Sept. 1996.
- The Treaty of European Union (1992) is also known as Maastricht Treaty.

- Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1992) deals with Rights and Status of Women.
- The Human Rights Declaration was proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in December 10, 1948.

ISLAMIC WORLD

- Hezbollah, an Islamic party of Lebanon was established in 1982.
- The Muslim Andalus was located in Spain
- Jerusalem is the Holy City of Muslims, Jews and Christians.
- Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world.
- Muslim country which has lowest per capita

- income is Somalia.
- Central Asia became the part of Muslim Empire during the reign of Waleed.
- The conqueror of Central Asia was Qutayba bin Muslim.
- Crusades are the military expeditions in Western Europe from 11th to 14th against Muslim.

NOTABLE MOVEMENTS

- The Tea Party movement (TPM) is an American populist political movement.
- Khmer Rouge is a communist movement in Cambodia.
- Renaissance was movement of Art and Literature, Science and Culture in Europe in the 16th century.
- HAMAS is the name of an Islamic resistance movement in Palestine.
- Talban's movement was started in 1994 from which city of Afghanistan Kandhar.
- "Naxalite" movement is a pro communism movement started in India.
- The recent mass movement of regimes change in the Middle East from Tunis is called Arab Spring.

- The phenomenon of 'Arab Spring' was sparked by the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouzizi, a fruit-seller in Tunisia.
- During the recent 'Arab Spring', social media became very effective.
- The Ahrar Movement was started as a National and militant movement.
- Renaissance movement started first in Italy.
- The garden city movement, a method of urban planning has not significantly influenced the design and planning of New York.
- The first movement launched against British in India was Swadeshi Movement.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

- Feminism is a belief that women's subordination to men should end.
- In 1893 New Zealand government granted right of vote to women.
- 10% of quota has been fixed for women in Government Service.
- France has banned wearing of head scarf by Muslim students.

- The world's first female Prime Minister was Srimavo Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka).
- Japan gave the right of monarchy to women by amending the constitution recently.
- Srimavo Bandaranaike (Sri Lanka) World's first female Prime Minister has longest tenure.

NOTABLE TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS

- Boko Haram is a Terrorist Group.
- The Terrorist Group Al-Shabab is based in Kenya.
- 'ISIS' is a Terrorist Network.

- Talban's movement was started in 1994 from Kandhar city of Afghanistan.
- The Antifascist Resistance Groups October First is a terror group based in Spain.

- Aden-Abyan Islamic Army this group was responsible for the kidnapping of 16 foreign tourists in Abyan, Yemen in December 1998.
- Hafiz Muhammad Saeed founded Lashkar-e-Taiba in Afghanistan in 1991.

- The rebel group 'Maoists' are struggling to overthrow the Monarchy and replace it with a republican system in Nepal.

NOTABLE WARS

World War I

- World War-I was fought during 1914-18.
- Mustard gas was used as a chemical weapon in the First World War.
- The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand was the immediate cause for the outbreak of the First World War.
- Khudadad Khan was the first South Asian soldier in the British Army to receive the highest military award for gallantry, the Victoria Cross, during the First World War. In Belgium he was fighting where he performed the act of bravery, which earned him the Victoria Cross.
- Woodrow Wilson was the President of USA during World War I.
- The Red Baron was the name of the World War One German ace.
- The first tanks were used in 1916. British used first tanks in 1st World War.

Battle of Plassey

- The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.
- June 1757 battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- Battle of Plassey was fought between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and Lord Clive.
- In Battle of Plassey Lord Clive defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in 1757 AD.

Battle of Panipat

- The first battle of Panipat was fought between Babar and Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526.
- Second Battle of Panipat was fought between Hemubkhal and Akbar in 1556.
- Third Battle of Panipat was fought in 1761.
- In Third battle of Panipat Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated and smashed the power of Marathas in the sub-continent.

World War II

- The Second World War was fought between the years 1939 - 1945.
- The estimated number of service personnel and civilians killed in the Second World War was 75 Million.
- The first atom bomb used during the Second World War in Hiroshima.
- The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was Hideki Tojo.
- Second World War was drawing to an end in 1945.
- During the 2nd World War Winston S. Churchill was the British Prime Minister.
- Killing of Jews during World War II is called Holocaust.
- Japan suffered the maximum in World War II.
- During the Second World War, Malta Island was awarded George Cross.
- German attack on Poland was the immediate cause of World War II.
- After World War II, state of politico-military tension between US and Russia was Cold War.

Islamic Wars

- The Battle of Jamal first Civil War among the Muslims.
- The battle of Jamal was fought between Hazrat Aisha (RA) and Hazrat Ali (RA).
- Abu Sufyan was the commander of the infidels in the Battle of Uhud.
- Ghazwa-e-Abawa the first battle between Madina and Quresh of Mecca.
- The Battle of Badr was fought in 625 AD.
- 14 sahaaba were martyred in Battle of Badar.
- In the battle of Uhud the flag was given to Hazrat Masab bin Umar.
- In the Battle of Ditch the idea to dig around Medina was given by Hazrat Salman Farsi.
- Battle of Tabooq was an expedition against Rome.
- Tabook battle in which Hazrat Ali (RA) did not participated.

Crusade War

- Term the use of military expeditions in Western Europe from 11th to 14th against Muslim is called Crusades.

38. In 1099 European rulers captured Palestine from the Muslims in Crusade War
39. Crusades battle between Christians and Muslims was fought on which issue of Babul Mudadas
40. "Crusades" were battles fought between Muslims and Christians in 11th to 13th centuries A.D. to take control of Jerusalem
41. Salhuddin Ayubi emerged as the hero of the Muslims in Third Crusade
42. The third Crusade began in the year 1183 AD.

1965 Indo-Pak War

43. The 1965 Indo-Pak war lasted for 17 days; the ceasefire came into effect on 23rd September 1965
44. Sialkot received 'Hilal-e-Istiqbal' for its heroic resistance during 1965 Indo-Pak war.
45. Mervyn Moolenaar of Pakistan Air Force was a hero of 1965 war with India his rank was Wing Commander.

Cold War

46. After World War II, state of politico-military tension between US and Russia was Cold War
47. To join hands Independent of the two blocks of the Cold War Era meant to join Non Aligned Movement.
48. Cold War era's Afghan War was, in a way, victory of USA.

Other Wars

49. War between Greece and Turkey was narrowly averted by mutual acceptance of peace plan in 1967
50. In 712 decisive Battle between Muhammad Bin Qasim and Raja Dahir was fought.
51. Russia attacked Georgia in 2008
52. The former Soviet Union sent its forces in Afghanistan in 1979
53. Third Israel's aggression against Lebanon started on 12th July, 2006
54. The battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.
55. Battle of Salamis was fought between Athenian fleet and Persian fleet. Persian fleet was defeated. The battle was fought in 480 BC.
56. Battle of Buxar was fought between Britishers and Mir Qasim in 1764.
57. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain in 1192

58. Sh. Abdullah and Ch. Ghulam Abbas was launched freedom movement in Kashmir which resulted into the first battle for freedom fought in 1930
59. India waged the first war against Pakistan on Kashmir issue in 1948.
60. In 1648 'Treaty of Westphalia' ending the Thirty Years War was signed
61. In Belgium is the town of Waterloo which was the scene of a famous battle in 1815.
62. 'Waterloo Teeth' mean Teeth taken from corpses after the Battle of Waterloo
63. Napoleon defeated in Waterloo war.
64. Battle Waterloo was the Napoleon's last battle in which he was captured and exiled to St Helena.
65. "Negroid", "Mongoloid", "Aryan", and the "Caucasian" are the Leading human races.
66. Florence Nightingale is associated with Crimean War.
67. Germany and combined forces of Austria, Prussia and Russia defeated Napoleon in 1813. The battle is Battle of Leipzig.
68. The War of Roses (1455-1485) in European history is associated with the Civil war in England.
69. Tipu Sultan was the first to use rockets in warfare.
70. Indian Rebellion of 1857 (War of independence) began on 10th May from the town of Meerut
71. Rani of Jhansi whole heartedly contributed to the war of Independence.
72. After the war of Independence the British Government assumed control of India through Queen's Proclamation of 1857.
73. The most significant battle in the establishment of British supremacy in India was that of Buxar.
74. War is not a basic institution.
75. General Abdul Fatah-al-Sisi is the Military Chief of Egypt who leads the recent coup
76. North Korea celebrated 60th anniversary of "War Victory" against the U.S on 27th July 2013.
77. Israel-Arab War is the shortest war ever fought, ended in just six days.
78. World day for War orphans is observed every year on 6th January
79. Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 AD
80. A good which may assist an enemy in the conduct of war is called Contraband

81. The bloodiest day of battle of the Civil War was fought at Antietam. Antietam is in Maryland State
82. In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from Napoleon.
83. American War of Independence occurred first in history.

84. In Battle of Sobraon English won and later captured Lahore.
85. "Little Round Top" is a mountain of historical significance. It's famous because it was the site of a battle.
86. Vietnam War was lost by USA.

NOTABLE REVOLUTIONS

1. Orange Revolution began in 2004 in Ukraine.
2. The French Revolution began in the year 1789.
3. Rousseau is called the "Father of French Revolution".
4. "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" was the slogan during the French Revolution.
5. Charles Dickens' novel "Tale of the two Cities" has been written in the background of French Revolution.
6. The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia.
7. The Bolshevik Revolution of Russia (1917) was led by Lenin.
8. Communist Revolution took place in Russia in the month of October.

9. Lenin is principally responsible for the Communist Revolution of Russia in 1917.
10. Green Revolution is called agricultural trend that has greatly increased crop production in Pakistan, India, and Turkey
11. Bastille Day is the commemoration of the storming of the Bastille fortress-prison which was seen as a symbol of the revolutionary uprising in France.
12. Bastille revolution was started in 14 July 1789.
13. Industrial Revolution started with the invention of Spinning Jenny
14. Iranian Revolution took place in 1979.
15. The slogan "No taxation without representation" was first raised during American Revolution in Boston Tea Party.

UNITED NATIONS

1. UNO formally came into existence as on October 24, 1945.
2. The name United Nations was coined in 1942.
3. The name United Nations was coined by F.D Roosevelt.
4. The numbers of principal organs of UNO are 6.
5. UN was established in 1945 "To Arrange a forum for world public opinion".
6. General Assembly, Security Council, Secretariat, International Court of Justice and Economic & Social Council are the main organs of the UNO.
7. General Assembly of UNO is considered as world parliament.
8. The headquarters of the UNO are located at New York.
9. South Sudan became the last member of UNO on 14 July 2011.
10. General Secretary of UNO Kofi Annan belonged to Ghana.
11. Lion's share of UNO's budget is being spent on Peace.
12. Universal Postal Union was established in

- 1947.
13. Headquarters of International Telecommunication Union is located in Geneva
14. On June 26, 1945, the United Nations Charter was signed by the delegates of 50 countries.
15. UNO has 193 members in total
16. There are 6 Principal bodies of the UNO
17. PM of Pakistan Imran Khan deliver the historic speech in 2019 of 74th Session of UN
18. United Nations Industrial Development Organization was established in 1967.
19. The first Secretary-General of the United Nations was Trygve Lie
20. Southern Rhodesia was expelled from UNO when it did not accept the name as suggested by the UNO.
21. Kofi Annan was the 7th Secretary-General of the United Nations Organization.
22. The total members of Security Council are 15
23. The five permanent members of the Security Council of the UNO are China, France, Russia, UK and USA.
24. Temporary members of the Security Council

- of the UNO are elected for the term of Two years.
25. Canada does not have veto power in Security Council.
26. United Nations Environment Programme was established in 1972.
27. Trygve Lie was the first Secretary-General of the United Nations belonged to Norway.
28. All the following countries are permanent members of the Security Council except Germany.
29. The Economic and Social Council consists of representatives of 54 countries elected by two-third majority of General Assembly.
30. The members of Economic and Social Council are elected for three years. One-third members are elected every year.
31. International Court of Justice has its head office in Hague (Netherlands).
32. General Assembly and Security Council appoints the Judges of International Court of Justice.
33. The General Assembly meets every year in regular sessions beginning every year in September.
34. The term of office for the judges of the International Court of Justice is Nine years.
35. The permanent seat of International Court of Justice is located in Hague.
36. Security Council comprises of 15 members. There are 10 non-permanent members Security Council.
37. Afghanistan opposes Pakistan membership in UNO due to Durand Line.
38. Five (5) non-Permanent members are elected from Afro-Asian countries.
39. Two (2) non-Permanent members are elected from West European Countries.
40. The Presidency of the Security Council is held by each member country in rotation in alphabetical order of their names for a period of one month.
41. Egypt, Syria and Turkey countries joined UNO on its first day i.e. 24 October, 1945.
42. The first Secretary-General of the UNO belonged to Norway.
43. United Nations University is located in Tokyo.
44. World Food Council (WFC) was established in 1974. Its Headquarter situated in Rome.
45. The Economic and Social Council of UN has Five (5) Regional Economic Commissions.
46. The colour combination of the UN Flag is Blue and white.

47. International Telecommunication Union was established in 1947.
48. Headquarter of International Fund for Agricultural Development is located in Rome.
49. International Fund for Agricultural Development was established in 1977.
50. Headquarter of United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is located in Geneva.
51. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established in 1964.
52. Headquarter of United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) is located in New York.
53. Headquarter of United Nations Industrial Development Organization is located in Vienna.
54. Headquarter of International Monetary Fund is located in Washington D.C.
55. International Monetary Fund was established in 1945.
56. Headquarter of International Civil Aviation Organization is located in Montreal.
57. International Civil Aviation Organization was established in 1947.
58. Headquarter of Universal Postal Union is located in Berne.
59. The Headquarter of U.N. Security Council is located in New York.
60. The term of Kofi Annan as a general secretary of UNO was from 1st January, 1997 to 31 December, 2006.
61. UNO's 'Oil for Food' Program is associated with Iraq.
62. United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) was established in 1965.
63. Headquarter of United Nations Relief and Work for Palestine Refugees in the North East (UNRWA) is located in New York.
64. United Nations Relief and Work for Palestine Refugees in the North East (UNRWA) was established in 1949.
65. Headquarter of United Nations Fund for Population Activities is located in New York.
66. The Focal point of United Nations Human rights organization is Human Rights Council.
67. United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967.
68. World Health Organization was established in 1948.
69. Global campaign to eliminate smallpox of WHO began in 1967.
70. Headquarter of World Health Organization is located in Geneva.

71. Headquarter of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (established in 1946) is located in New York.
72. ILO is not a main organ of the United Nations.
73. ILO related to UNO was in existence before the World War II.
74. In 1945, the idea for a global health agency was proposed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in California.
75. Global campaign to eliminate smallpox of WHO began in 1967.
76. In 1979, WHO reported that smallpox have been eradicated worldwide.
77. WHO has 192 member Nations.
78. The Group of 77 was established under the supervision of the UNO in 1964.
79. Headquarter of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees is located in Geneva.
80. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was established in 1950.
81. United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Sergio de Mello belongs to Brazil.
82. Headquarter of United Nations Environment Program is located in Nairobi.
83. ILO sets standards for Disabled workers, Human rights and Elimination of forced labour.
84. The ILO governing body is composed of 20 members.
85. Switzerland becomes the member of UNO as on 10th September 2002.
86. East Timor becomes the member of UNO as on 27th September 2002.
87. Montenegro becomes the member of UNO as on 28th June 2006.
88. October 24 is celebrated as United Nations Day in the world.
89. Pakistan became the member of UNO on 30 September, 1947.
90. The permanent envoy of Pakistan in the UN is Abdulfah Hussain Haroon.
91. Panda is used as the logo of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).
92. Headquarter of UNESCO is located in Paris.
93. UNESCO is a UN Body.
94. UNICEF is a UN Body.
95. UNICEF, a UNO Organization deals with Childs.
96. Headquarter of UNICEF is located in New York.
97. The Economies of the developing nations are monitored by IMF.

98. The headquarters of International Atomic Energy Agency is located in Vienna.
99. Pakistan and Yemen gained the membership of UNO on 30 September, 1947.
100. Taiwan is not a member of UNO.
101. The Secretary-General of UNO who died in an air-crash was Dag Hammarskjold.
102. ILO headquarter is established in Geneva.
103. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was established in 1946.
104. UNESCO has 192 member nations.
105. Fifteen (15) Judges to the International Court of Justice are elected by the Security Council and General Assembly for the term of 9 years.
106. Kofi Annan is the first Secretary General elected from the rankers Staff of United Nations.
107. 'World Development Report' is annually published by International Bank of Reconstruction and Development.
108. The World Bank gives Long term Credits.
109. The IMF gives Short term credits.
110. IMF & IBRD are nicknamed as 'Breton Woods Twins'.
111. U.S.A is the largest debtor of UNO.
112. Pakistan first time became the non-permanent member of Security Council in 1952.
113. Headquarter of International Food & Agricultural Trade Policy Council (IPC) is located in USA.
114. ASEAN is not associated with the UNO.
115. Chinese and Arabic (Asian languages) are UN official languages.
116. UN body deal with population problem is UNFPA.
117. The working language(s) of the UNESCO are English and French.
118. When IMF was established in 1945.
119. 184 countries are the members of IMF.
120. Headquarter of IMF is located in Washington DC.
121. IMF and World Bank were created in 1944 through Bretton Woods Agreement.
122. International Bank for Development is the other name of World Bank.
123. USA is the largest shareholder of World Bank.
124. There are 184 members the World Bank currently has.
125. Headquarter of World Bank is located in Washington DC.
126. Food and Agricultural Organization originated at a conference called by president of USA.

- Franklin D Roosevelt in May 1943
- 127 The first session of FAO was held in Quebec City of Canada in October 1945
- 128 Other than European Union FAO is represented by 187 countries.
- 129 European Union presently comprises of Twenty seven states / nations (now 27).
- 130 The Headquarter of FAO is established in Rome
- 131 The International Labor Organization was originally established as autonomous part of League of Nations in 1919.
- 132 No two judges can be of same nationality.
- 133 The ILO was brought into formal relationship with the UN in 1946.
- 134 The ILO is composed of 177 member nations.
- 135 Headquarter of International Labor Organization is located in Geneva.
- 136 International Atomic Energy Agency was established in 1957.
- 137 Headquarter of Food and Agriculture Organization is located in Rome.
- 138 Food and Agriculture Organization was established in 1945.
- 139 Headquarter of United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization is located in Paris.
- 140 United Nations Development Program was established in 1955.
- 141 United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization was established in 1946.
- 142 Headquarter of World Health Organization is located in Geneva.
- 143 World Health Organization was established in 1948
- 144 Headquarter of International Bank for Reconstruction is located in Washington.
- 145 International Bank for Reconstruction was established in 1945
- 146 Headquarter of World Meteorological Organization is located in Geneva.
- 147 World Meteorological Organization was established in 1950.
- 148 Secretary-General of United Nations Organization is appointed by General Assembly on the recommendation of Security Council.
- 149 Headquarter of United Nations Development Program is located in New York.
- 150 League of Nations is the oldest organization of the world.
- 151 USA is the largest contributor of UNO's

- budget.
- 152 USA among P-5 has used veto power most of the time.
- 153 UNHCR, a UN Organization has won twice Nobel Prize for peace.
- 154 Currently, two (2) countries hold the status of Observer States in the United Nations.
- 155 Canada does NOT yield veto-power.
- 156 The motto of UNO is standing proud in complacency.
- 157 Iranian poet Saadi, wrote a poem eight century ago that later became a motto inscribed on the entrance of the United Nations building. His poem's title is Bani Adam.
- 158 The United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) also known as RIO Summit was held in 1992
- 159 The most powerful organ of United Nations is Security Council.
- 160 Persian poet Saadi, wrote a poem eight century ago that later became a motto inscribed on the entrance of the United Nations building. His poem's title is Bani Adam.
- 161 Pakistan became non-permanent member of UN Security Council for 7 times.
- 162 Pakistan was current member of Security Council up till December 2013.
- 163 Pakistan's peacekeeping forces served under United Nations for the first time in Congo.
- 164 Five (5) countries, Pakistan's forces serving under UN peacekeeping mission at present.
- 165 Pakistan's peacekeeping troops have served under United Nations in Congo, Haiti and Sierra Leone.
- 166 German is not the official language of United Nations.
- 167 WHO is a UN Body dealing with Health.
- 168 Ban Ki Moon is the current General Secretary of UNO.
- 169 U.N Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon belongs to South Korea.
- 170 Zafarullah represented Pakistan in United Nations.
- 171 Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan was unanimously selected by the Muslim world to address the United Nations.
- 172 In December 1947, India referred the dispute of Jammu & Kashmir to the U N
- 173 Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by United Nations on 10 December 1948.

- 174. UNICEF, ILO and UN High Commissioner for Refugees UN agencies have received Noble Peace Prize.
- 175. The United Nations has designated the year 2010 as International Year of Biodiversity.
- 176. 2005-2015 is UN's Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.
- 177. Recently, the United Nations granted the Palestinians with the status of Non-member
- 178. The new status of Palestinians at the United Nations will make them equal in diplomatic status to Vatican City
- 179. Under the Employment of Children Act 1991, employment of Children is banned who are aged below 14 years.
- 180. The number of working children according to ILO estimates in developing countries is 320 million.
- 181. The latest country to become member of the United Nations is South Sudan.
- 182. Holy See has the status of an observer state of the United Nations
- 183. International Criminal Court was created through 'Rome Statute' July 1, 2002
- 184. Afghanistan voted against Pakistan's admission into the United Nations in 1947.

- 185 Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (Prime Minister of Pakistan) led Pakistan's delegation during last session of UNO's General Assembly.
- 186. Ukraine was integral parts of the USSR until December 1991 but had separate UN membership
- 187. ICRC is not a UN Agency
- 188. UNO's 'Oil for Food' Program was associated with Iraq
- 189. The International Criminal Court of Justice has recently issued arrest warrant of one of the following sitting President of a country on Committing War Crimes, he is President of Sudan Omar al-Bashir
- 190. The total members of Security Council are 15.
- 191. The number of permanent members of Security Council United Nations is 5.
- 192. The Headquarter of the UN Security Council is in New York.
- 193. The five permanent members of the Security Council of the UNO are China, France, Russia, UK and USA.
- 194. In 1945, the idea for a global health agency was proposed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization held in California.

THE MOST IMPORTANT

1. Russia is the largest producer of Natural gas in the world is.
2. Dr. Rajendra Parsad was the first president of India.
3. The single biggest hydel power generating site is situated in China.
4. First telegraph signal was transmitted in year 1901.
5. Name the largest fresh water lake by volume in the world is Lake Baikal.
6. First rocket launched by Pakistan is Rahbar.
7. David Livingstone, a British explorer was the first European to see the Victoria Falls.
8. Sputnik I was the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth on October 4, 1957.
9. George Washington was the first President of USA.
10. In the Muslim world Kuwait has the highest per-capita income.
11. Saudi Arabia is the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula.
12. Russia is the largest in area in the world
13. The largest insect is Atlas Moth
14. Valentina Tereshkova was the first woman to travel into space.
15. Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman

- doctor of medicine in modern times.
- 16. Indonesia has largest number of Islands.
- 17. Yang Liewei is the first astronaut of China.
- 18. Sardar A Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan
- 19. Sir Zafarullah Khan was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan
- 20. USA has the largest foreign debts
- 21. Anha (renamed as Jencho) is considered as the oldest town
- 22. In Beijing (China) the biggest square Tiananmen is situated
- 23. The longest optical fiber cable of the world is land between London and New York.
- 24. Henry Ford produced the first automobile.
- 25. DHL pioneer international express delivery company has the corporate objective of "Being There First".
- 26. Nelson Mandela was the first black President of South Africa.
- 27. The Peking news was the first newspaper.
- 28. The first Federal judicial system in the world is of USA.
- 29. Loop is the longest platform of the world located in USA.
- 30. Majida Rizvi is the first woman judge of high

31. Nancy Pelosi is the first woman speaker of US Congress
32. Alaska is the largest state of USA
33. Fahmida Mirza is the first woman speaker of National Assembly of Pakistan
34. The first Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan was established at Karachi
35. The maximum amount of energy in the present day is provided by the Coal
36. South Africa has the largest storage of platinum in the world
37. The country which leads in the production of rubber in the world is Thailand
38. China is the largest producer of coal in the world
39. New Zealand was the first country to give women a right to vote
40. American Express was the bank which started issuing travellers cheques for the first times
41. Travellers cheques for the first times issued in 1891
42. The world's highest waterfall is located in Venezuela
43. China leads in the production of catching fish
44. Larissa Latynina is the woman who has won the highest number of medals at the Olympic Games
45. India is considered the largest democracy in the world
46. Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world
47. The deepest lake in the world is Baikal
48. Japan has the oldest anthem of the world
49. Canada is the biggest producer of Uranium in the world
50. Eucalyptus is fastest growing tree in the world
51. Tibet (Pamir) is the highest plateau in the world
52. Superior lake is the largest lake of the world
53. Gulf of Mexico is the largest gulf
54. The largest bay is located in Canada
55. The largest railway station in the world is Grand Central Terminal - New York
56. The biggest sea of the world is South China Sea
57. Smallest Republic in the world is Nauru
58. 2,129 hectares is the total area of Nauru
59. 1900 is the total population of Nauru
60. Largest Concrete Dam of the world is located in USA is Grand Coulee Dam
61. The total area of South China Sea is 29,74,600 sq km
62. Kharagpur railway Platform India is the longest railway Platform in the world
63. University of Riyadh is the largest university

64. building in the world
65. Arabian Peninsula is the largest Peninsula of the world
66. Total area of Arabian Peninsula is 3,250,000 sq km
67. Sahara Desert is the biggest desert of the world
68. The highest capital in the world is La Paz
69. Temple of Artemis is one of the seven wonders of Modern world
70. Big Ben, a huge clock was installed in 1859
71. The world's first oil-well was drilled in the nineteenth century at Titusfills in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
72. Neptune is the coldest planet
73. Quark is the name of the smallest part of the matter discovered by the scientists
74. Venus is the hottest planet which estimated surface temperature is 464°C
75. Planet nearest to Earth is Venus
76. Mercury is the fastest planet
77. Venus is the brightest planet
78. Venus is the faintest planet
79. Khargpur (India) is the longest platform of the world
80. Seikan (Japan) is the longest Rail tunnel of the world
81. Jupiter is the planet with most satellites
82. Sirius, a brightest star is also known as Dog Star
83. Proxima Centauri is the Nearest Star
84. M-Class supergiant Betelgeux is the largest star
85. Largest star's diameter is 700 min. Km
86. Neutron Star is smallest star
87. The largest and heaviest satellite is Ganymede (Jupiter III)
88. The diameter of Ganymede (Jupiter III) is 5268 km
89. Deimos, with average diameter 12.5 km is known as smallest satellite
90. Pentagon is the largest office building is located in USA
91. Petronas Twin Towers is the tallest building having 88 storeys, it is situated in Malaysia
92. Petronas Twin Towers are situated at Malaysia's city Kuala Lumpur
93. Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA
94. Ronald Amundsen is the first person who reached South Pole
95. Ronald Amundsen reached South Pole in 1911

96. The largest imperial palace (Gu Gong) is situated in Beijing (China) Its area is 1779 acres
97. The largest residential palace is Istana Nurul Iman of the sultan of Brunei in the capital Bandar Seri Begawan
98. MGM Grand Hotel is the largest hotel
99. The largest restaurant is the Royal Dragon (Mang Gorn Luang) situated in Bangkok
100. Waimangu (New Zealand) is the tallest Geyser of the world which is 1500 feet high
101. The largest stadium "Strahov" is situated in Prague (Czech Republic)
102. The largest football stadium is "Maracana Municipal Stadium" in Brazil. It is situated in Rio de Janeiro
103. National Hockey Stadium Lahore is the largest Hockey Stadium with capacity of 50,000 people
104. Melbourne Cricket Club is the largest Cricket Stadium
105. The biggest sports festival is The Olympic Games
106. The fountain at Fountain Hills in USA's State Arizona is famous for being tallest fountain its high is 171.3 m
107. Niagara Falls is the greatest waterfall
108. Boyoma falls is in the city of Congo
109. World's highest waterfall "Salto Angel" is in Venezuela
110. The Niagara Waterfalls is the most famous waterfall
111. Where Niagara Waterfalls are located in USA and Canada
112. The Kone falls in Lao is the world's widest waterfall. Its width is 10.8 km. What is its flood flow is 1,50,000 cusecs per second flood flow
113. The largest delta is created by The Ganga (Ganges) and Berhmaputra rivers in Bangladesh and West Bengal in India. It covers an area of 7,045,000 sq km
114. Sahara 'Desert' is largest by area
115. The area of the Sahara Desert is 9,269,000 sq km
116. The Caspian Sea is shared by Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Russia and Iran
117. The Caspian Sea covers the area of 371,800 sq km
118. The world's largest fresh water lake is Lake Superior (US-Canada)
119. Lake Superior covers an area of 82,350 sq km
120. Lake Baikal is largest freshwater lake by volume
121. The Caspian Sea is the largest salt water lake of the world
122. Lake Baikal (Central Siberia) is the deepest lake of the world
123. Assal Lake is the saltiest water lake of the world
124. River Nile is world's longest river with the length of 6,521 km
125. Suez Canal is the longest canal with 195 km length
126. United States on April 12, 1981 launched the world's first reusable spacecraft naming Shuttle Columbia
127. The uniqueness of Monaco is shortest coastline
128. The length of Monaco's coastline is 5.61 km
129. Canada has longest coast line
130. The largest concrete dam is Grand Coulee Dam (USA)
131. The Grand Coulee dam is situated at Columbia river
132. The Longest Dam is Yacyrta Apple Dam (69.6 km)
133. West Delaware tunnel is the longest tunnel of the world
134. Seikan Rail Tunnel in Japan is known as the longest under Sea Railway Tunnel with its total length of 53.85 km
135. Chinese is the oldest written language in the world
136. Silver has the highest electrical conductivity
137. Indonesia is the largest populous country of the Islamic World
138. USA has the greatest length of railway track is
139. The length of railway track in the USA is 223,165 km
140. The biggest square which extends over 98 acres is Tiananmen Square (China)
141. Widest Road is Monumental Axis
142. Longest rail track is "Trans-Siberian"
143. Length of longest rail track "Trans-Siberian Line" is 9,297 km
144. Lowest railway track was built in Japan which is 240 m below the sea level which is called as Seikan Tunnel
145. Grand Central Terminal is the largest railway station. It is situated in New York
146. "Grand Central Terminal" covers an area of 48 acres
147. The Great Wall of China is famous for being a

- Longest wall.
 147. The largest oil field "Ghawar Field" is located in Saudi Arabia.
 148. The area covered Ghawar Field is 240 x 35 km.
 149. In Urengoi Largest natural gas deposit, reserves are located. Its capacity is 8 trillion cubic m.
 150. Russia has the largest natural gas reserves in the world.
 151. The Djoser step pyramid is the oldest pyramid situated in Egypt.
 152. The bronze statue of Buddha (120 m) is the tallest statue.
 153. The Great Pyramid of Giza is tallest pyramid. Its height is 138.8 m.
 154. The hottest place in the world is Al-Azizayah (Libya).
 155. USA is the largest oil consumer in the world.
 156. The coldest place in the world is Vostok in Antarctica.
 157. Japan possesses the largest foreign exchange reserves in the world.
 158. The first man to sail round the world is Ferdinand Magellan.
 159. Neil Alden Armstrong was the first man to set foot on the moon in the year of 1969.
 160. Longest glacier "Lambert Glacier" is located in Australian Antarctic Territory.
 161. The port of New York & New Jersey is the longest port.
 162. "Rotterdam" is famous for being Busiest port and Largest artificial harbour.
 163. General Assembly is considered as parliament of world.
 164. USA is the country of busiest airlines system.
 165. King Khalid International Airport is the largest airport.
 166. The busiest airport of the world is Chicago.
 167. Russian Military Mi-26 is the largest helicopter. Its length is 32 metres.
 168. The world's largest university is Arizona State University situated in USA.
 169. World's first underground train service was opened in 1863 at London.
 170. The most spoken language is Chinese.
 171. La Encyclopaedia Universal Ilustrada Europeo-Americana is the largest encyclopaedia. It stretches over 105,000 pages.
 172. Encyclopaedia of Britannica is the largest encyclopaedia.
 173. The United States Library of Congress is the

- world's largest library.
 174. Parliament of Britain is called "Mother of All Parliaments".
 175. The biography of Sir Winston Churchill is the longest biography contains 4832 pages.
 176. "Pust Och Inrikes Tuningar" is known as oldest Newspaper.
 177. Oldest Newspaper was founded in 1645.
 178. Neil Alden Armstrong was the American.
 179. Dr. Sun Yat San is the first President of Chinese Republic is.
 180. China's Parliament has the largest number of membership.
 181. The largest number of women representatives is in the parliament of Denmark.
 182. India is famous for publications of most newspapers.
 183. Shah Faisal Mosque is the largest mosque covers area of 46.87 acres.
 184. Largest fort "Fort George" is situated in UK.
 185. The Ashmolean museum (UK) is the oldest museum of the world.
 186. The leading film producing country is India.
 187. Japan is known as the largest Car producer.
 188. USA is the most immigration country.
 189. Canada and USA share longest frontier 16416 km.
 190. China shares 16 borders with other states.
 191. Biggest foreign aid donor country is Japan.
 192. Largest GNP country is USA.
 193. Country with the largest national debt is USA.
 194. The richest country is Switzerland.
 195. The poorest country is Rwanda.
 196. Country with the greatest monetary gold reserves is USA.
 197. The largest budgetary country is USA.
 198. Country with the highest income tax rate is Denmark.
 199. Country with highest death rate is Niger.
 200. Country with lowest death rate is Kuwait.
 201. Country with most dentists is United States.
 202. USA has most psychologists and Psychiatrists.
 203. Highest number of physicians is in China.
 204. China has the highest number of hospitals.
 205. Highest number of divorces is observed in USA.
 206. The most telephone subscriber's country is USA.
 207. Country with greatest number of Radio-stations is USA.
 208. USA has the most TV Stations.

209. The largest number of colour televisions manufacture country is South Korea.
 210. Country with the most post offices is India.
 211. Leading electricity producer in the world is USA.
 212. Largest paper producer in the world is USA.
 213. Largest crude oil producer is Saudi Arabia.
 214. Country with the largest crude oil reserves is Saudi Arabia.
 215. China has highest number of internet users.
 216. Russia produces the largest amount of natural gas.
 217. USA is the largest oil consumer country.
 218. China is the largest gold producer country.
 219. Mexico is the largest silver producer.
 220. China is the largest coal producer.
 221. China produces the largest quantity of wheat.
 222. Australia is the largest wool producer.
 223. China is the largest cotton producer.
 224. IBM is the largest computer company.
 225. USA spends the largest expenditure on defence.
 226. USA produces the largest amount of arms.
 227. Country with largest tobacco producer is China.
 228. The Siachen Glacier is highest battlefield in the World.
 229. Trees which are considered the tallest in the world are Redwood trees.
 230. Amazon River carries the maximum volume of water.
 231. Country with the largest army is China.
 232. The planet with the shortest revolution time around the sun is Mercury.
 233. The planet with the longest revolution time around the sun is Neptune.
 234. The heaviest mass revolving round the Sun is Jupiter.
 235. The highest population growth rate in the world is Bangladesh.
 236. Haya Rashid Al Khalifa is the first Muslim woman who is elected as the 61st president of UN general assembly.
 237. The largest legislative assembly is National People's Congress of People's Republic of China.
 238. Country with the largest navy is USA.
 239. The Saudi Aramco is the largest oil company.
 240. The largest market of diamond is situated in Amsterdam.
 241. World's fastest growing plant is Bamboo.
 242. The State bank of India is the bank with the

- most branches.
 243. The largest, heaviest and longest mammal is Blue whale.
 244. Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi is famous for largest commercial bank.
 245. Elephant the longest lived land animal.
 246. The fastest land animal is Cheetah or hunting Leopard.
 247. The fastest marine mammal is Bull killer Whale.
 248. Giraffe is the tallest animal.
 249. Ostrich is the fastest land bird.
 250. The Peregrine falcon is the fastest flying bird.
 251. Whale Shark is the largest fish.
 252. Japan is the oldest Monarchy.
 253. USA have most billionaires with 108.
 254. Mrs. Sinmavo Bandaranaike is the first lady Prime minister of the world.
 255. Pandit Vajya Lakshmi of India is the first woman president of the UN General Assembly.
 256. Mr. Trygve Lie of Norway is the first UN Secretary-General.
 257. Tom Whittaker of USA is the first disabled person to scale Mount Everest is.
 258. Neil Arm Strong is first man who set foot on the moon.
 259. Prince Sultan Salman Saud of Saudi Arabia is the first Muslim who went into space.
 260. Yuri Aleksyevich Gagarin is the first man to be sent in space.
 261. Junior Lieutenant Valentina Vladimirovna Tereshkova of the former Soviet Union is the first woman to be sent in space.
 262. Lt-col Aleksey A. Leonov of the former Soviet Union is the first man who did walk in space.
 263. Laika, the dog (sent by Russians) is the first animal to be sent in space.
 264. Sputnik I, of the former Soviet Union is the first artificial satellite.
 265. Lunakhod I of the former USSR is the first wheeled vehicle on the moon.
 266. Columbia space shuttle of USA is the first reusable manned space vehicle.
 267. First human heart transplanted in 3rd December, 1967.
 268. Louis Washkansky is the person who was transplanted human heart.
 269. Dr. Bagny B. Clark is the first man to receive an artificial heart.
 270. Louise Brown is the first test-tube baby.
 271. Theodore Roosevelt was vice president but had to take over after the assassination of

- President William McKinley
 272 New Zealand government granted unqualified right of vote to women in 1893
 273 Koshar Nazki is the Pakistan's first Minister of Religion Affairs
 274 Robert-e-Peary was the first person to reach North Pole
 275 Robert Peary reached North Pole in 1909
 276 Yuri Gagarin, a Russian was the first person to go in space in 1961
 277 Parliament of Iceland is considered the oldest parliament
 278 AIDS is the deadliest disease.
 279 The New York Stock Exchange, USA is the biggest stock Exchange
 280 R. H. Lawler of USA has performed first kidney transplantation
 281 HP is the biggest personal computer (PC) company
 282 McDonald's is the biggest restaurant Chain.
 283 Benelmann AG of Germany is the biggest publishing company.
 284 Coca Cola is the biggest beverage company.
 285 Canada is with highest education budget.
 286 The Penumonic form of Plague is the most infectious disease.
 287 USA is the country with the highest health budget.
 288 Country with the most industrial economy is Belarus
 289 Country with highest number of murder rate is USA
 290 The smallest Muslim State area wise is Maldives.
 291 Sinking of Titanic after hitting an iceberg is called worst ship accident.
 292 1,513 people died in Titanic accident.
 293 China has most TV sets
 294 USA has most VCR's
 295 Nuclear electricity producing country is USA.
 296 Country with the most nuclear reactors is USA.
 297 Zaporozhe power station is the largest nuclear power station that is operational in Ukraine
 298 The ERR-1 is the first nuclear power station producing electricity. It is located in USA.
 299 21st June is the longest day of the year.
 300 Nitrogen is the most common element in atmosphere.
 301 Hydrogen is the common element in the universe.
 302 The thigh bone or femur is the longest bone in

- human body.
 303 China keeps largest regular armed forces.
 304 The stapes or stirrup bone (in the middle ear) is the smallest bone in human body
 305 Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the human body
 306 Iron is the commonest element in the earth.
 307 Lithium (Li) is the Lightest metal on earth.
 308 Osmium is the Densest Metal
 309 Diamond is the hardest element.
 310 Dolly (Sheep) is the first clones animal.
 311. International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or World Bank is Largest Development bank.
 312 USA is the country with the highest defence budget.
 313. The most expensive painting is Portrait of on Gachel by Vincent Van Gogh.
 314. Carlos Slim is the richest person
 315 Lambert (Antarctica) is the longest Glacier of the world.
 316 The world's tallest lighthouse is located at Yamashita Park in Yokohama, Japan namely Steel Marine Tower.
 317. Steel Marine Tower has the power of 600,000 candelas and a visibility range of 32 km (20 miles). Its height is 106 m.
 318 In UAE, Female ratio is very less in population having only 566 females for 1000 males.
 319. Second largest country is Canada, located in North America with an area of 9,970,610 sq. km.
 320. China, located in Asia, is the third largest country in the World. Its area is 9,572,900 sq. km.
 321 USA is the fourth largest country, with an area of 9,372,571 sq. km.
 322. India, located in Asia, with an area of 3,064,063, is the 7th largest country in the world
 323 India is the second most populous country, the growth rate of which is 1.72%.
 324 In Asia, the highest density of population (5516 persons per sq. km) was recorded in Singapore.
 325 USA has the most nuclear reactors.
 326 St. Gothard (Sweden) is the longest Road Tunnel of the world
 327. Thomas Jefferson is the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
 328 China has most land borders with 16 countries.
 329 Dr. Barney Clark is the first man to receive an

- artificial heart
 330 John F. Kennedy is the youngest elected president of USA.
 331. Mercury has fastest sidereal rotation.
 332. Jupiter is the planet which has most moons (satellite)
 333. The number of Jupiter's satellites is 63
 334 Planets which have no moons are Mercury & Venus.
 335 Mercury is nearest to the Sun and fastest planet.
 336 Jupiter is the heaviest Mass revolving round the Sun is
 337. Pluto planet is Dwarf planet.
 338. The time taken by Uranus to revolve round the Sun is approximately 84 years.
 339. The time taken by Saturn to revolve round the Sun is approximately 30 years.
 340 The time taken by Jupiter to revolve round the Sun is 12 years.
 341. Venus orbits around the Sun in the backward direction, from east to west.
 342 China has most rivers in the world.
 343. The world largest lake in an Island inside lake is Manitou Lake.
 344. Fraser off the coast of Queen's land is the largest sand island
 345. The area covered by Fraser Island is 163,000 ha.
 346. The largest ice desert is South Polar Region.
 347. The length of South Polar Region is 12, 588, 00 km sq.
 348 Belye-More is the longest Shipping canal of the world.
 349 The world biggest oil refinery is situated in India (Jamnagar Refinery)
 350 Petronas Twin Tower in Kuala Lumpur is the third highest building of the world. Its height is 452 m
 351. Verkhoyansk (Siberia) is the coldest Region
 352. The largest archipelago is Indonesia.
 353. The smallest colony is Gibraltar
 354. Fountain Hills Arizona is the tallest fountain
 355. The largest reservoir is Bratsk Lake on Angara River.
 356. The largest strait is Tatarskiy Proly
 357. The length of Tatarskiy Proly strait is 800 km.
 358 Vostok (Antarctica) is the Coldest Place of the world
 359. The width of Davis Strait between Greenland and Baffin Island is 338 km wide
 360. The Shortest River is Roe River

361. The largest gorge is Grand Canyon, Colorado river, Amazon
 362 The deepest gorge is Hell's Canyon
 363 The lowest mountains are Bheenna Bhale
 364 Death Valley (California) is the drest place of the world
 365. The highest extinct volcano is Cerro Aconcagua
 366 The highest active volcano is Guallatiri
 367. The highest dormant volcano is Llullaillaco
 368 Uranus is not inner planet of Solar system
 369 The highest navigable lake is Lago Titicaca
 370 The largest artificial lake is Lake Mead (USA).
 371 The largest producer of Tobacco in the world is China
 372. The world's largest epic is Mahabharata
 373 The world's largest steel Arch Bndge is New River Gorge Bndge.
 374 Lhasa Airport is the airport located at the highest altitude i.e. 4363 m
 375 The first Soccer World Cup was played in 1930
 376. Sear Towers is the tallest office building. It has 110 storeys.
 377. The height of Sear Tower is 443 m.
 378 Diocese of New York is the largest Cathedral.
 379 The largest Mosque (in ruins) is located in Smarra (Iraq)
 380 The largest Mosque in use is Umayyad Mosque covering an area of 3.76 acre.
 381 The largest temple is Angkor Vat
 382. The tallest bank building is Bank of Montréal.
 383 The oldest university is "University of Karueen" located in Morocco
 384 The largest Open University is Indira Gandhi National Open University
 385 King Abdul Aziz International Airport is the largest airport of the world covering 223 sq km, having world's largest control tower 74 m high.
 386 Canada leads in the production of Nickel in the world.
 387. The first Soccer World Cup was played in Uruguay.
 388 India leads in the production of Mica in the world
 389 Neptune takes the largest time to go once around the Sun
 390 The planet with the shortest rotation time around its axis is Jupiter
 391 The planet with the longest rotation time around its axis is Venus.

90 Advanced Objective General Knowledge (One Liner)

- 392 Aziza (Libya) is the hottest place of the world
 393 Area wise Kiruna (Sweden) is the largest city of the world
 394 Sundarbans is the largest Delta of the world
 395 By Population China is the largest country of the world
 396 Daubi Burj is the tallest building of the world.
 397 The Largest Delta of the world is Sundarbans (Bangladesh). It covers an area of 12,800 sq km
 398 Faisal Mosque, Islamabad is the largest Mosque of the world
 399 Canada has the longest coast line
 400 Largest Muslim country area-wise is Kazakhstan
 401 Asia covers the area of 44,614,000 sq. km.
 402 Asia is the most populous continent.
 403 The population of Asia is 3.6 bln
 404 Australia is the least populous continent.
 405 The total population of Australia is 18.61 mln
 406 Antarctica is the uninhabited continent.
 407 Russia covers the total area of 17,075,400 sq km.
 408 Arabia is the "largest peninsula".
 409 The area of Arabian Peninsula is about 3,009,600 sq km.
 410 China is largest by population
 411. The population of China is 1.36 bln.
 412. The world's smallest state by population is State of Vatican City.
 413. The estimated population of Vatican City is 840 persons
 414. The area of the Kazakhstan is 2,717,300 sq km.
 415 Maldives is known as Smallest Muslim country.
 416. Area of the Maldives is 115 sq km.
 417. The most densely populated territory is Macao
 418. Greenland (renamed Kalaallit Nunaat) is the most sparsely populated territory
 419 Tokyo is the most populous metropolitan city.
 420 Anha is known as oldest town
 421. Mount Isa (Australia) is the biggest city in area of the world.
 422. Wenchuan is the highest town. It is located in Qinghai Tibet road (China).
 423. The Israeli settlement of Ein Bokek is lowest town.
 424. Damascus is the oldest capital city.
 425. The capital of Damascus is Syria.
 426. Tibetan plateau is the most extensive high plateau.
 427. Himalaya-Karakoram range is the greatest land mountain range.
 428 There are 96 peaks in the Himalaya-Karakoram range.
 429. Andes of S. America is the longest land mountain range
 430. Pacific is the largest ocean
 431. Pacific Ocean is the deepest ocean. Its average depth is 4260m.
 432. The deepest place in Indian Ocean is Mariana trench having depth of 5,973 Fathoms.
 433. Arctic Ocean is the smallest ocean.
 434. South China Sea is the largest sea.
 435. The world's largest Gulf covers the area of 1,544,000 sq. km. is Gulf of Mexico.
 436. The length of Gulf of Mexico shore line is 4990 km.
 437. The Bay of Bengal is the largest bay with an area of 2,172,000 sq. km.
 438. The world's highest mountain peak is Mount Everest.
 439. The height of the Mount Everest is 8850 m.
 440. The highest number of active volcanoes is in Indonesia.
 441. The world's largest active volcano "Mauna Loa" is located in Hawaii (USA)
 442. Kilauea (USA) is the most active volcano of the world
 443. Ojos del Salado is the highest active volcano
 444. Vatican City the smallest country in the world covers the area of 108.7 acres.
 445. Nauru is the smallest republic of the world.
 446. Kalaallit Nunaat (formerly Greenland) is Largest Island
 447. The world's longest bridge over water Qingdao Haiwan Bridge is situated in China.
 448. The length of Qingdao Haiwan Bridge is 42.5 km.
 449. First country who issued currency notes in the world is China
 450. Germany has more inventions after USA in last two decades.
 451. Coca Cola is the most famous brand of the world.
 452. Ostrich is biggest bird in the world.
 453. London stock exchange is the oldest stock exchange of the world.
 454. Lærdal Tunnel in Norway is the largest Road Tunnel in the world.
 455. The largest solar power installation in the world is the Solar Energy Generating Systems facility in California, which has a total capacity

- of 354 MW.
 456. America launched its first space station in 1973.
 457. The Thirlmere Aqueduct in North West England, United Kingdom is the longest tunnel, of any type, in the world at 154 km
 458. The world's most extensive subway system by length is Seoul Metropolitan Subway.
 459. The world's largest number of newspapers is published from India.
 460. The first artificial satellite was launched in October 4, 1957.
 461. Neol Vandernotte (rowing)* is the youngest medal woman in Olympic history.
 462. Roberta Bondar was the first Canadian woman in space.
 463. Marc Garneau was the first Canadian in space.
 464. The shortest river of the world is located in USA.
 465. The shortest river of the world Roe River runs between Giant Springs and the Missouri River in Great Falls, Montana, United States. At its longest constant point it is only 201 feet.
 466. The deepest lake is in Siberia, namely Baikal Lake.
 467. Caspian Sea is the largest lake of the world.
 468. Vatican is the least populous city of the world
 469. Highest waterfall of the world is Angel Falls.
 470. Antarctica is the world's windiest continent.
 471. Ice-cream was first produced in Italy in the 17th century
 472. US state having lowest population is Alaska
 473. The Mecca Royal Hotel Clock Tower is a complex topped out in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. The building holds several world records in the construction world, including the tallest hotel in the world, constructed with the tallest clock tower in the world and displaying the world's largest clock face, the world's largest building floor area, and the second tallest building in the world. It is commonly known as The Abraj Al-Bait Towers
 474. The longest sub-sea pipeline in the world surpassing the Langede pipeline is Nord Stream
 475. The Nord Stream natural gas pipeline completed in 2011 from Russia to Germany.
 476. Norway is declared most peace living country in the world
 477. The largest food and nutrition company in the world Nestlé S.A. belongs to Switzerland.
 478. Gazprom is the largest extractor of natural gas in the world and belongs to Russia.

GENERAL INFORMATIONS

- India Airstrike at Balakot in 28 Feb 2019.
- North Korea end diplomatic relations with Malaysia
- The Mixing of equity and debt is Called Capital Structure.
- Krobo Long Castle is in Denmark
- Swiss Port established in 1986
- Kasturba Ghandhi was wife of Mahatma Ghandhi.
- Yalta Conference divide Germany into four zones
- Maulana Waheed Ud din wrote 200 Books.
- 4G Technology is 10 times faster than 3G
- UN Convention Person with Disabilities has largest number of signatories on its Opening day.
- Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpai Visited Minar-e-Pakistan.
- Paris Climate agreement sign by 197 Countries.
- South America is called Bird Continent.
- The Term Education launched by Microsoft.
- Maldives was in Indian Ocean.
- Tour de France started in 1903
- The length of wakhn Comdor is 27 Km.
- Seven Sisters states belong to India
- Maitri Setu gate connect India and Bangladesh
- Lost Golden City is found in Egypt
- Israel opened its Embassy in Abu Dhabi on 13 Jul 2021.
- India represents 70% of South Asia's population
- Ranjit Singh had 8 Sons
- Fourth World Countries refers to Somalia and Yemen
- Kashgar in Xinjiang is linked to Gwadar.
- China have claim on part of Indian province Arunachal Pradesh
- Mesopotamia Word Originated from Sumerian
- The Fertile Crescent region is present in Middle East
- Sheikh Mujeeb Ur Rahman died in 1975.
- Cultural Relativism was coined by James Wray Miller.
- Korea was once a colony of Japan.

32. Where do Human Rights famous speech by Roosevelt. The Four Freedoms were goals articulated by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt on Monday, January 6, 1941. In an address known as the Four Freedoms speech (technically the 1941 State of the Union address), he proposed four fundamental freedoms that people "everywhere in the world" ought to enjoy: 1) Freedom of speech, 2) Freedom of worship, 3) Freedom from want & 4) Freedom from fear.
33. Ethics dealings with action is called normative ethics.
34. Chernobyl Nuclear disaster occurred in 1986.
35. There are 48 countries are there in Asia.
36. Esala Weerakoon is current Secretary General of SAARC.
37. SAARC Satellite name is GSAT-9.
38. The number of judges in European court of Human Rights is 47.
39. In 2010 BRICS inducted South Africa.
40. Life Begets life the diversity of species is a concept given by Louis Pasteur.
41. Whitehaven Beach is in Australia.
42. Amazon is the best example of E Commerce.
43. First World cup of cricket was played in 1975.
44. Genoa is a port city in Italy.
45. Homo Erectus was found in Java.
46. Roosevelt hotel of PIA is located in New York.
47. Boxer Revolution was occurred in China.
48. The word 'REX' stands for King.
49. Mars, neighbour of Earth, has natural two satellites these are Phobos and Deimos.
50. Poet of beauty is John Keats.
51. Jamal Khashoggi was the resident of Saudi Arabia.
52. Al Amal is the Mars Mission of UAE.
53. Iron Dome technology is possessed by Israel.
54. Jeff Bezos is the owner of Amazon.
55. Basin is a deep area of land.
56. Pakistan creates a Bridge between Central and South Asia.
57. Raja Porous fight with alexander the great.
58. Martin Luther King started the civil rights movement.
59. Gandhi Murderer name is Nathram Godse.
60. Benjamin Disraeli the Prime Minister of England served on two occasions.
61. Temple of Artemis is in Turkey.
62. Caterbury City in England.
63. Motto of Red Cross is Chanty in War.
64. Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain.
65. Mussolini was from Italy.
66. Sociologist means Fake Intellectual.
67. Yemen crisis was started in 2011.
68. Max Weber was a German Sociologist.
69. Aluminium is the third most abundant element.
70. FarSightedness can be corrected by Convex lens.
71. Women voice is louder than man due to high frequency.
72. The treaty of treaties is called Hague Treaty.
73. Sedimentary rocks covers 75% of Earth.
74. Congress Ministries lasted two years.
75. Salang Tunnel is located between Kabul and mazar sharif.
76. Jordan river is most mentioned in Bible.
77. Charles Darwin presented the theory of evolution.
78. Adam Smith is related to Economics.
79. UAE introduced equal payment to Men and Women.
80. SAPTA is a trade agreement by SAARC nations.
81. Squash have 5 Rounds.
82. Agra City founded by Sikandar Lodhi.
83. Agra Summit was held in 2001.
84. Pakistan won third time Hockey world cup in 1982.
85. A foursome of nations and international and supranational entities involved in mediating the peace process in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is called Quartet on the Middle East.
86. The Quartet involved in mediating the peace process in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict are the United Nations, the United States, the European Union, and Russia.
87. The Tea Party movement (TPM) is an American populist political movement.
88. MTCR Stands for Missile Technology Control Regime.
89. Youtube Founded in 2005.
90. Meister Eckhart was German Theologian.
91. Abu Sayyaf ASG, also known as al-Harakat al-Islamiyya is one of several military Islamist separatist groups based in and around the southern Philippines.
92. The 25 January Revolution, Rage Revolution, the Revolution of the Youth, Lotus Revolution, 18 Day Revolution and the White Revolution are different names of revolution which took place in Egypt.
93. Fame of Tehrir Square in Egypt, Pearl Square in Bahrain and Green Square in Libya is due to protests against governments.

94. The first oil pipeline linking the world's biggest oil producer and the world's biggest consumer of energy has begun operation in 2011. Name the two countries Russia and China respectively.
95. Blue Waters is the name of supercomputer.
96. Harvard Square is located in Cambridge.
97. The Golden Bear is the highest prize awarded for the best film at the Berlin International Film Festival.
98. Interpol founded in 1923.
99. Largest fish in Oceans is Whale sharks.
100. China parliament has the largest membership.
101. China has built the world largest air purifier to fight pollution.
102. Chile has the longest shore along Pacific Ocean.
103. British fought opium war with China.
104. Jawaharlal Nehru was the son of Motilal Nehru.
105. When no tariff are imposed on exports and imports then it is called as Free trade.
106. Tehrir square is situated in Cairo.
107. The inner core of optical fiber is glass in composition.
108. Shah Faisal came to Pakistan in 1974.
109. Sales Tax is ultimately is paid by the customer.
110. Montousa island is in Pacific ocean.
111. Cyprus is the country which has flag on its map.
112. Coliseum, an amphitheatre was built in Rome.
113. Jimmy Wales is the founder of Wikipedia.
114. "Shaddw Cabinet" is a specialized group of critics formed by the opposition party in the parliament.
115. The article 3 of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of UN relate to Health.
116. The rear view mirror of motor vehicle is Convex.
117. Daewoo is a famous brand of Republic of Korea.
118. Ferdinand Marcos was leader of Philippines.
119. Bata Shoe company is brand of
120. Truman was the president of USA at the time of creation of Pakistan.
121. US President Barack Obama's father was Kenyan.
122. Russia lies in Northeast direction of Pakistan.
123. A building chiefly of glass in which the temperature is maintained within the desired range is "Greenhouse".
124. ESPN stands for Entertainment and Sports Programming Network.
125. In 1992 Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup.
126. Willow tree is used for making cricket bats.
127. Ping Pong is old name of Table Tennis.
128. Antarctica is double in size than Australia.
129. Qutbuddin Iqbal the king who fell from the horse while playing Polo and died.
130. Cryogenics is the science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperature.
131. Bio gas is the common name of natural gas.
132. The cash balance of Apple Company is more than the cash balance of US.
133. Zulu is a prominent tribe of South Africa.
134. International Hockey Federation found in 1924.
135. RAW stands for Research and Analysis Wing.
136. SAARC consist of South Asian Countries.
137. In 1961 Chameli was selected as a National floral symbol.
138. SAARC Disaster Management Center is in India.
139. PTV started its transmission in 1964.
140. Unionist Party was founded in Punjab in 1923.
141. Berber Tribe is an ethnic group is most found in North Africa.
142. Hanging gardens in Babylon were located in modern day Iraq.
143. Sultan Ahmed Mosque of Istanbul is called Blue Mosque.
144. Precious gemstone "Emerald" is found in Swat.
145. Shah jo Risalau is the work of Shah Abdul Latif.
146. The Personality selected for Man of 20th century was Einstein.
147. Shahid Afridi, famous player of cricket is a leg Spinner.
148. The contemporary of Shakespeare was Akbar the great, Elizabeth I and Louis XIV.
149. Judaism is the oldest religion.
150. Textile is the largest industry of Pakistan.
151. Red Square situated is situated in Moscow.
152. 'SAPFA' stands for SAARC Promotion of Trade Authority.
153. Ganga Plane was burnt at Lahore by Kashmiri Mujahid.
154. Article 58-2B removed through 18th Amendment.
155. The largest famine hit Ethiopia in 1983.
156. Wall Street, New York is famous for Stock Exchange Market.

- 157 Article 6 of the Constitution deals with High Treason
- 158 Pakistan left Common Wealth in 1972
- 159 Fish and guests stink after three days.
- 160 The Ajanta Caves are famous for unique limestone features
- 161 Zionism is the national movement of the Jews
- 162 Fourth estate means the press
- 163 The racial movement by the whites to oppress the Negroes was called Ku Klux Klan.
- 164 Transfer of foreign fugitive to his home country is Entente
- 165 Mastication is called the process of Chewing
- 166 9,000 languages and dialects are spoken by people all over the world.
- 167 The language with the richest vocabulary is English
- 168 Mars is called a Red Planet.
- 169 Transparency international ranked the countries on the basis of level of corruption.
- 170 The belt of low atmospheric pressure on either side of the equator is called Doldrums.
- 171 Bab-ul-Mandab Strait joins the Red Sea and Persian Gulf
- 172 Polythene bags are harmful to the environment because they are not biodegradable
173. Karez is a drainage system used in Baluchistan
174. The Treaty of Versailles settled peace in Europe
- 175 The Treaty of Versailles are the peace treaty between Germany and Allied Powers.
- 176 Painting Mona Lisa is associated with Leo Nardo da Vinci
- 177 National Action Plan was established in 2014.
- 178 Sun rises in the east and sets in the west due to the movement of the Sun
179. In the USA two party systems is prevailed.
- 180 The Congress of USA sits at a place in Washington called Capital Hills near White House.
181. A group of specialized critics in the official opposition party is termed as Shadow Cabinet
182. Minephtah's mummy is situated in the museum of Egypt.
- 183.
184. "Flash Point" term is related with the study of climate
185. Dalhousie introduced the principle of the Doctrine of Lapse.
186. Lotus dispute arose between Turkey and France in 1926
187. WIPO Stands for World Intellectual Property Organization.
188. Makli is a grave yard in Sindh.
- 189 Height of net of Badminton is 5 feet.
- 190 Bootlegging is a form of Smuggling.
191. Financial year of Pakistan starts from 01 July.
- 192 The Hansi Inbe is settled in Balouchistan.
- 193 Laissez-faire means a policy of non place where government records are kept is called archives -interference by the State.
- 194 1965 war last 17 days.
- 195 Quaid e Azam Solar Park is located near Bahawalpur
- 196 The Lengthiest written constitution of the world is Indian Constitution
- 197 Harvard University was established in USA in 1636
- 198 Princeton University is a famous university of USA
- 199 Pisa Tower is located in Italy.
- 200 Hezbollah, an Islamic party of Lebanon was established in 1982
201. "IBM" is a computer company of USA.
- 202 Pakistan's first ambassador to US was Abul Hassan Asghari
- 203 Writ of Habeas corpus provides constitutional guarantee of personal freedom
- 204 Fear of foreigners is known as Xenophobia.
- 205 A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia.
- 206 Baltic States, constituents of former USSR, consist of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.
- 207 Chinese language is spoken by the largest number of persons
- 208 Amazon River in the world carries the maximum volume of water
- 209 China has most land borders with 16 countries.
- 210 Japan is the largest foreign aid donor.
211. Fear of water is called Hydrophobia and Aquaphobia.
212. A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia.
- 213 International Atomic Energy Agency's Chief Al-Beradi won Nobel Prize for Peace in October 2005.
- 214 Madina was the first capital of Islamic Commonwealth.
- 215 Changa Manga is the largest jungle of Pakistan.
216. 3 Radio stations were working in Pakistan at the time of partition of sub-continent.
217. First Woman Bank established in Pakistan in Dec 1, 1989.

218. Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem.
219. Bhutan is geographically called as Land of thunder bolt.
220. Continental Shelf limits of Pakistan is 350 Nautical miles
221. Scotophobia is a fear of Darkness
- 222 UK is known as "Mistress of Seas"
- 223 "In the Line of Fire" was first published from London
224. Khmer Rouge is a communist movement in Cambodia.
- 225 The famous book of Ibn-ul-Haitham is Kitab-ul-Minazir.
- 226 Mars was the god of War in Roman mythology.
227. Watch maker is the "Horologist".
228. Cantons are the names of the districts in Switzerland.
- 229 Monaco is the second smallest country of the world.
- 230 Dengue means Break Bone Fever.
231. The coldest place in the world is Greenland
232. Constantinople is the capital of Byzantine Empire
233. The Pillars of State are four.
234. Hegel was a German philosopher
235. Ikebana is a Japanese art of Flower Arrangement
236. Apiary means where bees are kept
237. Cleopatra was a Egyptian Queen
238. Jamaica is famous for Sprinters
239. Spain Colonised Argentine in 16th Century.
240. Ahmad Khan Kharal was a famous character of War of Independence belongs of Jhamra
241. Butterfly Stroke term used in Swimming
242. After Ahmad Shah Dynasty, there rose a competition for control between Russians and British.
243. Shimizu in Japan is the name of tunnel.
244. SIM stands for Subscriber identity module.
245. "Hot Money" means money which moves from one place to another to seek profit or high rate of interest.
246. First time in history local body system (local government) was introduced in France.
247. Nitrogen gas is used in electric bulb
248. Ten Downing Street is related to British Prime Minister's official residence
249. "Bond Street" is famous for Jewellery & Tailoring
250. Taklamakan desert is situated in China.
251. Bond Street is situated in USA.
- 252 North Korea change its time due to Unity with South Korea
- 253 Wall Street is situated in the city New York
- 254 Eagle is the national emblem of Spain
- 255 Ostrich eyes are bigger than its brain
- 256 Radcliffe Award was announced in 17th August 1947
- 257 Greenwich is situated near London
- 258 Al Biruni Arab historian who visited India along with the armies of Mahmood of Ghazni and wrote an account of India
- 259 Pakistan's government approved the National Anthem in August, 1954
- 260 Microsoft is the biggest company of the computer software in the world
- 261 "Sharame-el-Sheikh" is the Egyptian seaport on Red Sea
- 262 The Russian nuclear submarine "Kursk" was submerged under water in Bering Sea
- 263 Ronald Reagan President of US who was a film actor
- 264 Fender Bender means a Small Car Accident.
- 265 A series of four bomb explosions struck London's underground transport system on 7th July 2005
- 266 Skopje is the Capital of Macedonia
- 267 Denmark is present in the north of Germany
- 268 Yahoo means a rude person
- 269 Percentage of salt water on earth surface is 97%
- 270 NAFTA Stands for North American Free Trade agreement.
- 271 Chagla composed the tune of National Anthem of Pakistan.
- 272 Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905
- 273 Moro Islamic Liberation Front's chairman and founder Salamat Hashim was died in August, 2003.
- 274 Wikipedia is an online encyclopedia
- 275 The "Stonehenge" is among the Seven Wonders of the World, situated in England.
- 276 Louis XVI was the King of France when England recognised the independence of the United States
- 277 In US the first Muslim Congressman elected in modern election 2006 is Keith Ellison
- 278 "View of Tintener" is the Churchill's Painting.
- 279 B.G.B is an oil and gas searching company of China
- 280 According to ICC the best umpire of year 2010 was Aleem Dar.

281. LASER stands for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
282. 29 days were there in February 1992
283. Human eye is sensitive to green light
284. Khawaja Baqir Bilal revolted against Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi first of all
285. The conqueror of Central Asia was Qutayba bin Muslim
286. Leif Eriksen reached North America for the first time in history in 1000 A.D.
287. The foundation of the city of Baghdad was laid in 762 during the reign of Abbasid caliph Al Mansoor
288. Soviet Union was replaced by Russian Federation in December 1991.
289. Yasser Arafat remained the president of Palestinian Authority for almost Twelve years.
290. Britain's Clive Granger and Robert Engle from the US have won 2003 Nobel Prize for Economics
291. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on General theory of relativity.
292. Sheikh Saadi the Persian poet who wrote two popular books i.e. *Bustan* and *Gulistan*.
293. A mobile phone sends and receives messages through radio waves.
294. Dr. Ahmad Sukarno was the President of Indonesia
295. The Adventure of Tom Sawyer, The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn is the works of Mark Twain
296. The soil which cracks and shrinks most as it dries is clayey soil
297. Lake Superior is the biggest fresh water lake in the world
298. The world's busiest inland waterway is St. Lawrence.
299. Largest animal in the world is Blue Whale
300. Dr. Sun Yat San was the first President of Chinese Republic.
301. Country with the longest defence budget is USA
302. Febrophobia is a fear of fever.
303. First telegraph signal was transmitted in 1901.
304. Rober Koch the scientist who discovered that the germs of malaria were spread by mosquitoes.
305. Messina strait which separates Italy from Sicily.
306. The first person who sailed around the world was Magellan
307. International Mother Language Day is observed every year on 21st February
308. Orient Airways is the oldest airline of the Pakistan.
309. The wonder of the world 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.
310. Violating International law, Israel has constructed a concrete wall to divide the Palestinians in Gaza
311. The winner of the 2003 Nobel Prize for Literature John Maxwell Coetzee belongs to South Africa
312. The world's most famous painting 'The Last Supper' was created by Leonardo da Vinci
313. Animal Husbandry University is located at Lahore.
314. AWACS stands for Airborne Warning and Control System
315. International day for heart is observed on 30th September.
316. Deepest lake in the world is Baikal.
317. New Zealand government granted unqualified right of vote to women in 1893.
318. The concept of public Internet Litigation originated in USA.
319. The major segment of "Seraki" speaking population lives in Punjab
320. Napoleon Bonaparte was the King of France.
321. Bering Strait separate Asia from North America
322. Florida Strait separate Florida from Cuba.
323. "Nikkei" is a stock exchange index of Tokyo.
324. The present government has renamed the "Micro Finance bank" as Khushali Bank.
325. 'Wheel' is a symbol of progress.
326. The area of our globe that lies between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn is called Torrid zone
327. Ronald Amundson the first person who reached South Pole in 1911.
328. Muhammad Bin Zakrya Al-Razi was an experienced surgeon.
329. Al-Khwazmi was the Muslim scientist to used zero for the first time.
330. Michelangelo was famous artist and painter of Italy
331. The second atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on Aug 9, 1945.
332. Corner-stone of White House laid on 13th October, 1792.
333. A senator is elected in Pakistan for six years.
334. The numbers of amendments in the Pakistan's constitution are 21.
335. The term of US House of Representative is 2 years.

336. Gerald Ford was US President by succession
337. The number of judges of Supreme Court of Pakistan is fixed at 17.
338. The Vice-President of US is elected for 4 years.
339. Indian Parliament is bicameral.
340. The Fifth Republic was enforced in France in 1958.
341. U. Thant, secretary-general of United Nations from 1961-71 belonged to Burma
342. Pakistan's first radio station was setup in Karachi.
343. A US senator an author of 'Not-so-Revealing Memoir, Living History' is Hillary Clinton
344. Picture printed on the back of Rs. 5000 note is of Faisal Mosque
345. Saudi billionaire Osama Bin Laden made his money through Construction.
346. Attlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan
347. Bhutan is geographically is known as land of thunder bolt.
348. Hamun Maskhel Lake present in Baluchistan plateau. It is lake of salt water.
349. Neil Alden Armstrong, an American was the first man to set foot on the moon in the year 1969.
350. One nautical mile is equal to 1.853 kilometres
351. The pharaohs of Alexandria are located in Egypt.
352. Eric the Red the person who discovered Greenland.
353. The Panama Canal links North America with South America.
354. FMCT stands for Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.
355. The first woman to climb Mount Everest was Junko Tabei
356. Bata Shoe Organisation (BSO), the parent company of Bata Pakistan, is Canadian
357. Jabir Bin Hayyan is the founder of Chemistry
358. The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is Sulphuric Acid
359. Method for the preparation of varnish was discovered by Jabir Bin Hayyan
360. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of Allama Iqbal
361. Enzymes are made of Proteins.
362. English translation of the book "Al-Chemia" of Jabir Bin Hayyan was done by Rober of Chester.
363. Only object of earth can be seen from Moon is Great Wall of China.
364. Tughluq Dynasty was established in 1320 Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq was the founder of Tughluq dynasty
365. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug 6, 1945
366. Holy Quran was first translated in Latin language
367. Antarctica is the icy continent.
368. William Janszoon who discovered Australia
369. FIR stands for Information Report.
370. Siachen is the highest battle ground on earth.
371. Ergophobia is a fear of work
372. Heliophobia is a fear of sunlight
373. Famous poet of English Shakespeare was born in 1564
374. The Magna Carta was signed by King John on 15th June 1215
375. Marco Polo was the famous traveller
376. Waterfall is called "widow's tears"
377. 3212 feet is the height of Angel Water-fall
378. King Nasser was called Mussolini of Egypt.
379. Crimean peninsula lies between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov
380. On the banks of Thames River is the city of London located
381. The distance between the earth and the sun is smallest in the month of January
382. In 24 time zones the world has been divided.
383. Liverpool is situated on bank of river Mersey River
384. Nile is the longest river in the world
385. The Sea of Galilee is located in Israel
386. The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Hatham
387. Ibn-ul-Hatham was a Physician and Physicist
388. Al-Banuni discovered the radius of the earth, which was 6338 km
389. The plants and vegetation's of a region are known as Flora
390. Neruda waterfall is located in USA.
391. Sloeskan is the name of waterfall located in USA
392. Regicide term is used for the "Murder of a king"
393. One who thinks that human nature is essentially evil is known as Cynic.
394. NIPA stands for National Institute of Public Administration
395. Mussolini was the Prime Minister of Italy during World War II (He was associated near Como in 1945).

- 396 Hockey is the National Game of Pakistan.
 397 The Declaration of Independence of USA which adopted on July 4, 1776
 398 The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia
 399 Nelson Mandela was the President of South Africa
 400 Vertical distance above sea-level is called altitude.
 401 Sargasso Sea is without a coastline.
 402 USA is the largest oil consumer.
 403 China possesses the largest foreign exchange reserves
 404 Laliophobia is a fear of Speaking
 405 Ligyrophobia is a fear of loud noises.
 406 Civil Aviation day is observed on 7 December
 407 The Great Bear Lake is situated in Canada
 408 Creature having both male and female organs is known as Hermaphrodite
 409 The book "Khat-al-Shala" is written by Bu Ali Sina
 410 George V was the Monarch of Great Britain at the time of the Russian Revolution.
 411 Tugela waterfall is present in South Africa.
 412 Vinnufossen is the name of waterfall situated in Norway
 413 Dampier is the name of seaport of Australia.
 414 Treaty of San Stefano in 1878 forced Ottoman Empire to give up Romania, Serbia, Montenegro and other territories
 415 In 1845 AD British forces defeated Sikhs and captured Lahore in the Battle of Sabraon
 416 Atmospheric pressure at sea level is 760mm.
 417 Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when the world's first credit card was launched
 418 Yale is one of the World's top most universities. It is based in New Haven Connecticut.
 419 Harvard University was established in USA in 1636
 420 The olive branch is usually a symbol of peace or victory
 421 Thorium metal is not only magnetic but also radioactive
 422 Challenger Deep is Deepest place in Ocean.
 423 Seven Rivers is the name of Tunnel in England
 424 World's largest dam is being constructed in China. Its name is Three Gorges Dam.
 425 President of USA during the Gulf War was George Bush.

- 426 International day of solidarity with Palestinian people is observed on 28th November.
 427 The largest producer of Natural gas in the world is Russia.
 428 The grasslands of Asia are called Steppes.
 429 Waterloo is located in Belgium.
 430 Monarch of Great Britain at the release of 'Casablanca' is Elizabeth II.
 431 Holy Roman Empire was weakened by the reformation and the thirty years war and was finally abolished in 1806 by Napoleon.
 432 Persian Empire was founded in 549 B.C. by the great Cyrus
 433 One of the country through which equator passes is Indonesia.
 434 The depletion of ozone layer has been caused mainly by the release of chlorofluoro carbons into the atmosphere.
 435 Troposphere layer of atmosphere provides ideal conditions for flying aeroplanes.
 436 A line on a map joining places of equal monthly or yearly rainfall is called Isohyets.
 437 The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Ranikot Fort is situated near the city Hyderabad.
 438 First China war, fought (1839-42) between China and Britain is known as Opium War.
 439 Babrak Karmal was the ruler of Afghanistan at the time of Soviet invasion.
 440 Florence Nightingale is associated with Crimean War.
 441 Fog is not a form of precipitation.
 442 Lake Jackson is located in USA.
 443 Perspiration is maximum when temperature is high and air is dry.
 444 Japan experiences frequent earthquakes because it is located on the meeting point of two plates of the earth's crust.
 445 Ayub Khan's electoral symbol in the presidential election was Rose.
 446 Fifth Column refers to Treachery.
 447 Soaps and detergents remove the dirt from clothes due to osmosis.
 448 The spherical shape of a small drop of rain is due to Atmospheric Pressure.
 449 The name of hot molten matter underneath solid rock is Magma
 450 Buzkushi is a traditional alghan game.
 451 "Today heavens have become part of man's world" said by Richard Nixon.
 452 "Insomnia" means inability to sleep.
 453 LAN stands for Local Area Network.
 454 Srimavo Bhandarnaike was the first lady Prime Minister of a country.

- 455 Athenians were defeated in Spartan War II fought in 431 BC.
 456 In 190 BC a battle was fought between Syrians and Romans. Syrian Army was defeated the battle was battle of magnesia.
 457 Big four (USA, UK, France and USSR) are related with World War II.
 458 USSR was dismembered in 1991.
 459 Han Dynasty was founded after collapse of Chin dynasty Liu Bang was the founder of Han Dynasty.
 460 Sigmund Freud was a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria.
 461 Trade winds of the northern hemisphere blow from the north-east to south-west due to Gravitational force.
 462 Cumulonimbus represents the dark, thick rain clouds.
 463 India is the second most populous country of the world.
 464 Wordsworth has said, "Child is the father of man".
 465 A place where bees are kept is called Apiary.
 466 Abraham Lincoln president of America abolished slavery.
 467 The house of shelter of an Arab is called Dohar.
 468 In India Civil Disobedience Movement was started in 1930 for Non-cooperation with the British Government.
 469 The house or shelter of a Zulu tribe is called Kraal.
 470 The Magna Carta is a historical document curbing the king's power.
 471 Scientific socialism is connected with Karl Marx.
 472 Democracy Wall is located in China.
 473 John Keats, poet and author of La Bella Dame Sans Merci belonged to England.
 474 Hitler is known as 'Fuehrer'.
 475 Second largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is Tajik.
 476 Mu'awiya was the founder of Umayyad dynasty.
 477 Multicoloured lights that appear in the upper atmosphere (ionosphere) over the polar regions and visible from locations in the middle and high latitudes is called Aurora
 478 Kyoto was the old capital of Japan
 479 Dead Sea is the saltiest lake of the world.
 480 Eucalyptus is fastest growing tree
 481 World's largest synthetic rubber and tyre making centre is Akron.

- 482 The largest island in the world is Greenland
 483 Photophobia is a fear of Light
 484 Final surrender of the British forces before the American command took place at York Town
 485 The only US President who received all the electoral votes George Washington.
 486 US state Texas is called "The Lone Star Republic".
 487 US purchase Alaska from Russia
 488 "MEA" is an Airline
 489 POTA stands for Prevention of Terrorist Act.
 490 Heptarchy means Government of Seven Rulers in UK.
 491 Camcorder is a word used for video camera
 492 John Napier invented logarithms in 1614
 493 Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.
 494 Mongols conquered northern China in 1215 and established a vast empire in Magnolia whose Capital was Karakoram
 495 Hundred-Year War was fought in 1338-1453 between France and England
 496 Kyoto Protocol the UN Convention on Climate Change enforced from May 2006
 497 In the election of American President, the largest numbers of Electoral College members are elected from the state of California
 498 The Moro Islamic Liberation Front is struggling for an independent state in Philippines
 499 RADAR stands for Radio Detecting and Ranging
 500 Maunius is an island state in the Indian Ocean
 501 US Diplomatic case arose between USA and Iran in 1979
 502 Jinnah station was established on 25 January 1991 in Antarctica by Pakistan
 503 Kosovo, the latest independent nation in the world was ruled by Indonesia
 504 La Paz (Bolivia) is the highest capital city in the world
 505 "Shock and Awe" was the name of a US Army operation against Iraq in 2003
 506 "Indus Vision" is the TV channel of Pakistan.
 507 Blind Dolphins are found in Indus river of Pakistan
 508 The religious and spiritual movement "Falun Gong" has recently emerged in China.
 509 Archaeologists in Israel have discovered 20000 years old village under the mud of Dead Sea
 510 The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in 1642.

- 511 The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia
- 512 A narrow strip of water separating two landmarks and connecting two big seas is called Strait.
- 513 Sea of Marmara connects the Bosphorus Strait with the Black Sea
- 514 Pushtuns is the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan.
- 515 Modern Olympics was revived by a French nobleman.
- 516 Pierre de Coubertin is said to be the father of Modern Olympics
- 517 Afghanistan has no railway.
- 518 Black Panthers is a terrorist movement of American Negroes
- 519 The Statue of Liberty was a gift to USA from France.
- 520 Centigrade is not named after a person.
- 521 The seven sided flat shape is called Heptagon
- 522 Treads on the shoe soles are made to increase Elasticity.
- 523 A personal account cannot be opened in State Bank of Pakistan.
- 524 President of Sri Lanka's official residence is 'Queen's House'.
- 525 Oxford is Britain's oldest university.
- 526 Hawaii is the most recent state to join the US
- 527 Brazil has the largest area of forest land.
- 528 The Keil canal links the North Sea and Baltic Sea.
- 529 Legislative powers are vested in the Parliament.
- 530 As a non-member Chief Justice can participate to the proceedings of either House of Parliament.
- 531 Pulitzer is an American Award in the field of newspaper & online journalism, literature and musical composition.
- 532 Japan suffered the maximum in World War II.
- 533 The Treaty of Versailles ended the World War I.
- 534 In 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal King Humayun in the battle of Kannauj.
- 535 IBM is the biggest company of computers hardware in the world
- 536 Quid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in April 1913 with efforts of Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
- 537 Sea route from Europe to India was discovered in 1498.
- 538 Panama Canal Officially opened in 1914.

- 539 The Headquarter of I.C.C is located in Dubai.
- 540 Abu Yousaf and Muhammad were chief disciples of Imam Abu Hanifa.
- 541 A marriage between Muslim male and Kitabia female is valid marriage
- 542 Pentagon is the military headquarter of USA.
- 543 Black Sea is situated between Europe and Asia
- 544 Northumberland Strait separate India from Sri Lanka.
- 545 Israel is not an acknowledged nuclear power.
- 546 Abraham Lincoln is acclaimed for Abolition of slavery.
- 547 The world's largest oil refinery is located at Abadan (Iran).
- 548 Second largest uranium producer is a Muslim country Kazakhstan.
- 549 Jupiter has the maximum number of satellites.
- 550 The world's highest waterfall, the Angel Falls is situated in Venezuela.
- 551 Ophidiophobia is a fear of Snakes
- 552 Taxila is known as 'Pearl of Gandhara Civilization
553. In Battle of Sabroan English won and later captured Lahore.
554. In a rainbow, yellow comes between orange and green.
- 555 The year 1789 is important on account of Declaration of rights of man.
- 556 Fiddle Castro was the former president of Cuba
- 557 Hamas is the largest Palestinian militant organization.
558. During the period of the Renaissance new styles of architecture first developed in Italy.
559. Strait connecting Iceland and Greenland is called Denmark Strait.
- 560 Bab-ul-Mandab strait separates Arabia and Africa.
- 561 "Decline of the West" book was written by German Philosopher Spengler.
562. The third battle of Panipat was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marhallas in 1761 AD.
- 563 Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.
- 564 Khilji was the last ruling dynasty of Delhi Sultanate of India
- 565 Babar was the founder of Mughal dynasty.
- 566 Ghias ud Din Balban was the first ruler of Slave Dynasty.
- 567 Battle of Yarmook fought in the time of Hazrat Umar (R.A) in which the Byzantines lost Syria.

568. 14 points of Woodrow Wilson were presented at Versailles.
569. 'Big Ben' is the clock placed at the British Parliament building.
570. Sadaal Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan Temur.
571. The Lodhi dynasty was established in by Bahlol Lodhi.
572. Hezbollah, a Islamic party of Lebanon was established in 1982.
573. German attack on Poland was the immediate cause of World War II.
574. In Third battle of Panipat Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated and smashed the power of Marhallas in the sub-continent.
575. Zahir Shah ruled Afghanistan from 1933 till 1973 when he was over thrown by Muhammad Daud.
576. Ronald Amundsen the first person who reached South Pole.
577. Grand Canal is oldest man made Canal for shipping purpose situated in (made in 7th century) China.
578. The largest stock market of Asia is Nikkei.
579. The Universal Declaring of Human Rights was adopted on 10 December 1948.
580. Aims of Pakistan's foreign policy are: to safeguarding of its sovereignty, security and Territorial integrity
581. The leading world banking centre is Zurich.
582. Pshygmometer is used to measure Blood Pressure.
583. 'Cleopatra' and Caesar were conceived by Goethe.
584. The Statue of Liberty in New York is the highest statue of the world with the height of 152 feet.
585. Dove is the symbol of Peace.
586. Chancellor is the head of the state in Austria and Germany.
587. HAMAS is the name of an Islamic resistance movement in Palestine.
588. Russia manufactures the maximum number of locomotives.
589. In Islam Ushr is the compulsory tax on the produce of agricultural lands.
590. The Umayyad developed important centres of ship building in Alexandria.
591. Mauta Imam Malik is called as Umm-us-Saheehain.
592. Rogun is the highest dam in the world with a height of 335 m.

- 593 The rank of Thar Desert in the world according to area is 9th
- 594 Houston and Delaware Canals are present in the country USA.
- 595 Ophthalmology deal with Eyes
- 596 The Headquarter of Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is in Vienna
- 597 The largest producer of electricity in the Islamic World is Uzbekistan
- 598 Kashgar is a famous city of China
- 599 Indigo is a Tree in India
- 600 Minerals and resources of high seas or open seas are called Common heritage of mankind.
601. While functioning, the temperature level inside a refrigerator is 40°F
602. The nickname of atomic bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945 was Daisy cutter
- 603 Monroe Doctrine originated by US President Monroe in 2 December 1823
- 604 English Channel located between France and England
- 605 'Ramallah' is the headquarters of Palestinian Authority situated at West Bank
- 606 Wenchuan (China) is located at the highest altitude in the world
- 607 Japan is the largest monarchy of the world
- 608 River Mekong is disputed between Thailand and Vietnam & China
- 609 Nepal is the latest country to abolish monarchy
- 610 The Parliament is authorized to impose reasonable restriction on Fundamental Rights.
- 611 The term "Perihelion" means the point in earth's orbit which is closest from the Sun
- 612 Amerta Sane is the name of first Asian who got Nobel Prize in Economics
- 613 John Adam was the second president of USA.
- 614 Jencho is considered the world's oldest city
- 615 Two States of the U.S.A. are not attached to its mainland
- 616 In Britain, BBC is nicknamed 'Aunty'
- 617 General Dynamics American Company manufactures F-16 fighter jets
- 618 The speed of a ship is measured in Knot.
- 619 The solidified form of Carbon dioxide gas is known as 'dry ice'
- 620 Penguin belongs to bird species
- 621 Nitrous oxide commonly known as Laughing gas

- 622 Pitt William became the Prime Minister of England at the age of 24 and held the office for 17 years.
- 623 Amir bin Al-Aas was called 'Conqueror of Egypt'.
- 624 Soam pillar of Islam is declared as armour.
- 625 Uttar Pradesh is the largest state (Population wise) of India.
- 626 Kosovo is the country which gained independence most recently.
- 627 Rudolf Diesel, a German engineer invented Diesel engine in 1893.
- 628 Xenophobia is a fear of strangers.
- 629 The house or shelter of an Eskimo is called Igloo.
- 630 The Divine Right Theory was propagated to retain monarchy.
- 631 A place where fish are kept is called Aquarium.
- 632 STD is the abbreviation of Subscribers Trunk Dialling.
- 633 State funding of elections takes place in Britain and Switzerland.
- 634 An impossible state of society is called Utopia.
- 635 Transfer of foreign fugitive to his home country is Entente.
- 636 The international trade centre (ITC) is called a daughter of WTO.
- 637 The war criminals of the II World War were put to trial in Nuremberg.
- 638 The term 'Billion' is an expression of hundred Crores.
- 639 Union of India consists of 28 states and 7 territories.
- 640 Long narrow sea between the Arabian Peninsula and north-east Africa is Red Sea.
- 641 Alfred Nobel invented dynamite and Gelignite other explosive in 1875.
- 642 'Aqua' means water.
- 643 Pitman in 1837 published a revolutionary scheme for shorthand writing.
- 644 Sri Lanka had the world's first woman prime minister.
- 645 African country that is the largest in area is Sudan.
- 646 Victoria Beckham autobiography is entitled 'Learning to fly'.
- 647 Uncontrollable swearing is a symptom of Tourette syndrome.
- 648 Denmark sold land to America which is known today as the US Virgin Islands.
- 649 George Orwell first book was 'Down and Out in Paris and London'.

- 650 In Chile is the world's latest active volcano.
- 651 Of Sandstone rock was the White House originally made.
- 652 Benzene hydrocarbon has the empirical formula C_6H_6 .
- 653 Stanford College is located in Palo Alto, California.
- 654 Through Amazon River the most water flow.
- 655 On modern airliners, the majority of the fuel is stored in the wings and centre lower fuselage.
- 656 Pyrophobia is a fear of fire.
- 657 'Calorie' is a unit of energy.
- 658 Galileo the Italian astronomer, who developed the telescope and discovered four satellites of Jupiter.
- 659 Willow the tree whose wood is used for making cricket bats.
- 660 A place where birds are kept is called Aviary.
- 661 Geoffrey Chaucer is considered the father of English Poetry. His famous works include *The Book of Dutches* and *Canterbury Tales*.
- 662 The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was built by Aurangzeb.
- 663 Homer was the greatest poet of the language namely Greek.
- 664 Austin said these words "Law is a Command of Sovereign, enforceable with sanction".
- 665 Keelung is the sea port of Taiwan.
- 666 In an island near Alexandria an ancient wonder "The pharaohs of Alexandria" is situated. This is a Light House.
- 667 NASA stands for National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
- 668 The city constructed on the bank of the river Tigris is Baghdad.
- 669 The first Umayyad Amir of Undulus to adopt the title of Caliph was Abdur Rehman III.
- 670 The pharaoh of Alexandria is located in Egypt.
- 671 The biggest industrial unit in public sector is Pakistan Steel Mills.
- 672 Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
- 673 'Jingoism' means Extreme patriotism.
- 674 William Crooks the British Chemist and physicist who discovered the element Thallium in 1861.
- 675 In American history only president who give resign is Richard Nixon.
- 676 John Maynard Keynes was an Economist.
- 677 Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire.
- 678 The "Berber" tribes were resident of North Africa.

- 679 Sociophobia is a fear of society.
- 680 Dr Julius Nyrre was associated with the freedom struggle of Tanzania.
- 681 Sir Muhammad Zafarullah the person who took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- 682 Plague is an epidemic disease and it is transmitted by Rats.
- 683 Magna Carta is called "The Bible of English Constitution".
- 684 "Bear" is the national symbol of Russia.
- 685 Jang newspaper is published simultaneously from Pakistan and UK.
- 686 Adam is a word of Syriani language.
- 687 International organization Human Rights Watch' is based in Geneva.
- 688 'Ottawa convention 1997' is related to environment protection.
- 689 John Dalton started the modern system of using symbols for the elements.
- 690 "Diego Garcia" is a United States military base in the Indian Ocean.
- 691 A palace where leather is tanned is called tannery.
- 692 GPRS stands for General Packet Radio Service.
- 693 Dracula part has been played by Frank Langella, Gary Oldman and Leslie Nielsen.
- 694 The Leaning Tower is located in Italy.
- 695 10 decameters are equal to 1 hectometers.
- 696 The wireless telegraphy was pioneered in 1894 by Guglielmo Marconi.
- 697 The first long distance telephone line was installed in 1884 in Boston and New York.
- 698 The maximum amount of energy in the present day world is provided by Coal.
- 699 Stephenson invented the Steam Locomotive.
- 700 UAN stands for Universal Access Number.
- 701 Abul Hassan Ali Al-Masudi is called as the "Herodotus of Arabs".
- 702 George Lemaitre is the founder of "Big Bang Theory".
- 703 Braille education system was introduced by Braille for Blinds.
- 704 Kremlin is a fortress where there are government offices, palaces and churches is in Russia.
- 705 Chate month of Hindi Year is called brother of March.
- 706 Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Tornado.
- 707 Asia Watch is the oldest organization of Human Rights in the world.
- 708 UK Constitution is not in a written form.
- 709 Holocaust is Killing of Jews during World War II.
- 710 UNO has declared the decade 2004-2014 as the decade of Protection of Environment.
- 711 Baban Mosque is situated in Ayachya (U.P.).
- 712 The English poet who died in his young age is John Keats.
- 713 Centre of Tamil Nados of Sri Lanka is Jafana.
- 714 In Nairobi days and nights are equal all the year.
- 715 Ostrich is the biggest bird in the world.
- 716 Causeway means a raised path.
- 717 'Night Watch' painting belongs to Michelangelo.
- 718 Great Sandy Desert is situated in Australia.
- 719 Owl is the wisest bird in European countries.
- 720 Gazprom Russian's oil and gas company which provides oil and gas to European countries.
- 721 Ivy League is a group of Eight Universities in USA.
- 722 Taliban's movement was started in 1994 from Kandhar city of Afghanistan.
- 723 Digital Divide term is related with Socio economic difference technology era.
- 724 Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was established in 1884.
- 725 Ground Zero is the name of the place where World Trade Centre (USA) was located.
- 726 The Muslim people of Sinkiang province are called Ughur.
- 727 'Ikebana' is a Japanese Art of flower arrangement.
- 728 Hanging Garden wonder of world is situated in Iraq.
- 729 Choreography is Art of dancing.
- 730 Golden Gate is situated in San Francisco (USA).
- 731 Holland (Netherlands) is situated below the sea level.
- 732 UP is the largest state of India.
- 733 "Northern Cyprus" is a disputed area between Cyprus and Turkey.
- 734 The slogan of the French Revolution was Liberty, equality and fraternity.
- 735 The French Revolution began in the year 1789.
- 736 "Naxalite" movement is a pro communism movement started in India.

737. Russia supply natural gas to European countries which transit through the Ukraine.
 738. Air Commodore rank in the Pakistan Air Force is highest Rank.
 739. "Armageddon" is a final battle between nations which will end the world.
 740. The biggest oil field of Iraq is Kirkuk oil field.
 741. "Vishnu" means the Preserver.
 742. USA film industry Hollywood is located in California.
 743. Henry Potter is the famous character of J.K. Rowling.
 744. Indra Gandhi woman Prime Ministers has longest tenure.
 745. Iceland has no armed forces.
 746. "Brain Drain" means Emigration of skilled workers to other countries.
 747. "Blue House" is the official residence of President of South Korea.
 748. "Aramco" is the oil company of Saudi Arabia.
 749. Kyrgyzstan central Asian state has finished Manas Air Base of USA.
 750. American's plan of "Greatest Middle East Initiative Plan" for purpose of Democracy.
 751. "Silicon Valley" of California is called thus because of Computer Industry.
 752. Famous city "Waterloo" is situated in Belgium.
 753. The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is Helmand.
 754. The term "Intifada" means Uprising.
 755. "Pearl Harbor" is located in American state Hawaii.
 756. Tamils in Sri Lanka are struggling for an independent state in the territory of Jaffna.
 757. Likand and Kadima are the famous political parties of Israel.
 758. Through Hormuz strait 40 percent world oil is transported.
 759. "Nippon" is the stock exchange of Japan.
 760. Three Gorges Dam Project is in the country of China.
 761. "Petra" an archaeological site is among the new Seven Wonders of the World located in Jordan.
 762. "Philately" is a stamp collection.
 763. "Paracel Islands" in the South China Sea are disputed between China and Vietnam.
 764. The World's famous Madame Tussaud's museum is situated in London.
 765. Wimbledon known for lawn tennis courts is in London.
 766. Golan Heights belonging to countries Syria and Israel.

767. Hezbollah, Islamic party of Lebanon was established in 1982.
 768. Chandra Gupta was also called Mauryan Empire.
 769. "IBM" is a computer company of USA.
 770. Fear of foreigners is known as Xenophobia.
 771. The approximate length of the Great Wall of China is 3400km.
 772. Dome of Rock is located in Jerusalem.
 773. Tugela water fall is present in South Africa.
 774. A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia.
 775. Suez Canal is between Mediterranean Sea and Red Sea.
 776. China is the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere.
 777. Queen Victoria was the first British sovereign to make regular use of Buckingham Palace when in residence in London.
 778. Edison said: 'Genius is 1% inspiration and 99% perspiration'.
 779. The Kyukyu Island chain lies between Japan & Taiwan.
 780. Sinhalese is a language spoken in Sri Lanka.
 781. In Europe the only wild apes to be found in Gibraltar.
 782. Wagga Wagga is a city in Australia.
 783. Strasbourg French city is a meeting place for the European Parliament.
 784. Casablanca North African city literally means 'white house'.
 785. Yemen is separated from Ethiopia by the Red Sea.
 786. Harvard University is in New Jersey a state of USA.
 787. The ancient city of Tarsus is located in Turkey.
 788. The six US states that comprise New England are: Rhode Island, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts.
 789. Napier is a city in New Zealand.
 790. About 50% of the world population is concentrated between the latitudes of 20 S and 40 S.
 791. East Timor is now independent country, before independence it was part of Indonesia.
 792. Kosovo is now independent country, before its independence it was part of Yugoslavia.
 793. India has highest percentage of land under cultivation.
 794. Japan gave the right of monarchy to women by amending the constitution recently.
 795. Fifth Column refers to Treachery.
 796. Pediatrics refers to Care of children.

797. The Painter of Mona Lisa belonged to Italy.
 798. Kangaroo is the national emblem of Australia.
 799. Seychelles is located in the Indian Ocean.
 800. Water Lily is the national emblem of Italy.
 801. Izvestia is an important newspaper of Russia.
 802. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'.
 803. Qutab-ud-Din Aibak was the first Muslim ruler of Indian sub-continent.
 804. 'Monarchy' still exists in Sweden, Japan and Thailand.
 805. Oldest monarchy is Japan.
 806. According to Aristotle, tyranny is the perverted form of Monarchy.
 807. Aristotle was the teacher of Alexander.
 808. The first Woman Prime Minister in the world was Srimavo Bandaranaike.
 809. Israel, UK and New Zealand has/have unwritten constitution.
 810. Qatar a Gulf State has recently adopted a written constitution.
 811. Zhongguancun is the "Silicon Valley of China" and Silicon Gulf is called the "Silicon Valley of the Philippines". Bangalore is the Indian "Silicon Valley".
 812. Sydney is the most beautiful harbor of the world.
 813. Taiwan separated from China in 1949.
 814. Gibraltar is called "Key to the Mediterranean".
 815. The world's oldest National Anthem is of Japan.
 816. The world's oldest written language is Chinese.
 817. Long March was the historic journey in 1934. Its total length was 9600km.
 818. Chinese Communist undertook the Long March of 1934.
 819. Sarajevo is a City.
 820. Green is the most common colour in nature.
 821. The State means Federal Govt.
 822. Capital Punishment means Death sentence.
 823. In Pakistan the sale of cigarettes is prohibited under the age of 18 years.
 824. In the last week of December 2013, Ukraine signed a Pact for aid with Russia.
 825. Black swan the large Australian bird with a red bill.
 826. Mambo modern Latin American dance resembling the rumba was derived from the ritual dance of voodoo.
 827. In Alfred Hitchcock's 'Psycho', Chocolate sauce was used as blood to terrify audiences in the famous shower scene.
 828. The Devolution of Power Plan 2000 is a three tier setup of Local Government.
 829. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in 1948.
 830. Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated on October 16, 1951.
 831. The 50th Anniversary of assassination of 35th U.S. President John F. Kennedy was observed on 22 November.
 832. King Martin Luther Junior was assassinated in the year 1968.
 833. Pushtuns form 40% ratio of population in Afghanistan.
 834. Term belief in superiority of one's own race or ethnic group is Racism.
 835. The largest ethnic group by population without having a state of its own is Kurdish.
 836. Khmer is called the member of the largest ethnic group in Cambodia.
 837. The Anuradhapura massacre was carried out by Tamil Tigers Sinhalese was the ethnic group targeted.
 838. The Prince is a 16th-century political treatise by the Italian diplomat and political theorist Niccolò Machiavelli.
 839. In the modern world, an institution of Ombudsman was first established in 1809 in Sweden.
 840. German C. S. Hahnemann creates Camellia in 1796 after being fascinated by the cinchona, a South American tree.
 841. Elephant African animal, on average, is the heaviest.
 842. Persian is the most popular pedigree cat breed in both the US and Britain.
 843. Pearl is the traditional name for a 30th anniversary.
 844. Indo-European Languages the most widely spoken family of languages in the world. About 1.7 billion people speak these languages.
 845. 1902 is not a leap year.
 846. Redwood tree is considered the tallest in the world.
 847. Quahog (manne clam) animal has the longest life expectancy.
 848. "Glock" is the brand name of Pistol.
 849. It took 132 workers and 50 engineers to build the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France it takes 2 years to complete.

850. The recent mass movement of regimes change in the Middle East is called Arab Spring.
851. The largest Coral Reef is located in Australia.
852. Tunku Abdul Rahman the first Prime Minister of Malaysia who negotiated with the British for the independence of Malaysia.
853. Pierre Cardin was the first to make his clothes available as ready-to-wear collections.
854. The only spy museum has recently been opened in Moscow.
855. In South Asia, the highest infant mortality rate is in Bangladesh.
856. Israel's brutal attack on Gaza started on 27 December 2008, killing more than 1300 Palestinians had been given the name Operation Cast Lead.
857. The world's largest subway system is Shanghai Metro.
858. Palestinian Party who won 2006 elections was Hamas.
859. Pariah state is a state which is not acceptable to the world and is avoided by every country.
860. Coca Cola is the most famous brand of the world.
861. Main cause of France's riots in 2005 is changes in employment rules.
862. 148 years of its inception Govt. College University Lahore marked on 1-1-2012.
863. Mexico is the world's second most populous city of the world.
864. Shanghai is the most populous city in the world.
865. 'Maki' is a famous graveyard.
866. Britain the World's oldest democratic country.
867. Cooper element is named after the country Cyprus.
868. A Granny Smith is an Australian variety of apple.
869. On 6-2-2012 Queen Elizabeth-II celebrated her 60 years to throne.
870. Stephen Hawking, author of A Brief History of Time celebrated on 8-1-2012 his birth day 70th years.
871. Uzbekistan clamped an un-official ban upon Valentine Day on 14-02-2012.
872. Titanic struck an iceberg and sank during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City, USA in the North Atlantic on 14 April 1912.
873. Bootlegging is a form of smuggling.
874. Nikita Khrushchev gave the idea of "Peaceful co-existence".

875. ORBIS means Mobile Eye Hospital.
876. The victim of the Lockerbie bombing in 1988 which killed over 200 passengers was Swiss Air Flight.
877. Imam Khomeini spent longest period of exile in Iraq.
878. In a Republic head of the state is known as President.
879. Sea-horse is a fish.
880. New York began in 1625 as the Dutch settlement of New Amsterdam. English nationality renamed it New York when they took over in 1664.
881. Romania gets its name from the Romans who occupied it almost 2,000 years ago.
882. Novi Sad the port in Serbia on the River Danube which houses a university.
883. The first Prime Minister of Bangladesh was Mujibur Rehman.
884. Goulash is the national dish of Hungary.
885. Ex-president Chen Shui-bian who was sentenced to life imprisonment in September 2009 by the trial court for corruption and embezzlement belonged to Taiwan.
886. IPP stand for Independent Power Producers.
887. New Zealand was the first country in the world to grant women the right to vote, in 1893, but women did not get the right to run for the New Zealand legislature until 1919.
888. World Bank President is Robert Zoellick.
889. Hezbollah, an Islamic party of Lebanon was established in 1982.
890. Westminster Abbey, where English Kings and Queens are coronated, is basically a/an Church.
891. One of the main Characters of "Silk Letter Conspiracy" was Ubaid-Ullah Sindhi.
892. The total area covered by forests in Pakistan is 3.2%.
893. Rigging in the election was first initiated in the country by the Govt. of Ayub Khan.
894. Ranjit Singh united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab.
895. Dyarchy system meaning dual system of Government was introduced in 1919.
896. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium.
897. The "Commercial Award" given by Ramsay Macdonald.
898. Head of Bank of England is from Canada.
899. Advisor to the Prime Minister on Foreign Affairs, Sartaj Aziz holds a Master's degree in

- Development Economics from Harvard University.
900. Babar Nama is written in Chagatai.
901. Sheikh Ahmad Farooqi also called as Imam Rabbani, Mujadid-ul-Saani and Sheikh Sirhindi.
902. The doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Wajood was presented by Ibn-e- Arabi.
903. Before Referendum Sylhet was the part of Assam.
904. Pakistan is a Major Non-NATO ally.
905. Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmud Abad.
906. Mullah Do Piazza was a Akbar's chief advisor and one of Nauratnas.

907. Moghul Prince "Prince Muhammad Dara Shikuh" who was executed for being an apostate by his own brother Aurangzeb, was a disciple of Hazrat Mian Mir.
908. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
909. King Cobra the largest venomous snake in the world.
910. The blue whale is the world's largest mammal but bat is the world's smallest mammal.
911. The country which has largest army in the world is China.
912. The world's largest subway system is Shanghai Metro.

WHAT AND WHERE

1. Al-Azhar University is the chief centre of Islamic and Arabic learning in the world, located in the Egypt's city Cairo.
2. Al-Azhar University was founded by Fatimids in AD 970. It was formally organized in 988.
3. Europe's largest mountain system is Alps which are also known for its many glaciers, glacially deepened valleys and magnificent scenery.
4. Amazon River is world's second longest river.
5. The world's largest river in volume and drainage area is Amazon.
6. "Angel Falls" are the highest waterfalls in the world. They are located in Caroni Venezuela.
7. Height of "Angel Falls" is 978 m.
8. Appalachians Mountain range in North America running roughly parallel with the Atlantic coast, from Canada to Alabama in the USA.
9. Arctic is the northernmost region of the world?
10. Most of the Arctic region consists of the Arctic Ocean, covered with shifting ice. Europe, Asia and North America northern parts are included in Arctic.
11. North Africa's mountain range is Atlas Mountains.
12. The stretch of "Atlas Mountains" is about 2500 km. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia are located on these mountains.
13. Ayers Rock is the largest single rock in the world.
14. Ayers Rock has great attraction for the tourists because of the way it changes colours as the

- Sun's rays strike Australia from different angles.
15. The Babylon is now in Iraq, 88km south of Baghdad and 8km north of Hilla and is located on the bank of the river Lower Euphrates.
 16. Bermuda Triangle is called the area of Atlantic Ocean in which many ships and planes are said to have vanished without any evidence of any unusual phenomenon in the real at all.
 17. "Bermuda Triangle" is bounded by three regions. Bermuda, Southern coast of United States and Great Antiles.
 18. Bay of Biscay is an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean. It is located in between France and Spain.
 19. Mountain range "Blue Mountains" is situated in Australia.
 20. Blue Mountains forms part of the Great Dividing Range. Its average height is 1000 m.
 21. Blue Mountains also the name for a low range of mountains in the USA. The low range of mountains is located in Northeast Oregon and Southeast Washington.
 22. Besides Australia and USA another range of mountains, called the Blue Mountains, is located in Jamaica.
 23. Buckingham Palace, London residence of British king and queen, situated at the west end of St James Park.
 24. Since 1837 Buckingham Palace has been serving the purpose of housing king and Areas.

25. Series of mountain ranges in the republics of Russia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan are known as Caucasus.
26. 'Caucasus' is situated between Caspian & Black seas.
27. "Channel Tunnel" comprises twin rail tunnels, located 40m beneath the seabed. Its diameter is 7.3 and length is 50 km.
28. Danube is the second longest river in Europe. Its length is 2850 km.
29. "Danube" flows through Austria and east Europe to the black sea. Black Forest of West Germany is the origin of the Danube.
30. Diego Garcia is an island in Indian Ocean southwest of Sri Lanka.
31. Diego Garcia is administered as dependency of British Indian Ocean Territory. For British and U.S. it is the site of a strategic communication centre for their naval troops and refueling stop for military ships and aircraft.
32. River Don flows in Russia.
33. "Don" has played a large part in Russian history and literature. It rises from south of Moscow and flows to the sea of Azov (Gulf of Black Sea). Its length is 1870 km.
34. Euphrates (Arabic Furat) is the river that rises in east Turkey. It flows through Syria and Iraq.
35. Euphrates joins the river Tigris above Basra to form a river at the head of the Persian/Arabian Gulf. Name of the river formed is Shat-al-Arab.
36. The height of Mount Everest according to new map survey (its previous height was 29028 feet (8848 metre) is 29035 feet (8850 metre).
37. The world highest mountain (Mount Everest) is in Nepal.
38. Ganges or Ganga is a river in the sub-continent, flows for about 2500 km to its junction with the Brahmaputra in Bangladesh. Its origin is in Himalayas.
39. Gibraltar is an island at the southern tip of Spain. It is located in Western Mediterranean.
40. Gibraltar is a great rock with a town at the base. It has been British. Since 1713 has it been claimed by Spain.
41. Gibraltar is a useful fortress guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean without any limitations on water and agriculture. Its area is 6.5 sq km.
42. Great Barrier Reef is the chain of coral reefs and islands off the east of Queensland. It covers an area of about 2,000 km.
43. Great Barrier Reef is a largest living organism forming an immense natural breakwater. The coral rock forms a structure larger than all human-made structures on earth combined. Australia is situated at a distance of 15-45 km from it.
44. The mountain system running north-south near the eastern coast of Australia is called Great Dividing Range.
45. Great Lakes is the series of five fresh water lakes, namely, Lakes superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario. Great Lakes are located in US - Canadian border.
46. Great lakes contain 20% of the world's surface fresh water and interconnecting canals making them navigable by large ships. The area of Great Lakes is 245,000 sq km.
47. A series of huge clefs (gaps) that cut through the eastern side of Africa is known as Great Rift Valley.
48. In Tanzania the Great Rift Valley divides into branches before entering into Ethiopia. Africa's largest lake lies between these branches. The lake is Lake Victoria.
49. Deep trenches that form much of the Great Rift Valley's course are occupied by the bodies of water. The largest of these is Red Sea.
50. What is the length of world's longest wall, Great Wall of China is over 2,400 km.
51. China Wall was constructed to defend China against the invasion from the north. It was begun in Ch'en dynasty (Third century BC). It was completed in Ming dynasty.
52. China Wall is wide enough (about 3.6m) for people on horseback to ride along it. Its average height is 7.6 m.
53. Himalayas is the highest mountain system in the world. Its length is 2,410 km.
54. Himalayas extend from Pakistan through India, Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan.
55. Northern range of Himalayas is called Trans - Himalayas.
56. The southern Himalayas range has three parallel zones namely the Great Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas and the southernmost Himalayas. Great Himalayas includes Mt. Everest.
57. Hindu Kush is a mountain range located in Asia. Its average elevation is 7,620 m.
58. Hindu Kush mountain range stretches southwest for more than 1,000 kilometres from the Plateau region of Pamir's on the

- borders of three countries. It extends to Pakistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan.
59. The mountains of Hindu Kush act as a great watershed between two rivers. One is Indus on southern side. In northern side is Amu Darya.
60. Several passes cross the southwest section of Hindu Kush, the best known is situated at Afghanistan's northeast border, which provides access to Pakistan. Name of the pass is Khyber Pass.
61. Hiroshima, city in Japan, was almost completely destroyed by the first atomic bomb ever used in war. It was dropped on 6 August 1945.
62. Hiroshima has now been largely rebuilt. According to estimation more than 70,000 people were killed in this blast.
63. Hollywood has been the centre of American film industry since the early silent films. It is located in Los Angeles.
64. The river in central Asia, Indus, flows for about 3060 km before reaching the sea in Pakistan. The origin of river is Tibet.
65. Island Java is part of Indonesia. It is located in Southeast Asia.
66. Java is the most productive island of Indonesia with various products such as palm oil and tea are exported. Rice is its major crop.
67. Jerusalem is the third most holy city of Islam.
68. K2, called locally Dapsang or Chogori, is the world's second highest peak. Its height is 8,611m.
69. K2 peak forms the part of the Karakoram Range and lies partly in China and is covered by the western side of Indian-Pakistani line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.
70. The glacier and snow-covered mountain K2 rises from its base on Godwin Austen Glacier, a tributary of the Baltoro Glacier. Its height from its base is 15,000 feet.
71. K2 is also called Godwin Austen, for the Peak's first surveyor Hand Godwin Austen. Summit was reached at 6pm on July 31, 1954 and Maria Puchoz (Guide) died of Pneumonia. Both Achille Compagnoni and Lino Laedelli was mountaineer.
72. Karakoram is also known as Mustagh Range. Its maximum elevation is 8,611 m.
73. The broken peaks of the Karakoram Range reach to an average elevation of 6,600 meters, making this one of the highest

- mountain ranges in the world. They are located in South Central Asia.
74. Highest peak of the Karakoram is K2.
75. The hill region in southern Pakistan is known as Kirthar Range.
76. Kuri Islands are the chain of 56 volcanic islands which are the subject of a territorial dispute, held by Russia since Soviet occupation during World War II but claimed by Japan.
77. Portuguese territory in Southeast China, near Hong Kong, is known as Macao.
78. Medina contains many Islamic places including two mosques Masjid-e-Nabwi and Mosque of Quba, which have distinctive importance in history of Islam.
79. The river that flow almost the length of the USA, north-south from Minnesota to the Gulf of Mexico is known as Mississippi River.
80. Makkah is most holy city of Islam, birth place of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH). Masjid Al-Haram is the mosque which is the goal of pilgrims and contains Ka'aba, built by Abraham, in its central courtyard.
81. Namib Desert is located in South - West Africa.
82. Waterfalls in North America, on the US-Canada border are known as Niagara Falls.
83. At present Niagara Falls consist of two main falls. One is American and other is in Canada. Other one is Horseshoe.
84. Horseshoe Falls are about 57 m high and 750 m wide. The height of American Falls is 59 m and its width is 300 m.
85. Nile River is the longest river in the world.
86. Nile River flows generally north about 6,671 km from east-central Africa. It flows through Sudan and Egypt to reach at the Mediterranean.
87. At Aswan High Dam River Nile notably has been harnessed to supply hydroelectricity as well as constant irrigation in Egypt.
88. American naval base Pearl Harbour is located in Hawaii.
89. In Arlington, a city of Virginia, the headquarters of the US Department of Defence, Pentagon are located.
90. In Potwar Plateau cities of Rawalpindi, Attock and Jhelum are located.
91. "Potwar Plateau" is bounded on the north and south by Hazara Hills and Salt Range respectively. It falls between Indus and Jhelum rivers.

92. Pakistan's major oil fields are located in the Potwar Plateau. The first of these were discovered at Khaur in 1915 and Dhulian in 1935. Tuf field was discovered in 1968.
93. Red Sea is an arm of Indian Ocean. It is located between Africa and Arabia.
94. By Suez Canal Red Sea is linked with Mediterranean.
95. River Rhine is located in Western Europe.
96. Rocky Mountains or Rockies are the largest North American mountain systems.
97. Sefid Koh is called the mountain range in north-eastern Afghanistan near the Pakistan border.
98. Sahara Desert is the largest desert in world.
99. Sahara desert covers about 4,830 km by 1,930 km north to south. It covers an area of 9,065,000 sq km of North Africa from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, is covered by the desert.
100. Salt Range hills and low mountains lie between the valleys of the Indus and Jhelum rivers.
101. Salt Range is located in Northern part of Punjab region.
102. Salt Range's average height is 2,200 ft and its highest altitude is 1,522m. Sakesar Mountain is with highest altitudes.
103. Largest deposits of rock salt in Pakistan are located in the southern slope of the salt Range. They are situated at Khewra, Warchha and Kalabagh.
104. Coal deposits found in Salt Range of Pindh, Dandot and Makarwal Kheji.
105. Traces of petroleum are associated with limestone and sandstone deposits in the western part of Salt Range. Large deposits of high-grade gypsum and anhydrite, an important calcium mineral, are found in Near Jalalpur.
106. The Asian region of Russia, extending from the Ural Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, is known as Siberia.
107. Silk Road is an ancient and medieval overland route through which silk was brought from China to Europe in return for trade goods.
108. Silk Road ran west via to Mediterranean ports in Greece, Italy, the Middle East and Egypt. Samarkand, Gobi Desert and Antioch areas crossed by Silk Road in west.
109. Suez Canal is in Egypt linking the Gulf of Suez (an arm of Red Sea) to the eastern Mediterranean. Approximately its length is 160 km.
110. The Suez Canal cut over 6,400 km from the route from Britain to India and has been a major commercial waterway since its opening. It was opened in 1869.
111. Britain acquired the Suez Canal from the Ottoman ruler of Egypt in 1857.
112. Prompting an invasion by Britain, France and Israel, President Gamal Abdel Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956.
113. After UN intervention, the Suez Canal was reopened in 1957 under Egyptian control. It was closed again by the Arab-Israeli war of 1967 and was cleared in 1974. It was reopened again in 1975.
114. Mountain mass, Sulaiman Range is located in Central Pakistan.
115. Sulaiman Range extends southward about 450 km from the Gumal Pass to just north of Jacobabad and separates two provinces from Balochistan. Provinces include Punjab & NWFP.
116. In the south of Sulaiman Range, west of Dera Ghazi Khan, lies a hill station at the high of 1921 m known as Fort Munro.
117. Sumatra, an island, was the centre of a Hindu Kingdom in middle Ages. It is located in Indonesia.
118. A triangular desert plateau covering much of Arabian Peninsula, including the portions of Saudi-Arabia, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, is known as Syrian Desert.
119. Mausoleum built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jehan for his wife Mumtaz Mahal is known as Taj Mahal. It is located in Agra.
120. Taj Mahal took some 20,000 workers over 20 years to complete. Its construction began in 1630.
121. River 'Thames' flows in Southern England.
122. Tibet is an autonomous region of China in central Asia. Its capital is Lhasa.
123. River 'Tigris' is located in South-west Asia.
124. Tinch Mir Mountain is the highest peak of the Hindu Kush mountain range in north Pakistan. Its maximum elevation is 7,690 m.
125. Ural mountains range in Russia is regarded as the boundary between Europe and Asia.
126. Islands in the West Indies, east of Puerto Rico, are known as Virgin Islands.
127. The longest river in Europe is Volga.
128. The archipelago of about 1,200 islands, dividing the Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea, is known as West Indies.

129. White House is the official residence of the President of the USA. It is situated in Washington DC.
130. River Zambezi is located in Southeast Africa.
131. The world's largest falls are located on Zambezi with maximum drop of 108 m and width over 1700 m. These falls are known as Victoria Falls.
132. If you were visiting the Auvergne, you would be in France.
133. Borneo is the largest island in Asia.
134. If you landed at Schipol Airport, you are in Holland.
135. In the river St. Lawrence there are the 'Thousand Islands'.
136. New York's 28th Street was originally Tin Pan Alley.
137. Parthenon is in Athens.
138. Red Square is situated in Moscow.
139. Wall Street, New York is famous for Stock Exchange Market.
140. 'Isle of Pearls' is located in Bahrain.
141. Tahrir Square is located in Egypt.
142. Harvard Square is located in Cambridge.

WONDERS AND PLACES

WONDERS

1. One of the great seven wonders, Democracy Wall is located in China.
2. The length of "Great Wall of China" is 3400km.
3. Only object of earth can be seen from Moon is Great Wall of China.
4. 'Christ the Redeemer' is among the Seven Wonders of the World located in Rio de Janeiro.
5. Great stone monuments Pyramids were built in Ancient Egypt.
6. Great Pyramid at Giza is the largest Pyramid built in ancient Egypt.
7. The Porcelain Tower of Nanking' is among the Seven Wonders of the World it is situated in China.
8. 'Petra' an archaeological site is among the new Seven Wonders of the World located in Jordan.
9. Temple of Artemis is one of the seven wonders of Modern world.
10. The wonder of the world 'Taj Mahal' is situated in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh (Agra).
11. Taj Mahal is a Tomb.
12. Taj Mahal is situated on bank of river Ganga.
13. Taj Mahal was completed in 1648 by Emperor Shah Jehan in memory of his wife named Mumtaz Mahal.
14. The Leaning Tower of Pisa is located in Italy (Rome).
15. The oldest among the Seven Wonders of the World was the Pyramids of Egypt.
16. Hanging Garden, a wonder is located in Iraq.

17. In an Island near Alexandria an ancient wonder "The pharaohs of Alexandria" is situated which also known as "A Light House".
18. The pharaohs of Alexandria are located in Egypt.
19. One of Great Britain's greatest landmarks was built in three stages about 5,000 years ago that known as Stonehenge.
20. The Statue of Liberty in New York is the highest statue of the world with the height of 152 feet.
21. The tallest man-made structure to date, the Burj Khalifa in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, is officially opened on 4th January 2010.
22. Colosseum, an amphitheatre was built in Rome.

PLACES

1. The World's famous Madame Tussaud's museum is situated in London.
2. Angkor Wat' is the largest Temple in Cambodia.
3. Minephtah's mummy is situated in the museum of Egypt.
4. Red Square situated is situated in Moscow.
5. The famous Al-Tahrir Square is in Cairo.
6. Takalm Square is in Istanbul.
7. Taksim Square is situated in Turkey.
8. Big Ben, a huge clock was installed at British Parliament in 1859.
9. 'Hyde Park' London is famous for one of the largest parks.
10. 'Hyde Park' London is renowned for Liberty of speech.
11. Louvre art gallery is located in France.
12. The Eiffel Tower is located in France.

13. Gustav Eiffel built Eiffel Tower.
14. Al Azhar University is situated in Cairo.
15. The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in San Francisco (USA).

NOTABLE LIBRARIES

1. There are 192 Public Libraries in Pakistan.
2. Punjab University Library is the oldest library of Pakistan.
3. Sir Lord Alchison is the founder of Punjab Public Library.
4. In 1964 Quid-e-Azam Library Lahore was established.
5. In 1949 the National Library of Pakistan came into existence.
6. The National Library of Pakistan is located in Islamabad.
7. The Library of Personal books of Quid-e-Azam is located in Islamabad.
8. There are 204 digital libraries in Pakistan.
9. Julius Seizer established the first public library of the world.
10. Aristotle called the founder of Private Libraries.
11. Baytal-Hikmat was a Translation bureau.

NOTABLE COMPANIES

1. 'Aramco' is the oil company of Saudi Arabia.
2. Gazprom Company is the Russian's oil and gas company which provides oil and gas to European countries.
3. 'IBM' is a computer company of USA.
4. Before becoming Secretary of Defence under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations, Robert McNamara was president of Ford Motor Company.
5. Kodak once used the slogan "You push the button we do the rest".
6. De Beers is one of the biggest names in diamond industry. John Cecil Rhodes was the founder of De Beers Consolidated Mining Company.
7. AUDI Car Company created a big scandal by tampering with the emissions measurement software in their cars.

NOTABLE UNIVERSITIES / COLLEGES

1. World's Oldest University is Al-Azhar University.
2. Jam-e-Al Azhar, one of the oldest universities is located in Egypt.
3. Oxford is Britain's oldest university.
4. Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.
5. In Massachusetts State of U.S.A Harvard University is located.
6. Harvard University was established in USA in 1636.
7. Ivy League is a group of Eight Universities in USA.
8. Princeton University is a famous university of USA.
9. SAARC University is situated at New Delhi.
10. United Nations University is located in Tokyo.
11. 148 years of its inception Govt. College University Lahore marked on 1-1-2012.
12. National Defence University (NDU) of Pakistan is located at Rawalpindi.
13. Taxila University was established by the king Ashoka.
14. The International Islamic University is in Islamabad.
15. The Ecole Poly-technique massacre occurred on 1989 the university was located in Montreal city.
16. Gomal University is in Dera Ismail Khan.
17. Islamia College, Peshawar is the educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP).
18. Fort William College was established at Calcutta in 1800.
19. "Chandka Medical College" is located at Larkana.
20. In 1877 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the M.A.O College in Aligarh.
21. The Command and Staff College of Pakistan army is situated at Quetta.
22. NUST is a University.
23. Karachi University first established after the creation of Pakistan.

MAJOR PRODUCERS

1. South Africa is the largest producer of platinum.
2. Kazakhstan is the biggest producer of Uranium in the world.
3. After U.S. Russia is the second largest arms seller in the world.
4. The World's largest copper producer is Chile.
5. The world's largest wool producer country is Australia.
6. Russia produces the largest amount of natural gas.
7. The country with the largest crude oil reserves is Saudi Arabia.
8. Largest producer of oil in OPEC countries Saudi Arabia.
9. China has the world's largest fishing industry.
10. The world's largest natural gas deposits are in USA.
11. The world's largest producer of tea is India.
12. Pakistan is the world's largest tea importer.
13. China leads in the production of catching fish.
14. China is the leading producer of cotton.
15. Pakistan has now become world's fifth largest producer of cotton.
16. The world's largest bicycle manufacturer is China.
17. The largest producer of silk is China.
18. The largest opium producer province of Afghanistan is Nangarhar.
19. The largest producer of solar energy in the world is Germany.
20. The largest producer of nuclear energy in the world is USA.
21. The largest producer of Cars in the world is Japan.
22. The largest producer of dry milk in the world is Netherlands.
23. The largest Producer of Natural Gas in the Muslim world is Iran.
24. The largest producer of coffee in the world Brazil.
25. China is the largest producer of wheat.
26. China is the leading producer of rice.
27. Australia is the largest producer of diamonds in the world.
28. China leads in the production of tin in the world.
29. The country which leads in the production of rubber is Thailand.
30. Russia produces the largest amount of natural gas.
31. USA is the largest oil consumer country.
32. China is the largest gold producer country.
33. Mexico is the largest silver producer.
34. China is the largest coal producer.
35. China produces the largest quantity of wheat.
36. Australia is the largest wool producer.
37. China is the largest cotton producer.
38. USA produces the largest amount of arms.
39. Country with largest tobacco producer is China.
40. India leads in the production of Mica in the world.
41. Canada leads in the production of Nickel in the world.

MAJOR IMPORTS / EXPORTS

1. Rice is highest export commodity of Pakistan.
2. Brazil is the largest exporter of Coffee.
3. Pakistan is the largest importer of tea.
4. USA is the leading exporter of wheat.
5. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to America.
6. Pakistan's largest export item is Textile products.
7. Cotton is Pakistan's Major Export.
8. Pakistan's major import item is Petroleum products.
9. Cotton is the highest forex-earner for Pakistan.
10. After cotton, Rice is the second highest exchange earner crop of Pakistan.
11. Pakistan's largest trading partner at present is America.
12. Pakistan's share in global export is 0.18%.
13. Pakistan mainly imports edible oil from Malaysia.

NUCLEAR RACE

1. First Nuclear test were taken in New Mexico in 1945 United Nation General Assembly proposed the elimination of Nuclear weapons.
2. First nuclear power country is USA.
3. Israel, Pakistan and India refused to join NPT.
4. Soviet Union exploded its first atom bomb on 29th August, 1949.
5. U.K. detonated its nuclear bomb in the northwest coast of Australia in 1952.
6. Two persons named Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were executed in electric chair in 1953 after being found guilty of stealing US nuclear secrets and passing them to Soviet Union.
7. Britain exploded its first hydrogen bomb on Christmas Island in Indian Ocean in 1957.
8. France exploded its atom bomb in the Sahara desert on 13 February 1960.
9. Cuban missile crises which brought the world to the brink of nuclear war ended which Soviet Union promised to dismantle nuclear missiles in 1962.
10. During Indra Gandhi regime India exploded first nuclear explosions.
11. India conducted an underground nuclear test in 1974.
12. Operation Smiling Buddha was the name of India's underground test.
13. India is believed to have begun work on a "Thermonuclear weapon" in 1980.
14. USA exploded its first atomic bomb in the New Mexico desert on 16th July, 1945.
15. Operation Smiling Buddha was conducted in the Pokhran region of the northern Indian state of Rajasthan.
16. Operation Shakti as the second series of tests suddenly carried out by India.
17. Operation Shakti operation was carried out from 11-May to 13-May 1998.
18. The device's tested on 11 and 13 May 1998 by India were two fusion devices, three low-yield devices and one thermonuclear device (the "H-bomb").
19. First Atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on 6th August, 1945 and second Atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on 9th August, 1945.
20. North Korea exploded its first nuclear bomb on 9th October 2006.
21. China exploded its first nuclear bomb on 16 October 1964.
22. China conducted underground nuclear test just days after the successful confirmation of the NPT.
23. France conducted its 6th and final nuclear test 27th January 1996.
24. Pakistan began a program to develop nuclear weapons in 1972 under the guidance of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
25. Britain exploded its first hydrogen bomb on Christmas Island in Indian Ocean in 1957.
26. Israel, Pakistan and India refused to join NPT.
27. Soviet Union exploded its first atom bomb on 29th August, 1949.
28. Describe Agni-1's, Agni-2's ranges were 15,00 Km, 2000 Km, 3000 Km respectively.
29. India also has large numbers of fighter-bomber aircrafts. It is expected to rely heavily on Russian-built aircraft such as MIG-29 for air defense in raid, MIG-27 for long range bombing and multi-role Sukhi Su-30 MKI.
30. From Russia, India will buy "Backfire", long range bombers t them.
31. India acceded to the Geneva Protocol in 1930, Biological Weapons convention on July 15, 1974 and Chemical Weapons convention on September 3, 1996.
32. India acceded to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963.
33. India is not yet a signatory of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
34. North Korea announced on 28th August 2003 that it has nuclear weapons and will soon be carrying out a nuclear test to demonstrate this capability.
35. Korea was divided into North Korea and South Korea in 1948.
36. Having a treat from India, since 1965 Pakistan started its nuclear program.
37. India "no-first-use" nuclear doctrine was released in 1998.
38. India Strategic Nuclear command was formally established in 2003.
39. Air Marshall Asthana established India Nuclear strategic command.
40. Range of Prithvi-1 and Prithvi-2 is 150 Km and 250 Km respectively.
41. The range of Dhanush/Prithvi-3 is 350 Km. it is Developed and tested.
42. The status of Agni-1 variant is Development / Tested. Its range is 725 Km.
43. Describe Agni-1's, Agni-2's ranges are 15,00

44. Km, 2000 Km, 3000 Km respectively.
45. India also has large numbers of fighter-bomber aircrafts. It is expected to rely heavily on Russian-built aircraft such as MIG-29 for air defense in raid, MIG-27 for long range bombing and multi-role Sukhi Su-30 MKI.
46. From Russia India will buy "Backfire", long range bombers t them.
47. India acceded to the Geneva Protocol in 1930, Biological Weapons convention on July 15, 1974 and Chemical Weapons convention on September 3, 1996.
48. India acceded to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963.
49. India is not yet a signatory of Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
50. Nickname of atomic bomb was Daisy cutter that was dropped on Hiroshima in 1945.
51. Pakistan also has long series of missiles. The ranges of Hataf-1 and Hataf-2 are 60 to 100 Km, and 280 Km respectively.
52. Shaheen's range is 300Km. It's another name are Hataf-3 and Ghanavi.
53. Hataf-6 Ghaznavi range is 2000 Km.
54. Ghauri-III is also called as Abdali.
55. Tipu missile has range of 4,000 Km.
56. Babur missile has the range of 500 Km.
57. 156 Mirage aircrafts Pakistani Air force currently operates.
58. Pakistan acceded to the Geneva Protocol on 15 April, 1960.
59. Pakistan acceded Biological weapons in 1974.
60. Chemical Weapons convention treaty Pakistan signed on October 28, 1997.
61. Pakistan signed Lahore Accords in 1999, with India, agreeing a bilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.
62. Pakistan is not the signatory of Non-Proliferation Treaty.
63. Israel is the undeclared nuclear weapon state of the world.
64. North Korea exploded its first nuclear bomb on 9th October 2006.
65. After North Korea's nuclear explosion, currently there are 9 numbers of nuclear states including Israel.
66. India was making efforts to isolate and purify the lithium - 6 isotopes in 1989, a key requirement for the production of thermonuclear device.
67. On 18th May 1974 India exploded first nuclear device under the code name of Operation Smiling Buddha.
68. Hataf was the first missile launched by Pakistan.
69. After US, the largest numbers of Atomic Reactors are in Russia.
70. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug 6, 1945.
71. KANUPP is a Nuclear power plant.
72. KANNUP (Nuclear Power Plant) was provided to Pakistan by Canada.
73. Pakistan joined the atomic club on 28 May 1998.
74. Nuclear Energy is obtained from Uranium.
75. Pakistan launched first space satellite in 1990.
76. There are two (2) Nuclear Power Plants are there in Pakistan.
77. Unium is use for producing nuclear fuel.
78. Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology is situated at Nilore.
79. Kahuta Laboratories were established in 1976.
80. In nuclear reactors, graphite is used as Moderator.
81. 28th May is celebrated each year as "Yaum-e-Takbeer" because of nuclear tests were conducted by Pakistan.
82. The second nuclear power plant of Pakistan is functioning in Chasma since 2001.
83. The Chashma Nuclear II plant was built with the help of China.
84. Range of "Shaheen-1" missile of Pakistan is 750 km.
85. Pakistan's Indigenous "Surface to Air Missile" is Anza.
86. Pakistan's nuclear project was founded by Z. A. Bhutto.
87. According to a recent survey, the world's largest importer of weapons is India.
88. The first nuclear device was tested in 1945.
89. "Chagai" is a place where Pakistan conducted its nuclear explosions. It is situated in the mountainous range of Rass-Koh.
90. Pakistan's first Nuclear Power Plant was setup at Karachi in 1974 with the aid of Canada.

TERMS

1. Term belief in superiority of one's own race or ethnic group is called Racism.
2. Apartheid is a policy of racial discrimination.

3. Regicide term is used for the "Murder of a king".
4. One who thinks that human nature is essentially evil is known as Cynic.
5. Processing of industrial and household waste so that it can be reused is known as Recycling.
6. Average number of people per unit of area is represented by the phrase 'Population density'.
7. The contamination of the air, land and water caused by human products is called Environmental Pollution.
8. Areas where there is deficiency of rainfall are called Arid Areas.
9. A government run by a woman is meant by 'Petticoat Government'.
10. The term oligarchy means the rule of the few.
11. Animals and population instinctively move from one place to another and then come

- back again. Such movement is called Migration.
12. Movement from rural to urban area is called Urbanization.
13. Intifada term denotes 'Palestinian uprising'.
14. 'Renaissance' is a period of revival or rebirth of learning.
15. A person who looks at the brighter side of things is an/a Optimist.
16. Water-logging is mainly caused by water percolation.
17. Underground passage is called "Subway".
18. Feminism is a belief that women's subordination to men should end.
19. Articles banned by a government are called Contraband.
20. The preserver is the meaning of "Vishnu".
21. Art of dancing is called Choreography.

POPULATION

1. Headquarter of United Nations Fund for Population Activities (established in 1967) is located in New York.
2. Average number of people per unit of area is represented by the phrase 'Population density'.
3. World population is expected to reach by the year 2025 8 Billion.
4. The population of the Muslims in the world is around 1.3 Billion.
5. Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world.
6. Among the SAARC countries, the smallest by area and population is Maldives.
7. The least populous country of the world is Vatican.
8. The world's most populous city is Tokyo.
9. Pakistan's estimated population in 2016 is 190 Million.
10. Karachi is among the top 5 populous cities of the World.

11. In Punjab, the lowest density of population is in D.G. Khan Division.
12. The largest agency of (FATA) Federally Administrated Tribal Areas by population is Bajaur Agency.
13. The largest city by population in the Great Lakes region is Chicago.
14. The highest population density rate in Pakistan is in Islamabad.
15. In the Sub-Continent, first census was held in 1881.
16. Census is held in Pakistan after every 10 years.
17. The first census in Pakistan was held in 1951.
18. In Pakistan, the last census was conducted in 1998.
19. The majority of 'Kurd Population' is living in Turkey.
20. The highest average age (Male) is in Iceland.

LANGUAGES

1. Philology is the Study of languages.
2. 3000 languages are spoken in the world.
3. Chinese is the oldest written language of the world.
4. Urdu declared as official language in 1832.
5. The number of letters in the Urdu language is 37.
6. Chinese language is spoken by the largest number of persons.

7. Injeel was revealed in Hebrew language.
8. The word 'Terrorism' has come into English language from the language French.
9. Word 'Tsunami' belongs to language Japanese.
10. The Holy Qur'an was first translated in Latin language.
11. Homer was the greatest poet of the language namely Greek.

12. The most widely spoken language in Pakistan is Punjabi (48%).
13. Barohi is the oldest language of Pakistan.
14. The National Language of Pakistan is Urdu.
15. English and Urdu was declared as the official language of the country under the 1973 Constitution.

16. Hindko language is prominent in Hazara division.
17. 3% of Pakistan's population speaks Balochi.
18. The Oldest regional language of Pakistan is Sindhi.

NOTABLE PAINTINGS / PAINTERS

1. "The Last Supper", a famous Renaissance painting was masterpiece of Leonardo de Vinci.
2. "Night Watch" Paintings belongs to Michelangelo.
3. The famous oil painting "Mona Lisa" is the creation of Leonardo da Vinci.
4. Pakistan's most famous painter is Sadegain.
5. Vincent van Gogh painted 'Cornfield and Cypress Trees', 'The Potato Eaters' and 'Self Portrait'.
6. 'Last Judgment' is the famous painting of Michel Angelo.
7. The famous painting "Sunflower" was done by Van Gogh.
8. The world famous paintings on the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City were painted by Michelangelo.

9. Pablo Picasso is considered to be a great painter.
10. Lucian Freud was the name of the artist who recently painted a controversial portrait of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain.
11. The painter Domenicos Theotocopoulos lived from 1541 to 1614, he was better known as El Greco.
12. Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter.
13. Michelangelo was a famous Artist.
14. Michelangelo was famous artist and painter of Italy.
15. Ustad Allah Baksh was a famous painter of Pakistan.
16. Abdul Rehman Chughtai was a famous painter of Pakistan.

RENOWNED POETS

1. Baba Farid Ganj Shakr is considered the first poet of Punjabi language.
2. Ameer Khasroo was the first poet of Urdu.
3. "Mast Tawkli" was prominent poet of Balochi.
4. Famous poet saint Sachal Sarmast is buried in Daraza Sharif.
5. 'Haba Khatoon' was the famous poetess of Kashmiri.
6. Ishaq Shamin is the poet of the famous poem of Balochi language "Dulhan".
7. Waris Shah is called the 'Shakespeare' of Punjabi language.
8. 'Amir Koro' was the first poet of Pushto.
9. Khushal Khan Kallak is the famous poet of Pushto language.
10. Shah Abdul Lateef Bhittai was a mystic poet of Sindhi.
11. Omar Khayyam was a Persian poet.
12. Famous Poet Hafiz Shirazi belonged to Iran.
13. John Keats and Shelley were English poets.
14. Shah Abdul Latif wrote his poetry in Sindhi.
15. Sachal Sarmast wrote verses in seven Languages.

16. Homer was the greatest poet of the language namely Greek.
17. Ghalib was the renowned Urdu poet of the court of Bahadur shah.
18. The thoughts of famous poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz tilted towards left.
19. Mir Chakar Khan Rind is the famous poet of Balochi.
20. A famous poet and Scholar, known for his Dohas and National songs like "Jeevay Jeevy Pakistan" and "Aye Watan Key Sajeelay Jawano", died recently was Jameeluddin Aali.
21. The English poet who died in his young age John Keats.
22. Homer was the greatest poet of the language namely Greek.
23. Mir Hassan was famous for Masnavi.
24. Famous poet of English Shakespeare was born in 1564.
25. Macbeth is a drama written by Shakespeare.
26. England's greatest poet and dramatist whose 450th birth anniversary will be celebrated throughout the world in 2014 is William Shakespeare.

27. Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Urdu poet was given 'Lenin Award' by the ex-USSR Government in 1962
28. William Wordsworth the English poet whose famous works include The Prelude, The Recluse etc.
29. Goethe the German Poet and writer who authored the play 'Faust'.

NOBEL PRIZES

1. First Nobel Prize in physics was won by Wilhelm Von Rontegen of Germany in 1901 on discovery of X-rays.
2. Nobel Prize is distributed in 6 fields.
3. The Nobel Prize was given for the first time in the year 1901.
4. Sweden awards the Nobel Prize.
5. Alfred Bernhard Nobel is associated with this international award.
6. Nobel Prize is awarded every December 10.
7. Nobel Prize is award in the Physics/Chemistry/ Medicine and Physiology/Literature/Peace.
8. Citizens of United States have won outright or shared in greatest number of Nobel Prize awards so far.
9. Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Dr. Abdus Salam in the subject of Physics in the year 1979.
10. Max Planck won Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918 for the discover of Energy Quantum
11. R.N. Tagore was the first Asian to have received the Nobel Prize.
12. Madame Marie Cune is the first female to win the Nobel Prize.
13. Madam Cune had won two Nobel Prizes.
14. The Nobel Prize for Economics was awarded in 1967.
15. Nobel Prize for Peace was awarded to the International Committee of the Red Cross of Geneva in 1917, 1944 and 1953.
16. Prof Francis Peyton Rous, 87 years was the oldest person so far to have been awarded Nobel Prize and what was his age at that time.
17. Sweden awards the Nobel Prize.
18. Wilhelm Von Rontgen won first Nobel Prize in physics in 1901.
19. Nobel Prize is awarded for outstanding work in the fields of Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, Peace and Economics.
20. Nobel Prize is awarded on December 10, every year.
21. With initial deposit of E 3,200,000 Nobel Foundation was set up.
22. In 1940-42 no Nobel Prize awards made in

30. The famous poet Amir Khusrau, nicknamed the 'Parrot of India' was the contemporary of all of the following except Iltutmish.
31. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in Punjabi.

23. Jackes Wan Half won first Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1901.
24. R.N. Tagore was the first Asian to have received the Nobel Prize.
25. Between 1901 and 2012, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economic Sciences were awarded 555 times
26. Between 1901 and 2012, the number of laureates were 862.
27. Nobel Prize is distributed in 6 fields.
28. The scientist who shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with his son was W. H. Bragg.
29. Marie Curie received Nobel Prize twice for the two different subjects.
30. Marconi is the recipient of Nobel Prize for the development of Wireless Telegraphy.
31. Amel Von Behring got first Nobel Prize in medicine in 1901.
32. Nobel Prize in literature for 2012 was awarded to Mo Yan.
33. Nobel Prize in economics started in 1969.
34. Nobel Peace Prize for 2000 was awarded to the president of South Korea.
35. Linus Pauling received Nobel Prize for Unravelling the helical structure of proteins.
36. All kind of Nobel prizes except peace Nobel Prize are distributed annually at Stockholm.
37. Between 1901 and 2012, 24 organizations won Nobel Prize.
38. First Muslim who won the Nobel Prize was Anwar Sadaat.
39. A camera uses convex lens to form an image which is real, inverted and diminished
40. Nobel Prize in Economics is technically not a Nobel prize.
41. Nobel peace prize 2008 was awarded to Muhammad Younas belongs to Bangladesh.
42. There are only 4 people who got more than one Nobel prizes.
43. The only couple to win Nobel Prize were the Curies.
44. Sir Winston Churchill won a Nobel Prize for literature when he was the Head of a Government.

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45. Ragnar Frisch (Norway) and Jan Tinbar Jen (Netherlands) got first Nobel Prize in economics in 1969.
46. USA has received maximum Nobel Prizes after its institution.
47. Rabindra Nath Tagor, the first Asian who received literature Nobel Prize in 1913.
48. Peace Nobel Prize is distributed annually in Norway.
49. Anwar Sadaat awarded peace Nobel Prize in 1978.
50. Nobel Prize in literature for 2006 was awarded to Orhan Pamuk of Turkey.
51. UK got more Nobel Prizes after USA.
52. The first Nobel Prize given to an Asian was for his work in Literature.
53. UK got more Nobel Prizes after USA.
54. The first Asian who got Nobel Prize in economics was Amerta Sane.
55. Nobel Prize was first awarded in the year 1901.
56. Nobel Prize for Economics was not created by Swedish Scientist Alfred Nobel.
57. Muslim countries got the most Nobel Prizes in Muslim world is Egypt.
58. Naguib Mahfouz (Egypt) is the first Muslim who got Nobel Prize in literature.
59. The only person to win two unshared Nobel prizes is Linus Pauling
60. United States holds record for maximum number of Nobel Prize awards in the field of Medicine-Physiology
61. Nobel Peace Prize for 2009 was awarded to the president of USA.
62. In 2009 Barrack Hussain Obama receive the Nobel Prize for peace.
63. Robert J. Lefkowitz (American) and Brian K. Kobilka (American) got Nobel Prize 2012 in Chemistry.
64. Alvin E. Roth and Lloyd S. Shapley got Nobel Prize 2012 in Economics
65. Serge Haroche and David J. Wineland got Nobel Prize 2012 in Physics.
66. Sir John B. Gurdon and Shinya Yamanaka got Nobel Prize 2012 in Physiology or Medicine.
67. European Union has won the 2012 Nobel Peace Prize.
68. First woman to win the Nobel Prize was Madame Marie Curie Sklodowska
69. Marie Curie has won the Nobel Prize in both

- physics and chemistry
70. The largest number of women received Nobel Prize in the category of Literature
71. The largest number of women nominated for Noble Peace Prize 2005, are from India.
72. Nobel peace prize winner M. Younas born in 1940 at Chittagong.
73. Mr. Muhammad Younas of Bangladesh got Nobel Prize for his contribution in the field of Economics
74. British philosopher and mathematician Bertrand Russell won Nobel Prize in 1950.
75. West Indian poet Derek Walcott wins Nobel Prize in the field of Nobel Prize for Literature in 1992.
76. Marie Cune have won the Nobel Prize twice
77. Rudyard Kipling the famous English writer who was awarded Nobel Prize for literature in 1907.
78. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on General theory of relativity
79. George Bernard Shaw, the English dramatist and critic, an active socialist who was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1925.
80. Marie Cune won Nobel Prize for Isolation of Metallic radium in 1909
81. Nobel peace prize 2004 was awarded to 'Wangan Maathai' of Nigeria
82. The Nobel Prize for Peace is given in the city of Oslo.
83. The only Pakistani Scientist awarded Nobel Prize for Physics in 1979 is Dr. Abdus Salam.
84. The only Nobel Laureate of Pakistan Dr. Abdus Salam contributed in the field of Physics
85. International Atomic Energy Agency's Chief Al-Berati won Nobel Prize for Peace in October 2005.
86. Yasser Arafat is a Nobel Peace Prize winner.
87. Nobel Prize Winner in 1979 in physics was awarded for Interaction of Elementary Particles and weak forces
88. Malala Yousaf Zai won the Nobel Peace Prize 2014 for advocacy for the rights of all children to education and became the youngest ever Nobel Laureate
89. Novel written by Orhan Pamuk Literature Nobel Prize winner is The White Castle and Black Book.
90. Nobel peace prize 2011 was given to 3 females.

OSCARS

1. OSCARS also known as Academy awards | started in the year of 1929. It is the oldest

- entertainment awards ceremony.
2. OSCARS are awarded by "Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences" (AMPAS) yearly at Hollywood.
3. Oscars are awarded mainly in 24 categories.
4. "Saving Face" is the name of Oscar winning documentary of Shireen Obaid.
5. "A Girl in the River" is the successive win of the Shireen Obaid cinoy at the academy awards.
6. Academy awards, 2012 held at Los Angeles.
7. The only Pakistani female film maker to get an Oscar Award is Shireen Obaid Chinoy.
8. The Dark Knight has won eight Oscar Awards in a ceremony on 23rd February 2009.
9. The Oscar Award winning film "Slumdog Millionaire" is based on the book "Q and A" written by Vikas Swarup.
10. Three films have won 11 Academy Awards including Ben-Hur, Titanic and "The Lord of the Rings: The Return of the King".
11. Walt Disney have won most awards at

- academy awards (22 Oscars).
12. Most Oscar nominations received by any movie are 14 and are attributed to "Titanic".
13. As per the 86th Academy Awards, Spotlight won two awards including Best Picture.
14. Most awards winner movie of the year 2016 is "Mad Max: Fury Road" which have won 8 awards.
15. "The Revenant" has been nominated (12 times) for most of the awards and won 3 of them.
16. Oscar for "Best actor in leading role" 2016 for male actor goes to Leonardo DiCaprio.
17. Oscar for "Best actress in leading role" 2016 for female actress goes to Brie Larson.
18. Oscar for "Best Actor in a Supporting role" 2016 for male actor goes to Mark Rylance.
19. Oscar for "Best Actress in a Supporting role" 2016 for female actress goes to Alicia Vikander.
20. Oscar winner "Best Animated Feature Film" for 2016 is inside out.

IMPORTANT BOOKS

1. The Pandemic Century Book Written by Mark Horigbaum.
2. Pakistan was inevitable Book by Syed Hassan
3. "Asian Drama" was written by Gunnar Myrdal.
4. Tolstoy was the author of famous novel "War and Peace".
5. Karl Marx wrote "Das Capital".
6. Neither a Hawk nor a Dove is a book written by Khurshid Qasoori
7. The book "Indian Musalmans" published in 1871 was written by William Wilson Hunter.
8. "Shikwa" and "Jawab-e-Shikwa" are poems of Allama Iqbal in his book Bang-e-Dara.
9. "Harry Potter and Hallows of Death" is the last book of Harry Potter series.
10. "Ethnicity and Politics" in Pakistan is written by Farooz Ahmed.
11. The "White House Years" has been written by Henry Kissinger.
12. "Spirit of Islam" is written by Sayyid Amir Ali.
13. "Composition of Alchemy" is written by Jabir bin Hayan
14. "The Wind in the Willows" is written by Kenneth Grahame.
15. "Jinnah of Pakistan" is written by Stanley Wolpert.
16. "From Memory" is written by Feroz Khan Noon.
17. "Kashmir - A Disputed Legacy 1846-1990" is written by Alastair Lamb.
18. "Khaki Shadows" is written by K M Arif.

19. "Memories" is an autobiography of Richard Nixon.
20. A Case of Exploding Mangoes is a book by Muhammad Hanif.
21. "Modern South Asia. History, Culture and Political Economy" is written by Ayesha Jalal & Sugata Bose.
22. "Pakistan and the Great Powers" is written by Mohammad Ahsan.
23. "Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan" is written by Abul Hamid.
24. "Pakistan under Bhutto 1971-77" is written by Shahid Javed Burki.
25. "Pakistan. A Modern History" is written by Ian Talbot.
26. "Pakistan. Between Mosque and Military" is written by Husain Haqqani.
27. Official report of Belgian government is called "Grey Book".
28. "Pakistan. Eye of the Storm" is written by Owen Bennett Jones.
29. "Muawatta" is written by Imam Maalik.
30. "If I am assassinated" is written by Z. A. Bhutto.
31. "Frontier and Afghanistan" is written by Victoria Schofield.
32. "Black Beauty" is written by Anna Sewell.
33. "Lord of the Flies" is written by William Golding.
34. The author of "Ain-i-Akbari" is Abul Fazal.
35. The most famous book of 2008 "The Way of the World - A story of truth and hope in an

- age of extremism" is written by Ron Suskind
36. Hemingway wrote "The Sun also Rises".
37. The author of "A China Passage" is John Kenneth Galbraith.
38. "Presidential Courage" book is written by Michael Beschloss.
39. Jeremy Scahill wrote the book "Black Water".
40. Al Gore wrote the book "The Assault on Reason".
41. "Banker to the Poor" book is written by Muhammad Yunus.
42. Drew Western wrote the book "The Political Brain".
43. "State of Denial Bush at War, Part III" book is written by Bob Woodward.
44. Chris Hedges wrote the book "American Fascists".
45. "Admiral's Diary" is written by Muhammad Sharif.
46. Jimmy Carter wrote the book "Palestine Peace Not Apartheid".
47. "Second Chance" book is written by Zbigniew Brzezinski.
48. Jan Crawford Greenburg wrote the book "Supreme Conflict".
49. "Black Rednecks and White Liberals" book is written by Thomas Sowell.
50. John Dean wrote the book "Conservatives Without Conscience".
51. "War on the Middle Class" book is written by Lou Dobbs.
52. Kevin Phillips wrote the book "American Theocracy".
53. "The Myth of the Rational Voter" book was written by Bryan Caplan.
54. Peter Galbraith wrote the book "The End of Iraq".
55. David Kupelian wrote the book "The Marketing of Evil".
56. "War and Peace" novel was written by Leo Tolstoy.
57. "Plato. The Man and His Work" book was written by A.E. Taylor.
58. Ronald Aronson wrote the book "The World is Flat".
59. "Promises to Keep" was written by Joe Biden.
60. "Estranged Neighbours" was written by K M Arif.
61. "Platonic Studies" book was written by G. Vlastos.
62. H. J. Morgenthau wrote the book "Politics among Nations".
63. F. S. Northedge and M. J. Grieve wrote the book "A Hundred Years of International

- Relations".
64. "In Search of Theory" book was written by R. W. Mansbach and J. A. Vasquez.
65. Bob Woodward wrote "Obama's Wars".
66. Cynthia Weber wrote the book "International Relations Theory A Critical Introduction".
67. "Theories of International Relations" book is written by Scott Burchill.
68. Adair, E. R. wrote the book "The Exterritoriality of Ambassadors in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries".
69. "The Rise of Modern Diplomacy" book is written by Anderson, M. S.
70. "The Secret Diplomacy of the Habsburgs" was written by Carter, Charles H.
71. "Studies in Diplomatic History" was written by Hatton, Ragnild & M. S. Anderson.
72. Cable, James wrote the book "Gunboat Diplomacy".
73. "Admirals, Generals and American Foreign Policy" was written by Challenger, Richard D.
74. Healy, David wrote "Drive to Hegemony The United States in the Caribbean".
75. "The Banana Wars" was written by Langley, Lester D.
76. Horn, David Bayne wrote "The British Diplomatic Service".
77. "Splendid Encounters" was written by Jones, Dorothy V.
78. "International Relations in Europe" was written by Lossky, Andrew.
79. "Renaissance Diplomacy" is written by Mattingly, Garrett.
80. Roosen, William J wrote "The Age of Louis XIV. The Rise of Modern Diplomacy".
81. "Secret Diplomacy" book is written by Thompson, J. W., and S. K. Padover.
82. "Arthashastra" is written by Kautilya.
83. "The Great Illusion" 1909 is written by Norman Angell.
84. "Regions and Powers" 2003 is written by Barry Buzan.
85. Hedley Bull wrote the "Anarchical Society".
86. E. H. Carr wrote the "Twenty Years Crisis".
87. "The Post-Modern State" is written by Robert Cooper.
88. Hugo Grotius wrote "The Laws of War and Peace".
89. "La Realidad Inventada" was written by Ruben Herrero de Castro & Robert Jervis.
90. Thomas Hobbes wrote the book "Leviathan".
91. "The Global Covenant (2002)" is written by Robert H. Jackson.
92. "New Wars" is written by Mary Kaldor.

93. "Perpetual Peace" is written by Immanuel Kant.
94. "Democracy and the International Rule of Law" is authored by Hans Kochler.
95. The author of "Men and Citizens in the theory of International Relations" is Andrew Linklater.
96. "The Prince" is written by Niccolò Machiavelli.
97. "Soft Power, The Means to Success in World Politics" is written by Joseph Nye
98. The Social Contract is written by Jean-Jacques Rousseau
99. "The History of the Peloponnesian War" is the book of Thucydides.
100. "Pickwick Papers" is written by Charles Dickens.
101. "Two Nation theory" is written by Shafiq Ali Khan.
102. "Social Theory of International Politics" is written by Alexander Wendt
103. Daniel Deudney wrote the book "Bounding Power".
104. "The Great Transition Today. A Report from the Future" is written by Paul Raskin.
105. "A Discipline Divided" is written by Almond, Gabriel A.
106. "Phenomenology of Mind" is written by Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.
107. "Science of Logic" is written by Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.
108. "Elements of the Philosophy of Right" is written by Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel.
109. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn is written by Mark Twain.
110. "The Woodlanders" is written by Thomas Hardy.
111. "Murder in the Cathedral" was written by T.S. Eliot.
112. The book "Discipline and History. Political Science in the United States" is written by Farr, James, & Raymond Seidelman.
113. M.R. Kiani is the author of "Not the Whole Truth".
114. V. O. Key wrote the book "Politics, Parties, and Pressure Groups".
115. The book "Comparative Politics. A Developmental Approach" is written by G. Almond and G. B. Powell.
116. J. Rawls wrote the book "A Theory of Justice".
117. Thomas Robert Malthus has written "An Essay on the Principle of Population".
118. "The Time Machine" is written by H.G. Wells.
119. "Paths to Power" book is written by Hogan, M. J.
120. "The Rainbow" is written by D.H. Lawrence.
121. "The Secret Agent" is written by Joseph

- Conrad.
122. "Diplomacy" is written by Kissinger, H.
123. "The Practice of History" book is written by Elton, G. R.
124. A famous novel "Ulysses" is written by Alfred Hemingway.
125. "To Have and Have Not" is written by Ernest Hemingway.
126. Kissinger, H wrote "A World Restored Meltemich, Castlereagh and the Problems of Peace 1812-1822".
127. "Coming Up for Air" is written by George Orwell.
128. "For Whom the Bell Tolls" is written by Ernest Hemingway.
129. "The Far East. A Political and Diplomatic History" is written by Treat, P. J.
130. The author of "Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" is Adam Smith.
131. "The Case for Pakistan" is written by Rafiq, Afzal M.
132. "Ulema in Politics" is written by I. H. Qureshi.
133. "The Pakistan Experience" is written by Asghar Khan.
134. "Political Thought in Medieval Islam" is written by Rosenthal.
135. "Modern Islamic State" is written by Rosenthal.
136. "Rethinking Tradition in Modern Islamic Thought" is written by Daniel W Browne.
137. "Islam and Muslim History in South Asia" is written by Francis Robinson.
138. "The Pakistan Army" is written by Stephen Cohen.
139. "World's End" is written by T. Coraghessan Boyle.
140. "Politics, Parties, and Pressure Groups" book is written by Key, V.O.
141. Shafer, Byron E wrote the book "The End of Realignment".
142. S. M. Lipset and S. Rokkan wrote the book "Party Systems and Voter Alignments".
143. "Pledging Allegiance. The Last Campaign of the Cold War" book is written by Blumenthal, Sidney.
144. Freeland, Richard M wrote the book "The Truman Doctrine and the Origins of McCarthyism".
145. "The Haldeman Diaries. Inside the Nixon White House" book is written by Haldeman, H. R.
146. "Congress and the Cold War" book is written by Johnson, Robert David.
147. "Domestic Politics and the Cuban Missile Crisis" book is written by Lebow, Richard Ned.
148. The author of "The Dynamics of Global

- Dominance" is David Abernethy.
149. Rogue States book is written by Noam Chomsky.
150. "Propaganda and the Public Mind" is written by Noam Chomsky.
151. "Understanding Power" is written by Noam Chomsky.
152. "Hegemony or Survival" is written by Noam Chomsky.
153. "Government in the Future" is written by Noam Chomsky.
154. "Failed States. The Abuse of Power and the Assault on Democracy" is written by Noam Chomsky.
155. "Two Treatises of Government" is written by John Locke.
156. "Essay Concerning Toleration" book is written by John Locke.
157. Hemingway wrote "A Farewell to Arms".
158. The creator of "The State of Martial Rule. the Ongins of Pakistan's Political Economy of Defence" is Ayesha Jalal.
159. "A Passage to India" is the creation of E. M. Fovster.
160. Samuel Johnson compiled the first English dictionary.
161. Shakespeare wrote "Hamlet".
162. Author of the book "Jinnah. India Partition Independence" is Jaswant Singh.
163. The author of "A Brief History of Time" is Stephen Hawking.
164. "Shahnama" was written by Firdausi.
165. The creator of "Alice in Wonderland" is Lewis Carroll.
166. "Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order" is the creation of Samuel P. Huntington.
167. Shakespeare wrote "All's Well that Ends Well".
168. "Afghan Frontier. Feuding and Fighting in Central Asia" is written by Victoria Schofield.
169. "Ayub Khan. Pakistan's First Military Ruler" is written by Altaf Gauhar.
170. "Descent into Chaos" is written by Ahmed Rashid.
171. "Bhutto. Trial and Execution" is written by Victoria Schofield.
172. The author of "Communist Manifesto" is Karl Marx & Engels.
173. The creator of "Confessions" is Rousseau.
174. Famous book "Hard Times" is written by Charles Dickens.
175. The author of "Confidential Clerk" is T. S. Eliot.
176. "Crescent Moon" is written by Tagore.

177. The author of "Dark Horse" is Tami Hong.
178. Karl Marx wrote "Das Kapital".
179. "Roman Empire" is the creation of Edward Gibbon
180. The author of "The Prophet" is Kahlil Gibran.
181. The creator of "The Republic" is Plato.
182. "The Songs of India" is written by Sarojini Naidu
183. Paul Kennedy wrote "The Rise and Fall of Great Powers".
184. J.K. Rowling is the creator of which children's book series "Harry Potter"
185. "The Indus Saga and the Making of Pakistan" book is written by Aitzaz Ahsan
186. White paper is the following official paper is published by Pakistan
187. Aitzaz Ahsan wrote the book "Divided by Democracy"
188. Barack Obama wrote the book "The Audacity of Hope".
189. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" is written by Afama Iqbal
190. U.K awards the Booker Prize
191. Boutros-Ghali wrote "Unvanquished. A U.S.-U.N. Saga"
192. "Romeo and Juliet" is the creation of Shakespeare.
193. "The Old Man and the Sea" is written by Hemingway.
194. The author of "The Merchant of Venice" is Shakespeare.
195. The creator of "Pygmalion" is Bernard Shaw.
196. The author of "The State" is Friedrich Engels.
197. The creator of "Philosophy of Right" is Hegel.
198. The author of "Roman Empire" is Edward Gibbon
199. Jane Austen wrote "Persuasion"
200. "Pride and Prejudice Private Property and the State" is written by Jane Austen
201. "Perestroika" was the creation of Gorbachev.
202. "Paradise Regained" is written by John Milton
203. The author of "Othello" is Shakespeare.
204. The creator of "Oliver Twist" is Charles Dickens.
205. "My Truth" is written by Indira Gandhi.
206. Edward Gibbon wrote "The History of the Decline and fall of the Roman Empire".
207. The author "The Garden of the Prophet" is Kahlil Gibran.
208. "The End of History and the Last Man" is written by Francis Fukuyama
209. "Tempest" is the creation of Shakespeare.
210. "Tarzan of the Apes" is written by Edgar Rice Burroughs.

- 211 The author of 'Great Contemporaries' is Winston Churchill
- 212 The creator of 'Goodbye Mr. Chips' is James Hilton
- 213 'Eleven Years of Zia ul Haq' is written by Craig Baxter
- 214 'Essays on the Life of Muhammad (PBUH)' is written by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan
- 215 'Not Masters' is written by Ayub Khan
- 216 'In the Line of Fire. A Memoir' is written by Pervez Musharraf
- 217 'In the Line of Honour' is written by Mukhtaran Mai
- 218 'India Wins Freedom' is written by Abul Kalam Azad
- 219 'A Nation is Born' is written by Syed Mahmud Hassan
- 220 Official book of Persia is called Green Book.
- 221 'Red Book' was written by Mao Tse Tung.
- 222 'Birth of a Tragedy' is written by Alastair Lamb
- 223 'Letters of Iqbal to Jinnah' was compiled by Muhammad Iqbal
- 224 'Pakistan Crisis' is written by David Loshak
- 225 'Pakistan in Transition' is written by Wiggins WH
- 226 'Pakistan the Formative Phase' is written by Lawrence Ziring
- 227 'Pakistan the Long View' was edited by William J. Barnds, Ralph J. D. Braibanti and W. Howard Wiggins & Lawrence Ziring Carolyn Black
- 228 The author of 'Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations' is Adam Smith
- 229 The author of 'World within Worlds' is Stephen Spender
- 230 'The Idea of Pakistan' book was written by Stephen P. Cohen
- 231 Benazir Bhutto is the author of 'The Gathering Storm'
- 232 M. Ali Chaudhry wrote 'The Emergence of Pakistan'
- 233 'The Making of Pakistan' is written by Richard Symond and K.K. Aziz
- 234 'The Military and in Pakistan' is the creation of Hassan Askan Rizvi
- 235 Stephen P. Cohen wrote 'The Pakistan Army'
- 236 'Towards Pakistan' is the creation of Waheed-uz-Zaman
- 237 The author of 'Train to Pakistan' is Khushwant Singh
- 238 M. Ashgar Khan wrote 'We've Learnt Nothing from History. Pakistan. Politics and Military Power'
- 239 'Military Power' is written by M. Ashgar Khan
- 240 'Economy of Defence' is the creation of Ahmed Rashid.
- 241 'Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan' is written by Stanley Wolpert.
- 242 The author of 'World Politics Since 1945' is P. Calvocoressi.
- 243 'World Scholars on Quid-i-Azam' is written by Ahmed Hassan Dani.
- 244 'Three Cups of Tea. One Man's Mission to Promote Peace . . . One School at a Time' is written by Greg Mortenson and David Oliver Rehn.
- 245 The author of 'Waiting for Allah. Pakistan's Struggle for Democracy' is Christina Lamb.
- 246 'The Dictatorship of Capital. Politics and Culture in the 21st Century' is the creation of Tariq Ali.
- 247 'The Pakistan People's Party. Rise to Power' is written by Philip E. Jones.
- 248 The author of 'The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent' is I.H. Qureshi.
- 249 Aldous Huxley wrote 'Ape and Essence'.
- 250 W. Shakespeare wrote 'As you like it'.
- 251 'Partisans of Allah. Jihad in South Asia' is written by Ayesha Jalal.
- 252 'The New Great Game' was written by Lutz Kleveman
- 253 Alighieri Dante is the write of *Divinia Commedia*.
- 254 Robert Penn Warren is the author of 'All the King's Men'.
- 255 Masterpiece 'Around the World in Eight Days' was created by Jules Verne.
- 256 Jack London is the author of 'The Call of the Wild'.
- 257 Abul Ala Maudoodi is the author of *Al-Jihad fil Islam*.
- 258 Imam Ghazali authored the book 'Al-Iqtisad fil Itiqad'.
- 259 Al Manazar was written by Ibn-i-Hazm.
- 260 Charlotte Bronte was the author of 'Jane Eyre'.
- 261 Book 'Essence of Decision' on Iran nuclear issue is written by Graham Allison.
- 262 'Khalafat-o-Malukiat' was written by Abul Ala Maudoodi.
- 263 Homer is the writer of two great works 'The Iliad' and 'Odyssey'
- 264 Goethe is the German Poet and writer who authored the play 'Faust'
- 265 'Muslim Dilemma in India' was written by M.R.A Baig.
- 266 'Asaar-us-Sanadeed' is written by Sir Syed

- Ahmad Khan.
- 267 'Cutting Edge' is the autobiography of Javed Miandad.
- 268 Coll, Steve wrote the book 'Pakistan's Road to Prosperity'.
- 269 'Kitab Ash Shifa' was written by Ibn Sena
- 270 'Keemya-e-Saadat' was authored by Imam Ghazali
- 271 The book 'Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan' is written by S.M. Ikram.
- 272 The book 'Pakistan under the Military. Eleven Years of Zia-ul-Haq' is written by Shahid Javid Burki
- 273 'Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah As I Knew Him' was written by A.H. Ispahani
- 274 'White Book' is the official book of Portugal
- 275 'The Great Divide. Britain, India & Pakistan' was written by H.V. Hudson.
- 276 'Wings of Fire' is autobiography of Dr. Abdul Kalam
- 277 The book 'Al Qanun fi al Tib' is written by Abu Ali Sina.
- 278 The celebrated novel 'The Godfather' was authored by Mario Puzo
- 279 Das Kapital is entitled as 'Bible of Communism'.
- 280 The autobiography 'Living History' has been authored by Hillary Clinton.
- 281 Chaucer is called the Father of English Poetry.
- 282 William Makepeace Thackeray an English novelists was born in India.
- 283 Children classic 'The Adventures of Pinocchio' was created by Carlo Collodi.
- 284 Mark Twain is the author who created 'The Adventure of Tom Sawyer'.
- 285 'Canterbury Tales' was written by Geoffrey Chaucer.
- 286 'Al-Hawi' was written by Abu Bakar Ibn Zakaria Razi.
- 287 'Darbar-i-Akbari' was written by Maulana Muhammad Hussain Azad
- 288 'Friends and Foes' is written by Sheikh Mujibur Rehman.
- 289 'Business and the Speed of Thought' is written by Bill Gates.
- 290 'Man and Superman' was written by Bernard Shaw
- 291 Nelson Mandela wrote 'Long Walk to Freedom'
- 292 The author of 'Jungle Book' is Rudyard Kipling
- 293 Charles Darwin wrote 'Descent of Man'.
- 294 'Development as Freedom' is the creation of Amartya Sen.
- 295 The author of 'Ends and Means' is Aldous Huxley
- 296 The creator of 'Social Order' is Bertrand Russell
- 297 'Julius Caesar' was written by Shakespeare.
- 298 The author of 'Gora' is Tagore
- 299 'Adam Bede' is written by George Eliot
- 300 'Constitutional Development in Pakistan' is written by G.W. Chaudhry
- 301 'Conflict and Cooperation in the Indian Ocean Pakistan's Interests and Choices' is written by Parvaiz Iqbal Cheema
- 302 'Daughter of the East' was written by Benazir Bhutto
- 303 *Kashfal-Mahyood* was written by Hazrat Ali Hayen
- 304 Henry Fielding is the author of 'Tom Jones'.
- 305 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' is written by Thomas Hardy
- 306 'Al-Jabro-Mugabla' was written by Al-Khawizmi
- 307 'Wuthering Height' novel written by Emily Bronte
- 308 'Official book of France' is called Yellow Book.
- 309 'Ghurnyat-ul-Talbeen' was written by Sheikh Abdul Qadr Jelan.
- 310 'A New History of Indo-Pakistan' is written by K. Ali
- 311 'The Myth of Independence' is written by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
- 312 'Quaid-e-Azam. The Story of a Nation' is written by G. Ailana
- 313 'The Last Days of United Pakistan' is written by G.W. Chaudhry.
- 314 'From Jinnah to Zia' was written by Muhammad Muneer
- 315 Lawrence Ziring is the author of 'Pakistan. The Enigma of Political Development'.
- 316 'Orange Book' is the official book of Netherlands
- 317 The famous poem 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star' was written by Jane Taylor.
- 318 Hilary Mantel was the author of the book 'Wolf Hall'
- 319 Imbraz Gul was the author of the book 'The Al Qaeda Connection'
- 320 Amir Mir was the author of the book 'Talibanization of Pakistan'.
- 321 'Crime and Punishment' is written by Fyodor Dostoevsky.
- 322 Christopher Sandford is the author of the biography 'Imram Khan'.

323. Dan Brown is the author of the book "The Lost Symbol".
324. "First Man" is the autobiography of Neil Armstrong.
325. Famous Book "Plan of Attack" is written about Iraq its author is Bob Woodward.
326. "War on Iraq" book is written by Dr. Sharad S. Chauhan.
327. "Descent of Man" is written by Charles Darwin.
328. "The Leader" book is written by Richard Nixon.
329. Preface of "Pakistan and Muslim India" was written by Quaid-e-Azam.
330. Famous book "Mission Iraqi Freedom" book was written by Mian Muteeh-ur-Rehman.
331. Famous book "Disarming Iraq" was written by Hans Blix.
332. Ahmad Rashid was the author of the book "Taliban".
333. Tanq Ali is the author of the book "A Banker for All Season".
334. The famous book "The Origin of Species" is written by Charles Darwin.
335. "Gita and Vedas" are the holy books of Hindus.
336. "A Christmas Carol" is written by Charles Dickens.
337. The author of the American Declaration of Independence was Thomas Jefferson.
338. Emma is written by Jane Austen.
339. Book "The Whole Truth" was written by Muhammad Rustam Gallani.
340. "Incomplete Partition" is written about Kashmir dispute by Alastair Lamb.
341. Margaret Thatcher has written the famous book "The Downing Street Years".
342. "Pakistan on the Brinks" was written by Craig Baxter.
343. "Mansfield Park" is written by Jane Austen.
344. "Sense and Sensibility" was written by Jane Austen.
345. "The Politics of Truth" was written by Joseph Wilson.
346. "Glasnost" and "Perestroika" were written by Mikhail Gorbachev.
347. "Great Contemporaries" was written by British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill.
348. "Merchant of Venice", "Macbeth" and "Othello" books are written by Shakespeare.
349. "My Childhood" is the classic creation of Maxim Gorky.
350. "Romeo and Juliet", "Tempest" and "Hamlet" are written by Shakespeare.
351. "Mother" is the classic creation of Maxim

Gorky

352. Sir Thomas Moore was the author of "Utopia".
353. "Mein Kampf" is autobiography of Adolf Hitler.
354. Lawrence Ziring is the author of "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century, A Political History."
355. Alexander Pope is the author of "The Rape of the Lock".
356. K.M. Arif is the author of "Working with Zia".
357. "The Muslim Community of Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent" was written by I.H. Qureshi.
358. Shelly is the author of "Prometheus Unbound".
359. "Gathering Storm" is written by Winston Churchill.
360. "The Doomsday Conspiracy" is written by Sidney Sheldon.
361. "My American Journey" is written by Colin Powell.
362. "The Fragmentation of Afghanistan" is written by Barnett R. Rubin.
363. "The Care Taker" is written by Harold Pinter who got literature Nobel Prize in 2005.
364. Famous book "The Iraq War" was written by John Keagan.
365. Famous book "Diplomacy in The Middle East" book is written by L. Carl Brown.
366. "A History of Pakistan and Its Origins" is written by Christopher Jaffrelot.
367. "As you like it", "Pericles" and "King Lear" plays are written by Shakespeare.
368. "The Tempest" is the last play written by William Shakespeare.
369. I.H. Qureshi wrote "Freedom Movement of India".
370. Dr. Safdar Mahmood is the author of "Muslim League yesterday and Today".
371. Herbert Feldman is the author of the "Revolution in Pakistan."
372. Z.A. Bhutto wrote the book "Great Tragedy".
373. Keith Collard is the writer of "Political Forces in Pakistan from 1947 to 1959".
374. Louis Fisher is the author of "Gandhi and Stalin".
375. "The Transfer of Power in India" is written by V.P. Memon.
376. "The Sole Spokesman, Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan" book is written by Jalal, Ayesha.
377. White Book is the name of official book of France.
378. I.H. Qureshi is the author of the book "Struggle for Pakistan".
379. G. Allana is the author of "Our Freedom Fighters".

380. The author of "India, Pakistan and West" is Smith.
381. Karen Armstrong wrote "A History of God".
382. The most famous book of 2008 "The Way of the World - A story of Truth and Hope in an Age of Extremism" is written by Ayesha Jalal.
383. "Masnawi" is written by Maulana Rumi.
384. "Pakistan's Foreign Policy" is written by S.M. Burke.
385. "Pakistan and the U.N" is written by Mohammad Ahsan Choudhry.
386. "Pakistan the Long View" is written by Lawrence Ziring.
387. "The Security of South Asia" is written by Stephen P. Cohen.
388. "Muslim Separatism in India" is written by Abdul Hamid.
389. Mahatma Gandhi is the writer of the book "My Experiments with Truth".
390. "Gulliver's Travels" was written by Jonathan Swift.
391. "The Lord of the Rings" is written by J.R.R. Tolkien.
392. "Higher than Hopes" is a biography of Nelson Mandela.
393. "Mainspring of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies" is written by S.M. Burke.
394. "Paradise Lost" was written by John Milton.
395. "A Tale of Two Cities" is written by Charles Dickens.
396. The famous book "East of Eden" is the work of John Steinbeck.
397. Charles Dicken's novel "Tale of the two Cities" has been written in the background of French Revolution.
398. "Hayat-e-Javeed" was written by Altaf Hussain Halli.
399. The "Da Vinci Code" is Famous novel by Dan Brown.
400. The book "A Farewell to Arms" was written by Ernest Hemingway.
401. "Shahnama-i-Islam" was written by Hafeez Jallundhri.
402. "In the Line of Fire" was first published from London.
403. English translation of the book "Al-Chemia" of Jabir Bin Hayyan was done by Rober of Chester.
404. Mian Muhammad Buksh wrote "Saif-ul-Malook".
405. "Asar-us-Sanadeed" was written by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
406. "Asal-al-Sanadeed" was a book by Sir Syed about Anthropology.
407. The novel written by Daphne Du Maurier is Jamaica Inn.
408. Fourth novel of Joan Collins is about show business and is titled "Star Quality".
409. Rolf Harris's catchphrase is the same as the title of his autobiography "Can You Tell What It Is Yet".
410. Muhammad: A Biography of the Prophet (PBUH) was written by Karen Armstrong.
411. "Kitab-ul-Kharaj" a book of foah was written by Imam Abu Yousaf.
412. "Decline of the West" book was written by German Philosopher, Spengler.
413. Georges Remi was the Belgian author and artist who created the cartoon character of Tintin.
414. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle created "Sherlock Holmes".
415. Sir Walter Scott is the author of "Ivanhoe" is.
416. "Muqadama" was written by Ibne Khuldun.
417. "Ibn ul Wad" was written by Deputy Nazir Ahmad.
418. "Mad o Jazar Islam" written by Altaf Hussain Halli.
419. Karl Marx wrote "the proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains".
420. Fatima Bhutto's books are "Whispers in the Desert" and "Songs of Blood and Sword".
421. The second book of the Old Testament is "Genesis".
422. Muhammad Iqbal's 1st book in Persian is "Israr e Khudi".
423. RA Nicholson translated "Israr e Khudi".
424. Hashim Shah wrote "Sassi-Paru".
425. Aung San Suukye is the author of the book "Freedom Fear".
426. "MAJMA'UL BAHARAIN or the Mingling of Two Oceans" was authored by Muhammad DaraShikuh.
427. The book "Verdict on India" was written by Beverlay Nickolas.
428. "Now or Never" was a pamphlet written by Ch Rehmat Ali.
429. "A Short History of the Saracens" was written by Syed Ameer Ali.
430. "Othello", "Macbeth" and "King Lear" are written by William Shakespeare.
431. "Kitab al Hind" a famous book of Al-Beruni where de details Hindu religion and culture.
432. The Injeel is also called the Gospel.
433. Sheikh Saadi is the Persian poet who wrote two popular books i.e. Bustan and Gulistan.
434. "Vedas", "Upanishads" and "Ramayana" are

- the sacred books of Hinduism.
- 435 Reader's Digest magazine was first published in 1922.
- 436 Macbeth is a drama written by Shakespeare.
- 437 "On China" recently published book is written by Henry Kissinger.
- 438 "Chachnama" was originally written in Sindhi.
- 439 "Raja Ghidh" is written by Bano Qudsiya.
- 440 Urdu-drama Anarkali was written by Imtiaz Ali Taj.
- 441 Naqsh-e-Faryadi is written by Faiz.
- 442 Sacred book of Sikhism was written by Guru Nanak.
- 443 "End of Eden" book is written by Graham Phillips.
- 444 "The Interpretation of Dreams" has been written by Sigmund Freud.
- 445 A famous book titled "Witness to Surrender" was written by Bng. Siddiq Salik.
- 446 "My life — a fragment" is a book written by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
- 447 "Yusuf Zulekha" was written by Ghulam Rasul.
- 448 Bande Matram was written by Chettar G.
- 449 "Think and Grow Rich" was written by Napoleon Hill.
- 450 Babar Nama is written in Chagatai.
- 451 Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas was written by Ghulam Rasool. Fazal Shah wrote Sohni Mahiwal.
- 452 "Loyal Mohammedan of India" was written by Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan.
- 453 The Oscar Award winning film "Slumdog Millionaire" is based on the book "Q and A" written by Vikas Swarup.
- 454 Famous TV drama "Waris" was written by Amjad Islam Amjad.
- 455 Sardar Muhammad Chaudhry, a Police Officer has written the book "Police, Crime and Politics - Memoirs of an IGP".
- 456 "Tuzuk-e-Babari" was originally written in Turkish.
- 457 "Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh" was written by Abdul Qadir Bada'uni.
- 458 "Tazuk-e-Jahangiri" was initially written by Jahangir.
- 459 "Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" was written by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
- 460 "Grammar of Politics" was written by Laski.
- 461 "Politics" was written by Aristotle.
- 462 "Bang-e-Dara" is the poetry first written by Allama Iqbal in Persian and then translated in Urdu on popular demand.
- 463 Ernest Hemmingway is the famous novelist who wrote "For Whom the Bell Tolls", "The Sun Also Rises", "The Old Man and the Sea"

- and "Farewell to Arms".
464. Ch Khalique Zaman wrote "Path to Pakistan".
- 465 Jawar Lal Nehru wrote "Glimpses of World History".
- 466 Bram Stoker wrote 'The Lair of the White Worm'.
467. Waris Shah wrote "Heer Ranjha".
- 468 Altaf Hussain Haali wrote "Muqadma Shair o shairi".
469. Bob Uecker, a former major league baseball player wrote an autobiography titled "The Catcher in the Wry".
470. Jonathan Swift wrote the book 'A Tale of a Tub'.
471. Montesquieu wrote the book "Persian Letters".
472. The author of the "New Deal" was President Roosevelt.
473. The author of the book "Aawaz-i-Dost" is Mukhtar Masud.
474. Author of "Paradise Lost & Paradise Regained" was John Milton.
475. The author of the novel "Allah Kay Sipahi" was Prof. Dr. Miskeen Ali Hijazi.
476. Col. Elahi Baksh is the author of the book "Last Days of Qaid".
477. Hafeez Jallundhri is the author of National Anthem of Pakistan, which is contained in his book "Charagh-e-Saheer".
478. Gopal Krishna Gokhale is the author of the book titled "Muhammad Ali Jinnah-An Ambassador of Unity".
479. Al Farabi was author of "Al-Madinat Al-Fadilah".
480. "Hard Choices" is the new book, of Hillary Clinton released in 2014.
481. Book reveled on Hazrat Musa (A.S) was Tora.
482. The Holy Book of Jews is "Torah".
483. "Trpitak" is the holy book of Buddhists.
484. "Tao-te-Ching" is the sacred book of Taoism.
485. The first book of Allama Iqbal in Urdu is "Ilm-ul-Iqtissad".
486. The Silver Surfer made his comic book debut as a foe of The Fantastic Four.
487. Lahore International Book Fair - 2012 was held at Exp Centre from 3 to 7 February 2012. It was 26th.
488. The famous book of Ibn-ul-Halitham is "Kitab-ul-Minazir".
489. The book "Unsafe at Any Speed" was an attack on Automobiles industry.
490. "Danger in Kashmir" book is written by Joseph Korbel.
491. "Muqaddamah" of Ibn Khuldoon made him famous.

492. Autobiography Book "Controversially Yours" is written by Shoaib Akhtar.
493. "Memoirs" is an autobiography Richard Nixon.
494. John Locke wrote the book "Two Treatises of Government".
495. "Friends Not Masters" is written by General Ayub Khan.
496. "The Pathway to Pakistan" is the

- autobiography of Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman.
- 497 "From Plassey to Pakistan" is a political biography of Iskander Mirza.
- 498 "The Politics" is considered as the first book on the art of government, the author is Aristotle.
- 499 Maulana Zafar Ali Khan is the chief editor of "Zamindar".

IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS

1. "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains," said by Rousseau.
2. Milton said, "Better to reign in Hell than Serve in Heaven".
3. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever" is a famous verse by Keats.
4. Karl Max said: "The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways, the point, however, is to change it".
5. Aristotle said "Man is a Social Animal".
6. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar said these words "I want to die in an independent country instead of a slave Hindustan".
7. Aristotle said these words "Man without society is either beast or God".
8. Austin said these words "Law is a Command of Sovereign, enforceable with sanction".
9. Goldsmith said, "Where wealth accumulates,

- men decay".
10. Austin said these words "Law is a Command of Sovereign, enforceable with sanction".
 11. "Man when separated from Law and Justice is the worst of all animals", is the saying of Aristotle.
 12. "Our sweetest songs are those that tell us of saddest thoughts". These words are attributed to Shelley.
 13. Abraham Lincoln said democracy is "Government of the people, by the people, for the people".
 14. "No struggle can ever succeed without women participating side by side with men" is the saying of Qaid-e-Azam.
 15. Aristotle said "Man is by nature a political animal".

NOTABLE TITLES

1. Tipu Sultan was known as the "Tiger of Mysore".
2. Prince Bismarck is called the "Man of Iron and Blood".
3. Sind Baad Jahazi was the pen name of Maulana Chiragh Hasan Hasrat.
4. Abul Hassan Ali Al-Masudi is called as the "Herodotus of Arabs".
5. Hobbes is known as Social Contractualist.
6. Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat was a title of Imam Malik.
7. Shaykh Ahmad Farooqi is also known by the title of Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani.

8. Asian Bread man is the title of Zaheer Abbas.
9. Rabindranath Tagore first used the title "Mahatma" for Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
10. Qaid-i-Azam was known as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'.
11. Florence Nightingale is renowned for nursing.
12. Sher Shah's real name was Fard Khan.
13. Malka-e-Taranum was the title given to Noor Jahan.
14. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'.

RELIGIONS OF THE WORLD

1. Warqa bin Nofal first of all verified the Holy Prophet (SAW) as a prophet.
2. Muslim population in the world is 1.57 billion.
3. The fastest-growing religion in the world is Islam.
4. 23% of earth's population is Muslim.
5. Muslims are 25% in South Asia, 20% in the Middle East, and 15% in Sub-Saharan Africa.

6. The largest Muslim-majority country is Indonesia.
7. Taoism is followed in China, Taiwan and Brunei.
8. In Sri Lanka, Korea and Japan, Buddhism is followed.
9. The Tripitaka is the sacred book of Buddhism.
10. Stocpa is the place of worship of Buddhism.

11. Founder of Confucianism is Kung Fu Tsu.
12. Confucianism was founded in 550 BC.
13. The largest number of 'Ahadith' was reported by Hazrat Abu Huraira (RA).
14. Imam Malik is the compiler of Al-Mawta.
15. Muta of Imam Malik is the first book of Hadith.
16. Judaism was found in 1300 BC.
17. Lumbini is the place where Gautam Buddha was born.
18. Hinduism is the world's oldest religion.
19. Christianity is the largest religion in the world.
20. Gautama Siddhartha Buddha was born in 563 BC in Nepal.
21. The Analects is the sacred book of the Confucianism.
22. Jesus Christ was born in Jerusalem.
23. Meaning of Vishva is the destroyer.
24. The meaning of Brahma is the creator.
25. Jerusalem is a sacred place for Christian, Jews and Muslims.
26. Gautama Siddhartha Buddha was born in 563 BC.
27. The Lun Yu is sacred book of Confucianism.
28. Christianity is 2010 years old.
29. Torah is the religious book of Judaism.
30. Synagogue is place of worship of Judaism.
31. Holy Prophet (SAW) goes to perform Hajj on 10th Hijri.
32. Hajj was made compulsory in 9th Hijri.
33. Moses was the founder of Judaism.
34. Imam Malik is the first authority for the compilation of Ahadis.
35. Vedas, Upanishads and Ramayana are the sacred books of Hinduism.
36. Moses (AS) was born in Egypt.
37. The only Hindu State in the World is Nepal.
38. The second largest religion of world is Islam.
39. Tao-te-Ching is the sacred book of Taoism.
40. Ashoka was great king of Sub continent Indo Pak. its religion was Buddhism.
41. The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of Samood.
42. Hinduism was founded almost 1500 BC many years ago.
43. Martin Luther was the founder of protestant sect of Christianity.
44. Confucianism is the main religion of China and Taiwan.
45. After Christianity and Islam, the third biggest religion is Hinduism.
46. The meaning of Vishnu is "the preserver".
47. The Sacred place of Christians is Jerusalem.
48. Muslim country has lowest per capita income

is Somalia.

49. A group of Christianity that emphasizes the authority of the Bible and the importance of personal salvation through faith is called Evangelical.
50. Religion Shintoism is followed in Japan.
51. The first biography on the life of Holy Prophet (PBUH) is written by Ibn-e-Hisham.
52. Guru Nanak is the founder of Indian religion Sikhism.
53. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak in 1500 AD.
54. Golden Temple is the sacred place of Sikhism.
55. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by Hazrat Mian Mir.
56. Lao-tse is the founder of Taoism.
57. Pope Benedict, the religious leader of Roman Catholic Church belongs to Germany.
58. Tao-te-Cheng is the founder of Taoism.
59. Taoism was founded in 16th Century.
60. Nissan is the month of the Jewish calendar during which Jesus was crucified.
61. Ikhwan As-safa (Brethren of purity) was founded in Basra, Iraq.
62. If the Primates of the Anglican Communion were meeting, it is a meeting of senior bishops.
63. Out of the following, the largest ethnic group by population without having a state of its own is Kurdish.
64. Zoroaster was a Religion Founder.
65. Official religion of Japan is Shintoism.
66. The Holy Book "Injeel" is also called the Gospel.
67. After Christianity and Islam, the third biggest religion in terms of following is Hinduism.
68. Kallas Raj monuments near Chakwal are sacred to Hinduism.
69. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by Akbar.
70. Tripitak is the holy book of Buddhists.
71. The brother of Moses who was the first high priest of the Israelites in the Old Testament was Aaron.
72. Sacred book of Sikhism was written by Guru Nanak.
73. Confucius was ancient philosopher of China.
74. "Fire Temple" is the place of worship for Parsi.
75. Zoroastrianism is the Persian (Iranian) religion which survives today among the Parsis (Parsees) of Pakistan and India.
76. Siddhartha was the original name of Buddha.

77. Buddhism was founded in 525 BC.

78. Gautama Buddha founded Buddhism in India.

GLIMPSES INTO HISTORY

1. Napoleon regarded this battle Austerlitz (1805) as his greatest victory.
2. Pythagoras, geometriician belonged to Greece.
3. Persian-Greek Wars were fought in 499 BC.
4. Kursk was the crucial Russian victory over the Germans was a turning-point in the World War Two in 1943.
5. Kursk is the biggest tank battle in military history, with 1,200 tanks slugging it out.
6. In Port Arthur Japanese launch a successful attack on the Russian Pacific Fleet, using torpedoes to devastating effect during Russo-Japanese War.
7. Although a Persian victory, Thermopylae battle is most celebrated for the heroic defense of a crucial pass by 300 Spartans.
8. Augusto Sandino the revolutionary leader who waged a guerrilla campaign against the United States in Nicaragua in the early part of the 20th century.
9. The Mukti Bahini was the leading insurgent group in this nation's successful war of independence in 1971. Bangladesh was the name of this new nation.
10. UNITA has become a political party in Angola, but between the 1960's -1990's it was one of the chief rebel groups in the country. Jonas Savimbi was its leader.
11. Moorish Kingdom of Granada (Spain) surrendered to Christians in the year 1492.
12. Battle of Cape St Vincent naval engagements, which happened first.
13. During Battle of the Somme first tanks were employed.
14. The French Revolution began in the year 1789.
15. The French Revolution gave rise to the theory of Socialism.
16. Conservative leader Angela Merkel became the Chancellor of Germany on 10th October, 2005 first female chancellor of Germany.
17. 'Renaissance' took place in Europe during 15th Century.
18. Napoleon Bonaparte emerged as a great leader in France as a result of the 'French Revolution'.
19. Mahmood Ghaznavi was called as the kidnapper of the scholars.
20. The slogan of the French Revolution was Liberty, equality, and fraternity.
21. The French Revolution ended in 1793.
22. The Russian Revolution took place in the year 1919.
23. Magna Carta was signed by the King of England in 1215.
24. The Bolshevik Revolution is associated with Russia.
25. The flag of Denmark is the oldest state flag still in use. The flag is known as Dannebrog.
26. The Magna Carta was signed during the reign of John II.
27. Vladimir Lenin emerged as a great leader after Russian Revolution.
28. Queen Maria Theresa is associated with the War of Austrian succession.
29. Battle of Waterloo was fought in 1815.
30. Karl Marx belongs to Germany.
31. 'Phoney War' is associated with the invasion by Germany of Norway and Denmark.
32. 'Boston Tea Party' is associated with the American Independence.
33. He revolted against Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi first of all Khawja Baqi Billah.
34. War of American Independence was fought between Britain and North America.
35. War of American Independence was fought in 1776.
36. Thomas Jefferson drafted 'Declaration of America Independence'.
37. World War I commenced in 1914.
38. World War II commenced in 1939.
39. Rabia Basry was born in 91 AH.
40. The Treaty of Versailles was signed in 1919.
41. The first atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug 6, 1945.
42. The second atom bomb was dropped on Nagasaki on Aug 9, 1945.
43. 'KKK' (Ku Klux Klan) is a terrorist organization of USA.
44. Columbus discovered the New World in 1492.
45. George Washington became president in 1789.
46. In Battle of Gibraltar Bay the Dutch defeated Spaniards and Portuguese in 1607.
47. The first ten amendments to the American Constitution are known as Bill of rights.
48. Actor Michael Sheard, who played Adolf Hitler's character for five times died on 31th August, 2005 belonged to Britain.
49. The communist manifesto was first published in German.

50. After the downfall of Ghazni dynasty Ghori dynasty was established in the sub-continent.
51. The Boston Tea Party took place in 1773.
52. Haroon ur Rashid the Abbasid ruler who possess a legendary position and ruled over most of the Islamic world from 783-809 A.D.
53. Abu al Abbas as Saffah was the first Abbasi Caliph.
54. At the time tragedy of Karbala occurred Umayyad dynasty was ruling the Islamic world.
55. Walid Bin Abdul Malik the Umayyad ruler in whose reign Muslim forces successfully entered sub-continent, Africa and Spain.
56. Crusades were movement to Religious wars by European Christians to liberate the holy land.
57. Crusades were conducted during the period 1085-1270 AD.
58. The Treaty of Versailles ended the World War I.
59. The Enlightenment was believed in basic goodness of human nature.
60. The regime of Mikhail Gorbachev differed from that of Brezhnev in that Gorbachev allowed elements of a market economy.
61. The Romantic Movement was tied to the nationalist movement.
62. Hazrat Baba Fareed Gang Shakar was married to the daughter of Balban.
63. The immediate cause of World War II in Europe was the invasion of Poland.
64. The first truly global war was Seven Years' War.
65. In 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal King Humayun in the battle of Kennauj.
66. The total number of the Umayyad rulers was 14.
67. UN General Assembly approved Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty CTBT on 10th Sept. 1996.
68. British relinquished the control of Hong Kong and thus it became the part of China on July 1997.
69. Tariq bin Ziyad, Musa bin Nasair and Muhammad bin Qasim the most famous and successful generals of Islamic history belonged to Umayyad.
70. East and West Germany re-united on October 3, 1990.
71. Umer bin Abdul Aziz apart from the Holy Prophet's first four successors, is acknowledged as a caliph in the true sense of the word was a ruler of Umayyad dynasty.
72. Abbasids ruled over most of the Islamic world from 750 till 1258.
73. Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty (ABMT) was signed in 1972.
74. NPT (Non Proliferation Treaty) was signed in 1st July 1968 by 62 Nations.
75. Germany was defeated by England in a naval battle fought in 1916.
76. Battle of the Nile in which British and French fleets met Britain was victorious. The battle was fought in 1798.
77. Geneva Convention was about prisoners of wars and rules of war held in 1949.
78. Mangol Empire was organized into four Khanates, in Persia, Southern, Tukestan and China. Kublai Khan ruled over China from 1260 to 1294 Yuan dynasty was founded by him.
79. The Atlantic Charter of August 14, 1941 was a statement of common war aims formulated between Roosevelt and Winston Churchill.
80. Salahuddin Ayubi emerged as the hero of the Muslims in Third Crusade.
81. Pentagon is the military head quarter of USA.
82. George W. Bush, the president of USA, comes from Texas American States.
83. The third battle of Panipat was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Mahrattas. Mahrattas were defeated and their military might was destroyed forever. The battle was fought in 1761 AD.
84. Israel-Arab War is the shortest war ever fought, ended in just six days.
85. A Civil War between Cavaliers (King Charles I supporters) and forces of Parliament lead by Oliver Cromwell was fought between *1642-1649*.
86. Richard Nixon was only president of USA who resigned from his post. He resigned in 9th August 1974.
87. Byzantine Empire collapsed when Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453.
88. True Man was the president of USA at the time of creation of Pakistan.
89. Decisive battle between Muhammad Bin Qasim and Raja Dahir was fought in 712.
90. Shock and Awe is the name of USA's war against Iraq in 2003.
91. The Declaration of Independence of the American Colonies was adopted by the Constitutional Congress on July 4, 1776 at Philadelphia.
92. Harvard University is the oldest university of U.S.A.

93. Harvard University was established in USA in 1636.
94. The Paris Pact is also known as Kellogg Brandt pact was held in 1928.
95. Mughal Empire ruled over India for 331 years.
96. George Washington was succeeded by John Adams.
97. In the reign of General Abdul Nasser Egyptian President, Suez Canal was nationalized.
98. In 1954 USA launched her first Atomic Submarine Nautilus.
99. Humayun the only Mughal emperor who was thoroughly defeated and had to live in exile before recapturing India.
100. 19th Amendment to USA's constitution essentially granted the right of voting to women.
101. Switzerland became a neutral state on 1815.
102. First commercial cellphone (Mobile Phone) service started in 1984 in Chicago (USA).
103. Ran Kutch Award between Pakistan and India was occurred in 1968.
104. Lodhi was the last ruling dynasty of Delhi Sultanate of India.
105. John F. Kennedy the youngest elected president of USA.
106. Theodor Roosevelt the youngest president of USA who was vice president but had to take over after the assassination of President William McKinley.
107. USA has won maximum numbers of Nobel peace prizes.
108. Babar was the founder of Mughal dynasty.
109. Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA.
110. Thomas Jefferson was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
111. The husband of Queen of UK is to be called The Duke of Edinburgh.
112. UK is the first democratic country of the world.
113. The first Civil War among the Muslims was Battle of Jamal.
114. Ottoman Empire was eliminated from the world map in 1922.
115. Balkan war completed the expulsion of Ottoman Empire from Europe during 1912-13.
116. Sultan Muhammad established Ghazni dynasty in 979.
117. The battle of Uhud was fought between 3000 kafirs and 700 Muslims in 625 AD.
118. The American Independence was recognized by Missouri Compromise.
119. The Lodhi dynasty was established in 1451 by Bahlol Lodhi.
120. Syed dynasty was founded in 1414 by Khizar Khan Temur.
121. The American Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson.
122. Chinese Communist undertook the Long March of 1934.
123. Abraham Lincoln President of America abolished slavery.
124. In 624 AD Badr, the first battle in the history of Islam was fought.
125. Battle of Khandaq (Ditch) was fought in 627 AD between 10000 non-Muslims and 3000 Muslims troops. Salman Farsi (RA) made the proposal for digging a ditch.
126. The battle of Hunain was fought just after the conquest of Makkah in 630 AD.
127. First American black form woman who got Presidential Medal of freedom in 1996 by Clinton was Rosa Park.
128. Sultan Muhammad the conqueror of Constantinople belonged to Ottoman dynasty.
129. Tughlaq dynasty was established in 1320. Ghyas ud Din Tughluq was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
130. A battle was fought between Muhammad Ghouri and Prithvi Raj in 1192 AD. Muhammad Ghouri won the battle. The name of battle was Battle of Tarain.
131. Buddhist emperor Ashoka belonged to Mauryan dynasty.
132. Chandra Gupta founded an empire in 321 B.C. that encompassed most of the Sub-continent was called Mauryan Empire.
133. The American President Mr. Roosevelt was elected for four times.
134. The Japanese Prime Minister at the time of World War II was Hideki Tojo.
135. In 1764 AD British won Bengal by defeating Nawab of Oudh in the battle of Buxar.
136. The First war between Arabs and Israel was fought in 1948.
137. The War of Roses (1455-1485) in European history is associated with the Civil war in England.
138. The capital of Byzantine Empire was Constantinople.
139. In 395 A.D. Roman Empire was divided into two parts the Eastern Part of Empire was called Byzantine Empire.
140. Battle Waterloo was the Napoleon's last battle in which he was captured and exiled to St Helena.
141. Battle of Salamis was fought between Athenian fleet and Persian fleet. Persian fleet

- was defeated. The battle was fought in 408 BC.
142. Khilji dynasty was established in 1290 Jalal ud Din Firuz was the founder of Khilji dynasty.
143. Nelson Mandela South African Activist who was awarded Noble Prize for Peace in 1993.
144. The French Revolution gave rise to the theory of Democracy.
145. The battle of Khyber was fought in the year 628 AD
146. An important battle was fought between Alexander the Great and Raja Porus in which Raja was defeated. The battle was fought in 326 BC.
147. Montenegro, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece fought a war with Turkey in 1912. Turkey was defeated. Name of the war was Balkan War I.
148. Italian Army from Libya invaded Egypt in 1942 in order to attack British forces. The war fought is called Desert War.
149. Euro currency was launched in January 1999.
150. Umayyad ruled over Islamic world from 661 – 750.
151. Big four (USA, UK, France and USSR) are related with World War II.
152. The Treaty of Versailles ended the World War I.
153. In 190 BC Battle of Magnesia was fought between Syrians and Romans. Syrian Army was defeated.
154. Athenians were defeated in Spartan War II fought in 431 BC.
155. 'Boston Tea Party' is associated with American Independence.
156. First China war fought (1839-42) between China and Britain is known as Opium War.
157. Florence Nightingale is associated with Crimean War.
158. In Battle of Waterloo British forces led by Duke of Wellington defeated French forces led by Napoleon Bonaparte.
159. In 1215 the Magna Carta was signed by the King of England
160. Pakistan leaves the Commonwealth in 1971 due to recognition of Bangladesh.
161. The murder of Archduke Ferdinand, the heir to Austrian throne became the immediate cause of World War I.
162. The Second World War came to an end on 09-08-1945
163. Pakistan adopts Standard Time on Oct 1, 1951.
164. Union of England and Scotland was formed in 1707.

165. East and West Germany reunited on October 3, 1990.
166. 1st World War continued for 4 years.
167. The Hippocratic Oath is an Ethical Code.
168. Umer bin Abdul Aziz apart from the Holy Prophet's first four successors, is acknowledged as a caliph in the true sense of the word was a ruler of Umayyad dynasty.
169. Abbasids ruled over most of the Islamic world from 750 till 1258.
170. Anti-Ballistic Missiles Treaty (ABMT) was signed in 1972.
171. The Montevideo convention of rights and duties of states adopted in 1933.
172. Kublai Khan the Mongol ruler ruled China from 1260 till 1294.
173. Mongol Empire was organized into four Khanates, in Persia, Southern, Turkestan and China. Kublai Khan ruled over China from 1260 to 1294 Yuan dynasty was founded by him.
174. Geneva Convention was about prisoners of wars and rules of war held in 1949.
175. Suez Canal convention was held in 1888.
176. Qutub ud Din Aibak was the first ruler of Slave dynasty.
177. Ikhshidid dynasty which was founded by Muhammad Ibn Tughj and ruled over Egypt and Syria from 935 to 969.
178. Hirst Millar Draft was accepted in 28 April, 1919 it was about League of Nation.
179. The Industrial Revolution first took place in England.
180. The author of the "New Deal" was President Roosevelt.
181. German attack on Poland was the immediate cause of World War II.
182. July 14, is celebrated every year as national holiday in France. On this day in 1789 the fall of the Bastille took place.
183. Communist Revolution took place in Russia in the month of March.
184. 1917 is the year of Russian revolution.
185. Pakistan carried out its nuclear explosion on 28th May, 1998.
186. Bill Clinton is the 42th president of USA.
187. Lenin was replaced by Stalin.
188. The Headquarters of the League of Nations stationed at Geneva.
189. The other name of the Kellogg Pact was pact of Paris.
190. Wilson's Fourteen Points were announced in 1919.
191. During the period of the Renaissance new styles of architecture first developed in Italy.

192. The early Turkish Empire which is popularly known as 'Salve Dynasty' was established in 1206 and lasted till 1290
193. Slavery was Abolished in America was in 1865.
194. Sir Zafarullah Khan was Judge of ICJ.
195. Bandung Conference was held in 1955.
196. Winston Churchill was British Prime Minister.
197. Imam Khomeini came to power in Iran in February 1979.
198. Monroe Doctrine was given in 1823
199. Israel was created in 1948
200. Water Gate Scandal resulted in the resignation of President Nixon.
201. UN Secretary General Kofi Annan belonged to Ghana.
202. Soviet Union was replaced by Russian federation in December, 1991.
203. Suez crises between Egypt, France, Britain, and Israel began in 1956
204. US Diplomatic case arose between USA and Iran in 1979.
205. Zero was introduced by Arabs.
206. Ronald Reagan was a presidential candidate of Republican
207. NPT is not signed by Israel, India and Pakistan.
208. The first Hague Conference was held in 1899
209. The UN charter in 1945 was drawn up in San Francisco
210. Indian Congress came into power under the leadership of Sonia Gandhi in 2004.
211. North Korea invaded South Korea in 1950.
212. According to Brandt Report, 'The South' consists of Third World countries.
213. Pearl Harbor, USA, naval base in Hawaii Islands, during WWII was attacked by Japan.
214. Sarah Palin was the governor of Alaska.
215. The ICJ is located at The Hague.
216. United Arab Emirates is a federation of 7 Emirates.
217. Human rights declaration was adopted by USA in 1967.
218. Constitution of USA is the briefest constitution of the world. There are 7 articles in constitution of USA
219. The British Empire began in the early 17th century by founding of colonies in North America.
220. Canada, India the two regions won by British from French in 18th century.
221. In 1659 AD Aurangzeb finally defeated Dara Shokoh and became the Emperor of India in the Battle of Samugarh.
222. Gerald Rudolph Ford Jr. served as the 38th president of the United States from 1974 to 1977. He belonged to Republican Party.
223. Virgin Islands were purchased from Denmark.
224. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbour in December 1941
225. American Women got the right to vote in 1945
226. The only President to enjoy four times was Franklin D. Roosevelt
227. The Peace Treaty of American Independence in 1783 was signed in the City of Paris
228. America was named after Amerigo Vespucci
229. The term 'Green Revolution' stands for Rapid increase in agricultural productivity.
230. Minphtah's mummy is situated in the museum of Egypt
231. John Adams was 2nd US President.
232. The Boston Massacre took place in 1773
233. Congress of US consists of Senate, House of Representative
234. In 1540 Sher Shah Suri defeated Mughal King Humayun in the battle of Kennauj
235. Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution"
236. Ran Kutch Award between Pakistan and India was occurred in 1968.
237. Switzerland became a neutral state in 1815
238. The People's Republic of China was established in Beijing on 1st October 1949
239. Gupta Dynasty ruled over most of India from A.D. 320 to 550 A.D
240. Tang dynasty finally collapsed in 902
241. Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C. by Octavian
242. Anatolia Turkish Tribe created Ottoman Empire
243. In battle of Plassey Lord Clive defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula in 1757 AD.
244. The British prime minister at the outbreak of World War II was Chamberlain.
245. Han dynasty was founded after collapse of Chin dynasty Liu Bang was the founder of Han dynasty
246. Mu'awiya (RA) was the founder of Umayyad dynasty.
247. 'Big Five' (USA, UK, France, Italy and Japan) are related with World War I
248. Russia and Japan fought a war in 1903. Russia was defeated. The war is called Russ-Japanese War.
249. The East India Company acquired in 1668 the island of Bombay from Portugal.

- 250 Hundred-Year War was fought in 1338-1453 between France and England.
- 251 Gandhara civilization was situated between the rivers Indus and Jhelum.
- 252 In 1099 European rulers captured Palestine from the Muslims in Crusade War.
- 253 Rahn-ud-Din Berber defeated the Mongols in 14th century.
- 254 In 1956 Egypt nationalized Suez Canal.
- 255 Soviet Union invaded the forces in Afghanistan in December, 1979.
- 256 Zahir Shah ruled Afghanistan from 1933 till 1973 when he was overthrown by Muhammad Daud.
- 257 The last King of Afghanistan was Muhammad Zahir Shah.
- 258 Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope in 1498.
- 259 Rome Italian city was originally built on seven hills.
- 260 Italy fought on both sides during World War II.
- 261 Qutayba Bin Muslim is the conqueror of Central Asia.
- 262 Moorish Kingdom of Granada (Spain) surrendered to Christians in the year 1492.
- 263 Ahmad Shah founded the ever first unified state in Afghanistan in 1747 AD.
- 264 Al Beruni came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni.

NOTABLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

1. Research and study that are closely related to history are called Archaeology.
2. Mohenjo-Daro civilisation started in 3,000 B.C.
3. Headquarter of Gandhara civilization is Taxila.
4. Kot Diji archaeological site was discovered in 1955.
5. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of Thatta.
6. Bhambore is an Archaeological site located in Sindh.
7. Gandhara civilization flourished in Pakistan during the rule of Buddhist kings.
8. Gandhara civilization was situated between the rivers Indus and Jhelum.
9. Mohenjo-Daro is in Sindh.
10. The ancient part of Turkey is known as Asia Minor.
11. The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in 1922.
12. Indus valley civilization was one of the four earliest ancient civilizations of the old world. It was developed in NW of the Indian subcontinent about 2500 BC.

265. Muhammad Bin Qasim invades Sindh in 712
266. Afghanistan gained its independence in 1921 under the leadership of Aman ul Allah.
267. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by Muhammad-bin-Qasim.
268. Alexander invaded India in 326 BC.
269. Timur invaded India during the reign of Nasiruddin Mehmud.
270. Timurlung invaded India in 1389.
271. Nadir Shah invades India in 1739.
272. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
273. Death of Tipu Sultan was in 1799.
274. Vasco-da-Gama came to India 1498.
275. The Muslims invaded Spain in 711 AD.
276. Ibne-eKhalidun was famous historian of 14th century.
277. Kingdom of Khwarzirm was destroyed in 1218-20 AD by Changaiz Khan.
278. King Idris Libyan king deposed by Colonel Qaddafi in 1969.
279. Changiz Khan died in the year 1227 AD.
280. 'Reformation' in the European History means Christian Calendar.
281. Napoleon took control of large amounts of mainland Europe but failed to subdue England.

13. Taxila was a famous site of Gandhara Art.
14. Harappa is located on the bank of River Ravi.
15. The historic site 'Mehrgarh' was discovered on the right bank of the Bolan River.
16. Mohenjo-Daro is also known as Mound of the Dead.
17. Mohenjo-Daro historical site was discovered by John Marshall in 1922.
18. Gandhara Art is related to Taxila.
19. The culture centre of Ghandhara civilization was situated at Taxila.
20. Aryans destroyed the Indus Valley Civilization.
21. Archaeologists in Israel have discovered 20000 years old village under the mud of Dead Sea.
22. 'Petra' an archaeological site is among the new Seven Wonders of the World located in Jordan.
23. The Incan Civilization flourished in South America.
24. Sumerian civilization is located on bank of Tigris.

25. The main occupation of the Indus Valley civilization was Agriculture.
26. The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in Mohenjo-Daro.
27. Samuel Huntington argues that the fault lines of civilization are the breeding grounds of conflicts in the century.
28. Ruins of Mohenjo-Daro are located in District Larkana.

29. Taxila was a centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500.
30. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro and Sumerian.
31. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila was set up with the aid of China.
32. The new art which evolved after the arrival of Muslims in South Asia was known as Indo-Islamic Art.

DYNASTIES AND EMPIRES

1. Tughlaq dynasty comes first in sequence.
2. Qutubuddin Aibak was the first Muslim king of Delhi Sultanate and founder.
3. Quwwatul Islam Mosque was built in Aibak period.
4. Chenghez Khan was Mongol conqueror who came to India during the reign of Iltutmish.
5. 'No dynasty lasts more than three generations' is the theory of Ibn Khaldun.
6. The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was built by Aurangzeb.
7. Abbasid is derived from the name of Prophet Muhammad's (P. B. U. H.) uncle Al-Abbas.
8. Marwan 711 is the last Umayyad Caliph who defeated in battle of Great Zab.
9. The period of Abbasid Dynasty was 750- 1258.
10. Abu al-Abbas as-Saffah was the first Abbasid Caliph.
11. Abbasid caliphate was destroyed in 1258 by Mongol.
12. British Empire began 17th century.
13. Britain won Canada and India from French in 18th century.
14. The period of Ikshidids Dynasty was 935- 969.
15. Muhammad Ibn Tughj was the founder of Ikshidids Dynasty.
16. The last ruling family of Delhi Sultanate of India was Lodhi Dynasty.
17. The period of Lodhi Dynasty was 1451- 1526.
18. First Lodhi ruler was Bahul Lodhi.
19. Babur was the first Mughal ruler who invaded India.
20. In First Battle of Panipat, Lodhi Emperor Ibrahim killed.
21. Chandra Gupta was the founder of Mauryan Empire.
22. Ashoka was Buddhist Mauryan Emperor who works for ancient Indian art.
23. The founder of Mongol empire was Genghi Khan.
24. The Mongol ruled from 1167- 1227.
25. Mongol conquered northern China.
26. Balu Khan destroyed the Baghdad seat of Abbasid caliphate in 1258.
27. Yuan Dynasty foundation was laid down Kublai

- khan's rule
28. Mughal ruled the Subcontinent for 300 years.
29. The period of Mughal Empire was 1526- 1857.
30. The founder of Mughal Empire Babur belonged to Central Asia.
31. Babur died in the year 1530.
32. Under Aurangzeb Mughal Emperor the whole sub-continent was under his rule.
33. Capital of Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi in 1638.
34. After Napoleonic Wars Britain acquired possessions in West Indies.
35. Roman Empire was divided into two parts in 395 A.D.
36. The strategic rivalry between the British Empire and the Russian Empire for supremacy in Central Asia is termed as the Great Game.
37. The longest reigning monarch of the present World is The King of Thailand.
38. The last caliph of Umayyad's was Marwan II.
39. The period of Fatimid Dynasty ruled from 909 to 1171.
40. Gupta Dynasty was the part of North Indian Dynasty.
41. The period of Gupta dynasty was 320 to 550 A.D.
42. White Han Invasion reduced Gupta Dynasty to a portion of Bengal.
43. Han Dynasty had ruled in ancient China.
44. Han dynasty was originated in China, its period was 202 B.C. 220 A.D.
45. The founder of Han Dynasty was Liu Bang.
46. The ideology of Han Dynasty was Confucianism.
47. Holy Roman Empire was western part of the ancient Roman Empire.
48. The founder of Holy Roman Empire was German King Otto I.
49. Napoleon abolished Holy Roman Empire in 1806.
50. Ikshidids Dynasty was Muslim Turkish Dynasty.
51. Amir Khusro was the great musician of Sultanate dynasty.
52. Third battle of Panipat fought in 1761.
53. Todar Mal was the revenue minister of Akbar.
54. The foundation of the city of Baghdad was laid

- in 762 during the reign of Abbasid caliph Al Mansoor.
55. Mongols destroyed Baghdad and overthrew Arab empire in 1258
56. Aryans came to India about 2000 B.C from Central Asia
57. Dravidians were the original residents of northern India before arrival of Aryans.
58. Babar was the founder of Mughal dynasty.
59. Babar laid foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526
60. Babar reigned lasted 4 years
61. In Battle of Panipat Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodi
62. In the book "Tuzuk-i- Babri" Babar describes his memories and adventures.
63. Babar died in 1530 at Agra
64. The relationship between Babar and Humayun was of Father and Son
65. Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in 1540 A.D.
66. In Battle of Chausa, Sher Shah Suri defeated Humayun.
67. Sher Shah Suri reign lasted 5 years.
68. Sher Shah Suri has introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent.
69. Sher Shah Suri is buried in Sasaram.
70. The Grand Trunk Road was built by Sher Shah Suri.
71. Grand Trunk Road was constructed in Sher Shah Suri regime.
72. Sher Shah Suri built famous fort Rohtas fort.
73. Sher Shah Suri died in 1545.
74. King Akbar was born in 1542 at Umerkot.
75. The relation between Babar and Akbar is of Grandfather and Grand Son
76. King Akbar promulgated "Deen-i-Ilahi".
77. Ab'ul Fazal was the author of "Ain-i-Akbari" & "Akbar Nama".
78. Nur Jahan died in 1643
79. The relation of Shah Jahan and Jahangir was of father and son
80. Shah Jahan ruled about 22 years.
81. Period of Shah Jahan is known as "golden period" of Mughal Empire
82. Taj Mahal is the famous building which was built in Shah Jahan period. It is considered as one of the seven wonders of world
83. Aurangzeb Alamgir born in 1618.
84. Shahi Mosque was built in Aurangzeb period.
85. Aurangzeb ascend throne as Alamgir in 1658.
86. Aurangzeb Alamgir died in 1707.
87. Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal Emperor
88. Mughal Empire came to end in 1857.
89. Mughal Empire reached its decline partially because of religious fundamentalism of

- Aurangzeb.
90. Seljuq Dynasty ruled in the part of Middle East and Central Asia
91. Originally, the House of Seljuq was a branch of Oghuz Turks
92. In Turkey, the period of PA Empire was 1299-1922.
93. Ottoman Empire gives up Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, Cyprus under Treaty San Stefano
94. The rule of Ottoman Empire comes to end in Europe after The Balkan Wars.
95. Modern Turkey was formed in 1923.
96. First Battle of Panipat fought in 1526.
97. Babar was the winner of the Battle of Panipat.
98. Ottoman Empire was an Islamic Turkish ruled state which spanned over 3 continents.
99. The first ruler of Ottoman Empire was Osman I.
100. The first capital of Ottoman Empire was Constantinople.
101. Persian Empire was founded in 549 B.C.
102. Persian Empire was collapsed in 331 B.C by Alexander the Great.
103. Period of Roman Empire was from 27 B.C to 476 A.D.
104. Sayyid Dynasty dynasty was as successors of Tughluq dynasty.
105. The duration of Sayyid dynasty is 1414 - 1451.
106. "Shogun period" is related to Japan.
107. Khizer Khan is the first Sayyid ruler of Delhi.
108. Suddat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in 1414
109. Suddat Dynasty in India was ended in 1442.
110. In China the period from 1368- 1644 is related to Ming Dynasty.
111. Tang Dynasty was created by the rulers of China from A.D. 618 to 907.
112. Chang'an was the capital of Tang dynasty.
113. The first block-printing book was published in Tang dynasty in A.D. 868.
114. Tang dynasty came to an end in A.D. 907.
115. Umayyads ruled Arab kingdom from 661 to A.D. 750.
116. The founder of Umayyad Dynasty is Abu Sufyan.
117. The first Umayyad Caliph was (Umayyad dynasty founder) is Ameer Muawiya.
118. The second Umayyad Caliph was Yazid bin Muawiya.
119. The ruling dynasty of India from 1290 to 1320 AD was Khilji Dynasty.
120. In Fitnah war the third caliph Hazrat Usman was murdered.
121. Umayyads of Cordoba was founded by Abd ar-Rahman.
122. Board of revenue of Umayyad reign was called Dwan al-Kharaj

123. The total number of the Umayyad rulers was 14.
124. Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded India and conquered Sindh in 712
125. Sindh is known as Babul Islam
126. Raja Dahir, a Hindu Raja who defeated by Muhammad Bin Qasim
127. Mahmood Ghazni was born in 971.
128. Expeditions carried out Mahmood Ghazni in India were 17 in total
129. Attack on Somnat was the famous expedition of Mahmood Ghazni.
130. Idol Breaker title is bestowed to Mahmood Ghazni.
131. Alberuni wrote a book "An inquiry to India" with great historical value. He came India along with Mahmood Ghazni.
132. Shahbud din Ghori started his first expedition in 1175- Multan.
133. First "battle of Tarain" fought in 1191.
134. Second "battle of Tarain" fought in 1192.
135. Raja Chauhan was defeated in second battle of Tarain.
136. Shahbud din Ghori conquered "Qanoj" in 1194.
137. Shahbud din Ghori died in 1206.
138. Sultan shams-ud din was the father of Razia Sultana.
139. Sultan Ghayas-ud- Din Balban became king in 1266.
140. Real name of Sultan ghayas-ud- Din Balban was Bahaud Din.
141. Policy of "blood and Iron" belongs to Balban.
142. Jalal-ud-Din Feroz Khilji is the founder of Khilji clan in India
143. Khiljis ruled over India from 1290- 1320
144. Sultan Alauddin Khilji ruled from 1296- 1316
145. Ala-ud-din Khilji conquered Gujrat in 1296
146. Ala-ud-din Khilji died in 1316.
147. Sultan Ghiyasudin Tughlaq was the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
148. Eastern part of Roman Empire is known as Byzantine Empire.
149. The Capital of Byzantine Empire was Constantinople
150. Byzantine Empire collapsed when Seljuks captured Constantinople in 1453
151. During the time of Prophet (PBUH), the Emperor of Byzantine Empire was Heraclius.
152. Huns are called nomadic Mongol people who originated in central Asia.
153. Razia Sultana was the first and the last woman ruler of Delhi.
154. Razia Sultana was the 1st Woman Ruler of Indian sub-continent.
155. "Razia sultana" was the only Muslim Women Monarch who came to India. Her regime lasted 3 years
156. Razia Sultana the ruler of the Indian subcontinent belonged to The Slave Dynasty.
157. After the death of Shahbud din Ghori, Qutubuddin Aibak became the sultan of India
158. Qatub-u-din Aibek became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in 1206
159. Qatub-u-Din Aibek died during playing Polo
160. Sultan Muhammad the conqueror of Constantinople belonged to Ottomans dynasty
161. Sulaiman the Magnificent equally acknowledged by the Christian world ruled most of the Islamic world from 1520 to 1566 belonged to Ottomans dynasty
162. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was Feroz Shah Tughlaq
163. Amongst the following Qutubuddin Aibak is known as the slave king? (Slave dynasty)
164. The members of the majority ethnic group of both Burundi and Rwanda are known as Hutu.
165. After Ahmad Shah Dynasty, there rose a competition for control between Russians and British
166. After Khilji Tughluq dynasty came into power in Sub-Continent
167. Suleman the Magnificent was a King of Ottoman dynasty
168. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in 1414.
169. "With his death, ended the glory of Abbasids", the dead caliph was Al Wasiq Billah
170. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in 1290
171. Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate
172. Shams-ud-din Iltutmish of the slave Dynasty did reign for the longest period
173. Qutub ud Din Aibak was the first ruler of Slave dynasty
174. Ibrahim Lodi was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty.
175. The Thughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in 1320.
176. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in 1206
177. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in 1290.
178. The Agreement which provided for territorial allocations as spheres of Western influence in the Middle East, in case of break-up of Ottoman Empire, is known as Sykes-Picot.
179. Sykes-Picot Agreement (Also called Asia Minor Agreement) was signed in 1916.
180. Movement for uniting the Islamic Nations originated in 1880 in Ottoman Empire.
181. Central Asia became the part of Muslim Empire during the reign of Waleed I.

- 162 In 1626 British dominions became defined as free and equal countries within the British Empire
- 163 Roman Empire was established in 27 B.C. by Octavian.

184 Qutubuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India

KASHMIR

- 1 The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 sq km
- 2 State of Kashmir was the biggest state in the sub-continent situated in the northern part of Indo Pak continent having boundaries with China, India and Pakistan
- 3 Hari Singh was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947.
- 4 The percentage of Muslims in Jammu and Kashmir is 60%
- 5 "Incomplete Partition" is written about Kashmir dispute by Alastair Lamb
- 6 The state of Jammu & Kashmir was ruled by Ghulam Singh
- 7 In 1846 the British sold Kashmir to Dogra Maharaja Gulab Singh for an amount of approximately 7.5 million Rupees.
- 8 Geographically Kashmir is divided into three major parts Jammu, Kashmir, and Ladakh
- 9 Poonch the area of Kashmir where a spontaneous armed uprising took place against the Dogra tyranny, on the eve of partition
- 10 The capital of Pakistan was transferred from Karachi to Islamabad on 12 October 1963
- 11 In 1949 the Cease Fire Line in Kashmir came into existence
- 12 Syed Ali Shah Gilani is the Chairman of All Parties Hurriyat Conference in occupied Kashmir
- 13 The Line of Control in Kashmir was recognized through Shimla agreement 1972.
- 14 The total length of 'Line of Control' in Kashmir is 720km
- 15 Kashmir is important because of Strategic location

- 16 Sh. Abdullah and Ch. Ghulam Abbas was launched freedom movement in Kashmir which resulted into the first battle for freedom fought in 1930.
- 17 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute was presented by Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan.
- 18 Kashmir black day (Kashmir's Solidarity Day) is observed on October 27.
- 19 The largest Princely State by area at the time of partition was Kashmir.
- 20 On 8th October, 2005 the earthquake hit the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir.
- 21 The Secretary General of UNO has recently offered mediation between Pakistan and India on Kashmir.
- 22 The Kashmir issue was taken to the United Nation by India on 1 Jan 1948.
- 23 UNMOGIP UN Peace Keeping Operations has been mandated to monitor the LOG (former Cease Fire Line) in Kashmir.
- 24 Neelum Lake of Jammu and Kashmir is famous for its serene beauty.
- 25 Pandit Nehru, who had been assuring the Kashmiris to give them their right to self-determination, went back on his promise when Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO pacts.
- 26 The cease-fire line that separates Indian Occupied Kashmir from the Aksai Chin held by China is known as the Line of Actual Control.
- 27 Kargil is in Held Kashmir.
- 28 'K' in Pakistan stands for Kashmir.

SUFI SAINTS

- 1 Baba Farid is buried in Pakpattan.
- 2 Khawaja Ghulam Farid is buried in Mithankot.
- 3 Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of Suhrawardia order
- 4 Saint Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya established a "Khanqaha" in city of Multan
- 5 Al-Makhdum Hayveri popularly known as Hazrat Data Gani Bakhsh came to India with Sultan Masud of Gazni
- 6 Sehwan city is famous for its mausoleum of Sh. Usman Merwandi.

- 7 Madho Lal and Shah Hussain were Deep Friends.
- 8 Bulley Shah is buried in Kasur.
- 9 Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is buried in Sehwan Sharif.
- 10 Famous Punjabi writer Waris Shah wrote his famous book 'Heer Ranjha' living at the town of Malka Hans.
- 11 Multan is known as 'City of Saints'.
- 12 Sachal Sarmast was Sufi Poet of Sindh.
- 13 The famous shrine of Hazrat Bari Imam is located at Islamabad.

- 14. Multan is also affectionately known as 'City of Saints'.
- 15. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai's tomb is located in Sindh
- 16. Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani was the most significant Muslim saint of 17th Century India

- 17 Rukn-e-Alam is the head of the Suhrawardia Gilsia
- 18 Hazrat Data Gani Bakhsh died in 1072
- 19 Kashful Mahjub was written in Persian

IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

- 1. The present Secretary General of UN is from Portugal.
- 2. Hugo Grotius was a jurist in the Dutch Republic, philosopher, theologian, historiographer and Christian apologist, playwright, historiographer and poet.
- 3. Christopher Columbus sailed in Santa Maria
- 4. In Romania Nicolai Ceausescu once reign as the president.
- 5. Alfred Nobel is associated with the invention of Dynamite.
- 6. "Marco Polo" was a famous traveller.
- 7. David Living Stone discovered Zambia and Victoria Falls from 1852-73
- 8. Roald Amundsen discovered South Pole.
- 9. Leonardo da Vinci was the painter of Mona Lisa.
- 10. The first person who sailed around the world globe in the vessel Victoria was Magellan
- 11. Dr. Ian Wilmut is credited with the successful production of the first 'cloned sheep'.
- 12. Nightingale Florence was a nurse.
- 13. President of Syria Bashar Al Assad is Alawi by faith.
- 14. Charles Babbage is called the father of computer.
- 15. Ibn Rushd the famous Muslim scientist who discovered sun spot.
- 16. 'Razia Sultana' was the ruler of Slave dynasty.
- 17. Moamer al Qaddafi was the President of Libya.
- 18. Steve Jobs earned fame during his association with Apple
- 19. Napoleon Bona parte was the king of France
- 20. The founder of Algebra was Al-Khwarizmi
- 21. Khushal Khan Khattak is known as the national poet of Afghanistan
- 22. Milton said these words "Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven"
- 23. Bismarck was a great leader and statesman of Germany
- 24. Aristotle said these words "Man without society is either beast or God".
- 25. Hugo Grotius is called Father of International law.
- 26. Napoleon was known as "Man of Destiny".

- 27 The father of modern Science Fiction is Hugo Gernsback
- 28 Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on General theory of relativity
- 29 The scientist who shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with his son was W. H. Bragg
- 30 The famous nursery rhyme "Twinkle Twinkle Little Star" is written by Jane Taylor
- 31 Pierre Cardin was the first to make his clothes available as ready-to-wear collections
- 32 Henry Ford was praised by Adolf Hitler in his autobiography Mein Kampf. In fact, he was the only American to be praised by Hitler
- 33 Stephenson invented the Steam Locomotive
- 34 John Dalton started the modern system of using symbols for the elements
- 35 Penicillin was discovered by Alexander Fleming
- 36 Abraham Lincoln the President of USA who was killed during his office
- 37 Oparin & Haldane proposed the theory that "life could have arisen from non-organic molecules"
- 38 Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen a German scientist who discovered x-rays
- 39 Mikhail Gorbachev One among the two most powerful leaders in the world, he now occasionally goes on lecture tours, and acts in Pizza Hut commercials
- 40 England's greatest poet and dramatist whose 450th birth anniversary was celebrated throughout the world in 2014 is William Shakespeare
- 41 The husband of Queen of UK is to be called The Duke of Edinburg
- 42 'Hemant Karkare' was Indian Anti-terror squad chief killed during Mumbai attack in 2008
- 43 Kazi Nazrul Islam is the national poet of Bangladesh
- 44 Hristo Botev is the national poet of Bulgana
- 45 William Shakespeare is known as the national poet of England
- 46 Victor Hugo is the national poet of France
- 47 Johann Wolfgang von Goethe is the national poet of Germany

48. Ferdowsi and Hafez are the national poets of Iran.
49. A Russian revolutionary leader exiled to Siberia in 1895. Created Bolshevik Party to bring about communist revolution in Russia. We are talking about Vladimir Illich Lenin.
50. Thomas Moore, William Butler Yeats Ireland.
51. Fahien was a Chinese traveller.
52. Sun Yat-sen was the First President of the Chinese Republic.
53. Srimavo Bandaranaike was the first lady Prime Minister in the world.
54. Mrs Karoline Mikkelsen was the first woman to reach the North Pole.
55. Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire.
56. Mother Teresa was born in Albania.
57. Siskander Azam belonged to Macedonia.
58. Yuri Gagarin (Russia) was the first human space traveller.
59. Marshal Tito was President of Yugoslavia.
60. Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty in India.
61. Christopher Columbus was Discoverer of Puerto Rico and Jamaica. First modern European to discover the Americas and An Italian explorer.
62. Florence Nightingale is also known as the "Lady with the Lamp".
63. George Washington was succeeded by John Adams.
64. Anna Hazare is An activist.
65. John Logie Baird invented television in 1926.
66. Woodrow Wilson was the President of USA during World War I.
67. James Prescott Joule discovered the "First Law of Thermodynamics".
68. Omar-i-Khayyam a Persian poet, astronomer and mathematician, originator of new Iranian Calendar. In Algebra and mathematics he is credited with the originating the Binomial Theorem.
69. Allama Inayatullah Mashrafi, a mathematician, a political leader and a founder of movement called Khaksar Tehreek.
70. First Chairman of SUPARCO was Dr. Abdus Salam.
71. Timur Lang was the powerful Chaghta Turk who conquered Persia, Armenia, Georgia, attacked and plundered Delhi during his invasion of India Timur Lang.
72. Abul-Fazal was the author of Akbar Namah, Ain-i-Akbari and a trusted adviser of Akbar the Great.
73. Edmund Hillary the first man who successfully climbed Mt. Everest in 1953.

74. Junko Taipei was the first woman to climb Everest.
75. Ferdinand Magellan was the first man to sail round the world.
76. In the 19th century, Israel ben Beers his name to Paul Julius Reuter and founded the news agency, Reuter.
77. Ibn-Al-Haytham the Muslim mathematician and physicist who made the first significant contributions to optical theory since the time of Ptolemy.
78. Abu Hanifa was a Muslim Jurist and theologian whose systemization of Islamic legal doctrine was acknowledged as one of the four Islamic School of law which are followed in Pakistan, India, Turkey and Central Asia.
79. Gerald R. Ford was US president by Succession.
80. Nicolas Sarkozy is a French President.
81. Sigmund Freud renowned Austrian Psychologist, who developed the theory of psychoanalysis and authored the Interpretation of Dreams and The Ego and the Id.
82. Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA.
83. Stalin became the Prime Minister of former USSR in 1941.
84. Uqba bin Nafah (R.A.) is called as "Alexander of Muslim World".
85. Lord Clive is considered the founder of the British Empire in India.
86. Doctrine of Lapse is associated with Lord Dalhousie.
87. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah the person who took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
88. Ibn Abbas (RA) was the companion of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) and the first Interpreter of the Quran.
89. Ibn-Baitar the greatest Muslim scientist who collected herbs from Spain to Syria and wrote an outstanding book "Kitab al Jami fi Adwiya al Mufrada".
90. Abul Qasim Al-Zahravi is known as Abulcasis in the west, is recognised as the greatest Muslim Surgeon. He was the personal Physician of Caliph Mamoon.
91. Al-Zahravi was also a dentist. Hemophilia deadly disease was for the first time explained by him.

92. Abu al-Wafa the Muslim mathematician who made important contributions to the development of trigonometry.
93. Thomas Jefferson was the founder of Democratic Party of USA.
94. Chandra Gupta was also called Mauryan Empire.
95. Hazrat Baba Fareed Gang Shakar was married to the daughter of Balban.
96. Atlee was the Prime Minister of UK at the time of creation of Pakistan.
97. President of Pakistan Zia-ul-Haq during 4th summit of OIC requested the OIC to restore the membership of Egypt.
98. Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi prepared alcohol by using the process of Fermentation.
99. Inertia of matter was identified by Ibn-ul-Haitham.
100. Nomadic Muslim tribes who lived in Sinkiang province of China are called Huns.
101. Ishaq Shamin is the poet of the famous poem of Balochi language "Dulhan".
102. Syed Abul Ala Maududi the first Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Tarjuman-ul-Quran" and author of Tafheem-ul-Quran.
103. Mozart Wolfgang was a famous Austrian Music Composer.
104. Khawaja Nazimuddin was the second Governor-General of Pakistan.
105. Earnest Hemingway was awarded Nobel Prize for Literature.
106. D.H. Lawrence the English novelist whose works include Sons and Lovers, Women in Love, Lady Chatterley's Lover etc.
107. Charles Good Year was the inventor and originator of rubber vulcanisation (patent) 1844.
108. The commander of Muslim army in the Battle of Qadisiya was Saad bin Abi Waqas.
109. The nationality of Cleopatra queen was Egypt.
110. Ibrahim Lincoln said "Democracy is government of the people by the people for the people".
111. Christopher Columbus was the founder of USA belonged to Italy.
112. The shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located at Mithankot.
113. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan did his Ph.D. from Leaven University of Belgium.
114. Octopus and Star fish instruments discovered in 1996 are used in Beating Heart Surgery.
115. Henry Kissinger was the former US Secretary of State.
116. Sher Shah is regarded as the forerunner of revenue administration in medieval India.

117. Omar Khayyam was a Persian poet.
118. John Keats and Shelley were English poets.
119. Famous Poet Hafiz Shirazi belonged to Iran.
120. Sir James Clark the first person who located the Magnetic Pole in 1831.
121. Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire in India.
122. Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India".
123. Saad bin Maaz (RA) the first Muslim who was appointed as Hakim.
124. Alexander the Great was the king of Macedonia.
125. Comrade newspaper was published in 1913 by the Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar.
126. Sigmund Freud was one the great Psychologist.
127. Tunku Abdul Rehman the first Prime Minister of Malaysia who negotiated with the British for the independence of Malaysia.
128. Ziaur Rahman served as the President of Bangladesh for the term lasting from April 21, 1977 to May 30, 1981.
129. Abul Fazal the celebrated Mughal court poet and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarname.
130. Jahangir installed the "Chain of Justice".
131. Sher Shah Suri introduced Land Revenue system in subcontinent.
132. Ahmed G. Chaglia composed the tune of National Anthem of Pakistan.
133. In 1979 Dr. Abdus Salam receives the Nobel Prize in Physics.
134. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of Allama Iqbal.
135. Harold Pinter won the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 2005.
136. Alfred Nobel patented the technology of controlled blast of nitroglycerine in 1863.
137. Thomas Jefferson drafted the "Declaration of American Independence".
138. Matthew Arnold was the famous English critic, which created famous poems like Sohrab and Rustam and Scholar Gipsy.
139. Mohammad Najib the first President of Egypt who was put under house arrest in 1954 by Jamal Abdul Nasser.
140. Henry Cavendish English scientists discovered hydrogen and chemical composition of water.
141. Boris Leonidovich was the well-known Russian writer and novelist with the famous works like "Doctor Zhivago" to his credit.
142. Patras Bukhan was the famous humorist and critic, formerly principal of Government College, Lahore.
143. Turgat Ozal was the president of Turkey.

144. Robert Edwin Peary reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909
145. Empress Catherine II, known as Catherine the Great was herself a/an American by Birth.
146. Mrs. Gloria Macapagal Arroya assumed the office of president of Philippines in 2001.
147. King of Macedonia who conquered most of Asia Minor and defeated Porus in 327 BC was Alexander the Great.
148. Al-Bairuni discovered the radius of the earth, which was 6338km.
149. Pablo Picasso was a Spanish painter.
150. Jone Mero is a great painter of Spain.
151. Alexander Graham Bell is the inventor of telephone
152. Sheikh Ahmed Yasin was the founder leader of Hamas
153. Louis Blenot was the first person to fly across the English Channel
154. Francis Bacon is reputed to have coined the phrase 'Knowledge is power'.
155. George Washington was the first President of United States
156. Andres Pastrana was President of Colombia.
157. Archimedes the Greek scientist and mathematician known for the discovery of the unique principle of buoyancy (Law of Floating)
158. Mr. Justice Sardar Muhammad Iqbal was appointed as the first Wafaqi Mohtasib in Pakistan.
159. Sir Robert Walpole was the first Prime Minister of England
160. Henry Hudson discovered Hudson River, strait and Bay.
161. In the reign of General Abdul Nasser Egyptian President, Suez Canal was nationalized
162. Only Pakistani scientist who won the Noble prize is Dr. Abdus Salam.
163. Hector Boltho was Biographer of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
164. A great traveler 'Ibn e Batuta' belonged to Morocco
165. Yasir Arafat passed away at Paris on 11th November 2004.
166. Chanakya, the writer of the famed treatise Arthashastra, a book on Statecraft
167. Blaise Pascal is associated with Calculation Machine.
168. Qin Shihuang Di is considered the first emperor of unified China.
169. Dara Sheiko was the son of Sher Shah Suri Mughal Emperor.
170. Euclid the Greek mathematician who propounded the geometrical theorems.
171. Mu'awiya was the founder of Umayyad dynasty.
172. Ronald Amundsen reached South Pole in 1911.
173. Al Biruni Arab historian who visited India along-with the armies of Mahmood of Ghazni and wrote an account of India.
174. The world's most famous painting "The Last Supper" was created by Leonardo da Vinci.
175. Blaise Pascal the scientist who produced calculator.
176. Kublai Khan the Mongolian Emperor who conquered most of Asia and used missile as war weapon for the first time in history.
177. Al-Khawa-rizmi great Muslim scientist was considered as the founder of computer.
178. Meir Golda was Former Prime Minister, former Labour and Youth Leader and former foreign minister of Israel
179. Richard Trevithick built the first steam locomotive in 1804.
180. Fiddle Castro was the president of Cuba.
181. In American history, an elected person or group that has failed for re-election but continues to hold office until the term expires is called Lame Duck.
182. Hahn Otto the German scientist who invented the atom bomb.
183. Battle of Haldighat was fought in 1576 AD between Raja Pratap Singh and Akbar.
184. Faiz Ahmed Faiz the famous Pakistani poet who won Lenin Award.
185. Benjamin Franklin the US statesman who promoted the American Declaration of Independence (1776) and was involved in drafting the constitution of America.
186. Woodrow Wilson was the President of USA during World War I.
187. Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution".
188. Frances Parkens was the first US Woman in Cabinet.
189. Andrew Jackson US president's cabinet is known as Kitchen Cabinet.
190. The first great Arab alchemist was Jabir bin Hayyan.
191. Muhammad bin Musa Al Khwarizmi wrote 'Hisab at Jabr wal Muqabalah'.
192. "I have a dream" this famous speech was delivered by Martin Luther King.
193. John F Kennedy was the youngest President of USA.
194. Karl Marx who propounded the doctrine of communism also known as Marxism was belonged to Germany.

195. Dr. Robert Edward and his colleagues done great job in 1978 Successful experiment of first test tube baby.
196. Soichiro Honda Japanese legend built his motorcycle and car empire out of the ruins of WW II. One of his biggest sources of metals and parts were the fuel tanks dropped by the bombers sent by Henry Truman (then President of the USA), which he used to call "Truman's Gift".
197. Charles Goodyear invented the process of the vulcanisation of rubber and gave his name to a famous tyre company.
198. Saudi billionaire Osama Bin Laden made his money through construction
199. English translation of the book "Al-Chemia" of Jabir Bin Hayyan was done by Rober of Chester.
200. Method for the preparation of Varnish was discovered by Jabir Bin Hayyan.
201. The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is Sulphuric Acid.
202. Jabir Bin Hayyan is the founder of Chemistry
203. J.B. Priestly was a well-known British author.
204. Software King Bill Gates was a dropout from Harvard University.
205. Inertia of matter was identified by Ibn-ul-Haitham.
206. The famous book of Ibn-ul-Haitham is Kitab-ul-Minazir.
207. The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham.
208. Al-Bairuni was a Physician and Physicist
209. The book "Kitab-al-Shafa" is written by Bu Ali Sina.
210. The construction and working of different parts of human body was explained by Bu Ali Sina in his book Al-Qanoon-fil-Tib
211. Dr. Abdus Salam served Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission from 1958 to 1974.
212. William Makepeace Thackeray English novelist was born in India
213. Dr. Abdus Salam along with other two scientists unified the nuclear force and electromagnetic force.
214. Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of USA responsible for abolishing slavery.
215. Milton is the poet of Paradise lost and Paradise Regained
216. Lionel Jospin was the Prime Minister of France.
217. Mehmet VI was the last sultan of the Ottoman Empire.
218. Leo Tolstoy was Russian Novelist and Philosopher
219. Albert Einstein made the revolutionary discovery of the Theory of Relativity in 1905 and was awarded Nobel Prize in Physics.
220. Charles Dickens the English novelist whose famous works are 'David Copperfield', 'Oliver Twist' and 'Great Expectation'
221. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905.
222. British philosopher and mathematician Bertrand Russel was awarded Nobel Prize in 1950
223. Sheikh Saadi the Persian poet who wrote two popular books i.e. Bustan and Gulistan.
224. Naseem Hajazi was novelist
225. Thant, secretary-general of United Nations from 1961-71 belonged to Burma
226. Vladimir Ilich Lenin was a Russian revolutionary leader exiled to Siberia in 1895
227. Tamur Lang, the powerful Chaghta Turk attacked and plundered Delhi in 1398
228. Vasco de Gama the Portuguese explorer who made the first voyage from Europe, round Africa to the east and reached India in 1498.
229. Rudolf Diesel, a German engineer invented Diesel engine in 1893
230. In American history only president who give resign is Richard Nixon
231. Michelangelo was famous artist and painter of Italy
232. School Social contract theory is related with Jean-Jacques Rousseau
233. Adam Smith is called "Father of Economic"
234. Florence Nightingale was the devoted British nurse which reformed the nursing profession and was the first woman to receive the Order of Merit (1907)
235. Francois Bernier the French traveller who served as physician to Mughal emperor Aurangzeb during his stay in India.
236. Galileo the Italian astronomer, who developed the telescope and discovered for satellites of Jupiter.
237. Gottlieb Daimler was the German scientist who developed the petrol driven internal combustion engine. He founded a Motor Company in 1890 which built the first Mercedes.
238. Ibn Batuta the great scholar and traveller from Somalia who visited India in 1333 AD during the reign of Muhammad-bin Tughlaq on way to China
239. K.K. Aziz was a famous Historian.

- 240 John Keats, poet and author of La Bella Dame Sans Merci was a poet of England.
- 241 John Logie Baird, a Scottish who invented television in 1926.
- 242 Kemal Ataturk is known as the founder of Modern Turkey.
- 243 Abdur Rab Nishtar the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- 244 Sir Isaac Pitman the person who devised shorthand system which made him famous throughout the world.
- 245 Shah Waliullah received his early education from his father.
- 246 Shah Abdur Rahim was the founder of Madrasa Rahimiyya.
- 247 Plato the ancient philosopher who wrote The Republic.
- 248 Love is the subject of Plato's "The Symposium".
- 249 Seventeen years was the age of Shah Waliullah at the time of death of his father.
- 250 Targuiet the instrument invented by the Muslim thinker and scientist Naseer-ud-Din Toosi.
- 251 Abu-Al-Hassan Al-Mawardi was a great jurist, and an expert in political science born in Basra.
- 252 'Hajja-ul-Baligha' is authored by Shah Waliullah.
- 253 Maria Montessori's name is associated with Child Education.
- 254 Monarch of Great Britain at the release of 'Casablanca' was George VI.
- 255 President of the USA at the time of Australia's federation was William McKinley.
- 256 George V was the Monarch of Great Britain at the time of the Russian Revolution.
- 257 Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of Great Britain when the world's first credit card was launched.
- 258 Louis XVI was the King of France when England recognised the independence of the United States.
- 259 He was victor of Waterloo and later Prime Minister of Britain. He was born Arthur Wellesley, but was more known under the name Duke of Wellington.
- 260 Otto I was king of Bavaria 1888-1913.
- 261 Jane Grey was very briefly ruler of England and Ireland in 1553.
- 262 Miguel I was de facto ruler of Portugal 1828-1834.
- 263 Plato was the student of Socrates.
- 264 Xenophon was the Student of Socrates.
- 265 Socrates was born in Greece in 469 BC.
- 266 Socrates was the founder of Western philosophy.
- 267 Aristophanes is the contemporary of Socrates.
- 268 Socrates said, "No one errors or does wrong willingly or knowingly".
- 269 Socrates said, "Virtue - all virtue - is knowledge".
- 270 Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel the founder of German Idealism School.
- 271 Madinalul Fazla is the best form of state according to Al Farabi.
- 272 King Nasser was called Mussolini of Egypt.
- 273 Friend of God is the meaning of Waliullah.
- 274 Marie Curie won Nobel Prize for Isolation of Metallic radium in 1911.
- 275 Ranjit Singh is called 'Lion of the Punjab'.
- 276 Abel Tasman discovered the country New Zealand.
- 277 The President of Yugoslavia/ Serbia who was indicted and tried by War Criminal Tribunal was Slobodan Milosevic.
- 278 Freud is associated with Physiology & medicine.
- 279 John Maynard Keynes was an Economist.
- 280 Albert Einstein born in Germany.
- 281 Otto Von Bismarck is called the Man of Blood and Iron.
- 282 Pythagoras, mathematician belonged to Greece.
- 283 Qaliba-Bin Muslim is the conqueror of Central Asia.
- 284 Kahlil Jibrān belonged to Lebanon.
- 285 Qutab-ud-Din Aibak ruler of sub-continent died while playing the Polo (Chugan).
- 286 Babar's tomb is situated in Kabul.
- 287 Babar came to India originally from Farghana.
- 288 Babar tomb is not situated in sub-continent.
- 289 Theory of Relativity is associated with Einstein.
- 290 The famous scientist Albert Einstein belonged to Germany.
- 291 'Pascal Lamy' was Director General WTO.
- 292 Ban Ki Moon belongs to South Korea.
- 293 Muhammad Bin Zikrya Al-Razi was an experienced surgeon.
- 294 Nelson Mandela was the President of South Africa.
- 295 Nelson Mandela was born in 1918.
- 296 US inventor Martin Cooper invented 'Mobile Phone' in 1973.
- 297 Nelson Mandela became the first black president of South Africa.

- 298 Sher Shah's real name was Farid Khan.
- 299 Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah was a Dentist by profession.
- 300 Mr. Raza Rabbani is Chairman Senate.
- 301 Angela Merkel is the Chancellor of Germany.
- 302 Rai Ahmad Khara! was a Freedom Fighter.
- 303 Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's hometown was Ghazni.
- 304 Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was Politician.
- 305 Aristotle was student of Plato.
- 306 Sir Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of UK.
- 307 For 27 years Nelson Mandela remains in prison.
- 308 Vicente Fox was the former President of Mexico.
- 309 Christopher Columbus famous explorer called the native people of America, Indians.
- 310 John Howard was Prime Minister of Australia.
- 311 Yukio Hatoyama was elected as Prime Minister of Japan in September 2009.
- 312 Alija Izetbegovic was President of Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- 313 Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Bala Kot in 1831.
- 314 Xanana Gusmao was President of East Timor.
- 315 The nationality of the author Roald Dahl is Welsh.
- 316 Nightingale is called "Lady of the Lamp".
- 317 Lee Yuen Kam was martial artist Bruce Lee's birth name.
- 318 Norman Borlaug was Agricultural Scientist who developed high yielding varieties of wheat.
- 319 Louis Philip of France was called Citizen King.
- 320 Wheel is the symbol of progress.
- 321 The English poet who died in his young age John Keats.
- 322 The monster Frankenstein - a fictional character was created by Mary Shelley.
- 323 Bronte Sisters (Anne, Emily & Charlotte) were famous as Novelists.
- 324 Abdulfah Yusuf Ali is famous for being English translator and commentator of the Holy Quran.
- 325 The phenomenon of 'Arab Spring' was sparked by the self-immolation of Mohamed Bouazizi, a fruit-seller in Tunisia.
- 326 Condoleezza Rice is the former American Secretary of State.
- 327 Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi is a famous political leader of Myanmar.
- 328 Amir Khan the boxer is British National.
- 329 United Nations chief weapons inspector Hans Blix belongs to Sweden.
- 330 Sheikh Ahmad Farooqi also called Sheikh Sirhindi, Imam Rabbani and Mujaddid-ai-Sani.
- 331 Ho Chi Minh was the independence leader of Vietnam.
- 332 Dmitri Medvedev is former PM of Russia.
- 333 Robert Owen belonged to Wales.
- 334 King Idris was the name of Libyan king deposed by Colonel Gadhafi in 1969.
- 335 Warren Buffet earned his wealth through Stock exchange.
- 336 The world is celebrating in 2015, 206th birth anniversary of the scientist Charles Darwin.
- 337 The famous scientist, who died on 14 April, 1994 was Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui.
- 338 Gorbachev was the president of USSR.
- 339 Martin Luther was a Founder of Protestant Sect.
- 340 Martin Luther is famous for his defiance of Roman Catholic Church.
- 341 Martin Luther King Junior was a Social Activist.
- 342 William Shakespeare born at Stratford on 23 April 1564.
- 343 Shakespeare was a Writer of 17th Century.
- 344 Vasco de Gama discovered the sea route to India.
- 345 Vasco De Gamma was a famous Explorer.
- 346 Abul Hassan Ali Al-Masudi is called as the 'Herodotus of Arabs'.
- 347 Herodotus is called the father of history which belongs to Greek.
- 348 The coin rupia was first issued by Sher Shah Suri.
- 349 'Twelfth Night' is a Comedy by William Shakespeare.
- 350 Famous drama Hamlet was written by W. Shakespeare.
- 351 Dr. Ahmad Sukarno was the President of Indonesia.
- 352 Death of Shah Wali-ullah in 1763.
- 353 Plato and Aristotle were from Greece.
- 354 The Greek Philosopher Plato died in 347 B.C.
- 355 Thomas Hobbes was the exponent of Absolute Sovereignty.
- 356 Father of the nation of Indonesia is Sukarno.
- 357 Dr. Ahmad Sukarno was the President of Indonesia.

NATIONALITIES OF PERSONALITIES

- Christopher Columbus who discovered America was Italian.
- French Muslim football star Zedane by birth belongs to Algeria
- Ban Ki Mon belongs to South Korea.
- Njashi belonged to Ethiopia
- Alexander belongs to Macedonia.
- The winner of the 2003 Nobel Prize for Literature John Maxwell Coetzee belongs to South Africa
- Sigmund Freud is a psychiatrist, who belonged to Austria.
- The celebrated scientist Isaac Newton was British.
- Vasco da Gama was the first to successfully sail from Europe to India in 1498, was Portuguese.
- Khalil Jibrán belonged to Lebanon.
- Albert Einstein born was born in Germany.
- Renowned novelist Ernest Hemingway belonged to America.
- Christian Wolff who resigned as head of state belonged to Germany
- Roberto Carvalho de Azevêdo is the new Director-General of the World Trade Organization. He is a Brazilian.
- From 2014 Secretary General of OIC (Yad bin Amin Madani belongs to Saudi Arabia.
- Jacks Won Half did belong to Netherlands.
- Amel Von Behring belonged to Germany.
- The winner of the 2003 Nobel Prize for Literature John Maxwell Coetzee belongs to South Africa.
- Daw Aung San Suu Kyi a leader of the non-violent movement for human rights and restoration of democracy and a winner of Nobel Prize belonged to Myanmar.
- Alfred Bernhard Nobel started Nobel Prize. He belongs to Sweden.
- Neil Alden Armstrong was the American.

FAMOUS PEOPLES & THEIR PROFESSIONS

- Alexander Fleming is famous for being a Scientist who discovered Penicillin.
- Alfred Kinsey is famous for being a Scientist he published Sexual Behavior in the Human Male (the Kinsey Report).
- Andrew Carnegie is famous for being an Entrepreneur He helped build the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works.
- Andrew Flintoff is famous for being a Cricketer.
- Sir Francis Drake was an English admiral and explorer.
- William Shakespeare is the foremost writer and poet of the English language.
- Newton was a Physicist, mathematician, alchemist, and philosopher.
- Captain James Cook was an English seaman who led many ground-breaking voyages into uncharted seas in the Pacific.
- William Blake was an English poet, engraver, artist and mystic.
- William Wilberforce was an MP, evangelical Christian, philanthropist and a principle figure in the movement to abolish slavery.
- Wordsworth was a major English romantic poet, with much of his poetry inspired by his native Lake District.
- Jane Austen was a novelist from Hampshire.
- Charles Babbage was a famous mathematician and inventor, born in Marylebone, London.
- Faraday was a scientist who contributed in the fields of electromagnetic induction, diamagnetism, electrolysis and electro-chemistry.
- Charles Darwin was a naturalist and geologist by profession.
- Charles Dickens is a renowned Victorian novelist.
- Joseph Lister was a surgeon by profession.
- Annie Besant was a socialist and campaigner for social justice.
- Edward Elgar was a famous Music composer.
- John M Keynes was one of the fathers of Economics.
- Bernard Montgomery was a British General during World War Two.
- T.E. Lawrence was a famous archaeologist who, as a British officer.
- Sir Michael Caine was a renowned Actor and writer, born Rotherhithe, London.
- Stephen Hawking is an English theoretical physicist.
- Richard Branson is a famous Businessman and entrepreneur.
- Tim Berners-Lee is a renowned British Computer scientist.

- Princess Diana gained a high profile for her humanitarian.
- David Beckham is a footballer, who is one of England's most capped players
- Bill Gates is famous for being an Entrepreneur Founder of the Microsoft Empire.
- Charles Dickens is famous for being an Author.
- Christopher Columbus is famous for being an Explorer. Christopher Columbus was an explorer and trader who crossed the Atlantic Ocean and reached the Americas in 1492 under the flag of Castilian Spain.
- Bobby Charlton is famous for being a Soccer Player.
- Cristiano Ronaldo is famous for being a Soccer Player belongs to Portugal.
- David Beckham is famous for being a Soccer Player belongs to England.
- Lionel Messi is famous for being a Soccer Player belongs to Argentina.
- Neymar is famous for being a Soccer Player belongs to Brazil.
- Donald Trump is famous for being an Entrepreneur. He is associated with Real Estate Business.
- Don Bradman is famous for being a Cricketer.
- Edgar Allan Poe is famous for being an Author.
- Florence Nightingale is famous for being a Nurse.
- Howard Hughes is famous for being an Entrepreneur.
- Jane Austen is famous for being an Author. She was the Author of Pride and Prejudice.
- J. K. Rowling is famous for being an Author. He is the author of Harry Potter book.
- Louis Pasteur is famous for being a Scientist. He created the first vaccine for rabies.
- Margaret Court is famous for being a Tennis Player.
- Marie Curie is famous for being a Scientist. She was a pioneer in the field of radioactivity, the only person honored with Nobel Prizes in two different sciences.
- Martina Hingis is famous for being a Tennis Player.
- Martina Navratilova is famous for being a Tennis Player.
- Michael Schumacher is famous for being a Formula 1 Driver.
- Neil Armstrong is famous for being an Astronaut. Neil Armstrong was the Commander of the Apollo 11 rocket flight to the moon in 1969, and became the first man to set foot on the moon.
- Pele is famous for being a Soccer Player
- Rafael Nadal is famous for being a Tennis Player
- Roger Federer is famous for being a Tennis Player.
- Ronaldino is famous for being a Soccer Player
- Richard Branson is famous for being an Entrepreneur
- Sergio Garcia is famous for being a Golfer
- Shane Warne is famous for being a Cricketer.
- Ted Turner is famous for being an Entrepreneur. In 1980 he launched CNN, the first round-the-clock news network.
- Tiger Woods is famous for being a Golfer
- Walt Disney is famous for being a Producer
- Mark Zuckerberg is famous for being an Entrepreneur. He is the founder of Facebook.
- Steve Jobs is famous for being an Entrepreneur. He was the CEO of Apple.
- Vince McMahon is famous for being an Entrepreneur. He is the founder of WWE Wrestling.
- Henry Ford is famous for being an Entrepreneur. He is the Founder of Ford Motor Company.
- Warren Buffet is famous for being an Entrepreneur. He is genius in Stock Market.
- Hilary Clinton is famous for being a Politician. She belongs to Republican Party USA.
- David Cameron is famous for being a Politician of UK.
- Vladimir Lenin is famous for being a Politician. Russian communist who was a Bolshevik leader during the Russian Revolution.
- Alexander Hamilton was famous for being a Politician. First Secretary of the Treasury and aide to George Washington.
- Stephen Hawking is famous for being a Scientist famous for theory of relativity and quantum mechanics.
- Sigmund Freud is famous for being a Scientist. He was known as Father of Modern Psychiatry.
- Niccolaus Copernicus is famous for being a Scientist. Scientist who first asserted that the Earth revolves around the Sun.
- Alfred Nobel is famous for being a Scientist. Swedish chemist, engineer, and inventor of dynamite.
- Albert Einstein was a famous Scientist who formulated the Theory of Relativity and the mass-energy equivalence formula.

75. Sir Isaac Newton was a famous Scientist who discovered three basic laws of motion and the law of universal gravitation.
76. Benjamin Franklin was a famous Scientist. He is known for his discovery of electricity by flying a kite in a lightning storm.
77. Muhammad Ali was a famous Boxer. Born as Cassius Clay, he became a boxing icon as well as a peace activist and a philanthropist.
78. Mike Tyson is a famous Boxer. Boxing legend who became the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world in August, 1987.
79. Amir Khan is a famous Boxer.
80. Rosheen Khan is the first female Scuba trainer of Pakistan.
81. Nelson Mandela was a famous World Leader. He belongs to South Africa.
82. Vladimir Putin is a famous world Leader. Authoritarian leader who has served three non-consecutive terms as the President of Russia since 2000.
83. Fidel Castro is a famous world Leader belongs to Cuba.
84. Winston Churchill was a famous World Leader. British Prime Minister during World War II who encouraged bravery and endurance.
85. Mother Teresa was a Catholic missionary nun / charity worker.
86. Martin Luther King was an American civil rights campaigner.
87. Muhammad Ali was an American Boxer and civil rights campaigner.
88. Christopher Columbus was a renowned Italian explorer.
89. Charles Darwin was a British scientist proposed theory of evolution.
90. Albert Einstein was a German scientist who has propounded the theory of relativity.
91. Plato was a Greek philosopher.
92. Queen Elizabeth II is known for being the British monarch since 1954.
93. John M Keynes is a famous British economist.
94. Mikhail Gorbachev was Russian President during end of Cold War.
95. Leonardo da Vinci was an Italian, painter, scientist, polymath.
96. Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and microbiologist.
97. Leo Tolstoy was a Russian author and philosopher by profession.
98. Pablo Picasso served as Spanish modern artists.
99. Vincent Van Gogh was one of the famous Dutch artists.

100. Thomas Edison was a famous American inventor.
101. Rosa Parks is a renowned American civil rights activist.
102. Oprah Winfrey was a US media celebrity.
103. Dalai Lama is a Spiritual and political leader of Tibetans.
104. Walt Disney is an American film producer.
105. Donald Trump is Businessman and a politician by profession.
106. Richard Branson was a British entrepreneur and known for being founder of Virgin.
107. Pele is a Brazilian footballer who is considered the greatest of 20th Century.
108. Ernest Hemingway is an American author.
109. Henry Ford is a well renowned US Industrialist by profession.
110. Michael Jordan has been the US Basketball star.
111. Oscar Wilde is an Irish author, poet and playwright.
112. Michael Jackson was a great American Pop singer.
113. Madonna, an American, is famous even today being Pop singer by profession.
114. Roger Federer is a Swiss Tennis player.
115. Sigmund Freud is a great Austrian psychoanalyst.
116. David Beckham (English) is a famous footballer.
117. Tiger Woods is a famous sportsman and is related to the golf.
118. Billie Jean King is an American tennis players and campaigner for equality.
119. Al-Haytham is famous for his studies in Optics, engineering and Astronomy.
120. Al-Razi, Abu-al-Rayhan al Beruni and Al-Kindi were chemists by profession.
121. Al-Beruni is also famous for his studies in geology.
122. Al-Khwarizmi is renowned for his studies in mathematics and algebra.
123. Omar Khayyam was a mathematician by profession.
124. Abu Al-Qasim al-Azhrawi was a medical surgeon.
125. Ibn-Nafis was an Arabian Physician who has propounded the theory of pulmonary circulation.
126. Ibn-Sahl was a mathematician and optician known for his snail's law (refraction) of optics.
127. Ibn-Khaldun is rebound for his works in demography, history, sociology and economics.

128. Abu-al Hassan Ali Al-Masudi is best known as Cartographer, Traveler and historian.
129. Al-Zarqali was a famous astrologer.
130. Ibn-Zuhr was attached with the field of medicine and surgery.
131. Al-Idrisi was a cartographer by profession.
132. Ibn Rushd is known for his works in the field of Philosophy, Law, Medicine, Astronomy and Theology.
133. Ibn-Batuta was a historian and traveler.
134. Tipu sultan of Mysore was an experimenter with rockets.
135. Abu Musa Jabir bin Hayyan was a prominent chemist, pharmacist, philosopher, astronomer and physician.
136. Al-Razi also known by his Latinized name Rhazes or Rasis, was a Persian polymath, physician, alchemist, philosopher, and important figure in the history of medicine.

List of Famous People

There are many people who have acquired name and fame in their respective fields. The list of famous people from all over the world, is an exhaustive one, with a number of people earning popularity through their works and attained glory in their field of expertise.

There are many people who have influenced the human civilization with their charisma, talent, and intelligence. Be it in the field of art, business, science and technology, social service or politics to name a few, there are some people who have changed the course of history and been a major influence on others. Many individuals look up to these famous people as role models and follow the example set by these people in their lives.

Actors and Actresses

137. Aamir Khan
138. Al Pacino
139. Amitabh Bachchan
140. Angelina Jolie
141. Anthony Hopkins
142. Ben Affleck
143. Ben Kingsley
144. Brad Pitt
145. Cameron Diaz
146. Catherine Zeta Jones
147. Charlie Chaplin
148. Denzel Washington
149. Elizabeth Taylor
150. Heath Ledger
151. Ingrid Bergman
152. Kate Winslet
153. Leonardo Di Caprio
154. Marilyn Monroe
155. Marlon Brando
156. Meryl Streep
157. Penelope Cruz

158. Pierce Brosnan
 159. Robert De Niro
 160. Sandra Bullock
 161. Sean Connery
 162. Shah Rukh Khan
 163. Sylvester Stallone
 164. Tom Cruise
 165. Tom Hanks
 166. Will Smith
- Entrepreneurs and Industrialists**
167. Andrew Carnegie (Carnegie Steel)
 168. Azim Premji (Wipro)
 169. Bill Gates (Microsoft)
 170. Carlos Slim Helu (American Movil, Telmex, Telcel)
 171. Dhirubhai Ambani (Reliance Industries)
 172. George Eastman (Eastman Kodak Company)
 173. Henry Ford (Ford Motor Company)
 174. Howard Hughes (Hughes Aircraft)
 175. J. R. D. Tata (Tata Airlines, now known as Air India)
 176. John D. Rockefeller (Standard Oil Company)
 177. Lakshmi Mittal (ArcelorMittal)
 178. Larry Page and Sergey Brin (Google)
 179. Mark Zuckerberg (Facebook)
 180. Richard Branson (Virgin Group of Companies)
 181. Steve Jobs (Apple)
 182. Warren Buffet (Berkshire Hathaway)
- Painters**
183. Caravaggio, (1573 -1610), Italian Renaissance Painter
 184. Claude Monet, (1840 -1926), French Impressionist Painter
 185. Edgar Degas, (1834 -1917), French Painter
 186. Edouard Manet, (1832 -1883), French Painter
 187. Edvard Munch, (1863 -1944), Norwegian Painter
 188. Francisco Goya, (1746 -1828), Spanish Painter and Engraver
 189. Jackson Pollock, (1912 -1956), US Abstract Expressionist Painter
 190. Jacques Louis David, (1748 -1825), French Painter
 191. Johannes Vermeer (1632 -1675), Dutch Painter
 192. Leonardo da Vinci (1452 -1519), Italian Painter, Sculptor and Inventor
 193. Michelangelo Buonarroti, (1475 -1564), Italian Sculptor and Painter
 194. Norman Rockwell (1894 -1978), Illustrator, Painter
 195. Pablo Picasso, (1881-1973), Spanish Cubist Artist
 196. Paul Cézanne, (1839 -1905), French Artist
 197. Paul Gauguin, (1848 -1903), French Painter
 198. Pierre-Auguste Renoir, (1841-1919), French Impressionist Painter

- 199 Peter Paul Rubens, (1577 -1640), Belgian Painter
 200 Pieter Brueghel the Elder (1525 -1569), Flemish Painter
 201 Raphael, (1483 -1520), Italian Painter
 202 Rembrandt, (1606 -1669), Dutch Painter
 203 Salvador Dali, (1904 -1989), Catalan Artist
 204 Titian, (1488 -1576) (Italian Painter, Real Name Tiziano Vecelli)
 205 Thomas Gainsborough, (1727-1788), English Painter
 206 Vincent van Gogh (1853 -1890), Dutch Painter
 207 Wassily Kandinsky, (1866 -1944), Russian-born Artist
 208 William-Adolphe Bouguereau (1825 - 1905), French Academic Painter

Poets and Writers

- 209 Adam Smith
 210 Alfred Tennyson
 211 Anton Chekhov
 212 Arthur C. Clarke
 213 Charles Dickens
 214 Dante Alighieri
 215 Emily Dickinson
 216 Ernest Hemingway
 217 George Byron
 218 H. G. Wells
 219 Hans Christian Anderson
 220 Harper Lee
 221 Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 222 J. K. Rowling
 223 Jeffery Archer
 224 John Keats
 225 Khalid Gibran
 226 Lewis Carol
 227 Mark Twain
 228 Oscar Wilde
 229 Paulo Coelho
 230 Rabindranath Tagore
 231 Robert Frost
 232 Robert Louis Stevenson
 233 Rudyard Kipling
 234 Ruskin Bond
 235 Sidney Sheldon
 236 Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
 237 Sylvia Plath
 238 T. S. Eliot
 239 V. S. Naipaul
 240 Virginia Woolf
 241 Victor Hugo
 242 W. H. Auden
 243 William Butler Yeats
 244 William Shakespeare
 245 William Wordsworth
 246 Political Leaders

The following list of the world's greatest leaders, past and present, in the field of politics, consists of some eminent

- personalities who have made a huge difference to their respective countries.
 247 Abraham Lincoln (United States of America)
 248 Adolf Hitler (Germany)
 249 Ariel Sharon (Israel)
 250 Benazir Bhutto (Pakistan)
 251 Franklin D Roosevelt (United States of America)
 252 Fidel Castro (Cuba)
 253 Ho Chi Minh (Vietnam)
 254 Indra Gandhi (India)
 255 Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi aka Mahatma Gandhi (India)
 256 Napoleon Bonaparte (France)
 257 Nelson Mandela (South Africa)
 258 Saddam Hussein (Iraq)
 259 Vladimir Lenin (Soviet Union)
 260 Winston Churchill (United Kingdom)
 261 Yasser Arafat (Palestine)

Religious Icons

Here is a list of some of the most well-known religious leaders, who have taught humanity about the virtues of life.

- 262 Ayatollah Khomeini
 263 Confucius
 264 Dalai Lama
 265 Desmond Tutu
 266 Lao tzu
 267 Martin Luther
 268 Martin Luther King Jr
 269 Mother Teresa
 270 Ramakrishna Paramhansa
 271 Sri Aurobindo
 272 Swami Vivekananda
 273 The Pope
 274 Zoroaster

Scientists**Famous inventors with their inventions**

- 275 Albert Einstein (Theory of Relativity)
 276 Alexander Fleming (Penicillin)
 277 Alexander Graham Bell (Telephone)
 278 Alfred Nobel (Dynamite)
 279 Charles Darwin (Theory of Evolution)
 280 Galileo Galilei (Telescope)
 281 Gregor Mendel (Genes)
 282 Igor Sikorsky (Helicopter)
 283 James Watt (Steam Engine)
 284 John Logie Baird (Television)
 285 Laszlo Jozsef Biro (Ballpoint Pen)
 286 Louis Pasteur (Pasteurization)
 287 Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright (Airplane)
 288 Rudolf Diesel (Combustion Engine)
 289 Sir Isaac Newton (Theory of Gravitation)
 290 Stephen Hawking (Black Hole)
 291 Thomas Alva Edison (Electric Bulb)
 292 Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen (X-ray)

2018 Winter Olympics medal table

Rank	NOC	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	Norway (NOR)	14	14	11	39
2	Germany (GER)	14	10	7	31
3	Canada (CAN)	11	8	10	29
4	United States (USA)	9	8	6	23
5	Netherlands (NED)	8	6	6	20
6	Sweden (SWE)	7	6	1	14
7	South Korea (KOR)*	5	8	4	17
8	Switzerland (SUI)	5	6	4	15
9	France (FRA)	5	4	6	15
10	Austria (AUT)	5	3	6	14
11-30	Remaining	20	29	41	90
Totals (30 NOCs)		103	102	102	307

FOOTBALL

- The FIFA World Cup, often simply called the "World Cup", this is the largest international soccer tournament in the world. Hosted by the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, or FIFA, it draws in more viewers than the entire Olympic Games.
- The FIFA World Cup championship has been awarded every four years since the inaugural tournament in 1930, except in 1942 and 1946 when it was not held because of the Second World War.
- The 2018 FIFA World Cup was the 21st FIFA World Cup, an international football tournament contested by the men's national teams of the member associations of FIFA once every four years.
- The 2018 FIFA World Cup took place in Russia from 14 June to 15 July 2018. It was the first World Cup to be held in Eastern Europe, and the 11th time that it had been held in Europe.
- At an estimated cost of over \$14.2 billion, the 2018 FIFA World Cup was the most expensive World Cup. It was also the first World Cup to use the video assistant referee (VAR) system.
- The final of 2018 FIFA World Cup took place on 15 July at the Luzhniki Stadium in Moscow, between France and Croatia. France won the match 4-2 to claim their second World Cup title, marking the fourth consecutive title won by a European team.
- Soccer was first introduced in the Olympic

Games in 1908 as an official competition, with women's soccer being introduced in 1928.

- UEFA Champions League (The Union of European Football Associations Champions League) is an annual continental club football competition played between the top-division European football clubs.
- UEFA European Championship, simply called "The Euros", the UEFA European Championship is the primary football competition between the senior men's national teams of the UEFA's member countries.
- Copa America is an international men's association football tournament based in the Americas, which is arguably the most passionate and popular place for football in the world along with Europe.
- Previously simply called the UEFA Cup, the UEFA Europa League is an annual football association club competition organized by UEFA was founded in 1971.

Some famous footballers:

- Cristiano Ronaldo (Portuguese) It was with Barcelona that Ronaldinho became the greatest player in the world at the time.
- Pelé (Edson Arantes do Nascimento), three time world cup winner with Brazil back in 1958, 1962 and 1970 and a true icon of the game, Pelé is widely considered as the greatest football player of all-time. Pelé is the most successful league goal-scorer in the world, scoring 1281 goals in 1363 games, which included unofficial friendlies and tour

- games. Pelé is the all-time leading goalscorer for Brazil with 77 goals in 92 games.
14. Lionel Messi (Argentinian) who has retired in 2016
 15. Mohamed Salah (Egyptian)
 16. Neymar (Brazilian)
 17. David Beckham (British)
 18. Wayne Rooney (British)
 19. Eden Hazard (Belgian)
 20. Harry Kane (British)
 21. Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang (Gabonese)
 22. Paul Pogba (French)
 23. Zinedine Zidane (French)

24. Jürgen Klopp (German)
25. Pep Guardiola (Spanish)
26. Thierry Henry (French)
27. Mauro Icardi (Argentinian, Italian)
28. Ronaldinho (Brazilian)
29. Paulo Dybala (Argentinian, Italian, Polish)
30. Raheem Sterling (British)
31. Diego Maradona (Argentinian)
32. Romelu Lukaku (Belgian)
33. Alex Ferguson (Scottish)
34. Alfredo Di Stéfano, nicknamed "The Blonde Arrow" Di Stéfano hailed all the way from Argentina.

LAWN TENNIS

1. The Grand Slam tournaments, also called majors, are the four most important annual tennis events. They offer the most ranking points, prize money, public and media attention, the greatest strength and size of field, and greater number of "best of" sets for men.
2. The Grand Slam itinerary consists of the Australian Open in mid January, the French Open around late May through early June, Wimbledon in June-July, and the US Open in August-September.
3. Each tournament is played over a period of a fortnight.
4. The Australian and United States tournaments are played on hard courts
5. The French tournament is played on clay
6. The Wimbledon tournament is played on grass.
7. Wimbledon is the oldest, founded in 1877, followed by the US in 1881, the French in 1891, and the Australian in 1905.
8. However, of these four, only Wimbledon was a major before 1924-25, when all four became designated Grand Slam tournaments. Skipping majors—especially the Australian Open because of the remoteness, the inconvenient dates (around Christmas and New Year's Day) and the low prize money—was not unusual before 1982.
9. Billie Jean King (United States) won 12 Grand Slam Singles Titles, 16 Grand Slam Doubles Titles, and 11 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles Titles
10. Martina Navratilova (Czechoslovakia & United States) won 18 Grand Slam Singles Titles, 31 Grand Slam Doubles Titles, and 10 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles Titles
11. Steffi Graf (Germany) won 22 Grand Slam Singles Titles
12. Monica Seles (Yugoslavia and United States) won 10 Grand Slam Singles Titles. A contemporary of Steffi Graf, Monica Seles is

- one of the best and most renowned female players to have graced the tennis court. She was on top, ranking no.1 at a tender age of 17. Her career was marred when she got stabbed by a mentally unstable Graf fanatic at the age of 20. Nonetheless, she returned to court with complete determination, but was not able to continue with the track record consistently. After much deliberation, she finally announced retirement from professional tennis in 2008.
13. Serena Williams (United States) won 14 Grand Slam Singles Titles, 13 Grand Slam Doubles Titles, and 2 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles Titles
 14. Venus Williams (United States) won 7 Grand Slam Singles Titles, 13 Grand Slam Doubles Titles, and 2 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles Titles
 15. Maria Sharapova (Russia) won 4 Grand Slam Singles Titles
 16. Rod Laver (Australia) won 11 Grand Slam Singles Titles. Holding the record for the most singles titles, this Australian legend has remained top seeded for seven continuous years from 1964 to 1970. In the year 1968, Rod Laver became the first player to clinch the Wimbledon title in the open era. After winning 36 titles, which is a notable achievement, he retired from professional tennis in 1979.
 17. John McEnroe (United States) won 7 Grand Slam Singles Titles, 9 Grand Slam Doubles Titles, and 1 Grand Slam Mixed Doubles Title
 18. Boris Becker (Germany) won 6 Grand Slam Singles Titles. At the age of 17, Boris Becker became the youngest player to win the Wimbledon title, ever.
 19. Pete Sampras (United States) won 14 Grand Slam Singles Titles. Turning professional at the age of 16, Pete Sampras showed tremendous athletic skills and a promising future. Pete Sampras holds the record of

- retaining his World No. 1 rank for 286 weeks, which is the most by any male player in the history of tennis
20. Andre Agassi (United States) won 8 Grand Slam Singles Titles. Andre Kirk Agassi is a former world no. 1 eight time Grand Slam singles champion and is regarded as one of the biggest tennis players of all time. Andre Agassi is the first player (male) to clinch the title of all the Grand Slams on grass, hard and clay surfaces, that is, on three different courts. He is also one of the two players to accomplish a Career Golden Slam, Rafael Nadal being the other
 21. Roger Federer (Switzerland) won 17 Grand Slam Singles Titles. Along with Andre Agassi and Rafael Nadal, Federer also holds the record of winning all the four Grand Slams on three different surfaces. He is the only male player to reach the final of each Grand Slam at least five times. Federer has also attained the record of winning most of the matches in Grand Slam tournaments.
 22. Rafael Nadal (Spain) won 11 Grand Slam Singles Titles. 'The King of Clay', as he is better known, this former world no. 1 star has won a record seven French Open Championships since 1925. Nadal is the only male player to date to have won three back-

- to-back Grand Slams on clay, grass and hard courts, that is, on three different surfaces. Along with winning eleven Grand Slam singles titles, he has also accomplished a Career Golden Slam after winning the gold at the 2008 Beijing Olympics
23. Novak Djokovic (Serbia) won 5 Grand Slam Singles Titles. Having 5 Grand Slam singles titles to his credit and becoming the first Serbian national to win a Grand Slam singles title, she is the youngest tennis player in the Open Era who has successfully made it to the semi-final stage in all Grand Slam tournaments. Djokovic was awarded the No. 1 seed after winning Wimbledon 2011, on 4th of July, and has been playing some unbelievable tennis ever since
 24. Other remarkable tennis legends include Arthur Ashe, Ivan Lendl, Jimmy Connors and Björn Borg. In addition to this, the list cannot be complete without the mention of Arantxa Sanchez Vicario, Martina Hingis, Amelie Mauresmo, Marie Perce, Justine Henin-Hardenne and Lindsay Davenport
 25. In the end, you can only say one thing about these brilliant sports persons, as what Agassi opined, "It's shocking how little there is to do with tennis when you're just thinking about nothing except winning every point."

CRICKET / HOCKEY

1. The World Cup of Hockey is an international ice hockey tournament. Inaugurated in 1996, it is the successor to the Canada Cup, which ran from 1976 to 1991 and was the first international hockey championship to allow nations to field their top players.
2. The World Cup has occurred thrice before on an irregular basis, with the United States winning in 1996 and Canada winning in 2004 and 2016.
3. Following the 2016 tournament, it is uncertain if the series will continue, with the 2020 tournament being cancelled.
4. Newly Elected Head Coach of Pakistan Cricket Team is Mickey Arthur who belongs to

- South Africa
5. Yasir Shah has become most prolific wicket-taker in the history of the game after 13 Tests by taking 82 wickets, beating the record previously set by Charlie Turner in 1893
 6. Newly elected Chief Selector of Pakistan Cricket team is Inzam-ul-Haq
 7. Current Batting Coach of Pakistan Cricket Team is Grant Flower (Zimbabwe)
 8. 12th Cricket World cup 2019 will be hosted by England
 9. World cup hockey 2016 was hosted by Canada

OSCARS

1. The Academy Awards is also known as the Oscars
2. The Academy Awards are a set of awards for artistic and technical merit in the film industry, given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS).
3. The Oscars was originally sculpted by George Stanley from a design sketch by Cedric Gibbons. AMPAS first presented it in 1929 at a private dinner hosted by Douglas Fairbanks in the Hollywood Roosevelt Hotel

4. The Academy Awards ceremony was first broadcast on radio in 1930 and televised for the first time in 1953.
5. The Oscars is the oldest worldwide entertainment awards ceremony and is now seen live worldwide.
6. The Oscars' equivalents: the Emmy Awards for television, the Tony Awards for theater, and the Grammy Awards for music - are modeled after the Academy Awards.
7. The 91st Academy Awards ceremony.

honoring the best films of 2018, was held on

NOBEL PRIZE 2018

1. The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020: Roger Penrose, "for the discovery that black hole formation is a robust prediction of the general theory of relativity" Reinhard Genzel, "for the discovery of a supermassive compact object at the centre of our galaxy" Andrea Ghez, "for the discovery of a supermassive compact object at the centre of our galaxy"
2. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2020: Emmanuelle Charpentier, "for the development of a method for genome editing", Jennifer A. Doudna, "for the development of a method for genome editing"
3. The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2020: Harvey J. Alter, "for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus", Michael Houghton, "for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus", Charles M. Rice, "for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus"
4. The Nobel Prize in Literature 2020: Louise Glück, "for her unmistakable poetic voice that with austere beauty makes individual existence universal"
5. The Nobel Peace Prize 2020: World Food Programme (WFP), "for its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict."
6. The Prize in Economic Sciences 2020: Paul R. Milgrom, "for improvements to auction theory and inventions of new auction formats", Robert B. Wilson, "for improvements to auction theory and inventions of new auction formats"

MUHAMMAD ALI

1. Muhammad Ali born as on 17 Jan, 1942
2. Cassius Clay was Muhammad Ali's name at the time of his birth.
3. Muhammad Ali started boxing at the age of 12
4. In 1960 Muhammad Ali achieves his first international victory.
5. Muhammad Ali won World Heavyweight Championship 3 times
6. Joe Fraizer was Muhammad Ali's opponent in "The fight of the century".
7. Muhammad Ali embraces Islam in 1964.
8. Muhammad Ali quit boxing due to Parkinson's disease.
9. In 1987 Muhammad Ali visits Pakistan after calling off his boxing career.
10. Muhammad Ali the great boxer died on 03 June, 2016 in Arizona State of USA.

EDHI

1. Abdul Sattar Edhi was born on Jan 1, 1928 born in Bantv (Gujrat), a city of India.
2. Abdul Sattar Edhi died On July 8, 2016 at the age of 88 years and is buried at Edhi Village.
3. Cause of death of Abdul Sattar Edhi was Kidney Failure
4. Abdul Sattar was a Philanthropist and got married to Bilquis Bano and had four (4) children(s)
5. Abdul Sattar Edhi is the founder of Edhi Foundation which is the world's largest Ambulance Service.
6. Edhi was known as the Father Teresa, Angel of Mercy and Richest Poor Man of Pakistan.
7. Abdul Sattar Edhi was presented with an Honorary Doctorate Degree by the Institute of Business Administration Karachi (IBA) on Nov 11, 2006.
8. Abdul Sattar Edhi was presented with an International Honorary Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service in 1986.
9. Abdul Sattar Edhi was awarded with Lenin Peace Prize in 1988.
10. Abdul Sattar Edhi was awarded with Nishan-e-Imtiaz Civil Award and Pakistan Civic award in 1992.
11. Abdul Sattar Edhi was awarded with UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize for the Promotion of Tolerance and Non-Violence in 2009.
12. Abdul Sattar Edhi was awarded with Ahmadiyya Muslim Prize for the Advancement of Peace in 2010.
13. Abdul Sattar Edhi was awarded with Shield of Honor by Pakistan Army in 2010.
14. Bilquis Edhi is a Philanthropist and nurse by profession.
15. Number of Edhi centres in Pakistan are 330.
16. Edhi Foundation started its operation in 1951.
17. The Slogan of Edhi Foundation is Live and helps other.
18. National Stadium Karachi, Khayaban -e-Jinnah (Lahore) and Beach Avenue (DHA)

have been affiliated with the greatest Philanthropist Abdul Sattar Edhi.

19. Governor State Bank has recently announced to issue a Coin of rupees 50 in the name of Abdul Sattar Edhi

EUROPEAN UNION & BRITAIN

1. UK joined European Union in 1973 and subsequently in 1975 a referendum regarding continuity of membership supported stay in European Union.
2. A referendum on the UK's membership of the European Union was held on 23 June 2016.
3. Result of referendum gave a majority of with 51.9% to leave, and 48.1% to remain.
4. Brexit is a word that is used as a shorthand way of saying the UK leaving the EU - merging the words Britain and exit to get Brexit.
5. UK may walk out the EU after two years of serving notice.
6. The UK European Union membership referendum is known as Brexit referendum
7. Theresa May has replaced David Cameron on 13th July, 2016 as British Prime Minister
8. Theresa May is a political leader who belongs to the Conservative Party
9. UK is due to leave the European Union on 29 March, 2019

THE ROHINGYA ISSUE

1. The Rohingya people are a stateless Indo-Aryan ethnic group who reside in Rakhine State, Myanmar.
2. Myanmar is previously known as Burma
3. There were an estimated 1 million Rohingya living in Myanmar before the 2016-17 crisis.
4. By December 2017, an estimated 625,000 refugees from Rakhine, Myanmar, had crossed the border into Bangladesh since August 2017.
5. The majority are Muslim while a minority are Hindu
6. Described by the United Nations in 2013 as one of the most persecuted minorities in the world, the Rohingya population is denied citizenship under the 1982 Myanmar nationality law.
7. The Rohingya maintain they are indigenous to western Myanmar with a heritage of over a millennium and influence from the Arabs, Mughals and Portuguese. The community claims it is descended from people in precolonial Arakan and colonial Arakan; historically, the region was an independent kingdom between Southeast Asia and the Indian subcontinent.
8. In Bangladesh there are 1,300,000+ Rohingya people
9. In Saudi Arabia there are 500,000 Rohingya people
10. In Pakistan there are 350,000 Rohingya people
11. Rakhine Buddhist and Myanmar's security forces are involved in attacking on the Rohingya Muslim civilians
12. During World War II in Burma (present-day Myanmar), Rohingya Muslims, who were allied with the British and promised a Muslim state in return, fought against local Rakhine Buddhists, who were allied with the Japanese.
13. Following independence in 1948, the newly formed union government of the predominantly Buddhist country denied citizenship to the Rohingyas, subjecting them to extensive systematic discrimination in the country.
14. From 1947 to 1961, Rohingya mujahideen fought government forces in an attempt to have the mostly Rohingya populated region around the Mayu peninsula in northern Arakan (present-day Rakhine State) gain autonomy or secede, so it could be annexed by East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh). During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the mujahideen lost most of its momentum and support, resulting in most of them surrendering to government forces.
15. Before the 2015 Rohingya refugee crisis and the military crackdown in 2016 and 2017, the Rohingya population in Myanmar was around 1.0 to 1.3 million, chiefly in the northern Rakhine townships, which were 80-98% Rohingya
16. Since 2015, over 900,000 Rohingya refugees have fled to southeastern Bangladesh alone, and more to other surrounding countries, and major Muslim nations
17. More than 100,000 Rohingyas in Myanmar are confined in camps for internally displaced persons. Shortly before a Rohingya rebel attack that killed 12 security forces, 25 August 2017, the Myanmar military had launched "clearance operations" against the Rohingya Muslims in Rakhine state that left over 3,000 dead, many more injured, tortured or raped, villages burned.
18. According to a March 2018 report by the ASEAN Parliamentarians for Human Rights (APHR), 43,000 Rohingya parents have been

"reported lost, [and] presumed dead" since the

FATHERS & FOUNDERS

- Abdul Haq is called Baba-e-Urdu (Father of Urdu)
- Pierre de Coubertin is said to be the father of Modern Olympics
- Geoffrey Chaucer is considered the father of English Poetry. His famous works include The Book of Dutches and Canterbury Tales.
- Hugo Grotius is called Father of International law
- Lenin is regarded as the "Father of Russian Revolution".
- Adam Smith is called "Father of Economic".
- Euclid is known as the "Father of Geometry".
- Aristotle is the founder of botany.
- Charles Babbage is the founder of computer.
- Jabir Bin Hayyan is the founder of Chemistry.
- Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire in India
- Mustafa Kamal Atatürk is known as the founder of Modern Turkey.
- Socrates was the founder of Western philosophy.
- Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel the founder of German Idealism School.
- Jimmy Wales is the founder of Wikipedia.
- Method for the preparation of Varnish was discovered by Jabir Bin Hayyan.
- George Lemaitre is the founder of "Big Bang Theory".
- Julian Assange is the founder of "Wiki Leaks".
- Tughlaq dynasty was established in 1320. Ghayas ud Din Tughluq was the founder of Tughluq dynasty
- Bahlol Lodi was the founder of the "Lodddi Dynasty (1451-1526)" of India
- The Great Persian Empire was founded by Cyrus the Great.
- Penicillin was founded by Alexander Fleming.
- Peoples Republic of China was founded in 1949.
- In Algebra and mathematics Omar-i-Khayyam is credited with the originating the Binomial Theorem.
- Qutubuddin Aibak laid the foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India in 1206.
- Herodotus (a Greek) is called the father of history.
- Aristophanes is called the father of comedy.
- Al-Khwarizmi was the founder of Algebra.
- Robert Baden Powell is the founder of Scout Movement.
- The scout movement was started by Sir Robert Baden-Powell in 1910.
- Geoffrey Chaucer is considered the father of English Poetry. His famous works include The Book of Dutches and Canterbury Tales.
- Rousseau is called as 'The father of the French Revolution'.
- Bill Gates is the founder of Microsoft.
- Vasco da Gama (an European) opened a sea-based trade route to India
- Sir James Clark is the first person who located the Magnetic Pole in 1831.
- Nicolas Copernicus is known as the 'Father of Modern Astronomy'.
- Pacific Ocean is called "Father of Oceans"
- Guru Nanak is the founder of Indian religion Sikhism.
- DeWitt Wallacc was the founder of magazine named as Reader's Digest.
- Marcus Samuel was the founder of the oil company Shell
- Gerard Philips founded the famous Philips Company in 1891.
- "Zoroaster" was founder of a religion.
- Alexander Hamilton was the founder of Republican Party of USA.
- Samual Johnson compiled the first English dictionary.
- 'Boy Scouts Movement' was founded by Robert Baden Powell in 1910.
- In 1935 Charles Francis Richter of US developed Richter scale to measure Magnitude of earthquakes.
- China's Ts'ai Lun invented something closer to modern paper in 105 AD. Now from Trees paper is made.
- Elvis Presley and Bill Haley are known as pioneers of Pop music.
- China is first country who made silk about 4000 years ago.
- Cholera Vaccine was developed by Louis Pasteur.
- John Dalton started the modern system of using symbols for the elements.
- Jeans Jacques Rousseau discovered that the germs of malaria was spread by mosquitoes
- 'Klaus Schwab' is the founder of World Economic Forum
- Hamas' was founded in 1987 by Sheikh Ahmad Yasin.
- The founder of Indian National Congress was A.O. Hume.
- Christopher Columbus was the founder of USA belonged to Italy.
- Lord Clive is considered the founder of the

- The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was Bahlol Lodi.
- Moses was the founder of Judaism.
- The founder of Deoband institute is Maulanad Qasim nanutvi.
- The founder of "Jang Group" of Publication is Mir Khalil-ur-Rehman.
- The father of modern Science Fiction is H G Wells.
- Sigmund Freud is called the Father of Modern Psychology.
- The father of the printing is called to John Cutenberg.
- Frederick Wilson Taylor is called the father of "Scientific Management".
- Aristotle is called the founder of Private Libraries.
- Sir Lord Atchison is the founder of Punjab Public Library.
- The founder editor of literary magazine 'Funoon' was Ahmad Nadeem Qasmi.
- Al Khawanzmi was considered as one of the founders of computer.
- Steve jobs is dead, he was a founder of Apple
- De Beers is one of the biggest names in diamond industry. John Cecil Rhodes was the founder of De Beers Consolidated Mining Company
- Founder of Buddhism was Shakyamuni.
- Founder of Jainism was Mahavira.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the founder of the daily Dawn news
- Red Cross was founded by J.H. Durant
- Muhammadan Anglo Orinetal College was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Syed Amir Ali founded Central Muhammadan Association in 1877.

NOTEABLE ROMAN NUMERALS

- "XC" is the Roman numerals for 90
- "CIX" is the Roman numerals for which number 109.
- The Roman numeral "XX" means 20.
- Roman "XV" means 15.
- The Roman numeral "XL" means 40
- "XCIX" is the Roman numerals for 99.
- "CXIX" is the Roman numerals for 119.
- "XLIX" is the Roman numerals for 49.
- "C" is the Roman numerals for 100.

NOTABLE BURIAL PLACES

- Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was buried in Jerusalem (Bait-ul-Maqdis).
- The Tomb of Anarkali in Lahore is housing the Punjab Archives.
- The last great Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir's last resting place (Mazar) is in Khuldabad in former State of Deccan.
- The famous Muslim Saint Baba Farid Gang Shakar is buried at Pakpatan.
- Qutb ud Din Aibak slave king is buried in Lahore.
- Munhadiyan is a famous graveyard on left side of Delhi Gate in Dehli where Shah Waliullah was buried beside his father Shah Abdur Rahim
- Hazrat Mujaddid Aif Sani is buried in Naqshbandi Chaman, Misri Gury, and Hyderabad
- Ch. Rehmat Ali who coined the name Pakistan is buried in Cambridge.
- Sher Shah Suri is buried in Sasaram.
- Syed Ahmad Shaheed was martyred at Balakot in 1831. He is buried at Balakot.
- Najaf Ashraf is the burial place of Hazrat Ali.
- Bahadur Shah Zafar is buried in Rangoon.
- Patras Bokhan is buried in Valhalla Cemetery, New York.

BELT AND ROAD INITIATIVE

- There are 6 Projects under one Belt one Road initiative.
- The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) is also known as the One Belt One Road (OBOR) or the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road, is a development strategy adopted by the Chinese government involving infrastructure development and investments in countries in Europe, Asia and Africa.
- "Belt" refers to the overland routes for road and rail transportation, called "the Silk Road Economic Belt"; whereas "road" refers to the sea routes, or the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road
- Until 2016, the initiative was officially known in English as the One Belt and One Road initiative but the official name was changed as the Chinese government considered the

- emphasis on the word "one" prone to misinterpretation.
- The Chinese government calls the initiative "a bid to enhance regional connectivity and embrace a brighter future". Some observers see it as a push for Chinese dominance in global affairs with a China-centered trading network.
 - At the heart of One Belt, One Road lies the creation of an economic land belt that includes countries on the original Silk Road through Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East and Europe, as well as a maritime road that links China's port facilities with the African coast, pushing up through the Suez Canal into the Mediterranean.
 - The Silk Road was a network of trade routes, formally established during the Han Dynasty. The road originated from Chang'an (now Xian) in the east and ended in the Mediterranean in the west, linking China with the Roman Empire.
 - As China's silk was the major trade product, German geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen coined the Silk Road in 1877. It was not just one road but rather a series of major trade routes that helped build trade and cultural ties between China, India, Persia, Arabia, Greece, Rome and Mediterranean countries.
 - It reached its height during the Tang Dynasty, but declined in the Yuan dynasty, established by the Mongol Empire, as political powers along the route became more fragmented. The Silk Road ceased to be a shipping route for silk around 1453 with the rise of the Ottoman Empire, whose rulers opposed the West.
 - The initiative was unveiled by Chinese President Xi Jinping in September and October 2013 during visits to Kazakhstan and Indonesia, and was thereafter promoted by Premier Li Keqiang during state visits to Asia and Europe.
 - The Silk Road Economic Belt (SRB) is the overland interconnecting infrastructure corridors. When Chinese leader Xi Jinping visited Astana, Kazakhstan, and Southeast Asia in September and October 2013, he raised the initiative of jointly building the Silk Road Economic Belt and the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road. Essentially, the "belt" includes countries situated on the original Silk Road through Central Asia, West Asia, the Middle East, and Europe.
 - The Maritime Silk Road, also known as the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" is the sea route corridors. It is a complementary initiative aimed at investing and fostering collaboration

- in Southeast Asia, Oceania, and North Africa, through several contiguous bodies of water, the South China Sea, the South Pacific Ocean, and the wider Indian Ocean area.
- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (also known by the acronym CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are currently under construction throughout Pakistan.
 - Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2017.
 - CPEC is intended to rapidly modernize Pakistani infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones.
 - On 13 November 2016, CPEC became partly operational when Chinese cargo was transported overland to Gwadar Port for onward maritime shipment to Africa and West Asia, while some major power projects were commissioned by late 2017.
 - Modern transportation networks built under CPEC will link seaports in Gwadar and Karachi with northern Pakistan, as well as points further north in western China and Central Asia.
 - A 1,100 kilometre long motorway will be built between the cities of Karachi and Lahore as part of CPEC, while the Karakoram Highway from Hasan Abdal to the Chinese border will be completely reconstructed and overhauled.
 - The Karachi-Peshawar main railway line will also be upgraded to allow for train travel at up to 160 km per hour by December 2019.
 - Pakistan's railway network will also be extended to eventually connect to China's Southern Xinjiang Railway in Kashgar.
 - The estimated \$11 billion required to modernise transportation networks will be financed by subsidized concessionary loans.
 - Over \$33 billion worth of energy infrastructure are to be constructed by private consortia to help alleviate Pakistan's chronic energy shortages, which regularly amount to over 4,500MW, and have shed an estimated 2-2.5% off Pakistan's annual gross domestic product.
 - Over 10,400MW of energy generating capacity is to be brought online by the end of 2018, with the majority developed as part of CPEC's fast-tracked "Early Harvest" projects.
 - A network of pipelines to transport liquefied natural gas and oil will also be laid as part of the project, including a \$2.5 billion pipeline between Gwadar and Nawabshah to eventually transport gas from Iran.
 - Electricity from these projects will primarily be generated from fossil fuels, though

- hydroelectric and wind-power projects are also included, as is the construction of one of the world's largest solar farms.
- CPEC's potential impact on Pakistan has been likened to that of the Marshall Plan undertaken by the United States in post-war Europe.
 - Pakistani officials predict that CPEC will result in the creation of upwards of 2.3 million jobs between 2015-2030, and add 2 to 2.5 percentage points to the country's annual economic growth.
 - Were the initial \$46 billion worth of projects to be implemented, the value of those projects

MISCELLANEOUS

- Muhammad Wasim is the new WBC Silver Flyweight Champion and is Pakistan's first professional boxer.
- General Assembly has declared 2016-2025 as Decade of Action on Nutrition.
- The philosopher, John Lock formally put together the basic ideas of constitutional democracy for the 1st time.
- Meesaq-e-Madina is the first written constitution of the world.
- The Longest written constitution of the world is of India.
- General Assembly has declared year 2016 as "International year of Pulses" and 2017 as "Sustainable Tourism for Development".
- Rosheen Khan is the first female scuba trainer of Pakistan.
- Third (previous were 4th & 12th) Pakistan hosted SAARC summit is 19th in number and is held on 3rd August 2016. From India interior minister Raj Nath has participated.
- Pakistani helicopter MI-17 crash landed in the central Logar province of Afghanistan while it was heading Russia for overhauling, as a consequence of which seven (7) person are captured by Taliban.
- The four newly appointed members of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) include Justice Altaf Ibrahim Qureshi from Punjab, Justice Irtad Gaiser from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Justice Shakeel Ahmed Baloch from Balochistan and Abdul Ghafor Soomro from Sindh took oath on 27th July 2016.
- The Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed by 177 UNFCCC members on 22 April 2016 and was ratified by 15 nations.
- North Korea on 6 January 2016 claimed that it had successfully tested hydrogen bomb.
- Theresa May has replaced David Cameron as the prime minister of UK.
- The judgment of international tribunal, Hague overwhelmingly favoured claims of the Philippines over waters of South China Sea and is likely to increase global diplomatic pressure on Beijing to scale back military expansion in the area.
- Pak-Afghan Tokham border has remained disputed for five (5) days and later on bilaterally agreed on the fencing of boundary for reduction of terrorism issues.

BRANCHES OF SCIENCE

1. The Science of Soilness Gardening is called Hydroponics.
2. Metrology is the science of weight of measures.
3. Parthenocarp is the production of fruit which makes the fruit seedless.
4. The Study of life in Outer Space is Exobiology.
5. The Study of Mammals is called Mammology.
6. The study of forces acting upon bodies in motion in the air is called Aerodynamics.
7. The study of fermentation is called zymology.
8. The study of animal physiology is called zoonomy.
9. The study of forces acting upon bodies in motion in the air is called Aerodynamics.
10. A branch of medicine studying blood and its disorders is called Haematology.
11. The study of tissues is called Histology.
12. The Study of aged is called grontology.
13. A branch of medicine dealing with eyes and a related disease is called Ophthalmology.
14. The study of postage stamps is called Timbrology.
15. Threpsology is the science of nutrition.
16. Therology is the study of wild mammals.
17. Thermokinematics is the study of motion of heat.
18. Theniatrics is the veterinary medicine.
19. Theology is the study of religion.
20. Thaumatology is the study of miracles.
21. Thanatology is the study of death.
22. Thalassography is the science of the sea.
23. Teuthology is the study of cephalopods.
24. Telmatology is the study of swamps.
25. Serology is the study of serums.
26. Siderography is the art of engraving on steel.
27. Silvics is the study of tree's life.
28. Sinology is the study of China.
29. Sitology is the dietetics.
30. Somatology is the science of the properties of matter.
31. Stratography is the art of leading an army.
32. Storiology is the study of folk tales.
33. Semiotics is the study of signs and symbols.
34. Semiology is the study of signs and signals.
35. Semantics is the study of meaning.
36. Selenology is the study of moon.
37. Idiopsychology is called the study of psychology of one's own mind.
38. Urbanology is the study of cities is called.
39. Ornithology is the science which deals with Study of birds.
40. Entomology is the science which deals with Insects.
41. The study of animal behaviour is called Ethology.
42. The study of religions is called Theology.
43. A branch of science dealing with the study of fossils is called Palaeontology.
44. The science of heavenly bodies is called Astronomy.
45. The study of structures and formation of rocks and minerals on other plants is called Astrogeology.
46. Flash Point term is related with the Study of Climate.
47. Seismology is the study of earthquakes.
48. Sciagraphy is the art of shading.
49. The study of the origin and physical and cultural development of mankind is called Anthropology.
50. The study of relationship between organism and their environment is called Ecology.
51. The study of glands is called Endocrinology.
52. A study of the chemical composition of the earth crust is called Geology.
53. Satanology is called study of the devil.
54. Rhinology is called study of the nose.
55. The study of ferns is known as pteridology.
56. Psychopathology is called the study of study of mental illness.
57. Psycho is called the study of mental states.
58. Pseudology is called the study of science of lying.
59. Psephology is the study of election results and voting trends.
60. Plutology is the study of political economy; study of wealth.
61. The study of venereal disease is called Venereology.
62. The study of rust molds is called Urenology.
63. The study of heavens is called Uranology.
64. The study of astronomy and mapping is called Uranography.

65. The study of alien spacecraft is called Ufology.
66. The study of blindness is called Typhology.
67. The study of gypsies is called Tsiganology.
68. The study of nutrition is called Trophology.
69. The study of hair and its disorders is called Trichology.
70. The study of friction and wear between surfaces is called Tribology.
71. The study of wounds and their effects is called Traumatology.
72. The study of poisons is called Toxicology.
73. The study of pronunciation is called Tonetics.
74. The study of fossil animal remains is called Zoogeology.
75. The study of animal diseases is called Zoonosology & Zoopathology.
76. The study of flags is called Vexillology.
77. The study of glassware is called Vitrics.
78. The study of wood is called Xyiology.
79. The study of planet Jupiter is called Zenography.
80. The study of veterinary surgery is called Zoiatrics.
81. Podology is the study of the feet.
82. Polemology is the study of the war.
83. Potamology is the study of rivers.
84. Plutology is the study of political economy.
85. Prosody is the study of versification.
86. Pelology is study of mud.
87. Pedology is the study of soils.
88. Ppedagogics is the study of teaching.
89. Papyrology is the study of paper.
90. Palaeolimnology is the study of ancient lakes.
91. Palaeolimnology is the study of ancient fish.
92. Paedology is the study of children.
93. Pisteology is the study of faith.
94. Philosophy is the study of knowledge or wisdom.
95. Penology is the study of crime and punishment.
96. Acarology is called the study of mites.
97. Acoustics is the study of sound.
98. Aerophilately is the study of collecting of air-mail stamps.
99. Agronomics is the study of productivity of land.
100. Archeology is the study of first principles.
101. Aphnology is the study of science of wealth.
102. Anthropology is the study of human cultures.
103. Anemology is called the study of winds.
104. Andragogy is the study of science of teaching adults.
105. Alethiology is the study of truth.
106. Archeology is the study of origins of government.
107. Anistology is the study of art of dining.
108. Anthrology is the study of joints.
109. Audiology is the study of hearing.
110. Autology is the study of oneself.
111. Barology is the study of gravitation.
112. Bibliology is the study of books.
113. Chrysolology is the study of precious metals.
114. Cryptology is the study of codes.
115. Dactyliology is the study of rings.
116. Dactylography is the study of fingerprints.
117. Deltiology is the study of picture postcards.
118. Bromatology is the study of food.
119. Brontology is the study of thunder.
120. The study of snakes is called Ophiology.
121. The study of eggs is called Oology.
122. The study of minerals is called Mineralogy.
123. The study of minute objects is called Microscopy.
124. The study of motion is called Kinematics.
125. The study of beauty is called Kalology.
126. The study of science of rainfall is called Hyetology.
127. The study of sleep is called Hypnology.
128. Calonics is called the study of heat.
129. Chirolology is the study of the hands.
130. Enigmatology is the study of enigmas.
131. Ergonomics is the study of deserts.
132. Ergonomics is called the study of people at work.
133. Ethnomethodology is called the study of everyday communication.
134. The study of clouds is the study of Nephrology.
135. The study of spelling is called Orthography.
136. The study of sight is called Optology.
137. The study of earth's crust is called Geoponics/ geology/ Geography.
138. The study of old age is called Gerocomy.
139. Lexigraphy is the art of definition of words.
140. Lexicology is the study of words and their meanings.
141. Lanthmics is the study of population statistics.
142. The study of malana is called Malariology.
143. The study of molluscs is called Malacology.
144. The study of study of icons: symbols is called Iconology.
145. The Study of Hand Writing is Graphology.
146. The study of origins of ideas is called Ideogeny.
147. The study of study of idiom, jargon or dialect is called Idiomolbogy.
148. The study of formation of the earth is called

- Geogony.
- 149. Kymatology is the study of wave motion.
- 150. Lithology is the study of rocks.
- 151. Gynaecology is the study of women's physiology.
- 152. Graphology is the study of handwriting.
- 153. Gnosiology is called the study of philosophy of knowledge.
- 154. Gnosiology is called the study of idiom, jargon.
- 155. Immunology is called the study of immunity.
- 156. A branch of medicine dealing with diagnoses and treatment of diseases of the skeletal system is called Orthopaedics.
- 157. A study that deals with the process of fermentation is called Zymology.
- 158. A branch of biology dealing with structure and function of cells is called Cytology.
- 159. A branch of medicine dealing with skin is called Dermatology.
- 160. The study of fruits and seeds is known as Carpology.
- 161. Philology is the Study of Languages.
- 162. Koniology is called the study of atmospheric pollutants and dust.
- 163. Formicary deals with ants.
- 164. A branch of medicine that deals with etologies, mechanisms and medicine and manifestation of diseases is called Pathology.
- 165. Hematology is the study of Blood.
- 166. Biology is the Study of All living things.
- 167. Demography is the study of population.
- 168. Cartography is the art of making maps and charts.
- 169. Cryogenics is the science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperature.
- 170. Cosmography is concerned with the description and mapping of the main features of the Universe.

- 171. Numismatics is the study of coins.
- 172. The study of personality has a broad and varied history in psychology.
- 173. The branch of science which deals with structure of animals and plants is called Anatomy.
- 174. Lion is the only species of cat family that lives and hunts in groups.
- 175. Meteorology is the science of Weather.
- 176. Autopsy is connected with Post-mortem.
- 177. Anthropology is the study of man. Kleptomania means an irrational urge to steal.
- 178. Eugenics is the study of Unborn babies.
- 179. 'Arboriculture' is a science of the cultivation of trees.
- 180. Cryptography is a branch of science which deals with secret writing.
- 181. Etymology is science (study) of Words.
- 182. Ecology deals with relations between Organisms and their Environment.
- 183. Oncology is the study of Cancer.
- 184. The study of heredity of individuals is called Genetics.
- 185. Epistemology is the study of Knowledge.
- 186. Paediatrics refers to care of children.
- 187. "Philately" is a stamp collection.
- 188. Horticulture is the cultivation of flowers and fruits.
- 189. Entomology deals with the study of insects.
- 190. Dendrology is associated with the study of trees.
- 191. Cryogenics is the science that deals with the production, control and application of very low temperature.
- 192. Ornithology is the science which deals with Study of birds.
- 193. Anthropology is called the study of study of human cultures.
- 194. Hagiology is called Study of saints.
- 195. Etymology is called Study of origins of words.

EVERYDAY SCIENCE

- 1. Formic acid are formed in Ants.
- 2. Short-sightedness can be corrected by Concave lens.
- 3. Dengue is caused by which type of mosquito aedes.
- 4. Villi are small finger like structures in the small intestine.
- 5. The raw material used for the manufacture of Glass and Cement is Limestone.
- 6. Red, blue and green are the primary colours.
- 7. The milk needs to be heated for complete pasteurization at 161 F for 15 seconds.

- 8. In the manufacture of *banaspati* ghee, the gas used is Hydrogen.
- 9. Carbon dioxide is used in the preparation of soft drinks.
- 10. Soft drinks made with chilled water rather than water at room temperature due to Chilled water attracts more carbon dioxide.
- 11. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne diseases.
- 12. The cheapest source of electricity is hydel.
- 13. Photosynthesis take place faster in white light.
- 14. The filament of an electric bulb is made of

- Tungsten.
- 15. After fertilization, a fruit develops from ovary.
- 16. Silicon is found common in glass, cement, china clay and quartz.
- 17. Vaccines are meant for treatment of bacteria, viruses or one of their proteins.
- 18. Bronze is an alloy.
- 19. The unit for measuring intensity of noise is called Decibel.
- 20. Oxalic Acid solution will you use to remove rust stains on cloth.
- 21. The chemical name of laughing gas is Nitrous oxide.
- 22. Hydrogen is known as the lightest substance.
- 23. Centigrade scales were devised by Celsius.
- 24. When water is heated from 0° C to 10° C, the volume of water first decreases, then increases.
- 25. 3.82 °C is the freezing point of heavy water.
- 26. Coniferous forests have low biodiversity than tropical rain forest.
- 27. A satellite moving round the earth with a uniform speed has Uniform acceleration.
- 28. For being able to see three-dimensional pictures we have to use an epidiascope.
- 29. In a photographic camera fitted with a convex lens, which of the following Inverted and real images will be formed on the film.
- 30. In the modern-day computers, when operational, the electrical impulses travel nearly at the speed of light.
- 31. A magnet freely suspended by means of a string will always set itself in North-South directions.
- 32. Water has maximum density at 4°K.
- 33. AIDS virus destroys the Immune system of the human body.
- 34. The AIDS virus is called H.I.V.
- 35. Water vapour beyond the dew point results in Condensation.
- 36. The main chemical substance present in the bones and teeth of animals is Calcium Phosphate.
- 37. The Diaphragmatic hernia found in Dogs.
- 38. Mummified fetus common in Sow.
- 39. A girl ate sweets while fanning the flies away. Due to this, she suffered from a disease diagnosed as Cholera.
- 40. The major component of honey is Glucose.
- 41. The working principle of a washing machine is Centrifugation.
- 42. Radioactivity was first discovered by Madam.
- 43. Helium gas is commonly used in balloons and airships.

- 44. Cylindrical glasses are advised to a patient suffering from Astigmatism.
- 45. A slow-running pendulum clock can be speeded up by reducing the length of the rod.
- 46. Linotype is the invention of Mergenthaler.
- 47. Cylinder Lock is invented by Yale.
- 48. A man is standing on a weighing machine in a lift which is moving. The weighing machine will show MINIMUM reading when, the lift is moving in a free fall due to failure of the lift mechanism.
- 49. Video camera is used to convert Picture into electrical signals.
- 50. The waves used for sending signals to the satellite from ground station are Micro waves.
- 51. The procedure of crushing the gallstones and kidney stone by laser is called Lithotripsy.
- 52. The approximate intensity level of the sound which can caused damage to the ear drum is 100 db.
- 53. Pepsinogen is converted into stomach in Pepsin.
- 54. Yeast is essential in making of bread because it produces Carbon dioxide.
- 55. Drugs are excreted through Kidney.
- 56. Oxyhaemoglobin has Red Bright Color.
- 57. Fuse wire is made of 63% tin and 37% lead.
- 58. A nitrogen oxide is the main culprit in the thinning of Ozone layer in the earth's stratosphere.
- 59. Heating element of an electric heater is made up of nichrome.
- 60. As the temperature of ice rises, the ice melts and its density increases.
- 61. Chlorine is used for purification of water.
- 62. Pure gold is 24 carat.
- 63. Carbon monoxide gas is most toxic.
- 64. Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are Sand/soda/limestone.
- 65. The nucleus of a hydrogen atom consists of one proton and one neutron.
- 66. The gas used in the manufacture of Banaspati ghee is Hydrogen.
- 67. The raw material from which rayon is manufactured is cellulose.
- 68. Solder is an alloy of tin and lead.
- 69. Brass is an alloy of Copper and zinc.
- 70. Swingometer is used to measure swing in votes during an election.
- 71. Sphygmograph is used to measure recording pulse.
- 72. An element found in all organic compounds is Carbon.
- 73. The most commonly used bleaching agent is

- chlorine
74. Silver bromide chemicals are used in photograph.
 75. Urea is the first organic compound to be synthesized in a laboratory.
 76. Acetylene and oxygen mixture of is required in gas welding
 77. One horse power is equal to 746 watts.
 78. The newly discovered high-temperature superconductors are Ceramic oxides.
 79. 'Pasteurized Milk' is specially treated milk in order to kill bacteria
 80. Vail is the inventor of electric locomotive.
 81. Stephenson is the inventor of practical locomotive
 82. Heat received by the Earth from the Sun is known as solar radiation
 83. In the manufacture of safety matches, Red phosphorus materials are used to coat the two sides of the match box.
 84. Coke is made by heating coal in the absence of air at 1300 °C
 85. Gas bills are charged in BTU.
 86. In BTU system, one BTU is equal to 10.55 Joule.
 87. All forms of energy that we use are ultimately transformed into Heat energy.
 88. In Brazil alcohol is used as fuel for vehicles.
 89. The device used for the measurement of current, voltage and resistance is AVO meter.
 90. Silicon is a Semi-conductor.
 91. Mica is used in an electric iron because it is a bad conductor of electricity.
 92. Cooking is quicker in a pressure cooker because it increases boiling point of water.
 93. Storage batteries commonly contain Lead.
 94. Water is a universal solvent for Biochemical reactions.
 95. Speedometer is used to measure velocity.
 96. An element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
 97. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of Hydrocarbons.
 98. The volume percentage of nitrogen in air is 78%.
 99. Air contains volume of carbon dioxide approximately 0.03%.
 100. Carbon dioxide gas is responsible for global warming
 101. Ice floats because density of water is greater than ice
 102. The gases which are used by divers as an artificial atmosphere are helium and Oxygen.
 103. The second most abundant metal found in the earth's crust is Iron.

104. Calcium is involved in blood clotting.
105. Deficiency of chloride causes the impaired growth in Infants.
106. The major part of natural gas, petroleum and coal consist of Methane.
107. The water in an open pond remains cool even in hot summer because water absorbs heat less rapidly than the atmosphere.
108. The speed of sound is 340 meter per second.
109. For sending sound waves at large distance, Radio waves are used.
110. The acid used in a car battery is Sulphuric acid.
111. Iron one is metal.
112. Chromium is used in making of alloys.
113. Silica is used in Glass making.
114. Plutonium is used as Fuel for nuclear fission.
115. Uranium - 235 is used in the fission process.
116. The large plates of solar panels are painted Black.
117. Biogas is the common name of Natural gas.
118. One thousand watt power is called as 1.0 kilowatt.
119. The meter installed in our homes measure electricity in KWh.
120. One kilowatt-hour is the amount of electrical energy that is consumed by 1000 watt appliance in 1 hour.
121. According to the definition of 1 KWh, a 100 watt bulb consumes one unit of electricity in 10 hours.
122. Units of electricity consumed by 2500 watt air-conditioner in one hour are 2.5 units.
123. In the electricity meter, the digit to the extreme right is 1/10th of the unit.
124. Washing soaa in water behaves Acidic.
125. Red has the longest wavelength.
126. Blue has the shortest wavelength.
127. The carrier waves used for the radio transmission have frequency up to 30 KHz.
128. Three dimensional image formed by laser is called Hologram.
129. Optical fibres are the fine strands of Glass.
130. Radar transmits short pulses of high frequency through Radio waves.
131. The ray with high penetrating power is α -rays.
132. The penetration of x-rays through an object depends upon the objects Density.
133. To find the hidden secrets under the water, the ships and submarines use the Sonar system.
134. Vinegar is prepared by the Fermentation of rotten grapes.
135. Concave mirror can be used to focus sunlight.

136. Sphygmomanometer measure Blood Pressure.
137. Hydroelectric power resources provide the maximum amount of energy in the present-day world.
138. Daimler is the inventor of Motorcycle.
139. The mass of the body is different from its weight because mass is a measure of the quantity of matter, whereas weight is a force.
140. The colour of an opaque object is due to the colour it reflects.
141. When water boils, its temperature remains constant.
142. X-rays and γ -rays are able to destroy the living tissues by the process of Oxidation.
143. Film of the camera is analogue to the retina in the human eye.
144. An iceberg is floating in sea. One tenth of its mass will remain above the surface of water.
145. Most of the ozone in the atmosphere is concentrated in the Stratosphere.
146. The cow's milk contains 80% amount of water in terms of percentage.
147. T.V. transmission cannot cover a very large area because the shape of the earth is spherical.
148. Speed of sound is greater in solids than in liquids because the solids have high elasticity.
149. Oxygen that keeps us alive comes from Carbon dioxide
150. The Green House Effect is caused by an excess of Carbon dioxide.
151. Bats can also fly in dark because they are capable of taking the help of Ultrasonic Waves.
152. The rear view mirror of a motor vehicle is Convex.
153. The element used in an electric filament is tungsten.
154. Taseometer is used to measure stress in a structure.
155. The sky is blue in colour due to Dispersion.
156. Velocity of sound is maximum in Steel.
157. Unit of energy is same as that of Work.
158. The molecular weight of a substance can be calculated by measuring Vapour density.
159. The process of strongly heating an ore in the presence of air is called Calcination.
160. Mercury is commonly used as a thermometric fluid rather than water because Mercury has greater visibility than water.
161. When a stone is dropped in a well the splash is heard after 1.5 seconds after the stone hits the water surface. If the velocity of sound is 327 m/s the depth of the well is 490.5 m.
162. Magnetic field does not interact with Stationary charge.
163. When a current flowing through a resistance increases four times the heat developed will increase Sixteen times
164. When water boils, its temperature remains constant
165. When a recorded tape is played after being subjected to a magnetic field, then Recorded information is lost.
166. Cosmic rays can be charged as well as uncharged
167. Neon gas is used electrical line tester.
168. In the manufacture of safety matches, Red phosphorus is used to coat the two sides of the match box.
169. The most abundant element in Earth's crust is Oxygen.
170. Brass is an alloy of Copper and Zinc.
171. A transformer is used to increase or decrease AC voltage
172. Movie machine is the invention of Jenkins.
173. Warner Brothers invented the talking movie.
174. The twinkling of the stars is due to the reason that The refractive index of Earth's atmosphere fluctuates
175. Sympiesometer is used to measure pressure of a current
176. Soft drinks such as colas contain significant quantities Of Caffeine.
177. Sodium used for bleaching paper.
178. Chlorine is a gas.
179. Amnesia is related to Loss of memory
180. In order to prevent the corrosion of iron pipes they are often coated with a layer of zinc. This process is termed Galvanisation
181. Detergents dissolved in water help in cleaning clothes by reducing the surface tension of water.
182. The absorption of ink by blotting paper involves Capillary action phenomenon.
183. Materials for rain-proof coats and tents owe their water proof properties to Surface tension.
184. TV remote control unit use Microwaves to operate a TV set
185. If a U-238 nucleus splits into two identical parts, the two nuclei so produced will be Radioactive
186. A woman's voice is shriller than a man's due to higher frequency.
187. Infrared radiations are absorbed by the upper layer of the atmosphere.
188. Phenol is used in the manufacture of foam used in mattresses, cushions, etc.

- 189 Nylon was invented by Du Pont laboratories.
- Carothers invented the nylon synthetic.
- 190 Dickinson invented the paper machine.
- 191 Permanent magnets can be made from Cobalt.
- 192 Atmospheric pressure exerted on the earth is due to the Gravitational pull.
- 193 Astronauts cannot talk to each other on the surface of the moon because Sound waves cannot travel through vacuum.
- 194 Lead metals pollute the air of a city having large number of automobiles.
- 195 Quark is the name of the smallest part of the matter discovered by the scientists.
- 196 Carbon dioxide is used in fire extinguishers.
- 197 Silicon is extensively used in electronics.
- 198 In an oil lamp, the oil rises up in the wick due to Capillary action.
- 199 Acid rain contains high levels of Nitric acids.
- 200 Wood is the main raw material for the manufacture of Paper.
- 201 A man can survive without food for at least Two months.
- 202 Monsoon is an example of seasonal winds.
- 203 Iris of eye is responsible for its colour.
- 204 Neon gas is used in advertising signs and has the symbol Ne.
- 205 The use of live animals in the experiments is called vivisection.
- 206 Benjamin Franklin used kites to conduct electrical experiments.
- 207 Edison had a research laboratory at Menlo Park.
- 208 Keratin, a fibrous protein is the major constituent of hair, nails, feathers, beaks and claws.
- 209 Plankton is the minute or microscopic animals and plants that live in the upper layers of fresh and salt water.
- 210 Cinnabar is the main source of mercury.
- 211 Green is the central colour of a rainbow.
- 212 Dolomite is an ore of magnesium.
- 213 Aerophobia is a fear of flying, agoraphobia is a fear of open spaces, acrophobia a fear of heights.
- 214 Sound cannot travel through Vacuum.
- 215 The lens at the end of the compound microscope is called objective. Bacteria were first seen by compound microscope.
- 216 Sunlight is composed of seven colours.
- 217 A red light is used in traffic signal because it has the longest wavelength and can be easily noticed from a long distance.
- 218 Spectrum is made of seven colours.

- 219 Sunlight enters the rooms by Irregular Reflection.
- 220 Earth's surface temperature has increase mainly because of higher level of CO₂ concentration.
- 221 Cyclone is a low area storm with high winds rotating about a centre of low atmospheric pressure.
- 222 Cyclones are violent winds and rain.
- 223 Wind blowing in a spiral form around a region of low atmospheric pressure is a Cyclone.
- 224 Neon is used in decoration lighting.
- 225 In a rainbow Yellow comes between orange and green.
- 226 Sodium Chloride is most common salt in sea water.
- 227 The dress made out of Terylene materials is safest to wear while cooking.
- 228 Ammonia is used for refrigeration.
- 229 Alpha rays are positively charged particle emitted by a radioactive element.
- 230 Electrons are negatively charged.
- 231 The lightest particle of the matter is Neutron.
- 232 The uncharged particle in atom is called Neutron.
- 233 If there is no sun, the colour of the sky would be black.
- 234 Meteorology is Science of atmosphere.
- 235 A metal which is liquid at room temperature is Mercury.
- 236 Study of earthquakes is known as Seismology.
- 237 Ecology deals with Relations between Organisms and their Environment.
- 238 Oncology is the study of Cancer.
- 239 Optic fibers are mainly used for Communication.
- 240 Citric acid makes a lemon sour.
- 241 Diamond is the hardest element on earth.
- 242 Diamond is an allotropic form of carbon.
- 243 Silk is produced by Larva of Silkworm.
- 244 Artificial silk is called rayon.
- 245 Fiber optics technology is being used in Telecommunication.
- 246 Carbon dioxide is mainly causing global warming.
- 247 "Our foot is stuck on the accelerator and we are heading towards an abyss" Al-Gore sounded this warning about global warming.
- 248 The time required by moonlight to reach the earth is 1.3 second.
- 249 Light travels from Sun to Earth in 8.5 minutes.
- 250 When the days and nights are equal the rays of the sun directly fall on the Equator.

251. It is difficult to cook on mountains because of Low atmospheric pressure.
252. The humidity in the air tells us about the ratio of Water vapors in the air.
253. Plastic is a man-made material.
254. Silver has the highest electrical conductivity.
255. Orange is not a primary colour.
256. A colour television set makes colours by mixing light of Blue, Green and Red.
257. Nitrogen is the most predominant in the composition of atmosphere.
258. Tungsten has the highest melting point.
259. The gas commonly used in balloons is Helium.
260. Hydrogen gas is lightest.
261. When natural light is passed through a prism it splits into 7 colours.
262. An ordinary mobile phone communicates by using Radio waves.
263. Usual temperature 2,000 million years ago was freezing.
264. Volume of water increases by 1/10 when it freezes.
265. The element required for solar energy conversion is Silicon.
266. Boiling point of water is 100 °C.
267. Chlorophyll is of Green colour.
268. The best conductor of electricity is Silver.
269. Wood is the least conductor of electricity among the following.
270. The blood glucose level is commonly expressed as Milligram per decilitre.
271. Body temperature of a normal man is 36.9 °C.
272. The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6 F.
273. Clinical use of temperature is Fahrenheit.
274. Temperature of boiling water on a higher elevation decreases.
275. Swimming pool water is disinfected by Chlorine.
276. Soda water is carbonated by adding CO₂.
277. Environmental Pollution is called the contamination of the air, land and water caused by human products.
278. Engines mounted on Concorde under the wings.
279. If a pole in the ground is leaning over at an angle, it could be said to be oblique.
280. The red colour of tomato is imparted by Karotionoid.
281. "Cryptography" is a branch of science which deals with the study of secret writings.
282. The light year is the distance travelled by the light in 10 years.
- 283 Argon gas is used in electric bulb.
284. Oldest known element is Copper.
285. Type of carbon used in lead pencils is graphite.
286. Philately is the science of stamp collection.
287. Earth revolves around the sun from West to East.
288. Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.
289. In the composition of Earth, Oxygen is approximately 46%.
290. At 3:00 AM, the temperature was 13 °C below zero but by noon it had risen to 32 °C therefore, the average hourly increase in temperature was 5 °C.
291. Honey is the only food that does not get spoiled.
292. It is dangerous to sleep under trees at night because plants give out Carbon dioxide.
293. The speed of sound is greater than the speed of light.
294. Chemical energy is stored in a dry cell.
295. Chlorine gas is used to kill bacteria in water.
296. Water does not provide energy.
297. Brain of human body is like a computer.
298. Light consists of seven colours of a rainbow.
299. Electricians wear rubber gloves while touching electric wires because it's a bad conductor of electricity.
300. People prefer to wear white clothes during summer because they don't absorb heat.
301. The most malleable metal is gold.
302. Sulphur is used in Beauty Parlours for hair setting.
303. Camera uses convex lens to form an image.
304. Fats have maximum calories.
305. Gun Powder is Mixture.
306. Gunpowder consists of a mixture of Nitre, sulphur and charcoal.
307. Smog occurs when water vapour condenses around a particle of smoke.
308. Food is cooked quickly in a pressure cooker because boiling point of water is increased.
309. Asbestos is fire resistant.
310. Abstract art concentrate on arrangements of shapes and colours for their own sake, instead of representing things in the way eyes see them.
311. The index of intelligence which is determined through a subject's answers to arbitrarily chosen questions is known as I.Q. (Intelligence quotient).
312. While functioning temperature level inside a refrigerator is 40°F.

- 313 'White Flag' is the symbol of Truce.
 314 Cloudy nights are warmer because Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air.
 315 Chemicals which kill rats and mice are rodenticides
 316 In a railway track, two rails are joined end to end with a gap in between them because accidents due to expansion of track can be avoided
 317 Distant objects can be seen with the help of Telescope
 318 The best colours for a sun umbrella will be White on top and black on the inside
 319 Oxygen & Carbon are the two gases that we exhale more than we inhale.
 320 Sound cannot travel through Vacuum.
 321 A balanced diet contains food nutrients for growth and maintenance.
 322 Fructose is the sweetest sugar.
 323 Absolute zero is lowest temperature theoretically possible
 324 Forces acts on an object moving on a circular path are centripetal & centrifugal.
 325 A pul of a stone that produces equal and opposite force is called as Central.
 326 Gas and air are bad conductors.
 327 The range of wavelength in electromagnetic radiation is 380-780nm.
 328 White colour, passing through prism, splits into the colour of spectrum because Glass prism is colorful.
 329 Eddy current is used in the working of speedometers in Auto-mobile.
 330 The science of human settlement is ekistics.
 331 Study of atmospheric phenomena is called Meteorology
 332 Lift was invented by E. G. Otis.
 333 Lights emitting diode (LED) converts Electrical energy into light energy.
 334 LASER can be used for cutting stainless steel.
 335 Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is used for obtaining detailed image of the brain & it does not use radiation
 336 RADAR system is used to detect Enemies missiles
 337 Van de Graff Generator is used for Accelerating charged particles
 338 Robert Noyce & Jack Kilby invented the microchip
 339 Ozone layer of the earth's atmospheric is important for living organisms because it Prevents entry of ultra-violet rays
 340 SONAR is mostly used by Navigators.
 341 Pyrometer is for measuring High temperature.

- 342 Calorimeter is an instrument used to measure Heat.
 343 DNA in a cell is a Nucleic acid.
 344 Dual energy X-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) is used to measure Bone density.
 345 Electricity is produced through dry cell from Chemical energy.
 346 Energy stored in a choke is in the form of Magnetic energy.
 347 One cubic meter (m³) is comprised of 10⁶ cubic centimetres (cm³).
 348 Superconductor principle states that when a body is partially or totally immersed in a fluid, it experience upward thrust equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by it.
 349 Fountain pen uses capillary action in addition to gravity for flow of ink.
 350 Speed of sound is Maximum in Solid.
 351 A hot object loses heat to its surroundings in the form of heat radiation. The rate of loss of heat depends on the average temperature of object and its surroundings.
 352 The pitch of the sound depends on Frequency.
 353 In sonar, we use Ultrasonic waves.
 354 Plasma is an ionized state.
 355 Convex lenses have positive power.
 356 Vibration of an object is the source of sound.
 357 Oscillation means anything that vibrates.
 358 Platinum offers resistance to the passage of electric current.
 359 In the household wiring system, another wire included in the name of Ground wire.
 360 Salt will not conduct electricity or heat because all electrons bond to ion.
 361 Cloudy days are cooler because Clouds do not allow the radiations of the sun to reach the earth.
 362 A balloon filled with hydrogen rise in the air because it is filled with lot of hydrogen.
 363 Friction is a force that resists the motion of an object.
 364 When you run up two flights of stairs instead of walking up them you feel more tired because your power output is greater when you run than when you walk.
 365 When you stand in equilibrium on only one foot, your centre of mass will be directly above that foot.
 366 The role of a positive catalyst in a chemical reaction is that it increases the rate of reaction.
 367 Hydrochloric acid is a mineral acid.
 368 The chemical most commonly used for cloud seeding or for the artificial rain is Silver Iodide.

- 369 The gas essential for protein synthesis is N₂
 370 Bleaching action of sulphur dioxide is due to reduction.
 371 Radon gas is used in atomic research and radiotherapy.
 372 Acid rain is caused by SO₂ & NO₂
 373 Stainless steel usually contains about 14% or more of Chromium
 374 Delio was the discoverer of silicone.
 375 V is the symbol of Vanadium
 376 Water and oxygen are essential for rusting
 377 Composition of copper in gun metal is 87%
 378 A coin placed at the bottom of a con-trainer appears to rise as the container is a slowly filled with water. This is due to refraction of light.
 379 Banking of curves on roads or railway track is done to provide Centripetal force
 380 Convex mirror are used as a rear view mirror in motorcycle because it form smaller image as compared with object.
 381 The wall of dam is made thicker at the bottom than at the top because the pressure exerted by the water on the wall increases with depth of the wall.
 382 Violet light has Maximum energy.
 383 To look total image of a person, the minimum height of a plane mirror is half of the height of the person.
 384 Cream gets separated from the milk when it is churned because of Centrifugal force.
 385 One cannot hear sound on the moon because it has no atmosphere.
 386 On heating a solid body, volume will expand the most.
 387 It is difficult to walk on ice because of absence of friction.
 388 During short-circuiting, the current flowing in electrical circuit increases instantaneously.
 389 A passenger in a moving train tosses a coin upward which falls behind him it implies that the motion of the train is accelerated.
 390 In a cricket match, while catching a fast moving ball, a fielder in the ground gradually pulls his hands backwards with the moving ball to reduce the velocity to zero. The act represents Newton's second law of motion.
 391 A mettie screw-top on a glass bottle which appears to be stuck could be open by using the fact that the metal expands more than the glass when both are heated.
 392 Definition of force comes from Newton's second law of motion.
 393 The latest discovered state of matter is Bose Einstein condensate.
 394 In optical instruments, the lenses are used to form image by the phenomenon of refraction.
 395 The density of water is greater than the density of kerosene. If the two are mixed Kerosene floats on water
 396 Yellow colour light is used as fog light because yellow colour has the longest wavelength among all colours except red and orange but the red colour is already used for brake light and stop light whereas orange colour avoided due to similarity with red.
 397 To start your loaded trolley bag, you exert more force than when it is moving. This is example of Newton's first law of motion.
 398 A water tank appears shallower when it is viewed from top due to refraction
 399 Gun metal is an alloy of Copper, In and zinc.
 400 The sun and stars are in the Ionized state.
 401 Compare to the earth moon's surface gravity is 1/6
 402 When ice floats on water, weight of water is more.
 403 Steel is more elastic than rubber.
 404 Density of water is 1000Kg/m³
 405 Proof of the fact that light travels in the same line is the formation of shadows
 406 Refraction is phenomenon of light that when a ray passes from air into water bends towards the perpendicular
 407 On Reflection principle mirrors work.
 408 Blue and red light have short wavelength.
 409 Black surface absorbs more light.
 410 The speed greater than the speed of the sound is called as Supersonic
 411 Fuse is made up of material having low melting point.
 412 Electric bell work on Magnetic induction principle
 413 The earth has similar to field by a huge magnet at its centre known as Magnetic field.
 414 Earth's North pole lying towards Geographical South Pole
 415 Archimedes principle was discovered in the 3rd century.
 416 Atmospheric pressure decreasing with the increase in height.
 417 Black hole is a region of space where gravity is so strong that nothing can escape its pull.
 418 When air is removed from a metal can by vacuum pump, the can buckles inwards and is crushed. This occurs because the air pressure on the outside of the can is greater than the air pressure on the inside of the can.
 419 Ventilators in the room always made near the roof because the hot air lighter in the weight

- so tends to rise above and escape from the ventilators on the top
420. Water remains cold in an earthen pot because there are pores in the earthen pot which help for evaporation of water there by producing a cooling effect
421. Cream rise in milk & floats on the top because density of cream is less than the milk.
422. An electric bulb explode when it is broken because the bulb is a partial vacuum and as it breaks air rushes in causing a small explosion
423. Oil and water do not mix because molecules of oil are bigger than of water.
424. The thin foils of Silver metal are used to decorate sweet.
425. The characteristic smell of onion bulbs is due to Sulphur compounds.
426. Dry ice is Zinc sulphate.
427. Gold dissolve in Aqua regia.
428. Date of manufacture of food items fried in oil should be checked before buying because oil becomes rancid due to Oxidation.
429. Dough (a mixture of flour, Water etc.) rises when yeast is added to it because it release of carbon dioxide gas.
430. Poison used for killing rats is Zinc phosphide (Zn₃P₂).
431. Gas used for artificial ripening of fruits is acetylene
432. During the production of yoghurt from milk, the system is found to produce Lactic acid.
433. The compound as a preservative in food products such as tomato ketchup and juices is Sodium benzoate.
434. Ammonia gas is used as a coolant in cold storage.
435. Carbon black is used for cutting and drilling.
436. The element absorbed both in cation and anion form is Nitrogen.
437. Cinage alloy is used for making of coins.
438. Magnesium is an alloy of Aluminium and magnesium.
439. Metallurgy is the process of Extracting of minerals from their ores.
440. Mercury and gallium are liquid at room temperature.
441. Female reproductive part of flower is known as Pistil.
442. Sun loving plants are Helophyte's.
443. Within an animal cell, the most abundant inorganic constituent of protoplasm is water.
444. When coal burns, Carbon and hydrogen compounds combined with atmospheric oxygen.

445. Boiling of chemical does not involve in chemical reaction.
446. When coal burns in the air, Energy goes out in the form of heat.
447. Air is a bad conductor of heat.
448. The composition of air varies from one place to another because it contains numbers of gases.
449. 0.4 per cent (%) of water vapours present in air.
450. River Water is called hard water because it contains bicarbonates, sulphates and chlorides.
451. Carbon dioxide is not used in heating water.
452. Methane gas is used to prepare chloroform.
453. Ethylene is used for Plastic.
454. Wood and flesh absorb X-rays less.
455. First atom bomb was made of Plutonium-239.
456. Carotene is the pigment in the skin of oranges that gives the orange colour.
457. When you cut an onion, the cells break and chemical reactions lead to volatile sulphured products, which are released into the air. These products react with the moisture in your eyes forming Sulphuric acid which produces a burning sensation.
458. Benzaldehyde, a very common chemical, is the major ingredient of artificial almonds. It is used in the preparation of perfumes and some dyes of aniline.
459. Milk sour because microbes turn lactose into lactic acid.
460. It keep us awake, why you think feel sleepy sometimes even when we are not tired, the reason is a hormone namely Adenosine.
461. Onion make you cry because volatiles compounds in the onion combine with tears to form dilute sulphuric acid, which burns.
462. We all can look up the sky and see its beautiful blue colour. This is due to the phenomenon of Rayleigh scattering.
463. Perfumes have pleasant smell due to the presence of chemicals used in their synthesis, these are Esters.
464. The sweet taste of fruits is due to fructose.
465. Viruses are none cell organisms.
466. Viruses are parasitic have DNA/RNA but they can be crystalize and lack respiration. Thus they are treated as both living and non-living materials.
467. In honey, Fructose among all sugars predominates.
468. Potassium salt is present in toilet soap.
469. Broken pieces of previously made glass which are used to make new glass are called Cullet.

470. Calcium carbonate, Aluminium silicate and Gypsum are used in the manufacturing of cement.
471. When coal is heated in the absence of air Coke is obtained.
472. Diamond is drive from Greek word 'ADMAS', which means invincible.
473. Graphite was used as lead in pencils in ancient times.
474. Light distillates are used as solvent in dry cleaning.
475. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is also called Domestic gas.
476. Nylon is made by the mixed of adipic acid hexamethylene diamine.
477. Plastic is basically a polymer of Acetylene.
478. Banana is an herb.
479. Marine animals survive in water without air contact because they take oxygen from water.
480. Magnesium is present in green pigment of leaf.
481. Mitochondria contain DNA.
482. The role of ionized salt in human body is to

- activate the pancreas.
483. If human blood Becomes acidic (Low pH), oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin is decreased.
484. Cancer is more common in old people because they have accumulated more mutations
485. Vaccines are used to build immunity to disease by simulating diseases in the body to produce antibodies
486. The largest part of human brain is the Cerebrum
487. Proper order of steps in the nutrition process is Digestion- Absorption- Assimilation- Egestion
488. The bulk of iron in human body is in blood
489. Egg is an index of functioning of brain
490. BCG vaccine provides protection from Tuberculosis
491. Lactic acid accumulates in the muscles after continuous strenuous physical exercise as a result of temporary anaerobic respiration that causes muscular fatigue

BIOLOGY

- Insects breathe through Spiracles.
- Lymphocyte cells are formed in Spleen.
- Food is mainly digested in small intestine.
- The thyroid gland located at the front of neck produces thyroxine.
- Impure blood from all parts of the body enters into the right auricle.
- Biome is a community of plant and animals.
- The number of ribs in human body is 24.
- Renin enzyme converts milk into casein.
- The largest lymphatic organ of the body is spleen.
- The blood pressure is the pressure of blood in arteries.
- The longest bone in the human body is thigh bone (Fumer).
- The total number of bones in human skull is 30.
- Interferon is a Proteir.
- AB blood group is a universal recipient.
- Pituitary glands control the development of sex organs in humans.
- Blood flow through heart in sequence is Right auricle then Right ventricle then Left auncle and finally then Left ventricle.
- Oxygen is transported to every cell of the human body by red blood cells.
- White blood corpuscles protect human beings from infection.
- Pancreas is a mixed gland (i.e. which secretes both enzymes and hormones).
- The enzymes that catalyzes the hydrolysis of fat is called Lipase
- Thigh is the strongest of all in the human body
- The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6 F
- Stoma, found in the epidermis of leaves closes when guard cells loses water.
- The number of bones in the human body of an adult is approximately 206
- Lungs are situated in the Thoracic cavity.
- The pancreas secretes Insulin.
- The seat of memory in the human brain is located in the Cortex.
- The outermost layer of skin is known as Epidermis
- Tibia is a bone found in the Leg.
- The strongest muscle in the human body is Thigh.
- Vertebral column in human beings consists of 33 vertebrae
- Twelve (12) pairs of ribs are attached to the upper part of the vertebral column.
- Femur, tibia and fibula are bones of Legs
- Relevant bones of the joints are held together by Ligaments.
- The smallest cells in the human body are blood cells.

36. The largest endocrine gland of human body is Adrenal.
37. The main function of insulin in the human body is to control the level of sugar in the body.
38. Regulation of blood pressure, Removal of urine and Regulation of acidity of body fluids are functions of Kidneys.
39. Pituitary gland is present below the brain.
40. Element present in largest amount in human body is Oxygen.
41. Lungs are used in the purification of blood in human body.
42. In Homo sapiens, Fertilisation occurs in the
43. The first human hormone synthesized with the help of biotechnology was Prostaglandin.
44. Sweat glands occur in greatest number in the skin of the armpits.
45. There are three major salivary glands in Human Body.
46. The largest cell in the human body is Nerve cell.
47. The bones of arms are attached to vertebral column through Pectoral girdles.
48. A man can survive without food for at least one month.
49. The muscles, tissues and blood all are made up of Proteins.
50. One gram of carbohydrates gives energy of the amount 4.1 K Calories.
51. One gram of fats gives energy of 9.3 K Calories.
52. The amount of energy in wheat is 348 K Calories / 100 gm.
53. The amount of energy provided by eggs is 180 K Calories / 100 gm.
54. The amount of energy required by the children of age between one to three years is 1200 K Calories.
55. Haemoglobin makes the blood look red.
56. The gland which maintains body temperature is the Thyroid gland.
57. Haemoglobin in the blood is a complex protein rich in Iron.
58. Amino acids are a product of the digestion of Proteins.
59. Margarine (one ounce of edible raw portion of each) provides the largest number of Kcal of energy.
60. Sodium benzoate is used as a food preservative.
61. The protein content of edible portion of egg is 13.3%.
62. The protein content in wheat is approximately 12%.
63. Order of items by their fat content is Ghee, butter, egg yolk, cheese, condensed milk.
64. Banana has the highest amount of carbohydrates.
65. Guava is the richest source of ascorbic acid.
66. The pH of human blood is between 7.5 to 8.
67. In the balanced dietaries for a day of an adult working man, weights of carbohydrate food and total protein food (both superior and inferior) should be in order of 600 gm and 420 gm respectively.
68. Medulla oblongata contains centers for breathing, blood pressure and heart beat.
69. Fat is digested in the small intestine.
70. In the eye, colour vision is affected by the presence of rods.
71. The membranous labyrinth of the ear is filled with Endolymph.
72. The terminal part of vertebral column in man is called Coccyx.
73. The time interval between two beats of a normal human heart is 1 second.
74. Patella is the knee bone.
75. In eye donation, Cornea part of donor's eye is utilized.
76. The heart beat is initiated and regulated by nodal tissue made of specialized cardiac muscles called Purkinje tissue.
77. The rate of breathing is regulated by amount of carbon dioxide in blood.
78. The main function of the kidney is to remove waste products from the body.
79. The average adult pulse rate is 72-80.
80. The shortest bone in the human body is stapes.
81. Wisdom teeth normally grow between the ages of 17-30.
82. There are approximately 680 muscles in human body.
83. Biological death of a patient means death of tissues of the brain.
84. Respiratory centre is situated in Medulla oblongata.
85. The ligaments join bone to bone.
86. The total number of bones in human skull is 30.
87. Cochlea, Semicircular canals and Sacculus are in the inner ear.
88. The part of the body directly affected by Pneumonia is respiratory system.
89. Approximately, 100,000 times each day do our heart valves open and close normally.
90. Duodenum is situated at the uppermost part of the small intestine.

91. In brain, the site for intelligence, memory and emotion is present in cerebrum.
92. Anaerobics are bacteria which can complete their life cycle without oxygen.
93. The longest and the strongest bone in the human body is Femur.
94. By taking pulse rate of the human body a doctor determines heartbeat.
95. Science of treatment of muscular and skeletal system is known as orthopaedics.
96. Hypothalamus of the brain is responsible for control of the body temperature.
97. The study of the nervous system and its disorder is called Neurology.
98. The main purpose of white blood corpuscles is to combat infection.
99. Total volume of blood in a normal human being is 5-6 litres.
100. Red blood corpuscles are formed in the bone marrow.
101. Blood does not coagulate inside the body due to the presence of heparin.
102. Lungs are situated in the thoracic cavity.
103. The pancreas secretes Insulin.
104. The organs of the circulatory system consist of Arteries, Veins and Capillaries.
105. The temperature of a normal man is 37°C.
106. The largest part of the human brain is the cerebrum.
107. The highest point in the blood pressure or upper reading of blood pressure is called systolic pressure.
108. The main constituent of haemoglobin is Iron.
109. Average female brain weighs 44 ounces.
110. The function of haemoglobin is to transport oxygen.
111. White blood corpuscles in the human body have a diameter of approximately 0.007 mm.
112. Lachrymal glands secrete tears.
113. The largest organ of the human body is skin.
114. A person of O blood group is called a universal donor.
115. Enzymes help in digestion of food.
116. The diaphragm assists in respiration.
117. Brain of the human body coordinates function of various organs.
118. Pituitary gland in the human body is called the master gland.
119. A balanced diet contains food nutrients for growth and maintenance.
120. There are 300 bones are there in a newly born infant.
121. The function of haemoglobin is to transport oxygen.
122. Blood consists of 60% plasma, 40% corpuscles.
123. During sleep a man's blood pressure fluctuates.
124. Doctors recommend that we should cook our food in oil rather than in vanaspathi ghee. Because Oil contains saturated fats.
125. White blood cells act as an immune system against diseases.
126. Tissue culture is preparation of fragments of the cells of an organism for biochemical examination.
127. Insulin is given to people suffering from diabetes.
128. Diabetes is caused due to the malfunctioning of pancreas.
129. Tuberculosis usually spreads through milk.
130. The part of the cell which is essential for protein synthesis is ribosomes.
131. Carbohydrates are the urgent source of energy available for athletes.
132. Nitrogen occurs in animals in the form of proteins.
133. The unit of energy produced by food in the human body is called Calorie.
134. Proteins are made of Amino acid.
135. The acid commonly present in lemon and grapefruit is citric acid.
136. Water helps in the metabolism process in the presence of enzymes.
137. An adult requires 50 - 100 grams proteins daily.
138. Proteins are required to make Antibodies, Connective tissues and Hormones.
139. Lipids are obtained from both plant and animal sources.
140. The proteins are made in the cells under the instructions of genes.
141. Calcium content is maximum in maize.
142. Banana, potato and rice contain foods rich in carbohydrates.
143. Fat is a Lipid.
144. The unused fat present in the body is reconverted into animal fat and stored in different parts of the body.
145. Starch is an essential constituent of diet.
146. Leprosy is treated by sulphates.
147. Deficiency of iron in diet causes anaemia.
148. Small pox, polio and whooping cough can

- be controlled by vaccination.
149. Milk is a poor source of iron.
150. Pregnant women usually become deficient in calcium and iron.
151. Goitre is caused by the deficiency of iodine.
152. The diseases caused by protozoan are amoebiasis and malaria.
153. An organism which transmits a disease to a healthy person is known as vector.
154. Asthma is caused due to allergic reaction.
155. Human blood contains 65% percentage of plasma.
156. The average heart beat per minute in a normal man is 72.
157. Medulla oblongata is a part of human brain.
158. Insulin is administered to patients suffering from diabetes.
159. The term laparotomy is associated with incision into abdomen.
160. Lack of Insulin causes diabetes.
161. Cholera occurs due to consumption of contaminated water.
162. Red blood cells originate in Bone marrow.
163. Virus causes Typhus.
164. A person suffering from Beri-Beri should take Citrus fruit, mangoes, grapes.
165. Fungi are plants that lack Oxygen.
166. Insects belong to arthropods.
167. Fertilization in frog is external.
168. Man belongs to Phylum Chordata.
169. Dolly is the first cloned sheep.
170. The 'stones' formed in human kidney consist mostly of Calcium oxalate.
171. Crows and pigeons are Warm-blooded animals.
172. Snakes and lizards are Cold-blooded animals.
173. Fish respire through the gills.
174. Frog is an amphibian.
175. Ground nut has maximum protein.
176. Fats give maximum energy in metabolic process.
177. Lack of essential amino acids in diet can cause disease such as kwashiorkor.
178. Hormones are not the essential constituents of balanced diet.
179. Insulin regulates the metabolism of sugars.
180. The digestion of fat in intestines is aided by emulsification.
181. Hair, finger nails, hoofs etc. are all made of Proteins.
182. Glucose is stored in the form of Glycogen in the liver.
183. Fats give the highest energy per gram.
184. Calorie unit represents the largest amount of energy.
185. In blood, the percentage of water is 90%.
186. The human blood is divided into four groups.
187. Type A, B of blood of individuals is universal recipients.
188. Hydra has no blood but respire.
189. Ability to reproduce is the basic characteristic of a living organism.
190. Mammals are Warm-blooded.
191. Snail, Crab and Prawn are invertebrates.
192. The exchange of gases in mammals takes place in the Alveoli.
193. Bacteria belong to Monera kingdom.
194. Insects belong to Arthropods.
195. The class of cold-blooded animals that pass the first part of their life in a larvae or tadpole state are classified as amphibians.
196. The class of cold-blooded animals that pass the first part of their life in a larvae or tadpole state are classified as Amphibians.
197. Birds normally have their body is divided into head, thorax & abdomen, possesses two wings and antennae.
198. Haemophilia is because of absence of clotting.
199. Deficiency of calcium leads to rickets.
200. Amount of water in mammalian blood is 90%.
201. The process of breakdown of complex organic molecules into simpler compounds in order to get energy is catabolism.
202. Hydra has no blood, but respire.
203. Benedrine is an anti-depressant.
204. Consumption of fish is considered to be healthy when compared to flesh of other animals because fish contains polyunsaturated fatty acids.
205. Bile is stored in the gall bladder.
206. Platypus is a mammal.
207. A membrane is the peritoneum.
208. Virus is Interferon.
209. Decomposers are crucial to the ecosystem because they recycle nutrient from the organism back to the environment.
210. Inside An electric cell there is no nucleus found.
211. During formation of bread, the product that 'raises' the bread is yeast.

- the presence of urochrome.
238. Pituitary gland is a gland attached to the base of the brain.
239. Thyroxin hormones contain iodine.
240. Endocrine glands are the glands of the body which pour their secretions directly into the blood stream.
241. Pituitary gland is located just below the brain.
242. Enzymes help in digestion of food.
243. Ptyalin is an enzyme produced in the salivary glands.
244. Ageing in human beings is caused by disappearance of thymus glands.
245. Heightened emotion is caused by adrenal glands.
246. The saliva helps in the digestion of Starch.
247. Thyroid glands in human body are popularly called 'Adam's apple'.
248. Pancreas of the human body produces insulin.
249. The organ that filters blood in human body is kidney.
250. Pituitary gland in the human body controls growth of bones.
251. All the metabolic reactions in the organisms are catalyzed by enzymes.
252. Ptyalin enzymes are present in the saliva.
253. Pepsin converts protein into peptides in acid media.
254. Insulin, a protein acts as a hormone.
255. Enzymes are protein.
256. Saliva contains amylases.
257. Proteins act as hormone.
258. The Hormones are the chemical messengers.
259. Master gland is pituitary gland which controls the activities of adrenal gland, thyroid glands, pancreas and gonads glands.
260. The process of breakdown of complex organic molecules into simpler compounds in order to get energy is catabolism.
261. Veins vessels of blood carry blood from different parts of the body to heart.
262. Insulin in human body is produced in pancreas.
263. Chromosomes are made up of DNA as a main component.
264. Chromosomes were discovered by Walter Fleming.
265. A round worm that enters man's body through the soles of the feet is hookworm.
266. In Tetanus the germs enter through open
212. Antigen is a substance which destroys harmful bacteria.
213. Penicillin is made by fungus called penicillium.
214. Spleen destroys worn out RBCs in the body of a vertebrate is.
215. For transfusion, the 'O' blood group of a donor can be accepted by a person having blood group A, B and AB.
216. Life of RBC in human blood is of 120 days.
217. A man with blood group A can receive blood from persons having blood groups A and O.
218. Spleen is known as 'graveyard of RBCs'.
219. Karl Landsteiner discovered the blood groups of man.
220. Leucocytes (white blood cells) are produced in Lymph.
221. Platelets carry the oxygen.
222. The antibiotic penicillin is obtained from fungus.
223. Leeuwenhoek discovered bacteria first in 1697.
224. Penicillin is an antibiotic.
225. Liver produces bile.
226. Lack of Insulin causes diabetes.
227. Biopsy is done on tissue taken from a living body.
228. Triple antigen vaccine is given to children to protect them against Whooping cough.
229. An inactive phase during the life cycle during which animal stores a lot of food inside the body and develops a covering around body is called pupa.
230. In mammals, the part of the brain that has reached highest level of development and that has enabled humans to grow their own crops, invent machines, develop language and art is cerebrum.
231. The class of cold-blooded animals that pass the first part of their life in a larvae or tadpole state are classified as amphibians.
232. The persons whose blood has a reduced capacity of delivering oxygen to tissues suffer from haemophilia.
233. Neeli-Ravi Buffalo is produced by hybridization and selective breeding.
234. Colour-blind person cannot distinguish red from Green.
235. Darwin himself bred pigeons.
236. Warm-blooded animals maintain a high body temperature for faster breeding.
237. The yellow colour of the urine is due to

- wounds
267. Carbohydrate is the urgent source of energy available for athletes.
268. In ear, cochlea is found.
269. In shoulder, deltoid muscles are found.
270. Small intestine consists of the duodenum, the jejunum and the ileum.
271. Cadaveric spasm the stiffening of the body after death.
272. A nephron is the functional unit of Kidney in the human body.
273. Kidney produces urine.
274. There are 4 chambers in the human heart.
275. The enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) uses Antibodies.
276. An algae is chlamydomonas.
277. The organ in the body which accumulates iodine is thyroid gland.
278. "Thyroid Gland" is located in thorax of human body.
279. The smallest gland in the body is pineal body.
280. Pancreas secretes insulin.
281. Mammary glands secrete milk.
282. Liver secretes bile.
283. Cholesterol level is analysed in blood sample.
284. Amphibious means 'double life'.
285. Plants at night exhale Carbon Dioxide.
286. Creature having both male and female organs is known as hermaphrodite.
287. Calcium Phosphate is the main component of bones and teeth.
288. Anton van Leeuwenhoek was the first scientist to observe bacteria through a lens.
289. There is one (1) cell in hen's egg.
290. Ornithology is the study of birds.
291. First fully sequenced human genome was completed in January 2009.
292. The largest gland of human body is Liver.
293. Blood cells are produced by bone-marrow of the body.
294. The length of spinal cord of the human being is 16 to 18 inches.
295. A healthy human brain contains billions of cells.
296. Blood is red due to haemoglobin.
297. Arthritis is the name given to inflammation of one or more joints, causing pain, swelling and restriction of movement.
298. When the adrenal glands release adrenaline for example on a rollercoaster ride.

The breathing rate increases, heart rate increases and blood pressure rises.

299. The vital constituent of blood that helps in clotting is platelets.
300. The human cell contains 46 chromosomes.
301. Florence Nightingale pioneered the modern nursing system.
302. The most abundant mineral in the human body is calcium.
303. Citrus fruit is the best natural source of Citric acid.
304. According to the scientific research, daily use of Garlic has antiseptic properties.
305. Flat bones are as they sound, strong, flat plates of bone with the main function of providing protection to the bodies vital organs and being a base for muscular attachment. The classic example of a flat bone is the Scapula (shoulder blade). The Sternum (breast bone), Cranium (skull), oscoxae (hip bone) Pelvis and Ribs are also classified as flat bones. Anterior and posterior surfaces are formed of compact bone to provide strength for protection with the centre consisting of cancellous (spongy) bone and varying amounts of bone marrow. In adults, the highest number of red blood cells are formed in flat bones.
306. In human body, flat bones are found in skull & chest.
307. Gene was first isolated in laboratory by Hargobind Khorana.
308. Iron metabolism in the human body is helpful for haemoglobin.
309. The average weight (in ounces) of Man's brain is 4.8.
310. Snake hear through Skin.
311. Nose is a main organ of sense.
312. The groove under the nose is called philtrum.
313. Prolactin hormone is responsible for production of milk in human body.
314. The largest cell in the human body among the following is female egg.
315. The carbon dioxide inhaled in air is approximately 0.04%.
316. Average male brain weighs 56 ounces.
317. The main constituent of haemoglobin is iron.
318. The whale is a mammal.
319. About 6.2 litres blood does the heart of an average human being pump every minute.
320. Insulin is not synthesized in the liver.

HUMAN BODY

- The Brain demands the most is Glucose.
 - Inflammation of liver is caused by Hepatitis.
 - The material used in Blood Clotting is Protein.
 - lipids.
 - There are 12 pairs of ribs in Human Body.
 - The average blood in human body is 5 litres.
 - Diabetes is caused by the malfunctioning of Pancreas.
 - Vitamins "K" is necessary for formation of prothrombin.
 - The digestive juice which has no enzyme is bile.
 - Human blood is a viscous fluid. This viscosity is due to RBC and WBC in blood.
 - Ureter joins kidneys and bladder.
 - The pancreatic juice which aids digestion is secreted into Duodenum.
 - Carbon monoxide rapidly combines with the haemoglobin of the blood.
 - The longest cell in human body is Neurons.
 - 75% Water are Present in our Brain.
 - Urea is transported by Plasma + Blood.
 - Kidney helps to maintain pH balance by removing the hydrogen ions from the blood.
 - Liver is affected by hepatitis "B".
 - The "PH" of human blood is normally around 7.5-8.0.
 - Kidney in human beings is the part of the system for Excretion.
 - "Break bone fever" most commonly known as Dengue.
 - After diagnoses of disease of a person, the doctor advises the patient iron and folic acid tablet. The patient is suffering from Anaemia.
 - Tuberculosis disease in human can spread through air.
 - Deficiency of vitamin B6 causes beriberi.
 - Thalassemia is an example of frame shift mutation.
 - The main function of kidney is to remove waste products from body.
 - In human digestive system, the process of digestion starts in buccal cavity.
 - Biological resurfacing is a recent surgical technique used to treat problems of Knee joints.
 - Accumulation of mercury into human body leads to Minamata diseases.
 - Two strands of DNA are held together by Van der Waals forces.
 - 60-80 ml/kg is the total volume of blood in human body.
- Haemoglobin part of the blood gives red colour.
 - Landsteiner classified human blood group.
 - O is the blood group in which both antigens are absent.
 - Serum is the fluid that left after clotting.
 - In blood pressure, the lowest point in the pressure range is called Diastolic pressure.
 - 120/80 mm Hg is the normal blood pressure.
 - Femur is the largest bone in human body.
 - In Ear the shortest bone is present.
 - Gluteus is the bulkiest muscle in the body.
 - Stapedius is the smallest muscle in the body.
 - Auncler's are the chamber of heart that receives blood from arteries.
 - William Harvey discovered blood circulatory system.
 - Liver is the largest gland in human body.
 - Gall bladder stores bile.
 - 20% of oxygen is used by the brain.
 - Brain & spinal cord are the parts that constitute the nervous system.
 - A nerve transmits messages.
 - The top layer of the skin cells contains Keratin.
 - Curly hair has elliptical hair shaft.
 - The semi-circular area of nail is called Lunular.
 - The lens is present behind the iris.
 - Pancreas is a digestive gland.
 - Gene is called hereditary unit.
 - Dry beans are the source of carbohydrates.
 - Green leafy vegetables are the source of iron.
 - Diseases spread from one person to another person by physical contact are called contagious diseases.
 - Introduction of antitoxins or serum to the body is called Inoculation.
 - 4 times AZT should be taken in a day.
 - Myopia can be corrected by concave lens.
 - Disease with inflammation of eyes, itching and redness is called Conjunctivitis.
 - Bronchitis is the fatal disease among infants.
 - Osteomalacia is caused due to the shortage of vitamin D.
 - In the year 1980 the WHO declared that small pox was eradicated.
 - Terramycin is used as antibiotic.
 - Tranquillizer Drug is used to prevent tensions, worries, etc.
 - Pneumonia is the infection caused by droplets.

65. The role of ionized salt in human body is to activate the pancreas
66. If human blood becomes acidic (Low pH) oxygen carrying capacity of haemoglobin is decreased.
67. Cancer is more common in old people because they have accumulated more mutations.
68. Vaccines are used to build immunity to disease by simulating diseases in the body to produce antibodies
69. The largest part of human brain is the cerebrum.
70. The proper order of steps in the nutrition process Digestion- Absorption- Assimilation- Egestion
71. The bulk of iron in human body is in blood.
72. Egg is an index of functioning of brain.
73. BCG vaccine provides protection from Tuberculosis.
74. Booze is the common name for alcohol.
75. Alcohol acts as a CNS depressant.
76. Overdose of cocaine leads to abnormal heart rhythms condition.
77. Cactus is the common name for Mescaline drug.
78. Endoscope is the instrument used to examine the vision.

82. Electrocardiogram and CAT scanner is not used during open heart surgery.
83. Body's immune system which will reject foreign particle is the first difficulty in transplantation.
84. Bone is transplanted by a dead body's part.
85. 30 surgeons are involved in first heart transplantation.
86. Louise Brown was the name of first test tube baby.
87. Blood count in haemocytometer will be measured in Cubic millimetres units.
88. Blood serum consists of plasma minus clotting agent.
89. Difficulty in swallowing due to problems in nerve or muscle control is called Dysphagia.
90. Any disease that affects the function of the brain is Encephalopathy.
91. The expansion of MRI is Magnetic resonance imaging.
92. The complete loss of voice is called Aphonia.
93. Distortion of the absence of the sense of taste is called dysgeusia.
94. Usher's syndrome is the hereditary disease that affects hearing and vision.
95. Bony cavity of the inner ear is a vestibule.

VITAMINS

1. Vitamin A is richly found in Egg.
2. Scurvy disease is caused by the shortage of vitamin C.
3. Scurvy is a disease of Teeth.
4. Vitamin that is produced by body and is not found in fruits and vegetables Vitamin B12
5. The vitamin that controls the browning in fruits by the help enzymes is Vitamin C
6. Deficiency of Vitamin E causes Sterility.
7. The vitamin which is very labile and easily destroyed during cooking as well as storage is vitamin C.
8. The vitamin which cannot be had from any vegetables is vitamin D.
9. Vitamin B & C are water soluble vitamins.
10. The deficiency of Vitamin B-12 causes anaemia
11. The richest source of Vitamin D is cod liver oil.
12. Vitamin A is considered helpful to keep the eyes healthy.
13. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
14. Vitamin A promotes healthy functioning of eyes in human beings
15. Vitamin A is found in the green vegetables.

16. Night blindness is due to lack of Vitamin A.
17. Muscular and nervous disorders are due to lack of Vitamin E.
18. Deficiency of Vitamin B1 causes Beri Beri.
19. Ascorbic acid is known as the "anti-sterile" factor.
20. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
21. Vitamins A, D, E, K are fat soluble.
22. The vitamin which can be most easily synthesized in human body is vitamin D.
23. Vitamin D help in growing children by strengthening bones and teeth.
24. Vitamin A is essential for healthy skin and aids night vision.
25. The function of vitamin B is the health of nervous system.
26. Vitamins is not a Carbon Compounds
27. Folic acid assist vitamin in production of cell formation.
28. Vitamin C is known as Ascorbic Acid.
29. The vitamin which is most susceptible of heat destruction is Vitamin C.
30. Vitamin D is essential for bone and teeth formation.

31. The richest source of vitamin D is cod liver oil
32. Vitamin K is synthesized in the body by intestinal bacteria.
33. The vitamin capable of formation of blood is vitamin B.
34. The vitamin which is generally excreted by humans in urine is vitamin C.
35. Milk, cheese and eggs are the source of vitamins A and D.
36. Cow milk is a rich source of Vitamin A.
37. Vitamin D is useful in Osteomalacia.
38. Vitamins act as Co-enzyme.
39. Guava is a rich source of Vitamin C.
40. Citrus fruits are considered rich in Vitamin C.
41. Poor night vision is because of lack of Vitamin A.
42. Vitamin C gets destroyed on heating.
43. Vitamins B, C are Water soluble.
44. Vitamin D is found in the body by exposure to ultra violet irradiation on sunlight.
45. Vitamin A and D are present in cod-liver oil.
46. Vitamin 'D' prevents bone diseases.
47. Folic acid is essential for formation of red blood cells.
48. Vitamin A can be stored in the liver.
49. Night blindness is caused by lack of Vitamin A.
50. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood.
51. Beri Beri disease caused by the deficiency of Vitamin B.
52. Nervousness and insomnia caused with the deficiency of vitamin B6.
53. Vitamin B12 is essential for the formation of Red blood cells.
54. Vitamin E is highly concentrated in almonds.
55. Deficiency of vitamin B12 caused Pernicious anaemia.
56. The function of vitamin C is formation of bones, teeth, Collagen.
57. Green vegetables are good source of Minerals

- & Vitamins
58. The only vitamin which cannot be stored in human body is vitamin C
59. Starch is an essential constituent of diet
60. Ground nut has maximum protein.
61. Fats give maximum energy in metabolic process
62. Potatoes are not rich in protein
63. Vitamin D is provided by sunlight to the body
64. Vitamins were discovered by Funk.
65. Our skin produces Vitamin D when exposed to Sunlight
66. Lack of insulin causes diabetes
67. The only vitamin which the human body can manufacture is vitamin D
68. Vegetables contain the highest concentration of protein & iron
69. Bones broke easily under deficiency of vitamin D
70. Deficiency of Vitamin C in human body leads to teeth disease
71. Vitamin C is richest in Guava
72. Vitamin associated with citric acid is vitamin C
73. Orange is a good source of vitamin C
74. Lemon is a good source of vitamin C
75. Red colour of blood is because of the presence of haemoglobin
76. "Rickets" is caused due to the deficiency of vitamin D.
77. High dose of vitamin E can destroy the kidney
78. Night blindness is caused by lack of Vitamin A
79. Vitamin K helps in clotting of blood
80. Vitamins act as Co-enzyme
81. Guava is a rich source of Vitamin C.
82. The vitamin which is most susceptible of heat destruction is Vitamin C
83. Vitamin D is essential for bone and teeth formation.

DISEASES

1. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a contagious disease caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2).
2. The first known case of COVID-19 was identified in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The disease has since spread worldwide, leading to an ongoing pandemic.
3. Symptoms of COVID-19 are variable, but often include fever, cough, headache, fatigue, breathing difficulties, and loss of smell and taste. Symptoms may begin one to fourteen

days after exposure to the virus. At least a third of people who are infected do not develop noticeable symptoms. Of those people who develop symptoms noticeable enough to be classed as patients, most (81%) develop mild to moderate symptoms (up to mild pneumonia), while 14% develop severe symptoms (dyspnea, hypoxia, or more than 50% lung involvement on imaging), and 5% suffer critical symptoms (respiratory failure, shock, or multiorgan dysfunction). Older people are at a higher risk of developing

- severe symptoms. Some people continue to experience a range of effects (long COVID) for months after recovery, and damage to organs has been observed. Multi-year studies are underway to further investigate the long-term effects of the disease.
4. Several testing methods have been developed to diagnose the disease. The standard diagnostic method is by detection of the virus' nucleic acid by real-time reverse transcription polymerase chain reaction (rRT-PCR), transcription-mediated amplification (TMA), or by reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification (RT-LAMP) from a nasopharyngeal swab.
 5. For treating COVID-19 twenty vaccines are authorized by at least one national regulatory authority for public use: two RNA vaccines (Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna), nine conventional inactivated vaccines (BBIBP-CoV, Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences, CoronaVac, Covaxin, CovVac, COVIRAN Barakat, Minhai-Kangtai, QazVac, and WIBP-CoV), five viral vector vaccines (Sputnik Light, Sputnik V, Oxford-AstraZeneca, Convidecia, and Janssen), and four protein subunit vaccines (Abdala, EpiVacCorona, MVC-COV1901, Soberana 02, and ZF2001)
 6. HIV/AIDS, Measles and Influenza are viral diseases.
 7. Pakistan first introduced Typhoid Vaccine
 8. Bacteria is termed as Primary Producer.
 9. Dr. Ruth Pfou the "Mother Theresa" of Pakistan campaigned against Leprosy.
 10. Sciences diseases of living organism is called Pathology.
 11. Disease generally prevalent in a particular area is termed as Endemic Disease.
 12. Dengue has become a worldwide problem since the Second World War and is endemic in more than 110 countries.
 13. Myopia can be corrected by using Concave lens.
 14. Naegleria disease is haunting in Sindh.
 15. Naegleria is a microscopic amoeba that can cause a very rare, but severe, infection of the brain.
 16. Only one species of Naegleria infects humans: *Naegleria fowleri*. *Naegleria fowleri* infects people by entering the body through the nose.
 17. Deficiency of iron in human diet causes Anaemia.
 18. Trachoma is a disease of the eyes.
 19. AIDS has posed a serious threat the world over.
 20. Influenza is not water-borne.
 21. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of water-borne diseases.
 22. Colour blindness disease is genetically linked.
 23. Smallpox is caused by virus.
 24. Meningitis is caused by Meningococcus.
 25. Malaria is a disease which affects the Spleen.
 26. In human beings infection of plasmodium causes Malaria.
 27. The disease in which bronchial tubes become narrow due to spasms of bronchial muscles is called Asthma.
 28. Diabetes is a disease in which the urine lacks Insulin.
 29. Jaundice affects the Liver.
 30. The improper function of Thyroid gland results in condition 'Myxedema' in human beings.
 31. Hemophilia disease is hereditary.
 32. Hydrophobia is caused by the bite of a mad dog.
 33. Pellagra is a skin disease.
 34. Oncogene is responsible for cancer.
 35. Leprosy is least infectious.
 36. Diabetes is a disease of Pancreas.
 37. Jaundice affects the Liver.
 38. Tuberculosis disease usually spreads through milk.
 39. In Tetanus disease the germs enter through open wounds.
 40. The improper function of Thyroid gland results in condition 'Myxedema' in human beings.
 41. Hemophilia disease is hereditary.
 42. Ysteria is not a contagious disease.
 43. Leukemia is a disease of the blood.
 44. The disease Elephantiasis is caused by Culex mosquito.
 45. Short-sightedness can be corrected by Concave lens.
 46. Goitre is associated with Thyroid glands.
 47. A round worm that enters man's body through the soles of the feet is Hookworm.
 48. Urine of a diabetes patient contains more than average quality of Sugar.
 49. A form of heart disease in which blood supply to the heart is inadequate is known as Angina.
 50. Meningitis disease is characterized by inflammation of the membranes covering the brain and spinal cord.
 51. Amnesia is related to Loss of memory.
 52. Heart attack is caused due to Cholesterol.
 53. Autopsy is connected with Post-mortem.
 54. Typhoid and cholera are typical examples of Water-borne diseases.

55. Spleen and liver glands are affected by malaria.
56. Cirrhosis is a disease that affects Liver.
57. Number of WBCs increases in blood statement is true with respect to Leukemia.
58. Ricketts is a disease of the Bones
59. Mumps is a disease caused by Virus.
60. Trachoma is a disease of the Eyes.
61. The virus of AIDS affects the growth of T cells in blood.
62. A girl ate sweets while fanning the flies away. Due to this, she suffered from a disease diagnosed as Cholera.
63. Hepatitis B is a disease of liver.
64. Virus causes Typhus.
65. Lock Jaw, i.e., difficulty in opening the mouth is a symptom of Tetanus.
66. The disease in which bronchial tubes become narrow due to spasms of bronchial muscles is called Asthma.
67. Pyorrhoea is a disease of the gums.
68. Alzheimer's disease in human beings is characterized by the degeneration of Nerve cells.
69. When AIDS is diagnosed for the cause of AIDS, the patient may live for about two years.
70. Iron deficiency causes Anaemia.
71. Rabies is not caused by bacteria.
72. Smallpox disease induces immunity.
73. Insulin medicine is administered to patients suffering from diabetes.
74. BCG vaccine is used to produce immunity against Tuberculosis.
75. "Parkinson" is a disease of Brain.
76. Hepatitis is a disease of Liver.
77. Hepatitis and jaundice are the diseases of Liver.
78. Short sightedness is due to Elongation of eye balls.
79. Bronchitis is disease of respiratory Cavity.
80. Penicillin, an antibiotic, is obtained from a Fungus.
81. Anemia is because of deficiency of Iron.
82. Deficiency of sodium and potassium causes Headache, Muscular cramps and Diarrhea
83. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is caused by Virus.
84. Hemophilia means failure of the Blood to clot.
85. Sleeping sickness is not a mosquito borne disease.
86. AIDS virus has Single-stranded RNA.
87. Goitre is associated with Thyroid glands.
88. The Bacteriophages are Virus that attacks bacteria.
89. The pathogen causing the disease 'AIDS' is a virus.
90. Cylindrical glasses are advised to a patient suffering from Astigmatism.
91. Myopia is a defect of vision of the distant objects.
92. Meningitis is a disease of human beings that affects Central Nervous system.
93. Colour blindness is more common in males than females.
94. Jaundice affects the liver.
95. ECG is used for the diagnosis of ailment of the heart.
96. The disease Diphtheria affects the throat in the human body.
97. The compound used in anti-malarial drug is Chloroquin.
98. BCG vaccination (Bacillus Calmette Guenne) is injected to get immunity from Tuberculosis.
99. Biopsy test helps in diagnosis of cancer.
100. Tooth decay is caused by fluorine.
101. Animal flesh is a good source of high quality proteins because animal proteins are Animal proteins carry the right proportion of amino acids needed by humans.
102. After drinking contaminated water, you would be most apt to develop symptoms of Typhoid fever.
103. Recording of brain waves from outer surface of head is called E E G.
104. Vaccines treated bacteria or viruses or one of their proteins.
105. Excessive vomiting and diarrhoea may result in the decrease of Sodium in the blood stream.
106. Substances used to bring relief in pain are called Analgesics.
107. Substances which bring down the body temperature are known as Antipyretics.
108. Antibodies are Proteins.
109. We feel drowsy after a heavy meal Brain receives less oxygen as blood rushes to supply oxygen and nutrition to the contracting stomach and intestines.
110. Tuberculosis is a bacterial infection.
111. Appendicitis is the inflammation of appendix.
112. Disease ber beri is because of Use of milled rice.
113. Cataract is a disease which is due to Opacity of cornea.
114. According to new research Influenza is the oldest disease.
115. Influenza is caused by virus.
116. Hepatitis is a viral disease of liver.

117. Night blindness is caused by lack of Vitamin A.
118. "Insomnia" means inability to sleep.
119. Technical name for abnormally high blood pressure is hypertension.
120. The Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) is a novel coronavirus (nCoV) first reported in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
121. Heart attack is caused due to Cholesterol.
122. Cholera is caused by *Vibrio comma*.
123. Dialysis is used in the case of a patient suffering from Kidney problems.
124. H5N1 is a virus.
125. In medicine, the acronym SARS stand for severe acute respiratory Syndrome.
126. Fiber component of diet prevents constipation.
127. One of the infectious diseases conveyed from one person to another through air is Tuberculosis.
128. Physiotherapy is a curative method for Immobility of joints.
129. When a disease occurs over a large area of earth's surface at one time, it is called Pandemic disease.
130. Term Incubation period an organism is present in the body before causing disease.
131. Measles disease is contagious.
132. 'St. Vitus's Dance' is a disease.

133. The most famous genetic disease that is associated with Queen Victoria and circulated among European royalty was Hemophilia.
134. The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called antibodies.
135. 'Widal test' is used for susceptibility of Typhoid.
136. Chicken pox is caused by virus.
137. Kidney disease is due to overdose of Vitamin C.
138. Glaucoma is caused by increase in pressure within eyeball.
139. Drugs that calm nervous system and prevent worry, tension etc. is called Tranquillizers.
140. Dengue means Breakbone fever.
141. *Aedes Aegyptis* female mosquito is the cause of Dengue fever.
142. Virus is the cause of dengue fever.
143. A long sighted person cannot see objects which are near.
144. Convex lenses are used for the correction of Long sightedness.
145. Artificial Dialysis is a substitute for kidneys.
146. Dialysis is used for the treatment of Kidney failure.
147. The disease pertussis commonly known as Whooping cough.
148. Whooping cough is caused by bacteria.
149. Myopia means Short sightedness.

NOTABLE PHOBIAS

- Claustrophobia is a fear of Confined spaces.
- Xenophobia is a fear of Strangers.
- A fear of heights is known as Acrophobia.
- Fear of the enclosed spaces is called Claustrophobia.
- Fear of foreigners is known as Xenophobia.
- Plutophobia is a fear of Wealth.
- Agoraphobia is a fear of Open places.
- Musophobia is a fear of mice and rats.
- Scotophobia is a fear of darkness.
- Necrophobia is a fear of Death.
- Ergophobia is a fear of Work.
- Heliophobia is a fear of Sunlight.
- Febriphobia is a fear of fever.
- Fear of water is called Aquaphobia & Hydrophobia.
- Laliophobia is a fear of Speaking.
- The fear of thunder and lightning is known as Brontophobia.
- Aerophobia is a fear of flying.
- Ablutophobia – fear of bathing, washing, or cleaning
- Acousticophobia – fear of noise – a branch of phonophobia
- Acrophobia – fear of heights
- Agoraphobia – fear of open places
- Agraphobia – fear of sexual abuse
- Agrizophobia – fear of wild animals, a branch of zoophobia
- Agyrophobia – fear of crossing the street
- Aichmophobia – fear of sharp or pointed objects (such as a needle or knife)
- Allurophobia – fear of cats
- Algophobia – fear of pain
- Amaxophobia, ochophobia, motorphobia, hamaxophobia – fear of riding in a car
- Amychophobia – fear of being scratched
- Androphobia - fear of adult men
- Anthophobia – fear of flowers
- Anthropophobia – fear of people or the company of people, a form of social phobia
- Antlophobia – fear of floods
- Aquaphobia – fear of water. Distinct from hydrophobia, a scientific property that makes chemicals averse to interaction with water, as well as an archaic name for rabies.
- Arachnophobia – fear of spiders
- Astraphobia – fear of thunder and lightning
- Atelophobia – fear of not being good enough or imperfection[citation needed]
- Atychiphobia, kakorrhaphiophobia – fear of failure
- Automatonophobia – fear of anything that falsely represents a sentient being
- Autophobia – fear of isolation
- Aviophobia, aviophobia – fear of flying
- Barophobia – fear of gravity
- Bathmophobia – fear of stairs or slopes
- Blood-injection-injury type phobia – a DSM-IV subtype of specific phobias
- Chaetophobia – fear of hair
- Chemophobia – fear of chemicals
- Chiroptophobia – fear of bats
- Chlorophobia – fear of the color green
- Chromophobia, chromatophobia – fear of colors
- Chronophobia – fear of time and time moving forward
- Chrysophobia – fear of the color orange
- Cibophobia, sitophobia – aversion to food, synonymous to anorexia nervosa
- Claustrophobia – fear of having no escape and being closed in
- Cleithrophobia – fear of being trapped
- Climacophobia – fear of climbing
- Coimetophobia – fear of cemeteries
- Colorphobia - fear or a strong aversion towards a particular color
- Coprophobia - fear of feces or defecation
- Coulrophobia – fear of clowns (not restricted to evil clowns)
- Cyanophobia – fear of the color blue
- Cyberphobia – fear of or aversion to computers and of learning new technologies
- Cynophobia – fear of dogs
- Decidophobia – fear of making decisions
- Dementophobia - fear of becoming insane
- Demonophobia, daemonophobia – fear of demons
- Dendrophobia – see hylophobia
- Dentophobia, odontophobia – fear of dentists and dental procedures
- Dysmorphophobia, or body dysmorphic disorder – a phobic obsession with a real or imaginary body defect
- Ecclesiophobia – fear of churches
- Eurotophobia - fear of female genitals
- Eleutherophobia - fear of freedom
- Emetophobia – fear of vomiting
- Enochlophobia – fear of crowds
- Ergophobia, ergasiophobia – fear of work or functioning, or a surgeon's fear of operating
- Erotophobia – fear of sexual love or sexual abuse
- Erythrophobia, erytrophobia, ereuthophobia – fear of the color red, or fear of blushing
- Fngophobia – fear of becoming too cold
- Gamophobia - fear of cohabitation, marriage or nuptials
- Gelotophobia – fear of being laughed at
- Gephyrophobia – fear of bridges
- Genophobia, coitophobia – fear of sexual intercourse
- Gerascophobia – fear of growing old or aging
- Gerontophobia – fear of growing old, or a hatred or fear of the elderly
- Globophobia – fear of balloons
- Glossophobia – fear of speaking in public or of trying to speak
- Gymnophobia – fear of nudity
- Gynophobia – fear of women
- Halitophobia – fear of bad breath
- Haphephobia – fear of being touched
- Harpaxophobia – fear of being robbed
- Hedonophobia - fear of obtaining pleasure
- Heliophobia – fear of the sun or sunlight
- Hemophobia, haemophobia – fear of blood
- Hexakosioihexekontahexaphobia – fear of the number 666
- Hoplophobia – fear of firearms
- Hylophobia, dendrophobia – fear of trees, forests or wood
- Hypnophobia, somniphobia – fear of sleep

98. Ichthyophobia – fear of fish including fear of eating fish or fear of dead fish
99. Kinetophobia, kinesophobia – fear of movement
100. Kleptophobia, cleptophobia – fear of stealing or being robbed
101. Kenophobia – fear of rooms or shared spaces
102. Koumpounophobia – fear of buttons
103. Leukophobia – fear of the color white
104. Liliapsophobia – fear of tornadoes or hurricanes
105. Macrophobia - fear of waiting
106. Mechanophobia – fear of machines
107. Melanophobia – fear of the color black
108. Melissophobia – fear of bees
109. Methyphobia – fear of alcohol
110. Monophobia – fear of being alone or isolated or of one's self
111. Musophobia, murophobia, suriphobia – fear of mice or rats
112. Myrmecophobia – fear of ants
113. Mysophobia – fear of germs, contamination or dirt
114. Necrophobia – fear of death or the dead
115. Neophobia, cainophobia, cainotophobia, centophobia, kainolophobia, kainophobia – fear of newness, novelty
116. Nomophobia – fear of being out of mobile phone contact
117. Nosocomophobia – fear of hospitals
118. Nosophobia – fear of contracting a disease
119. Nostophobia, ecophobia – fear of returning home
120. Numerophobia, fear of numbers
121. Nyctophobia, achluophobia, lygophobia, scotophobia – fear of darkness
122. Oikophobia – fear of home surroundings and household appliances
123. Omphalophobia – fear of navels
124. Oneirophobia – fear of dreams
125. Ophthalmophobia – fear of being stared at
126. Osmophobia, citactophobia – fear of odors
127. Panphobia – fear of everything or constant fear of an unknown cause
128. Parasitophobia – delusion of having a parasite infestation (Delusional parasitosis)
129. Peniaphobia – fear of poverty
130. Pediophobia – fear of dolls (a branch of automatonophobia: fear of humanoid figures)
131. Phagophobia – fear of swallowing
132. Phallophobia - fear of erections
133. Pharmacophobia – fear of medications
134. Phasmophobia – fear of ghosts or phantoms
135. Philophobia – fear of love
136. Phobophobia – fear of fear itself or of having a phobia
137. Phonophobia – fear of loud sounds or voices
138. Pogonophobia – fear of beards
139. Pornophobia – fear of pornography
140. Prosophobia – fear of progress
141. Pupaphobia – fear of puppets
142. Pyrophobia – fear of fire
143. Radiophobia – fear of radioactivity or X-rays
144. Sanguivoriphobia – fear of vampires
145. Scriptophobia – fear of writing in public or of trying to write
146. Scopophobia – fear of being looked at or stared at
147. Sexophobia – fear of sexual organs or sexual activities
148. Siderodromophobia – fear of trains or railroads
149. Sociophobia – fear of people or social situations
150. Spectrophobia – fear of mirrors
151. Stasiophobia – fear of standing or walking
152. Stygiophobia, stigiphobia, hadephobia – fear of Hell
153. Taphophobia, taphophobia – fear of the grave, or fear of being placed in a grave while still alive
154. Technophobia – fear of advanced technology (see also Luddite)
155. Telephone phobia – fear or reluctance of making or taking telephone calls
156. Teratophobia - fear of disfigured people
157. Tetrophobia – fear of the number 4
158. Thalassophobia – fear of the sea, or fear of being in the ocean
159. Thanatophobia – fear of dying
160. Theophobia – fear of religion or gods
161. Thermophobia – fear of heat
162. Tokophobia – fear of childbirth or pregnancy

163. Toxiphobia – fear of being poisoned
164. Traumatophobia – a synonym for injury phobia: fear of having an injury
165. Trichophobia – delusional fear of something in the roots of the hair that stops it from growing, or fear of hair loss
166. Triskaidekaphobia, terdekaphobia – fear of the number 13
167. Trypanophobia, belonephobia, enetophobia – fear of needles or injections
168. Trypophobia – fear of holes or textures with a pattern of holes
169. Turopophobia – fear of cheese
170. Tyrannophobia - fear of an oligarchy or dictatorship
171. Uranophobia, ouranophobia – fear of Heaven
172. Workplace phobia – fear of the workplace
173. Xanthophobia – fear of the color yellow
174. Xenophobia – fear of strangers, foreigners, or aliens
175. Xylophobia, hylophobia, ylophobia – fear of trees, forests or wood
176. Animal phobias
177. Main article: Zoophobia
178. Agrizoophobia – fear of wild animals
179. Ailurophobia – fear/dislike of cats
180. Apiphobia – fear/dislike of bees (also known as melissophobia, from the Greek melissa "bee")
181. Arachnophobia – fear/dislike of spiders and other arachnids
182. Batrachophobia – fear/dislike of frogs and other amphibians
183. Chiroptophobia – fear/dislike of bats
184. Cynophobia – fear/dislike of dogs
185. Entomophobia – fear/dislike of insects
186. Equinophobia, hippophobia – fear/dislike of horses
187. Herpetophobia – fear/dislike of reptiles or amphibians
188. Ichthyophobia – fear/dislike of fish
189. Murophobia – fear/dislike of mice or rats
190. Ophidiophobia – fear/dislike of snakes
191. Ornithophobia – fear/dislike of birds
192. Ranidaphobia – fear/dislike of frogs
193. Scoleciphobia – fear of worms
194. Selachophobia – fear of sharks
195. Zoophobia – fear of animals
196. Non-psychological conditions
197. Bibliophobia – fear or hatred of books, as a cultural phenomenon
198. Hoplophobia – a political term for fear of weapons, specifically firearms
199. Lipophobia – avoidance of fats in food (see also Lipophobicity)
200. Osmophobia – hypersensitivity to smells causing aversion to odors
201. Phonophobia – hypersensitivity to sound causing aversion to sounds
202. Photophobia – hypersensitivity to light causing aversion to light

NOTABLE MAMMALS

- The world's largest mammal is whale.
- The dinosaurs first appeared on the earth surface during the Jurassic.
- Fish is not a mammal.
- Sea-horse is the name of a fish.
- Kiwi has a very weak eye sight.
- Blue whale is the largest animal in the world.
- Owl is the wisest bird in European countries.
- The word dinosaur means 'terrible' Lizard. The heaviest dinosaur was of 51 tons and 24 m from head to tail its name was Brachiosaurus.
- The biggest bird is Ostrich.
- Ostrich eyes are bigger than its brain.
- Bat can hear ultrasonic sound.
- Long Sleep animals in winter is termed as Hibernation.

BOTANY

- Most important event in nutrient cycle is nutrient cycle.
- All carnivores plant obtain Supplemental Nitrogen from animal
- Potassium, Phosphorous, and nitrogen is essential for plants.
- Bamboo is a grass.
- Spinach leaf is rich in carbohydrates.

6. Green color of plants is due to Presence of Chlorophyll
7. Cuscuta Plant is without flower.
8. Bryophytes are Non-vascular plants
9. Osmosis can cause a cell to become turgid
10. Osmosis is a function of the number of solute molecules in the solutions on the two sides of the selectively permeable membrane.
11. The site of photosynthesis is Chloroplast.
12. Xylem tissue is responsible for the passage of water in plants.
13. The vegetation of the Thar Desert consists of Xerophytes.
14. Photosynthesis takes place in leaves.
15. Photosynthesis takes place faster in Red light.
16. Plants produce oxygen in day.
17. A tissue which gives mechanical support to plant parts is sclerenchyma
18. Plants take nitrogen in the form of nitrates.
19. Photosynthesis is the function of green leaves in plants.
20. Photosynthesis is the process by which green plants build up carbohydrates from carbon dioxide.
21. Juniper is the oldest forest in Pakistan.
22. Turnip is a root described as Fusiform.
23. The process by which plants lose water as water vapour into the air is called transpiration.
24. The green color of leaves is due to the presence of Chlorophyll.
25. During the day time plants take in carbon dioxide and give out oxygen.
26. Plants receive their nutrients mainly from soil.
27. If all plants vanish from the earth's surface oxygen will also disappear.
28. Plants that grow in saline water are called Halophytes.
29. The onion is a modified form of stem.
30. Mushroom is a parasitic plant.
31. If all the plants of the world die all animals will also die due to lack of oxygen.
32. Fungi do not contain chlorophyll.
33. In plants organic substances are transported through wood.
34. Rhizome is an underground modification of stem.
35. Potato is a modified form of stem.
36. Fungi are plants that lack oxygen.
37. Turmeric is a modified form of stem.

38. A plant cell is distinguished from an animal cell by the presence of cell wall.
39. Pollen grains in plants are produced in flower.
40. Green plants manufacture food in the presence of light.
41. If all the plants in the world die, the animal life would also vanish for want of oxygen.
42. Xerophytes plants are adapted to grow in dry places.
43. During day time plants produce oxygen.
44. Flower colours are due to Phytochromes.
45. During photosynthesis green plants produces Carbohydrates.
46. Pollens are produced in larger numbers and are light in weight in flowers pollinated by wind.
47. Light energy is converted into chemical energy by Photosynthesis.
48. Water, CO₂, Chlorophyll, sunlight are necessary for photo-synthesis.
49. Photosynthesis involves reduction of CO₂, oxidation H₂O and release of O₂
50. At 40° C or above the rate of photosynthesis stops altogether.
51. Garlic is useful in keeping the cholesterol level down.
52. Colour of flower is due to Anthocyanins.
53. Ginger is a Rhizome.
54. Non vascular plants do not contain Xylem vessels.
55. The site of photosynthetic is vacuoles.
56. Clove is obtained from stem.
57. The process of the division of somatic cells or an organism is called mitosis.
58. Fern belongs to Bryophytes.
59. Carbon dioxide is the source of oxygen in photosynthetic in plants.
60. Phloem is a tissue found in plants.
61. The region of a stem from which the leaf springs is called the node.
62. The roots which don't grow from the main root but directly from the stem are called adventitious roots.
63. Copper is involved in the electron transport in photosynthesis.
64. Plants during night exhale Carbon dioxide.
65. Camella plant will grow best in acid soil.
66. The plants and vegetation's of a region are known as flora.

PHYSICS

1. Compass always Point in the direction of North.

2. Michael Faraday Founded the Relationship between Electricity and Magnetism.

3. Parsec is a unit used to measure Distance.
4. The Pakistani scientist who worked under Albert Einstein is M Razi uddin Siddiqui
5. To make an uncharged object to have a negative charge we must lose proton
6. When a ball is going upward its acceleration due to gravity is 9.8m/s²
7. A mechanical stopwatch can measure a time interval up to a minimum 0.1 seconds.
8. The energy due to Position is Kinetic Energy
9. In an electronic watch, the component corresponding to the pendulum of a pendulum clock is Crystal oscillator.
10. A plant with green leaves placed in red light will appear black.
11. Analog signal is measured in volts.
12. The Velocity of light was first measured by Roomer.
13. The common refrigerant used in the domestic refrigerator is Freon/ammonia
14. A fuse wire is characterized by High resistance and low melting point.
15. Newton said, 'A body will remain at rest unless an external force acts on the body'.
16. Iron metal is commonly used as an electromagnet.
17. When ice melts in a beaker of water, the level of water in the beaker will remain the same.
18. Atom does not admit any division.
19. The oil in the wick of an oil lamp rises up due to Capillary action.
20. A moving ball stops due to the action of Frictional Force.
21. Benjamin Franklin invented bifocal spectacles and lightning rod
22. Radio waves are Electromagnetic waves.
23. The device which converts analogue signal to digital signal is called Modem.
24. For making laser, usually we use Ruby.
25. Argon laser is used for operating the Glucoma.
26. Velocity is a Vector quantity.
27. The energy stored in a stretched spring is Elastic potential energy.
28. In cells chemical energy is transformed into Electrical energy.
29. When a body is dropped from a certain height, the gravitational potential energy is converted into Kinetic energy.
30. Gamma rays have high energy of photon.
31. The function of the choke is to give relatively large impedance of alternating current
32. The uncharged particle in an atom is called Neutron.

33. Speed of sound in air 1235 Km/h
34. Solar Eclipse occur when moon comes between Earth and Sun
35. Vernier Caliper suitable to measure the internal diameter of a test tube
36. A red light is used in a traffic signal because it has the longest wavelength and can be easily noticed from a long distance.
37. The most convenient colour combination that can be used for vehicles running day and night is Red and green
38. Sound Cannot travel through vacuum.
39. Metals are good conductors of electricity because they contain free electrons.
40. When iron and wood are exposed to sunlight, the iron rod becomes hot quickly because greater thermal conductivity of iron.
41. Fahrenheit is equal to how (Centigrade x 1.8) + 32 centigrade.
42. Centigrade is equal to how (Fahrenheit - 32) x 5/9 Fahrenheit
43. Cloudy nights are warmer because Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air.
44. If we go to the hills, we feel breathless because the density of air is much less on the hills so oxygen content is reduced
45. 331m/s is the approximate velocity of sound in air.
46. An echo is produced by the Reflection of sound waves
47. The speed of light in water is 3/4 of that in air. 4/3 is the refractive index of water.
48. In the case of a concave mirror, the image of an object is Real, inverted and diminished when the object lies beyond the centre of curvature
49. The gravitational force on the body is called as Weight.
50. The process of transfer of heat by matter but without actual movement of the particles themselves is called Conduction
51. A body is floating in water at 4°C. If temperature reaches 100°C, then the body will have some more part of its submerged under water
52. More thermal conductivity is used for any metal to be used as a cooking utensil.
53. Banking of curves is done to provide Centripetal force.
54. Sound waves having frequency higher than audio-frequency range are ultrasonic waves.
55. In the process of galvanization an iron sheet is coated with Zinc.
56. The source of solar energy is nuclear fusion
57. Radar which detects the presence of an enemy aircraft uses Radio waves.

58. The Raman Effect is used in the study of Molecular energy.
59. Fish plates are used in railway tracks to control speed of the train.
60. Food is cooked quickly in a pressure cooker because Boiling point of water is increased.
61. In an earthen pot cooling of water depends upon outside temperature, Atmospheric humidity and Wind.
62. A molecule is the smallest unit of a substance that retains the properties of the substance.
63. The nucleus of an atom consists of Protons and neutrons.
64. A solid needle placed horizontally on the surface of the water floats due to surface tension.
65. Effect of light on photocells produces Current.
66. Four identical kettles with the same amount of water have bases made of different metals of the same thickness. If these are placed on identical flames water will boil first in the kettle with a base made of Copper.
67. A 100 watt bulb is kept on for a period of 10 hours per day in the month of September. The electrical energy consumed in that month in kilowatt hours (kWh) is 30kwh.
68. Mica is a good conductor of heat but bad conductor of electricity.
69. Sound travels with a different speed in different media. In air, water and iron order the velocity of sound increase in these media.
70. If the distance between two charges is halved, then the force between them becomes four times.
71. To increase the magnifying power of a telescope, the focal length of Eye-piece lens should be decreased.
72. An object moving around in a circle is moving with Variable velocity.
73. When water is heated from 0°C to 10°C , the volume of water First decreases then increase.
74. In electric fittings, the wires are earthed because in case of a short circuit, current passes to the earth.
75. Palladium is used in aircraft.
76. The force of gravity on the moon is less than on the earth as the moon has a smaller mass.
77. A transformer is used to increase or decrease AC voltage.
78. When milk is churned, the cream from it is separated due to Centrifugal force.
79. The element used in an electric filament is tungsten.
80. The sky is blue in colour due to Dispersion.
81. Velocity of sound is Maximum in Steel.
82. Unit of energy is same as that of Work.
83. The molecular weight of a substance can be calculated by measuring Vapour density.
84. The process of strongly heating an ore in the presence of air is called Calcination.
85. Mercury is commonly used as a thermometric fluid rather than water because Mercury has greater visibility than water.
86. When a stone is dropped in a well the splash is heard after 1.5 seconds after the stone hits the water surface. If the velocity of sound is 327 m/s the depth of the well is 490.5 m.
87. Magnetic field does not interact with Stationary charge.
88. When a current flowing through a resistance increases four times the heat developed will increase Sixteen times.
89. When water boils, its temperature remains constant.
90. When a recorded tape is played after being subjected to a magnetic field, then Recorded information is lost.
91. Cosmic rays can be charged as well as uncharged.
92. The terminal colours of the rainbow are Violet and red.
93. The colour of the ocean appears to be blue because the sunlight falling on it is scattered.
94. A needle smeared with Vaseline when lowered slowly on the surface of water in a horizontal position appears to float. The phenomenon is an example of Surface tension.
95. Rate of evaporation does not depend upon total mass of the liquid.
96. The best conductor of electricity is Silver.
97. Coating of iron with zinc is known as Galvanization.
98. Black is not a primary colour.
99. The light of ordinary lamp hotter than the tube light It is due to incandescence.
100. Sonar works on the principle of Reflection of sound.
101. Concave mirror can be used to focus sunlight.
102. The wave which does not require any medium is Electromagnetic waves.
103. Electromagnetic waves travel with the speed of light.
104. The tendency of a liquid drop to contract and occupy minimum area is due to Surface tension.
105. Tape-recorder functions due to Electromagnetic Induction.
106. When a constant force is applied to a body it moves with uniform velocity.
107. The silvered surface of thermos flask prevents transfer of heat by Radiation.

108. Energy of a body due to its motion is called Kinetic energy.
109. Electrochemical energy is required for the working of Nervous system.
110. A semi-conductor is also used as Rectifier.
111. On passing through food stuff, x-ray can kill the Bacteria's.
112. Violet colour of light travel through, glass with minimum speed.
113. A Polaroid is a device used for analysing polarized light.
114. The phenomenon of land and sea breeze is as a result of Convection.
115. The first metal use by man was Cooper.
116. During rusting Iron gains weight.
117. Rectifiers are used to convert AC to DC.
118. The flow of heat from a hot to a cold body is an example of Isothermal process.
119. Adiabatic expansion makes the air coming out of a punctured tyre cool.
120. Colours which cannot be produced are primary colours.
121. Air bubble in water shines because of the phenomenon of Total internal reflection.
122. The nucleus of an atom consists of Protons and neutrons.
123. Mother of all sciences is Mathematics.
124. A red colour has the longest wavelength.
125. The spherical shape of a small drop of rain is due to Surface tension.
126. Aviation fuel for jet aeroplanes consists of purified Kerosene.
127. Optic fibres are mainly used for Communication.
128. In an atomic explosion, enormous energy is released which is due to the Conversion of mass into energy.
129. Plutonium-239 is a good nuclear fuel.
130. Liquid sodium is used as a coolant in nuclear reactors.
131. The lightning conductor or rod used for protecting buildings from lightning is made of Cooper.
132. $3,000^{\circ}\text{C}$ is the melting point of Tungsten.
133. A fuse wire is used to prevent an unduly high electric current to pass through a circuit.
134. Light travels at a rate of about 1, 86,000 miles per second.
135. Sound waves having frequency higher than audio-frequency range are ultrasonic waves.
136. In the process of galvanization an iron sheet is coated with Zinc.
137. Colours seen on oil films spread on water are seen because of Interference of light waves.
138. Isaac Newton gave Laws of Motion and Laws of Gravitation.
139. 3 laws of motion were given by Newton.
140. Human body converts chemical potential energy of food into Heat energy.
141. Thorium metal is not only magnetic but also radioactive.
142. The dynamo converts Mechanical energy into electrical energy.
143. Atom does not admit any division.
144. Iron metal is commonly used as an electromagnet.
145. Newton presented the Law of Falling Bodies.
146. James Prescott Joule discovered the First Law of Thermodynamics.
147. Electromagnetic radiation is emitted by Electrons.
148. Murphy's Law briefly is everything that could go would do so.
149. $E=mc^2$ C is Velocity.
150. Half-life name is given to the time taken for half the atoms in a sample of a radioactive isotope to decay.
151. A lens which is convex on both sides is called biconvex.
152. Sound travels faster in Iron than in air.
153. Mirage is an example of Refraction of Light.
154. When light enters from rare to denser medium, it bends towards the normal line it is called Refraction of light.
155. Rule of Thumb an easily applied procedure for making a determination.
156. "Nuclear Fission" means Atom splits into two masses.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES

1. Special theory of relativity was proposed by Albert Einstein.
2. Water stored in ordinary earthen pots is cooler because water passes out through the pores and evaporates.
3. Small; liquid drops are spherical in shape because the liquid tends to have minimum surface area due to surface tension.
4. Pouring of kerosene oil on stagnant water reduces mosquito problem because it interrupts the breathing of larvae.
5. Two parallel wires carrying currents in the same direction attract each other because of Electric forces between them.

6. Diamonds shine at night because On account of high refractive index the rays of light get internally reflected
7. The front wheels of motor cars lean outward slightly because it is done to allow for difference in angles, this gives stability to the car while taking a turn.
8. It easier to swim in sea water than in River Sea water is salty and so has an upward thrust
9. When a person enters a dark room from bright light he is not able to see clearly for little while because the Iris is unable to dilate the pupil immediately
10. The beautiful colour pattern exhibited by a peacock in its tail feathers are due to selective absorption of light.
11. A lake starts freezing because of the cold atmosphere. It will first freeze at the top surface
12. The sun appears red at sunrise and sunset while it appears white at noon, because of scattering of light due to dust particles and air molecules.
13. An astronaut inside a spacecraft is in a state of weightlessness. This implies that the astronaut and the spacecraft are both in a free-falling state.
14. When milk is churned, the cream separates from it due to the Centrifugal force.
15. The mass of the body is different from its weight because mass is a measure of the quantity of matter, whereas weight is a force.
16. The colour of an opaque object is due to the colour it reflects.
17. Speed of sound is greater in solids than in liquids because the solids have high elasticity.
18. Converging lens is used as a magnifying glass.
19. Oil rises up the wick in a lamp because of the capillary action phenomenon.
20. Clear nights are colder than cloudy nights because of radiations.
21. The colour of the sky looks blue because blue colour of light is of shorter wavelength, so these waves are easily scattered by dust particles and water vapour.
22. Titanium is as strong as steel but half as much in weight.
23. The speed of light will be Minimum while passing through glass.
24. A piece of wood is floating in water. If we heat the water, the piece of wood will sink a little.
25. The time period of a pendulum on moon increases.
26. When a constant force is applied to a body it moves with uniform speed.
27. With rise in temperature, the speed of sound increases.
28. When ice melts into water, its volume decreases.
29. The dress made out of Cotton material is safe to wear while cooking.
30. Tiredness is felt on the top of the mountains because of low pressure outside the body.
31. The wet camel hair, when brushed, clings together due to Adhesion.
32. Mica is used in an electric iron because it is a bad conductor of electricity.
33. Cooking is quicker in a pressure cooker because it increases boiling point of water.
34. The water in an open pond remains cool even in hot summer because water absorbs heatless rapidly than the atmosphere.
35. Distribution of electric power from one place to another is done at high A. C. voltage because Wastage of electricity is minimized.
36. On size of the pressure cooker the temperature of steam in a pressure cooker depend.
37. Nights are cooler in the deserts because sand radiates heat more quickly as compared to earth.
38. In railway tracks, a small gap is left between the rails to allow for the expansion during heat.
39. Steel is more elastic than rubber because Ratio of stress to strain is more.
40. Conversion of milk into ice cream is a physical change.
41. The safety fuse should have High resistance and low melting point.
42. Cooking gas cylinders placed on the top floor cause more fire hazard on leakage to the lower floors because LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas) is heavier than air.
43. Fuse wire in domestic electrical appliances is used to prevent the flow of an unduly high electric current.
44. Water pipes are apt to burst in cold weather because the water in the pipe turns into ice & expands.
45. Clothes keep us warm in winter because they prevent the heat of the body from escaping.
46. Friction can be reduced by changing over from Sliding to rolling.
47. Ice blocks are covered with sawdust to provide necessary insulation from heat.

48. While dusting a carpet, we give a sudden jerk or beat it with a stick, because Inertia of motion removes the dust.
49. The twinkling of the stars is due to the reason that the refractive index of Earth's atmosphere fluctuates.
50. Astronauts cannot talk to each other on the surface of the moon because sound waves cannot travel through vacuum.
51. Pressure cookers fast in cooking rice because high pressure raises the boiling point of water.
52. The tube light is felt cooler than the light from a bulb of the same wattage because the tungsten is not used in the tube
53. When water is heated from 0° to 10° C, the volume of water first decreases then increases.
54. Ball bearings are used in a vehicle to reduce friction.
55. In summer, a cloudy night is hotter than a starlit night because clouds prevent the heat radiated by the earth from escaping to the sky.
56. A ship floats on water. This can be explained by Archimedes principle.
57. Food remains un-spoilt in a refrigerator for a longer time because Bacteria and fungus cannot multiply fast at sufficiently low temperatures.
58. Water boils below 100°C at higher altitudes because the atmospheric pressure at higher altitudes is low as compared to that at sea level.
59. Echo is the effect produced due to Reflection of sound.
60. In a photographic camera fitted with a convex lens, Inverted and real types of images will be formed on the film.
61. In the modern-day computers, when operational, the electrical impulses travel nearly at the speed of light.
62. Transformers used in the transmission of electric power because they can reduce transmission losses.
63. The snow on the mountains does not melt all at once when it is heated by the sun because it reflects most of the heat from the sun.
64. A parachute have a hole in it While descending, the changing currents may cause oscillation of the parachute, the hole allows the air to run out.
65. Tiredness is felt on the top of the mountains because of Low pressure outside the body.
66. Tube light works on the principle of discharge of electricity through gases
67. In a refrigerator, cooling is produced by the evaporation of a volatile liquid
68. A person climbing a hill bends forward in order to increase stability
69. Air is completely removed from an electric bulb to prevent Oxidation of tungsten filament.
70. On earth a moving body ordinarily comes to rest by itself because of the Forces of friction.
71. Lead ball falls through water more slowly than through air because Of the viscous force in water
72. A metal teapot has an ebony handle because ebony is a bad conductor of heat, so the handle does not become hot
73. When wind blows at high velocity, roof tops are blown off because pressure inside is more than outside the roof.
74. When a vehicle passes, TV reception gets distorted. This is because Spark plug creates electromagnetic disturbances
75. A bulb emits light because the current passes through a tungsten wire of high resistance which becomes so hot as to glow.
76. The electricians wear rubber gloves while touching wires because Rubber is a bad conductor of electricity and electrician does not get electrocuted
77. Photovoltaic Panels are used to convert solar energy
78. In diesel engines ignition takes place by compression.
79. Water is a highly effective coolant for a car engine because Water is good conductor of heat
80. Water cannot be used to extinguish fire caused by an electric current because it may cause another short circuit.
81. Cloudy nights are warmer because Clouds prevent radiation of heat from ground to air.
82. If we go to the Himalayas, we feel breathless because the density of air is much less on the hills so oxygen content is reduced. A train goes past a railway station at a high speed. A young boy standing on the edge of the platform is likely to fall towards the train.

CHEMISTRY

1. The most least polluted gas is chlorine.
2. Sea water contains chlorine and iodine.
3. Hydrogen has zero neutrons.
4. When NaHCO_3 is heated, it produces carbon dioxide.
5. Mole is a Unit of amount of Substance

6. When Acid react with base it produce salt and water.
7. Saturated hydrocarbons are called Alkanes.
8. Sulphuric acid was used in batteries.
9. Chlorofluoro Carbon are found in Refrigerators.
10. Amount of water vapours is termed as Humidity.
11. Asbestos is fire resistant.
12. Silver nitrate is used for silvering of mirrors.
13. Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are Sand/soda/limestone
14. Characteristic feature of an oxidising agent is that it always gains electrons
15. Dry Battery contains Zinc anode and Carbon Cathode
16. SO₂ gases may cause acid rain in an industrial area
17. Boron and Cadmium are used to absorb neutrons to control the chain reaction during nuclear fission.
18. Gypsum is used in making Fertilizers, Plaster of Paris and Glass.
19. Sodium Chloride is composition of Halite.
20. Copper and Tin are the main constituents of bronze.
21. When chlorine is passed over solid slaked lime, bleaching Powder substances is formed.
22. Carbon dioxide is made of only one type of molecule.
23. Rust stains on cloth can be removed by Oxalic Acid.
24. Helium gas is used in Balloons.
25. Propane is likely to be a pollutant-free alternative to petrol for automobiles.
26. The conversion of electrical energy into chemical energy is observed in Storage Battery.
27. The characteristic odour of garlic is due to a sulphur compound.
28. Hydrogen has the highest fuel values.
29. Ethanol is used as an anti-freeze in automobile engines.
30. Mixture of two metals is called Alloy.
31. Water has the highest specific heat.
32. Nitrogen Dioxide gases do not pollute air.
33. Destructive distillation is used in obtaining charcoal from wood.
34. Iron and steel structures are damaged by Sulphur Dioxide.
35. Grapes contain potassium hydrogen tartrate.
36. Vitamin B12 is found only in animal food products but not in vegetable food products.
37. Urea was the first organic compound to be synthesised in a laboratory.
38. Milk curdle because fermentation of lactose.
39. The point at which the solid, liquid and gaseous forms of a substance co-exist is called its melting point
40. Lawrencium is discovered in 1961 by A. Ghiorso.
41. Atomic number of Lawrencium is 103. Its atomic weight is 257.
42. Lithium is discovered by A. Arfvedson in 1817.
43. Atomic weight of Lithium is 6.9 its atomic number is 3.
44. Fission reaction is chemical reaction
45. Magnesium is recognized by J. Block in 1755.
46. Atomic number of Magnesium is 12.
47. Manganese is recognised by K. Scheele (1774).
48. The atomic weight of Manganese is 54.9. Its atomic number is 25.
49. The atomic number of mercury is 80.
50. The atomic weight of mercury is 200.6.
51. Neodymium is discovered by C. Von Welsbach in 1865.
52. The atomic weight of Neodymium is 144.2. Its atomic number is 60.
53. Neon is discovered in 1898.
54. Neptunium is discovered in 1940 by E. McMillan and P. Abelson.
55. The atomic number of Neptunium is 93. Its atomic weight is 337.
56. Helium is used as a fuel in airships.
57. The commercial utility of sodium chloride is Source of Salt.
58. The common battery used in automobiles is Lead storage battery.
59. The atomic number of Niobium is 41.
60. Nitrogen was discovered in 1772 by D. Rutherford.
61. The atomic weight of Nitrogen is 14.0. Its atomic number is 7.
62. Oxygen was discovered by J. Priestly (1774).
63. The atomic number of oxygen is 8.
64. The atomic weight of oxygen is 16.
65. Phosphorous is discovered by H. Brand (1669).
66. The atomic number of Phosphorous is 15. Its atomic weight is 31.
67. D. de Ulloa discovered by Platinum (1735).
68. The atomic number of Platinum is 78.
69. The atomic weight of Platinum is 195.1.
70. G. Seaborg discovered Plutonium.
71. The atomic number of Plutonium is 94.
72. P. and M. Curie discovered Polonium.
73. The atomic weight of Polonium is 210. Its atomic number is 84.
74. Potassium was discovered by H. Davy.
75. The process of smelting and cooling converts pig iron into Cast iron.

76. Conversion of water into steam is not a chemical action.
77. Conversion of a substance directly from solid to vapour state is known as Sublimation.
78. The chemical name of table salt is Sodium chloride.
79. The composition of Chalcocite is Copper Sulphate.
80. The chief constituent of goober gas is Methane
81. One should not sleep in a closed room where a charcoal fire is burning because Charcoal produces carbon monoxide which decreases oxygen content in air.
82. Permanent hardness of water is due to the presence of Calcium sulphate.
83. Properties of element are determined by atomic number.
84. Milk is pasteurised in order to destroy micro-organisms.
85. Temporary hardness of water is due to the presence of Calcium bicarbonate.
86. Washing soda comprised of sodium, hydrogen and aluminium.
87. Caustic soda is composed of sodium, hydrogen and oxygen.
88. Baking soda is made of sodium, hydrogen, oxygen and carbon.
89. Common salt is composed of sodium and chlorine.
90. Gallium is in liquid state at normal room temperature.
91. When a gas turned into a liquid the process is known as Condensation
92. Bronze is an alloy of Copper and tin
93. Sodium benzoate is used for preservation of grains.
94. Atomic weight of uranium is 238.
95. The major constituent of air is Nitrogen.
96. Mercury is in liquid state at normal room temperature.
97. Butane is used in cigarette lighters.
98. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consists of Butane and propane.
99. Burning of candle is a chemical change.
100. Neptunium is not a natural occurring element.
101. Calcium is present in hard water.
102. Methane is used to manufacture chloroform
103. Calcium hypochlorite is the chemical name of bleaching powder.
104. Gun powder is a mixture.
105. Diamond is the hardest element.
106. Halite is the source of common salt.
107. Diamond is the crystalline form of carbon.
108. Gun powder is a mixture of Sulphur, charcoal and nitre.
109. Asbestos is fire resistant.
110. Na is mostly used for qualitative analysis of organic compounds
111. Permanent hardness of water due to sulphates of metals can be destroyed by the use of Zeolites
112. Amalgams are the compounds which always contain Hg
113. The gas used for artificial ripening of green fruits is Acetylene
114. Baking soda is also known as Sodium bicarbonate
115. Molybdenum is not a compound of calcium.
116. Carbon monoxide gases find its application in extinguishing fire.
117. The first metal used by man was Copper.
118. Silver nitrate is used for silvering of mirrors.
119. Carbon monoxide is most toxic
120. Raw materials used for manufacture of glass are Sand/soda/limestone
121. The nucleus of a hydrogen atom consists of One proton + one neutron
122. The gas used in the manufacture of vanaspati ghee is Hydrogen
123. The raw material from which rayon is manufactured is cellulose
124. An element common to all acids is Hydrogen.
125. Petroleum consists of a complex mixture of Hydrocarbons
126. An element found in all organic compounds is Carbon.
127. Calcium fluoride is the composition of Fluorite
128. The most commonly used bleaching agent is chlorine
129. Silver bromide is used in photograph.
130. Urea was the first organic compound to be synthesized in a laboratory
131. Brass is an alloy of Copper and zinc.
132. Oxygen, nitrogen, helium, hydrogen are written in descending order of their respective atomic weights
133. The most important ore of aluminum is Bauxite
134. Alcohol contains carbon, hydrogen, oxygen
135. Stainless steel is an alloy of chromium, Carbon and Iron
136. Gold is always found in a free state in nature
137. The commercial utility of Fluorite is Glass, Enamel
138. The atomic number of Tellurium is 52.
139. The atomic weight of Tellurium is 127.6
140. Thallium is discovered by W. Crookes in 1861.
141. The atomic number of thallium is 81.
142. The atomic weight of Thallium is 204.4.

- 143 Tin was discovered by P. Cleve
- 144 The atomic number of Tin is 50
- 145 The atomic weight of Tin is 118.7
- 146 Uranium was discovered by E. M. Peligot in 1841
- 147 The atomic weight of uranium is 238.0. Its atomic number is 92
- 148 W. Ramsay and M. Travers discovered Vanadium
- 149 The atomic number of Vanadium is 23.
- 150 The atomic weight of Vanadium is 51.
- 151 C. Marignac discovered Xenon.
- 152 Lead Sulphide is composition of Galena.
- 153 The composition of Gypsum is hydrated calcium sulphate
- 154 The reaction taking place at anode and cathode are Oxidation, reduction respectively.
- 155 During electrolysis, Supplies electrons are deposited at the cathode.
- 156 Dilute Acetic Acid is the chemical name of Vinegar.
- 157 Milk is a colloid in which a liquid is dispersed in a liquid
- 158 Butter is a colloid. It is formed when water is dispersed in fat.
- 159 Milk can be preserved by a few drops of formaldehyde solution.
- 160 A pressure cooker reduces cooking time because B.P. of water inside the cooker is increased.
161. Smoke is an example of solid dispersed in gas.
162. When zinc reacts with hydrochloric acid, the gas evolved is Hydrogen.
163. The so-called fourth state of matter refers to Plasma.
164. Nitrous Oxide is laughing gas.
165. Magnetising of an iron rod is a physical change.
166. The purest form of carbon is diamond.
167. The equivalent weight of 'N' element is 12 and its valency is 2. The atomic weight of the element is 24.
168. Gypsum is a non-metallic mineral.
169. Nitrogen in laboratory is prepared by heating mixture of ammonium chloride and sodium nitrate.
170. Salt of silver is used in photographic film coating
171. Solid carbon dioxide is dry ice.
172. Sugar contains carbohydrates.
173. Chemical change does not take place in emitting of light by a red hot platinum wire.
174. An example of an element is chlorine.
175. Bone is used as a fertiliser because it contains the plant nutrient phosphorus.
176. Plaster of Paris is made from gypsum.
177. Glycine amino acids contain sulphur.
178. The most abundant element in the earth's atmosphere is nitrogen.
179. The three abundant elements in the earth's crust are aluminium, oxygen and silicon. The correct order of their abundance is silicon, oxygen, aluminium
180. An element is made up of atoms having same number of protons.
181. Chemical formula for water is H₂O.
182. Lime is sometimes applied to soil in order to increase the alkalinity of the soil.
183. Carbon dioxide can be prepared by reaction of carbon with hot concentrated sulphuric acid.
184. Sea water is saltier than rain water because rivers wash away salts from the earth's crust and pour these into sea.
185. Hydrochloric acid is found in digestive juices.
186. Praseodymium is discovered by C. Von Welsbach.
187. Yttrium was discovered by J. Gabolin.
188. The atomic number of Yttrium is 39.
189. Ferric oxide is source of Iron.
190. The atomic number of Praseodymium is 59. Its atomic weight is 140.9.
191. Radium was discovered by P. and M. Curie in 1898.
192. The atomic weight of radium is 226.1. Its atomic number is 88.
193. Rhodium is discovered by W. Woilaston.
194. The atomic number of Rhodium is 45.
195. The atomic weight of Rhodium is 102.9.
196. Samarium is discovered by L. de Boisbaudain in 1879.
197. The atomic weight of Samarium is 150.4. Its atomic number is 62.
198. Selenium and Silicon was discovered by J. Berzelium.
199. Sodium is discovered by H. Davy in 1807.
200. The atomic number of sodium is 11. Its atomic weight is 23.
201. H. Davy discovered Sulphur.
202. The atomic number of Sulphur is 16.
203. The atomic weight of Sulphur is 32.1.
204. Tantalum was discovered by A. Ekeberg.
205. The atomic number of Tantalum is 73.
206. The atomic weight of Tantalum is 181.
207. Tellurium is discovered by M. von Reichensten.
208. The atomic number of Xenon is 54.
209. The atomic weight of Xenon is 131.3.
210. Detergent action of soaps and synthetic detergents is due to their Emulsifying properties.
211. Gelatine is often used as an ingredient in the manufacture of ice cream. The purpose of

- adding gelatine is to stabilize the colloids and prevent crystal growth.
212. Digestion of fats in the intestines is aided by Emulsification.
213. Fats Digest Lipase enzymes.
214. Stains of rust from iron on cloth can be removed by Oxalic acid.
215. Cooking gas is a mixture of Methane and Carbon dioxide.
216. Nameplates made of brass get discoloured in air because of the presence of Hydrogen sulphide gases in the air.
217. The atomic weight of Yttrium is 88.9.
218. Zinc was discovered by J. Gabolin in 1794.
219. The atomic number of zinc is 40. Its atomic weight is 91.2.
220. The composition of Malachite is Copper carbonate.
221. Potassium aluminium silicate is used in making Glass, Ceramics.
222. Iron sulphate is composition of Pyrite.
223. Magnesium Silicate is composition of Talc.
224. Acetylene gas is used to produce a hot flame for welding.
225. Hydrated aluminium silicate is composition of Kaolinite.
226. The commercial utility of Kaolinite is Earthenware, Filters and Porcelain tiles.
227. Milk lacks in Iron nutrient.
228. Ripening of fruits is hastened by Ethylene.
229. Iron articles rust because of the formation of a mixture of ferrous and ferric hydroxide.
230. With increasing bond order, stability of a bond increase.
231. X-rays are produced when a stream of electrons in an X-ray tube strikes metal target.
232. In the periodic table, elements have been arranged in order of increasing atomic number.
233. Left hand top corner group of elements in the periodic table show highest first ionisation potential.
234. When we move from left to right in second period, the atomic volume of the element increases with constant state.
235. Generally in a given period in the periodic table, as we move from left to right, the electropositive character of elements decreases.
236. Atom bomb is based on the principle of nuclear fission.
237. The liberation of energy in sun is due to Fusion reaction.
238. The substances are radioactive, which have nuclei with less number of neutrons.
239. The energy emitted from the sun is supposed to be due to nuclear fusion.
240. In a hydrogen bomb, hydrogen is converted into Helium
241. Milk curdles due to Fermentation of lactose.
242. Hydrogen is the lightest gas
243. Red phosphorus is used in safety matches.
244. Permanent hardness of water can be removed by adding washing soda
245. Solder is an alloy of Tin and lead.
246. Hydrogen has the highest fuel value.
247. The characteristic odour of garlic is due to sulphur compound
248. The water that can produce good lather with soap is known as soft water.
249. Diamond is the purest form of carbon
250. The glitter of diamond is due to its quality of reflecting light
251. In colourful diamond, different colours are present due to impurities
252. Smoke is a solution of solid in gas
253. Jabir Bin Hayan was the first to prepare sulphuric acid
254. Dalton's atomic theory gave the concept of valency
255. Most of the known elements are metals.
256. The alloy of Aluminium is Magnalium and Duralium.
257. The commercial utility of copper sulphate is source of copper
258. Mercuric sulphate is the composition of Cinabar.
259. The composition of Dolomite is Calcium Magnesium Carbonate
260. The commercial utility of Dolomite is cement and building stone
261. Magnalium is used in making balance beam and light instruments
262. Aluminium is an alloy of copper
263. The composition of Albite is sodium aluminium silicate
264. Albite is used in making Glass and Ceramics.
265. Calcium Sulphate is composition of Anhydrite
266. Anhydrite is used in making chemicals, cement and fertilizers
267. The composition of aragonte is calcium Sulphate
268. The composition of Azurite is Copper Carbonate
269. The commercial utility of azurite is that it's a source of Copper
270. Hydrated Aluminium Oxide is composition of Bauxite.
271. Bauxite is source of Aluminium
272. The composition of Calamine is Zinc Carbonate.
273. The commercial utility of Zinc carbonate is that it is a source of Zinc.

274. Tin Oxide is composition of Cassiterite. Its utility is a source of tin.
275. For Heroin opiate is diamorphine the technical name.
276. The acid prepared by Jabir Bin Hayyan is sulphuric acid.
277. Anything that occupies space and possesses weight is called matter.
278. The chemical name for common salt is Sodium Chloride.
279. Carbon monoxide is produced when coal is burnt without enough air supply.
280. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) has the same chemical composition as that of Sui Gas.

EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES

1. Amundsen discovered South Pole.
2. Abel Tasman discovered, New Zealand in 1642.
3. Capt. Wallis discovered Tahiti in 1767.
4. Capt. James Cook Charted New Zealand coasts and discovered New South Wales from 1768-71.
5. Palmer Peninsula was discovered by John Rymill.
6. Sir James Clark was the first person who located the Magnetic Pole in 1831.
7. David Living Stone discovered Zambia and Victoria falls from 1852-73.
8. Leif Eriesson reached North America for the first time in history in 1000 A.D.
9. Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world in the 'Golden Hind' during 1557-80.
10. Capt. John Speke discovered Lake Victoria in 1858.
11. Ferdinand Magellan was the first to sail round the world; discovered the Magellan Strait, reached the Philippines and named the Pacific.
12. Jacques Cartier discovered Canada and explored St. Lawrence from 1534-36.
13. Sir James Clark discovered Florida, Georgia and Mississippi in 1539.
14. Sir Hugh Willoighby and Richard Chancellor discovered the White Sea and the ocean route to Russia.
15. Eric the Red discovered Greenland in 982 A.D.
16. Capt James Cook discovered Australia in 1606.
17. Marco Polo was the first to journey through China, India and other parts of Asia from 1271-94.
18. San Salvador now Walling Island, the Bahamas, Cuba and Haiti were discovered in 1492 by Christopher Columbus.
19. Amengo Vespucci explored Mexican part of E. Coast of America and S. America coast from 1497 to 1503.
20. Vasco da Gama discovered sea route from Europe to India.
21. Christopher Columbus landed on mainland of South America in 1492.
22. Christopher Columbus discovered Trinidad. During 1502-1504.
23. Henry Hudson discovered Hudson River, strait and Bay in 1611.
24. Vasco da Gama who discovered sea route from Europe to India in 1498.
25. Abel Tasman discovered Tonga in 1642.
26. Abel Tasman discovered Fiji Island in 1642.
27. Christopher Columbus the famous explorer discovered the island of Jamaica.
28. William Harvey discovered circulation of blood in the human body.
29. Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen discovered X-Rays.
30. "Antibiotic" (Penicillin) was discovered by Alexander Fleming.
31. The cause of malaria was discovered by Ronald Rose.
32. In 1774 Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
33. Moenjodaro was discovered by John Marshall in 1922.
34. The female astronomer Caroline Lucretia Herschel discovered six comets.
35. Discovery of Solar System is attributed to Copernicus.
36. 5 billion species of living things are discovered up to date.
37. Jeans Jacques Rousseau discovered that the germs of malaria were spread by mosquitoes.
38. Marie Curie discovered the radio-active

281. Rusting of iron involves Oxidation.
282. Conversion of water into steam is not a chemical reaction.
283. Citrus fruit is the best natural source of citric acid.
284. Washing soda is the common name for sodium carbonate.
285. Taking into account the three isotopes of hydrogen and three isotopes of oxygen occurring in nature, six different kinds of water molecules we can expect.
286. Isotopes are atoms of the same element with different number of protons.
287. Radium is obtained from uranium.

element radium.

39. J. J. Thompson is credited with the discovery

of electron.

40. W. K. Roentgen discovered the X-rays.

DISCOVERIES & INVENTIONS

1. Transistor invented by William Shockley, John Bardeen and Walter Brattain at Bell Labs in 1947 revolutionised the electronics industry.
2. Laws of Heredity were discovered by Mendel.
3. Sony and Philips developed compact disc independently in 1979.
4. Sony's co-chairman Akio Morita wanted to listen to music while he played golf. So, Sony developed Walkman.
5. Though the first photocopier was made in 1938 by Chester Carlson, its commercial production started only in 1960s.
6. The electron was first identified by J.J. Thompson.
7. Oxygen was discovered by Priestly.
8. Neutron was discovered by Chadwick.
9. T.H. Huxley described protoplasm as the physical basis of life.
10. Copernicus first discovered that the earth revolves round the sun.
11. Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin.
12. John Harrison invented chronometer.
13. Typewriter firstly discovered by Sholes.
14. Hargobind Khorana created the artificial 'gene'.
15. Robert Koch worked on Tuberculosis.
16. Herschel discovered Uranus.
17. Charles Babbage is associated with the invention of computers.
18. Dynamite was discovered by Alfred Nobel.
19. Vitamins were discovered by Funk.
20. Buensen invented the gas burner.
21. Calculating is invented by Babbage.
22. Kodak Camera is invented by Eastman.
23. Land invented Polaroid Camera.
24. Gasoline Carburettor was invented by Maybach.
25. Philips Co invented the audio cassette.
26. Portland Cement invented by Aspdin.
27. Circuit breaker invented Hilliard.
28. Inventor of Integrated Circuit is Noyce Kilby.
29. Inventor of clock, Pendulum and automatic computer is Huygens.
30. Digital Corp's invention is credited to Mini Computer.
31. Whitney's invention is Cotton gin.
32. Inventor of Electricity is Westinghouse.
33. The inventor of Electrocardiography (ECG) is Einthoven.
34. Electroplating was invented by Brugnatelli Walker.
35. The inventor of compound gas engine is Eickemeyer.
36. The inventors of gasoline engine are Geo Brayton and Damler.
37. Piston Steam Engine is invented by Newcomen.
38. Owens and Owens co-invented Fibreglass.
39. Seimens invented the furnace for steel.
40. Gun was invented by Browing.
41. Harvester thresher is the invention of Lane.
42. Artificial Heart is the invention of Jarvik.
43. Helicopter is the inventor of Sikosky.
44. John Logie Baird has invented television in 1926.
45. Baume invented the Hydrometer.
46. Thomas Edison invented the incandescent lamp.
47. Miner's safety Lamp has been invented by Davy.
48. Linotype is the invention of Mergenthaler.
49. Cylinder Lock is invented by Yale.
50. Inventor of electric locomotive is Vail.
51. Logarithm tables were invented by John Napier.
52. Cartwright invented the power loom.
53. Inventor of Dynamic Loudspeaker is Kellogg Pice.
54. Machine gun was invented by Gatling.
55. Hotchkiss invented the improved machine gun.
56. Gas Mantle is invented by Welsbach.
57. Microphone is the invention of Berliner.
58. Compound microscope was invented by Jansen.
59. Electronic microscope was invented by Knoll and Ruska.
60. Mueller is the inventor of field ion microscope.
61. Daimler is the inventor of Motorcycle.
62. Movie machine is the invention of Jenkins.
63. Warner Brothers invented the talking movie.
64. Nylon was invented by Du Pont laboratories.
65. Carothers invented the nylon synthetic.
66. Dickinson invented the paper machine.
67. The inventor of the Parachute is Blanchard.
68. The inventor of pen ballpoint is Biro.
69. The steel pen's inventor is Harrison.
70. The inventor of the fountain Pen is Waterman.
71. Pendulum is Galileo's invention.
72. Phonograph is Edison's invention.

73. Celluloid Photo film is the invention of Reichenbach.
74. Transparent Photo film was invented by Eastman.
75. Ives invented colour Photo.
76. Talbot invented the Photographic paper.
77. Daguerre, Talbot and Niepce are the founders of modern Photography.
78. Samuel Colt's invention is Pistol (revolver).
79. Hunts' invention is Safety Pin.
80. Radar is invented by Watson-Watt.
81. Gillette is the inventor of Safety Razor.
82. Inventor of the disc record is Berliner.
83. Inventor of the long playing record is Goldmark.
84. Richter is the inventor of Richter scale.
85. Rocket engine has been invented by Goerdard.
86. Inventor of Sewing machine is Howe.
87. The invention of Bertsch is Hardwater soap.
88. Steam turbine was invented by Parsons.
89. Inventors of practical steamboat are Symington and Fulton.
90. Steel (converter) is the invention of Besemer.
91. Brearly invented the stainless steel.
92. Herout invented the electric steel.
93. Inventor of manganese steel is Hadfield.
94. Rechargeable storage battery is invented by Plante.
95. Electric stove is invented by Hadaway.
96. Holland is the inventor of submarine.
97. Swinton is the inventor of military Tank.
98. Magnetic Telegraph was invented by Morse.
99. Paulsen is the inventor of magnetic tape-recorder.
100. Marconi invented the existence of frequency.
101. Bell invented the Telephone.
102. Stowger invented the automatic telephone.
103. Fessenden and De Forest Paulsen are the co-founders of radio-telephone.
104. Galileo's invention is Telescope.
105. Baird invented Television (mechscanner).
106. Farnsworth invented the electronic television.
107. Thermometer is invented by Galileo and Reaunur.
108. Pneumatic Tire is invented by Dunlop.
109. Double-tube tire is invented by Thomson.
110. Transistor is invented by Shockley, Brattain, Bardeen.
111. Gas turbine and hydraulic turbine were invented by Bourdin and Francis respectively.
112. Paesons has invented the steam-Turbine.
113. Typewriter was invented by Sholes, Soule, and Glidden.
114. Video game (Pong) is invented by Buschel.
115. Video home system (VHS) is the invention of JVC and Matsushita Companies.
116. Takamine has discovered Adrenalin.
117. Discoveries of Hall are Aluminium and electrolytic process.
118. Ether anaesthesia and Local Anaesthesia were discovered by Long and Koller respectively.
119. Beiq is the discoverer of spinal Anaesthesia.
120. The discoverer of Anti-rabies is Pasteur.
121. Dresser is the discoverer of Aspirin.
122. Penicillin was discovered in 1928.
123. Blood group was made by K. Landsteiner.
124. William Harvey made blood circulation in 1683.
125. Cholera/ TB germs were made by Robert Koch (1877).
126. Heart transplant was made by Christian Barnard.
127. Federick Banting and Charles Best discovered Insulin.
128. Kidney machine was made by W. J Kolf (1943).
129. 'Circulation of blood' in the body was discovered by William Harvey.
130. Spectacles discovered by Roger Bacon.
131. Stethoscope was made by Rene Laennec.
132. Sir Thomas Allbutt discovered Thermometer.
133. Ultra Sound was made in 1950 by Ian Donald.
134. Vaccine of small pox was discovered by Edward Jenner.
135. Louis Pasture prepared first Cholera vaccine in 1880.
136. Diphtheria and tetanus vaccine was discovered by Emil Adolf and Shibasaburo Kitasato respectively.
137. Leon Calmette and Camille Guerin discovered the first TB vaccine.
138. Polio vaccine was discovered in 1954 by Jonas E. Salk.
139. John F. Enders discovered Measles vaccine.
140. Antibiotic (Penicillin) was made by Alexander Fleming.
141. Atomic numbers is the discovery of Moseley.
142. Laws of electrolysis were propounded by Faraday.
143. In chronology the great discoveries of physics includes X-rays, Theory of relativity, Super conductivity and Raman Effect.
144. Law of conservation of Mass is explained by the statement that matter can neither be created nor destroyed.
145. The laws of planetary motion were discovered

by Johannes Kepler.

146. The velocity of light was measured by Romer.
147. Law of segregation, Law of dominance and Law of independent assortment are associated with Mendel.
148. Albert Einstein was a physicist.
149. E.G. Otis invented the Lift.
150. The idea of vaccination to prevent attack of measles was given by John Snow.
151. Robert Watson walt invented Radar.
152. Johann Gregor Mender is considered as the Father of Genetics.
153. Marie Curie received Nobel Prize twice for the same subject.
154. The correct model of DNA structure is that proposed by Watson and Crick.
155. Wright brothers are regarded as inventors of Aeroplane.
156. The 'cell theory' for organisms was proposed by Schleiden and Schwann.
157. Electron was first identified by J.J. Thomson.
158. Boyle's law may be stated as "Temperature remaining constant, the volume of a given mass of any gas is inversely proportional to its pressure".
159. Johann Wilhelm Ritter was the first to observe ultraviolet rays.
160. The scientist credited with the discovery of noble gases is Cavendish.
161. Chadwick was awarded the Nobel Prize for the discovery of neutrons.
162. The scientists associated with the 'Group Displacement Law' are Fajan and Soddy.
163. Gene was first isolated by Hargobind Khurana.
164. The law of conservation of energy states that:
165. "Energy cannot be created but can be destroyed".
166. The impurity from silicon was first removed by J. Berzelius.
167. The Nobel Prize for the prediction of the Meson particles was awarded to H. Yukawa.
168. R. Virchow found that "new cells arise from pre-existing".
169. The first operational compound microscope was developed by Janseen.
170. English scientist, Rayleigh received the Noble Prize for the discovery of Argon.
171. The credit of the discovery of antibiotic 'Penicillin' goes to Alexander Fleming.
172. The arrangement of the elements in the Modern Periodic Table is the work of Mosley.
173. The nucleic acid in cells was discovered by F. Miescher.
174. Marconi is the recipient of Noble prize for the development of Wireless Telegraphy.
175. The Aluminothermic process which is used for welding large pieces of iron and steel was discovered by Goldschmidt.
176. The method of producing graphite artificially was developed by E. Acheson.
177. The credit of improving the properties of rubber by the process of vulcanization goes to Charles Goodyear.
178. Laparoscopy is connected with gynaecological operation.
179. The electric Lamp was discovered by Edison.
180. The steam engine was invented by Newcomen.
181. Johann Wilhelm Ritter was the first to observe ultraviolet rays.
182. Albert Einstein has discovered Photoelectric effect.
183. Archimedes principle gives the "specific gravity of the substance".
184. Nobel Prize was started after the name of Alfred Nobel who invented dynamite.
185. Bi-Nomial nomenclature has been invented by Carl Von Linnaeus.
186. Roentgen invented X-ray.
187. Correct sequence in order of chronology is Blood circulation by Harvey, Darwin's theory of evolution, Mendel's law of inheritance and then De Vries theory of mutation.
188. AIDS virus HTLV III was discovered in USA.
189. Television is discovered by Baird.
190. Telephone is invented by Morse.
191. Transistor is invented by Shockley.
192. The wave theory of light was propounded by Huygens.
193. Blood grouping was discovered by Land Steiner.
194. Fountain Pen is discovered by Waterman.
195. Safety Razor is invented by Gillette.
196. Safety pin is invented by Hunt.
197. Gun powder was invented by Roger Bacon.
198. Barometer was invented by Torricelli.
199. One of the most important theories of general biology was proposed independently by two scientists in the 19th century. The scientists were Mendel and Lamarck.
200. Eratosthenes discovered that the earth was not the centre of the universe.
201. Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone.
202. Lamarck firstly gave the theory of inheritance of acquired characters.
203. The theory of 'Survival of the Fittest' was

- propounded by Charles Darwin
 204 Neutron was discovered by James Chadwick
 205 The petrol engine was invented by Nikolaus Otto
 206 Radioactivity was discovered by Henry Becquerel
 207 Robert Noyce and Gordon Moore invented the Microprocessor
 208 The oral polio vaccine was discovered by Jonas Salk
 209 Homi J. Bhabha laid the foundation of nuclear science in the country
 210 Thomas H. Huxley is always associated with the theory of Natural Selection.
 211 Cell Phone (Mobile Phone) was invented by Martin Cooper
 212 Atom Bomb was invented by Otto Hahn
 213 Galileo discovered the satellites of Jupiter.
 214 Gene was first isolated in laboratory by Hargobind Khorana
 215 Cellular phone was invented in 1973 by Dr Martin Cooper at Motorola.
 216 Gun powder was invented by Roger Bacon.
 217 Isaac Newton does not have a chemical element named after him.
 218 William Harvey discovered circulation of blood in the human body
 219 The first attempt in printing was made in England by William Caxton
 220 Joseph Lister was the surgeon who pioneered antiseptic surgery in 1865
 221 Eratosthenes was the first to measure earth's radius
 222 Centigrade scale was devised by Celsius.
 223 Frank Whittle was the inventor of jet engine.
 224 The scientist credited with the discovery of noble gases is Cavendish.
 225 Synthesis of gene in the laboratory was done for the first time by Hargobind Khorana.
 226 Copernicus propounded the theory that the Earth revolves round the Sun.
 227. The invention of Integrated circuit by Robert Noyce in 1959 made the electronic equipment shrinks in size.
 228 Clock is the oldest invention.
 229. Stephenson is the inventor of practical locomotive.
 230. Stephenson has invented the Steam Locomotive.

THEORIES / LAWS

- George Lemaître is the founder of 'Big Bang Theory'.
- Most astronomers believe that origin of the

- James Watt invented the steam engine.
- World's first steam engine invented in 1710.
- Lazio Biro invented the ball point pen.
- Copernicus discovered the Solar system.
- Johann Gutenberg is known for his invention of Printing Press.
- Chinese invented the paper.
- A form of shorthand is invented by Sir Isaac Pitman.
- Dr Alan Turing is associated with Symphonies.
- Idea of a blood bank was proposed by Charles Drew.
- Louis Braille is the inventor of a system of writing and printing for the blind.
- Zero was invented by Indians.
- A Swiss scientist A.L. Breguet was the inventor of Watch
- Chinese invented the printing.
- The discovery of Radium in 1898, led to the invention of X-ray machine.
- Karl von Drais invented bicycle.
- Germany has more inventions after USA in last two decades.
- Theodore Maiman invented the laser.
- Digital computer was invented by John Atanasoff.
- Guglielmo Marconi invented Radio.
- The inventor of the paper was Tsi Lun.
- Samuel Cohen invented the hydrogen bomb.
- X-Ray was made by Wilhelm Roentgen in 1895.
- Mercury thermometer was invented by Galileo.
- Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit invented thermometer.
- Edward Jenner invented vaccination.
- Cartwright invented Power loom.
- Kellogg Pice invented Dynamic Loudspeaker.
- Machine gun was invented by Gatling. Hotchkiss invented the improved machine gun.
- Gas Mantle is invented by Welsbach.
- Microphone is the invention of Berliner.
- Compound microscope was invented by Jansen.
- Electronic microscope was invented by Knoll and Ruska.
- Mueller is the inventor of field ion microscope.

- Universe is Big Bang. Theory
- The Theory of Relativity was developed by Einstein.

- Special theory of relativity was proposed by Albert Einstein.
- Albert Einstein's theory of Special Relativity was published in 1905, he was working at Patent office
- Wegener proposed the theory of Continental Drift.
- Law of Gravitation was discovered by Sir Isaac Newton.
- "Every action has reaction which are equal but in opposite direction". This law is called Newton's third law of motion
- Theory of motion is given by Newton.
- James Prescott Joule discovered the 'First Law of Thermodynamics'
- "Theory of population" describes that population increases faster than the means of support given by Thomas Robert Malthus
- Samuel P Huntington presented the theory of "Clash of Civilizations".
- Adam Smith advocated the theory of laissez faire.
- The "Law of demand" is based upon Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.
- "Malthusian Theory" is regarding Population.
- Maslow's "Needs Hierarchy" theory relates to Motivation.
- 'Theory of Evolution' was presented by Charles Darwin.
- "Good consists in creating the greatest happiness for the largest number of people". This theory is termed as Utilitarianism.
- Communication theory 'Cultivation' was

NOTABLE MUSLIM SCIENTISTS

- Al-Biruni discovered that light travels faster than sound.
- Al-Khwarizmi is the Muslim scientist to used zero for the first time.
- Ibn-e-Khaldun was a famous Historian and Sociologist.
- Al-Khwarizmi's contributions were in Mathematics.
- The first Muslim scientist who presented the law of reflection and refraction is Ibn-ul-Haitham.
- Abu Rehan-Al-Bairuni was a great Mathematician, Astrinomer and Physician
- Al-Bairuni discovered the radius of the earth, which is 6,338 km.
- 'Ibn Battutah' was a famous Moroccan Muslim

- traveler and scholar, who is widely recognized as one of the greatest travelers of all time.
- Abdul Qasim-Al Zahrawi, was greatest Muslim Surgeon.
 - Popularity of Ibn-e-khaldun relates Sociology.
 - Al Farabi was author of Al-Madinat Al-Fadilah.
 - Ibn-e-Insha is famous for Humour.
 - Jabir Bin Hayan was Chemist by profession.
 - "Composition of Alchemy" is written by Jabir-bin-Hayan.
 - The book 'Al Qanun-fi-al-Tib' is written by Abu-Ali-Sina.
 - Nasir-ud-din-Tusi is the famous astronomer of Iran whom George Sarton attributes 64 scientific books and he also worked as scientific advisor to Halaku Khan.

COMPUTER & INTERNET

- The output quality of a printer is measured by Dot per inch
- A byte is a group of 8 bits
- Those system software which one uses to translate high level language into low level language or machine language and vice versa are called Programming Language Translation
- Four nibbles are equal to Two Bytes Smallest unit of memory is Bit
- 1 Megabyte is equal to 1024 Kilobytes 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes
- The printer in which each letter is formed with the series of dots is called Dot Matrix Printer
- The programs which are required to run peripheral devices such as mouse keyboard, printer etc. are called Device Drivers
- Internet Search Engines Google was founded by Larry Page and Sergey Brin
- In the world of computer science LINUX is an operating System?
- Adobe company produces PageMaker, Photoshop and Acrobat
- SIM stands for Subscriber identity module
- VGA stands for Video Graphic Array
- Mouse is an Input device
- Silicon is used in making of Computer Chips
- PNG is a file extension of Image
- In MS-Word Home key moves the cursor to the Beginning of the line
- In Ms Word the Tool used for finding a similar word in a Document is called Thesaurus
- The computer program that contains instructions to operate a device is called Device driver
- In Computer Science a device which encodes characters by the depression of Keys is known as Keyboard
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory
- HP is a famous brand of computer equipment. What does HP stand for Hewlett-Packard
- ATM is abbreviation of Automated Teller Machine
- Modem is used to send digital data over a phone line
- Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a Network
- Pea can fix nitrogen from air.
- CPU is an abbreviation of Central Processing Unit
- RAM stands for Random Access Memory.
- The length of IP address is 32 bits

- Facebook was launched in 2004
- The docx file contains MS Office Word
- The file extension DLL stands for Dynamic Link Library
- The extension of a MS Access Database is mdb.
- The key combination used to permanently delete a file from Windows computer is Shift + delete
- Data is permanently stored in Hard Disk
- What are the steps to upgrade a 32-bit version to a 64-bit version of Windows? Ans. It cannot be upgraded
- To change a lowercase letter to uppercase and uppercase letter to lowercase select? Sentence Case
- CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets
- The general format of the URL is as follows: type: // Address /path /
- The computer abbreviation "OS" stands for: Operating System
- How many versions of Windows 8 for PC have been released? 3 versions
- A group of 8 bits is called Byte
- The file extension .jsp stands for: Java Server Page
- What is the full form of WWW? World Wide Web
- The microphone converts the sound into: Electrical Signals
- A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is: A hub
- Windows 7 was released in which year? It was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009 and became generally available on October 22, 2009.
- What is Windows XP? An operating system
- ATM stands for: Automated Teller Machine
- Which one of these is used to find information on World Wide Web? Search Engine
- ".gif" is an extension of which type of file? Image
- The founder of IBM Company? Thomas J. Watson
- Volatile Memory is: Ram
- When you delete an object, Windows XP sends it to: Recycle Bin
- A folder in windows c can't be made with the name: Com/Com 1/Com2/Com3
- Copying a software without purchasing it is Software Piracy

- What is the use of Firewall in a computer? For security
- What is the full form of ISO? International Standard Organization
- A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called: WAN
- What is the official Twitter bird's name? Larry
- Frequency is measured in: hertz
- Program that contain instructions to operate a device is called Device Driver
- The keys starting with character F1 to F12 are: Function Keys
- Which one of these is not a feature of Windows 8? Urban user interface
- What was the old domain name of Facebook? thefacebook.com
- Google was founded in: 1996
- The first Tweet on Twitter was sent: March 21, 2006
- What is HTML? Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.
- 1 byte consists of: 8 bits
- What is the full form of IP? Internet Protocol
- BASIC is the abbreviation of: Beginners Anti Purpose Symbolic Instruction Codes
- SOAP stands for: Small Object Access Protocol
- Microsoft Windows 8 is: An Operating System
- Which of the following features allow Windows 10 to adapt to different device types? Continuum
- Maximize, Minimize and Close button are called: Control Button
- Twitter is a Social networking website.
- Personal Computers are also known as: Microcomputer
- Dr. Solomon and McAfee are popular: Anti-Virus
- Red wavy lines under text indicate: Spelling Mistakes
- The software that are available free of cost are called: Freeware
- By default the bar located at the bottom of the Desktop is: Taskbar
- The transfer of data from one place to another is called: Data Communication
- Green wavy lines under text indicate? Grammatical Mistake
- SQL is a (n): Structured Language
- Windows 8 was released in which year? 2012
- Which one is an Operating System? Windows Vista
- A Terabyte represents about: 1 trillion bytes
- The file extension PNG stands for: Portable Network Graphic File
- The card which is used for internet: Modem Card
- In Windows 10, what is the shortcut key to open programs that are pinned to task bar? Windows + [1] [2] [3] []
- What is meaning of .mng? Multiple Network Graphic
- Windows 7 is preceded by which version of the windows? Windows Vista
- What is the name of new built-in browser includes in Windows 10? Super Internet Explorer Pro
- Analog signal is measured in: Volts
- In Windows 7, what is the shortcut key for creating a New Folder? Ctrl + Shift + N
- What is the full form of TCP? Transmission Control Protocol
- Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) can do: Logical Operation, Mathematical Operation
- The total number of function keys in a computer keyboard are: 12
- A bit can be 1 or 0
- Which of the following protocol is used to access Webpages on World Wide Web? HTTP
- Which of the following option is not true for: FORTRAN? Translation
- A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called: LAN
- Which one of the following is Internet Protocol? TCP/IP
- The upper most bar showing the name of the application is called Title Bar
- Which of the following is the founder of Facebook? Mark Zuckerberg
- By default, the bar located at the bottom of the desktop is: Taskbar
- What is the full form of Wi-Fi? Wireless Fidelity
- The output of the printer is known as: Hard Copy
- Which of the following is an email client? Yahoo
- Laser beam technology is used in one of the following: Optical Disks
- All the files deleted from computer are stored in Recycle Bin
- What is the full form of PDF? Portable Document Format
- The Google IPO was done in: 2004
- A Search Engine is: A website that look through databases for matching criteria
- Windows 10 was launched in which year? 2015
- Printer is an example of: Hardcopy
- Who invented the Qwerty Keyboard? Christopher Latham Sholes

117. A set of raw, unprocessed facts, figures and symbols is called Data
118. Windows XP was released in: 2001
119. Windows XP was succeeded by: Windows Vista
120. Half byte = nibble = 4 bits
121. Bit means Binary Digit
122. 1 byte = 8 bits
123. 1 mega byte = 1048576 bytes
124. 1 kilo byte = 1024 bytes
125. A combination of 16 bits are called word.
126. A terabyte = 1 trillion bytes
127. Our PC belongs to 4th generation
128. Fred Cohen coined the word computer virus
129. First computer virus was created in 1970 at Bell laboratories
130. WORM means Write Once Read Many
131. Power of a super computer is measured in FLOPS (Floating Point Operations per Second)
132. WWW/http: (hypertext transfer protocol) was created by Tim Berner Lee in 1992
133. Intel means Integrated Electronics
134. 1 worksheet contains 256 columns
135. G.W Basic G.W stands for Gate Way
136. Super Computer was created by J.H. Van Tassel
137. CORBA is Common Object Request Broker Architecture
138. URL is Uniform Resource Locator
139. Intel invented RAM chip
140. Information stored on disk as series of bumps on its shiny side.
141. DVDs hold more information than CDs. They use smaller bumps and have two reflective layers
142. Recordable CDs do not have bumps. There are patches of color on disk to change the reflected laser light
143. In 1951 Univac - 1, the world's first commercial computer was designed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert. They built ENIAC, the first electronic computer in 1946
144. In 1958 mainframe was built.
145. In 1976 first supercomputer the Cray-1 was developed
146. In 1981 IBM produce the IBM PC.
147. In 1998 IBM made quantum computer
148. Super computers uses parallel processing
149. In 1974, computer games were introduced.
150. PROM is the abbreviation of programmable read only memory
151. What was the world's first high level programming language 1957: IBM FORTRAN
152. A JPEG is a picture file format - what does JPEG stand for: Joint Photographic Experts Group
153. During World War II, IBM built the computers the Nazis used to manage their death/concentration camps
154. Registers are temporary storage areas within the CPU.
155. First apple computer was built in garage.
156. The language of small talk is object oriented.
157. Shell is an operating environment.
158. Virtual memory is also known as virtual page.
159. NOS refer to operating systems for a network.
160. In EBCDIC each character is denoted by 8 bits.
161. Diodes are used in analog computer circuits as limiter.
162. Wetware stands for any organic intelligence.
163. GIGO stands for garbage in garbage out.
164. Application of flip-flop are counters, shift register and transfer register.
165. Bootstrap is associated with computer.
166. FORTRAN stands for formula translator.
167. A group of character that is termed as a single entity is called word.
168. Clip art is a computer prepared art.
169. Mark sensing is another term for OMR.
170. Authorization to make multiple software copies is called site licensing.
171. Antivirus is also known as vaccines.
172. Free software is also known as public domain software.
173. In computer DFD stands for Data Flow Diagram.
174. Cyber Space is called to Virtual world of the computer.
175. What does the sun in SUN Microsystems stand for: Stanford University Network
176. What does Intel stand for: Integrated Electronics
177. All PCs have a BIOS what does bios stand for: Basic Input Output System
178. What is the common name for an integrated circuit A Chip
179. In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on a domain name: Ireland
180. What company introduced the first commercial minicomputer 65 DEC
181. The first web browser publicly available NCSA Mosaic
182. The world's most powerful super computer is called ASCI white.
183. World Wide Web was invented in 1993 by Tim Bareness Lee.
184. The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
185. The 1st commercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.

186. The transformation from heavy computers to PCs was made possible using microprocessors.
187. The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel
188. A pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40 million transistors
189. Mark-1, Apple-1, and colossus were initial desktop computers
190. Binary digits are briefed as bit
191. A collection of bits is called byte.
192. The first home computer (1977), which was sold in millions of units was Apple II.
193. 'PARAM' is a supercomputer.
194. Father of the Computer. Charles Babbage
195. The first computer was invented by Charles Babbage in the year 1822
196. Ada Lovelace, was the first programmer for this computer.
197. The first patent for working computers was done by ENIAC in 1952.
198. The very first microprocessor was invented in 1970 for the use in the electronic calculators
199. The first microprocessor was Intel 4004 and was developed by Ted Hoff.
200. A pointing device Mouse used in computer which functions by detecting the motion, consisting of one or more buttons was invented by Douglas Engelbart at the Stanford Research Institute in 1963
201. The first printer was developed by Remington Rand.
202. In 1973, internet was developed by American Scientist V. Cerf, who was assigned a project by ARPA.
203. The inventor of www is Tim Berner Lee as well as Robert Cailliau in the year 1990. It is the most popular service on the internet. It is a system for organizing as well as linking internet files, resources, and services and providing access to them.
204. Bill Gates and Paul Allen are the founders of Microsoft. It was founded in the year 1975 at Albuquerque, New Mexico.
205. Microsoft was founded to develop BASIC interpreters for the Altair 8800
206. C programming language was developed by Dennis Ritchie in 1972 at Bell Telephone laboratories to use in Unix operating system. Basically it was developed for the implementation of system software, it has been used even in developing application software.
207. Email which stands for Electronic Mail was invented by Ray Tomlinson in the year 1971 and initiated in using '@' sign for separating user name and machine.
208. eBay managed by an American company was started by Pierre Omidyar, on September 3, 1995
209. Wiki, as the name suggests, is an online guide or dictionary for anyone to access information online. Wikipedia was invented by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger in the year 2001 and previously known Nupedia from 1995-97.
210. MySpace is a social networking website is invented by Tom Anderson. It was launched in August 2003 and the headquarters is based in Beverly Hills, California
211. Digital Computer was invented by Howard Aiken
212. Abacus is considered as the first known counting device and it was originated from Asia. Abacus worked on a place-value notion meaning that the place of a bead or rock on the apparatus determined how much it was worth.
213. In 1642 a French mathematician and philosopher Blaise Pascal invented the first mechanical digital calculator using gears known as the Pascaline
214. In 1812 Charles P. Babbage later known as the 'father of the computer', designed a machine, the difference engine which was steam-powered, fully automatic and commanded by a fixed instruction program.
215. In 1947 the giant calculating device ENIAC (Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator) machine was developed by John W. Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert, Jr. at the University of Pennsylvania
216. In early 1960s Gene Amdahl designed the IBM System/360 series of mainframe computers, which considered as the first general purpose digital computers which uses integrated circuits
217. In 1961 Dr. Hopper developed the COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language) programming language.
218. In 1964 the International Business Machines (IBM) publishes and marketed the term 'word processor'
219. In 1965 Dr. Thomas Kurtz and Dr. John Kemeny developed BASIC (Beginners All purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) programming language
220. In 1969 the Internet was started.
221. In 1969, computers were first used to communicate synchronously.
222. In 1970 Dr. Ted Hoff developed the famous Intel 4004 microprocessor (G) chip.
223. In 1971 the Intel released the first microprocessor, a specialized integrated circuit which was able to process four bits of data at a time.

224. In 1976 Apple Computers was founded by Steven Jobs and Stephen Wozniak.
225. In 1981 the IBM PC was introduced with a 16 bit microprocessor.
226. Bit means Binary Digit
227. 1 byte is equal to 8 bits
228. 1 megabyte is equal to 1048576 bytes A terabyte is equal to 1 trillion bytes
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293. 1 kilo byte is equal to 1024 bytes
294. A combination of 16 bits are called word.
295. Intel stand for- Integrated Electronics
296. All PCs have a BIOS what does bios standfor- Basic Input Output System
297. the common name for an integrated circuit is A Chip
298. In WWW terms what does i.e. mean on adomain name? Ireland
299. 65 DEC Company introduced the first commercial minicomputer?
300. The B-programming language was developed by Ken Thompson.
301. The 1stcommercially produced and sold computer (1951) was UNIVAC.
302. The first microprocessor was developed in 1971 by Intel.
303. A Pentium 4 (P-4) employs roughly 40million transistors.
304. Binary digits are briefed as bit.
305. A collection of bits is called byte.
306. 1 kilo byte is equal to 1024 bytes
307. A combination of 16 bits are called word.
308. Saverin is one of five co-founders of Facebook.
309. Google was founded by Lawrence E. Page and Sergey M. Brin while they were students at Stanford University. Google Inc was incorporated on September 4, 1998.
310. The first Apple computer, Apple-I was invented by Steve Jobs and Steve Wozniak in the year 1976 under the company name Apple Computers Inc.
311. Bluetooth technology was firstly introduced by telecommunication manufacturer Ericsson, based in Sweden in 1994.
312. USB (Universal Serial Bus) was invented and developed by Vijay Bhatt in 1996.
313. Software enhance the capability of Hardware machine.
314. 1048576 rows are present in excel worksheet.
315. BIOS is used for Operating System.
316. There are two different ways to insert content from one application into another i.e. embedding and linking.
317. Slowest response while collecting data is observed in Email.
318. In DOS the maximum length of file name is 8.
319. The function is a predefined formula which can calculate the values given in a specific order.
320. MS windows and MAC are operating system.
321. Linux is a Single User System.
322. RAM is a volatile memory
323. Validation, formats and formulas are used for Paste Special Command
324. Pressing F8 thrice selects a sentence
325. Numeric Paid in is Key Board.
326. EXIF Stands for Exchangeable Image file format.
327. Slide Design and Layout are in Format Menu
328. To Set indent, to change margins and to set tabs show under Ruler.
329. Land Scene and Portrait are page Orientation.
330. In Powerpoint we can add audio, video, animations etc.
331. Computer Can Only Understand the Binary Language
332. Web Browser is used to access web pages
333. 1 KB=1024 Bytes
334. In MS word 2016 Screen Shot is in insert tab
335. Slides and Outlines are on the left side of PowerPoint.
336. BCC Stands for Blind Carbon Copy.
337. Browser is used to open websites
338. Gmail, Yahoo mail and Hotmail are Client Server.
339. HTML is used for Webpages.
340. Window 9 and 10 are called Operating System
341. In Power Point, the Header and Footer button can be found on the insert tab.
342. The Computer cannot boot if it cannot the operating system.
343. Charles Babbage is the father of Computer.
344. Aliweb is the oldest search engine
345. Ali-web search engine was founded in 1993.
346. Digital Corp's invention is Mini Computer.
347. Tim Bernner Lee created World Wide Web (WWW)
348. Ctrl Alt Shift are called Modifier keys.
349. Tim Bernner Lee belonged to UK.
350. PROM chips are programmed by plugging them into FROM Programmer.
351. Design template provides design concept fonts and color scheme.
352. Time required for a computer to locate and transfer data is called Access time.
353. In PowerPoint 2016 Rehearse timing is available in Slide Show Tab
354. In Excel we can move data from one sheet to another using Paste Special Commands.
355. The maximum font size you can apply for any character in MS-Word is 1638.

- 356 GUI Stands for Graphical User Interface.
 357 CRT Stands for Cathode Ray Tube. It is used in Monitor.
 358 A device which encodes characters by the depression of keys is known as Keyboard.
 359. The area inside a computer frame and auxiliary where data and instructions are stored is called Memory.
 360. Extremely small pieces of silicon on which integrated circuits are fabricated are called Chip.
 361. Logical unit perform arithmetic and logical operations.
 362. Output devices are used to display data.
 363 Windows 8 donot have start button.
 364 To change line height to 1.5 Ctrl+5 is used.
 365 Google is the largest (biggest) search engine of internet.
 366 Second largest search engine of the internet is Yahoo.
 367. Internet mostly uses for purpose of E-mail.
 368 Rows and Column intersect at cell.
 369 Crop Function is used to crop images.
 370. END key is used to move the cursor to end of the line.
 371. Microprocessor is considered is Heart of Computer.
 372. DOS cannot retrieve any data from disk if computer virus corrupts its FAT file.
 373. America has more computers in the world.
 374. The great Muslim scientist who was considered as one of the founders of computer is Al Khawarizmi.
 375 Bill Gates was the owner of the Microsoft computer company.
 376. The Print title option is used to show a specific row or column on every printed page.
 377. The function of a microprocessor in a computer is that it performs all the functions of a CPU (Central Processing Unit).
 378. Floppy disc in a computer system is a device for storing and retrieving data.
 379. A computer can be freely programmable if it contains a read only memory (ROM).
 380. Altair was the first personal computer (PC), made in the 1970s.
 381. "Software" is a set of instructions to a computer.
 382. In Ms Excel Comments put in cells are called cell tip.
 383. The smallest unit of data in a computer is bit.
 384. Microsoft is the biggest company of Computer software in the world.
 385. ALGOL, BASIC, COBAL, 4GL, 3GL, Java, PASCAL, C, C++ and VB are all Computer languages.
 386. ROM stands for "Read only Memory".
 387. RAM stands for "Random Access Memory".
 388. CPU stands for "Central Processor Unit".
 389. The capacity of a hard disk depends upon the number of disk platters stacked.
 390. Operating System controls basic I/O device.
 391. Path of the file is not given by DIR command.
 392. Ted Hoff Produced the first microcomputer named as 1001.
 393. LISP designed for Artificial Intelligence.
 394. Cache memory is faster than the Main Memory and smaller than the Main Memory.
 395. The first computer virus was created in the 1970s at Bell Laboratories.
 396. "HTTP" stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
 397. A common name for software error is bug.
 398. Add or remove is a utility Program
 399. Hewlett Packard Computer Company was born in a garage at 367, Addison Avenue.
 400. William Gibson coined the term "cyberspace".
 401. A bit can be 1 or 0.
 402. 1 byte consist of 8 bits.
 403. A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called WAN.
 404. A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is called Hub.
 405. In MS Excel 2016 Duplicate option is in Home
 406. Address of active cell displayed the Name Box
 407. Another name of Free software is Public Domain Software.
 408. Primary microchip and microprocessor chip are two types of Computer Chips
 409. In MS Excel the file you Create and edit is called Workbook
 410. A group of Cell in excel is called Range.
 411. EDSAC is the first computer to use Stored Program Concept.
 412. SNA stands for System Network Architecture.
 413. An Electronic Banking is also known as Cyber-banking.
 414. MICR stands for Magnetic Ink Character Reader.
 415. PowerPoint does not exist Font Color.
 416. A Person using user system is called Single User System
 417. 1 nibble contains 4 bits.

418. FAST stands for Federation against software theft.
 419. A combination of 16 bits is called Word.
 420. The Unit that controls all parts of computer is CPU.
 421. 1024 bytes equal to One Kilo bytes.
 422. An organization's introductory web page is called Vortal.
 423. 0 and 1 are two numbers of "Binary Codes".
 424. Bill Gates is more well-known as the owner of Microsoft Corporation.
 425. In PowerPoint Page mean Slide.
 426. Floppy disk capacity is 1.44 MB
 427. Byte is the unit to express the memory of a computer.
 428. FORTRAN, a computer programming language is mainly used for Scientific Research.
 429. Remington Rand was the first company in the world to manufacture computers for commercial use.
 430. Mark I computers was the first to use the concept of stored programs.
 431. Intel microprocessor started the PC revolution is 8088.
 432. COBOL, C++ is High Level Languages.
 433. The fastest type of computer memory is Cache.
 434. The latest computer is called Pentium.
 435. Fred Cohen is the name of the professor who coined the name virus for self-replicating programs.
 436. The interface between user and computer is Programming.
 437. BASIC stands for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.
 438. The capacity of computer bus depends upon the number of data lines it contains.
 439. A bus with 32 data line can transport 32 bits at a time.
 440. WORM stands for Write once read many.
 441. Random excess memory is referred to as "volatile memory".
 442. The surface of a hard disk is logically divided into Pie-shaped sectors.
 443. A document is a data file.
 444. Digital Versatile Disc (DVD), Super Density disc (SD) and Digital Video Disc (DVD) are called the high-capacity optical discs that looks like a CD, but can store much information then CD.
 445. Default is called preset value for some option in a computer program
 446. The term used for the screen background in the most graphical user interfaces (GUIs) on which windows, icon, and dialog boxes appear is Desktop
 447. Directory is the part of structure for organizing files on a disk
 448. Disk Cache is termed the portion of RAM set aside for temporarily holding information read from a disk.
 449. A special file in which MS-DOS stores information on the layout of a disk and an application which is compiled with code to run on two platforms are referred by the term FAT (File Allocation Table)
 450. There is a modem which can handle FAX protocols and also transmit data. This data is called FAX Modem and Data modem
 451. A program, document, utility that isn't hardware on a computer is termed as File.
 452. Firewall is used in a computer to protect a networked server from damage by those who log in to it.
 453. Folder is a graphical representation of a directory or subdirectory
 454. The CPU is located on the main circuit board in a computer. This board is called as Motherboard
 455. A structured set of data that is normally associated with software to access and manipulate that data is termed as Database
 456. MS-DOS is disk operating system, produced by Microsoft that is the most common operating system for IBM and compatible PCs
 457. Multimedia is the computer applications involving text, graphics, audio and video, or computers that are designed to provide high quality graphics and audio.
 458. Format means preparing a disk for use by your hardware and operating system or the way text is set up on a page or the way information is structured in a file
 459. To copy files between the local system and any system reachable over the network is called FTP. "FTP" denotes for File Transfer Procedure.
 460. PDF stands for Portable Document Format.
 461. Smallest graphic unit that can be displayed on the screen, usually a single coloured dot is called Pixel. Pet and Picture element
 462. Gateway acts as a bridge between two applications or networks so that data can be transferred between a numbers of computers.

- It is hardware or Software.
463. Hard disk drive which contains one or more disks permanently sealed in it and is noted for their speed and high capacity.
464. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is used for transferring html and related files, usually from www sites.
465. A CD can store 650 MB of data. 8.5 GB data can be stored in a single-layer, single-sided DVD.
466. A method of transferring information (often text message) from one computer to another over a network is called Electronic Mail (E-Mail).
467. Encryption is the coding or scrambling of information in a file. So that it can only be decoded and read by someone who has the correct decoding key.
468. The period and up to three characters at the end of a filename or a special file used on Macintosh computers to add extra functionality to the system is termed as extension.
469. 'Hypertext' refers to as Text that links to other information.
470. There is a process in which an item or file is moved into an application or environment which is different than that native to it. It is called Import.
471. The kernel provides low-level services. Hardware-software interaction and Memory management are included in Kernel's services.
472. Kilobyte, 1024 bytes, usually abbreviated K, it is used for Discussing memory and Hard drive storage.
473. Peripheral is called a hardware item that can be attached to a computer to increase its functionality, such as a printer or monitor.
474. LAN (Local Area Network) is used for a group of personal computers linked together in order to share programmes, data and peripherals.
475. LPT1 is the name used by MS-DOS. It is referred as the first parallel port on a computer.
476. Megabyte is usually abbreviated MB or Mb. 1024 kilobytes are there in Megabyte.
477. Memory is termed the temporary storage area for information and applications.
478. A small, silicon object which contains microscopic circuitry is termed as Microchip.
479. Modulate-Demodulate are a communications device that enables a computer to transmit information over a telephone line. It is popular

- in the name of Modem.
480. OCR stands for 'Optical Character Recognition'. Its function is to scan the text of printed paper into a computer.
481. The term for the connection on an IBM PC or compatible computer usually named LPT1. A cable for a parallel printer in Parallel Port.
482. Partition is the section of a hard drive.
483. 'Path' is referred to as the location of a file.
484. Interface is called the part of a computer, program, or peripheral that communicates with other components.
485. Intranet is an internal or private internet that is used strictly within the confines of a company, university etc.:
486. Computer machinery is hardware.
487. Home page is the term used to describe the starting point, or main page of a web site.
488. The computer that acts as a server for other computers on the network is termed as Host.
489. Intel is the largest manufacturer of microprocessor. "Intel" stands for Integrated Electronics.
490. Till date five (5) generations of computers have been developed.
491. PC (personal computer) was originally a trade name of IBM.
492. The power of a super computer is measured in terms of FLOPS.
493. A computer virus is actually a software program.
494. BASIC, FORTRAN and PASCAL are programming languages.
495. Bill Gates is associated with Microsoft.
496. 'Google' is an internet search engine.
497. China's people used more internets.
498. Charles Babbage is called father of computer.
499. SMTP stands for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
500. The famous Silicon Valley is situated in California State of USA.
501. Silicon Valley is famous for Computers.
502. IBM is the biggest company of the computers in the world.
503. "IBM" is a computer company of USA.
504. A computer consists mainly of electronic Circuits.
505. Michael Saul Dell is associated with computer industry.
506. Dangling pointer arises when you use the address of an object after its lifetime is over.
507. Twentieth Century American women scientist

- "Grace Hopper" contributed in the field of Computer.
508. Hacking is the term used to denote the unauthorized and illegal accessing of computer programs, often with criminal intent.
509. Hard disk in a computer is a storage Device.
510. In 1993, the 1st widely-available Web browser, Mosaic, released.
511. A program used to view World Wide Web (WWW) pages, such as Google, Yahoo and Internet Explorer, is called Browser.
512. Digital computer was invented by John Atanasoff.
513. Unit of storage capacity of a hard disk is Megabyte.
514. Measuring unit of capacity of a hard disk to save data is GB.
515. Hard copy of document is Print out.
516. Internet is Network of Networks.
517. Encryption is done to protect data and passwords.
518. WWW stands for World Wide Web.
519. Facebook is a Social networking program.
520. Bill Gates is the creator of Microsoft.
521. Gmail is a famous email program.
522. Cybercrime is related to Information Technology.
523. E-Commerce is On-Line Trade.
524. Optical Fiber System is a Telecommunication System.
525. Small files that are deposited on user's hard drive when they visit a website are best described as Cookies.
526. A voice mailbox in a voice mail system is Output device.
527. Facebook, Myspace, Twitte are three most popular social networking web sites today.
528. In MS word short cut 'Shift+Delete' is used to delete the selected item permanently without placing the item in recycle bin.
529. From Insert Menu u, you can insert the Header and Footer.
530. ppsc@punjab.gov.pk is correct form of an e-mail address.
531. Within a browser a 'Home' display the content of your designated start page.
532. www.yahoo.com is a URL.
533. When you friend someone on a social networking site, this allow them to see all of things you put on private so only friends can see.
534. Mark Zuckerberg is the founder of the social media network "Facebook"
535. The browsers Cache keep a list of web pages you have visited in the current session.
536. A Digital certificate is a notice that guarantee a user or a web site is legitimate
537. The minimum number of rows and columns in MS word document is 1 and 1 respectively.
538. The smallest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar is 8.
539. The largest font size available in the font size tool on formatting toolbar is 72.
540. Selecting text means selecting whole document.
541. Enter key should be pressed to start a new paragraph in MS Word
542. Clip Art is a graphic solution for processor.
543. The most widely used internet search engine in the world is Google
544. Any crime that involves a computer and internet is Cyber Crime
545. The brain of the computer is Central Processing Unit
546. A computer derives its basic strength from Memory
547. A computer cannot do anything without Memory
548. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a Compiler
549. In most IBM PCs, the CPU, the device drives, memory expansion slots and active components are mounted on a single board. That board is called Mother Board
550. The system of a personal computer typically contains Microprocessor, Disk controller and Serial interface and any other aid
551. Mouse is an input device
552. Monitor is an output device
553. Pentium is a processor
554. Google Search Engine is celebrating its 10th anniversary in 2008
555. The use of computer is attractive because of its accuracy, reliability and speed
556. Modern computers compared to earlier computers are faster and smaller.
557. Programs written to make computer function in a desired way are called software's
558. The world's largest computer software industrial center is Bangalore
559. China has the largest number of Internet users in the world
560. 'Modem' in a computer is a unit that enables a

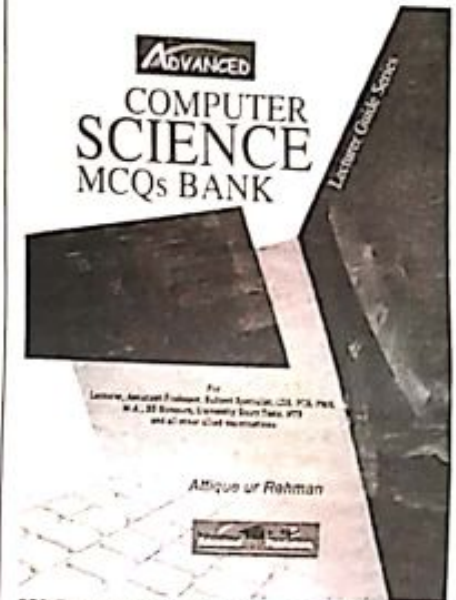
- computer to be linked to other computers over a telephone line.
561. Information Technology (IT) means various technologies which are involved in processing and transmitting information.
562. Information technology first started in 1942.
563. Steve Jobs was associated with computer technology.
564. Steve Jobs earned fame during his association with Apple.
565. Computer Memory is measured in Gigabytes.
566. A "Terabyte" is equal to 1024 Gigabytes.
567. The "BAT" extension is usually used for back up files.
568. A DNS translates a domain name into IP.
569. Partition is the section of a hard drive.
570. RAM is the first to activate when the computer is activated.
571. JPEG, GIF & BMP are the extensions of a graphics file.
572. URL stands for Universal Resource Locator.
573. 8 bits are there in one byte.
574. ASCII was formed in 1952.
575. One Kilobyte is equal to 1024 Bytes.
576. The unit that controls all parts of computer is ROM.
577. RAM, ROM and Cache are the types of memories.
578. All the files deleted from the computer are stored in the Recycle Bin.
579. A normal CD-ROM can usually store up to 680 MB data.
580. Linux, Oracle and Windows are the types of operating system.
581. To create a table of columns and rows for Mathematical calculation or statistical representations Excel is used.
582. A collection of computers that are connected together is called Network.
583. In a computer the keyboard is used as an input device.
584. LAN Card is not necessary for a standalone computer.
585. In computer system word 'BOOT' is used to start a computer.
586. Software program that controls a piece of hardware is called Driver.
587. Windows 2007 is an operating system.
588. Windows application for PC designed by Bill Gates.
589. "Digital Computer" was invented by Howard

Aiken.

590. Monitor is the name of computer device like TV.
591. D.M.S (Document Management System) includes Desktop Publishing.
592. The most modern printing process is Digital printing process.
593. An ordinary mobile phone communicates by using radio waves.
594. Google is the largest search engine of the Internet.
595. The cash balance of the Apple Company is more than the cash balance of US.
596. The length of IP address is 32 bits.
597. Facebook was launched in 2004.
598. The docx file contains MS Office Word.
599. The file extension DLL stands for Dynamic Link Library.
600. The extension of a MS Access Database is mdb.
601. The key combination used to permanently delete a file from Windows computer is Shift + delete.
602. Data is permanently stored in Hard Disk.
603. MS Word and Excel are Application Software.
604. What are the steps to upgrade a 32-bit version to a 64-bit version of Windows? Ans. It cannot be upgraded.
605. To change a lowercase letter to uppercase and uppercase letter to lowercase select? Sentence Case.
606. CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.
607. Dot Matrix is a type of Impact Printer.
608. The general format of the URL is as follows: type: // Address /path /
609. The computer abbreviation "OS" stands for: Operating System.
610. How many versions of Windows 8 for PC have been released? 3 versions.
611. A group of 8 bits is called Byte.
612. Daemon is Computer Process in an Operating System.
613. The file extension .jsp stands for: Java Server Page.
614. What is the full form of WWW? World Wide Web.
615. The microphone converts the sound into: Electrical Signals.
616. A device which connects multiple nodes to the network is: A hub.
617. Windows 7 was released in which year? It was released to manufacturing on July 22, 2009 and became generally available on October 22, 2009.
618. What is Windows XP? An operating system.
619. ATM stands for: Automated Teller Machine.

15
15

651. By default the bar located at the bottom of the Desktop is Taskbar.



620. Which one of these is used to find information on World Wide Web? Search Engine.
621. ".gif" is an extension of which type of file? Image.
622. The founder of IBM Company? Thomas J. Watson.
623. Volatile Memory is: Ram.
624. When you delete an object, Windows XP sends it to: Recycle Bin.
625. A folder in windows c can't be made with the name: Com/Com 1/Com2/Com3.
626. Copying a software without purchasing it is Software Piracy.
627. What is the use of Firewall in a computer? For security.
628. What is the full form of ISO? International Standard Organization.
629. A network that covers large area, city, country and World is called: WAN.
630. What is the official Twitter bird's name? Larry.
631. Frequency is measured in: hertz.
632. Program that contain instructions to operate a device is called Device Driver.
633. The keys starting with character F1 to F12 are: Function Keys.
634. Which one of these is not a feature of Windows 8? Urban user interface.
635. What was the old domain name of Facebook? thefacebook.com.
636. Google was founded in: 1996.
637. The first Tweet on Twitter was sent: March 21, 2006.
638. What is HTML? Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications.
639. 1 byte consists of: 8 bits.
640. What is the full form of IP? Internet Protocol.
641. BASIC is the abbreviation of: Beginners Anti Purpose Symbolic Instruction Codes.
642. SOAP stands for: Small Object Access Protocol.
643. Microsoft Windows 8 is: An Operating System.
644. Which of the following features allow Windows 10 to adapt to different device types? Continuum.
645. Maximize, Minimize and Close button are called: Control Button.
646. Twitter is a _____ website. (Social networking).
647. Personal Computers are also known as: Microcomputer.
648. Dr. Solomon and McAfee are popular: Anti-Virus.
649. Red wavy lines under text indicate: Spelling Mistakes.
650. The software that are available free of cost are called: Freeware.
652. The transfer of data from one place to another is called: Data Communication.
653. Green wavy lines under text indicate? Grammatical Mistake.
654. SQL is a (n) Structured Language.
655. Windows 8 was released in which year? 2012.
656. Which one is an Operating System? Windows Vista.
657. A Terabyte represents about: 1 trillion bytes.
658. The file extension PNG stands for: Portable Network Graphic File.
659. The card which is used for internet: Modem Card.
660. Ctrl+Spacebar is used for character formatting.
661. In Windows 10, what is the shortcut key to open programs that are pinned to task bar? Windows + [1] [2] [3] [...]
662. What is meaning of .mng? Multiple Network Graphic.
663. Windows 7 is preceded by which version of the windows? Windows Vista.
664. What is the name of new built-in browser includes in Windows 10? Super Internet Explorer Pro.
665. Analog signal is measured in: Volts.
666. In Windows 7, what is the shortcut key for creating a New Folder? Ctrl + Shift + N.

667. What is the full form of TCP? Transmission Control Protocol
668. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) can do: Logical Operation, Mathematical Operation
669. The total number of function keys in a computer keyboard are: 12
670. A bit can be 1 or 0
671. Which of the following protocol is used to access Webpages on World Wide Web? HTTP
672. Which of the following option is not true for FORTRAN? Translation
673. A network that covers small geographic area or single or group of buildings is called: LAN
674. Which one of the following is Internet Protocol? TCP/IP
675. The upper most bar showing the name of the application is called: Title Bar
676. Which of the following is the founder of Facebook? Mark Zuckerberg
677. By default, the bar located at the bottom of the desktop is: Taskbar
678. What is the full form of Wi-Fi? Wireless Fidelity
679. The output of the printer is known as: Hard Copy
680. Which of the following is an email client? Yahoo
681. Laser beam technology is used in one of the following: Optical Disks

682. All the files deleted from computer are stored in Recycle Bin
683. What is the full form of PDF? Portable Document Format
684. The Google IPO was done in: 2004
685. A Search Engine is: A website that look through databases for matching criteria
686. Windows 10 was launched in which year? 2015
687. Printer is an example of: Hardcopy
688. Who invented the Qwerty Keyboard? Christopher Latham Sholes
689. A set of raw, unprocessed facts, figures and symbols is called: Data
690. Windows XP was released in: 2001
691. Windows XP was succeeded by: Windows Vista
692. Arfa Karim Randhava was the Pakistani youngest ever Microsoft certified professional who died recently at the age of 16.
693. Arfa Karim's age at the time of death was 16.
694. The cost of stamp of Arfa Karim released on her birthday is Rs.8.
695. Arfa Karim Software Park is located in Lahore.
696. Arfa Kareem the youngest ever certified Microsoft Professional breathed her last on 14th January 2012.

Computer Shortcuts

- Windows Logo (Display or hide the Start menu)
- Windows Logo + BREAK (Display the System Properties dialog box)
- Windows Logo + D (Display the desktop)
- Windows Logo + M (Minimize all of the windows)
- Windows Logo + SHIFT + M (Restore the minimized windows)
- Windows Logo + E (Open My Computer)
- Windows Logo + F (Search for a file or a folder)
- CTRL + Windows Logo + F (Search for computers)
- Windows Logo + F1 (Display Windows Help)
- Windows Logo + L (Lock the keyboard)
- Windows Logo + R (Open the Run dialog box)
- Windows Logo + U (Open Utility Manager)
- Accessibility Keyboard Shortcuts
- Right SHIFT for eight seconds (Switch Filter Keys either on or off)
- Left ALT + left SHIFT + PRINT SCREEN (Switch High Contrast either on or off)
- Left ALT + left SHIFT + NUM LOCK (Switch the MouseKeys either on or off)
- SHIFT five times (Switch the Sticky Keys either on or off)
- NUM LOCK for five seconds (Switch the ToggleKeys either on or off)
- Windows Logo + U (Open Utility Manager)
- Windows Explorer Keyboard Shortcuts
- END (Display the bottom of the active window)
- HOME (Display the top of the active window)
- NUM LOCK + Asterisk sign (*) (Display all of the subfolders that are under the selected folder)
- NUM LOCK + Plus sign (+) (Display the contents of the selected folder)
- Alt + F--File menu options in the current program.
- Alt + E--Edits options in the current program.
- F1--Universal help (for any sort of program).

- Ctrl + A--Selects all text.
- Ctrl + X--Cuts the selected item.
- Ctrl + Del--Cut selected item.
- Ctrl + C--Copy the selected item.
- Ctrl + Ins-- Copy the selected item.
- Ctrl + V--Paste the selected item.
- Shift + Ins -- Paste the selected item.
- Home -- Takes the user to the beginning of the current line.
- Ctrl + Home--Go to the beginning of the document.
- End -- Go to the end of the current line.
- Ctrl + End -- Go to the end of a document.
- Shift + Home -- Highlight from current position to beginning of the line.
- Shift + End -- Highlight from current position to end of the line.
- Ctrl + (Left arrow) -- Move one word to the left at a time.
- Ctrl + (Right arrow) -- Move one word to the right at a time.

Microsoft Windows shortcut keys list

- Alt + Tab -- Switch between open applications.
- Alt + Shift + Tab -- Switch backward between open applications.
- Alt + Print Screen -- Create screenshot for the current program.
- Ctrl + Alt + Del -- Reboot/Windows task manager.
- Ctrl + Esc -- Bring up the start menu.
- Alt + Esc -- Switch between applications on the taskbar.
- F2 -- Rename selected icon.
- F3 -- Start find from the desktop.
- F4 -- Open the drive selection when browsing.
- F5 -- Refresh contents.
- Alt + F4 -- Close current open program.
- Ctrl + F4 -- Close window in program.
- Ctrl + Plus Key-- Automatically adjust widths of all columns in Windows Explorer.
- Alt + Enter -- Open properties window of selected icon or program.
- Shift + F10 -- Simulate right-click on selected item.
- Shift + Del -- Delete programs/files permanently.
- Holding Shift During Boot up -- Boot safe mode or bypass system files.
- Holding Shift During Boot up -- When putting in an audio CD, will prevent CD Player from playing.
- Word shortcut keys
- Ctrl + A -- Select all contents of the page.
- Ctrl + B -- Bold highlighted selection.
- Ctrl + C -- Copy selected text.
- Ctrl + X -- Cut selected text.
- Ctrl + N -- Open new/blank document.
- Ctrl + O -- Open options
- Ctrl + P -- Open the print window.
- Ctrl + F -- Open find box
- Ctrl + I -- Italicise highlighted selection
- Ctrl + K -- Insert link
- Ctrl + U -- Underline highlighted selection
- Ctrl + V -- Paste
- Ctrl + Y -- Redo the last action performed
- Ctrl + Z -- Undo last action
- Ctrl + G -- Find and replace options
- Ctrl + H -- Find and replace options
- Ctrl + J -- Justify paragraph alignment.
- Ctrl + L -- Align selected text or line to the left.
- Ctrl + Q -- Align selected paragraph to the left.
- Ctrl + E -- Align selected text or line to the center.
- Ctrl + R -- Align selected text or line to the right.
- Ctrl + M -- Indent the paragraph.
- Ctrl + T -- Hanging indent
- Ctrl + D -- Font options.
- Ctrl + Shift + F -- Change the font.
- Ctrl + Shift + > -- Increase selected font +1.
- Ctrl +] -- Increase selected font +1.
- Ctrl + [-- Decrease selected font -1.
- Ctrl + Shift + * -- View or hide non printing characters.
- Ctrl + (Left arrow) -- Move one word to the left.
- Ctrl + (Right arrow) -- Move one word to the right.
- Ctrl + (Up arrow) -- Move to the beginning of the line or paragraph.
- Ctrl + (Down arrow) -- Move to the end of the paragraph.
- Ctrl + Del -- Delete word to the right of the cursor.
- Ctrl + Backspace -- Delete word to the left of the cursor.
- Ctrl + End -- Move cursor to end of the document.
- Ctrl + Home -- Move cursor to the beginning of the document.
- Ctrl + Space -- Reset highlighted text to default font
- Ctrl + 1 -- Single-space lines.
- Ctrl + 2 -- Double-space lines.
- Ctrl + 5 -- 1.5-line spacing.
- Ctrl + Alt + 1 Change text to heading 1.
- Ctrl + Alt + 2 Change text to heading 2.
- Ctrl + Alt + 3 Change text to heading 3.
- F1 -- Open help.
- Shift + F3 -- Change case of selected text.

- 107 Shift + Insert – Paste
- 108 F4 – Repeat the last action performed (Word 2000+)
- 109 F7 – Spell check selected text and/or document
- 110 Shift + F7 – Activate the thesaurus.
- 111 F12 – Save as
- 112 Ctrl + S – Save
- 113 Shift + F12 – Save
- 114 Alt + Shift + D – Insert the current date.
- 115 Alt + Shift + T – Insert the current time.
- 116 Ctrl + W – Close document.

Excel shortcut keys

- 117 F2 – Edit the selected cell.
- 118 F5 – Go to a specific cell
- 119 F7 – Spell check selected text and/or document.
- 120 F11 – Create chart
- 121 Ctrl + Shift + ; – Enter the current time.
- 122 Ctrl + . – Enter the current date
- 123 Alt + Shift + F1 – Insert new worksheet.
- 124 Shift + F3 – Open the Excel formula window
- 125 Shift + F5 – Bring up the search box
- 126 Ctrl + A – Select all contents of a worksheet.

- 127 Ctrl + B – Bold highlighted selection.
- 128 Ctrl + I – Italicize highlighted selection.
- 129 Ctrl + C – Copy selected text.
- 130 Ctrl + V – Paste
- 131 Ctrl + D – Fill
- 132 Ctrl + K – Insert link
- 133 Ctrl + F – Open find and replace options.
- 134 Ctrl + G – Open go-to options
- 135 Ctrl + H – Open find and replace options.
- 136 Ctrl + U – Underline highlighted selection.
- 137 Ctrl + Y – Underline selected text.
- 138 Ctrl + 5 – Strikethrough highlighted selection.

- 139 Ctrl + O – Open options
- 140 Ctrl + N – Open new document.
- 141 Ctrl + P – Open print dialog box.
- 142 Ctrl + S – Save.
- 143 Ctrl + Z – Undo last action.
- 144 Ctrl + F9 – Minimize current window.
- 145 Ctrl + F10 – Maximize currently selected window.
- 146 Ctrl + F6 – Switch between open workbooks/windows
- 147 Ctrl + Page up & Page Down – Move between Excel worksheets in the same document.

- 148 Ctrl + Tab – Move between two or more open Excel files
- 149 Alt + = – Create the formula to sum all of the above cells.
- 150 Ctrl + – Insert the value of above cell into the current cell.

- 151 Ctrl + Shift + I – Format number in comma format.
- 152 Ctrl + Shift + \$ – Format number in currency format.
- 153 Ctrl + Shift + # – Format number in date format.
- 154 Ctrl + Shift + % – Format number in percentage format.
- 155 Ctrl + Shift + ^ – Format number in scientific format.
- 156 Ctrl + Shift + @ – Format number in time format.
- 157 Ctrl + (Right arrow) – Move to next section of text.

Outlook shortcut keys

- 158 Ctrl + Space – Select entire column.
- 159 Shift + Space – Select entire row.
- 160 Ctrl + W – Close document.
- 161 Alt + S – Send the email.
- 162 Ctrl + C – Copy selected text.
- 163 Ctrl + X – Cut selected text.
- 164 Ctrl + P – Open print dialog box.
- 165 Ctrl + K – Complete name/email typed in address bar.

- 166 Ctrl + B – Bold highlighted selection.
- 167 Ctrl + I – Italicize highlighted selection.
- 168 Ctrl + U – Underline highlighted selection.
- 169 Ctrl + R – Reply to an email.
- 170 Ctrl + F – Forward an email.
- 171 Ctrl + N – Create a new email.
- 172 Ctrl + Shift + A – Create a new appointment to your calendar.
- 173 Ctrl + Shift + O – Open the outbox.
- 174 Ctrl + Shift + I – Open the inbox.
- 175 Ctrl + Shift + K – Add a new task.
- 176 Ctrl + Shift + C – Create a new contact.
- 177 Ctrl + Shift + J – Create a new journal entry.

WINKEY shortcuts:

- 178 WINKEY + D – Bring desktop to the top of other windows.
- 179 WINKEY + M – Minimize all windows.
- 180 WINKEY + SHIFT + M – Undo the minimize done by WINKEY + M and WINKEY + D.
- 181 WINKEY + E – Open Microsoft Explorer.
- 182 WINKEY + Tab – Cycle through open programs on the taskbar.
- 183 WINKEY + F – Display the Windows Search/Find feature.
- 184 WINKEY + CTRL + F – Display the search for computers window.
- 185 WINKEY + F1 – Display the Microsoft Windows help.
- 186 WINKEY + R – Open the run window.
- 187 WINKEY + Pause /Break – Open the system properties window.
- 188 WINKEY + U – Open utility manager.
- 189 WINKEY + L – Lock the computer (Windows XP & later).

Dialog Box - Keyboard Shortcuts

Remote Desktop Connection Navigation

- 209 CTRL + ALT + END (Open the Microsoft Windows NT Security dialog box)
- 210 ALT + PAGE UP (Switch between programs from left to right)
- 211 ALT + PAGE DOWN (Switch between programs from right to left)
- 212 ALT + INSERT (Cycle through the programs in most recently used order)
- 213 ALT + HOME (Display the Start menu)
- 214 CTRL + ALT + BREAK (Switch the client computer between a window and a full screen)
- 215 ALT + DELETE (Display the Windows menu)
- 216 CTRL + ALT + Minus sign (-) (Place a snapshot of the active window in the client on the Terminal server clipboard and provide the same functionality as pressing PRINT SCREEN on a local computer)
- 217 CTRL + ALT + Plus sign (+) (Place a snapshot of the entire client window area on the Terminal server clipboard and provide the same functionality as pressing ALT + PRINT SCREEN on a local computer)

Microsoft Internet Explorer Keyboard Shortcuts

- 218 CTRL + B (Open the Organize Favorites dialog box)
- 219 CTRL + E (Open the Search bar)
- 220 CTRL + F (Start the Find utility)
- 221 CTRL + H (Open the History bar)
- 222 CTRL + I (Open the Favorites bar)
- 223 CTRL + L (Open the Open dialog box)
- 224 CTRL + N (Start another instance of the browser with the same Web address)
- 225 CTRL + O (Open the Open dialog box, the same as CTRL + L)
- 226 CTRL + P (Open the Print dialog box)
- 227 CTRL + R (Update the current Web page)
- 228 CTRL + W (Close the current window)

Computer Related Abbreviations

- ACL Access Control List
- ADC Analog-to-Digital Converter
- ADF Automatic Document Feeder
- ADSL Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line
- AGP Accelerated Graphics Port
- AIFF Audio Interchange File Format
- AIX Advanced Interactive Executive
- ANSI American National Standards Institute
- API Application Program Interface
- ARP Address Resolution Protocol

- ASCII American Standard Code For Information Interchange
- ASP Active Server Page
- ASP Application Service Provider
- ATA Advanced Technology Attachment
- ATM Asynchronous Transfer Mode
- BASIC Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
- BCC Blind Carbon Copy
- BIOS Basic Input/Output System
- BLOB Binary Large Object

BMP Bitmap
 CAD Computer-Aided Design
 CC Carbon Copy
 CCD Charged Coupled Device
 CD Compact Disc
 CD-R Compact Disc Recordable
 CD-ROM Compact Disc Read-Only Memory
 CD-RW Compact Disc Re-Writable
 CDMA Code Division Multiple Access
 CGI Common Gateway Interface
 CISC Complex Instruction Set Computing
 CMOS Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor
 CMYK Cyan Magenta Yellow Black
 CPA Cost Per Action
 CPC Cost Per Click
 CPL Cost Per Lead
 CPM Cost Per 1,000 Impressions
 CPS Classroom Performance System
 CPU Central Processing Unit
 CRM Customer Relationship Management
 CRT Cathode Ray Tube
 CSS Cascading Style Sheet
 CTP Composite Theoretical Performance
 CTR Click-Through Rate
 DAC Digital-to-Analog Converter
 DBMS Database Management System
 DDR Double Data Rate
 DDR2 Double Data Rate 2
 DHCP Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
 DIMM Dual In-Line Memory Module
 DLL Dynamic Link Library
 DMA Direct Memory Access
 DNS Domain Name System
 DOS Disk Operating System
 DPI Dots Per Inch
 DRAM Dynamic Random Access Memory
 DRM Digital Rights Management
 DSL Digital Subscriber Line
 DSLAM Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer
 DTD Document Type Definition
 DV Digital Video
 DVD Digital Versatile Disc
 DVD+R Digital Versatile Disc Recordable
 DVD+RW Digital Versatile Disk Rewritable
 DVD-R Digital Versatile Disc Recordable

DVD-RAM Digital Versatile Disc Random Access Memory
 DVD-RW Digital Versatile Disk Rewritable
 DVI Digital Video Interface
 DVR Digital Video Recorder
 ECC Error Correction Code
 EDI Electronic Data Interchange
 EPS Encapsulated PostScript
 EUP Enterprise Unified Process
 FAQ Frequently Asked Questions
 FIFO First In, First Out
 FIOS Fiber Optic Service
 FLOPS Floating Point Operations Per Second
 FPU Floating Point Unit
 FSB Frontside Bus
 FTP File Transfer Protocol
 GIF Graphics Interchange Format; Applied To Image Format As .gif
 GIGO Garbage In, Garbage Out
 GIS Geographic Information Systems
 GPS Global Positioning System
 GPU Graphics Processing Unit
 GUI Graphical User Interface
 GUID Globally Unique Identifier
 HDMI High-Definition Multimedia Interface
 HDTV High Definition Television
 HDV High-Definition Video
 HFS Hierarchical File System
 HSF Heat Sink And Fan
 HTML Hyper-Text Markup Language
 HTTP HyperText Transfer Protocol
 HTTPS HyperText Transport Protocol Secure
 I/O Input/Output
 ICANN Internet Corporation For Assigned Names And Numbers
 ICF Internet Connection Firewall
 ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol
 ICS Internet Connection Sharing
 IDE Integrated Device Electronics
 IDE Integrated Development Environment
 IEEE Institute Of Electrical And Electronics Engineers
 IGP Integrated Graphics Processor
 IM Instant Message
 IMAP Internet Message Access Protocol
 INTERNIC Internet Network Information Center
 IP Internet Protocol
 IPX Internetwork Packet Exchange

IRC Internet Relay Chat
 IRQ Interrupt Request
 ISA Industry Standard Architecture
 ISCSI Internet Small Computer Systems Interface
 ISDN Integrated Services Digital Network
 ISO International Organization For Standardization
 ISP Internet Service Provider
 IT Information Technology
 IVR Interactive Voice Response
 IVR Joint Photographic Experts Group; Applied To Image Format As .jpeg
 JPEG Java Runtime Environment
 JRE Java Server Page
 JSP Kilobits Per Second
 KBPS K Desktop Environment
 KDE Switch Keyboard, Video, And Mouse Switch
 KVM Local Area Network
 LAN Liquid Crystal Display
 LCD Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
 LDAP Last In, First Out
 LIFO Lines Per Inch
 LPI Logical Unit Number
 LUN Media Access Control Address
 MAC (ADDRESS) Media Access Control Address
 MANET Mobile Ad Hoc Network
 MBPS Megabits Per Second
 MCA Micro Channel Architecture
 MIDI Musical Instrument Digital Interface
 MIPS Million Instructions Per Second
 MP3 MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3
 MPEG Moving Picture Experts Group; Video Format
 MTU Maximum Transmission Unit
 NAT Network Address Translation
 NETBIOS Network Basic Input/Output System
 NIC Network Interface Card
 NNTP Network News Transfer Protocol
 NOC Network Operations Center
 NTFS New Technology File System
 OASIS Organization For The Advancement Of Structured Information Standards
 OCR Optical Character Recognition
 ODBC Open Database Connectivity
 OEM Original Equipment Manufacturer
 OLAP Online Analytical Processing
 OLE Object Linking And Embedding

OOP Object-Oriented Programming
 P2P Peer To Peer
 PC Personal Computer
 PCB Printed Circuit Board
 PCI Peripheral Component Interconnect
 PCI-X Peripheral Component Interconnect Extended
 PCMCIA Personal Computer Memory Card International Association
 PDA Personal Digital Assistant
 PDF Portable Document Format
 PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
 PIM Personal Information Manager
 PMU Power Management Unit
 PNG Portable Network Graphic; Image Format
 POP3 Post Office Protocol
 PPC Pay Per Click
 PPGA Plastic Pin Grid Array
 PPI Pixels Per Inch
 PPL Pay Per Lead
 PPM Pages Per Minute
 PPP Point To Point Protocol
 PPTP Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
 PRAM Parameter Random Access Memory
 PS/2 Personal System/2
 QBE Query By Example
 RAID Redundant Array Of Independent Disks
 RAM Random Access Memory
 RDF Resource Description Framework
 RDRAM Rambus Dynamic Random Access Memory
 RGB Red Green Blue
 RISC Reduced Instruction Set Computing
 ROM Read-Only Memory
 RPC Remote Procedure Call
 RPM Revenue Per 1,000 Impressions. (M Is The Roman Numeral For 1,000)
 RSS RDF Site Summary
 RTE Runtime Environment
 RTF Rich Text Format
 RUP Rational Unified Process
 SAN Storage Area Network
 SATA Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
 SCSI Small Computer System Interface
 SD Secure Digital
 SDRAM Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
 SDSL Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line
 SEM Search Engine Marketing

222 Advanced Objective General Knowledge (One Liner)

SEO Search Engine Optimization
 SIMM Single In-Line Memory Module
 SKU Stock Keeping Unit
 SLI Scalable Link Interface
 SMART Self-Monitoring Analysis And Reporting Technology
 SMB Server Message Block
 SMS Short Message Service
 SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
 SNMP Simple Network Management Protocol
 SO-DIMM Small Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module
 SOA Service Oriented Architecture
 SOAP Simple Object Access Protocol
 SQL Structured Query Language
 SRAM Static Random Access Memory
 SRGB Standard Red Green Blue
 SSH Secure Shell
 SSID Service Set Identifier
 SSL Secure Sockets Layer
 TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
 TFT Thin-Film Transistor
 TIFF Tagged Image File Format; Image Format
 TTL Time To Live (DNS)
 TWAIN Toolkit Without An Informative Name
 UDDI Universal Description Discovery And Integration
 UDP User Datagram Protocol
 UML Unified Modeling Language
 UNC Universal Naming Convention

UPNP Universal Plug And Play
 UPS Uninterruptible Power Supply
 URI Uniform Resource Identifier
 URL Uniform Resource Locator
 USB Universal Serial Bus
 VCI Virtual Channel Identifier
 VESA Video Electronics Standards Association
 VFAT Virtual File Allocation Table
 VGA Video Graphics Array
 VLB VESA Local Bus
 VLE Virtual Learning Environment
 VOIP Voice Over Internet Protocol
 VPI Virtual Path Identifier
 VPN Virtual Private Network
 VPS Virtual Private Server
 VRAM Video Random Access Memory
 VRML Virtual Reality Modeling Language
 WAIS Wide Area Information Server
 WAN Wide Area Network
 WEP Wired Equivalent Privacy
 WI-FI Wireless Fidelity
 WPA Wi-Fi Protected Access
 WWW World Wide Web
 XHTML Extensible Hypertext Markup Language
 XML Extensible Markup Language
 XSLT Extensible Style Sheet Language Transformation
 Y2K Year 2000
 ZIF Zero Insertion Force

Information Technology (IT) Companies, Founder(s) Name and Founded Year

No.	Company Name	Founder Name	Founded Year
1	Google	Larry Page & Sergey Brin	September 1998
2	Microsoft	Bill Gates & Paul Allen	April 1975
3	IBM	Thomas J. Watson & Charles Ranlett Flint	June 1911
4	Yahoo	Jerry Yang & David Filo	March 1994
5	Infosys	N. R. Narayana Murthy, Nandan Nilekani, N. S. Raghavan, S Gopalakrishnan, S D Shibulal, K Dinesh & Ashok Arora	1981
6	Wipro	M.H. Premji	December 1945
7	HCL	Arjun Malhotra & Shiv Nadar	1991

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9	Oracle	Larry Ellison, Bob Miner & Ed Oates	June 1977
8	SAP AG	Dietmar Hopp, Hans-Werner Hector, Hasso Plattner, Klaus Tschira & Claus Wellenreuther	1972
10	Adobe Systems	Charles Geschke & John Warnock	February, 1982
11	Samsung	Lee Byung-chul	1938
12	Apple	Steve Jobs, Steve Wozniak & Ronald Wayne	April 1, 1976
13	Hewlett-Packard (HP)	Bill Hewlett & Dave Packard	January 1, 1939
14	Sony	Masaru Ibuka & Akio Morita	7 May 1946 (as Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo) 1958 (as Sony)
15	Dell	Michael Dell	February 1, 1984
16	Intel	Gordon Moore & Robert Noyce	July 18, 1968
17	Tata Consultancy Services Limited (TCS)	J.R.D Tata	1968
18	Cap Gemini	Serge Kampf	1967
19	NIT Technologies Limited	Rajendra S. Pawar & Vijay K. Thadani	1981
20	Twitter	Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass, Evan Williams & Biz Stone	March 21, 2006
21	Facebook	Mark Zuckerberg, Eduardo Saverin, Andrew McCollum, Dustin Moskovitz & Chris Hughes	February 4, 2004
22	Flipkart	Sachin Bansal & Binny Bansal	2007
23	Ebay	Pierre Omidyar	September 3, 1995
24	Amazon	Jeff Bezos	July 5, 1994
25	Alibaba Group	Jack Ma	June 28, 1999
26	Tesla	Elon Musk, JB Straubel, Martin Eberhard, Marc Tarpennig, & Ian Wright	July 01, 2003

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

1. The word Ideology is originated from "French" which means science of ideas.
2. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of "Islam".
3. A grouping of people who share real or imagined common history, culture, language or ethnic origin, often possessing or seeking its own government is called as "Nation".
4. The basic driving force behind the creation of Pakistan is "Islamic Ideology".
5. Pakistan came into existence when first Muslim put his feet on the soil of subcontinent", a famous quote said by "Quaid-i-Azam".
6. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing: "Punjab Students Federation".
7. The Hindus worship cows whereas Muslims slaughter it", is quoted by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
8. Pakistan Ideology was translated into political reality in "1930".
9. Allama Iqbal's address in Allah Abad proved to be a milestone in making "Pakistan".
10. The vision of a common nationhood for India is a beautiful ideal and has a poetic appeal, but looking into the present conditions and the unconscious trends of the two communities appears incapable of fulfilment." These are the words coined by "Allama Iqbal".
11. The fundamental principle of an Islamic System is "Tauheed".
12. Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations having their own culture, civilization, customs, literature, religion and way of life is defined by "Two Nation Theory" which was advocated by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
13. The demand of separate electorate for Indian

- Muslims was first accepted in the Act of "1919".
14. The acceptance of separate electorate gave strength to the Two Nation Theory which become the basis of the Muslim freedom struggle
 15. Famous presidential session that became the milestone in making Pakistan was held in "Allahabad".
 16. Pakistan started the moment the first non-Muslim was converted to Islam in India long before the Muslims established their rule. Throughout the ages Hindus had remained Hindus and Muslims had remained Muslims, and they had not merged their entities - that was the basis of Pakistan." These are the words of "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
 17. Quaid-i-Azam used to be known as "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"
 18. Famous Allahabad session was addressed by Allama Iqbal who was member of "All India Muslim League" in "1930".
 19. The idea of separate homeland for the first time in 1930 was given by "Allama Iqbal" so, he was later name as "Musawar-e-Pakistan".
 20. "If the Hindus and Muslims cannot agree even on the choice of a National Language, and if Hindus are so narrow minded as to object to Urdu, which represented a linguistic compromise between Hindi and Persian, there is no possibility of a common nationhood in the Sub-continent." These are the words from "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
 21. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of "Islam".
 22. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing to "Punjab Students Federation".

INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

1. The main occupation of the Indus Valley civilization was "Agriculture".
2. Excavations at Moenjo Daro have revealed "Millet grains" in earthen vessels:
3. The most ancient civilization is: "Mehargarh".
4. The Great Granary of the Indus Valley

- Civilization has been discovered at "Mohenjodaro" which is also known as "Mound of the Dead".
5. The officer responsible for the safe custody of land records during the Gupta period was known as "Karanika".

6. The Prakrit text Gaudavaho describes the deeds of "Yasovarman".
7. 'Pushyabhuti' was referred as the founder of the Vardhana dynasty by "Harshacharita (Harsha's biography)".
8. Founder of Buddhism was "Shakyamuni".
9. Founder of Jainism was "Mahavira".
10. Remains of Mesopotamian civilization are still available in: "Iraq".
11. The first Gupta ruler to assume the title of the 'Maharajadhiraja' was "Chandragupta I".
12. Indus civilisation developed around "3000 BC".
13. The contemporary civilisation(s) of the Indus Civilisation were "Mesopotamian" and "Egyptian".
14. Kot Diji was the ancient site that was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization.
15. Aryans came to Sub-continent in "1,700 BC" from "Central Asia".
16. The religion of Aryans was Vedic which developed into "Hinduism".
17. In Northern Pakistan Gandhara Kingdom developed around "4th Century BC".
18. Gandhara civilisation existed in Northern Pakistan from 2nd to "5th Century AD".
19. Guru Nanak (1469-1538) was born near "Lahore".
20. Around 3,000 BC, the civilisation which was developed in the Sub-continent was known as "Indus Civilisation".
21. Gandhara Kingdom's earlier capital was named as "Pushkalavati" which was old name of Charsadda.
22. Taxila was the capital of "Gandhara".
23. The greatest university of the ancient world was situated at "Taxila".
24. The Hasni tribe is settled in "Western Baluchistan".
25. Alexander the Great visited Taxila and crossed the Salt Range (South of modern Islamabad) to the "Beas River".
26. In 321 BC Chandragupta founded the Mauryan Empire, which was centred in modern in Pakistan but had its capital far to the east at "Patna".
27. The name of the empire founded by Chandragupta was "Mauryan Empire" in "321 BC".
28. Buddhism was promoted and shrines for Buddhist were built in sub-continent by "Ashoka".
29. The Bactrian Greeks arrived in Gandhara in "185 BC".
30. New Greek cities at Taxila and Pushkalavati

- (Charsadda) were built by "Bactrian Greeks".
31. Scythians (Sakas) invaded the Gandharan region in "75 BC".
32. The Great Bath of the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in "Mohenjodaro".
33. The Gandharan region between 327-325 BC was conquered by "Alexander the Great".
34. Excavations at MoenjoDaro have revealed in earthen vessels "Millet grains".
35. Scythians came from "Central Asia".
36. Parthians overpowered Scythians in the year "20 AD" which came from the East of the "Caspian Sea".
37. The Kushans came to Sub-continent in "60 A.D".
38. There are similarities between the seals found at Mohenjo-Daro and "Sumerian".
39. Kushans ruled from eastern Iran to the Chinese frontier and South to the "Ganges River".
40. Chandra Gupta was also called "Mauryan Empir".
41. The summer capital of Kushans was north of Kabul and their winter capital was at "Peshawar".
42. The famous Bull-seal of Indus Valley was found in the famous city of "Mohenjodaro".
43. Kanishka ruled about AD 128-151, Buddhism flourished and thousands of monasteries and stupas were built in the Peshawar Plains and nearby "Swat".
44. As the Kushans declined, the northern reaches of their empire were absorbed by the "Sassanian Empire of Persia" and the southern areas by the "Gupta Empire".
45. In the fourth century, a new dynasty of Kidar (Little) Kushans came to power and established their capital at "Peshawar".
46. In the 450s, the White Huns (Hephthalites) rose to power in Central Asia. One branch ravaged the Roman Empire in the west and a second headed east to attack Persia, Afghanistan and "Gandhara". The Sassanians and the Turks overthrew the White Huns in 565, but by late in the sixth century, the TurkiShahis, the Hindu rulers of Kapisa in Afghanistan, controlled the area west of the Indus, including "Gandhara".
47. Buddhism lingered on in Swat where it developed into the tantric or Mahayana form, incorporated elaborate rituals and theurgy and did not finally die out there until the "16th century".
48. In 870, Hindu Shahis from Central Asia overthrew the TurkiShahis and established

- their capital at Hund on the "Indus".
- Islam reached Pakistan from "North & South".
 - The person who in the sixth century BC, crossed the Khyber Pass and took possession of the land around Peshawar was "Cyrus the Great".
 - Name of the Cyrus's successor who extended the empire seizing all the major Kingdoms of the Indus valley and dividing them into four federal provinces was "Darius the first".
 - Darius the first divided the Indus valley into four provinces Gandahara, Makae (later Makran, now Balochistan), Saltagudai (the Gomai Valley) and Hindus. Hindus is now allied in "Sindh" and "Punjab".
 - Alexander fought fiercest war, outside the walls of Multan against "Confederate army of Oxydraki and Mallois".
 - Among the greatest achievements of Chandragubta the building of trunk road from Taxila to Pataliputra was very important. The distance of that road is "1,260 km".
 - About the end of 2nd century B.C some unusual upheavals in the Central Asia let loose series of human floods that brought about after-wave of invasions into Indo-Pak Sub-continent. First invasion was made by "The Bacrians".
 - Ruins of Mohenjo-daro are located in District "Larkana".
 - Indus River falls into the Arabian Sea near "Thatta".
 - Gandhara Civilization was situated between the rivers "Indus and Jhelum".
 - Harappa city is situated on the bank of "Ravi River".

MOHAMMAD BIN QASIM

- Arab traders were the first who peacefully preached Islam in southern Hind. Jazair, Maldeep, Sri Lanka and Gujrat were greatly impressed by the teachings of Islam. The old name of Sri Lanka was "Ceylon".
- The king of Ceylon sent a ship carrying some gifts, some children and widow of an Arab trader. This ship was going from Sirilanka towards "Damascus".
- The name of the woman who sailed in the ship of the king of Ceylon was "Naheed".
- Naheed's ship was attacked at the coast of Sindh, by the pirates of the ruler of the Sindh; the name of the coast was "Debul".
- The ruler of the Sindh who attacked the Naheed's ship was known as "Raja Dahir" who was the ruler of the Sindh during the

- Gandhara Art is related to "Taxila".
- Mohenjo Daro is in "Sindh".
- Harappa is located on the bank of "Ravi River".
- The culture centre of Gandhara civilization was situated at "Taxila".
- The battle between Alexander and Porus took place on the bank of river "Jhelum".
- The territory of Porus who offered strong resistance to Alexander was situated between the rivers of "Jhelum and Chenab".
- The first Persian ruler who occupied part of Indian Territory was "Darius I".
- Alexander remained in India for "19 months".
- The last king of Mauryan Empire was "Brihadraath".
- Tripitakas are sacred books of "Buddhists".
- There was a sharp class division at Harappa and Mohen-jodaro. This is clear from the "different types of dwellings excavated".
- The Upanishads are "a source of Hindu philosophy".
- What was the time period of Indus Civilization / Harappan Civilization "2500 BC - 1750 BC".
- Which was the largest site of Indus Civilization "Mohenjodaro".
- Dholavira was the largest Indian site of Indus Civilization "
- "Indus people" were first to produce cotton in the world.
- "Shatughai and Mundigao" are two Indus sites which are found in Afghanistan.
- "Lothal" was the ancient port of Indus Civilization.

Umayyad dynasty. The Caliph of Umayyad dynasty at that time was "Waleed Bin Abdul Malik".

- Naheed called Hajjaj Bin Yousaf for help. The designation of Hajjaj Bin Yousaf was "Governor of Iraq".
- Hajjaj bin Yousaf demanded compensation for looted ships from the ruler of Sindh Raja Dahir
- Hajjaj Bin Yousaf asked the Raja Dahir to set the woman and children free but he refused to do so. On this blunt refusal Hajjaj Bin Yousaf sent a person to punish Raja, his name was "Abdullah bin Hinyan".
- After the death of Abdullah bin Hinyan in battle with Hindus, Hajjaj Bin Yousaf sent Mohammad Bin Qasim to fight with Hindus.

- Muhammad Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Ummayyad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
- The first Muslim general Muhammad Bin Qasim entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year "712".
- Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in the Sub-continent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as "Multan".
- When Mohammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh his age was seventeen years. The strength of his army at that time was "12,000".
- The first Muslim invasion of India was led by "Muhammad-bin-Qasim".
- The decisive battle was fought between Raja Dahir and Mohammad Bin Qasim in "28th Oct. 712".
- On the sixth day of battle, between Muhammad Bin Qasim and Raja Dahir, Raja Dahir was killed. This war was fought at the capital of Sindh, Aloor. The area(s) Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered after capturing Aloor were "Berhaman Abad" and "Multan".
- "Sassi Sagir" was the Wazir of Raja Dahir from whose custody those Arab women were recovered who were arrested by the pirates of Sindh.
- The name of the fort from where Raja Dahir's wife fled with 15,000 troops where she challenged Mohammad Bin Qasim was known as "Rawar".
- Due to the party politics Muhammad Bin Qasim died at the age of "20".
- Sindh became a centre of Islamic learning in the era of "Muhammad Bin Qasim".
- Arabs were the first to invade India
- The name of Raja Dahir's capital city was "Brahmanabad".
- Raja Dahir's wife burnt herself along with other ladies, on being found herself encircled. Her name was "Rani Bai".
- The name of Raja Dahir's son who embraced Islam was "Jay Singh".

GHAZNAVI AND GHURI DYNASTIES

- Khyber Pass has been most frequently used by external invaders
- Ghaznavi rule lasted in India for "175 years".
- Mahmud of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of "1000".
- Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthvi Raj in the year 1192 in the field of "Tarain".

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- Siskar was Wazir of Dahir.
 - Mohammad Bin Qasim established a new city in Sindh. The name of the city was "Mansoor".
 - Approximately four thousand Arabs were settled by Mohammad Bin Qasim in Sindh. However, he was called back by Caliph "Salman-Bin-Abd-ul-Malik".
 - Sindh is called Bab-ul-Islam. The day of Bab-ul-Islam is celebrated every year in Pakistan on "24th July".
 - Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayyads
 - Collectively, the Arabs ruled over Sindh for "262 years".
 - Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered Sindh during the reign of Umayyad. The Umayyads rule over Sindh for "39 years".
 - The most ancient city of South Asia is "Multan".
 - Before conquering Debul, Mohammad Bin Qasim conquered by "Naroon" and "Savistam".
 - Caliph Sulaiman recalled Muhammad Bin Qasim from Sindh "
 - Sindh was conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim during the period of "Umayyads" who was the nephew of "Hajaj bin Yousaf".
 - Raja Dahir was the ruler of "Sindh".
 - Debul and Aloor are the names of "Places of Ancient Sindh".
 - Sisakar was the "Wazir of Raja Dahir".
 - Mohammad bin Qasim tortured to death in a prison in Iraq during the caliphate of "Sulaiman".
 - In 133 A.H / 750 A.D. the Abbasids overthrew the "Umayyads".
 - The name of the Abbasids Governor that came to Sindh in 140 A.H. / 757 A.D was known as "Hisham".
 - The real name of Mohammad-bin-Qasim was Amadudin Mohammad which means "Pillar of Deen".
 - "Yazid Bin Muhallab" was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim

- "Mehmood Ghazni".
9. First invasion of Sultan Muhammad of Ghazni in subcontinent was took place in "1000".
 10. 17th attack of Sultan Muhammad Ghazni on India was took place in "1027".
 11. The "Abductor of Scholars" was known as "Mehmood Ghazni".
 12. "Ghazni" became the city of mosques, madrassahs and libraries during the reign of Mahmud Ghazni.
 13. During the reign of Mahmood Ghazni, Lahore was able called "Small Ghazni".
 14. Mahmud also wrote a book on "Figh".
 15. After the war of Independence 1857, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is considered to be the founder of two nation Theory while Abu Rehan Al-Beruni, is considered to be the founder of Two Nation theory before the War of Independence.
 16. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the "Ghorids".
 17. Mahmood of Ghori swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured "Delhi".
 18. Mention the name of book written by Al-Beruni in which he provided the basis for "Two Nation Theory": "Kitab-ul-Hind".
 19. The full name of Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri was "Muizz-ud-Din Muhammad Bin Sam Shahab-ud-Din Ghur".
 20. Sultan Mahmood Ghazni died in "1030".
 21. Ali Makhdum Hajwari popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with "Sultan Masud of Gazni".
 22. The Battles of Tarain, also known as the Battles of Taraori, were fought in 1191 and 1192 near the town of Tarain (Taraori), near Thanesar in present-day Haryana, approximately 150 kilometres north of Delhi, India, between a Ghurid force led by Mu'izz al-Din and a Chauhan Rajput army led by Prithviraj Chauhan.
 23. Shabuddin Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
 24. Sultan Mohammed Ghori defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain and founded the Muslim rule in India in "1192".
 25. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri established the Muslim rule in "North India".
 26. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri was the successor of "Mahmud Ghazni".
 27. The first dynasty of Delhi Sultanate after Ghazni was "Ghuri Dynasty".
 28. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in "712 A.D".
 29. Al Beruni came to India along with "Mahmud of Ghazni".
 30. The sultans of the Mamluk Dynasty were the successors of "Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri".
 31. The family who ruled over Sindh after Arabs was "Somro".
 32. The conquest of Sindh and South-Western Punjab up to Multan was completed by 714. The second phase of Muslims expansion began with the establishment of Turkish Muslim dynasty. It was established in "Ghazni".
 33. "Subuktigin" was the king of Ghazni on 20 April 977 and after his death, his son "Mahmood of Ghazni" became the king in 988.
 34. The total number of Kings in Ghaznavi family was "16".
 35. In the 11th century the Turkish rulers of Afghanistan began the Islamic conquest of India from the "Northwest".
 36. Second Battle of Tarain was fought in 1192 A.D.
 37. Sultan Mahmood Ghazni ascended the throne in "998 AD".
 38. Mahmood Ghazni invaded Indo-Pakistan for "Seventeen times".
 39. The second phase of Muslims expansion began with the establishment of "Turkish" Muslim dynasty.
 40. The temple of Somnat was destroyed by "Mahmood Ghazni".
 41. The temple of Somnat was destroyed by Ghaznavi in "1026 AD".
 42. *Yameen-ud-Dola* and *Ameen-ud-Dofawere* the names given by the caliph of Baghdad to "Sultan Mahmud Ghazni".
 43. Mahmood Ghazni led the first expedition against the subcontinent in "1000 AD".
 44. Nasir-ud-Din Qabacha was a lieutenant of Muhammad Ghauri. He also served as governor of Multan.
 45. During the era of Mahmood Ghaznavi, the first ruler appointed was "Malik Ayaz".
 46. Malik Ayaz was the first Muslim Governor of Lahore
 47. Ghaznis reigned over Lahore for "39 years" and his Kingdom was overthrown near the end of "12th century" by "Ghauris".
 48. In "1173 AD" Muhammad Ghuri became the king of Ghazni.
 49. After return of Ghuri the in charge of Indo-Pakistan was "Qutub-ud-Din Aibak".
 50. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak was the founder of the Slave Dynasty in India
 51. Regular arrival of Muslims in Northern Punjab was started at the outset of 11th century with

- the attack of Mahmud Ghazni on Punjab. The ruler of Punjab at that time was "Raja Jay Pal".
52. Between 1000 to 1026 Sultan Mahmud attack seventeen times on India and was titled as **Idol-Breaker**. He launched his first attack on "100".
 53. On 6th Jan. 1026 Sultan Mahmood launched his last attack on India. He carried this expedition "on the Mandar of Somnat".
 54. During the reign of Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi, the Muslim Sufis and mystics who played prominent character in the spread of Islam were "Hazrat Data Ganj Buksh", "Sultan Sakhi Sarwar" and "Sheikh Hussain Zanjani".
 55. During Ghaznavi rule, Malik Ayaz, servant of Mahmood Ghaznavi "became the first Muslim ruler of Lahore".
 56. After the Ghaznavi's the Ghor family came into power in Sub-continent. The king of the Ghor family who is famous for eleven attacks on the Sub-continent was "Sultan Shahab-ud-Din Ghori".
 57. The Ghorids captured Ghazni in "1150 A.D".
 58. Ghandara, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan became an integral part of the Ghaznavi Empire by "Mahmood of Ghazni".
 59. Mass conversion to Islam began at the time of "Mahmood of Ghazni".
 60. Mahmood Ghaznavi's mausoleum is located in "Ghazni".
 61. The Ghaznavi Kingdom was overthrown near the end of 12th Century by the "Ghorids".
 62. Mahmood of Ghor swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured "Delhi".
 63. The capture of Delhi in 1193 marked the beginning of the Sultanate of period which lasted for over "300 years".
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64. In Delhi "Five" dynasties of Muslim sultans succeeded.
 65. Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi died in "30 April 1030".
 66. By defeating the Hindu leader Raja Pithavi Raj Sultan Muhammad Ghori opened the doors of the Northern areas of South Asia for Muslims. Sultan Muhammad Ghori gave the decisive defeat to Raja Pithavi Raj in the "Second Battle of Qanoo".
 67. "Raja Pithavi Raj" was the last Hindu ruler of the Sub-continent.
 68. Hazrat Sheikh Ali Bin Usman Hajwen (Data Ganj Bukhsh) came to India during the time of "Ghaznavi".
 69. The name of the war that was fought between Ahmad Shah Abdali and Marhates was "Third war of Panipat".
 70. After Ghur, the dynasty which was established by his slave successors was named as "Slave Dynasty".
 71. Sultan Mohammad Ghori died in "1196".
 72. Sultan Mahmood Ghaznavi's hometown was "Ghazni".
 73. To conquer and annex Peshawar and Punjab, Mahmud of Ghazni defeated "Hindustanis".
 74. During the Delhi Sultanate, "the spy / news reporters" were called the **Band**.
 75. Mohammad Ghori was first defeated by "Bhima II".
 76. "Alai Darwaza" was not constructed by Qutubuddin Aibak.
 77. "Muhammad Ghori" had stamped the figure of Goddess Lakshmi on his coins and had his name inscribed in Nagari Characters.
 78. Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly "Central Asian".

SLAVE DYNASTY

1. Slave dynasty ruled for "84 years".
2. The foundation of the first independent Turkish kingdom in India was laid by "Qutubuddin Aibak".
3. Ghiyas-ud-din Balban declared himself king of Delhi Sultanate in the year "1266".
4. The first Muslim Governor of Delhi was "Qutub-ud-Din Aibak".
5. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
6. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak was died in "1210".
7. "Qatub-din Aibek" became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1206.
8. The General of Sultan Shahab-ud-Din who conquered Bengal with only seventeen soldiers (he also conquered Behar) was known as "Bukthar Khilji".
9. Sultan Qutub-ud-Din Aibak was "First Muslim Ruler of South Asia".
10. After the death of Qutub-ud-Din Aibak, the crown was transferred to his son in law named as "Shams al-Din Iltutmish".
11. After Qutub-ud-Din Aibak. Aram Shah, son of Aibak, was crowned then Shams al-Din Iltutmish was crowned.
12. The longest reign of slave dynasty was by "Shams-ud-din Iltutmish".

13. After Ghuri, the first Muslim governor of Delhi and former slave was "Qutab-ud-Din Aibak" who founded "Delhi Sultanate".
14. The Slave Dynasty lasted from 1206 to "1290".
15. The first Muslim ruler in India was "Muhammad Ghauri".
16. For his unbounded generosity, Sultan, who was titled by all writers of the time as 'Lakh Baksh' or giver of lakhs was "Qutubuddin Aibak".
17. India's earliest contact with Islam came through "Arab merchants of Malabar Coast".
18. The first and the last woman ruler of Delhi was "Razia Sultana".
19. Razia Sultana the ruler of the Indian subcontinent belonged the Slave Dynasty
20. The Delhi Sultanate was ruled by succession of "5 dynasties".
21. Qutb-ud-Din died while playing "Polo (Chugan)".
22. Masjid "Quwat-i-Islam" was constructed by "Qutab-ud-Din Aibak".
23. Masjid Quwat-e-Islam is located in the city of "Delhi".
24. Qutab-ud-Din constructed a famous mosque by the name of 'Masjid Quwat-i-Islam'. Its one minaret is famous as "Qutab Minar".
25. Masjid Quwat-i-Islam is located in Delhi. However, the relevance of Sufi Khawaja Bukthiar Kaki vis-a-vis this mosque is "It's Qutab Minar was constructed in the memory of this Sufi".
26. Delhi Sultanate was ended by Mughal emperor named as "Babur".
27. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was succeeded by Iltutmish in "1211".
28. First Islamic state was established in India in "1206".
29. The slave Dynasty was founded in India in "1206".
30. Qutub-ud-din Aibak became the first ruler of Islamic state of India in "1206".
31. Qutb-ud-Din was the founder of 'Khandan-i-Ghulama' in the Sub-continent. This family ruled over the Sub-continent for 84 years. The duration of their reign was "1206 to 1290".
32. Adab al-Muluk ("Conduct of the Kings"), the first Indo-Muslim classic on the art of government and warfare, was written for "Sultan Iltutmish".
33. The first and the last woman ruler of Delhi who was also a daughter of Sultan Altamash and succeeded him was "Razia Sultana".
34. Sultan Altamash reigned from 1211 to "1236".
35. Slave Dynasty in India was ended in "1290".
36. The famous poet Amir Khusrow, nicknamed the 'Parrot of India' was the contemporary of "Alauddin Khilji" and "Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban" except "Iltutmish".
37. "Sultan Shamas-ud-Din Altamash" completed the construction of Qutab Minar.
38. The dynasty which followed Slave Dynasty was "Khilji Dynasty" and its duration was "1290-1320".
39. During the reign of Gias-ud-Din, Tartars were defeated for six times in 1221 in the subcontinent by "Changal Khan".
40. Mahmood of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of "900".
41. Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthviraj in the year 1192 in the field of "Tarori or Tarain".
42. In 367 A.H / 777 A.D, Subuktigin, a Turkish slave became the master of "Ghazni".
43. Mahmood's first important battle was fought against near Peshawar in 8 Muharram 392 A.H 25 November 1001 A.D at "Jaipal".
44. Abu-al-Fath Daud was the Ismail ruler of "Multan".
45. Mahmood set out on the expedition to Somnath on 17 October "1024 A.D".
46. Mahmood breathed his last sigh on 30 April "1030 A.D".
47. The first battle of Train was fought between Mohammad Gauri and Rajputs under the command of Govind Rai brother of Prithvi Raj. Mohd Gauri defeated in this battle. The battle was fought in "1191".
48. The second battle of Train was fought and Rajput defeated in this battle. The battle was fought in "1192".
49. Shabuddin Ghori was the founder of "Islamic State in India".
50. Qutab-ud-Din Aibak ruler of sub-continent died while playing the "Polo (Chugan)".
51. "Al Biruni" was the famous Arab historian who visited India along-with the armies of Mahmood of Ghazni and wrote an account of India.
52. "Qubib-ud-din Aibak" was the first Muslim King of India.
53. Ghiyas ud din Balban declared himself the king of Delhi Sultanate in the year "1266".
54. Balban abandoned the policy of conquest and adopted the policy of consolidation. The reasons to do so were "Threat of external invasion", "Internal revolts", "Indian Kings" willing to throw off the Turkish rule.
55. Slave dynasty ruled in sub-continent from

"1206 to 1290 A.D"

56. With reference to Delhi Sultanate, the Turkan-e-Chihalgani was constituted by "Iltutmish".

KHILJI DYNASTY

1. The founder of Khilji Dynasty was "Jalal ud din Firuz Khilji".
2. Khilji Khandan came into reign after the reign of 'Khandan-i-Gulama'. This family ruled over Sub-continent dated "1290 to 1320".
3. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was "Market control".
4. "In the course of a career on the road spanning almost thirty years, he crossed the breadth of the Eastern Hemisphere, visited territories equivalent to about 44 modern countries, and put behind him a total distance of approximately 73000 miles". The world's greatest traveler of pre-modern times to whom the above passage refers is "Marco Polo".
5. The successor of Jalal-ud-Din was "Ala-ud-din Khilji" which was founded in India in "1290".
6. Ala-ud-Din Khilji's revenue system was directed towards "Controlling ambitious Muslim nobles, Curbing the wealth and power of Hindu landowning classes and increasing the State's income".
7. Khilji Dynasty in India was ended in "1320".
8. Alauddin Khilji introduced market reforms "To maintain a large army economically".
9. One of the following rulers who was not a slave is "Ala-ud-Din Khilji" whose reigned was from "1296-1316".
10. The tomb of Ala-ud-Din Khilji is located in "Qutub Minar".
11. "Amir Khusro and Tabaqat-e-Nasiri" are correctly matched pair.
12. "Diwan-e-Khohi, created Muhammad Bin Tughlaq" is the false statement.
13. Taimur invaded India during the reign of "Nasiruddin Mehmood".
14. All these statements are correct.
15. "Ala-ud-Din Khilji" was not a slave before he became king.
16. The first Muslim conquest of the Hindu Kingdoms of Deccan was affected by the forces of "Alauddin Khilji".
17. Khilji Dynasty was ended in "1230".
18. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was "Market control".
19. The extent of the Delhi Sultanate Empire was the greatest during the reign of "Alauddin Khilji".

57. "Iltutmish" was among the contemporary leader of Chengiz Khan.
58. The writer of 'Kitab-fi-Tahqiq was "Alberuni".

20. The major source of royal income in medieval north India was "Jaziyah".
21. The name of the incomplete building constructed by Ala-ud-Din Khilji was "Alai Minar".
22. Khilji dynasty was ruled for "30" and was died in "1316".
23. Khilji dynasty came into reign after the reign of "Ghulama".
24. Amir Khusrau's Khazainul Futuh gives information about the reign of "Ala-uddin Khilji".
25. "Tughlaq" came into power after Khilji family.
26. The 'Shahnama' was written by "Firdausi".
27. One of the following architectural features which were not brought by the Turkish conquerors is "Decorative figures".
28. Alauddin Khilji introduced market reforms "To maintain a large army economically".
29. "The Sultan fixed the prices of food grains far below the usual rates" and "He followed a non-intervention policy as far as the civil supplies were concerned" were not included in the market regulation introduced by Alauddin Khilji.
30. The most important feature in the economic measures pursued by Alauddin Khilji was "Market control".
31. Khilji rulers have its roots from "Central Asia".
32. The word Khilji refers to an Afghan village or town known as "Qalat-e Khilji (Fort of Khilji)".
33. The Khilji Dynasty is referred to as "Turko Afghan".
34. Khilji dynasty in Delhi was ruled by "Four Rulers" and was ended in 1320 by "Khusro Khan".
35. Khusro Khan was an a medieval Indian military leader of "Qutub din Mubarak Shah".
36. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah Khilji was the third and last ruler of the Khilji dynasty in Sultanate of Delhi, India. Qutb-ud-din Khilji was the son and successor of "Alauddin Khilji".
37. Khusro Khan was defeated and killed by "Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq".
38. Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
39. The Khilji Dynasty was founded in India in "1290".
40. The ruling dynasty of India from 1290 to 1320 AD was "Khilji Dynasty".

41. "Khilji" dynasty comes first in sequence.
42. The two principles monuments of Alaud-din Khilji's reign - the Jama at Kana Masjid and Alai Darwaza - were constructed at "Delhi".
43. The highest officer under the Turkish / Khilji Rulers of the Delhi Sultanate was "Naib-i-Mulk".
44. "Alauddin Khilji" was assumed the title Sikandar-i-Sani.
45. "Sultan Balban" called himself Naib-i-Khudai.

TUGHLAQ DYNASTY

1. "Muhammad Tughluq" founded Daulatabad and shifted the capital of Delhi Sultanate.
2. The dynasty that came into power after Khilji Dynasty was "Tughlaq Dynasty" which was ruled for "94 years".
3. The Ruling Muslim dynasty of India from 1320 to 1414 AD was Tagluq
4. Sultans of Delhi that has been described by the historians as the "mixture of opposites" are "Muhammad Tughlaq".
5. Tamertane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand penetrated India soon after in 1398-99 and sacked "Delhi".
6. Tughlaq Dynasty ruled over the Sub-continent from 1320 to 1414. Among the rulers "Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq" was "First ruler of this Dynasty".
7. Accession of Babur in Fraghana happened in "1494".
8. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of sea route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in "1498".
9. Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq built the tomb of "Shah Rukn-e-Alam".
10. The reign of Muhammad bin Taghluq is said to mark the highest point of territorial expansion of the Sultanate
11. Timur invaded India during the reign of "Nasiruddin Mahmood".
12. The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate was "Nasir-ud-Din-Mahmud".
13. The Delhi sultanates ruled from Delhi between 1206 and "1526".
14. Taimur invaded India during the reign of "Nasiruddin Mehmood".
15. With reference to medieval Indian rules, the "Feroz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves" is correct.
16. The reign of Delhi Sultanate started in Delhi in "1321".
17. The reign of Delhi Sultanate started in Delhi by Ghazi Malik under the title of

46. The commander of Alauddin Khilji's forces during his Deccan Campaigns was "Malik Kafur".
47. The *de facto* successor of Alauddin Khilji immediately after his death was "Shihabuddin Umar".
48. "Malik Kafur Hida" was called 'Hazar Dinar' during the regime of Alauddin Khilji
49. Alauddin Khilji built the Alai Darwaza.
50. Malik Kafur was General of "Ala-ud-din Khilji".

'Ghiyasud-Din Tughluq'.

18. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq introduced monetary reforms and also increased the taxes paid by the people of the Doab region is the correct statement.
19. Name of the metals of the coins Tanks, Shashgani and Jital of the Sultanate period are "Silver, gold, copper".
20. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was "Feroz Shah Tughlaq".
21. First to adopt the title of Sultan Balban is false statement.
22. "Ibn-e-Batutah" was the contemporary historian who was appointed as the chief qazi of Delhi by Sultan Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
23. Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
24. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
25. The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded in India in "1321".
26. GhiyasuddinTughlaq was succeeded by his son "Muhammad bin Tughluq".
27. Timurlung invaded India in "1389".
28. Thughlaq Dynasty in India was ended in "1414".
29. During the reign of Delhi Sultanate, the capital was constantly shifted from Delhi to Daulatabad&Daulatabad to Delhi by "Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughluq Shah".
30. Tughlaq Dynasty succeeded the Khalji dynasty and lasted from 1320 to "1414".
31. Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq was succeeded by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq in "1325".
32. In 1351 Muhammad Tughlaq was succeeded by "Feroz Shah".
33. Sadaat Dynasty came into rule after "Tughlaq".
34. The last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate was "Nasiruddin

Mahmood".

35. The causes for the decline of the Delhi Sultanate were "Weak Government", "Invasion Timur" and "Lack of clear-cut succession policy".
36. Ibn-e-Batutah was appointed as Qazi and later ambassador of China in 1332-1333 by "Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughlaq Shah".
37. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq's experiment of producing token currency failed on account of the "Large-scale minting of spurious coins".
38. Sultan Feroze Shah Tughluq succeeded his cousin Sultan Muhammad Adil bin Tughluq Shah in "1351".
39. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of "Taimur".
40. The term 'mixture of opposites' was taken by historians to describe "Muhammad Bin Tughlaq".
41. "Amir Khusro, Tabaqat-e-Nasin" is correctly matched.
42. "Diwan-e-Khohi, created Muhammad Bin Tughlaq" is false statement.
43. Feroz Shah Tughlaq founded the city of Hissar-Feroza in "1354 C.E."
44. The city of Ferozepur was founded by Feroz Shah near the banks of "Sutlej River".
45. The name of the fort created by Feroz Shah was "Feroz Shah Kotla" which was built in "Sirhind".
46. Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1351 to "1388".
47. Feroz Shah was the third ruler of "Tughlaq Dynasty" and was succeeded by "Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq II (1388-1389)".
48. The duration of Sultan Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq Shah reign was "1388-1389".

SADAAT DYNASTY

1. The Sadaat dynasty was the fourth dynasty of "Delhi Sultanate".
2. Sayyid Khizar Khan was the "Founder of the family of Sadaat".
3. Sadaat Dynasty was founded in India in "1414".
4. Sadaat dynasty ruled for "37" and was succeeded the Tughlaq dynasty and ruled that sultanate until they were displaced by "Lodi dynasty".
5. Sadaat Dynasty in India was ended in "1451".
6. The causes for the decline of the Delhi

49. The Delhi sultanate ended with Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah Tughluq in "1413".
50. The term Delhi Sultanate used to cover "Five Dynasties".
51. The five dynasties under Delhi Sultanate were the Mamluk dynasty (1206-90); the Khilji dynasty (1290-1320); the Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414); the Sayyid dynasty (1414-51); and the "Afghan Lodi dynasty (1451-1526)".
52. "Feroz Shah Tughlaq" constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water
53. Tokens currency was introduced for the first time by "Feroz Shah Tughlaq".
54. The Mughal emperor who rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered was "Shams-ud-Din Iltutmish".
55. Tughlaq dynasty was established in 1320 and "Ghiyas ud Din Tughluq" was the founder of Tughluq dynasty.
56. The Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was "Firoz Shah Tughlaq".
57. The use of spinning wheel (Charkha) became common during the "14th Century AD".
58. "Fautuhat-i-Ferozshahi" was the work of Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq.
59. The irrigation tax was charged on the farmers for the first time by "Sultan Firoz Tughlaq".
60. Ibn Batuta was a traveler from "Morocco".
61. "Diwan-i-Kohi" was a new department of agriculture started by Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
62. "Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq" was the Sultan at Delhi when the Vijaya Nagar Empire was founded.

- Sultanate were "Weak Government", "Invasion Timur" and "Lack of clear-cut succession policy".
7. One of the architectural features that was not brought by the Turkish conquerors was "Decorative figures".
8. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of "Taimur".
9. The best match is: "Amir Khusro, Tabaqat-e-Nasin".
10. Diwan-e-Khohi, created Muhammad Bin Tughlaq is false statement.

11. Sadat family came into rule after Tughlaq family. The duration of reign of Sadat family was "1414 to 1451".
12. Tamerlane the great Turkish conqueror who had his capital at Samarkand, penetrated India soon after in 1398-9 and sacked at "Delhi".
13. First voyage of Vasco da Gama to India (discovery of seas route to India via the Cape of Good Hope) was in "1498".
14. With reference to medieval Indian rules, "Founder of the family of Sadat was Sayyid Khizar Khan" is correct statement.
15. The major source of royal income in medieval north India was "Jaziyah".
16. "Silver, gold, copper" are the metals of the coins Tanks, Shashgani and Jital of the Sultanate period.
17. "Madad-e-Mash - pension to scholars and saints" by the Sultans is correct statement.
18. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
19. Sadaat or Sayyid Dynasty was established by "Khizr Khan" who was succeeded by his son

LODHI DYNASTY

1. The first ruler of Lodhi Dynasty was "Behlol Lodhi".
2. "Sikandar Lodhi" laid foundation of Agra city.
3. The duration of reign of Lodhi Dynasty was "1451 to 1526".
4. "Madad-e-Mash - pension to scholars and saints by the Sultans" is incorrect.
5. The official language of the Delhi sultanate was "Persian".
6. Historical wars of Panipat are very famous. This battle field is located in Indian Punjab. The number of major wars that were fought in this field is "Three".
7. The significance of 21 April 1526 is "First War of Panipat was fought".
8. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty (Lodhi Dynasty) in India was "Bahlol Lodhi".
9. The founder of the Lodhi Dynasty was "Bahlol Lodhi" whose duration of reign was from 1451 to "1489".
10. Bahlol was succeeded by his "Son".
11. Lodhi Dynasty was a Pashlun dynasty that was the last Afghan tribe to rule the "Delhi Sultanate".
12. Bahlol Khan Lodhi (r.1451-89) was the nephew and son-in-law of Islam Khan (Malik Sultan Shah Lodhi), the governor of Sirhind in (Punjab), India and succeeded him as the governor of Sirhind during the reign of

13. "Mubarak Khan" after his death on May 20, 1421.
20. Mubarak Shah styled himself as "Muizz-ud-Din Mubarak Shah".
21. Tankh-i-Mubarak Shahi was written by "Yahya-bin-Ahmad".
22. The last ruler of Sadaat dynasty was "Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah".
23. The last ruler of Sadaat dynasty, Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah voluntarily abdicated the throne of the Delhi sultanate in favor of Bahlol Khan Lodi on "April 19, 1451".
24. The duration of the reign of Alam Shah was "1445 - 1451".
25. Sadaat Dynasty was founded by Khizar Khan in "1414".
26. The Sayyid dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate is called so because "its founder and his successors were descendant of the prophet Muhammad".

"Sayyid dynasty"

13. The first Portuguese Armada "Vasco da Gama" came to India in the reign of "Lodhi".
14. Vasco Da Gama came to India in "1498".
15. Mughal dynasty was to Bahadur Shah Zafar as Lodhi dynasty was to "Ibrahim Lodhi".
16. The first war of Panipat was fought in between "Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi and Babar".
17. The last Muslim Dynasty ruling over Delhi before the invasion of Mongols was "Lodhi Dynasty".
18. Collectively the number of sultans belonging to five Muslim Dynasties who ruled over Dehli for 300 years is "35".
19. The Lodhi Dynasty was ended in "1526".
20. Lodhi dynasty ruled for "75".
21. The last ruler of Lodhi dynasty was "Ibrahim Lodhi".
22. The founder of the first Afghan dynasty in India was "Bahlol Lodhi".
23. The number of sultans belonging to five dynasties who were assassinated by Muslim rebels is "19".
24. Babur defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodhi in "1526".
25. Mughal dynasty was founded by Babur in "1526".
26. Chaghatai Turks were also known as "Mughals".

27. Babur met with some rebellion forces in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra. The forces are from Sultan "Ibrahim Lodhi".
28. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the battle of Panipat in "1526".
29. The Rajputs were defeated in the Battle of Khanwah and Rana Sangha was narrowly escaped. The name of the victory of Khanwah, where Rajputs after their discomfiture gathered together under Medini Rao was "Fortress of Chanderi".
30. Babar invaded India in 1526 during the reign of "Ibrahim Lodhi".
31. "Bihar and Jaunpur" are the cities where Afghans created disturbances by supporting the cause of Ibrahims Lodhi's brother Mahamud Lodhi.
32. At the approach of the Mughals, the Afghan chiefs surrendered to Babur. Mahmud Lodhi, being deserted by his supporters sought shelter with the ruler of Bengal which compelled Babur to approach Bengal. The ruler of Bengal at that time was "Nasrat Shah".
33. Babur met with Afghans in 1529 and inflicted defeat on them in the "Battle of Gogra".
34. Babar's 12,000 army force faced a huge force of Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. The number of his army was "100,000".
35. The battle that marked an end to the Dehli Sultanate in Sub-continent in 1526 was "Battle of Panipat I".
36. Babur became the master of the whole of

MUGHAL DYNASTY

Zahir-ud-Din Babur

1. Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire in India.
2. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526 by defeating Ibrahim Lodhi.
3. The Delhi Sultanate virtually ended due to the invasion of Babur.
4. Bala Hissar Fort, Peshawar was built by Mughal Emperor Zahid-ud-Din Babar in the 16th Century AD.
5. Babar came to India originally from Fergana.
6. Emperor Babur's last resting place is in Kabul.
7. Babur king's tomb is not situated in sub-continent.
8. Kamran Baradari is one of the oldest Mughal monuments and is located in Lahore. Kamran was Son of Babar/step brother of Humayun.
9. Tuzuk-e-Babari was originally written in Turkish.
10. Inam land given to Ulema and Scholars in Mughal Period.
11. Babar Nama is written in Chagatai language.
12. "King" office held supreme judicial authority during Mughal rule.
13. With the advent of the Mughals on the stage of the Sub-continent a new chapter was opened in the history of the Sub-continent. The founder of Mughal Empire was "Babur".
14. The beginning of Mughal rule in the Sub-continent in 1526 happened with the historic battle of "Panipat".
15. The Mughal Empire was founded by Zahir-ud-Din Babar in "1526".

16. Babur became the ruler of Farghanah, now Khokand in Turkistan, at the age of twelve on the death of his father. Umer Sheikh Mirza on 6 June 1494. He was born in "14 February 1483".
17. Babar's daughter Gulbadan Begum enumerated the qualities of Babar in her book, *Humayun Nama*.
18. The duration of Babar's rule over the Sub-continent was "1526-1530".
19. In 1496, two years after the death of his uncle Ahmad Mirza, Babur made his first attempt to capture Samarkand, but without success. However, he became succeeded to capture the Samarkand in "1497".
20. Babur fell seriously ill at Samarkand and taking advantage of his illness and absence a revolt was raised in Farghanah. He went back to his homeland which had fallen into the hands of rebels. He then went to Samarkand but that too was lost. Babur recaptured Farghanah in 1498 but he again lost it in "1500".
21. Babur succeeded again in capturing Samarkand in 1501, but after eight months, he was given crushing defeat by one of his implacable enemies and consequently lost Samarkand. The enemy was "Shaibani Khan".
22. In 1504, Babur occupied "Kabul".
23. Babur captured two cities in 1513 with the help of the Shah of Persia. The cities were "Samarkand & Bokhara".
24. Babur fought in the field of Panipat on April 21, 1526 and while defeating it captured Delhi and Agra, he fought against "Ibrahim Lodhi".
25. Babar after being driven from Samarkand by the Uzbeks established his rule in Kabul in "1504".
26. Babar wrote *Risala-i-Validiya* in Turkish poetry which was originally the work of Khwaja Obeidullah.
27. Babar raided the Punjab from Afghanistan and finally defeated the last of the Delhi sultans, the Lodhis, at the battle of Panipat in "1526".
28. Babur came into conflict with Rana Sangha of Mewar - the hero of the hundred fights - in the field of Khanwah in "1527".
29. The Rajputs were defeated in the Battle of Khanwah and Rana Sangha was narrowly escaped. The victory of Khanwah, where Rajputs after their discomfiture gathered together under Medini Rao was "Fortress of Chanderi".
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- Muhammad Lodhi in the cities of "Bihar" and "Jaunpur".
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35. Delhi Sultanate came to an end in Sub-continent in 1526 in the "Battle of Panipat I".
36. "Qatub-din Aibek" became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1206.
37. Battle of Haldighati was fought in 1576.
38. Babur became the master of the whole of northern the Sub-continent from Kabul to Bengal in the "Battle of Gogra", "Battle of Khanwah" and "Battle of Panipat".
39. Babur was born at Andijan, the capital of Farghana, and died at Bengal. He died in "26 December 1530".
40. In "Aram Bagh in Agra", the Babur was buried according to his own direction - although, later his body was carried to Kabul and buried on a hill-side.
41. Babur's autobiography is "*Tuzuk-i-Babur*", "*Waqi al-i-Babur*" and "*Baburnamah*".
42. The battle of Khanwah commonly known as Tabaqat-i-Baburi, that appears to be an amplified version of Babur's account of the battle was written by "Shaikh Zain-ud-Din Wafa".
43. The word Mughal derives from Mongol meaning anyone from "Central Asia".
44. Babar was descendant of "Tamerlane" and "Genghiz Khan".
45. Babar learnt the use of artillery from Ustad Ali and Mustafa-his two Turkish officers.
46. In 1530 Babar was succeeded by "Humayun".
47. Babur's Memories were first written in Turkish. In the time of Akbar it was translated into Persian and later into English by Erskin, Beveridge and others. However, it was translated into Persian by "Abdur Rahman Khan-i-Khanam".
48. The great grandson of Timur Lang, the Mongol conqueror was "Babar".
49. Mughal emperors ruled the Sub-continent for more than "300 years".
50. Babar was succeeded by his son Humayun in "1530".
51. Mughal Emperors were Muslims and direct

- descendants of "Ghengaiz Khan".
52. The name Mughal is derived from the original homelands of the Timurids, the Central Asian steppes once conquered by Genghis Khan and hence known as "Moghulistan".
53. The term "Moghulistan" means "Land of Mongols".
54. The full name of Babur was "Zahir ud-din Muhammad Babur".
55. As Babur was descended from Timur, the dynasty is sometimes referred to as the

- "Timund dynasty".
56. Babur was descended from Timur through his father and from his mother side, he was direct descendent of "Genghis Khan".
57. Babur was succeeded by his eldest son "Humayun".
58. Babur used artillery in "warfare".
59. First battle of Panipat was fought between "Babur and Lodi".
60. "Shah Alam-II" was the Mughal emperor who accepted the British pension firstly.

Nasir-ud-Din Muhammad Humayun

1. Art and Architect reached its climax during the reign of Humayun.
2. Humayun was removed from throne by Sher Shah Suri.
3. Humayun the Mughal king who was thoroughly defeated and had to live in exile before recapturing India.
4. Kamran's Bara-Dari in Lahore is named after Humayun's brother.
5. "Humayun Nama" was written by Gulbadan Begum.
6. Gulbadan Begum was Humayun Sister.
7. Humayun Nama was an account of personal memoir of Humayun.
8. On his accession to the throne Humayun gave his brother Kamran Kabul and Kandhar.
9. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was Humayun.
10. Humayun lost his kingdom in Hindustan but relieved it after about 15 years in exile.
11. Humayun the Mughal Emperor who died in 1556 after falling from stairs.
12. Mughal Emperor Humayun's tomb is situated at Delhi.
13. Humayun ascended the throne at Agra on 30 December 1530.
14. The accession of throne to Humayun was delayed, because of the nomination of Sayyid Mehdi Khawaja, Babur's brother in law and husband of Khanzada Begum? The conspiracy was created by "Nizamuddin Ali Muhammad Khalifa".
15. Humayun's first military expedition was directed against the Afghans under the leadership of "Sultan Mahmud Lodhi".
16. Humayun defeated the Afghans in August, 1532 in "Battle of Dadrah".
17. After defeating Afghans Humayun next marched against the Fort of Chunar and the Afghan chief soon surrendered to him. The

- Afghan leader having the hold of Chunar at that time was "Sher Khan".
18. Bahadur Shah was the distinguished ruler of Gujrat. After the long conflict with Bahadur Shah, Humayun finally occupied the whole of Gujrat in "1535".
19. During the Humayun's rule, the ruler of Geyral was "Bahadur Shah".
20. The main rivals of Humayun were "Muhammad Lodhi, Bahadur Shah, Sher Shah and Sher Khan".
21. The strongest enemy of Humayun was "Sher Shah Suri".
22. Humayun was made homeless wanderer after the defeat of "Qanauj".
23. After wandering in different states to seek help, at last Humayun decided to leave for Persia. He reached Persia in "1541".
24. The young king of Persia accorded Humayun a warm reception. The king was known as "Shah Tahmasp".
25. Shah of Persia assured Humayun of every help and Humayun accepted it reluctantly on the terms that "Humayun will become Shia. They agree that Shiaism will be spread in the sub-continent. He also promised that Qandahar will be return to the Shia".
26. In 1545, with the help of Persian troops Humayun captured "Kabul & Qandhar".
27. Having got rid of all his rivals, Humayun marched towards India in November, 1554. He captured Lahore in "1555".
28. The date of death of Humayun is "24 January 1556".
29. Humayun was ousted by "Sher Shah Suri".
30. Humayun was deprived of his throne by "Sher Shah Suri".
31. The name of Humayun's mother was Maham Sultana.
32. Humayun regained the throne in "1555".
33. "Humayun" the Mughal emperor died in 1556 after falling down from his library stairs.

34. "Gulbadan Begum" wrote "Humayun Nama"
35. "Gulbadan Begum" wrote an historical account

Sher Shah Suri

during the Mughal period.

Kabul in Afghanistan".

1. Sher Shah (original name Farid Khan) was born in 1472 at Bajwara near "Hoshiarpur".
2. "Tankhi-i-Sher" was written in order to pay regard to Shah Sur's success in administration by "Abbas Sarwani".
3. In 1522 Sher Shah entered into the service of an independent ruler of Bihar. The name of the ruler was "Bihar Khan Lohani".
4. Sher Shah entered into the service of rule of Bihar, Bihar Khan Lohani in "1522".
5. The original name of Sher Shah was Farid. He was given title by the Bahar Khan Lodhi for having shown gallantry by killing a tiger. The title was "Sher Khan".
6. Sher Khan went to Agra and took service under Babur in the year "1527".
7. In 1528, Sher Shah left the Mughal Service.
8. In 1530, Sher Shah captured the important fortress of Chunar after the death of its ruler. The ruler at that time was "Taj Khan".
9. Sher Shah was brought into direct conflict with the Mughals in "Capture of Chunar".
10. Sher Shah left the Mughal service in "1528".
11. "Humayun" was the Mughal ruler who marched against Sher Shah and the latter saved by timely submission.
12. Name the ruler of Bihar who sought the help of Mahmud Shah, the ruler of Bengal to oust Sher Shah from power "Jalal Khan".
13. Sher Shah met with the forces of allied troops of Mahmud Shah and Jalal Khan in 1534 and came out as victorious at "Suraja Garh".
14. Sher Shah defeated Humayun in the Battle of Chausa (June 26, 1539) and again in the Battle of "Bilgram (May 17, 1540)".
15. On the death of Sher Shah, his son Jalal Khan ascended the throne in 1545 under the title of "Islam Shah".
16. Islam Shah was succeeded by his son who was murdered by his uncle Mohammad Adil Shah. The name of the son was "Firuz Khan".
17. The greatest achievement of Sher Shah Sur was "Construction of Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) from Chittagong in Eastern Bengal to
18. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India until his death in "22 May, 1545".
19. Sher Shah Suri ousted Humayun and ruled the India. His reign was called as "Suri Dynasty".
20. Sher Shah Suri ruled the subcontinent for "5 years".
21. The Suri Empire was established by a Muslim dynasty of Afghan origin who ruled a vast territory in the Indian subcontinent between "1540-1557".
22. During the reign of Sher Shah Suri, the capital of Indian Subcontinent was "Delhi".
23. Sher Shah invaded Bengal and appeared before the gates of Gaur in the year "1537".
24. Suri dynasty ruled the subcontinent for almost "7 years".
25. The successor of Sher Shah Suri was "Islam Shah Suri".
26. Suri dynasty was disestablished in "1557".
27. Grand Trunk Road was previously known as "Sadak-e-Azam, "Badshahi Sadak" and "Shahrah-e-Azam".
28. System of tri-metalism was introduced and the term rūpiya came to be used as the name for a silver coin of a standard weight of 178 grains, which was the precursor of the modern rupee. This main achievement was occurred in the era of "Suri Dynasty".
29. The tomb of Sher Shah Suri is located in the middle of an artificial lake at Sasaram, a town that stands on the "Grand Trunk Road".
30. The last ruler of Suri Dynasty was "Adil Shah Suri".
31. Humayun regained his throne in "1555".
32. Humayun was succeeded by his son named "Akbar".
33. During the reign of Shershad Suri, Qazi Fazilat was "The Governor of Bengal".
34. Kabulyat and Patta as instruments of settlement were introduced during the reign of "Sher Shah Suri".

AKBAR THE GREAT

1. Akbar Mughal King made Lahore his capital for 14 years.
2. Akbar the Mughal Emperor whose Revenue Minister was Todar Mal.
3. Lahore Fort and Attock Fort were constructed by Akbar.
4. The second Battle of Panipat was fought during the reign of Akbar.
5. Death of Akbar and accession of Jehangir was took place in 1605.
6. Emperor Akbar was born in Umerkot.
7. Mullah Do Piazza was an Akbar's chief advisor and one of Navratnas.

8. The first Indian ruler to organise Hajj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was Akbar.
9. Akbar was a great builder. He constructed and founded Gujrat Fort.
10. To follow secularism in India Mughal Rajput alliance was made by Akbar.
11. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by Akbar.
12. Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar in 1582.
13. Abul Fazal the celebrated Mughal court poet and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarname.
14. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Mian Tansen. His original name was Ramtanu Pande.
15. Jalal ud-Din Muhammad Akbar) was also known as: "Shahanshah Akbar-e-Azam or Akbar the Great".
16. Birbal accepted Akbar's "Din-e-Ilahi".
17. Jazya was abolished by Akbar in 16th Century.
18. Akbar was crowned on 14 February 1556, at "Kalanaur".
19. At the time of accession to the throne, Akbar was a boy of thirteen. His guardian was "Bairam Khan".
20. Akbar had many rivals vis-à-vis throne. The two Sur princes, Ibrahim Sur and Sikandar Sur were contesting for throne. But the most prominent and powerful of all was the Hindu minister of Adil Shah was "Himu".
21. During Akbar's rule, two important states were occupied by Himu and he ascended the throne under the title of Vikram aditya, the name of the states were "Dehli & Agra".
22. Himu ascended the throne with the title "Vikramaditya".
23. Akbar established a separate department of Painting, the chairman of this department was the famous painter Khwaja Abdus Samad.
24. Abdussamad was an inhabitant of Persia who came to India from Shiraz.
25. Bairam Khan and Akbar met with Himu when he marched against Mughals after the capture of Dehli and Agra (in this field Mughals were victorious) in the field of "Panipat in Nov. 1556".
26. After the battle of Panipat Akbar turned towards the Sur claimants to throne and defeated them. One of the Sur leader who surrendered and died in 1569 was "Sikandar Sur".
27. Akbar built a walled capital near Agra. The name of the capital was "Fatehpur Sikri".
28. Akbar builds the walled capital at Agra in "1571".
29. Muhammad Adil Shah met his death in a conflict with the king of Bengal in "1557".
30. Akbar extended his dominion by the conquest of Gawalior, Aymer, and Jaunpur in the years "1558-1560".
31. "There is no lamp like thee in our family" (and that person was appointed as Governor of Gandahar and was rewarded with the Jagir of Sirhind) by Humayun. The name of that person was "Bairam Khan".
32. The regency of Bairam Khan lasted for four years. He was dismissed from his office by Akbar in early 1560.
33. Bairam Khan raised revolt against Akbar for being deprived from his office. Ultimately Bairam Khan was defeated. Akbar pardoned him and permitted him to proceed to Mecca. On the way to Mecca he was murdered by an Afghan in Gujrat at "Patan".
34. Meer Sam an in Akbar's time, managed the affairs of the royal palace, Haram and kitchen.
35. In Akbar's time, Amal Guzar was the officer who collected the revenue from the districts.
36. Bitkchi prepared the data about the quality of land and its produce.
37. On the same basis, the Amal Guzar fixed the revenue.
38. Bitkchi was the second important officer in the Revenue department.
39. Akbar was also impressed by Jainism. He invited the eminent Jain scholar Heer Vijay Sun from Tam Gachh in Gujarat to know about this religion.
40. Impressed by Zoroastrianism, the holy fire was kept burning in Akbar's palace.
41. Following the tradition of Hindu kings, Akbar started appealing for Darshan of his people from the Jharokha of his palace.
42. In Akbar's time, the Prime Minister was known Wazir or Vakil-i-Mutlaq.
43. In Akbar's time, the Finance Minister was called Wazir or Deewan.
44. Mujaffar Khan was the first to be appointed as Wazir during Akbar's time.
45. At Tilwara, a war was fought between Bairam Khan and the army of Akbar. Bairam Khan was defeated.
46. In early days of his rule Akbar was under the influence of Harem particularly his foster another Maham Anga.
47. This is why some historian call the early years of Akbar as "Purda-rule" or Peticcoatgovernment.
48. When Maham Anga died, the so-called short Peticcoat government of Akbar's time ended.
49. In 1562 Akbar abolished the slavere system.
50. Akbar was the first Muslim ruler who got maximum success in Rajasthan.

51. Akbar's second attack on Gujarat is considered to be not only the fastest invasion of Akbar's time but the fastest in the history of the world of that age.
52. In 1595 during Akbar's time Muzaffar Hussain was the Persian Governor of Qandahar.
53. Akbar's mother Hamida Bano Begum was a religious lady of a Sufi Shia family.
54. Raja Birbal died fighting on the royal side in the Afghan-Baluchi rebellion during Akbar's time.
55. In 1571 was built an Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri where every Thursday, religious deliberation were held.
56. Akbar remained for two years more under the influence of his foster mother Maham Anaga, her son Adam Khan and her relatives (This period is also called as the period of 'Petticoat Government') having the duration of '1560-1562'.
57. Akbar himself took upon the task of administration without any influence in the year '1562'.
58. The regency of Bairam Khan lasted for '4 years'.
59. Mohammad Hussain, the famous author of Akbar's Court was adorned with the title of Zari Qalam.
60. 'Khan Zaman' was the Uzbek leader of Jaunpur who raised the standard of revolt in 1565 and faced a crushing defeat by the hands of Akbar.
61. Akbar also entered into matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs. The first Rajput of Amber who gave his daughter in marriage to him was 'Raja Bihari Mal'.
62. During the early period of his reign Akbar conquered Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Gwalior and Jaunpur. Malawa was conquered in 1561. The ruler of the Malawa when Akbar captured it was 'Baz Bahadur'.
63. The name of the person that was sent by Akbar to conquer the Rajput state of Gondwana was 'Asif Khan, Governor of Kara'.
64. The name of Akbar's Hindu wife was 'Maryam Al Zamami'.
65. The siege of Chitor was one of the famous military enterprises of Akbar. He captured the fort of Chitor in '1567'.
66. With the fall of Chitor, all the Rajput chiefs submitted to Akbar except the Rajput of Mewar. His name was 'Rana Pratap'.
67. Rana Pratap was defeated, but he never lost heart, later he recovered the greatest part of his kingdom except Chitor, Amjer and Mandalgarh in the battle of 'Battle of Haldi Ghat'.
68. The son of Rana who tried to carry on the struggle against the Mughal emperor, Akbar, but was defeated by 'Amer Singh'.
69. Akbar conquered Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Gwalior and Jaunpur. He conquered Malawa in '1561'.
70. Akbar himself marched against the ruler of Bengal and drove him out of Patna and Hajipur in the year '1574'.
71. In 1575, a decisive battle was fought in Orissa in which Daud was defeated and made to do homage and pay tribute to Akbar at 'Tukario'.
72. Daud broke his promise and Akbar again ordered his army to march against him. Daud was defeated and killed in July 1576 in a battle near 'RajMahal'.
73. Bengal became a part of the Mughal Empire in the year 'July 1576'.
74. Akbar suppressed the rebellion in Bengal that had aroused in 1580 in the year '1582'.
75. 'Mirza Muhammad Hakim' was the ruler of Kabul who advanced up to Lahore to attack the Punjab, for which Akbar himself led the expedition to Kabul in 1581.
76. Akbar annexed Qandahar to the Mughal Empire in the year '1595'.
77. The Deccan campaign was brought to a close with the capture of the famous fortress of Asirgarh in 160. However, Akbar became the master of the whole of Hindustan in '1602'.
78. Akbar was died in the autumn of 1605 from 'Diarrhoea'.
79. Akbar took very bold step(s) in 1579 that is/are considered the great blow at the authority of the Ulema. Those steps were 'Displaced the Chief Imam of Jama Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri and himself read Khutba from the Pulpit' and 'Issued a decree known as Mehazar or infallibility Decree'.
80. Akbar promulgated the famous Din-i-Ilahi (amalgam of Islamic and Hinduism practices) in '1582'.
81. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati.
82. Akbar the great was a great patron of 'Mughal Art and Literature'.
83. When Akbar died his empire stretched from central India to Kashmir, and included 'Rajasthan & Sindh'.
84. Akbar's so-called Deen-i-Ilahi was practically opposed by a religious scholar named as 'Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Serhandi'.
85. Akbar moved the capital of his empire from Agra to Lahore in '1585'.
86. Akbar shifted his capital back to Agra where he reigned until his death in the year '1599'.
87. Besides Akbar, one more emperor tried to

establish a new Deen but he did not carry it on the suggestion of Sufis. His name was 'Ala-ud-Din Khalji'.

88. The name of the religion promulgated by Akbar was 'Din-i-Ilahi'.
89. Akbar annexed Kashmir to his empire in '1586'.
90. Akbar conquered two states in 1591 & 1595 respectively. The name these two states were 'Sindh and Baluchistan'.
91. Akbar did belong to 'Sunni Sect'.
92. For establishing his position in the heart of Hindus, Akbar tried to unite Hindu & Muslims under one banner and was called 'Father of Nationalism'.
93. The two dangerous movements which pushed Islam into a dangerous situation were 'Bhugli Movement & Wahdat-ul Wajood Movement'.
94. The philosophy that was presented by Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi against the movement of Wahdat-ul Wajood was known as 'Wahdat-ul-Shahud'.
95. Akbar was succeeded by his son 'Jahangir'.
96. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was 'Akbar'.
97. Akbarnama which literally means Book of Akbar is an official biographical account of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor, written in Persian. It includes vivid and detailed descriptions of his life and times. The book is written by 'Abul Fazi'.
98. Ain-e-Akbari was the book written on the life of 'Akbar'.
99. Abul Fazl is known as 'Navaratnas (Nauratan)'.
100. The word Navaratnas (Nauratan) was a term applied to a group of nine extraordinary people in an emperor's court in India. Nauratan means 'nine gems'.
101. Abul Fazal, Faizi, Miyan Tansen, Raja Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Fakir Aziao-Din, Mullah Do Plaza and Birbal are 'Navaratnas (Nauratan) of Akbar'.

Jahangir

- In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe was sent by the English King to the court of Jahangir.
- Tazuk-e-Jahangiri was initially written by Jahangir.
- Shah Jahan built the mausoleum of Jahangir in 1637 AD in Lahore.
- Jahangir's tomb is located in Lahore.
- Jahangir installed the 'Chain of Justice'.
- British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
- On the eighth day of his father's death Jahangir ascended the throne at 'Agra'.
- Jahangir ascended the throne in '1605'.
- 'Jhangir' set up the chain of justice to redress the grievances of oppressed people.
- Tobacco was introduced for cultivation during the reign of Jahangir.
- Jahangir established Justice Courts.

102. Shahanshah Akbar-e-Azam was the third ruler of 'Mughal Empire'.
103. Born in Umerkot, Sindh, Jalal-ud-Din Muhammad Akbar was died at the age of 63 and buried in Sikandra, Agra on '27th October 1605'.
104. Akbar was succeeded by his eldest son named 'Jahangir'.
105. Salim Nuruddin Jahangir (20 September 1569 – 8 November 1627) was the fourth Mughal Emperor, that ruled the subcontinent from '1605-1627'.
106. 'Birbal' accepted Akbar's 'Din-e-Ilahi'.
107. 'King' office held supreme judicial authority during Mughal rule?
108. The Second War of Panipat was fought in 1556 between 'Akbar and Hemu'.
109. 'He abolished both the Jaziya and the pilgrim tax is true statement of Akbar's policy towards the Hindus'.
110. 'Foliated arches' are the elements not found in Akbar's architecture.
111. 'Dam' was not a silver coin during Akbar.
112. Under Akbar, the Mir Bakshi was required to look after 'military affairs'.
113. The text of the document called Mahzar, by which Akbar assumed the role of supreme arbiter in the matters of religion is found in 'Abul Fazi's Akbarnama'.
114. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of 'Akbar' ruler.
115. The Mahzarnama was promulgated by Emperor Akbar in '1579 A.D'.
116. 'John Mildenhall' was ambassadors of Queen Elizabeth who visited Akbar's court to obtain a Firman for trade in Gujarat.
117. 'Akbar' the ruler of India issued Mahzarnama to take all the religious matters into his own hands.
118. 'Akbar' built the Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri.
119. Second battle of Panipat was fought between 'Akbar and Hemu'.

12. Another name by which Jahangir is known in the annals of history is "Shehzada Saleem".
13. The nickname of Shehzada Saleem was "Shaikho".
14. Early in his reign Jahangir had to face a serious situation created by the rebellion of his son. The name of his son was "Khurram".
15. Jahangir led the army against his rebellious son, defeated and captured him with his principal supporters. Jahangir defeated his son at "Jalundar".
16. The name of the Sikh guru who supported the cause of Khuram and was asked to explain his conduct in the court, and later sentenced to death was "Arjun".
17. Akbar conquered Qandahar in 1595, the Persian King who recaptured Qandahar from Jahangir was "Shah Abbas".
18. Qandahar was recaptured by the Persian King Shah Abbas in "1622".
19. Marriage of Jahangir with Nur Jahan is one of the most important events in the history of Mughals. Her real name was "Mehr-un-Nisa".
20. Jahangir got married with Nur Jahan in the year "1611".
21. Nur Jahan was buried in a mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore) which she herself built during her life time. She died in "1645".
22. The mausoleum of Nur Jahan is situated at "Shahdara".
23. Rebellion of Bengal aroused once again in the period of Jahangir. Jahangir sent Islam Khan to subdue the rebellion. The name of the person who was heading the rebellion in Bengal but was defeated and killed by the hands of Mughal emperor in 1612 was "Uthman".
24. Mewar was an independent state. Jahangir did not like it. Jahangir sent his son Khurram who defeated Raja Amar Singh in the year "1613".
25. Jahangir followed the imperialistic policy of his father in Deccan. But all his efforts ended in failure owing partly to the strength of Deccan kingdom, Ahmadnagar under and able minister and partly to the quarrel amongst generals of Mughal army. The minister of Deccan kingdom was "Maik Ambar".
26. In 1616, Prince Khurram became successful in recapturing Ahmadnagar and got the title of Shah Jahan. But due to weaknesses of Mughals and officially opposed the advance of Mughals till his death. He was died in "1626".
27. Jahangir's conquest in Punjab that proved to be a crowning success and which had once defied the authority of Akbar was "Capture of the fortress of Kangra".
28. Behaviour of Jahangir and intrigues of Nur Jahan were the causes of Prince Khuram's - son of Jahangir - rebellion. However, Khuram was defeated in March 1623 by Imperialist force under Mehabat Khan in the battle of "Billockpur".
29. After three years of rebellion of Jahangir's son Khurram, he surrendered to his father and asked pardon for his past conduct. He sent his two sons to court as a guarantee of his good behaviour. The names of his sons were "Dara & Aurangzeb".
30. After getting pardon for his rebellion, Khurram was given to government of "Balaghat".
31. The ruler of Mewar Raja Amar Singh was defeated by "Khurram".
32. As a result of Prince Khurram's rebellion, a city was lost to Mughals. The name of the city was "Qandahar".
33. In 1616 one of the sons of Jahangir recaptured Ahmadnagar and got the title of Shah Jahan. His name was "Prince Khurram".
34. Jahangir died in "1628".
35. The English enjoyed trade facilities during the reign of Mughal Emperor "Jahangir".
36. The English first step in the Sub-continent for trading purpose in "1612".
37. "Jahangir" Mughal emperors left a legacy of magnificent mosques, palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations.
38. The East India Company built its first factory in the west coast city of "Surat".
39. Zanjeer-e-Adal (Chain of Justice) was erected during the reign of Mughal emperor "Jahangir".
40. The duration of Jahangir's reign was "1605 to 1628".
41. The successor of Jahangir was "Shah Jahan".
42. The mausoleum of Jahangir was made by "Nur Jahan at Lahore".
43. Shalimar Gardens was built on the shore of Dal Lake in Kashmir by "Jahangir".
44. The famous monument made by Jahangir to his favourite pet deer named as Hiran Minar is located in "Sheikhpura".
45. Shalimar Gardens was built on the shore of Dal Lake in Kashmir in 1619 for Nur Jahan by "Jahangir".
46. "Bishandas" was sent by Emperor Jahangir on a diplomatic mission to Persia, to paint the Shah's portrait.
47. The ambassador of Emperor James I, who

reached in the court of Jahangir in 1615 was

Shah Jahan

1. Shah Jahan Mughal emperor was born at Lahore in 1592.
2. Indian ruler Shah Jahan built the white marble Taj Mahal in Agra, India. It was designed as a tomb for his beloved wife.
3. Bernier visited India during the reign of Shah Jahan.
4. The Peacock throne was made for Shah Jahan.
5. The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in 1642.
6. Shalimar Garden is located in the city of Lahore.
7. The famous Taj Mahal at Agra was built by Shah Jahan.
8. The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by Shah Jahan.
9. On the death of Jahangir, the struggle for succession was started between his two servicing sons. The name of the sons were "Shah Jahan and Shahjyar".
10. Shah Jahan born was born in "1592 Lahore".
11. Shah Jahan ascended the throne under the title of Shahanshah Al-Sultan al-Azam wal Khaqan al-Mukarram, Malik-ul-Sultanat, Ala Hazrat Abu'l-Muzaffar Shahab ud-din Muhammad Shah Jahan I, Sahib-i-Qiran-i-Sani, Padshah Ghazi Zillullah, Firdaus-Ashiyani, Shahanshah—e—Sultanant Ull Hindiya Wal Mughaliya in "1628".
12. Shah Jahan ruled over the Sub-continent for "30 years".
13. In the first year of his reign, Shah Jahan called upon to cope with the rebellion of Jujhar Singh, the son of Bir Singh Bundela, who had been favoured by Jahangir because of his part in the assassination of Abu-Fazal. Though the rebel chief submitted for a time, yet he created troubles until he was defeated and ultimately driven out of his country in "1634".
14. In the second year of Shah Jahan's reign a formidable rebellion broke out by an ex-vice-roy of the Deccan. The name of the vice-roy was "Khan Jahan Lodhi".
15. Khan Jahan Lodhi entered into an alliance with Sultan of Ahmadnagar and gave considerable troubles to Mughals. Hunted from place to place with imperialists, he was ultimately defeated and killed with his sons in 1631. He was defeated at "Tal Sehouda, North of Kalinjar".
16. Shah Jahan got married with Arjumand Banu Begum in "1612".
17. Shah Jahan was married to Arjumand Begum (Mumtaz Mahal) at the age of "22".
18. Mumtaz Mahal was died of a fatal delivery in 1630, and after her death Shah Jahan built the famous Taj Mahal on the bank of "Jamuna".
19. The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mehal was built at "Agra".
20. Shah Jahan (January 5, 1592 – January 22, 1666) was emperor of the Mughal Empire in South Asia from "1628-1658".
21. In 1632 Qasim Khan, on the order of Shah Jahan, attacked the Portuguese and after a siege of three months they were completely perished. Qasim Khan was "Governor of Bengal".
22. In the fourth and fifth years of Shah Jahan's reign a terrible famine visited Gujrat, Khandesh and the Deccan and carried away a large portion of the population. The duration of that famine was "1630-1632".
23. An important incident took place in 1632 during the reign of Shah Jahan, it is "Annexation of Ahmadnagar to Mughal Empire".
24. During the reign of Shah Jahan, the territory of Ahmadnagar was divided between Shah Jahan and Adil Shah of Bijapur in the year "1636".
25. During the latter part of Jahangir's reign Qandahar was lost to Mughals. Shah Jahan recaptured it by skilful negotiation with the governor of Qandahar. The governor of Qandahar at that time was "Ali Mardan Khan".
26. Ali Mardan Khan, Governor of Qandahar during the reign of Shah Jahan, was not satisfied with the ruler of Persia for his treatment towards him so he surrendered the province to Mughals in the year "1638".
27. The failure of Shah Jahan in central Asia encouraged Shah Abbas II of Persia to recapture Qandahar. Shah Abbas attacked Qandahar and took it on 11th February, 1649. He attacked in the year "December 1648".
28. Shah Jahan sent one of his princes to conquer Qandahar, who attacked Qandahar on May 16, 1649 but failed to win success. The name of the prince was "Prince Aurangzeb".

29. Due to Shah Jahan's illness, a rumour spread to the distant parts of the empire that the emperor was no longer alive and the four sons of Emperor entered into fratricidal war and embittered the life of the Emperor. This incident happened in "1657".
30. Of four sons of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb became successful in capturing the throne and begged apology for his unexpected but circumstantial conduct to his father. Shah Jahan passed his time as a captive of his son for eight years and breathed his last in "1665".
31. "Abdul Hamid Lahori author of 'Padshanama', Inayat Khan author of 'Shah Jahanama' and Muhammad Salih author of 'Amal Salih' are the eminent poets who flourished in the reign of Shah Jahan.
32. The beginning of the British territorial acquisition in the Sub-continent was witnessed during the era of Mughal emperor "Shah Jahan".
33. The East India Company extended its commercial activities in Bengal in "1700 A.D".
34. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akbar's son, Jahangir and grandson "Shah Jahan".
35. The duration of the reign of Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan was "1628-1658".
36. In the fourth & fifth years of Shah Jahan's reign, a terrible calamity visited Gujrat, Khandesh & Deccan. The name of the calamity was "Famine".
37. Shah Jahan was ousted by his son Aurangzeb Alamgir in "1658".
38. Shah Jahan remained under the captivity of his son Aurangzeb for "8 months".
39. Last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne was "Muhammad Shah".
40. The Peacock throne was made for "Shahjahan".
41. Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal (the wife of Jahan), the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) in the Agra Fort, Jama Masjid at Delhi, Tomb of Jahangir, sections of the Lahore Fort that include the Moti Masjid, Sheesh Mahal, and Naulakha pavilion, Shahjahan Mosque are some of the beautiful examples of Mughal architecture made by "Shahjahan".
42. The Taj Mahal, the "teardrop on the cheek of eternity" (Rabindranath Tagore), was completed in 1648 by the emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife "Mumtaz Mahal".
43. The Taj Mahal (1630-1648) in Agra, India and the Shalimar Garden (1641-1642) in Lahore, Pakistan, are two sites which are on the world heritage list of "UNESCO".
44. One of the most beautiful monuments of the Shah Jahan that is also included in the New Seven Wonders of the World list is "Taj Mahal".
45. Shah Jahan died in "1665".
46. After Babur, Humayun, Akbar, and Jahangir, the fifth Mughal emperor was "Shah Jahan".
47. The Peacock Throne is also called as "Takht-e-Tavus".
48. The name comes from the shape of a throne, having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life, created for the Mughal Badshah Shah Jahan of India in "17th century".
49. The Koh-i-Noor, meaning "Mountain of Light" in Persian is a 105.6 metric carats diamond, weighing 21.6 grammes in the most recent cut state, and once the largest known diamond was the part of the crown of Mughal emperor "Shah Jahan".
50. The diamond is currently is on display at the Tower of London and is currently set in the crown of "Queen Elizabeth".
51. The world's first seamless celestial globe was built by Mughal scientists under the patronage of "Mughal Emperor Jehangir".
52. Abul Muzaffar Muhi u'd-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb (4 November 1618 - 3 March 1707) is commonly known as Aurangzeb, and by his imperial title Alamgir ("world-seizer"), was the "Sixth Mughal Emperor".
53. The Real name of Emperor Shahjahan was "Khurram Shahab-ud-din".
54. Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of "Shah Jahan".
55. Ustad Mansur was a famous painter in the region of "Jahangir".
56. "Ahmad Lahauri" is considered as the chief architect of Tajmahal.

Aurangzeb Alamgir

1. The last of the great Mughal Kings was "Alamgir".
2. Aurangzeb built the Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, in 1673
3. Badshahi Masjid was built during the reign of Aurangzeb.

4. Aurangzeb started ruling over India in "1707".
5. Aurangzeb was the Architect of Deccan Policy
6. Aurangzeb Ban Music in his regime
7. Aurangzeb reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707.
8. "Chaubuji" in Lahore was the gateway to the garden built for Princess Zeb-un-Nisa daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb
9. In 1659 AD Aurangzeb finally defeated Dara Shikoh and became the Emperor of India in the battle of Samugarh.
10. Prince Dara Shikoh was executed by his brother, Emperor Aurangzeb- Dara Shikoh was a disciple of Hazrat Mian Mir.
11. Aurangzeb captured Agra and proclaimed himself the emperor of Delhi in 1658 A.D after the battle of "Samugarh".
12. Aurangzeb ascended the throne with great splendour, for second time after defeating rivals, on 5th June under the title of "Abul Muzaffar Mohiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir Padshah Ghazi" in the year "1659".
13. One of the Mughal emperors who discontinued the Ilahi era of Akbar to satisfy the Sunni Muslims was "Aurangzeb".
14. The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the demise of "Aurangzeb".
15. The long reign of Aurangzeb may be divided into two almost equal parts the first (1658-1681) which was spent in Northern India, and the second was from 1682 to 1707 which was spent in "Deccan".
16. The long reign of Aurangzeb may be divided into two periods. The second part was spent in Deccan from 1682 to 1707, the first part was spent in "Northern India (1658-1681)".
17. In early part of 13th century the Ahoms, people of Mongolian origin, had migrated in upper Burma and captured part of the Brahmaputra valley. The Ahoms invaded the eastern frontier of the empire but a peace was ultimately concluded early in 1639. It happened in the era of "Shah Jahan".
18. During the reign of Aurangzeb, by taking advantage of the war of succession the Ahoms violated the treaty and occupied Gauhati. The event took place in "1658".
19. The name of the governor of Bengal who was appointed by the Aurangzeb to punish the Ahoms was "Mir Jumla".
20. In November, 1661, Mir Jumla, appointed by Aurangzeb started with a well-equipped army from Dacca to punish Ahoms. He entered Assam after annexing "Cooch Bihar".
21. Mr Jumla's army reached Garhagon on the orders of Aurangzeb, the capital of Ahoms, and defeated the Ahoms in the year "March 1662".
22. The success of Mughals over Ahoms proved short-lived. Mr Jumla soon fell ill and died in March 1633 on his way back to Deccan. After his death, Ahoms recaptured Kamrupa from the Mughals in the year "1667".
23. In 1667, Aurangzeb came deeply in trouble by some tribe under the leadership of Bhagu who crossed the Indus and captured several Mughal outposts. The tribe was known as "Yousufzais".
24. To crush Yousufzais Aurangzeb planned grand campaign and ordered three divisions to attack the enemy - one from court, other from Attock and third from "Kabul".
25. Aurangzeb posted on of his man at Jamrud to see the movements of Afghans. The name of the person was "Raja Jaswant Singh".
26. Peace was broken in the Frontier, during the reign of Aurangzeb, by the Afridis under their chieftain Ajmal Khan. The year was "1672".
27. To suppress the Afridis Aurangzeb sent a person who suffered a heavy loss in men and money at Ali Masjid in May, 1672. The name of the person was "Muhammad Amin Khan".
28. During the reign of Aurangzeb a Khatak chief joined the Ajmal Khan, leader of Afridis, and made the Mughal emperor worse than ever. The full name of the Khattak was "Khushal Khan Khattak".
29. For meeting the aggression of Ajmal Khan and Khushal Khan Khattak, Aurangzeb sent a person but proved in failure. The name of the person was "Mahabbat Khan".
30. After Mahabbat Khan Aurangzeb sent another person to meet with the aggression of Ajmal Khan and Khushal Khan, but proved failure (after this a successful conclusion of the Afghan wars came by Aurangzeb's policy of diplomacy and arms). The person was known as "Sujat Khan".
31. "Amin Khan" the governor of Kabul, retained office till 1698, appointed by Aurangzeb.
32. There was an open rebellion against Aurangzeb in 1669 which continues till the end of his reign with the regular intervals of time. The rebellions were "Jats of Mathura".
33. One of the Hindu Chiefs that roused against Aurangzeb and eventually committed suicide for fear of capture in the hands of Mughals was "Chapt Rai".
34. "Chatrasal Rai" the son of Chapt Rai who first served Aurangzeb loyally in the Deccan. But

- soon he raised rebellion against Aurangzeb and defeated the imperialists in several engagements.
- Before the death of Chatrasal Rai, during the reign of Aurangzeb, he was able to form an independent principality for himself in Malwa. He was died in "1731".
 - The Satnamis rose in revolt against Aurangzeb in 1672. The imperialist easily crushed the Satnamis, and restored peace in land. They lived in "Alwar" and Modern Patiala".
 - During the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan Sikhs rose in revolt. In the reign of Aurangzeb ninth Guru raised the standard of revolt against imperialist authority. The name of the Guru was "Teg Bahadur".
 - Guru Teg Bahadur was executed during the reign of Aurangzeb in "1675".
 - "Govinda" the guru of Sikhs fought against Mughals but was defeated and his two sons were also put to death.
 - A famous revolt in south that was a great factor to be reckoned with during the reign of Aurangzeb was "Marhatas".
 - Marhatas proved a great trouble for Aurangzeb. Their leader was "Shivaji".
 - Shivaji was crowned as a king at Raigarh during the reign of Aurangzeb in "16th June 1674".
 - Shivaji conquered many areas in the reign of Aurangzeb and annexed those to his kingdom. Before putting all his plans into

Decline of Mughal Empire

- Aurangzeb's death was followed by a war of succession among his four sons. Among his four sons, Shah Alam ascended the throne under the title of "Bahadur Shah".
- Bahadur Shah reigned from 1707 to 1712. In his reign Sikh revolt was on its peak. He died in "1712".
- Bahadur Shah's negligence to duty earned for him the title of "Headless King".
- After the death of Bahadur Shah his four sons fought for throne. Three were killed in the war and the eldest but the worst secured the throne with the help of Zulfiqar, chief minister of Emperor. The name of the emperor was "Jahandar Shah".
- Jahandar Shah was not a good ruler. Soon his authority was challenged by his nephew Farrukh Siyar. Jahandar Shah was subsequently murdered at the order of new emperor. The duration of his reign was "1712-

- execution, he was carried away by the unseen hand of death at the age of 53 in "1680".
- Aurangzeb conquered and annexed Bijapur in the year "1686".
 - The name of the state that was annexed and conquered by Aurangzeb in 1687 was "Golkonda".
 - Aurangzeb reached at the height of his power and glory in the year "1696".
 - Aurangzeb died in "1707".
 - The duration of the reign of Aurangzeb was "1658-1707".
 - Aurangzeb died at the age of "90 years".
 - The duration of Aurangzeb Alamgir's rule was "49 years".
 - Alamgir compiled a very popular digest "Fatawa-i-Alamgiri".
 - Alamgir was charged that he was trying to change "Dar-ul-Harb" in to "Darul-Islam".
 - During the reign of Alamgir the first British ship sailed up the Ganges in "1679".
 - Alamgir died in Deccan in 1707 at "Ahmadnagar".
 - The real name of Bahadur Shah who ascended the throne after the death of his father's (Alamgir) was "Shah Alam".
 - Aurangzeb reimposed "Jaziya".
 - "Aurangzeb" was named as "Zinda Pir" or "Living Saint" in Mughal India?
 - "Aurangzeb" is the author of "Raqqat-e-Alamgiri".

- 1713".
- Farrukh Siyar, nephew of Jahandar Shah, was a weak ruler. Duration of his reign was "1713-19".
- The dissolution of the Mughal Empire began to work speedily under the reign of "Mohammad Shah".
- Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi in the year "1739".
- The name of the person who founded the kingdom of Afghanistan and acquired the Indus territories, Punjab and Kashmir was "Ahmad Shah Durrani".
- The Sub-continent was invaded and Delhi was sacked in 1739 by "Nadir Shah".
- "Nadir Shah" and Ahmad Shah Abdali" are the warriors who invaded the Sub-continent while observing the weakness of imperial authority, during the reign of Mohammad Shah.
- Nadir Shah was assassinated in Tehran in

- "1747".
- Mohammad Shah, Mughal Emperor, was succeeded by his son Ahmad Shah whose reign was full of troubles and disturbances. Ahmad Shah reigned from 1748 to "1754".
- Ahmad Shah Abdali marched on Delhi and captured it during the reign of Mughal Emperor "Alamgir".
- Alamgir II reigned from 1754 to "1759".
- The revolt of Marhatas was finally crushed down by Ahmad Shah Abdali at "1761 Panipal".
- One of the Mughal Emperors who was nothing more than a figure-head. In his reign the power of state was actually on the hands of Ghaziuddin whose unscrupulous behaviour made many enemies in the court. The name of the Emperor was "Shah Alam".
- The duration of the reign of Shah Alam II was "1759-1806".
- The name of the son of Shah Alam II who became the emperor in 1806 and remained emperor till 1837 was "Akbar Shah II".
- The last Mughal emperor who ascended throne in 1837, he was son of Akbar Shah II was "Bahadur Shah II".
- The British began to come in the Sub-continent during "17th century".
- The battle of Plassey was fought in "1757".
- The First Sikh War (1645-48) was fought between Sikhs and British East India Company
- The winner of First Anglo-Sikh War was "British".
- The economic condition of Mughal Empire was so deteriorated that the last Mughal King was the pensioner of the East India Company. The name of the King was "Bahadur Shah II".
- In 1857, Bahadur Shah II (Zafar) joined the War of Independence. Indians desperately struggled to free his country from the yoke of British imperialism under the leadership of Bahadur Shah II. They met with utter failure. The duration of reign of Bahadur Shah II was "1837-58".
- In the War of Independence Bahadur Shah II was arrested by the British imperialists and was deported to "Rangoon".
- Last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah II was died in Rangoon during imprisonment of British imperialists. With him the Mughal rule in the Sub-continent came to an end. Bahadur Shah II was died in "1862".
- The number of Mughal emperors who ruled over Sub-continent was "17".
- Bukht Khan Rohila insisted Bahadur Shah Zafar to fight with the British imperialists till the last moments.
- Mughals ruled over the Sub-continent for "300 years".
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of "M. Shah Rangila. The Mughal Emperor".

Miscellaneous Questions

- Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
- Muhammad Shah was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne.
- Persian was the official language during the Muslim Rule in India.
- Hansraj, the pet antelope of Prince Salim is buried at Hiran Minar.
- Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore 1673.
- The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is Wah Gardens.
- Taj Mahal was built at Agra was mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal.
- Hiran Minar is a Monument to a pet deer.
- First Islamic ruler in subcontinent is Outabudin Aebak.
- Two kings of Hindustan are buried in Lahore, one is Jahangir, the other is Qutb-uddin Aibak.
- Qutbuddin Aibak the king who fell from the horse while playing Polo and died.
- The last Mughal king of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- The Last Mughal King Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon.
- The Court language of the Mughals in India was Persian.
- During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.
- Naushad Ali composed the music for the movie Mughal-e-Azam.
- The Mughal Empire in India was formally abolished in 1857 AD.
- 331 years Mughal Kings ruled over India.
- Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
- Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India".
- Noor Jahan, Asif Jah and Jahangir's tombs are located in Lahore.

22. Akbar was a great builder. He constructed and founded "Gujrat Fort".
23. Sher Shah Suri built the Rohtas Fort at the banks of river "Kahan".
24. "Tilla Jogian" is "Is a peak in the Sulaiman Range". It is mentioned in the epic love poem Heer Ranjha of Wans Shah" and is the place where Buddha is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion.
25. Moghul Prince Prince Muhammad Dars Shkuh who was executed for being an apostate by his own brother Aurangzeb, was a disciple of "Hazrat Mian Mir".
26. Rohtas Fort was built on the orders of Sher Shah Suri by "Raja Todar Mal".
27. The famous Babar-nama (or Tuzk-e-Babari) authored by Emperor Babar was written in which language "Chagatai".
28. In the battle of Kanwaha Babur defeated "Rana Sanga".
29. On his accession to the throne Humayun gave his brother Kamran "Kabul and Kandhar".
30. To follow secularism in India Mughal Rajput alliance was made by "Akbar".
31. In 1615 Sir Thoms Roe was sent by the English King to the court of "Jahangir".
32. Mughal Empire reached its decline partially because of religious fundamentalism of "Aurangzeb".
33. Durg 1737-38 Shah Wali-Ullah translated Quran into "Persian".
34. Babar's tomb is situated in "Kabul".
35. Babar came to India originally from "Ferghana".
36. "Rakn-ud-Din Berber" defeated the Mongols in 14th century.
37. Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar in "1582".
38. "AbulFazal" celebrated Mughal court poet and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama.
39. "Jahangir" installed the "Chain of Justice".
40. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Mian Tansen. His original name was "Ramtanu Pandit".
41. The tomb of Babar is at "Kabul".
42. "Bala Hissa Fort" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar.
43. "Shah Jahan" built Shaimar Garden?
44. The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by "Shahjahan".
45. "Babur" the founder of Mughal Empire in India.
46. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was "Humayun".
47. "Humayun" lost his kingdom in Hindustan but retrieved it after about 15 years in exile.
48. Babar's tomb is situated in "Kabul".
49. "Akbar" the king was the revenue minister of Todar Mal.
50. "Portuguese" first came to India during the Mughal period.
51. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was "Akbar".
52. Mughal king "Babur" was buried in Kabul.
53. "Bala Hissar Fort, Peshawar" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar in the 16th Century A.D.
54. "Muhammad Shah" was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne.
55. "Shah Jahan" built the mausoleum of Jahangir in 1637 AD "at Lahore".
56. The Peacock throne was made for "Shahjahan".
57. In Third battle of Panipat Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated and smashed the power of Maratas in the sub-continent.
58. Badshahi Masjid, Lahore, was built during the reign of "Aurangzeb".
59. The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is "Wah Gardens".
60. Taj Mahal was built at Agra was mausoleum of "Mumtaz Mahal".
61. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by "Akbar".
62. "Akbar" Mughal King made Lahore his capital for 14 years.
63. The last Mughal king of India was "Bahadur Shah Zafar".
64. Aurangzeb reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in "1707".
65. "Jahangir" installed the 'Chain of Justice'?
66. The epic poem 'Shahnama' was written by "Firdausi".
67. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526 by defeating "Ibrahim Lodhi".
68. The Court language of the Mughals in India was "Persian".
69. Babar came to India originally from "Ferghana".
70. Humayun was removed from throne by "Sher Shah Suri".
71. Indian ruler Shah Jahan build the white marble Taj Mahal in Agra, India. It was designed as a tomb for his beloved wife.
72. During the Mughal period, "Portuguese" traders first came to India.
73. Which of the following Mughal Emperor "Shah Jahan" was born at Lahore in 1592.
74. The Mughal emperor "Aurangzeb" died in 1707.

75. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipal in "1526".
76. Babar came to India originally from "Ferghana".
77. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526 after defeating "Ibrahim Lodi".
78. The first Mughal emperor to issue a farman in favour of the British to open a factory at Surat was "Jahangir".
79. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was "Humayun".
80. Kamran's Bara-Dari in Lahore is named after "Humayun's brother".
81. Two kings of Hindustan are buried in Lahore, one is Jahangir, the other is "Qutb-uddin Aibak".
82. Emperor Akbar was born in "Umerkot".
83. Tomb of Humayun is in "Delhi".
84. "Jagir" is "Mokasa".
85. "Shah Jahan—Jourdon" pair is incorrect.
86. The troops raised by the emperor but not paid directly the state and place under the charge of mansabadars were known as "Dakhil".
87. Todar Mal was associated with "finance".
88. Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memories. There were "Babar and Jahangir".
89. The term Khalisa in Mughal administration signified the "land owned by the emperor himself".
90. The Mansabdari system was borrowed from "Mongolia".
91. "Amir Khusrau" witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans.
92. The portion of the actual produce fixed as state's share under the Zabti System of Mughals was "One-third".
93. The most important source of information about the agrarian conditions during Mughals is "An-i-Akbar".
94. "Supreme Authority in Justice" is a correct meaning of office of Qazi-ul-Quzat under the Mughals.
95. Sher Shah Suri introduced currency reform, extended transport system by building roads, most famous being present day G. T. Road and reformed revenue system by classifying agricultural land and introducing measurement of land.
96. With reference to the Mughal artillery, the "Narnal" refers to "One carried by man".
97. Mughal Emperor "Muhammad Shah" was also known as Roshan Akhtar.
98. "Mir-i-Banar" office was held by the superintendent of port under the Mughals.
99. "To provide appropriate height to the monuments without losing aesthetic value" is the main objective of introducing the Double Dome in Monuments.
100. The real name of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was "Ali Gauhar".
101. "Raushan Akhtar" was the real name of Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
102. "Yusuf Adil Shah" was the founder of Bijapur state.
103. Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdusamad were the court painter during the time of "Humayun, Akbar".
104. Sher Shah is well-known for his administrative skill, especially his "Land revenue system".
105. "Amir Khusro" is called the "Parrot of India".
106. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of "Muhammad Shah".

ISLAM AND REFORMIST MOVEMENTS IN THE SUBCONTINENT (711-1947)

1. The body of Muslim scholars who have completed several years of training and study of Islamic disciplines, such as a mufti, qadi, faqih, or muhaddith are called "Ulema".
2. The real founder of the Dar-ul-Uloom "Deoband" was: "Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi".
3. "Baba Fard Ganj Shakr" considered being the first poet of Punjabi language.
4. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of: "Suhrawardi order".
5. "Hazrat Usman Marvandi" was the original name of Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
6. Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year: "1859".
7. The Silsilah Chishtiyah was founded in sub-continent by "KhMunirud din Armen".
8. "Munshi Charag" Din floated the idea of establishment of Anjuman-e-Hamat-e-Islam.
9. Dars-i-Nizami was named after: "Mullah Nizamuddin".
10. Majlis-i-Ahrar was found in: "1929".
11. The saint, Shaikh Ismail first came in Lahore.
12. "Syed Jamal ud Din Afghani" first thought of the possibility of a Muslim republic embracing the present Central Asian states in North West of sub-continent.
13. Shah Waliullah died "1762".
14. "Maulana Muhammad Qasim" was appointed

- the first principal of DarulUloomdeoband
15. "Shah Waliullah" called the "spiritual guide" as shopkeepers
 16. *Hujatulillah-ul-Balgha* was written by Shah Wali Ullah
 17. Economic marginalization in Shah Waliullah's opinion was the biggest cause of the plight of Muslims at that time
 18. "Sham-ud-Din Iltutmish" rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered.
 19. The inner, mystical dimension of Islam is known as "Sufism".
 20. Sufism is also known as "Tasawwuf".
 21. A science whose objective is the reparation of the heart and turning it away from all else but God is called as "Sufism".
 22. Sufism is derived from Arabic word "Safa" which means "Purity".
 23. Transmission of the divine light from the teacher's heart to the heart of the student, rather than of worldly knowledge transmitted from mouth to ear that allows the adept to progress with unbroken succession (Silsilah) leading back to Muhammad is called as "Sufism".
 24. A building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood, or *tanqa* for spiritual retreat and character reformation is named as: "Khanqah".
 25. The theological scholars of Islam are called as "Ulema".
 26. A body of Muslim scholars who are recognized as having specialist knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology are known as "Ulema".
 27. Ulema is derived from the root word "Aalim".
 28. The word Aalim means "A person of knowledge".
 29. The fundamental principle of an Islamic System is "Tauheed".
 30. The first missionary who began preaching Islam in Lahore in 1005 A.D. was "Hazrat Sheikh Ismail Bukhari".
 31. Hazrat Sheikh Ismail Bukhari preached during "Ghaznavi Rule".
 32. Abul Hassan Ali Ibn Usman al-Jullabi al-Hajveri al-Ghaznawi or Abul Hassan Ali Hajveri was famous as "Daata Ganj Bakhsh".
 33. The meaning of *Daata Ganj Bakhsh* is "the master who bestows treasures".
 34. *Daata Sahib* was born around 990 CE near Ghazni Afghanistan and died in 1077 CE near Lahore, Pakistan.
 35. Revelation of the Veiled (*Kashf Al Mahjub*), written in the Persian language was a famous work of "Daata Ganj Bakhsh".
 36. Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani was born in 18 March 1077, Amol, Iran.
 37. Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani was known as "Ghaus-e-Azam".
 38. The full name of Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani was "Ghaus-e-Azam".
 39. Ghuniyat Altalibeen and "Faloohul Ghaib" are the famous books of "Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani".
 40. Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani died in 1166, Baghdad, Iraq.
 41. Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried at Baghdad.
 42. The title *Mubiyuddin*, meaning, "the reviver of the faith" was given to "Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani".
 43. Sultan-ul-Hind, Moinuddin Chishti "Benefactor of the Poor", is the most famous Sufi saint of the Chishti Order of the Indian Subcontinent; was born in 536 A.H./1141 CE, in Chishti in Sistan region of Afghanistan.
 44. Moinuddin Chishti established the order in the city of Ajmer in North India. The name of the order was "Chishtiyya".
 45. Dargah Sharif or Ajmer Sharif is a Sufi shrine of Sufi saint, Moinuddin Chishti located at: "Ajmer, Rajasthan, India".
 46. Sultan-ul-Hind, Moinuddin Chishti is also known as: "Gharib Nawaz (Benefactor of the Poor)".
 47. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (born 1173-died 1235) was a renowned Muslim Sufi mystic, saint and scholar of "the Chishti Order from Delhi".
 48. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was born in 1173.
 49. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was born in: "Aush in Transoxiana (A region in central Asia corresponding approximately with modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and southwest Kazakhstan)".
 50. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was the disciple and the spiritual successor of "Moinuddin Chishti".
 51. Qutub-ul-Aqtab, Malik-ul-Mashaa'ikh, Rais-us-Saalkin, Sraaj-ul-Auliya are the titles given to "Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki".
 52. The most famous spiritual successor of Qutubuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was "Fariduddin Ganj Shakar".

53. The Dargah of Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki is located in "Mehrauli, Delhi near Qutub Minar".
54. The Darbar shrine of Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki has also been the venue of the famous inter-faith festival of Delhi in autumn. The name of the event is "Phoolwalon-ki-sair (a festival of flower-sellers)".
55. "Gandhakki Baoli", a step well in Mehrauli, built for saint by "Sultan Iltutmish".
56. Fariduddin Mas'ud Ganj Shakar (1173-1266) or (1188 (584 Hijri) - May 7, 1280 (679 Hijri) is commonly known as "Baba Farid".
57. "Baba Farid was a 12th-century, Sufi preacher and saint of "Chishti Order of South Asia".
58. "Baba Farid is buried in "Pakpattan, Punjab, Pakistan".
59. "Baba Farid was born at "Kothewal village, Multan".
60. The famous gate "Bahisht Darwaza, or 'Gate of Paradise' (made of silver, with floral designs inlaid in gold leaf) is one of the door of "Baba Farid's Tomb".
61. Nizamuddin Auliya R.A (1238 - 3 April 1325) was a famous Sufi saint of the Chishti Order in the Indian Subcontinent is also known as "Hazrat Nizamuddin".
62. Fariduddin Ganj Shakar, Bakhtiar Kaki and Moinuddin Chishti are the predecessors of "Nizamuddin Auliya".
63. Nizam uddin Auliya R.A (1238 - 3 April 1325) was born at "Badayun (present-day Uttar Pradesh)".
64. Amir Khusro, noted scholar/musician, and the royal poet of the Delhi Sultanate was the disciple of "Hazrat Nizamuddin".
65. Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya's Dargah is located at Delhi.
66. Nizamuddin Dargah is the Dargah (mausoleum) of one of the world's most famous Sufi saints named as "Nizamuddin Auliya". It is located in "Delhi".
67. Tombs of poet Amir Khusro and Mughal princess Jehan Ara Begum are also located in "Nizamuddin Dargah".
68. Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi was a spiritual successor of "Nizamuddin Auliya".
69. Mehboob-e-Ilahi (Beloved of God), Sultan-ul-Mashaiq, Dastageer-e-Do Jahan (Holder of Two Worlds), Jag Ujjare (Illuminator of the World), Qutb-e-Dehli (Tower of Delhi) are the titles given to "Nizamuddin Auliya".
70. The Urs (death anniversary) of Nizamuddin Auliya is celebrated at the Nizamuddin Dargah on "17th of Rabi II (Rabi-ul-Aqir)".
71. Baha-ud-din Zakariya was a Sufi saint of "Suhrawardiyya order".
72. Al-Sheikh Al-Kabr Sheikh-ul-Islam Baha-ud-Din Abu Muhammad Zakaria Al-Qureshi was the full name of "Baha-ud-din Zakariya".
73. Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya known as Bahawal Haq was born at Kot Kheeror (Karor Lal Eason), a town of the Layyah District near "Multan, Punjab, Pakistan".
74. Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was the disciple of "Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi".
75. The mausoleum of Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is located in "Multan, Punjab, Pakistan".
76. Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was born in around 1170 and died in 1257.
77. LalShahbazQalander, Fakhrud din Iraqi, Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Rumi and SayyidJalaluddinSukh-Posh Bukhari are the successors of "Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya".
78. Sheikh Rukn-ud-Din Abul Fath (1251-1335) is commonly known by the title Rukn-e-Alam (pillar of the world) commonly called "Shah Rukn-e-Alam".
79. The word Rukn-e-Alam means "Pillar of the world".
80. Sheikh Rukn-ud-Din Abul Fath (1251-1335) commonly known by the title Rukn-e-Alam (pillar of the world) commonly called Shah Rukne Alam was among the eminent Sufi saints from "Multan".
81. Shah Rukn-e-Alam was the grandson of "Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya".
82. The tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam was built in between 1320 and 1324, Multan, Pakistan.
83. A Hindu religious movement in which the main spiritual practice is loving devotion among the Shaivite and Vaishnava saints which was originated in ancient Tamil Nadu and began to spread to the north during the late medieval ages when north India was under Islamic rule was known as "Bhakt Movement".
84. Kirtan at a Hindu Temple, Qawwali at a Dargah (by Muslims), and singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara are some of the rituals which were derived from "the Bhakti movement of medieval India (800-1700)".
85. The essence of Bhakti movement was "Nullifying the concept of Caste and creed" and "Complete and utter devotion to God".
86. Sayyid Muhammad of Jaunpur stood and claimed himself to be the Mahdi (one who would restore Islam). The movement lead by Sayyid was named as "Mahdavi Movement".
87. Din-e-Ilahi (1581) was introduced by "Mughal Emperor Akbar".

88. Din-e-Ilahi (1581) was the religious amalgamation of "Hinduism and Islam".
89. The first person who rejuvenated Islam and opposed the heterodoxies prevalent in the time of Mughal Emperor Akbar was "Mujaddid- Alf- Sani".
90. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani was known as "Reformer of second millennium".
91. Imām Rabbānī Shaykh Ahmad al-Farūqī al-Sirhindī was the full name of "Mujaddid- Alf- Sani".
92. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani strictly opposed two philosophies of "wahdat al-wujūd (unity of being's concept which emphasizes that in reality all things exist within God".
93. Wahdat al-wujūd (unity of being), a concept which emphasizes "in reality all things exist within God".
94. The philosophy given against Wahdat al wajudi by Mujaddid Alf Sani was known as "Wahdat-ul-Shahud".
95. The philosophy of Wahdat-ul-Shahud was "Nullify the difference between Allah and its creature".
96. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani was born in Sirhind in "1564".
97. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani was died in "1624".
98. Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlawi was born in "February 21, 1703".
99. Hazrat Shah Wali Ullah, a great religious scholar, was born during the reign of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb
100. The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by "Shah Waliullah".
101. "Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin" the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language.
102. Shah Waliullah was "Islamic Scholar and reformer".
103. The real name of Shah Wali-Ullah was "Qutbuddin".
104. Shah Abdul Raheem was the father of "Shah Wali-Ullah".
105. *Fathur Rahman fi Tarjumatul Qur'an* was a master piece written by "Shah Wali-Ullah".
106. *Fathur Rahman fi Tarjumatul Qur'an* was a "Translation of Quran in Persian".
107. One of the Shah Waliullah's greatest literary works whose title is derived from the Quran (Surat-ul -An'am:149) It is a two-volume Arabic manuscript and elaborates about the jurisprudence from the Hadith and necessities of the Shari'a. The name of the manuscript was: "Hujatulillah Balgha".
108. The focus of Shah Waliullah's book named as "Hujjat-ullah-il-Balighah" was "pinpointing the causes of chaos and disintegration of Muslim society".
109. A collection of the Arabic poetry of Shah Wali-Ullah was known as "Diwanul Ashar (Arabic)".
110. Shah Wali Ullah was born to Shah Abdur Rahim, during the reign of which Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb
111. Shah Wali Ullah was died in "August 20, 1762".
112. The very first person in the subcontinent who translated the Holy Quran into Persian language for better understanding of the holy book was "Shah Wali-ullah".
113. Real name of Shah Wali-Ullah was Qutbuddin and his historical name was "Azimuddin".
114. Madressah Rahimiya was established by "Shah Abdul Rahim".
115. Shah Wali Ullah was a prolific writer and wrote extensively on Fiqh and Hadith. He eventually wrote "51 books".
116. Shah Wali Ullah got his early education from "Madressah Rahimiya".
117. Syed Ahmad Shaheed born in "24 October 1786 Rai Bareilly".
118. The founder of the movement of Jihad in the Sub-continent was "Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed".
119. The purpose behind "Mujahidin Movement" was "To make Islamic government on the basis of Shariah".
120. Some of the Hindu rituals like preparation of *Halwa* and firework during *Shab-i-Barat*, unnecessary expenditures on the occasions of marriage, birth, etc. Ceremonial observances such as "*Giarhwin and Bibi-ki-Sahnak*" were strictly prohibited in "Mujahidin Movement".
121. Mujahidin Movement rejuvenated the concept of "Khalifat-e-Rashida".
122. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed martyred with some of his friends at Balakot in "1831".
123. In Western Bengal, the well-known personality who was associated with the movement of Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed and whose real name was Syid Mir Nasir Ali was "Titu Mir" who was born in "1782".
124. A peasant revolt against the exactions of the Government and the oppression of the landlords was started by "Titu Mir".
125. Besides Shariatullah and Dudhu Mian, Titu Mir was another important figure who was moved with the sufferings of the Muslims of Bengal. His real name was "Mir Nisar Ali".

126. Titu Mir's physical structure gave the indication of his military genius. He was born in 1782 in "24 Parganas".
127. Titu Mir visited Mecca on pilgrimage in "1819".
128. The name of the personality that inspired Titu Mir in Mecca, with his doctrine of independence was "Syed Ahmad Shahi".
129. The centre of Titu Mir's activities was "Narkelbaria near Calcutta".
130. Titu Mir constructed a fort of bamboos at Narkelbaria. In order to strength his power he collected war materials. As a commander of his forces, he appointed "Masum Khan".
131. The person who led a peasant revolt against the oppression of landlords was "Titu Mir".
132. The advisor of Titu Mir was "Miskin Shah".
133. Titu Mir waged war and became successful against "Karishna Rai" and "Kaliprasanna Mukherjee" who were "Big Zamindars".
134. Kaliprasanna was the Zamindar of Gobardanga and Karishna Rai was the Zamindar of "Purnia".
135. Name the person who showed policy of high-handedness by imposing on all his Muslims tenants, a special 'tax on beards'. Tenants refused to pay tax and united under Titu Mir and defeated him "Karishna Rai".
136. The Zamindar of Gobardanga, Kaliprasanna, sought the help of the chief officer of the Kuthir of Mollahat to crush the power of Titu Mir - who was also discomfited. The chief officer of the Kuthir of Mollahat was "Davis".
137. Titu Mir set up a government of his own. The British sided with Hindu Zamindars and sent a command under the magistrate of Barasat against Titu Mir but was compelled to flee from battle-field. The name of the Magistrate of Barasat was "Alexander".
138. Name the Governor General of Indo-Pakistan who sent an army consisting of one hundred English soldiers, three hundred Sepoy and few guns to Bengal "William Bentick".
139. William Bentick sent army to Bengal to crush Titu Mir in the year "1830".
140. The name of the commander of the army that was sent to Bengal to crush Titu Mir was "Colonel Stuart".
141. Titu Mir refused to surrender unconditionally. He met with British soldiers and fought bravely but was overwhelmed by superior equipment. He died in fighting and with his death his men were dispersed in the year "1831".
142. Name the popular soldier of Titu Mir who was sentenced to death "Masum Khan".
143. The main cause of the defeat of Titu Mir by the hands of British Army was "Lack of equipments".
144. Farazi Tehreek" was started in the Sub-continent in East Bengal to demolish those traditions which were based on Shirk. The movement was started in the first half of 19th century by "Hajj Shanat-ullah".
145. Hajj Shanat-ullah was born in 1780 in Bengal in a village name "Banderlakola, Faridpur district".
146. The basic purpose of the movement was to turn Muslims towards fulfilling their fundamental Islamic duties of offering prayers, fasting, performing Hajj and obligation to pay Zakat. This movement was therefore named as "Faraizi Movement".
147. The Faraizi Movement started by Hajj Shanatullah on his return from Saudi Arabia, was first initiated in Bengal.
148. The aim of Hajj Shanatullah's life was "To reform the social evils and to improve the conditions of the Muslims" and "To establish the ideal of Islam and to awaken the political consciousness of the Muslims".
149. The founder of Faraizi Movement was: "Hajj Shanat-ullah".
150. At the age of eighteen, Hajj Shanat-ullah went on pilgrimage to Mecca where he received his training under a famous scholar of Arabia. The name of the scholar was "Sheikh Tahir".
151. Hajj Shanat-ullah was taught Persian & Arabic by "Maulana Bashara".
152. Hajj Shanatullah came back to his country and started Faraizi Movement among the most depressed classes of Muslims, he remained in Mecca for "20 years".
153. In order to dissolve their misery, Hajj Shanat-ullah demanded from the people "To give up non-Islamic customs and practices".
154. Besides religious Faraizi Movement was also directed against the "Oppression of zamindars".
155. Hajj Shanatullah declared the country where Eid and Friday prayers could not be offered as "Darul Harb".
156. The area that witnessed the "Faraizi Movement" by Hajj Shanatullah was "East Bengal".
157. The name of the movement that sowed the seeds of Independence in Bengal was "Faraizi Movement".
158. Hajj Shanatullah, through his Movement, brought a renaissance in the history of Bengal and prepared the ground of his successors for the future works. He died in "1840".

159. Mohammad Mohsin, better known in the history as Dudhu Mian, succeeded Haji Shanatullah. The relationship between Haji Shanatullah and Dudhu Mian was: "Father and son".
160. Dudhu Mian made the Faraizi Movement of his father strong and popular by organizing it in a systematic way. He was born in "1810".
161. Dudhu Mian appointed some persons in different region to keep him informed about everything in their jurisdiction. Those persons were called as: "Khalifas".
162. Faraizi Movement was primarily a religious movement. Dudhu Mian has "Transferred it into political one".
163. To get information from different areas some of the step of Dudhu Mian became an object of dread to the Hindu zamindars and the European planter. Those steps were "Division of whole East Bengal into circles" and "placed Khalifa groups of the Movement".
164. To meet with the tyrannies of Hindus, Dudhu Mian asked his followers "Not to pay any tax to the Hindu landlords" and "Encouraged them to settle in the KhasMahal lands managed by government".
165. Dudhu Mian wanted to declare jihad against the British while organizing the peasants of "Faridpur".
166. During the war of 1857 Dudhu Mian was put behind the bars for "organizing the Muslims of Faridpur against the British Government".
167. Dudhu Mian was died in "1860".
168. After the death of Haji Shanat-ullah, e "Farizi Tehreek" got momentum by "Dudhu Mian".
169. Haji Shanat-ullah was died in "1840".
170. Dudhu Mian (1819-1862) was the son of: "Haji Shariat-ullah".
171. The Faraizi movement was targeted towards the "Oppressed class of the society".
172. The person who popularized and strengthened the movement by organizing it in a systematic way and acquired great influence amongst the Muslim peasants and craftsmen of Bakerganj, Dhaka, Faridpur and Pabna districts. He also appointed Khalifas who kept him informed about everything in their jurisdiction was well known as "Dudhu Mian".
173. Dudhu Mian (1819-1862) was put under arrest for organizing the peasants of Faridpur districts against the British government where he died in 1862.
174. The teachings of Sayyid Ahmad had an indigenous origin. He was influenced in his ideas by "Mujaddid-i-Alf-i-Sani and "Shah Waliullah".
175. The real name Shah Waliullah was "Qutubuddin Ahmed Faruqi".
176. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed was born in Rai-Barali (U.P.) in "1786".
177. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed was the first popular political leader in the Sub-continent. He was the disciple of "Shah Abdul Aziz".
178. "Shah Abdul Aziz" formal teacher of Syed Ahmed Bareilly.
179. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed decided to wage war because of the ill-treatment of the Muslims at their hands against "Sikhs".
180. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed visited many places to seek the support of the people. The Movement in central province was joined by "Valayat Ali", "Inayat Ali" and "Keramat Ali".
181. The name of the person who joined Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed's Movement in North-West Frontier Province was "Shah Ismail Shaheed" and "Abdul Hye".
182. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed and Mujahids made an attack on Sikh forces in the year "1826".
183. In 1830 the *Mujahideen* captured "Peshawar".
184. Who is considered to be the first poet of Punjabi language "Baba Farid Ganj Shakr".
185. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of "Suhrawardia order".
186. Sachal Sarmast is the Sufi Saint of "Baluchistan".
187. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, who proposed the name "Pakistan" is buried in Cambridge.
188. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani was a great advocate of "Communism".
189. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by "Hazrat Mian Mir".
190. Shaykh Ahmad Farooqi is also known by the title of "Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani", "Imam-e-Rubani" and "Shaykh Sirhindi".
191. The doctrine of "wahdat ash-shuhūd" was propounded by Shaykh Sirhindi to counter "wahdat al-wujūd" ('unity of being') which had been advanced by "Muhiyuddin ibn Arabi".
192. Mujaddid-e-Alf-e-Sani advocated the concept of "Wahdatul Shahood".
193. "Mast Tawakli" was prominent poet of "Balochi".
194. Pakistan National Movement' was launched from England in 1933 by "Chaudhry Rehmat Ali".
195. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by "Hazrat Mian Mir".
196. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of "Suhrawardia order".

197. Chishti Mu'in al-Din Hasan Sijzi (1142-1236 CE), known more commonly as Mu'in al-Din Chishti or Moinuddin Chishti, or reverently as a Shaykh Mu'in al-Din or Mu'in al-Din or Khwaja Mu'in al-Din.
198. Moinuddin Chishti was a Persian Muslim preacher, ascetic, religious scholar, philosopher, and mystic from Sistan.
199. Moinuddin Chishti settled in the Indian subcontinent in the early 13th-century.
200. Moinuddin Chishti promulgated the famous Chishtiyya order of Sunni mysticism.
201. Chishtiyya order (tariqa) became the dominant Muslim spiritual group in medieval India and

many of the most beloved and venerated Indian Sunni saints were Chishti in their affiliation, including Nizamuddin Awliya (d. 1325) and Amir Khusrow (d. 1325).

202. Mu'in al-Din Chishti is also notable for having been one of the first major Islamic mystics to formally allow his followers to incorporate the "use of music" in their devotions, liturgies, and hymns to Allah, which he did in order to make the foreign Arab faith more relatable to the indigenous peoples who had recently entered the religion or whom he sought to convert.

203. Moeen-ud-din Chisti died in 1236 and his tomb is in Ajmer city.

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS IN SUB-CONTINENT

- Vasco Da Gama started his expedition under the patronage of King Emmanuel. He reached Calcutta on the western coast of the Sub-continent. As a result of this discovery, a direct contact between the Indo-Pak Sub-continent and Europe was established. The historical event took place on "27th May, 1498".
- In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from "Napoleon".
- Anglo-Maratha War was fought in 1805.
- Anglo-French War in India was fought in 1748.
- Anglo-Sikh War was fought in 1846.
- The first sea-route to the Sub-continent was discovered by "Portuguese".
- The first viceroy of Portuguese possessions in the Sub-continent was known as "De Almedia".
- De Almedia was against the idea of establishing a Portuguese empire in the East. He wanted Portuguese to strengthen their naval power for protection of their settlements and trading centres. He remained viceroy of the Sub-continent during "1505-1509".
- The greatest of Portuguese viceroys and the real founder of the Portuguese power in the sub-continent was "Alfonso De Albuquerque".
- The Portuguese were the masters of Eastern seas throughout the sixteenth century. However, the power of Portuguese began to decline "From the beginning of 17th Century".
- The Nation who was the first among European nations to challenge the monopoly of the Portuguese in the East was "Dutch".
- Dutch formed the United East India Company of Netherlands in the Sub-continent in the year "1602".
- The Danish East India Company was started in "1616".
- Danish established factories at Tranquebar in 1620 and Serampore in 1676. They sold factories in 1845 for Rs. 12,50,000 to "British".
- French were the last of European powers to compete for commercial gains in East with other European powers. They have established French East India Company in the Sub-continent in "1664".
- Shuja-ud-Din became the Nawab of Bengal and Orissa in "1727".
- The person who became the Nawab of Bengal in 1739 was "Sarfrax Khan".
- During the period of Sarfrax Khan, one of the deputy governors of Bihar revolted against his master in Bengal in 1740 and after defeating him at Ghena became the Nawab of Bengal. The person was known as "Aliverdi Khan".
- Name the last Nawab of Bengal, son of Nawab Ali Vardi Khan's youngest daughter Amena, who was defeated by the hands of English at Plasey "Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah".
- The place Plasey is located 23 miles south of Murshidabad. The Battle of Plasey was fought between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal and English in "23rd of June 1757".
- The person who was commanding the army of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plasey whose betrayal with Nawab resulted in the loss of Bengal was "Mir Jafar".
- The famous person who was installed on the throne of Bengal in 1760, after a successful revolt against Mir Jafar was "Mir Qasim".

23. Mr Jaffar was "Commander of Siraj-uddaulah's army".
24. 20. The war of Plassey was fought between "Siraj-uddaulah & English".
25. Mr Qasim, with his allied forces, was defeated by the hands of English in 1764 at "Buxar".
26. 22. In the war of Buxar in 1764, Mir Qasim was defeated at the hands of "English".
27. Mr Qasim dethroned in 1760 to "Mir Jaffar".
28. The duration of Lord Clive's second Governorship in the Sub-continent was "1765-67".
29. Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk has recorded by "Hasanispahani".
30. When English were trying to establish their supremacy in the Sub-continent, there were some patriots who tried best for their country. Among them the most adventurous and important figure who was born in 1727 was "Haider Ali".
31. Haider Ali was the ruler of "Maysore".
32. Haider Ali was defeated and forced to flee from the battlefield in the battle of "Jad Hanvali".
33. Haider Ali was a virtual ruler and was dangerous to the neighbouring rulers. He received the title, when he saved the country against Marhatas and forced them to retreat, the title was "Fateh Bahadur".
34. The First Anglo Mysore War was fought in the year 1767
- 35.
36. The First Maysore War was fought between English and Haider Ali. Though Haider Ali could not win this war but it was the first time that the East India Company had been obliged to sue for peace withan Sub-continent power.
37. The name of the son of Haider Ali who became popular by the name of Tipu Sultan was "Nawab Fateh Ali".
38. The title given to Tipu Sultan (Tiger of Mysore) by the Nizam Haiderabad Deccan was "Fateh Ali Bahadur".
39. Tipu Sultan ascended the throne of Maysore in "26 December 1782".
40. Tipu Sultan ascended the throne at "Maysore".
41. Tipu Sultan ruled for "17 years".
42. Tipu Sultan was a vigorous warrior but could not achieve his ultimate ends due to the betrayal of his Generals. He was martyred in "4th May 1799".
43. Tipu Sultan was the first Indian ruler who took steps for trade and industrial progress in the Sub-continent. He made a very famous throne named as "Tukhtay-Huma".
44. The Governor of India who was appointed in 1772 was "Warren Hastings".
45. In 1773-74, Hastings' direct participation is considered the dark chapter of his foreign policy. That happened in the war of "Rohila War".
46. The most outstanding event of Warren Hastings' period in the Sub-continent as Governor was "passing of Regulating Act in 1773".
47. The first Anglo-Marhata War was started between English and Marhatas in 18 May 1775 which was ended in 1782 at "Plain of Arras".
48. The Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, retired and left India in "1785".
49. The temporary Governor of India from 1785 to 1786 was "Sir John Macpherson".
50. Sir John Shore remained the Governor General of India until 1798. The starting year of his rule was "1793".
51. The Third Anglo-Maysore War was fought in the subcontinent during the rule of governor "Lord Cornwallis".
52. After Sir John Shore, the person who became the Lord of India in 1798 and remained till 1805 was "Lord Wellesley".
53. In the period of Lord Wellesley, the Fourth Anglo-Maysore War was fought. A great Muslim ruler was defeated and died in this war, the name of that Muslim Ruler was "Tipu Sultan".
54. The Governor General of India from 1805 to 1807 was "Sir George Barlow".
55. The name of the Governor whose General's time-period in India was 1807-1813 was known as: "Lord Minto".
56. Lord Minto was succeeded by Lord Moira, better known by his later title, Marquess of Hastings in 1813 to 1823. The name of the war which were fought in his period was: "Pindari War" and "Third Marhata War".
57. The Governor General of India from 1823 to 1828 was "Lord Amherst".
58. The duration of the reign of Governor Generalship of Lord William Bentinck was "1828-35".
59. The Governor General of India from 1836 to 1842 was: "Lord Auckland".
60. Lord Ellenborough was the Governor General of India from 1842 to 1844, who inherited a very complicated political situation. A very shameless act, perpetuated by the British in

- the Sub-continent, took place in the period of Lord Ellenborough. The act was "Annexation of Sindh".
61. In India the First Sikh War was fought in which British won the war. The name of the Governor General who remained on this seat from 1844 to 1848 was "Lord Hardings".
62. Lord Dalhousie was an industrious administrator and a benevolent ruler. He is especially remembered to this day as an annexationist. The duration of his reign was "1848-56".
63. Dalhousie introduced the Doctrine of Lapse in British India
64. Lord Dalhousie extended the British Empire by adopting various methods, namely, by war, by the application of the so-called doctrine and on the flexible ground of misgovernment. That doctrine was called as: "Doctrine of Lapse".
65. Doctrine of Lapse under which adoption of son by rulers in the absence of their natural heirs was banned was introduced in Subcontinent in 1848.
66. The period in which Shah Wali-Ullah flourished was "In the mid of 18th Century".
67. Early in the 19th century Sikhs began to rise to power in Punjab and by the 1830s, had pushed the Afghans back across the Indus as far northwest as the "Khyber Pass".
68. Ranjit Singh consolidated Sikh power in Punjab and ruled from his capital at Lahore from 1799 to "1839".
69. Sikhs fought the first war in 1845 with "English".
70. Ranjit Singh died in "1839".
71. British took complete control of Sindh by "1843".
72. The first Anglo-Sikh was fought and British political resident was set up at Lahore in "1845".
73. The British won the 2nd Sikh War and annexed: "NWFP".
74. The British government assume the sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company in "1857".
75. Hunza fell to British in "1891".
76. The area of the Sub-continent that fell last to the British was "Hunza".
77. Syed Ahmad Shaheed born in "24 October 1796 RaiBareli".
78. The founder of the movement of Jihad in the Sub-continent was "Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed".
79. The purpose behind "Mujahidin Movement" was "To make Islamic government".
80. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed martyred with some of his friends at Balakot in "1831".
81. The Christian missionaries were given permission to come in the Sub-continent to preach their religion according to the law of "Charter Act 1813".
82. The name of the important incident that took place in 1850 was "Implementation of the Law of Change of religion".
83. In 1850 the number of educational institutions present in Calcutta for Muslims was "two".
84. In Western Bengal, the well-known personality who was associated with the movement of Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed, and whose real name was Syaid Mir Nasir Ali was "Titu Mir".
85. Titu Mir was born in "1782".
86. "Faraizi Tehreek" was started in the Sub-continent to demolish those traditions which were based on Shirk. The movement was started by "Haji Shanat-ullah".
87. After the death of Haji Shanat-ullah, e "Faraizi Tehreek" got momentum by "Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed".
88. The important incident that took place in 1849 was "British captured Punjab after defeating Sikhs".
89. War of Independence was fought in "1857".
90. English have named the "War of Independence 1857" as "Ghadar".
91. Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jaggat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at "Plassey".
92. The province that was annexed by British in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935 was "Sindh".
93. In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from "Napoleon".
94. June 1757 battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of East India company and "Siraj-ud-Daulah".
95. After defeating Tipu Sultan, East India Company got control of "Mysore".
96. Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy and doctrine of Lapse created unrest in "Princess".
97. Rani of Jhansi whole heartedly contributed to the war of "Independence".
98. East India Company's last Governor General in India was "Lord Canning".
99. Vasco da Gama was the first to successfully sail from Europe to India in 1498, was "Portuguese".
100. "Reformation" in the European History means "Christian Calendar".

101. Napoleon took control of large amounts of mainland Europe but failed to subdue "England".
102. World War I ended in "1918".
103. 2nd World War began in "1939".
104. After World War II, state of politico-military tension between US and Russia was "Cold War".
105. To join hands independent of the two blocks of the Cold War Era meant to join "Non Aligned Movement".
106. The Agreement which provided for territorial allocations as spheres of Western influence in the Middle East, in case of break-up of Ottoman Empire, is known as "Sykes-Picot".
107. After the conquest of Punjab, Punjab Britishers constituted a three member Board of Administration for governing the Punjab. "Robert Montgomery" was one of the members.
108. Battle of Pilsay was fought between Siraj-ud-Doala and "Lord Clive".
109. East India Company was established in "1600".
110. Battle of Buxer was fought in the year "1764".
111. East India Company occupied Punjab in "1849".
112. During the Mughal period, "Portuguese" traders first came to India.
113. East India Company occupied Punjab in "1849".
114. The French East India Company was formed in "1664 AD".
115. Mir Qasim removed his court from Calcutta to "Monghir".
116. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between "English and the French".
117. At the battle of Biddera the English crushed the power of "Dutch".
118. The Treaty of Surat was concluded by the British with the following Maratha chief: "Raghoba".
119. The triple alliance against Tipu was formed by Cornwallis consisted of the following "The English, Nizam and the Marathas".

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

1. The Lord of subcontinent in whose reign's chief event was the Revolt of 1857 was "Lord Canning".
2. From 1858 up to about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for: "Disloyalty".
3. During the War of Independence, Sir Syed

120. In the Second Sikh War the decisive battle was fought at "Gujarat".
121. In the Third Maratha War, the English defeated Peshwa Bajirao II at "Bassein".
122. 116 The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and "Cornwallis".
123. The Treaty of Shrirangpattam took place in: "1794".
124. "Benares" states were not annexed to British Empire by Dalhousie under the doctrine of Lapse.
125. Charles Metcalf was the Governor General of India during "1835-36".
126. Sindh was invaded during the following Governor General's time: "Lord Ellenborough".
127. The Second Burmese War was fought in the year "1850".
128. "Charter Act of 1813" abolished the trading rights of the East India Company.
129. The system of competitive examination for civil service was accepted in principle in the year "1853".
130. The treaty of Mangalore was signed between
131. "The English East India Company and Tipu Sultan".
132. The Turko-Afghan rule in India lasted for about "three centuries".
133. The Portuguese built their first fortress in India at "Cochin".
134. "Jahangir" permitted the English set up their first factory in Surat.
135. "Warren Hastings" put an end to the system of Dual Government in Bengal.
136. British first open their factories in "Orissa" which is Eastern part of India.
137. "Warren Hastings" was the First Governor-General of Bengal.
138. "William Bentinck" was the first Governor-General of India.
139. Battle of Buxar was fought in "1764".
140. Sirajuddaula was "Grandson" of Alivardi Khan.
141. Tipu Sultan was son of "Haidar Ali".

4. Ahmed Khan was working/posted "Bijnaur".
4. The British fought Plassey war against: "Sirajuddula".
5. On 29th March, 1857 the revolt of 1857 started first at Barrack-pore in "Barrack-pore".
6. The rebels of 1857 captured Delhi and established their own government there, the

- king which was placed on the throne of Delhi was "Bahadur Shah (II)".
7. The first bullet in the War of Independence was fired by "Mangal Panday".
8. The first bullet of War of Independence was fired on 19th March 1857 in "Bazik poor".
9. The first person killed by the bullet of Mangal Pandey in the war of Independence was "Hetchisen (English Sergeant)".
10. The importance of 19th regiment of Barham Pur in the context of revolt of 1857 is "First who revolted against English".
11. Indian councils Act was passed by which the nomination of non-official members to the legislative council of the governor-general was introduced. This act was a landmark in the constitutional history of Sub-continent was passed in: "1861".
12. The duration of the reign of Lord Conning over sub-continent was "1858-62".
13. Lord Elgin from 1894 to 1899 was succeeded by "Lord Curzon".
14. Lord Cannings was succeeded by "Sir Elgin I".
15. After Cannings, Lord Elgin came to reign in the sub-continent. But he died at Dharmasala in the Himalayas after a very brief tenure of office. His duration of war was "1862-63".
16. The Bhutan War was fought in the Sub-continent during the reign of Governor General "Sir John Lawrence".
17. The duration of reign of Sir John Lawrence was "1864-69".
18. "Maulvi Ahmad Saeed" and "Maulana Fazal Haq Kher Abadi" were the religious scholars who gave the Fatwa of Jihad in 1857.
19. Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Jhansi were the main centres of rebellion in 1857. At Kanpur the leadership of rebels was assisted by Azim-ullah Khan, Tatyia Topi, Jorlalprased and Tiku Singh. Name the leader of the rebellion "Nana Sahib".
20. In Oudh Begum Hazrat Mahal, the wife of the ex-king of Oudh led the revolt in 1857. The prominent leader of revolt in Oudh at that time was "Ahmadullah Shah".
21. Hazrat Mahal, is known as Begum of Awadh.
22. "Rani Lakshmi Bai" was the young widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao who began to rule at Jhansi during the revolt of 1857.
23. Lakshmi Bai was died by the English Army in "Gawaliar".
24. General Bukht Khan is called the hero of War of Independence. He was given title of "Lord Governor" from "Bahadur-Shah Zafar".
25. Lord Mayo, a member of the conservative Government in English, succeeded Lord Lawrence in 1869. He reigned over sub-continent from "1869-72".
26. The Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria Visited Sub-continent in 1869 during the reign of "Lord Mayo".
27. Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested by British Army in "21 Sep 1857".
28. The title which was given to General Bukht Khan by Bahadur Shah Zafar was "Lord Governor".
29. From 27th January 1858 to 9th March 1858, the case of Bahadur Shah was carried in the court. This famous place was known as "Dewan-e-Khas of Lal Qila".
30. After the decision of the case, Bahadur Shah Zafar was deported to Rangoon, he died in "7 Nov. 1862".
31. The number of Indians killed in the War of Independence was "0.5 million".
32. The number of British killed in the War of Independence was "5 thousand".
33. The important incident that took place on 1st Nov. 1858 was "End of East India Company".
34. The viceroy who reigned over the Sub-continent from 1872-76 was "Lord Wallington".
35. The Sub-continent came directly under the crown of British rulers in "1858".
36. The general forgiveness for the rebels of revolt 1857 was announced by "Queen Victoria".
37. The duration of War of Independence was: "1857-1859".
38. Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the empress of the India in "1877".
39. "Tawareekh-i-Ayeeb" and "Kala Pani" are the books written by Maulvi Muhammad Jafar Thanseen, on the War of Independence.
40. The English put Maulvi Muhammad Jafar into prison in JazerIndeman. He became imprisoned there for "18 years".
41. Maulvi Muhammad Jafar was died in "1861".
42. "Lord Lytton" Viceroyalty started from 1876 and ended in 1880 in sub-continent.
43. The British parliament passed the Royal Titles Act giving to the queen of England the title of "Empress of India". (Kaisari-i-Hind) during the reign of "Lord Lytton".
44. Lord Lytton held a magnificent "Darbar" at Delhi where the assumption of the Royal title by Queen Victoria was proclaimed? This event took place in "1877".
45. Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act which required vernacular papers to refrain from publishing articles that might tend to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government? This act was passed in "1878".

46. At the time of independence, British Queen was "Queen Victoria".
47. The General forgiveness for the rebels of War of Independence was announced by Queen Victoria on "1st Nov. 1858".
48. During the 18th and 19th century all the movements of independence and revolution were started and headed by the Ulemas. The Number of Ulemas, who signed on the Fatwa of Jihad and physically took part in it were "33".
49. During the War of Independence in 1857, Mujahadeen were based in the area of Saharanpur known as "Bhoon".
50. The Governor General of Sub-Continent in 1860 was "Lord Ripon".
51. Lord Ripon reigned from 1860 to "1884".
52. "Lord Dufferin" was succeeded by Lord Ripon in 1884 and remained in reign from 1884 to 1888.
53. During the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin in "1886", the third Burmese War was fought between Burma and British.
54. During the reign of Lord Dufferin, Queen Victoria had completed the fiftieth year of the reign and Jubilee was celebrated with great pomp throughout Indo-Pakistan. The event took place in the year "1887".
55. "Lord Lansdowne" was the Lord of subcontinent from 1884 to 94.
56. During the reign of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cross, the secretary of state for Indo-Pakistan passed an act known as "Indian Council Act". (This act marked a remarkable advance on the Act of 1861)
57. The duration of the reign of Lord Elgin, as Viceroy, in the sub-continent was "1894-99".
58. "Sikhs" joined the British to fight against the Muslims in 1857 war, on the appeal of authorities.
59. Two prominent women also took part in War of Independence 1857, those were "Begum Hazrat Mahal (Oudh) and Rani Lakshmi Bai".
60. In 1857 war, at Jhansi the fight was led by: "Rani Laxmi Bai".
61. Lord Cornwallis was appointed Lord of subcontinent in "1856".
62. The revolt of 1857 started first at "Meeruth".
63. The first bullet of 1857 was fired on "29 March".
64. Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jaggat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at "Plassey".
65. Lakshmi Bai died in the city of "Gawaliar".
66. Ahmad Shah was prominent leader of revolt in "Oadh".
67. Rani Lakshmi Bai was widow of "Raja Gangadhar".
68. Royal Titles Act gave the Queen of England the title of "Empress of India".
69. The General forgiveness to the rebellions was announced in: "1st November 1858".
70. In 1857 war, Mujahadeen were based in "Saharanpur".
71. The Hero of 1857 war was known as: "General Bukht Khan".
72. The first census in India made during the reign of "Lord Mayo".
73. "Mayo" was the member of conservative Government in England.
74. Duke of Edinburg visited subcontinent in: "1869".
75. The case of Bhadur Shah Zafar was carried in the city of "Dewan-e-Khas of LalQila".
76. Bhadur Shah was exiled to "Rangoon".
77. Bhadur Shah Zafar died in: "7 November 1762".
78. The name of the famous diamond that Ranjt Singh worn in his headdress and later was the part of the crown jewel in Westminster is: "Koh-e-Noor".
79. In India the first gate of entrance for Europeans was "Bengal".
80. East India Company was ended by British Government on: "1st November 1858".
81. Begum Hazrat Mahal was wife of king of "Oadh".
82. Royal Titles Act was passed by: "British Parliament".
83. The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was: "Lord Canning".
84. Mangal Pandey was executed by British on: "18th April 1857".
85. East India Company was formed in London in: "1600".
86. Maulvi Ahmad Saeed and MaulanaFazalHaq gave Fatwa, the name of the Fatwa was "Fatwa of Jihad".
87. Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur were the main centres of rebellion in the year "1857".
88. The war of independence is also called as "Sepoy Rebellion" and "Sepoy Mutiny".
89. Tehreek-e-Reshmi-Rumal was started before the war of independence by "Ubaidullah Sindhi".
90. NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, the viceroy and GG of British India at that time was "Lord Curzon".
91. Sati was abolished by "Lord William Bantink".

92. Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati
93. The Company Rule in India effectively began in "1757".
94. As per the Government of Indian Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of Indian from the East Indian Company and assumption by the Crown was to be announced by Queen's Proclamation, which was accordingly read in a Darbar in "Delhi".
95. "Expenses of the Secretary of State for India and his Council became a burden on Indian revenues" was the drawbacksof the government of Indian Act 1858.
96. The term "British India" had been used (and is still used) to also refer to the regions under the rule of the British East India Company in India from "1600-1858".
97. Commander of combined forces in 1857 war was "Sir John Shore".
98. The Great Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion, and the Sepoy Mutiny all are the names of "India's First War of Independence".
99. From 1858 upto about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for "Disloyalty".
100. "Qutubddin Ahmed Faruqi" was the real name Shah Wali-Ullah.
101. "Shah Abdul Aziz" was formal teacher of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi.
102. Who for "Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin" was the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language.
103. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 "To revive and reform Hinduism".
104. The person known in the history as Mujaddid Alf Thani, the reformer of second millennium is "Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi".
105. "Shah Waliullah" was called the "spiritual guide" as shopkeepers.
106. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was born in "1564".
107. Arya Samaj was founded in "1875".
108. Arya Samaj was a Hindu reform movement founded on 7 April 1875 by "Swami Dayananda".
109. One of the most influential religious movements responsible for the making of modern India, conceived in 1830 was "Brahmo Samaj".
110. Brahmo Samaj was founded in Kolkata in 1830 by "Ram Mohan Roy".
111. Sri Lanka was made a colony by British in "1805".
112. British annexed NWFP in "1849".
113. Wardha scheme written by "Zakir Hussain".
114. Sati was abolished by "Lord William Bantink".
115. First census in India made during the period of "Lord Mayo".
116. East India Company was formed in 1600 in "London".
117. In India French East India Company was established in "1664".
118. The Reshmi Rumal Movement was an Indian armed movement that planned to declare war against the British Empire in the early 20th century. The key leaders of the movement were "Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi, Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni, Maulana Shah Raheem Rapun, Maulana Muhammad Mian Mansoor Ansan".
119. The movement was given the name of "The Reshmi Rumal" because of "Agreement was written on silk piece of cloth".
120. The Reshmi Rumal movement was also known as "Siken Kerchief movement".
121. Indian National Congress was founded by "Allan Octavian Hume" (A O Hume)
122. The First president of Indian National Congress was "W.C. Benejee".
123. Badr-ud-Din Tayyabi was the first Muslim leader to be selected as the President of the Indian National Congress.
124. "George Yule" was the first Englishman to preside over a Congress session.
125. The bill that was introduced in 1883 for British India by Viceroy Ripon that proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country at the time to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level, something that was disallowed at the time was named as "Ibert Bill".
126. NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901. at that time, the viceroy and GG of British India was "Lord Curzon".
127. Present Sindhi alphabets were made in 1883 by "Sir Barter Friere".
128. The Treaty was signed on March 16, 1846, to settle a dispute over territory in Kashmir after the First Sikh War with the United Kingdom, ceding some land to Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra. This treaty was known as "Treaty of Amritsar".
129. NWFP was given status of province in "1901".
130. British Indian Association was formed in "May".

- 1866"
131. The founder of Parathna Samaj was "Dr. Atama Ray Pand Ring".
 132. The founder of Deo-Samaj was "Sita Mand Agnhotri".
 133. The founder of Ram Krishan Messia was: "Ram Krishan Persal".
 134. A woman who was fighting in 1857 War of Independence "Rani Jhansi".
 135. The war of Independence started at "Meerut".

COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Colonialism means "A system of controls constructed by an advanced country with a view to exploit the backward people for its own interests".
2. Colonialism is "The preliminary stage of imperialism".
3. Colonialism is always practiced by "Strong countries".
4. The British came to India with a view to "Carry on trade with India".
5. The British Colonialism in India passed through four phases. The first phase which lasted up to 1858 had certain characteristics but "It introduced far reaching changes in the administration and judicial system" is not a correct characteristics of this phase of colonialism.
6. During the first phase of colonialism which lasted up to 1858 the British introduced "No change in "administration, judicial system and educational sphere".
7. During the first phase the strong opposition to British colonialism was offered by "Other European powers".
8. The policy of free trade followed by the British during the first phase of colonialism meant that "The British goods could enter Indian freely".
9. During the first phase of colonialism the British "Discouraged the production of Indian goods".
10. "During the first phase of colonialism the British did not impose any taxes" is not correct statement.
11. The British introduced improved means of transport and communication "To facilitate large-scale imports and exports from the country".
12. During the first phase of colonialism (up to 1858) the British "Discouraged the consumption of Indian goods".
13. The second phase of British colonialism in India which lasted from 1858 to 1905 also had number of features. one of the features of this phase is not correct that is "The British continued their policy of conquest, annexation and consolidation with greater vigour".
14. The first Indian was associated with the Executive Council for legislative purpose under "Act of 1861".
15. One of the followings was not promised in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 that is "Indirect elections".
16. During the second phase of colonialism "British opposed the process of modernization of India because they feared that it would give rise to anti-imperialist forces".
17. During the second phase of colonialism (1858-1905) the British resorted to a policy of repression because "The British wanted to curb the growing anti-colonial sentiments".
18. One of the followings has been wrongly listed as a feature of British Colonialism from 1858-1905. that is "The British did not maintain any standing army".
19. During the second phase of colonialism (1858-1905), a number of repressive measures were adopted during the rule of "Lord Lytton".
20. During the second phase of British colonialism (1858-1909) "The Indians were merely promised associations with administration".
21. The British partitioned Bengal in 1905 on due to "Administrative convenience".
22. One of the following measures enacted during the second phase of colonialism was/were welcomed by the Indians. That is "The Arms Act".
23. The third phase of British Colonialism which lasted from 1909-1940 and is popularly known as phase of "divide and rule" is characterized by "A declaration that representative government of the western type is unsuitable for the Indians".
24. The Communal electorates were for the first time introduced in India in "1909".
136. After the war of Independence the British Government assumed control of India through "Queen's Proclamation of 1857".
137. In 1858 A.D. the person who was appointed the First British Viceroy in India was "Lord Canning".
138. "K.K.Aziz" has written the book entitled "The Making of Pakistan".
139. The Battle of Plassey was fought in "1757".

25. The Communal Electorates were introduced in India with a view "To prevent the Muslims from joining the nationalist struggle".
26. During the third phase of colonialism (1909-1940) the British promised self-governments to the Indians "To win over the co-operation of the Indians during the war".
27. The August Declaration of 1917 promised to the Indians "Self-government institutions through gradual stages".
28. The System of Dyarchy was introduced in India under the Act of "1919".
29. The British colonialism in India exercised "Good as well as bad effect".
30. British Colonialism "Promoted racialism by treating the Indians as inferior".
31. British colonialism resulted in "Greater poverty of the people".
32. One of the following statements is correct, that is "The British introduced far reaching changes in the agrarian field with a view to fully exploit the available resources".
33. The British introduced agrarian changes in India with a view to "Fully exploit the available resources".
34. The impact of British colonialism in the economic sphere is "British colonialism relieved pressure on agriculture and a number of people left agriculture".
35. The British colonialism was responsible for "Destruction of India's agrarian economy".
36. The money-lender class, which was a product of the British colonialism "exploited the peasants by charging them exorbitant interests".
37. The British colonialism "discouraged the handicrafts because they offered competition to the British goods".
38. The British introduced in India certain modern industries which were under the control of "Foreign capitalists".
39. Nationalism in India is "The contribution of the British".
40. "Nationalism in India was the cumulative result of a number of factors operating simultaneously" is correct.
41. One of the following events did not exercise much influence on the rise of nationalism in India that is "Russian Revolution of 1917".
42. One of the main objectives of the socio-cultural renaissance of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was "to develop a sense of self-respect among the Indians".
43. The Vernacular Press Act "imposed discriminatory restrictions on vernacular press".
44. "Lord Lytton" was the viceroy whose time has been described as the "seeding time of Indian nationalism".
45. The Ilbert Bill Controversy taught the Indians "the method of agitation".
46. "Renaissance" a French word means "Rebirth".
47. The colonization of India by the British was almost complete by "1856-57".
48. A Portuguese explorer discovered a sea route to India in 1498 when he rounded the Cape of Good Hope and landed at Calicut on the southwestern coast of country. The name of that explorer was "Vasco da Gama".
49. "Run of Indian feudal system" was not a result of British rule in India.
50. One of the followings is correct. That is "The Permanent Zamindar Settlement of Lord Cornwallis vested the ownership of land in the Zamindars".
51. "Guru Gobind Singh" united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab.
52. The title of "Viceroy" was added to the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time in "1858 AD".
53. The system of Dual Government during the latter half of the 18th century AD is associated with the name of "Clive".
54. Durand Line was established in 1893.

SIR SAYYAD AHMED KHAN & ALIGARH MOVEMENT

1. Sir Syed was born in Delhi.
2. In *Tabeen al Kalam* Sir Syed mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity.
3. Improvement of educational conditions of the Muslim, Promotion of Western Sciences and Reforms in the religious education was the aim of Mohammedan Educational Conference.
4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote *Loyal Mohammedans of India*.
5. During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the city of Bijnaur.
6. In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in Ghazipur.
7. Sir Syed established Scientific Society for the purpose of translation of modern work from English to Urdu.
8. The Scientific Society published a journal in 1866 known as *Aligarh Institute Gazette*.

9. Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published in English and Urdu.
10. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
11. Syed Muhammad was appointed as the joint secretary of Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
12. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslims.
13. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammad".
14. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq.
15. Sir Syed received his early education from his Maternal Grand Father.
16. Due to the support of the British measures, the Hindus Left behind the Muslims in the economic field, Succeeded in getting Government services and Got closer to the British rulers.
17. An independent system of education for Muslims, Economic stability of the Muslims and Reconciliation between the Muslims and the British was the motivational force for the beginning of Aligarh Movement.
18. According to the British, the responsible for independence were the Muslims.
19. During his stay in England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan closely watched educational system of England.
20. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was extremely impressed by the educational system of England.
21. MAO College was inaugurated by Lord Lytton.
22. Aligarh Institute Gazette was a weekly paper.
23. Communication of the feelings of the Indian to the British rulers and Acquaintance of the Indians with the British System of Government was the significant aim of Aligarh Institute Gazette.
24. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an Educational Committee for the educational betterment of the Muslims in Banaras.
25. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is called founder of Pakistan Movement.
26. Social, Moral and Political type of articles used to be published in Aligarh Institute Gazette.
27. Aligarh Institute Gazette was regularly published, used to get news from authentic sources and Bore its name in the local journalism.
28. The Hindus and the Muslims was declared a great nation by sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
29. Anjuman Hamiyat-e-Islam, Anjuman Islam, Mumbai and Anjuman Islam, Punjab was established under the Influence of Aligarh Movement.
30. Madrasa Muradabad institution was established first.
31. English, Urdu and Persian subjects were included in the curriculum of Madarassa Ghazipur.
32. Madrasa Ghaziabad was later called Victoria School.
33. Sir Syed founded the Translation Society in 1864 in Ghazipur.
34. The Scientific Society arranged the publishing of the translation of English books into the Urdu language.
35. The translated books published by the Scientific Society were on the subject of Economics, Agriculture and History.
36. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Anjuman-e-Tank-e-Urdu.
37. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan introduced "Two Nation Theory" in subcontinent.
38. In 1867, Urdu-Hindi Controversy laid the foundation of "Two Nation Theory" in India.
39. "Two Nation Theory" became the basis of Pakistan.
40. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the MAO College Aligarh.
41. In 1877, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the M.A.O College.
42. M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in 1920.
43. After Urdu Hindi Controversy in U.P, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan predicted that gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims of India shall widen with the passage of time.
44. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan asked the Muslims not join the Indian National Congress because he urged them to join Indian Patriotic Association rather than Congress.
45. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of British-India Association.
46. The designation of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in M.A.O school at Aligarh was "Secretary, Managing Committee".
47. Sir Sayyed was given the title of Knight-hood by the British Government in 1888
48. Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee in 1872
49. Loyal Mohammedan of India was written by, Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan
50. "Edinburg University" of England which

conferred a degree of LL.D on Sir Sayyed.

51. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan went to England with his son Syed Mahmud in 1869
52. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a Translation Society (later, renamed as 'Scientific society') in 1864. In 'Ghazipur' town was it founded
53. In Tabeen al Kalam Sir Syed mentioned similarities between Islam and 'Christianity'
54. "Promotion of Western Sciences, Improvement of educational conditions of the Muslim and Reforms in the religious education" was the aim of Mohammedan Educational Conference.
55. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" wrote Loyal Muhammadans of India.
56. "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan" is the author of "Hunter par Hunter".
57. During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the city of "Bijnaur".
58. In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in "Ghazipur" city.
59. Scientific Society translated the modern work from "English to Urdu".
60. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" wrote the book "Tarikh-i-Sarkashiye Bajncre"
61. In "1878" year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was appointed as "Member of Imperial Legislature Council".
62. British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1865
63. The Scientific Society published a journal in 1866 known as "Aligarh Institute Gazette".
64. Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published in "English and Urdu" languages.
65. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
66. "Syed Muhammad" was appointed as the joint secretary of Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
67. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslims.
68. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammad".
69. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq.
70. "Promotion of mutual cooperation between the Muslims and the British. Removal of discrimination between worldly and religious education and Motivating the people for acquiring modern education" was the goal of Aligarh movement.
71. Sir Syed received his early education from his
72. "Maternal Grand Father".
73. "An independent system of education for Muslims, Economic stability of the Muslims and Reconciliation between the Muslims and the British" was the motivational force for the beginning of Aligarh Movement.
74. Due to the support of the British measures, the Hindus "Succeeded in getting Government services, Left behind the Muslims in the economic field and got closer to the British rulers".
75. According to the British, the responsible for independence were the "Muslims".
76. During his stay in England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan closely watched "Educational" system of England.
77. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was extremely impressed by the educational system of "England" country.
78. MAO College was inaugurated by "Lord Lytton".
79. Aligarh Institute Gazette was "A weekly paper".
80. "Communication of the feelings of the Indian to the British rulers and Acquaintance of the Indians with the British System of Government" was the significant aim of Aligarh Institute Gazette.
81. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an Educational Committee for the educational betterment of the Muslims in "Banaras".
82. "Interaction between students and teachers, instruction of Islamic Studies and Islamic history as compulsory subjects and Special emphasis on character formation of the students" were the salient characteristics of the educational setting of Aligarh College.
83. The student of Aligarh College were "Free from regional biases, Filled with emotions of national service and Filled with the emotions of mutual brotherhood".
84. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" is called founder of Pakistan Movement
85. "Social, Moral and Political type of articles used to be published in Aligarh Institute Gazette.
86. Aligarh Institute Gazette "was regularly published, used to get news from authentic sources and Bore its name in the local journalism".
87. "The students learn there. The students learn civic rules and The students form their character merits was observed by sir Syed in the educational system of Great Britain.
88. "The Hindus and the Muslims" nations was declared a great nation by sir Syed Ahmad

- Khan
68. Which of the following "Anjuman-Hamiyat-e-Islam, Anjuman Islam, Mumbai and Anjuman Islam, Punjab" was established under the influence of Aligarh Movement?
 69. "Madrasa Muradabad" institutions was established first.
 90. "English, Urdu and Persian" subjects was included in the curriculum of Madarassa Ghazipur.
 91. Madrasa Ghaziabad was later called "Victoria School".
 92. The Scientific Society arranged the publishing of the translation of English books into the "Urdu language".
 93. The translated books published by the Scientific Society were on the subject of "History, Economics and Agriculture".
 94. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" founded Anjuman-e-Tank-e-Urdu.
 95. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" introduced "Two Nation Theory" in subcontinent.
 96. "Two Nation Theory" became the basis of Pakistan.
 97. Name of Sir Syed's father was "Meer Muttaqi".
 98. Sir Syed's paternal grand father's name was "Syed Hadi".
 99. Sir Syed's mother name was "Aziz-un-Nisa".
 100. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an institution in 1864, with the objective to translate books from English to Urdu and Persian, known as "The Scientific Society".
 101. The Mohammad Educational Conference was founded in "1886".
 102. "To prepare modern Muslim leadership for achieving a separate homeland" was not a stated objective of the Aligarh Movement.
 103. *Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* (Causes of the Indian Revolt) was written by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
 104. In the 19th century India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan launched a struggle against "English".
 105. In year 1877, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the M.A.O. College.
 106. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" was leader first raised the demand of separate electorate for the Indian Muslims.
 107. The famous book *Asar-ul-Sanadeed* was written by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
 108. First edition of *Asar-us-Sanadid* appeared in "1846".
 109. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in "1846".
 110. The Muslim leader who advised the Muslims not to participate in the meetings of all India National Congress was "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
 111. "Hali" repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India.
 112. "Hayat-e-Jawaid" written by Altaf Hussain Hali is on the life of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
 113. M.A.O. College of Aligarh got the status of University in "1920".
 114. Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in "1886".
 115. "Lord Lytton" inaugurated the MAO College in 1877.
 116. In "1877" M.A.O. College established in Aligarh.
 117. After "Urdu Hindi controversy in U.P." incident, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan predicated that the gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims of India shall widen with the passage of time.
 118. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan asked the Muslims not to join the Indian National Congress because "None".
 119. Sir Syed founded the Translation Society in 1864 in "Ghazipur" city.
 120. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, *Causes of the Indian Revolt*, as early as: "none".

MUSLIMS' MOVEMENTS

1. "Maulana Shibli" was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-Ulema in 1894.
2. "Sir Agha Khan" was appointed first President of Muslim league.
3. "Bal Ganga Dher Triak" initiated the cult of Shivaji against the Muslims of India?
4. The resolution of non-cooperation with British Government was passed in the meeting of All India National Congress in 1920, which was held at "Calcutta".
5. "441" Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League in 1945-46 Election of Provincial assemblies.
6. In "1894", Nadva-tul-Ulema came into being.
7. The resolution for formation of All-India Muslim League was passed at the meeting of All India Educational Conference (1906) and was moved by: "Nawab Salimullah".
8. The provincial governments of Congress resigned and All-India Muslim League as a

9. Radcliffe Commission submitted its formula for the division of India in to two countries to Lord Mountbatten on: "none".
10. The Boundary Commission to demarcate the borders of India and Pakistan was headed by Sir Cyril Radcliffe.
11. The Chairman of Boundary Commission of the Punjab & Bengal was Sir Cyril Radcliffe.
12. Mulana Zafar Ali Khan translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940.
13. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by "Abdullah Haroon".
14. The Pakistan Resolution (The Lahore Resolution) was seconded by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from Punjab.
15. The Pakistan Resolution (The Lahore Resolution) was seconded by Sardar Aurangzeb from N. W. F. P.
16. The Pakistan Resolution (The Lahore Resolution) was seconded by Qazi Esa from Baluchistan.
17. The Lahore Resolution was amended and Pakistan was made an integral part of League's objective. The amendment was made in the Annual session (1941) of All India Muslim League, which was held at: "Madras".
18. After dislodging the Muslim rulers from the throne, the new rulers, the British, implemented a new educational policy with drastic changes. The policy banned Arabic, Persian and religious education in schools and made English not only the medium of instruction but also the official language in "1835".
19. Seeing this atmosphere of despair and despondency, Sir Syed launched Aligarh movement to revive the spirit of progress within the Muslim community of India. The centre of activities for the movement was "Aligarh".
20. The objective of Aligarh movement was "To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and the Muslims, to persuade Muslims to learn English education, to persuade Muslims to abstain from politics of agitation and to produce an intellectual class from amongst the Muslim community".
21. For reviving the Muslim community Sir Syed built Gulshan School in Muradabad in the year "1859".
22. Sir Syed built Victoria School in the year 1863.
- in "Ghazipur".
23. In 1864, Sir Syed set up the Scientific Society. This society was involved in the translation of English works into the native language. The society was established in "Ghazipur".
24. Aligarh Institute Gazette imparted information on history, ancient and modern science of agriculture, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics. This journal was published in "1866".
25. The Aligarh Institute Gazette was a journal introduced first in Aligarh Institute. It was edited and published by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
26. The Aligarh Institute Gazette was published until in "1926".
27. Aligarh Institute Gazette was published for 32 years in "English and Urdu".
28. Sir Syed proposed to build Urdu University in 1866 in the province of "Uttar Pradesh (U.P)".
29. The thinking of Sir Syed Ahmad became completely Muslim specific after the event of "Hindu-Urdu Controversy in 1867".
30. Sir Syed wrote *Risala-e-Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* (The book provided a candid analysis of the causes of the War of 1857) in "1859".
31. Sir Syed Ahmad formed British India Association at Aligarh in "1866".
32. In 1870, Sir Syed set up a committee to find out the causes of Muslim backwardness in the education and suggest remedies. The name of the Committee was "Committee Striving for the Educational Progress".
33. An institution was established on the report of Committee Striving for the Educational Progress. The name of the institution was "M. A. O. School".
34. The designation of Sir Syed in M.A.O. School was "Secretary, Managing Committee".
35. Sir Syed started M.A.O. College in 1877 in "Aligarh".
36. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started a movement for educating Muslims of South Asia after the defeat of the rebels in the Indian rebellion of 1857. This movement is popularly known as "Aligarh movement".
37. Sir Syed decided to open an educational institution in India on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge Universities in "England".
38. Sir Syed established M.A.O. High School at Aligarh in "24th May 1875".
39. M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College in the year "1877".
40. Aligarh College was inaugurated by "Lord Lytton".

41. Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University in "1920".
42. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims "not to join it".
43. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate on "education & economics".
44. In 1886, a conference was started with the aim to meet every year to take stock of the educational problems of the Muslims and to persuade them to get modern education and abstain from politics. It later became the political mouthpiece of the Indian Muslims and was the forerunner of the Muslim League. The conference was named as "Muhammadan Educational Conference".
45. "Two Nation Theory" was introduced for the first time by "Sir Syed".
46. Indian Patriotic Association was found in "1888".
47. The Indian Patriotic Association was found by "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
48. The Indian Patriotic Association consisted of "Hindu & Muslim members".
49. For creating cordial relations between the British Government and the Indian Muslims, some of the writings like "The Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858", "Loyal Muhammadans of India", "Tabyin-ul-Kalam" and "A Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad and Subjects Subsidiary Therein" played an important role. These were the masterpiece of "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
50. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is a public central university located in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Madrasat ul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind, in "1875".
51. MadrasatulUloomMusalmanan-e-Hind, (1875) later became "Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College)".
52. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in "1920".
53. On 24th December 1876, Sir Syed issued his famous magazine from Benaras in order to apprise the Muslims of their social evils and moral shortcomings. The name of the magazine was "Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq".
54. A residential institution where many important Muslim figures like MaulanaShibli, NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Joharetc at one time or another remained associated with this college was popularly known as "MAO college".

Apart from Aligarh movement, there were

- other forces which also contributed to national consolidation. Most important of these was the seminary at Deoband. The idea of establishing a Madrassah for teaching religious subjects was originally given by Sufi and a reputed saint named "Haji Muhammad Abid of Deoband".
56. The DarulUloomDeoband is an Islamic school in India where the Deobandi Islamic movement was started. It is located at Deoband, a town in Saharanpur district of "Uttar Pradesh, India".
57. The DarulUloomDeoband was founded by several prominent Islamic scholars (Ulema), headed by Maulana Muhammad QasimNanotvi in "May 31, 1866".
58. The teachings of DarulUloomDeoband were based on Islamic school of thought named as "Hanafi".
59. Deoband's curriculum is based on the 17th-century Indo-Islamic syllabus known as Dars-e-Nizami. The core curriculum teaches "Islamic law (sharee'ah), Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) and Traditional Islamic spirituality (Tasawwuf which is the focus of Sufism).
60. The movement that was started with the establishment of a Madrassah at Deoband was popularly known as "Tehrik-e-Deoband".
61. The MadrassahDeoband started at Deoband, a small town of "Saharanpur".
62. Quick promotion of Dar-ul-UloomDeoband was mainly due to the sincere efforts of "Maulana Muhammad QasimNanotvi".
63. Maulana Muhammad Qasimleft Government service to join "MAO School".
64. The first student of Dar-ul-UloomDeoband was "Syed Qasim Ali Nanotvi".
65. Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, Muhammad YaqubNanautawi, Shah Rafi al-Din, Sayyid Muhammad Abid, Zulfikar Ali, Fadhl al-RahmanUsmani and Muhammad QasimNanotvi all are prominent scholars of "Deoband".
66. Born in 6 October 1886, MaulanaShabbir Ahmad Usmani was an Islamic scholar who supported the creation of Pakistan in 1947. He founded an institution in 1945 named as "JamiatUlema-e-Islam".
67. Usmani's greatest literary work is Urdu translation of the tafsir of the Quran written by his Shaikh, Shaikhul Hind Mahmud ulHassan. The book is known as "Tafsir-e-Usmani".
68. The funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam was led by "MaulanaShabbir Ahmed Usmani".
69. Deoband movement had "Fundamentalist in religious matters but flexible in political affairs,

- Stipulates a central role of Ulema in rejuvenation of Muslim society and Calling for a return to true Islam of the Quran and Hadith eschewing the practice of tomb worship and celebration of the anniversary of saints' objectives.
70. The door of Ijtihad was completely closed and the study of Hadith occupied the main place in "Deoband".
71. Maulana Shabbir Ahmed Usmani is remembered for having spearheaded the Qarardad-i-Maqasid Objectives Resolution. Usmani was given the honour of inaugurating and flying the flag of Pakistan. He was a breakaway alim of "Deoband".
72. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema is an Islamic institution at "Lucknow, India".
73. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema is an Islamic institution originally founded in 1894 at "Kanpur, India".
74. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulemawas founded to reach a middle path between classical Islam and modernity with an aim to bridge the gap between "Aligarh and Deoband".
75. NadwatulUlema means "Organization of scholars".
76. Nadwatul Ulema updated the Islamic curricula with modern sciences, vocational training etc. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama ranks second after Darul Uloom Deoband in India. It was shifted to Lucknow from Kanpur in "1898".
77. The first Nazim of Nadwatul-Ulema was "Syed Muhammad Ali".
78. NadwatulUlema was founded with "To serve as a bridge between the Old World and the new but firm and unbending in the matter of fundamentals. Aimed at producing an educated class of Muslims well versed in traditional learning and yet actively involved with the ruling power and Sought to give Arabic, both modern and classical, a central place in its system of education besides facilitating links with Muslim West Asia" objectives.
79. MaulanaShibli was born in "1857".
80. Shibli was born at "Azamgarh".
81. Shibli joined Aligarh College as Assistant Professor of Arabic in "1883".
82. Shibli introduced the study of a language as a compulsory subject at Nadwa. The name of the subject was "English".
83. One of the teacher of Nadwa who also became the principal of Nadwa and chairman of Islamic centre in Oxford UK had been awarded King Faisal Award (1981) given by King Faisal Foundation and Sultan Brunei Award (1999) for his contributions. The name of the person was "Maulana Syed Abul Hasan Ali Hasan-Nadwi".
84. Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in "24th December 1884".
85. The foundation of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was laid by "Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud Din".
86. The first president of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was "Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din".
87. A scheme known as "Muthi Bar Ata" was started to collect funds for the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam.
88. The aims and objectives of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam were "To arrange for the religious and general education of Muslim boys and girls, to propagate and defend Islam against the Christian missionaries and Hindu revivalists and to counteract the propaganda against Islam through speeches and publications".
89. Islamiya College for Women, Cooper Road Lahore was established in "1938".
90. Anjuman opened its first institution for boys in the Sheranwala Gate, Lahore in the year "1889".
91. The foundation of Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam was laid down by Hasan Ali in the year "1885".
92. Teaching Pattern of Sindh Madrassah, Karachi was drafted on the style of "Aligarh College".
93. Aligarh Muslim College started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1877 had a clear programme "To keep the Muslim community abreast with western knowledge".
94. The real founder of the Dar-ul-Uloom "Deoband" was "Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi".
95. Mohtarma Fatma Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in "1937".
96. Hazrat Sheikh Ali Bin Usman Hajwen (Data GanjBukhsh) came to India during the time of "Ghaznavi".
97. The Central National Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by "Syed Ameer Ali".
98. Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement "provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from: "Switzerland".
99. The renowned author of the *Spirit of Islam* and *A Short History of the Saracens* was: "Syed Ameer Ali".
100. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had

rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of 'N.W.F.P'.

101. "Syed Hasan Ali Afandi" founded the famous "Sindh Madrassah-ul-Islam" in Karachi.

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

1. Urdu-Hindi Controversy was started in 1867.
2. Urdu is a word of Turkish.
3. The age of Urdu language is approximately 400 years.
4. Urdu is amalgamation of Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindi.
5. Lashkan was another name of Urdu.
6. In Muslims, valuable services for development and protection of Urdu were rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
7. Urdu Defence Society was established by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
8. Urdu Defence Society protested against the biased decision of Antony MacDonald that Hindi should be used as official language.
9. The name of the college whose students protested against MacDonald for scrapping Urdu as official language is Aligarh College.
10. Hindi was the only language capable of becoming the national language of India. It was declared in 1917 by M.K. Gandhi.
11. Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu was setup by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
12. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk set up Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu in Aligarh.
13. Banaras Institute was established in 1861.
14. Banaras Institute was the first practical step taken against Urdu.
15. Urdu was introduced as an official language in subcontinent by British Government in 1832.
16. For the protection of Urdu, the pioneer steps were taken by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
17. Sir Syed demanded from the Government that a Dar-ul-Tarjama be established so that the authentic works could be translated into Urdu for the benefit of students. The demand was raised in 1857.
18. Sir Syed established Central Association in Allahabad.
19. Urdu is our national language. Urdu and English were declared as the official language of the country under the 1973 Constitution.
20. The Issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was Hindi Urdu Controversy.
21. Urdu is a word of "Turkish".
22. The age of Urdu language is approximately "400 years".
23. Urdu is amalgamation of "Arabic, Persian, Turkish & Hindi".
24. Lashkani was another name of "Urdu".
25. In Muslims, valuable services for development and protection of Urdu were rendered by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
26. Urdu Defence Society was established by "NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk" in "August 1900".
27. Urdu Defence Society protested against the biased decision of "Antony MacDonald" that Hindi should be used as official language.
28. The "Aligarh College" students protested against MacDonald for scrapping Urdu as official language.
29. Hindi was the only language capable of becoming the national language of India. It was declared in 1917 by "M.K. Gandhi".
30. Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu was setup by "NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk".
31. NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk set up Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu in "Aligarh".
32. Banaras Institute was established in "1861".
33. Banaras Institute was the first practical step taken against "Urdu".
34. Urdu was introduced as an official language in subcontinent by British Government in "1832".
35. The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in "1867".
36. For the protection of Urdu, the pioneer steps were taken by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
37. Sir Syed demanded from the Government that a Dar-ul-Tarjama be established so that the authentic works could be translated into Urdu for the benefit of students. The demand was raised in "1857".
38. Sir Syed established Central Association in "Allahabad".
39. In "1867" Urdu-Hindi Controversy was started.
40. In 1867, some prominent Hindus of Banares launched a movement for the replacement of Urdu written in Nasta'leeq by Hindi written in Deva Nagiri script as the Court language. In "Central Provinces" this movement started.

41. The Issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could

not work together anymore was "Hindi Urdu Controversy".

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT Hindus' Movements

1. All India national congress was established by a British civil servant in 1885. Name the officer "A.O Hum".
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy found a movement known as "Brahma Samaj".
3. Brahma Samaj was found in "1828".
4. The aim of Brahma Samaj was "Reforms in Hinduism".
5. "Shudhi" movement was started by: "Swami Shradhdhanand".
6. The Hindu leader who preached the unity of God, and disapproved of the prevalent Hindu belief in many gods and worship of idols was "Ram Mohan Roy".
7. Brahma Samaj was developed and modified by "Keshab Chandra Sen".
8. The Simon Commission arrived in India on: "3rd February, 1928".
9. On "Feb 1928", Nehru committee was constituted to propose the future constitution of India.
10. Sheikh Abdullah came under the spell of Gandhi and Nehru in: "1939".
11. "People of India were not satisfied with the reforms of Act of 1892. The administration policy of Governor General Lord Cruzon, had alienated the sympathy of the people and Indians were ill-treated in Ceylon, Malaya and S. Africa and Government was not taking proper steps" circumstance(s) led to the passing of Government of India Act, 1909?
12. Keshab Chandra Sen advocated "Female education", "Widow Remarriage" and "Equality in the religious sphere".
13. As a reaction of foreign influence a Hindu organisation came into existence. The name of the organization was "The Arya Samaj".
14. The AryaSamaj was anti "Sikh", "Christian" and "Muslim".
15. Arya Samaj was found by "Dayananda Saraswati".
16. Arya Samaj was found by "1875".
17. Arya Samaj was found in "Bombay".
18. Arya Samaj was targeted mainly to "Islam" and "Christianity".
19. A Hindu movement which called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam was named as "Arya Samaj".
20. The founder of Shuddhi movement was "Dayananda Saraswati".
21. The aim of Shuddhi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly "Muslims of Hindu origin".
22. "Dayananda Saraswati" was the person who found the cow-protection society in "1882" to rouse Hindu feeling against Christians and Muhammadans on account of the killing of cows and oxen, which presented to the Government a memorial signed by some twenty to thirty million Hindus asking for the prohibition of cow-slaughter.
23. Cow protection society was formed in
24. The name of the movement that evoked anti-Muslim feelings among the Hindus and proved to be one of the major causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in the subcontinent was "cow protection society".
25. After the death of Dayananda Saraswati, in 1890s, "B.G Tilak" made a cow protection society one of his most potent tools "to excite the religious sentiments of the Hindu masses against the Muslims".
26. The Hindu political organisation, known as the Indian Association, came into being in the year "1876".
27. Indian Association was formed in "Calcutta".
28. The founder of Indian Association was "BabuSurenranathBenerjea".
29. Babu Surendranath Benerjea had by the study of English literature and European history, imbedded the "Western notion of democracy" and "Western notion of national patriotism".
30. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary movement began in "Bengal".
31. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary movement identified nationalism with "Hindu religion".
32. "Indian Association" was the organisation that marked the beginning of an organised movement and symbolised the political awakening of educated middle class Hindus of Bengal.
33. In 1877 government decided to reduce the maximum age limit for Indian Civil Service competitive examination from 21 to 19. "Indian Association" was the organisation which agitated against this decision.

34. Indian Association is considered as the | fore-runner of the "Indian National Congress".

THE FORMATIVE PHASE OF PAKISTAN (1857-1916)

Muslims' Awakening & Rise of Nationalism

1. All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on "August 16, 1946".
2. "The Central National Muhammad Association" was the Muslim political organisation which came into being in Calcutta just one year after the establishment of the Indian Association.
3. Central National Muhammad Association was found in "1877".
4. introduction of compulsory military education of all young Indians has been wrongly listed as a factor for the rise of extremist nationalism.
5. The Central National Muhammad Association was found by "Sayyad Amir Ali".
6. The aim of The Central National Muhammad Association was "Political regeneration of the Muslims", "Moral revival of Muslims" and "to obtain from the government a recognition of their just and reasonable claims".
7. The movement that was driving its inspiration from the "noble tradition of the past", proposed to work in harmony with Western culture and progressive tendencies of the age was "The Central National Muhammad Association".
8. The Central National Muhammad Association drew majority of its members from "upper and middle".
9. The Central National Muhammad Association worked for Muslim solidarity and was against "Hindus" Christians" and "Anglo-Indian".
10. Name the organisation that is considered to be the first Muslim political body organised to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole "The Central National Muhammad Association".
11. The Central National Muhammad Association presented the Viceroy Ripon, a memorial which dealt exhaustively with the problems of Muslim education and with Muslim grievances regarding their meagre representation in Government offices in the year "1882".
12. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in "1878".
13. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on "Indian languages press only".
14. Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act in the year "1882".
15. "Ilbert Bill" is the Bill that aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between the rulers and the ruled.
16. By the enactment of 1873 British European subject could be tried only by a European Magistrate or "Sessions Judge".
17. C.P. Ilbert was "Law Member of Viceroy's Council".
18. According to C.P. Ilbert Bill Indian sessions judges could try "European".
19. Ilbert Bill was agitated by "Indian-British community".
20. The Indian Government bowed to the agitation of Indian-British Community and extended to the accused the privilege of demanding trial by jury half of whose members would be European or "American".
21. The result of the cancellation of Ilbert Bill was "Establishment of Indian National Congress".
22. The Indian National Congress was found in "1885".
23. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of "A.O. Hume".
24. A.O. Hume was "A retired member of Civil Service".
25. Congress was founded by A.O Hume because he believed that India's basic ailments were "social & economic".
26. The nature of Indian National Congress was more likely "Political".
27. Hindu nationalism in its organized form began with the birth of the "Indian National Congress".
28. The stated purpose of the Congress was "Combining all elements of Indian population into one national whole".
29. The reaction of Muslim community towards Congress at its beginning was "completely opposed".
30. The chief aim of the Congress at the time of its inception was "Introduction of representative government in India".
31. The demand of Congress from its very inception was "Reform of legislative council".
32. With regard to the elected members of the Governor-General's Council the Congress suggested that the right to elect its members

- should be vested in the elected members of the "several provincial councils".
33. "The British Indian Association" was found by "Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan".
34. The British Indian Association was found by Sir Sayyad in "1886".
35. The British Indian Association founded at "Aligarh".
36. The membership of British Indian Association was kept open for "Hindus & Muslims".
37. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1895 was "Sir Anthony MacDonnell".
38. With regard to language Sir Anthony was in favour of "Hindi language and the Nagri script".
39. In 1867 some prominent Hindus of Banaras started a movement for the replacement of Urdu by Hindi written in the Nagri script as the court language in "North Western Provinces".
40. The Vernacular Press Act gave air to "Racial discrimination".
41. The full name of A.O. Hume was "Allan Octavian Hume".
42. The name of the organization that was found by A.O. Hume right before the one year of the establishment of the Indian National Congress was "Indian National Union".
43. The Indian National Union was found in "1884".
44. The first session of Congress was presided by "Womesh Chandra Banerje".
45. Anthony MacDonnell conceded the Hindu demand and issued a resolution declaring that Hindi written in the Nagri script would enjoy equal status with Urdu as the language of law courts in the provinces and that in the future only such persons would be appointed, except in a purely English office, to Government jobs who knew Urdu as well as Hindi. The resolution was issued in "April 1900".

Partition of Bengal

1. The treacherous mentality of Hindus was exposed to Muslims in 1874 after the event of "Opposition of Hindus of partition of Bengal".
2. "Lord Curzon" divided Bengal into East and West Bengal in July 1905.
3. The British Government announced the partition of Bengal in 1905 because of Administrative requirements.
4. During the era of East India Company, the areas of Behar, Uresa and Assam were included in "Bengal".
45. Urdu Defence Association was found in "August 1900".
47. Urdu Defence Association was found at "Lucknow".
48. The president of Urdu Defence Association was "Mohsin-ul-Mulk".
49. The secretary of Urdu Defence Association was "Hamid Ali Khan".
50. Sir Sayyad convinced that Hindus can never be friendly with the Muslims. His views were changed "when government declared Hindi as official language".
51. "Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations". These are the words quoted by Sir Syed for the first time in "1868".
52. The personality before whom Sir Sayyad expressed first time in his life that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations was "Shakespeare".
53. Shakespeare was "Governor of Banarus".
54. The Congress made its first demand on the field of constitutional reform in "1892".
55. Congress selected Badruddin Tyabji as its president in the year "1887".
56. The name of the Muslim leader who was selected as the president of the Congress in 1896 was "R.M. Sayani".
57. Sir Sayyad inaugurated The Muslim Educational Congress in order to prevent Muslim from joining the Congress in "1896 Bombay".
58. 56. A representative Muslim meeting held in Lucknow in October 1901. To found a genuine All India Muslim Political Association".
59. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by "Syed Ameer Ali".
60. "Lord Ripon" is known as father of Local Self-government.
61. "Lord Curzon" was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905.

9. One of the most important incidents that took place regarding Bengal in 1874 was 'Assam was separated from Bengal'.
10. Uressa was separated from Bengal on the suggestion of 'Sir Andrew Fretzer'.
11. In 1902, Lord Curzon decided to look upon the decision of separation of Bengal. British Government decided to separate Bengal in '1905'.
12. The significance of 16th October 1905 regarding Bengal was 'Partition of Bengal was announced'.
13. Bengal was divided into East Bengal and West Bengal.
14. Muslims were in majority in East Bengal. The area of East Bengal was '1,06,640 sq Km'.
15. The population of East Bengal at the time of its partition was '31,000,000'.
16. The strength of Muslims in West Bengal was '800000'.
17. Dhaka was the capital of East Bengal and Assam. At that time the Governor of East Bengal was 'Mr. Filer'.
18. At the time of the partition of Bengal, the leader of Muslims in East Bengal was 'Nawab Salimullah Khan'.
19. Nawab Salimullah appreciated the decision of the partition of Bengal in a meeting which was held in 'Dhaka'.
20. At the time of the partition of Bengal, Nawab Salimullah Khan announced the establishment of an organisation of Muslims. The name of the organisation was 'Muhammadan Provisional Committee'.
21. Sunndar Naath Jee was a Hindu leader who started movement against the partition of Bengal. He observed 'the day of protest' on '16 October'.
22. Under the leadership of Ghokhlay a Hindu delegation went to England to protest against the partition of Bengal. The numbers of members of this delegation were '10'.
23. The city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal was 'Calcutta'.
24. The major factor that irritated Hindus & their opposition to the partition of Bengal was 'The development & freedom of Muslims in the new province'.
25. The Hindu leader who started a movement against the partition of Bengal was popularly known as 'Surindar Nath Benejee'.
26. A Hindu delegation went to England to protest against the partition of Bengal under the leadership of 'Ghokhlay'.
27. The name of the song that was adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement was 'Vande Mataram'.

28. The Vande Matarani song was taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Bengali novel 'Ananda Math'.
29. The anti-partitionists of Bengal started with the 'Swadeshi movement'.
30. The annulment of the partition of Bengal was agitated by 'Hindus & Congress'.
31. In 1906, in the meeting of the Congress, it was suggested to start 'Swadeshi Movement'. The suggestion was given by 'Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia'.
32. The British Government announced the annulment of Partition of Bengal in 1911.
33. The name of the Muslim leader who left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal was 'Nawab Salimullah Khan'.
34. Nawab Salimullah Khan was died in '1915'.
35. The Congress decided to start the Swadeshi Movement in '1906'.
36. Nawab Salimullah Khan left the politics 'after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal'.
37. The partition of Bengal had raised a ray of hope in the Muslims of Bengal for their social, economic & political prosperity in 'The Eastern Bengal'.
38. Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, visited Bengal which led into the partition of Bengal in 1905, in the year '1904'.
39. Hindus declared the day of Partition of Bengal as 'a black day'.
40. The event annoyed as well as shocked the Muslims was 'cancellation of Bengal'.
41. The capital of the Eastern Bengal & Assam was 'Dhaka'.
42. Hindu Muslim rift continued to widen and deepen almost beyond repair during '1906-11'.
43. Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was President of Bengal Muslim League in '1912'.
44. The Hindus had launched 'Swadeshi Movement' (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of 'Partition of Bengal 1905'.
45. Bengal was divided in 1905 during the time of 'Lord Curzon'.
46. In October 1905 partition of Bengal was made for 'Administrative Convenience'.
47. Simla deputation of 1905 got accepted the important demand of 'Separate electorate for Muslims'.
48. The annulment of the partition of Bengal was made under 'Hindu pressure'.
49. The first movement launched against British in India was 'Swadeshi Movement'.
50. In '1942' year Cripps Mission came India.
51. 'Nawab SaleemUllah Khan' coined the name of All India Muslim League.

52. The British Indian Government announced the partition of Bengal in 1905 because of 'Administrative Requirements'.
53. The Hindu had launched 'Swadeshi Movement' (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of 'Partition of Bengal 1905'.
54. Delhi Darbar, King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled '1911'.

55. 'Lord Curzon' was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.
56. The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II, seeking separate electorate was headed by 'Agha Khan'.
57. Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdusamad were the court painter during the time of 'Humayun, Akbar'.

Simla Deputation & Formation of Muslim League

1. Lord Curzon was succeeded by Lord Minto II, the great grandson of Minto I. 'He had fought in Second Afghan War' and 'become the governor general of Canada from 1898 to 1904'.
2. The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of 'Second Round Table Conference'.
3. Sir Agha Khan' led Simla deputation in 1906.
4. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by 'Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar'.
5. Lord Minto came to India as Viceroy in the year '1905'.
6. On becoming the Governor General of Sub-continent Lord Minto II found himself in awkward position, because 'Congress had developed into a political organisation' and 'Muslims had founded the Muslim League'.
7. One of the most important events of the time of Lord Minto II was Anglo-Russian convention. By this convention the outstanding differences of these two countries were settled. This event happened in the year '1907'.
8. The duration of reign of Lord Minto II in Sub-continent was '1905-19'.
9. Regarding 'Tehreek-i-Pakistan', Simla Deputation has eminent position because it was first occasion when Muslims presented a resolution before government for the safety of their rights:
10. Through the principal of Ali Garh College, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk asked time to meet with the viceroy of Hind. The Name of the principal was 'Arch bold'.
11. The significance of 10 August 1906, regarding Simla Accord was 'Arch Bold did reply to Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk'.
12. The name of the viceroy with whom the delegation of Simla Accord met was 'Lord Minto'.
13. The delegation of Simla Deputation met with the viceroy of Hind on '1st October 1906'.

14. The Simla Deputation was led by 'Sir Agha Khan'.
15. The number of Muslim leaders who were included in the Simla Deputation was '35'.
16. The main demands of Simla Deputation were 'Muslim community would get separate electorate for future elections in the country', 'the Deputation was advised to take active part in politics', 'the Deputation was directed to be friendly with the rulers and 'to be in harmony with the Hindu Community of India'.
17. Simla Deputation also demanded the separate electorate for the Muslims 'with separate constituencies'.
18. The incident after which Muslims left the Congress and felt for their own political party was 'at the time of Simla deputation'.
19. The annual meeting of Muslims League Educational Conference was held on '30 December, 1906'.
20. The meeting of the Muslim League Education Conference was held at the 'residence of Nawab SaimUllah Khan'.
21. The meeting of Muslim League Education Conference was held in 'Dacca'.
22. 'Nawab SaimUllah Khan' convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meeting of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India.
23. 'Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk' thought for separate political party for Muslims.
24. A resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party was presented by 'Nawab Salim Ullah Khan'.
25. When All India Muslim League was founded in 1906, one of its main objectives was to promote loyalty to the British Government.
26. For political party of Muslims, Nawab Saim Ullah Khan proposed the name 'All India Muslim Confederacy'.
27. All India Muslim League was formed on '30 December, 1906'.
28. The Headquarter of the All India Muslim League was established at 'Lucknow'.

29. The first constitution of the Muslim League was presented by "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
30. The first constitution of the Muslim League presented by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar is known as "The Green Book".
31. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar convinced Quaid-i-Azam to join All India Muslim League.
32. The original objective for the formation of Muslim League was "To safeguard of the interests and rights of the Muslims of Indian".
33. The first president of All India Muslim League was "Sir Agha Khan".
34. The first secretary of All India Muslim League was "Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk".
35. All India Muslim League was formed after the death of Sir Sayyad Ahmad, after "8 years".
36. The first session of All India Muslim League was held on "29-30 December, 1907".
37. The first session of All India Muslim League was held in "Karachi".
38. The Chairman of first session of All India Muslim League was "Sir Adamjee Pirbhai".
39. The second session of All India Muslim League was held at "Aligarh".
40. The second session of All India Muslim League was held on "18 March, 1908".
41. The session of All India Muslim League was presided by "Justice Shah Din".
42. After the death of Waqar-ul-Mulk the person who was appointed as president of Muslim League was "Sir Agha Khan".
43. In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of All parties convention in "Calcutta".
44. The second General Secretary of Muslim League was "Hussain Bigrami".
45. The decision of opening the new branches in other parts of the country was taken in "second" session of Muslim League.
46. The name of the organisation set up by Sayyad Amir Ali in London was "Muhammadan Association".
47. Muhammadan Association was turned into the branch of "Muslim League".
48. The objectives of Muslim League after its establishment were presented by "Nawab of Dacca".
49. The first issue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's "Al-Hilal" came out on 13 July "1912".
50. Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the Agha Khan headed the historic Simla deputation which successfully presented Muslim demands on 01, October 1906 before "Lord Minto".
51. Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in "1923".
52. What was the significance of 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League "Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address".
53. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was "Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad".
54. Quaid-i-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for "31 years".
55. Allama Iqbal's famous address at Allahabad was delivered to the session of All India Muslim League on "25".
56. All India Muslim Students Federation was formed in 1937 by "Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad".
57. All India Muslim League was formed on December 30, "1906".
58. One of the early objectives of All India Muslim League was "Loyalty to British Government".
59. Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in "1930".
60. All India Muslim League in its annual session of 1940 passed "Lahore Resolution".
61. Lahore Resolution, adopted on 23 March, 1940 was presented by A.K Fazl-ul-Haq.
62. Foundation of Muslim League was at "Dhaka".
63. "Sir Agha Khan III" was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League.
64. Under "Agha Khan" leadership the All India Muslim League was set up.
65. Quaid-Azam joined All India Muslim League in "1913".
66. The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 at "Dhaka".
67. In "1934" the control of Muslim League was taken over by Quaid-e-Azam.
68. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar".
69. In 1909 Minto Morley Reforms were introduced in India.
70. Under "Minto Morley Reforms 1909" act the Muslim demand of Separate Electorate was first conceded by the British Government.
71. The Muslim demand of Separate Electorate presented by the Simla Deputation was incorporated in the Minto Morley Reforms.
72. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was "Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad".
73. "Sir Agha Khan" was the first president of Muslim League.
74. The First session of All India Muslim League

75. On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid-i-Azam signed the Lucknow Pact, who signed it on, behalf of the Congress "Ambika Charan Majumdar".
76. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in

- London in "1908".
77. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his 14 point in 1929.
78. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar is buried at Bar-ul-Maqdis.

POLITICAL STRUGGLE ATTEMPTS FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY (1916-1930)

1. After Lord Minto II, the Governor General of British India in 1910 was "Lord Hardings".
2. The most important event of Governor General Harding's time was "the visit of his Majesty, George V to Sub-continent and his holding of a Darbar at Delhi".
3. The important announcement which was made by Lord Hardinge in his Darbar at Delhi was "transfer of capital from Calcutta to Delhi and cancellation of the partition of Bengal in 1911".
4. A bomb was thrown at Lord Hardinge in Chandi Chowk on the occasion of his state entry to Delhi in the year "1912".
5. The duration of reign of Lord Harding was "1910-15".
6. The demand of separate electorate by Muslim League was put forward in "1909".
7. The demand of separate electorate was incorporated in "Minto-Morley Reforms".
8. The acceptance of demand for appointment of Muslim Judges was also incorporated in "Minto-Morley Reforms".
9. The purpose of Hindus Mahasbha was "Elimination of the Muslims".
10. Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India in the year "1913".
11. Congress and Muslim League came closer at the point of "Lucknow Pact 1916".
12. To protect the interests of minorities, it was provided in the Lucknow Pact 1916 that no bill or resolution affecting a community would be passed if "Three fourth of the representatives of that community were opposed to it".
13. Muslim League and Congress held their sessions first time in Lucknow in "December 1916".
14. The annual session of Muslim League 1916 was presided by "Quaid-e-Azam".
15. The Annual session of Congress 1916 was presided over by "Ambika Charan Majumdar".
16. The "True Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity" was "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
17. On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to "Karachi".
18. Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms in "1916".
19. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called "Lucknow Pact".
20. "Lucknow Pact" is the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims.
21. Congress agreed separate electorates for Muslims in "Lucknow Pact".
22. The number of seats that were agreed in Lucknow for Muslims Pact in Central Legislature was "1/3".
23. Hindu, for the first time accepted Muslims as a separate nation in "Lucknow Pact".
24. The chief architect of "Lucknow pact" was "Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
25. Muslim League & Congress assembled at one place in the history "in a session in Bombay in 1915".
26. The act/pact that reflects the Hindu Muslim unity in the political history of subcontinent was "Lucknow pact".
27. Lord Harding in 1916 was succeeded by "Lord Chelmsford".
28. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in the year "1913".
29. Islamic College, Peshawar was found in "1903".
30. The Lucknow Pact was conceived by "Lord Chelmsford".
31. In 1917, Khem Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in "Stockholm".
32. The elections should be held on the basis of general adult franchise. This demand was made in "Lucknow pact".

33. The reason why Muslim League changed its manifesto in 1913 was "Became hostile towards the British".
34. The Kanpur Mosque episode took place in August 1913. Its result was "created political awakening among the Indian Muslims".
35. Syed Amir Ali resigned from the Muslim League in 1913 because "the party had no clear cut policy".
36. The London branch of Muslim League was started by: "Syed Amir Ali".
37. To protect the interests of minorities, it was provided in the Lucknow Pact 1916 that no bill or resolution affecting a community would be passed if "Three fourth of the representatives of that community were opposed to it."
38. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
39. Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that "The Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement".
40. Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at "Lucknow".
41. The Jallianwala Bagh incident/massacre took place on 13th April "1919".
42. In the year 1919 did the infamous Jallianwala Bagh took place

43. Minto-Morley reform's very important context was introduction of "Separate electorate".
44. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on "April 13, 1919".
45. The amendments which were proposed by Quaid-e-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslim were "The Muslims Should be given 1/3 representation in the central legislature, for ten years, the Muslim Should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population and residuary power should be given to the provinces".
46. The Simon Commission report which was published in May 1930, proposed for India a federal system
47. In 1927, All Indian Muslim League was divided into two sections. One was headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the other by Quaid-e-Azam. The main reason of this division "Sir Muhammad Shafi and his supporters wanted to cooperate with Simon Commission but Quaid was against any cooperation with it".
48. "Extending support for the Muslims during Khilafat movement and boycott of English made goods was "Satyagrah Movement" under Mahatma Ghandi's direction.
49. "Delhi Proposals 1927" scheme did Muslim League surrender the demand of separate electorate for the Muslims.

Khilafat, Non-cooperation and Home Rule Movements

1. The name of the movement that was organized by Muslims, during the reign of Lord Chelmsford was "Khilafat Movement".
2. Government passed the Revolt Act to take action against criminal conspiracies during the reign of Lord Chelmsford. This Act gave extraordinary powers to the Government to deal with terrorists. The act was passed in the year "1919".
3. The Khilafat Movement ended in 1924
4. The Third Afghan War was fought in 1919 in Sub-continent during the reign of "Lord Chelmsford".
5. The duration of reign of Lord Chelmsford was "1916-21".
6. The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montague announced British policy about India in House of Common on "20 August, 1917".
7. Edwin Montague and the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, published a report on Indian constitutional reforms in "July 1918".

8. Before placing Montague-Chelmsford report before the House of Commons it was placed before "Franchise Committee, Functions Committee and Committee on Home Administration".
9. Montague-Chelmsford report was enacted on "23 December, 1919".
10. The Montague-Chelmsford reforms went into operation on "1st January 1921".
11. The report of Montague and Lord Chelmsford is popularly known as "Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919".
12. The name of the person who was instrumental to upgrade North-West Frontier Province to the constitutional status of other provinces was "Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum".
13. The title "the grand old man of the North-West Frontier Province" was given to "Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum".
14. "Islamia College, Peshawar is the educational institution found by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.

15. Khilafat Day was observed in the Sub-continent on "27 October, 1919".
16. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held on "December 1919".
17. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held in "Amritsar".
18. The first session of Khilafat Conference was presided over by "Shaukat Ali".
19. 18. In January 1920 a deputation was sent to the Viceroy to represent the Muslim demand in respect of the Khilafat. It visited England and France. It was headed by "Muhammad Ali".
20. After Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading became the Viceroy of Sub-continent. The duration of his reign was "1921-26".
21. Lord Reading came to Sub-continent at a time when the Non-cooperation Movement was very active in the country. In the view of the unpleasant incident at ChauriChaura, the personality that left the movement and was arrested by Lord Reading was "Mr. Gandhi".
22. During the reign of Lord Reading, the Moplas, a Muslim community of Malabar rose in revolt for the independence of their homeland in "1921".
23. Moplah Rebellion of 1921 took place in Nilambur, Kerala.
24. The first biggest mass movement against British rule in India in which Hindu and Muslims were united was "Non-cooperation movement".
25. The number of people who were sent to jail during the month of 1921 and January 1922 in connection with Non-cooperation Movement was "30,000".
26. The movement which was the by-product of the Khilafat movement was famous as "Hijrat Movement".
27. Some 18,000 Muslims mostly from Sindh, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, left their homes to seek refuge in Afghanistan in "August 1921".
28. After defeat of Turkey the Muslims of the Sub-Continent sent a medical mission to help the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. The head of this mission was "Dr. M.A. Ansari".
29. "Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Ka'bah" was the organisation which was found for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, so that the holy places situated therein continued to remain under Turkish custody.
30. The municipal authorities of Kanpur demolished a portion of a city mosque to widen the street in spite of the strong protests of the local Muslim population in "July 1913".

31. After the defeat of Turkey the Khilafat system was in danger. In India a Khilafat Committee was setup for the help of Khilafat. The secretary of this committee was "Maulana Shaukat Ali".
32. The 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was held on "23 November 1919".
33. The 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was presided over by "MaulanaFazal-ul-Haque".
34. All Muslims of India strongly supported Khilafat Movement and Hindus "supported".
35. The Muslims and Hindus started Non-cooperation Movement for "Indian Independence and Restoration of Khilafat".
36. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the non-cooperation programme in a special session and it was confirmed later at Nagpur session in "December 1920".
37. The major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme was "Quaid-e-Azam".
38. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from Congress in the year "1920".
39. In 1919 the Khilafat Committee announced delegation to England to inform the British Government sentiment of Muslims under the leadership of "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
40. The delegation of Khilafat Committee met the British Prime Minister Lloyd George in "March 1919".
41. The Non-cooperation Movement was called off by "Gandhi".
42. Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhi was called off in "February 1922".
43. The incidence after which Gandhi called off Non-cooperation Movement was known as "Chauri Chaura".
44. The incidence in which 22 police-men had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob was "ChauriChaura".
45. In Government of India Act, 1919 the structure of the Parliamentary form of Government was introduced. The point was "Executive was not made responsible to the Legislature".
46. Home Rule Movement was started by "Mrs. Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak".
47. The name of the movement in which it was declared that self-government was the birth-right of the Indians was known as "Home Rule Movement".
48. "Lord Montague" made the declaration in the British Parliament on August 20, 1917. "The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-government".

institution with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire".

49. Lord Montague was "Secretary of State for India".
50. During the Khilafat Movement, "Chaunchaura" tragedy assumed greater significance. "A police station was burnt in a village" incident was peculiar to that.
51. On May 28, 1920, Khilafat Committee passed a resolution in support of Non-Cooperation Movement started by Mr. Gandhi with the result that "it created amity between Muslims and Hindus to work together to get their grievances redressed by the Government of India".
52. The most important provision of the Simon Commission Report published in 1930 was "Recommendation for the introduction of federal system of government in India".
53. Simon Report was unanimously condemned by all political parties of India.
54. The secretary of Khilafat deputation was "Hasan Muhammad Hayat".
55. Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before Lloyd George in "1920".
56. The editor of "Comrade" was "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
57. The editor of "Hamdard" was "Muhammad Ali Johar".
58. The editor of "Al-Hilal" was "Maulana Azad".
59. The name of the newspaper of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was "Zamindar".
60. Treaty of Sevres was signed in "20 August 1920".
61. Khalifa of Turkey was "Sultan Abdul Majid".
62. Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of "Khilafat Movement".
63. The Prime Minister of England during the period of Khilafat Movement was "Llyde George".

Parting of the Ways

1. The Hindu militant organisation which started at Banaras in 1923 was "Hindu Mahasbha".
2. The leader of Mahasbha was "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya".
3. Hindu Mahasbha started as a socio-religious movement but soon became a full-fledged "political party".
4. "The future of the Hindu race of Hindustan and of Punjab rests on these four pillars: (1) Hindu Sangathan, (2) Hindu Raj, (3) Shuddhi of Muslims and (4) conquest and Shuddhi of Afghanistan and the Frontier. So long as the

64. Fatwa was issued in favour of Khilafat Movement by "Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Ban".
65. Princess of Wales visited India in "November 1921".
66. Tragedy of Chora Churi happened in "February 1922".
67. The number of Policemen burned to death in the Tragedy of Chora Chun was were "21".
68. Montague visit India in "10 November 1917".
69. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in India in "1919".
70. The number of members in the council of state in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms was "60".
71. The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, popularly known as the Rowlatt Act or Black Act, was a legislative act passed by the Imperial Legislative Council in Delhi on 10 March 1919, indefinitely extending the emergency measures of preventive indefinite detention, incarceration without trial and judicial review enacted in the Defence of India Act 1915 during the First World War.
72. Rowlatt Act was enforced on "18 March 1919".
73. Quid-i-Azam resigned from Imperial Legislative Council on March 28, 1919 as a protest against Promulgation of Rowlatt Act.
74. Quid e Azam opposed Rowlatt Act because new shackle on the freedom of people, as it allowed certain political cases to be tried without juries.
75. The formation of Simon Commission was announced on "8 November 1927".
76. The main culprit of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was General "Dyer".
77. "Maulana Shaukat Ali" was appointed the 1st secretary of All India Khilafat Committee.
78. The Ali Brothers launched Khilafat Movement against British in 1920. Names of Ali brothers were "Mauhammad Ali and Saukat Ali".

Hindu nation does not accomplish these four things, the safety of our children and great-grand-children will be ever in danger, and the safety of Hindu race will be impossible." The statement was quoted by "Lala Hardyal".

5. Hindu-Muslim communal clashes, particularly in Multan and Bengal in September 1922. The Sanghathan and Shuddhi movements were offshoots of these communal rioting, which were anti-Muslim and aimed at Hindu revivalism.

6. "Tabligh & Tanzim" is the movement which Muslims of India started as an answer to the Shuddhi and Sangathan.
7. The reason why more Muslims were killed before 1947 than any other account was "cow-killing".
8. "Hindu Mahasbha is crude in utterances and brutal in action while the Congress is polite and politic" The statement was quoted by "Dr B.R. Ambedkar".
9. The word 'dyarchy' is a compound of 'Di' and 'Archia'. That means 'two & rule'.
10. The word Dyarchy means rule by "two authorities and double government".
11. Under the system of Dyarchy the provincial subject were divided into "reserved & transferred".
12. Under the system of Dyarchy the ministers were appointed by the Governor from among the elected members of the Legislature. They were responsible to "governor and legislature".
13. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to "1937".
14. After the abolishment of the Government of India Act 1919, "Government of India Act, 1935" was enforced.
15. The Government of India Act, 1935 was passed by British Parliament in August 1935. With 321 sections and 10 schedules, this was the longest act passed by British Parliament so far and was later split into two parts viz. Government of India Act, 1935 and Government of Burma Act, 1935.
16. Sindh was separated from Bombay by the Government of India Act, 1935.
17. Bihar and Orissa was split into separate provinces of Bihar and Orissa by the Government of India Act, 1935.
18. Burma was completely separated from India by the Government of India Act, 1935.
19. Aden was detached from India, and established as a separate Crown colony by the Government of India Act, 1935.
20. The Government of India Act, 1935 derived material from four key sources viz. Report of the Simon Commission, discussions at the Third Round Table Conference, the White Paper of 1933 and the reports of the Joint select committees.
21. The Government of India Act, 1935 ended the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and provided for establishment of a Federation of India to be made up of provinces of British India and some or all of the Princely states. However,

the federation never came into being as the required number of princely states did not join it.

22. The Government of India Act, 1935 was the last constitution of British India which split Burma from it. It lasted until 1947, when British territory was split into Pakistan and India.
23. The Government of India Act 1935, divided the country into Eleven Provinces.
- 24.
25. "Lord Irwin" the Viceroy of Sub-continent after Lord Reading who came in Sub-continent in 1926.
26. During the reign of Lord Irwin the political condition of the country became worst. British government announced the appointment of the Simon Commission in Sub-continent in the year "1927".
27. Simon Commission reached in Sub-continent but was boycotted by the Congress and some other political organizations as there was not a single Indian member in that commission in "1929".
28. The Congress at its Calcutta Session in December passed a resolution asking the British government to grant Dominion Status within a year. The resolution was passed in "1928".
29. The Congress at its Lahore session in December, 1929 passed a resolution for complete independence of undivided India. This session was headed by "JawaharLal Nehru".
30. In 1927, the British Parliament appointed a Commission to report on the working of Dyarchy in the provinces. Its chairman was "Sir John Simon".
31. The Congress and Muslim League led by Jinnah boycotted the Simon Commission. However, one section of the Muslim League stood for the cooperation with the Commission. That section was headed by "Mian Muhammad Shafi".
32. In March 1927 the Muslim League divided into two parts. One part was led by Mian Muhammad Shafi and other was led by "Mian Shafi".
33. In December 1927 to rival Leagues met separately at Calcutta and Lahore under the presidentship of Maulvi Muhammad Yaqoob and "Mian Muhammad Shafi" respectively.
34. Muslim League demanded constitutional reforms in India in "1927".

35. The Muslims of India were awakened politically after the "demand of constitutional reforms by Muslim League".
36. The Simon Commission submitted its report in the year "1930".
37. The Simon Commission came to the conclusion that the system of Dyarchy should be abolished and it should be replaced with "autonomy".
38. The Simon Commission recommended fair representation for the minorities in "legislatures and executive".
39. "The constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference". It was recommended by "Simon Commission".
40. Mr. Gandhi led the second Civil Disobedience Movement, during the reign of Lord Irwin in "1930".
41. Due to the Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhi, British government announced to meet with the tense situation in 1930 at "First Round Table Conference".
42. The First Round Table Conference was held in London in "1930".
43. The main recommendation of the First Round Table Conference was "establishment of All India Federation".
44. Nothing came out of the First Round Table Conference. The representative of Congress in the First Round Table Conference was "Gandhi".
45. "Non-cooperation Movement" was the movement that pushed All India Muslim League into background.
46. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "It is impossible to work a

- democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to "Manchester Guardian".
47. "The future form of Government would be federal to be joined by provinces and Indian states." This principle was settled in "1st Round Table Conference".
48. First Round Table Conference was called in London on "12 November 1930".
49. The number of total delegates in the First Round Table Conference was "89".
50. The First Round Table Conference was presided over by "George 5th".
51. "The Muslims should be given $\frac{1}{3}$ representation in the Central Legislature. For ten years the Muslims should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population and residuary powers should be given to the provinces are the amendments proposed by Quaid-e-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslims.
52. "When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928, Quaid-e-Azam says "Hindu India and Muslim India parted and parted forever".
53. Nehru Report became the cause of the fourteen points of Quaid-i-Azam
54. "Complete abolition of tax on salt production in India" was the term not agreed by the British following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.
55. Under Gandhi Irwin Pact March 1931, it was decided that "the Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement".
56. Dandi March stated on "March 12, 1930".

DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN (1930-1940)

1. Muslim League was revived in "1920".
2. On "October 1939", the congress ministries resigned from their offices.
3. On 20 March, 1927 a group of Muslim leaders assembled at Delhi under the president ship of M.A. Jinnah. After a lengthy discussion they agreed to renounce separate electorates on behalf of the Muslims if the Hindu agreed to the separation of Sindh from Bombay, the introduction of the Reforms of 1919 in the North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan, and "Statutory Muslim Majorities in the Punjab and Bengal and one-third representation for the Muslim community in the Central legislatures".
4. An All-Parties Conference of Muslims was convened at Delhi that was intermittently in

session from 12 February 1928. However, the person who was kept away from it with his supporter was "Mian Muhammad Shafi".

5. The All-Parties Conference met at Bombay on 19 March and it decided to entrust the work of framing the draft of the future constitution of the country to a small committee of 9 members. It was led by "Motilal Nehru".
6. Under the Nehru report the Muslims were to get proportional representation in the Central legislature and not one-third of the total seats as had been suggested in the Delhi Proposals of "March 1927".
7. Besides the strong opposition of Muslims, Hindus went ahead with their plans. They decided to place this constitution before an all-

- parties convention to be held at Calcutta on "28 December 1928".
8. The Muslim League decided to attend convention of 28 December 1928 in order "to move a number of amendments to the Nehru constitution".
9. "Hindu Muhasaba" was the party who threatened to withdraw from the convention of 28 December 1928, if the Muslim Amendments were accepted.
10. The event after which Jinnah totally disillusioned with Hindus and described "parting of the ways" was "all-Parties Conference, December, 1928".
11. The Nehru Report by the all-parties convention Jinnah formulated the Muslim demands which later on came to be known as his "fourteen points".
12. In 1931, a settlement was made between Congress and British, Gandhi called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and was agreed to attend the second Round Table Conference. This agreement is called in history as "Gandhi Irwin pact".
13. Gandhi-Irwin pact was made in "1931".
14. All-Parties Muslim Conference was held in "31 December 1928 - 1st January, 1929".
15. The chairman of All Parties Muslim Conference was "Agha Khan".
16. 15. The second Round Table Conference was held in "1931-32".
17. 16. After the second Round Table Conference the British Government announced "Communal Award".
18. The duration of reign of Lord Irwin in Sub-continent was "1926-31".
19. Lord Irwin was succeeded as the Governor General of Sub-continent in 1931 by "Lord Wellington".
20. Lord Wallington had been the Governor of Bombay and Madras before his appointment as the Viceroy of Sub-continent from "1919-24".
21. The most important event of the reign of Lord Wellington was "Second Round Table Conference".
22. In August, 1932, the British Prime Minister announced the famous Communal Award. It granted separate electorates to the depressed classes. The name of the British Prime Minister was "Ramsay Macdonald".
23. Communal Award was announced in "1932".
24. The Communal Award scheme fixed the representation of various communities in the provincial legislatures. Separate electorates

- were retained and weightage was given to Muslims in Muslim minority provinces, to Europeans in Bengal and Assam, to the Sikhs in the Punjab and NWFP and to the Hindus in "Sindh".
25. The third Round Table Conference was also held during the reign of Lord Wellington in which Congress did not attend it. The event happened in the year "1932".
26. The British Government issued a small document known as the White Paper containing proposals for a new constitution of India in the year "1933".
27. The White Paper was referred to "Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament".
28. On the basis of report of the Joint Select Committee the British Parliament passed "Government of India Act, 1935".
29. In 1933, British Government announced its proposals for the new Act. India Act was passed in the year "1935".
30. The Act of 1935 had given provincial autonomy to Indian Province during the reign of Lord Linlithgow. The act was enforced in "1st April 1937".
31. A severe earthquake took place in Bihar and Quetta in the subcontinent during the reign of "Lord Wellington".
32. Quetta was totally destroyed in 1935 earthquake
33. During the reign of Lord Linlithgow, an important incident took place in the scenario of the word. The incident was "Second World War".
34. Lord Wellington was succeeded in 1936 by "Lord Linlithgow".
35. Sindh was separated from Bombay in 1936
36. "The Millat and Menace of Indianism" is written by "Ch. Rehmat Ali".
37. The second part of the act 1935 could not be put into practise because "there was state of emergency on the eve of World War II".
38. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the "United Provinces".
39. Quaid-e-Azam in his presidential address of 25th session of Muslim League at Lucknow on Oct 15, 1937 gave direction about "Power and self-reliance for political success".
40. Sindh Muslim League passed resolutions in 1938 "to resolve division of India on the basis of Two Nation Theory".
41. Kazi Saeed-ud-Din Ahmad, an Aligarh geographer clearly demarcated areas to substantiate the two nation theory were in all

- "Eight".
42. Second Round Table Conference was held on '7 September 1931'.
 43. Third Round Table Conference was started on '17 November 1932'.
 44. Poona Pact was signed in '25 September 1932'.
 45. The signatories of Poona Pact was 'Ambidkar and Gandhi'.
 46. The number of seats of 1937 Elections of Provincial Assemblies was '1535'.
 47. The total number of representative of 1937 elections was '1771'.
 48. The number of seats captured by Congress was '706'.
 49. The number of seats in Provinces for Muslims was '491'.
 50. The number of seats captured by Muslim League was '211'.
 51. Congress ministries came to an end on '14 November 1939'.
 52. Pakistan Resolution was passed on '23 March 1940'.
 53. Cripps Mission came into India in '23 March 1942'.
 54. Treaty of Sevres was signed on '10 August 1920'.
 55. Moplas were against British and 'they supported Khilafat Movement'.
 56. Cow Protection Society was formed by 'Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak'.
 57. Bande Matram was written by 'Bankim Chander Chitaji' in 1882.
 58. Mahasabah was founded by 'Madan Mohan Malavi'.
 59. The chief protagonist in Shudi was 'Swami Sharad Nand'.
 60. The purpose of Pirpur Report was 'To investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims'.
 61. Shuf Report was prepared to 'investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar'.
 62. Khari brothers were 'Professor Abdul Satter Khan and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khari'.
 63. Simla Conference was held in '25 June 1945'.
 64. Quaid-e-Azam called for Direct Nation Day on '16 August 1946'.
 65. The last Viceroy of Britain in the Subcontinent was 'Lord Mountbatten'.
 66. The members of Punjab Boundary Commission were 'Justice Muhammad Munir'.
 67. Pakistan resolution was presided and proposed respectively by 'Quaid-e-Azam and Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq'.
 68. Pakistan Resolution was confirmed in Punjab by 'Zafar Ali Khan'.
 69. Pakistan Resolution was confirmed in Sindh by 'Sir Abdullah Haroon'.
 70. Pakistan Resolution was confirmed in Baluchistan by 'Qazi Muhammad Essa'.
 71. Pakistan Resolution was supported as a representative of NWFP by 'Aurangzeb'.
 72. Muslim League won all the seats reserved for the Muslims in the elections of 'December 1945'.
 73. All India Muslim League won 30 seats in the Central Legislative Assembly in the 1945 elections in India.
 74. An interim Government was established in the Sub-Continent in 'September 1946'.
 75. The plan of division of sub-continent was declared on 'June 3, 1947'.
 76. 'Complete abolition of tax on salt production in India' is the term that was not agreed by the British following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.
 77. The main purpose of the 'Communal Award' announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 4 August 1932 was 'To grant separate electorates to minority communities in India, including Muslims, Sikhs, and Dalits in India'.
 78. Jinnah-Sikandar Pact was signed in October 1937 at 'Lucknow'.
 79. Congress ministries left the offices in 1939, the occasion was celebrated by Indian Muslims as 'Day of Deliverance'.
 80. The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the resignation of Congress ministries on '22 December 1939'.
 81. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in all three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
 82. The All India Muslim League Resolution of 'Divide and Quit' in 1943 was in response to 'Quit India' movement of the Congress.
 83. 'Ch. Khaleeqzaman' first supported the Pakistan Resolution 1940.
 84. The Congress formed ministries after 1937 provincial elections in 'Seven Provinces'.
 85. 'On the rejection of fourteen points of Quaid, by the Congress in 1929' Quaid-i-Azam said 'Hindu India & Muslim India Parted and parted forever'.
 86. Quit India Movement was started in '1942'.

87. Quit India Movement also called August movement.
88. Mahatma Gandhi was the leader of 'Quit India Movement'.
89. Gandhi raised the slogan of 'Quit India' Quaid-e-Azam raise slogan to counter it 'Divide and Quit'.
90. 'Waddiamandir Scheme' of Congress rule (1937-39) related to 'Education'.
91. Who announced the Communal Award of 1932 'Sir Ramsay Macdonald'.
92. Lord in Linlithgow succeeded as Governor General of India in 1943 from Lord Wavell.
93. Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell in 1947 as Viceroy of India.
94. 'I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. 'M. K. Ghandi' stated this about the Government of India Act 1935.
95. Quaid-e-Azam himself founded a newspaper *Manshoor* which was an official organ of all India Muslim League and was published from Delhi since 1938. Its editor was Syed Hassan Riaz.
96. During the Pakistan Movement, Qazi Muhammad Issa rendered great services for the Muslims of 'Balochistan'.

Demand for Full Independence

1. 'Safeguards and settlements would be scraps of paper unless they are backed by power. Politics means power and not relying on cries of justice or fair-play or goodwill' Said in the annual session of All India Muslim League at Lucknow in October 1937 by 'M. A. Jinnah'.
2. After the Jinnah's presidential address in October 1937, 'Sikandar Hayat Khan, Fazl-ul-Haq and Muhammad Sa'adullah' joined immediately Muslim League.
3. Sikandar Hayat Khan was 'Premier of Punjab'.
4. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leader of 'Unionist Party'.
5. In 1929 Unionist Party was founded in Punjab by Mian Fazal e Hussain.
6. Fazl-ul-Haq was premier of 'Bengal'.
7. Muhammad Sa'adullah was 'Premier of Assam'.
8. After the Lucknow session of October 1937, 170 new branches of the League were established and about 100,000 new members were enrolled in 'United Provinces'.
9. Muslim League changed its creed to 'full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution'. This happened at 'Lucknow session of 1937'.
10. Congress formed ministries in provinces of India in '1937'.
11. The legislative assemblies of the Congress-governed provinces proceedings were opened with a recital of 'VandeMataram'.
12. Vande Mataram was accepted by the Congress as a 'national song'.
13. The name of the report prepared by committee appointed by the League, under the presidentship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur, to inquire into the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed provinces was 'Pirpur Report'.
14. The Congress quit ministries in 'November 1939'.
15. Congress quit ministries because 'Despite Congress' opposition Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany'.
16. The Muslim League Resolution of 'Divide and Quit' in 1943 was against the movement of quit India proposed in 1942 by 'Late Mr. Gandhi'.
17. In 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was a student at 'Cambridge in England'.
18. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar died during the 'Second' Round Table Conference.
19. In March 1940 the League held its annual session at 'Lahore'.
20. The personality who narrated the events of the last few months in an extempore speech on 22 March and presented his own solution of the Muslim problem at the Muslim Leagues session of 1940 was 'Quaid-e-Azam'.
21. Lahore resolution was presented on 23 March 1940 by 'A. K. Fazl-ul-Haq'.
22. It was declared, 'that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign'.

- This resolution is famous as 'Lahore Resolution'.
23. Lahore Resolution is also known as 'Pakistan Resolution'.
24. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent Muslim states consisting of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan in the north-west and 'Bengal and Assam in the north-east'.
25. 'Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman' was the first Muslim leader of U.P. which declared his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940.
26. During Pakistan Movement, a secret newspaper Sada-i-Pakistan was published from 'NWFP'.
27. During Pakistan Movement, a Radio station was setup in 'NWFP'.
28. Bab-ul-Islam is another name of 'Sindh'.
29. August Offer was made by 'Viceroy Linlithgow'.
30. In August offer Viceroy Linlithgow offered to expand his Executive Council to include the representatives of the various communities and set up a 'War Advisory Council'.
31. Muslim League accepted August Offer because 'Minorities were given assurance'.
32. The reaction of Congress on August Offer was 'rejected the offer and started civil disobedience'.
33. In March, 1942 the person who came to Sub-continent with some proposals from the British Government to settle constitutional problems but his proposals were rejected was 'Stafford Cripps'.
34. 'Quit India Resolution' is the resolution that was passed by the Congress in 1942 during the reign of Lord Linlithgow.
35. The duration of reign of Lord Linlithgow in Sub-continent as Viceroy was '1936-44'.
36. 'Lord Wavell' is the Lord of Sub-continent after the Lord Linlithgow, who was sent to Sub-continent as the Viceroy to crush the Indian freedom movement.
37. During the reign of Lord Wavell, The World War II came to a successful conclusion and Lord Wavell called a conference of the leaders of different political leaders in June, 1945 to solve the constitutional problems. The conference was failed. The conference was conducted in 'Simla'.
38. The Labour Party came to power in Britain and Prime Minister Atlee made up his mind to make India a free country. The person who was/were sent to Sub-continent for this purpose was 'Lord Pathic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander'.
39. To set free India, Labour Party set a plan for India. That plan was termed as 'Cabinet Mission Plan'.
40. In September, 1946 the interim government (The Constituent Assembly met in December, 1946 at Delhi. Muslim League joined the interim government but boycotted the constituent Assembly) was formed by 'Jawahar Lal Nehru'.
41. 'Lord Mountbatten' is the last Governor General of Sub-continent who came in March, 1947 replacing Lord Wavell.
42. Lord Mountbatten took a realistic view of situation and put up new proposals which were known as 'June 3rd plan'.
43. Sub-continent was divided into two dominions: India and Pakistan and this division took place on 15th August, 1947. The first Governor General of India, who continued to occupy that position till June, 1948 was 'Lord Mountbatten'.
44. In the election of 1945-46 'Bengal Muslim League won 89 out of 110 Muslim seats and formed ministry with H.S. Suhrawardy as Chief Minister'.
144. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by Raja Gopal Acharia.
145. Fourteen sessions of Ghandi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944.
45. Gandhi - Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to 'Two-Nation Theory'.
46. The Simla Conference of 1945 failed due to 'Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslim seats to be allocated to the Muslim league'.
47. The result of the election 1945-46 showed 'The Muslim League captured all the reserved seats for the Muslims at the centre'.
48. Quaid-e-Azam launched Direct Action day on August 16, 1946 'To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy FM Lord Wavell'.
49. Late Mr. Ghandi renounced his formal leadership from Congress in '1947'.
50. 'The Indian Councils Act 1909' was the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' first conceded by the British government.
51. 'Lord Pethick Lawrence' was the Secretary of State of India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
52. 'Lord Linlithgow' was the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940.
53. The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on 13th April '1919'.

54. The Delhi Convention held at Delhi on 8th & 9th April, 1946 was a gathering of 'newly elected Muslim legislators of the Central and Provincial Assemblies for demanding the 'Sovereign Independent State' of Pakistan'.
55. Cripps Mission came to India in March '1942'.
56. The Cabinet Mission plan suggested to divide whole of the country into 'Three'.
57. In '1909' Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in India.
58. 'Lord Pethick-Lawrence' headed the Cabinet Mission.
59. The Viceroy upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was 'Lord Harding'.
60. The Congress quit ministries in 'November, 1939'.
61. Identify the 'Lord Pethick Lawrence Secretary' was the State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
62. Congress launched 'Quit India Movement' against the British Government in '1942'.
63. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by 'Raj Gopal Acharia'.
64. 'Lord Wavell' presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
65. Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at 'Lucknow'.
66. 'Lord Wavell' presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
67. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the congress ministries (1937-39), was compiled by 'Raja Muhammad Mehdi'.
68. The anthem 'Bande Mathram' was composed in 'Bengali'.
69. Incident of Kanpur occurred 133 Muslims were killed in this incident in '1913'.
70. 'Lord Pathetic Lawrence' was secretary of state for India in cabinet mission.
71. CR formula was prepared by 'Rajagopalacharia'.
72. 'Lord Wavell' presided over the Wavell plan.
73. Ch Rehmat Ali coin word Pakistan in '1933'.
74. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali who coined the name 'Pakistan' died in 1951. He did not hold any political position in the government of Liaquat Ali Khan.
75. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in '1939'.
76. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by 'Raj Gopal Acharia'.
77. 'Lord Wavell' presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
78. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937, was compiled by 'Raja Muhammad Mehdi'.
79. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on '14 July 1947'.
80. 'Lord Linlithgow' was the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940.
81. Cawnpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in '1913'.
82. Simon Commission held in '1927'.
83. 'Lord Irwin' was the Viceroy in 1927.
84. First viceroy of the subcontinent was 'Lord Canning'.
85. Last viceroy of subcontinent was 'Lord Mountbatten'.
86. In 1946 'Liaquat Ali Khan' was presented poor man's budget.
87. During interim government of India, prior to partition, 'Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani' was Muslim League leader who served as Finance Minister.
88. By 'Satyagraha' Gandhi appealed for 'Civil disobedience'.
89. 'Lord Wavell' presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
90. In the interim government of 1946, the Minister of Health was 'Ghazanfer Ali Khan'.
91. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was 'Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad'.
92. The Hindus had launched 'Swadeshi Movement' (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of 'Partition of Bengal 1905'.
93. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937 - 39, was compiled by 'Raja Muhammad Mehdi'.
94. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on '14 July 1947'.
95. Mulana Zafar Ali Khan translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940.
96. '5' members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
97. The Constitution of all India Muslim League was drafted by a committee in 1907 headed by 'Mulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar'.
98. 'Lord Wavell' was the Viceroy convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945.
99. The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by 'Maulana Zafar Ali Khan'.
100. 'Han Singh' was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition.
101. In 1946 the mission sent by British Govt. was called 'Cabinet Mission'.
102. Before Mountbatten, 'Wavell' was the viceroy.

103. State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab Singh for "Rs 7.5 million".
104. According to Cabinet Mission plan, "Second" group Punjab and Sindh, were included.
105. Simla Conference started on "24th June, 1945".
106. "Raja Syed Mehd" prepared Pirpur Report.
107. The 3rd June Plan announced partition of the subcontinent into "2 states".
108. Pirpur Report was published in "1938".
109. In 1937 Elections All India Muslim League got "Five" per cent of the Muslim seats.
110. First Khilafat conference was held in "Delhi".
111. Wadia Mander Scheme is related to "Education".
112. Bande Matram was written by "Chettar G".
113. Lord Wavell became viceroy after "Linthingow".
114. A O Hume was "First President of congress".

115. "Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz participated in all the three Round Table Conferences".
116. Gandhi called the Pakistan Resolution of 1940 a "Moral wrong".
117. "A.V. Alexander" was the Secretary of State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
118. The All India Muslim League rejected the Wavell Plan of 1945 because "It did not give League the sole right to nominate the Muslim Members in the Executive Council".
119. "Inviting a certain numbers of Indian representatives to join Viceroy's Executive Council" is the correct statement.
120. The only government in India headed by the All India Muslim League in 1946 was that of "Bengal".
121. The only government in India headed by the All India Muslim League in 1946 was led by "Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy".
122. In the interim government of 1946, the Minister of Health was Ghazanfer Ali Khan

Miscellaneous

1. The educational institution founded by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum in Khyber Paktunkhwa (former NWFP) Islamia High School, Peshawar
2. Syed Hasan Ali Afandi founded the famous "Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam" in Karachi.
3. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937 - 1939 was compiled by Raja Muhammad Mehd.
4. In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Educational Conference.
5. Allama Inyatallah Mashriqi was the founder of Khaksar Movement.
6. Khaksar Movement was established in 1931
7. Khaksar Movement established by Allama Mashriqi was based in Lahore city
8. Sir Syed founded the Translation Society in 1864 in which city Ghazipur.
9. Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmoodabad
10. Allama Shabr Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.
11. Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1628.
12. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by Syed Ameer.
13. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an institution in 1864, with the objective to translate books from English to Urdu and Persian, known as the Scientific Society.

14. The real founder of the "Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband" was Maulana Muahmmad Qasim Nanautvi.
15. In 1905 Partition of Bengal important event of Indian history took place.
16. The year 1916 A.D. is significant due to Lucknow Pact.
17. In Lucknow Pact the Muslims and Hindus of British India agreed for separate electorates.
18. The report of Montague and Lord Chelmsford is popularly known as Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919.
19. Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced a system called Diarchy
20. Diarchy was introduced in Indian Act in "1919".
21. Diarchy was introduced in the 8 provinces of India in "April 1921".
22. Under the System "Diarchy" 1919 reforms, law & order was Reserved subject
23. Diarchy remained in force in India from "1921-1937".
24. Cripps Mission came into India in 23 March 1942.
25. Cripps Mission arrived in India in 1942.
26. Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in 1913.
27. Pakistan and India signed "Shimla agreement" in 1972.
28. In 1909 Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in India.

29. The first movement launched against British in India was Swadeshi Movement.
30. Gandhi started the Dandi March to break the Salt Law.
31. Liaquat Nehru Pact was signed on 8 April 1950.
32. Anjuman-i-Hamayyat-Islam was established in subcontinent in 1884.
33. The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded with the Objective to defend Islam against the onslaughts of the missionaries and provide western education along with religious instructions
34. Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer took place in April 13, 1919.
35. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of N.W.F.P.
36. Under the Indian Councils Act 1909, the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British government.
37. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
38. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from Calcutta.
39. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
40. Under Gandhi Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that the Congress will call off it Civil Disobedience Movement.

41. The Government of India Act 1935 divided the country into Eleven provinces.
42. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933
43. The "Pakistan Declaration" (titled "Now or Never, Are We to Live or Perish Forever?") was a pamphlet written and published by Choudhary Rahmat Ali, on 28 January 1933, in which the word Pakistan (without the letter "T") was used for the first time and was presented in the Round Table conferences in 1933
44. By "Satyagraha" Gandhi appealed for Civil disobedience.
45. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by Abdullah Haroon
46. Lord Wavell presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
47. In the interim government of 1946, the Minister of Health was Ghazanfer Ali Khan
48. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad.
49. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of Partition of Bengal 1905
50. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937 - 1939, was compiled by Raja Muhammad Mehd.
51. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on 14 July 1947.
52. Jamia Milia Islamia is in Delhi

NOTABLE INFORMATION

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

1. All India Muslim League came into being in 30 Dec. 1906.
2. Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan coined the name of All India Muslim League
3. Foundation of Muslim League was at Dhaka
4. Under Agha Khan III leadership All India Muslim League was set up
5. The third President of All India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad
6. Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in 1923
7. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar convinced Quaid-e-Azam to join All India Muslim League.

8. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad
9. One of the early objectives of All India Muslim League was Loyalty to British Govt.
10. When All India Muslim League was founded in 1906, its rules and regulations were drafted by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
11. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
12. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London in 1908
13. After the demise of Quaid-i-Azam, who became the President of Muslim League in 1948 Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman.

14. The Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League in 1913
15. Quaid-e-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for 31 Years.
16. Muslim Women of the sub-continent joined All India Muslim League in 1938.
17. Mohatma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in 1939.
18. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Muslim League in 1922.
19. In 1913 Muslim League demands for principle of self-rule for India.
20. Founding Objective of Muslim League was to create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards British Government and to remove misconception and suspicious, to safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to bring them into the notice of the government and to prevent among the Muslims, the rise of prejudicial feelings against the other communities of India
21. The First session of All India Muslim League was held at Dhaka.
22. Chairman of the first session of the All India Muslim League was Sir Adamjee Pirbhai.
23. The first President of All India Muslim League was Sir Agha Khan.
24. 5 members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
25. In 1927, All Indian Muslim League was divided into two sections. One was headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the other by Quaid-i-Azam. The main reason of this division was Sir Muhammad Shafi and his supporters wanted to cooperate with Simon Commission but Quaid was against any cooperation with it.
26. Under Delhi Proposals 1927 scheme Muslim League surrender the demand of separate electorate for the Muslims.
27. In 1937 Elections All India Muslim League got 5% of the Muslim seats.
28. Allama Iqbal presided over Allahabad Session of Muslim League in 1930.
29. In his Allahabad Address Iqbal suggested to create in India a separate Muslim State in the North West
30. When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946. Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of Finance.
31. Mr. Jinnah presented his 14-Points in March 1929, in Muslim League's session held at Delhi.
32. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, 113 seats Bengal Muslim League won.

33. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the United Provinces (UP).
34. In 1913 the constitution of Muslim League was amended to include the object of attainment of complete independence from British.
35. Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in 1930.
36. Pakistan Ideology which brings harmony among people is based on Muslims are a separate nation with own religion, culture, civilization, customs and philosophy. Muslims live according to Islamic teaching and the Quranic Laws in a free state and Minorities are given full protection and are treated as first class citizens within the framework of Muslim Shariah.
37. All India Muslim League in its annual session of 1940 passed Lahore Resolution.

CABINET MISSION

1. The Cabinet Mission was headed by Lord Pethick Lawrence.
2. Cabinet Mission delegation consisted of 3 members.
3. Lord Mountbatten was not the member of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946.
4. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

1. East India Company was established in 1600.
2. In 1615 Sir Thoms Roe was sent by the English King to the court of Jahangir
3. East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849.
4. British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
5. June 1757 battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah.
6. In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from Napoleon.
7. The 1857 Revolt which began with the mutiny of the sepoys (Indian soldiers of the East India Company) commenced from May 10, 1857.
8. After defeating Tipu Sultan, East India Company got control of Mysore.
9. East India Company's last Governor General in India was Lord Canning.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Cripps Mission visited India in the year 1942.
2. Allahabad 1930 address was headed by Allam Iqbal.

3. The Cripps Mission came to India in 1942.
4. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in London in 1931.
5. Shimla Conference was held in 1945.
6. The most significant aspect of the Shimla to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

1. Ramsay McDonald was the British Prime Minister at the time of Second Round Table Conference.
2. Number of total Round Table Conferences are 3.

3. The first Round Table Conference was held in London.
4. There will be a Federal Form of Government in India that decisions were taken in the first Round Table Conference 1930
5. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930-1932).
6. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan
7. Three Round Table Conferences were held in London.
8. Nobody represented Congress represented Congress in 1st Round Table Conference

TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

1. In the elections to the Provincial Assemblies held in 1937 Congress secured majority in "Six provinces".
2. The Congress Ministries tendered their resignation in "1939".
3. Sharif report highlighted the atrocities of "Congress Ministries".
4. The Congress Ministries tendered their resignation on the pretext "Because the British Government declared India a party to war without consulting them".
5. "It promised to grant independence to India within ten years" did not form part of the August offer made by Lord Linlithgow in August 1940.
6. Individual Civil Disobedience Movement was launched Gandhi "In the wake of rejection of August offer of 1940".
7. The British sent Cripps Mission to India chiefly with a view to "secure the co-operation of the Indians in its war efforts".
8. "No" parties favoured Cripps proposals
9. Congress decided to launch Quit India Movement in 1942 "with a view to take full advantage of the tight position of the British during the war".
10. Wavell Plan was suggested by Lord Wavell, the Governor-General of India in "1945".
11. On "July 14, 1945" Simla Conference was concluded with failure.
12. The activities of women were only restricted to the welfare of society until "1943".
13. The Simla Conference which was convened by Lord Wavell in June 1945 failed because "Of the difference between the 'main parties regarding the composition of the Executive Council".
14. The Revolt of the Royal Indian Air Force took place between "1945-46".
15. Cabinet Mission was sent to India by the Labour Government of Britain in "1946".
16. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954
17. The Cabinet Mission consisted of "Three members of British Cabinet".
18. "Lord Wavell" was not a member of the Cabinet Mission
19. "It accepted the demand for creation of a separate state of Pakistan" did not form part of the Cabinet Mission Proposals
20. The Cabinet Mission granted communal representation "To the Muslims and Sikhs".
21. "The Sikhs whole-heartedly welcomed the Cabinet Mission proposal" statements are incorrect
22. The Muslim League observed Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946 to "Achieve Pakistan".
23. The Muslim League refused to join the Interim Government set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan because "The Viceroy provided majority to the Congress in the Government in violation of the principle of parity accepted by the plan".
24. The Interim Government set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan assumed office on "2 September 1946".
25. The Muslim League ultimately decided to join the Interim Government because "It did not want to leave the entire field of administration of central Government in the hands of Congress".
26. The elections to the Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan were held in "July, 1946".

28. The British Prime Minister indicated the intention of the British to quit India by the end of June 1948 in his statement of "20 February 1947".
29. British Prime Minister Attlee announced the target date for the withdrawal of the British from India which "Encourage the main political parties to settle their differences and act in an accommodating spirit".
30. The proposals for the partition of India into two states of India and Pakistan were contained in "Mountbatten Plan of 3 June 1947".
31. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament in "16th July, 1947".
32. "It retained the office of the Secretary of States for India till a new constitution came into force Indian Independence Act 1947" has been wrongly listed.
33. In terms of the Indian Independence Act, pending framing of a new Constitution all the legislative powers were to be exercised by "Constitution Assemblies of the two Dominions".
34. The distinction of working as General Secretary of the Indian National Congress during the first 22 years goes to "A.O. Hume".
35. The year 1905 is an important landmark in the growth of Indian Nationalism because "It witnessed the emergence of extremist leadership in Congress".
36. The All India Muslim League was founded in "1906".
37. The All India Muslim League was founded by "Agha Khan".
38. The Paper 'New India' was started by "Mrs. Annie Besant".
39. The movement against partition of Bengal was led by "Surendra Nath Banerjee".
40. The Committee which was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Jallanwala Bagh Tragedy was headed by "Lord Hunter".
41. The Simon Commission consisted of seven "European" members.
42. The Simon Commission "Never submitted its report".
43. "Abolition of Communal electorates" of the Simon Commission has been wrongly listed.
44. With regard to Home Government the Simon Commission recommended: "Reduction of the functions and membership of the Council".
45. The Indians boycotted Simon Commission "Because it did not contain even a single Indian as its member".
46. The Third Round Table Conference was held in 1932 at "London".
47. One of the major decisions taken at the Third Round Table Conference was "Introduction of further constitutional reforms".
48. One of the outstanding features of the Government of India Act 1935 was "Introduction of Provincial Autonomy".
49. Provincial Autonomy was introduced in India under the "Government of India Act, 1935".
50. "Grant of independence within one year of the close of the war" has been wrongly listed as a feature of August Offer of 18 August 1940 made by the Indian Viceroy.
51. The elections under the Government of India Act 1935 were "Held in 1937".
52. "The Muslim League condemned the Quit India Movement and directed the Muslims not to take part in it" is correct.
53. The Congress Working Committee adopted the "Quit India Resolution" at its meeting held in July 1942 at "Wardha".
54. Sir Stafford Cripps who headed the Cripps Mission was "A member of the British War Cabinet".
55. Winston Churchill announced the dispatch of Cripps Mission with a view to "prove that the Indian problem was insoluble".
56. The Cripps Mission failed because "Of the unhelpful attitude of the British Prime Minister as well as the Viceroy of India".
57. According to Stafford Cripps his mission failed because of "Hindu-Muslim differences".
58. The Cabinet Mission suggested the creation of a Constituent Assembly consisting of "389 members".
59. 19th February 1946 is associated with "Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India".
60. In the Constituent Assembly proposed by the Cabinet Mission the Provinces was promised "Representation in proportion to their population".
61. The Cabinet Mission proposed an interim Government consisting of "14 members".
62. According to the Cabinet Mission proposals "all the members of the Interim Government were to be Indians".
63. The Interim Government which was formed on 14 August 1946 was headed by "Jawaharlal Nehru".
64. "The Muslim League joined the Interim Government with a view to realize its cherished goal of Pakistan" statement is correct.

65. Lord Mountbatten announced a plan for the solution of the Indian problem in "June 1947".
66. Mountbatten in his plan favoured "Partition of the country".
67. The Mountbatten Plan provided that referendum should be held in "North Western Frontier Province" states to decide whether the people would like to join India or Pakistan.
68. The Indian Independence Act was mainly based on the recommendations of "Mountbatten Plan".
69. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was passed by the British Parliament "With remarkable speed".
70. The Indian Independence Act 1947 "Permitted the Indian Princely states to accede to India or Pakistan".
71. The Cabinet Mission which came to India in March 1946 consisted of "Patric-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander".
72. The Executive Council of the Governor-General should be expanded in order to include a certain number of representatives of all political parties. The Governor General should also establish a war advisory consisting of the representatives of various political parties. These are the features of an "August offer" made by Linlithgow to solve the constitutional problems of India.
73. "position of minorities should be safeguard land constitution making body would be set up after War II, British government hoped that both parties of India would cooperate in World War II and the framing of the constitution is the responsibility of Indians were also included in August offer".
74. Japan joined the World War II against the Allies in 1941 and her success disturbed the pleasure of British statesmen. "Japan Occupied Burma and threatened India" forced both U.S.A. and England to feel the necessity of changing their policy towards India, during the World War II.
75. In March, 1942 the British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps, the leader of the House of Commons, with certain proposals which are popularly known as "Cripps' Plan".
76. "Cripps' Plan" a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I.
77. Congress rejected the Cripps' Plan as "it did not give assurance that the Governor-General would act as a constitutional head".
78. The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals outright and demanded the establishment of a "free national government".
79. After Cripps Mission "Gandhi" said to the British, "Leave India in God's hands then all parties will fight one another like dogs or will when real responsibility faces them come to a reasonable agreement".
80. Shortly after the departure of Sir Stafford, the Congress raised the 'Quit India' slogan which was accompanied with a threat of "civil disobedience".
81. "Hindus" rejected the Cripps' Plan because of the clause of non-accession of the provinces and the separate electorate system of the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
82. Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan "because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India".
83. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the Congress passed "Quit India Resolution".
84. After the Cripps' Plan failure in "1945" British Government offered new proposals.
85. In 1945 the British offer was made by the "Lord Wavell" then Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
86. The main feature(s) of Wavell Plan were: "The Governor-General's Executive Council was to be enlarged with immediate effect. All the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, except the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians and The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to contain equal number of caste Hindus and Muslims and Responsible Government was to be restored in the Provinces".
87. The conference of different parties was held to discuss the Wavell Plan in Simla.
88. The Congress accepted the Wavell Plan whereas Muslim League rejected it because inclusion of a nationalist Muslim in the executive council, because it claimed to be the sole representatives of the Muslims.
89. In May 1944 Gandhi was released from prison on grounds of health and he entered into prolonged negotiations with the Quaid-e-Azam on "constitutional issue".
90. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 proved fruitless because Gandhi wanted that the Muslim should join the Congress and that the two communities should settle their differences after the withdrawal of the British. The Quaid, on the other hand, demanded that the "settlement must proceed independence".
91. Talks between Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam in 1944 failed due to "The Two Nation Theory".

92. In winter of 1945-46 elections to the central and provincial legislatures were held. In Provincial Legislatures '446' Muslim seats Muslim League won out of 495.
93. In the election of 1945-46, "all" Muslim seats the Muslim League won in central legislature.
94. After the election of 1945-46 the British government sent a "Hindu, Muslims agreement on the constitutional Mission" of three cabinet ministers.
95. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called "Cabinet Mission".
96. On "16 May 1946" Cabinet Mission announced its plan.
97. Under the Cabinet mission 'compromise formula' India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the "Muslims".
98. "Cabinet Mission Plan" envisaged a three-tier federation with the provinces at the bottom and the union at the top; each tier was to have its own paraphernalia of government, executive, legislature and judiciary.
99. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in the hope that it would ultimately lead to the establishment of Pakistan. The Congress, on the other hand, accepted the long-term part of the Plan but "refused to join the interim government".
100. Muslim League withdrew of the acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan and decided to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan because "The Cabinet Mission Plan postponed the establishment of a new government".
101. Congress "accepted the Plan" when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
102. On "24 August 1946" Viceroy hastily inducted the Congress nominees in his interim cabinet with Jawaharlal Nehru as Vice-President.
103. After the joining of Congress Muslim League join the interim government on "October 1946".
104. The Muslim League joined the interim government but refused to enter the Constituent Assembly till a decision was taken to the Cabinet Mission Plan's "Grouping clauses".
105. "On December 1946" the British government summoned the Viceroy, the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru and Baldev Singh to London for a settlement of "Grouping clauses" controversy.
106. The constituent assembly met on 9 December 1946, "No any" Leagues representatives participated in it.
107. On "20 February 1947" the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would withdraw from the subcontinent by June 1948 at the latest.
108. For actual transfer of power "Lord Mountbatten" was replaced with Viceroy Wavell.
109. "Two" boundary commissions were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India.
110. "Cyril Radcliff" was the chairman of Boundary Commissions.
111. On "March, 1947" the Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last Viceroy and Governor General of India.
112. Lord Mountbatten held discussion with the Congress and the Muslim League leaders and announced his plan on 3rd of June, 1947. The plan is known as "June 3rd Plan".
113. On "4 July 1947" the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament.
114. Under "Act of 1947" a landmark in the history of Anglo Indian relations? It marked the end of the British rule in the Sub-continent.
115. The Act of 1947 provided for the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan. The legislatures of the two countries were to have full powers of legislation. According to the Act of 1947, till the framing of the new constitutions by the constitutional Assemblies of these two dominions, their governments were to be governed in accordance with, with necessary modifications, the Act of "1935".
116. According to the Act of 1947, the title of Viceroy was to be dropped and henceforth he was to be called only Governor General. "Emperor of Great Britain ceased to be the Emperor of India, the army, stores and other assets as well as liabilities of India were divided between two-dominions and the Dominions were free to leave the commonwealth", were the Provision(s) of the Act of 1947.

THE PARTITION PLAN

1. By the middle of April, 1947 a partition plan for the Sub-continent was worked out, the principles of which were that if partition came,

it should be the responsibility of the Indians, provinces should have the right to determine their own future. Bengal and Punjab should be

- partitioned; Sylhet district in Assam should have the opinion to joint East-Bengal. Lord Mountbatten chalked out the plan.
2. The plan of making of partition was discussed in the conference of provincial governors by 15-16 April 1947.
 3. Hindus and Sikhs were insisting on a partition of Punjab. They collected arms and were bent to produce chaos. Baldev Singh who appealed for fund for this purpose and the fund was "undoubtedly being subscribed for warlike and unconstitutional purposes".
 4. The situation in the North-West Frontier Province was complicated. Although the province was overwhelmingly Muslim and all Muslims have supported the League, the reason of conflict was there was a Congress ministry in province.
 5. Because of having ministry in the province, Congress laid claim to NWFP. At that stage Muslim League demanded to solve the problem that was refused by the Congress. The demand was to be held Elections.
 6. An essential plan for partition was a plan for the division of the armed forces. Liaquat Ali Khan the person, who addressed a letter to the Viceroy suggesting a reorganization of the armed forces between Pakistan and Indian Union at the appropriate time.
 7. Liaquat Ali Khan's proposal to reorganise armed forces was opposed by the commander-in-chief, who stated that "The Armed forces of India, as they now stand, cannot be split up into two parts each of will produce a self-contained armed force". The name of the commander-in-chief was Field Marshal Auchinleck.
 8. Field Marshal Auchinleck was entrusted with the job of dividing the Army in 1947.
 9. When the question of the division of armed forces came up before the defence committee. Liaquat Ali Khan urged that there should be a plan in readiness to go with separation if Pakistan was accepted. The event happened on 25th April.
 10. The name of the person who affirmed that any division of the armed forces must follow the political decision in favour of Pakistan was Baldev Singh.
 11. Mountbatten "decided to send Ismay and George Abell back to London with the first draft of plan, to hammer it out clause by clause with the government and officials concerned". The event took place on 27th April.
 12. After Ismay's departure for London to obtain the approval of the British government to the Partition Plan, Mountbatten went up for a short rest to Shimla.
 13. In Shimla, the person who put it to Mountbatten that the Congress would accept dominion status in return for a very early transfer of power was V. P. Menon.
 14. The Partition Plan that Ismay took with him to London was drawn up after paying heed to all the factors enumerated by Ismay, and it provided for the transfer of power on June 1, 1948.
 15. On 10th May Mountbatten had his conference with Nehru. However, the partition plan was amended by the British government that was returned from London on 10th May.
 16. On May 17th when the conference with Nehru, Patel, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, and Baldev Singh was held at which the Partition Plan approved by the British government would be presented to them.
 17. Nehru the person, to whom Mountbatten showed the Partition Plan in advance of other leaders who reacted against the Plan vehemently.
 18. Mountbatten was completely shaken on the rejection of Nehru of the Partition Plan. Mountbatten the person, to whom he asked to prepare an alternative plan immediately (the revised plan was shown to Nehru and after accepted by him was communicated to London for the approval of British government).
 19. On 15 May 1947 Mountbatten went to London to get approval of the Partition Plan.
 20. V. P. Menon the person who went with Mountbatten to London to get the approval of the Partition Plan.
 21. The British cabinet approved the Partition Plan and Mountbatten on his return to Delhi put it to a conference with Nehru, Patel, Kripalani, Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan, Abd-ur-Rab Nishtar and Baldev Singh.
 22. On 2nd June Mountbatten put the Partition Plan before the conference of seven members.
 23. The Partition Plan had been cast in the form of a statement to be issued by His Majesty's Government on June 3, 1947.
 24. According to the Partition Plan, Punjab, Bengal, and Sindh provinces whose decision was left to the provincial assemblies.
 25. The name of the assembly/assemblies which was/were to meet in two parts, one representing the Muslim majority districts and

- other the rest of the province was/were Punjab and Bengal
26. If the Punjab decided on partition, the place where the referendum would be held to determine which constituent assembly it would join was NWFP
 27. If the Bengal should be to be partitioned a referendum would be held in the district of Sylhet to determine whether this predominantly Muslim district would join with contiguous East-Bengal Sylhet was the district of Assam
 28. Congress accepted the Partition Plan immediately but Muslim League could not accept it immediately. At that time, Jinnah opined that Plan would be submitted to Muslim League council for discussion.
 29. The British government planned to announce the Partition Plan in the House of Commons on June 3.
 30. Before the announcement of the Partition Plan in the House of Commons, Mountbatten asked for the reaction by midnight of June 2 to Muslim League Working Committees, Congress and Sikhs
 31. The military assets were to be divided between Pakistan and India with a ratio of 36:64.
 32. Sir Cyril Radcliffe was the Chairman of Boundary Commission in 1947.
 33. Radcliffe Award was announced on 17th August 1947.
 34. In the Radcliffe Award of 1947, the Muslim majority areas of Gurdaspur and Pathankot were handed over to India just because it was huge military cantonment
 35. By majority vote of assembly members the future status of Sindh was to be decided under 3rd June plan
 36. By majority vote of assembly members the future status of Bengal and Punjab was to be decided under 3rd June plan
 37. Under the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 the people of NWFP and the Sylhet district of Assam were given the right to decide through a plebiscite whether they wish to join Pakistan or India
 38. At the time of independence, there were numerous princely states in India. Kashmir state was the biggest in area
 39. On May 10, Mountbatten held a conference to discuss the new partition plan. The conference was attended by Melville, V.P. Menon and Nehru

40. Referring to the state of feeling among the Congress leaders at the time of the passing of the All-India Congress Committee resolution, the person who said that "All hearts were heavy at the idea of partition. Hardly anyone could accept the resolution without mental reservations" was Abul Kalam Azad.
41. There was a strong section of Hindus which was resolutely opposed to the scheme for a united Bengal; the leader of that strong section of Hindus was Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji.
42. The percentage of Muslim population in Bengal was 55%.
43. Jinnah denounced the partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab and reiterated the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. The date when Jinnah answered in the affirmative a question on the need for a corridor to link East and West Pakistan was 22 May 1947.
44. One the following was/were British Dominions at the time of partition of British India. That is Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
45. Partition Plan, when presented in House of Commons, received the guarded approval of opposition party in British and statesmen of the British Dominions.
46. British Prime Minister announced the Partition Plan in the House of Common on June 3, 1947. The Prime Minister of British at that time was Attlee.
47. The statement of British Dominions found satisfaction in the fact that both the Indian Union and Pakistan would remain in Commonwealth. "Winston Churchill" said that "It appears that two conditions foreseen at the time of Cripps Mission have been fulfilled..... agreement between India and parties..... a period of dominion status in which India or any part of it may freely decide whether to remain in Commonwealth or not".
48. On 5 June, 1947, the date when Mountbatten held a press conference, he announced that the transfer of power would take place on about August 15, 1947.
49. The council of All-India Muslim League met and passed the resolution in favour of the Partition Plan on "7 June, 1947".
50. The council of All-India Muslim League gave Jinnah full authority "to accept the fundamental principles of the Partition Plan as a compromise" and to take all necessary steps and decisions in connection with it. The council of All-India Muslim League met in "Delhi".

51. The All-India Congress committee passed a resolution accepting the Partition Plan, although it regretted "the secession of some parts of the country". The resolution was passed on "14 June, 1947"
52. Indian Union could not accept the emergence of Pakistan "Hindu Mahasbha" said that "India is one and indivisible and there will never be peace unless and until the separated areas are brought back into the Indian Union and made integral parts thereof"
53. Jinnah denounced the partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab and reiterated the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. The date when Jinnah answered in the affirmative a question on the need for a corridor to link East and West Pakistan was "22 May, 1947"
54. Muslim leader Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory
55. "There should be a corridor to link East and West Pakistan", these remarks Quaid-i-Azam said in answer to a question, while giving interview to "Reuters"
56. At a conference on May 20, 1947 a tentative agreement for a sovereign united Bengal was drawn up but nothing came of it ultimately. The person/persons who participated in that meeting were "Hindu leaders under the headship of Sarat Chandra Bose and Muslim leaders under the headship of Suhrawardy"
57. There was a strong section of Hindus which was resolutely opposed to the scheme for a united Bengal, the leader of that strong section of Hindus was "Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji".
58. Gandhi insisted that "every act of the Government must carry with it the cooperation of at least two-thirds of the Hindu Minority in the executive and legislature" (this demand is the final answer to the endless propaganda by Gandhi, Nehru and other Hindu publicists against the Two-nation Theory of Jinnah). He gave his verdict in the state of "Bengal"
59. The percentage of Muslim population in Bengal was "55%"
60. "V.P. Menon" maintained that it was "more than possible that Jinnah would not accept the Partition Plan in the draft announcement" and persuaded Mountbatten to obtain the approval of the British government for an alternative plan for "demission of power under the present constitution"
61. The demission plan, for which Mountbatten sought and obtained the approval of the British Government, was, in essence, the same scheme for which Gandhi had long been agitating and which Patel advocated publicly. The date on which Patel said in a press statement that "there would be peace in the country within a week if power were transferred to the central government as it now stands" was "9 May 1947"
62. On May 10, Mountbatten held a conference to discuss the new partition plan. The conference was attended by "Nehru, Melville and V.P. Menon"
63. The head of the Boundary Commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was "Sir Cyril Radcliffe"
64. The head of the boundary commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was "Sir Cyril Radcliffe"

NOTABLE STATES OF INDIA

1. The total number of Princely states in the sub-continent during British Rule was 635
2. The first princely state to accede to Pakistan after partition was Swat.
3. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan in 1947.
4. Immediately before the formation of "One Unit" in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur enjoyed the status of a Province.
5. The last ruler of Bahawalpur State was Ameer Sadiq Muhammad V.
6. The state of Swat included in Pakistan on 1969.
7. Kerala Indian state is called communist state at the time of partition.
8. At the time of partition of India, the biggest princely state by area was Jammu and Kashmir.
9. Hyderabad (Deccan) Princely state India unlawfully occupied in November, 1948
10. In 1947, the ruler of Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir was Han Singh.
11. Nizam's State of Hyderabad had become independence
12. Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan in 1954

ACCESSION OF THE STATES

1. "A. K. Azad" negotiated with cabinet mission | (1946) on behalf of All India National

- Congress.
2. Roughly a third of Indian's Colonial India's territory and a quarter of the population was comprised of states and were outside the administrative set-up of British India and were ruled by Indian princes who had accepted the United Kingdom as a paramount power. These were "562" states.
 3. At the time of partition most of the Indian states were small and exercised limited powers and jurisdiction. Total "140" were fully empowered states.
 4. The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was "Bahawalpur".
 5. At the time of independence from the British, Indian sub-continent comprised of Princely or Native States "572".
 6. 63. At the time of independence, there were numerous princely states in India. "Kashmir" state was the biggest in area.
 7. "Hyderabad", Mysore and Kashmir were largest state(s), that were those, in extent of territory and population, comparable with British Indian Provinces.
 8. The relations of Indian states with British government were established by treaties that varied from state to state. But in all cases paramount power was responsible for "foreign relations, internal and external security, and exercise disciplinary authority over the princes in the event of misuse".
 9. In "1921" the Chamber of Princes in colonial India had been established, but some of the largest states did not join it.
 10. In "Round Table Conference in 1930-32", the representatives of Indian states had expressed willingness to join the proposed Federation of India, though not on the same basis as the British Indian Provinces.
 11. In "London" the Round Table Conference was held in 1930-32.
 12. "Government of India Act, 1935" provided for the establishment of the Federation of India, which included the states, but this provision was to come into force only when a specified number of states had acceded to the Federation.
 13. In a memorandum to the chamber of Princes on May 12, 1946, they were given advices such as "Make contribution in making of constitution, form or join administrative units and ensure highest standards of administration and have contact with public by representative institutions" by the Cabinet Mission Plan to the princes in their own interests and in the interests of the India as a whole.
 14. All-India State's People's Conference* had been organized with the object of attaining "responsible government for the people in the Indian states through representative institutions under the aegis of their rulers.
 15. After "Sweeping victory in the elections of 1937" incident Congress got an over-weening sense of importance. Now it felt strong enough to call itself the only successor to the British power over the whole of India including the Indian states.
 16. In 1939 the Congress passed a resolution that considered the states an integral part of India and demanded the same political, social, and economic freedom in the states as in the rest of India.
 17. After the resolution of 1938, an intimate connection was established between the Congress and the All-India States' People's Conference. Congress was headed by "Gandhi" who headed the All-India states' people's conference.
 18. On December, 1938 Gandhi warned to the states that Congress policy of non-interference might be abandoned and advised rulers to cultivate friendly relations "with an organisation which bids fair in the future, not very distant, to replace the paramount power".
 19. "Nehru" had been elected the president of All-India States' People's Organization in 1939, which became a satellite organisation of the congress.
 20. Leading members of the Congress had taken part in the agitation in the states. "Rajkot" state Gandhi himself led a civil disobedience movement.
 21. On "1939" the struggle between the Congress and the Muslim League had assumed All-India proportions?
 22. On "1940" the Muslim League put forward the demand for Pakistan in Muslim majority areas, the states were inevitably affected. The letter "K" in the word "Pakistan" stands for the state of Kashmir.
 23. Muslims from all parts of India, including the states, had been drawn into the battle for the establishment of Pakistan. "Bahadur Yar Jung" the president of All-India States Muslim League, became the most valiant figure in the battle for Pakistan.
 24. Bahadur Yar Jung belonged to "Hyderabad".
 25. The untimely death of Bahadur Yar Jung on "1944" was a big loss to the movement for Pakistan.

26. On February 20, 1947, withdrawal of British power from India.
27. "Cabinet mission" came in India after the War. In their statement of May 16, 1946, they recommended that "there should be India of Indians embracing both British India and states".
28. The reaction of the princes to the Cabinet Mission Plan was given authoritatively by a conference of rulers held in "Bombay".
29. Both Congress and Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan. To solve the problem who "Constituent Assembly" and "Chamber of Princes" appointed negotiating committees.
30. Constituent Assembly and Chamber of Princes held joint meetings on "February, 1947" but no decision was reached.
31. "Bhopal" state's Nawab was strongly of the view that the interests of the State would be best served by collective bargaining, and that they should not enter the Constituent Assembly individually but only after arriving at an agreement among them.
32. Some of Hindu and Sikh rulers thought that their safety lay in coming to terms with the Congress and while not joining the Constituent Assembly they might offend the Congress. These leaders belong to "Baroda, Patiala and Bikaner".
33. "Nehru" threatened in a speech before All-India States' Conference on April, 1947 that "any states which did not come into the Constituent Assembly would be treated by the country as a hostile state".
34. The All-India States' Conference was held on April, 1947 at "Gwalior".
35. "Liaqat Ali Khan" asked the states not to consider the threats of the Congress. But the majority could not avoid the threats, and even those who joined the Constituent Assembly did not commit themselves to accession. Thus on the eve of independence no one knew what shape the relationship between the Indian states and the successor of government of Indian Union and Pakistan would take.
36. The June 3 partition plan for the transfer of the power stated that the policy towards Indian states contained in the Cabinet Mission memorandum of May 12, 1947 "remained unchanged".
37. In "Independence Act of 1947", there was a provision, which terminated all treaties and agreements between the British Government and rulers of Indian states as of August 15, 1947.
38. On "3rd June" the Mountbatten explained the implications of the partition plan to the states negotiating committee. The next day at a press conference Mountbatten said that Indian states had been independent states in treaty relations with British.
39. The problem of the Indian states was of for magnitude for the Indian Union than for Pakistan. Of the 562 states, "14 states" of Pakistan was contiguous including Kashmir.
40. On "13 June" the Viceroy discussed the question of the states at a meeting attended by the representatives of the Congress, Muslim League and Sikhs.
41. On the behalf of the Congress, "Nehru, Sardar Patel and Kripalani" attended the meeting on 13 June.
42. On the behalf of Muslim League, "Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan and Abd-ur-Rab Nashtar" attended the meeting on 13 June.
43. Sir Conrad Cornfield, the political advisor, was also present in the meeting held on 13 June. "Baldev Singh" represented the Sikhs in that meeting.
44. "Each of two governments should set up a state department to deal with problems of state the records of the private lives of rulers and internal affairs of state would be sent to British High Commissioner by Political Department was the decision in the meeting held on 13 June.
45. There was a difference of opinion on the question of whether states could be independent. Nehru said that since the states did not have the means to establish international relations or declare war, they could not become sovereign independent states. Jinnah opinion in this regard was "There should be no compulsion on the states".
46. On "14 June" the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution affirming that laps of paramountcy did not lead to the independence of the states because they could not live in isolation from the rest of the India.
47. On "18 June" Jinnah issued statement in which he declared that, constitutionally and legally the states would be independent and sovereign states on the termination of the paramountcy and would be free to adopt any course they liked.
48. To accession of states, the course(s) open for the states were "either to join Pakistan or

- India, declare itself independent and could join together to form an independent block."
49. A number of states, such as Baroda, Bikaner and Patiala, had already joined the Indian Constituent Assembly. "Hyderabad state" and "Travancore" state announced their independence.
 50. "Bhopal" state's Nawab was in favour of forming a separate bloc of states. He resigned his chancellorship of the Chamber of the Princes to work for this scheme.
 51. Early in July the States Departments of India and Pakistan were set up. For India "Sardar Patel" was made the Minister in Charge.
 52. For India, in the States Departments of India, "V.P. Menon" was appointed Secretary to the Department in addition to his duties as constitutional adviser to the Governor General.
 53. For Pakistan, in the States Departments of India, "Sardar Abd-ur-Rab Nishtar" held corresponding portfolio for Pakistan.
 54. For Pakistan, "Ikramullah" was chosen as the secretary in the States Departments of India.
 55. The Cabinet Mission Plan had provided that the states would accede to the central government the subject(s) of "defence, foreign affairs and communications".
 56. The Cabinet Mission had also proposed in their memorandum of May 12, 1946, that existing arrangements as to matters of common concern should continue for the time being. Working on this basis, "V.P. Menon" drew up an instrument of accession for defence, external affairs and communications, and a standstill agreement to cover existing arrangements for customs, currency and similar matters.
 57. On July 5, "Sardar Patel" Hindu leader issued a statement that "We ask no more of them, states, than accession on these three subjects in which the common interest of the country is involved. In other matters we would scrupulously respect their autonomous existence".
 58. On "25 July" Travancore (state) sent a representative to Viceroy because it had decided to assume independence.
 59. When "Sir C.P. RamaswamiAiyer" the Devan (Prime Minister) of Travancore declared independence, he had to face severe attacks on head from the Congress leaders.
 60. Dewan of Travancore, at last, agreed that the accession is inevitable. From "1 August" the Congress threatened him for a campaign of direct action against him if he did not accede to India.
 61. When the Dewan of Travancore was returning to Travancore, after a meeting with Lord Mountbatten, a personal attack was made on him and he was wounded. "V.P. Menon" the Hindu leader said that "This announcement had a distinct effect on other rulers who were still wavering", for accession.
 62. On "28 July" the Lord Mountbatten gave a reception for the princes about which V.P. Menon wrote, "was in the nature of a last-minute canvassing of voters near the polling booth. Those of the rulers who had not yet signified their intention of acceding were taken by the ADCs. One by one for a friendly talk with Lord Mountbatten".
 63. Mountbatten did everything in his power to secure the accession of states to the Indian dominion but did nothing for Pakistan. The most indefensible example is the part that he played in the occupation by Indian forces of Jammu and Kashmir. "Jaisalmer state and Jodpur state were also contiguous to Pakistan but Mountbatten intervened to prevent its/their accession to Pakistan".
 64. By August 15 all the five hundred odd Hindu majority states had acceded to India except "Hyderabad and Junagadh".
 65. "Kapurthala" state's accession to India Mountbatten accepted despite opposition of the public. This state was ruled by a Sikh, but had a Muslim majority of 64 per cent and was contiguous to Muslim majority area.
 66. Kapurthala was contiguous to Muslim majority area of "West Punjab".
 67. "Bhopal state and Rampur state" were acceded to India, having ruled by Muslims prince(s) (Public rose against the accession to India but were suppressed by troops sent by the government of India).
 68. Bahawalpur had bigger resources in population and revenue than any of other states of its population, "83%" was the percentage of Muslim population.
 69. Bahawalpur, inevitably, had to accede to the state of Pakistan because of its ties with the area of Pakistan. Because it's Nawab wanted to maintain a quasi-independent state. It's accession was delayed to Pakistan.
 70. On "15 August 1947" the Nawab of Bahawalpur assumed the title of Jalalat-ul-Malik Ala Hazrat Amir of Bahawalpur, which signified an independent status.
 71. In the second half of August 1947, the Punjab disturbances overflowed to Bahawalpur and

- although the state authorities took vigorous measures to protect the non-Muslim minority, a fairly complete evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from more than half the state had taken place by the end of September. On "3 October 1947" Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan.
72. Khairpur state followed Bahawalpur "Chitral, Dir, Amb and Sawat state" were also acceded to Pakistan in next few months.
 73. "Qalat&Kharan and Makran& Las Bela" states of Balochistan were left undecided for some time.
 74. The Balochistan's states, although extensive in area, were sparsely populated and poorly developed. Their combined population was about half a million, and their financial resources were meagre in the extreme. "Qalat" state wanted to claim independence.
 75. Khan of Qalat appointed an "Douglas Fell" an Englishman as his Foreign Minister who negotiated with foreign companies for oil prospecting and sought support through them.
 76. It was alleged that Khan of Qalat's brother and uncle sought aid from Kabul. Meanwhile the rulers of Las Bela, Makran, and Kharan, over whom the Khan of Qalat claimed some sort of suzerainty, got restive and decided to off accession directly to Pakistan. On "March, 1948" these states offered accession to Pakistan.
 77. Under these circumstances, Khan of Qalat saw the path of wisdom and acceded to Pakistan before the end of "March, 1948".
 78. Sylhet District at the time of partition was part of the province of "Assam".
 79. The largest Princely State by area at the time of partition was "Kashmir".
 80. Hunza joined in 1974. Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan in "1969".
 81. "Hyderabad (Daccan)" Princely state India unlawfully occupied in November, 1948.
 82. In "28th July 1969", the state of Swat included in Pakistan.

NOTABLE VICEROYS / GOVERNORS

1. The title of Governor-General was changed to that of Viceroy in the year 1858 AD.
2. Lord Mountbatten was the viceroy of India at the time of Partition of India.
3. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.
4. Lord Wavell was the Viceroy during the time Mr. Attlee of England declared the British intention to transfer power to Indians.
5. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India on the eve of the partition of Bengal.
6. Lord Mountbatten tenure was shortest in the Indo-Pak Sub-continent.
7. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.
8. Cyril Radcliffe was Lawyer.
9. Before Mountbatten Wavell was the viceroy.
10. General Dyer is known for Jallianwala Massacre.
11. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
12. Lord Linlithgow the Viceroy who made "August Offer" in 1940.
13. Bengal was divided in 1905 during the tenure of Lord Curzon.
14. Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as Viceroy of India in 1947.
15. The Viceroy upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was Lord Harding.
16. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy in 1927.
17. Lord Wavell became viceroy after Linlithgow.
18. On 1858 AD the term Viceroy and Governor-General of India (known in short as the Viceroy of India) was applied.
19. The first Governor-General of Bengal / India was Warren Hastings.
20. The Governor of Bengal from 1760-65 was Warren Hastings.
21. Lord Wavell was the Governor General of India before Lord Mountbatten.
22. East India Company's last Governor General in India was Lord Canning.
23. To Lord Wavell Lord Mountbatten succeeded as Governor General of India.
24. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari replaced Lord Mountbatten as Governor General of India.
25. To Lord Lin Lith Gow Lord Wavell succeeded as Governor General of India in 1943.
26. Lord Wellesley greatly extended the British Dominion through Subsidiary alliance.

ROLE OF WOMEN AND STUDENTS IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

1. Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was first lady who called resolution of Lahore as the "Resolution of Pakistan" in 1940. Her real name was "Amjadi Begum".
2. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in "1937".
3. Dr. Shahida Malik was "First lady M.G. in Pakistan".
4. "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz" participated in all three Round Table Conferences (1930 to 1932).
5. The name of the woman whose services are distinguished in the movement of Civil Disobedience was "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain".
6. Fatima Sughra had "put Pakistani flag on Lahore Secretariat".
7. On the advice of Quaid-i-Azam, "Fatimah Jinnah" led the lady workers of India.
8. On the advice of Quaid-i-Azam, "Begum Shaista Ikram-ullah" established the Muslim Students Federation (women wing).
9. Muslim Student Federation (women wing) was established in Delhi in the year "1941".
10. In the first legislative assembly of Punjab, "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Shaista Ikram-ullah" were elected for women's seats.
11. The Indian women were given the right to vote in "1929".
12. "Begum Salma Tasadduq" has participated in delegation that was first sent to U.N.O. after the establishment of Pakistan.
13. The first member woman of All-India Muslim League Working Committee was "Begum Mohammad Ali Johar".
14. In Sindh Begum Nusrat Haroon played a great role in politics with Quaid-i-Azam and other leaders of Muslim League. "Nusrat Club" of Nusrat Haroon became the centre for the political activities of Muslim League in Delhi.
15. "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Salma Tasadduq" were the organizer(s) of public meetings of Quaid-i-Azam.
16. The date of death of Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz was "27th Nov. 1979".
17. "Begum Molana Mohammad Ali Johar" represented the Indian Muslim Women in the resolution of Pakistan on 23rd March, 1940.
18. The meeting of Muslim League, where women fully participated for the first time was "Annual meeting of 1938".
19. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938, Fatima Jinnah participated from Bombay, Begum Nusrat Haroon from Sindh, and Begum Waqar-un-Nisa from Punjab. "Noor-ul-Sabah Begum and Begum Iqbal Malik" participated in this meeting from Delhi.
20. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938 "Sub-committee for women" organisation was established.
21. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Rashida Lateef, Lady Jamal Khan and Lady Abd-ul-Qadir were the elected members of first women sub-committee from "Punjab".
22. From Bombay "Fatimah Jinnah and Mrs. Faiz Tayyab Ji" were elected for the first sub-committee of women.
23. Name "Begum Shahaduddin and Miss M. Isfahani" were elected ladies of first women Sub-committee from Bengal.
24. Begum Habib-ullah, Begum Aizaz Rasool, Begum Molana Mohammad Ali Johar, Begum Nawaz Ismael Khan and Miss Raheela Khatun were elected for first sub-committee of women from "U.P".
25. The member(s) of Muslim League sub-committee of women who established a branch to put the resolution of Lahore into practical form were "Begum Husain Malik and Begum Kishwar Naheed".
26. The activities of women were only restricted to the welfare of society until "1943".
27. Abd-ul-Malik was "first martyred of Pakistan Movement".
28. Abd-ul-Malik was the student of "Islamia College Lahore".
29. In August, Hamid Nizami, Dr. Abd-ul-Islam Khurshid, Mian Muhammad Shafiq and Amad-uddin met with Allama Iqbal to talk about the establishment of Muslim Students Federation. The event happened in the year "1937".
30. The name "Islamia College Peshawar, Muslim University Aligarh and Islamia College Lahore" were the Muslim Institution that played a very eminent role for the independence.
31. Muslim Students Federation was established in Balochistan in "21st July 1943".
32. The first president of Balochistan Muslim Student Federation was "Fazal Ahmad Ghazi".

33. While addressing the first meeting of Balochistan Muslim Students Federation, Quaid-e-Azam quoted "students should work on a single platform".
34. Molana Hasrat Mohani, Molana Mohammad Ali Johar, Molana Shaikat Ali, Molana Zafar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Sardar Abd-ul-Rab Nashter and Nawab Ismael Khan were the students who proved a tremendous challenge for both Indian and British rulers after leaving "Muslim University".
35. "Ammunition of Muslim League" was given to Muslim University Aligarh by Quaid-i-Azam on 10th March 1941.
36. The "3" organisations were there in Muslim University Aligarh who devoted themselves for Quaid-i-Azam and Muslim League.
37. Muslim University Aligarh was the only educational institution of the India where the branch of Muslim League was established. This branch was established in "1937".
38. Muslim Students Federation was the representative organisation of the Muslim students of all the India. This organisation was established in "1936".
39. The first president of Muslim Students Federation was "Raja Sahib Mahmood Abadi".
40. Mohammad Noman Zuberi was "First general secretary of Muslim Student Federation".
41. Quaid-i-Azam called the army of Muslim League to "Teachers of Muslim University Aligarh and Students of Muslim University Aligarh".
42. Quaid-i-Azam came to Aligarh to seek the co-operation of the students for the Muslim League on "6 February 1938".
43. Quaid-i-Azam addressed the students of Muslim University before the acceptance of the Pakistan resolution before "17 days".
44. The educational institution's delegation that was also included in that gathering of Lahore where Pakistan Resolution was accepted was "Muslim University".
45. After the acceptance of Pakistan Resolution when member of the delegation of Muslim University asked Quaid-i-Azam to visit Aligarh once again, then, Quaid-i-Azam replied that he must go for visit of Muslim University Aligarh. "Prof. Dr. Ifzal Hussain Qadri was the member of delegation who asked him to revisit Aligarh".
46. On the arrival of Quaid-i-Azam, students of Muslim University brought him from station to his residence while pulling his 'Buggi' by themselves. The event happened on "2nd November 1942".
47. The popular slogan of the intellectuals of Muslim University Aligarh was "What Aligarh thinks today, India will think it tomorrow".
48. The representative organisation of students in Tehrik-e-Pakistan was "Muslim Students Federation".
49. On 2nd November 1942 when Quaid-i-Azam reached in Muslim University Aligarh, his meeting was held in Stragy Hall. The meeting was presided over by "Vice Chancellor Abu-Bakar Ahmad Haleem".
50. Muslim University held a meeting in which Quaid-i-Azam said those words which are written on "Minar-i-Pakistan". This meeting was held in "8th March 1944".
51. In 1944, the General Secretary of the union of Muslim University was "Nawabzada Mahmood Ali Khan".
52. The union of Muslim University decided to pay the draft of 1000 rupees to Quaid-i-Azam in order to spread Muslim League and Tehrik-i-Pakistan to all over India. The draft was paid on "28th Nov. 1944".
53. The union of Muslim University presented the check of 1000 rupees to Quaid-i-Azam in "Delhi".
54. The name of the organisation(s) of the Muslim University were "Muslim University Students Union, Muslim League and Muslim Student Federation".
55. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of "(NWFP) KPK".
56. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in "1939".
57. Fatima Jinnah joined AIML in "1939".
58. "Begum Shah Nawaz" was the Muslim woman who participated in all the three Round Table Conferences.
59. "Begum Rana Liaqat Ali Khan" was part of the delegation first sent to UNO after the creation of Pakistan.

QUAID-I-AZAM MOHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

1. Quaid-e-Azam became presidency magistrate in 1900
2. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in 1876
3. Mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam was Gujrati
4. Billard was the favourite game of the Quaid-i-Azam
5. The professional qualification of Quaid e Azam was B.A, LL B
6. Quaid-e-Azam took admission in Lincoln's Inn in 1893
7. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah started his law practice in Bombay
8. Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in 1909
9. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913.
10. Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at Lucknow
11. Quaid-e-Azam became the permanent president of Muslim League in 1934.
12. Quaid e Azam remained president of Muslim League for 31 years
13. Jinnah-Sikandar Pact was signed in October 1937 at Lucknow.
14. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the governor general of Pakistan on 15th August 1947.
15. Justice Abdur Rasheed took the oath of Governor General of Pakistan from Quaid-i-Azam
16. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah remained the Governor General of Pakistan for almost 13 months.
17. Muhammad Ali Jinnah administered the oath of prime minister to Liaqat Ali Khan.
18. Quaid-i-Azam was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
19. Tuberculosis was the cause of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death.
20. Quaid-e-Azam stayed Ziarat during his last illness in 1948.
21. Abu-al Kalam Azad was dubbed by Quaid-e-Azam as 'Show boy of Congress'.
22. Quaid-i-Azam was known as 'Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity'.
23. Opposed it was the role of the Quaid-i-Azam for enacting the Rowlett Act.
24. The 'Delhi Proposals' (1927) was finalized by Mr M. A. Jinnah.
25. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented his "Fourteen Points" in response to Nehru Report.
26. One which occasion Quaid-i-Azam said "Hindu India & Muslim India Parted and parted forever on the rejection of fourteen points of Quaid, by the Congress in 1929
27. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by Raj Gopa Acharia.
28. Quaid-i-Azam was born into a Karachi family on December 25, 1876. He had his early schooling at Karachi. Later, he became the youngest Indian Barrister to be called to the bar from "Lincoln's Inn".
29. Quaid-e-Azam was elected by Bombay Muslims to the newly constituted Imperial legislative council in "1910".
30. Quaid-i-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for: "31 years".
31. "Quaid-e-Azam" presided over the session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan 10 August 1947.
32. Quaid-e-Azam called Punjab the Heart of Pakistan.
33. Quaid-e-Azam Personal Papers are saved in National Archives Islamabad.
34. "Quaid-e-Azam" rejected the theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National congress.
35. June 3rd, 1947. Plan was presented by: "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
36. The name of the person who was chosen by Quaid-i-Azam as his financial advisor was: "Sir Archibald Rowland".
37. By 1917, Quaid-e-Azam reputation as one of the most outstanding and respected political leaders of South-Asian Sub-continent was firmly established. He was "A prominent member of Congress, Outspoken champion of India's freedom in the Imperial Legislative Council and President of all India Muslim League"
38. Quaid-e-Azam brought the Congress and League together, and was chiefly responsible for a Congress-League pact, a joint scheme for post-war reforms in the year "1916".
39. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Imperial Council as a protest against Rowlett Act in "1919".
40. When the Congress opted for M.K. Gandhi's direct action and non-cooperation plan then

- Quaid-i-Azam left the Congress in the year "1920".
41. Muslim League was established in "1916".
 42. To Quaid-i-Azam a Hindu-Muslim settlement was a precondition for Indian freedom. In this regard he attended several unity conferences. In 1927, he authored a proposal to bring Muslims and Hindus close together. The proposal was named as "Delhi Muslim Proposals".
 43. Quaid-i-Azam pledged for the incorporation of basic Muslim demands in Nehru Report in the year "1928".
 44. Quaid-i-Azam formulated as minimum Muslim demand for any constitutional settlement as a riposte to Nehru Report in his famous "Fourteen points".
 45. Quaid-i-Azam presented his historical Fourteen Points in response to Nehru report in "1929".
 46. Quaid-i-Azam participated in the Round Table Conference in London in the year "1930".
 47. Round Table Conference, in which Quaid-i-Azam participated, was called by the British "to formulate a new constitution for India".
 48. Quaid-i-Azam went into self-exile in London due to the negative attitude of the Congress and chronic disunity in Muslims in the year "1931".
 49. In 1931, Quaid-i-Azam went into self-exile in London. However, he came back to Sub-continent on the fervent appeal of Muslims in "1934".
 50. Quaid-i-Azam took up the leadership (became permanent president) of the All India Muslim League in the year "1934".
 51. Quaid-i-Azam assumed the leadership of Muslims, they were demoralised and politically disorganized. Quaid-i-Azam raised their moral and organized them. He had become the sole spokesman of the Indian Muslims in the year "1933".
 52. "By all cannons of international law we are a nation". Quaid-i-Azam spelled out this concept of Muslim nationhood and on that basis demanded the setting up of an independent Muslim homeland in the year "1940".
 53. Date of death of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah is "11, September 1948".
 54. "Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did All three." These were the remarks about Quaid-i-Azam in the preface of a very famous book on the biography of the Father of the Nation, entitled *Jinnah of Pakistan*. The book was written by "Stanley Wolpert".
 55. 21 Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a lawyer, politician and statesman, who is known as "The founder of Pakistan".
 56. Embiba was "Spouse of Jinnah".
 57. The name of the father of Muhammad Ali Jinnah was "Poonja Jinnah".
 58. Lucknow Pact was signed in between All India Muslim League and Congress after the efforts of Jinnah in "1916".
 59. Jinnah served as leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until Pakistan's independence on 14 August 1947 and after the birth of Pakistan as "Governor General".
 60. Jinnah was known as "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity".
 61. Muhammad Ali Jinnah had proposed a constitutional reform plan to safeguard the political rights of Muslims in a self-governing India. The report was given in a meeting of the council of the All India Muslim League on March 28, 1929. In the history this famous reform plan is known as "The Fourteen Points of Jinnah".
 62. M. Ali Jinnah presided the AIML 27th session.
 63. Jinnah's fourteen points were presented against a report presented by All parties conference in 1928 which was chaired by Motilal Nehru with his son Jawaharlal. That report was known as "Nehru Report".
 64. During the Indian Independence movement, Muslim League President Muhammad Ali Jinnah declared a "Day of Deliverance" for Indian Muslims. The day was intended to celebrate the resignation of all members of the rival Congress party from provincial and central offices in protest over their not having been consulted over the decision to enter World War II along side Great Britain. Day of Deliverance was celebrated on "December 22, 1939".
 65. Jinnah was a strong advocate of Hindu Muslim Unity. However, he said "it is a parting of ways" in All Parties Conference in Calcutta after the presentation of "Nehru Report".
 66. Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement, "provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from "Switzerland".
 67. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in

- India" in press interview given to "Manchester Guardian".
68. The theory of composite nationalism advanced by the Indian National Congress was rejected by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
69. Quaid-e-Azam in his presidential address of 25th session of Muslim League at Lucknow on Oct 15, 1937 gave direction about "Power and self-reliance for political success".
70. Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to "Two-Nation Theory".
71. Quaid-e-Azam launched Direct Action day on August 16, 1946 "To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy FM Lord Wavell".
72. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress in "1920".
73. The Lahore Resolution was passed in 23 March, 1940, the resolution was presented by A.K.Haq and the session of All India Muslim League was presided by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
74. June 3rd, 1947, Plan was presented by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
75. Madar-e-Millat ("Mother of the Nation") was the title given to "Fatima Jinnah".
76. The Mausoleum of Jinnah is located in "Karachi".
77. The mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam was designed by Yahya Merchant.
78. "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by "Quaid-e-Azam".
79. The session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10 August 1947 was presided over by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
80. "Few individuals significantly alter the source of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be created with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three". These remarks about Quaid-e-Azam were written in the book "Jinnah of Pakistan" by "Stanley Wolpert".
81. Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918, before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay".
82. Dinna was born on 14th August, 1919. She was "Wife of Navel Wadya" and a "Daughter of Jinnah".
83. The mother tongue of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was "Gujrati".
84. Professional qualification of Quaid-e-Azam

was "Bar-at-Law".

85. Quaid-Azam joined All India Muslim League in "1913".
86. Quaid-e-Azam stayed in "Ziarat" during his last illness in 1948.
87. Quaid e Azam Met M.K Gandhi 1st time in 1916.
88. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from the Indian National Congress due to "Non Cooperation Movement".
89. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" had convinced Quaid-e-Azam to join All India Muslim League.
90. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
91. "Quaid-e-Azam" administered the oath of office to Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
92. Quaid-e-Azam surrendered the most cherished demand of the Indian Muslims "Separate Electorate System" under the "Delhi Proposals 1927".
93. Quaid-e-Azam Joined All India Muslim League as a member in 1913 at "Bombay".
94. Quaid-e-Azam became the member of Legislative Council from Bombay in "1909".
95. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
96. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in "1876".
97. "Tuberculosis" was the cause of Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's death.
98. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah started his Law practice in "Bombay".
99. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented his "Fourteen Points" in response to "Nehru Report".
100. The Quaid-i-Azam became the first "Governor-General" of Pakistan.
101. Quaid-i-Azam wanted three Law Lords from the United Kingdom as important members to be appointed to the "Boundary Commission".
102. "Quaid-i-Azam" was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
103. "The Sole Spokesman" a book on Quaid-i-Azam and Pakistan Movement was written by "Dr. Ayesha Jalal".
104. Quaid-i-Azam married his cousin "Emibai" before going off to London for higher studies in 1892.
105. On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid i Azam signed the Lucknow Pact, and "Ambika Charan Mojam Dar" signed it on, behalf of the

Congress.

106. "Quaid i Azam" resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in sheer protest against the Rowlatt Act.
107. Quaid-e-Azam took admission in Lincoln's Inn in "1893".
108. "Justice Abdur Rashid" took the oath of Governor General of Pakistan from Quaid-i-Azam.
109. Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP "Thrice" in his life time.
110. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" in "1938".
111. Mian Feroz-u-Din first raised the slogan "Quaid-i-Azam" for the founder of the nation.

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL

- The great thinker, philosopher and poet Allama Mohammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9 November 1877.
- Allama Iqbal was born in 1877.
- Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in the year 1899.
- Allama Iqbal studied at these universities in Europe Cambridge, Heidelberg
- Allama Iqbal qualified as PhD scholar from Munich University, Germany
- The poetry first written by Allama Iqbal in Persian and then translated in Urdu on popular demand Bal - e - Jibraeel.
- Allama Iqbal never performed Hajj
- Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926.
- Allama Iqbal gave the idea of Pakistan in his President Address of the Muslim League in October 1930.
- Allama Iqbal's famous address at Allahabad was delivered to the 21st session of All India Muslim League.
- Allama Iqbal made his first public proposal for a separate state for Muslims at Allahabad
- Ilmul Iqtissad the first book of Allama Iqbal in Urdu.
- Israr e Khudi Muhammad Iqbal's 1st book in Persian.
- "Allama Iqbal" supported Muslim participation in politics.
- Allama Iqbal delivered his presidential address in "English" language
- The title "Poet of East" (Shair-e-Mashreq) was famous for "Allama Mohammad Iqbal".
- Sheikh Noor Muhammad was "Father of Allama Iqbal".
- The father of Allama Iqbal, Sheikh Noor

- Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the All India Muslim League annual session at Patna in 1938
112. "Col. Iliah Baksh" is the author of the Book "The Last Days of Quaid-e-Azam".
113. About Liaquat Ali Khan Quaid-i-Azam had stated that he was his "Chief Lieutenant" and "Right Hand"
114. "Quaid-i-Azam As I know Him" is a famous biography of Quaid-i-Azam is written by M.A.H. Isphani.
115. The age of Quaid-e-Azam at the time of his death was 71 years 8 months
116. Actor Christopher Lee played the role of Quaid-e-Azam in movie

Muhammad, was died in "1929".

- Amam Bibi was the name of Allama Iqbal's mother. She died in "1915"
- In the memory of his mother, Allama Iqbal wrote a long poem. The name of the poem was "Waldia Merhooma Ki Yaad Mayn"
- During his M.A. philosophy, Allama Iqbal met a very famous professor, who inspired his life a lot. The name of the professor was "Professor Thomas Arnold"
- In 1905 Allama Iqbal went to England for higher education. The name of the institution where he got education in England was "Trinity College Cambridge"
- Allama Iqbal became the member of Punjab Council in "1926"
- After the twenty years of his death, Allama Iqbal was honoured the degree of doctorate from "Tao University"
- Tao University is located in "Japan"
- "The selfhood and Wilf" are the realities of universe" this is the famous quote from "Allama Iqbal"
- "Man is the supreme creation of the Creator of the Universe. These are the words of National poet "Allama Iqbal"
- The famous concept of selfhood (Khudi) is launched by the Muslim thinker "Allama Iqbal"
- The concept of "Mard-e-Momin" (true believer) associated with "Allama Iqbal"
- "Death is the first test by which the stability of selfhood is ascertained". The words are spoken by "Allama Iqbal".
- The Scotch Mission College was founded in "1889"
- The Scotch Mission College was the old name of Murray College.
- Allama Iqbal's first book *Ilmul Iqtisad* (The

- knowledge of Economics) was written in Urdu in "1903".
34. His first book of poetry in Urdu, Bang-e-Dara was published in "1924".
35. "The valid and authentic knowledge is one that is derived from human senses". These are the words uttered by "Allama Iqbal".
36. According to Allama Iqbal sources of knowledge are "Intellect (Aqal), Knowledge (Ilm) and Information (Khabr)".
37. Bal-e-Jabni and Bang-e-Dara are authored by "Allama Iqbal".
38. According to Allama Iqbal curriculum should comprise of "Religious and Natural Sciences, Philosophical Science and History and Literature".
39. In 1899, Allama Iqbal passed his M.A. Examination in the subject of "Philosophy".
40. Sir Thomas Arnold was an accomplished scholar of "Islam and modern Philosophy".
41. Allama Iqbal got his early education from the Maktab from a very learned person named as "Maulvi Mir Hussan".
42. Allama Iqbal got the degree of Ph.D from "Munich University Germany".
43. In 1907 Iqbal got the degree of Ph.D. He came back to India after getting the degree in "1908".
44. Allama Iqbal became the member of Punjab Council in "1926".
45. Allama Iqbal was given the title of Sir in "1923".
46. Allama Iqbal was born in the year "1877".
47. "Shikwa" and "Jawab-e-Shikwa" translated into English by "Altaf Husain".
48. At the annual session of Anjuman-Hamayat Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited, poetically called "Shikwa".
49. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam," - a collection of six lectures, translated into English by "Prof Arberry".
50. Allama Iqbal delivered his historical address in Allahabad in "1930". It was 21st annual session of All India Muslim League.
51. Allama Iqbal was died in "21 April, 1938".
52. Dr. Iqbal went to England in "1905".
53. Nala-i-Firaq (Lament of Separation) was written by Iqbal for "Prof. Arnold".
54. Dr. Iqbal rejected "Western Ideal of Nationalism".
55. Dr. Iqbal wrote "Pyayam-e-Mashniq".
56. Allama Iqbal's shrine is located in the city "Lahore".
57. Allama Iqbal's shrine was constructed in 1951.

58. Bang-e-Dara was written by "Allama Muhammad Iqbal".
59. "Zarab-e-Kalim" and "Payam-e-Mashniq" translated into Arabic by "Dr. Abdul Wahab Azzam".
60. "Payam-e-Mashniq" translated into Turkish by "Dr. Ali Ganjeli".
61. "Payam-e-Mashniq" translated into German by "Professor Heli".
62. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam," is a collection of six lectures, translated into French by "Madame Eva Meyerovitch".
63. In 1899, Allama Iqbal did his M.A. Examination in the subject of "Philosophy".
64. "Javed Nama" translated under the title "Il Poema Celeste" into Latin by "Professor Alessander Busani".
65. Asrar-e-Khudi was translated into Indonesian by "M. Burhan Rangkul".
66. Iqbal's first book of poetry in Urdu, Bang-e-Dara was published in "1924".
67. "Education is the activity of recognizing God and understanding self." The famous quote is delivered by "Allama Iqbal".
68. Allama Iqbal awarded Jamaluddin Gold Medal in B.A. for securing highest marks in "Arabic".
69. Iqbal started law practice on October 22 "1908".
70. Shaikh Noor Muhammad was quite well known in Sialkot for handiwork. By profession, he was "Tailor".
71. "Ilm-ul-Iqbasad" was written by "Allama Iqbal".
72. "Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam" was written by "Rosenthal, Mawardi and Rousseau".
73. Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in philosophy from Govt. College Lahore in "1899".
74. According to Allama Iqbal "Democracy" form of Government heads are counted.
75. Allama Iqbal was born at "Sialkot".
76. "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia" was dedicated to Prof. Arnold, it was written by "Allama Iqbal".
77. Allama Iqbal returned to India in "1908".
78. Allama Iqbal served "as Professor of Philosophy in Lahore at "Govt. College Lahore".
79. Allama Iqbal did his Bar-at-Law (barrister at law) from "Lincoln's Inn University".
80. Allama Iqbal wrote in Urdu and "Persian Language".
81. Allama Iqbal did his PH.D by writing a thesis titled as "The Development of Metaphysics in Persia".

82. Allama Iqbal gave his historical Allahabad address at the annual session of All India Muslim League held at Allahabad "December 29, 1930".
83. Allama Iqbal received his early education from "Murray College, Sialkot".
84. In Government College Lahore, Allama Iqbal studied with world renowned orientalist and philosopher scholar "Thomas Arnold".
85. Payam-e-Mashniq was written by "Allama Iqbal".
86. Zaboore-Ajam was written by "Allama Iqbal".
87. Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jubreeel, Zarb-e-Kaleem and Armaghan-e-Hijaz was written by "Allama Iqbal".
88. Allama Iqbal was invited to attend the First Round Table Conference in the year "1932".
89. Payam-i-Mashniq is an answer to "Goethe".
90. In Javid Nama, Iqbal follows "Ibn-Arabi, Mann and Dante".
91. Musnavi Musafir is an account of a journey to "Afghanistan".
92. Asrar-i-Khudi", its continuation, Rumuz-i-Bekhudi (Mysteries of the selflessness), Payam-i-Mashniq (The message of the East, 1923) a response to Goethe's West Ostriches Divan; Zubur-i-Ajam (Iranian Psalms, 1927), Javid Nama (1932) which has been called "an Oriental Divine Comedy", Bang-e-Dara (The

- Sound of the Bell, 1924) and Bal-e-Jabni (Gabriel's wing, 1936) are the ornaments of "Allama Iqbal".
93. Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the London branch of the Muslim League in "1908".
94. Allama Iqbal qualified as Ph. D scholar from "Munich University, Germany".
95. Allama Iqbal's famous address at Allahabad was delivered to the session of All India Muslim League on "25".
96. Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in "1930".
97. Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in the year "1899".
98. The origin of the idea of Pakistan is associated with the name of "Allama Iqbal".
99. "Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address was the significance of 21st annual session of All India Muslim League.
100. Allama Iqbal delivered Khutba Allahabad on "October 1930".
101. Allama Iqbal studied at these universities in Europe "Cambridge, Heidelberg".
102. Allama Iqbal attended two Round Table Conferences.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

FROM 1773 TO 1857

1. The British came to India as "traders".
2. The English merchants were granted a charter to carry on trade with East Indies in "1600".
3. The initial charter was granted to the English Company for a period of "15 years".
4. The first attempt to regulate the affairs of the English East India Company was made by "The Regulating Act 1773".
5. The English procured the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in 1765 from "the Mughal Emperor, Shah Alam".
6. The Office of the Governor-General was for the first time created under "The Regulating Act of 1773".
7. The Supreme Court of Judicature was created at Fort William under "none".
8. For the first time a bid to check the practice of receiving presents and bribes by the servants of the Company was made under "Regulating Act, of 1773".
9. The Amending Act of 1781 deprived the Governor-General-in Council of the powers to

- frame regulations for the Provincial Court and Councils is not a correct statement.
10. The Pitt's India Act of 1784 was largely based on "Fox India Bill of 1783".
 11. The Pitt's India Act "reduced the strength of Governor-General's Council from four to three".
 12. Pitt's India Act envisaged the appointment of six Commissioners for the Affairs of India.
 13. Under the Pitt's India Act "the position of the Governor-General vis a vis his Council was made strong".
 14. The Pitt's India Act "gave casting vote to the Governor-General as well as Governors".
 15. According to Charter Act of 1793, it was permitted the servants of the Company to accept gifts and presents is not correct.
 16. The Act of 1793 declared that "the policy of conquest and extension was repugnant to the wish, honour and policy of the nation".
 17. Charter Acts 1813 deprived the Company of monopoly of trade with India except for tea.

18. The general Indian trade was thrown open to the British subjects by the Charter Act of '1813'.
19. The British missionaries were permitted to go and settle in India under "Charter Act of 1813".
20. An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 for the promotion of knowledge of sciences amongst the inhabitants of British territories in India was for the first time earmarked under "Charter Act 1813".
21. "Charter Act of 1813" directed the company to maintain two separate accounts for its commercial transactions and territorial possessions.
22. The President of the Board of Control was made the Minister for Indian Affairs by "the Charter Act of 1833".
23. "The Charter Act of 1833" redesignated the Governor-General of Fort William (Bengal) as the Governor-General of India.
24. A Law member was added to the Governor-General's Council by "the Charter Act of 1833".
25. For the first time a bid to bring about centralization in legislative field was made under "Charter Act of 1833".
26. The offices or employment under the Company was thrown open to all residents and subjects of His Majesty without any distinction of religion, place of birth, descent, colour, etc by "Charter Act of 1833".
27. A separation in the commercial and political functions of the company was effected under the "Charter Act of 1833".
28. Charter Act of 1853 had to encounter stiff opposition from the Indians at the time of its passage?
29. The Charter Act of 1853 extended the lease of the Company, unspecified time.
30. All the services were thrown open to the competitive examination under: "Charter Act 1853".
31. The Governor-General's Council was enlarged for the purpose of legislation by addition of six new legislative members under "Charter Act of 1853".
32. Which Act "Regulating Act of 1773" is considered as an episode in the history of British rule in India (According to Dr. V.A. Smith it may be regarded as the starting point of the modern constitutional history of India).
33. The East India Company had been established to carry on trade with Sub-continent and had acquired considerable territories in the Sub-continent by 1773.
- Servants of the Company became rich but the financial condition of the Company had become very poor. At that stage "Asked for loan to the government of Lord North"
34. The parliament of Lord North appointed a secret committee to investigate into the affairs of the Company and submitted its report. The Committee submitted its in May 1773.
35. When the Committee, appointed by Lord North's Parliament, submitted its report in May, 1773, then British Parliament passed: Act that sanctioned loan to the Company and Regulating Act of 1773
36. the amount of loan that was sanctioned to East India Company in 1773 "£ 1,400,000".
37. "Sever famine in Bengal" took place in Bengal, that shocked the conscience of many Englishmen and they felt necessity of interference in Indian affairs?
38. About one-third population of Bengal was perished during the famine in Bengal. "1769-70" was its duration.
39. "To have a hand in controlling Indian affairs" was one of the reasons of passing the Regulating Act 1773?
40. To "Who has shares worth £ 1,000 for twelve months preceding the date of election" the Regulating Act 1773 gave the right to vote for the elections of the Directors of the British Company?
41. The Directors of the East India Company were formerly elected by the court proprietors for one year. Now "Directors shall be elected for four years and one-fourth of them were to retire every year" was laid down in the Regulating Act 1773.
42. The regulating Act 1773 required the Directors of the Company to submit to the treasury copies of all correspondences regarding the revenues of Sub-continent. All dispatches relating to the civil and military affairs were to be submitted to: "Secretary of the State".
43. "Governor of Bengal" was made the Governor General of Bengal according to the regulating Act 1773?
44. A council was created in Regulating Act 1773, consisting of the Governor General and four other members whose names were mentioned in the Act in the first instance. Who was made the first Governor General of Bengal (which was former Governor of Bengal) "Warren Hastings"
45. Francis, Clavering, Monson and Barwell were the member of council that was created by the Regulating Act 1773. "five years" the term of

- their office (including Governor General who was also the member of council) but could be removed before the expiry of the term only by the king on the representation of the court of directors
46. Power was given to the Governor General of Bengal in Regulating Act 1773 "Superintending and controlling the presidency of Madras and Superintending and controlling the presidency of Bombay"
47. Regulating Act 1773 created a Supreme Court of Justice which consisted of a Chief Justice and three Judges Supreme Court was created in Sub-continent "Calcutta".
48. The first chief justice "Elijah Impey" of the Supreme Court, created under the Regulating Act 1773
49. "Governor General in Council" the power to make rules and regulations and those had to be registered in the Supreme Court, created by the Regulating Act 1773
50. The Regulating Act 1773 provided high salaries for: "Governor General, Members of the council and Judges of the Supreme Court".
51. "They cannot receive presents, They cannot carry on private trade" restriction(s) was/were put on the servants of East India Company by Regulating Act 1773
52. Act did not clearly define the relations of the Supreme Court with Governor General in Council, Supreme Court claimed Jurisdiction over the zamindars and other revenue collectors but Governor General denied it and Act did not specify as to which law was to be administered by Supreme Court was the reason(s) of failure of Regulating Act 1773.
53. "Regulating Act of 1773" is marked as the beginning of a written constitution for British India and asserted the right of Parliament to interfere in Indian affairs and to legislate for this country.
54. In "1781" the amendments in the Regulating Act of 1773 were presented?
55. "Amending Act of 1781" was called the new Act, that was presented in order to remove the defects of Regulating Act of 1773?
56. In the Amending Act of 1781, "Governor General and Members of Governor General's Council" was/were not to be the subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for all acts done in his/their public capacity
57. "exemption from jurisdiction of Supreme Court for acts done by them in their official capacity" provision was provided for the employers of the Company's Court, in the Amending Act of 1781?
58. According to the Amending Act of 1781, "Revenue collectors and Judicial officers" shall not be the subject to the Supreme Court for their official works
59. According to the Amending Act of 1781, Supreme Court was to have jurisdiction over "All persons residing in Calcutta"
60. "To make rules & regulations for the Provincial Courts and To make rules & regulations for the Provincial Courts" was given to the Governor-General in accordance with Amending Act of 1781?
61. "Governor General in Council" was to be heard the appeals against the decision of the Company's Provincial Court, provided in the Amending Act of 1781?
62. "King in Council" the appeals against the decisions of the Company's Provincial Court were to be taken, if the amount was 5,000 rupees or more?
63. "Charter Act of 1793" authorised the Governor General to override his council on his personal responsibility?
64. The Amending Act of 1781 did not remove all the defects of the Regulating Act 1773. So British Parliament seriously gave its attention to providing relief to, and reforming the East India Company "Dundas" made the first move for reforms which ended in failure?
65. "Fox" introduced the Indian Bill of 1782 that was passed by the House of Commons but, later, was rejected by the Lords due to the intervention of the King George III?
66. "Pitt" succeeded Fox and introduced a new bill which was passed?
67. Pitt's bill came to be called Pitt's India Act "1784" it was passed?
68. Pitt's India Act set up an institution in England which was given comprehensive powers of supervision and control over the Indian Administration. "Board of Control" in the institution.
69. According to the Pitt's India Act, the Board of Control was consisted of "Secretary of State, Chancellor of Exchequer and Four Privy Counsellors".
70. According to the Pitt's India Act, all the dispatches from Sub-continent were to be placed before the Board of Control by: "Court of Directors".
71. "Committee of Secrecy" was set up by the Pitt's India Act, consisting of three persons chosen by Directors from among themselves for the transmission of secret instructions to their servants in Sub-continent.

72. "Court of Proprietors" was deprived of the right of overriding the decisions of the Court of Directors according to the Pitt's India Act?
73. "Secretary of State" was to be the Chairman of Board of Control according to the Pitt's India Act?
74. In the absence of Secretary of State, the Chancellor of Exchequer was to act as chairman of Board of Control. Senior most commissioner of Board was to preside its meetings if both were absent?
75. The expenses of the Board of Control were to be met out of Indian revenues, provided the charge did not exceed from: "£ 16,000 a year".
76. "Pitt's India Act of 1784" introduced important changes in the constitution of the Government in Sub-continent?
77. According to the Pitt's India Act of 1784 the number of members of the Governor General's council was: "reduced from four to three".
78. From "Among the Governor General's Council" the commander in chief of the Company's forces in Sub-continent was to be chosen, according to Pitt's India Act?
79. "Governor-General" was to be appointed by the Court of Directors with the approval of the crown, provided in the Pitt's India Act?
80. The Governor-General-in-Council was empowered to superintend, control and direct Presidency Governments "be suspended" was to be the fate of the governments of Madras and Bombay if they did not carry out the orders of the Governor-General-in-Council?
81. "Pitt's India Act" of Sub-continent laid down the policy of non-intervention. "To pursue scheme of conquest and extension of dominion in India" were the measures of British policy. The Governor General was required to take the permission of the Directors or the Committee of secrecy before making any declaration of war. He could not be a party to any war alliance without their approval?
82. According to the Regulating Act, three out of four members were without experience of Indian administration and as such they had continuously opposed. To overcome this problem, which measure was taken in Pitt's India Act by Warren Hasting. Governor General of the council "only covenanted servants of the Company were to be appointed".
83. "Tightened the control of Home Government over Indian Administration Tightened the control of Governor General over the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay was Macoherson" was officiated as the Governor General of East India Company
84. On the departure of Warren Hastings "Macoherson" was officiated as the Governor General of East India Company
85. Macoherson worked only few months as the Governor General. "Lord Cornwallis" became the Governor General after him?
86. During the reign of Lord Cornwallis, the British Parliament passed an Act. "Charter Act of 1786" is known in the history of Sub-continent?
87. "Can override his council on his own responsibility and Was made commander-in-chief privilege(s) was/were given to Lord Cornwallis according to the 'Charter Act of 1786'.
88. East India Company was granted a monopoly of eastern trade for 20 years. Hence it was necessary to renew the Charter Act of 1786 "Company has improved its position since 1773 and Due to England's attention towards the fighting with France, there was not much opposition to the renewal of charter" was/were the circumstance(s) favourable to renew the charter?
89. In "Charter Act of 1793" East India Company was granted monopoly of trade with East for 20 years?
90. According to the Charter Act of 1793 the payment of the members of Board of Control and their staff was to be made out of Indian revenue. This system continued up to: "1919".
91. The commander-in-chief ceased to be a member of the council unless so appointed by the directors. "Governor General and Governors" could override the majority decisions of their councils?
92. In the Charter Act of 1793, the control of the Governor General over the presidencies of Madras and Bombay was emphasised. "Governor General" was authorised to appoint a Vice-President of his Council to officiate during the absence of Governor General?
93. To "Governor General, Governors and Commander-in-chief" no leave of absence from India was to be granted according to the Charter Act of 1793?
94. The jurisdiction of Calcutta Supreme Court was to extend to high seas. "Board of Control" was empowered to appoint Justice of Peace in any Presidency according to the Charter Act of 1793?

95. Charter Act 1793 reduced the strength of the Board of Control from 6 to "5".
96. "Profit was to be utilised to clear the debt of the Company and Profit was to be used in increasing the dividend from 8 per cent to 18 per cent" the Act of 1793 laid down about the profit of East India Company?
97. In "1813" the Charter Act of 1793 came up before the British parliament for renewal?
98. "Agitation of the people for abolition of Company's monopoly" called for immediate parliamentary action under which the Charter Act of 1813 was passed?
99. "Charter of East India Company was renewed for 20 years. Trade with India, excepting in tea, was thrown open to all British Subjects and The British merchants, missionaries and others could come to India only with license" provision(s) was/were included in Charter Act of 1813?
100. The Charter Act of 1813 provided the East India Company to appoint a Bishop with three archdeacons under him "Calcutta" the Bishop was to be appointed?
101. Charter Act of 1813 provided for the education of the people of India "0.1 million for a year" money was to be set apart for the "revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of the learned natives of India and for the introduction and promotion of a knowledge of sciences among the inhabitants of the British territories in India"?
102. East India Company laid down rule(s) for the realisation of the Indian revenues. "Maintenance of forces, Payment of interests and Maintenance of civil and commercial establishments".
103. "Board of Control" powers were clearly defined and enlarged in the Charter Act of 1837
104. "Charter Act 1813" laid down that not more than 29 thousand troops were to be maintained in India out of the revenues of the Company?
105. After the Charter Act of 1813, "Government of a big country should not be in the hands of trading company" the critics of the Company opposed the renewal of the Charter.
106. On the behalf of East India Company, "Macaulay" pleaded for the renewal of the charter.
107. On "The Company and not the English government which possessed the knowledge of Indian affairs and Patronage of India would be used by the party in power in England. The party would use India in its interest and interest of this country would be ignored" ground(s). Macaulay pleaded for the renewal of the charter.
108. After the Charter Act of 1813, the new charter "1833" was passed after much controversy?
109. For "20 years", the territory and the revenues of India were granted to East India Company in the Charter Act of 1833?
110. Of "commercial privileges" the East India Company was deprived after the implementation of Charter Act of 1833.
111. The East India Company's monopoly of trade came to an end after the "presentation of Charter Act of 1833"
112. The debts of the East India Company were taken over as a charge on the revenue of India. For "40 years" a dividend of 10% per cent was to be paid to the shareholders from revenues of India?
113. In Charter Act of 1833, the designation of the Governor General of Bengal was changed to Governor General of India. "Over Presidency of Madras and Over Presidency of Bombay" the Governor General was given greater control?
114. The number of the members of the Councils of the governors of Bombay and Madras was "reduced from three to two".
115. The Act of 1833 empowered the Governor General to make the laws for the whole India. "Governor General-in-council of Bombay and Governor General-in-council of Madras" became deprived of legislative powers after the Act of 1833?
116. The law was not codified. "Charter Act of India 1833" provided for the codification of laws in India?
117. For the codification of the law in India, a law commission was appointed under Macaulay. It submitted many reports, the most important of which was "Penal Code"
118. Penal code remained in draft for a long time. In "1860" it was enacted into law?
119. "A law member" was added to the Council of the Governor General according to the Charter Act of 1833?
120. The purpose of the addition of a law member into the council of Governor General was only to give advice in making the laws of the country. He was to do no executive work. "Lord Macaulay" became the first law member?
121. "Act of India 1833" allowed the Europeans to come to India without license and they could get lands and settle down permanently in India?

122. "Bishop of Calcutta" became the metropolitan Bishop of India according to Act of 1833?
123. Charter Act of 1833 of India threw open Government services to all irrespective of religion, place of birth, descent or colour. "Fitness" was henceforth to be the criterion of eligibility for any government job?
124. "Lord Morelay" who remarked that the Act of 1833 was the most important Act passed by the British Parliament till 1909?
15. "It introduced over-centralisation. Presidency government lost all legislative powers and the services were thrown open to the Indians but the qualifications were not within their reach" were the demerit(s) of the Act of 1833?
126. In "1853" was the last Act in the series of Charter Acts in India?
127. "Indians felt that they were not given good jobs. Due to the spread of western education in India, Indians became familiar with institutions of West and wanted to have same in India and Presidencies wanted some authority were the reasons of passing the Charter Act of 1853
128. The East-India Company was to govern its territories on behalf of His Majesty until "Parliament should direct otherwise".
129. In the Charter Act of 1853, the number of Directors was "reduced from 24 to 18".
130. "Crown" was entitled to nominate the six directors out of total number of directors, according to the Act of 1853?
131. In the Charter Act of 1853, the quorum for the meeting of the Court was reduced from: "13 to 10".
132. The patronage of the Court of Directors of the East India Company was taken away by

Charter Act of 1853. "by competitive examinations" were to be filled up?

133. For "Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal" whose appointment in Bengal the Charter Act of 1853 made provision, which was meant to relieve the Governor General of the work of administration of Bengal.
134. "Court of Directors" was given the power to create a new province and to alter the boundaries of the provinces according to the Act of 1853?
135. "Law member" was made a full-fledge member of the Executive Council of the Governor General
136. "Charter Act of 1853" created a Legislative Council for Sub-continent?
137. Legislative Council could discuss the policy of Executive. "12" members it was to have
138. "Governor General" was empowered to veto any bill passed by the Legislative Council?
139. "Charter Act of 1853" is of great significance because it gave indications of the fact that the Company's rule would soon come to an end (that Charter was also not renewed for a definite period)
140. "Parliamentary" of Government was introduced by the Charter Act of 1853?
141. There was practically no autonomy for the presidencies and the provinces. The Legislative Council was created but it had no Indian member. "Sir Sayyad Ahmad" said that this system deprived the Indians of the means of registering protest against any unpopular measures?
142. Due to "Examinations were held in England" defect of Charter Act of 1853, it was not possible for a large number of Indians to sit for the competitive examinations?

BRITISH INDIA

1. The War of Independence, 1857, totally discredited the rule of the East-India Company and demanded its abolition. The Company protested against that decision. "Government of India Act, 1858" was passed by the British Parliament in spite of its opposition by the Company.
2. "Government of India Act, 1858" was most important feature which was transfer of the control of the Indian Government from the Company to Crown.
3. The total number of Princely states in the sub-continent during British Rule "635".
4. "Mrs. Annel Basant" was the founder of the movement "Home Rule League".
5. In the Government of India Act, 1858, "Viceroy" title was given to the Governor General who carries on the Government of India on behalf of the Queen.
6. The armed forces of the Company were transferred to the Crown in the Government of India Act, 1858 and abolished the "Board of Control" and "Court of Directors".
7. The Act of 1858 "Secretary of State" for India created by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
8. For assistance the Secretary of State for India was provided with a council of "15 members".
9. The secretary of state for India was to have powers of "Superintendence over Indian

affairs, Direction over Indian affairs and Control over Indian affairs".

10. Government of India Act, 1858 provided for the establishment of the Indian Council which had "15" members.
11. Eight members of Indian Council were to be elected by the Crown and "Court of directors" was to elect the remaining seven members.
12. "No any" restriction(s) was/were imposed on the members of the Indian Council.
13. According to the Government of India Act, 1858, "Secretary of state for India" could override his council by giving reasons in matter of services and appropriation of Indian revenues in England.
14. "He could send and receive messages from the Governor General without disclosing it to his council" and "he was declared to be cooperative body which could sue and be sued in India and England" are true statements regarding the secretary of state for India, according to the Act of 1858.
15. The assumption of the Government of India by the Crown was to be announced to the

princes and people of India by "Queen's proclamation".

16. The Queen's proclamation was read at a Darbar in "Allahabad".
17. "Lord Canning" was the Viceroy of India who established Darbar to read the proclamation of the Queen.
18. The Government of India Act, 1858 has great significance in the history of modern India. According to "G.N. Sinha" Act closed one great period of Indian history and ushered in another great era, the era of the direct rule of the Crown.
19. "Act of 1858" was discarded the policy of Lapse and Annexation and a new policy of subordinate union was adopted towards the Indians.
20. The "control of secretary of state for India and his council was bureaucratic in nature and "expense of the secretary of state for India and his council became a burden on Indian revenues" were the drawbacks of the Act of 1858.

INDIAN COUNCILS ACT, 1861 TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1919

1. "Indian Council's Act, 1861" was defined to be landmark in the constitutional history of India (it was the first Act which made the constitutional changes in India after the transference of territory from the company to crown).
2. There was dissatisfaction among Indians with existing legislative arrangements provided by the Government of India Act, 1858. The reason(s) of passing Indian Council Act, 1861 was "Government itself was dissatisfied with legislative council. Non-association of Indians in the work of Government and the Government wanted to have some Indians in the legislative".
3. In "1962: constitution of Pakistan, the Ministers were neither members of the parliament nor answerable to parliament.
4. Under "The Indian Councils Act 1909" the Muslim demand of "Separate Electorate" first conceded by the British government.
5. The Congress made its first demand on the field of constitutional reform in: "1892".
6. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held in: Amritsar.
7. Dyarchy was first introduced in the Act of: "1919".
8. Under the system of Dyarchy the provincial

subject were divided into "reserved & transferred".

9. Four members" the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged under the Indian Council Act of 1861.
10. In the Indian Council's Act, 1861, the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged by the addition of "1 member".
11. The Governor General's Legislative Council was enlarged by the addition of not less than six and not more than twelve members. From "Non-officials" half of these members were to be taken.
12. The legislative councils were established from "Bombay" and "Madras".
13. "Governor General-in-council" was empowered to establish legislative councils, similar to the legislative councils for Bombay and Madras, for North-West Provinces and Punjab.
14. The powers of the legislative councils were strictly limited to legislation. "Governor General assent" was necessary for passing any legislative act.
15. "Governor General" could issue ordinances for the peace and good government of British India in case of emergency.

16. According to "Act of 1861" the Indians allowed for the first time to have the share in the government of the country.
17. "The Indian Councils Act 1861, is important in the constitutional history of India for two reasons. Firstly, it enabled the Governor General to associate the people of land with the work of legislation, and secondly, by resting legislative powers in the Governments of Bombay and Madras and by making provisions for the institution of similar legislative councils in other provinces, it laid the foundation of policy of legislative devolution which resulted in the grant of almost complete internal autonomy to the Provinces in 1937." "G.N. Sinha" was presenter of these remarks.
18. "Indian Council Act of 1891" proved a next important step after the Indian Councils Act, 1861 in constitutional development (it enlarged legislative councils, both central and provincial, by increasing number of additional members).
19. In Indian Council Act of 1891, maximum number of members of the central legislative council was raised to "16".
20. In India Council Act of 1891 maximum number of members in the provincial legislative council was raised to "20".
21. In India Council Act of 1891 maximum number of members in the provincial legislative council of minor provinces was raised to "15".
22. "Proportion of non-official members was increased in it" and "members of the council was given the right to discuss the budget and criticise it" is true about the Indian Council Act of 1892.
23. "Minto-Morley Reforms" known the Indian Councils Act of 1909, after names of its authors.
24. "Secretary of State for India" was Lord-Morley.
25. "Governor General" was Lord Minto.
26. "People of India were not satisfied with the reforms of Act of 1892. The administration policy of Governor General Lord Cruzon, had alienated the sympathy of the people and Indians were ill-treated in Ceylon, Malaya and S. Africa and Government was not taking proper steps are the circumstances which led to the passing of Government of India Act, 1909.
27. Governor General of India Lord Cruzon's autocratic attitude had caused resentment in Indians. "He gave all good jobs to Englishmen taken by Lord Cruzon greatly resented the Indians, also amended Calcutta Corporation Act which crushed local self-government in Calcutta and in 1905, Partition the Bengal".
28. Prices were rising and middle class people were hard hit, some dissatisfied Indians turned to cult of bomb and revolver and Foundation of the Muslim League are true statements about the Indian Council Act of 1892 which forced British Parliament to pass Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909".
29. In "1905" the great victory of Japan over Russia created great hope in the minds of the Indians that the East was rising and the England was declining and it was felt that even Asia could hope for political resurrection.
30. The Act of 1909 enlarged the size of the legislative councils; it was raised to "60".
31. "Bengal, Madras, Bombay, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa" provinces council members were raised to fifty.
32. "Punjab, Burma and Assam" province(s) council number was raised to thirty.
33. Act of 1909 lay down that "37 officials, 31 non-officials" members of the council were to be consisting of elected and nominated persons.
34. Ex-officio members of council were to be "the governor-general and governors of provinces, the commander in chief and 6 ordinary members of the executive council of the Governor General".
35. Out of the 31 non-official members 27 were to be elected and 4 were to be nominated officials. Of the 27 elected members of the legislative council, "13" were to be elected by the general electorates.
36. "6" seats were reserved for the landlords in the legislative council.
37. "2" seats in the legislative council were to be filled by the Muslims from their separate constituencies.
38. "2" seats in the legislative council were reserved for the Chamber of Commerce.
39. The functions of the legislative councils were increased. "Elaborate Rules" was made for the discussion of the budget in the Imperial Legislative Council and Provincial Legislative Councils.
40. The legislative councils "could divided the council on any issue, and they could ask questions and supplementary questions was the right given to the members.
41. The Act of 1909 raised the number of executive council from two to four in "Bombay, Bengal and Madras".

42. The "Act of 1909" empowered the government to constitute an executive council for Lt. Governors' provinces.
43. Under the Act of 1909 Indians were appointed to the executive councils. "Mr. S.P. Sinha" was the first Indian to join the Governor General's Executive Council as the law member.
44. "Government of India Act, 1909" was introduced the system of communal and class representation (it was for the first time that Muslim demand for separate electorates was accepted. Such concession was not made to other minority communities).
45. The people of India demanded "Responsible Government" but it was denied to them by Minto-Morley reforms of 1909.
46. "Parliamentary" form of Government was introduced in the Act of 1909 but its essence, the responsibility of the executive to legislative, was absent.
47. The weak facts of the Act 1909 were "Act gave undue importance to land lords and chambers of commerce, Franchise was restricted and discriminatory, the number of voters were small so can easily be purchased and it did not enfranchise women".
48. According to the Act of 1909 there was official majority at the centre and non-official majority in the province. But the non-official majority did not mean that the power had come into the hands of the representative of the people. The elected members were still in minority and at the mercy of non-official members because "the public representatives could be outvoted by official and nominated non-official members".
49. "The Government of India Act, 1919" was passed after the World War I.
50. The World War I started in 1914. The War prolonged and the Indians felt that the British Government was not making any promise of granting self-government to the Indians. Mrs. Annie Besant started a "Home Rule Movement" and declared that the self-government was the birth-right of the Indians. Name the movement.
51. "The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the government of India are in complete accord, is the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-government institution with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of British Empire". These are the words of a very famous declaration known as "20" August Declaration 1917 by "Lord Montague".
52. At the end of 1917 the government of India set up a committee to hold a probe into revolutionary crime and suggest special legislation for dealing with seditious activities. The president of this committee was "S.A. Rowlatt" who recommended "The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act" which was popularly known as "Rowlatt Act".
53. Under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919 legislature was "Bicameral".
54. "60, 145" members were fixed for upper house and lower house in Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919.
55. Under the Act of 1919 Muslims were given the right of separate electorate. "Sikh" nation was also given this right under this Act.
56. "30" seats for Muslims were reserved in Imperial Legislative Council under Act 1919.
57. The Act 1919 did not incorporate self-rule in India and Muslim League "accepted".
58. Congress condemned Act 1919 and "accepted".
59. In the First World War the Ottoman Caliphate of Turkey was the ally of "Germany".
60. "Government of India Act, 1919" was aimed at introducing partially responsible government in the provinces of India.
61. In "Government of India Act, 1919" the subjects were divided into two - Central and Provincial.
62. The Act of 1919 brought about some reduction in the powers of the Secretary of State for India. Some of his powers were transferred to the "Governor-General-in-Council".
63. In Act of 1919 the number of Indian Council was "reduced".
64. By "Government of India Act, 1919" the office of High Commission for India was created for the first time.
65. The Act, 1919 set up a bicameral system of Legislature at the Centre. The two Houses were known as Legislative Assembly and "Council of State".
66. According to Act, 1919 the Council of State was the Upper Chamber. It consisted of 60 members, of which "33 & 27" members were elected and nominated.
67. According to the Act, 1919 the Legislative Assembly was the Lower House consisting of 145 members. Out of which 41 were nominated & 104 were elected members.

68. According to the Act of 1919 the Central Legislature could make laws for the whole of British India but there were some restrictions of its powers. No Bill could be introduced in the Legislature without the previous sanction of the Governor-General on matters relating to 'defence & foreign affairs, Ecclesiastical affairs and public debt'.
69. The Act of 1919 introduced elected majorities in all the provinces. 70% percentage of members was elected.
70. In the Act of 1919 the system of separate electorates was not only retained for the Muslims, it was also extended to the 'Sikhs'.
71. 'Government of India Act, 1919' the Indian provinces were considered the fit domain where the beginnings of the responsible system of government were to be made.
72. According to 'Government of India Act, 1919' the system of Dyarchy was introduced first time in India.
73. According to 'Montague-Chelmsford Report Government of India Act, 1919 was formed.
74. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to '1937'.
75. Efficient working of governmental system demands that there should be co-operation between its different departments. This was lacking in the case of Dyarchy. The salient reason(s) of the failure of Dyarchy are 'Division of provincial subjects into reserved and transferred was not done on scientific basis, Position of ministers under the system of Dyarchy was very precarious and Position of members of All-India services created difficulties for ministers'.
76. Describing the utter failure of Dyarchy, 'Sir H. Butler' said that it had almost become a term of abuse. He said that he had heard street boys shouting to each other: 'You are a Dyarchy'.
77. The word 'Dyarchy' means 'Two authorities and Double Government'.
78. Lord Montague visited India and in consultation with the Governor General drafted a scheme of reforms. It was submitted to British Parliament and on the basis of this report the British Parliament passed an Act in 1935. The Governor General of India at that time was 'Lord Chelmsford'.
79. Dyarchy was a colossal failure and was abolished with the promulgation of the government of India Act '1935'.
80. On 13 April, 1919, a large crowd of about six to ten thousand gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar to voice their protest Against 'Rowlatt Act'.
81. 'General Dyer' ordered to open fire at Jallianwala Bagh gathering.
82. 'Bengal Tenancy Act Amendment and 'Rural Primary Education Bill' put forward by Sawarajysts disregarding Muslim interests in collaboration with the Hindu landlords in Bengal.
83. The benefits of the Reforms of 1919 were denied to the North-West Frontier Province in the beginning. In '1932' the province was upgraded to the constitutional status of the other Provinces.
84. The Governor-General's Legislative Council was enlarged and given purely legislative functions by the 'Indian Councils Act 1861'.
85. The Governor-General was given absolute veto in matters pertaining to legislation by 'the Indian Councils Act 1861'.
86. The law making powers which were taken away from the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras by the Act of 1833 were restored to them by 'the Indian Councils Act 1861'.
87. The policy of legislative devolution was initiated by 'the Indian Councils Act 1861'.
88. The 'ordinance making' power was for the first time granted to the Governor-General under 'Indian Councils Act 1861'.
89. The foundations of the system of administration in India which lasted till the end of the British rule in India were laid by 'Indian Councils Act 1861'.
90. The non-official members were associated with the Legislative Councils for the first time by 'the Indian Councils Act 1861'.
91. The principle of election, though in a veiled form, was for the first time recognized by 'Indian Councils Act 1892'.
92. The members of the Legislative Council were for the first time given right to ask questions from the government and seek other information under the 'Indian Councils Act 1892'.
93. 'The Indian Councils Act 1892' has been described as the most important milestone on the road that led to the establishment of Parliamentary Government in India.
94. 'The Charter Act of 1892' granted an opportunity to the members of Legislative Council to criticize the financial policy of the government.
95. The rise of nationalism in India was 'the combined result of a number of factors'.

96. The 'encouragement to Socio-Religious Movement: was the factor rise of nationalism in India, the British rule was not responsible.
97. 'Lord Lytton' Governor General's time is known as the seeding time of nationalism in India.
98. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 at the initiative of 'A.O. Hume'.
99. The first session of Indian National Congress was held at 'Bombay'.
100. The first session of the Indian National Congress was presided over by 'Womesh Chandra Bannerji'.
101. 'To secure proper share for the Indians in the administration of the country' was wrongly listed as an object of Indian National Congress.
102. The initial reaction of the government to the formation of Indian National Congress was 'quite favourable'.
103. The first phase of national movement (1885-1905) was dominated by 'middle class Indian Intelligentsia'.
104. Most of the leaders of national movement during the phase 1885-1905 hailed from 'urban areas'.
105. 'Bipan Chandra Pal' was not a moderate nationalist.
106. 'Non-cooperation' methods have been wrongly listed as a method of the moderate nationalist leaders.
107. The moderate nationalists stood for 'attainment of self-government for India through gradual reforms'.
108. 'The moderates believed in constitutional and peaceful methods only' is the correct statement.
109. 'Lala Lajpat Rai' has been wrongly included in the list of extremist leaders of Indian National movement.
110. 'Introduction of compulsory military education of all young Indians' has been wrongly listed as a factor for the rise of extremist nationalism.
111. The rift between the moderate and the extremist leaders of Congress for the first time
- made its appearance at 'the Benaras Session of Congress'.
112. In connection with land reforms the Punjab tenancy act was passed in '1887'.
113. The actual split between the Moderates and the Extremists took place at the 'Surat Session'.
114. The Revolutionary Nationalists carried out their activities 'within India as well as from foreign countries'.
115. The Indian Home Rule Society was organized in London by 'Shyam Krishna Verma'.
116. 'Subhash Chandra Bose' was not associated with the Home Rule Movement.
117. The Congress which split at the Surat Session was reunited at the Lucknow Session in 1916 chiefly due to the efforts of 'Lala Lajpat Rai'.
118. The main objective of the Home Rule Movement was 'self-government of India'.
119. The Home Rule League formed by Tilak at Poona in April 1916 and the Home Rule League formed by Annie Besant at Madras in September 1916 were finally merged in '1916'.
120. The Swadeshi Movement was launched 'as a protest against the partition of Bengal in 1905'.
121. Mahatma Gandhi launched Satyagraha Movement in 1919 'as a protest against the enactment of Rowlatt Act'.
122. In 1919 Rabindra Nath Tagore surrendered his title of 'Sir' 'as a protest against the Jallianwala Bagh incidents and imposition of martial-law in Punjab'.
123. 'Gandhi' elected as the President of the All India Khilafat Conference in 1919.
124. Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced a system called 'Dyarchy'.
125. Indian Council Act introduced '1909'.
126. Under 'The Indian Councils Act 1909', the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British government.
127. Separate Electorate was granted to the Muslims by the British under the 'Act of 1909'.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

1. The Non-Cooperation Movement was launched by Mahatma Gandhi in '1920'.
2. 'Stop payment of all revenues and taxes to the government' did not form part of the programme of Non-Cooperation Movement.
3. The non-cooperation movement was unitarily withdrawn by Gandhi 'on account of violent incidents at Chauri-Chaura'.
4. The decision of Gandhi to suspend non-cooperation movement was strongly supported by 'Lala Lajpat Rai, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru and C.R. Dass'.

5. The importance of the non-cooperation movement lies in the fact that "the national movement for the first time acquired a mass basis".
6. "The Swarajst Party was formed to attain dominion status by winning over the sympathy of the English" statements are not correct.
7. "C. Rajagopalachan" leader is not associated with the Swarajst Party.
8. The British Government decided to appoint Simon Commission in 1927, two years before the stipulated time due to "growing pressure from the Swarajst Party".
9. The appointment of the Simon Commission was welcomed by "none".
10. The appointment of the Simon Commission was opposed by the Indians because "it was an all-white commission".
11. In 1928 the All India Parties Conference appointed a Committee to determine the principles of the new constitution for India and draft a report thereon under the Chairmanship of "Moti Lal Nehru".
12. Which one of the following "introduction of communal and separate electorates" did not form part of the Nehru Committee recommendations.
13. The Congress declared complete independence for India as its goal at its session held at "Lahore in 1929".
14. The Lahore Session of the Congress which adopted resolution of complete independence for India was presided over by "Jawaharlal Nehru".
15. The Civil Disobedience Movement was launched by in "1930".
16. "The Muslim League did not support the Civil disobedience Movement" statement is correct.
17. The Civil Disobedience movement was started by Gandhi by "launching a march from Sabarmati to Dandi with a view to break salt law".
18. "Congress took part only in the Second Roundtable Conference hold at London in 1931" statement is correct.
19. "To release all the prisoners, including the soldiers who refused to fire in Peshawar" has been wrongly listed as term of Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.
20. The Communal Award was announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald in "1932".
21. "It reserved certain seats for the Muslims which is not a part of the Communal Award announced by the British Government.
22. Gandhi undertook a 'fast up to death' as a protest against the Communal Award, which he broke because "of the conclusion of the Poona Pact".
23. The Poona Pact "increased the number of reserved seats for the Harijans (depressed classes) in the Provincial Legislature".
24. The "formation of Labour Government in Britain" has been wrongly listed as a contributory factor for the enactment of Act of 1909.
25. The Act of 1909 "enlarged the size of the Central as well as Provincial Legislative Councils".
26. "The Act of 1909 provided a non-official majority in the Provincial Legislative Councils" statement is correct.
27. The separate electorates were introduced in India for the first time under "the Act of 1909".
28. The Act of 1909 "introduced a system of indirect elections".
29. The Act of 1909 brought about "none".
30. "The Act of 1909 provided a forum to the Indians in the form of Legislative Councils where they could ventilate their grievances" statement is correct.
31. The British introduced the Communal electorates in India with a view to "protect the Muslims against the tyranny of the Hindus".
32. The Declaration of August 1917 promised to the Indians "self-government through gradual stages".
33. The Act of 1919 is also known as "Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act".
34. The dyarchical system of government was introduced in India under "Act of 1919".
35. The Princes were associated with the administration of India for the first time under "the Act of 1919".
36. "Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Act 1919" was inaugurated the era of responsible government in India.
37. The salary of the Secretary of State was made payable by the British Exchequer under "Act of 1919".
38. The maximum limit on the membership of the Viceroy's Executive Council was done away by the "Act of 1919".
39. The Executive Council of the Viceroy's was made responsible by the Act of 1919 to "the Secretary of State for India".
40. The Imperial Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature under the Act of "1919".
41. The Act of 1919 fixed the terms of the Councils of State and Central Legislative

- Assembly respectively as "5 years and 3 years".
42. Under the Act of 1919 in case of differences between the two houses "the decision was to be taken by majority vote at a joint sitting of the two houses".
43. The beginning in the direction of introduction of provincial autonomy in the sense of freedom from control from above as well as transfer of power to the people was made under "the Act of 1919".
44. Dyarchy means "double government" which worked in India from "1921-1937".
45. "The ministers were made exclusively responsible to the Legislature causes for the failure of dyarchy has been wrongly listed".
46. A Federal Scheme was envisaged for India under the Act of "1935".
47. The Federation envisaged under the Act of 1935 could not come into existence because "requisite number of states did not accede to the Federation as required by the Act".
48. The Act of 1935 provided weightage of the various communities, classes and interests in "both the houses of the Federal Legislature".
49. A Federal Court enjoying jurisdiction over the States as well as the Provinces was created under "the Government of India Act 1935".
50. The Federal Court created in India was vested with "original jurisdiction in some cases and appellate jurisdiction in all cases".
51. The Federal Court provided under the Act of 1935 was not like a Supreme Court because "its decisions were not final and appeals could be taken against its decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council".
52. The Act of 1935 introduced provincial autonomy "In the Governor's Provinces only".
53. The Indian Council which had been in existence since 1858 was abolished under the Act of "1935".
54. The Office of the High Commissioner for India was created under the Act of "1919".
55. The Federal Public Service Commission was created under the Act of "1935".
56. In which year "1933", British Government issued a small document containing proposals for a new constitution of India.
57. "White Paper" containing proposals for a new constitution of India.
58. In "Joint select committee of British Parliament" White Paper Report was referred (It was on the basis of that report, British Parliament passed the Government of India Act, 1935).
59. The Act of 1935 contained 32 sections and "10 schedules".
60. The Government of India Act partly came into operation in 1936 when the general elections in the country were held on the lines prescribed by it. But it was fully enforced in "April, 1937".
61. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the creation of new provinces "Sindh & Orissa".
62. "Introduction of provincial autonomy" was the most distinctive feature of the Act of 1935.
63. In the 1935 Act all the provincial subjects were transferred to the charge of ministers who were made responsible to the "legislature".
64. "The Government of India Act, 1935" proposed to setup All-India Federation comprising of the British Indian Provinces and the Indian States.
65. The Government of India Act, 1935 divided the subjects into "Federal, State and Concurrent".
66. The Act of 1935 abolished Dyarchy at the Provincial level and "introduced it at the Centre".
67. In Act of 1935 the size of the legislature was enlarged. The proposed Federal legislature was to consist of the Council of State or the Upper House having 260 members of the Federal Assembly or the Lower House having "375 members".
68. Out of eleven "6" provinces were given bicameral system of legislatures under Act, 1935.
69. "The Government of India Act, 1935" provided provision of safeguards and protective armours for the minorities.
70. The Act of 1935 not only retained communal electorate but also enlarged its scope. "Anglo-Indians and the Indian Christians" minorities were given separate electorates.
71. By "The Government of India Act, 1935" Burma was separated from India.
72. On "April, 1937 Burma" was separated from India?
73. "Muhammad Ali Jinnah" said about the Act of 1935, "thoroughly rotten, fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable".
74. "Nehru" said about the Act of 1935, "a new chapter of slavery. It was a sort of machine with strong brakes and no engine".
75. Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy and Governor-General of India made an offer to the Indians in August, 1940. This is popularly known as "August Offer".

76. In "1936-37" the elections were held under Act, 1935.
77. "Less than 50" per cent percentage of seats Congress win in election 1936-37.
78. In election 1936-37 out of 491 Muslim constituencies, the Congress captured 26 and the League "106".
79. In election 1936-37 the Congress gained clear majorities in five provinces, namely, Madras, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bihar and "Onssa".
80. "After election 1936-37" Pandit Nehru declared that "there were only two parties in the country, the Congress and the British".
81. After the election of 1936-37, Congress with the help of minority groups also formed ministries in "Bombay & North-Western Frontier Province".
82. As a result of election 1936-37, out of eleven provinces Congress formed ministries in "seven".
83. On "1 April, 1937" the Provincial part of the 1935 Act came into force.
84. The Provincial Legislative Assembly was to sit for five years, but it might be dissolved earlier by "Governor".
85. Under Act "1935" the provinces were given autonomy.
86. The Act of 1935 proposed to give a federal form to the Indian constitution. The Federal Assembly was to consist of 375 members. Out of these "125" were reserved for Indians and rest were for the representatives of British Indians.
87. According to the Act of 1935, A Federal Court of India was established to "decide the disputed points concerning the federation and hear appeals against the decisions of the courts if important points of law were involved".
88. In the Act of 1935, Dyarchy was introduced at the centre. The Federal subjects were divided into two parts - reserved and transferred. "Governor General" governed the reserved subjects, consisting of foreign affairs, defence etc.
89. "Ministers" were answerable to Legislature and governed the transferred subjects.
90. The division of Legislative Power is essential in Federation. The Act of 1935 proposed "Federal Legislative List, Provincial Legislative List and Current Legislative List".
91. Under "Act of 1935" the governors have authorities to issue ordinances and enact Acts.
92. "Act of 1935", India extended the franchise i.e., the number of voters was increased and special seats were allotted to women in Legislatures.
93. The Government of India Act 1935 was fully enforced on "April, 1937".
94. The central part of Government of India Act 1935 was not enforced because of "Required number of Princely States declined to join the Indian Union".
95. The Government of India Act 1935 divided the country into "Eleven Provinces".
96. In the Provincial Election of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the "United Provinces (UP)".
97. "Government of India Act 1935" gave representation to Indians for the first time in the legislature.

INITIAL PROBLEMS

1. When Pakistan came into existence as an independent state on 15, August 1947, it didn't have "Central Governments".
2. Due to not having central government, the first task which leaders of Pakistan had to face tolerably was "competent administration".
3. Pakistan did not have a single complete military unit at the disposal of the government because "Units of Indian army had been dissolved and new had yet to be formed and Soldiers who had decided to join the Pakistan Army were either serving abroad or posted in India".
4. At the time of partition one part of new state (Pakistan) had been witnessed severe rioting. The area was "Punjab".
5. "Tara Singh" the well-known Sikh leader who initiated the campaign of lawlessness by brandishing his sword and uttering a mouthful of threats against the Muslims on the steps of Punjab Assembly in the preceding March.
6. "RSS" the party who led the reactionary Hindu parties in their unholy war of extermination against the Muslims after partition.
7. Thousands of Muslims, who were waiting to go Pakistan, were butchered in cold blood. The dead, the maimed and starving filled the trains meant to carry the Muslim evacuees from India to Pakistan. In "East-Punjab" such a large-scale massacre took place.

8. Pakistan was a new-comer to the comity of the nations. It had yet to find its place in the international market. Pakistan's areas were treated as "recruiting depots for the army and as producers of raw materials under the British".
9. Pakistan's very existence was threatened firstly by "An unjust boundary division".
10. The Muslim League and the Congress were duly represented on the Commission that was sent to demarcate the boundaries between India and Pakistan. But the decision of the Commission was political rather than judicious. It gave away to India some sizable Muslim areas against the settled principles of territorial. The commission was headed by "Radcliff".
11. Under Quaid-i-Azam the office of the Governor General was very different from its counterpart in other dominions. The members of the first cabinet were the personal appointees of the Quaid-i-Azam. Not all of them were politicians. The medical practitioner with the background of a trade unionist was "A.M. Malik".
12. "Ghulam Mohammad" the first finance minister of Pakistan who was a former civil servant and described himself as a technician.
13. The first Foreign Minister of the country was Zafarullah Khan who had made his marks as a "Lawyer and Administrator".
14. Some of the new minister/ministries were introduced by Quaid-i-Azam to cope up with tense situation of the country. These were "Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Refugees Rehabilitation".
15. One of the following new ministries was held by the Quaid-i-Azam himself and that was "Refugees Rehabilitation".
16. The affairs of one of the four provinces claimed the attention of Quaid-i-Azam, where with a small majority in the legislature, the Khan Sahib Ministry had been installed in 1946. The name of the province was "NWFP".
17. In "1946" the Jawaharlal Nehru visited the NWFP and he had to face severe hostility of the people of the region.
18. The Chief Minister of NWFP himself told the Lord Mountbatten about the feelings of the people of the province against Congress. Lord Mountbatten took some steps in accordance with the terms of the Act of 1947, to ask the will of NWFP. He "held referendum".
19. The result of the referendum that was held in NWFP by Lord Mountbatten was "people voted for the inclusion of the province in Pakistan".
20. While observing the veto of no-confidence against the ministry of NWFP, Quaid-i-Azam decided upon its removal. His orders were carried out by Provincial Governor on "22 August, 1947".
21. Tribes themselves lived in isolation and had little contact with the people of the settled districts. The Pakistan Government discarded the weapons of old diplomacy. It began to treat the tribes as Muslims and Pakistanis and gave up the advanced military post(s) of "Wana and Razmak".
22. The gesture of Pakistani Government had a magnificent effect in rallying tribal sentiments on the side of Pakistan but Indian propaganda had been continued. The person who continued to preach hatred against Pakistan was "Faqr of Lipi".
23. Indian propaganda did not make serious impression on the tribes. By the policy of trust on tribes, "Mehr Dil" some of the close follower of the Faqr left him and crossed over to Pakistan.
24. Quaid-i-Azam gave monetary independence to the country by establishing State Bank of Pakistan and completed the judicial structure of the administration by creating "Federal Court".
25. Under Quaid-i-Azam Pakistan was admitted to the UNO and entered into the diplomatic relations with important countries. The person who was appointed by him as his personal envoy to the countries of Middle East was "Feroz Khan Noon".
26. The name of the person who was chosen by Quaid-i-Azam as his financial advisor was "Sir Archibald Rowland".
27. Quaid-i-Azam was a great leader and a great constitutionalist who developed a remarkable insight into limits of constitutionalism and compromise. But unfortunately new state became deprived of the Father of the Nation only after one year of its birth. It was also great loss and problem for Pakistan. "B.R. Ambedkar" said about the Quaid-i-Azam, "most incorruptible politician after his death the country was plunged into irreparable sorrow".
28. The place where Quaid-i-Azam was taken to in the last months of his life was "Ziarat".
29. Quaid-i-Azam breathed his last on 11 September 1948 in "Karachi".

Kashmir

1. The tension in the North-West Frontier Province was gradually removed. The problems that confronted the country with a series of menacing developments, and still is a major bone of contention between India and Pakistan is "accession of state of Jammu and Kashmir to India".
2. Kashmir was conquered in the year 1823 by "Ranjit Singh".
3. Ranjit Singh made over Kashmir to a Dogra chief. The chief was "Gulab Singh".
4. The year in which Kashmir was made over to a Dogra chief was "1845".
5. Ranjit Singh sold the Kashmir for "75 Lacs".
6. The total area of the Kashmir is "84,471 square miles".
7. The number of distinct geographical divisions of Kashmir are "4".
8. The Jammu portion of Kashmir is a vast, under-populated hilly tract of rising hills beginning a few miles from the Pakistani district of "Sialkot".
9. The Jammu portion ended with a height of 11,000 feet above the sea level at "Pir Panjal Pass".
10. The place which is situated 6,000 feet above the sea level and is called 'paradise of habitable world' is "Kashmir".
11. Buddhist territory of Laddakh also forms part of the state Jammu and Kashmir and lies on the border of "Tibet".
12. The area(s) of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that was/were poverty-stricken are/were "Gilgit and Baltistan".
13. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has a common border with Pakistan which runs for about "250 miles".
14. Kashmir Valley was joined with the outside world by roads ending in Pakistani town(s) of "Sialkot and Rawalpindi".
15. "Poonch" was the area of Kashmir, where spontaneous armed rising against Dogra tyranny took place on the eve of partition.
16. The war between Dogras and the manpower of the district included recently released professional soldiers who fought desperately and inflicted heavy loss on the Dogra forces. This went on for weeks. At this stage, "Sheikh Abdullah" the Kashmir leader reappeared on the scene.
17. Sheikh Abdullah came from a middle-class Kashmiri Muslim family. This popular leader was a former student of the "Muslim University of Hyderabad".
18. Sheikh Abdullah started his career 'as a teacher'.
19. Sheikh Abdullah threw up his job in disgust and dedicated himself to the politics. The name of the forum, that he adopted for his politics of which he was founder and chief organizer was "National Conference".
20. Sheikh Abdullah's politics brought him into conflict with darbar and he was gaoled on several occasion. He had personal friendship with the Congress leaders. He was in gaoi when British withdrew the place where he went after releasing from gaoi at the end of September and was treated to a round of festivities was "New Dehli".
21. The miscellaneous forces continued to March towards Srinagar. The Maharaja of Kashmir felt that his throne was tottering. He made an application for help and protection to "New Dehli".
22. The answer of New Dehli regarding the application of Maharaja of Kashmir for help was "asked him to sign accession with India is force help could reach".
23. The answer of Maharaja of Kashmir on the advice of New Dehli was "he asked time to think upon it".
24. The incidents which took place for the accession of Kashmir were pre-planned. The factor(s) that proved above statement were "Indian's armed forces were airlifted to the valley within next 24 hours. Maharaja fled to Jammu after signing the Instrument of Accession and A new government was placed by the India in Srinagar".
25. The Maharaja of Kashmir signed the Instrument of Accession to Indian 1947 on "26 October".
26. India placed a new government at the helm of Srinagar under the headship of "Sheikh Abdullah".
27. The accession of Kashmir to India had been made possible by Radcliff Award. The area of the Muslim majority district, through which India was provided with a narrow and unused passage into Jammu and Kashmir was "Gurdaspur".
28. The advice that was given by Quaid-i-Azam to solve the dispute of Kashmir that was brushed aside by India was "fair referendum".
29. The part(s) of Kashmir, where the squadrons of the Indian Air Force failed to bomb and gave up the job in despair, but the hilly areas of the west of the State witnessed bitter fighting were "Baltistan and Gilgit".

30. The fighting between Mujahideen and Indian Army promised to be long and inclusive. In the meantime, the areas that were freed by the freedom-fighters from Dogra rule established a government of their own with headquarters at "Muzaffarabad".
31. The name which freedom fighters gave to those areas of Kashmir which they freed from India is "Azad Jammu and Kashmir".
32. On "January, 1948", India, as a grieved party, appeared before the Security Council.
33. The demand of India in the Security Council of U.N.O. in 1948 was "Withdrawal of Pakistan from the Valley".
34. The Security Council passed a resolution which stated "dispute should be settled according to the wishes of the Kashmiris".
35. To visit the two countries and formulate the procedure for holding a plebiscite in consultation with two countries, Security Council constituted "International Commission".
36. On "Summer of 1948" the commissioners arrived and found that while Pakistan was ready to carry out Security Council resolution but India was imposing impossible conditions for holding the referendum.
37. So far area of the Kashmir is concerned, it was the biggest of any state in India. Its international boundaries were with "Tibet, China and Afghanistan".
38. Kashmir has a small intervening strip, which gave it great strategic importance. The country that Kashmir shares this strip is "USSR".
39. The name of the treaty through which British sold the state of Jammu and Kashmir to Gulab Singh was "Amritsar Treaty".
40. The Treaty of Amritsar took place in "1846".
41. The percentage of Muslim population in Kashmir at the time of partition was "77%".
42. Geographically Kashmir is a continuation of the plains of West-Pakistan into the mountains. The name of the river(s) of West-Pakistan that flow from Kashmir are "Jhelum, Indus and Chanab".
43. In the early 1930s the name of the leader(s) who became prominent in Kashmir was/were "Sheikh Muhammad Abdullah and Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas".
44. Sheikh Abdullah came under the spell of Gandhi and Nehru in "1939".
45. The name of a person, who said in a statement to a press in Dehli on October 21, 1947 that "Due to strategic position that the State holds, Kashmir, if this state joins the Indian Dominion Pakistan would be completely encircled" was "Sheikh Abdullah".
46. "I have already made it clear more than once that the Indian states are free to join either the Pakistan Constituent Assembly or the Hindustan Constituent Assembly or remain independent. I have no doubt that they, the Maharaja and the Kashmir government, will give the closest attention and consideration to this matter and realize the interest not only of the ruler but also of his people". Quaid-Azam's these remarks showed the attitude of Muslim League towards the Kashmir. He delivered these remarks on "July 1947".
47. The person who was removed from the office of Prime Minister within the ten days after Gandhi's visit to Kashmir was "Pandit Kak".
48. Kapurthala state had Muslim majority but almost all the Muslims had been killed or driven out with the help of State forces. A plan was made to put same method on Kashmir. If the Muslim population was put down and terrorized, accession to India might present not difficulty. To execute this plan, the person who was appointed as the Prime Minister of Kashmir at the place of Pandit Kak was "Janak Singh".
49. After planning the genocide in Kashmir, the civilian population was ordered to deposit with the State authorities all arms in their possessions. Name the murder gang(s) that started operation and were actively supported by the State troops "Sikhs and RSS".
50. Muslims of Kashmir were promised safe conduct if they left for Pakistan and then were slaughtered on the way. The newspaper that reported that "In one area, 237,000 Muslims were systematically exterminated, unless they escaped to Pakistan, by the forces of Dogra state, headed by the Maharajah in person was London Times of October 10, 1947".
51. The name of the state of Kashmir that fought with Dogras by obtaining arms from tribal areas was "Poonch".
52. "Abdul Qayyum" raised standard of revolt in Poonch, but "the folly of Dogras who burnt whole villages where only a single family was involved in the revolt" rallied the entire Muslim population to the popular cause.
53. The districts of Poonch and Mipur, except the town of Poonch, had been cleared of State troops within "6 weeks".
54. After the incident of Poonch, the Azad Kashmir Government was formed under the presidency of "Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim".

55. On October 2, 1947 "Liaqat Ali Khan" suggested that the question of civil supplies for Kashmir should be discussed by representatives of the two governments, but, the Prime Minister of the Kashmir replied that at the moment he was too busy.
56. Despite the refusal of the Prime Minister of Kashmir to talk on the issue, Pakistan government sent the senior officer of Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Kashmir to discuss the problem. Again Prime Minister of Kashmir refused to discuss matters with him and he had to return. The name of the officer was "Colonel Shah".
57. During September, 1947, the significant move(s) that had been made by the Government of India in collaboration with the Maharaja of Kashmir was "Sheikh Abdullah released but not other leaders of Congress, Notorious anti-Muslim Gopalaswami Ayyangar was appointed minister in Indian cabinet and Provisional Defence Committee of the Indian cabinet was formed".
58. Gopalaswami Ayyangar had been the Prime Minister of Kashmir from "1937 to 1943".
59. Provisional Defence Committee of the Indian cabinet was formed on "30 September".
60. The person who was appointed as the Prime Minister of Kashmir in the place of the Dogra General Janak Singh, immediately after the formation of the Provisional Defence Committee was "Mehar Chand Mahajan".
61. The resolution(s) of the UN Commission for India and Pakistan that was/were approved by the Security Council and accepted by both India and Pakistan was/were "Resolution of 13 August 1948 and Resolution of 5 January 1949".
62. In "1951", the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference informally discussed every aspect of the Kashmir problem.
63. The conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers' was held in "London".
64. To allow a plebiscite to be held in Kashmir, under imperial conditions without jeopardizing the security of the State, mention "Commonwealth force, Joint Indo-Pakistan force and Local force to be raised by the Plebiscite Administrator" alternative method(s) that was/were proposed by Prime Minister Menzies and endorsed by other Prime Ministers including Prime Minister Attlee.
65. Prime Minister Menzies belonged to "Australia".
66. United States' Dr. Frank Graham was appointed as UN representative to make recommendations for implementing the resolutions of UN commission for India and Pakistan in April, 1951. Dr. Frank Graham was "former senator".
67. On "August, 1953", the Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India, at a critical moment following the dismissal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, met and declared that Kashmir dispute "should be settled in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State with a view to promoting their well-being and causing the least disturbance to the life of the people of the State. The most feasible method of ascertaining the wishes of the people was by a fair and impartial plebiscite".
68. According to the joint statement of Pakistan and India in 1953, Plebiscite Administrator was to be appointed at the "end of April, 1954".
69. According to Nehru, "Mutual Security Act" the agreement between the United States and Pakistan had upset the balance of power in the Sub-continent and changed the entire context of the Kashmir negotiations and due to this reason Nehru backed out of his commitment made on August 1953 for the fair Plebiscite in Kashmir.
70. In February 1957, the Security Council deputed Swedish president to visit India and Pakistan and arrange a peaceful settlement, but the visit produced no results. The name of the Swedish President was "Gunnar Jarring".
71. In 1962, the name of the person, due to whose efforts the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan agreed that "a renewed effort should be made to resolve the outstanding difference between two countries on Kashmir and other related matters was "Averall Hammen, United States Assistant Secretary of State and Duncan Sunday, the British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations".
72. Six rounds of talks over Kashmir issue were held between India and Pakistan but no agreement was reached due to rigid policy of India. The rounds were held during "December 1962 to May 1963".
73. Sheikh Abdullah was kept in prison -his only crime being his demand for self-determination by his people. He was in prison for "11 years".
74. Shortly before the death of Nehru in May, 1964, Sheikh Abdullah and his companions were released. The name of the person, who was sent by Nehru to Pakistan to bring India and Pakistan together for a peaceful solution of Kashmir question, was "Sheikh Abdullah".

75. Sheikh Abdullah got memorable welcome in Pakistan, but before he had completed his visit Nehru died in May 1964. "Lal Bahadur Shastri" the successor of Nehru, who at first did not interfere in the peace initiative of Sheikh Abdullah but soon started integrating Indian occupied Kashmir into the Indian Union.
76. Sheikh Abdullah returned to Delhi after a pilgrimage to Mecca and was immediately arrested for speeches he delivered abroad for Kashmir's right of self-determination and was put in detention for an indefinite period. The event happened on "May, 1965".
77. India attacked and occupied three Pakistan posts at Kargil across the Ceasefire Line in May, 1965 during the border dispute between India and Pakistan in the area of "Rann of Kutch".
78. With the intervention of UN Secretary General, the three posts of Kargil were left by India. "The anniversary of Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal and arrest in 1953", on 9 August 1965 led to the clashes between Indian armed forces and the patriots of Kashmir.
79. India alleged that the disturbance of August 1965 in Kashmir was created by personnel who had infiltrated from Azad Kashmir across the Ceasefire Line with the help of Pakistan government. On this ground India crossed the Ceasefire Line and recaptured the three posts of Kargil. The event happened on "15 August, 1965".
80. There was fierce fighting all along the Ceasefire Line on 15 August, 1965 in a large-scale attack in the Uri-Poonch sector, the Indian forces captured "Haji Pir pass".
81. The date when the army of Azad Kashmir with the support of Pakistan Army moved towards the Ceasefire Line and made a rapid thrust towards Akhnur, thus threatening Jammu and the Indian lines of communications was "1st September 1965".
82. In the early hours of September 6, Indian forces crossed the international boundary between Pakistan and India and launched attack on "Lahore".
83. The Secretary General of the UNO made appeal for cease-fire on "4 September".
84. UN Secretary General flew to Pakistan and India to negotiate peace, but without success on "7 September".
85. On "22 September" the Security Council passed a resolution that a cease-fire should take effect on September 22 to be followed by

- a withdrawal of all armed personnel back to the positions held on August 5, 1965
86. Every possible method of resolving the Kashmir dispute has been tried but the dispute is still unresolved due to the stubborn attitude of India. Pakistan vigorously fought the war of 1965 but it could also not help in solving the problem. After a fierce fight, cease-fire became effective on "Morning of September 23".
87. Hari Singh Dogra was the ruler of Jammu & Kashmir at the time of partition.

Canal Water Dispute

1. The unfair boundary award that had created the Kashmir problem also gave rise to "canal water dispute between two countries".
2. Some of the headwork(s) of canals irrigating Pakistani areas were unlawfully given away to India. The headworks were "Madhopur and Ferozpur".
3. Completed in the second decade of the 20th century, the splendid canal system of the undivided Punjab into the granary of Asia and created thriving centres of trade and commerce, in the western and south-western Punjab, like "Lyallpur and Sargodha".
4. At the time of Partition the irrigation system of western and south-western Punjab included "23 Perennial canals".
5. The number of non-perennial canals that were included in western and south-western Punjab were 8.
6. The approximate area that was irrigated by that irrigating system which included 23 perennial and 8 non-perennial canals was "23 million acres".
7. The Radcliff Award broke the irrigating system while awarding head works of "Madhopur and Ferozpur".
8. After the division of water, the number of perennial canals, with which Pakistan was left were "21".
9. The numbers of non-perennial canals that were left for Pakistan were "8".
10. The total area of "8 million acres" was irrigated by the 21 perennial and 8 non-perennial canals in Pakistan.
11. After the division of water, still Pakistan was with enough resources of water. But the division furnished India with a deadly weapon against the agricultural economy of Punjab. The weapon was to "Power to cut off water of Pakistan".

12. On "April 1948", India cut off Pakistan's water supply without notice and created famine condition in affected areas.
13. "Ghulam Mohammad", the head of the Government of Pakistan who went India and signed a treaty for the supply of water when India cut off the water of Pakistan in April 1948.
14. The treaty of water between two countries was "India's ownership of the waters of three eastern rivers was recognized, Agreement to pay for the waters supplied to Pakistan and pledged to contribute to the cost of maintaining Modhopur headworks and Quota of water was fixed for Pakistan".
15. The quota of water for Pakistan was not received regularly and was withheld in times of dire need. In reply to Pakistan's demand for supplies of water, the unvarying Indian reply was 'your quota is exhausted'. This practice was continued, until the question was taken up at the international level. The question was raised in '1953'.
16. The engineers from both countries had worked out a scheme for the distribution of available waters in '1958'.
17. A formal treaty of water known as Indus water treaty was signed between India and Pakistan in '1960'.
18. The organization, under whose auspices Pakistan and India signed the treaty of water in 1960 was "World Bank".
19. The outcome of Indus water treaty was "India will not use Kashmir to divert the waters of western rivers away from Pakistan and India will continue supplies to Pakistan for a period of 10 years".
20. Indus water treaty assigned following duties to Pakistan "To reintegrate its irrigating system by the construction of two storage dams and to reintegrate its irrigating system by the construction of 400 miles of link canals".
21. With the contribution of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, UK, USA, India and West Germany, a fund was created from where Pakistan was to construct two storage dams and 400 miles of link canals. The fund was named as "Indus Basin Development Fund".
22. The river on which Indian claim to the ownership was conceded was "Sutlej, Beas and Ravi".

Illegal Accession of States

1. Apart from Kashmir, the name of the state(s) that was/were not acceded to India or

- Pakistan by August 15, 1947 and was/were to fall victim to Indian aggression was "Junagarh and Hyderabad".
2. The princely State Junagarh other than Kashmir caused a dispute between India & Pakistan.
2. "Junagarh" was small maritime state, 300 miles down the coast from Karachi.
3. The majority of the population of Junagarh was Hindu but the ruler was a Muslim. The total area of the state was "3,337 square miles".
4. Soon after the Independence, Junagarh offered to accede to Pakistan with which it could maintain communication by sea. "Manavadar" was the small state contiguous to Junagarh, whose Muslim ruler also acceded to Pakistan.
5. India did not accept the accession of Junagarh and Manavadar to Pakistan. She took steps to solve the problem by other means. A defence force was organized and Junagarh was surrounded by Indian troops with the help of neighbouring Hindu state, who had acceded to India. This state was "Kathiawar".
6. "Jan Sahib" the leading Hindu prince of the Nawanagar urged the government of India to "take immediate and effective steps to assure continued protection of the Kathiawar states", which were regarded as threatened by Junagarh's accession to Pakistan.
7. "Economic blockade and Rail communication of India with Junagarh was cut off" India took against Junagarh.
8. The result(s) of the restrictions that India imposed on Junagarh was/were "Junagarh's sources of revenues from customs and railways dwindled and Shortage of food".
9. A provisional government was formed with the nephew of Gandhi as president at Bombay. The Name of the Nephew of Gandhi was "Shamaldas Gandhi".
10. The place near Junagarh where the headquarters of the Junagarh was moved from Bombay was "Rajkot".
11. The purpose(s) of Indian government to move the headquarters of Junagarh from Bombay to Rajkot was/were "to recruit volunteers and to organize radio into Junagarh".
12. The proposal that Prime Minister of Pakistan gave to the Prime Minister of India on October 23 to solve the problem of Junagarh was "To discuss the conditions for holding plebiscite in Junagarh".

13. The incident(s) that took place on November, 1 1947 was/were "The enclaves of Babariwad were taken over by Indian forces and the enclaves of Mangrol were taken over by Indian forces".
14. Indians wanted to solve the problem by force. Therefore, an Azad Fauj, or liberation army entered the Junagarh with armoured cars and other modern weapons and got the control over whole State after two days. The incident happened on '7 November, 1947'.
15. In 1947 Pakistan was not in a position to defend Junagarh because his army was in process of organisation. Indian army was well trained. The strength of army of India which entered in Junagarh in 7, November 1947 was "20,000".
16. "Junagarh" the state of India held referendum which went in her favour. Government of Pakistan did not accept the results because Pakistan was in no way associated with the referendum. A complaint lodged by Pakistan with the Security Council of UN is still pending and India is still in unlawful occupation of that state.
17. Hyderabad was the most important state of India. It had an area of "82,000 square miles".
18. Hyderabad had its own currency and stamps. Its annual revenue was "260 million".
19. Majority of the Hyderabad was Hindu but its leader was "Muslim".
20. Hyderabad occupied a special place in the affections of Muslims of India because of "its association with the glory of Mughal Empire".
21. The announcement that was made by the ruler of Hyderabad, Nizam, on the announcement of the June 3 plan was "he would not accede to India or Pakistan".
22. In hope to secure dominion status for his state, Nizam of Hyderabad sent a delegation to the Mountbatten on "11th July, 1947".
23. Mountbatten told the delegation of Nizam of Hyderabad that British government would not agree to dominion status for Hyderabad. Instead, he pressed Hyderabad to accede to India. The reaction of Nizam at that occasion was "he hinted if India pressed Nizam he might consider acceding to Pakistan".
24. By negotiations Nizam was reluctant to sign the standard instrument of association with India but was willing to enter into a treaty of association with India in respect of "Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication".
25. The principal advisor of Nizam in the negotiations with India was "Sir Walter".
26. In Hyderabad the name of the Muslim organisation who was gaining strength indigenously with the leadership of Qasim Razvi was "Ittehadul Muslimin".
27. "Mir Laiq Ali" the leading Muslim industrialist of Hyderabad, who became the Prime Minister of Hyderabad with the support of Ittehadul Muslimin.
28. A standstill agreement between India and Hyderabad was reached on 29th November, 1947. The Nizam also gave a secret promise to Mountbatten. The promise was "Not to accede to Pakistan".
29. In August, 1947, the person who offered referendum to Nizam under the supervision of British officers was "Mountbatten".
30. On "June, 1948", Mir Laiq Ali, Prime Minister of Hyderabad, accepted the offer of referendum (but Mir Laiq Ali was surprised when the Government of India now insisted that the state should accede to India on defence, foreign affairs and communications and "if the government of Hyderabad so wished, they may have the matter further confirmed by a plebiscite").
31. In a speech on April 26, 1948, Nehru said "if the safety of the people in Hyderabad was endangered by the activities of the Razakars, the Government of India, would intervene in Hyderabad state". Before this speech, the Nizam was also asked to ban the Ittehadul Muslimin and Razakars. Nehru delivered the above-mentioned speech in "Bombay".
32. One of the most important incidents that took place in August 24 in Hyderabad was "Hyderabad filed a complaint before the Security Council of U.N.O".
33. The step that was taken by India before the Security Council could arrange a hearing were "forced military decision on Hyderabad".
34. The full-scale invasion of Hyderabad state by the Indian armed forces was launched on "13 September, 1948".
35. After a brief resistance the Hyderabad army surrendered on 17th September, 1948. In due course the State was dismembered and incorporated into different provinces of the Indian Union. Security Council did on the complaint against India, that is "Complain is still pending".

Other Problems

1. Major ports and the industrial centres that grew up near them or in their places were all located in Indian Union. At the time of partition the port-city that became the part of India and

- East Pakistan and was dealt a staggering blow at that time of partition was "Calcutta".
- "5%" East Pakistan had of the total number of industrial worker of undivided Bengal at the time of Partition
 - Industries, banks, insurance companies, commercial houses, import and export firms, communication centres, power stations and educational institutions were all located in the capital of undivided Bengal. The capital of undivided Bengal which was forcibly included in India at the time of partition was "Calcutta".
 - Undivided India had a monopoly of raw jute in the world. The area which became India produced nearly 75% of this golden fibre and all of its best varieties. The number of Jute mills in East Pakistan was "none".
 - The area that became West Pakistan produced of the 40% of raw cotton crop of undivided India. At the time of Partition, the number of mills of cotton that were located in Indian Union out of 394 total cotton mills was "380".
 - The raw cotton produced in West Pakistan was moved, mostly by rail, to the centre(s) of textile industry, which in return supplied cloth to Pakistan, in "Ahmadabad and Bombay".
 - In undivided India, over 60 percent of the total national income of 18.6 billion rupees in 1949-50 was derived from "Agriculture".
 - The problem of communication was outstandingly important. East and West Pakistan were separated by 1,200 miles by air and "3,000 miles by sea".
 - Telecommunication between East and West Pakistan was an urgent necessity. The project that had been started during the days of Partition was "Radio Pakistan".
 - It was essential to develop a domestic air service between East and West Pakistan. The small company who shifted its headquarters from Calcutta to Karachi and provided air facilities was "Orient Airways".
 - The name of the private air company that was formed in 1948 that owed its existence to the initiative of Ghulam Muhammad, the Finance Minister was "Pak Airways".
 - Both in East and West Pakistan there was a shortage of electrical power. A large area in West Punjab was supplied by electricity from "Mandi Hydroelectric Works in East Punjab".
 - "Kamaphu Hydroelectric Project" was held in Pakistan to meet with the shortage of electricity, but it would take many years to translate the idea in reality.
 - A Six-year Development Programme for Pakistan was formulated under the Colombo Plan, and economic council under the president-ship of the Prime Minister. The program was set in "1950".
 - An organization was formed by the Government of Pakistan in 1949 to give loans to industrial projects on a medium and long-term basis. Fifty-one percent of its capital of Rs. 20 million was subscribed by the Pakistan Government and rest was offered to the Public. The name of the organization was "Industrial Finance Corporation".
 - Pakistan had to set up all his industries from scratch. In August, 1948, import policy was liberalized, imports jumped up from Rs. 115 million in the first half of the year to Rs. "310 million".
 - The biggest problem(s) that Pakistan faced suddenly after her birth was "Shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the central government and Shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the provincial government".
 - There was severe shortage of administrators of middle rank in the secretariat. To remedy this deficiency, an institution was established named as "General Administrative Reserve".
 - After the Partition among other, one disease infecting the political life of Pakistan was factionalism, and this was at its worst in "Punjab".
 - "Abdul Qayyum Khan" the Chief Minister of North-West Frontier Province who had to face a difficult situation because of the opposition of Abdul Ghalifar Khan and his die-hard Red Shirt followers.
 - After the arrest of Abdul Ghalifar Khan the Red Shirts were planning "to start civil disobedience".
 - In August, 1948 a large number of Red Shirts were collected and there was a violent clash with the police in which some people were killed - subsequently, however, peace was maintained in "Charsadda".
 - The All-India Muslim League meeting in Karachi resolved to split itself into two separate organisations, one for Pakistan and one for India on "15th December, 1947".
 - Apart from the Staff College, Pakistan inherited no school of instruction for Army. This college is/was located in "Quetta".
 - After Partition a Military Academy was set up and a number of training institutions for the army, navy, and air force were established. The Military Academy was set up in "Kakul".

- The making of constitution was a great problem for infant Pakistan. Pakistan took a long time and complex process to reach at the constitution of 1973. India had completed its task by the end of 1949. India held her first general elections simultaneously for central and provincial legislature in "1951".
- Quaid-i-Azam wants to form constitution on the basis of Islam. He affirmed this belief for many times. Quaid-i-Azam delivered following remarks: "The constitution of Pakistan has yet

to be framed by Pakistan Constituent Assembly. I do not know what the ultimate shape of this constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam". The speech was made on "broadcast talk to people of U.S.A".

- The Constitution of 1956 provided equal partnership between East and West Pakistan in "Administration, Economic field and Political field".

PAKISTAN SINCE 1947

- With the achievement of Pakistan on August 14, 1947 a new era ushered in for the eighty million Muslims of the Sub-continent. The first Governor General and the president of the constituent assembly of Pakistan was "Quaid-i-Azam".
- The interim constitution of the Pakistan was based on Indian Act, 1935 and Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- Pakistan, after its creation, adopted the Indian Act 1935 on 14 August 1947 for the first time.
- Ch. Rahmat Ali, the architect of the name of Pakistan, died on "Feb. 12, 1951".
- "Liaquat Nehru Pact" was signed on 8 April 1950.
- "Fundamental rights of citizens shall be fully safeguarded Muslim by faith" provisions is a part of the Objectives Resolution of 1949.
- Pandit Nehru, who had been assuring the Kashmiris to give them their right to self-determination, went back on his promise when.
- On "May 1953", Abu ala Maududi was awarded death punishment by military court on "Qadiani issue".
- Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on: "Oct 16, 1951".
- "75% percentage of total polled votes in East Pakistan was secured by Awami League in 1970 elections.
- In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on: "27th July 1949".
- Quaid-e-Azam formed a new cabinet and Karachi was chosen as capital of Pakistan. The first prime minister of Pakistan was "Liaquat Ali Khan".
- The name of the state(s) in which Muslims were in majority but was/were annexed to

India was/were "Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad".

- Junagadh was a small maritime state and had an area of "8643 Sq Km".
- In year "1948" Quaid-i-Azam dropped hint that "Urdu and Urdu" shall alone be the language of Pakistan.
- Plan of division of Indo-Pak. was announced on "3rd June, 1947".
- Population of Pakistan at its birth was "32 million".
- First head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947 was "Ameer of Kuwait".
- First president to visit Pakistan was of "Indonesia".
- First opposition party of Pakistan was "Jinnah Awami league (founded by AbdulHameed Bhashwani in 1950)".
- Area of Pakistan is "796,096 sq. km".
- Flag of Pakistan was designed by "Ameerudin Qadwani".
- Government of Pakistan constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar for selecting National anthem in December on "1948".
- The search for suitable words of National Anthem with the music set by A.G Chagla finally ended with the approval on 13th August "1954".
- National Anthem approved in "August 1954".
- National anthem was written by "Hafiz Jalundri in Charag e Sahar in Sird of Makhmas".
- "Ahmed G. Chagla" composed the tune of National Anthem of Pakistan.
- The duration of National Anthem of Pakistan is 80 seconds.
- National anthem of Pakistan was played for first time in front of Raza Shah Pahlavi of Iran on "13th August, 1954".

30. National Anthem first broadcasted on radio on "13 August, 1954".
31. According to a survey, Pakistan has one of the world's top national anthem tunes. The duration of Pakistan's National Anthem is 80 seconds.
32. The person who became the president of Muslim League after Quaid was "Ch. Khanquzaman".
33. The foundation stone of Quaid's Moslem was laid by "Ayub Khan".
34. "British Overseas Airways Corporation" helped movement of 35000 people from Pakistan to India between Oct. 20 to Nov. 30, 1947 (The same airline also moved 7000 Muslim Govt. officials and the families from Delhi to Pakistan).
35. Unanimously elected Quaid as President of the Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly on "August 11, 1947".
36. Pakistan admitted as Member of the Food and Agriculture Organization of Union on "27th August, 1947".
37. U.S. embassy in Karachi was established on "August 15, 1947".
38. The first US ambassador to Pakistan was appointed on September 20, 1947. His name was "Paul H. Ailing".
39. The name of the British Prime Minister at the time of the partition of India was "Attlee".
40. On "Feb. 20, 1947" of British power withdrawal from India.
41. Secretary of State for India in 1947 was "Lord Listowel".
42. 25. Viceroy of India from 1943 to 1947 was "Lord Wavel".
43. Mountbatten addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on "14th August, 1947".
44. The time of creation of Pakistan at 12 a.m. at the night between 14th and 15th August, 1947. The birth of Pakistan at the first time was announced in English as "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan by "Mr. Zahoor Azhar".
45. The birth of Pakistan at the first time was announced in Urdu "This is Pakistan Broadcasting Service" at the time of creation of Pakistan by "Ghulam Mustafa Hamdani".
46. Egypt announced its recognition of Pakistan on "16th August, 1947".
47. Pakistan applied for membership of UNO on "16th August, 1947".
48. The estimated number of people who migrated on partition of India in 1947 were "8,500,000 (dubbed as "largest migration in history" by Information office Delhi)".
49. "07-01-194" Pakistan Assembly pass the resolution for changing the name of West Punjab to Punjab.
50. Jinnah was announced as Governor General of Pakistan on "July 10, 1947".
51. The last Governor of the undivided Punjab was "Sir Evan Jenkins".
52. RSS stand for "Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh".
53. The Finance Minister in the first cabinet of the Dominion of Pakistan was "Ghulam Muhammad".
54. Liaquat Ali Khan moves in the Constituent Assembly that the title of "Quaid-e-Azam" be used for Jinnah in official correspondence on "Aug. 12, 1947".
55. Jinnah's name was read in Khutaba at the Pakistan colony mosque by the Sindh Education Minister Pir Illahi Bukhsh on "Aug. 22, 1947".
56. On "Aug. 23, 1947" it announced that Jinnah would act as Legal Guide to the Assembly in drafting the Constitution.
57. On "July 26, 1947" announcement was made from Delhi for setting up a Constituent Assembly for Pakistan.
58. Jinnah reached Karachi to take part in the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly on "Aug. 7, 1947".
59. There were 69 members in the first Constituent Assembly for Pakistan; this number was increased to 79 later in order to give representation to "princely states and refugees".
60. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah takes oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan on "Aug 15, 1947".
61. The oath of M.A. Jinnah was administered by "Chief Justice Abdur Rasheed" of Lahore High Court.
62. The oath of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was administered by "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
63. The venue of the oath taking ceremony of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan was "Karachi".
64. Sir Francis Maudi took oath as "First Governor of West Punjab".
65. The person who took oath as the First Governor of East Bengal was "Sir Frederick Bourne".
66. George Cunningham took oath as First Governor of "N.W.F.P".

67. Sheikh Ghulam Hussain took oath as the First Governor of "Sindh".
68. Geoffrey Prior took oath as Chief Commissioner in "Baluchistan".
69. Last Governor of the undivided Punjab was "Sir Even Jenkins".
70. The person who took oath as the Chief Minister of Sindh was "MA Khuro".
71. Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot took oath as chief Minister of "West Punjab".
72. The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was "General Frank Walter Messervy 15-08-1947 to 10-02-1948".
73. The First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy was "Rear Admiral James Wilfred".
74. The First Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force was "Air Marshal L. Parry Cane".
75. Hafiz Abdul Majeed was appointed as Chief Secretary, West Punjab on "16th August, 1947".
76. Friday was declared as half working day on "22nd August, 1947".
77. Iran & Pakistan established diplomatic relations on "22nd August, 1947".
78. The Governor George Cunningham directed by the Government of Pakistan to dismiss the NWFP Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib on "22nd August, 1947".
79. The person who was invited to form the NWFP Government after dismissal of the Congress Ministry headed by Khan Sahib was "NWFP Muslim League head, Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan".
80. The first person appointed as Head of the Pakistani delegation to the UN on 13th September, 1947 was "Mrs. Tasaddaq Hussain".
81. The first US ambassador to Pakistan was "Paul H. Ailing (assumed charge on 23rd September, 1947)".
82. The country which sent 4750 tons rice for making up shortage of food in East Bengal on Sept. 19, 1947 was "Burma".
83. Karachi was linked by air with all the provincial capitals on "6th October, 1947".
84. Postage Stamps were made available for the first time in Pakistan in Post Offices on "6th October, 1947".
85. The First Muslim Advocate General of the West Punjab was "Sheikh Shabbir".
86. Pakistan was admitted as member of the United Nations on "30th September, 1947".
87. The Minister for Food and Agriculture in the first Cabinet of Pakistan was "Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan".
88. Urdu restarted its publications from Karachi as Pakistan's first National daily in Urdu on "15th October 1947".
89. The person who was appointed as Pakistan's ambassador to Iran was "Qazi Issa".
90. Pakistan's first ambassador to USA was "A. H. Isphahan".
91. First Elections of First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were held in "1946".
92. Pakistan's first constituent assembly was made on "July 20th, 1947".
93. The number of members in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan was "69 (10 members added later on)".
94. Quaid-e-Azam addressed to the constituent assembly for the first time on "11th August, 1947".
95. Pakistan's first cabinet was sworn in "15th August, 1947".
96. The portfolio of Communications in the first cabinet of Pakistan was held by "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar".
97. Besides being PM of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan held the portfolios of "Defence and Commonwealth".
98. Portfolio of Trade, Industry & Public Works was with "I.I. Chundrigar".
99. Objective Resolution was presented by Liaquat Ali Khan in the Constituent Assembly on "7th March 1949".
100. Mountbatten addressed the constituent assembly of Pak on "14th August, 1947".
101. Constituent Assembly declared Urdu & Bengali as official languages on "3rd Jan: 1954".
102. Constituent assembly was dissolved by the governor general of Pakistan Mr. Ghulam Mohammad on "24th October, 1954".
103. Pakistan became member of UNO on "28th Sep. 1947".
104. Pakistan became the member of NAM in "1979".
105. Pakistan became member of World Bank in "1950".
106. Referendum in NWFP was held in "6-17 July, 1947".
107. Azad Kashmir government was setup on "24th Oct. 1947".
108. Basic democracy system came in "May 1959".
109. The first governor of Bengal Province was "Sir Fredrick Boran".
110. Second Governor General of Bengal province was "Malik Feroz Khan Noon".
111. First CM of Bengal Province was "Khuwaja Nazimuddin".

112. Jinnah visited East Pakistan as Governor General on "March, 1948".
113. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution presented by the Government for formally proclaiming Karachi as Capital of the Dominion of Pakistan on "May 1948".
114. Quaid-e-Azam died due to Cardiac Arrest at the age of 72 in G G House Karachi on "Sept 11, 1948".
115. The successor of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General was "Khawajah Nazimuddin".
116. Objective Resolution presented by Liaquat Ali Khan on "13th March, 1949".
117. Basic Principles Committee set up by the Constituent Assembly to "Draft a Constitution".
118. Basic Principles Committee presented its report in "September, 1950".
119. Planning Board turned into Planning Commission in "1951".
120. The title of the published collection of Liaquat's speeches meant to introduce Pakistan to the West was "Pakistan, Heart of Asia".
121. Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated in Rawalpindi on "16th October, 1951".
122. Liaquat Ali Khan was replaced as Prime Minister by "Khawajah Nazimuddin".
123. Ghulam Muhammad became the Governor General of Pakistan after Khawaja Nazimuddin.
124. Baluchistan got status of province on "1st July, 1970".
125. Pakistan bought Gawader & Jiwani from Oman in "1958".
126. Pakistan came into being on "27 Ramzan, 1366 A.H Thursday".
127. Pakistan standard time was adopted on "October 1, 1951".
128. First Population Census was conducted in "1951".
129. The only vice-president of Pakistan was "Noor-ul Amin".
130. Indian forces landed in Azad Kashmir on 27 October, 1947. This day is observed as "Black Day".
131. Indian Forces occupied Kashmir the state of Jammu and Kashmir on "October 27, 1947".
132. Distance of Kashmir from Pakistan is "250 miles".
133. Urdu was made a National Language with 37 letters in "April 1954".
134. Presently, the numbers of letters in the Urdu language are 39
135. Pakistan issued its first coin on "3rd Jan, 1948".
136. The first coin of Pakistan was designed by Brandley
137. Quaid inaugurated State Bank on "1st July 1948".
138. National Bank of Pakistan formed in "1948".
139. First postal stamp issued in "1948".
140. After the creation of Pakistan, the first Radio Station was established at Karachi.
141. Karachi radio station inaugurated by Liaquat on "14th August 1948".
142. Pakistan recognized China in "1949".
143. Soon after Independence Pakistan went against India over Kashmir in "19th October 1947".
144. "Urdu shall be the language of Pakistan" created disturbance in East Pakistan. A movement was started against this slogan which spread like fire from place to place all over East Pakistan. As a result, a sad incident took place in which several students had to die on the streets of Dacca when Government ordered for firing on the violent crowd. The event happened on "21 February 1952".
145. The head of Government on 21st February 1952 was "Mr. Nurul Amin".
146. The constitution under which Urdu and Bengali got equal rank and English was given free run for twenty years, for all such official uses as it had been put to before was "Constitution of 1956".
147. The great loss occurred to infant Pakistan in September 11, 1948 was "Death of Quaid-i-Azam".
148. At the death of Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan was the prime minister of Pakistan. "Khawaja Nazimuddin" was the Chief Minister of Bengal who was requested to succeed to the office of Governor General.
149. Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in: "May 1950".
150. With a view to finding an improved relationship with India and providing a sense of security among the minority communities Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan signed the historical pact. The name of the pact was "Liaquat Nehru pact".
151. The first Prime Minister of the country Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated at a public meeting in Rawalpindi on "16th Oct. 1951".
152. "Said Akbar" was Afghani who assassinated Liaquat Ali Khan:

153. After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, the prime minister of Pakistan was "Khawajah Nazimuddin".
154. At the time of the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin was the Governor General of Pakistan. After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan he was appointed as prime minister of Pakistan. The person who was appointed on the seat of governor general of Pakistan was "Ghulam Muhammad".
155. Religious differences resulted in the form of 'Anti Qadiani Movement' during the reign of Khawaja Nazimuddin in East Pakistan. Prime Minister tried his best to control the situation but he could not do so. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad demolished the cabinet of Khawajah Nazimuddin on "17 April, 1953".
156. "Dismissal of Khawaja Nazimuddin's cabinet" is considered as the first democratic rule in Pakistan.
157. Muhammad Ali Bogra was summoned by Governor General, Ghulam Muhammad from USA to become the new prime minister of Pakistan after Khawajah Nazimuddin.
158. On "March 1954" the elections were held in which ruling Muslim League was completely routed out by a coalition called 'Jukto Front'.
159. The leader(s) of 'Jukto Front' were "Mr. H.S. Suhrawardy, A.K. Fazl-ul Haque and Maulana Bhashani".
160. On "October 14, 1954" the Constituent Assembly, while making an attempt to amend the Government of India Act of 1935 with a view to curtailing some powers of Governor General, was declared to be dissolved. At that time Ghulam Muhammad was the Governor General of Pakistan.
161. When Muslim League parliamentary party withdrew its support from Mohammad Ali of Bogra, then, "Chaudhary Mohammad Ali" was elected by them as their leader who formed a new ministry.
162. Mr. A.K. Fazl-ul Haque decided to join the new ministry of Chaudhury Muhammad Ali. The leader of opposition in that constituent assembly was "Mr. Suhrawardy".
163. Ayub Khan was member of All Talent Cabinet in 1954. The Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra
164. The Governor General of Pakistan after the ailment of Ghulam Mohammad was "Iskandar Mirza".
165. Governor General of Pakistan Iskandar Mirza died in exile
166. The big task for Chaudhury Mohammad's constituent assembly was to frame a constitution for the country. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali introduced the Draft Constitution and it was brought into operation on 23rd March "1956" when Pakistan ceased to be a dominion and became known as 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'
167. PIA was founded in "1954".
168. First international flight of PIA was in 1955
169. PIA started its international service to Jordan via Cairo in "1955".
170. Sui gas was founded in "1952".
171. First five year plan launched in "1955".
172. Pakistan signed CENTO (Baghdad Pact) on "23rd Sep 1955".
173. West Pakistan declared one unit by Mohammad Ali Bogra in "1955".
174. One unit repealed on "1st Jan 1971".
175. First acting Governor General of Pakistan was "Major General Sikandar Mirza".
176. One unit bill was passed on October 14th, 1955 during the period of "Chaudhry Mohd Ali".
177. One unit bill was cancelled on 25th March 1969 by "Yahya".
178. During one unit first Governor General of West Pakistan was Nawab Mushtaq Ahmad Gorman and first CM was "Dr. Khan Sahib".
179. 1956 constitution was presented in assembly in "Feb 29, 1956".
180. Martial law was imposed in Lahore in "1953".
181. Ch. Rehmat Ali is buried in "Cambridge (London)".
182. Pakistan joined SEATO in "September, 1954".
183. SEATO was made to encircle "China".
184. CENTO was focused on "Middle East".
185. Muslim League formed govt. in 1955 elections with the help of United Front

From Ayub to Yahya

1. Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army Gen Ayub Khan also concurrently served as Defence Minister in the Cabinet
2. The name of the revolution that was unique in the sense that it was completely bloodless and it had the backing of the people who were completely frustrated due to chaotic conditions existing in the country during the political regimes was "Revolution of Oct 1958".
3. Ayub Khan's electoral symbol in the presidential election was "Rose".
4. Name of the person, who took over the reins of the country while imposing martial law in Pakistan on 27, October 1958 was "Ayub Khan".

5. The name of the treaty for sharing waters that was signed in 1960 between Pakistan and India through the mediation of the World Bank was "Indus Basin Treaty"
6. Bhutto's predecessor as Foreign Minister of Pakistan was Aziz Ahmad
7. "President Ayub" was the President of Pakistan who from the very beginning tried to improve relations with India and he himself met Pandit Nehru for a talk in Delhi.
8. President Ayub proposed a joint defence for Pakistan and India. Due to his initiative the border demarcation was finalised among the two countries. The event happened in the year "1959".
9. An important measure of the Ayub Government was the introduction of Basic Democracies. The order of Basic Democracies was issued on "October 1959".
10. Govt. of Pakistan named its Islamabad as its new Capital on Feb 24, 1960
11. Basic Democracies System was for the first time implemented in Pakistan in the year 1960
12. The first elections to the Basic Democracies were held in January "1960"
13. Govt. of Pakistan named its Islamabad as its new Capital on Feb 24, 1960
14. President Muhammad Ayub Khan had promised to give a constitution to the people and he had fulfilled his promise. The new constitution was promulgated on "1962".
15. During the reign of President Ayub, the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (P.I.D.C) was established, which represented the first important step in the formulation of the country's industrial policy. It was established in "1951".
16. Soon after the achievement of Independence a serious crises arose over Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir, which led to the war of 1965. The War of 1965 was broke out on "6 September 1965".
17. "Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri" was the prime minister of India at the time of 1965 War, who threatened that they would open a front of their own choice and accordingly they made a cowardly attack on Lahore.
18. The main cities in West Pakistan including Karachi, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Sargodha and Jessore, Lalmonrhat and Rangpur in East Pakistan were the targets of Indian attack in 1965. The heaviest tank attack was launched by India in the Sialkot sector on "12 Sep. 1965".
19. The secretary General of U.N.O. Mr. U Thant was authorised to take necessary steps to stop the War of 1965. On the bases of a resolution of the Security Council on September 22, 1965, India seized the first opportunity to agree to cease-fire. This cease-fire became effective "at 3 a.m. on September 23, 1965".
20. "Alexie Kosygen" was the Soviet prime minister who invited both President Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri to meet together on Soviet territory to find an honourable solution to their disputes.
21. "Tashkent Meeting" was held between Pakistan and India in Soviet Union with the help of Soviet prime minister on January 10, 1966 (in this meeting a nine-point declaration was signed by both parties to solve their problems)
22. During the 1965 war, the foreign minister of Pakistan was Z.A. Bhutto
23. A movement against Ayub's regime was started which finally forced the Architect of 1958 Revolution to retire. This event happened in the year "1968".
24. On March 25, 1969, a commander-in-chief imposed martial law, the name of the commander was "Yahya Khan".
25. The General A.M. Yahya Khan assumed the office of the President on "25th March, 1969".
26. On 3 April 1969 appointment of a Council of Administration took place which was headed by the president and "Lt. General Abdul Hamid Khan, Vice Admiral S.M. Ahsan and Air Marshal Noor Khan".
27. "H.S. Suhrawardy" was first Prime Minister of Pakistan who visited China in exchange for a visit by Mr. Chou, En-lai to Pakistan and since then the two countries have been living in harmony.
28. H.S. Suhrawardy visited China in "1957".
29. General Yahya assumed the Supreme Command of the armed forces in 1969. The date was "31st March".
30. On 30th March, 1970 Yahya Khan issued Legal Framework Order (LFO) which served as a guide to future line of action with respect to transfer of power. The LFO set up National Assembly with "313 seats".
31. The number of seats served for general election and the number of seats reserved for women for the election of 1970 was "300 for general election and 13 for women".
32. Awami League was an eminent party in the election of 1970 whose election manifesto was based on the six points. The leader of the party was "Sh. Mujib-ur-Rehman".

33. The name of the party that was launched in the West Pakistan who contested elections of 1970 purely on economic issues was "PPP"
34. The first chairman of Pakistan Peoples Party was "Z.A. Bhutto".
35. In West Pakistan PPP emerged as a largest party. The number of seats it won in the Western wing of Pakistan was "82".
36. The percentage of total vote cast for Awami League in East Pakistan in Election 1970 was "75.11%".
37. ZA Bhutto promulgated an interim constitution on 12/11 April 1972
38. PPP did not contest election in East Pakistan. The number of seats Awami League got in the West Pakistan was "none".
39. One of the following older political parties got insulting defeat in the elections of 1970. The name of the party was "Jamaat-e-Islami, Muslim League and NAP (Wali)".
40. The number of days, in which the National Assembly had to frame the constitution according to "Legal Framework Order (LFO) was "120 days".
41. The future of Pakistan had to rest after the elections of 1970 on "PPP and Awami League".
42. Bhutto (leader of PPP) and Mujib (Leader of Awami League) had to design the constitution within due time period. Mujib's attitude was stubborn. The year in which Bhutto went to Dhaka to convince Mujib and other leaders of Awami League to come on the point of framing constitution of Pakistan was "26th January 1971".
43. Due to stiff attitude of Mujib, Bhutto demanded extension in the limit of framing constitution within 120 days. Bhutto's demand was accepted by Yahya Khan on "1st March, 1971".
44. The action that was taken by Mujib on 2nd March, 1971 was "Launched civil disobedience movement".
45. Bhutto demanded the transfer of power to Awami League in East Pakistan and to the PPP in West Pakistan. The demand was raised on "14th March, 1971".
46. Awami League made unilateral withdrawal of Martial Law from East Pakistan and proclaimed independence and took over Government. Due to this action, Yahya Khan launched military action against Awami League which resulted in civil war in the country. The event happened on "24th March, 1971".
47. "Indian Drama of hijacking their own plane" incident that took place on 30th January, 1971 which provided an excuse to India to ban all flights of Pakistan aircraft over Indian Territory.
48. Treaty of peace, friendship and co-operation was signed by India with USSR on 9th August, 1971. The date, on which suddenly after this treaty, Indian foreign minister told the parliament that now no country could stop India to take action in East Pakistan, was "11th August, 1971".
49. Indian troops crossed the border of East Pakistan in November 1971 and helped a movement to launch attacks on Pakistan. The name of the movement was "Mukti Bahini".
50. Indian army launched its full-fledged attack on East Pakistan on "21st November 1971".
51. A full scale war broke out on the West Pakistan-India border and Kashmir Valley on "3rd December 1971".
52. East Pakistan was separated from Pakistan on "16th Dec 1971".
53. The defeat of Pakistan army in the war of 1971 disgraced the army. So Yahya Khan left the Government by handing over power to "Z.A. Bhutto".
54. Bhutto replaced Yahya Khan and became the President of Pakistan on "20 Dec 1971".
55. Bhutto was very popular among power elite of the country since his early age. The name of the President of Pakistan who choose him his minister of commerce and industry in 1958 was "Iskandar Mirza".
56. Bhutto became the foreign minister of Pakistan in "1963".
57. Ayub became first elected president on "17 Feb 1960".
58. Ayub transferred capital from Karachi to Islamabad on "11 August 1960".
59. Indus Basin Treaty signed under World Bank in "Sep 1960".
60. Pakistan made boundary agreement with Iran on "21st May 1960".
61. Pakistan China Boundary dispute was settled during the government of Ayub Khan.
62. Television started on "26 Nov 1954".
63. Zafarullah Khan served as president of UN General Assembly's 7th session in "1962".
64. Boundary agreement with China was signed in "1963".
65. Agreement with Canada on first nuclear power station in Karachi was signed in "1965".
66. KANNUP (Nuclear Power Plant) was provided to Pakistan by Canada.

67. Z.A Bhutto served in Ayub Government as "Foreign Minister".
68. Convention League was formed by "Ayub".
69. Defence day is celebrated in Pakistan since "1966".
70. Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred in 1965 war. He was awarded "Nishan-e-Haider".
71. Tashkent Pact was signed by Ayub Khan & Shastri on "3rd Jan, 1966 (USSR, Kosjirin)".
72. Born on 1st August, 1893, Fatima Jinnah was died in "1967".
73. The 1970 elections in Pakistan were originally scheduled to be held in October but had to be postponed to December due to Floods and Cyclone in East Pakistan.
74. First general elections under the LFO were held in "1970".
75. Zulfikar Bhutto founded the Pakistan Peoples Party

Bhutto Era

1. For bringing change in the economic sector of Pakistan, Bhutto adopted "Nationalization of industries".
2. The first phase of nationalization began during the government of Bhutto in "January 1972".
3. Simla Conference was held in "1972".
4. The number of industrial units that were taken over by the government of Bhutto in the first phase of nationalization was "31".
5. In order to dissipate the fears of the private sector, Bhutto government announced a credit policy in "May 1972".
6. The second phase of nationalization began during Bhutto government in "1973".
7. In 1976, "flour milling, cotton ginning and rice husking" was/were nationalised by government which proved a severe blow to the private sector.
8. The nationalization of 1972 mainly affected the twenty families who amassed national wealth during Ayub's era. The target of the government was/were "Saigol, Habib and Dawood".
9. PPP government announced land reforms on "1 March, 1972".
10. During the first phase of nationalisation, in Bhutto's Government, the landholdings of irrigated land was limited to "150 acres".
11. During the second phase of nationalisation in 1977, the landholdings of irrigated land was limited to "100 acres".
12. Small landholders who had up to 12 acres of irrigated land or 25 acres of non-irrigated land were exempted from the payment of land

- revenue during Bhutto government in "November 1975".
13. The area that was nationalized by Bhutto Government on March 19, 1972 was "insurance business".
14. The number of companies that were nationalized on March 19, 1972 among which four were foreign was "43".
15. Bhutto Government established a company in November 1972 to look after the insurance business. The name of the company was "Life insurance Corporation of Pakistan".
16. During Bhutto government the first phase of education reforms was started in October 1972 in which education was made compulsory and free up to "class eight".
17. In the second phase of education reforms, during Bhutto period, education was made compulsory and free up to Matriculation. The second phase was announced in "1974".
18. Qadianis were declared non-Muslims in 1974
19. Bhutto visited Soviet Union to express Pakistan's desire to have friendly relations with USSR on "March 1972".
20. Due to the successful foreign policy of Bhutto, an important incident took place at Lahore in February 1974. The incident was "2nd conference of OIC was held".
21. The significant step of Bhutto Government in 1974 was a great satisfaction for religious parties. The step was "Qadianis were declared as non-Muslims".
22. The Constitution of 1973 was passed by the National Assembly during Bhutto's Government. The first general elections were held under the Constitution of 1973 in "1977".
23. The first General Elections under the 1973 constitution were held in 1977
24. The political party that got majority in the general elections of 1977 was "PPP".
25. Other political parties could not accept the complete success of PPP in the general elections of 1977, which resulted in the form of agitation in the country. "Zia-ul-Haq" the chief of army staff who took over Bhutto's Government due to this agitation.
26. LFO was promulgated by Yahya Khan on "30th March, 1970".
27. The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in "1970".
28. 2nd war between India & Pakistan remained from "3 to 17 Dec: 1971".
29. Last commander of Pak: in East Pak: was: "Abdullah Khan Naizi"
30. Fatima Bhutto daughter of Murtaza Bhutto.

31. PNSC established on "1st March 1979".
32. PTV started its colour transmission on "December 20th, 1976".
33. Pakistan signed PTBT in "1978".
34. Post of Commander-in-Chief changed to Chief of Staff in "1970".
35. Post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was created in "1976".
36. East Pakistan became Bangladesh on "16th Dec: 1971".
37. Simla Agreement signed b/w Bhutto and Indra Gandhi on "2nd July 1972".
38. The most significant aspect of the Simla Agreement of 1972 signed between India and Pakistan is that both agreed: "to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations".
39. Nationalization of educational institutions & industries started in "1972".
40. Nationalization of banks made in "1974".
41. Denationalization of banks was started on "9th January, 1991 (First MCB)".
42. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation established on "December 20, 1972".
43. Member of Islamabad District Public Safety Commission for Islamabad Capital Territory shall be elected for Three (3) years.
44. The voter age in Pakistan is 18 years.
45. When National Assembly and Senate are referred together, they are termed as Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament).
46. Majlis-e-Shoora is a body made up of National Assembly, Senate & President
47. Baluchistan High Court was the first to have a female Chief Justice
48. Baluchistan High Court was the first to have a female Chief Justice
49. Syeda Tahira Safdar (Chief Justice of Balochistan) is the first female chief justice of any high court in the history of Pakistan.
50. The only National Election held on non-party basis was in "1985".
51. Pakistan's plains are divided into two parts
52. PM under the 1973 constitution is the "head of the cabinet".
53. The first general elections under the 1973 constitution were held in "1977".
54. First biogas plant established in "1974".
55. Ahmadis were declared non-Muslims in "1974".
56. Steel Mill (USSR aided in Bin Qasim) founded in "1973".
57. Pakistan recognized Bangladesh in "1974".
58. Pakistan joined OIC in "1974".
59. Faiz Ahmed Faiz got "Lenin Prize".

60. Pakistan withdrew from SEATO in "1973"
61. Pakistan left CENTO in "March 1979".
62. The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in "1979".
63. Qadianis were declared as Non-Muslims during the government of Z.A Bhutto
64. Nizam-e-Mustafa Movement was launched in 1977

Zia Era

1. The third martial law was imposed in Pakistan on "5 July 1977".
2. The person who filed the writ petition in Supreme Court against the decision of Zia's taking over the Government of Bhutto, that was the violation of the Constitution of 1973 was "Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto".
3. "The action of Zia-ul-Haq was the 'necessity of time' and Zia's government is defacto government." It was the decision of court against the writ of Nusrat Bhutto Supreme Court declared this decision on "10th November 1977".
4. Although Zia's military regime was supposed to be the shortest one (90 days) but it turned out to be the longest Martial Law regime in Pakistan. The duration of Zia's military regime was "1977-1988".
5. General Zia succeeded Fazal Ellahi Chaudhry who was "Ex-President".
6. The legal set up under the Zia's martial law regime was established by Provisional Constitution Order (PCO) Zia issued PCO on "March, 1981".
7. According to PCO 1981 "Democracy will be restored and Representative institutions will be established in accordance with Islamic laws".
8. Zia banned all the activities of political parties under the PCO 1981, the person with whose consent political parties would be able to perform political activities was "President".
9. During Zia regime, only those parties were able to function which were registered with the Election Commission and were declared by the Commission to be eligible to participate in the elections by 11 October, 1979. The law was "PCO".
10. During Zia era the person who had the authority to ban the political party was "President".
11. The President Order No15 1981, on 24 December 1981 during the reign of Zia-ul-Haq

- nominated "Majlis-e-Shoora (Federal Council)".
12. For an Islamic judicial system, the Majlis-e-Shoora was established by Zia-ul-Haq. The number of members that were in Majlis-e-Shoora that was formally established in early 1992 was "350".
 13. The General Zia addressed to the Majlis-e-Shoora and announced his plan for transition of power from military to civilian rule on "12 August, 1983".
 14. Gen Zia-ul-Haq formed a special commission for an Islamic democratic system in the country. A well reputed scholar on Islam was made the head of this Commission. His name was "Maulan Zafar Ahmad Ansari".
 15. The amendments in the Constitution of 1973 were announced by the government of General Zia-ul-Haq, according to the constitution of "Presidential Order No.14 of 1985".
 16. Presidential Order (PO) No.14 of 1985 is "Armed forces will have no new constitutional role. Elections will be held on the basis of adult suffrage and A National Security Council will be established".
 17. The personalities who was/were be appointed by the president in accordance with PO No.14 of 1985 were "Prime Minister, Being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces he have the powers to appoint Joint Chief of Staff Committee and chiefs of staff of three armed forces and Provincial governors and Chief Election Commissioner".
 18. General Zia-ul-Haq's Presidential Order No.14 of 1985 has given the powers to President to "dissolve the National Assembly and To return a bill, already passed by parliament, for reconsideration by House".
 19. The local bodies' elections were held during Zia's reign in "1983".
 20. The elections of 1983 to the local bodies were held on the non-party basis. The term of these institutions was "4 years".
 21. Zia issued the referendum order in 1984. This referendum was held and he got immense victory on "19 December, 1984".
 22. Zia was elected as the President of Pakistan in the referendum of 1984 for a period of "5 years".
 23. After the referendum, Zia announced general elections in the country. These elections were held on adult franchise and on "one man vote" basis on "February 25, 1985".
 24. Pakistan Muslim League emerged as the major party in the elections of 1985. Pagara supported candidates won forty-two for the 237 seats of NA. However, the numbers of seats won by PPP were "36".
 25. The joint session of National Assembly and the Senate was held in which Zia-ul-Haq took oath as the President of Pakistan for the next five years. The session was held on "23 March, 1985".
 26. The person, to whom Gen. Zia appointed as the Prime Minister in the joint session of National Assembly and Senate on 23 March, 1985, who took oath of his office at the same day was "Muhammad Khan Junejo".
 27. Junejo introduced the 8th Amendment to the National Assembly on 30th September, 1985. It was unanimously approved by the senate on "30 September, 1985".
 28. After the appointment of General Zia as the president, the Martial Law was lifted in Pakistan on "30 December, 1985".
 29. After lifting the Martial Law, General Zia appointed the governors of four provinces. The governor of Punjab was "Makhdoom Sajid Hussain Qureshi".
 30. The MQM was established during the reign of "Zia-ul-Haq".
 31. By the establishment of MQM ethnic crises in the country flared up. The basic purpose behind creating ethnic crises through MQM was "To counter the PPP's force in Sindh".
 32. The Qjri Camp, situated between Islamabad and Rawalpindi, received a unique and severe shower of weapons which jolted the whole area. The incident took place on "10th April, 1988".
 33. Prime Minister Junejo held an inquiry committee which was advised to submit its report within ten days for the incident of Qjri Camp. According to the report of that committee, the person who was accused for the disaster was "Chief of ISI, General Akhtar Abdul Rehman".
 34. The report of the inquiry committee created a serious conflict between Prime Minister and army. Sensing Junejo's intensions of dismissing General Akhtar Abdul Rehman and General Hamid Gul. Therefore, President Zia-ul-Haq dissolved the Junejo government on "29 May, 1988".
 35. Junejo did not challenge the dissolution of his government and assemblies in the court of law. "Haji Mohammad Shari" was the member of dissolved Assembly who filed a petition in the Lahore High Court to challenge the dissolution of the assembly. The Court, held the decision unsustainable in law but did not

- restore the Junejo government on the plea that the nation was mentally prepared for the elections, later, the Supreme Court upheld the decision of LHC
36. Pakistan joined NAM in "1979".
 37. Pakistan joined PTBT in "1978".
 38. Pakistan joined SAARC in "1985".
 39. Hudood ordinance was enforced on "10th Feb. 1979".
 40. Dr. Abdul Salam awarded Nobel Prize in Physics in "1979".
 41. A C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia, Gen. Akhtar Abdul Rehman and some other senior officers of the army and the US ambassador to Pakistan, crashed and all the passengers were killed. The accident took place on "17 August, 1988".
 42. The name of the US ambassador to Pakistan who was killed with General Zia in C-130 plane was "Arnold Rafael".
 43. The plane C-130 crashed on 17 August, 1988 "Near Bahawalpur".
 44. After the death of General Zia, the person who became the acting President of Pakistan was "Ghulam Ishaq Khan".
 45. Zakat & Ushr ordinance was promulgated in "1980".
 46. Wafaqi Mohtasib was created in "1983".
 47. 8th amendment was introduced in "1985".
 48. General Zia lifted Martial Law on "30th December, 1985".
 49. Nuclear cooperation pact with China was made on "15th September 1986".
 50. Ojhra camp incident occurred during the reign of Muhammad Khan Junejo
 51. President Gen. Zia-ul-Haq and other senior Army Generals were killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur August 17, 1988.
5. In the elections of 1998, the numbers of seats IJI won from National Assembly and Provincial Assembly were "7NA and 3PA".
6. Benazir Bhutto was nominated as the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the elections of 1988. Benazir took oath as Prime Minister on "1st December 1988".
7. The presidential election was held in 1988 on "12 December 1988".
8. The person who contested for the Presidential elections held in 1988 was "Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan".
9. Ghulam Ishaq won the presidential elections of 1988 in which he was supported by both IJI and PPP. The number of votes Ghulam Ishaq Khan got against 91 of Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was "348".
10. "Dissolution of Balochistan's Assembly" was the first significant event of the Benazir Bhutto's Government.
11. "Gen. Muhammad Musa" was the governor of Balochistan who dissolved the PA within two weeks of the government coming into power.
12. The Baluchistan High Court declared the dissolution of Balochistan as illegal and revived the assembly. The event happened on "January 1989".
13. On "8th Constitutional Amendment" became instrument of the sacking of the Benazir Government.
14. Benazir Government was dismissed by the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on various charges on "6 August 1990".
15. The person who was appointed as the caretaker prime minister of Pakistan after the first dismissal of Benazir Bhutto was "Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi".
16. After the end of Benazir government elections were held on "24 October, 1990".

Benazir's First Era

1. The elections for National and provincial assemblies were held in 1988 on "16th and 19th November".
2. The results of the elections of 16, and 19 November 1988 were shocking. "General Tikka Khan, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Pir Sahib of Pagara" were political leader(s) who demolished during those elections.
3. "PPP" party won the elections in the rural areas of Sindh while MQM won the election in the urban areas of Sindh in the elections of 1988.
4. IJI got impressive victory in the elections of 1988 in "Punjab".

Nawaz Sharif's First Term

1. In the elections of 1990, including PML, IJI had alliance with "Jamiat-ul-Ulema Islam, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Pakistan and Jamiat-ul-Mushaikh".
2. In the elections of 1990 the PDA consisted of "PPP, Tehnik-e-Ishtiqal and Tehnik-e-Nifaz-Fiq-e-Jafria".
3. The number of seats PPP won of National Assembly in the elections of 1990 was "46".
4. The number of seats PPP secured of Punjab Assembly in the elections of 1990 were "13".
5. The number of seats National Assembly won by IJI, under the leadership of Nawaz Sharif were "105".

6. In Punjab Assembly, the number of seats IJI secured in the elections of 1990 was "208".
7. IJI was able to form Government in the centre after the decisive victory in the elections of 1990. But they decided to take along other non-IJI groups and included them in the federal cabinet. The party/parties included in the federal cabinet were "MQM and JUP".
8. An important party of IJI that did not join the government in 1990 was "Jamaal-e-Islami".
9. Mian Nawaz Sharif was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1990. IJI parliamentary group elected him Prime Minister on 6 November 1990. He defeated his rival who could only secure 39 votes by "153 votes".
10. Nawaz Sharif adopted the policy of liberalisation to achieve the objectives of economic development. The prominent feature(s) of his programme was "Privatization, Deregulation and Decontrol & liberalization".
11. Initially 115 industrial units were privatized by Nawaz Government. The number of units privatized during the year of 1991-92 was "35".
12. During the years of 1992-93, 28 units were privatized. It did include two commercial banks. The names of the banks were "Allied Bank, MCB".
13. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in 1991.
14. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced the construction of Motorway. The section of Motorway that was chosen to be constructed in the first phase was "Islamabad-Lahore".
15. Motorway from Islamabad to Lahore was a six-lane. Its length was "339 km".
16. The reasons of the beginning of the power tussle between Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and president Ghulam Ishaq Khan were "Appointment of Chief of Army Staff".
17. The chief of army staff during the Government of Mian Nawaz Sharif was "Gen. Asif Nawaz".
18. After the death of General Asif Nawaz the tussle between Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Ishaq Khan was started for the appointment of new COAS. He was died on "8th January 1993".
19. President ignored the discretion of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. The person who was appointed as COAS by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan was "General Abdul-Wahed Kakar".
20. Due to the antagonism between Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Prime Minister

Nawaz Sharif addressed the nation and levelled charges against president. The event happened on "17th April 1993".

21. On 18th April 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Nawaz Sharif's Government. The new elections were held according to the announcement of President on "14 July 1993".
22. The caretaker prime minister after the removal of Nawaz Sharif's government was "Balkh Sher Mazan".
23. Nawaz Sharif challenged in the court the dissolution of his government and Supreme Court declared the dissolution illegal. But eventually due to conspiracies Nawaz Sharif had to resign and he also dissolved the assembly. The caretaker Prime Minister after the dissolution of Government by Nawaz Sharif himself was "Moeen Qureshi".
24. The caretaker president of Pakistan after Ghulam Ishaq Khan was "Wasim Sajjad".
25. From "1990-93" the duration of the Government of Nawaz Sharif in the 1st term.

Benazir's Second Term

1. The party that came into rule in the general elections of 1993 was "PPP".
2. The general election for National Assembly was held on 6 October, 1993. The date on which provincial election of 1993 was held was "9th October".
3. The number of seats of National Assembly PML(N) got in the elections of 1993 was "86".
4. The number of seats of National Assembly PPP won in the elections of 1993 was "72".
5. In provincial elections of 1993, the number of seats PML(N) won in the Punjab was "100".
6. In provincial elections of 1993, in Sindh PML(N) won "8 seats".
7. In NWFP, PML(N) won 15 seats in the elections of 1993. The number of seats it won in Baluchistan was "6".
8. The number of seats PPP won in Punjab in the elections of 1993 was "94".
9. PPP won 58 seats in Sindh, 3 seats in Balochistan in the elections of 1993. The number of seats PPP won in NWFP was "none".
10. PML(J) won 18 seats in Punjab, 22 seats in NWFP and 4 seats in Balochistan in the elections of 1993. The number of seats it secured in Sindh was "none".
11. PPP formed the government in the centre in 1993 with party coalition of "PML(J)".

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12. Benazir Bhutto took oath of the office of prime minister for the second time on "16th October".
13. PPP formed the government, with its allies, after the elections of 1993 in the province/provinces of "Sindh and Punjab".
14. PML(N) formed the government in 1993 with the provinces of "Balochistan and NWFP".
15. After the formation of government in the centre in 1993, presidential elections were held. PPP's representative for the office of president was Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari. The person who contested for this office from the side of PML(N) was "Wasim Sajjad".
16. Wasim Sajjad lost the presidential election of 1993. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari got 274 votes. However, Wasim Sajjad got "168 votes".
17. During the reign of Benazir law and order situation became worse. The area/areas that were worst affected during her period were "Karachi and Malakand".
18. The main reason of Benazir's fall was "She ridiculed the judgement of Supreme Court, She could not control law and order situation and She was involved in corruption".
19. Due to tense situation Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari was forced to dissolve the assembly. Name the "Jamaal-e-Islami" party that gave sit-in (Dharna) in front of the National Assembly to force the president to dissolve the parliament.
20. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari dissolved Benazir's government by using the powers under the article 58(2b) of the Constitution on "5th November, 1996".
21. According to the announcement of the President Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari, new elections were held on "2nd February 1997".
22. The acting Prime Minister of Pakistan after the second time dissolution of Benazir's government in 1996 was "Malik Mairaj Khalid".
23. The duration of the second term of Benazir government was "1993-96".

Nawaz Sharif's Second Term

1. The party/parties that got decisive victory in National Assembly and provincial assemblies in the election of 1997 was "PML(N)".
2. PPP appeared as a largest party in Sindh in 1997 election, with lesser number of seats, that is why could not form government in Sindh. The party/parties that formed

- government in Sindh were "PML(N) and MQM".
3. The party that formed the government in Punjab after the elections of 1997 was "PML(N)".
4. Nawaz Sharif took oath of the office of prime minister for the second time on "13 February".
5. A big achievement of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in 1997 was "Scrapping of the 8th amendment".
6. Prime Minister started a movement to pay back the debts of the country by raising the slogan of "Qarz Utaro Muik Sanwaro".
7. When Nawaz Sharif came into power for the second time in 1997, he declared his priority of "Economic revival and Accountability of the corrupt".
8. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif announced that his government is going to demolish the power of president to dissolve the National Assembly under the eight amendments on "March 31, 1997".
9. The Bill of 13th Amendment regarding the dissolution of the power of president under 8th Amendment was tabled and passed by the both houses of parliament on "April 1, 1997".
10. The article(s) of the Constitution that was/were deleted by the 13th amendment were "15 (2b), 112 (2b) and 243".
11. "Appointment of chief of the army staff" was power of the president that was taken away by the amendment of the article 243 of Constitution.
12. Due to the 13th Amendment of the Constitution, the power of the governors that was snatched was "Dissolution of provincial assembly".
13. During the reign of Nawaz Sharif, 14th Amendment in constitution was very instrumental. It was meant to end the most loathsome political. The activities were "Horse trading and Floor crossing".
14. When the Anti-defection Bill was tabled in the parliament, it was passed by 76 members. The number of members voted against it was "none".
15. "D-8" was the international organization that was formed during the second period of Nawaz Sharif.
16. "Neemettin Erbakan" was the name of the Prime Minister of Turkey who presented the idea of D-8.
17. Pakistan's first motorway was completed on "26th November 1997".
18. The duration of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's national education policy was "1999-2010".

19. On "26" May 1998 during the second reign of Nawaz Sharif Pakistan became a declared nuclear power by exploding atomic bomb
20. On 20 February 1999 the Prime Minister who visited Pakistan during the government of Nawaz Sharif was "Atal Bihari Vajpayee"
21. Atal Bihari Vajpayee during his visit to Pakistan on 20th February 1999 "inaugurated Delhi-Lahore bus service"
22. From 20-21 February 1999 Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee visited Pakistan. Leaders of Pakistan and India discussed all the issues including Kashmir. They decided to solve their problems. This decision is known in the history as "Lahore Declaration"
23. In year 1999 do Kargil conflict took place between India and Pakistan
24. India tested its Agni-II missile which started the missile race in Asia. This missile was tested on "11th April 1999"
25. In response to India's test of Agni-II, Pakistan tested its Ghauri-II missile during period of Nawaz Sharif government on "15th April 1999"
26. After testing Ghauri II, Pakistan tested another surface to surface missile whose range was 600 km. The name of the missile was "Shaheen"
27. The Government of Nawaz Sharif was dissolved by the chief of army staff General Pervez Musharraf on "12th October 1999"
28. Chagai is the code name of five simultaneous underground nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan at 15-15 hrs PST on 28 May 1998. The tests were performed at Ras Koh Hills in the Chagai District of Balochistan Province. Chagai I was Pakistan's first public test of nuclear weapons
29. "Yaume Takbeer" in Pakistan is celebrated on 28 May

Pervaiz Musharaf Era

1. After sacking Nawaz Sharif's government, Pervez Musharraf took office of "Chief Executive"
2. General Pervez Musharraf became the President of Pakistan on 20th June, 2001. The sitting President before Pervez Musharraf was "Rafique Tarar"
3. Rafiq Tarar, a senator of PML(N) became the President of Pakistan on "July 1998"
4. Agra Summit is the chief event of Musharraf's government. He went to India for four days on "12th July 2001"

5. Pervez Musharraf and Vajpayee met at Agra and no decision could be taken by the two parties due to the rigid policy of Indian Government on "16th July 2001"
6. "Terrorist attacks on WTO & Pentagon on 11 September" incident in 2001 that changed the scenario of the world politics in which Pakistan became one of the most important countries in the world
7. After the 11 September attack, USA decided to launch a war against terrorism and Pakistan decided to support this war. The date when US and Britain launched war on Afghanistan due to the suspicion that the country was involved in attacks on USA was "11 October"
8. Pakistan played the role of front line state in the war of USA against terrorism. Pakistan public was not in favour of US military action on Afghanistan in the region. Pakistan Government's help of USA against Afghanistan infuriated the public of Pakistan. The date when General Pervez Musharraf addressed the nation and tried to convince public was "18th September"
9. To prove himself democratic, President Musharraf decided to hold referendum to seek the opinion of public about his staying in power for another five years. On "30th April 2002" the referendum that was held in which President Musharraf was declared successful
10. The conference of 15 Asian nations (A15) was held in Kazakhstan for the elimination of terrorism on "6th June 2002"
11. In the conference of Kazakhstan, countries including Pakistan and India were urged to take measures for separatist movements. The city of Kazakhstan where this meeting was held was Astanay
12. In Astanay Conference Pakistan was represented by "President Pervez Musharraf"
13. President Pervez Musharraf 80 constitutional amendments which gave more power to president than the prime minister. The amendments were National Assembly's seats were increased from 207 to 267 members. Strength of Senate was increased by 100 members and women representation was increased in assemblies
14. If the President found the prime minister and his cabinet inefficient he can replaced the present prime minister and his cabinet with another cabinet and a member of National Assembly as prime minister. This major Amendment was introduced in Article "58"
15. By Legal Framework Order Pervez Musharraf government increased NWFP Assembly's

- seats from 80 to 130, in Sindh's from 100 to 171 seats, in Balochistan's from 40 to 67 seats, and in Punjab's from 240 to "390"
16. For the removal of the president of Pakistan each vote of the senate will be considered two to prove the authority of senate in the removal of President. This amendment was proposed in the constitution as the article of "47"
17. Musharraf's government proposed amendments in the Constitution of 1973 under the title of "Establishment of Sustainable Federal Democracy Package"
18. First general elections were held during Pervez Musharraf reign on "10 October 2002"
19. Pervez Musharraf took oath for his second five years term on "16 November 2002"
20. Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain became the Prime Minister of Pakistan in June 2004 after Zafarullah Khan Jamali
21. The first chief justice removed from his office in Pakistan was Justice Ifkhar Muhammad Chaudhry
22. The Musharraf government removed the Justice Ifkhar Muhammad Chaudhry from his office under the Article 208(2), and Article 208(5)(b)
23. On 1 November 2007, Musharraf declared a state of emergency in Pakistan, the constitution of the country was suspended by the Musharraf and Chief Justice Chaudhry Ifkhar and several other judges were removed from their offices
24. Pervez Musharraf took oath for his second five years term on "16 November 2002"
25. President Musharraf's Legal Framework Order (LFO) was largely incorporated into the constitution with a few changes into 17th Amendment
26. 17th Amendment is the reversal of the effects of the "Thirteenth Amendment"
27. President Pervez Musharraf resigned from his post on "18 August 2008"
28. Recent earthquake of October 2005 was result of tectonic dislocation
29. The 17th amendment got ratified by the President after getting passed by both houses of Majlis-e-Shura on "Dec.31 2003"
30. The local government system under the devolution of power plan 2001 was inaugurated in "Aug 14 2001"
31. Musharraf announced his resignation on 18 Aug 2008

Zardari Era

1. Ninth general elections were held on "18th

- February 2008"
2. "Pakistan People's Party", the political party got maximum seats in ninth general elections 2008
3. "Pakistan People's Party" the political party formed government after ninth general elections 2008
4. "Yousaf Raza Gilani" became the Prime Minister after ninth general elections 2008
5. Asif Ali Zardari became the "12th" president of Pakistan
6. "Tayyab Erdogan" was the Turkish PM who conferred Nishan-e-Pakistan by Govt. of Pakistan
7. "Hussain Haqqani" was the Pakistan's Ambassador to United State
8. Total US aid "US\$ 7.5 billion" would flow to Pakistan under Kerry Lugar bill over the five years
9. "Chenab" river Baghliar Dam is being constructed by Indians
10. Mahmood Abbas, president of Palestine visited Pakistan on "Feb 10 2010"
11. "Pakistan" is the second most polluted country in the world
12. Pak Turk International School and College is located at Chak Shahzad
13. Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 is the full name of Kerry Lugar Bill
14. Under Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 "\$ 1.5 billion annually" USA provide Pakistan
15. Pakistan would get "5 years" the US aid under Kerry Lugar bill
16. Dr. Muhammad Khosa elected as the Chief Minister of Punjab on "11th April 2008"
17. Nawab Aslam Raisani became the Chief Minister of Baluchistan on "12th April 2008"
18. General Pervez Musharraf resigned as the President of Pakistan on "18th August 2008"
19. Asif Ali Zardari took oath as "12th" President of Pakistan on "9th September 2008"
20. Dr. Qadri was released by the Islamabad High Court on "9th February 2009"
21. Nizam-e-Adal Regulation 2009 is passed by the National Assembly on "13 April 2009"
22. NWFP Governor Owais Ahmed Ghani signs the Nizam-e-Adal Regulation formally enforcing Shariah rule in Swat and five other northern districts on "April 15 2009"
23. Military operation against Taliban was started in Swat on "May 6 2009"
24. 17 Member bench of SC has declared NRO null & void and unconstitutional all cases withdrawn under NRO reopen with immediate

- effect on "16th December 2009".
- China sent a Telecommunication satellite PAK-IR into orbit for Pakistan in "2011"
 - According to ICC the best umpire of year 2009 was "Aleem Dar"
 - Rah-e-Rasat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in "Swat".

- Rah-e-Nijat Operation was started by Army of Pakistan in "South Waziristan"
- 54 "Mehdi Shah" was elected first Chief Minister of Gilgit Baltistan
- "Quaid-e-Azam" administered the oath of office to Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan

CURRENT ERA AND BACKGROUND

- Last General elections were held in Pakistan on Wednesday 25 July, 2018
- Ms. Yasmin Lari, a recipient of Sitara-e-Imtiaz, is a famous name in the field of Architecture
- Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf got maximum seats in ninth general elections 2018
- Imran Ahmed Khan Niazi is the 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan
- In election 2018 Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf bagged 16,903,702 votes (31.82%)
- In election 2018 Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf won 116 seats
- In election 2018 Pakistan Muslim League (N) got 12,934,589 votes (24.35%)
- In election 2018 Pakistan Muslim League (N) won 64 seats
- The 15th National Assembly of Pakistan took oath on August 13, 2018
- Imran Khan assumed office of prime minister on 18 August 2018
- Chinese president Xi Jinping visited Pakistan from 20 to 21 April 2015
- The word CPEC stands for China Pakistan Economic Corridor
- China Pakistan Economic Corridor's (CPEC) total length is 2442 km
- Pakistan China Economic Corridor will be fully operational by 2030
- Khuzdar-Basima Road N-30 CPEC project under road infrastructure total length is 110 Km
- Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Section) project under CPEC project total length is 392 km
- CPEC started with \$46 billion budget At present CPEC budget has grown up to \$62 Billion
- The under-construction China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) will connect Gwadar Port in Pakistan
- The CPEC will connect Pakistan to the city of Kashgar in China
- The CPEC (from Gwadar to Kashgar) is about 3,000 km long
- The CPEC is a network of highways, railways and pipelines to transport Electricity and Gas

- from Gwadar to China along with other electricity production projects in different parts of Pakistan
- China imports 60% of oil from Persian Gulf
 - With the completion of CPEC, the distance for this import will reduce from 16,000 km to a mere 5,000 km
 - Establishment of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) was first proposed by Chinese Premier Li Keqiang
 - CPEC was proposed in March 2013 Chinese Premier Li Keqiang during his visit to Pakistan
 - The CPEC is proposed project of linking Kashgar in northwest China with Gwadar Port on Arabian Sea coastline in Baluchistan
 - CPEC project was approved on July 5, 2013
 - The length of tunnel which was constructed between Kashgar in northwest China with Gwadar port on Arabian Sea coastline is 200 km long
 - The then PM Nawaz Sharif visited Beijing during the project Gwadar Port
 - In December 2013, China committed \$6.5 billion for the construction of a major nuclear power project
 - The construction of project power nuclear was proposed in Karachi
 - In May 2014, another agreement was signed to supplement Orange Line metro train project in Lahore
 - The Orange Line train project is worth \$1.27 billion
 - The CPEC agreement was signed between two countries in November 2014
 - Chinese firms started work on six mega power projects in Gilgit-Baltistan such as Dassu, Phandar, Bashu Harpo, Yaibo to tackle Pakistan's energy crisis
 - Investments by China will boost Pakistan's \$274 billion GDP by over 15 %
 - CPEC investing \$1,302 million million in Quaid-e-Azam 1000MW Solar Park
 - Quaid-e-Azam 1000MW Solar Park project is started in Bahawalpur
 - CPEC includes \$ 33 billion worth energy projects such as coal, solar, hydroelectric

power projects.

- The energy project by CPEC would inject 10,400 MW electricity in the national grid by 2017/18, and hydro power projects.
- Under the CPEC the length of fiber optic cable from Xingjiang to Rawalpindi is 1240 km long
- Total capacity of Energy Projects enlisted in CPEC project are 11590 Megawatt
- Two 660MW Coal-fired Power Plants are being installed at Port Qasim Karachi
- The newly constructed Bhikki Power Plant power generating capacity is 1180 Megawatt
- Kohala Hydel Project, Azad Jammu Kashmir is of 1100 MW capacity
- Under CPEC project Khuzdar-Basima Road (N-30) road infrastructure's total length is 100 Km
- Peshawar-Karachi Motorway (Multan-Sukkur Section) project's, under CPEC project, total length is 392 KM
- China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are currently under construction throughout Pakistan. Originally valued at \$46 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2017
- CPEC is the main plank of Chinese President Xi Jinping's Belt and Road Initiative
- Gwadar Port forms the crux of the CPEC project, as it is envisaged to be the link between China's ambitious One Belt, One Road project, and its 21st Century Maritime Silk Road project
- General Raheel Shareef replaced General Ashfaq Pervez Kiyani as the leader of the army on "November 28 2013"
- General Qamar Javed Bajwa is the 10th and current Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army
- General Qamar Javed Bajwa was commissioned in 1980 in the 16th Battalion of the Baloch Regiment. Prior to his appointment as the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan Army, he served at the Army GHQ as the Inspector General of the Training and Evaluation from 22 September 2015 to 29 November 2016 and as field commander of the X Corps from 14 August 2013 to 22 September 2015 which is responsible for the area along the Line of Control at Kashmir. In addition, he served as a Brigadier in the UN mission in Congo and as a brigade commander in 2007
- Law firm providing Service for Panama papers is "Mossack Fonseca".
- "Jurgen Mossack & Ramon Fonseca" are the founders of Panama Papers

- Mossack Fonseca was founded in "1977"
- Panama paper compiled data from 1970 to 2015 pertaining to "214,000" offshore companies
- Panama papers reveal the offshore holdings of "220" Pakistani's
- After Panama papers emergence in April 2016 "Industry minister of Spain and Prime minister of Iceland" politician(s) has resigned
- Initially, Opposition has called for investigation of Panama scandal through "a commission headed by chief justice of Pakistan and Forensic audit"
- Jamaat Islami to protest against corruption in Panama leaks at "Punjab Assembly Lahore" on 24th April 2016
- After being kept for 5 years Mumtaz Qadri was hanged in Adiala jail Rawalpindi on "29th Feb 2016"
- After three years travel ban Former president Gen (retired) Pervez Musharraf flew to Dubai on "18th March 2016"
- Purpose of visit of Former president Gen (retired) Pervez Musharraf to Dubai was "Backbone treatment"
- A Suicide bomb hit Lahore badly on 27th March 2016 causes 75 casualties at "Gulshan-e-Iqbal Park"
- Deadly bombing in Lahore targeted "Christian Community" as claimed by Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan
- Bhikki power plant is being constructed at Shekhpura District carrying capacity of "1180MW" electricity
- Bhikki power plant inaugurated on 9th October 2015 is based on "Liquefied Natural Gas"
- Orange line metro train is being constructed in Lahore which is expected to be completed in 2017 comprised of "27 1KM" distance
- Passenger capacity of orange metro line train upon being operational is "250,000 Daily"
- Tentative cost of orange line metro project is "\$1.6 Billion"
- Senior vice chairman of PPP Makhdoom Ameen Faheem died at the age of 78 years on "21st Nov 2015"
- Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy has won 2nd consecutive Oscar award for his film "A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness"
- "Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy" individual has been included in the 100 most influential persons of the world, 2016
- Screen of "Girl in the River" held at "PM office" on 22nd February, 2016.

76. After 5 years of kidnapping Shahbaz Taseer rescued from "Balochistan".
77. Shahbaz Taseer son of Late Salman Taseer rescued with the special efforts of CTD and Secret Services on "8th March 2016".
78. Pope Francis has accepted the invitation of Pakistani delegation to visit Pakistan later this year, delegation comprised of "Sardar Yousaf & Kamran Michael".
79. Domestic payment scheme introduced by Pakistan on 5th April 2016 named as "PayPak".
80. Pakistan became the "26th" country in the world to have her own domestic payment scheme.
81. Seven's years old Pakistani student "Muhammad AbouHafs" won gold medal in ICAS exams 2016.
82. Pakistani cameraman was "Haider Ali" awarded the Rory Peck Award 2015-16 in London on Wednesday 16th November.
83. Haider Ali won the award for his camerawork in the documentary "Pakistan's Hidden Shame".
84. In Asia Pacific ICT awards 2015-16 Pakistan represented "22" technology products out of 197 products.
85. Pakistan and India have represented Asia-Pacific Group "4" times together.
86. "3" medals Pakistan have won in Asia Pacific ICT awards 2015-16.
87. First ever global humanitarian award 2016 won by "Aman" foundation in sharing with other three foundations.
88. Chaiman's of the Aman foundation are "FayeezaNaqvi&AriNaqvi".
89. First ever Pakistani Women elected as a member of High-Level Panel of the UN Secretary-General on Women's Economic Empowerment is "Fiza Farhan".
90. 2016 Influential Leader Award by the Association to Advance Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB) winner is "Fiza Farhan".
91. Entrepreneur's Achievement Award 2016 winner is "Fiza Farhan".
92. According to the Hindu marriage bill 2016 every Hindu marriage will be registered according to the "Age should be 18 years or above, Parties to marriage are able to give consent and At least two witnesses are present at the time of the solemnisation and registration of marriage" conditions.
93. First ever bone marrow transplant in Pakistan is going to be performed at "Children Hospital", Lahore in July, 2016.
94. Over 170 world leaders gathered at the United Nations headquarters in New York to sign the Paris agreement on climate change on "22nd April 2016".
95. "Interior Minister ChoudhryNisar Ali Khan" has signed Paris agreement in climate change from Pakistan.
96. The target date for the Paris agreement to begin is "2020".
97. Government of Sindh has decided to extend Rangers special powers for "90 Days" from 03rd May 2016 onward.
98. Dolphin Force to check street crimes has become operational from 25th march 2016 in the city of "Lahore".
99. Dolphin Force has been established in collaboration with "Turkey".
100. "Maunius" president have visited Pakistan recently to strengthen bilateral relations in political, economic and other fields.
101. "M-8" motorway has been inaugurated by PM Nawaz Sharif and General Raheel Sharif jointly on Feb 03, 2016.
102. The 193KM M-8 Motorway is routed from Gawadar to "Hoshab".
103. TAPI (Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India) project has been started by Asian Development Bank on "13th Dec 2015" and expected to be completed on 2019.
104. TAPI is a gas pipe line agreement starting from Turkmenistan to India consists of "1814KM".
105. Indian spy having relations with RAW captured in Baluchistan on 03rd March 2016 named as "KulbhushanYadav".
106. Coordination code used by Indian spy for communication purpose is "Monkey".
107. Kulbhushan Yadav entered in Pakistan via Iran and stayed in Pakistan for "14" years.
108. Kulbhushan Yadav a former navy commander has been living under the identity of "Hussain Mubarak Patel".
109. Sultan Azlan Shah Cup 2016 hosted by Malaysia had been won by "Australia".
110. In 25th Sultan Azlan Shah Cup 2016 Pakistan stood at the position of "5th".
111. "9" number of Sultan Azlan Shah Cups won by Australia.
112. Punjab Assembly has approved marriage function bill on 14th April 2016 by imposing "No one is allowed to explode crackers, Restricts displaying dowry and Programme limited to one dish" conditions.
113. Anti-dengue day has been observed on "6th April 2016".

114. ICC T20 World cup, 2016 (male) has been hosted by India and won by "West Indies".
115. ICC T20 World cup, 2016 (female) has been hosted by India and won by "West Indies".
116. ICC T20 World cup, 2020 will be hosted by "Australia".
117. CC Cricket world cup, 2019 will be hosted by "England".
118. Recently selected Capitan of Pakistan T20 cricket team is "Sarfaraz Ahmad".
119. Newly elected Chief Selector of Pakistan Cricket team is "Inzamam-ul-Haq".
120. "264 runs" scored in the limited over match (ODI) by any individual are (Rohit Sharma-India)
121. Fastest century scored in test cricket is scored by Brendon MacCullum on just "54 balls".
122. Asia Cup 2016 held from 24th Feb 2016 to 6th march 2016 at Bangladesh has been won by "India".
123. First T20 League namely PSL was arranged by Pakistan from 4th Feb, 2016 to 23rd Feb 2016 at "Dubai & UAE".
124. Winner team of first season of Pakistan Super league was "Islamabad United".
125. Deaf ICC Championship 2016 held from March 7 to 15, 2016 in UAE has been won by "Pakistan".
126. Current president of ICC is "Zaheer Abbas".
127. After defeat in ICC T20 World cup, 2016 Pakistan's currently stands at "7th" position.
128. "West Indies" nation holding most number of T20 world Cups.
129. "5" teams were there in first edition of PSL 2016.
130. 303. The Gwadar port is situated right next to the strategic "Strait of Hormuz".
131. 94. Fourth Nuclear Security Summit 2016 was held at "Washington DC" from March 31 to 01 April 2016.
132. 95. "Mr. Tariq Fatemi" was the representative of Pakistan at Nuclear Security Summit 2016.
133. 96. 19th SAARC Summit is scheduled to be held on September 2016 at "Islamabad".
134. PM of India Narendar Modi visited Pakistan long with the delegation of 120 persons on "25th Dec 2015".
135. A JIT comprised of five members had visited Pathankot Air base in India on 29th march 2016 is headed by "Muhammad Tahir Rai".
136. The president of China on his visit to Pakistan signed development projects of "\$46" worth billions.
137. The proposed Motorway from Gawadar to Kashghar is about "3000" km.
138. Under CPEC agreement funds will be provided to Pakistan by Chinese banks at a concessional rate of "1.6%".
139. A network of pipelines to transport LNG and oil including a pipeline between Gwadar and Nawabshah to transport gas from Iran will cost "\$2.5 Billion".
140. Approximately "\$33 Billion" expected to be invested in energy sector projects, power generation assumes an important role in the CPEC project.
141. "10,400MW" of energy generating capacity is to be developed between 2018 and 2020 as part of the corridor's "Early Harvest" projects.
142. China will grant Pakistan "\$230 Million" to construct a new international airport in Gwadar which is to be operational by December 2017.
143. As part of infrastructure projects worth approx. \$11billion, a long motorway "1100 KM" will be constructed between Karachi and Lahore.
144. Gwadar specific development loans amounting to \$757 million will be granted under CPEC agreement at a special interest rate of "0%".
145. National Security Adviser is "Sartaj Aziz".
146. Aitzaz Hasan was a Pakistani school boy who sacrificed his life while preventing a suicide bomber from entering his school of 2,000 students belonged to "Ibrahimzai village of Hangu".
147. MalalaYousafzai is a Pakistani school pupil belonged to "Mingora in the Swat District".
148. On Malala's 16th birthday MalalaYousafzai Day was celebrated on "July 12, 2013".
149. The government of Pakistan prepared "The National Internal Security Policy (NISP) 2014-18" that will initially cost the exchequer almost "Rs32 billion".
150. NISP 2014-18 seeks to set up some new institutions and strengthen some of the old ones, including the "NACTA, Counter Terrorism Department (CTD) and Civil Armed Forces Headquarters" and Rapid Response Force".
151. "Directorate of Internal Security (DIS)" would be established under the NACTA to coordinate the intelligence and operational work of all civilian and military agencies to effectively counter terrorism.
152. Most of the electricity in Pakistan is produced by "Thermal Power".
153. To the south of Pakistan lies "The Arabian Sea".
154. RekoDiq is a mining project in Pakistan for "copper reserves".

155. The Boundary between Azad Kashmir and Occupied Kashmir is called "Control Line".
156. The Karakoram Highway links China and Pakistan through "Khunjerab Pass".
157. Loralai is a district of "Balochistan".
158. Gwadar Port is in the province of "Balochistan".
159. Kalabagh Dam is proposed to be built on "Indus River".
160. Financial year of Pakistan closes on "June 30".
161. Pakistan shares its borders with "4" neighboring countries.
162. The length of Pak-Afghan border (Durand Line) is "2252KM".
163. Population wise, Pakistan's position in the world is "6th".
164. The number of districts in the Punjab province is "36".
165. Baluchistan was given the status of province in "1970".
166. Apart from Senate and National Assembly; "President", is another component of Pakistan's parliament.
167. The number of High Courts in Pakistan is "5".
168. The Command and Staff College of Pakistan army is situated at "Quetta".
169. "Herald" is not a "daily".
170. "Coal" is the most important mineral of Pakistan; in terms of its reserves.
171. "Bhangra, Jhoomer and Ludd" is not a folk dance.
172. The most widely spoken language in Pakistan is "Urdu".
173. Masjid Mahabat Khan is located at "Peshawar".
174. Hanna Lake is located in "Baluchistan".
175. The Urban-Rural population ratio in Pakistan is "30:70".
176. "Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif" is the foreign minister of Pakistan.
177. After Karachi and Lahore, "Faisalabad" is the biggest city of Pakistan, in term of population.
178. "Wheat" is not a Kharif Crop.
179. Pakistan's share in global export is "1%".
180. In "2010", NWFP was named Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
181. The national flower of Pakistan is "Jasmine".
182. 147. Financial year of Pakistan closes on "June 30".
183. Pakistan has become "7 times" non-permanent member of Security Council.
184. Pakistan and India have represented Asia-Pacific Group "4" times together.

185. "Hingol" is the largest, river of Baluchistan.
186. Pakistan shares its borders with "4" neighboring countries.
187. Karachi is among the top populous "5" cities of the World.
188. Warsak Dam has been built on River "Kabul".
189. "Manora" is the largest island of Pakistan near Karachi.
190. "Pakistan" is the country with the most troops serving for UN peacekeeping.
191. 156. Pakistan joined UN peacekeeping for the first time in "1950".
192. In 1990 Pakistan's troops served for UN peacekeeping in "Congo".
193. Athlete Abdul Khalq is known as "The Flying Bird of Asia and The Fastest Man of Asia".
194. Gwadar Port is located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, just outside the "Strait of Hormuz".
195. "Shabbir Ahmad Usmani" was given the honor of inaugurating and flying the flag of Pakistan.
196. "Shabbir Ahmad Usmani" founded of the JamiatUlema-e-Islam in 1945.
197. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline is also known as the "Peace pipeline".
198. The Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline starts from "Asalouyeh".
199. Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline stretches through Iran and has length "1,172 kilometres (728 mi)".
200. In Pakistan, the length of the pipeline is "2775 km".
201. The pipeline has a diameter of "56 inches".
202. The Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline (Tapi) is a proposed natural gas pipeline being developed by the "Asian Development Bank".
203. Iran-Pakistan gas is expected to be completed around "2017".
204. The Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline will transport natural gas to "Caspian Sea".
205. Estimated cost of the pipeline project is reported at "\$7.6 billion".
206. Metro bus Lahore began operation on "February 11, 2013".
207. Khanjrab pass is located on the border of "Pak China".
208. Khunjerab Pass is a high mountain pass in the "Karakoram Mountains".
209. "Khunjerab Pass" found on the border of Pakistan's Gilgit-Baltistan Hunza - Nagar District on the southwest and the border of the Xinjiang region of China.

210. The highest paved international border crossing in the world is "Khunjerab Pass".
211. The highest point on the Karakoram Highway is "Khunjerab Pass".
212. The adjacent area of China with Pakistan is "Xinjiang".
213. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before the Chinese border is "Sost".
214. The Karakoram Highway is also known as the "Friendship Highway, N-35 and China National Highway 314 (G314)".
215. "Karakoram Highway" is referred to as the "Eighth Wonder of the World".
216. "Rahil Sharif" replaced Gen. Ishtaq Pervez Kiani.
217. The Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement was signed in "1963".
218. OJRI Camp was "An Ammunition Depot".
219. "Nepal" is not the neighbouring country of Pakistan.
220. Pakistan isn't a member of "G20".
221. "9" Districts in Gilgit-Baltistan.
222. "Malala Yousafzai and Dr Abdul Salam" Nobel winner from Pakistan.
223. Topper of O'level Cambridge from Pakistan in 2013 is "Haroon Tariq".
224. Largest river of Balochistan is "Hingol River".
225. Main source of water in Pakistan is "river water".
226. Durand Line between Pakistan and "Afghanistan".
227. The length of Pak-Afghan border (Durand Line) is "2252 km".
228. "Umerkot" was the capital of Greater Sindh Province.
229. National drink of Pakistan is "Juice of Sugarcane".
230. Highest Military award of Pakistan is "Nishan-i-Haider".
231. Lyari operation took place in "Karachi".
232. Khunjerab pass is between "Pakistan & China".
233. The CASA-1000 Project agreement is about "electricity".
234. Under CASA-1000 Project Pakistan will get electricity from "Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan".
235. Under CASA-1000 Project agreement Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will provide electricity to Pakistan via "Afghanistan".
236. Pakistan will get "700 megawatt" electricity through CASA-1000 Project.
237. CASA-1000 Project agreement Under the agreement Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will provide 700 megawatt electricity to Pakistan "Karachi" via Afghanistan".
238. Funding of CASA-1000 Project is by "World Bank, Islamic Development Bank and USAID".
239. Dasu hydropower project is a run of river scheme located 7 km upstream of Dasu village on "Indus River".
240. "Wheat" crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan.
241. "Tarbela" has largest water storage capacity in Pakistan.
242. "Salt mines Khewra" is the largest mine excavated in Pakistan.
243. "Attock" is the largest oil field found in Pakistan.
244. Pakistan largest export item is "Cotton".
245. Oil pipeline from Port Qasim to the Pak-Arab Refinery (PARCO) at Mehmood Kot, Multan District, is named as "PARCO Pipeline".
246. Largest airline of Pakistan is "PIA".
247. Largest city of Pakistan according to population is "Karachi".
248. "Lahore" is the largest district of Pakistan.
249. "Change Manga" is the largest jungle of Pakistan.
250. "Karachi" is the largest museum of Pakistan?
251. "Mobilink" is the largest mobile company of Pakistan.
252. "Allied Bank of Pakistan" is the biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan.
253. "Sukkar" is the biggest barrage of Pakistan.
254. "Thar" is the biggest/largest Desert found in Pakistan.
255. "Rani Kot Fort" is the biggest fort found in Pakistan.
256. "Sui Gas field" is the biggest Gas field found in Pakistan.
257. "Tarbela Dam" is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan.
258. "Chashma" is the biggest Nuclear power station in Pakistan.
259. "Kot Addu Power Company" is the biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan.
260. "Manchar lake" is the biggest man-made lake in Pakistan.
261. "Manchar Lake" is the biggest Natural lake in Pakistan.
262. "Faisal mosque Islamabad" is the biggest mosque in Pakistan.
263. Faisal Mosque of Islamabad completed in 1986.
264. "Qaddafi stadium Lahore" is the biggest cricket stadium in Pakistan.

265. "National Hockey stadium Lahore" is the biggest Hockey stadium in Pakistan.
266. "Punjab" is the biggest province according to population in Pakistan.
267. "Punjab Library" is the biggest library in Pakistan.
268. "Mughalpura" is the biggest railway workshop in Pakistan.
269. Total "36" districts are there in the Province of Punjab.
270. "29" districts are there in the province of Sindh.
271. "32" districts are there in the Province of Balochistan.
272. "26" districts are there in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
273. "10" districts are there in the Province in the Gilgit-Baltistan.
274. "10" districts are there in the Province in Azad Kashmir.
275. "Chagai" is the largest district of Pakistan area wise.
276. "Attock" is the largest district of Punjab province area wise.
277. Mithi is "the capital of Tharparkar District".
278. Rann of Kutch is situated in South of Tharparkar.
279. The only fertile desert in the world is "Tharparkar".
280. The desert which forms a natural boundary running along the border between India and Pakistan is "Thar".
281. "Thar" desert is spread over four provinces (Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat) of India and one province (Sindh) of Pakistan.
282. "Tharparkar" area of Pakistan is facing drought.
283. The population of Tharparkar district is about "1.6 million".
284. The area of Tharparkar is about "22,000 sq km".
285. From "Ranikhet" disease peacocks are dying in the Tharparkar.
286. In "Tharparkar" area of Pakistan peacocks are suffering from deadly disease.
287. The lowest Human Development Index of all districts in Sindh is "Tharparkar".
288. The Thar is a small river of "France".
289. "Peshawar" has declared it the world's "largest reservoir" of polo.
290. Transmission of indigenous wild poliovirus has continued uninterrupted in "Nigeria, Afghanistan & Pakistan" countries.

291. Pakistan's first female judge in Federal Shariat Court is "Justice Ms Ashraf Jehan".
292. In violation of the Indus Waters Treaty India "38" has started works on the rivers.
293. In violation of The Indus Waters Treaty India has started work on "Jhelum, Chenab and Indus".
294. Baglihar Dam is situated in held-Jammu and Kashmir's "Doda District".
295. India is constructing the Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant on "Neelum River".
296. Installed capacity of the Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant is "330 MW".
297. In Pakistan Kishanganga River is known as "Neelum River".
298. Population density of Pakistan is 240.0 in 2014.
299. There are "3" nuclear power plants are operational in Pakistan.
300. The work on Pakistan's first nuclear plant KANUPP-I was started on 1 August 1966 and connected to national grid on 18 October 1971. It started on "7 December 1972" as a Commercial operation.
301. Chashma is situated in Mianwali District near Kundian at the left bank of "river Indus".
302. Installed capacity of two units of Pakistan's Nuclear Reactors called Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-1 (CHASHNUPP-1) and Chashma Nuclear Power Plant-2 (CHASHNUPP- 2) is "300 megawatt each".
303. Installed capacity of under construction CHASHNUPP-III and CHASHNUPP-IV will be "340 megawatt each".
304. Pakistan has signed a "4.2 billion" 'concessionary loan' agreement with China for projects under civil nuclear cooperation.
305. China will support development of two power plants near Karachi of "1100MW".
306. Pakistan plans to have seven functional nuclear plants of 1,100MW each by "2030".
307. Pakistan plans to have seven functional nuclear plants of 1,100MW each by 2030 in addition to four units of 300MW, producing a total of "8,900MW of electricity".
308. Chashma-III and Chashma-IV) are expected to start commercial operations by "2016".
309. "Muzaffargarh & Ahmadpur East" have been selected for new nuclear power plants.
310. Pakistan and China had signed \$6.5 billion loan for civilian "nuclear energy projects".
311. On 26 November 2013 prime minister Nawaz Sharif performed groundbreaking ceremony for two nuclear power plants with a combined capacity of 2200 MW near "Karachi".

312. Pakistan's Nuclear Energy Vision Program seeks generation of electric power of "44,000 MW" by 2050.
313. "China" is providing nuclear power projects/reactors and major finance to Pakistan.
314. Rank of the Thar coalfield "6th largest" deposits in the world.
315. "General Sir Frank Walter Messervy" was the first army chief of Pakistan.
316. General Sir Frank Walter Messervy served Pakistan army on "August 1947 - February 1948".
317. Deposits in the Thar coalfield are estimated at "175 billion tons".
318. On February 17, the European Parliament massively voted against the use of drones. An overwhelming majority of MEPs are "534 to 49".
319. Pakistan's largest oil refinery is "Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd".
320. Refining capacity of Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd is "150,000 bbl/d".
321. Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd. is located in "Lasbela".
322. After the attacks of September 11, 2001, the Taliban were overthrown by the "American-led invasion of Afghanistan".
323. Sir Creek is disputed between "India and Pakistan".
324. Sir Creek is named after the "British representative".
325. The fifth Heart of Asia Istanbul Process Ministerial meeting was held in Islamabad on 8-9 December 2015. The fourth Meeting held in Beijing.
326. Pakistan has signed and ratified United Nations Combating Desertification and Drought, International Convention on Climate Change International Labour Convention on Child Labour.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Making of First constitution

1. The First Session of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on 11 August 1947
2. First constitution of Pakistan was enforced on 23rd March, 1956.
3. First Constitution was promulgated on 23rd March 1956; the Prime Minister of Pakistan was Chaudhri Muhammad Ali.
4. According to the Constitution of 1956, the President was Chief Executive and Titular Head of State.
5. President was to be Muslim and age of the President, prescribed in the Constitution of 1956, was 40 years.
6. According to the Constitution of 1956, President had the veto power to reject or withhold his assent to the bills.
7. With the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956, Martial Law was imposed. Ayub Khan was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
8. Pakistan became a Republic country with first constitution.
9. According to Constitution of 1956, the national languages of Pakistan were Urdu and Bengali.
10. The system of government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
11. Cause of abrogation of 1956 Constitution includes Mutual confrontation of politicians, Bureaucracy and Military interference and Dictatorial role of Governor General.
12. Ch. Muhammad Ali is considered to be the Chief Architect of 1956 Constitution.
13. Quaid-e-Azam was appointed as Governor-General of Pakistan by the "King".
14. "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by "Quaid-e-Azam".
15. "Mumtaz Daultana" was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan.
16. Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then P.M of Pakistan, presented his constitutional formula to the Constituent Assembly on "Oct7, 1953".
17. Provincial elections were held in East Pakistan in "1953".
18. To make the constitution of Pakistan was not an easy Job including religion, major hindrance(s) in the way of forming a constitution of the country were "Cultural and linguistic differences, Lack of homogeneity among the sections of the country and Nature of the Federal structure of the government".

19. "3" constituent assemblies were made to frame the constitution of the country.
20. The interim constitution of Pakistan was comprised on "Indian Independence Act, 1947 and Government of India Act, 1935 (Amended)".
21. On 10th August, 1947 the first Constituent Assembly met. The job(s) were assigned "of framing the constitution, to act as Federal Parliament, until the constitution came into effect to the Constituent Assembly".
22. "Quaid-e-Azam" was the 1st President of the constitution Assembly.
23. After being effected as the President of the first Constituent Assembly, Quaid-e-Azam appointed well-known constitutional expert(s) "Justice M. Ismail, Wasim and M.B. Ahmad" to prepare a draft incorporating with the laws of Islamic social justice.
24. The first Constituent Assembly met as Legislature in "February, 1948".
25. Before First Constituent Assembly be tabled for regular discussion, "Death of Quaid-e-Azam in the september 1948" incident took place that put the responsibility of making constitution on the shoulders of Liaqat-Ali-Khan.
26. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam (1948) and installation of Khawaja Nazimuddin as Governor-General, the type of Government came to resemble "Cabinet Government".
27. "Prime Minister" enjoyed actual administration of country after the death of Quaid-e-Azam.
28. Under "Independence Act of 1947" the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed for framing the constitution.
29. "68" members of Constituent Assembly were there.
30. The 68 member Constituent Assembly were composed of 44 members from EastPakistan including "13 Hindu Members".
31. The members of Constituent Assembly were indirectly elected, i.e., they were elected by the members of the provincial legislatures on the basis of separate election. "Balochistan and Tribal Areas" were the area(s) with no provincial legislature.
32. "7" years the 1st Constituent Assembly lasted.
33. For "116" days the 1st Constituent Assembly met in 7 years.
34. "Proda (Public-representative offices disqualification Act)" was the important Bill the 1st Constituent Assembly passed.
35. On "March 1949" the Constituent Assembly passed Objectives Resolution.

36. The Objectives Resolution means "Objectives on which the future constitution was to be based".
37. "Observance of democracy, freedom, equality and social Justice, rights of minorities and independence of Judiciary and a federal system of Government" are the principle point of the Constituent Assembly.
38. During "5" meetings of First Constituent Assembly the Objectives Resolution was passed.
39. Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on: "March 12, 1949".
40. "Pakistan National Congress" was the opposition party in the Assembly that raised objections on the "Objectives Resolution".
41. "The Resolution mixed up politics with religion and the Resolution does not provide minorities respectable place base(s), the Pakistan National Congress raised objections on 'Objective Resolution'".
42. Most of the Muslims gave the approval to the "Objectives Resolution" except "Mianiftkhar-ud-Din".
43. "S.C. Chattopadhyaya" was the leader of the Congress Party who said that 'Objectives Resolution' will put the minorities on a detestable place of servants and slaves.
44. On "12 March 1949" the Constituent Assembly elected a Basic Principles Committee.
45. In "1950" Basic Principles Committee issued its 1st Report.
46. "Liaqat Ali Khan" presented the 1st Report of Basic Principles Committee before the Constituent Assembly on 28th September 1950.
47. The Government should be a federal legislature having two houses "Upper house and Lower house and House of units and House of People" in accordance with the First Report of Basic Principles Committee.
48. According to the First Report of "Basic Principles Committee" both Houses should have equal powers. In case of dispute between two Houses, "Session of both Houses" was to be summoned to take final decision.
49. According to the First Report of "Basic Principles Committee" "Both houses" was to elect the head of the state for five years (A cabinet will be appointed to help the head of state that will be headed by prime Minister).
50. According to the first report of "Basic Principles Committee" to "Both Houses" the Prime Minister was be answerable.

51. "Public Condemnation" was the reaction of 1st Report of Basic Principles Committee.
52. "Opposition from East- Pakistan" insisted the First Constituent Assembly to drop the draft, presented in the 1st Report of Basic Principles Committee.
53. "It did not bear Islamic character" which ground the draft made in the 1st Report of Basic Principles was rejected.
54. After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in October 1951 Ghulam Muhammad was made Governor-General. "Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din" was appointed as Prime Minister.
55. "Ghulam Muhammad" was finance minister in Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's cabinet.
56. On "17 April, 1953" Governor-General dismissed the cabinet of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.
57. "Muhammad Ali Bogra" took power after the dismissal of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.
58. At the time of dismissal Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din "Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din" was in command of the Muslim League both nationally and in the Assembly.
59. "Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan" was the speaker of the Constituent Assembly who challenged the Ghulam Mohammad's decision of the dissolution of the Government of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.
60. After "30 months" the 2nd Report of Basic Principles Committee was issued.
61. On "September 1954", the BPC report was adopted and a drafting committee was setup.
62. The drafting committee prepared "Third Report".
63. "Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din" presented the second draft constitution to the Constituent Assembly on 22 December, 1952.
64. According to the second draft the federal legislature was to be consisted of two houses - the house of units and the house of people. "120 seats" were for the House of Units or the upper house.
65. "400 seats" were proposed for the House of People or lower house in accordance with second draft.
66. According to the second draft constitution the constitution could be amended "With the agreement of both central and provincial legislatures".
67. "Parity Proposal" was the most important principle of the second draft constitution between East and West Pakistan, which brought East Pakistan at par in the central legislature.
68. "50 and 50" ratio was proposed for the membership of East and West Pakistan in House of Units in second draft constitution in the parity proposal.
69. "200 and 200" ratio was proposed for the membership of East and West Pakistan in House of Peoples in second draft constitution in the parity proposal.
70. Second draft constitution proposed to format a "Ulema Board" to review central and provincial legislation. This board was to be outside the parliament, therefore, faced a severe criticism. Term the board.
71. Despite the severe criticism on second draft constitution, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was optimist regarding the acceptance of draft. But most of the members of Basic Principle Committee did not sign the draft. "Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana, M.A. Gurmani and Chaudri Nazir Ahmad" were most influential member(s) of BPC who opposed the draft.
72. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was removed on 16 April, 1953. "Mohammad Ali Bogra" was appointed as the new Prime Minister of Pakistan, who was also elected as the leader of the parliament by the Muslim League.
73. On "7th October, 1953", the Mohammad Ali Bogra presented the third draft constitution in the assembly.
74. 3rd report is also known as "Muhammad Ali Formula".
75. In Muhammad Ali Formula bicameral parliament was envisaged, the Upper House was to have 50 members of which 10 were to be from East Pakistan and 40 from West Pakistan, and the Lower House was to have "300 members".
76. In Muhammad Ali Formula in Lower House the number of members from East Pakistan were "165".
77. According to the 3rd draft constitution, "West Pakistan" head of state was to be elected.
78. According to the 3rd draft constitution, "East Pakistan" the Prime Minister was to be elected.
79. According to the 3rd draft constitution East Pakistan should have 10 seats in upper house. "165 seats" were proposed for it in the lower house.
80. According to the 3rd draft constitution in Punjab (included in West Pakistan) 75 members should be elected for lower house. "10 members" were proposed to be elected for upper house.

81. In the 3rd draft constitution 10 seats of upper house were reserved for NWFP and Tribal Areas. '75 seats' were for lower house.
82. In the 3rd draft constitution total number of seats for all the units in upper house was proposed '50'.
83. In the 3rd draft constitution total number of '300 seats' for all the units in lower house was proposed.
84. In the 3rd draft constitution total '350' number of seats for all the units in General Legislature was proposed.
85. For '13 days' Muhammad Ali Formula was thoroughly considered by the Constituent Assembly in October.
86. 'Language problem' is great problem became a hurdle in the way of the formation of constitution.
87. Mohammad Ali Bogra successfully solved the problem of language by giving equal status to both Urdu and Bengali as official languages. 'English language' was adopted as the common language.
88. The Constituent Assembly was successful in adopting a draft constitution by 1954. On '25th December, 1954' date was announced by Muhammad Ali Bogra for the promulgation of the new constitution.
89. By 'Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly' incident the process of the promulgation of the new constitution could not be completed.
90. The 1st constitution Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by the Governor-General by a Proclamation dated the 24th of October, 1954 and a reconstituted Council of Ministers was set up. The President of the Constituent Assembly Moulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan, thereupon filed a writ petition under '223-A of the Government of India Act, 1935' section Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan file this petition.
91. 'The Assembly had passed a bill curtailing the power of the Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad' dissolved the Constituent Assembly.
92. On '25 October 1954', the Governor-General dissolved Constituent Assembly.
93. The Governor-General dissolved the Constituent Assembly on the grounds of 'inactivity, incompetency and corruption & misdeeds'.
94. The dissolution of Constituent Assembly was challenged by its speaker in 'Sindh Chief Court & afterward Federal Court'.
95. 'Assembly is sovereign body & Governor-General had no power to dissolve it which

- grounds the dissolution of Constituent Assembly was challenged.
96. 'Dissolution was ultra vires and void' was the judgment of Sindh Chief Court in dissolution of Constituent Assembly case.
97. 'It upheld Governor-General's decision' was the decision of Federal Court in the dissolution case of Constituent Assembly.
98. In the case of Constituent Assembly's dissolution the Federal Court set the judgment of the Sindh Court aside on a technical ground that the Act by virtue of which the Sindh Court issued the verdict was 'not yet a law' because it had not received the assent of 'Governor-General'.
99. 'Form a second Constituent Assembly immediately' was the advice of Federal Court to the Governor-General in the case of dissolution of Constituent Assembly.
100. The Independence Act also provided that the Constituent Assembly should also act during the interim period as the 'Central Legislature of the country'.
101. In '1949' H.S. Suhrawardy disqualified and consequently driven out of Constituent Assembly?
102. 'Mohammad Ali Bogra' was invited by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad, to form a new Ministry after dissolving the Constituent Assembly.
103. Ghulam Muhammad became the Governor General of Pakistan after Khawaja Nazimuddin
104. In the new cabinet of Mohammad Ali Bogra, some new faces were included who later played a distinct role in the political scenario of Pakistan. Muhammad Ayub Khan Iskander Mirza & Dr. Khan Sahib Suhawardy were these new face(s).
105. After the defeat of Muslim League in election in East Pakistan, 'majority government' could not be formed. A coalition cabinet was formed. Who became the leader of the new cabinet and 'Mohammad Ali Bogra' was sent back to his former position of Pakistan's Ambassador to U.S.A?
106. The greatest achievement of Muhammad Ali's cabinet was the establishment of West Pakistan Act that amalgamated the provinces into one on '30th September, 1955'.
107. On 'May 1955', Governor-General convened the 2nd Constituent Assembly.
108. The 2nd Constituent Assembly was consisted of '80 Members'.
109. '40' members were from East- Pakistan in the 2nd Constituent Assembly?

110. In the Second Constituent Assembly 72 members were selected by the members of the Provincial Assemblies and Electoral Colleges for Karachi and Balochistan and the rest were 'nominated'.
111. On 'June 1955' the elections for 2nd Constituent Assembly were held?

112. On 'July 1955', the first sitting of 2nd Constituent Assembly was held.
113. After the Partition, Muslim League lost its parliamentary majority in 'election of June 1955'.
114. 'Awami League' and 'United Front' party the most members of 2nd Constituent Assembly from East Pakistan were selected?

CONSTITUTION OF 1956

1. The 2nd Constituent Assembly framed and passed the first constitution of Pakistan in 'February 1956'.
2. On '23rd March, 1956' the first constitution of Pakistan was enforced.
3. In '1956' constitution Pakistan was declared 'Republic'.
4. According to the constitution of 1956, the President was 'Chief Executive and Titular Head of State'.
5. According to the constitution of 1956 'Members of National Assembly and Members of provincial assemblies were entitled to elect the President'.
6. President was to be Muslim and age of the President, prescribed in the constitution of 1956, was: '40 years'.
7. 'Provincial governors, Judges of the Supreme Court and Auditor General and Advocate General' were appointed by the president, besides prime minister, according to the constitution of 1956.
8. According to the constitution of 1956, 'President' had the veto power to reject or withhold his assent to the bills.
9. When the first constitution of Pakistan was abrogated and Martial Law was proclaimed on '8 October 1958'.
10. In respect of religion the term 'he must be a Muslim' was set for the President in the constitution of 1956.
11. '40 years' was the age of presidential candidates set in the constitution of 1956.
12. According to the constitution of 1956, prime minister should be the head of majority party in federal parliament. He with his cabinet was responsible to: 'National Assembly'.
13. According to the constitution of 1956 '300' members were there in National Assembly, who were elected equally from the two wings of the country?
14. Under the constitution of 1956, '5' seats were reserved for women in East Pakistan.
15. In the constitution of 1956, '5' seats were reserved for women in West- Pakistan?

16. Under the constitution of 1956 'National Assembly' had the complete control over finances?
17. 'President' was to appoint the Governor of the country in accordance with the constitution of 1956?
18. 'Governor' was entitled to appoint the chief minister of provincial assembly according to the constitution of 1956.
19. According to the constitution of 1956, the provincial assembly was consisted of 'Provincial legislature and Governor'.
20. '80' seats were allocated for a provincial assembly in the constitution of 1956?
21. '10' seats of a Provincial Assembly were reserved for women in the constitution of 1956?
22. Supreme Court had, 'Original Jurisdiction and Appellate' in constitution of 1956.
23. Under '1956' constitution the citizenship of federation was declared only one and separate citizenship of constituent state was disallowed.
24. The constitution of 1956 contains provisions relating to 'Centre and Units'.
25. Besides 'Fundamental Rights', the constitution contains a chapter embodying the 'Directive Principles of State Policy'.
26. 'Urdu and Bengali' were the official languages declare in 1956 constitution.
27. In 1956 constitution 'They will be separated as soon as practicable' was declared about judiciary and executive.
28. The first constitution '1956' Pakistan was declared 'Islamic Republic'.
29. 'Article 197' of the 1956 constitution lays down that the president is to set up an organisation for Islamic research and instruction in advanced studies for the above purpose.
30. 'Article 198' of the constitution 1956 lays down that no law is to be enacted which is repugnant to the injunctions of Islam (Holy Qur'an and Sunnah), and existing law is to be brought into conformity with such injunctions?

31. The structure of Islamic Republic of Pakistan contemplated in the constitution of 1956 was: "Federal".
32. The constitution of 1956 exhibited all the marked characteristics of Federalism, namely, supremacy of the constitution, a written constitution, a Supreme Court, dual government and division of powers between the "centre and the provinces".
33. Government under the constitution of 1956 was Federal in structure. It was also parliamentary form of government. Under the constitution "President, Cabinet and Parliament" were the organs of the Central Government.
34. Under the constitution of 1956 the President was selected by an electoral college consisting of all the elected members of "National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies".
35. Under the constitution of 1956 "President" could dismiss ministry in power without giving them any opportunity of showing majority confidence.
36. "310" seats of parliament were set in the constitution of 1956.
37. "10" seats were reserved for women in the parliament under the constitution of 1956.
38. Clause (3) of Article 44 of constitution of 1956 maintains the equilibrium between East Pakistan and West Pakistan by providing that the Parliament may by Act alter the number of members of the National Assembly, but the equality of representation between East Pakistan and West Pakistan is to be preserved "principle of parity" equilibrium was called?
39. The objective Resolution was adopted in 1949.
40. Objectives Resolution was passed on "12th March, 1949".
41. Within 6 months after Jinnah's death Pakistan's Constituent Assembly adopted Objectives Resolution.
42. The inaugural session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi from 14th to 16th August, 1947.
43. 14. Pakistan became a Republic in 1956.
44. The first step taken in the formation of constitution was the passing of the Objective Resolution "12th March 1949".
45. The inauguration session of First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held from 10 August-14 August 1947.
46. Fundamental rights of citizens shall be fully safeguarded provisions is a part of the Objectives Resolution of 1949.

47. When First constitution was promulgated on 23rd March 1956, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was Chaudhri Muhammad Ali.
48. Pakistan's first constitution was adopted in 1956.
49. Islam was declared as the State Religion under the The constitution of 1956.
50. "Abdur Rashid" was the First Chief Justice of Pakistan.
51. The longest serving Chief Justice of Pakistan has been so far Justice Muhammad Haleem.
52. Quid-e-Azam was the President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?
53. After "9" years did Pakistan get its first constitution.
54. "Objective Resolution" document was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process.
55. The Constituent Assembly passed the Objective Resolution on "12th March 1949".
56. Provision of Fundamental rights of minorities is a part of the Objective Resolution.
57. On October 1953 Mohammad Ali Bogra presented Bogra Formula in the assembly.
58. Mohammad Ali Bogra was prime minister.
59. The Constitutional Formula the other name of Mohammad Ali Bogra Formula.
60. The system of government introduced by constitution of 1956 was "Federal".
61. The 2nd Constituent Assembly passed the First constitution (1956) on 2nd March, 1956 which was enforced on 23 March, 1956.
62. Sikandar Mirza abrogated the 1956 constitution and dissolved assemblies on: "7th October 1958".
63. In "1956" constitution elections for the president and all assemblies was made indirect and the Basic Democrats for both the wings were declared "Electoral College" for the purpose.
64. Under the constitution of 1956 Central and Provincial legislatures were given absolute legislative powers within their own spheres.
65. Under the constitution of 1956 the council comprising eminent men in theology, law, economics, etc., to help legislatures to frame the laws in accordance with the teachings of Islam was established. The name of Council "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology".
66. Under the constitution of 1956 "3" candidate were allowed to contest presidentship.
67. President was to be Muslim and age of the President, prescribed in the Constitution of 1956, was 40 years.

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68. According to the Constitution of 1956, President had the veto power to reject or withhold his assent to the bills.
69. With the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956, Martial Law was imposed. Ayub Khan was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
70. Pakistan become a Republic country vides first constitution.
71. According to Constitution of 1956, the national languages of Pakistan were Urdu and Bengali.

72. The system of government introduced by Constitution of 1956 was Federal.
73. Cause of abrogation of 1956 Constitution includes Mutual confrontation of politicians, Bureaucracy and Military interference and Dictatorial role of Governor General.
74. Ch. Muhammad Ali is considered to be the Chief Architect of 1956 Constitution.
75. The first Constitution of Pakistan was abrogated by Ayub Khan.
- 76.

CONSTITUTION OF 1962

1. Second constitution came into force as on 8th June 1962.
2. First meeting of the National Assembly after promulgation of 1962 Constitution was held in Rawalpindi.
3. Bengali & Urdu were declared as official language of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962.
4. The term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962 was 5 years.
5. Under constitution of 1962 the president was to be elected by elections.
6. There were 155 members in the National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962.
7. The Constitution of 1962 was abrogated as on 4th April, 1969.
8. Presidential form of government was introduced under the Constitution of 1962.
9. Constitution of Pakistan-1962 had 280 articles.
10. Architect of 1962 constitution is Ayub Khan.
11. Basic Democratic System was introduced in the Constitution of Pakistan in year 1962.
12. Constitution of 1962 introduced Indirect Democracy in the country.
13. With the abrogation of the constitution of 1956, Martial Law was imposed. "Ayub Khan" was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
14. Rigging in the election was first initiated in the country by the Govt. of "Ayub Khan".
15. On "27th October 1951" Ayub Khan the Chief Administrator of Martial Law, assumed the office of President?.
16. For the new constitution of the country "did Ayub Khan all of first" he set-up a constitution Commission".
17. Under "Justice Shahab-ud-Din" leadership, President Ayub Khan set up a constitution al

- Commission to make a new constitution for the country.
18. On "5th May, 1961" Constitutional Commission, set up by President Ayub Khan, presented its report after lengthy and thorough discussion.
19. "Presidential System" was the major recommendation of the constitution Commission appointed by the Ayub Khan for the future constitution of the country.
20. On "1st March 1962" the constitution of 1962 was promulgated.
21. On "8 June" the 1962 Constitution came into force.
22. "8th June 1962", the 1st meeting of the National Assembly after promulgation of 1962 constitution was held.
23. The 1st meeting of the National Assembly after promulgation of 1962 Constitution was held in Rawalpindi.
24. On "8 June 1962" Martial Law of Ayub Khan was abolished?
25. The 1962 Constitution of the Republic of Pakistan began with a "Preamble".
26. The constitution of 1962 envisaged a Federal State of Presidential system with a National Assembly at the Centre and Legislative Assemblies in the Provinces. "provincial and central" was the unicameral assembly?
27. Under the constitution of 1962 the executive authority of the Republic of Pakistan was vested in the office of the President. He was to nominate his Cabinet who were responsible to "President".
28. In case of any conflict with respect to any matter between the President and the National Assembly, to "Members of the electoral college" the president could refer the matter for referendum in constitution of 1962.
29. In 1962 Constitution the convention was established that if the President was from

- West Pakistan, the Speaker would be from East Pakistan and vice versa?
30. "Bengali and Urdu" languages were declared as official language of Pakistan under the constitution of 1962
 31. The constitution of 1962 provided for setting up of a Council comprising the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the two next most senior Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justice of each High Court. The Council could issue a code of conduct to be observed by Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court. "Supreme Judicial Council" was the name of Council
 32. The basic institution under the constitution of 1962 was the Electoral College, consisting of 80,000
 33. Under the constitution of 1962, there was a Central Legislature of Pakistan which consisted of the President and one House, known as the National Assembly of Pakistan. "156" members the assembly contain.
 34. "5 years" was the term of National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962
 35. "Supreme Court" was the highest interpreting authority of all laws in Pakistan under the constitution of 1962
 36. Under the constitution of 1962 and Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology. The number of its members was to be determined by the President in between 5 and 12. "President" was the appointing authority of these members?
 37. The judicial system of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1962 consisted of a Supreme Court, High Court and two sets of Subordinate Courts, namely "civil courts & criminal courts".
 38. By "1962" constitution Federal Public Commission and provincial service commissions were established
 39. "35 years" age was specified for the head of the state - president - in the constitution of 1962
 40. The president was to be elected "by elections" according to the constitution of 1962
 41. According to the Constitution of 1962 "National Assembly" had the authority to remove the president by impeachment.
 42. According to the constitution of 1962, President had the powers to "reject the bills

passed by legislature, issue the ordinance and dissolve the Assembly and declare the emergency in the country".

43. According to the Constitution of 1962, the central Legislature was consisted of "President and National Assembly".
44. "156" members were there in the National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962
45. "6" seats were reserved for the women in National Assembly according to the Constitution of 1962
46. Amendment was done in the constitution of 1962 and members of NA were increased from 156 to 218
47. "10" seats were reserved for intellectuals, nominated by the government, in the National Assembly in Constitution of 1956
48. Under the Constitution of 1962 "8" seats were reserved for the women, in the National Assembly
49. The Constitution of Pakistan 1962 had 280 articles.
50. Presidential form of government was introduced under the Constitution of 1962
51. Architect of 1962 constitution was the Ayub Khan".
52. According to the Constitution of 1962 "central legislation" decision was to be prevailed in case of conflict between the Central and provincial legislations
53. Presidential kind of system of government was introduced by the 1962 Constitution
54. On "25th March 1969" Ayub Khan declared the relinquishment of his office
55. Ayub handed over all powers to General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
56. On "4th April, 1969" the Constitution of 1962 was abrogated
57. "General Yahya Khan" became Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan after Ayub Khan
58. The Legal Frame Work Order, which amended a constitution of Pakistan unilaterally was issued by Yahya Khan.
59. "2nd Constituent Assembly" Act of One Unit merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit.
60. One unit was abolished in: "1955".

CONSTITUTION OF 1973

1. The National Assembly approved the 1973 Constitution on April 10, 1973, and it came into effect on August 14
2. In 1973 Constitution (original) the president had executive authority. He could appoint Governors and Attorney General, Chief Election Commissioner and Chief Justice, Chief of Staff of Army, Navy and Air Force
3. President himself assume the executive powers of the province under the constitution of 1973
4. President will direct the Governor of the Province to act on his behalf if local government fails under the constitution of 1973
5. During Bhutto rule the Constituent Committee presented the draft constitution before National Assembly as on 2nd February 1973
6. National Assembly passed the draft constitution and President gave his assent during the government of Bhutto as on 12 April, 1973.
7. The Constitution Committee for the 1973 Constitution consisted of all the Political Parties
8. Under the amended 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, legislative powers not specified in the federal legislative list belong to the Provinces.
9. President is the titular head of the country according to the 1973 Constitution.
10. Under the 1973 Constitution the President can declare emergency
11. The First chapter of 1973 Constitution discuss Fundamental Rights
12. According to the 1973 Constitution the President must be a Muslim. Who is elect by National Assembly and Senate.
13. The term for the president prescribed in the Constitution of 1973 is 5 years
14. President cannot be elected for more than two terms as under 1973 Constitution.
15. Special power of Dissolution of National Assembly by the 8th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution was given to president
16. The concept of "acting in aid of civil power" by the Armed Forces has been laid down in the Constitution Article 245
17. The constitution of 1973 was enforced on "1 March 1973".
18. 17th amendment was passed which restored 58(2)B on 31st December 2003
19. The Constitution Commission set up by Ayub Khan was headed by Justice Shahab-ud-Din
20. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan promulgated the "Legal Framework Order, 1970"
21. In 1970 an order was passed by which a National Assembly was setup consisting of 313 seats: 169 in East Pakistan, 144 in the four Provinces and centrally administered tribal areas in West Pakistan, and a Provincial Assembly for each province consisting of 310 seats in East Pakistan and 211 in four Provinces of West Pakistan. It is termed as Legal Framework Order, 1970
22. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada was appointed the head of the Constituent Assembly during Bhutto era
23. President has the authority to issue emergency in the country due to tense situation
24. In parliamentary system of Government Prime Minister is the focus of executive authority
25. Prime Minister forms his cabinet after getting elected from Parliament
26. Supreme court is obliged to answer references made to it by the government, to settle cases of dispute among provincial governments and to settle cases of dispute between provincial and Federal government
27. The president appoints a person qualified to be a judge of the Supreme Court and is known as Attorney General
28. Attorney General advises the Federal Government on legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred to or assigned to him by the Federal Government
29. The right of audience in all courts and right of audience in tribunals is attributed to Attorney-General
30. The office of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman) was created to deal with public complaints against officers of the Federal Government in August 1983
31. The First Federal ombudsman (Wafaqi Mohtasib) of Pakistan was Justice (R) Sardar Muhammad Iqbal
32. In both Punjab and Sindh ombudsman was created.
33. Wafaqi Mohtasib, appointed by the president is not eligible for any extension of tenure or for re-appointment under any circumstances. Its tenure is 4 years.
34. The purpose of Wafaqi Mohtasib is to check injustice done to a person on the part of Federal Agency or Federal Government official and to institutionalise a system for

- enforcing administrative accountability.
35. Women and Non-Muslims shall be elected through proportional representation system of political parties.
 36. Within the one year of its failure no-confidence move against PM cannot be repeated
 37. 'Unenforceable' means that there is no remedy for breaches of a convention
 38. The laws of the constitution are enforceable in the courts
 39. The conventions of the constitution are binding political rules which are not enforceable in the courts
 40. Legal Framework Order, 2002 was the issue by the Chief Executive General Pervez Musharraf amending constitutional provisions for smooth and orderly transition.
 41. The basic duty of every citizen is Obedience to Constitution & Law.
 42. According to Constitution of Pakistan the education shall be free & compulsory to all citizens of age 5 to 16 years.
 43. President Zia-ul-Haq enforced an Interim Constitution in 1981.
 44. There were 69 members in the Constituent Assembly when it was set up.
 45. The appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan is made by the President.
 46. In Pakistan the Governor is answerable to the President.
 47. After nine (9) years did Pakistan get its first constitution
 48. Writ of Habeas corpus provides constitutional guarantee of personal freedom.
 49. Article 10(2) of the Constitution requires that any person arrested shall be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of the arrest
 50. The Constitution of Pakistan guarantees equality of citizens, preservation of language, script and culture and Protection of property rights.
 51. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, levying of sales tax on services is the responsibility of the Federation.
 52. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was formed for framing the constitution under Independence Act, 1947.
 53. President is authorized to impose reasonable restriction on Fundamental Rights in Pakistan.
 54. Right to vote in elections is also termed as Franchise.
 55. The Bicameral legislature was first time introduced vide Provisional Constitution of 1972 !
 56. The Constitution of Pakistan is comprised XII

- parts.
57. Chapter-I of the Part-II of the Constitution exclusively deals with fundamental Rights.
 58. Pakistan's Constitution provides protection against retrospective punishment.
 59. According to the present form of Constitution the govt. can hold a referendum on any of national importance.
 60. A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being a member of the parliament if he is an undischarged insolvent, he holds an office of profits in the service of Pakistan or he has been convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude.
 61. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, levying of sales tax on services is the responsibility of provinces.
 62. The chairman of the Council of Common Interests is the Prime Minister.
 63. Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan is appointed for 3 years.
 64. Life of a Presidential Ordinance is 3 Months
 65. Retirement age of a Supreme Court judge is 65 Years.
 66. A person shall be disqualified from being elected or chosen as, and from being a member of the parliament if he is an undischarged insolvent, he holds an office of profits in the service of Pakistan or he has been convicted for any offence involving moral turpitude.
 67. The tenure of office for the services Chiefs of the Armed Forces of Pakistan is 3 years.
 68. The President of Pakistan can hold office for two consecutive terms.
 69. Under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the term of members of senate is 6 years.
 70. Second Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on June 8, 1962
 71. Third Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on August 14, 1973
 72. The concept of the Army acting in aid of the Civil Power, is provided for in the Article 245 of the 1973 Constitution
 73. Each Province has unicameral legislature
 74. Meetings of the Provincial Assembly are presided by Speaker
 75. The first constituent assembly was dissolved by governor general Ghulam Muhammad.
 76. The 8th amendment in the Constitution 1973 was passed during the president-ship of General Zia-ul-Haq.
 77. According to the 1973 Constitution the President has limited authority in legislation.

78. In accordance with 1973 Constitution, Bill will be accepted and will become a law if the President does not give his assent to that bill that is passed by the parliament within specified period.
79. General sales tax, under the constitution 1973 is a Federal subject.
80. The term for Provincial Assembly according to the 1973 Constitution is 5 years.
81. Under Article 209 of 1973 Constitution a Supreme Judicial Council has been established in Pakistan.
82. 18th amendment abolished article Article 58 (2)(B) of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
83. Pakistan's 1973 Constitution has been amended 25 times.
84. First Amendment was took place in constitution of 1973 in 1974
85. 1st amendment in 1973 Constitution redefined the boundaries of Pakistan and removed references to East Pakistan.
86. 2nd amendment in 1973 Constitution defined a Muslim and declared the status of Ahmadis as minority and 'non-Muslim'.
87. 3rd amendment in 1973 Constitution extended the period of preventive detention.
88. 4th amendment in 1973 Constitution decreed additional seats for minorities, it also deprived courts of the power to grant bail to any person detained under any preventive detention.
89. 5th amendment in 1973 Constitution widened the scope of restriction on the High Courts.
90. 6th amendment in 1973 Constitution provided that Chief Justice of Supreme Court will be retired at the age of 65 and High Court judges at age 62.
91. 7th amendment in 1973 Constitution enables the Prime Minister to obtain a vote of confidence of the people of Pakistan.
92. 8th amendment in 1973 Constitution changed Pakistan's government from a Parliamentary system to a Semi-presidential system by giving the President a number of additional powers.
93. 9th amendment in 1973 Constitution Bill to impose Shariah law as the supreme law of land. The bill was passed by Senate but could never be passed by National Assembly owing to the latter's dissolution.
94. 9th amendment in 1973 Constitution was not passed
95. 10th amendment in 1973 Constitution fixed the interval period between sessions of the National Assembly to not exceed 130 days.
96. 11th amendment in 1973 Constitution is about

- revision of the reserved seats for women in the National and the provincial assemblies. The bill was withdrawn in 1992.
97. 11th amendment in 1973 Constitution was not passed
 98. 12th amendment in 1973 Constitution created Speedy Trial Court for 3 years
 99. 13th amendment in 1973 Constitution stripped the President of Pakistan of his reserve power to dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan, and thereby triggering new elections and dismissing the Prime Minister.
 100. 14th amendment in 1973 Constitution allowed members of parliament to be dismissed if they defect
 101. 15th amendment in 1973 Constitution Bill to impose Shariah law as supreme law of land.
 102. 15th amendment in 1973 Constitution was not passed
 103. 16th amendment in 1973 Constitution increased the term appointed for quota system as per 1973 Constitution from 20 to 40 years
 104. 17th amendment in 1973 Constitution made changes dealing with the office of the President and the reversal of the effects of the Thirteenth Amendment
 105. 18th amendment in 1973 Constitution removed the power of President of Pakistan to dissolve the Parliament unilaterally.
 106. 19th amendment in 1973 Constitution provided for the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pakistan and made amendments in the number of members of the parliamentary committee for the appointment of Chief Electoral Officers at Election Commission of Pakistan
 107. 20th amendment in 1973 Constitution for Free and Fair Elections.
 108. 21st amendment in 1973 Constitution for Speedy Trial Military Courts to deal with terrorism.
 109. 22nd amendment in 1973 Constitution ECP powers deputed to Chief Election Commissioner
 110. 23rd amendment in 1973 Constitution The 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. In 2015, National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6 January 2017 hence this 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6 January 2019. At the end of this period all the amendments will be expired/removed automatically.

- 111 24th amendment in 1973 Constitution reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and allowing election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of 2017 Census of Pakistan
- 112 25th amendment in 1973 Constitution merges Federally Administered Tribal Areas with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- 113 The Objectives Resolution was made part of substantive provisions of the Constitution of 1973 By Presidential Order 14 of 1985 (Revival of Constitution Order)
- 114 National Finance Commission, National Economic Council and Council of the Common Interests were first introduced in the 1973 Constitution
- 115 The Fundamental Rights, according to the law in Pakistan, are enforceable through The Parliament
- 116 Bicameral system of legislature was introduced in Pakistan under the 1973 Constitution
- 117 Zia-ul-Haq suspended the 1973 Constitution for the first time
- 118 Constitution of 1973 was partially suspended when Martial Law was imposed in 1977 by Zia-ul-Haq
- 119 Zia ul Haq declared Martial Law on 5 July 1977 and dissolved the parliament under article 55 2 (b)
- 120 "Bicameralism" in Pakistan was first introduced in the Constitution of 1973
- 121 Under the constitution of 1973, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan
- 122 Under 1973 Constitution of Pakistan Head of Government is Prime Minister.
- 123 According to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the Prime Minister is elected by the National Assembly
- 124 The Upper House (Senate) was first time created under Constitution of 1973.
- 125 Under the Constitution of 1973, Islam was declared religion of the state.
- 126 Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq in 1985.
- 127 According to constitution of 1973, the Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President.
- 128 Objective Resolution was firstly drafted to give pace to constitution making process.
- 129 Through Presidential Order 14 of 1985 (Revival of Constitution Order) the Objective Resolution was made part of substantive provisions of the Constitution of 1973.
- 130 According to 1973 constitution National Assembly elects Prime Minister.
- 131 Under the Article 9 of the 1973 Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law.
- 132 Article 10A of the 1973 Constitution deals with Right to fair trial.
- 133 Under article 6 of the Constitution, its abrogation, subversion or suspension have been declared a "high treason"
- 134 Under Article 160 of the Constitution the distribution of Revenues between the Federation and the Province is made by National Finance Commission
- 135 Article 17 of the Pakistan's Constitution allows every citizen to form associations or unions.
- 136 Right to information is provided in 19A Article of the Constitution
- 137 Rights of Minorities, including their due representation in the government, are provided in Article 36 of the Constitution.
- 138 According to Article 47 of the Constitution the President Pakistan can be impeached.
- 139 Article 17 of the Constitution provides the freedom of association and the right to form unions.
- 140 1st amendment made on April 23, 1974 defined the boundaries of Pakistan.
- 141 2nd amendment has declared status of Qadianis and Ahmad as minority on September 7, 1974.
- 142 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on 8th April 2010
- 143 18th amendment was passed by Senate on 15th April 2010.
- 144 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on 19th April 2010.
- 145 In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- 146 Out of 342 members of the National Assembly 292 voted in favour of the 18th amendment.
- 147 Through the 16th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed in respect of Dissolution of the Parliament unilaterally, Declaration of emergency rule in any province unilaterally and Appointment of the head of the Election Commission.
- 148 In the 18th amendment the number of clauses are 102.
- 149 Senate of Pakistan consist of 104 members after the 18th amendment.
- 150 Total 21 amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan.
- 151 19th Amendment is concerned mainly about appointment of judges.
- 152 20th Amendment is concerned mainly with free and Fair Elections.

- 153 20th Constitution Amendment Bill 2012 was unanimously passed by National Assembly on 14-02-2012
- 154 The provisions of the 21st Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan shall remain in force for a period of 2 years
- 155 Under 14th amendment Anti-Floor crossing bill was passed by Senate on June 30, 1997 and by the National Assembly on July 1, 1997
- 156 Under 15th amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years
- 157 'Freedom of Expression' is guaranteed in which Article No 19 of Constitution of Pakistan
- 158 The Electoral College of Pakistan for the election of President of Pakistan consists of The Members of both Houses and the Members of the provincial assemblies.
- 159 Preamble is the introductory part of a statute or act of parliament. Intent and reasons of law and Principles as guidelines by the framers' states.
- 160 The 1973 constitution was adopted on April 12, 1973.
- 161 The 1973 constitution is the supreme law of the land and it is considered as instrument by which a Government can be run.
- 162 Sources of 1973 constitution Act of 1935, Objective Resolution and Interim constitution of 1972.
- 163 Salient feature of 1973 constitution: "Federal form of Government, Parliamentary form of the Government and Bi-cameral legislature"
- 164 Constitution of 1973 was enforced on 14th August.
- 165 Article 1 states the territory of Pakistan
- 166 Islam is declared as a state religion under article "2"
- 167 Urdu is declared the official language of Pakistan under article "251".
- 168 The constitution of Pakistan 1973 contains: "280 article 12 parts"
- 169 The constitution of Pakistan contains (1973): "4 schedule".
- 170 The constitution of 1973 is: "balanced, nor flexible nor rigid".
- 171 English and Urdu are official and national language of Pakistan declared in article "251".
- 172 The 1973 constitution of Pakistan provides system of "Check & Balance".
- 173 The 1973 constitution of Pakistan declares that the state religion would be: "Islam".
- 174 Basis of fundamental rights are describes in Article: "8".
- 175 Fundamental rights relating to person & body are describes in Article 9
- 176 Safeguards as to Arrest & detention is described in Article "10"
- 177 Protection against retrospective punishment is described in Article "12"
- 178 Prohibition of slavery, forced labor & child labor is described in Article "11"
- 179 Protection against double punishment and self-incrimination is described in Article "13"
- 180 Freedom of Movement is described in Article "15"
- 181 Freedom of Assembly is described in Article "17"
- 182 Freedom of trade, business & profession is described in article "18"
- 183 Every citizen of Pakistan shall have freedom of speech as well as expression describes in article "19"
- 184 Freedom to acquire property is described in Article 23
- 185 Writs are issued by high court under Article 199.
- 186 Pardon can be tendered by president under article 45.
- 187 An ordinance passed by president lasts for 4 months.
- 188 Prime Minister will tender his resignation to president
- 189 Prime Minister cannot remove the judge of Supreme Court
- 190 President will give assent to amendment in constitution under article "239(4)"
- 191 "President" the appointing authority of Attorney General of Pakistan
- 192 President has a power to direct the governors under article 145
- 193 The president possess the power to promulgate ordinance
- 194 President has a power to address to joint session of parliament under article 56.
- 195 Attorney General is appointed by president under Article 10
- 196 Attorney General may tender his resignation to "prime minister"
- 197 President has a power to transfer the judges of high court under article 200
- 198 President has a power to refer any law to Islamic Ideology Council
- 199 President possess the power to grant pardon
- 200 Ambassadors are appointed by the president
- 201 "227 to 231" articles of constitution deal with Islamic provisions.
- 202 The 1973 constitution of Pakistan provides

- safeguards to property rights is describes in Article "24"
- 203 There is no discrimination the basis of race, religion caste and sex describes in article "25"
- 204 Right to access to public places is describes in article "26"
- 205 Right to job is the fundamental right of the citizen of Pakistan
- 206 Right to job is described in article "27"
- 207 Right of language and culture is described in article "28"
- 208 Islamic way of life is described in article "31"
- 209 Compulsory teaching of Holy Quran & Islamiyat is described in article "31(2)"
- 210 Correct printing & publishing of Holy Quran is described in article "31(2)"
- 211.Promotion of the observance of Islam moral standards is described in article. 31(2)
- 212 Proper organization of Zakat is described in article "31(2)"
- 213 Proper organization of usher is described in article "31(2)"
- 214 Proper organization of Auqaf is described in article "31(2)"
- 215 Proper organization of Mosques is described in article "31(2)"
- 216 Promotion of local government institution is described in article "32"
- 217."Parochial and other similar prejudices to be discouraged" are described in article "33"
- 218 Participation of women in national affairs is described in article "34"
- 219.Protection of family, child, mother and marriages is described in article "35"
- 220.Protection of Rights of the Minorities is described in article "36"
- 221.Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils are described in article "37"
- 222 The state shall ensure inexpensive and speedy Justice is described in article "37(d)"
- 223.End of social evils is described in article 37(g)
- 224.Tenure of President is "5 years"
- 225.Impeachment procedure of president is "No less than one-half members any two houses may send a written notice to speaker or chairman".
- 226.Resolution of impeachment passed against president by: "2/3 Majority of the two houses caste votes"
- 227.Grounds for removal of president under article 47(1) are: "Physical-and mental incapacity, Violation of the constitution and Gross misconduct".
- 228.President will take oath under schedule: "III"
- 229.The president has a power to hold referendum.
- 230.A referendum is held under the order of the president under article: "48-(6)"
- 231."44" article of constitution provide term of president:
- 232.President is not a real executive authority of the country
- 233.President has executive power to appoint Attorney General of Pakistan under article "100"
- 234.President of Pakistan is empowered to declare war under article "245"
- 235.President of Pakistan is empowered to appoint chief of the army staff under article "243(3)(b)".
- 236.President of Pakistan is empowered to appoint chairman joint chiefs of staff committee under article: "243(3)".
- 237.President of Pakistan is empowered to appoint the chief of the Naval staff under article "243(3)"
- 238."217"article of constitution of Pakistan deals with acting election commissioner?
- 239.First constituent assembly consisted of original: 69 members
- 240.Prime Minister is appointed under article of the constitution "91-(2A)".
- 241.Prime Minister will take oath before the "president".
- 242.The actual chief executive of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is "prime minister"
- 243."Prime Minister "is the leader of National assembly.
- 244."Prime minister" is a link between cabinet and president:
- 245.95. Establishment of Supreme Court of Pakistan is under article:"175"
- 246.A right protected by the constitution is called "fundamental right".
- 247.The constitution of 1973 provides "federal system".
- 248.The constitution of 1973 provides "2 legislative lists".
- 249.The power to legislate on the concurrent legislative list is exercised by "provincial government and federal government".
- 250.Islamic provisions in the constitution of 1973 are given in chapter ix
- 251.After 1st reading of the bill, it is presented for: "the committee stage".
- 252.The bill will be sent to mediation committee under article: 70(2)
- 253.A voter shall not be less than the age of 18 year

- 254.A person so arrested shall be produced before magistrate within 24 hours under article 10
- 255.Full faith and credit for public acts will be given throughout Pakistan under article 150
- 256.Governor has a "not affixed" tenure.
- 257.Governors are appointed by the "president"
- 258.Governor is bound by the advice of "chief minister".
- 259.Governor on advice of chief minister is the appointing authority of the voice chancellors
- 260."Governor" has a power to dissolve the provincial assembly:
- 261.In parliamentary form of government "prime Minister" is more powerful.
- 262."President" will appoint the members of cabinet.
- 263.Constitution can be amended by the parliament with "2/3 majority".
- 264.Assent of president is "required for amending constitution and required for new constitution".
- 265.Kinds of emergency are "Emergency due to war, external or internal disturbance, Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery and financial emergency"
- 266.Constitution of 1973 provides that head of the state shall be Muslims
- 267.Objective Resolution is made the part of constitution in preamble
- 268."6" article of constitution of 1973 deals with high treason.
- 269."4 and 25"articles of constitution provide doctrine of rule of law:
- 270.No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law under article "9"
- 271.Objective Resolution was made preamble of constitution under article "2A".
- 272.The Prime Minister takes oath in the presence of: "President".
- 273.Prime Minister is the chief advisor of "president"
- 274.Leader of cabinet is Prime Minister
- 275.There is a party system in Pakistan which is called multiparty system
- 276.Prime Minister belongs to party who has Majority in the house
- 277.129."3"sessions of senate in year.
- 278.130 "Governor" is the constitutional head of province
- 279.Highest court in province is: "session court".
- 280.The advocate general may give his resign to "governor"
- 281.Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is regulated under article "184"
- 282.Appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court is regulated by article "none"
- 283 Term for the office of judge of Federal Shariat court is "3 years"
- 284 Article 8 to 28 deal with fundamental right
- 285 People in Pakistan have single citizenship
- 286 Protection of property right is under article 24 "fundamental right"
- 287 Bi-cameralism is given under article 50
- 288 Half of the member of senate are retired after even 3 years
- 289 Senate is a permanent body
- 290 Chairman and deputy chairman of the senate are elected
- 291 Chairman and deputy chairman are elected for a term of 3 years
- 292 In absence of president and chairman senate speaker of N A will be the acting president
- 293 Generally president follow the advice of the Prime Minister
- 294 After passing a bill from the parliament it is sent to president for assent
- 295 Article 62 and 63 deals with qualification and disqualification of member of senate and national assembly
- 296 "4" seats of technocrats are in senate
- 297 Lower house of parliament is known as "National assembly"
- 298 In "1973" constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan
- 299 "Chief Minister" is the constitutional head of government in province
- 300 President shall be the head of state under article 41
- 301 A person shall be qualified for election as president unless he is 45 year of age".
- 302 President is elected under 2nd schedule
- 303 President is the part of parliament
- 304 Ministers in Pakistan are responsible to parliament
- 305 The chairman or deputy chairman shall make oath before the Senate
- 306 The chairman shall summon the senate within fourteen days of the receipt of the requisition
- 307 Presiding officer of senate or upper house is Chairman or deputy chairman
- 308 After 8th amendment in 1973 constitution the parliament consists of "President, National assembly and Senate".
- 309 "14th" amendment had closed the door of horse-trading
- 310 1st Amendment in the constitution was passed in 1974
- 311 Article 1 described the name of Pakistan which is Islamic Republic of Pakistan

- 312 Article 263 describes the title of constitution
 313 Constitution of 1973 provides parliamentary form of government.
 314 Majlis-e-Shura is the name given to parliament under article 50
 315 Auditor general is appointed by the president
 316 Annual budget statement is prepared and presented in assembly under article 80
 317 Auditor general submit its report to the president under article 171
 318 "160" article of constitution deals with the National Finance Commission (NFC).
 319 Residuary powers in Pakistan are vested in the hands of province
 320 Tenure of Prime Minister is 5 year
 321 Prime Minister have to take vote of confidence from National Assembly
 322 A president can be elected only twice
 323 Term of National assembly is 5 years
 324 Ordinary Decision in the National assembly are taken by simple majority present in session
 325 Tenure of National assembly is given under article 52
 326 192 Deputy speaker and speaker of National assembly are elected under article 53
 327 Composition of senate is give under article 59
 328 14 members of senate are elected by each provincial assembly
 329 The minimum age for the member of National assembly is 25 years
 330 Money Bill can only originate in the National assembly
 331. The senate has power to fix the number of the Judges of "Supreme Court".
 332 Article 63 is related to the "Disqualification of member of parliament".
 333 According to national constitutional package the number of seats of National assembly are 342
 334 When the National assembly is dissolved, the speaker shall continue in his office till the next person elected as speaker.
 335 National assembly shall be summoned and prorogated by President of Pakistan.
 336 The Speaker shall summon the National assembly after receipt of the requisition within "fourteen days".
 337. Term of office of the speaker is usually "5 years".
 338 Speaker can approve or overrule the adjournment motion in the house
 339 In the absence of chairman of senate, speaker is officiating president
- 340 Speaker has no right to vote but when there are duality votes he can use his vote
 341 In the absence of speaker, the deputy speaker will presiding officer under article 53(3)
 342 The constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan provide legislative procedure in "Part III chapter 2".
 343 Kinds of Bill are "Public Bill, Private Bill and Money Bill"
 344 Article 204 of constitution provides punishment for the contempt of court
 345 High court can issue writs of 5 types
 346 The Speaker shall summon the national assembly after receipt of the requisition with in: fourteen days"
 347. Term of office of the speaker is usually 5 years
 348. Speaker can approve or overrule the adjournment motion in the house
 349. In the absence of chairman of senate, speaker is officiating president.
 350 In the absence of chairman of senate, speaker is officiating president.
 351 Speaker has no right to vote but when there are duality votes, he can use his vote.
 352 In the absence of speaker, the deputy speaker will presiding officer under article 53(3).
 353. The constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan provide, legislative procedure in: Part II chapter 2 and Private Bill
 354 Article 204 of constitution provides punishment for contempt of court.
 355 Court can issue writs of 5 types
 356. Article 199 is known as: "writ jurisdiction, constitutional jurisdiction and extra ordinary jurisdiction
 357. No amendment of the constitution shall be called in question in any court on any ground what so ever
 358 Governor shall remain in office only during the pleasure of the "president".
 359 Formal head of province is "governor".
 360 Real head of province is "chief minister".
 361. Each province has a "Uni cameral assembly
 362 The governor is responsible to "president".
 363 Chief minister takes an oath before "governor"
 364. "Governor" will appoint chief minister
 365 Principles of policy are given under article "29 to 40"
 366. Principles of police are given in chapter "I"
 367. Proclamation of emergency is dealt under part "X"
 368. "Parliament" is the supreme legislative body of Pakistan

369. President will take oath from "chief justice of Pakistan".
 370. "President" can proclaim emergency
 371. Emergency may be declared under article "232".
 372. National economic council is establishment under Article "156"
 373. Prime Minister" is the chairman of national economic council?
 374. Council of common interests is establishment under article 153 and 154
 375 2nd reading of bill starts after the presentation of bill by the committee in the senate or National Assembly
 376. Every person has a right to acquire and dispose of his property it is protected by the constitution 1973.
 377. 141-D article deals with exclusive powers of parliament regarding federally administered area.
 378. 8th amendment had reduced the power of prime minis during 1983 to 1990
 379. 12th amendment created speedy trial court for a term of "3 years"
 380. Under which article provinces can entrust function to federation "147".
 381. Article 6 of the 1973 Constitution deals with High Treason
 382. There is separate electorate for non-Muslims in Pakistan.
 383. If there is a deadlock on a bill between two houses then the matter will be "send to mediation committee".
 384. Election commission is discussed under part "viii of constitution".
 385. Commissioner will take oath under article "212"
 386. "3 year" is the term of office of commissioner?
 387. Commissioner may tender his resignation to "president".
 388. Emergency proclamation is exercised by president if "a war is started and financial crises develop
 389. Right of freedom of movement and assembly are incorporated in the constitution of 1973
 390. Freedom of speech was incorporated in the constitution of 1973.
 391. Emergency is of 3 types under constitution 1973.
 392. District courts are sub ordinate to "high court"
 393. Right to be defended by legal practitioner is a fundamental right of a detainee under article "10(1)
 394. President has power to promulgate ordinance except when the national assembly is in session under article "85"
 395 Total number of seats of Punjab provincial assembly are "371"
 396 Total number of seats of Sind provincial assembly are "168"
 397 Total number of seats of N.W.F provincial assembly are "124"
 398 Total number of seats of Baluchistan are "65"
 399 Chief Minister is appointed from amongst the members of provincial assembly by the "Governor"
 400 Chief Minister and his cabinet collectively answerable to "Provincial assembly"
 401 Federal Shariat court has been constituted under chapter "3 A part VII"
 402 "President" will appoint the chief justice of Pakistan
 403 "65" the age of retirement of a judge of supreme court
 404 "63" is the age of retirement of a judge of high court
 405 Federal Shariat court was established under article "203"
 406 Federal Shariat court consists of eight Muslim judges "Including the chief Justice"
 407 Chief Justice of Federal Shariat court shall be qualified person, who been to be Judge of "Supreme court and Permanent Judge of high court"
 408. Right to form an association is a fundamental right of the citizens.
 409 "Supreme Court" will enforce the fundamental right of citizen
 410 Qualification for judges is given under article "177"
 411 If a person has a five year job as a judge of high court can appointed as a judge of Supreme Court.
 412 Supreme judicial council is established under article "209".
 413 Article "75(3) ensure the independence of judiciary
 414 Judges of Supreme Court are recommended to be removed by "Supreme Judicial Council".
 415 Federal Shariat court was established by Zia-ul-Haq in "1980"
 416 Chief Justice and other Judges of federal Shariat court shall be appointed for a period of 3 years
 417 Any party aggrieved with decision of federal Shariat court may prefer an appeal to the supreme court within 60 days.
 418 Ground for removal of Judges under article 209 are: "Gross Misconduct, Violation of the

- Constitution and Physical fitness
419. President before removing a Judge from his office shall refer the matter to the "Supreme Judicial Council".
420. Supreme Court has powers of original jurisdiction under article "154".
421. Supreme Court has powers of Appellate Jurisdiction under article "185".
422. Supreme Court has powers of advisory jurisdiction under article "186".
423. Supreme Court has power to issue any direction as may be necessary for doing complete Justice under article "187".
424. Supreme Court has power of review any Judgment under article "189".
425. Decisions of Supreme Court of Pakistan have binding effect on the subordinate courts under article "189".
426. Supreme Court is the guardian of the constitution.
427. Supreme Court is empowered to interpret the constitution of Pakistan.
428. Supreme Court has *Suo motu* jurisdiction.
429. President before removing a Judge from his office, shall refer the matter to the "Supreme Judicial Council".
430. Supreme Court has powers of original jurisdiction under article "184".
431. Supreme Court has powers of Appellate Jurisdiction under article "185".
432. Supreme Court has powers of advisory jurisdiction under article "186".
433. Supreme Court has power to issue any direction as may be necessary for doing complete Justice under article "187".
434. Supreme Court has power of review any Judgement under article "188".
435. Decisions of Supreme Court of Pakistan have binding effect on the subordinate courts under article "189".
436. Supreme Court is the guardian of the constitution.
437. Supreme Court is empowered to interpret the constitution of Pakistan.
438. Supreme Court has *Suo motu* jurisdiction.
439. Chief Justice of High court shall be appointed by president after consultation with: "Chief Justice of Pakistan and With Governor concerned".
440. Chief Justice of high court takes oath of his office before the: "Governor".
441. Other Judge of high court shall take oath of

- office before the: "Chief Justice".
442. High court has original jurisdiction in certain matters "case of contempt of court and writs".
443. Appeals against the decisions of the high court lie before the "Supreme Court".
444. Supreme judicial council is a unique institution it makes enquires against the judges of "High court and Supreme court".
445. Supreme Judicial council can take or initiate proceeding "by itself and by the reference of the president".
446. Supreme Judicial council consists of "Chief Justice of Pakistan, Two next most senior Judges of the supreme court and two most senior chief Justice of high court".
447. Supreme Judicial council provides a code of conduct for the judge of the Supreme Court and high court.
448. The actions taken or reports made by the supreme judicial council shall not be questioned in any court of law.
449. Supreme Judicial council has power to enforce attendance of person under article "210(1)".
450. Council of Islamic Ideology shall consist of not "less than eight, not more than twenty" (including the Chairman) representing various schools of thought.
451. In council of Islamic ideology the president shall ensure that at least one member is a: "Woman".
452. Members of the council of Islamic ideology are appointed by the president of Pakistan on the advice of "Prime Minister of Pakistan".
453. The president of Pakistan shall appoint one of the members of the council to be the chairman of the council under article "228(4)".
454. "Chairman" will preside over senate.
455. "Chairman Senate" will be the acting president in case of absence of president.
456. Member of the Islamic council shall hold office for period of "3 years".
457. Function of council of Islamic ideology under article 230 are "Advisory, Research and Reporting".
458. Modes of proceeding of council of Islamic Ideology are: "Suo motu, Reference made by parliament and Reference made by president or Governor".
459. Object of council of common interest to: "Strengthen and integrate federation, Strengthen and integrate provinces and Iron out the differences of federation and

- provinces".
460. Prime minister is the member of the council of common interests and its chairman.
461. Council of common interest shall be answerable to the: "Parliament".
462. Governors are not members of the Council of Common Interests according to the 1973 Constitution.
463. President shall appoint the chief election commissioner under article: "213(1)".
464. Chief election commissioner takes oath of the office before the: "Chief Justice of Pakistan".
465. The term of the office of election commissioner is: "3 years".
466. National assembly may extend the term of the office of election commissioner for one year through a resolution.
467. Procedure of removing the chief election commissioner is similar as for the removal of High court Judge and Supreme Court Judge.
468. President of Pakistan shall appoint of person under article 100(2): "Attorney general for Pakistan".
469. Attorney general shall hold office during the pleasure of the: "President of Pakistan".
470. Governor of province shall appoint a person under article 140(1) "Advocate-General for province".
471. Advocate-General should hold office during the pleasure of the "Governor".
472. Judicial commission is a unique institution under Article 175A for the appointment of Judges to the "Supreme court, High court and Federal Shariat court".
473. Parliamentary committee shall consist of "Eight members".
474. Parliamentary committee shall consist of eight members namely: "Four members from senate and Four member from N.A".
475. The secretary senate shall act as the secretary of the committee under article: "175A(11)".
476. National Finance commission shall consist "Minister of finance of the federal government, Minister of Finance of the provincial government and such other person as may be appointed president".
477. A transverse can caste vote is Pakistan "YES".
478. 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on "8th April 2010".
479. 18th amendment was passed by Senate on "15th April 2010".
480. 18th amendment was ratified by President of Pakistan on "15th April 2010".
481. 18th amendment abolished article Article 58 (2)(B) _____ of constitution of 1973 which empowers the president in his sole discretion to dissolve the National Assembly.
482. In the 18th amendment N.W.F.P was renamed as "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
483. Out of 342 members of the National Assembly "292" voted in favour of the 18th amendment?
484. Through the 18th amendment powers of the President have been curtailed are: "Dissolve the Parliament unilaterally, Declare emergency rule in any province unilaterally and appoint the head of the Election Commission".
485. In the 18th amendment the number of clauses is 102.
486. Senate of Pakistan is consisted of members after the 18th amendment: 104.
487. "21" amendments have been taken in the Constitution of Pakistan.
488. 19th Amendment is concerned mainly: "appointment of judges".
489. 20th Amendment is concerned mainly "For Free and Fair Elections".
490. The provisions of the 21st Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan shall remain in force for a period of 2 years.
491. "Article 9" of the 1973 Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law.
492. Article 10A of the 1973 Constitution deals with "Right to fair trial".
493. Right to information is provided in Article of the Constitution "19a".
494. Rights of Minorities, including their due representation in the government, are provided in Article 36 of the Constitution.
495. "Right to fair trial" was inserted in the Constitution of Pakistan through the 18th amendment.
496. The number of abrogated constitutions of Pakistan is "Two".
497. The Eighth Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan made the President at par with President.
498. The constitution of Pakistan 1973 consists of: "280 Articles, 12 Parts, 6 Schedules".
499. The constitution of Pakistan 1973 was enforced on "14th August, 1973".
500. The legislative lists mentioned in Article 70(4) of the Constitution of Pakistan are: Federal Legislative List and Concurrent Legislative List.

- 501 "Governor" is not member of Council of Common Interests
- 502 The Head of State in Pakistan is President
- 503 The National Assembly of Pakistan consists of 342 members
- 504 Article 2 of constitution of Pakistan deals with definitions
- 505 Judiciary was separated from executive in Pakistan under Article 175
- 506 Punishment for high treason has been provided in "The constitution of Pakistan".
- 507 Attorney General has the right to speak in the parliament of Pakistan.
- 508 Constitution of Pakistan has 260 Articles
- 509 The State of Pakistan exercises its power and authority through the president.
- 510 According to the 1973 Constitution, the President is the Head of the State. The Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies elects the President
- 511 The constitution of Pakistan was authenticated on 14th August, 1973.
- 512 Prime Minister of Pakistan is appointed by the National Assembly.
- 513 A Magistrate is empowered to Punish for contempt of court under "Contempt of Court Act.
- 514 Ordinary term of officer of Chief Election Commissioner in Pakistan is 3 years.
- 515 The control and command of Armed Forces in Pakistan lies with the Chief of Army Staff.
- 516 Under 1973 constitution of Pakistan the cabinet is the real executive of the country. It is headed by the prime minister
- 517 "Article 2" in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, declares that "Islam shall be the state religion"
- 518 14th August 1973 was the commencing day of Pakistan Constitution 1973
- 519 Article 31 of Pakistan constitution 1973 deal with Islamic way of life
- 520 The Northern Areas of Pakistan are under the control of Federal Government.
- 521 Article 184 of constitution of Pakistan 1973 provides for original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
- 522 By Order 14 of 1985 Presidential Order Objective Resolution was made part of constitution of 1973
- 523 "Right to fair trial has been inserted in the constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan through 18th amendment.

- 524 Supreme Court's powers as to judicial review in Pakistan, has been embodied under article 184 of the constitution.
- 525 The constitutional name of parliament in Pakistan is Majlis-e-Shoora (parliament)
- 526 Under "1973" constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan
- 527 Under the 1973 constitution of Pakistan, the term of members of senate is 6 years
- 528 Under the amended 1973 constitution of Pakistan, legislative powers not specified in the federal legislative list belong to the Provinces.
- 529 The chairman of the Council of Common Interests is the prime Minister.
- 530 The Eighth Amendment to the 1973 constitution gave the President powers to dissolve the National Assembly.
- 531 The main justification for introducing Eighteenth Amendment was to grant maximum legislative and fiscal autonomy to provinces.
- 532 In Pakistan, Islam was declared as State religion under the constitution of "1973".
- 533 Under 14 amendment Anti-Floor crossing bill was passed by Senate on June 30, 1997 and by the National Assembly on July 1, 1997
- 534 Under 16th amendment the quota system was extended for another 20 years
- 535 National Finance Commission, National Economic Council and Council of the Common Interests institutions were first introduced in the 1973 constitution.
- 536 According to Constitution of 1973, the Auditor General of Pakistan is appointed by President
- 537 After the promulgation of 1973 constitution, the first Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court was Justice Sardar Muhammad Iqbal.
- 538 "14th August 1973" the Constitution of 1973 enforced
- 539 "President" is authorized to impose reasonable restriction on Fundamental Rights in Pakistan.
- 540 In Constitution 1973 Islam was declared religion of the state
- 541 Pakistan so far has had 3 constitutions
- 542 In Pakistan the Governor is answerable to the President.
- 543 If the Prime Minister intends to resign, he may address his resignation to the President
- 544.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

- The Elections of National Assembly held every five years.
- For 130 days the National Assembly of Pakistan has essentially to meet in a year
- In the National Assembly of Pakistan, minorities are allocated 10 seats
- The number of reserved seats for women in the National Assembly is 60
- The Second Constituent assembly was formed in 1955.
- Currently 15th National Assembly is working
- The First General Election held in 1970
- Four (4) seats are reserved for Christians in the National Assembly
- Four (4) seats in the National Assembly are reserved for Hindus.
- Only one (1) seat is reserved for Buddhist, Parsi, communities and other non Muslim in national assembly.
- One (1) seat is reserved for Qadianis in the National Assembly
- Out of total 342 members 183 National Assembly seats are allocated to Punjab
- Punjab has 148 general seats in National Assembly. Out of these 35 seats are reserved for women from Punjab.
- Eight (8) seats are reserved for women from NWFP in the National Assembly. The total strength of general seats for NWFP is 43
- In the National Assembly Balochistan has 14 general seats. Out of this 3 seats are reserved for women in of Balochistan
- 61 seats are there for Sindh in National Assembly. Out of these 14 seats are reserved for women from Sindh
- General Seats of FATA in National Assembly are 14
- Two (2) general seats for Federal Capital have been reserved in National Assembly
- Minimum age limit for the Members of National Assembly is 25 years
- Since 1947 to 2016, 14 National Assemblies have functioned in Pakistan
- President Zia-ul-Haq constituted Majlis-e-Shoora (National Assembly) in December 1981
- A Prime Minister against whom a motion of no confidence has been tabled can not advise the President to dissolve the National Assembly
- Women have no representation in National Assembly from FATA and Federal Capital
- Under Section 141 of PPC an unlawful assembly is an assembly consisting of at least five (5) persons.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES

- There are 65 seats in the Balochistan Assembly.
- The number of general seats in the Assembly of Balochistan is 51.
- Seats reserved for the non-Muslims in Balochistan Assembly are 3 in number
- No of seats in the NWFP Assembly are 124
- There are 22 seats for women in the assembly of NWFP.
- NWFP's general seats are 99. Out of these 3 seats are reserved for non-Muslim in the provincial assembly of NWFP
- The seats of the Punjab Assembly are 371
- Total number of seats in the provincial assembly of Punjab is 371. Seats reserved for non-Muslims are 8
- Sindh Assembly seats have been increased and now its strength is 168
- General seats of Sindh Assembly are 130
- Seats reserved for non-Muslims in the Sindh Assembly are 9
- Twenty six (26) seats are reserved for women in Sindh Assembly
- According to the "Legal Framework Order", eleven (11) seats are reserved for women in Balochistan

SENATE

- The Senator is elected for 6 Years
- Sadiq Sanjrani is current Chairman of Senate.
- Mirza Afridi is Deputy Chairman of Senate.
- PTI won 18 Seats in Senate 2021 Election.
- The Senate of Pakistan has 100 Members
- The Session of Senate is presided over by the Chairman
- Senate of Pakistan was formulated under the constitution of 1973.
- First Chairman of senate of Pakistan is Habib Allah Khan
- In absence of the President Chairman of

- Senate would act as the President.
 10. Under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the term of members of senate is 6 years

11. The minimum age of senator to contest election is 30 years.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The 'Soan Valley' is the site of an ancient civilization. It is situated in Pothohar Plateau
2. Pakistan Red Crescent Society was founded on 20th December 1947
3. The headquarters of Pakistan Red Crescent Society is located in Islamabad
4. Judicial Commission of Pakistan appoints judges in Pakistan
5. Pakistan's National animal is Markhor.
6. Pakistan Standard time is 05 Hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time
7. Chaudhry Pervez Elahi has served as the only Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan
8. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technologies is situated at Topi
9. The first dry port in Pakistan was built in Lahore in 1973
10. Pakistan's Peace Keeping troops have served under United Nations in Congo, Haiti & Sierra Leone
11. Building of Supreme Court in Islamabad was designed by a Japanese architect
12. Group Captain Cecil Chaudhry was awarded Sitara-e-Jurat for his acts of valour in 1965 war. After retirement he remained principal of Saint Anthony's School, Lahore
13. To investigate certain offences including corruption, federal Investigation Agency-FIA was established in Pakistan by Prime Minister Z.A Bhutto
14. "Multi Party System" prevails in Pakistan
15. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January "1961"
16. The provincial Chief Minister Chief Minister Punjab was dismissed on the issue of One Unit
17. Dr. Abdul Salam Received noble prize in "1979".
18. Pandit Nehru, who had been assuring the Kashmiris to give them their right to self-determination, went back on his promise when "Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO pacts"
19. At the time of independence from the British, Indian sub-continent comprised of Princely or Native States which numbered "572".
20. Provincial elections were held in East Pakistan in "1953".
21. One Unit was abolished in "1955"
22. In 1947, the ruler of Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir was "Hari Singh".
 - Prime Minister to visit

- China was "Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan"
24. Abu Maududi was awarded death punishment by Military Court on "Qadiani issue" on "May 1953".
25. Peer Sahib Manki Sharif founded the following party in September 1949. "Awami Muslim League".
26. Ameen-ul-Hassanal was the real name of Pir Sahib Manki Shareef
27. The city of Agra was founded by "Sikandar Lodhi"
28. The sea route to India was discovered in "1498"
29. The practice of Sati was declared illegal by "Lord William Bentick".
30. "Habib Bank Limited" gave a Rs. 80 million loan to the Government of Pakistan on the request of Quaid-e-Azam when the Reserve Bank of India failed to deliver Pakistan's share.
31. All private banks were nationalized by the Government of Pakistan in "1974".
32. "None" became President of Pakistan at the time of independence in 1947
33. In 1947, the Tehsil of "Shakargarh" was separated from District Gurdaspur and transferred to Pakistan under the Radcliffe Award
34. Before becoming the Governor General Nazimuddin was the Chief Minister of "East Pakistan"
35. Before becoming the Punjab CM, Feroz Khan Noon was the Governor of "East Pakistan"
36. Nazimuddin ministry was dismissed by Governor General "Ghulam Muhammad".
37. Objectives Resolution was passed during the Prime Ministership of "Liaquat Ali Khan"
38. "Khawaja Nazimuddin" has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan
39. The first Martial Law in Pakistan was imposed in "1958"
40. Basic democracies in Pakistan were inaugurated by Basic democracy order of 1959
41. Attorney general of Pakistan is appointed by the President
42. Ayub Khan's electoral symbol in the presidential election was "Rose".
43. Constitution of 1962 introduced "Indirect Democracy" in the country.

44. The constitution of 1956 provided for Parliamentary form of government
45. Rigging in the election was first initiated in the country by the Govt. of "Ayub Khan"
46. After winning the Presidential election Ayub Khan started a strategic war with India in "1965".
47. The system of government introduced by the 1962 Constitution was Presidential.
48. In the East Pakistan the election 1970 were swept by "Mujeeb-ur-Rehman".
49. East Pakistan separated from the west in December "1971".
50. General Pervez Musharaf is 10th President of Pakistan
51. Indus Water Treaty disallowed Pakistan to use water of "Sutlej".
52. SEATO was made to encircle "China".
53. CENTO was focused on "Middle East".
54. Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed by "Bhutto-Indira Gandhi"
55. Tashkent Declaration was signed in "1966".
56. "Khawaja Nazimuddin" was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan
57. On "1955" "One Unit" established in Pakistan
58. "Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy" was not a member of the 1st Cabinet of Pakistan
59. When Ayub Khan took overpower in 1958, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was "Malik Feroz Khan Noon".
60. The First International Flight taken by PIA was taken on "1st February 1955"
61. Doctrine of necessity was used in the case "Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Vs State" case for the forest fire in the history of Pakistan
62. "F.M Ayub Khan" was the first elected President of Pakistan
63. On "17th August 1947", Radcliffe Award was announced
64. "Liaquat Ali Khan" presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947
65. Sir Fazal Hussain is the founder of Unionist Party
66. Benazir Bhutto became first women Prime Minister of Pakistan first time on December 2, 1988
67. Zia-ul-Haq died on "17th August 1988".
68. Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the president of Pakistan on "17th August 1988"
69. In September 1958 the deputy speaker was killed in the Provincial Assembly of "Bengal".
70. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in "1991"

71. "Liaquat Nehru Pact" signed on 8 April 1950.
72. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January "1961"
73. Under Indus Water Treaty "Ravi, Beas and Sutlej" rivers were given to India
74. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are "Indus Jhelum and Chenab".
75. First Martial Law was imposed in "October 1958"
76. First Provincial elections after establishment of Pakistan were held in "1954".
77. The elections for Assemblies were held in October 2002 when the elections for Senate were held on "March 2003"
78. 8th Gen Elections were held in Pakistan for 12th Constitution Assembly on 10th October 2002
79. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is USA.
80. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also known as "Frontier Gandhi"
81. Abdul Ghaffar Khan was famous as Badshah Khan
82. Syed Ali Imam was a great lawyer and statesman. Syed Ali Imam was one of the signatories to the Memorandum presented to Lord Minto the then Viceroy of India, in 1906
83. Ghazanfar Ali Khan was a dynamic Muslim Leaguer. He served as Honorary Joint Secretary of the All-India Muslim League. He became a Minister in the Punjab Government and a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council in 1946. After independence, he served as Minister in the Central Cabinet & later as Pakistan's Ambassador in Iran, Turkey, & as Pakistan's High Commissioner in India
84. Ghulam Husam Hidayatullah was a distinguished statesman from Sindh. Mr. Ghulam Husam Hidayatullah was an active member of Council of the All India Muslim League. He rose to the Chief Minister of the Province of Sindh in pre-partition India, and became the first Governor of Sindh Province after the establishment of Pakistan in 1947.
85. Khan Bahadur Saadullah Khan, a close associate of Quaid-e-Azam, was working committee member of All India Muslim League and the first President of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Muslim League
86. Khan Iftikhar Husam Muslim League Leader of Mamdot played an important role in organizing the Pakistan resolution session on March 23, 1940 in Lahore. After independence he became Chief Minister of Punjab
87. The government of Benazir Bhutto was

- dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by "Faroq A. Leghari".
- 88 Junejo's government dissolved on "29th May 1985".
- 89 "Muhammad Ali Jinnah" administered the oath of prime minister to Liaqat Ali Khan.
- 90 Liaqat Nehru Pact was signed on "8 April 1950".
- 91 "Abdur Rab Nishtar" is the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- 92 On "1949", the first agreement signed on Siachen glacier.
- 93 Bhutto stepped in as the president and civilian CMLA of Pakistan on "20th December 1971".
- 94 Z.A. Bhutto was the only Civilian Chief Martial Administrator in Pakistan.
- 95 "Abdur Rab Nishtar" is the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- 96 "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar" was the first non-Brother Governor of the Punjab.
- 97 On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first "Postal Stamp".
- 98 The designation of Governor-General was changed to President in "1956".
- 99 "Ayub Khoro" was the Chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948.
- 100 "Dr. Khan Sahib" was the first Chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- 101 Pakistan People's Party was formed by Z.A. Bhutto in "1967" in Lahore.
- 102 One of the most prominent poets of Pakistan, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, won "Lenin Peace Prize" international award in 1962.
- 103 Ayub Khan imposed martial law in "1958".
- 104 Pakistan television was founded in "1964".
- 105 Pakistan hosted the Second Islamic Summit in "1974 Lahore".
- 106 Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was "Prime Minister of Pakistan".
- 107 Pakistan Steel was established in "1973".
- 108 "Hari Singh" was the ruler of Kashmir in 1947.
- 109 "Zia-ul-Haq" suspended the 1973 Constitution for the first time.
- 110 "Indira Gandhi" was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Simla Agreement.
- 111 The nationalization policy was introduced by "Z. A. Bhutto".
- 112 Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan is appointed for "3 years".
- 113 Objectives Resolution was presented by "Liaqat Ali Khan".
- 114 "Z. A. Bhutto" became the president of Pakistan after Gen. Yahya Khan.
- 115 After the elections of 1988 "Benazir Bhutto" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 116 "Kh. Nazimuddin" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the death of Liaqat Ali Khan.
- 117 "Fatima Jinnah" was the leader took part in Presidential Elections.
- 118 Objectives Resolution was passed on "12 March 1949".
- 119 Islamabad became capital of Pakistan in "1960".
- 120 Agartala Conspiracy Case opened in "1968-69".
- 121 "Ch. Muhammad Ali" was the first Secretary General of Pakistan.
- 122 "Muslim League" party got absolute majority in the elections of 1997.
- 123 As a result of 1997 elections "Nawaz Sharif" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 124 Agha Khan University was established in Karachi in "1983".
- 125 Referendum was held by Zia-ul-Haq on the question whether the people of Pakistan endorse the process of Islamisation and orderly transfer of Power to the elected representative in "1984".
- 126 Constitution of 1973 was revived with certain amendments by Zia-ul-Haq in "1985".
- 127 Zia-ul-Haq took oath as President and nominated Mubammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister in "1985".
- 128 The only National Election held on non-party basis was in 1985.
- 129 "Poonch" the area of Kashmir where a spontaneous armed uprising took place against the Dogra tyranny, on the eve of partition.
- 130 The Maharaja of Kashmir signed the so-called Instrument of Accession to India on "26 October 1947".
- 131 After the assassination Liaqat Ali Khan "Khawaja Nazimuddin" became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 132 The capital of Pakistan was transferred from Karachi to Islamabad on "12 October 1963".
- 133 From 1971 to 1976 period, Pakistan's foreign policy was based on "Bilateralism".
- 134 When French built Agosta 90-B was inducted in Pakistan Navy on "September 06, 1999".
- 135 On "19th September, 1960" the Indus Water Treaty was signed.
- 136 "M 8" is the longest motorway.

- 137 The main city of Hunza Valley is "Karmabad".
- 138 President Mamnoon Hussain is the "12th" President of Pakistan.
- 139 Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was the "Prime Minister of Pakistan".
- 140 After independence the first Governor of Punjab province was "Sir Francis Mudie".
- 141 Mujibur Rehman had proposed a formula to solve the 1971 crisis which was called "Six Points".
- 142 In "1986", Pakistan and China signed the Atomic Accord.
- 143 Total Seats of national assembly of Pakistan are "342".
- 144 Total "60" Women seats in national assembly.
- 145 First meeting of constituent assembly of Pakistan was held on "10th August 1947".
- 146 On "8th October, 2005" the earthquake hit the Northern Areas and Azad Kashmir.
- 147 Government of Pakistan named Islamabad as its new Capital on "Feb 24, 1959".
- 148 "Feroze Khan Noon" was the Prime Minister of Pakistan when Martial Law was imposed in 1958.
- 149 Tashkent Declaration with Pakistan was signed by Indian Prime Minister "Lal Bahadur Shastri".
- 150 Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated on "October 16, 1951".
- 151 One Unit Bill was passed in Year "1955".
- 152 "Habib Bank Limited" gave a Rs. 80 million loan to the Government of Pakistan on the request of Quaid-e-Azam when the Reserve Bank of India failed to deliver Pakistan's share.
- 153 Mr. I.I. Chndigar was the Prime Minister of Pakistan from "Oct 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957".
- 154 Pakistan Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (PCSIR) was established in "1953".
- 155 "PEMRA" is the authorised agency to sanction license for Cable television and FM radio.
- 156 "Abdur Rab Nishtar" was the eminent leader of Pakistan movement who in 1949 took over as the first governor of Punjab and later on became the president of Pakistan Muslim League.
- 157 "Fatima Jinnah" was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan.
- 158 The government of Benazir Bhutto was dismissed for the second time on November 5, 1996 by "Faroq A. Leghari".
- 159 During the period of One Unit, First Governor of West Pakistan was "Mushtaq Ahmed Guman".
- 160 "Sardar Abdur Qayyum Khan" presented the Chenab Formula to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
- 161 Pakistan's Standard Time was suggested by "Professor Muhammad Anwar".
- 162 The National Flag of Pakistan was designed by "Amir-ud-din Kidwai".
- 163 The oath of Governor General was administered to Quaid-e-Azam by "Justice Abdur Rasheed".
- 164 "5" was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim Government of 1945.
- 165 The Line of Control came into existence in 1972.
- 166 The Line of Control in Kashmir was recognized through "Simla agreement 1972".
- 167 After the demise of Quaid-e-Azam "Ch. Khaleequzaman" became the President of Muslim League in 1948.
- 168 Agartala city made famous by 1968 conspiracy case is located in "India".
- 169 "Iftikhar Hussain Khan Mamdot" was the first post-independence Chief Minister of Punjab.
- 170 "Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar" succeeded Sir Francis Mudie as the second Governor of Punjab in independent Pakistan.
- 171 Squadron Leader M.M. Alam (retired as Air Commodore) was an ace fighter pilot in Pakistan Air Force. For his bravery in 1965 war he was awarded the "Sitara-e-Jurat".
- 172 "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" has been the president as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- 173 During the Tashkent agreement the foreign Minister of Pakistan was "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
- 174 The inaugural session of Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly was chaired by "J.N. Mandai".
- 175 "1954-1962" are the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy.
- 176 The Hansi Tribe is settled in "Western Balochistan".
- 177 Pakistan and Afghanistan share an immense border stretching along the southern and eastern edges of Afghanistan.
- 178 The Afghan provinces of Badakhshan, Nurestan, Konar, Nangarhar, Paktya, Khost, Paktka, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, and Nimruz are all adjacent to the Pakistani border.
- 179 The Pashtuns and the Baluchs live on both sides of the Durand Line.

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180. Pashtuns are the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan, comprising 42 per cent of the population.
181. Pakistani player Babar Azam scored fastest first 1000 ODI runs (in 21 Innings).
182. Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
183. Pakistan is the world's sixth-most populous country.
184. Pakistan is the 36th-largest country in the world in terms of area.
185. Sialkot is the world's largest producer of handsewn footballs. Local factories in the region produce 40-60 million footballs a year, which is roughly 50-70% of the world's total production. The football manufacturing industry now consists of more than 200 factories.
186. Pakistan is the world's first Islamic country to attain nuclear power.
187. Pakistan has the highest paved international road - The Karakoram Highway (KKH).
188. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from Havelian.
189. Pakistan has the largest canal-based irrigation system in the world.
190. Pakistan has the world's largest ambulance network. Pakistan's Edhi Foundation, which is also listed in the Guinness Book of World Records, operates the network.
191. The highest batting partnership formed by two players playing in their first Test matches in the sport of Cricket is 249 runs by Khalid Ibadulla (b. 20 December 1935) and Abdul Kadir (b. 1944, d. 2002) for Pakistan against Australia in Karachi, Pakistan, in the match played 24-29 October 1964. Wasim Akram, a former Pakistani fast bowler is the first to take 400 wickets in both Tests and ODIs (second being Muttiah Muralitharan).
192. Pakistan's estimated population was 207,774,520 in August 2017, making it the world's sixth-most-populous country, behind Brazil and ahead of Nigeria. The name Pakistan means 'land of the pure' in Persian and Urdu. Just two people have won the Nobel Prize from Pakistan. Malala Yousafzai for Peace in 2014 and Abdus Salam for Physics in 1979.
193. Pakistan boasts the world's highest ATM (automated teller machine). The ATM is operated by the National Bank of Pakistan and it is installed at a height of 16,007 feet above sea level, at the Pak-China border, Khunjerab Pass.
194. Queen Elizabeth II was the Queen of Pakistan until 1956.
195. US President Barack Obama visited Pakistan in 1981.
196. Sugarcane juice is the national drink of Pakistan. In Pakistan, it is also known as 'rooh'.
197. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) was founded on 23 October 1946 as Orient Airways. The airline was nationalized on January 10th, 1955.
198. PIA has a world record for flying the fastest between London and Karachi. The airline achieved this feat in 1962 when they completed the flight in 6 hours, 43 minutes, 55 seconds, a record which remains unbroken to this day.
199. K-2 (Chagori) is the highest mountain peak in Pakistan and the second highest in the world.
200. Famous Mountain peaks of Pakistan, their total height, and world ratings.
201. Pakistan has one of the oldest civilizations in history, Mehrgarh, dating back to 6000 B.C.
202. Mehrgarh is now seen as a precursor to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.
203. A rare species of 'Blind Dolphin' found in the water of Indus River. It is the second most endangered freshwater dolphin species in the world, the first being the 'functionally extinct' Yangtze River dolphin.
204. Pakistan also made history with the youngest civil judge in the world. Mohammed Ilyas passed the exam when he was 20 years and 9 months old and thus became the youngest civil judge in the world.
205. The 'Khewra Salt Mine' in Pakistan is the second largest and oldest salt mine in the world.
206. Pakistan has the only fertile desert in the world - the Tharparkar desert - located in Sindh province.
207. Pakistan has the eleventh-largest armed force in the world. It has 617,000 people in its army.
208. UN peacekeeping missions are supported largely by the Pakistani army.
209. Pakistanis are the fourth-most intelligent people in the world, according to poll results gathered from 125 countries by the Institute of European Business Administration.
210. The world's seventh-largest collection of scientists and engineers is from Pakistan.
211. The world's longest glacial system outside the polar regions - the Biafo Glacier - is in Pakistan.
212. The largest earth-filled dam in the world (and fifth largest by structural volume) is the 'Tarbela Dam' on the Indus river in Pakistan.
213. The dam was built in 1968 and 1976. The dam is 143.26 meters high and 2,743.2 meters long.
214. Out of the total land area in Pakistan, 25% is under agricultural cultivation.
215. Pakistan irrigates three times more land area than Russia.
216. The once world's largest man-made forest is in Pakistan - the Changa Manga forest (12,423 acres in area). It is named after two brother dacots, the Changa Manga forest was originally planted in 1866 by British foresters.
217. Pakistan is also blessed with Jahangir Khan, a former World No. 1 professional squash player. Between 1981 and 1986, he won 555 matches consecutively (the longest winning streak by any athlete in top-level professional sports as recorded by Guinness World Records).
218. Islamabad, Pakistan is ranked the second most beautiful capital in the world.
219. For the passenger trains in Pakistan, the railway uses, 5 ft 6 in wide gauge, the size of a broad track gauge which is also commonly used in India, west of Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Argentina, Chile. Elsewhere it is known as 'Indian gauge'. It is the widest gauge in regular passenger use anywhere in the world.
220. The Shah Faisal Mosque in Pakistan can accommodate 100,000 worshippers at a time. It was the largest mosque in the world from 1986 until 1993.
221. Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad is named after Saudi King Faisal, who provided a \$120 million grant for the construction of the mosque in 1976.
222. MM Alam, late Air Commodore from Pakistan, is known to have shot five planes in less than a minute during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
223. Islamabad officially became the capital of Pakistan on 14 August 1967, exactly 20 years after the country's independence.
224. Pakistan is so far the only nation in the world to get established on the basis of 'Religion'.
225. Pakistan is the only Muslim country after Turkey to open Combat Jobs for women.
226. Shandur Pass located in Chitral District and Ghizer (Gherz) District, Balawanstan, North Pakistan is home to the world's highest Polo ground at 3,700 meters. Since 1936, traditional polo festival is being held on Shandur Top.
227. Pakistan is also home to the world's second-largest Muslim population, behind Indonesia. Note that India is home to the world's third-largest Muslim population.
228. An earthquake measuring 7.6 on the Richter scale struck the Kashmir region in Pakistan on 8 October 2005. The earthquake caused displacement of approximately 3 million people.
229. The majority of Pakistan's population is Muslim, amounting to 96.4%, while the rest includes Hindus and Christians.
230. The borders of Pakistan were drawn two days after on 17th August 1947, after the separation of India and Pakistan.
231. Gwadar port is the largest deep sea port in the world, located on the southwestern Arabian Sea along the coastline of Balochistan. The port has an area of 64,000 square meters and has a depth of more than 14 meters.
232. In 1965, Pakistan had a second war with India over Kashmir. The seventeen-day war caused thousands of casualties on both sides, and also witnessed the largest tank battle since World War II.
233. Pakistan and India both claimed victory in the war of 1965, which ended after a ceasefire declaration by the intervention of the Soviet Union and the United States.
234. Pakistan is home to a lake which is one of a kind - Ansoo Lake (Tear Lake). The shape of the lake resembles that of a tear. The lake also looks like a human eye with an eyebrow, which becomes prominent during the summer days when the ice melts. The lake has a central island which resembles the iris.
235. Pakistan is also home to the largest single dome mosque in the world - Masjid e Tooba. The mosque is located in Karachi and is locally known as the Gol Masjid. The dome of the mosque is 212 ft in diameter and is 51.48 ft high. It is balanced on a low surrounding wall with no central pillars. It was built in 1969.
236. Located at the northern end of the Kaghan Valley, Lake Saiful Muluk, is one of the highest lakes in Pakistan, at an elevation of 3,224 m (10,578 feet) above sea level.
237. There are 6 cultural properties from Pakistan inscribed on the World Heritage List. Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro (1980), Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol (1980), Fort and Shalamar Gardens in Lahore (1981), Historical Monuments at Makli, Thatta (1981), Rahtas Fort (1997), Taxila (1980).
238. On August 31st, 2007, General Pervez Musharraf amended the constitution of Pakistan to allow himself a third term as president.
239. Makli Hill located in Thatta, Pakistan is home to over half a million tombs and graves. It is

- one of the largest necropolis (a large, designed cemetery with elaborate tomb monuments) in the world. The tombs were built over a period of 400 years between the 14th and 18th centuries.
241. The Badshahi Mosque in Lahore, Pakistan is one of the world's largest mosques. It was commissioned by the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb in 1671 and its construction completed in 1673. However, the mosque was largely used for military purposes during the Sikh era and the British rule for many years until the independence of Pakistan when it was restored to its original condition.
242. Dama Adam Khel is a city situated in Khyber Regency, south of the city of Peshawar. Almost
243. Sohail Abbas, a Pakistani field hockey defender, is the highest goal scorer in the history of field hockey, with his current goal tally at 348.
244. When Pakistan became independent, it received between 10 and 12 million refugees

GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

- Pakistan is located between latitude of 23° 35' "East" to 37° 05' north and extends from longitude 60° 50' to 77° 50'.
- Pakistan is located in the north of the Tropic of Cancer.
- Iran & Pakistan are located at the North of the Arabian Sea.
- "Great Himalayas" mountain range is located between China and Pakistan.
- the total area of FATA is 27,220 sq km.
- 58% area of Pakistan is covered by land plateaus.
- 42% area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts.
- Total area of Pakistan (excluding Azad Jammu & Kashmir and FANA) is: 79,6096 sq km.
- 13,297 sq km is the territorial area of Azad Jammu & Kashmir.
- 778,720 sq km is the total territorial land area of Pakistan.
- 25,220 km² is the total water area of Pakistan.
- Total length of land boundaries of the country is 6,774 km.
- The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) consist of 7 Agencies.
- 1949 Ceasefire Line came into existence?
- In 1972 year the Line of Control came into existence.
- In "Simla Agreement" the Ceasefire Line was

from different parts of India. Many of these people had lost everything they had and used a different language for communicating with the locals. Pakistanis smilingly welcomed these people to their nation and helped them to lead a prosperous life.

- Sylvester Stallone's Rambo III was shot in Pakistan.
- On May 2, 2011 – Osama bin Laden was killed by U.S. special forces during a raid in Abbottabad.
- Pakistan is world's fourth largest milk producing country while India tops the list.
- Pakistan is the fourth largest cotton producing country in the world (2017).
- National Police Academy is located at Islamabad.
- The track of orange line train in Lahore is 27.1 km.
- Area is not an indicator for resource distribution under the 7th National Finance Commission Award.

named as Line of Control.

- The length of Pakistan-Afghanistan border is 2,252 km.
- The length of Pakistan-China border: 585 km.
- The length of Pakistan-India border: 1,610 km.
- The length of Pakistan-Iran border: 909 km.
- The small town Taftan is located near Pakistan's border with Iran.
- The length of coastline of Pakistan is 1,046 km.
- The depth of Pakistan continental shelf is 200 nm.
- The country's exclusive economic zone is 200 nm.
- Territorial sea of Pakistan is 12 nm.
- The lowest point of the country (0 m) is "Indian Ocean".
- "K-2" is the highest point in Pakistan.
- Pakistan lies between the longitudes of 61°E to 75.5°E.
- Pakistan lies between the latitudes 24°N to 37°N.
- Pakistan is divided into "Six" geographical divisions.
- The total land area of Pakistan is 796,096 sq km.
- Boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan China in 1963.
- The border of Pakistan and India between Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known

- as "Raddcliff Line".
- In "1968" year Border Agreement between Pakistan and India on Runn of Kutch was signed.
 - Runn off Kutch boundary line is called "24th Parallel Line".
 - In "1949" year, cease-fire line came into existence.
 - In year "1972" line of control demarcated.
 - The total length of Pak-China boundary line is "595 kilometers".
 - The total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line is "2252 kilometers".
 - The total length of Pak-Iran boundary line "805 km".
 - "Thar" is the largest desert of Pakistan.
 - The Chinese province adjoining Pakistan is "Sinkiang".
 - "Pamirs" range is called Roof of the World.
 - "Karakoram" range links Pakistan with China.
 - "Northern mountains" barrier influences the rainfall pattern in Pakistan by intercepting monsoon winds from the south.
 - Haro and Swan River are in Pothohar plateau.
 - Trans-Indus plains, the Potwar Plateau, the Salt Range, and the Sialkot regions are the four distinct division of the "submontane plateau".
 - The Trans-Indus plains, west of the Indus, comprise the hill-girt plateaus of the Vale of Peshawar, Kohat, and "Bannu".
 - Kohat Valley is located at the end of Kurram pass.
 - Vale of Peshawar was once a flourishing centre of "Greco-Buddhist culture".
 - The Potwar Plateau lies at a height of 1,200 to 1,900 feet and covers an area of about 5,000 square miles east of the Indus and west of the Jhelum River, in the "Punjab".
 - 18000km² is the area of Potwar Plateau.
 - The elevation of Potwar Plateau is "300-600m".
 - The Potwar Plateau is bounded on the east by the Jhelum, on the West by the Indus, on the North by the Kala Chitta Range and the Margalla Hills and on the South by the "Salt Range".
 - The highest peak in the Salt Range is "Tita Jogian Hill".
 - The height of Tita Jogian Hill is "975m".
 - Salt Range starts from Kalabagh and it ends "Dina".
 - The Salt Range is situated between Rivers Soan and "Jhelum".
 - The limestone and sandstone hills of Khair
- Murat, Khen Mar and Kala Chitta are located in "Soan Basin".
- The Potwar Plateau consists mainly of sandstone and is covered by varying thickness of "loess".
 - The loess is a loamy deposit formed by the "wind".
 - The Salt Range lies in the southern edge of the "Potwar Plateau".
 - The average height of Salt Range is "2,200".
 - "Salt Range" is the most complete geologic sequence in the world.
 - The Rocks Salt Range represents Cambrian period to the "Pleistocene epoch".
 - Cambrian period was 570 to "505 million years ago".
 - Pleistocene epoch was 1,600,000 to "10,000 years ago".
 - The average elevation of Balochistan Plateau is "1,000 feet".
 - Balochistan Plateau is separated from the Indus Plain by the "Sulaiman Range".
 - The irrigation system of Balochistan Plateau is called "Karez".
 - Kares consists of "underground channels".
 - From "China" the karez technology came.
 - In Pakistan the mountains which run south from the Hindukush are called the "western bordering mountains".
 - The Khyber Pass connects Pakistan with "Afghanistan".
 - Khyber Pass is situated in Hindukush range.
 - Kirthar Range separates the Indus Plain from "Balochistan".
 - Thal is in the centre of "Sindh Sagar Doab".
 - Pakistan lies north west of "Himalaya".
 - The Himalayas comprise a series of "5 ranges".
 - The ranges of Himalayas are sub-Himalayas, the Lesser Himalayas, The Central or Great Himalayas, The Inner Himalayas or Ladakh Range and "The Trans-Himalayan".
 - Sub-Himalayas is also known as "Siwaliks".
 - Siwaliks extends over the southern part of Hazara and Murree, and include the hills of "Rawalpindi and Pabbi Hills".
 - The Lesser Himalayas are in northern Hazara and "Murree".
 - On "Lesser Himalayas" range the Dunga Gali is situated.
 - The Hindu Kush range starts at the "Pamir Knot".
 - The Mohmand and the Malakand hills are in "Hindu Kush Range".

87. The Hindu Kush range is also known as "Little Pamirs".
88. At Pamir Knot the border of Pakistan joins "Afghanistan & China".
89. The direction of Hindu Kush is "north-east".
90. Abbottabad is linked with Gilgit via "Babusar Pass".
91. The 'Babusar Pass' connects Abbottabad and Gilgit.
92. "Lowari Pass" connects Peshawar with Chitral.
93. "Shandur Pass" links Chitral with Gilgit.
94. South of the Gomal River, the Sulaiman Mountains extend for a distance of 480 kilometres in a "north-south direction".
95. The highest peak of the Sulaiman Mountains is "Takht-i-Sulaiman".
96. The height of Takht-i-Sulaiman is "3,443m".
97. The low Kirithar Hills extends north-south and form the western boundary of the "Indus Plain".
98. The Tochi pass connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Bannu via "Waziristan".
99. The Bolan Pass connects the Kachhi-Sibi Plain with "Quetta".
100. The average altitude of Balochistan Plateau is "600m".
101. Plateau of Balochistan is divided from the Indus Plain by "Sulaiman Range, Kirithar Range and Pab Range".
102. The Sulaiman Range in Balochistan plateau joins the central Branui Range near "Quetta".
103. The Quetta basin is surrounded on all sides by mountains, namely Zarghun, Takatu and "Khalifat, Chitran and MurdarGhar".
104. The RasKoh range is situated in "Balochistan Plateau".
105. The Chagai Hills are located in "Pak-Afghan border".
106. "The Trans Indus Basins" is situated between Western bordering ranges and Indus.
107. "The Trans Indus Basins" Vale of Peshawar, the Kohat Valley and Bannu Plain are located.
108. The Vale of Peshawar is hill-encircled on all sides except in the south-east where "Kabul River" is situated.
109. Sialkot region is a narrow submontane area in the "northeast".
110. Sialkot region is rich in "agriculture".
111. The Indus Plain covers an area of about "200,000 sq. Miles".
112. Pakistan's most prosperous agriculture region is "Indus plain".
113. Punjab is located in the northern zone of

114. The five tributaries of the Indus River in Punjab are Jhelum, the Chenab, the Ravi, the Sutlej, and the "Beas".
115. The tributaries of the Indus River converge to their confluence with the Indus at "Mithankot".
116. Land situated between streams is called "doab".
117. The Sindh Sagar Doab is situated between the Rivers Indus and the "Chenab".
118. The problems of waterlogging and salinity in Indus Plain is being addressed by the construction of the "Left Bank Outfall Drain".
119. The Sindh lies in the southern zone of the "Indus Plain".
120. The average annual "140 billion cubic metres" discharge of Indus River at Sukkur.
121. "Alake" is Manchhar.
122. Manchhar Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in "South Asia".
123. There are "Five" micro-relief landforms have been identified in the country.
124. The micro-relief landforms in the country are flood plain, meander flood plain, Cover flood plain, scalloped interflaves; and Tidal Delta and deltaic plain.
125. Active flood plain is popularly known as bet or "Khaddar land".
126. The soils of the active flood plain are coarse-textured "sand and silt".
127. Active flood plain is found along all rivers, except the "lower half of the Ravi".
128. Meander flood plain usually adjoins the "active flood plain".
129. The Meander flood plain is wide-spread along the Jhelum, Chenab and the upper sections of the "Ravi".
130. Cover flood plain consists of recent alluvium spread over former features "riverine".
131. The plain areas in Sindh, Bahawalpur, Gany Bar and Rechna Doab are called the "Cover flood plain".
132. The land lying between the river Ravi and river Chenab is called Rechna Doab.
133. "Central higher parts of the Chaj, Rechna doab and Bari doab" scalloped interflaves or bars are found.
134. Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered "Thickly populated region".
135. Major tributaries (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej) make differ the Upper Indus Plain from the "lower Indus Plain".
136. The Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain are separated by a narrow corridor near Mithankot which located in Sulaiman Ranges.

137. The Upper Indus Plain is subdivided into four large doabs, Bahawalpur Plain and "derajat".
138. The Sindh Sagar Doab is also known as "Thal Desert".
139. The area of Sindh Sagar Doab is 3.2 million hectares.
140. Between the Indus and the Jhelum Chenab, South of the Salt Range, the area is called "The Sindh Sagar Doab".
141. The area of Chaj Doab is "1.3 million hectares".
142. The area of Rechna Doab is "2.8 million hectares".
143. The area of Bari Doab is "2.9 million hectares".
144. The interflaves between the Ravi and the old course of the Beas is called "Ganji Bar".
145. High land between the old course of the Beas and the Sutlej is called "Nili Bar".
146. The bars are popularly known as "bara soils".
147. The Kachhi-Sibi Plain is bounded on the north by the Marri-Bugli Ranges and on the west by the "Kalat Ranges".
148. The Kachhi-Sibi Plain is located in "Lower Indus Plain".
149. The major part of the Lower Indus Plain is "Sindh Plain".
150. The apex of Indus Delta is near "Thatta".
151. Between Karachi and Cape Monze there are "Pab Hills".
152. The South-Eastern Desert spreads over an extensive large area in eastern Bahawalpur Division, Ghotki, Sukkur, Khairpur, Sanghar and Mirpur Khas districts and most of "Tharparkar district".
153. In Bahawalpur the South Asian Desert is called "Choistan".
154. In Northern, Sindh the South Eastern Desert is known as "Pat".
155. In Southern Sindh the South Eastern Desert is called as "Thar".
156. The South Eastern Desert is separated from the central irrigated zone of the plain by the dry bed of the Ghaggar in Bahawalpur and the "Eastern Nara in Sindh".
157. Total "82 peaks" are in the Pakistani area.
158. The longest glacier outside the Polar Regions is found in "Pakistan".
159. Haleji Lake waterfall reserve is regarded as one of the most important wintering areas of migratory waterfalls in "Eurasia".
160. The area of Federally Administered Northern Area (FANA) is "72,496sq km".
161. At "Roof of the World" point the Himalaya, Karakorum and Hindu Kush mountains meet.
162. "Roof of the World" separates Pakistan from China, Russia and Afghanistan.
163. The Himalaya, Karakoram and Pamir ranges converge in "Skardu".
164. The area which separate Pakistan from Tajkistan is "Wakhan".
165. Total arable land of the country is "27".
166. The total area of irrigated land is "171,100 sq km".
167. Pakistan is situated at the western end of the "Indo-Gangetic Plain".
168. The Indo-Gangetic is bounded to the north by the mountain wall of the "Great Himalayas" mountain ranges.
169. In "six" natural regions Pakistan can be divided.
170. Six natural regions of Pakistan are the northern mountains, the submontane plateau, the Indus Plain, the Balochistan Plateau, the western bordering mountains, and "desert areas".
171. The entire northern end of Pakistan is occupied by western ranges of the "Himalayan Mountains".
172. The length of Hmalayan Mountains range in Pakistan is "320 km".
173. The climate of Pakistan is mostly referred as "Hot and dry".
174. In "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa" province of the Pakistan there is no desert.
175. The total area of Islamabad is 906 sq.
176. In "Punjab" province of Pakistan, the desert of Thal lies.
177. In "Sindh" province of Pakistan, the desert of Thar lies.
178. Indus plain is divided into "Four".
179. On earth Himalayan "Mountains are the 'youngest'".
180. Himalayan ranges have attained their elevation within the past "one million years".
181. "Margalla Hills" are a part of "Himalayas" mountain range.
182. Doaba Rechna is located between the River Chenab and River "Ravi".
183. Subak Zai Dam is being constructed under WAPDA Vision 2025 in "Baluchistan".
184. "Quetta-Zedan" cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line.
185. Akhori Dam is located in "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
186. "Ningrahar, Pakita, Ghazni" provinces of Afghanistan shares border with Pakistan.
187. Khar is a famous town of "Bagour".
188. Swat Valley is situated in the mountain of "Hindukush".

189. Bahawalpur is mostly consists of "Desert"
190. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district, are consisted of "Plain areas"
191. Muslim Bagh is famous for "Chromite"
192. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway is "653 km"
193. Pakistan-Afghanistan border "Durand Line" was drawn in "1893"
194. "Khowst" provinces of Afghanistan is situated adjacent to Durand Line
195. Length of Pak-Afghan border is "2252 km"
196. Largest Political Agency in Pakistan Inbal area in terms of area is "South Waziristan"
197. "Khar" is the main town of "Bajaur Agency"
198. The Afghan provinces of Badakhshan, Nurestan, Konar, Nangarhar, Paktya, Khost, Pakkka, Zabul, Kandahar, Helmand, and Nimruz are all adjacent to the Pakistani border.
199. The Muslim people of Sinkiang province are called "Uighur"
200. Durand Line Treaty was signed by a British man Durand and King of Afghanistan "Abdul Rehman" in 1893
201. The border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called "Durand line"
202. The total area of Azad Kashmir is 13,297 sq km
203. The total length of Pak-Afghan boundary line is "2,550 kilometers"
204. The total length of Pak-China boundary line in "523 kilometers"
205. Tinch Mir peak is located in "Pakistan"
206. The length of the M.E.D.G. Khan to Sukhar

HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN PAKISTAN

1. The 2nd highest mountain of the world is "K-2"
2. Pamir range is called roof of the world
3. Karakoram Range separates China from Pakistan
4. The height of Pakistan's highest mountain Pak-Godwin Austin is as high as: "28, 250 ft"
5. "Margalla Hills" are a part of "Himalayas" mountain range
6. The highest of Koh-e-Sulaiman range is Takhat-e-Sulaiman
7. "Tinch Mir Peak" mountain peak of the Hindu Kush range which separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan
8. The Suleman Mountain, one of the Western, is as high as: "3400ft"
9. "Himalaya Range" the mountain of Pakistan that is known as youngest mountain range in the world:

- Motorway is "467 km"
207. "M8" is the longest Motorway in Pakistan
208. The number of administrative districts in Punjab is "36"
209. Pakistan has a coastline of "1,048 K.M"
210. In the South of Pakistan is "Arabian Sea"
211. Durand Line Treaty was signed between Sir Mortimer Durand and King "Abdul Rehman" of Afghanistan in 1893.
212. "Wakhan Corridor" the narrow strip of Afghan territory, which separates Pakistan from Tajikistan
213. Pakistan is separated from Tajikistan by Afghanistan's narrow Wakhan Corridor in the north. Wakhan
214. The Wakhan Corridor (alternatively Vakhan Corridor, or Wakhan) is the narrow strip of territory in northeastern Afghanistan that extends to China and separates Tajikistan from Pakistan. The corridor, wedged between the Pamirs to the north and the Karakoram range to the south, is about 350 km (220 mi) long and 13-65 kilometres (8-40 mi) wide
215. "Afghanistan" country is found in the north of Pakistan.
216. "China" country is found in the northeast of Pakistan
217. The total length of Line of Control in Kashmir is about "740 Kms"
218. "52 km" is the total length of Pindi Bhatian-Faisalabad Motorway M-3.
219. "155 Km" is the total length of Islamabad-Peshawar Motorway.
220. Peshawar-Islamabad Motorway is called "M1"

10. K-2 is situated in "Karakoram Range"
11. K-2 is also called "Godwin Austen"
12. "K-2" is the highest peak of Karakoram Ranges.
13. The height of K-2 is "8,611 metres (28,251 ft)"
14. The height of Nanga Parbat peak is 8126 meters
15. In "Himalayan" range Nanga Parbat is situated.
16. The Nanga Parbat is situated "Gilgit-Balistan"
17. The 9th highest mountain peak in the world is: "Nanga Parbat"
18. Nanga Parbat is situated in "Himalaya"
19. The height of Nanga Parbat is "8,126 m"
20. Nanga Parbat is the second highest mountain peak in Pakistan

21. The world's 11th highest peak is "Gasherbrum I"
22. Gasherbrum I is also known as "Hidden Peak"
23. The Gasherbrum I is situated in the range of "Karakoram"
24. The height of Gasherbrum I is "8,060 m"
25. The height of Gasherbrum II is "8,035 m"
26. The height of Gasherbrum III is "7,952 m"
27. The height of Gasherbrum IV is "7,929 m"
28. The height of Gasherbrum NE is "7,821 m"
29. All of the Gasherbrum mountains (peaks) are located in "Karakoram"
30. The height of Broad Peak is "8,060 m"
31. The world rank of Broad Peak is "12"
32. Disteghil Sar is located in the range of "Karakoram"
33. The height of Disteghil Sar mountain is "7,885m"
34. The height of Kunyang Kish is "7,852m"
35. The highest peak of Sall range is Sakasar
36. The height of Rakaposhi is "7,788 m"
37. Rakaposhi is located in the range of "Karakoram"
38. The world rank of Rakaposhi is "27"
39. The height of Tinch Mir is "7708"
40. Tinch Mir is located in the range of "Hindu Kush"
41. The world rank of Tinch Mir is "41th"
42. Tinch Mir, Noshaq, Tinch Mir NW, Istora Nai and Saraghrak Peak I are located in the range of "Great Himalaya"
43. The most of peaks in Pakistan are located in "Karakoram"
44. Peaks in Pakistan higher than 8,000 meters are 5

45. The most prominent peak of Himalaya range in Pakistan is "Nanga Parbat"
46. The highest peak of Karakoram Range in Pakistan is "K-2"
47. The number of peaks there of over 8,000 metres in Pakistan are "5"
48. The Number of peaks there of over 7,500 metres in Pakistan are "29"
49. The number of peaks there of over 7,000 metres in Pakistan is "121"
50. "None Mountain Peaks is situated in the Hindu Kush range"
51. The Potthohar Plateau contains the mineral deposits of "Rock Salt, Gypsum and Oil"
52. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from "Havelian"
53. Koh-i-Sultan is located in "Baluchistan"
54. "Kirthar Hills" are important Hills located in the Sindh
55. Mount Everest's height is 29,035 ft what is its height is "8850 meters"
56. Nanga Parbat's nickname is "Killer Mountain"
57. Mansalu mountain peak is situated in the range "Himalaya"
58. The height of K.2 is "8611 Meters"
59. The original name of K.2 is "Godwin Austen"
60. "Tango Tower" is a "Mountain Peak of Pakistan"
61. "Shivalik" and "Pir Panyal" hills are part of "Kirthar range"
62. "Koh-i-Suleman" mountain range divides Punjab from Baluchistan in southern extremity
63. Swat Valley is situated in the mountain range of "Hindukush"
64. Gorakh Hill is located in "Sindh"
65. In the Hindu Kush Mountains all passes connect Pakistan with "Afghanistan"

PASSES IN PAKISTAN

1. The Babusar Pass or Babusar Top is located in the north of "Kaghan valley"
2. Babusar Pass connects Abbotabad and Gilgit
3. Border agreement between Pakistan and India on Runn of Kuchh was signed in 1965
4. Khan Kun Pass connects Chitral with Wakhan.
5. Gomal Pass connects Dera Ismail Khan with Ghazni (Afghanistan)
6. Pakistan-Afghanistan border "Durand Line" was drawn in "1893"
7. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from "Havelian"
8. The highest paved international border crossing in the world is "Khunjerab Pass"

9. The total length of "Line of Control in Kashmir" is "720 km"
10. Durand Line, which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is as long as "2252 Km"
11. Karakoram Highway" is referred to as the "Eighth Wonder of the World"
12. Babusar Pass is the highest point of Kaghan valley. Its elevation is "13,691ft"
13. Bolan Pass connects Sindh Plain with Quetta
14. Bolan is a mountain pass through the Toba Kakar Range of mountains in "western Pakistan"
15. The treaty through "Gandmak" Bolan Pass was given under British control in 1879.

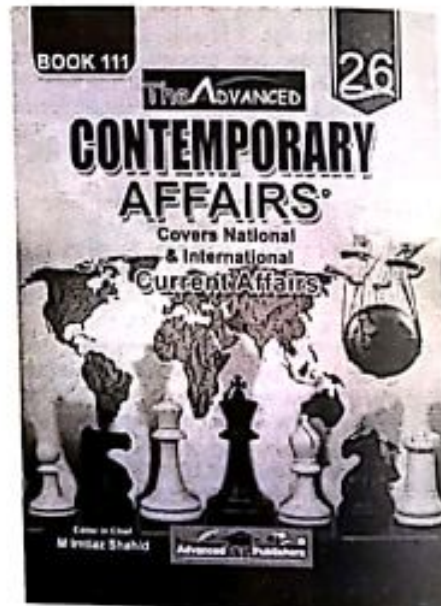
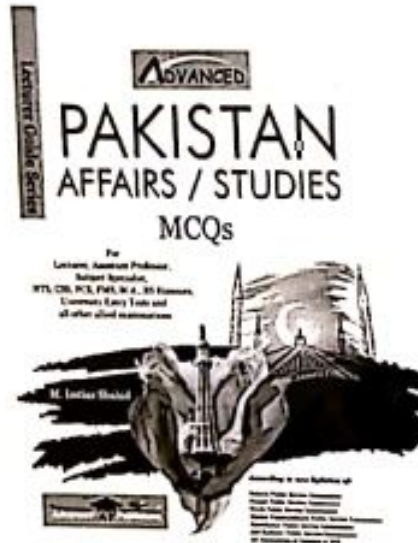
16. Broghil Pass connects Chitral with Wakhan.
17. It is true about Broghil Pass that it crosses the Pamir Mountains and it connects the Wakhan Corridor of Afghanistan with Chitral in Pakistan.
18. Malakand Pass connects Peshawar with Chitral.
19. The elevation of Broghil Pass is "12,460 ft".
20. The name of the mountain pass that runs to the northeast of Mehribani Peak (5639) in the northwest of Chapro is "Chaprol or Dainter Pass".
21. Lawari Pass connects Dir and Chitral.
22. Dorah Pass connects Badakhshan in Afghanistan with "Chitral in Pakistan".
23. "Dorah Pass" feet high is more than 14,000.
24. The last town inside Pakistan on the Karakoram Highway before the Chinese border "Sust".
25. "Marco Polo" is believed to have crossed the Pamir Mountains on his way to China.
26. "Gondogoro Pass" is a high mountain pass on the Gondogoro Glacier near Vigne Glacier.
27. Gomal pass is located on the border of "south-eastern portion of South Waziristan in Pakistan".
28. "Gomal Pass" is midway between Khyber Pass and Bolan Pass.
29. Hayal pass lies in the west of Naitar Pass. Its elevation is "4600 m".
30. The famous "Naitar Valley" is 40 km from Gilgit.
31. Hispar Pass's elevation is 16,824 ft. It is located in the mountainous range of "Karakorum".
32. "Karakar Pass" is 4384 ft high pass in the Hindu Kush in Pakistan.
33. "Akbar" the Mughal emperor who lost his 8000-man army at Karakar Pass in an abortive attempt to invade Swat in 1586.
34. Khunjerab Pass is in the Karakoram Mountains on "The northern border of Azad Kashmir and Xinjiang Autonomous Region of China".
35. The state of Jammu and Kashmir has a common border with Pakistan which runs for about "250 miles".
36. "Khunjerab" pass that is in a strategic position between Pakistan Kashmir and China.
37. The total height of Khunjerab Pass is 4555 meters.
38. Karakoram Pass is the highest Pass in Pakistan, situated at the height of 5575 meters.
39. 20. The Khyber Pass links Pakistan through "Afghanistan".
40. The Border of Pakistan and India between

Pakistan's Punjab and Indian Punjab is known as Radcliff line

41. The elevation of Khyber Pass is "3,510 ft".
42. Kilik Pass is 15,837 ft high. It lies "30" km to the west of Mintaka Pass.
43. 23 Kohat Pass is a in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan. It connects Kohat with "Peshawar".
44. Kurram pass" connects Para Channar and Kohat with Afghanistan.
45. Lowari Pass connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Its elevation is "10,230 ft".
46. "Kilik pass" was the access point into the Upper Hunza Valley in ancient times.
47. The height of Mintaka Pass is "15,450 ft".
48. The elevation of Shandur Top is "12,200 ft".
49. The area in Pakistan where Shandur Top connects with Chitral is "Lowari".
50. "Zagar Pass" connects Gilgit with China.
51. "Badawi Pass" connects Dir with Kohistan district".
52. "Muztagh Pass" is the highest Pass of Pakistan.
53. Muztagh Pass connects Babistan and Yarkand (China).
54. Tochi Pass connects Bannu (Pakistan) and Ghazni (Afghanistan).
55. The "Babusar Pass" connects "Abbottabad and Gilgit".
56. Bolan Pass, a mountain pass in Balochistan passes through the "Toba Kakar Range".
57. The pass which connects Pakistan with China is known as "Khunjerab Pass".
58. Lowari Pass connects "Dir with Chitral".
59. Khojak Pass is located between "Quetta and Chaman".
60. Khyber Pass connects Peshawar with "Kabul".
61. Khyber Pass is 53 km long.
62. The height of Khyber Pass is "3,510 ft".
63. Bolan Pass is situated in "Toba Kakar Range".
64. The "Shandur Pass" at the height of 12,205 feet connects "Chitral and Gilgit".
65. The famous Khyber Pass is a link between Peshawar and "Kabul".
66. Babusar Pass or Babusar Top (elevation: 4,173 metres or 13,691 feet) is a mountain pass in Pakistan at the north of the 150 km (93 miles) long Kaghan Valley, connecting it via the Thak Nala with Chilas on the Karakoram Highway (KKH). It is the highest point in the Babusar Valley that can be easily accessed by cars. The Babusar Pass connects Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with Gilgit-Balistan.

67. **Bashkaro Pass or Bashkaro Top** is a pass is located at an elevation of 4,924 meters above sea level. Bashkaro Pass is also known as Kukush Pass and Bashkara An which connects Swat Valley with Ghizer Valley. GB Its starting point is Mahodand Lake and the ending point is Langar, Ghizer.
68. **The Bolan Pass** is a mountain pass through the Toba Kakar range of Balochistan province in, 120 km (75 mi) from the Afghanistan border. The pass is an 89 km (55 mi) stretch of the Bolan river valley from Rindi in the south to Darwaza near Kolpur in the north. It connects Sibi with Quetta both by road and railway.
69. **Broghil**, also spelled Broghol (el. 3798 m/12,460 ft), is a high mountain pass along the Durand Line border that crosses the Hindu Kush mountain range and connects Wakhan District of Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan with Chitral District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
70. **Dorah Pass**, also called Dorah Pass, connects Badakhshan Province of Afghanistan with Chitral District in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The Dorah Pass is more than 14,000 feet (4,300 m) high. It is located along the Durand Line border and crosses the Hindu Kush mountain range. Situated at the foot of the pass is Lake Duffenn, also known locally as Hawzi Dorah. The lake is roughly 2.34 miles (4.4 km) long by over one-quarter mile (0.4 km) broad.
71. **Gondogoro Pass** is a 5585 meter high mountain pass in the Balistan region of Pakistan 25 km south of the world's second-highest peak, K2. It connects the Gondogoro Glacier on the southwest and the Vigne Glacier on the northeast.
72. **Gomal Pass** is a mountain pass on the Durand Line border between Afghanistan and the southeastern portion of South Waziristan. It takes its name from the Gomal River and is midway between the legendary Khyber Pass and the Bolan Pass. It connects Ghazni in Afghanistan with Tark and Dera Ismail Khan.
73. **Hispar Pass** (el. 5,128 m/16,824 ft) is a high-altitude, non-technical mountain pass at the Karakoram Range in Nagar District. At the pass, the Biafo Glacier (63 km long) and Hispar Glacier (4.9 km long) meet at Hispar Pass to form the world's longest glacial traverse outside of the polar regions. 100 kilometers in length.
74. **Irshad pass** (el. 4,977 metres (16,329 ft)) spelled also as Ershād Yūwīn, Yirshod Wuyin, Irshad Pass, Irshad Urween, Irshād Uwin Pass, Kotale Ershād Owīn, Kowtal-e Ershād Owīn, is a high mountain pass that connects Chapursan river valley (upper Hunza valley) in Gojal tehsil of Gilgit district in Gilgit-Baltistan Province with Wakhan Corridor in Afghanistan.
75. **Karakar Pass** (el. 1336 m/4384 ft) is a mountain pass in the Hindu Kush, connecting Swat and Buner in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. From the top of the pass, one can view Buner Valley.
76. **Khunjerab Pass** is a 4,593-meter (15,397 ft)-high mountain pass in the Karakoram Mountains, in a strategic position on the northern border of Pakistan (Gilgit-Balistan's Hunza) and on the southwest border of China (Xinjiang). At 16,000 feet above sea level, the Khunjerab Pass is the highest-paved international border crossing in the world and the highest point on the Karakoram Highway. The roadway across the pass was completed in 1992, and has superseded the unpaved Mintaka and Kilik Passes as the primary passage across the Karakoram Range. At the same time, the Karakoram Highway or KKH connecting the two countries is adjacent to the Wakhan Corridor and China's only official border crossing into Afghanistan.
77. **The Kilik Pass** (elevation 4,827 m or 15,837 ft) to the west of Mintaka Pass is a high mountain pass in the Karakoram Mountains between Gilgit-Balistan in Pakistan and Xinjiang in China. The two passes were, in ancient times, the two main access points into the Upper Hunza Valley (also called Gojal Valley) from the north. In addition, the two passes were also the paths used to reach Chalachigu Valley and Taghdumbash Pamir from the south.
78. **The Khyber Pass** is a mountain pass in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, on the border with Afghanistan (Nangarhar Province). It connects the town of Landi Kotal to the Valley of Peshawar at Jammud by traversing part of the Spin Ghar mountains. An integral part of the ancient Silk Road, it has long had substantial cultural, economic, and geopolitical significance for Eurasian trade. Throughout history, it has been an important trade route between Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent and a vital strategic military choke point for various states that came to control it. The summit of the pass is 5 km (3.1 mi) inside Pakistan at Landi Kotal, while the lowest point is 46 km (0.29 mi) at Jammud in the Valley of Peshawar. The Khyber Pass is part of Asian Highway1 (AH1).

79. **Kohat Pass** is a mountain pass in the North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, between the cities of Kohat and Peshawar.
80. **Lowari Pass** or **Lowari Top**, (el. 10,230 ft.) is a high mountain pass that connects Chitral with Dir in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa.
81. **Lupghar Pir pass** (el. 5,190 m (17,030 ft)) is a high mountain pass 9 km (6 mi) to the west of village Lupghar in the upper Hunza valley in Gojal tehsil of Gilgit district in Gilgit-Baltistan.
82. **The Malakand Pass** is a mountain pass in Malakand District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
83. **The Mintaka Pass** or **Mingteke Pass** or **Mintika Pass** is a mountain pass in the Karakorum Mountains, between Pakistan and Xinjiang in China. In ancient times, the Mintaka Pass and the nearby Kilik Pass, 30 km (19 mi) to the west, were the two main access points into Gojal (Upper Hunza Valley) from the north. The Hunza Valley is the mountainous valley near Gilgit in Gilgit-Baltistan.
84. **Naltar Pass** is a mountain pass to the north of Shani Peak in Naltar Valley in Pakistan. The pass lies west of Chaprot Pass and east of Hayal Pass.
85. **The Badawi Pass** is a pass that connects Upper Dir District with Utror & Kalam in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. The high mountain pass is elevated 3,523m above sea level.
86. **Shandur Pass** is a pass located in between the Gupis-Yasin District of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. It is often called 'Roof of the World'. Shandur top is located in Upper Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and has a flat plateau and can be crossed between late April and early November. The grade is very gradual, and the area is crossed by plentiful small streams during summer.
87. **Tochi Pas** is located in Khyberpakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan; it connects Bannu in Pakistan with Ghazni in Afghanistan.



IMPORTANT RIVERS OF PAKISTAN

- The longest River in the Pakistan is "Indus".
- The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year "1991".
- Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of "Chenab, Jhelum and Indus".
- Ravi River originates from "Himachal Pradesh".
- The Ravi River ends in "Chenab".
- The total length of River Ravi is "715 KM".
- The Indus River rises/originates from "Tibet".
- The total length of Indus River is "2,896 km".
- "Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej" are the tributaries of the Indus River in the Punjab region.
- "Thatta" is the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into distributaries that reach the Arabian Sea at various points southeast of Karachi.
- The Indus River drains in the total area of "1,165,500 sq km".
- In River Indus of Pakistan the endangered species Blind Dolphins are found.
- The flow of Jhelum River is controlled by "Wular Lake".
- Hydaspes is the ancient Greek name for River Jhelum.
- "Thatta" the nearest city from where Indus begins its deltaic stage and breaks into many distributaries.
- Ravi River originates from "Himachal Pradesh".
- "Indus" the river in Pakistan whose annual flow is twice that of the Nile.
- Palla is "An Important fish found in Indus".
- Porali is "A river of Balochistan".
- Jhelum River starts from "Indian Held Kashmir".
- Wular Lake controls the flow of "Jhelum".
- "Jhelum" forms the part of the border between Azad Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Panjkora River is located in the Province of "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
- The number of rivers flow in Punjab Province are "Five".
- Bolan River is located in the Province of "Balochistan".
- The number of rivers flow in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province are "8".
- The number of rivers present in Pakistan are "24".
- Zhob and Mula rivers are located in "Balochistan Plateau".
- The Potwar plateau is very rich in Oil and gas.
- At Trimmu the nearest river to the Jhelum is "Chenab".
- The total length of Jhelum River is "725 KM".
- The total length of Ravi River is "715 KM".
- Harappa city is situated on the bank of "Ravi River".
- The total length of Jhelum River is "725 km".
- The longest river in Punjab is "Sutlej".
- 4 headworks have been constructed on River Sutlej.
- The Sutlej River originates from "Tibet".
- Sutlej River joins the Chenab River at "West of Bahawalpur".
- Jhelum and Chenab rivers meet at "Trimmu Headworks".
- The Indus River rises from "Tibet".
- The number of rivers flow in Baluchistan Province are "7".
- The longest river of Baluchistan Province is "Hingol".
- The number of rivers flow in Sindh Province is "4".
- Soan and Haro are famous rivers of "Potwar Plateau".
- The "Nile of Pakistan" is the name given to "Indus River".
- All of the rivers of Punjab enter into Indus at "Mithankot".
- The smallest river of Pakistan is "Ravi".
- The most polluted river of Pakistan is "Ravi".
- The number of barrages that are constructed on the River Indus are "6".
- The Gomal River falls in "Indus River".
- Majority of Southern Pakistan population lived along the "River Indus".
- Dasht River ends in "Arabian Sea".
- The whole agriculture of Pakistan depends on the water of "Indus, Chenab and Jhelum".
- Dasht River is located in "Balochistan".
- Porali River is located in "Balochistan".
- The Gomal River starts from "Afghanistan".
- Bolan, Dasht & Rukshan rivers flow in "Balochistan".
- Bara, Gomal, Karam & Zob rivers are located in the region of "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
- Baran River is in the province of "Sindh".
- "Indus" is the longest river of Pakistan.

61. The total length of Indus River is "2896 km".
62. Gomai and Kuram rivers are in the Province of "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
63. The Soan and the Haro are the two rivers of Pothohar Plateau.
64. Kabul River is located in the Province "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
65. The name of delta formed by the Indus River is "Sapta Sindhu".
66. The largest river of Balochistan is "Hungol River".
67. Blind Dolphins are found in "Sindh (Indus)" river of Pakistan.
68. Jhelum and Chenab rivers meet at "Trimmu Headworks".
69. "Indus River" is called "Father of Rivers".

GLACIERS IN PAKISTAN

1. "13%" area of Mountain region is covered by glaciers.
2. In Pakistan Glaciers covers the area of "15040 sq km".
3. Rupal North and Rupal South glacier are in Himalayan Range of Pakistan.
4. The name of the Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range is "Baltoro glacier".
5. Siachen, Hispar & Biafo glaciers are located in Karakoram Range.
6. Abruzzi Glacier is a glacier in the north of the Baltoro Kangri peak in the "Northern Areas".
7. Glacier Abruzzi joins "Baltoro glacier".
8. The Baltoro Glacier is one of the longest glaciers outside of the Polar Regions. Its length is "63KM".
9. Glacier which is located in Karakoram mountain range are Siachen, Hispar, Batura, Biafo and Chogo Lungma.
10. Baltoro Glacier is located in "Baltistan".
11. Baltoro Glacier runs through the mountain range's part of "Karakoram".
12. The longest glacier of Pakistan is "Baltoro".
13. Chiantar glacier is located in the region of "Chitral".
14. Some very tall mountains are located near Baltoro. The highest one is "K2".
15. Batura Glaciers is one of the largest and longest glaciers outside the Polar Regions. Its length is "57KM".
16. Siachen glacier is located in the region of "Baltistan".
17. The Biafo Glacier is "67km" long glacier in the
18. The name of the world's third longest glacier outside of the Polar Regions is "Biafo Glacier".
19. The Biarchedi Glacier is located at the peak of "Biarchedi".
20. The Godwin-Austen Glacier is located in the mountainous range of "K2".
21. The total length of Siachen glacier is "76 KM".
22. Batura is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of 57 km.
23. Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of "Karakoram".
24. The highest glacier of Pakistan is "Baltoro".
25. Godwin-Austen Glacier gives the views of "Four of the five eight-thousanders in Pakistan".
26. The Gondogoro Glacier or Gondogoro Glacier is located at "Baltistan".
27. The Hispar Glacier is located in Baltistan in the mountainous range of "Karakoram Mountains".
28. The length of Hispar Glacier is "49 KM".
29. Hispar Glacier is found in the mountain range of Northern Areas of "Karakoram".
30. Miari Glacier forms in the north of "Miari peak".
31. Name of the glacier thalis included in the Central Karakoram National Park "Biafo Glacier".
32. The Passu Glacier forms in the "South of Passu peak".
33. Rupal Glacier or Tashain Glacier is located in the mountainous range of "Himalayas".
34. The Sarpo Laggo is a glacier. Sarpo Laggo means "young husband".
35. Shani Glacier is a glacier in the north of Shani Peak in "Naltar valley".
36. "Siachen glacier" is located in the eastern Karakoram Range in the Himalaya Mountains along the disputed India-Pakistan border.
37. Siachen Glacier is the longest glacier in the

70. The land lying between the river Ravi and river Chenab is called "Rachna Doab".
71. "Indus" is the longest river of Pakistan.
72. "Hingol" is the longest river of Baluchistan Province.
73. Dasht River is located in the Province of "Baluchistan".
74. Porali River is located in the Province of "Baluchistan".
75. The river of Punjab is associated with Sohni Mahiwal legend is "Chenab".
76. The area lying between river Beas and the Ravi is called "Bani Doab".
77. The river Chenab joins river Jhelum at "Trimmu".
78. Lahore is situated on bank of river "Ravi".

Karakoram and "2nd" longest in the world's non-polar areas.

38. The length of Siachen Glacier is "76KM".
39. One of the following is located in Northern Areas of Pakistan. That is "Trango Glacier".
40. The Trango Glacier is located in the northern areas of.
41. Vigne Glacier is located near "Gondogoro Glacier".

HISTORICAL SITES AND PLACES IN PAKISTAN

1. Ahin Posh is located in "Orakzai, FATA".
2. Uch is famous for Tombs of Saints Who wrote Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas? Ghulam Rasool.
3. Victoria Hospital is in Bahawalpur.
4. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of Red Sandstone.
5. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhittai is situated near Jacobabad.
6. The monument at Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of 1965 Indo-Pakistan.
7. Amri is a Pre-Harappa fortified town. It is located in the province of "Sindh".
8. Anarkali's Tomb is located in Lahore. "Punjab record office" is housed now.
9. The second largest mosque in Pakistan is "Badshahi Mosque or 'Emperor's Mosque'".
10. Badshahi Mosque is built in 1673 in "Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir".
11. The area of Badshahi Mosque is "25,00ft".
12. Bagh-e-Jinnah (or Jinnah's Garden) is in Lahore. It was formally called as "Lawrence Garden".
13. Lawrence Garden was originally built as botanical garden modelled on Kew Gardens. It was named after John Lawrence, Viceroy of India from 1864 to 1869.
14. Bagh-e-Jinnah is situated on 141 Acres. The name of the libraries that are located in it are "Quaid-e-Azam Library and Daruslam".
15. Masjid Dar-ul-Islam is situated in Bagh-e-Jinnah, in Lahore.
16. The city Barikot is located in "Swat Valley".
17. The Bankot is besieged by "Alexander the Great".
18. Bibi Pak Daman is the name given to the shrine of "Ruqayyah bint Ali".
19. Bibi Pak Daman is located in the city of "Lahore".
20. Butkara Stupa is an important Buddhist shrine in the area of "Swat".
21. Butkara Stupa is originally built by "Mauryan emperor Ashoka".
22. The "Chakdara" is located in Malakand, KPK.
23. "The University of Malakand" lies within Chakdara.
24. The archaeological site of Chanhudaro is located in "Sindh".
25. Chanhudaro was first excavated in the mid-1930s by "the American School of Indian and Iranian Studies".
26. Chaukhandi tombs are located near Karachi. They are attributed to "Jokhia tribes and Baloch tribes".
27. Chaukhandi tombs are built for himself by "Ghyyas-us-din Tughlaq".
28. Indus Valley civilization site, Generwala is located in "Punjab".
29. The Pakistani archaeologist M R Mughal discovered Generwala in "1975".
30. Harappa is a city in Punjab about 35km southwest of "Sahawal".
31. The civilization with a "writing system, urban centres and diversified social and economic system" was rediscovered in the 1920s after excavations at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa.
32. Hazuri Bagh lies within Badshahi Mosque. It was built by "Maharaja Ranjit Singh".
33. Maharajah Ranjit Singh in 1813 built Hazuri Bagh to celebrate the capture of the famous Koh-i-Noor Diamond from Shah Shujah of Afghanistan in "1813".
34. The uppermost story of Hazuri Bagh collapsed and was never reconstructed in "19 July 1932".
35. Hiran Minar is set in peaceful environs in "Sheikhupura".
36. Hiran Minar constructed by Emperor Jahangir as a monument to Mansray, one of his pet deer by "Emperor Jahangir".
37. The tomb of Jahangir is situated in Lahore.
38. Famous Wazir Khan Mosque is located in Lahore.
39. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is in Lahore.
40. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in Punjabi.

41. The tomb of Qutub-ud-din Aibak is situated in Islamabad
42. Chauthuri is located in Lahore
43. Haran Minar is located in Sheikhpura
44. Jahangir's Fort is located in Shahdara Lahore.
45. The shrine of Shah Daula is situated in Gujrat
46. Iqbal Park with accommodating Minar-e-Pakistan is in Lahore. Its former name was "Minto Park".
47. Kahu-Jo-Daro is an ancient Buddhist archaeological site near Mirpurkhas. Its total area is "30 acres"
48. The highest paved international road in the world is "Karakoram Highway".
49. Karakoram Highway connects across the Karakoram mountain range, through the Khunjerab Pass. It connects "China & Pakistan".
50. Karakoram Highway is "Referred to as the "Ninth Wonder of the World and Known as the Friendship Highway in China.
51. Governments of Pakistan and China constructed Karakoram Highway in 20 years. It was completed in "1966".
52. Kashmir Smast caves are a series of natural limestone caves. They are located in Mardan Valley of "Babozai Mountains".
53. The Kot Bala is located in "Lasbela District, Balochistan".
54. "Kot Dij" the ancient site at Kot Dij that was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization.
55. Archaeological site Kot Dij was discovered in 1955
56. Kotla Mohsin Khan was constructed in Peshawar city. It was also the residence of seventeenth century Pashtu poet "Mazulih Khan".
57. The Lakhueen-jo-daro, an archaeological site, is located in "Sindh".
58. Name the historic site that is located in Lower Swat Valley are "Pre-historic Aryan's Gandhara grave culture, Buddhist shrines and Buildings of Shahi period"
59. One of the largest necropolises in the world, with a diameter of approximately 8 kilometres is situated in Pakistan. Its name is "Makli Hill".
60. Makli Hill is supposed to be the burial place of some 125,000 Sufi saints. It is located in "Thatta".
61. In "Karakoram" mountain range the hill station Maalam Jabba is located
62. The Malam Jabba Ski Resort was set on fire and destroyed after being closed for more than a year in "2008".
63. Majid e Tooba or Tooba Mosque. Gol Masjid is located in "Karachi".
64. Masjid-e-Tooba was built in "1969".
65. Masjid e Tooba is often claimed to be the largest single dome mosque in the world. The diameter of its dome is "72 m".
66. The Mausoleum of Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is located in "Multan".
67. Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is one of the greatest saints of the Suhrawardiya Silsila. He was born in "1170".
68. The Mausoleum of Musa Pak Shaheed is located in "Multan".
69. Shah Gardez (Mausoleum of Shah Gardez) is located in "Multan".
70. The tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam was built between 1320 and 1324 in Multan. He was "Grandson of Shaikh Bahauddin Zakariya".
71. The mausoleum of Shams-ud-Din, commonly known as Shah Shams Tabrez, is located in "Multan".
72. Minar-e- Pakistan was designed by "Naseer-ud-Deen Murat Khan".
73. The tomb of Zaheer-ud-Din Babar, the Mughal Emperor is at "Kabul".
74. Qutub Minar was built by: "Qutubuddin Aibak"
75. The foundation stone of Minar-e-Pakistan was laid in "March 23, 1950".
76. The construction of Minar-e-Pakistan was completed in "1958".
77. Mohabbat Khan Mosque is in Peshawar. The mosque is named after the Mughal governor of the Peshawar Nawab Mohabbat Khan. He served under "Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb".
78. Mohabbat Khan was "the governor of Peshawar".
79. Mohenjo-daro (Mound of the Dead) was one of the largest city-settlements of the Indus Valley Civilization of south Asia situated "in the province of Sindh".
80. The old name of National College of Arts Lahore was "Mayo School of Arts".
81. The Mayo School of Industrial Art was set up to commemorate Lord Mayo who was the British Viceroy of India. He was assassinated in "1872".
82. National Monument represents the four provinces and three territories of Pakistan. It is located in "Islamabad".
83. The National Monument was designed by "Arif Masood".
84. The four main petals of the National Monument represent the four provinces of the country. The smaller petal represents "Northern areas, Azad Kashmir and Federally Administered Tribal areas".
85. The foundation stone of National monument was laid on 25 May 2004 and the complex was completed by the end of 2006. It was inaugurated by "23 March 2007".
86. Naulakha Pavilion is the northern section of Lahore Fort. It was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in "1981".
87. The Naulakha Pavilion motif was printed on a Pakistani note that was issued by the Government of Pakistan in 1964. The note was of "one rupee note".
88. The motif of Naulakha Pavilion was subsequently replaced with Tomb of Muhammad Iqbal from one rupee note in "1980s".
89. Building of Washington D.C. Embassy of Pakistan is partly modeled on the Naulakha Pavilion
90. Nur Jahan's Tomb is located in "Shahdara Bagh in Lahore".
91. Before her death Noor Jahan had built the tomb herself near the tomb of Jahangir. It was designed by "Noor Jahan herself".
92. The Panchkora Valley is located in "SWAT".
93. Pharwala is an historic Fort. It is located in "Rawalpindi".
94. "Baber" the Mughal Emperor that conquered the Pharwala fort in 1519, however after the Mughals reconciled with the Gakhars the fort was returned to them.
95. The Sikhs expelled Gakhars from Gakhars fort in "1825".
96. Pir Shah Juno is an archaeological site located in Sindh. It was discovered by "Abdur Rauf Khan".
97. Pirak archaeological site is associated with the Indus Valley Civilization. It is located in "Balochistan".
98. The historical site Puvan's Well is located in "Sialkot".
99. Pushkalavati is an ancient site situated in Peshawar valley. It is now called as "Charsadda".
100. Name the bazaar in Lahore where Qutb-ud-din Aibak's tomb is located in "Anarkali".
101. In the early 1970's, "Zulfikar Ali Bhutto" the political personality who ordered to renovate the Qutb-ud-din Aibak's tomb.
102. "Rehman Chen" is a Pre-Harappan Archaeological Site situated near Dera Ismail Khan.
103. The name of the site in Pakistan that provides evidence of Homo occupation that is among the earliest outside Africa, dating to 1.9 million years ago is "Rwal".
104. The highest mountain in the Salt Range area in Pothohar is "Sakasar".
105. Shah Faisal Masjid in Islamabad covers the area of "5,000 sq meters".
106. Architect Vedat Dalokay designed the Shah Faisal Masjid located in Islamabad.
107. The Faisal Mosque is named after Shah Faisal of Saudi Arabia designed by "Turkish architect Vedat Dalokay".
108. Shah Jahan Mosque is located in "Thatta".
109. Shah Jahan Mosque was built in 1647 during the reign of Mughal King Shahjahan, who was also known as the "Builder King".
110. "Shalimar Gardens and Sheesh Mahal" was constructed by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan.
111. Shalimar Gardens was included as a UNESCO World Heritage in "1981".
112. Sheesh Mahal is located in "Lahore Fort".
113. Raj-p-Takh or Seeraj-p-Takh is a Buddhist archaeological site located in "Sindh".
114. Sirkaps an archaeological site. It is located in "Taxila".
115. Sokhta Koh is the coastal Harappan site at Sokhta Koh. Sokhta Koh means "burnt hill".
116. Sokhta Koh was first surveyed by an American archaeologist George F. Dales in the year "1960".
117. The Indus Valley Civilization Sutkagan Dons located "on Makran coast".
118. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway is "653 km".
119. Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
120. The archaeological site "Bhambor" is located in Sindh.
121. Bhambore is situated in Thatta, Sindh.
122. Takht-i-Bahis a Buddhist monastic complex in Mardan. It was listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in "1980".
123. An important archaeological site of Ancient India and is currently in modern-day Pakistan. The place is well known as "Taxila".
124. The highest peak in the Eastern Salt Range in Punjab is "Tila Jogan".
125. The founder of Sikhism, Guru Nanak Devji spent in quiet seclusion of Tila Jogan for "40 days".
126. "Tomb of Alama Iqbal" is located in Lahore in the Hazuri Bagh lawn between the Badshahi Mosque and the Lahore Fort.
127. The mausoleum of Iqbal was designed by "Nawab Zam Yar Jang Bahadur".
128. Tomb of Jahangir is the mausoleum built for the Mughal Emperor Jahangir. It is located near the town of "Shahdara".

129. Shah Jahan was the son of Jahangir who built his mausoleum 12 years after death.
130. The number of sites in Pakistan that have been declared World Heritage by UNESCO are "6".
131. The archeological sites "Kot Diji" was discovered in 1955.
132. Archeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
133. Doaba Rachna is located between the River Chenab and River "Ravi".
134. The "Sapta Sindhu" delta formed by the Indus River.
135. Kallar Kahar Lake is located in "Chakwal" district.
136. Archeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
137. Shalimar Garden is located in the city of "Lahore".
138. Badshahi Mosque was built in "1673".
139. The Noor Mahal is located "Bahawalpur".
140. Gulzar Mahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated in "Bahawalpur".
141. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station name "Fort Munro".
142. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated in "Sehwan Sharif".
143. Banbhore site is in "Thatta".
144. Chandka medical college is in "Larkana".
145. Artificial forest being maintained in "Multan".
146. The Lal Suhanra National Park is located near "Bahawalpur".
147. Masjid Mahabat Khan is located at "Peshawar".
148. The archaeological sites, was discovered in 1955 at "Kot Diji".

FORTS IN PAKISTAN

1. "Ali Masjid Fort" is located at the highest point of Khyber Pass.
2. The first fort which the British constructed in India was "St. George Fort".
3. The elevation of Ali Masjid Fort is "3,174 ft".
4. Attock Forts situated about 101 km west of Islamabad. It was constructed by Mughal Emperor "Babar".
5. Fort Bala Hisar is located in the city of "Peshawar".
6. According to Dr. Hussain Khan, the name Bala Hisar was given by "Afghan King Taimur Shah Durrani".
7. The Sikhs who conquered Peshawar and replaced the name Bala Hisar with Samir Garh but the name did not become popular. The incident took place in "1834".

149. Archeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of "Thatta".
150. Kattas Raj monuments near Chakwal are sacred to "Hinduism" religion.
151. Lahore was a properly walled city surrounded by "12" gates.
152. Asif Jah's tomb is located in the city "Lahore".
153. Noor Jehan's tomb is located in "Lahore".
154. The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in "1642".
155. Sehwan city is famous for its mausoleum of "Sh. Usman Merwandi".
156. Sayed Muhammad Usman Marwandi is commonly known as Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
157. Hansraj, the pet antelope of Prince Salim is buried at "Hiran Minar".
158. Nur-ud-din Mohammad Salim is known by his imperial name Jahangir.
159. Famous poet saint Sachal Sarmast is buried in "Daraza Sharif".
160. Gomal University is in "Dera Ismael Khan".
161. The National University of Modern Languages (NUML) is in "Islamabad".
162. Gurdawara Rohni Sahib is located in "Erminabad".
163. Uch Sharif's most famous monument is the tomb of "Bibi Jawindi".
164. The historic site "Mehrgarh" was discovered on the right bank of the "Bolan River".
165. "Shalimar Garden" the historical monument was built in 1642 AD.
166. The historic site "Mehrgarh" was discovered on the right bank of the "Bolan River".

8. Balit or Balti Fort is located in "Hunza valley".
9. The name of the square fortress in Pakistan near Bahawalpur is "Derawer Fort".
10. Derawer fort was built by "Jaja Bhutta".
11. The Fort of Munde Shahid is located at "50 Km from Bahawalpur".
12. Giri Fort is located 8 km north-east of Taxila. It was built in 5th century by "Buddhist monks".
13. Sultan Masud used Giri fort in his reign. The name of his father was "Sultan Mahmood Ghazni".
14. Jamrud Forts Located at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. It was built in 1823 by "Sikhs".
15. The Kot Diji Fort is in Kot Diji that is the town of "Khairpur".
16. Kot Diji Khan was built in between 1785 to 1795 by "Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur".

17. Lahore Fort's area is "20 hectares".
18. Lahore fort was inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in "1981".
19. Multan Fort was originally known as "Katochgarh".
20. There are two historical forts on opposite sides of the Neelum River in Muzaffarabad. Their names are "Red Fort and Black Fort".
21. The name of the founder of Muzaffarabad who completed the construction of Red Fort in 1646 was "Muzaffar Khan".
22. Ranikot Fort is located in "Sindh".
23. "Rani Kot Fort", with a circumference of about 26 kms, is the largest fort in the world situated in Pakistan near the city of "Jamshoro".
24. Rohtas Fort was a garrison fort built by the great Afghan king "Sher Shah Suri".
25. Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) "Todar Mal".
26. Rohtas Fort was constructed by Sher Shah on the river "Kahan".
27. The area of Rohtas Fort is "12.63".
28. "Rohtas Fort" blocks the way from Peshawar to Lahore.
29. According to historian Raja Salbān re-established the Siakot city around the 2nd

- century A.D. The name of the historian was "Diyasjee".
30. Siakot Fort was conquered from 1179 to 1186 by "Shah-ud-din Ghori".
31. Rawat Fort is located in Pothohar.
32. The battle was fought between the Gakhar chief Sultan Sarang Khan and Sher Shah Suri in "1546 AD".
33. "Bala Hissar fort" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar.
34. The Rohtas Fort is located in the district of "Jhelum".
35. "Bala Hissar Fort" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar.
36. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station name as "Fort Munro".
37. Fort Munro is located at Sulaiman Hills.
38. Derawar Fort is situated in Cholistan Desert.
39. The area of Cholistan desert is 22000 sq. km.
40. Kafir Fort is located in the province "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
41. The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Ranikot Fort is situated near the city "Jamshoro".
42. Fort Munro is located in "D. G. Khan".
43. Attock fort was constructed by "Akbar".

FAMOUS LAKES OF PAKISTAN

1. Kallar Kahar Lake is situated in district Punjab in the city of "Chakwal".
2. Ghoro Creek is "A lake".
3. Kaleji Lake, Kadiro Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in "Sindh".
4. Hadiro Lake is situated near "Makli Hill".
5. Sat Para Lake is located near Skardu.
6. Sat Para Lake is situated in "Balistan".
7. The largest fresh water lake of Pakistan is "Manchar Lake".
8. Hammune Mashkhal Lake is located in the Province of "Balochistan".
9. Lalusar Lake is located in the valley of "Kaghan".
10. "Keenjhar" the lake that is located near Thatta (Sindh).
11. Manchar lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in "South Asia".
12. Phander Lake is located in the Province of "NWFP".
13. Manchar Lake is found in "Dadu District".
14. Famous Lake Saif-ul-Maluk is situated in "Kaghan".
15. The largest Lake of Pakistan is "Manchar".
16. Wular Lake is a source of "Jhelum".
17. Hina Lake is situated near "Quetta".

18. Kachura Lake is situated in "Skardu".
19. The nearest city to the Keenjhar Lake is "Thatta".
20. The old name of Keenjhar Lake is "Kain Lake".
21. Keenjhar Lake is a source of water from "Karachi".
22. KalarKahar Lake is situated in "Sat Range".
23. Hub Lake is situated near "Karachi".
24. Haleji Lake is situated in "Sindh".
25. Keenjhar Lake is about 32 kilometres long and 10 kilometres width.
26. "Manchar Lake" was the largest natural lake in the Sub-continent.
27. Manchar Lake is situated near "Sehwan Sharif".
28. Rawal Lake is situated in "Islamabad".
29. One of the following lake is called "Paradise of Birds" That is "Haleji Lake".
30. The man made largest Lake of Pakistan is "Keenjhar Lake".
31. The most famous lakes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Saidu Sharif and "Saif-ul-Malook".
32. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated at the altitude of "3,212 m above sea level".

33. The storage capacity of Tarbela Lake is 11.1 million acre feet
34. The city nearest to Simly Lake is "Islamabad".
35. A lake in the Gojal Valley of northern Pakistan created in January 2010 by a landslide dam is known as "Attabad Lake and Gojal Lake".

36. Attabad is situated in "Gilgit-Baltistan"
37. "Hanna Lake" is situated in "Baluchistan"
38. Hanna Lake is situated near "Quetta", Kalar Kahar Lake is situated in "Salt Range".
39. Hub Lake is situated near "Karachi".
40. The largest Natural Lake in the subcontinent is "Manchar Lake".

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

1. The fate of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (former NWFP) at the time of independence was decided by Referendum
2. In 1849 Punjab was annexed by Britain.
3. Mostly dry fruits are cultivated in Baluchistan province of Pakistan.
4. "Malakhara" is a famous game played in the province of Sindh
5. Baluchistan Province of Pakistan has the largest area
6. Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan according to population.
7. Pakistan is bordered by Iran to the West.
8. In 2010 NWFP was named Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
9. Muslim Bagh which is famous for chromite is located in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
10. The minimum wage of workers in Punjab is 13000.
11. In Punjab, the lowest density of population is in D.G. Khan Division.
12. Bahawalpur is the largest district of Punjab Province.
13. Chagai is the largest district of Pakistan area wise.
14. Lahore is the largest district of Pakistan population wise
15. The newest district of Punjab is Nankana Sahib
16. Immediately before the formation of "One Unit" in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur enjoyed the status of a Province.
17. There are 9 divisions in Punjab
18. Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and Hanpur.
19. Hindko language is prominent in Hazara division.
20. Baluchistan became a province in 1970.

21. In 712 A.D. Sind was invaded by Arabs
22. Gwadar Port-Xirjing is the places that will be connected by China-Pakistan Economic Corridor which was inaugurated by PM Nawaz Sharif on 29 November 2014.
23. On September 9, 1958 Pakistan purchased Gwadar from Oman.
24. Gwadar Port is in the province of Baluchistan
25. Gwadar Port is being built with the collaboration of China.
26. In 2010 NWFP was named Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
27. In 2009, Gilgit-Baltistan was given the status equal to a province by Promulgation of ordinance
28. The executive head of the province is Chief Minister
29. Pasni harbour is situated in Baluchistan.
30. Lowest density of population in which province Baluchistan.
31. Province having largest coastline is Baluchistan.
32. The Governor of former NWFP at the time of independence of Pakistan in 1947 was Rcb Lockhart.
33. Mithi, Diplo, Islamkot, Chachro & Nagar-parker are towns / localities in the province of Sindh. These belong to district Tharparkar.
34. The total number of Districts in Punjab is 36
35. Sindh is the second densely populated province of Pakistan.
36. Baluchistan is the most thinly populated province of Pakistan
37. Loralai is a district of Baluchistan.
38. The major segment of "Saraiki" speaking population lives in Punjab.
39. In the total area of Pakistan, the share of Punjab is about 25%.
40. A small town in Sindh "Ket. Bunder" is famous for Fish Harbour.

PUNJAB

1. The area of Punjab is "205344 sq km".
2. The share of Punjab in the total population of Pakistan is 56.5%

3. Punjab is situated at "eastern" side of Pakistan
4. Punjab is bordered by the Indian Held Kashmir to the "North-East".

5. Punjab is bordered by the Indian states of Punjab and Rajasthan to the "east".
6. The area which is located South of Punjab is "Sindh".
7. In terms of area the biggest district of Punjab is Bahawalpur
8. Bradlaugh Hall has been the venue of some of the most important events in the history of Pakistan and India. It is located in Lahore.
9. Multan is the oldest city of Pakistan
10. The major segment of "Saraiki" speaking population lives in Punjab
11. On the West of Punjab the area is "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
12. On the North of Punjab is situated in "Azad Kashmir".
13. There are "36" districts in the Punjab
14. The Punjab province was founded in its current form in "1972".
15. Nearly 60% of Pakistan's population lives in the "Punjab".
16. The statement which is true regarding Punjab are "It is the nation's only province that touches Balochistan, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Azad Kashmir, it contains the federal enclave of the national capital city at Islamabad and it is home to six rivers"
17. The main site of the Indus Valley Civilization in Punjab was the city of "Harappa".
18. "Thar and Cholistan" deserts that are found in Punjab
19. The most industrialized province of Pakistan is "Punjab".
21. The city of Taxila, reputed to house the oldest university in the world, Takshashila University, was established by the great Vedic thinker and politician "Chanakya".
22. The folk tales of Mirza Sahiban, Sayful Muluk, Yusuf Zulekha, Heer Ranjha, Sohni Mahiwai, Dulla Bhatti, and Sassi Punhun are found in the "Punjab".
23. The word Punjab means "Land of Five Rivers"
24. Originally, Punjab's five rivers were Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and "Beas".
25. The river that has replaced Beas in the phrase "the land of five rivers" (Punjab) is "Indus".
26. The most populous province of Pakistan is "Punjab".
27. The province which is called "Bread Basket of Pakistan" is "Punjab".
28. The Cultural Capital of Pakistan is "Punjab".
29. Monsoon rains fall on "Northern Punjab".
30. Monsoon season in Pakistan starts in July and end in September

31. The land between the Indus and Jhelum River is known as the "Thal Desert".
32. Thal Desert region is being reclaimed with water from Jinnah and Chashma Barrages on the "Indus River".
33. Cotton growing centre of the country is "Multan".
34. The centre of culture and learning for a thousand years from 500 BC to AD 500 is "Taxila"
35. Alexander the Great arrived in Taxila in "326 BC"
36. Taxila was known for throughout ancient world for its "University"
37. The bridge of boats on Indus is located at "Mithankot".
38. The Indus Highway up the west bank of the Indus to Peshawar is currently being upgraded with the help of "Japan"
39. The shrine of Khawaja Ghulam Fareed is located at "Mithankot"
40. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed was born in 1815. He was died in "1901"
41. Khawaja Ghulam Fareed wrote his popular poetry in "Saraiki and Sindh"
42. Dera Ghazi Khan is known for its lacquer-, wood- and leatherwork, date palm baskets, rope-weaving and "textiles".
43. The tomb of Ghazi Khan is located at "Dera Ghazi Khan".
44. The massive two-storey octagonal Tomb of Ghazi Khan, decorated with horizontal bands of blue-glazed tiles dates from about "1494"
45. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station its name is "Fort Munro"
46. Fort Munro set at about "1,800 metres"
47. Fort Munro is located at "Sulaman Hills"
48. Fort Munro was built as a summer resort by British colonial officials in "1920"
49. DeraGaz Khan was named after Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan was named after Ismail Khan. They were "Brothers"
50. Sassi was born in "Bhutta Wahan"
51. Bhutta Wahan is situated near "Rahmyar Khan"
52. Abdul Fazal and his brother Faiz were born in "Bhutta Wahan".
53. The waters from Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas all come together in "Panynd".
54. The word "Panynd" means "Five Waters"
55. The confluence of the Chenab and Sutlej rivers is situated in "Panynd"
56. Uch is located near "Panynd".
57. At the beginning of the eighth century, Uch was part of the kingdom of the Brahmin ruler Chach, author of the Chach Nama who is believed to have invented and given his name to "Chess".
58. Fame of Uch is because of his "Tombs of Saints".

59. The Tomb of Bibi Jawindi (D. 1403) is located in "Uch".
60. The Tomb of BahawalHalim and UstadLadia are situated in "Uch".
61. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhan is buried in "Uch Shan".
62. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhan (1177-1272) is also known as "Sayyed/Jalaluddin Shah Bukhan".
63. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhan came to the Sub-continent from "Bukhara".
64. The tombs of Sheikh Saifuddin Ghazrooni, Makhdoom Jahani Jahangasht are located in "Uch Shan".
65. The first Muslim Saint who settled in Uch was Saifuddin Ghazrooni. He came in the Sub-continent from "Baghdad".
66. Jahani Jahangasht was grandson of "Jalal-ud-Din Bukhan".
67. The saint who is also known as "Great Traveler" was "Jahani Jahangasht".
68. Mention the Sufi sect(s) started by the saints of Uch "Suhrawardiya and Qadiriya and Qadiriya".
69. Jalaluddin Surkh Bukhan started the sect of "Suhrawardiya".
70. Sufi sect Qadiriya was started by "Sayed Muhammad Ghaus Jilani Haflabi".
71. The name of the desert of Punjab that is the continuation of the Thar Desert in Sindh and Rajasthan Desert in India is "Cholistan".
72. The total area of Cholistan desert is "21,000 sq km".
73. Derawar Fort is located near "Bahawalpur".
74. Derawar Fort is situated in "Cholistan Desert".
75. The walls of Derawar Fort are 40 metres high and circumference of the fort is "105 kilometre".
76. The age of Derawar Fort is "5000 years".
77. The shrine of ChamanPir is located in "Cholistan Desert".
78. Bahawalpur was acceded to Pakistan in "1954".
79. Noor Mahal is located in "Bahawalpur".
80. The Italian style Noor Mahal was built in "1885".
81. GulzarMahal, Bahawalgarh and Daulat Khana are situated in "Bahawalpur".
82. Victoria Hospital is situated in "Bahawalpur".
83. Tombs of the seven companion of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) at Muk Shah are located in "Bahawalpur".
84. The LalSuhanra National Park is located near "Bahawalpur".
85. Heat, Sants, dust and graveyards is a phrase used for the city of "Multan".
86. The city which is famous for its 13th and 14th century brick shrines decorated with blue-glazed tiles is "Multan".
87. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is situated in "Multan".
88. The head of the Suhrawardi Salsla is "Rukn-e-Alam".
89. The real name of Rukn-e-Alam is "Abdul Fateh".
90. Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughlaq built tomb for himself in 1320. But another person was buried in that tomb. The name of the person is "Rukn-e-Alam".
91. The oldest octagonal tomb in the Sub-continent is "Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam".
92. The tomb in Multan which is awarded for the Agha Khan Architectural Award restoration is "Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam".
93. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya (also known as Baha-ul-Haq) is situated in "Multan".
94. The tomb of Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was built in "1262".
95. The tomb of Shah Shams Tabriz is located in "Multan".
96. Shah Shams Tabriz was born in 1165 in "Afghanistan".
97. Shah Shams Tabriz arrived in Multan from Tabriz in "1201".
98. The second most beautiful tomb in Multan after Rukn-e-Alam's is "The Tomb of Ali Akbar".
99. The Tomb of Bibi Pak Daman - mother of Rukn-e-Alam - is situated in "Multan".
100. The Tomb of Khalid Walid is situated near "Multan".
101. The Tomb of Khalid Walid is built in Ghaznavi style and dated from the "9th century".
102. The largest hospital in Pakistan is "Nishtar Hospital".
103. Nishtar Hospital is situated in the city of "Multan".
104. The new name of Lyallpur is "Faisalabad".
105. The third largest city of the Pakistan is "Faisalabad".
106. Faisalabad was founded in 1890 by "Sir James Lyall".
107. The city of Pakistan that is laid out on the shape of British flag is "Faisalabad".
108. The Faisalabad is also known as "Little Manchester".
109. The Chiniot city is known for its ornate brickwork and "wooden work".
110. The largest of the Indus Civilisation sites excavated so far was "Harappa & Moenjodaro".
111. "Sahiwal" is nearest city to Harappa.
112. Harappa is four thousand years old city and a contemporary of ancient of "Babylon, Ur and Egypt".
113. The shrine of Baba Noor Shah Wali is situated in "Harappa".
114. The shrine of Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj is situated in "Pakpattan".

115. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj died at Pakpattan in "1265".
116. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj belonged to the order of "Chishtiya".
117. Baba Fareed Shakar Gunj wrote in "Persian, Urdu and Punjabi".
118. Bahesht Darwazais located in "Pakpattan".
119. Lahore Fort was built by "Akbar".
120. Lahore fort was built in "1560".
121. The Lahore city was enclosed in a brick wall by "Akbar".
122. The number of gates that were built in old Lahore city walls are "12".
123. Badshahi Mosque was built by "Aurangzeb".
124. Badshahi Mosque was built in "1676".
125. In 18th and 19th century the Sikhs dismantled many of Lahore's Mughal monuments, from which they took enough marble to build the "Golden Temple at Amritsar".
126. The Shrine of Mian Mir is situated in "Lahore".
127. Shrine of Mian Mir was built by "Aurangzeb".
128. The biggest public library in Pakistan is "Quaid-e-Azam Library".
129. The tomb of Anarkali is situated in "inside Punjab Secretariat".
130. The Mausoleum of Data GanjBaksh is in "Lahore".
131. The original name of Data GanjBaksh is "Sayyed Ali Abdul Hasan bin Usman".
132. Hazrat Data GanjBaksh came in Lahore in 1039 in "Ghazni".
133. Hazrat Data GanjBaksh died in "1072".
134. The author of KashfulMahjub is "Data GanjBaksh".
135. Kashful Mahjub was written in "Persian".
136. One of the following is called modern "Eiffel Tower". That is "Minar-e-Pakistan".
137. The tomb of Ranjt Singh and Guru Arjan's Memorial in Lahore are near "Badshahi Mosque".
138. Some of the hairs of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and other relics of his daughter Hazrat Fatima (RA) and son-in-law Hazrat Ali (RA) are kept in "Badshahi Mosque".
139. Allama Iqbal is buried in "Just outside the Badshahi Mosque".
140. Allama Iqbal's tomb was built in "1951".
141. The translucent marble head stone used in interior of Allama Iqbal's tomb were the gift from "Afghanistan".
142. The tomb of Allama Iqbal is constructed of "Red Sandstone".
143. The Wazir Khan's Mosque is situated in "Lahore".
144. Masjid Wazir Khan was built in "1634".
145. Masjid Wazir Khan was built by "Hakim Ali-ud-Din".
146. The original name of Wazir Khan was "Hakim Ali-ud-Din".
147. The tomb of Jahangir is situated in "Shahdara".
148. Besides Jahangir, the person who is/are buried in Jahangir's tomb is "Noor Jehan and Asif Khan".
149. Kamran Baradan is in "River Ravi".
150. Tomb of Jahangir is built by "Noor Jahan".
151. Shalimar Garden is located in "Lahore".
152. Shalimar Garden was built by Shah Jahan".
153. Shalimar Garden was built in "1642".
154. The tomb of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain is situated in "Lahore".
155. Poetry of Hazrat Madhu Lal Hussain was in "Punjabi".
156. The tomb of Qutub-ud-Din Abak is situated in "Lahore".
157. "Sher Shah Suri" died by falling from his horse during a game of Polo.
158. Qutub-ud-Din was died at Lahore in "1210".
159. Chauburi is located in "Lahore".
160. Chauburi was a gateway to a "Mughal Garden".
161. Chauburi was built by "Jahanara Begum".
162. Jahanara Begum was "Eldest daughter of Shah Jahan".
163. Haran Minar is located in "Shekhupura".
164. Shekhupura is a "hunting pavilion".
165. Jahangir built hunting pavilion Shekhupura in "1616".
166. Jahangir's Fort is located in "Shekhupura".
167. Guru Nanak was born in "Nankana Sahib".
168. The name of Pakistan-India Border with Lahore is "Wagah".
169. The Grand Trunk Road (G.T. Road) starts from Calcutta and ends in "Kabul".
170. The old name of G.T. Road is "Imperial Highway".
171. The GT Road is "400" years old.
172. GT Road was built by "Sher Shah Suri".
173. The number of rivers, GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore are "3".
174. The name of the river(s) GT Road crosses from Islamabad to Lahore are "Chenab".
175. The city of Pakistan "Taxila" was the capital of King Menander (about 160 B.C.).
176. The Pakistani city which is famous for high quality sports equipment is "Sialkot".
177. The name of the city that is associated in the manufacturing of high quality surgical instruments is "Sialkot".

- 178 Besides manufacturing of surgical instruments Sialkot is also famous for Saddles & "musical instruments"
- 179 The tomb of Man Abdul Hakim - a great seventeenth-century personality - is located in "Sialkot"
- 180 The shrine of Shah Daula is situated in "Gujrat"
- 181 The Rohtas Fort is near "Dina"
- 182 The builder of the Rohtas Fort is "Sher Shah Suri"
- 183 Rohtas Fort was built in "1540-50"
- 184 Soan Gorge is located from Islamabad through the Potwar Plateau to the "Indus"
- 185 Fossil-bearing rocks between four and 14 million years old are located in "Soan Gorge"
- 186 Homioid primates lived in "Soan Gorge"
- 187 One of the following things that were found from Soan Gorge area and have made double paleontological collections from the rest of the world is "Fossils"
- 188 The Greek firm that drew up a master plan of Islamabad "Dovads Associates"
- 189 The Islamabad is located at the foot hill of "Margala Hills"
- 190 The construction of Islamabad was begun in "1961"
- 191 The constitution of Pakistan that confirmed Islamabad as Capital of the country was of "1962"
- 192 Shah Faisal Mosque is located in "Islamabad"
- 193 The Faisal Mosque was designed by a Turkish architect named as "Vedat Dalokay"
- 194 The major donor for the construction of the Faisal Mosque was "Saudi Arabia"
- 195 The biggest mosque in the World is "Shah Faisal Mosque"
- 196 In Faisal Mosque 15,000 people can offer pray. The numbers of people that can be accommodated in its courtyard are "85,000"
- 197 Shah Faisal Mosque is decorated inside with mosaics by "Guljee"
- 198 The shrine of Syed Abdul Latif Shah is located in "Islamabad"
- 199 Syed Abdul Latif Shah is popularly known as "Bani Imam"
- 200 Gobra Sharif is located in "Islamabad"
- 201 Margala Hills are part of "Islamabad National Park"
- 202 Rawalpindi became the temporary capital of Pakistan in "1960"
- 203 The remains of a 30,000 year old house has been uncovered near "Riwat"
- 204 The sixteenth century Ghakkar Fort is located in "Rawat"

- 205 The Mount Sakesar is at the height of "1521m"
- 206 The meaning of word "Muree" is "high place"
- 207 Muree is located in "Punjab"
- 208 The Shrine of Shekh Abdul Qadr Jilani is situated in "none"
- 209 The place from where a large number of the late-Buddhist and Jain carvings, now in Lahore Museum and dates from the Smhapura Kingdom period were found was "Murti"
- 210 Murti is situated near "ChoaSaidan Shah"
- 211 Khewra is famous for "Salt mine"
- 212 The salt mine which is the largest in area in the world is "Khewra"
- 213 The length of Khewra mine tunnel is "140km"
- 214 The 2nd biggest producer of rock salt in the world is Khewra"
- 215 209 It is estimated that in Khewra mines - if mining is continued at the present rate - there is enough salt in the existing mine alone to last another in "350 years"
- 216 The nearest city from the Nandana Fort is "PindDadan Khan"
- 217 Al-Bairuni (973-1053) came to Sub-continent in the wake of Mahmud of Ghazni early in the 11th century, is said to have measured the circumference of the earth from "Nandana"
- 218 The place from where Alexander the Great crossed the Salt Range in 326 BC is "Jalalpur"
- 219 Importance of Marwal is due to "Irrigation work"
- 220 The Wah is famous for "Mughal Garden"
- 221 The city of Pakistan that is famous for the textile mills that produce finest suiting in the world is "Lawrencepur"
- 222 Taxila is one of the Sub-continent's archaeological treasures and was once an important city of the kingdom of "Gandhara"
- 223 The area of Taxila in 1913 was excavated by "Sir John Marshall"
- 224 The history of Taxila spans about "1000 years"
- 225 The history of Taxila starts from 516 BC to "140 600"
- 226 The old name of Taxila is "Taksashila"
- 227 Alexander the Great arrived at Taxila in "326 BC"
- 228 The third and most important Mauryan emperor, Ashoka, was his father's viceroy at "Taxila"
- 229 From Taxila, Buddhism spread to Central Asia and via Swat to Tibet and "China"
- 230 Gandhara is chiefly remembered for its "Buddhist art"
- 231 The first city of Taxila was "Bhir Mound"
- 232 Attock Fort was built by "Akbar"

- 233 The Attock Fort was built between 1581 and "1586"
- 234 The boundary between Punjab and the N.W.F.P is "Indus River"
- 235 Kabul River merges in Indus River near "Attock"
- 236 The only Punjab's City situated on the West Bank of Indus "Kalabagh"
- 237 The best version of Heer-Ranjha was written by "Wans Shah"
- 238 Wans Shah is buried in "Jandala Sher Khan"
- 239 MehtabChiragh is celebrated in the memory of "Shah Hussain"
- 240 Sultan Bahu (d. 1691) wrote in "Arabic, Persian and Punjabi"
- 241 Sassi-Paru was written by "Hashim Shah"
- 242 Sohni-Mahwal was written by "Fazal Shah"
- 243 Qissa-Ahsan al-Qissas was written by "GhulamRasool"
- 244 The creator of Yusuf Zulekha is "GhulamRasul"
- 245 The famous love song in Punjab is "Mayhan, Dhola and Bolyan"
- 246 Baba Fand is best known for "Shalooks"
- 247 The newest district of Punjab is "Chinot"

BALUCHISTAN

- 1. The area of Balochistan is "347190 sq km"
- 2. The province's which makes up 44 per cent of Pakistan is "Balochistan"
- 3. The number of districts in Balochistan is "27"
- 4. The largest Gold and Copper deposits have been found at "Reko Diq"
- 5. Pasni is located in Balochistan
- 6. In south-eastern Balochistan is the site of a space launch centre for suborbital rockets operated by Pakistan's national space agency "Sonmiani"
- 7. Baluchistan is located at the eastern edge of the "Iranian plateau"
- 8. The most densely populated district in Balochistan is "Quetta"
- 9. The unicameral Provincial Assembly of Balochistan comprises "65 seats"
- 10. In Balochistan the Mirani Dam, a multipurpose project, is located on the "River Dashti"
- 11. Liyari River flows in the province of "Balochistan"
- 12. In the south of Balochistan 754 kilometres of deserted beaches stretch along the Makran Coast on the "Arabian Sea"
- 13. The Balochistan borders with Iran on the west run through "900 kilometres"
- 14. Relics of stone tools found in caves and terraces that date back to Pleistocene period have been discovered in "Balochistan"

- 248 The Districts of Pasapatan, Okara and Sahiwal are in "Lahore Division"
- 249 The Indus Civilization flourished at Harappa and other sites as early as "2500 BC"
- 250 The last Nawab of Bahawalpur is "Sir Sadiq Muhammad Khan Abbas I"
- 251 "Malwa" is a region of the Punjab comprising the modern districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Tarn Taran in the Indian State of Punjab and in the Pakistani Province of Punjab it includes "Narwal, Lahore and Kasur"
- 252 The "Punjab" region in the Indian sub-continent is known as the land of 5 rivers
- 253 Punjab's size in the total land mass of Pakistan is "20 %"
- 254 The major segment of "Sarak" speaking population lives in Punjab"
- 255 The famous Moh. Masjid built in 1635 is located in Lahore
- 256 Punjab Public Service Commission was formed under Indian Act of 1935
- 257

- 15 Balochistan border with Afghanistan on the north run through "1 200 kilometres"
- 16 To the east Balochistan is divided from the rest of Pakistan by the "Kirthar & Suleiman"
- 17 The population of Balochistan is of the total population "5 %"
- 18 Majority of population in Balochistan is concentrated in and around Quetta and on the more fertile "Northern plateau"
- 19 Cherry is harvested in and around "Quetta"
- 20 The people of Balochistan sow a summer crop of barley, sorghum or millet at high altitude and other grow a winter crop of "wheat" lower down
- 21 The oldest inhabitants of Balochistan are "Brahuis"
- 22 Brahuis are settled around "Kalat"
- 23 Brahui language is "Dravidian"
- 24 Some scholars suggest that the Brahuis are descended from "Ibrahim (A.S.)"
- 25 The largest ethnic group in Balochistan is "Pathans"
- 26 The larger number of Baloch's reside in "Punjab & Sindh"
- 27 Balochi is an Indo Aryan language resembling "Persian"
- 28 Balochistan has been inhabited for "50 000 years"

29. By year 6000 BC farmers cultivating barley, wheat and dates on the "Bolan River".
30. Potter's wheels were being used in Balochistan by "4000 BC".
31. The people of Balochistan made pottery about 4000 BC and they were exporting there superior ware to "Persia & Afghanistan".
32. The early Balochistan culture developed midway between Mesopotamia and the "Indus".
33. The great warrior Mir Chakkar Rind united the principal Balochi tribes in "15th century".
34. The person who ruled over southern Afghanistan and parts of Punjab and Sindh in 15th Century was "Mr Chakkar Rind".
35. The Khans of Kalat rose to power under the Ghilzais and united the "Brahui tribes".
36. The Karez is a system of "underground water".
37. The Karez system for irrigation is being used in "Balochistan".
38. Gaddani a beach in Balochistan is famous for Ship breaking Yard
39. The important minerals of Balochistan are coal, chrome, fluente sulphur, quartz and "marble".
40. In Balochistan the irrigated fruit farming is highly successful around Quetta and "Pishin".
41. The area which is known as Pakistan's fruit garden is "Balochistan".
42. The Balochistan is famous for apples, melons, grapes, apricots, almonds, cherries, peaches, pomegranates, pluma and walnuts".
43. The Makran coast is famous for 300 different varieties of "date".
44. A deep sea port is being built in Balochistan in "Omara".
45. The Quetta is located at the height of "1680m".
46. Quetta is a Pashtu word. Its meaning is "Fort".
47. Quetta was almost completely destroyed in the great earthquake in "31 May 1935".
48. The number of peoples that were killed in Quetta earthquake of 1935 is "35,000".
49. Quetta Staff College was attended by many famous men, like Auchinleck and "Montgomery".
50. The Archaeological Museum of Balochistan is located in "Quetta".
51. The Emperor Aurangzeb's own Qur'an is kept in "Archaeological Museum of Balochistan".
52. Indus Civilisation grave dates from 2500-2000 BC was founded at "Quetta".
53. The Chitran Hills are located in proximity with "Quetta".
54. Chitran means "forty souls".
55. The Murdar Mountain is situated near "Quetta".
56. The height of Murdar Mountain is "3,185".
57. Red and yellow tulips, wild hyacinth, iris, wild lavender, aniseed and small red poppies are scattered among the rocks around Quetta from the end of "March to April".
58. The cherries are harvested in and around Quetta in "May".
59. Hanna Lake is situated in Urak Valley near Quetta city in Balochistan
60. Lak Pass is situated in "Quetta".
61. Hazar Gunji Chitran National Park is situated near "Quetta".
62. The Ziarat is located 122 kilometres away to the northeast of "Quetta".
63. Hanna River is located in "Balochistan".
64. Kach is located in "Balochistan".
65. Kach is famous for "Fort".
66. Chapper Rift is situated near "Hernal".
67. The highest peak in Balochistan is "Mount Khalifat".
68. The height of Mount Khalifat is "3,485 m".
69. The kind of trees found in Ziarat is "Juniper".
70. Some of Juniper trees in Ziarat are "5000 years old".
71. Prospect Point is situated in "Ziarat".
72. Quaid-e-Azam stayed during his last illness in 1948 in "Ziarat".
73. In Ziarat Quaid-e-Azam stayed in "Residency".
74. The Residency was built in 1882 by Robert Sandeman, the first "British Resident".
75. The shrine of Baba Kharwari is situated in "Ziarat".
76. Loralai is famous for it "Almonds and Pomegranates".
77. Fort Munroe is located on the crest of "Suleiman Mountains".
78. The river Zhob drains into the Indus via the "Gomal River".
79. The highest railway station in Asia is "Kan Mehtarzai".
80. Kan Mehtarzai Railway station is located at the height of "2,222".
81. The Kan Mehtarzai railway station is situated in "Balochistan".
82. The women in Balochistan wear bright red cloth "To save them from being shot by mistake".
83. The Muslim Bagh is famous for "Chromite mine".
84. Balochistan is famous for pistachio nuts in "Qila Saifullah".

85. Earlier, Zhob was used to be called as "Fort Sandeman".
86. Zhob valley is situated in "Gomal Pass".
87. The Gomal Pass is one of the most important prehistoric trade routes from Sub-continent to "Central Asia".
88. The preliminary archaeological excavations in Zhob valley have revealed several caches of early "pottery".
89. The Godray Pass is close to "Afghan border".
90. Takht-e-Suleiman is located in "Suleiman Mountains".
91. The Takht-e-Suleiman is situated near "Kapip".
92. The height of Takht-e-Suleiman is "3,473 m".
93. The Bolan Pass is located in "Balochistan".
94. The Bolan Pass is situated in "Suleiman Range".
95. The length of Bolan Pass is "96 km".
96. In Balochistan on the banks of Bolan River several villages dating from 7000 BC onward have been discovered (1,000 years older than villages in Mesopotamia). The exact archaeological site is "Mehrgarh".
97. "Sibi" is located at the entrance to both the Bolan and Hernal passes, and at the junction of the routes from Sindh and Punjab
98. The Jirga Hall in Sibi is "A museum".
99. The Chakkar Fort is located at "Sibi".
100. Along with Jacobabad, "Sibi" city has the highest record temperature in the Sub-continent- 54°C.
101. Koh-e-Maran (mountain of snakes) is located in "Mastung".
102. The shrine of Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is located in "None".
103. The "Sheher Rohnan" in Balochistan where 800 cave houses still exist.
104. In Las Bela a mausoleum is decorated with cut-brickwork and is one of the earliest Islamic tomb in Pakistan. The name of the personality who is buried in the mausoleum is "Muhammad bin Harun".
105. The pass which is located at Chaman is "Khojak Pass".
106. The Khojak Tunnel is "5.2 km".
- 107, 104. The longest tunnel in the Sub-continent is "Khojak Tunnel".
- 108, 105. On five-rupee-note a tunnel is pictured. The tunnel name is "Khojak tunnel".
- 109, 106. Bund Khushdil Khan, a reservoir 16 kilometres into Pishin District, is famous for its "duck shooting".
110. "Mast Tawakili" is prominent poet of "Balochi".
111. Sachal Sarmast is the Sufi Saint of "Baluchistan".
112. Atta Shad is the famous Poet of Baluchi
113. The ranges that are located at Makran Coast are "Central Makran range, Siahan Range and Coastal Makran range".
114. Muhammad bin Qasim came to Sindh via "Makran".
115. Omara, Pasni, Gwadar and Jiwani are "Coasts".
116. Gwadar and Jiwani were belonged to Oman for about "200 years".
117. The Khan of Kalat gave Gwadar and Jiwani to Oman in "16 century".
118. Pakistan purchased Gwadar and Jiwani from Oman in "1758".
119. The coast which is being developed as a major port in Balochistan is "Gwadar".
120. The Jonpur forest is located in "Balochistan".
121. The name of the forest where about 2000 old trees are found is "Jonpur".
122. The Hasni tribe is settled in "Western Baluchistan".
123. The Jonpur forests are in the area between "Ziarat & Loralai".
124. The biggest forest reserve of South Asia & the 2nd of the world's is "Jonpur".
125. Goldsmit Line is the border between "Pakistan & Iran".
126. Militants attacked the Quaid-e-Azam residency in Ziarat with hand grenades, destroying the historical monument where the founder of Pakistan Mohammad Ali Jinnah spent his last days. This attack was done on "15 June 2013".
127. "Chaghi" is districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of Copper
128. "Hanna Lake" is situated in "Baluchistan".
129. Baluchistan was given the status of province in "1970".
130. Loralai is a district of "Balochistan".
131. Gwadar Port is in the province of "Balochistan".
132. "Sul" a place known for the largest reserves of natural gas is in "Sibi Division".
133. "Ziarat" in Baluchistan is a popular hill resort surrounded by the oldest and tallest "Juniper Forests".
134. During the Pakistan Movement, Qazi Muhammad Issa rendered great services for the Muslims of "Balochistan".
135. "Nokund" towns of Baluchistan is located nearest to Iran's border.
136. In "1952", gas (natural) discovered at Sul Baluchistan.
137. The town Dalbandin is located in Balochistan

SINDH

1. The area of Sindh is 140914 sq km.
2. "Malakhara" is a famous game played in the province of "Sindh".
3. The number of districts in Sindh are "23".
4. Umerkot was the capital of Greater Sindh Province.
5. The Provincial Assembly of Sindh is unicameral and consists of "168 seats".
6. The most urban province of Pakistan is Sindh.
7. The Highest Hill Point in Sindh among the Kirthar Mountain Range is "Gorakh Hill".
8. The Sindh assembly was the first British Indian legislature to pass the resolution in favour of Pakistan. This resolution was presented by "G. M. Syed".
9. Sachal Sarmast was a renowned Sindh Sufi poet during the Kalhora era. His real name was "Abdul Wahab".
10. The seaport of Debal where the young Arab warrior Mohammad Bin Qasim landed his armies in 711 AD was "Bhambore".
11. Some of the important hills that are located in the Sindh are "Kirthar Hills".
12. The Indus delta is a vast marshy tract stretching southeast from Karachi to the Indian border some "250 km away".
13. The Indus empties in "Arabian Sea".
14. Archaeologists have identified some 400 Indus Civilisation towns, scattered from "Kabul to Delhi".
15. The most famous town of the Indus Civilisation, on the right bank of the Indus in Sindh is "Moenjodaro".
16. The Sindhi language is based on "Arabic".
17. The language that is spoken in the Thar region is "Thari".
18. The language of Rann of Kutch area is "Kutchi".
19. Where Lari language is spoken in "Lower Sindh".
20. The old name of Karachi is "Kolachi-jo-Kun".
21. The National Museum is located in "Karachi".
22. The crystal chandelier inside the Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam was a gift from "China".
23. The blue tiled ceiling inside the Tomb of Quaid-e-Azam was a gift from "Japan".
24. The silver railing erected on the Quaid's Tomb was given by "Iran".
25. The Cotton Exchange Building is situated in "Karachi".
26. The Shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi is located in "Karachi".
27. The profession of Fatima Jinnah was Dentist.
28. "Miss Fatima Jinnah" died at Mohatta Palace, Clifton, Karachi on 9 July 1967.
29. The Baleji Beach is located in "Karachi".
30. The French Beach is located in "Karachi".
31. KANUPP is located near "Baleji Beach".
32. The beach which is famous as the world's largest ship-breaking yard is "Gaddani Beach".
33. Gaddani Beach is located in "Sindh".
34. Thousands of Mangrove-covered islands are near "Karachi".
35. Ghoro Creek is "A lake".
36. Kaleji Lake, Kadiroo Lake and Keenjhar Lake are located in "Sindh".
37. Chaukundi Tombs are located near "Karachi".
38. Chaukundi Tombs were built between "15th-19th centuries".
39. Muhammad bin Qasim entered in India in the Sub-continent from "Debal".
40. The new name of Debal is "Banbhore".
41. Banbhore is famous for "archaeological excavation".
42. Mention the place where the earliest mosque in the Sub-continent is situated "Banbhore".
43. Alexander the great founded Banbhore in "325 BC".
44. Greek-style pottery dating from the first century BC has been founded in "Banbhore".
45. Keti Bundar is "coastal area".
46. The World's largest necropolis (old graveyard) is "Makli Hill".
47. Little Mecca is the name given to "Makli Hill".
48. Kalakot Fort is situated near "Thatta".
49. Hadiero Lake is situated near "Makli Hill".
50. Shah Jahan Mosque is situated in "Thatta".
51. The nearest city to the Keenjhar Lake is "Thatta".
52. The old name of Keenjhar Lake is "Kain Lake".
53. Keenjhar Lake is a source of water for "Karachi".
54. Keenjhar Lake is about 32 kilometres long its width is "10 kilometres".
55. The shrine of peer Mangho is located in "Karachi".
56. Karchal Centre is located in "Kirthar Hills".
57. The old name of Hyderabad is: "Neroon".
58. The nearest city to the Ranikot Fort is "Dadu".
59. Ranikot Fort is situated at "Kirthar National Park".
60. The largest Fort in Pakistan is "Ranikot".

61. Ranikot Fort is located in the province of "Sindh".
62. The length of Ranikot Fort is about "29 km round".
63. Taung is famous for "tombs".
64. Koh-Tarash is famous for "Prehistoric archaeological remains".
65. Koh-Tarash is located in "Kirthar range".
66. Khadeji Falls is situated near "Karachi".
67. Khadeji Falls is located near "National Highway".
68. The University of the Sindh is located in "Larkana".
69. The Super Highway starts from Karachi. It ends in "Hyderabad".
70. The other name of Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is "Kotri Barrage".
71. Kotri Barrage was built in "1955".
72. The Shrine of Maki Shah Baba is located in "Hyderabad".
73. The Tombs of Kalhora and Talpur Mirs are located in "Hyderabad".
74. Rilli is "veil".
75. The Sindh Provincial Museum is located in "Hyderabad".
76. The Sindh Agricultural University is situated in "Tando Jam".
77. The Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Station is located in "Tando Jam".
78. King Umar founded Umarkot in "11th Century".
79. King Umar was "first King of the Sumrah Dynasty".
80. Marvi is a folk story of "Sindh".
81. Akbar was born in "Umarkot".
82. Umarkot fort is famous for "Mughal arms, Coins & miniatures and History books & a map of Humayun's travels".
83. Umarkot fort was built in "1746".
84. The border of Pakistan and India runs through desert for 500 kilometres from the Rann of Kutch to "Lahore".
85. The Thar, Rajasthan and Cholistan deserts form a continuous belt of dry and "Sparsely populated land".
86. "Friendly Desert" is the name given to "Thar Desert".
87. The number of people live in Thar Desert is "5 lac".
88. The Thar Desert is 600 km long. Its width is "490 km".
89. In Thar Desert, the annual average rainfall is "120 mm".
90. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated in "Sehwan Sharif".
91. The oldest occupied town in Sindh is "Sehwan Sharif".
92. The year of birth of Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar is "1177".
93. Lal Shazhbaz Qalandar was a celibate, mystic wanderer and missionary, as well as a scholar, poet and philosopher who wrote several books in Persian and "Arabic".
94. The largest natural lake in the Sub-continent is "Manchar Lake".
95. Manchar Lake is situated near "Sehwan Sharif".
96. In Sindh there are two remarkable scenes are painted in Mughal style: one depicts in a battle with soldiers on elephants and horses the other the love story of Sassi and Punno. The exact sight of this graveyard is "Drighbala".
97. Moenjodaro means "Mound of the Dead".
98. Moenjodaro is the ruins of a 4,000-year-old city of the "Indus Civilisation".
99. Indus Civilisation is also known as "Harappan Civilisation".
100. Moenjodaro is located at the west bank of the Indus in the "upper Sindh".
101. The circumference excavated uncovered area of the Moenjodaro city is "5 km".
102. Two modern monuments in Larkana were erected by "Z A Bhutto".
103. In Larkana one monument is in the honour of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk of Turkey, and other is for ex-president of Indonesia. The name of the president is "Sukarno".
104. The hottest place in the Sub-continent is "Jacobabad".
105. The highest temperature recorded in Jacobabad is "54°C".
106. The old name of Jacobabad city is "Kangher".
107. Shah Abdul Lateef wrote his poetry in Sindhi.
108. Shrine of Shah Abdul Lateef Bhitai is situated in "Hala".
109. Shah Abdul Lateef is also known as "Bhit Shah".
110. Shah Abdul Lateef is author of the "Shah Jo Risalo".
111. Risalo is the best-known collection of romantic poetry in the "Sindhi language".
112. "Hala" the city of the Sindh that is popular for woodworking industry.
113. Sindh's most famous handicraft centre is "Hala".
114. The 19th century's Talpur Fort is located in "Kot Diji".

115. The forerunner of the Indus Civilisation lived in "Kot Diji".
116. Indus Civilisation borrowed or developed some of the basic cultural elements of the KotDijians in about "2600 BC".
117. The Minaret of Masum Shah is located in "Sukkur".
118. The Minaret of Masum Shah was built in between 1594 and "1618".
119. Masum Minaret is 25.2 metre tall, its diameter is "25.2 metre".
120. The name of the city that is situated on the border of Sindh and Punjab provinces is "Kashmore".
121. Kashmore is famous for its wooden lacquer-work and "Guddu Barrage".

KHYBERPAKHTUNKHWA

1. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa runs for over 1,100 kilometres along the border with "Afghanistan".
2. The area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is "74,421 sq mi".
3. Province of the Pakistan there is no desert is KPK
4. "24 districts" are in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
5. Hazara division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Batagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and "Haripur".
6. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa is the new name of NWFP. It changed on "16th April 2010".
7. "Rehman Baba" is the famous poet of Pashto
8. "Buddhism and Shamanism" remained prominent in the region until Muslim Arabs and Turks conquered the area of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa before the 2nd millennium CE.
9. The famous Khyber Pass links the Afghanistan with the province of "Bannu".
10. Hindkowan are most common in the "eastern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Hazara Division".
11. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa lies in a region where the Indian Subcontinent meets with "Central Asia and Afghanistan".
12. Durand Line, the border drawn in 1893 by "Sir Mortimer Durand".
13. The most famous lakes in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are Saidu Sharif and "Saif-ul-Malook".
14. The Kushans invaded Gandhara on "1st Century AD".
15. "Khyber" road became popular as trade route.
16. Safed Koh is "a mountain range".
17. The length of Safed Koh is "160 km".
18. Safed Koh is crossed by "Khyber Pass".
19. "Sikaram Mount" is the highest peak of Safed Koh.
20. On "11th Century" the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's population converted to Islam.
21. Population of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa converted to Islam during Mahmud of Ghazni rule.
22. "Pathan" is world's largest tribal society.
23. "Tribal area" of the Sub-continent was left ungoverned by the British as a buffer zone between the British empire and Afghanistan.
24. "Andre Singer" wrote *Lords of the Khyber*.
25. "Rudyard Kipling" wrote-
*When you're wounded and left on Afghanistan's plains,
An' the women come out to cut up what remains,
Jest roll to your rifle an' blow out your brains,
An' go to your Gawd like a soldier.*
26. Rudyard Kipling said-
*"A scrimmage in a Border Station:
A canter down some dark defile:
Two thousand pounds of education
Drops to a ten rupee jezal
The Crammer's boast, the Squadron's pride,
Shot like a rabbit in a ride" at "Khyber Pass".*
27. "Kanishka" moved his winter capital to Peshawar from Pushkalavati in the 2nd AD.
28. In "1818" Ranjit Singh captured Peshawar.
29. British took Peshawar from Sikhs in "1848".
30. The only part of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa that lies east of the Indus is "Hazara".
31. the heart of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is Vale of Peshawar

122. "Abdullah Haroon" supported Pakistan resolution from Sindh province.
123. Mohenjo Daro is in "Sindh".
124. The Oldest regional language of Pakistan is "Sindhi".
125. "Sachal Samast" Sindhi poet wrote verses in seven Languages.
126. In "1935", Sindh separated from the British Presidency and created a separate province.
127. "Sindh" was the first Provincial Assembly to pass a resolution for a separate state for Muslims of India.
128. River Indus originate from Tibet
- 129.

27
27

32. Vale of Peshawar is watered by "Kabul and Swat river".
33. Swat became part of Pakistan in 1959.
34. The Vale of Peshawar was the centre of the ancient Kingdom of "Gandhara".
35. The northern half of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa consists of "Kaghan & Indus valleys, Swat and Dir valleys and Chitral Valley".
36. "Swat" city is mentioned in *Rig Veda Mahabharata* and in Ptolemy's *Geographia* (second century AD)
37. "Udegram" is one of the most historically interesting villages in Swat.
38. In the year "327 BC" at Udegram - the site of the ancient town of Ora - Alexander the Great fought one of his battles
39. Udegram was the capital of the Hindu Shahi rulers in Swat from the "8th to 10th Century".
40. Ambela Pass, Karakar Pass and Malandrai Pass are situated in "Khyber".
41. In which year "1566" at Karakar Pass Emperor Akbar lost most of his 8,000-man army in his abortive attempt to invade Swat.
42. The Durand Line is the border between "Pakistan & Afghanistan".
43. The Durand Line was agreed in "1893".
44. The British developed their so-called "forward policy" - an attempt to befriend and manipulate the Pathans. By this policy to "Russian" advances they want to block.
45. "Ethical Code" is Pakhtunwali.
46. The Khyber Pass is located in "Tribal Areas".
47. The Bala Hisar Fort is situated in "Peshawar".
48. The Mahabat Khan Mosque is situated in "Peshawar".
49. Mughal Mahabal Khan Mosque was built in "1670s".
50. The Mahabat Khan Mosque was destroyed by fire in "1895".
51. "Mahabat Khan" was appointed twice governor of the Peshawar region during the reigns of Shah Jahan Aurangzeb and he financed the building of the Mahabat Khan Mosque.
52. The Cunningham Clock-tower is situated in "Peshawar".
53. In year "1900" Cunningham Clock-tower was built in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Empress.
54. "Sir George Cunningham" began his career as political agent in North Waziristan and later became governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from 1937 to 1946, and again after Independence from 1947 to 1948.

55. The city where Pakistan Academy for Rural Development is situated in "Peshawar".
56. The Pakistan Forest institution is located in "Peshawar".
57. Jamrud Fort is near "Peshawar".
58. Sikhs built on the site of "Jamrud Fort" fort, in 1823
59. Ali Masjid Fort is situated near "Jamrud".
60. The Southern entrance to the Khyber Pass is in "Jamrud".
61. "Jamrud" is called gate way to Khyber Pass.
62. In "1964" Jamrud on Khyber Pass there is a stone archway across the road, the Bab-e-Khyber
63. From Peshawar to Khyber "Landi Kotal" is the last Railway Station
64. "Landi Kotal" the highest point of Khyber "Pass"
65. The height of Landi Kotal is "1,067"
66. "Torkham" is the border post from Peshawar to Khyber
67. "34 tunnels" are there from Peshawar to Landi Kotal
68. Darra Adam Khel is famous for "Gun factory"
69. "Darra Adam Khel" area is called 'gun factory of the tribal areas'
70. One is the toughest town in the world is "Darra Adamkhel"
71. "A trading post" is Thal in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
72. "Philip Woodruff" wrote *The Men Who Ruled India*
73. "City of flowers" is meant by Peshawar.
74. On "16th century" Mughals arrived in Peshawar
75. "Sikhs" built Bala Hisar Fort in 1834
76. Since 1907 the Bala Hisar Fort is the headquarters of "Frontier Corp"
77. The Chowk Yadgar is situated in "Peshawar".
78. The monument at the centre of Chowk Yadgar, Peshawar, commemorates the heroes of the "1965 Indo-Pakistan"
79. "Rudyard Kipling" wrote this -
*When Spring-time pushes the desert grass,
Our Kafkas wind through the Khyber Pass,
Lean are the camels but fat the trails,
Light are the purses but heavy the bales,
When the snowbound trade of the north comes down,
To the market square of Peshawar town.*
80. The length of Khyber Pass is 56 kilometres, of which within Pakistan the road is "40 km".
81. Kabul river falls in Indus near Attock
82. Old name of Attock is Campbellpur

83. On "Kabul River" Warsak Dam was built.
84. The nearest city to Warsak Dam is in "Peshawar".
85. The length of Warsak Dam's Lake is "42 km".
86. Parachinar is surrounded by "chinar trees".
87. The last town from Peshawar to Tribal area is "Tank".
88. Dabarra is the centre of the "Falcon trade".
89. In Dabarra Falcons are caught in the winter when they migrate south from the "Russian steppes".
90. "Takht-e-Sulaiman" was the mountain situated on the border of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan.
91. Dozens prehistoric and Indus Civilisation sites are scattered along the ancient trade route to the "Gomal Pass".
92. The Gomal University is situated in "D.I. Khan".
93. The most impressive prehistoric site along the ancient trade route to the Gomal Pass, dating from 3200 BC (older than Moenjodaro) is "RahmanDheri".
94. Lal Makra Tombs in LalMakra Sharif are near "D.I. Khan".
95. The first capital of Gandhara was Pushkalavati - meaning the Lotus City. Now it is called "Charsadda".
96. "Charsadda" is tropical sugar-cane and cold-climate sugar-beet grows side by side.
97. The earliest layer of Pushkalavati shows evidence of a "Iron Age Civilisation".
98. The complete Buddhist monastery in Pakistan is found in "Takht-e-Bahi".
99. Takht-e-Bahi is an archaeological site of an ancient Buddhist monastery. It is located in Mardan.
100. Monastery and stupas at Takht-e-Bahi were founded in the first century AD and abandoned in the "7th century".
101. The famous Ashokan inscriptions, carved on rocks were found in "Mansehra & Shahbaz Garhi".
102. In Shahbaz Garhi "2" rocks inscriptions are found.
103. "Mardan" city's proximity the Shahbaz Garhi is situated.
104. Peshawar district and major part of Mardan district are consisted of Plain areas.
105. The oldest surviving writings of any historical significance in the Sub-continent is "Ashokan inscriptions".
106. The Akbar Fort is situated in "Hund".

107. Stone Age people lived in Swat at least as early as "3000 BC".
108. "Aryans" arrived at Swat from Central Asia in 1700 BC.
109. The oldest religious text in the world is "Rig Veda".
110. In "327 BC" Alexander the Great invaded Swat.
111. In "1969" Swat became part of Pakistan.
112. From "Dargai" Malakand Pass begins.
113. The Churchill Picket is located in "Dankot Hill".
114. 107. Winston Churchill served at Chakdara in "1897".
115. Winston Churchill was a war correspondent for the London's "Daily Telegraph".
116. Malam Jabba is one of the important visiting point of "Swat Valley".
117. The "Hindu Kush" range separates Pakistan and Afghanistan.
118. "Tirich Mir" of The Hindu Kush separates Afghanistan and Tajikistan from Pakistan.
119. Garam Chasma, where the sulphur springs are reputed to have healing powers for skin diseases, gout, rheumatism, and headaches, forty-five kilometres north-west of "Chitral".
120. The highest peak of Hindu Kush range is in "Tirich Mir".
121. Yarkhun, Mastuj, Kunar are the names of "One river".
122. In "1969" Chitral became part of Pakistan.
123. At "Chitral Valley" Yarkhun, Mastuj, Kunar river drains.
124. Chitral is separated from the Tajikistan by the narrow: Wakhan corridor and from China by the "Hunza region".
125. The Wakhan corridor separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
126. Wakhan Corridor, northwest of Pakistan, belongs to Afghanistan.
127. The length of Lowari Pass which is at 3,118 metres (10230 feet) above sea level, from Dr to Drosh is "74 km".
128. For "Kaghan Valley" Naran is the centre of tourism.
129. "Kaghan" valley is called "Pearl of the Himalaya".
130. The Malika Parbat is near "Neelam Valley".
131. The Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated near "Naran".
132. The peak, "Musa-ka-Musalla" (prayer mat of Moses) is located in "Neelam Valley".
133. At "3,212 m above sea level the Lake Saif-ul-Muluk is situated.

134. The Babuser Pass connects Naran with "Gilgit".
135. "Swat-Kalam" is called "A piece of Switzerland".
136. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is largely located on the Iranian plateau along the peripheral junction between the Indian subcontinent and the "Eurasian plate".
137. "Hindko" language is prominent in Hazara division.
138. The Governor of former NWFP at the time of independence of Pakistan in 1947 was "Rob Lockhart".
139. Hazara Division of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Province comprises five districts including Abbottabad, Battagram, Kohistan, Mansehra and "Haripur".
140. The predominant language spoken in Hazara region is "Hindko".
141. Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) comprise of "7 Tribal Agencies and 6 Frontier Regions".
142. FATA was merged into KPK through the constitutional amendment of 31.
143. "Before making a law applicable to a tribal area President has to consult a tribal jrga representing that tribal area" is not a correct statement about Tribal Areas.
144. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa: the former NWFP, was first created as a separate province in "1948".
145. The famous Orissa Khawari Bazaar is located in Peshawar.
146. Ghulam Ishaq Khan Institute of Engineering Sciences and Technology is located in the town Topi, district Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

GILGIT-BALTISTAN

- The Highway which connects Pakistan with China is "Karakoram".
- The old name of Karakoram Highways is "Silk Road".
- Karakoram Highways passes through "Himalaya, Karakoram and Pamir".
- At the Pak-China border Karakoram Highway passes through "Khunjerab Pass".
- The Karakoram Highway starts from "HasanAbdal".
- Karakoram Highway ends at "Kashgar".
- The Silk Road was actually a series of trade routes linking China with the "West".
- Karakoram is a Turkish word that means "crumbling rock".
- 12 out of the world's highest 30 mountains are in "Karakoram Range".
- Nanga Parbat is also known as "Diaper".
- Nanga Parbat's nick name is "Killer Mountain".
- Siachen Glacier is near "Astor".
- "Roof of the World" is "Baltistan".
- Little Tibet is the name taken for "Baltistan".
- The Pakistani area which is sandwiched between China and Indian-held Kashmir is "Baltistan".
- Salpara Lake is near "Skardu".
- The capital of Pakistan's northern areas is "Gilgit".
- "The place where heaven and earth meet" are "Punial".
- The deposits of precious and semi-precious stones such as rubies and garnets are found in "Hunza".
- Ruby mines are situated in "Hunza".
- The Polo game was originated in the "Northern Areas".
- In June, August and November, polo tournaments are held in "Gilgit".
- Rakaposhi Mountain is located near "Swat".
- Rakaposhi is the "27th" highest mountain the world.
- Gilgit-Baltistan areas are "Gilgit, Hunza, Chilas and Skardu".
- Former Northern Areas were granted full autonomy and given the name "Gilgit-Baltistan" on "29th August 2009".
- The total area of Gilgit-Baltistan is "72498 km²".
- The number of districts in Gilgit-Baltistan are "Seven".
- First elections were held in "Gilgit-Baltistan" on "12th November 2009".
- The first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan was "Shama Khalid".
- First Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan was "Syed Mehd Shah".
- "Roof of the World" is "Baltistan".
- Three of the world's longest glaciers outside the polar regions are found in Gilgit-Baltistan: the Biafo Glacier, the Baltoro Glacier, and the "Batura Glacier".
- The eight-thousanders are the 14 independent mountains on Earth that are more than 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) high above sea level. They are all located in the Himalayan and Karakoram mountain ranges in "Asia".
- Gilgit-Baltistan is home to five of the "eight-

- thousanders" and to more than fifty peaks above 7,000 meters".
36. The main ranges in Gilgit-Balistan region are the Karakoram and the western Himalayas. The Pamir mountains are to the north, and the Hindu Kush lies to the "west".
37. Tethys's deposits finally turned to be "Himalayas".
38. The Deosai Plains in Gilgit-Balistan are located above the tree line and constitute the second-

highest plateau in the world at 4,115 meters (14,500 feet) after "Tibet".

39. Astore District is located in "Gilgit-Balistan" area.
40. Gilgit-Balistan was given the provincial status during the tenure of president Zardari.
41. In 2009, Gilgit-Balistan was given the status equal to a province by "Executive order communicated through notification".

TRIBAL AREAS (Former)

- 27,220 sq. km is the total area of FATA.
- "Wana" is the main town of South Waziristan Agency.
- FATA consisted of seven tribal agencies (districts) and six frontier regions.
- "Khar" is the main town of Bajaur Agency.
- Parachinar is the main town of Khurram Agency.
- There are 7 agencies in FATA.
- The largest agency of (FATA) Federally Administrated Tribal Areas by population is Bajaur Agency.
- "Miran Shah" is the main town of North Waziristan.
- Largest Political Agency in Pakistan tribal area in terms of area is South Waziristan.

- Women have no representation in National Assembly from FATA and Federal Capital.
- On 24 May 2018, the National Assembly of Pakistan voted in favour of an amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan for the FATA-KP merger which was approved by the Senate the following day.
- On 28 May 2018, the President of Pakistan signed the FATA Interim Governance Regulation, a set of interim rules for FATA until it merges with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa within a timeframe of two years.
- The 25th Amendment received assent from President Mamnoon Hussain on 31 May 2018, after which FATA was officially merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

COOLEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST AND OLDEST; etc

- The oldest constructed Barrage of Pakistan is "Sukkur Barrage".
- Khan Qurban Ali Khan was Punjab's first Inspector General, Police.
- Oldest mountains of the world are present in India and youngest mountains of the world are present in Pakistan.
- Jonpur is the biggest forest reserve of South Asia and the 2nd of the world?
- The longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan is "Khojak".
- The largest desert of the Pakistan is "Thar".
- The highest peak with a height of 8611 meter above sea level is "K-2".
- The highest Railway station in Pakistan is "Khan Mehtarzai".
- Siachen Glacier is located at: "Balistan".
- Baltoro glacier is situated in the mountain range of Karakoram.
- China is the world's largest emitter of Carbon Dioxide in the atmosphere.

- "Transport" sector of the country is the largest consumer of soil and oil products.
- Power Sector" sector is the largest consumer of the Sui Gas in Pakistan.
- The road which is highest at about 3000 meter height is "Sharoh-e-Karakoram".
- The oldest news agency of Pakistan is "APP".
- "Skardu" receive the heaviest snowfall in a year.
- The oldest private Airline of Pakistan is "Hajvery Airline".
- The highest battle field in Pakistan as well as in the world is "Siachen Glacier".
- Chiantar glacier is located in the region of Chitral.
- The hottest place in Pakistan with highest record temperature 126°F is "Jacobabad".
- The oldest TV station is located in the city of "Lahore".
- The biggest airport of Pakistan is "Quaid-e-Azam International Airport".
- The biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan is

- "Habib Bank Limited".
- The biggest Barrage of Pakistan is "Sukkur Barrage".
 - The first airline of Pakistan is "Orient Airline".
 - The crop sown on the largest area of Pakistan is "Wheat".
 - The biggest railway workshop found in Pakistan is "Mughal-pura".
 - The largest river in Kashmir is "Jhelum".
 - The Jhelum river is the only major Himalayan river which flows through the Kashmir valley.
 - The largest source of energy for Pakistan is "Thermal".
 - The largest salt water lake "Hamun Mashkef" is situated in "Balochistan".
 - Pakistan's largest Stock Exchange market is in "Karachi".
 - Pakistan's largest trade partner is "China".
 - According to the recent figures 46 billion dollars investment of china in Pakistan, now china has become a largest trade partner of Pakistan.
 - The major sugarcane producer province is "Punjab".
 - The major cotton producer province is "Punjab".
 - The largest CNG consumer of Asia is "Pakistan".
 - The second largest CNG consumer of the world is "Pakistan".
 - The second densely populated province of Pakistan is "Sindh".
 - The most thinly populated province of Pakistan is "Balochistan".
 - Pakistan's largest museum is "Karachi museum".
 - The OLDEST airline of the Pakistan is "Orient Airways".
 - The biggest park in Pakistan is "Ayub National park".
 - The largest mobile company in Pakistan is "Mobilink".
 - The coldest place in Pakistan is "Skardu".
 - "Terbela Dam" has the largest water storage capacity in Pakistan.
 - The biggest desert found in Pakistan is "Thar".
 - The oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was "Karachi nuclear power plant".
 - The biggest fort found in Pakistan is "Rani Kot Fort".
 - The biggest Gas field found in Pakistan is "Sui".
 - "Terbela Dam" is the biggest hydroelectric power station found in Pakistan.

- The biggest nuclear power station of Pakistan is "Chashma".
- The coldest place in Pakistan is "Skardu".
- The highest dam in Pakistan is "Mangla Dam".
- The highest glacier found in Pakistan is "Siachen".
- The highest park situated more than 4000 meters above sea level is "National Park".
- The highest pass situated at a height of approximately 6000 meters is "Muztagh Pass".
- The largest island found in Pakistan is "Manora".
- The largest sector of Pakistan's economy is "Agriculture".
- The dominant source of foreign exchange earning is "Agriculture".
- Pakistan's major seasons for agricultural crops are "Kharif and Rabi".
- Oldest SOS village of Pakistan was located at "Lahore".
- Lahore SOS village was established in "1977".
- The second most polluted country in the world is "Pakistan".
- The biggest Thermal Power station found in Pakistan is "Dadu".
- The largest river of Balochistan is "Hungol River".
- The (area wise) rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries is "35th".
- The (population wise) rank of Pakistan among the world's largest countries is "6th".
- The biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan is "National Hockey Stadium Lahore".
- The biggest Industry of Pakistan is "Textile".
- The biggest Industrial unit in public sector is "Pakistan Steel Mills".
- "Khojak" is the longest railway tunnel found in Pakistan.
- "Lawari Tunnel" is the longest tunnel under construction since long period.
- The Province having the longest coastline is "Balochistan".
- The ratio of Punjabi speaking population is "48%".
- The total length of first railway track is "169 KM".
- The boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan is called "Durand Line".
- The largest lake in Jammu & Kashmir is "Wular Lake".
- The tallest building of Pakistan is "Muslim Commercial Bank Building Karachi".
- The lowest point below the sea level in

- Pakistan is "Indian Ocean"
81. The highest point above the sea level in Pakistan is "K-2 (Goodwin Austin)".
 82. The oldest language of Pakistan is "Sindhi".
 83. Pakistan shares longest border with "Afghanistan".
 84. "Rani Kot Fort" is the largest fort in Pakistan situated near the city of "Hyderabad".
 85. Pakistan's biggest export item is "Cotton/Textile".
 86. The tallest building in Pakistan is Ocean Tower at Karachi. The number of its storey is "30".
 87. There is an approved plan of Enshaa Towers in Karachi. The number of storey it planned are "85".
 88. The largest jungle of Pakistan is "Changa Manga".
 89. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is "Murree".
 90. The biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan is "Keenjhar Lake".
 91. The biggest natural lake found in Pakistan is "Manchar Lake".
 92. Volcano Mountains are located in the province of "Balochistan".
 93. The largest mine excavated in Pakistan is "Salt Mines Khewra".
 94. The biggest mosque in Pakistan is "Faisal Mosque Islamabad".
 95. The largest oil field found in Pakistan is "Mazan".
 96. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan was present in "Islamabad".
 97. The biggest Park (area wise) in Pakistan is "Ayub National Park".
 98. The largest labor force attached in Pakistan with "Agriculture".
 99. The second densely populated province of Pakistan is "Sindh".
 100. The most thickly populated province of Pakistan is "Punjab".
 101. The largest spoken language in Pakistan is "Punjabi".
 102. Largest exports are made by Pakistan to "China".
 103. Pakistan's major import item is "Petroleum products".
 104. Largest imports are made by Pakistan from "China".
 105. The largest district of Punjab Province is "Bahawalpur".
 106. Pakistan mainly imports edible oil from "Malaysia".

107. The Oil refinery that has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan is "Byco oil refinery".
108. The longest Motorway in Pakistan is "M5".
109. The biggest market of Pakistan exports is "China".
110. The biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan is "National Stadium Karachi".
111. The soil composed of sand and clay is called "Loam soil".
112. The highest population density rate in Pakistan is in "Islamabad".
113. The oldest forest of Pakistan is "Junpur".
114. The most urbanized area in Pakistan is "Sindh".
115. The soil of Indus delta is "layey".
116. The crop which is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils is "Rice".
117. Balochistan, Cholistan and Thar have "Sandy desert soil".
118. The oldest forest of Pakistan is "Janpur".
119. The largest island found in Pakistan is "Manora".
120. The largest museum found in Pakistan is "Karachi".
121. Largest shipping company of Pakistan was "Pakistan National Shipping Corporation".
122. The tallest building in Pakistan is ocean Tower at "Karachi".
123. Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan was present in "Islamabad".
124. The largest university of Pakistan is "Punjab University".
125. The largest (biggest) province according to area is "Balochistan".
126. The biggest province according to population is "Punjab".
127. The biggest library found in Pakistan is "Punjab Library".
128. Pakistan's largest export item is "Textile products".
129. The area of lowest rainfall in Pakistan is "Nokhudi".
130. The biggest airline of Pakistan is "PIA".
131. The largest city of Pakistan population wise is "Karachi".
132. The largest district of Pakistan is "Khuzdar".
133. The largest jungle of Pakistan is "Chhanga Manga".
134. Pakistan's highest railway station (from sea level) is "Quetta".
135. "Pak-Arab Oil Refinery" has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan?
136. "The place where heaven and earth meet". About "Punial" place these words are said.

137. "Nishan-e-Pakistan" is the highest civil award of Pakistan.
138. "Port of Karachi" is the largest seaport of Pakistan.
139. The oldest Public Radio Station in Pakistan was established in 1935, in "Lahore".
140. The area of highest rainfall in Pakistan is "Murree".
141. "Punjab University" is the largest university of Pakistan.
142. The first railway track was established

- between "Karachi and Kotri"
143. The largest coal reserves in Pakistan have recently been discovered in the district of "Tharparkar".
 144. The largest desert of the Pakistan is "Tharparker".
 145. Pakistan's largest gas fired power plant is "Uch power plant".
 146. Ms Maleeha Lodhi was the first woman to be appointed as Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the UN, New York.

SUFI SAINTS

1. Khawaja Ghulam Farid Koreja or Khawaja Fand (1845-1901) was a 19th-century Sufi poet of Punjab.
2. Khawaja Fand was a member of the Chishti Nizami Sufi order. He is buried in Mithankot/Kot Mithan.
3. Farid al-Din Mas'ud Ganj-i-Shakar (c. 4 April 1179 - 7 May 1266) was a 12th-century Punjabi Muslim preacher and mystic. He is known as Bābā Farid or Shaikh Farid or simply as Fariduddin Ganjshakar.
4. Shrine Bābā Farid is in Pakpattan.
5. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of Suhrawardia order.
6. Saint Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya established a "Kharkaha" in city of Multan.
7. Ak Makhdum Hayeen popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with Sultan Masud of Gazni.
8. Sehwan city is famous for its mausoleum of Sh. Usman Merwandi.

9. Madho Lal and Shah Hussain were Deep Friends.
10. Bulley Shah is buried in Kasur.
11. Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is buried in Sehwan Sharif.
12. Famous Punjabi writer Wans Shah wrote his famous book 'Heer Ranjnah' living at the town of Malka Hans.
13. Multan is known as 'City of Saints'.
14. Sachal Sarmast was Sufi Poet of Sindh.
15. The famous shrine of Hazrat Ban Imam is located at Islamabad.
16. Multan is also affectionately known as "City of Saints".
17. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai's tomb is located in Sindh.
18. Hazrat Mujadd Alif Sani was the most significant Muslim saint of 17th Century India.
19. Rukn-e-Alam is the head of the Suhrawardia Silsila.
20. Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh died in 1072.
21. Kashful Mahjub was written in Persian.

NOTABLE TOMBS

1. Asif Jah's tomb is located in the city Lahore.
2. Noor Jehan's tomb is located in Lahore.
3. Taj Mahal is a tomb.
4. The tomb of Jehangir is situated in Lahore.
5. Shah Jahan built tomb of Jehangir.
6. Babar's tomb is situated in Kabul.
7. The Tomb of Rukn-e-Alam is in Multan.
8. Tomb of Humayun is in Delhi.
9. Qutab-ud-Din Aibek's tomb is located in Lahore.
10. Mir Mauzzum's Minar is located in Sukkur.
11. Bahau-Din Zakaria's tomb is located in Multan.

12. Uch Shanff located 73 km from Bahawalpur, founded by Alexander the Great contains tombs of Bibi Jawandi, Jalal ud Din Bokhan and Baha al-Halim.
13. Saint Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai's tomb is located in Sindh.
14. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar is situated Sehwan Sharif.
15. The Shrine of Abdulah Shah Ghazi is located Karachi.
16. The Shrine of Mian Mir is situated Lahore.
17. Sufi poet Khawaja Ghulam Fareed's tomb is located in Mithon Kot.

FORTS

1. Rohtas Fort is located in district Jhelum.

2. On Kahan river Rohtas Fort was constructed by Sher Shah.

3. The first fort which the British constructed in India was St. George Fort.
4. Rohtas Fort (UNESCO declared World Heritage) located in District Jehlum — West of G. T. Road.
5. Rohtas Fort was built on the orders of Sher Shah Suri by Raja Todar Mal.
6. Derawar Fort is located near Bahawalpur.
7. Attock Fort was built by Mughal Emperor Jalal-ud-Din Akbar.
8. Sehwan Fort is located in the province of Sindh.
9. Lahore Fort and Attock Fort were constructed by Akbar.
10. Fort Munro is located at Sulaiman Hills.
11. Fort Munro is located in D.G. Khan.
12. 'Bala Hissar' (The elevated Fort) is situated at Peshawar.
13. In Southern Punjab there is only one hill station named Fort Munro.
14. Babur founded Attock Fort.
15. In Bengal, the headquarters of East India Company were located at Fort St. George.
16. Darawar Fort is located in the area of Bahawalpur (Punjab).
17. Rani Kot Fort is located in the Sindh Province near the city Karachi.
18. Rani Kot Fort is the largest fort of Pakistan.
19. 'Ranikot Fort' is situated near the city of Jamshoro.
20. Jamrud Fort is located in the province Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
21. Balit Fort is located in Northern Areas of Pakistan.
22. Kattas Raj monuments near Chakwal are sacred to Hinduism religion.
23. Kamran Baradari is located in the city Lahore.
24. Kot Digi Fort is located in the province of Sindh.
25. Rawal Fort is located in the province of Punjab.
26. Nauroz Fort is located in the province of Baluchistan.
27. Rohtas Fort is the largest Fort of Punjab Province.
28. Akbar was a great builder. He constructed and founded Gujrat Fort.
29. Kafir Fort is located in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

IMPORTANT BOOKS

1. *A Nation is Born* is written by "Syed Mahmud Hassan".
2. *Swadeshi Rai* is written by Shaikat Thanvi.
3. *Qazi Jee* is written by Shoukat Thanvi.
4. *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* was written by REM Wheeler.
5. *Asar us-Sanadid* book was written by Sir Sayyid in 1847.
6. The book in which Hobbes gave theory of Social Contract is entitled "Leviathan".
7. The book "Indus Saga and the Making of Pakistan" is written by Aitezaz Ahsan.
8. Yusuf Zulekha was written by Ghulam Rasul.
9. *The Prince* a political treatise was written by "Machiaveli".
10. "Muhammad Ali Jinnah" was the author of "Emergence of Pakistan".
11. The famous Babar-nama (or Tuzk-e-Babari) authored by Emperor Babar was written in "Chagatai" language.
12. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah-The story of a Nation" is a biography of Quaid-e-Azam written by: "G. Allana".
13. Ha'feez Jalundhri is the author of National Anthem of Pakistan, which is contained in his book: "Charagh-e-Sahar".
14. Pakistan's National Anthem was approved by the Government in 1954.
15. The author of the American Declaration of Independence was: "Thomas Jefferson".
16. "Gopal Krishna Gokhale" is the author of the book titled "Muhammad Ali Jinnah-An Ambassador of Unity".
17. John Locke wrote the book: "Two Treaties of Government".
18. Shah Wali Ullah was the author of "Almos-ul-Mustafa", a commentary on the Book of Aadith "Mota".
19. The History of Islam was compiled in Tanikh-i-Ali.
20. Mirza Haider Speaks about numerous qualities of Babar in his book *Tanikh-i-Rashidi*.
21. *Mah e Tamam* is written by Parveen Shakir.
22. Montesquieu wrote the book: "Persian Letters".
23. *Grammar of Politics* was written by: "Laski".
24. The Social Contract' was written by: "Rousseau".
25. "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A political History" is book written by: "Lawrence Ziring".
26. *Ayub Khan: Pakistan's First Military Rulers* written by "Altaf Gauhar".

27. The author of *Conflict and Cooperation in the Indian Ocean Pakistan's interests and Choices* is "Parvaiz Iqbal Cheema".
28. *Constitutional Development in Pakistan* is written by "G. W. Chaudhry".
29. The author of *Development Strategies of Pakistan* is "M. L. Qureshi".
30. *Early India & Pakistan* is written by "Wheeler Mortimer".
31. The book *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan* is written by "Wheeler R. E. M".
32. *Foreign Policy of Pakistan* is written by "Zulfikar Ali Bhutto".
33. The writer of *Friends Not Masters* is "Ayub Khan".
34. The author of *Government & Politics in Pakistan* is "Ahmad Mushtaq".
35. *Ideological Orientations of Pakistan* is written by "Sharif-al-Mujahid".
36. *Jinnah of Pakistan* is written by "Wolpert Stanley".
37. *Mainspring of Indian and Pakistani Foreign Policies* is written by "S. M. Burke".
38. The author of *Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan* is "S. M. Ikram".
39. The author of *Birth of Pakistan* is "Dr. Sachin".
40. The author of *Muslim Separatism in India and Pakistan* is "Abdul Hamid".
41. The author of *Pakistan and the Great Powers is:* "Mohammad Ahsan Choudhry".
42. *Pakistan and the UN* is written by "Mohammad Ahsan Choudhry".
43. *Pakistan in Transition* is written by "Wiggins W.H".
44. The author of *Pakistan's the Formative Phase* is "Lawrence Ziring".
45. The author of *Pakistan's the Long View* is "W. Howard Wiggins".
46. The author of *Pakistan's Under Bhutto 1971-77* is "Shahid Javed Burki".
47. The author of *Pakistan under the Military: Eleven Years of Za-ul- Haq* is "Shahid Javed Burki & Craig Baxter".
48. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy* is written by "S. M. Burke".
49. *Pakistan's Foreign Policy: An Historical Analysis* is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
50. The author of *A Pathway to Pakistan* is "Choudhry Khaliquzzaman".
51. *Political Parties in Pakistan Vol. I & II* is written by "Rafique Afzal".
52. The author of *Political System in Pakistan* is written by "Khalid B. Saeed".
53. *Politics in Pakistan* is written by "Khalid B. Saeed".
54. The name of author of *Power and Privilege: Influence and Decision-Making in Pakistan* is "Robert LaPorte".
55. *Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah as I Knew Him* is written by "Shahid Javed Burki".
56. The writer of *Quaid-e-Azam and Pakistan* is "Ahmad Hasan Dani".
57. The author of *Religion and Politics in Pakistan* is "Leonard Binder".
58. *Struggle for Pakistan* was written by "I. H. Qureshi".
59. Shuja Nawaz is the author of the book, *Crossed Swords: Pakistan and its Army*.
60. *Shahaab Nama* is written by Qudratullah Shahaab.
61. *Studies in Islamic Culture in Indian Environment* is written by "Aziz Ahmed".
62. *The Ayub Khan Era: Politics in Pakistan* is written by "Lawrence Ziring".
63. "M. Afzal Rafiq" is the author of *The Case for Pakistan*.
64. The author of *The Daughter of the East* is "Benazir Bhutto".
65. The author of *The Emergence of Pakistan* is "Mohammad Ali Choudhry".
66. *The Great Divide: Britain, India and Pakistan* is written by "H. V. Hudson".
67. *The Making of Pakistan* is written by: "K.K. Aziz".
68. The author of *The Making of Pakistan* is "Richard Symond".
69. The author of *The Military and Politics in Pakistan* is "Hasan Askari Rizvi".
70. The author of *The Muslim Community of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent* is "I. H. Qureshi".
71. The author of *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan* is "Dr. Ayesha Jalal".
72. *The Third World: New Directions Towards Pakistan* is written by "Zulfikar Ali Bhutto".
73. *Ulema in Politics* is written by "I. H. Qureshi".
74. The author of *World Politics since 1945* is "Lawrence Ziring".
75. *World Scholars on Quaid-e-Azam* is written by "M. L. Qureshi".
76. *Speeches and Statements of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah* were edited by "Lawrence Ziring".
77. *Political Parties in Pakistan 1947-1958* is written by "M. Rafique Afzal".
78. The author of *My Chief* is "Mohammad Ahmad".
79. *The Civil Servant in Pakistan* is written by "Muneer Ahmad".

- 171 Pakistan, the Heart of Asia is written by "Liaquat Ali Khan".
- 172 The author of *The Myth of Independence* is "Z.A. Bhutto".
173. 147. *Incomplete Partition* is written by "Alastair Lamb".
- 174 Birth of a Tragedy is written by "Dr. Tahir Amin".
175. The author of *My Last Days with the Quaid* is written by "Elahi Bukhsh".
176. The author of the book "A Banker for All Season" is written by "Tariq Ali".
177. "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" is written by "Allama Iqbal".
- 178 "The Idea of Pakistan" is a famous book written by "Stephen Philip Cohen".
- 179 The book written by Quaid-e-Azam is "Pakistan and Muslim India".
- 180 Famous book "Mission Iraqi Freedom" book was written by "Man Muteeh-ur-Rehman".
181. "A History of Pakistan and Its Origins" was written by "Christopher Jaffrelot".
182. "Essay on the Life of Muhammad (PBUH)" is written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
183. The author of "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century, A Political History" is written by "Lawrence Zing".
184. The author of "Working with Zia" is "K.M. Asif".
185. "The Muslim Community of Indo-Pakistan Sub-continent" was written by "I. H. Qureshi".
186. 160. The author of "Not the Whole Truth" is "M.R. Kiani".
187. Book "The Whole Truth" was written by "Muhammad Rustam Gallani".
188. "Freedom Movement of India" is written by "I.H. Qureshi".
189. The author of "Muslim League Yesterday and Today" is "Dr. Salfar Mahmood".
190. "A Federation of Cultural Zone for India" was written by "Dr. Abdul Latif".
191. The writer of "Political Forces in Pakistan from 1947 to 1959" is "Keith Collard".
192. "The Transfer of Power in India" is written by "V.P. Menon".
193. "The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan" book is written by "Jalal, Ayesha".
194. "India, Pakistan and West" is written by "Smith".
195. Glimpses World History is written by "Jawahar Lal Nehru".
196. "In the line of Fire" is the autobiography of "(R) General Pervez Musharraf".
197. "Baba-e-Urdu" is "Maulvi Abdul Haq".
198. The author of Urdu work "Angan" is "Khadja Mastoor".
199. "Dast-e-Saba" is written by "Faiz Ahmad

Faiz".

200. One of the most prominent poets of Pakistan, Faiz Ahmad Faiz, won "Lenin Peace Prize" international award in 1962.
201. *Ethnicity and politics in Pakistan* was written by "Farooz Ahmed".
202. The author of "Yadon ki Bral" is "Josh Maleeh Abadi".
203. "Khaki Shadows" book was written by "K. M. Arif".
204. *Pakistan on the Brinks* was written by "Craig Baxter".
205. The name of the English novelists was "William Makepeace Thackeray" born in Indo Pak subcontinent.
206. "Aab-i-Hayat" was written by "Muhammad Hussain Azad".
207. "Al-Hawi" was written by "Abu Bakar Ibn Zakaria Razi".
208. "Darbar-i-Akbari" was written by "Maulana Muhammad Hussain Azad".
209. *Kash-al-Mahjoob* was written by "Hazrat Ali Hajveri".
210. *Ghuniyat-ul-Talibeen* was written by "Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jelan".
211. "Khilafat-o-Malukial" was written by "Abul Ala Maudoodi".
212. The author of "Bagh-o-Bahar" was written by "Mir Aman Delhi".
213. The author of *Al-Jihad fil Islam* is "Abul Ala Maudoodi".
214. "Armughan-i-Hijaz" was the last poetic Collection of "Allama Iqbal".
215. "Nuskhah-Hai-Wafa" poetic book is written by "Faiz Ahmad Faiz".
216. "Asrar-o-Ramuz" and "Asrar-i-Khudi" are written by "Allama Iqbal".
217. "Muslim Dilemma in India" was written by "M.R.A. Baig".
218. "Asaar-us-Sanadeed" is written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
219. "Bal-i-Jabrail" was written by "Allama Iqbal".
220. *Shahnama-i-Islam* was written by "Hafeez Jallundhr".
221. "Cutting Edge" is the autobiography of "Javed Miandad".
222. The book "Pakistan's Road to Prosperity" is written by "Coll. Steve".
223. "Fasana-i-Azad" was written by "Rattan Nath Sarshar".
224. "Hayat-i-Javid" is written by "Altaf Hussain Hali".
225. S.M. Ikram wrote "Modern Muslim India and the Birth of Pakistan".
226. Shahid Javid Burki wrote "Pakistan under the Military Eleven Years of Zia-ul-Haq".
227. A.H. Ispahani wrote "Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah As

I Knew Him".

228. "The Great Divide, Britain, India & Pakistan" was written by "H.V. Hudson".
229. "The Military and Politics in Pakistan" is written by "Hassan Askari Rizvi".
230. The author of "Ulema in Politics" is "I.H. Qureshi".
231. "The Myth of Independence" is written by "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto".
232. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah, The Story of a Nation" is written by "G. Allana".
233. "The Last Days of United Pakistan" is written by "G.W. Chaudhry".
234. "From Jinnah to Zia" was written by "Muhammad Munir".
235. The author of "Pakistan: The Enigma of Political Development" is "Lawrence Zing".
236. The author of the book "The Al Qaeda Connection" is "Imtiaz Gul".
237. The author of the biography "Imram Khan" is "Christopher Sandford".
238. The author of the book "Jinnah, India Partition Independence" is "Jaswant Singh".
239. The first book of Allama Iqbal in Urdu is "Ilm Ul Iqissiad".
240. "Mingling of two Oceans (Majma-ul-Bahrain)" is "Prince Muhammad Dara Shikoh".
241. The epic "Talism-e-Hoshrubah" was originally composed by "Muhammad Hussain Jah".
242. *Pakistan: A Hard Country* was written by Anatol Lieven.
243. *Playing With Fire: Pakistan at War with itself*, is written by "Pamela Constable".
244. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistans* written by "Anatol Lieven".
245. *Pakistan on the Brink: The Future of America, Pakistan, and Afghanistan* is written by "Ahmed Rashid".
246. "Pathway to Pakistan" is the autobiography of "Choudhry Khaliq uz Zaman".
247. "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah-The story of a Nation" is a biography of Quaid-e-Azam written by "G. Allana".
248. "Gopal Krishna Gokhale" is the author of the book titled "Muhammad Ali Jinnah-An Ambassador of Unity".
249. "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A political History" is book written by "Lawrence Zing".
250. "Jinnah of Pakistan", a famous Book was written by "Stanley Walport".
251. Famous Punjabi writer Wans Shah wrote his famous book "Heer Ranjha" living at the town of "Malika Hans".

252. *Majma' Ul Baharainor* The Mingling of Two Oceans was authored by "Muhammad Dara Shikoh".
253. *Tuzuk-e-Babari* was originally written in: "Turkish".
254. *Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh* was written by: "Abdul QadirBada'Uni".
255. *Humayun Nama* was an account of personal memoir of "Humayun".
256. *Tazuk-e-Jahangir* was initially written by: "Jahangir".
257. *Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind* was written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
258. Author of *In the Line of Fire* is "Pervez Musharraf".
259. Author of *If I am Assassinated* was "Z. A. Bhutto".
260. Stanley Wolpert is the author of "Jinnah of Pakistan".
261. Al Farabi was author of "Al-Madinat Al-Fadlan".
262. Keemyae-Saadat was written by "Imam Ghazali".
263. "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" wrote "The Myth of Independence".
264. The "Armaghan - e - Hijaz" poetry first written by Allama Iqbal in Persian and then translated in Urdu on popular demand.
265. The book "Indian Musalmans" published in 1871 was written by "William Wilson Hunter".
266. *Shahnama-i-Islam* was written by "Hafeez Jallundhr".
267. "From Plassey to Pakistan" is a political biography of "Iskander Mirza".
268. The writer of "Toward Pakistan" was: "Waheed-uz-Zaman".
269. The Book "Verdict on India" was written by: "Nicholson".
270. "Father and Daughter" was written by: "Begum Shah Nawaz".
271. The book "Tehzib" was written by: "Abdul Haleem Sharar".
272. The author of "Foundation of Pakistan" was: "Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada".
273. "Jawahar Lal Nehru" wrote the book "Discovery of India".
274. Book *Neither a hawk nor a dove* is written by Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri.
275. Mochamma Benazir Bhutto was the author of the book "Daughter of the East".
276. *Awaz e Dast* was written by Mukhtar Masood.
277. *Khaak Aur Khoon* is written by Naseem Hijazi.

FOLK STORIES

1. Famous narration of Heer Ranjha was written by "Waris Shah".
2. Waris Shah wrote Heer Ranjha in: "1766".
3. The other poetic narration of Heer Ranjha was written by: "Damodar Daas, Mukbaz and Ahmad Gujar".
4. Ranjha's first name is Dheedo.
5. Ranjha wanders the countryside alone, until eventually he meets a Shaiva Jogi (ascetic). After meeting Gorakhnath, the founder of the "Kanphata" (pierced ear) sect of jogis at Tilla Jogian (the 'Hill of Ascetics', located 50 miles north of the historic town of Bhera, Sargodha District, Punjab), Ranjha becomes a jogi himself, piercing his ears and renouncing the material world.
6. The cast of Heer was: "Jatt".
7. Heer belonged to clan: "Sayyal".
8. Heer was born in: "Jhang".
9. The first name of Ranjha was: "Dheedo".
10. The village "Takht Hazara" of river Chenab that was the home of Ranjha.
11. "Kaido" the uncle of Heer was responsible for the tragic end of her love.
12. Chuchak and Malki for Heer were: "her parents".
13. Heer was married because of the conspiracy of his uncle to: "Saida Khera".
14. The graves of Heer and Ranjha are located in "Jhang".
15. The other name of Farhad was: "Khesorow".
16. Shirin and Farhad is a story of: "Persian origin".
17. Shirin and Farhad is found in the great epico-historical poems of: "Shahnama".
18. Shirin was "Christian Princess".
19. "Farhad" the lover who was sent to carve stairs out of the cliff rocks to achieve her beloved in folk stories:
20. The story of Mirza and Sahiba belong to "Punjab".
21. The relation of Mirza with Sahiba is: "he was her uncle's son".
22. Sahiba was going to marry forcibly with: "Tahar Khan".
23. The Mirza belonged to: "Denabad in Faisalabad".
24. "Kamru" the person whom Sahiba sent to inform Mirza about her marriage:
25. Sahiba belonged to: "Sial in Jhang".
26. "Her brothers" killed Mirza after which Sahiba killed herself.
27. The real name of Majnun is: Qaysin al-Mulawwah".
28. Lyla and Majnun is an original story He belonged to: "Arabian Peninsula".
29. The lover of folk stories who was a Bedouin poet is: "Majnun".
30. Lyla went after her marriage with another man and soon died in "Iraq".
31. Majnun became mad after Layla. He died in "688 A.D".
32. Famous adaptation of Layla and Majnun in Persian in 12th century was written by "Nizami".
33. The story of Sohni and Mahiwal was popularized in the Punjabi qissa (long poem) Sohni Mahiwal by Fazal Shah Sayyad who also wrote poems on Heer Ranjha, Lala Majnu and others.
34. "Sohni" lady of folk stories was the daughter of a potter named Tulu.
35. The city of Sohni is "Gujrat, Punjab".
36. The real name of Mahiwal is "Izzat Baig".
37. Izzat Baig was a non trader from "Bukhara".
38. the couple "Sohni-Mahiwal" of folk stories was drowned.
39. The bodies of Sohni and Mahiwal were found and hence buried there "from river Indus near Shahidapur city".
40. *Yousaif and Zulaikha* is among Qasa-ul-Quran. Its most famous version is "Haft Awrang rang (seven thrones)".
41. The Haft Awrang was written in "Persian".
42. The author of Haft Awrang is "Jami".
43. Mian Muhammad Baksh belonged to "Mirpur".
44. Saiful Maluk was written in: "Hindko".
45. Noori Jam Tamachi is a mythical "Sindhi folk tale".
46. King Jam Tamachi belonged to "Unar".
47. According to the legend the Noori is buried in "Kalni Lake".
48. The best description of Noori Jam Tamachi is in Sindhi poetic version. This version is in "Shah Jo Risalo".
49. Shah Jo Risalo is written by: "Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai".
50. The romantic tale/tales of Bhittai's Shah Jo Risalo is/are: "Umer Marvi and Lila Chanesar".

51. Chanesar was the ruler of Soomro dynasty who ruled: "Sindh".
52. "Lila" the queen of Chanesar was found of jewels.
53. "Kaunru" the daughter of Rana Khanghar wanted to marry Chanesar but he refused.
54. Kaunru disguised herself and got job in Chanesar's palace to trap him "with her mother in Mirki".
55. Lila allowed a night with her husband Chanesar for Naulakha to "Kaunru".
56. Chanesar left Lila but afterwards both died for each other because: "she allowed another woman to live with her".
57. Sassi Punnun is a popular tragic romances of "Sindh".
58. Sassi Punnun was written by: "Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai".
59. Sassi was the daughter of the king of: "Bhambour, Sindh".
60. Punnon was the son of King of Hooth that is famous "Balochi tribe".
61. Marvi lived in "Mair in Tharparkar desert".
62. Marvi and his cousin loved each other very much. The name of his cousin was "Khet".
63. Umer started loving Marvi while seeing her beauty. He was "Prince of the area".
64. The steps which Umer took after Marvi's refusal but could not win Marvi and at last left her were "imprisoned her in her palace for a whole year".
65. The palace of Umer was located in "Umer Kot".
66. Momal Rano is popular romantic romances of: "Sindh".
67. The residence of Princess Momal was in "Mair".
68. Princess Momal prepared a magnetic field to find the man "in her palace Kak Mahal" who could cross it.
69. "Rano" the brave man crossed Momal's magnetic field and got married with her.

DISTINCTIVE NAMES OF PLACES OF PAKISTAN

1. The nick name of Kaghan is "Pearl of the Himalaya".
2. "City of Baba Fard Ganj Shakar" is "Pakpattan".
3. "Land of Pure People" is the name taken for "Pakistan".
4. The nick name of Swat is: "Switzerland of Pakistan".
5. The nick name of Multan is: "City of Saints".
6. Land of Pakistan that is also known as "Queen of Crops" is: "Punjab".
7. "Baluchistan" is also known as "Land of Apples".
8. "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa & Northern Areas" is also called "Land of Brave People".
9. "Punjab" is called "Land of Five Rivers".
10. "City of Colleges" is the name given to "Lahore".
11. The city known as "Gateway of Pakistan" is: "Karachi".
12. The city of Pakistan that is known as "Brazilia of Pakistan" is: "Islamabad".
13. The city of Pakistan that is known as "City of Saints" is "Multan".
14. The cities which were awarded Hial-e-Istiqal in war 1965 are: "Lahore, Sialkot and Sargodha".
15. The city of Pakistan that is also called "City of Lightning" is "Karachi".
16. "City of Mosques" is the name given to "Dhaka".
17. Moenjaddaro is also known as: "Mound of the Dead".
18. "Bab-ul-Islam" is the name given to "Sindh".
19. "Manchester of Pakistan" is "Faisalabad".
20. "Replica of the Sahara" is the name given to: "Skardu".
21. "There cooking is forbidden" is the phrase taken for "Hunza".
22. "Pearl of the Himalaya" is: "Kaghan".
23. "Malika-e-Kohsar" is "Murree".
24. The nick name of Faisalabad is "Manchester of Pakistan".
25. "Buffer state of Asia" is the name taken for the neighboring country of "Afghanistan".
26. The city known as "Valley of Flowers" is: "Peshawar".
27. "City of Greeneries" is "Islamabad".
28. "City of Textiles" is "Faisalabad".
29. "Bread Basket of Pakistan" is the phrase taken for the province "Punjab".
30. The mountain range which is also known by the distinctive name of Roof of the world is: "Pamir (Tibet) range".
31. The City of Pakistan which is known as

- "Switzerland of Pakistan" is "Swat".
32. The place which is known in the history of Indo Pakistan subcontinent as "Gateway of invaders" is "Khyber Pass".
 33. The city which is called as "Data ki Nagri" is "Lahore".
 34. "Heart of Pakistan" is "Lahore".
 35. The country of the world which is known as

"Salt Home of the World" is "Pakistan".

36. The nick name of Karachi is "City of Lightening".
37. Moenjaddaro is also known as: "Mound of the Dead".
38. "Peprri" is the old name of Bin Qasim.
39. "Ajodhanpur" is the old name of "Pakpattan".
40. "Montgomery" is the old name of Sahiwal city.

OLD & NEW NAMES OF CITIES

1. The old name of Lahore City was "Mahmoodpur".
2. Shal Kot was the old name of "Quetta".
3. The new name of NWFP is: "Kyber Pakhtunkhwa".
4. The name of Hyderabad at the time of Muhammad Bin Qasim was: "NeroonKot".
5. The new name of Kot Radha Kishan is: "Bilalabad".
6. The new name of BhaiPhero is: "Phool Nagar".
7. The old name of Mandi Ahmadabad is: "Mandi Hera Singh".
8. The old name of Peshawar is: "Pershapur".
9. Gorge Town is the old name of: "Madras".
10. The old name of G.T. Road is Imperial Highway.
11. The old name of Pakpattan was Ajodhan.
12. The old name of Attock is: "Cambellpur".
13. The old name of Zhob is: "Fort Sandeman".
14. The name of Karachi City is: "Karachi".
15. The old name of Pakpattan is: "AjodhanPur".
16. Ajodhan was changed to Pakpattan by Mughal Emperor "Akbar the Great".
17. The new name of Hindu Bagh is: "Muslim Bagh".

18. The old name of Bin Qasim (sea port) is "Peprri".
19. The old name of Hujra Shah Muzem is "Patharwal".
20. The old name of Dhaka is "Jehangir Nagar".
21. The old name of Jacobabad is: "Khan Garh".
22. The new name of SalwanKot is: "Sialkot".
23. The area of Islamabad before declaration as the capital of Pakistan was known by the name of: "Raj Shahi".
24. The old name of Hyderabad (Sindh) is: "NeroonKot".
25. The name of Lyallpur was changed to Faisalabad in: "1977".
26. Cambell Pur's name was changed as Attock in the year "1978".
27. Rowdayana city is the name famous for: "Swat".
28. The new name of Lyallpur is: "Faisalabad".
29. The old name of Sahiwal is "Montgomery".
30. Gorge Town is the old name of: "Madras".
31. In 1991 Madras was also changed to a new name of: "Chennai".
32. "Ghazni Pur" is the old name of: "Lahore".
33. The old name of Gujranwala is: "Khanpur".

ARMED FORCES

1. Gefford James was the first C-in-C of: "Navy".
2. Admiral Muhammad Siddique was the first Muslim Commander in Chief of Pakistan Navy.
3. President is the Supreme Commander of the Pakistan Armed Forces by statute.
4. Kulbhushan Yadav a former navy commander has been living under the identity of "Hussain Mubarak Pater".
5. R.L. Archy was the first C-in-C of: "Air Force".
6. Frank Meseri was the first C-in-C of: "Armed Force".

7. The oldest Cantonment of the country is "Kohat".
8. Khariyan is the largest cantonment of Pakistan.
9. The first Chief of Staff of Armed Forces is "General Tikka Khan".
10. Punjab Regiment of Pakistan Army has received maximum numbers of "Nishan-e-Haider".
11. The first Chief of Staff of Navy is: "Hassan Hafeez Ahmad".

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12. The first chief of staff of the Pakistan Air Force is "Zafar Ahmad Chaudhry".
13. The post of C-in-C was converted into the post of Chief of Staff in "1970".
14. The first Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was "General Muhammad Sharif".
15. The post of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff was started in "1976".
16. Air Force day is observed in Pakistan on: "7th September".
17. The headquarters of Armed Forces is located "Rawalpindi".
18. The headquarters of Pakistan Navy is located in: "Islamabad".
19. The headquarters of Pakistan Air Force is located in: "Chaklala".
20. The highest official rank in Air Forces is "Air Marshal".
21. Havaladar Lalak Jan shaheed was awarded Nishan-e-Haider for his acts of bravery and valour during the Kargil operation.
22. "Risaipur" the place where Pakistan Air Force's training academy is located.
23. The highest non-operational Military Award is: "Sitara-e-Basalat".
24. The number of non-operational military awards awarded in Pakistan are "3".
25. The number of operational military awards awarded in the country are "4".
26. The lowest operational military award is: "Tamgha-e-Jurat".
27. The only Chief of Staff who resigned from his post was "Jahangir Karamat".
28. The only Civilian Martial Administration in the country is: "Z.A. Bhutto".
29. The military age in Pakistan is: "17 years".
30. ANZA missile is: "Surface-to-air".
31. ANZA is: "short range".
32. Bakhtar Shikan is an: "anti-tank guided missile system".
33. The Pakistan first Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile is: "Ghaun".
34. Ghauni was test fire in "6th April 1998".
35. Ghauni was test fired from: "TillaJogian".
36. The target of Ghaun test fire was: "Nau Kundi".
37. Ghauni-II was test fired in: "14th April 1999".
38. The range of Ghauni-II is: "2000 km".
39. Pakistan exploded its Nuclear device on: "28th May 1998".
40. The number of tanks Pakistan has "2,050".

41. The number of wars Pakistan has fought against India are "Three".
42. The Captain "Karnal Sher" received latest Nishan-e-Haider.
43. The Havaladar "Lalak Jan" is the latest recipient of Nishan-e-Haider.
44. The defence day is observed on: "6th September".
45. In Pakistan Army is headed by Chief of Army Staff. The number of stars general eligible for the post are "four star general".
46. The regular strength of Pakistan Army is "5,87,000".
47. The number of reserves force of Pakistan Army is "500,000".
48. The number of corps the Pakistan Army consists on is "nine".
49. Pakistan Army consists of two armoured divisions, one artillery division, one army aviation command, nine corps artillery brigades, one independent mechanised brigade and seven independent armoured brigades. The number of independent infantry brigades in the Pakistan Army are "six".
50. There are one air defence command, seven engineer brigades and three armoured reconnaissance regiments in the Pakistan Army. The number of special services groups in the Pakistan Army is "one".
51. Pakistan Navy is headed by "Admiral".
52. The highest post in Pakistan Navy is: "Chief of the Naval Staff".
53. The regular personnel strength of Pakistan Navy is "27000".
54. The reserved personnel strength of Pakistan Army is "3200".
55. The Naval base(s) are located in "Karachi and Omara".
56. The highest post in Pakistan Air Force is "Chief of the Air Staff".
57. Air Force in Pakistan is headed by "Air Chief Marshal".
58. The highest post in Pakistan Air force is "Chief of the Air Staff".
59. The regular personnel strength of Pakistan Air Force is "65,000".
60. The reserved personnel strength of Pakistan Army is "8000".
61. The total strength of National Guards is: "185000".
62. Hatf was the first missile launched by Pakistan.
63. The "Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur)" Pakistan launched first time in August 11, 2005.

64. The range of Hatf-I is: "100 km".
65. The payload of Hatf-I is: "500".
66. The type of Hatf-I is: "Short range".
67. The range of Hatf-II is: "300 km to 250 km".
68. The payload of Hatf-II is: "500 km".
69. The type of Hatf-II is: "Short range".
70. The range of Hatf-III is: "600 km".
71. The payload of Hatf-III is: "500 km".
72. The type of Hatf-III is: "Short Range".
73. The range of Ghauri-I is: "1500-2000 km".
74. The type of Ghauri-I is: "Surface to Surface".
75. The payload of Ghauri-I is: "1000 kg".
76. The latest version of Hatf-V is: "Ghauri".
77. The name of new version of Hatf-III is: "Ghaznavi".
78. The range of Ghaznavi with atomic warhead is: "290 km".
79. The kind of fuel Ghaznavi uses is: "Solid".
80. The range of Shaheen-I is: "750 km".
81. The name of new version of Haider-I is: "Tipu-I".
82. The maximum range of Tipu-I is: "1200 km".
83. The maximum range of Shaheen Missile is: "2000-2500 km".
84. The type of Shaheen-II is: "Surface to Surface".
85. The range of Shaheen-II is: "2300 km".
86. The type of Anza-I is: "Surface to Air".
87. The type of Anza-II is: "Surface to Air".
88. The name of new version of Hatf-II is: "Abdali".
89. The range of Abdali is: "180 km".
90. The number of nuclear warheads, Pakistan have "25-50".
91. Pakistani missiles that can be fitted with atomic warhead are: "Ghauri and Shaheen".
92. The approximate number of nuclear warheads India have: "100-150".
93. The Indian missiles "Agni and Prithvi", can be fitted with atomic warhead.
94. The range of Agni-I is: "2500 km".
95. The range of Agni-II is: "3000 km".
96. The range of Prithvi SS-150 is: "150 km".
97. The range of Prithvi SS-250 is: "250 km".
98. The Tanks "Al-Khalid" that can be produced in Pakistan:
99. "Arjun" the Indian Tank is rivalled by Al-Khalid.
100. Name of the Submarine that is being prepared in Pakistan are: "Agosta 90-B".

101. The number of Pakistan's reserved forces (Army) are: "500,000".
102. The number of National Guard in Pakistan is "185,000".
103. The strength of the Pakistan Rangers is "35,000".
104. The strength Frontier Corps is: "35,000".
105. At Mangla, the Corp which is stationed is: "I".
106. Corp-II is stationed in: "Multan".
107. At Lahore, the name of the Corp that is based is: "IV".
108. Corp-V of Pakistan Army is stationed at: "Karachi".
109. At Rawalpindi, the number of Army Corp that is stationed at: "10".
110. "11" Corp of Army is based at Peshawar.
111. The name of the Corp that is stationed at Quetta is "XII".
112. The Corp "XXX" is based at Gujranwala.
113. "XXXI" the Corp is stationed at Bahawalpur.
114. The number of Corps headquarters here in Pakistan Army are "9".
115. The number of infantry divisions there in Pakistan Army are "19".
116. The highest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "General".
117. The lowest commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "Second Lieutenant".
118. The highest junior commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "Honorary Captain".
119. The lowest junior commissioned officer of Pakistan Army is: "Naib Subedar".
120. "Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan" was third army chief of Pakistan.
121. Havildar Lalak Jan belonged to "Northern Light Infantry".
122. Havildar Lalak Jan got Shahadat on: "10 July 1999".
123. Heroes of Army of Pakistan who got Naishan e Haider Captain Mohammad Sarwar belonged to: "Punjab Regiment".
124. Captain Mohammad Sarwar got Shahadat on: "27th July 1948".
125. Naik Saif Ali Janjua, Azad Kashmir Regiment (Was awarded Hilal-e-Kashmir - an equivalent to Nishan-i-Haider) got Shahadat on: "26th April 1948".
126. Major Tufail Mohammad belonged to: "Punjab Regiment".
127. Major Tufail Mohammad got Shahadat on "7th August 1958".

128. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti did belong to: "Punjab Regiment".
129. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti got Shahadat on: "12th September 1965".
130. Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas, Pakistan Air Force got Shahadat on: "20th August 1971".
131. Major Shabbir Sharif Frontier Force Regiment got Shahadat on: "7th December 1971".
132. Sawar Mohammad Hussain belonged to: "Armored Corps".
133. Sawar Mohammad Hussain, got Shahadat on: "10th December 1971".

134. Major Mohammad Akram belonged to: "Frontier Force Regiment".
135. Major Mohammad Akram got Shahadat on: "15th December 1971".
136. Lance Naik Mohammad Mahfuz belonged to: "Punjab Regiment".
137. Lance Naik Mohammad Mahfuz got Shahadat on "17th December 1971".
138. Captain Karnal Sher Khan belonged to, "Sind Regiment".
139. Captain Karnal Sher Khan got Shahadat on: "7th July 1999".

IRRIGATION AND CANAL SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

1. "Feroz Shah Tughlaq" constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water.
2. The largest irrigation system of the world is situated in: "Pakistan".
3. "3" major groups of canal system are operating in Pakistan.
4. Chaj Doab is located between "Jhelum & Chenab".
5. The area around Chaj Doab is called, "Sandal Bar".
6. The Ganji Bar is the area between "Sutlej & Ravi".
7. Nili Bar is irrigated by: "Rachna Doab".
8. The two Rivers "Indus & Jhelum" are joined by Sindh Sagar Canal.
9. The lower Jhelum Canal starts from: "Rasul".
10. Three major groups of canal system are Canals on Upper-Indus Tributaries, Systems on the Indus and "Systems West of the Indus".
11. Upper Jhelum Canal starts from River Jhelum at Mangla, joins the Chenab at Khanki, and gives surplus water to the "Lower Chenab Canal".
12. The total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty is 621 KM.
13. The Upper Chenab Canal, starts from River Chenab at Marala and joins the River Ravi near Balloki to supplement the water supply of the "Lower Bari Doab".
14. The lower Chenab Canal starts from: "Khanki".
15. The Haveli system of canals start from Trimmu Weir, below the junction of the Chenab and the "Jhelum".
16. The Upper Bari Doab Canal starts from: "Madhopur (India)".
17. The name of the canal that begins in India and its one branch reach Pakistan is: "Upper Bari Doab".
18. The Lower Bari Doab Canal starts from: "Balloki".

19. The Lower Ban Doab Canal begins from River "Ravi".
20. The land lying between river Ravi and river Chenab is called Rachna Doab.
21. The approximate area of the Rachna Doab is "2.8 million hectare".
22. The Sidhna Canal's start from the left bank of the Ravi at "Sidhna".
23. Trimmu-Sidhna takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into "Ravi".
24. Marala Barrage is constructed at "Chenab".
25. In the Sutlej Valley Project, canals depart from the River at Gandasinghwa, Sulaimanke, Islam and below the junction of the Sutlej with the Chenab at "Panjnad".
26. The Triple Project is consisted of The Upper Jhelum, the Upper Chenab and the "Lower Ban Doab".
27. The Triple Project was designed to carry surplus water from the Jhelum to the Chenab, and from the Chenab to the "Ravi".
28. The number of canals that leave the Indus from Sukkur Barrage are: "7".
29. Lloyd Barrage is the old name of Sukkur Barrage.
30. The biggest canal from Sukkur Barrage is: "Nara".
31. The amount of water that carries the Nara Canal is "849 cubic metres per second".
32. The Upper Swat Canal starts from: "Malakand".
33. The Abazai Canal (Lower Swat Canal) begins from: "Swat".
34. The point from where Swat River Lower Swat Canal starts is "Abazai".
35. Warsak Multi-Purpose Project is located on: "Kabul River".
36. The Kurran Garhi Project is on River "Kurran and Baran".

37. The Indus River is one of the longest rivers in Asia. Originating in the Tibetan Plateau in the vicinity of Lake Manasarovar, the river runs a course through the Ladakh region of Indian state Jammu and Kashmir, towards Gilgit-Baltistan and the Hindukush ranges, and then flows in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea.
38. Indus River is the longest river and national river of Pakistan.
39. Indus River falls into the Arabian Sea near Thatta.
40. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in: "19 Sept, 1960".
41. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by: "World Bank".
42. Under Indus Water Treaty water of some of the River(s) was/were given to India. The name of the rivers are/were: "Ravi, Beas & Sutlej".
43. Under Indus Water Treaty the water of Rivers awarded to Pakistan are: "Indus, Jhelum & Chenab".
44. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by the Indus Water Treaty included 2 storage dams, 5 barrages and 1 gated siphon, eight link canals, three existing link canals, and some other "Irrigation works".
45. The Indus Basin Plan envisaged by Indus Water Treaty was scheduled to be completed in "3 phases".
46. The first phase of Indus Water Treaty Project comprised the construction of Mangla Dam, the Trimmu-Sidhnai-Mailsi-Bahawal Link Canal System, the Sidhnai Barrage, and the "Mailsi Syphon".
47. The second phase of Indus Water Treaty Project included construction of Tarbela Dam, the Rasul, Qadirabad, Balloki-Sulaimanke Link Canal, and barrages at: "Rasul, Qadirabad and Marala".
48. Balloki Barrage is located on: "Ravi".
49. Water is supplied to Chashma-Jhelum Link Canal from: "Terbela Dam".
50. Pakistan is losing per year its potential crop production worth US\$ "2.5 billion".
51. In existing canal and water courses network "70%" water is lost and does not reach the crops.
52. Chenab meets River Jhelum at Trimmu.
53. Trimmu Sidhnai canal takes water from Trimmu Barrage and discharges it into "Ravi".
54. The upper Bari Doab was constructed in: "1868".
55. The total length of seven canals built under Indus Water Treaty is: "621KM".
56. The origin of Upper Bari Doab Canal is "Chenab".
57. The irrigation system of Baluchistan plateau is called "Karez".
58. Gwadar Port was built with financial assistance from: "China".
59. On September 9, 1958, Pakistan acquired Gwadar from: "Oman".
60. The emergence of Gwadar port and its development has promoted: "Urban-urban migration".
61. The annual average flow of water in Indus River system is: "110 MAF".
62. Khanki Headworks is situated on the river "Chenab".
63. "Nara Canal" is the longest Canal of Pakistan.

DAMS / BARRAGES AND POWER RESOURCES

1. The installed generation capacity of Mangla Dam is: "1300 MW".
2. The "Wali Tangi Dam" is situated at the highest altitude.
3. Wali Tangi Dam is situated in the Urak Valley, approximately 20 km east of Quetta, at an elevation of approximately 8,350 ft.
4. India is constructing the Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant on: "Neelum River".
5. The Kishanganga Hydroelectric Plant is an \$864 million run-of-the-river hydroelectric scheme that is designed to divert water from the Kishanganga River (Neelum River) to a power plant in the Jhelum River basin.
6. "Simli Dam" was built on river Soan.
7. Heavy Electrical Complex and Heavy Forge and Foundry, the two big engineering projects in Pakistan were established with the technical and capital assistance of: "China".
8. The oldest Barrage which is constructed on Indus River is: "Sukkur Barrage".
9. Under CASA-1000 Project agreement Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan will provide electricity to Pakistan via: "Afghanistan".
10. The length of Tarbela Dam across the top is "2,743 m".
11. Warsak Project is located on: "Kabul River".
12. The second biggest dam in Pakistan is: "Mangla dam".
13. The percentage of Petroleum Products that are consumed by Industrial sector is: "12.5".

14. The percentage of Petroleum Products that are consumed by Power sector is: "37.4".
15. Longest tunnel of Pakistan is: "Khojak".
16. Mangla Dam is built on the river: "Jhelum".
17. The total generation capacity of Warsak Dam is: "240 MW".
18. Tarbela Dam was constructed in: "1976".
19. Warsak Dam was completed in: "1960".
20. Mangla Dam was completed in: "1967".
21. The height of Mangla Dam is: "110 meters".
22. The width of Tarbela Dam at its base is about: "600 m".
23. The height of Tarbela Dam is: "143 m".
24. Approximately the amount of water that 30 kilometer long lake of Tarbela Dam can hold is: "14 m. cub.m".
25. The world's largest spillways are installed in: "Tarbela".
26. At present the Tarbela Dam is producing "1,750 mw" of electricity.
27. The biggest earth-filled dam in the world is: "Tarbela".
28. The name of the dam that has the largest electricity generating potential in the world is: "Tarbela".
29. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in: "19th September 1960".
30. The installed electric generating capacity of nuclear plants is: "787 MW".
31. The biggest consumer of Petroleum Products in Pakistan is: "Transport".
32. The oldest hydroelectricity project in Pakistan is: "Malak and Dargai".
33. Under Indus Water Treaty, the rivers "Ravi and Beas" that were given to India:
34. Under Indus Water Treaty the rivers given to Pakistan are "Indus Jhelum & Chenab".
35. The total length of irrigation canals in the Pakistan is: "64,000 km".
36. The number of units does Mangla dam consist of, each having capacity of 100 MW are: "10".
37. Mirani Dam is located in Balochistan in the district of: "Gwadar".
38. The height of Mirani dam is: "3,350 feet".
39. The project of Mirani dam was completed in: "2006".
40. The location of small dam Misriot dam that is located 12 km south-west of Rawalpindi. This small dam has an artificial lake with boating and fishing facilities. Its location is: "12 km south-west of Rawalpindi".
41. Tānaza is a small dam located at about 35 Km south-west of Rawalpindi on: "Dhamial Road".
42. Shakidor (ShadiKor) dam is located in: "Balochistan".
43. Shakidor dam was built in: "2003".
44. Tarbela Dam is constructed at: "Indus River".
45. The height of Terbela dam is: "485 feet".
46. Terbela dam's reservoir size of 95 square miles (250 km²) makes it the: "Largest earth filled dam in the world".
47. The name of the organization that is responsible for the development of nuclear power in the country is: "Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission".
48. The name of the dam that has the largest electricity generating potential in the world is: "Tarbela".
49. The total hydroelectricity production in Pakistan in 2010 was: "3463 MW".
50. Warsak multi project was started in: "1960".
51. Warsak dam is located on: "River Kabul".
52. The biggest earth filled dam of Pakistan is "Tarbela".
53. The height of Rawal Dam is: "35 m".
54. Balloki Headworks was built on the river: "Ravi".
55. The Indus Water Treaty was mediated by: "World bank".
56. Marala Headworks has been constructed on River "Chenab".
57. Malakand Dargai Project started its operation in "1938".
58. The installed hydroelectricity generation capacity of Tarbela is: "3478 MW".
59. The number of head works that have been constructed on River Sutlej are: "4".
60. Sulemanki Headworks is constructed on the river: "Sutlej".
61. The major sources of energy in Pakistan is: "Oil & Gas, Coal & Electricity and Petroleum products".
62. The "Transport" sector is the largest consumer of oil and oil products.
63. The largest consumer of Gas in Pakistan is: "Power Sector".
64. Chashma hydroelectricity projects generate: "138 MW".
65. The Jinnah Barrage is on the River: "Indus".
66. Jinnah Barrage irrigates: "Thal".
67. Taunsa Barrage is located in: "Indus".
68. The districts that are irrigated by Taunsa Barrage are: "D.G. Khan & Muzaffargarh".
69. Guddu, Sukkur and Kotri Barrages are situated

- at the river: "Indus"
70. The second largest barrage in Pakistan is: "Guddu Barrage"
 71. Guddu Barrage irrigates: "22 million hectare"
 72. River Khanpur Dam is located at: "Haro"
 73. Khanpur Dam is near: "Islamabad"
 74. Khanpur Dam irrigates: "Attock & Abbottabad"
 75. Tanda Dam is located in: "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Kohat)"
 76. Hub River is located in the province of: "Balochistan"
 77. The Hub Dam is constructed on Hub River in the province of: "Balochistan"
 78. The first Barrage in Sindh is: "Sukkur barrage"
 79. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on River: "Indus"
 80. The "Basha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in: "Northern Areas"
 81. Hangol Dam is located in: "Balochistan"
 82. The Chashma Nuclear II plant was built with the help of: "China"
 83. Producing capacity of electricity of Ghazi Brotha Dam is: "1450 MW"
 84. The Chashma Nuclear plant was built with the help of: "China"
 85. Upper Chenab Canal takes off from the: "Head Marala"
 86. The length of Tarbela reservoir is: "40 KM"
 87. The "Diemer-Bhasha Dam" on Indus River is being constructed in: "Gilgit-Baltistan"
 88. Diemer-Bhasha hydro-electric project is being built on "Indus" river.
 89. After completion, Diemer Basha dam will produce electricity of: "4500 MW"
 90. Diemer Bhasha dam will produce electricity after completing 4500 MW
 91. The biggest earth filled dam in the world is: "Tarbela"
 92. The potential capacity of hydroelectricity production from river Indus, Jhelum and Chenab is: "30000 MW"
 93. The 3rd phase of Indus Water Treaty Project

CIVIL & MILITARY AWARDS IN PAKISTAN

1. Nishan-e-Pakistan is the highest civil award of Pakistan.
2. Captain Sarwar Shaheed was the 1st recipient of 'Nishan i Haider'.
3. Last Nishan-e-Haider recipient was Hawaldar Lalak Jan Shaheed (Salute Him).
4. Major Shabbir Sharif was awarded Nishan-e-Haider posthumously. He was also awarded with Sitara-e-Jurat for bravery during his career in the Army.
5. Allama Dr. Sarfraz Hussain Naeemi Shaheed has been awarded Hilal-i-Shujaat.

94. From Kotri Barrage the numbers of canals that originate are: "4"
95. The installed capacity of Chashma Nuclear Plant is: "325 MW"
96. Chashma Nuclear Plant was connected to national grid in: "2000"
97. The Sukkur Barrage is located on: "Indus River"
98. The Sukkur Barrage was completed in: "1932"
99. Kalabagh Dam was supposed to be built on: "Indus"
100. Rawal Dam is located on the river: "Kurrang"
101. The third largest earth-filled dam of the world is: "Mangla Dam"
102. The Tarbela Dam was built by a consortium of 13 European companies led by the "Italian firm Impreglio"
103. Akhori Dam is located in: "Kyber Pakhtunkhwa"
104. "Wali Tangi Dam" is situated at the highest altitude.
105. Satpara Dam has been constructed in "K P K, Punjab and Baluchistan"
106. Satpara Lake is located near Skardu
107. "Mangla Dam" is constructed on River Jhelum.
108. Akhori Dam is located in: "Balochistan"
109. Kalabagh Dam has not so far been constructed due to: "Political pressure"
110. "Rawal Dam" was built in 1962 on river: "Korang"
111. Warsak dam is located on: "River Kabul"
112. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage is also called "Kotri Barrage"
113. "Warsak Dam" has been built on the river: "Kabul"
114. In "1967" Mangla Dam was completed.
115. The site of Ghazi Brotha Dam is in "KPK"
116. The "Dasu Dam" on the Indus River will be constructed in "Khyber Pakhtunkhwa"
117. Tunnels of Mangla Dam are "5" in number.

6. The highest award of bravery in the Police Service of Pakistan is Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal.

7. Highest military award of Pakistan is Nishan-e-Haider.
8. The highest "None-Operational Award" of Pakistan Armed Forces is Sitara-i-Basalat.

POLICE

1. Anything which is prohibited by law is called illegal.
2. Law is never law unless it is enforced by a Sovereign authority.
3. FIR stands for First Information Report.
4. SHO is the abbreviation of Station House Officer.
5. Head of Police station is known as the SHO.
6. Inspector General of Police is also known as Provincial Police Officer.
7. Inspector-General is the most Senior Police Rank.
8. Juvenile prisoners are under the age of 14 years.
9. Headquarters of Punjab Police is located at Lahore.
10. Police Order was enforced in Pakistan in 2002.
11. According to the Police Order 2002, the head of Police in a district is District Police Officer.
12. Every person arrested & detained in custody shall be produced before a Magistrate within 24 hours.
13. No person shall be punished for the same offense more than once.
14. The Punjab Police Department consist of 10 Regional Offices.
15. The temporary or permanent release of prisoners before the expiry of a sentence or account of good behavior is called parole.
16. The system of Jail was introduced by Hazrat Umar Farooq (R.A)
17. Financially motivated nonviolent crimes committed by business and government professionals are called White Collar Crimes.
18. The main role of Police in society is to Protect Individuals and Property, Enforce Criminal Laws and Preserve order.
19. Cyber unit of police was first established in Islamabad.
20. The highest award of bravery in the Police Service of Pakistan is Quaid-i-Azam Police Medal.
21. National Police Academy is located at Islamabad.
22. The first Women Police Station was set up in Islamabad.
23. Scotland Yard is the Police Department of England.
24. 'Abu Ghraib' is a prison in Iraq.
25. Patras Bukhari played vital role in the formation of UN Agency UNICEF.
26. 'Pre-emptive attack' is an attack before enemy's attack.
27. The idea of Civil Defence Organization was first emerged during World War I.
28. The form of FIR contains 3 columns.

AGRICULTURE

1. Agriculture is the largest sector of Pakistan's economy.
2. Agro based industry is Poultry, Fishery and Livestock.
3. The major work force of Pakistan is in the sector of agriculture.
4. The Karez System is practiced only in Baluchistan.
5. In Islam Ushr is the compulsory tax on the produce of agricultural lands
6. Pakistan's total area under cultivation is 35%.
7. Agriculture Sector contributes 21% to the GDP of Pakistan.
8. Percentage of farms less than 5 hectares of land in Pakistan is 82.6%.

NOTABLE CROPS

1. Harvesting of wheat starts Besaakhi Mela.
2. The period of Rabi season is October-May.
3. Wheat is a Rabi Crop.

4. Groundnut, Bajra, Barley, Sorghum, and Wheat are the group of Kharif Crops.
5. There are 2 principal crop seasons in Pakistan.
6. The period of Kharif crop starts in June and ends in September.
7. Sugar Cane, Rice, and Maize are the group of Kharif Crops.
8. Sugar Cane crop is longest according to period between cultivation and harvest.
9. Rice is Pakistan's 2nd largest foreign exchange earner crop.
10. Green Revolution is called agricultural trend that has greatly increased crop production in Pakistan, India, and Turkey.
11. Rice is mostly cultivated on the Indus Delta soils.
12. Rice/Paddy is most water-consuming Crop.
13. Basmati Paddy (Rice) is harvested in Punjab in the month of April.
14. Pakistan's largest food crop is Wheat.
15. Black Soil is best suited for deep rooted crops.
16. Alkaline is treated with gypsum to make it suitable for cropping.
17. Sugar Cane needs maximum water per hectare.
18. Rice is affected by the disease called blast.
19. The crop which is grown only for sale rather than for the farmer's own use is called Cash Crop.
20. Cotton is the largest cash crop.
21. Wheat is not a 'Cash Crop'.
22. Wheat sown on the largest area of Pakistan.
23. Punjab is the largest wheat producing province.
24. Punjab is the largest rice producing province.
25. Punjab is the largest cotton producing province.
26. Punjab is the major sugarcane producer province.
27. 'Ajrak' is a cotton sheet made principally in Sindh.

NOTEABLE PLANTS & FORESTS

1. The age of a tree can be known from its number of Rings on its trunk.
2. Tea plant was first grown in India.
3. Tea can be best cultivated on Hill Slopes.
4. Changa Manga part of Punjab is famous for Shisham Timber forests.
5. The artificial forests are being maintained at Chichawatni, Changa Manga and Kotla Azeeb Shahid.
6. The largest artificial/grown forest of Pakistan is Changa Manga.
7. Widow's Tear is the name of Plant.
8. Redwood tree is considered the tallest in the world.
9. 'Ziarat' in Baluchistan is a popular hill resort surrounded by the oldest and tallest Juniper Forests.
10. Changa Manga Forest and National Park is located near the Lahore.
11. Forests in Pakistan are 3.6% of its total territorial area.

LIBRARIES

1. There are 192 Public Libraries in Pakistan.
2. Punjab University Library is the oldest library of Pakistan.
3. Sir Lord Atchison is the founder of Punjab Public Library.
4. In 1984 Quaid-e-Azam Library Lahore was established.
5. In 1949 the National Library of Pakistan came into existence.
6. The National Library of Pakistan is located in Islamabad.
7. The Library of Personal books of Quaid-e-Azam is located in Islamabad.
8. There are 204 digital libraries in Pakistan.
9. Julius Seizer established the first public library of the world.
10. Aristotle called the founder of Private Libraries.
11. Baytal-Hikmat was a Translation bureau.

MINERAL RESOURCES

1. Reko Diq Mine is famous because of its vast Gold and Copper Reserves and its believed to have the world 5th largest gold deposit.
2. Reko Diq represents one of the largest copper and gold reserves in the world having estimated reserves of 5.9 billion tonnes of ore

- grading 0.41% copper and gold reserves amounting to 41.5 million oz.
3. Reko Diq is a small town in Chagai District, Balochistan, Pakistan. It is located in a desert area, 70 kilometres north-west of Naukundi, close to Pakistan's border with Iran and Afghanistan. The area is located in Tethyan belt that stretches all the way from Turkey and Iran into Pakistan.
4. Warchha mine is famous for the mineral of Salt.
5. At present Pakistan have vast natural resources and items of mineral as many as 'none'.
6. The Potwar Plateau contains the mineral deposits of: 'Rock Salt, Gypsum and Oil'.
7. Use of Zinc and Boron can improve 'Rice Yield'.
8. Cotton textile the largest industry of Pakistan employ industrial labour force of magnitude of '36-40%'.
9. Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of '309 m tons'.
10. Khewra is famous for the minerals of Salt.
11. Makarwal coal field is located in Punjab.
12. The major mineral rich regions are Salt Range and Makarwal region, the Potwar plateau, northeast Balochistan and adjacent parts of Waziristan, lower Indus plain and 'Chitral'.
13. The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and Jhelum.
14. Khewra City is also known as 'The Kingdom of Salt' because of its rock salt which is 98% pure and natural source of salt in Pakistan. Khewra Salt Mine is the second largest salt mine in the world.
15. Degari, Sharigh, Machh and Hami-Khost coal fields are located in Baluchistan.
16. The principal mineral produce in Pakistan is: 'Coal'.
17. 6th largest* Rank of the Thar coalfield deposits in the world:
18. Pakistan's largest oil refinery is: 'Byco Petroleum Pakistan Ltd'.
19. The major coal producer province is: 'Balochistan'.
20. The coal belt in Salt Range start from 35 km of Khushab to 25 km northeast of: 'Khewra'.
21. The area of Salt Range coal belt is: '250 sq. Km'.
22. The main coal producing mines are located in 'Dandot and Pidi'.
23. The amount of estimated reserves of coal in Salt Range are '100 m Tonnes'.
24. In Trans-Indus Salt Range, the coal mining area is 'Makarwal'.
25. The Makarwal coal mining area is extended from 13 km west of 'Kalabagh'.
26. In Makarwal area, the estimated reserve deposits of coal are '28 m Tonnes'.
27. The coalfields of Balochistan - concentrated in the north-eastern part - are subdivided in: 'Three groups'.
28. The three groups of coal mines are Khost-Shahrig, Harani, Mach, and 'Sor Range Degari'.
29. The largest coalfield in Balochistan is: 'Khost-Shahrig, Harani'.
30. The area of Khost-Shahrig, Harani is about 2000 sq. km, it starts from Harani and ends at 30 km 'South of Quetta'.
31. Reserves in Khost-Shahrig, Harani coalfield are estimated at '50 m tonnes'.
32. The area of Mach coalfield is '40 sq. Km'.
33. The area of Sor Range-Degari is '45 sq. Km'.
34. The reserves in Sor Range-Degari coalfield are estimated at '71 m tonnes'.
35. The main coalfield(s) in Sindh is: 'Lakhra & Jhimpir and Meting-Jhimpir'.
36. The area of Lakhra coalfield is: '200 sq. KM'.
37. The Lakhra coalfield reserves are estimated at: '29 m tonnes'.
38. The area of Meting-Jhimpir coalfield is '900 sq. Km'.
39. The reserves of Meting-Jhimpir coalfield are estimated at '37 m tonnes'.
40. The first test hole for oil was drilled in '1868'.
41. The first test coal was drilled at 'Kundal'.
42. In the country a large area is covered with sedimentary rocks which have 'Petroliferous' members.
43. At the time of independence there were four oilfields - Khaur, Dhullian, Joya Mair and 'Balkassar'.
44. Karsal, Tut, Sarang and Meyal are situated in 'Potwar Plateau'.
45. Khaur oil-field is located in the district of: 'Attock'.
46. Dhullian oil-field is located near: 'Khaur'.
47. Dhullian oil-field produces 'Gas'.
48. The total reserves of gas are estimated at '21 trillion cubic feet'.
49. Gas was discovered at first from 'Sui'.
50. The gas was discovered from Sui in '1952'.

51. Gas is obtained besides Sui from "Kandkot & Pirkoh".
52. The natural gas found in Pakistan has a "high methane content".
53. The methane content in natural gas found in Pakistan is "70 to 90 percent".
54. Sui is located in the district of "Sibi".
55. the range "Mari-Bugli" foothills Sui is located:
56. The amount of natural gas that is obtained from Sui is "43 %".
57. The second important gas reserve is: "Mari".
58. The share of gas that is consumed by fertiliser industry is: "29%".
59. The amount of iron ore deposits that are estimated in Pakistan are "430 million tones".
60. The annual production of iron ore in the country is: "2000 tones".
61. The largest deposits of iron ore are found in: "Kalabagh".
62. Kalabagh iron ore occurs near Kalabagh in the Surghar Range and near Sakesar in the "Salt Range".
63. The grade of iron ore that is found in Kalabagh is: "30-40% iron".
64. The estimated iron deposits in Kalabagh are "309 million tones".
65. 72 percent of Pakistan's total iron reserves are found in "Kalabagh".
66. The Magnetite deposits at DommelNisar in southern Chitral are found. The content of Iron found there is "55-65".
67. The estimated iron ore reserves in DommelNisar are "3 million tonnes".
68. The Attock oil refinery is located in: "Rawalpindi".
69. The high grade iron ore has been found in "Chitral".
70. Saindak is famous/important for: "Gold, Silver and Copper".
71. Saindak project is suspended due to: "financial constraints".
72. "Chromites" the only metallic ore that is produced on a commercial scale in the country.
73. Arsenic is found from "Gilgit".
74. Bauxite is found from "Muzaffarabad".
75. The main source of Gypsum in Pakistan is "Khewra Mines".
76. Gypsum mineral is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris.
77. Magnesite is found near Muslim Bagh at: "Spin Khan".
78. "Gypsum" the mineral that is used as a raw material in fertilisers:
79. Hazara is famous for Bauxite.
80. Barite is found near Khuzdar at Gunga. Its major function in Pakistan is: "oil well drilling".
81. "Koh-i-Diband and Koh-i-Maran" are famous for fluorite:
82. Fluorite is used in: "Glass and Steel".
83. Sulphur deposits are found in: "Koh-i-Sultan".
84. Emerald is found from "Swat".
85. Aquamarine is found from "Dassu".
86. Ruby was found in: "Hunza".
87. "Chitral" is famous for gold:
88. Lime is found from "Margalla Hills".
89. "Pure Lime" is used in bleaching powder and cement:
90. China Clay is found in "SaiduShareef".
91. The Fire Clay is found in: "Salt Range".
92. Total copper reserve of 412 million tons have been found in "Saindak".
93. The biggest deposits of copper are found in: "Chaagi".
94. Chaghi copper deposits are found in the province of "Balochistan".
95. Zain, Mari are famous for the: "Gas fields".
96. Sulphur is found in the areas of Pakistan specifically in "Koh-i-Sultan".
97. The largest producer of natural gas is: "Sindh".
98. The largest producer of oil is: "Punjab".
99. Copper is used in the production of: "Electric wires".
100. The "Koh-i-Sultan in Balochistan plateau contains the deposits of: "Sulphur".
101. The precious metal that is found in Dera Ghazi Khan is: "Uranium".
102. Baghalchur area of Dera Ghazi Khan is famous for "Uranium".
103. The most important mineral of Pakistan, is "Coal" in terms of its reserves.
104. "Chaghi" districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of Copper.
105. Shanom Dam is being constructed in Northern Areas
106. In "Jehlum" district is the biggest salt mine located in Pakistan.
107. Part of Punjab "Changa Managa" is famous for Shisham Timber forests.
108. "Gypsum" one of the important mineral resources of Punjab is found in: "Warcha".
109. The extinct volcano "Koh-i-Sultan" in

- Baluchistan contains the deposits of: "Sulphur".
110. Koh-i-Sultan is located in Baluchistan Saindak project is producing copper, silver and Gold
111. Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of "Iron".
112. The numbers of mineral rich regions in Pakistan are six.
113. The major mineral rich regions are Salt Range and Makarwal region, the Potwar plateau, northeast Balochistan and adjacent parts of Waziristan, lower Indus plain and Chitral.
114. The principal mineral produce in Pakistan is Coal.
115. The major coal producer province is Baluchistan.
116. The coal belt in Salt Range start from 35 km of Khushab to 25 km northeast of Khewra.
117. The area of Salt Range coal belt is 250 sq km.
118. The amount of estimated reserves of coal in Salt Range is 100 meter tonnes.
119. In Trans-Indus Salt Range, the coal mining area is Makarwal.
120. The Makarwal coal mining area is extended from 13 km west of Kalabagh.
121. In Makarwal area, the estimated reserves deposits of coal are 28 meter tons.
122. The coalfields of Balochistan - concentrated in the north-eastern part - are subdivided in three groups.
123. The three groups of coal mines are Khost-Shahrig, Harani, Mach; and Sor Range Degari.
124. The largest coalfield in Balochistan is Khost-Shahrig, Harnai.
125. The area of Khost-Shahrig, Harnai is about 2000 sq. km., it starts from Harnai and ends at 30 km South of Quetta.
126. Reserves in Khost-Shahrig, Harnai coalfield are estimated at 50 meter tonnes.
127. The area of Mach coalfield is 40 sq. km.
128. The area of Sor Range-Degari is 45 sq. km.
129. The reserves in Sor Range-Degari coalfield are estimated at 71 meter tons.
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147. The natural gas found in Pakistan has high methane content
148. The methane content in natural gas found in Pakistan is 70 to 90%.
149. Sui is located in the district of Sibi
150. Mari-Bugli the range at which foothills Sui is located.
151. The amount of natural gas that is obtained from Sui is 43%.
152. The second important gas reserve is Mari.
153. The share of gas that is consumed by fertiliser industry is 29%.
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- 162. The estimated iron ore reserves in Dommel Nisar are 3 Million tonnes.
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- 166. Saindak project is suspended due to financial constraints.
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- 168. Arsenic is found from Gilgit.
- 169. Bauxite is found from Muzaffarabad.
- 170. The main source of Gypsum in Pakistan is Khewra Mines.
- 171. Magnesite is found near Muslim Bagh at Spin Khan.
- 172. The mineral that is used as a raw material in fertilisers is Gypsum.
- 173. Barite is found near Khuzdar at Gunga. Its major function in Pakistan is oil well drilling.
- 174. Places that are famous for fluorite are Koh-i-Dilband and Koh-i-Maran.
- 175. Flouinte is used in Glass and Steel.
- 176. Sulphur deposits are found in Koh-i-Sultan.
- 177. Emerald is found from Swat.
- 178. Aquamarine is found from Dassu.
- 179. Ruby was found in Hunzas.
- 180. Place which is famous for gold is Chitral.
- 181. Lime is found from Margalla Hills.
- 182. Mineral which is used in bleaching powder and cement is Pure Lime.
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- 186. The biggest deposits of copper are found in Chagai.
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- 191. The largest producer of oil is Punjab.
- 192. Copper is used in the production of Electric wires.
- 193. The "Koh-i-Sultan in Balochistan plateau contains the deposits of Sulphur.

- 194. The precious metal that is found in Dera Ghazi Khan (Baghalchur area) is Uranium.
- 195. Chaghi District of Baluchistan contains huge deposits of Copper.
- 196. The world's largest natural gas deposits are in Russia.
- 197. The largest coal reserves in Pakistan have recently been discovered in the district of Tharparkar.
- 198. Thar coal deposits are the biggest deposits of coal in Pakistan.
- 199. Manghopir is famous for its Sulphur springs.
- 200. Onyx is a kind of Marble.
- 201. Lakhra town is famous for its Coal.
- 202. Khewra mines are known for their huge deposits of Rock Salt.
- 203. Khewra salt mine is the largest in area in the world.
- 204. Toot oil and natural gas field is located in Punjab.
- 205. In District Jehlum is the biggest salt mine located in Pakistan.
- 206. Cinnabar is the main source of mercury.
- 207. "Gypsum" one of the important mineral resources of Punjab is found in Warcha.
- 208. Kala Bagh is famous for minerals of Iron.
- 209. Coal is the power resource mineral.
- 210. Gypsum is used in cement industry and plaster of Paris.
- 211. Toot oil field was first discovered in Pakistan.
- 212. Bronze is an alloy of Copper and Tin.
- 213. Coal is the most important mineral of Pakistan in terms of its reserves.
- 214. Muslim Bagh in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is famous for the mineral of Chromite.
- 215. Kirkuk oil field is the biggest oil field of Iraq.
- 216. China consumed (used) largest quantity of coal in the world.
- 217. Iranian city Abadan is famous for world's biggest oil refinery.
- 218. "Sakhalin Island" enriched with oil reserves are claimed by Russia and Japan.
- 219. Johannesburg is famous due to Gold Mines.
- 220. Saindak project is producing copper, silver and gold with the help of China.
- 221. The element present in the largest amount in rocks and minerals is silicon.
- 222. Neza-e-Sultan is an extinct volcano located in Chagai District, Baluchistan, have deep resources of Sulphur.
- 223. Mixture of two metals is called Alloy.

- 224. Chromium is used in making of alloys
- 225. Silver is the best conductor of electricity.
- 226. Brass is an alloy of copper and Zinc
- 227. Petroleum is known as black gold.
- 228. Lithium is the lightest metal.

- 229. The most abundant metal in the earth's crust is Aluminium
- 230. Silicon is the most abundantly found metal on the Earth's surface
- 231. Stainless steel is the alloy of Iron, chromium and nickel

RAILWAYS

- 1. Indian Railway started operation in 1853.
- 2. The Rocket was the name of the world's first practical passenger railway engine designed by railway engineer George Stephenson.
- 3. Grand Central Terminal - New York is the largest railway station in the world.
- 4. Condor Station Bolivia is the highest railway station in the world.
- 5. Gorakhpur railway station-Uttar Pradesh is the longest railway station in the world.
- 6. Trans-Siberian Railway is the longest railway line in the world.
- 7. Afghanistan has no railway.
- 8. The first railway track was established between Karachi and Kotri.
- 9. 169km is the total length of first railway track.
- 10. 1681 km is the length of Peshawar to Karachi railway route
- 11. The first track of Pakistan railway established between Karachi and Kotri was laid down in 1861.
- 12. Pakistan's highest railway station (from sea level) is Kan Mehtarzai.
- 13. Quetta-Zahedan cities of Iran and Pakistan are linked through railway line.

NOTABLE ROADS & MOTORWAYS

- 1. Karakoram Highway completed in 1979.
- 2. Pan-Am Highway is the world's longest road.
- 3. Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with China.
- 4. Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from Havelian.
- 5. The Karakoram Highway starts from Hasan Abdal and ends at Kashgar.
- 6. The length of Karakoram Highway (KKH) in Pakistan is 805km.
- 7. Pakistan is connected through Silk Road with China.
- 8. The total length of Makran Coastal Highway which is constructed with the help of China is 653km
- 9. G T Road is one of the main highways of Pakistan. G T stands for Grand-Trunk.

National Highways of Pakistan

Name/Course	Length (km)	Lanes	Completion Year	Status	Remarks
Karachi - Torkham (N-5 National Highway)	1819	4-6	1952	Operational	Longest national highway in Pakistan. Continues as Kabul-Torkham Road in Afghanistan.
Karachi - Gwadar (N-10 National Highway)	653	2	2003	Operational	Known more popularly as the Makran Coastal Highway.
Mansehra - Chilas (N-15 National Highway)	240	2	-	Operational	
Kashmore - Ubauro (N-20 National Highway)	42	2	-	Operational	
Karachi - Chaman (N-25 National Highway)	813	2	-	Operational	Continues as Kandahar-Spin Boldak Road in Afghanistan.
Basima - Khuzdar	110	2	-	Operational	

(N-30 National Highway)					
Hasan Abdal – Khunjerab Pass (N-35 National Highway)	1300	2	1979	Operational	Known more popularly as the Karakoram Highway Continues as China National Highway G 314 in China.
Quetta – Taftan (N-40 National Highway)	610	2	-	Operational	Continues as Road 84 in Iran.
Nowshera – Chitral (N-45 National Highway)	309	2	-	Operational	
Kuchlak – Dera Ismail Khan (N-50 National Highway)	531	2	-	Operational	
Kotri – Peshawar (N-55 National Highway)	1264	2-4	-	Operational	Known more popularly as the Indus Highway Runs along the length of the Indus River, providing relief to the N-5.
Lahore – Sargodha (N-60 National Highway)	185	2-4-6	-	Operational	
Quetta – Sukkur (N-65 National Highway)	385	4	-	Operational	
Qila Saifullah – Multan (N-70 National Highway)	447	2-4	-	Operational	
Islamabad – Kohala (N-75 National Highway)	138	4	-	Operational	
Islamabad – Kohat (N-80 National Highway)	146	2	-	Operational	
Hushab – Surab (N-85 National Highway)	487	2	-	Operational	
Khwazakhela – Besham (N-90 National Highway)	64	2	-	Operational	
Chakdara – Kalam (N-95 National Highway)	135	2	-	Operational	
Larkana – Lakhi (N-105 National Highway)	61	2	-	Operational	
Gharo – Keti Bunder (N-110 National Highway)	90	2	-	Operational	
Tranda Muhammad Panah – Jalalpur Pirwala (N-115 National Highway)	66	2	-	Operational	
Hyderabad – Khokhrapar (N-120 National Highway)	220	2	-	Operational	
Taxila – Haripur (N-125 National Highway)	44	2	-	Operational	

Mianwali – Balkasar (N-130 National Highway)	129	2	-	Operation/UC	Takeover by NHA in 2020
Mianwali – Muzafargarh (N-135 National Highway)	363	2	-	Operation/UC	Proposed 4 lane. Takeover by NHA in 2020
Gilgit – Chitral (N-140 National Highway)	363	2	-	Operation/UC	Takeover by NHA in 2020
Dorah Pass – Chitral (N-145 National Highway)	82.5	2	-	Operation/UC	Takeover by NHA in 2020
Larkana - Mohenjo Daro (N-155 National Highway)	28	2	-	Operational	
Larkana - Nasirabad (N-255 National Highway)	34	2	-	Operational	
Sakrand - Nawabshah (N-305 National Highway)	35	2	-	Operational	
Larkana - Shahdadkot (N-455 National Highway)	50	2	-	Operational	
Ratodero - Naudero (N-655 National Highway)	18	2	-	Operational	

Motorways of Pakistan

Name	Route	Length (km)	Lanes	Completion Year	Status	Remarks
M-1 motorway	Peshawar-Islamabad	155	6	2007	Operational	Hazara Motorway (M-15) & Swat Motorway (M-16) interchanges completed in 2018 & 2020 respectively while M-14 Motorway interchange is currently under construction as of 2021.
M2 motorway	Islamabad-Lahore	334	6	1997	Operational	Repaved in 2016
M-3 motorway	Lahore-Abdul Hakeem	230	6	2019	Operational	Construction began in December 2015.
M-4 motorway	Pindi Bhattian-Multan	309	4-6	2019	Operational	Construction began in 2009.
M-5 motorway	Multan-Sukkur	392	6	2019	Operational	Construction began in May 2016.
M-6 motorway	Sukkur-Hyderabad	306	6	Not yet started	Planned	Vital project pending since 2016. Construction not yet started but expected to start in 2021. Approved by ECNEC in 2021.

M-7 motorway	Dadu-Hub	270	N/A	N/A	Planned	
M-8 motorway	Ratodero-Gwadar	892	2	2022	Partially Operational Under Construction	Operational between Hoshab-Gwadar and Khuzdar-Ratodero. Construction approved by ECNEC.
M-9 motorway	Hyderabad-Karachi	136	6	2018	Operational	An upgrade of the previous Super Highway by FWO.
M-10 motorway (Pakistan)	Karachi Northern Bypass	57	2	2007	Operational	Ordinary bi-directional single lane road, Proposed for expansion into 4 lane.
M-11 motorway	Lahore-Sialkot	103	4	2020	Operational	Operational between Lahore and Sialkot
M-12 motorway	Sialkot - Kharlan	70	6	2022	Planned	Land acquisition started in June 2021.
M-13 motorway	Kharlan - Rawalpindi	115	6	2023	Planned	
M-14 motorway	Islamabad-D.I Khan	285	4	2021	Under Construction	Construction began in May 2016. As of August 2021, 4 out of 5 packages are 90% complete while package 4 is 80% complete. The expected completion date is October 2021.
M-15 motorway	Hasan Abdal-Thakot	180	6-4-2	2020	Operational	Also called Hazara Motorway. Construction began in 2016
M-16 motorway	Swabi-Chakdara	160	4	2020	Operational	Also called Swat Motorway. Extension planned but currently fully operational in October 2020.
Total Length		3741				

CPEC

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a collection of infrastructure projects that are under construction throughout Pakistan since 2013. Originally valued at \$47 billion, the value of CPEC projects is worth \$62 billion as of 2020. CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistan's required infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks, numerous energy projects, and special economic zones. On 13 November 2016, CPEC became partly operational when Chinese cargo was transported overland to Gwadar Port for onward maritime shipment to Africa and West Asia, while some major power projects were commissioned by late 2017.

A vast network of highways and railways are to be built under the aegis of CPEC that will span the length and breadth of Pakistan. Inefficiencies stemming from Pakistan's mostly dilapidated transportation network are estimated by the government to cause a loss of 3.55% of the country's annual

GDP. Modern transportation networks built under CPEC will link seaports in Gwadar and Karachi with northern Pakistan, as well as points further north in western China and Central Asia. A 1,100-kilometre-long motorway will be built between the cities of Karachi and Lahore as part of CPEC, while the Karakoram Highway from Hasan Abdal to the Chinese border will be completely reconstructed and overhauled.

CPEC's potential impact on Pakistan has been compared to that of the Marshall Plan undertaken by the United States in post-war Europe. Pakistani officials predict that CPEC will result in the creation of upwards of 2.3 million jobs between 2015 and 2030, and add 2 to 2.5 percentage points to the country's annual economic growth.

Over \$33 billion worth of energy infrastructure are to be constructed by private consortia to help alleviate Pakistan's chronic energy shortages, which regularly amount to over 4,500MW, and have shed an estimated 2-2.5% off Pakistan's annual gross domestic product. Over 10,400 MW of energy generating capacity is to be brought online by the end of 2018, with the majority developed as part of CPEC's fast-tracked "Early Harvest" projects. A network of pipelines to transport liquefied natural gas and oil will also be laid as part of the project, including a \$2.5 billion pipeline between Gwadar and Nawabshah to eventually transport gas from Iran. Electricity from these projects will primarily be generated from fossil fuels, though hydroelectric and wind-power projects are also included, as is the construction of one of the world's largest solar farms.

Should the initial \$46 billion worth of projects be implemented, the value of those projects would be roughly equivalent to all foreign direct investment in Pakistan since 1970, and would be equal to 17% of Pakistan's 2015 gross domestic product. From the initial project, the scope has expanded from a net worth of \$46 billion to \$60 billion according to some sources. CPEC is seen as the main plank of China's Belt and Road Initiative.

According to official statistics, 20% of CPEC is debt-based finance, while 80% of CPEC are investments in Joint Ventures (JV) enterprise between Pakistan and China, with the project contributing to 40,000 jobs for local Pakistanis and 80,000 jobs for Chinese. Official statistics suggested a return of US\$6 billion to 8 billion from taxes per annum such as road and bridge tolls. The total CPEC loan is 6% of Pakistan's GDP. Nevertheless, officials countered that 3.5% of Pakistan's GDP per annum is lost due to poor transportation networks, which the CPEC investment aims to remedy leading to added benefits for any lag in Pakistan's growth statistic. Economic analysts have stated tangible benefits of this initiative including an end to the major energy shortages in Pakistan which had previously crippled economic growth. On 14 January 2020, Pakistan operationalized Gwadar Port for Afghan transit trade. On 31 May 2021 Gwadar Port become fully Operational, along with the availability of online booking for the delivery of goods.

According to critics including the United States and India, the project is a debt-trap. However, the Pakistani government stated that most of the project consists of equity finance such as joint ventures instead of debt finance, giving Pakistan alternative means of raising capital for the project.

SPORTS

1. Arshad Nadeem (January 2, 1997) is a Pakistani athlete specialising in the javelin throw. He represents WAPDA in domestic competition. In Dec 2019, he established a new South Asian Games record in Javelin throw with a distance of 86.29m, thus securing direct qualification to 2020 Summer Olympics, making him the country's only track-and-field athlete to qualify directly for the Olympics and first Pakistani individual overall to qualify for the final of any track-and-field event at the Olympic Games.
2. Arshad Nadeem finished fifth in the men's javelin throw event with a throw of 84.62m 2020 Summer Olympics in Tokyo.
3. Gulfam Joseph (born 17 December 1999) is a Pakistani sports shooter. He competed in the men's 10 metre air pistol event at the 2020 Summer Olympics where he placed 9th.
4. At the 2020 Summer Olympics, Taiha Talib of Pakistan finished fifth in the men's 67 kg event. Talib's lift of 151kg in Snatch category was the second-best of the round. His overall tally of 320 kg was just 2 kg shy of the bronze medal.
5. Pakistan hockey Player Sami Ullah is called as Flying Horse.
6. Jahangir Khan remain unbeaten for 5 years.
7. Pakistan first participate in Olympics in 1948.
8. Name of the only Pakistani athlete who won the only silver medal in long jump in Beijing Para Olympics 2008 is "Zahid Khan".
9. The first captain of Pakistan cricket team was:

- "Hafeez Kardar".
10. The captain of Pakistan in 1954's cricket team was Hafeez Kardar
 11. Two Pakistani test Cricketers have got out on 199 runs. One of them was Younus Khan and the other was Mudassar Nazar
 12. Sana Mir is the first Pakistan female Cricketer to take 100 wickets in ODI.
 13. Shazia Khan was the first captain of Pakistan Women Cricket ODI and Test matches.
 14. Pakistan got status of Test cricket in "1952".
 15. The Fastest Hundred Scored by B Mecculum.
 16. Subadar Abdul Khaliq was famous for his achievements in Athletics
 17. Muhammad Waseem was the first Pakistani boxer to win WBC Silver Flyweight Championship in 2016
 18. Younus Khan was the captain of Pakistan's Cricket team which won the T-20 championship in 2009
 19. Nazar Muhammad scored the first cricket test century for Pakistan in 1952
 20. Roshan Khan a former British Open Squash champion and father of Jahangir Khan died on: "January 6, 2006".
 21. Pakistan became World Olympic Champion in "Three" Hockey.
 22. Sri Lanka was defeated in the second 20-Twenty Cricket World Cup 2009 in the finals by: "Pakistan".
 23. The man of the match in the 2009, 20-Twenty Cricket World Cup was: "Shahid Afridi".
 24. In the year 1960 did Pakistan win its First Olympic Hockey Gold Medal
 25. Sultan Azlan Shah Cup 2016 hosted by Malaysia had been won by "Australia".
 26. In 2011, Cricket World Cup was played in India, Sri Lanka and "Bangladesh".
 27. Pakistan won the first gold medal for first time in Olympics in "1960".
 28. The second highest number of wickets in one-day international crickets were taken by: "Wasim Akram".
 29. Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup for the 4th time in: "1994".
 30. Pakistan won Champions trophy (Hockey) for: "3 times".
 31. Pakistan won the cricket world cup in: "1992".
 32. "AB de Villiers" made the fastest one day century in just 31 balls.
 33. In one of the following years, Pakistan won world Cup Hockey. The year was: "1971".
 34. The hockey team who won the maximum number of World Cups is: "Pakistan".
 35. The highest number of wickets taken by Wasim Akram in One-day matches are "502".
 36. Isiahuddin was the great player of Pakistan

- related to: "Hockey".
37. Agha Khan Cup is associated with hockey in India and it is associated in Pakistan with, "Football".
 38. Jansher Khan and Jahangir Khan are famous players of: "Squash".
 39. Quaid-e-Azam Trophy is associated with, "Cricket".
 40. Shahbaz Ahmad is a famous Pakistani player of, "Hockey".
 41. Naseer Bunda has been a very famous sportsman of Pakistan. He was associated with Hockey
 42. Pakistan won first gold medal in Olympic Games in: "Hockey".
 43. 1960's Olympic Games were held in: "Rome (Italy)".
 44. 4th SAF games were held in: "Pakistan".
 45. 9th SAF games were held in Pakistan in, "Islamabad".
 46. Qamar-uz-Zaman is the famous player of "Squash".
 47. First Hockey Champion Trophy was held in 1978 in: "Pakistan".
 48. First Hockey Champion Trophy was won by "Pakistan".
 49. Second Champion Trophy (Hockey) was won by: "Pakistan".
 50. Second Champion Trophy (Hockey) was won by: "Pakistan".
 51. First Hockey World Cup was held in 1971 in Barcelona (Spain) was won by: "Pakistan".
 52. Pakistan got the "10th" position in World Cricket Cup 2007 which was held in West Indies
 53. 1st Cricket World Cup was played in the years "1975".
 54. Blind Cricket Cup 2014 was won by: "India".
 55. The city of sports' equipment in Pakistan is "Sialkot".
 56. First highest individual runs in one day cricket are: "264".
 57. One of the Pakistani players that have highest score in one day among Pakistani players in cricket is: "Seed Anwar".
 58. The record of Virindar Sihwag of 219 runs in limited over match was broken by: "Rohit Sharma".
 59. Pakistan's snooker player Muhammad Yousaf won snooker world champion trophy for the first time in: "1994".
 60. National game of Pakistan is: "Hockey".
 61. Pakistan Polo stadium is situated in: "Chitral and Lahore".
 62. According to ICC the best umpire of year 2009 in "Aleem Dar".
 63. Pakistan world's largest hockey stadium is

- situated in: "Lahore".
64. The famous Muslim king of subcontinent "Qutub-ud-din A'bak" died while playing polo.
 65. West Indies' Sir Vivian Richards's 30 year old record aggregated in a calendar year of 1710 runs was broken by "Muhammad Yousaf" in 2006.
 66. The number of wickets that were taken by Wasim Akram in One day Cricket matches are "502".
 67. The winner of First Twenty 20 Cricket World Cup which was played in South Africa in 2007 was "India".
 68. The name of Waqar Yunus is associated with the game of: "Cricket".
 69. Sixth Twenty 20 Cricket World Cup will be played in 2016 in: "India".
 70. The number of runs that were made by Muhammad Yousaf in Test Cricket during calendar year 2006 is a record made by any batsman in world, the runs were: "1788".
 71. The previous Seven Centuries record, jointly held by Viv Richard's 1976 and Aravinda de Silva 1997 was also broken in 2006 by: "Muhammad Yousaf".
 72. The number of centuries that were made by Muhammad Yousaf in calendar year 2006 in test cricket were "9".
 73. The Pakistani player that has got more than 400 wickets in Test Cricket and 500 wickets in One day cricket was: "Wasim Akram".
 74. The Pakistani player "Wasim Akram" has done twice hat-tricks in one day and in test cricket.
 75. Pakistan won first gold medal in Olympic Games in the year: "1960".
 76. The Pakistani player "Aisamul Haq Qurrashi" played first time Wimbledon Tennis tournament 2007.
 77. The person who has broken the record of Waseem Akram and he became the highest wicket taker in one day cricket was: "Muralitharan".
 78. The Pakistani tennis player who has got Sitara-e-Imtiaz in 2010 was: "Aisamul Haq Qurrashi".
 79. "West Indies has won first Cricket World Cup.
 80. World Cup Hockey was won by Pakistan last time in: "1994".
 81. The number of times, Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup was: "4".
 82. Pakistan won the World Hockey Cup for the 3rd time in: "1994".
 83. The number of times Pakistan win Hockey
- Champions Trophy is: "3".
84. 1st Champions Trophy of Hockey was played in: "1978".
 85. The first World Cup Hockey was won by: "Pakistan".
 86. The 1st Champions Trophy of Hockey was played in: "Pakistan".
 87. The first Champions Trophy of Hockey was won by: "Pakistan".
 88. The name of Muhib Qazi is associated with the game of: "Hockey".
 89. The name of Shahbaz Junior is associated with the game of: "Hockey".
 90. The maximum numbers of World Cups of Hockey were won by: "Pakistan".
 91. The name of Sohail Abbas is associated with the game of: "Hockey".
 92. The game of Polo invented in "Pakistan".
 93. The only Pakistani tennis player to reach the final of a Grand Slam, which he did in 2010 competing in both mixed doubles (partnering with Květa Peschke) and men's doubles (partnering with Rohan Bopanna) at the US Open is "Aisamul Haq".
 94. "Muhammad Asif" won the first title of 2012 IBSF World Snooker Championship that is also known as the World Amateur Snooker Championship and is the premier non-professional snooker tournament, by defeating Gary Wilson held in Sofia, Bulgaria
 95. Younas Khan scored 30th test century against "Sri Lanka" team
 96. Pakistan Men's Hockey Team has won the "Eight" Asian Games gold medal times.
 97. Captain of the Pakistan Cricket team that beat England in 1954 was "A. H. Kardar".
 98. "Hockey" is the National Game of Pakistan.
 99. With 338 goals, Pakistan's player "Sohail Abbas" holds the current world record for most international goals scored by a player in the history of international field hockey
 100. "3 times" Pakistan hockey team won Olympic golds.
 101. "4" times Pakistan hockey team won World Cup.
 102. Hanif Muhammad was honoured as the Little Master, a title later assumed by Sunny Gavaskar and Sachin Tendulkar.
 103. Samiullah Khan is a former field hockey player from Pakistan, who was nicknamed "The Flying Horse" because of his great speed.
 104. Pakistan won gold medal in 1960's Olympics in Italy

JOURNALISM IN SUBCONTINENT

1. The Paper 'New India' was started by: "Mrs. Annie Besant".
2. "Sultans of Delhi" was the first time appointed Waqar-i-nawees (newsmen) in all areas to

- keep the government well informed? Sultans of Delhi were the first who established the system on sound lines but it was the Mughals who really made it flourish.
3. During Pakistan Movement, a secret newspaper Sada-i-Pakistan was published from "NWFP".
 4. The First Urdu Newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was: "Imroze".
 5. "Mughals" strengthened the system of Waqa-i-nawees (newsmen) in the Subcontinent.
 6. The first weekly magazine in the Subcontinent was: "Jam-e-Jehan Numa".
 7. Jam-e-Jehan Numa appeared on the horizon in Calcutta, under the editorship of Munshi Sada Sukh, in "1822".
 8. To control journalism, British introduced its first law on journalism in: "1799".
 9. Urdu journalism was started in 1836 by the publishing of: "Delhi Urdu Akhbar".
 10. Delhi Urdu Akhbar, was started by: "Maulana Mohammad Ali Baqar".
 11. The first victim of journalism law in India was the: "Bengal Harkaro".
 12. Bengal Harkaro was owned by: "Dwarkan Tagor".
 13. The common between these three newspapers: Sadaq-ul-Akhbar, Urdu Akhbar, and Siraj-ul-Akhbar is all were Delhi based.
 14. "Siraj-ul-Akhbar" was the court gazette of Bhadar Shah Zafar.
 15. "Sir Sayed" edited the well-known Ain-i-Akbari of Abu'al Fazal.
 16. Risala Asbab-e-Baghwal-e-Hind (Causes of Indian Revolt), was written by Sir Sayed Ahmad Khan. "Sir Auckland Colin" translated it into English.
 17. After returning from London, Sir Sayed started "Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq".
 18. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar" started weekly Comrade on January 1, 1911.
 19. The Comrade was started from Calcutta and in 1912 it was transferred to "Delhi".
 20. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in "1933".
 21. "Muhammad Ali Johar" started Hamdard, an Urdu daily, from Delhi in 1913.
 22. Comrade's objectives were to: "create a sense of political awareness among the Muslims and convey the Muslim point of view to the rulers about the current situation".
 23. "Muhammad Ali Johar" was interned for a period of about five years, ranging from November 23, 1915 to 1919.
 24. "H.G. Wells" celebrated English novelist, proclaimed: "Muhammad Ali possessed the pen of Macaulay, the tongue of Burke and the heart of Napoleon".
 25. "Molana Hasrat Mohani" published Urdu-e-Moalla.
 26. Urdu-e-Moalla published firstly from Aligarh and later on from: "Kawnpur".
 27. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan started Daccan Review which lasted for: "five years".
 28. Daccan Review was started in: "1904".
 29. "Maulana Siraj-ud-Din" started weekly Zameendar.
 30. "Zafar Ali Khan" shifted weekly Zameendar to Lahore.
 31. Abu'al Kalam Azad issued weekly: "Al-Hilal".
 32. Al-Hilal was issued in: "1912".
 33. "Maulvi Mehboob Alam" started Paisa Akhbar from Lahore.
 34. "Britain" issued at start of 2nd World War Two pamphlet type newspapers in Urdu i.e., Jang and Anjam.
 35. After Qarardad-e-Lahore, Quaid-i-Azam established a trust and under the supervision of this trust two dailies were started from Delhi, i.e., Dawn and: "Manshoor".
 36. "Nawa-i-Waqt" newspaper appeared in March 1940 in a small size as fortnightly in 1942, it was changed into weekly after sometimes and later, on 22 March became a daily.
 37. "Pakistan Times" newspapers renowned journalists did belong: Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, Desmond Young, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Mazhar Ali Khan and Mohammad Shafi.
 38. Civil and Military Gazette was based in: "Lahore".
 39. In "1928" a first small and weak radio transmitter was installed in Y.M.C.A building, Lahore.
 40. "Nippon Electronic Company" of Japan, started two pilot TV stations in Pakistan.
 41. Pakistan's first of TV station went on air in Lahore on: "26 November 1964".
 42. On "October 1998" Radio Pakistan started FM transmission.
 43. "Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority" organization regulates electronic media in Pakistan.

44. "APP" is both the government's own news agency and the official carrier of international wire service stories to the local media.
45. PEMRA stands for "Pakistan Media Regulatory Authority".
46. Calcutta General Advertiser is popularly known as: "Hicky's Gazette".
47. The first printed Urdu paper in the sub-continent was: "Delhi Urdu Akhbar".
48. The Pakistan Times was founded by: "Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
49. In Pakistan Registration of Press and Publication Ordinance was introduced in: "1988".
50. Pakistan's first official news agency was: "APP".
51. Nasim Hijazi was Editor of the daily "Kohistan".
52. C.N.E. stands for: "Council of Newspapers Editor".
53. OGRA stands for Oil & Gas Regulatory Authority.
54. Mohammedan Social Reformer was the English name of: "Tahzeebul Akhlaq".
55. Daily Dawn Started in: "1942".
56. Zamindar was launched by: "Maulvi Serajuddin".
57. The first editor of Dawn was: "Pothon Joseph".
58. The number of radio stations, which Pakistan got in 1947 were: "3".
59. Daily Jang first appeared from: "Delhi".
60. Hamid Nizami was the founder editor of: "Nawa-e-waqt".
61. CPNE is the representative body of: "Editors".
62. Television made its advent in Pakistan in: "1964".
63. Sir Sayyed edited the well-known work of Abul Fazal "Ain-i-Akbari".
64. Urdu-e-Moallawas the celebrated Urdu journal of: "Moulana Hasrat Mohani".
65. "Urdu-e-Moalla" was first published from Lahore and later from Kawnpur.
66. "Zameendar" became the great combination popular and quality work that enable it to reach its circulation to 30,000.
67. The most widely circulated newspaper of Pakistan is: "Daily Jang".
68. Manshoor's editor was: "Riaz Hussain".
69. The most widely circulated English daily of Pakistan is: "Dawn".
70. PPO was issued in: "1963".
71. Pakistan Times first editor was: "Desmond Young".
72. Dawn was initiated by: "Mohammad Ali Jinnah".
73. Daily Jang's first editor was: "Mir Khalil ur Rehman".
74. The biggest news network in Pakistan belongs to "The Jang Group".
75. Shahbaz newspaper in India was started by "Maulana Murtaza" and "Maulana Chirag Hasan".
76. British introduced first law related to journalism in "1799".
77. The first law related to journalism introduced by Britain in 1799 is commonly known as: "Black Law".
78. Second press law was introduced in: "1823".
79. Third notorious press law in India was introduced in: "1835".
80. Shahbaz was started in: "1937".
81. The newspaper Anjum was started by: "Umer Farooq".
82. Qaumi Awaaz was based in "Lucknow".
83. The guardian of Qaumi Awaaz was: "Mr Nehru".
84. Tanweer was a: "Newspaper Pakistan Times".
85. "Chaudry Khaleeq Zamaan" issued daily Tanweer.
86. Idea of Pakistan was firstly presented in: "Mohazab".
87. Millat was issued from "Peshawar".
88. Sardar Organgzeb was the first editor of: "Millat".
89. Naseem Hijaazi was the editor of "Tanzeem".
90. Dawn was: "Pro Muslim League and Pro Separation".
91. The first editor of Dawn was: "Joseph Pathan".
92. Hackley Gazette was issued from: "Calcutta".
93. Bengal Journal was started by: "William Duane".
94. Jama e Jahan Numa was initiated in: "1822".
95. Murat UIAkhbar was started in: "1822".
96. Murat UIAkhbar was a: "Persian newspaper".
97. Murat Al Akhbar was started by: "Raja Raam Mohan".
98. Koh e Noor was started from: "Lahore".
99. Koh e Noor was started in: "1850".
100. Koh e Noor was started by: "Har Sukh Rai".
101. The official media organ of the Muslim League was "Manshoor".
102. Nawa e Waqt was appeared in: "March 1942".

103. The founder of *Nawa e Waqf* is: "Hameed Nizam".
104. *Pakistan Times* was started in: "February 1947".
105. PPL stands for: "Progressive Papers Limited".
106. PPL set up: "Pakistan Times".
107. The first news editor of *Pakistan Times* is: "Mazhar Ali".
108. The first editor of *Pakistan Times* was Desmond Young He was replaced by: "Faiz Ahmed Faiz".
109. The first chief reporter of *Pakistan Times* was: "Mohammad Shafi".
110. Newspaper Employees Act was passed in: "1973".
111. National Press Trust was created in: "1964".
112. NPT stands for: "National Press Trust".
113. POO stands for: "Public Order Ordinance".
114. POO was issued in: "1960".
115. Press Council of Pakistan Ordinance was issued by: "Gen Musharraf".
116. The Press Public Ordinance was repealed in: "September 1998".
117. PPF stands for: "Pakistan Press Foundation".
118. Pemra Ordinance came into being in: "2002".
119. Registration of Printing press Ordinance came into being in: "1988".
120. RPPO was repealed in: "2002".
121. First radio transmitter in today's Pakistan was installed at: "Lahore".
122. First radio transmitter was installed in: "1929".
123. First radio transmitter in Lahore was closed in: "1934".
124. Peshawar radio station was handed down to the government in: "1939".
125. Radio station in Dhaka was installed in: "December 16, 1939".
126. Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation took control of radio stations in: "1972".
127. The highest state organ of media in Pakistan is: "Ministry of Information".
128. ISPR is an example of: "Public relations".
129. PFUJ is related to: "Journalists".
130. PFUJ stands for: "Pakistan federation for Union of Journalists".
131. NPT stands for: "National Press Trust".
132. *Ovadh Punch* was initiated on January, 2: "1857".
133. S.H.O stands for Station House Officer

134. NISP stands for "National Internal Security Policy".
135. NACTA stands for "National Counter Terrorism Authority".
136. NDMA stands for "National Disaster Management Authority".
137. KCPP stands for "Karachi Coastal Power Plant".
138. CHASHNUPP stands for "Chashma Nuclear Power Plant".
139. CII stands for "Council of Islamic Ideology".
140. NADRA is abbreviation of "National database & registration authority".
141. *Paisa Akhbar* was started in: "1867".
142. *Wakeel* was started by: "Sheikh Ghulam Ali".
143. *Al Hilal* was started by: "Abu al Kalam Azad".
144. *Mohabb e Hind* was started by: "Master Ram Chand".
145. Haleem Sharer was editor of: "Muhazab".
146. *Rafiq e Hind* was started by: "Maulana Muharam Ali".
147. Through the journal *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq* Sir Sayed propagated his: "reformative doctrines regarding society".
148. *Rais-ul-Ahrar* was: "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
149. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from "Calcutta".
150. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad launched: "Al-Hilal".
151. The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by: "Maulana Zafar Ali Khan".
152. Al-Hilal newspaper is associated with: "Maulana Abul Kalam Azad".
153. Comrade newspaper was published in 1911 by the: "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
154. "Jam-e-JahanNumma" is the first newspaper of Urdu language.
155. "Syed Abul Ala Maududi" the first Editor-in-Chief of the magazine "Tarjuman-ul-Quran".
156. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from: "Calcutta".
157. "Maulana Zafar Ali Khan" had translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940.
158. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from: "Calcutta".
159. Comrade newspaper was published in 1913 by the: "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
160. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan died on: "27th

- November 1956".
161. The most important and famous Urdu

newspaper published from Lahore by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan was "Zamindar".

HEALTH

1. The fundamental problem(s) in the way of improving public health in Pakistan are "Paucity of funds & extreme poverty, limited access to health services & their inadequacy and ignorance and lack of awareness among the masses & deficient health infrastructure".
2. The life expectancy at birth in the country is: "62.5 years".
3. The Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births in the country is: "89.8".
4. The Mortality Rate Under-5 per thousand in Pakistan is: "126".
5. The population ratio coverage by one doctor is: "1,529 persons".
6. The population coverage by one dentist is: "33,629 persons".
7. The number of hospital beds that are available in Pakistan are "93,907".
8. The population coverage by per hospital bed is "1,495 persons".
9. The Extended Programme of Immunization (EPI) aims at reducing mortality rates of six preventable diseases, namely, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles and "tuberculosis".
10. The main objective(s) of extended Programme of Immunization is/are "To increase

- the overall coverage to 90% by 2004, against six vaccine preventable diseases. Eradication of polio by the year 2001-2 and provision of Vitamin A & Micro-nutrients and Reduction of Neo-natal Tetanus by the year 2002".
11. The overall Annual Parasite Incidence (API) in the country is "0.780 cases/1000 population".
12. The first country which was selected for Hepatitis-B vaccination was "Pakistan".
13. The number of estimated drug addicts in the country are "4 million".
14. "2 million" the estimated number of heroin addicts in the country.
15. The calories per adult per day intake in Pakistan is estimated at "2710".
16. One of the following statements is correct and that is: "The intake of protein per day per capita in Pakistan is 105 gms".
17. The numbers of children that are malnourished in the country are "8 million".
18. The prevalent public health problem that has been observed in the country is: "Anaemia deficiency".
19. Malnutrition is one of the main reasons behind the high mortality rates among "Mothers and infants".

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. The first Muslim general entered victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year: "712 AD".
2. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in: "1991".
3. The country, which supported the Pakistan Movement before the emergence of Pakistan: "Indonesia".
4. Syeda Tahira Safdar is a Pakistani jurist served as the Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court. She is the first female chief justice of any court in the history of Pakistan. On the provincial level, she has the honor of being the first lady in all posts she served in her life including being the first female civil judge in Balochistan in 1982.
5. Syed Ahmed Shah (A.S. Bokhari), commonly known as Patras Bokhari was Pakistan's first Permanent Representative to the UN.
6. First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was dissolved on October 24, 1954.

7. Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first Constituent Assembly.
8. The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
9. First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on March 23, 1956.
10. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Qaid-i-Azam on 1st July 1948.
11. First Governor of State Bank of Pakistan was Zahid Hussain.
12. The first Chairman of the Senate is Habib-ullah Khan.
13. STN is the first Private T.V. Channel of Pakistan?
14. Shamma Khalid has been appointed as the first governor of Gilgit-Baltistan.
15. "kohat" is the oldest Cantonment of Pakistan.
16. Pakistan's first female judge in Federal Shariat Court: is "Justice Ms Ashraf Jehan".

17. On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first: "Postal Stamp".
18. Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January "1961".
19. The first SOS village in Pakistan was set up in 1977 at: "Lahore".
20. The first Pakistani female athlete who won gold medal in 11th SAF Games is: "Naseem Hameed".
21. The first Pakistani Bank "Habib Bank Limited" started its operation on August 17, 1947.
22. Dawn is the oldest English language newspaper of Pakistan.
23. First Pakistani who climbed Mount Everest in 2000 is "Nazir Sabir".
24. "Numira Saleem" is the first Pakistani who drew Pakistani flag in North Pole.
25. On "January 24, 1959" the first agriculture reforms were introduced in Pakistan.
26. The first nuclear power plant was set up in Karachi in "1972".
27. "Amir Kroore" was the first poet of: "Pushto".
28. The first canal water agreement was made with India on: "May 4, 1948".
29. The first private Airline of Pakistan is: "Hajvery Airline".
30. The first public airline of Pakistan was: "Orient Airline".
31. The first capital of Pakistan is "Karachi".
32. After independence the first radio station was established in: "Karachi".
33. On November 26, 1964 the first TV station was established in the city of: "Lahore".
34. The first Nishan-e-Haider was given to: "Capt. Raja Sarwar".
35. The first Lady Major General in the Pakistan Army is "Dr. Shahida Malik".
36. First space satellite was launched by Pakistan in: "1990".
37. The first private TV channel was launched in: "1990".
38. The first chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan was: "F.M. Khan".
39. The first chief Justice of Pakistan was: "Justice Sardar A. Rashid".
40. The first constitution of Pakistan was announced on: "March 23, 1956".
41. For the rehabilitation of refugees emergency was declared for the first time in the history of Pakistan on: "August 27, 1948".
42. The first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on August 15, 1947 "For appointment of

- Governor General of Pakistan".
43. The first commander-in-chief of Army after independence was: "Gen. Frank Meservy".
44. The first Muslim commander-in-Chief of Army was: "G.M. Ayub Khan".
45. "Air Marshal Asghar Khan" was the first Muslim chief of Air Force of Pakistan.
46. The first Chief Minister of Punjab from August 1947 to November 1948 was: "Ifikhar Hussain Memdool".
47. The chief Minister of Sindh from August 1947 to April 1948 was "AyubKhoru".
48. The first chief Minister of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa was: "Dr. Khan Sahib".
49. The first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973 was: "Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal".
50. The first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949 was: "Sir Francis Moody".
51. The first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948 was: "Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah".
52. The first Governor of Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa (NWFP) from August 1947 to April 1948 was "Sir George Cunningham".
53. First Martial Law was imposed in: "October 1958".
54. The first census was conducted in subcontinent in: "1901".
55. The first five year plan implemented in Pakistan for: "1955-1960".
56. The first Vice President of Pakistan was: "Nur-ul-Amin".
57. Pakistan's first cabinet sworn on: "August 15, 1947".
58. Pakistan first time won the Cricket World Cup in: "1992".
59. First Nuclear reactor of Pakistan was "Karachi nuclear power plant".
60. First natural gas reserves were discovered in 1952 at: "Sui".
61. The first Woman Judge of High Court in Pakistan was: "Majida Razvi".
62. The first sports channel of Pakistan was "Super Geo".
63. The first railway track was established between "Karachi and Kotri".
64. The first census in Pakistan was held in "1951".
65. First SOS village of Pakistan was established at: "Lahore".

66. First SOS village was established in Pakistan in: "1977".
67. The first track of Pakistan railway was laid down in "1861".
68. The total length of first railway track was: "169 km".
69. The first Chief Scout Commissioner of Pakistan was: "Quaid-i-Azam".
70. The reforms which were introduced for the first time in Pakistan in January 24, 1959 were: "Agricultural reforms".
71. The second nuclear plant of Pakistan is working in Ghasama since 2001. The first Nuclear Plant was set up in 1972 in: "Karachi".
72. In Pakistan first private Channel was launched in 1990. Name of the Channel was: "PTN".
73. F.M Khan was the first: "Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan".
74. Pakistan's Meteorological Department for the first time successfully experimented artificial rainfall in Sindh's area Thar on: "13 August 2000".
75. Pakistan fired "two stage Shaheen-2 ballistic missile" for the first time in March, 2004.
76. Dr. Khan Sahib was: "First chief minister of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa".
77. "First Pakistani postal stamp" was issued in July 1948 in Pakistan.
78. Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in: "Islamabad".
79. In Pakistan First Women Bank was established in: "1989".
80. Jinnah station was established on January 25, 1991 in: "Antarctica".
81. Pakistan's first tea processing plant starts functioning in: "Mansehra".
82. The first news agency of Pakistan was: "APP".
83. The first tea processing plant of Pakistan was inaugurated on: "7 September 200".
84. First Pakistani who received noble prize was: "Dr. Abdus Salam".
85. TV Transmission was started in the country for the first time in: "November 26, 1964".
86. PTV started its color transmission for first time in: "December 20, 1976".
87. One of the following states that joined Pakistan first was: "Bahawalpur".
88. The first constructed Barrage of Pakistan was "Sukkur Barrage".
89. First DNA Test laboratory was inaugurated in March, 2006 at: "Islamabad".
90. First Motorway of Pakistan which was constructed in 1997 is "Islamabad-Lahore motorway".
91. The first martial law was imposed in Pakistan on "October 1958".
92. Sir George Cunningham was the first governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa from August 1947 to October "1948".
93. First emergency was declared in Pakistan on July 25, 1948. It was declared for: "Rehabilitation of refugees".
94. For the appointment of Governor General of Pakistan first Gazette of Pakistan was issued on: "15 August 1947".
95. Sardar Atta ullah Mengal was: "First Chief Minister of Balochistan".
96. Hajvery Airline is first private Airline of Pakistan that was licensed to operate in: "1993".
97. The first Foreign minister of Pakistan? Was: "Sir Zafarullah".
98. Pakistan set up first uranium moving and processing plant on October 20, 1995 in: "Lucky Marwat".
99. The first female chancellor in Pakistan was: "Begum Ra'an Liaqat Ali Khan".
100. The first female vice chancellor in Pakistan was "Nayma Najam".
101. The first female university in Pakistan is: "Fatima Jinnah Women University".
102. Fatima Jinnah Women University was established in 1998 at Rawalpindi.
103. The first female golf champion in Pakistan is: "Shehzadi Gulam".
104. The first female representative of Pakistan in the UN was "Shaistakramullah".
105. The first Muslim female prime minister who is assassinated was: "Benazir Bhutto".
106. The first Pakistan to win the prestigious Pulitzer Prize is "Adrees Latif".
107. The first female governor State Bank of Pakistan is: "Shamshad Akhtar".
108. First women pilot in Pakistan is: "Shukriya Khanam".
109. The first Pakistani Postal stamp was issued in: "July 1948".
110. First Cruise missile Hatf VII (Badar) was launched on: "August 11, 2005".
111. Dr. Abdus Salam received the Nobel Prize in: "1979".
112. The name of first Secretary General of Pakistan was: "Ch. Muhammad Ali".
113. First Five Year Plan of Pakistan was started in "1955".

114. The name of the first Administrator of Karachi: "Syed Hasham Raza"
115. The President of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was "Quaid-e-Azam".
116. The first woman Prime Minister in Pakistan was Benazir Bhutto. She assumed her office in "1988".
117. First female deputy speaker in Pakistan is: "Begum Jahanara Shah Nawaz"
118. The first female Member of Parliament in Pakistan was: "Begum Shaista Suhrawady Ikramullah".
119. The first female minister of education in Pakistan was: "Begum Mahmooda Salim Khan".
120. The first female Minister of Population in Pakistan was: "Dr. Athiya Inayatullah".
121. The first Pakistani minister of information was: "Syeda Abida Hussain".
122. The first female Pakistani minister of finance was: "Benazir Bhutto".
123. "Shahida Jami" the first female minister of law and human rights in Pakistan.
124. The first female "foreign ministry spokesperson" in Pakistan was: "Tasleem Aslam".
125. Dr. Shahida Malik was: "First lady M.G. in Pakistan".
126. "Habib Bank" provided 80 million loans for making 1st budget of Pakistan.
127. The banks were nationalized in Pakistan in: "1974".
128. The first Pakistani to hoist the Pakistani flag at the North and South Pole is: "Namira Salim".
129. Arfa Abdul Karim Randhawa was a Pakistani student and computer prodigy, who in 2004 at the age of nine years became Microsoft Certified Professional (MCP), the youngest in the world before Babar Iqbal in "2008".
130. Pakistani pride Aleem Dar has been honored for becoming only the 7th umpire in the history of the cricket to officiate in 150 ODIs when he took the field for the five-ODI series opener between England and Australia at: "Lord's".
131. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy is an two times Emmy and Oscar award-winning Pakistani-Canadian "journalist and documentary filmmaker".
132. Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy won her first Academy Award for her documentary, *Saving Face* in 2012. She won an Emmy for her documentary, *Pakistan: Children of the Taliban* in 2010. She is also the first non-

- American to win the Livingston Award for Young Journalists. She is Pakistan's first female "Oscar winner" by the press and government.
133. The first Pakistani woman climbed Mount Everest on 19th May 2013 is Samina Baig.
134. Samina Khayal Baig is a Pakistani high-altitude mountaineer who in 2013 climbed Mount Everest and then all Seven Summits by 2014.
135. Samina Baig is the first and only Pakistani woman to climb Everest and the Seven Summits.
136. Samina Baig is also the youngest Muslim woman to climb Mount Everest, having done so at the age of 21.
137. Samina Baig belongs to the small town of Shimshal, of "Hunza Valley".
138. The first Pakistani woman to reach the North Pole in April 2007 is Namira Saim.
139. Namira Saim is: "a Pakistani explorer who is the first Pakistani to have reached the North and South Poles, the first Pakistani to travel into space and the first Asian" to skydive (tandem) over Mount Everest".
140. Namira Saim belongs to Karachi.
141. Namira Saim is an explorer and artist.
142. Namira Saim is the first Pakistani to have reached the North Pole in April 2017 and the South Pole in January 2008.
143. Namira Salim She is the first Asian to skydive over Mount Everest, during the First Everest Skydives 2008.
144. Namira Salim is the only Pakistani member of Sir Richard Branson's Virgin Galactic commercial space liner, has been short-listed to travel into space.
145. Malala Yousafzai is the youngest nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize in history. She belongs to: "Mingora".
146. In April 2017, Nobel Laureate Pakistani Malala Yousaf Zai was designated as UN Messenger of Peace.
147. Malala Yousafzai is the youngest winner for the Nobel Peace Prize in history.
148. On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first "Postal Stamp".
149. The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was "Bahawalpur".
150. The First Urdu Newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was: "Imroze".
151. The first SOS village in Pakistan was set up in 1977 at "Lahore".

152. After the creation of Pakistan, the first Radio Station was established at: "Karachi".
153. The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was: "General Sir Frank Messervy".
154. The first Chief Minister of Punjab after creation of Pakistan was: "Nawab Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot".
155. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was: "Mian Abdul Rasheed".
156. The first country to accept Pakistan's independence was: "Iran".
157. First ambassador of Pakistan to UNO was: "Ahmad Shah Patras Bokhan".
158. The first rocket launched by Pakistan was: "Rahbar".
159. The first nuclear power plant in Pakistan was established at "Karachi".
160. The first Vice President of Pakistan is "Nur-ul-Amin".
161. "Jam-e-Jahan Numma" is the first newspaper of Urdu language.
162. The first census was conducted in India at the time of "Lord Mayo".
163. "Baba Farid Ghalib Shahr" is considered to be the first poet of Punjabi language.
164. The first nuclear power plant was set up in Karachi in "1972".
165. The first Pakistani who became the judge of "International Court of Justice" was: "Sir Zafarullah Khan".
166. The first foreign heads of the state visited Pakistan after independence was the president of: "Indonesia".
167. "Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah" was the first Governor of Sindh from August 1947 to October 1948.
168. "Sir George Cunningham" the first Governor of NWFP from August 1947 to April 1948.
169. "Liaquat Ali Khan" was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
170. The first Pakistani Prime Minister to visit China was: "Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan".
171. "Iskandar Mirza" was the first President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
172. The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on: "23 March 1956".
173. Pakistan's first national election on one-man-one-vote principle was held in: "1970".
174. "Razia Sultana" was the first woman ruler of India.
175. Pakistan's first Constitution was adopted in: "1956".
176. The First Constitution of Pakistan was framed in "1956".
177. "Raiana Liaquat Ali Khan" was appointed as Pakistan's first woman ambassador.
178. The name of the first Administrator of Karachi is "Syed Hasham Raza".
179. "Toot" of fields was first discovered in Pakistan.
180. After independence, the first industrial unit inaugurated by Quaid-e-Azam was: "Valika Textile Mills".
181. The first census in Pakistan was held in "1951".
182. "Sardar Atta Ullah Mengal" was the first Chief Minister of Balochistan from May 1972 to February 1973.
183. "Sir Francis Moody" the first Governor of Punjab from August 1947 to August 1949.
184. 165 "Nawab Liaquat Ali Khan" was the first defence minister of Pakistan.
185. The rupee coin was first minted in India during the rule of "Sher Shah Suri".
186. "Hina Rabbani" is the first female foreign affairs minister of Pakistan.
187. The first railway line between Karachi and Koth was opened in: "1861".
188. 169 Brijen Das was the first Pakistani to "Swim across the British Channel".
189. In "November 1964" the first PTV programme was broadcasted.
190. On "Dec 1, 1989" the First Woman Bank established in Pakistan.
191. "F. M. Khan" was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.
192. The Pakistan's first radio station was setup in "Karachi".
193. Army Officer "Captain Sarwar Shaheed" was the 1st recipient of: "Nishan-e-Haider".
194. "On January 15, 1991" did Pakistan's first expedition land on Antarctica.
195. First Chairman of SPARCO was "Dr. Abdus Salam".
196. Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai received the award of Nishan-e-Pakistan in 1990.
197. Shukria Khanam was the first Pakistani lady to obtain a commercial pilot's license. She died in May 2017 at the age of 82.
198. "Sir Zafuallah Khan" was the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

1. Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of its sovereignty, security and: "Territorial integrity".
2. In "1954-1962" the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy.
3. Pakistan Foreign policy was Bilateralism
4. Iran was the first to formally recognize Pakistan after its creation
5. Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's application to join the UN in 1947 due to Durand line.
6. Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex "Foreign policy".
7. In the simplest in way foreign policy can be defined as: "Association amongst the favourite states and Association amongst the foreign states".
8. Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of: "Islam".
9. Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing: "Punjab Students Federation".
10. The guiding principles of Pakistan foreign policy are firmly based in country's "Islamic Ideology".
11. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to: "Manchester Guardian".
12. Pakistan's strategic location made it a focal point of the "Whole World".
13. On "1954-1962" the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy.
14. Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex "Foreign policy".
15. The factors which are discernible in the formulation of Pakistan's foreign policy are: "Ideological obligation and theatrical legacy, Geographical location and Indian threat and Economic compulsions".
16. In "1952", Pakistan got first loan from USA.
17. In "1950", Liaquat Ali Khan visited the USA.
18. On "November 1953", Ghulam Muhammad visited the USA.
19. In "May 1954", Pakistan signed Mutual Defence Assistance agreement with USA.
20. Pakistan joined Baghdad pact in "1955".
21. In "1954" Pakistan joined the South East Asia Treaty Organization.
22. On "November 1977", Jimmy Carter (President of USA) administration cut off the military and economic aid to Pakistan.
23. In "April 1979", US informed Pakistan that America recognized the Durand Line as the Pak-Afghan international boundary.
24. On "3rd March 2006" President of USA George W. Bush visited Pakistan.
25. In beginning Pakistan joined the defence pacts with "USA" on the part largely to protect her frontiers against possible aggression from India.
26. In the present-day scenario "70%" GNP is being spent on defence sector because Pakistan cannot afford to let India play with her territorial integrity and national sovereignty.
27. In "December 1979" Soviet Union send its forces entered into Afghanistan.
28. In "1951" year American economic aid to Pakistan started
29. Pakistan's earlier efforts at promoting the Islamic unity failed because: "Environment of world policies copied and National style of diplomacy copied from European powers".
30. Pakistan's desire to cultivate friendly relations with China obviously annoyed "USA".
31. In "1962" year Ayub Khan supported China's Membership of the UN.
32. An agreement on the demarcation of boundaries was concluded between China and Pakistan in "1963".
33. Soviet troops landed in Kabul on "26th December 1979".
34. On "February 1989" Soviet Union completed its troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.
35. In "1990" President Bush suspended the economic aid to Pakistan because he was unable to make the necessary certification to Congress.
36. By "Tashkent Pact" agreement hostilities between India and Pakistan came to an end in 1966
37. In Tashkent Declaration Z.A. Bhutto was the foreign minister of Pakistan
38. USSR mediated between Pakistan and India resulting in the Tashkent Declaration
39. In "1972" Simla accord was signed by the President of Pakistan and Indian PM.
40. On "14th July 2001", Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpaee and General Pervaiz Musharraf met at Agra.

41. In "2003" Pakistan was declared as great ally of Non NATO.
42. In "2001", America declared Pakistan is our friend and front line state against terrorism.
43. 38. Kargil issue was the main cause of war between Pakistan and India in 1999 and war was stopped by the intervention of "USA".
44. A U-Turn came in foreign policy of Pakistan after the attacks on World Trade Center in "2001".
45. Pakistan faced sanctions under the Presler Amendments in 1992 by the "USA".
46. In "1970" year China gave assistance to develop transport industry in Pakistan.
47. India has always denounced "Pak-China treaty 1963".
48. In "1949" Soviet leader Stalin extended an invitation to first PM of Pakistan to visit Moscow.
49. In "1956" year USSR offered technical and economic assistance to Pakistan.
50. "China" declared that it will establish eight nuclear power plants in Pakistan
51. "Pakistan Security and Foreign Policy" book was written by: "Agha Shah".
52. "Pakistan's Foreign Policy: A Historical Analysis" book was written by: "SM Bruke and Lawrence Ziring".
53. "Major Phases of Pakistan Foreign Policy" book was written by: "Hassan Askari Rizvi".
54. "Quaid-e-Azam" said "Our foreign policy is one of the friendliness and goodwill towards all nations".
55. In "1956" USSR offered her assistance to Pakistan for building a steel mill
56. In "1956" Soviet Deputy PM came to Pakistan and openly declared that problem of Kashmir should be decided by the will of the people
57. On "May 2007" Pakistan go to the chairmanship of Muslim countries in UNO?
58. Pakistan's foreign policy is divided into "Six" phases

PAKISTAN AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

1. The freedom movement of the Muslims of the sub-continent was based on: "Islamic ideology".
2. Pakistan joined Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in: "1969".
3. Pakistan became the Chairman of OIC in 1974
4. "Islam is our race, Islam is our country". This is the famous quote from: Allama Iqbal
5. "Pakistan came into being as a result of the

6. Cultural Association was formed between Pakistan and Indonesia in "April 1955"
7. A trade pact was agreed upon between the two (Pakistan and Indonesia) countries in Karachi in: "1959".
59. the first president of Pakistan "Gen. Pervez Musharraf" visited Bosnia-Herzegovina.
60. The president of Pakistan "Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto" wrote the book "Foreign Policy of Pakistan".
61. In "1964" Ayub Khan paid a visit to China.
62. Karakoram Highway was built with help of: "China".
63. Pakistan has bought Mirage Fighter Aircrafts from "France".
64. In "1967" USSR gave a credit of 19 million Dollars to Pakistan for purchase of heavy machinery.
65. During "1965-70" trade between Pakistan and USSR rapidly increased.
66. During the War of 1971, Russia openly sided with "India".
67. In "1972" ZA Bhutto visited Moscow first time.
68. Pakistan and India agree to start bus service from Sri Nagar to Muzaffarabad on "15th January 2005".
69. Pakistan recognized China in "1950".
70. Total "US\$ 7.5 billion" aid will flow to Pakistan under Kerry-Lugar bill over the five years.
71. "Pakistan" is the major non NATO ally.
72. "Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi" Pakistani prime minister visited China first.
73. Pakistan's largest trade partner is: "China".
74. Pakistan becomes a member of International Labour Organization (ILO) in: "1947".
75. The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in: "1991".
76. "Liaquat Nehru Pact" was signed on 8 April 1950
77. Heavy Electrical Complex and Heavy Forge and Foundry, the two big engineering projects in Pakistan were established with the technical and capital assistance of "China".
78. Pakistan and Afghanistan have a "Transit Trade Agreement" signed in 1965

8. Pakistan and Indonesia signed a pact to collaborate with each other in shipping and technical co-operation on: "19th August 1965".
9. Indonesia and Pakistan concluded an air pact on "14th January 1966".
10. General Suharto, President of Indonesia advocated Pakistan's point of view on East Pakistan issue and condemned outside interference in Pakistan's internal matter in: "May 1971".
11. Pakistan and "Yemen" gained the membership of UNO on 30 September, 1947.
12. Government of Pakistan decided to develop the diplomatic relations with Afghanistan in: "February 1948".
13. The first ambassador of Pakistan to Afghanistan was: "Khurshid Qasuri".
14. The first Ambassador of Afghanistan to Pakistan was "Sardar Shah Wali Khan".
15. Pakistan and Indonesia agreed to exchange Nuclear Technology by an agreement which concluded on "19th April 1980".
16. President Zia-ul-Haq went to Indonesia on: "2nd November 1982".
17. President Zia-ul-Haq visited to Libya on: "November 1977".
18. Afghanistan is situated in the north of: "Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa".
19. The majority of Afghan population is: "Orthodox Sunni Muslim".
20. The diplomatic ties between the two countries Pakistan and Afghanistan were severed in: "1958".
21. Boundary line between Afghanistan and Pakistan was demarcated in: "1893".
22. Russian troops entered Afghanistan on: "29th December 1979".
23. First country that recognized Pakistan was "Iran".
24. Mir Aziz Ahmed, the Foreign Minister of Pakistan decided to develop diplomatic relations with Bangladesh on: "3rd October 1975".
25. An agreement between Pakistan and Bangladesh was concluded by which telecommunication links were established on: "23rd January 1976".
26. The Conference of Head of States of OIC is convened every "3 years".
27. The 2008 OIC Summit was held at "Dakar".
28. The percentage of World Population that lives in OIC states is: "21%".
29. The percentage of world crude oil reserves

are in OIC states is: "70%".

30. The Dakar OIC Summit was held on: "19th March 2008".
31. A joint economic commission was established between Pakistan and Bangladesh on: "21st July 1979".
32. The present Secretary-General of ECO is: "M. Yahya Marcofi".
33. President Soekarno came to Pakistan on an official visit in: "February 1950".
34. The first Afro-Asian Conference was held in Bandung (Indonesia) in: "April 1955".
35. A joint Pak Libya Holding Company was set up in: "October 1979".
36. An agreement between Pakistan and Iran was concluded by which Iran promised to give oil to Pakistan for its requirements. The agreement was signed in: "1950".
37. Afghan ruler Shah Zahir Shah came to Pakistan and held discussions with Feroze Khan Noon, the Prime Minister and Skindar Mirza, the President of the Pakistan in "1957".
38. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto paid a visit to Afghanistan in: "1975".
39. Name the organization that was replaced with Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) "RCD".
40. The Secretary-General of ECO is elected for a period of: "3 years".
41. An agreement allowing trade passage to Afghanistan through Pakistan was concluded between Pakistan and Afghanistan in: "1961".
42. The present Chairman of SAARC is "Mahinda Rajapaksa".
43. SAARC has "8" members.
44. The first summit of SAARC was held in "Dhaka".
45. The present Chairman of ECO is "Ali Khamenei".
46. The Afghan Government is celebrated 31st August as: "Afghan Day".
47. Pakistan due to the Unfriendly attitude of the Afghan Government was compelled to sever its diplomatic relations on: "6th September 1961".
48. Name the ruler of Afghanistan "Shah Zahir Shah" who adopted a friendlier attitude towards Pakistan.
49. Pakistan and Iran sought the Membership of Baghdad Pact in: "1955".
50. Both Iran and Pakistan remained the members of CENTO till: "1979".

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51. Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) was established in: "September 1969".
52. Total members of OIC are: "57".
53. The main objective behind the establishment of OIC is: "To promote Islamic solidarity".
54. The Headquarter of Organization of Islamic Conference is located in "Jeddah".
55. The OIC General Secretariat is headed by Secretary-General appointed for a period of "4 years".
56. Pakistan and Iran became the members of RCD agreement concluded between Pakistan, Turkey and Iran on "21st July 1964".
57. RCD has been converted in 1985 into: "ECO".
58. A joint Ministerial Commission was set up between Pakistan and Iran to promote trade and to identify other areas of mutual co-operation in "1973".
59. The boundary line between Afghanistan and Pakistan is known as "Durand Line".
60. "Afghanistan" Muslim Countries voted against Pakistan's admission into the United Nations in 1947.
61. President Sikandar Mirza paid an official visit to Afghanistan in "August 1956".
62. President Jamal Abdul Naseer of Egypt offered to bring rapprochement between the two countries on "13th May 1955".
63. Pakistan's Prime Minister Hussain Shaheed Suhawardy toured Afghanistan in: "1957".
64. Zahir Shah's Government was over thrown by a Military Coup on "7th July 1973".
65. Sardar Daud came to Pakistan on an official tour on "18th August 1976".
66. The headquarters of SAARC is located in: "Kathmandu".

PAKISTAN AND WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

1. Pakistan became a member of UN on 30-09-1947.
2. Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) on January 1, 1995.
3. Pakistan joined Non Aligned Movement in 1979.
4. Pakistan joined "Non-Aligned Movement" in 1979 at Havana.
5. Colombo Plan, launched in 1951 to promote economic and social development in number countries of Asia-Pacific region, has its headquarter in Colombo.
6. On July 9, 1950, Pakistan became the member of IMF.
7. Pakistan joined the Defensive Pacts with the Anglo-American block in 1954.
8. Pakistan became ILO member on 14 Oct. 1947.
9. Pakistan Joined Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in 1969.
10. In 1954, Pakistan joined SEATO.
11. Pakistan withdrew from the SEATO in 1973.
12. Pakistan becomes member of CENTO in 1955.
13. Turkey, Iran and Pakistan withdrew from CENTO in 1979.
14. On July 1950, Pakistan became the member of World Bank.
15. Pakistan joined the Atomic Club in 1998.
16. Seven times Pakistan has been selected a non-permanent member of UN Security Council.
17. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, Pakistan joined just after its creation.
18. Pakistan became member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) on 9 June 2017.
19. Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972 when Bangladesh was recognized by Commonwealth. Pakistan rejoined Commonwealth as 49th member in 1991.
20. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey established Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) for promoting technical, cultural and economic cooperation among the member states in 1985.
21. Pakistan joined the Organization of Women in International Trade (OWIT) on 29-06-05.
22. Pakistan is the member of D-8 International Organization Identify.
23. In 2013 Pakistan is the elected member of "The United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR)".
24. "Pakistan" with the most troops serving for UN peacekeeping.
25. Pakistan has become non-permanent member of Security Council: "7 times".
26. Pakistan Joined Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in: "1969".
27. Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annulled in: "1979".
28. Pakistan becomes a member of International Labour Organization (ILO) in: "1947".

29. Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) in: "1995".
30. Pakistan first time became the non-permanent member of Security Council in: "1952".
31. The Muslims of Chinese province Xinjiang are called: "Uighurs".
32. The headquarters of SAARC is located in: "Kathmandu".
33. Sixth Summit of SAARC was held in 1991 in "Colombo (Sri Lanka)".
34. Seventh Summit of SAARC was held in 1993 in "Dhaka".
35. 10th ECO Summit was held on 11th March, 2009 in: "Iran".
36. 16th NAM Summit was held in 2012 in: "Iran".
37. The original members of RCD met in the Islamabad in: "1990".
38. Eighth Summit of SAARC was held in 1995 in "New Delhi".
39. Iran was jolted by its epochal Islamic Revolution in: "1979".
40. The old name of the ECO was: "RCD".
41. RCD was set up on: "21st July 1964".
42. "Izmir Treaty" after amendment became the charter of ECO.
43. Organizational structure of ECO consists of: "Council of Ministers, council of deputies, Technical committees and ECO Secretariat and specialized agencies".
44. ECO is abbreviation of: "Economic Co-operation Organization".
45. The leaders of the ECO countries has so far met twice in February, 1992 and "May 1992".
46. To promote Economic interlink ages, the vital requirement is that of communication infrastructure like: "Roads, Rail, Shipping and Airlines and Telecommunications".
47. RCD Highway links Pakistan with: "Turkey and Syria".
48. With the addition of the new members the membership jumped to nine with a population of: "300 million people".
49. TDB is the abbreviation of Telecommunication Development Body "Trade Development Bank".
50. The member countries of RCD have agreed to set up a "TDB".
51. Fifth Summit of SAARC was held in 1990 in "Male (Maldives)".
52. The main objective/objectives of RCD is: "To promote trade between the member countries, Establishment of closer coordination among

- member countries and Reduction of Postal rates between member countries".
53. Treaty of Izmir was signed in: "1977".
54. Soviet Union fell apart and many of its republics emerged as independent states in the world in: "1991".
55. Twelfth Summit of SAARC was held in 2004 in "Islamabad".
56. The number of times, Pakistan became the non permanent member of Security Council of United Nations is: "6".
57. United Nations' Charter was signed in: "1945".
58. The most dreadful issue facing the ECO states is: "Problem of ethnicity".
59. CARs is an abbreviation of: "Central Asian Republicans".
60. First SAARC summit was held in Dhaka on: "7-8 December 1985".
61. Major objective/objectives of SAARC is/are: "To promote welfare of the people of South Asia and To improve quality of life of the people of South Asia".
62. Pakistan became the member of Non Aligned Movement in: "1979".
63. The council of ministers of SAARC comprises of: "Foreign Ministers of the member States".
64. The 15th NAM Summit of 2009 was held in: "Egypt".
65. SAARC was formed in Dhaka on "December 8, 1985".
66. SAARC summit was held in Islamabad in 1988. It was "4th Summit".
67. First SAARC summit was held in 1985 in: "Dhaka".
68. The numbers of technical committees of SAARC that are functioning are: "7".
69. SAFTA is an: "Agreement".
70. SAFTA is the abbreviation of "South Asian Free Trade Area".
71. "Bangladesh" played a pivotal role in the formal launching of the SAARC at the first summit at Dhaka in 1985.
72. 12th SAARC summit was held in Islamabad on: "5 to 6 January 2004".
73. Pakistan got observer status in Shanghai Cooperation Organization in: "2005".
74. Pakistan became the member of UNO on: "30th September 1947".
75. Headquarters of the UNO is in New York.
76. NAM is the abbreviation of: "Non Aligned Movement".
77. Pakistan became the member of NAM in:

- "1979".
78. Pakistan left Commonwealth in 1972
79. Pakistan became the member of ASEAN Regional Forum in: "2004".
80. SDC is the abbreviation of: "SAARC Documentation Centre".
81. SAARC is abbreviation of: "South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation".
82. The idea of SARAC was initiated by "Bangladesh".
83. The Non-Aligned Summits are held after every "Three year".
84. Zia-ur-Rehman (PM; Bangladesh) conceived the idea of SAARC in: "1980".
85. Foreign secretaries of the seven founding member nations met the first time in Colombo on: "April 1981".
86. Pakistan became the member of WTO on: "1st January 1995".
87. Pakistan admitted as full member of

- "Shanghai Cooperation Organization" on 9 June 2017.
88. On July 11, 1950. Pakistan became the member of: "IMF and World Bank".
89. "Afghanistan" voted against Pakistan's admission into the United Nations in 1947.
90. Pakistan becomes member of CENTO in "1955".
91. "World Bank" international agency supervised Indus Basin Treaty, 1960 between Pakistan and India.
92. "Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)" agency of the United Nations, Pakistan joined just after its creation.
93. Pakistan joined "Non-Aligned Movement" in 1979 at: "Havana".
94. Pakistani personality "Patras Bukhan" played vital role in the formation of UN Agency UNICEF.

NUCLEAR PROGRAMME OF PAKISTAN

1. First Nuclear test were taken in New Mexico.
2. Chashma II Atomic Nuclear Plant at Karachi was established with assistance of "China" country.
3. Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was setup in: "1976".
4. Pakistan and China signed the Atomic Accord in "1986".
5. "Hatf" was the first missile launched by Pakistan.
6. Pakistan's first nuclear Power Station built at Karachi in 1972 was provided by: "Canada".
7. The first rocket launched by Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) on June 7, 1962 was: "Rehbar".
8. "Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui" famous scientist had died on 14 April 1994.
9. NNWS is the abbreviation of: "Non-Nuclear Weapon State".
10. NPT is the abbreviation of: "Non-Proliferation Treaty".
11. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission that announced that it has discovered around "1000" uranium favourable rock sites.
12. The Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) said that uranium favourable rocks constituted "12" per cent of the total area of Pakistan.
13. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission has

- decided to set up how many nuclear power plants in Pakistan till 2030. The numbers of plants that are planned are "13".
14. "CTBT" is offering face-saving device to P-5 and G-8 countries.
15. The numbers of nuclear power plants are working in Pakistan are "Two".
16. According to Nuclear Programme of Pakistan, Pakistan will produce nuclear power till 2030 of about "6800 mw".
17. 12. Pakistan became the 35th member on Board of Governors of International Atomic Energy Agency on "1st January 2007".
18. Chashma Nuclear Power Plant I was constructed with the help of China. The nuclear power generating capacity of Chashma nuclear power plant is: "325 MW".
19. 14. Pakistan test fired on 31st March 2007 a short range nuclear capable ballistic missile Hatf-II with a range of: "200 kilometers".
20. Pakistan negotiated a deal for importing reprocessing Plant in: "1960".
21. Canadians stopped supplying fuel and spares for KANUPP in: "1974".
22. India detonated its nuclear device in: "1974".
23. Pakistan successfully detonated six nuclear devices at chaagi on "26th May 1998".
24. MAD is the abbreviation of: "Mutually Assured Destruction".
25. MAD would lead to restrain and rationality in:

- "Sub-Continent"
26. Pakistan established its first Atomic Energy Institute in "January 1955".
 27. PAEC is the abbreviation of: "Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission".
 28. KANUPP is abbreviation of: "Karachi Atomic Nuclear Plant".
 29. Natural Uranium is found in Pakistan in: "KPK".
 30. Trial and electricity generation from KANUPP started in: "1971".
 31. PAEC was set up in: "1956".
 32. The first chairman of PAEC is: "Dr. Nazir Ahmad".
 33. Dr. I.H. Usmani took over as head of PAEC in: "1960".
 34. CTBT is abbreviation of: "Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty".
 35. Munir Ahmad Khan became chairman of PAEC in: "1972".
 36. Pakistan announced that it had succeeded in producing weapon-grade uranium in: "March 1984".
 37. The CTBT forbids nuclear tests or explosion anywhere on the: "Planet, Underground and in air or under sea".
 38. "I had always wanted Pakistan to take nuclear road but no one listened to me turning to some scientists present there he queried "can you do it". They are reported to have replied "Yes we can". ZA Bhutto said these words in: "2nd January 1972".
 39. KRL is abbreviation of: "Khan Research Laboratory".
 40. The second name of short range nuclear capable ballistic missile Hatf-II is: "Abdali".
 41. The scientist of Pakistan "Dr. Abdul Qadir Khan" obtained his degree in physics from Belgium.
 42. Dr Qadir Khan came back to Pakistan in December, 1975. He asked to start work on an enrichment plant and promised to give him a free hand by: "Z.A Bhutto".
 43. The work on enrichment plant began in: "1976".
 44. Pakistan on 22nd March 2007 test fired nuclear capable cruise missile "Babur" with range of: "700 km".
 45. The second name of cruise missile Babur is: "Hatf-VII".
 46. By training Dr. I.H. Usmani was a: "Physicist".
 47. The Atomic Energy Program for peaceful purposes was given a boost by Dr.Usmani in: "1963".
 48. Pakistan Institute of Science and Technology at Nilore near Islamabad was established by: "Dr. I.H. Usmani".
 49. Due to the pressure of USA, the uranium enriching programme was frozen between 1994 and: "1997".
 50. India entered into a bilateral agreement with China to maintain peace and tranquillity along the border on: "7 September 1993".
 51. KANUPP was inaugurated by: "Munir Ahmad Khan".
 52. Pakistan acquired nuclear capability in: "1986".
 53. NPT was not signed by: "Pakistan, Israel and India".
 54. Chashma Nuclear Power Plant II was constructed with the help of China. The nuclear power generating capacity of Chashma nuclear power plant II is: "325 MW".
 55. Pakistan set up first uranium moving and processing plant on October 20, 1995 in: "Lucky Marwat".
 56. The second nuclear plant of Pakistan is working in Chashma since 2001. The first Nuclear Plant was set up in 1972 in: "Karachi".
 57. Pakistan launched missiles first time in August 11, 2005. The name of the missile was: "Cruise missile Hatf VII (Babur)".
 58. Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was setup in: "1976".
 59. Pakistan's first nuclear Power Station built at Karachi in 1972 was provided by: "Canada".
 60. 28th May is celebrated each year as "Yaum-e-Takbeer" because of "Nuclear tests were conducted by Pakistan" incident?
 61. Pakistan's nuclear project was founded by: "Z.A Bhutto".
 62. The total nuclear energy in Pakistan after completing the Chashma nuclear power plant II "787 MW".
 63. Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was setup in: "1976".
 64. "137 MW" electricity is being generated by Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).
 65. Pakistan tested its first nuclear device on: "28 May 1998".
 66. Pakistan's Indigenous "Surface to Air Missile" is: "Anza".
 67. Heavy Mechanical Complex, Taxila was set up with the aid of "China".
 68. Hatf III Missile is also called Ghaznavi Missile.

Miscellaneous

1. FATA merger in KPK in 2018.
2. East Pakistan discontinued the water canal of West Pakistan in 1948.
3. Punjab Freedom Fighter who killed wylie was Madan Lal Dhingra.
4. Before Independence the status of Kalat is State.
5. Mainline-1 (ML-1) of rail line from Karachi to Peshawar.
6. Katas Raj Temples are revered Hindu temples in Pakistan in Chakwal.
7. Muhammad Ali Sadpara was a Mountaineer.
8. CPEC is also called Game Changer.
9. F.E Chaudary is a Photographer.
10. Jan Sher is ethnic Pashlun.
11. Length of Karakoram Highway is 810 miles.
12. Kartarpur Corridor is located in Narowal District.
13. "Habba Khatoon" is famous poetess of Kashmiri language.
14. The Green Colour in the flag of Pakistan represents muslim majority and white minorities..
15. Liaquat Ali Khan was killed by Saeed Akbar.
16. The White Colour in the Flag of Pakistan represents minorities.
17. In 1951 Faiz Ahmad Faiz alleged conspiracy of left communist.
18. Dr. Abdus Salam Awarded Nobel Prize in 1979 for work in weak and electromagnetic forces.
19. Qadam Gah Mola Ali AS is in Hyderabad.
20. Qissa Sohni Mahiwal is related to Chenab River.
21. Islamia College found in Peshawar in 1913.
22. Tilian Jogian range is 1380 Km.
23. Nawab of Kala Bagh was governor of east Pakistan in reign of Ayub Khan.
24. Junaid Jamshaid was part of Vital Sign Group.
25. Salt range is in Sakesar.
26. Supreme Court of Pakistan did ban Basant in 2005.
27. Sir Evan Jenkin was last governor of British Punjab.
28. In July 1951 Pakistan and France agreed to open its embassies.
29. Uch Gas Field is in Sindh Province.
30. WAPDA was established in 1958.
31. Kirthar Range is a mountain range in Pakistan extending about 190 miles. Sindh province of Pakistan largest portion reside.
32. Pir Punjal hill was a part of Himalaya range.
33. The latest anti militancy operation operation in Pakistan is Rad Ul Fasad.
34. Continental shelf limit of Pakistan is 350 Nautical miles.
35. Noor Ul Amin was the only Vice President of Pakistan.
36. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz attended all three round table conference.
37. Sindh is ssecond largest province in terms of population size.
38. PCO Stands for Provisional Constitutional Order.
39. Balochistan was given the status of province in 1970.
40. Term of the office of Election commissioner of Pakistan is 5 years.
41. *Wattan ki Math Gawah rehna* song by Nayyara Noor.
42. On the advice of Prime Minister and Chief Minister, President and Governor are bound to dissolve the assemblies within 48 hours.
43. Dr Abdul Salam, 1st Noble Prize recipient of Pakistan got his Ph D degree from Cambridge University.
44. KPK is called as Land of Hospitality.
45. Rillay is popular embroidered work of Sindh.
46. Rashid Minhas martyred in 20 December 1971 in Thatta.
47. ARD Alliance was formed against Pervaiz Musharaf.
48. Pakistan started full diplomatic relations with Bangladesh in 1974.
49. Submarine cased in 1971 was PNS Ghazi.
50. The Chairman of National Economic Council is Prime minister.
51. Qadirpur Gas field is second largest gas field in Pakistan which is being operated by OGDCL.
52. Nawab Malik Amir Mohammad Khan also known as Nawab of Kalabagh was governor of West Pakistan in 1960. He was from Mianwali.
53. Jamshaid Marker distinguished himself in the field of diplomacy.
54. Anti Money laundering bill passed in 2010.
55. Patriotic Song Qasam us waqt is sung by Junaid Jasmshaid.
56. Pakistan Steel Mill established in the reign of Zulfqar Ali Bhutto.
57. Hing laj mata temple is in Balochistan.
58. Punjab University is the oldest university of Pakistan.

59. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was first Muslim Governor of Punjab.
60. Ayesha Farooq was first lady fighter pilot of Pakistan.
61. The National Space agency of Pakistan is SUPARCO.
62. Punjab Food Authority was found in 2011.
63. Karry Lugar Bill authorized non-military aid to Pakistan for a period of 2010-2014.
64. Sukkur Barrage is the oldest Barrage of Pakistan.
65. Task force 88 established by Navy to defend CPEC.
66. Operation Zarb-e-Azb underwent in the former FATA. Azb was the name of Sword of Holy Prophet PBUH.
67. Kabadi is a traditional game of Punjab.
68. NEC Stands for National Economic Council.
69. The area between Ravi and Beas is called Bari Doab.
70. Astore is located in Gilgit Baltistan.
71. Sardar Abdul Qayyum Khan presented 'Chenab Formula' to resolve the Kashmir dispute.
72. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah the person who took part in all three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
73. Banaras Institute was the first step against Urdu.
74. Song Hamara Pakistan was sung by Shafiqat Amanat Ali.
75. National Police Academy is in Islamabad.
76. National Prison academy is in Lahore.
77. The greatest fort of Pakistan that is Ranikot Fort is situated near the city Jamshoro.
78. Gandhara Art is related to Taxila.
79. Naval War College is in Lahore.
80. Jam-e-Jahan Numa is the first newspaper of Urdu language.
81. First Chairman of SPARCO was Dr. Abdus Salam.
82. Chief election commissioner of Pakistan is appointed for the term of three years.
83. Liaquat Ali Khan presented the National Flag for formal approval to the Constituent Assembly on 11th of August, 1947.
84. Anza III surface to surface missile was launched on August 29, 1999.
85. Punjab University is the largest university of Pakistan.
86. Abdul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri composed the verses of the National Anthem.
87. Sher Shah Suri king has introduced Land Revenue System in subcontinent.
88. The largest fort in the world is Ranikot.
89. Before becoming P.M of Pakistan Shaoukat Aziz was an employee in the City Bank of New York.
90. The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II, seeking separate electorate was headed by Agha Khan.
91. Pakistan conducted its first nuclear explosion in Ras Koh Chaghai and Makran Coasts on 28 May, 1998.
92. Punjab is the most densely populated province of Pakistan.
93. Sindh is the second densely populated province of Pakistan.
94. Baluchistan is the most thinly populated province of Pakistan.
95. Ghauri I launched successfully on April 6, 1998 has a range of 1500km.
96. The length of Multan-D.G. Khan (M5) Motorway is 85km.
97. The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in 1642.
98. Dr. Abdus Salam receives the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1979.
99. State of Kashmir was the biggest state in the sub-continent situated in the northern part of Indo Pak continent having boundaries with Afghanistan, Tibet and central States.
100. Pakistan set up the first uranium moving and processing plant in Lucki Murwat.
101. The first Nuclear Power Plant in Pakistan was established at Karachi.
102. The first rocket launched by Pakistan was Rahbar.
103. The Quran and Sunnah are declared the Supreme law of Pakistan under the Amendment 9th Amendment.
104. Textiles is Pakistan's biggest export commodity.

Famous Personalities of Pakistan & Their Fields

- Aamer Sohail, Cricketer
- Aamir Atlas Khan, Squash
- Aaqib Javed cricketer, coach
- Abdul Hafeez (A H) Kardar cricketer
- Abdul Qadir cricketer
- Abdul Razzaq cricketer
- Abdul Razzaq, Cricketer
- Abdul Majid Bhurgri, hero of Sindh computing
- Abdul Jabbar Bhatti, Colonel (retd), who became the fourth Pakistani to summit the world's highest peak, Mount Everest.
- Abdur Rahman Chughtai painter, designer of stamps.
- Abdur Rashid chief justice
- Abrar-ul-Haq singer, musician
- Abul A'la Maududi journalist, theologian, philosopher, scholar (born in India)
- Adebbe Rizvi Medicine
- Adil Najam, founding Dean of the Frederick S. Pardee School of Global Studies at Boston University; former Vice Chancellor of the Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS)
- Agha Shahi former foreign affairs minister
- Agha Shorish Kashmiri, Journalist & Politician
- Ahmed Ali writer, critic, translator, diplomat, scholar
- Ahmed Hussain A. Kazi lawyer, economist, former Chairman Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation
- Ahmed Rashid journalist
- Ahmed Saeed Nagi painter
- Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi, Tennis
- Ajab Gul actor
- Ajaz Anwar painter
- Ajmal Mian former chief justice
- Akhtar Hameed Khan
- Alam Lohar singer
- Ali Zafar musician, composer, songwriter, singer
- Allama Mashriqi, Politician
- Allama Usmani religious scholar, author, political leader.
- Altaf Hussain founder, leader Muttahida Quami Movement
- Amanat Ali singer
- Amin Guljee sculptor
- Amina Wali, Skiing
- Aminah Haq actress
- Amir Khan, Boxer
- Amir Mehdi, Mountaineer
- Amjad Farooq Alvi businessman, entrepreneur, computer programmer, inventor, IT industrialist
- Anil Dalpat, Cricketer
- Anna Molka Ahmed artist
- Anna Molka Ahmed artist
- Anoushey Ashraf actress
- Ansar Abbasi journalist
- Ansar Burney human rights activist
- Anwar Ali, former Chairman of the PAEC
- Anwar Naseem biotechnologist
- Anwar Naseem, Advisor Science COMSTECH, Chairman National Commission on Biotechnology Pakistan, Founding president of FABA
- Ardeshr Cowasjee columnist
- Asad Umar, Politician, ex-Finance Minister
- Ashraf Aman, Mountaineer
- Ashraf Jehan, the first female judge of Sharia Court
- Asma Jahangir lawyer, advocate
- Atif Aslam singer, actor
- Atash Durrani, PhD, scholar, linguist, Director, Center of Excellence for Urdu Informatics, Islamabad, Pakistan
- Ayesha Jalal sociologist, historian
- Ayub Khan former president, first military dictator
- Ayub Khan Ommaya, neurosurgeon & inventor of the Ommaya reservoir.
- Aziz Ahmed former foreign minister
- Babar Ali actor
- Badshah Munir Bukhan linguist, teacher, writer
- Bashir Mirza artist
- Basit Ali, Hockey, Hockey
- Benazir Bhutto former prime minister
- Bhawani Shankar Chowdhry
- Carla Khan, Squash
- Chaudhry Afzal Haq, Politician
- Chaudhry Faisal Mushtaq, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Roots Millennium Schools, Executive Director of Roots School System, Pakistan, recipient of 'Tamgha-e-Imbaz'
- Chaudhry Fazal Ellahi former president
- Chaudhry Khaliqzaman, Politician
- Chaudhry Rehmat Ali, coined the word "Pakistan"
- Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain former prime minister
- Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi politician
- Cornelius, Robert Cornelius legal philosopher and judge
- Danish Kaneria, Cricketer
- Danish Razi design thinker, philosopher, humanitanan
- Datuk Rahman Anwar Syed, entomologist responsible for discovering the biological method of oil palm pollination.
- Deepak Perwani fashion designer
- Dorab Framrose Patel, jurist, & lawmaker
- Dr Ali Sajid, PhD engineering management, scholar at the George Washington University
- Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan nuclear scientist
- Dr. Abdullah Sadiq, nuclear physicist and AS-ICTP laureate
- Dr. Abid Qayyum Sulen social analyst, development practitioner
- Dr. AJ Khan, Principal of Ayub Medical College, Bolan Medical College, Frontier Medical College, Former Minister of Population
- Dr. Anif Alvi, Chairman of Pakistan Dental Federation

- Dr. Ashiq Hussain, neuroscientist known for his scientific research on the olfactory system and ageing associated neurodegenerative diseases
- Dr. Bernadette Louise Dean, former Principal of Kinnaird College for Women
- Dr. Hasnat Khan, heart surgeon, head of Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences; also worked in Chelsea, London
- Dr. Ishfaq Ahmad, nuclear physicist and former Chairman of the PAEC
- Dr. Mohammad Zubair Khan
- Dr. Nergis Mavalala, Kathleen Marble Professor of Astrophysics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), and 2010 MacArthur Fellow, part of the team that made the first direct gravitational wave observation
- Dr. Rashid Kausar, PhD, Michigan State University, scholar, motivational speaker, management consultant, Prof at Rector-University of Management and Technology, Lahore, Pakistan
- Dr. Roger H. Armitage, inventor of the hand-held ophthalmoscope
- Dr. Samar Mubarakmand, nuclear physicist, Chairman of the National Engineering and Scientific Commission (NESCOM)
- Dr. Sania Nishtar, cardiologist, health policy expert and minister
- Dr. Shahid Masood journalist
- Faisal Iqbal, Cricketer
- Farooq Leghan former president
- Fawad Alam, Cricketer
- Fazal Ishaq Chaudhry former president
- Fazal Mahmood, Cricketer
- Feroz Khan Noon politician
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan former president
- Ghulam Mustafa Bashir, Shooting
- Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi former acting prime minister
- Gohar Ayub politician
- Gulgee, Ismail artist
- Hadiqa Kiani singer, songwriter
- Hafeez A. Pasha economist
- Hameed Nizami journalist
- Hanif Mohammad, Cricketer
- Hanif Muhammad Cricketer popularly known as "Little Master"
- Haris Bandey Swimming
- Haroon Rahim, Tennis
- Hashim Khan, Squash, 8 time British champion
- Hassan Sadpara, Mountaineer
- Hassan Sardar, Hockey
- Hina Rabbani Khar politician, foreign affairs minister
- Huma Mulji sculptor, photographer
- Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy former prime minister
- Ibrahim Ismail Chundigar former prime minister
- Ifkhar Muhammad Chaudhry jurist
- Imran Abbas, Cricketer
- Imran Khan, cricketer & politician
- Imran Nazir, Cricketer
- Inzamam-ul-Haq, Cricketer
- Iqbal Ali Lakhani industrialist
- Ishrat Husain banker & economist
- Ishrat-ul-Ilbad Khan politician
- Ishfaq Hussain Qureshi, PhD, scholar, critic, Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan
- Iskander Mirza former president
- Islahuddin, Hockey
- Jack Britto, Hockey
- Jacqueline Maria Dias
- Jahangir Khan, Squash, 6 time world champion, 10 time British champion
- Jamshed Marker diplomat
- Jansher Khan, Squash, Squash, 8 time world champion, 6 time British champion
- Javed Burki, Cricketer
- Javed Ghamdi Islamic Scholar
- Javed Miandad, Cricketer
- Javed Sheikh actor, producer, director
- Jogendra Nath Mandal politician & legislator
- Junaid Jamshed musician, religious scholar
- Junaid Khan, Cricketer
- Kamiar Rokni fashion designer
- Kamran Akmal cricketer
- Kamran Akmal, Cricketer
- Kamran Khan journalist
- Khalid Hasan journalist, writer
- Khalid Masud scholar
- Khan Mohammad, Cricketer
- Khurram Hussain Agha snooker player
- Khurshid Ahmad, scholar
- Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri politician, diplomat, foreign minister
- Laila Shahzada, artists
- Leon Menezes, Professor of Practice, Institute of Business Administration, Karachi
- Lianna Swan one of the seven representatives of Pakistan in the Rio Olympics 2016, and currently holds eleven national records
- Liaquat Ali Khan former prime minister, leading founding father
- Mahbub ul Haq, Dr. Game theorist, economist & an international development, co-creator of the Human Development Index (HDI)
- Mahmud Ali, leader in the Pakistan Movement, statesman and journalist
- Majeed Amjad poet
- Majid Khan, Cricketer
- Malala Yousafzai activist for female education and the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate
- Maliha Lodhi journalist, academic, ambassador
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad former governor-general
- Malik Meraj Khalid former prime minister
- Mansoor Zaman squash player
- Mary Emily Gonsalves, Sitara-e-Imtiaz
- Master Taj-ud-Din Ansari, Politician
- Maulana Mohammad Ali, Politician
- Maulvi Haibatullah Akhunzada Taliban Leader
- Mehboob Ali Athlete
- Mehmood Sham columnist
- Mehreen Raheel actress
- Mian Abdul Rashid, Sir, first Chief Justice of Pakistan, legal philosopher, founding father of Pakistan, & a jurist
- Mian Habib Ullah businessman, politician, diplomat
- Mian Iftikharuddin political leader
- Mian Muhammad Mansha industrialist
- Mian Muhammad Shafi, Sr, politician
- Minhaj Sohail, the first time, a Pakistani female shooter enter the realm of Olympics 2016.
- Mirza Ather Baig novelist, playwright, storyteller
- Mirza Muzaffar Ahmad (February 28, 1913 – July 23, 2002), Executive Director of the World Bank for Pakistan and the Middle East
- Misbah-ul-Haq, Cricketer
- Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi former interim prime minister, economist
- Mohammad Abdul Aheed architect, painter
- Mohammad Amir, Cricketer
- Mohammad Asif, Cricketer
- Mohammad Umar Taj, Cricketer
- Mohammad Yousuf (Yousuf Youhana) cricketer
- Mohammad Zahid, Hockey
- Mohammed Hanif writer, journalist
- Mohammed Yousuf, Snooker
- Mohsin Hamid English Writer
- Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, Politician, sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, dental surgeon, biographer, stateswoman
- Moiz Akhter, actor
- Moiz Khan, cricketer
- Mr. Munir Ahmad Khan, nuclear physicist, former Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) 1972-1991, Chairman, IAEA Board of Governors, 1986-87
- Muhammad Afzal Zullah former chief justice
- Muhammad Ali Bogra former prime minister
- Muhammad Asif, Snooker
- Muhammad Essa football player
- Muhammad Hafeez Cricketer
- Muhammad Ilyas Qadri scholar
- Muhammad Khan Junejo former prime minister
- Muhammad Mian Soomro politician, former prime minister, former president
- Muhammad Munir former chief justice
- Muhammad Rafiq Tarar former president
- Muhammad Raziuddin Siddiqui, Dr., Professor theoretical physicist & mathematician
- Muhammad Shahabuddin former chief justice
- Muhammad Waseem Khan Boxer
- Muhammed Suhail Zubairy, professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy at the Texas A&M University, USI, holder of Munnerlyn-Heep Chair in Quantum Optics
- Mumtaz Shah Nawaz diplomat & writer
- Munir Ahmad Khan nuclear engineer, scientist
- Munir Sadiq, Sailing
- Mushahid Hussain Syed politician, political journalist
- Mushtaq Ahmad Guman, Politician
- Mushtaq Ahmad Yusuf Urdu satirical & humour writer
- Mushtaq Ahmed, Cricketer
- Najma Parveen Athlete
- Najmuddin Shaikh former diplomat, former foreign secretary
- Namra Salm explorer and artist Nergis Mavalala astrophysicist
- Naseebo Lal, singer
- Naseem Hameed athletics
- Naseer Bunda, hockey
- Nasir Jamshed, Cricketer
- Naveed Zaidi, Dr. organic chemist & a scientist
- Naveen Perwani snooker player
- Naveen Perwani, Snooker
- Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, Politician
- Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Ahran leader
- Naveed Syed, Dr., scientist
- Nazir Sabir, Mountaineer
- Nisar Bazmi composer
- Noon Meem Rashid, Nazir Muhammad Rashed poet
- Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan musician
- Parveen Shakir poet, teacher
- Patras Bokhan Syed Ahmed Shah Urdu humourist, educator, essayist, broadcaster and diplomat
- Pervez Hoodbhoy, nuclear physicist
- Pirzada Qasim, PhD, scholar, Vice Chancellor, University of Karachi, Karachi
- Professor Dr. Muhammad Suhail Zubairy laser physicist
- Prof Dr Ahmad Hasan Dani, PhD, HEC Distinguished National Professor and Professor Emeritus, Quaid-e-Azam University, historian and archaeologist
- Prof Dr Tariq Rahman, PhD, linguistic historian, HEC Distinguished National Professor and Emeritus Professor, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan
- Prof. Dr. Alamgir Hashmi, Doctorate of Letters, literary scholar, historian, critic, translator
- Prof. Dr. Atta ur Rahman, PhD in organic chemistry, awarded a Doctorate of Science by the University of Cambridge in 1987
- Prof. Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya, professor of neurosurgery at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, expert in traumatic brain injuries, inventor of the Ommaya reservoir, which is used to provide chemotherapy directly to brain tumors
- Prof. Dr. Javid Laghari, aerospace engineer, former Chairman of Higher Education Commission (HEC) of Pakistan
- Prof. Dr. Shahid Hussain Bokhari, computer and aerospace engineer
- Prof. Dr. Umar Saif, computer engineer, PhD, University of Cambridge, 2001
- Prof. Oswin Mascarenhas
- Professor Dr. Abdus Salam, Nobel laureate in physics 1979, science advisor to the Government of Pakistan (1960-1974), founding director of Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO), received the Sitara-e-Pakistan for contribution to science in Pakistan (1959) and founded the

- International Center for Theoretical Physics in Trieste, Italy which was renamed as the Abdus Salam International Centre for Theoretical Physics (AS-ICTP) in honour of Salam in 1997.
- Professor Dr. Ayub K. Ommaya neurosurgeon, inventor
- Professor Dr. Shahid Hussain Bokhari researcher & computing
- Professor Mahn Ahmed Khan, marketing expert and management educator
- Prof. Dr. Ihsan Ali Sitara-Imtiaz Vice-Chancellor of Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan
- Qamar Zaman squash player
- Qamar Zaman, British champion
- Rahim Shah singer
- Rana Bhagwandas Jurist
- Rashid Latif, Cricketer
- Rashid Rana artist
- Riaz Khokhar former foreign secretary
- Rohail Hyatt musician, producer, songwriter
- Rubina Gillani
- Sabha Sumar filmmaker
- Sadequan, Ahmed Naqvi Syed, artist
- Saeed Aymal, Crickler
- Saeed Anwar cricketer
- Sahabzada Yaqub Khan minister of foreign affairs
- Sahib of Manki Sharif, Politician
- Sajad Ali Shah former chief justice
- Sajida Shah, Cricketer
- Saleh Mohammed, Snooker
- Salmuzzaman Siddiqui scientist in Natural Product Chemistry. He is credited for pioneering the isolation of unique chemical compounds from the Neem
- Salman Humayun, PhD, public policy expert and currently the executive director of Institute of Social and Policy Sciences
- Samina Baig, Mountaineer
- Samiullah (Flying Horse) field hockey player
- Sana Meer Cricket
- Saqain Mushtaq, Cricketer
- Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Politician
- Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan, Politician
- Sardar Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Province of Punjab and senior statesman
- Sarfraz Ahmed, Cricketer
- Sarfraz Nawaz, Cricketer
- Shabbir Sharif Shaheed Army officer
- Shad Begum, social worker
- Shah Hussain Shah, Judo
- Shah Mehmood Qureshi politician, diplomat
- Shaharyar Khan Chairman Pakistan Cricket Board
- Shahbaz Ahmad, Hockey
- Shahbaz Ahmed field hockey player

- Shahid Afridi, Cricketer
- Shahid Ali Khan, Hockey
- Shahid Khan Afridi, Cricketer
- Shahnaz Sheikh, Hockey
- Shahzada Mohiuddin, Politician
- Shakir Ali artists
- Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy Journalist, filmmaker & activist
- Shaukat Aziz economist, former prime minister
- Shazli Tahir, Sailing
- Shehzad Roy singer
- Sheikh Hissam-ud-Din, Politician
- Shoaib Akhtar, Cricketer
- Shoaib Malik, Cricketer
- Sohail Abbas, Hockey
- Sohail Rana composer
- Sohail Tanvir, Cricketer
- Sohail Warraich television anchor, journalist
- Surendar Valasa, journalist
- Syed Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari, leader of Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam
- Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi
- Tahir Zaman, Hockey
- Taimur Hussain, Golf
- Tamizuddin Khan Maulvi, or M. T. Khan President (speaker) of Pakistan's Constituent Assembly
- Tina Sani, singer
- Umar Akmal, Cricketer
- Umar Gul, Cricketer
- Ustad Allah Baksh artist and painter
- Vaneeza Ahmad historian, archaeologist
- Waqar Younis, Cricketer
- Wasif Ali Wasif, teacher, writer, poet
- Wasim Akram, Cricketer
- Yasir Hameed, Cricketer
- Yasir Shah, Cricketer
- Yasmeen Lari architect
- Younis Khan, Cricketer
- Younus Changezi politician
- Yousaf Khan actor
- Yousaf Raza Gillani politician, prime minister
- Zafarullah Khan Jamali former prime minister
- Zafarullah Khan, Chaudhry Sir Muhammad, politician, diplomat, international jurist, & scholar
- Zaheer Abbas, Cricketer
- Zahid Ahmed artist, writer
- Zahid Fazal, Cricketer
- Zahid Shah cricketer
- Zahoor ul Akhlaq painting, sculpture, design & architecture
- Zamir Jafri poet
- Zohab Hasan singer, musician
- Zubeida Agha artist

Who is Who?

Pakistan

Imran Ahmed Khan Niazi
Arit-ur-Rehman Alvi
Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khan
Mr. Murad Saeed
Pervez Khattak
Zubaida Jalal
Omar Ayub Khan
Muhammad Hammad Azhar
Shaukat Fayyaz Ahmed Tarin
Shafqat Mahmood

Makhdoom Shah Mahmood Hussain Qureshi
Chaudhary Tariq Bashir Cheema
Dr. Shireen M. Mazari
Makhdoom Khusr-o-Bukhtiar
Fawad Ahmed
Syed Amin Ul Haque

Sheikh Rashid Ahmed
Dr. Fehmida Mirza
Mr. Ali Amin Khan Gandapur
Dr. Muhammad Farogh Naseem
Syed Ali Haider Zaidi
Mr. Ijaz Ahmad Shah
Syed Fakhar Imam

Mr. Asad Umar

Muhammad Mian Soomro
Noor-UL-Haq Qadri

Syed Shibli Faraz
Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan
Shehryar Khan Afridi

Muhammad Shehzad Arbab
Malik Amin Aslam
Dr. Ishrat Hussain
Sania Nishtar

Mirza Shahzad Akbar

Ifkhar Durrani
Khalid Mansoor

Shahzad Syed Qasim

Ali Nawaz Awan

Muhammad Usman Dar

22nd Prime Minister

13th President of Pakistan

Federal Minister for Aviation Division

Federal Minister for Communications

Federal Minister for Defence

Federal Minister for Defence Production

Federal Minister for Economic Affairs

Federal Minister for Energy

Federal Minister for Finance and Revenue

Federal Education, Professional Training,

National Heritage & Culture

Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs

Federal Minister for Housing and Works

Federal Minister for Human Rights

Federal Minister for Industries and Production

Federal Minister for Information and Broadcasting

Federal Minister for Information Technology

and Telecommunication

Federal Minister for Interior

Federal Minister for Inter-Provincial Coordination

Federal Minister for Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit-Baltistan

Federal Minister for Law and Justice

Federal Minister for Maritime Affairs

Federal Minister for Narcotics Control

Federal Minister for National Food Security

& Research

Federal Minister for Planning, Development

and Special Initiatives

Federal Minister for Privatization

Federal Minister for Religious Affairs and

Inter-faith Harmony

Federal Minister for Science & Technology

Federal Minister for States & Frontier Regions

Chairperson of the Parliamentary Special Committee

on Kashmir

Adviser of Establishment Division

Adviser of Climate Change & Environment

Adviser of Austenly & Institutional Reforms

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Social

Protection & Poverty Alleviation

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on

Accountability Special Assistant to the Prime

Minister on Interior, Chief of the Asset Recovery Unit

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Media

PM's Special assistant on China-Pakistan Economic

Corridor affairs

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on

Coordination of Marketing & Development of Mineral

Resources

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Capital

Development Authority Affairs

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Youth

Affairs

Yousaf Baig Mirza

Sardar Yar Muhammad Rind

Dr. Faisal Sultan

Justice (R) Javed Iqbal
 Air Marshal Arshad Malik
 Syed Zahoor Ahmed Agha
 Shah Farman
 Mohammad Sarwar
 Imran Ismail
 Mir Ghazanfar Ali Khan
 Jam Kamal Khan
 Mahmood Khan
 Sardar Usman Buzdar
 Murad Ali Shah
 Khalid Khurshid
 Raja Farooq Haider
 Sikandar Sultan Raja
 Justice Gulzar Ahmed
 Mr. Justice Muhammad Qasim Khan
 Mr. Justice Ahmed Ali M. Shaikh
 Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhail
 Mr. Justice Qaiser Rashid Khan
 Gen. Nadeem Raza
 General Qamar Javed Bajwa
 Lt Gen Sahir Shamshad Mirza
 Zaheer Ahmad Babar Sidhu
 Muhammad Amjad Khan Niazi
 Lt. Gen. Faiz Hameed
 Major General Babar Iftikhar
 Reza Baqir
 Asim Ahmad

Abdel Fattah el-Sisi
 Ahmed Aboul Gheit
 Amjed Hussain B. Sial (Pakistani)
 Angela Dorothea Merkel
 António Guterres (Portuguese)
 Antony J. Blinken
 Bashar al-Assad
 Benjamin Netanyahu
 Boris Johnson
 Christine Lagarde
 David Malpass
 Dmitry Medvedev
 Dominic Raab
 Dr. Hadi Soleimanpour
 Fuad Masum
 Gen Kenneth F. McKenzie Jr.
 General Mark A. Milley
 Hassan Rouhani
 Jacinda Ardern
 Jean Castex
 Joe Biden

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Media Affairs
 Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on activities pertaining to Ministries of Water Resources, Power and Petroleum in Balochistan
 Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on National Health Services, Regulations, and Coordination
 Chairman NAB
 Chief Executive Officer PIA
 Governor Balochistan
 Governor Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 Governor Punjab
 Governor Sindh
 Governor Gilgit-Baltistan
 Chief Ministers of Balochistan
 Chief Ministers of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 Chief Ministers of Punjab
 Chief Ministers of Sindh
 Chief Ministers of Gilgit-Baltistan
 Chief Ministers of Azad Jammu and Kashmir
 Chief Election Commissioner
 Chief Justice of Pakistan
 Chief Justice Punjab High Court
 Chief Justice High Court of Sindh
 Chief Justice Balochistan High Court
 Chief Justice Peshawar High Court
 Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee
 Chief of Army Staff
 Chief of General Staff
 Chief of Air Staff
 Chief of Naval Staff
 Director-General of Inter-Services Intelligence
 DG ISPR
 20th Governor of the State Bank of Pakistan
 Chairman FBR

International

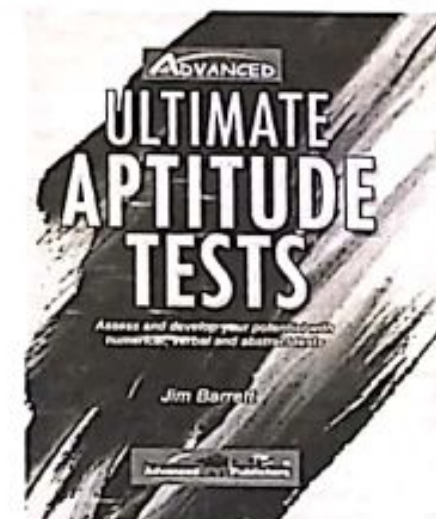
President of Egypt
 Secretary General Arab League
 Secretary-general of the SAARC
 Chancellor of Germany
 Secretary General of the United Nations
 United States Secretary of State
 President of Syria
 Prime minister of Israel
 Prime minister of United Kingdom
 Managing Director of the IMF
 President of the World Bank
 Prime minister of Russia
 British Foreign Secretary
 Secretary General of ECO
 President of Iraq
 Commander, U.S. Central Command
 Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, US
 President of Iran
 Prime Minister of New Zealand
 French Prime Minister
 President of the USA

Julian Assange
 Justin Trudeau
 Kamala Harris
 Li Keqiang
 Lloyd Austin
 Mahathir Mohamad
 Mahmoud Abbas
 Mark A. Milley
 Mark Elliot Zuckerberg

Abdul Ghani Baradar
 Mohammad bin Salman

Mohammad Javad Zarif
 Narendra (Damodardas) Modi
 Ram Nath Kovind
 Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
 Reuven Rivlin
 Saad Hariri
 Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Jaber Al-Sabah
 Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
 Sergey Lavrov
 Takehiko Nakao
 Videsh Mantri
 Vladimir Putin
 Wendy Sherman
 William Joseph Burns
 Xi Jinping
 Yoshihide Suga
 Yousef Al-Othaimeen
 Yukiya Amano

Wikileaks' founder
 Prime minister of Canada
 Vice president of USA
 Premier of China
 Secretary of Defence, USA
 Prime minister of Malaysia
 President of Palestinian National Authority
 Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army
 Chairman, chief executive, and co-founder of the social networking website Facebook
 President of Afghanistan
 Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia & First Deputy Prime Minister
 Foreign Minister of Iran
 Indian Prime Minister
 Indian President
 President of Turkey
 President of Israel
 Prime minister of Lebanon
 Amir of Kuwait
 King of Saudi Arabia
 Foreign minister of Russia
 President of Asian Development Bank
 Minister of External Affairs of India
 President of Russia
 US Deputy Secretary of State
 Director of the CIA, USA
 President of China
 Prime minister of Japan
 Secretary-General OIC
 Director General of the IAEA



SYNONYMS (Same/Nearest Meanings) & ANTONYMS (Opposite Meanings)

Amazing — incredible, unbelievable, improbable, fabulous, wonderful, fantastic, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary
Anger — enrage, infuriate, arouse, nettles, exasperate, inflame, madden
Angry — mad, furious, enraged, excited, wrathful, indignant, exasperated, aroused, inflamed
Answer — reply, respond, retort, acknowledge
Ask — question, inquire of, seek information from, put a question to, demand, request, expect, inquire, query, interrogate, examine, quiz
Awful — dreadful, terrible, abominable, bad, poor, unpleasant
Bad — evil, immoral, wicked, corrupt, sinful, depraved, rotten, contaminated, spoiled, tainted, harmful, injurious, unfavorable, defective, inferior, imperfect, substandard, faulty, improper, inappropriate, unsuitable, disagreeable, unpleasant, cross, nasty, unfriendly, irascible, horrible, atrocious, outrageous, scandalous, infamous, wrong, noxious, sinister, putrid, snide, deplorable, dismal, gross, heinous, nefarious, base, obnoxious, detestable, despicable, contemptible, foul, rank, ghastly, execrable
Beautiful — pretty, lovely, handsome, attractive, gorgeous, dazzling, splendid, magnificent, comely, fair, ravishing, graceful, elegant, fine, exquisite, aesthetic, pleasing, shapely, delicate, stunning, glorious, heavenly, resplendent, radiant, glowing, blooming, sparkling
Begin — start, open, launch, initiate, commence, inaugurate, originate
Big — enormous, huge, immense, gigantic, vast, colossal, gargantuan, large, sizable, grand, great, tall, substantial, mammoth, astronomical, ample, broad, expansive, spacious, stout, tremendous, titanic, mountainous
Brave — courageous, fearless, dauntless, intrepid, plucky, daring, heroic, valorous, audacious, bold, gallant, valiant, doughty, mettlesome
Break — fracture, rupture, shatter, smash, wreck, crash, demolish, atomize
Bright — shining, shiny, gleaming, brilliant, sparkling, shimmering, radiant, vivid, colorful, lustrous, luminous, incandescent, intelligent, knowing, quick-witted, smart, intellectual
Calm — quiet, peaceful, still, tranquil, mild, serene, smooth, composed, collected, unruffled, level-headed, unexcited, detached, aloof

Come — approach, advance, near, arrive, reach
Cool — chilly, cold, frosty, wintry, icy, frigid
Crooked — bent, twisted, curved, hooked, zigzag
Cry — shout, yell, howl, scream, roar, bellow, weep, wail, sob, bawl
Cut — gash, slash, prick, nick, sever, slice, carve, cleave, slit, chop, crop, lop, reduce
Dangerous — perilous, hazardous, risky, uncertain, unsafe
Dark — shadowy, unlit, murky, gloomy, dim, dusky, shaded, sunless, black, dismal, sad
Decide — determine, settle, choose, resolve
Definite — certain, sure, positive, determined, clear, distinct, obvious
Delicious — savory, delectable, appetizing, luscious, scrumptious, palatable, delightful, enjoyable, toothsome, exquisite
Describe — portray, characterize, picture, narrate, relate, recount, represent, report, record
Destroy — ruin, demolish, raze, waste, kill, slay, end, extinguish
Difference — disagreement, inequity, contrast, dissimilarity, incompatibility
Do — execute, enact, carry out, finish, conclude, effect, accomplish, achieve, attain
Dull — boring, tiring, tiresome, uninteresting, slow, dumb, stupid, unimaginative, lifeless, dead, insensible, tedious, wearisome, listless, expressionless, plain, monotonous, humdrum, dreary
Eager — keen, fervent, enthusiastic, involved, interested, alive to
End — stop, finish, terminate, conclude, close, halt, cessation, discontinuance
Enjoy — appreciate, delight in, be pleased, indulge in, luxuriate in, bask in, relish, devour, savor, like
Explain — elaborate, clarify, define, interpret, justify, account for
Fair — just, impartial, unbiased, objective, unprejudiced, honest
Fall — drop, descend, plunge, topple, tumble
False — fake, fraudulent, counterfeit, spurious, untrue, unfounded, erroneous, deceptive, groundless, fallacious
Famous — well-known, renowned, celebrated, famed, eminent, illustrious, distinguished, noted, notorious

Fast — quick, rapid, speedy, fleet, hasty, snappy, mercurial, swiftly, rapidly, quickly, snappily, speedily, lickety-split, posthaste, hastily, expeditiously, like a flash
Fat — stout, corpulent, fleshy, beefy, paunchy, plump, full, rotund, tubby, pudgy, chubby, chunky, burly, bulky, elephantine
Fear — fright, dread, terror, alarm, dismay, anxiety, scare, awe, horror, panic, apprehension
Fly — soar, hover, flit, wing, flee, waft, glide, coast, skim, sail, cruise
Funny — humorous, amusing, droll, comic, comical, laughable, silly
Get — acquire, obtain, secure, procure, gain, fetch, find, score, accumulate, win, earn, rep. catch, net, bag, derive, collect, gather, glean, pick up, accept, come by, regain, salvage
Go — recede, depart, fade, disappear, move, travel, proceed
Good — excellent, fine, superior, wonderful, marvelous, qualified, suited, suitable, apt, proper, capable, generous, kindly, friendly, gracious, obliging, pleasant, agreeable, pleasurable, satisfactory, well-behaved, obedient, honorable, reliable, trustworthy, safe, favorable, profitable, advantageous, righteous, expedient, helpful, valid, genuine, ample, salubrious, estimable, beneficial, splendid, great, noble, worthy, first-rate, top-notch, grand, sterling, superb, respectable, edifying
Great — noteworthy, worthy, distinguished, remarkable, grand, considerable, powerful, much, mighty
Gross — improper, rude, coarse, indecent, crude, vulgar, outrageous, extreme, grievous, shameful, uncouth, obscene, low
Happy — pleased, contented, satisfied, delighted, elated, joyful, cheerful, ecstatic, jubilant, gay, tickled, gratified, glad, blissful, overjoyed
Hate — despise, loathe, detest, abhor, disfavor, dislike, disapprove, abominate
Have — hold, possess, own, contain, acquire, gain, maintain, believe, bear, beget, occupy, absorb, fill, enjoy
Help — aid, assist, support, encourage, back, wait on, attend, serve, relieve, succor, benefit, befriend, abet
Hide — conceal, cover, mask, cloak, camouflage, screen, shroud, veil
Hurry — rush, run, speed, race, hasten, urge, accelerate, bustle
Hurt — damage, harm, injure, wound, distress, afflict, pain
Idea — thought, concept, conception, notion, understanding, opinion, plan, view, belief
Important — necessary, vital, critical, indispensable, valuable, essential, significant,

primary, principal, considerable, famous, distinguished, notable, well-known
Interesting — fascinating, engaging, sharp, keen, bright, intelligent, animated, spirited, attractive, inviting, intriguing, provocative, thought-provoking, challenging, inspiring, involving, moving, stimulating, tantalizing, exciting, entertaining, intriguing, lively, racy, spicy, engrossing, absorbing, consuming, gripping, arresting, enthralling, spellbinding, curious, captivating, enchanting, bewitching, appealing
Keep — hold, retain, withhold, preserve, maintain, sustain, support
Kill — slay, execute, assassinate, murder, destroy, cancel, abolish
Lazy — indolent, slothful, idle, inactive, sluggish
Little — tiny, small, diminutive, shrimp, runt, miniature, puny, exiguous, dinky, cramped, limited, itty-bitty, microscopic, slight, petite, minute
Look — gaze, see, glance, watch, survey, study, seek, search for, peek, peep, glimpse, stare, contemplate, examine, gape, ogle, scrutinize, inspect, leer, behold, observe, view, witness, perceive, spy, sight, discover, notice, recognize, peer, eye, gawk, peruse, explore
Love — like, admire, esteem, fancy, care for, cherish, adore, treasure, worship, appreciate, savor
Make — create, originate, invent, beget, form, construct, design, fabricate, manufacture, produce, build, develop, do, effect, execute, compose, perform, accomplish, earn, gain, obtain, acquire, get
Mark — label, tag, price, ticket, impress, effect, trace, imprint, stamp, brand, sign, note, heed, notice, designate
Mischievous — prankish, playful, naughty, roguish, waggish, impish, sportive
Move — plod, go, creep, crawl, inch, poke, drag, toddle, shuffle, trot, dawdle, walk, traipse, mosey, jog, plug, trudge, slump, lumber, trail, lag, run, sprint, trip, bound, hoof, high-tail, streak, stride, tear, breeze, whisk, rush, dash, dart, bolt, fling, scamper, scurry, skedaddle, scoot, scuffle, scramble, race, chase, hasten, hurry, hump, gallop, lope, accelerate, stir, budge, travel, wander, roam, journey, trek, ride, spin, slip, glide, slide, slither, coast, flow, sail, saunter, hobble, amble, stagger, paddle, slouch, prance, straggle, meander, perambulate, waddle, wobble, pace, swagger, promenade, lunge
Moody — temperamental, changeable, short-tempered, glum, morose, sullen, moapish, irritable, testy, peevish, fretful, spiteful, sulky, touchy
Neat — clean, orderly, tidy, trim, dapper, natty, smart, elegant, well-organized, super, desirable, spruce, shipshape, well-kept, shapely

New — fresh, unique, original, unusual, novel, modern, current, recent
Old — feeble, frail, ancient, weak, aged, used, worn, dilapidated, ragged, faded, broken-down, former, old-fashioned, outmoded, passe, veteran, mature, venerable, primitive, traditional, archaic, conventional, customary, stale, musty, obsolete, extinct
Part — portion, share, piece, allotment, section, fraction, fragment
Place — space, area, spot, plot, region, location, situation, position, residence, dwelling, set, site, station, status, state
Plan — plot, scheme, design, draw, map, diagram, procedure, arrangement, intention, device, contrivance, method, way, blueprint
Popular — well-liked, approved, accepted, favorite, celebrated, common, current
Predicament — quandary, dilemma, pickle, problem, plight, spot, scrape, jam
Put — place, set, attach, establish, assign, keep, save, set aside, effect, achieve, do, build
Quiet — silent, still, soundless, mute, tranquil, peaceful, calm, restful
Right — correct, accurate, factual, true, good, just, honest, upright, lawful, moral, proper, suitable, apt, legal, fair
Run — race, speed, hurry, hasten, sprint, dash, rush, escape, elope, flee
Say/Tell — inform, notify, advise, relate, recount, narrate, explain, reveal, disclose, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, enlighten, instruct, insist, teach, train, direct, issue, remark, converse, speak, affirm, suppose, utter, negate, express, verbalize, voice, articulate, pronounce, deliver, convey, impart, assert, state, allege, mutter, mumble, whisper, sigh, exclaim, yell, sing, yelp, snarl, hiss, grunt, snort, roar, bellow, thunder, boom, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, whine, philosophize, stammer, stutter, lisp, drawl, jabber, protest, announce, swear, vow, content, assure, deny, dispute
Scared — afraid, frightened, alarmed, terrified, panicked, fearful, unnerved, insecure, timid, shy, skittish, jumpy, disquieted, worried, vexed,

troubled, disturbed, horrified, terrorized, shocked, petrified, haunted, timorous, shrinking, tremulous, stupefied, paralyzed, stunned, apprehensive
Show — display, exhibit, present, note, point to, indicate, explain, reveal, prove, demonstrate, expose
Slow — unhurried, gradual, leisurely, late, behind, tedious, slack
Stop — cease, halt, stay, pause, discontinue, conclude, end, finish, quit
Story — tale, myth, legend, fable, yarn, account, narrative, chronicle, epic, saga, anecdote, record, memoir
Strange — odd, peculiar, unusual, unfamiliar, uncommon, queer, weird, outlandish, curious, unique, exclusive, irregular
Take — hold, catch, seize, grasp, win, capture, acquire, pick, choose, select, prefer, remove, steal, lift, rob, engage, bewitch, purchase, buy, retract, recall, assume, occupy, consume
Tell — disclose, reveal, show, expose, uncover, relate, narrate, inform, advise, explain, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, recount, repeat
Think — judge, deem, assume, believe, consider, contemplate, reflect, mediate
Trouble — distress, anguish, anxiety, worry, wretchedness, pain, danger, peril, disaster, grief, misfortune, difficulty, concern, pains, inconvenience, exertion, effort
True — accurate, right, proper, precise, exact, valid, genuine, real, actual, trusty, steady, loyal, dependable, sincere, staunch
Ugly — hideous, frightful, frightening, shocking, horrible, unpleasant, monstrous, terrifying, gross, grisly, ghastly, horrid, unsightly, plain, homely, evil, repulsive, repugnant, gruesome
Unhappy — miserable, uncomfortable, wretched, heart-broken, unfortunate, poor, downhearted, sorrowful, depressed, dejected, melancholy, glum, gloomy, dismal, discouraged, sad
Use — employ, utilize, exhaust, spend, expend, consume, exercise
Wrong — incorrect, inaccurate, mistaken, erroneous, improper, unsuitable

Antonym (Opposite Meanings)

absence presence	approached receded,	attractive repulsive
accept refuse	departed	attention inattention
accurate inaccurate	abundant scarce	asleep awake
advantage disadvantage	admit deny	ally enemy
alive dead	advance retreat, retire	agree disagree
always never	artificial natural	bad good
ancient modern	arrival departure	backward forward,
answer question, query	ascend descend	onward
approval disapproval	attack defense	bend straighten

beautiful ugly	ebb flow	hill valley
beginning ending	East West	horizontal vertical
below above	economise waste	hinder aid, help
bent straight	encourage discourage	honest dishonest
big small, little	entrance exit	humble proud
blunt sharp	employer employee	hunger thirst
better worse	empty full	imitation genuine
best worst	excited calm	immense tiny, minute
blame praise	end beginning	imprison free
bless curse	expand contract	include exclude
bitter sweet	expensive inexpensive,	increase decrease
borrow lend	cheap	inhabited uninhabited
bravery cowardice	export import	inferior superior
build destroy, demolish	exterior interior	inside outside
bold timid, meek	external internal	intelligent unintelligent,
bright dull	fail succeed	stupid
broad narrow	false true	inhale exhale
clear vague, cloudy	feeble sturdy, strong, powerful	interior exterior, outside
careful rush, careless	foolish wise	interesting uninteresting,
calm troubled	fast slow	dull
capable incapable	few many	internal external
captivity freedom, liberty	famous unknown	intentional accidental
cellar attic	forelegs hind legs	join separate
cheap dear, expensive	fat thin	junior senior
close distant	find lose	justice injustice
clever stupid	first last	king subject
cold hot	freedom captivity	knowledge ignorance
combine separate	fold unfold	laugh cry
clockwise anti-clockwise	frequent seldom	lawful unlawful
correct incorrect	forget remember	lazy industrious, energetic
conceal reveal	found lost	land sea
come go	fresh stale	landlord tenant
common rare	friend enemy	large little, small
comfort discomfort	fortunate/unfortunate	last first
courage cowardice	frank secretive	lawyer client
cruel kind	full empty	lecturer student
courteous discourteous,	generous mean	lender borrower
rude	gentle rough	lengthen shorten
cunning simple	gather distribute	left right
dainty clumsy	glad sorry	less more
danger safety	gloomy cheerful	light dark, heavy
dark light	giant dwarf, pygmy	like dislike, unlike
deep shallow	granted refused	likely unlikely
decrease increase	great minute, small, little	leader follower
definite indefinite	guardian ward	little large, much, big
demand supply	guest host	lofty lowly
despair hope	guilty innocent	long short
disappear appear	happy sad, miserable	loud soft
disease health	hard soft	loss find, win
discourage encourage	harmful harmless	low high
dismal cheerful	hasten dawdle	loyal disloyal
doctor patient	hate love	mad sane
dry wet	healthy unhealthy, ill, diseased	magnetize demagnetize
dull clear, bright	here there	master servant
dusk dawn	heavy light	mature immature
early late	height depth	maximum minimum
easy difficult	hero coward	me you

merry mirthless, sad
 minority majority
 miser spendthrift
 misunderstand understand
 narrow wide
 near far, distant
 neat untidy
 new old
 night day
 noisy quiet
 North South
 obedient disobedient
 odd even
 offer refuse
 open shut
 optimist pessimist
 out in
 parent child
 past present
 patient impatient
 peace war
 permanent temporary
 please displease
 plentiful scarce
 poetry prose
 possible impossible
 poverty wealth

powerful feeble, weak
 polite impolite, rude
 private public
 prudent imprudent
 pretty unsightly, ugly
 pure impure
 qualified unqualified
 rapid slow
 regularly irregularly
 rich poor
 right wrong, left
 rigid pliable, soft
 rough smooth
 satisfactory unsatisfactory
 security insecurity
 scatter collect
 serious trivial
 second-hand new
 sense nonsense
 shopkeeper customer
 singular plural
 simple complicated
 slim thick, stout
 solid liquid
 sober drunk
 speaker listener
 sour sweet

sorrow joy
 sow reap
 stand lie
 straight crooked
 strong weak
 success failure
 sunny cloudy
 take give
 tall short
 tame wild
 teacher pupil
 thick thin
 tight slack, loose
 top bottom
 transparent opaque
 truth untruth, lie
 up down
 vacant occupied
 valuable valueless
 victory defeat
 virtue vice
 visible invisible
 voluntary compulsory
 vowel consonant
 wax wane
 wisdom folly
 within without

Synonyms and Antonyms

WORD

abandon
 abbreviate
 ability
 able
 above
 abundant
 accurate
 achieve
 active
 adamant
 add
 adequate
 adjourn
 adult
 advocate
 after
 afraid
 aggressive
 aid
 always
 amateur
 ambitious
 antagonize
 apparent
 approve
 arrive

SYNONYMS

desert, forsake, spontaneity
 shorten, condense
 skill, aptitude
 capable, qualified, adept
 overhead, raised
 ample, sufficient, bountiful
 correct, right, careful
 accomplish, attain, attain
 energetic, animated, lively
 firm, unyielding, determined
 increase, total, calculate
 sufficient, enough, ample
 postpone, recess, defer
 grown-up, developed, grown
 support, recommend, backer
 following, next, subsequently
 frightened, scared, apprehensive
 assertive, pushy, militant
 help, assist, benefit
 forever, consistently, constantly
 beginner, novice, abecedarian
 aspiring, driven, aggressive
 provoke, embitter, alienate
 obvious, evident, possible
 accept, ratify, endorse
 reach, come, appear

ANTONYMS

keep, restraint
 lengthen, increase
 incompetence, inability, impotence
 incapable, disinclined
 below, deficient
 scanty, insufficient, depleted
 wrong, careless, counterfeit
 fail, abandon, begin
 lethargic, idle, sluggish
 maneuverable, yielding, flexible
 subtract, deplete, estimate
 insufficient, sparse, advance
 recommence, continue
 child, adolescent, infant
 oppose, opponent, antagonist
 before
 courageous, brave, calm
 passive, peaceful
 hinder, damage, handicap
 never, at no time
 professional, expert
 lazy, indifferent, lethargic
 soothe, tranquilize, aid
 hidden, obscure, unlikely
 disapprove, censure
 depart, leave, conceal

arrogant
 artificial
 ask
 atrocious
 authentic
 average
 awful
 awkward
 ban
 barren
 bashful
 beautiful
 before
 beginning
 believe
 below
 beneficial
 best
 birth
 blend
 bottom
 brave
 break
 brief
 broad
 busy
 buy
 calm
 capture
 care
 careful
 cease
 certain
 charming
 chilly
 chubby
 clarify
 close
 close
 coarse
 colossal
 combine
 comical
 complex
 competent
 comprehend
 complete
 complex
 compress
 concrete
 concur
 condemn
 condense
 confess
 confine
 conflict
 conflict

haughty, stuck-up, aloof
 fake, synthetic, unreal
 question, inquire, challenge
 dreadful, contemptible, vile
 genuine, real, factual
 ordinary, fair, mediocre
 dreadful, atrocious, appalling
 clumsy, uncoordinated, amateurish
 prohibit, forbid, outlaw
 unproductive, infertile, arid
 shy, timid, confused
 pretty, attractive, lovely
 prior, earlier, ahead
 start, initiate, begin
 trust, accept, admit
 under, lower, down
 helpful, useful, advantageous
 finest, choice, first
 beginning, start, initiate
 combine, mix, amalgam
 base, foundation, basement
 courageous, bold, heroic
 fracture, burst, crack
 short, concise, abrupt
 wide, expansive, deep
 active, occupied, working
 purchase, acquisition, bargain
 quiet, tranquil, still
 apprehend, seize, arrest
 concern, protection, responsibility
 cautious, watchful, accurate
 stop, discontinue, break off
 positive, sure, definite
 delightful, appealing, enchanting
 cool, nippy, breezy
 plump, pudgy, chunky
 explain, simplify, analyze
 shut, fasten, conclude
 near, imminent, adjacent
 bumpy, rough, bawdy
 enormous, immense, mammoth
 blend, unite, join
 amusing, funny, humorous
 complicated, intricate, convoluted
 capable, qualified, adequate
 understand, grasp, appreciate
 conclude, finish, end
 complicated, intricate, convoluted
 crush, condense, squeeze
 real, tangible, solid
 agree, cooperate, clash
 censure, denounce, castigate
 compress, concentrate, curtail
 admit, acknowledge, assert
 contain, enclose, restrain
 oppose, differ, clash
 fight, battle, struggle

humble, modest
 real, authentic, genuine
 answer, reply
 kind, wonderful
 false, artificial
 unusual, exceptional, abnormal
 pleasant, agreeable, attractive
 graceful, adroit, artful
 allow, permit
 fertile, productive, damp
 outgoing, assured, aggressive
 ugly, disagreeable
 after, behind, next
 finish, end, conclude
 doubt, distrust, abandon
 above, more, over
 harmful, adverse
 worst, inferior, last
 death, end, finish
 separate, divide, separate
 top, nonessential, secondary
 cowardly, timid
 repair, heal, closure
 long, expansive, long-winded
 narrow, limited, little
 idle, inactive
 sell, give
 excited, turbulent
 free, release
 neglect, advantage, aid
 careless, reckless, false
 continue, recommence, begin
 uncertain, unsure
 obnoxious, gross, vulgar
 warm, friendly, heated
 thin, skinny, lean
 confuse, complicate
 open, begin, commence
 far, distant
 fine, smooth, clean
 tiny, insignificant, trivial
 separate
 tragic, sorrowful
 simple, single, uniform
 incompetent, inept, impotent
 confuse, misinterpret, disregard
 incomplete, begin, commence
 simple, single, uniform
 expand
 abstract, flimsy
 disagree, deny
 approve, compliment, laud
 expand, enlarge, lengthen
 deny, conceal, contradict
 free, release
 agree
 peace, harmony

conform
confuse
congested
connect
conscientious
conscious
consecutive

conservative
considerate
constantly
contaminate
contented
continue
convalesce
convenient

conventional
correct
courage
courteous
cover
cozy
cranky
crazy
cruel
cry
dally
damage
dangerous
daring
dark
dawn
dead
decay
deduct
defend
defy
delicate
demolish
denounce

dense
depart
deposit
desolate
despise
destitute
destroy
detach
deter
determined

die
different
difficult
dilute

comply, submit, accommodate
complicate, muddle, jumble
overcrowded, stuffed, choked
join, link, attach
scrupulous, virtuous, diligent
aware, cognizant, attentive
successive, continuous, ensuing

cautious, restrained, reactionary
thoughtful, sympathetic, mindful
always, continually, continually
pollute, defile, infect
satisfied, pleased, cheerful
persist, persevere, advance
recuperate, recover, heal
handy, accessible, acceptable

customary, traditional, current
accurate, right, proper
bravery, valor, audacity
polite, civil, affable
conceal, hide, canvas
comfortable, snug, homey
cross, irritable, cantankerous
insane, daff, mad
mean, heartless, ruthless
sob, weep, howl
loiter, linger, boondoggle
hurt, impair, harm
unsafe, hazardous, perilous
bold, audacious, audacious
dismal, black, cloudy
daybreak, sunrise, daybreak
lifeless, deceased, asleep
rot, spoil, blight
subtract, remove, reduce
protect, shield, contend
resist, challenge, confront
fragile, dainty, delicious
destroy, wreck, annihilate
blame, censure, indict

thick, heavy, compressed
leave, exit, abandon
store, place, security
barren, forsaken, bare
hate, detest, loathe
poor, penniless, bankrupt
ruin, wreck, devastate
separate, unfasten, remove
hinder, prevent, avert
sure, convinced, resolute

expire, perish, end
distinct, unlike, extraordinary
hard, challenging, arduous
weaken, thin, adulterate

dissent, dispute, deny
clarify, enlighten, distinguish
empty, unfilled, clear
separate, disconnect
neglectful, careless, indifferent
unaware, unconscious, careless
interrupted, broken,
discontinuous

radical, extreme, changeable
thoughtless, selfish
scarcely, seldom, variable
purify
dissatisfied, unhappy, sad
discontinue, stop, cease
relapse, deteriorate
inconvenient, bad,
disadvantageous

unusual, abnormal, different
wrong, incorrect
cowardice, fear
rude, discourteous, disrespectful
expose, reality
uncomfortable
good-humored, cheerful, happy
sane, apathetic, indifferent
kind, humane
laugh, whisper
rush, complete, finish
remedy, repair
safe, harmless, tame
cautious, afraid, careful
light, bright, cheerful, clean
evening, darkness, sunset
alive, active, lively
bloom, flourish, building
add, disallow, enlarge
attack, assault, abandon
obey, comply, aid
sturdy, callous, crude
restore, build, construct
commend, absolve, acquit,
applaud, approve, exonerate,
sparse, empty

arrive, enter, come in
withdraw, break, whole
dense, verdant, befriended
love, admire, covet, crave
wealthy, affluent, rich
restore, make, repair
attach, join, associate
encourage, advance, aid
doubtful, irresolute, weak-willed
pusillanimous
live, birth, active
same, alike, ordinary
easy, effortless, facile
strengthen, aggravate, develop

diminish
dirty
disagree
dispute
diverse
divide
docile
dormant
doubt
drab
drastic
dreadful
dry
dubious
dull
dumb
early
easy
eccentric
ecstasy
empty
encourage
enemy
enjoy
enlarge
enormous
enough
entirely
eternal
evident
evil
exceptional
excite
exhilarated
explicit
exquisite
exterior
extravagant
fabulous
face
fair
fake
false
fancy
fantastic
fast
fat
fatal
fatigue
feasible
feeble
ferocious
fertile
few
fiction
fill
fix

curtail, lessen, decrease
soiled, messy, contaminated
differ, dispute, clash
debate, oppose, bickering
different, distinct, disparate
separate, split, break
tame, gentle, easygoing
sleeping, inactive, comatose
mistrust, dispute, ambiguity
dull, lifeless, bleak
severe, extreme, tough
terrible, unpleasant, abominable
ard, parched, bare
doubtful, questionable, confusing
blunt, dreary
stupid, dense, drab
premature, beforetime, fresh
simple, effortless, facile
peculiar, unusual, extraordinary
joy, rapture, elation
drain, unload, bare
promote, support, urge
opponent, foe, adversary
like, appreciate, relish
expand, magnify, augment
vast, immense, colossal
sufficient, ample, plenty
wholly, completely, solely
always, perpetual, everlasting
apparent, obvious, clear
bad, wrong, wicked
remarkable, outstanding, eccentric
arouse, provoke, incite
overjoyed, ecstatic, elated
exact, distinct, unmistakable
delightful, charming, lovely
outside, outer, outdoor
extreme, excessive, luxurious
marvelous, amazing, astonishing
confront, meet, encounter
honest, just, impartial
imitation, phony, artificial
incorrect, untrue, fake
elaborate, ornate, fussy
incredible, outrageous
rapid, quick, swift
chubby, plump, stout
deadly, mortal, killing
tire, exhaust, weaken
possible, attainable, practical
weak, frail, ailing
fierce, savage, brutal, savage
fruitful, productive, lush
less, little, not many
fantasy, untruth, myth
load, pack, block
mend, repair, adjust

increase, amplify
clean, bright, clear
agree, approve, concur
agree, accord, concord
same, similar, like
unite, attach, combine
wild, stubborn, determined
awake, active, alert
believe, certainty, clarity
bright, cheerful, clean
mild, moderate
splendid, super, advantageous
wet, damp, full
certain, clarity, belief
sharp, bright
smart, bright, cheerful
late, future, old
hard, challenging, arduous
normal, ordinary, usual
sadness, depression
fill, busy, occupied
discourage
ally, friend, associate
dislike, hate, detest
reduce, shrink, abbreviate
tiny, microscopic
insufficient
partly, slightly
temporary, passing
doubtful, vague
good, pleasant, fine
ordinary, commonplace, normal
compose, calm
depressed, dejected, sad
indefinite, unclear
revolting, repulsive
interior, central, middle
meager
unexciting, bad, believable
avoid, hide, resist
unjust, unfair
real, genuine, true
true, real, genuine
simple, plain
ordinary, usual
slow, lazy
thin, lean
harmless, superficial, beneficial
energy, vigor, invigorate, refresh
impossible, improbable
strong, able, capable
tame, gentle
unproductive, barren, impotent
many, a lot, abundant
truth
empty, open, release
break, damage, disorganize

flaw	defect, fault, blemish
flimsy	frail, fragile, delicate
flippant	impudent, sassy, cheeky
fluid	liquid, flexible, shifting
foe	enemy, adversary, opponent
follow	succeed, trail, pursue
forbid	prohibit, ban, bar
forgive	pardon, excuse, absolve
former	previous, earlier, lead
fraction	part, portion, segment
frank	candid, straightforward, blunt
frenzy	fury, rage, burst
fresh	unused, new, crisp
friend	comrade, buddy, ally
frigid	freezing, frosty, chilly
trivouous	trivial, unimportant, silly
front	fore, anterior
full	packed, stuffed, clogged
furious	angry, enraged, infuriated
future	coming, tomorrow, eventual
gain	acquire, obtain, receive
gallant	chivalrous, stately, courtly
gather	collect, accumulate, compile
gaudy	showy, garish, vulgar
gaunt	scrawny, skinny, thin
generous	giving, selfless, big-hearted
gentle	tender, mild, affable
genuine	real, authentic, sincere
gigantic	immense, colossal, enormous
give	donate, present, offer
glad	happy, pleased, delighted
gloomy	dark, dismal, depressing
glorious	splendid, magnificent, superb
good	nice, fine, well-behaved
gorgeous	ravishing, dazzling, stunning
gratitude	thankfulness, appreciation
great	outstanding, remarkable, epic
handy	useful, convenient, skillful
hard	firm, solid, difficult
hate	loathe, detest, dislike
help	aid, assist, augment
high	elevated, lofty, big
hold	grasp, grip, retain
honest	truthful, sincere, frank
hospitable	welcoming, cordial, gracious
hostile	antagonistic, aggressive, militant
huge	vast, immense, great
humble	modest, unpretentious, insignificant
humiliate	embarrass, disgrace, dishonor
identical	alike, duplicate, indistinguishable
idle	inactive, lazy, slow
ignorant	uninformed, unaware, illiterate
immaculate	spotless, pure, exquisite
immature	childish, inexperienced, premature
immune	resistant, exempt, unaffected
impartial	neutral, unbiased, fair

perfection
sturdy, strong
polite, respectful, mannerly
solid, inflexible, stable
friend, ally, companion
lead, precede, avoid
encourage
blame, convict, resent, punish
latter, succeed, trail
whole, entirely, total
evasive, meek, ambiguous
serenity, calmness, happiness
old, stale, experienced
enemy, opposition, foe
warm, hot, heated
important, serious
back, posterior
empty, release
calm, placid
past, distant
lose, bills, debt, decline, decrease, diminishment
ungentlemanly, afraid, cowardly
scatter, disperse
tasteful, refined
overweight, plump
selfish, stingy
rough, harsh, agitated
fake, phony
tiny, minute
take, receive
sad, unhappy
cheery, bright
terrible, awful
bad, awful disagreeable, inferior
hideous, unattractive
ungratefulness, ingratitude
insignificant, unimportant, normal
inconvenient, inept
soft, easy
love, like, appreciate
hinder, thwart, antagonize
low, humble, insignificant
release, discharge
untruthful, insincere
rude, unfriendly
friendly, cordial
small, tiny
vain, showy, extravagant
honor, dignify
different, varied, dissimilar
busy, ambitious, unproductive
knowledgeable, educated
dirty, filthy, defective
mature, adult, developed
susceptible, hindered, susceptible
prejudiced

impatient	eager, anxious, intolerant	patient, unenthusiastic
imperative	compulsory, crucial, mandatory	unnecessary, optional
imperfect	marred, defective, faulty	perfect, flawless
impetuous	impulsive, rash, reckless	restrained, careful
important	significant, meaningful, critical	unimportant, meaningless, dull
independent	self-reliant, autonomous, non-partisan	dependent, unsure, subordinate
inferior	lesser, substandard	superior, important,
infuriate	enrage, agitate, provoke	soothe, clam
ingenious	clever, creative, original	unoriginal, dull
innocent	guiltless, blameless	guilty, immoral, stained
insane	crazy, deranged, mad	sane, OK, intelligent
insufficient	inadequate, deficient	adequate, enough
intelligent	bright, sensible, rational	ignorant, dense
interesting	provocative, engrossing, alluring	dull, boring, uninteresting
intermittent	sporadic, periodic, infrequent	regular, continual, constant
internal	inner, inside, constitutional	external, outer
intolerant	bigoted, prejudiced, biased	understanding, accepting, fair
intriguing	fascinating, enthralling, alluring	uninteresting, dull, boring
irrelevant	inappropriate, unrelated, extraneous	relevant, pertinent, applicable
irritate	annoy, agitate, provoke	soothe, calm
join	connect, unite, link	separate, disconnect, detach
jolly	merry, jovial, joyful	sad, grim, glum
jubilant	overjoyed, delighted, elated	dejected, depressed
keep	save, protect, guard	discard, lose
kind	considerate, tender, thoughtful	mean, cruel, inconsiderate
lament	mourn, grieve, deplore	rejoice, celebrate, relieve
large	big, massive, huge	small, little
last	final, end, finish	first, beginning, commence
least	fewest, minimum, smallest	most, maximum
legible	readable, clear, coherent	illegible, unreadable, ambiguous
lenient	lax, unrestrained, easy	harsh, strict
listless	lethargic, tired, drowsy	active, energetic, alert
logical	sensible, sane, rational	illogical, unreasonable
long	lengthy, protracted, elongate	short, ignorant, soft
loose	slack, limp, lax	tight, attached, sane
lure	attract, seduce, entice	repel, repulsion, certainty
luxurious	extravagant, elegant, deluxe	meager, scanty, common
magnify	expand, enlarge, exaggerate	reduce, minimize
mandatory	required, compulsory, necessary	optional, choice, voluntary
maneuver	manipulate, handle, scheme	blow, bobble, botch, bungle, fumble, mangle, mess (up)
meager	scanty, sparse, poor	abundant, generous
mean	unkind, malicious, nasty	pleasant, nice
mediocre	fair, moderate, so-so	outstanding
mend	repair, fix, ameliorate	break, destroy, damage
migrant	drifting, traveling, transient	stationary, immovable
militant	combative, aggressive, warlike	peaceful
minor	lesser, inferior, secondary	major, consequential, significant
mirth	merriment, fun, laughter	gloom, sadness
mischievous	naughty, impish, malicious	well-behaved, angelic, kind
misfortune	hardship, catastrophe, mishap	good luck, fortune
mobile	moveable, changeable, lax	immobile, stationary, fixed
moderate	temperate, lenient, medium	extreme, harsh
momentous	important, powerful, outstanding	unimportant, insignificant
monotonous	boring, tedious, dreary, humdrum	interesting
moral	ethical, virtuous, righteous	immoral, unethical
morbid	appalling, awful, ghastly	pleasant

morose
 mourn
 mysterious
 naughty
 neat
 negligent
 nervous
 neutral
 nice
 nonchalant
 normal
 numerous
 obey
 oblivious
 obnoxious
 observe
 obsolete
 obstinate
 odd
 offend
 ominous
 opaque
 open
 opponent
 optimistic
 optional
 ordinary
 outrageous
 outstanding
 painstaking
 passive
 past
 patience
 peculiar
 perfect
 permanent
 perpetual
 persuade
 plausible
 plentiful
 pliable
 polite
 poor
 portion
 possible
 precarious
 precious
 prejudiced
 premature
 premeditated
 preserve
 pretty
 prevalent
 prevent
 probable
 proficient
 profit

gloomy, sullen, moody, glum
 grieve, lament, bemoan
 elusive, occult, secret
 bad, disobedient, wrong
 clean, orderly, tidy
 careless, derelict, inattentive
 ruffled, flustered, perturbed
 impartial, unprejudiced, unbiased
 pleasing, desirable, fine
 indifferent, lackadaisical, blasé
 ordinary, typical, usual
 several, abundant, considerable
 mind, heed, comply
 unconscious, preoccupied, dazed
 offensive, abominable, repulsive
 examine, study, scrutinize
 extinct, dated, antiquated
 stubborn, bullheaded, adamant
 peculiar, weird, strange
 displease, affront, disgust
 threatening, menacing
 obscure, murky, unclear
 begin, unfold, originate
 enemy, rival, foe
 hopeful, confident, assured
 voluntary, elective, choice
 usual, average, unremarkable
 preposterous, shocking, barbaric
 extraordinary, distinguished, remarkable
 meticulous, precise, fastidious
 compliant, submissive, yielding
 former, previous, preceding
 tolerance, perseverance, composure
 weird, bizarre, distinct
 flawless, accurate, excellent
 enduring, lasting, durable
 eternal, endless, incessant
 convince, influence, cajole, coax
 believable, reasonable, logical
 ample, enough, abundant
 supple, flexible, compliant
 gracious, refined, courteous
 destitute, needy, impoverished
 part, segment, piece
 conceivable, feasible, plausible
 dangerous, uncertain, shaky
 cherished, valuable, prized
 biased, opinionated, influenced
 early, hasty, incomplete
 planned, intended, calculated
 uphold, guard, save
 lovely, beautiful, attractive
 customary, widespread
 thwart, prohibit, hinder
 likely, apt, liable
 skilled, adept, competent
 gain, earnings, benefit

cheerful, optimistic
 rejoice
 obvious, known
 good, appropriate
 sloppy, disorderly
 conscientious, careful
 composed, calm
 prejudiced, partial, biased
 unpleasant, naughty
 concerned, apprehensive
 abnormal, unusual
 few, scanty
 disobey, resist
 mindful, aware
 pleasant, pleasing
 ignore, disregard
 stylish, vogue, current
 maneuverable, flexible
 usual, ordinary
 please, delight
 promising, auspicious, propitious
 transparent, clear
 close hindered, deceptive
 ally, friend
 pessimistic, dejected, depressed
 required, necessary, mandatory
 unusual, remarkable, different
 warranted, acceptable, clean
 insignificant, inconsequential
 careless, negligent
 forceful, caring, concerned
 future, to come
 impatience, agitation, arousal
 normal, conventional, common
 imperfect, faulty, flawed
 temporary, changing, ephemeral
 short-lived, fleeting
 dissuade, deter, discourage
 unbelievable
 scarce, insufficient
 rigid, closed-minded
 rude, discourteous
 rich, wealthy
 whole, total
 impossible, unachievable
 sure, safe
 cheap, worthless
 impartial generous, receptive
 late, delayed, overdue
 spontaneous, accidental
 destroy, neglect
 homely, unattractive
 uncommon, unusual
 permit, allow
 improbable, doubtful
 inefficient, inept
 loss, resource, disadvantage

prohibit
 prominent
 prompt
 prosperous
 proud
 push
 qualified
 question
 quiet
 quit
 racket
 radiant
 raise
 ratify
 rational
 rave
 razor
 recreation
 reduce
 refute
 regular
 regulate
 relentless
 relevant
 reliable
 reluctant
 remote
 repulsive
 reputable
 resist
 retaliate
 reveal
 ridiculous
 risky
 rowdy
 rude
 sad
 same
 savage
 save
 scarce
 scrawny
 scrupulous
 seize
 separate
 serene
 serious
 shrewd
 shy
 sick
 slim
 sluggish
 small
 smooth
 sociable
 sorrow
 special

forbid, bar, restrict
 distinguished, eminent, remarkable
 punctual, timely, efficient
 thriving, successful, flourishing
 arrogant, elated, cocky
 shove, propel, advance
 competent, suited, capable
 interrogate, inquire, ask
 silent, hushed, tranquil
 cease, stop, withdraw
 noise, commotion, disturbance
 luminous, shining, lustrous
 hoist, elevate, boost
 approve, confirm, endorse
 logical, level-headed, sensible
 devastate, ruin, damage
 destroy, demolish, bulldoze
 amusement, pleasure, pastime
 lessen, decrease, diminish
 contradict, dispute, counter
 routine, customary, steady
 control, oversee, handle
 persistent, merciless, unyielding
 pertinent, suitable, apropos
 trustworthy, steadfast, stable
 unwilling, hesitant, averse
 secluded, isolated, distant
 hideous, offensive, gruesome
 honorable, upstanding, honest
 oppose, withstand, defy
 avenge, revenge, reciprocate
 show, disclose, divulge
 nonsensical, foolish, preposterous
 hazardous, perilous, chancy
 boisterous, rambunctious, disorderly
 impolite, discourteous, abusive
 unhappy, dejected, gloomy
 identical, alike, equivalent
 uncivilized, barbarous, brutal
 preserve, conserve, keep
 scanty, rare, sparse
 skinny, gaunt, spindly
 meticulous, ethical, fastidious
 apprehend, grab, snatch
 divide, segregate, partition
 peaceful, tranquil, calm
 grave, solemn, pensive
 clever, cunning, crafty
 bashful, timid, apprehensive
 ill, ailing, unwell
 slender, thin, svelte
 listless, lethargic, inactive
 little, insignificant, trivial
 slick, glossy, level
 friendly, cordial, gregarious
 woe, anguish, grief
 exceptional, notable, particular

allow, permit
 unknown, not renowned
 late, slow, delayed
 unsuccessful, fruitless
 modest, ashamed, humble
 pull, discouragement, hesitation
 unfit, unsuited
 answer, concord, harmony
 noisy, rowdy
 continue, remain
 peace, quiet
 dim, not illuminated
 lower, deduction, withdrawal
 veto, refuse
 irrational, crazy
 restore, revitalize
 build, construct, create
 work, labor
 increase, enlarge, amplify
 agree, concur, aid
 irregular, abnormal
 decontrol, worsen, waver
 lenient, sympathetic
 irrelevant, insignificant
 undependable, unreliable
 willing, accommodating, bold
 close, accessible
 pleasing, alluring
 dishonest, untrustworthy
 comply, conform
 pardon, condone, forgive
 hide, conceal
 sensible, believable
 safe, sound
 well-mannered, genteel, calm
 polite, mannerly, decent
 happy, glad
 different, diverse
 civilized, gentle, tame
 spend, discard
 plentiful, abundant
 husky, chubby
 unethical, careless
 release, free
 unite, join
 disturbed, upset
 flighty, fickle
 unthinking, careless
 bold, aggressive, brave
 well, healthy, moral
 stout, stocky
 quick, speedy
 large, important
 rough, agitated, vertical
 unfriendly, aloof
 joy, ecstasy
 ordinary, usual

spontaneous
stable
stationary
stimulate
stop
strenuous
strict
strong
stupid
subsequent
successful
sufficient
superb
suppress
surplus
swift
synthetic
tail
tangible
taut
tender
terrible
thaw
thrifty
thrive
total

instinctive, automatic, natural
steady, unchanging, settled
fixed, immobile, firm
rouse, stir, motivate
quit, cease, terminate
vigorous, laborious, arduous
stringent, severe, stern
powerful, mighty, potent
unintelligent, dense, foolish
following, succeeding, latter
thriving, prosperous, triumphant
ample, enough, adequate
magnificent, exquisite, exemplary
restrain, inhibit, squelch
excess, additional, extra
fast, speedy, hasty
man-made, artificial, manufactured
high, lofty, altitudinous
concrete, definite, palpable
tense, tight, stiff
delicate, gentle, affectionate
dreadful, horrible, vile
melt, defrost, dissolve
economical, frugal, prudent
prosper, flourish, develop
whole, entire, complete

trivial
turbulent
turmoil
unbiased
upset
urgent
vacant
vague
valiant
vibrate
vicious
victory
virtuous
vulgar
wealth
weary
wholehearted
wild
win
wise
wonderful
worn
wrong
yield
zenith

insignificant, worthless, frivolous
tumultuous, blustering, violent
commotion, disturbance, fracas
impartial, unprejudiced, fair
perturb, ruffle, agitate
crucial, important, imperative
unoccupied, empty, deserted
unclear, obscure, indistinct
courageous, brave, heroic
shake, quiver, tremble
malicious, spiteful, ferocious
triumph, win, success
moral, righteous, angelic
offensive, uncouth, coarse
riches, prosperity, assets
tired, fatigued, lethargic
earnest, sincere, authentic
uncivilized, savage, reckless
triumph, succeed, prevail
knowing, scholarly, smart
marvelous, incredible, splendid
used, impaired, old
incorrect, untrue, mistaken
produce, bear, provide
peak, pinnacle, apex

planned, rehearsed
unsettled
movable, portable
stifle, suppress
start, begin
effortless, easy, facile
lenient, facile, tolerant
weak, intermittent, feeble
knowledgeable, smart
preceding, previous
failing, unsuccessful
lacking, insufficient
inferior, mediocre, average
foster, encourage
lack, deficit
slow, sluggish
natural, genuine, real
short, unimportant, sensible
vague, ambiguous, abstract
relaxed
harsh, rough
wonderful, superb
freeze, coagulate, solidify
wasteful, extravagant
fail, fade, shrivel
partial, conditional, specific,
indefinite, limited, restricted,
important, crucial, consequential
clam, peaceful
quiet, tranquility
prejudiced, partial
soothe, calm
unimportant, trivial
filled, occupied, stuffed
clear, definite
cowardly, fearful
firm, steady
kind, humane
defeat, subservience, weakness
sinful, wicked
refined, tasteful
poverty, scarcity
energetic, lively
insincere, disinterested
tame, calm
lose, defeat failure, forfeit
dull, uneducated
ordinary, blah
new, fresh
correct, right
keep, retain
bottom, base

SYNONYMS & ANTONYMS FROM PREVIOUS PAPERS

Synonyms

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. A dark horse: Un expected winner. | 45. And Barren | 90. Concord: Agreement |
| 2. A terrible sudden accident. Holocaust | 46. Arrogance: Haughtiness | 91. Conjecture: To Guess |
| 3. Abandon: Vacate | 47. Assent: Agreement | 92. Conscientious: Honorable |
| 4. Abase: Degrade | 48. Assiduous: Diligent | 93. Conspicuous: Clear |
| 5. Abdicate: Abandon | 49. Assimilate: Adapt | 94. Contraband: Illicit |
| 6. Abhorrence: Hatred | 50. Asylum: Refuge | 95. Cordial: Friendly |
| 7. Abhorrent: Detestable | 51. At sixes and seven: Bewildered | 96. Corpus: Body |
| 8. Abortive: Unsuccessful | 52. Audacious: Courageous | 97. Cortege: A Funeral Procession |
| 9. Abridge: Shorten | 53. Audacity: Courage | 98. Cowardice: Lack of bravery |
| 10. Abscond: Escape | 54. Banish: Exile | 99. Craving: Desire |
| 11. Abstruse: Concealed | 55. Barbic: Cruel | 100. Craze: Trend |
| 12. Absurd: Illogical | 56. Benediction: Blessing | 101. Credible: Surmountable |
| 13. Absurd: Ridiculous | 57. Benevolent: Generous | 102. Credulous: Over trusted |
| 14. Abundance: Large Quantity | 58. Benton: Good manners | 103. Cumbersome: Awkward |
| 15. Accumulate: Collect | 59. Beverage: Drinking | 104. Dainty: Delicate |
| 16. Acquit: Exonerate | 60. Bewilder: Confuse | 105. Defeat: Rout |
| 17. Acrimonious: Bitter | 61. Bizarre: Odd | 106. Defiant: Disobedient |
| 18. Acrimony: Bitterness | 62. Blasphemy: Irreverence | 107. Deficit: Short fall |
| 19. Acumen: Sharpness | 63. Bliss: Happy | 108. Degrade: Abase |
| 20. Adhere: Stick | 64. Brazen: Shameless | 109. Delible: A writing that can be effaced |
| 21. Adjacent: Contiguous | 65. Buoyant: Cheerful | 110. Delicacy: Fineness |
| 22. Adversity: Hardship | 66. Cacophony: Applause | 111. Demise: Death |
| 23. Adversity: Misfortune | 67. Calligraphy: Handwriting | 112. Denigrate: To Diminish |
| 24. Advice: Guidance | 68. Candid: Bluff | 113. Deplete: Consume |
| 25. Affable: Friendly | 69. Canny: Sharp | 114. Deplete: Exhaust |
| 26. Affinity: Liking | 70. Capricious: Unstable | 115. Desiccated: Dried |
| 27. Affluence: Wealth | 71. Caricature: Parody | 116. Despair: Misery |
| 28. Akin: Similar | 72. Carnivore: Meat eater | 117. Despicable: Hateful |
| 29. Ally: Partner | 73. Cataclysm: Catastrophe | 118. Deteriorate: Decline |
| 30. Alter: Change | 74. Cataclysm: Upheaval | 119. Deteriorate: Worse |
| 31. Alter: Modify | 75. Catastrophic: Tragic | 120. Detrimental: Harmful |
| 32. Amateur: Non-Professional | 76. Celebrity: Superstar | 121. Deviation: Inconsistency |
| 33. Ambiguous: Unclear | 77. Censure: Disapprove | 122. Devilish: Satanic |
| 34. Amiable: Friendly | 78. Chaos: Disorder | 123. Devoid: Lacking |
| 35. Amnesty: Pardon | 79. Cheeky: Impudent | 124. Dictate: Impose |
| 36. Anger: Cholera | 80. Chivalrous: Gallant | 125. Diffidence: Timidity |
| 37. Anguish: Agony | 81. Clear: Explicit | 126. Diligent: Hardworking |
| 38. Anomaly: Aberration | 82. Climb: Ascend | 127. Disparate: Different |
| 39. Anonymous: Nameless | 83. Coagulate: Solidify | 128. Disparity: Difference |
| 40. Antipathy: Enmity | 84. Cogent: Persuasive | 129. Ditto: Same |
| 41. Antithesis: Reverse | 85. Collision: Clash | 130. Docile: Pliable |
| 42. Anxious: Worried | 86. Collision: Connivance | 131. Dogmatic: Arbitrary |
| 43. Apathy: Unconcern | 87. Commence: Begin | 132. Dormant: Inactive |
| 44. Apparel: Clothes | 88. Commodious: Roomy | 133. Dormant: Inert |
| | 89. Conceited: Proud | |

- 134 Dubious: Doubtful
 135 Dwarf: Troll
 136 Ebb: Receding
 137 Ecstasy: Bliss
 138 Elation: Joy
 139 Elusive: Evasive
 140 Emancipate: Free from restrictions
 141 Embellish: Adorn
 142 Emblematic: Gorgeous
 143 Eminent: Famous
 144 Eminent: Famous
 145 Endemic: Prevalent
 146 Enervate: Weaken
 147 Engrossed: Absorbed
 148 Enigma: Puzzle
 149 Entice: Attract
 150 Envisage: Visualize
 151 Eschew: Avoid
 152 Euphuism: To avoid unpleasant word
 153 Exemplify: Illustrate
 154 Exonerate: Acquit
 155 Exorbitant: Extortionate
 156 Expedite: Hasten
 157 Explicate: Explain
 158 Exquisite: Extreme beauty
 159 Extempore: Impromptu
 160 Extrovert: Confident
 161 Exude: Ooze
 162 Eye wash: Mislead
 163 Fanatical: Obsessive
 164 Feasible: Practicable
 165 Feeble: Weak
 166 Feel Blue: Sad
 167 Felicity: Happiness
 168 Ferment: Stir Up
 169 Fiasco: Failure
 170 Fictitious: False
 171 Filthy: Dirty
 172 Fine: Clear
 173 Flamboyant: Ostentatious
 174 Flimsy: Fragile
 175 Fluid: Liquid
 176 Foible: Weakness
 177 Foil: Frustrate
 178 Frail: Weak
 179 Frightened: Afraid
 180 Frugal: Economical
 181 Fugitive: Escape
 182 Fulsome: Exuberant
 183 Fuss: Unnecessary Excitement
 184 Garb: Clothes
 185 Garrulous: Talkative
 186 Gorgeous: Magnificent
 187 Gradual: Sudden
 188 Gregarious: Social
 189 Grisly: Horrible
 190 Grottesque: Bizarre
 191 Hamper: Impede
 192 Hastened: Quicken
 193 Haughty: Disdainful
 194 Heat up: agitated
 195 Heterogeneous: Diverse
 196 Homogenous: Uniform
 197 Hoodwink: Delude
 198 Humiliate: Disgrace
 199 Humorous: Facetious
 200 Hypocrisy: Dishonesty
 201 Icon: Symbol
 202 Ignoble: Lowly
 203 Imbecile: Idiotic
 204 Immaculate: Flawless
 205 Immense: Vast
 206 Imminent: Upcoming
 207 Impeccable: Flawless
 208 Impede: Obstruct
 209 Impediment: Obstacle
 210 Imperious: Proud
 211 Implicate: Involve
 212 Impose: Enforce
 213 Impound: Hold
 214 Inane: Absurd
 215 Inane: Idiot
 216 Incendiary: Causing fire
 217 Incessant: Continuous
 218 Indite: Put into Writing
 219 Indolent: Lazy
 220 Industrious: Diligent
 221 Inexplicable: That which cannot be explained
 222 Infallible: Perfect
 223 Infinitesimal: Minuscule
 224 Infringe: Breach
 225 Infringe: Violate
 226 Inquisitive: Curious
 227 Ins and outs: All the details
 228 Insipid: Stupid
 229 Integrate: Unite
 230 Inveigh: Remonstrate
 231 Invincible: Indomitable
 232 Jeopardize: Put at Risk

- 233 Jocular: Funny
 234 Lackluster: Colorless
 235 Lassitude: Tiredness
 236 Latent: Inert
 237 Laudable: Commendable
 238 Lenient: Easy way
 239 Less than: Infra
 240 Limpid: Clear
 241 Luminous: Bright
 242 Lurid: Bright
 243 Lurid: Gory
 244 Luxuriant: Beautiful
 245 Magisterial: Authoritative
 246 Magniloquent: Bombastic
 247 Magnitude: Enormity
 248 Majestic: Regal
 249 Malady: Disease
 250 Malevolent: Unkind
 251 Malice: Hatred
 252 Malign: Harmful
 253 Manage: Administer
 254 Manifest: Obvious
 255 Manoeuvre: Exercise
 256 Marvelous: Astounding
 257 Melancholy: Sadness
 258 Memorable: Worth Remembering
 259 Mesh: To Combine
 260 Mettle: Cope well with difficulty
 261 Mettle: Valor
 262 Miscellaneous: Different
 263 Modicum: Small Quantity
 264 Naive: Simple
 265 Nascent: Emerging
 266 Nebulous: Not Clear
 267 Nebulous: Vague
 268 Nefarious: Evil
 269 Non-Challan: Dispassionate
 270 Nostalgic: Home Sick
 271 Notion: Belief
 272 Notion: Idea
 273 Nutrition's: Healthy
 274 Obliterate: Destroy
 275 Oblivion: Unconsciousness
 276 Obnoxious: Offensive
 277 Obnoxious: Unpleasant
 278 Obscure: Unclear
 279 Obsequious: Servile
 280 Obsession: Delusion
 281 Obsolete: No longer Produced

- 282 Odour: Smell
 283 Ominous: Threaten
 284 Onerous: Heavy
 285 Opportune: Appropriate
 286 Optimistic: Hopeful
 287 Outcast: Vagabond
 288 Pacify: Calm
 289 Palliate: Alleviate
 290 Parable: Allegory
 291 Pardon: Absolution
 292 Parity: Equivalence
 293 Partisan: Disciple
 294 Partisan: Supporter
 295 Paucity: Scarcity
 296 Per se: By itself
 297 Perish: Die
 298 Perpetual: Eternal
 299 Pertinent: Relevant
 300 Perverse: Awkward
 301 Placid: Calm
 302 Pledge: Promise
 303 Plethora: Excess
 304 Ponder: Think Over
 305 Pragmatic: Practical
 306 Prerogative: Privilege
 307 Preserve: Protect
 308 Presumptive: Haughty
 309 Prior: Previous
 310 Pristine: Pure
 311 Profane: Unholy
 312 Prohibit: Forbid
 313 Proliferate: Multiply
 314 Promptly: Acting Quickly
 315 Prophylactic: Prevent Disease
 316 Prosaic: Dull
 317 Proscribe: Prohibited
 318 Queer: Strange
 319 Queer: Unusual
 320 Radiant: Glittering

1. Abbreviate: Expand
2. Abhorrence: Love
3. Absurd: Rational
4. Accumulate: Disperse
5. Affable: Rude
6. Affluence: Dearth
7. Amateur: Professional
8. Amicable: Hostile
9. Anonymous: Signed

- 321 Radiant: Glowing
 322 Ragged: Teased
 323 Rancour: Resentment
 324 Rapid: Quick
 325 Realm: Empire
 326 Rebate: Discount
 327 Reckless: Rash
 328 Reconcile: Adjust
 329 Rectify: Correct
 330 Relinquish: Give Up
 331 Reluctant: Hesitant
 332 Renaissance: Revival
 333 Rescind: Cancel
 334 Rescind: Revoke
 335 Respite: Short Interval
 336 Restive: Edgy
 337 Ripple: Wobble
 338 Robust: Strong
 339 Rookie: A new Recruit
 340 Rudimentary: Developed
 341 Ruin: Disintegration
 342 Sacrosanct: Sacred
 343 Satire: Mockery
 344 Scanty: Meagre
 345 Sepulchral: Mourning
 346 Serene: Calm and Peaceful
 347 Servile: Humble
 348 Shove: Strong Push
 349 Sluggish: Slow
 350 Sluggish: Slow
 351 Sobriety: Seriousness
 352 Sonorous: Resonant
 353 Standing: Reputation
 354 Stimulus: Spur
 355 Strenuous: Tiring
 356 Sublime: Great Excellence
 357 Subsequent: Following
 358 Sumptuous: Magnificent
 359 Surmise: Guess
 360 Sycophant: One who flatters
 361 Tacit: Silent
 362 Tenacious: Holding Fast
 363 Tender: Kind
 364 Tentative: Experimental
 365 To disfigure: Deface
 366 To disfigure: Deface
 367 To drive Home: To Emphasize a Point
 368 To Hesitate: Demur
 369 To Introduce ideas: Instill
 370 To Pass by: Overlook
 371 To wipe out: Eradicate
 372 Touch Stone: Criterion
 373 Tranquil: Peaceful
 374 Transient: Fleeting
 375 Tress Pass: Intrude
 376 Turpitude: Repulsiveness
 377 Untenable: Tremulous
 378 Uprightness: Honesty
 379 Utopia: Imagined
 380 Valiant: Brave
 381 Venerate: Respect
 382 Viable: Reasonable
 383 Vibrant: Spirited
 384 Vigilant: Careful
 385 Vigorous: Energetic
 386 Vilify: Criticize
 387 Vilify: Disparage
 388 Virtue: Dignity
 389 Virtue: Goodness
 390 Virtue: Righteousness
 391 Vitality: Affluent
 392 Vulgar: Gross
 393 Waylay: Ambush
 394 Whip: Beat
 395 Wisdom: Sagacity
 396 Zealot: Fanatic
 397 Zest: enthusiasm
 398 Zest: Great enjoyment
 399 Zest: Pleasure

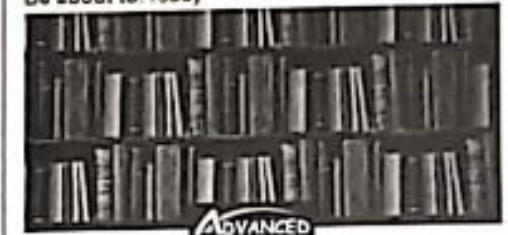
Antonyms

10. Antithesis: Similarity
11. Apathy: Care
12. Approachable: Inaccessible
13. Arrival: Departure
14. Assent: Disagree
15. Assert: Abandon
16. Benign: Malevolent
17. Bizarre: Normal
18. Blooming: Fading
19. Buoyant: Placid
20. Callous: Kind
21. Candid: Devious
22. Capricious: Steadfast
23. Capricious: Unchanging
24. Celibate: Married
25. Clarity: Confusion
26. Clear: Indistinct
27. Clear: Murky

28. Coincidence: Deliberate	76. Foremost: Last
29. Combat: Support	77. Frantic: Calm
30. Commence: End	78. Frugal: Lavish
31. Commodious: Limited	79. Frugal: Spendthrift
32. Concord: Variance	80. Fugitive: Captive
33. Confess: Deny	81. Gloomy: Lively
34. Conscientious: Carefree	82. Gregarious: Reserved
35. Consensus: Disagreement	83. Guilty: Innocent
36. Conspicuous: Obscure	84. Glibly: Astute
37. Continuous: Capture	85. Haughty: Humble
38. Contract: Expand	86. Haughty: Modest
39. Covert: Overt	87. Hostile: Friendly
40. Cowardice: Valor	88. Hypocrisy: Uprightness
41. Credulous: Suspicious	89. Impede: Facilitate
42. Cryptic: Candid	90. Impound: Release
43. Dearth: Abundance	91. Impromptu: Prepared
44. Delicacy: Carelessness	92. Incline: Refuse
45. Denounce: Defend	93. Incline: Unlike
46. Deplete: Replenish	94. Incongruous: Harmonious
47. Despair: Hope	95. Indolent: Energetic
48. Despicable: Incapable	96. Inert: Active
49. Deteriorate: Improve	97. Infallible: Imperfect
50. Determinism: Free will	98. Intentional: Accidental
51. Deviation: Conformity	99. Invincible: Vulnerable
52. Dormant: Active	100. Jocular: Solemn
53. Dwarf: Giant	101. Kith: Strange
54. Economize: Waste	102. Latent: Obvious
55. Economy: Extravagance	103. Lurid: Dull
56. Ecstasy: Agony	104. Magniloquent: Terse
57. Enigma: Mystery	105. Magnitude: Smallness
58. Enormous: Tiny	106. Malevolent: Benevolent
59. Entice: Repel	107. Malign: Eulogize
60. Ephemeral: Permanent	108. Manifest: Obscure
61. Euphonious: Cacophonous	109. Marvelous: Awful
62. Euphonious: Lethargic	110. Meandering: Straight
63. Euphonious: Strident	111. Melancholy: Cheerfulness
64. Exactness: Imprecision	112. Mettle: Cowardly
65. Exodus: Home coming	113. Micro: Macro
66. Exonerate: Accuse	114. Miscellaneous: Similar
67. Exonerate: Charge	115. Modicum: Great Amount
68. Extrovert: Introvert	116. Non-Religious: Religious
69. Factual: Fictitious	117. Nutritious: Unwholesome
70. Felicity: Sadness	118. Oblivion: Awareness
71. Fiasco: Success	119. Obnoxious: Pleasant
72. Filthy: Clean	120. Obscure: Explicit
73. Fine: Coarse	121. Obsolete: Contemporary
74. Flamboyant: Old Fashioned	122. Ominous: Promising
75. Fluid: Frozen	123. Onerous: Light

124. Overt: Covert
125. Pacific: Aggressive
126. Pacify: Incite
127. Pardon: Punish
128. Paucity: Abundance
129. Paucity: Surplus
130. Penish: Survive
131. Pertinent: Irrelevant
132. Posthumous: After death
133. Pristine: Impure
134. Profane: Pious
135. Prophylactic: Causing disease
136. Prosperity: Adversity
137. Prosperous: Impecunious
138. Reckless: Cautious
139. Relinquish: Assume
140. Remarkable: Inconsequential
141. Restive: Placid
142. Robust: Frail
143. Ruthless: Compassionate
144. Sacrosanct: Profane
145. Scant: Slender
146. Selfish: Altruistic
147. Servile: Haughty
148. Spendthrift: Miser
149. Static: Mobile
150. Stimulus: Deterrent
151. Stringent: Lenient
152. Sublime: Low
153. Subsequent: Prior
154. Sumptuous: Restrained
155. Tranquil: Noisy
156. Tranquil: Turbulent
157. Transmit: Withheld
158. Transparent: Opaque
159. Undermine: Uneath
160. Untenable: Defensible
161. Utopia: Reality
162. Validate: Disprove
163. Valor: Cowardice
164. Viable: Unworkable
165. Vilify: Commend
166. Vilify: Praise
167. Virtue: Vice

COMMON IDIOMS

A baker's dozen: thirteen**A fair weather friend:** a false friend.**A far cry from something:** not nearly as good**A penny for your thoughts:** A way of asking what someone is thinking**A stone's throw:** very near**Above board:** honest, open**Actions speak louder than words:** People's intentions can be judged better by what they do than what they say.**Ad lib:** improvise, interpolate**Add insult to injury:** To further a loss with mockery or indignity; to worsen an unfavorable situation.**After all:** in spite of the situation; nevertheless**Against the grain:** contrary to someone's feelings, principles**All along:** all the time**All ears:** eager to listen**All of a sudden:** no difference**All thumbs:** clumsy**An above board:** Trustworthy.**Apple of discord:** subject of envy or quarrel**Apple of one's eye:** very dear, precious**As a rule:** generally, usually**As far as I am concerned:** in my opinion**As far as I know:** if I have correct information**As for me/ as to me:** in my opinion**As well:** also, too**At first sight:** from the first glance; at once; at first glance**At odds with:** in disagreement with**At random:** at this time**At the drop of a hat:** Meaning: without any hesitation; instantly.**Back to the drawing board:** When an attempt fails and it's time to start all over.**Backseat driver:** a passenger who tells you how to drive**Ball is in your court:** It is up to you to make the next decision or step**Ballpark figure:** approximate estimate (in figures)**Bark at the moon:** do a useless thing; waste time**Bark up the wrong tree:** accuse or pursue the wrong person; misdirect one's efforts**Barking up the wrong tree:** Looking in the wrong place. Accusing the wrong person**Be a catch:** be someone worth marrying/having**Be about to:** ready

IDIOMS

Idiomatic Phrases & Phrasal Verbs

New Edition with New Entries

M. Imtiaz Shahid

Be all in: be extremely tired**Be back on one's feet:** healthy again or better financially**Be behind the times:** be old-fashioned, outdated**Be beside oneself:** be very upset, nervous, worried**Be better off:** be in a better situation (financially)**Be broke:** have no money at all; be penniless, bankrupt**Be chuffed to bits:** to be pleased and happy**Be glad to see the back of:** Be happy when a person leaves.**Be hard on something or someone:** treat roughly

Be high on one's list: be one of the most important things
Be in bad shape: be in bad state; in bad condition
Be in bad charge of something: be responsible for
Be in good health: be healthy
Be in good shape: be physically fit; in good condition
Be in poor health: be not healthy
Be in the red: be in debt
Be on/at the point of something: be on the verge of something; be close to doing something
Be out of date: be outdated
Be out of sorts: be in bad temper
Be pressed for time, for money: not to have enough time, money
Be tickled pink: to be excited and happy
Be to blame: be responsible for a mistake, for something wrong
Be touch and go: risky, dangerous; uncertain of the result
Be up and around / about: able to be out of bed after an illness
Be up to one's ears in work: be very busy
Beat about the bush: to avoid the main topic.
Beat around the bush: avoid giving a clear/definite answer
Beat around the bush: Avoiding the main topic. Not speaking directly about the issue.
Beat around/about the bush: avoid giving a clear or definite answer
Beat one's brains out: make great efforts, often unsuccessfully
Before long: soon
Best of both worlds: Meaning: All the advantages.
Best thing since sliced bread: A good invention or innovation. A good idea or plan.
Big shot: important person
Bite off more than one can chew: try to do more than one can
Bite off more than you can chew: To take on a task that is way to big.
Bite off more than you can chew: to take on something that is too much for you to handle
Bite the bullet: accept painful but necessary action
Bite the dust: be killed; die; suffer defeat
Bite the hand that feeds one: repay kindness with evil
Black sheep: a good-for-nothing member of the family

Blessing in disguise: Something good that isn't recognized at first.
Blew me away: when something blows you away, you're extremely impressed by it
Blind date: a meeting between a man and a woman (who have never met before) arranged by their friends
Blow it: lose the chance
Blow smoke: to exaggerate or say things that aren't true to make you seem better/ more knowledgeable than in reality
Bottom line: main result; main factor
Break someone's heart: hurt deeply
Break the ice: overcome awkwardness or shyness
Break the news (to someone): tell important news
Bring home the bacon: earn the living for the family
Burn the midnight oil: To work late into the night, alluding to the time before electric lighting.
By all means: definitely, certainly
By heart: by memorizing
By hook or by crook: by any possible means
By oneself (by myself, by himself, etc.): alone; on one's own
By the skin of your teeth: when you do something by the skin of your teeth, you only just succeed/ nearly fail
By the way: incidentally
Call a halt to something: terminate, stop something
Call a spade a spade: use plain, direct words
Call it a day: consider work finished for the day
Call the shots: give orders; be in control of something
Call the tune: give orders; be the most important person in some situation
Can't judge a book by its cover: Cannot judge something primarily on appearance.
Carry weight: be important
Castles in the air: daydreaming about success
Catch one's breath: stop and rest
Catch someone off guard: catch someone unprepared
Catch someone red-handed: find someone in the act of doing wrong
Catch someone's eye: attract attention
Caught between two stools: When someone finds it difficult to choose between two alternatives
Close call: a narrow escape; a bad thing that almost happened

Cock and bull story: an unbelievable tale
Come out swinging: to be confrontational and strongly defend yourself at the beginning of a debate
Come to one's senses: act normally and reasonably again
Come true: become reality
Comfort food: food that makes you feel better, because it reminds you of your childhood
Costs an arm and a leg: This idiom is used when something is very expensive.
Costs an arm and a leg: when something is very expensive
Couldn't care less: used to express total lack of interest in something
Cross one's mind: occur to someone
Cross that bridge when you come to it: Deal with a problem if and when it becomes necessary, not before.
Crunch time: the period of time just before a project has to be completed and everyone has to work hard
Cry over spilt milk: When you complain about a loss from the past.
Cry wolf: to call for help when you don't need it
Curiosity killed the cat: Being inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation.
Cut corners: When something is done badly to save money.
Cut somebody some slack: to give somebody a break/ not to judge somebody severely
Cut the mustard (possibly derived from "cut the muster")
Devil's Advocate: To present a counter argument
Diamond cuts Diamond: Retaliation.
Dig in your heels / stick to your guns: to refuse to compromise or change your mind
Do one's best: try very hard
Do one's bit: do what's needed
Do someone good: be good for someone
Do something behind someone's back: do (harmful) things secretly
Don't judge a book by its cover: this means don't make a decision based on a brief impression or outward appearance
Don't count your chickens before the eggs have hatched: This idiom is used to express "Don't make plans for something that might not happen".
Don't give up the day job: You are not very good at something. You could definitely not do it professionally.

Don't put all your eggs in one basket: Do not put all your resources in one possibility
Down to earth: practical
Drastic times call for drastic measures: When you are extremely desperate you need to take drastic actions
Draw the line: set a limit, impose a restriction
Duty calls: must fulfil obligations
Eat one's words: take back one's words
Elvis has left the building: The show has come to an end. It's all over
Every cloud has a silver lining: Be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days.
Every now and then: occasionally
Every other: every second one
Fair-weather friends: persons who ceased to be friends when one is in trouble.
Fall in love (with): begin to love
Fall out of love: stop loving
False alarm: untrue signal, untrue rumor
Far cry from: Very different from.
Feel a bit under the weather: Meaning: Feeling slightly ill.
Feel it in one's bones: expect something bad to happen
Feel like doing something: want to do, be inclined to do something
Feeling under the weather: to be ill or unable to do regular activities
Fender Bender: a small car accident.
Few and far between: rare, scarce
Find fault with someone or something: criticize, complain about
First things first: important things come before others
Fly off the handle: get angry
Follow in someone's footsteps: do the same thing
Foot the bill: pay the bill
For good: forever
For the time being: for now; at this time
Frame of mind: mental state
Freak out: to become very angry, scared or excited
From now on: now and in the future
From the word go: from the very beginning
Get a grip on oneself: take control of one's feelings
Get carried away: get too excited and enthusiastic about something
Get cold feet: be afraid to do something
Get even with someone: have one's revenge

Get in touch with someone: contact someone
Get it out of your system: to do something you've wanted to do for a long time and don't want to postpone any longer
Get out of hand: when you lose control of things, they get out of hand
Get to the bottom of something: know deeply
Get to the point: speak directly about the subject; come to the point
Get your head around it: to understand something
Give me a break! Stop it! Enough!
Give someone a hand: help someone
Give the benefit of the doubt: Believe someone's statement, without proof.
Go back on one's word: break a promise
Go down in flames: to end or fail suddenly and spectacularly
Go from bad to worse: become much worse
Go the extra mile: to make a special effort/try very hard to achieve your goal
Go to pieces: get very upset; fall apart
Go with the flow: lead a quiet life
Hang in there: wait and be patient
Have a ball: have a good time
Have a bone to pick with someone: complain or discuss something unpleasant
Have a sweet tooth: love eating sweet things.
Have a word with someone: talk to someone
Have an axe to grind: Selfish motive.
Have no business doing something: have no right to do something
Have one's hands full: be very busy
Hear it on the grapevine: This idiom means 'to hear rumors' about something or someone.
Hear on the grapevine: to hear a rumour or unconfirmed story
His bark is worse than his bite: he sounds dangerous but it is not.
Hit the books: to study very hard
Hit the nail on the head: Do or say something exactly right
Hit the nail on the head: say exactly the right thing
Hit the nail on the head: used if something someone says, is precisely correct
Hit the sack / sheets / hay: To go to bed.
Hobson Choice: giving no choice at all.
Hold one's tongue: keep silent; refrain from speaking
Ill at ease: uncomfortable
In a Jiffy: without any delay.

In advance: well before
In cold blood: mercilessly
In fact: actually; in reality
In hot water: in trouble; in a difficult situation
In someone's shoes: in another person's position
In the clear: free from blame
In the heat of the moment: Overwhelmed by what is happening in the moment.
In the long run: in the end
In the same boat: in the same situation
It goes without saying: should be clear without words
It is high time to do something means: Appropriate time.
It takes two to tango: Actions or communications need more than one person
Jobbery: Conduct of public business for private gain.
Jump at the opportunity: accept the opportunity eagerly
Jump on the bandwagon: Join a popular trend or activity.
Just as soon: prefer; would rather
Just in case: to be on the safe side
Keep a straight face: try not to laugh
Keep company: accompany
Keep in mind: bear in mind; consider; remember
Keep one's fingers crossed: hope that nothing will go wrong
Keep one's own counsel: to preserve a discreet silence.
Keep one's word: fulfill a promise
Keep someone posted: inform someone
Keep something at bay: Keep something away.
Keep tabs on: to keep under observation.
Kill time: fill time; spend empty time
Kill two birds with one stone: This idiom means, to accomplish two different things at the same time.
Know the ropes: be very familiar with some business
Last straw: The final problem in a series of problems.
Lay one's cards on the table: be frank and open
Lay one's life on the line: put oneself in a dangerous situation
Lead a dog's life: live in misery
Leading questions: questions suggesting an answer.
Leave no stone unturned: to do everything you can to achieve your goal
Leave word: leave a message

Let go of something: release the hold
Let one's hair down: be relaxed and informal with other people
Let sleeping dogs lie: Meaning - do not disturb a situation as it is - since it would result in trouble or complications.
Let someone know: inform someone
Let the cat out of the bag: To share information that was previously concealed
Let the chips fall where they may: to let something happen, no matter what happens next
Let your freak flag fly: to let others see your uniqueness
Like father, like son: be like one's parent in something
Little by little: step by step; bit by bit; gradually
Lose one's temper: become angry
Lose one's way: get lost
Lose track of someone: not to know where someone is
Lucky break: a lucky chance
Make a living: earn money to provide for life
Make a long story short: Come to the point - leave out details
Make a point of: be sure to do something intentionally
Make allowance(s) for something: take into consideration when judging
Make friends: become friends
Make fun of someone or something: laugh at; joke about
Make room for someone: allow space for someone
Make up one's mind: decide
Make yourself at home: be comfortable; feel at home
Mean well: have good intentions
Method to my madness: An assertion that, despite one's approach seeming random, there actually is structure to it.
Might as well: maybe it's a good idea
Miss the boat: This idiom is used to say that someone missed his or her chance/ when someone has missed their opportunity to do something
Never mind: don't worry about it
No-brainer: an easy decision
Not a spark of decency: Meaning: No manners
Not playing with a full deck: Someone who lacks intelligence.
Now and again: occasionally, now and then

Off one's rocker: Crazy, demented, out of one's mind, in a confused or befuddled state of mind, senile
Off the cuff: without preparation
Off the point: beside the point
Off the record: not for the public; unofficially
On credit: not having to pay cash right away
On edge: nervous, irritable
On guard: on the alert
On hand: available
On one hand/on the one hand: considering one side of the question
On one's toes: alert, attentive, prepared for difficulties
On purpose: intentionally
On second thought: after thinking again
On the alert: on guard
On the ball: When someone understands the situation well
On the carpet: called in by the boss for criticism
On the fence: Undecided
On the go: on the move, busy, active
On the other hand: considering the other side of the question
On the spot: right there
On the spur of the moment: without previous thought or plan
On the tip of one's tongue: on the verge of saying but unable to remember
Once and for all: decidedly
Once in a blue moon: Meaning: Happens very rarely.
Once in a Blue moon: rarely.
Out of one's mind: crazy
Out of one's way: away from one's usual route
Out of the Box: you have to use creativity to think differently.
Out of the question: not to be considered, impossible
Pack rat: a person who saves lots of unnecessary things
Pay attention: note something; be attentive to something
Pick a fight: start a quarrel
Picture paints a thousand words: A visual presentation is far more descriptive than words.
Piece of cake: A job, task or other activity that is easy or simple.
Piece of cake: when something is extremely easy to do
Plough one's hand to plough: to take a difficult task.

Pound the pavement: to walk the streets looking for a job
Pull a rabbit out of a hat: to do something unexpected that may have seemed impossible
Pull yourself together: to calm down and behave normally
Put one's foot down: object strongly
Put wool over other people's eyes: This means to deceive someone into thinking well of them.
Putting the cart before the horse: to do something contrary to conventional order.
Right away: immediately
Ring a bell: remind someone of something familiar but half-forgotten
Rule of thumb: a rough estimate.
Running on fumes: to continue to stay awake when feeling exhausted
See eye to eye: This idiom is used to say that two (or more people) agree on something.
See red: become very angry
Shape up or ship out: either start performing better or leave
Shoot from the hip: to speak directly
Sit on the fence: This is used when someone does not want to choose or make a decision/ to stay neutral and not take sides
Skeleton crew: the minimum number of people needed to keep a service/office operating
Sold me out: to snitch on someone, or let their secret out
Speak of the devil: This expression is used when the person you have just been talking about arrives.
Steal someone's thunder: To take the credit for something someone else did.
Step up your game: to start performing better
Take a break: stop for rest
Take it easy: relax; be calm
Take something for granted: accept as given
Take steps: take action; take measures
Take time: take a long time
Take what someone says with a pinch of salt: regard something as exaggerated, or only believe a part of something
Take with a grain of salt: This means not to take what someone says too seriously.
Tar someone with the same brush: to believe that someone has the same bad qualities as others in a group

Taste of your own medicine: Means that something happens to you, or is done to you, that you have done to someone else
There is no smoke without fire: there is some truth in a rumor.
To be above board: to be honest in any business.
To Clip the wings: to limit on
To cool one's heels: to be kept waiting.
To end in Smoke: to come to nothing.
To fight tooth and nail: to oppose resolutely.
To gather orange blossoms: to get a bride.
To give one the sack: to dismiss a person.
To hear something straight from the horse's mouth: To hear something from the authoritative source.
To hit below the belt: means to fight unfairly.
To lionize a person: to treat a person as a celebrity.
To lose face: to be humiliated.
To Plough the sand: to work in Vain.
To pull strings: to tease someone.
To run amuck: to run about in frenzy.
To Spill the beans: to reveal a secret.
To take with a pinch of salt: to take with some reservation.
Toe keeps himself to himself: prefers to talk to no body.
Twist someone's arm: force someone to agree
Under the weather: feeling a little ill, a little unwell
Up in the air: undecided, unsettled
Up to date: modern, latest, current
Up-and-coming: showing promise of future success
Walk on air: be very happy
Waste one's breath: speak uselessly, to no purpose
Watch one's step: behave prudently; be careful
When pigs fly: this means that something will never happen
White lie: unimportant lie
Whole nine yards: Everything. All of it.
Word for word: in the same words
Wouldn't be caught dead: Would never like to do something
You rock: you are great
You sold me (on something): you convinced me of something, because you were persuasive
Your guess is as good as mine: To have no idea, do not know the answer to a question

FOREIGN PHRASES

<i>a priori</i>	deducing from general to specific	<i>ex officio:</i>	by virtue of the office held
<i>ad hoc</i>	for this occasion only	<i>fait accompli:</i>	something already done (opposition is useless)
<i>ad infinitum (ad inf)</i>	endlessly, without limit	<i>ff:</i>	and the following pages
<i>ad nauseum</i>	the point of disgust	<i>habeas corpus:</i>	a writ ordering a person to be brought to court
<i>ad valorem (ad val)</i>	in proportion to the value	<i>ibid; ibid. (Ibidem)</i>	in the same place, in the same book
<i>Albeit</i>	although, even though	<i>ie; i.e. (id est)</i>	that is
<i>Al fresco</i>	outdoors, in the open air	<i>absentia</i>	although not present
<i>bona fide</i>	authentic; in good faith	<i>Magnum opus</i>	as a whole
<i>Carte Blanche</i>	wheel in the motion	<i>Inter alia</i>	among other things
<i>cause celebre</i>	a controversy, a famous law case	<i>Joi de vivre</i>	Joy of living, Zest for life
<i>caveat emptor</i>	let the buyer beware	<i>Laissez-faire</i>	a policy of non-interference
<i>Ceteris Peribus</i>	other things being equal	<i>loc. Cit. (loco citato)</i>	in the place cited
<i>cf; cf. (confer)</i>	compare	<i>magnum opus</i>	a great work or undertaking
<i>circa 'ca'.</i>	around a given date, approximately	<i>modus operandi; M.O</i>	for the way in which something is done
<i>cul-de-sac</i>	a passage with only one outlet	<i>modus vivendi</i>	compromise, manner of getting along
<i>Curriculum Vitae (C.V.)</i>	course of one's life a resume'	<i>mutatis mutandis</i>	with necessary changes
<i>De facto</i>	existing, but not brought into being by law	<i>N.B (nota bene)</i>	note well, take notice
<i>de jure</i>	existing by legal establishment	<i>Non-sequitur (non-sequ)</i>	it does not follow; unrelated remark
<i>double-entendre</i>	a term with two meanings	<i>oo cit (opere citato)</i>	in the work cited
<i>e.g; (exempli gratia)</i>	for example	<i>Per se</i>	essentially, by itself, as such
<i>en bloc</i>	as a whole; together	<i>Prima facie</i>	at first appearance; at first view; before investigation; self-evident; obvious
<i>en masse</i>	in a group	<i>Pro forma</i>	done according to form
<i>en route:</i>	on the way; along the way	<i>Pro rata</i>	in proportion
<i>esprit de corps:</i>	sense of pride shared by those in a group	<i>Pro tem; (Pro tempore)</i>	for the time being
<i>in virtue:</i>	due to something; because of something; by reason of something.	<i>Proximo (Prox)</i>	in the next month
<i>etc; etc. (et cetera):</i>	and other things; and so on	<i>Q.E.O (quod erat demonstratum)</i>	which was to be proved

Qua	in the capacity of, in the function of
Quid pro quo	one thing in return for another, substitute
Qv or q.v. (quod vide)	which see
R.S.V.P. (repondez s'il vous plait)	please reply
Raison d'être	reason for being, justification for existence
Savoir-faire	tact, good at knowing what to say
Seriatim	one at a time, given in order
Sic	thus, that's the way it was written (to show an error)
Sine die	indefinitely
Ab extra	from outside
Ab inito	from the beginning
Ad infinitum	for ever, without limit
Alibi	At another place
Aliundi	from elsewhere
Consensus	by general context, unanimously

consensus ad idem	agreement as to the same things
Corpus delicti	body the body of the offence
Custos morum	a guardian of morals
Ei incumbit Probatio qui	the onus of proving a fact rests upon the man
Pro tanto	so far
In futuro	in the future
In limine	at the outset
In Pleno	in full
Volens	willing
Talis qualis	such as it is
Publici Juris	of public right
Sub Judice	a court case that is under consideration
Defacto	actual, as a fact
Corrigendum	things to be corrected
Faux pas	false and incorrect step
Amicus Curiae	a person invited to advise a lower court on a matter of law in a case (jurist)

USE OF PREPOSITION

Prepositions are relationship or directional words. They link the nouns, pronouns, verbs and phrases together in a sentence. Without prepositions, it would be impossible to understand communication. For example, would you understand a sentence that read: "I want go the mall get a dress prom." Perhaps you might be able to decipher it, but it certainly wouldn't be too fun. The missing words in that example are prepositions (to and for to be exact) and there are plenty more prepositions where that came.

Understanding Prepositions

There are several hundred prepositions in the English language, all of which are used to show the relationship between ideas. One good way to remember prepositions is to think about anywhere a mouse can run. A mouse can run up, over, down, under, to and from. Those are all prepositions. While this rule doesn't catch every preposition, it certainly can help you identify quite a few of them.

Prepositions: uses

We commonly use prepositions to show a relationship in space or time or a logical relationship between two or more people, places or things. Prepositions are most commonly followed by a noun phrase or pronoun (underlined).

The last time I saw him he was walking down the road.

I'll meet you in the cafe opposite the cinema.

It was difficult to sleep during the flight.

It was the worst storm since the 1980s.

Give that to me.

There are over 150 prepositions in English. The most common single-word prepositions are:

about	beside	near	to	above	between
of	towards	across	beyond	off	under
after	by	on	underneath	against	despite
onto	unlike	along	down	opposite	until
among	during	out	up	around	except
outside	upon	as	for	over	via
at	from	past	with	before	in
round	within	behind	inside	since	without
below	into	than	beneath	like	through

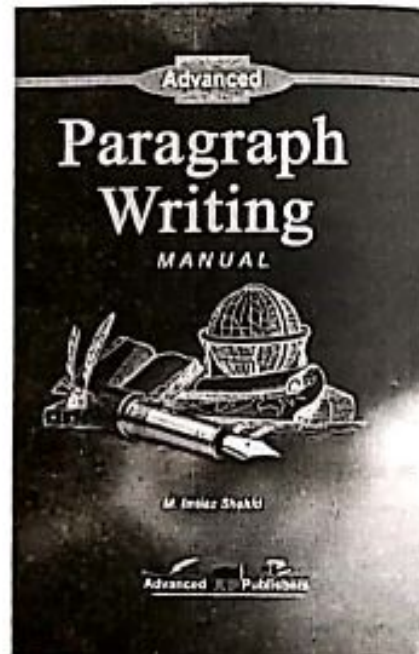
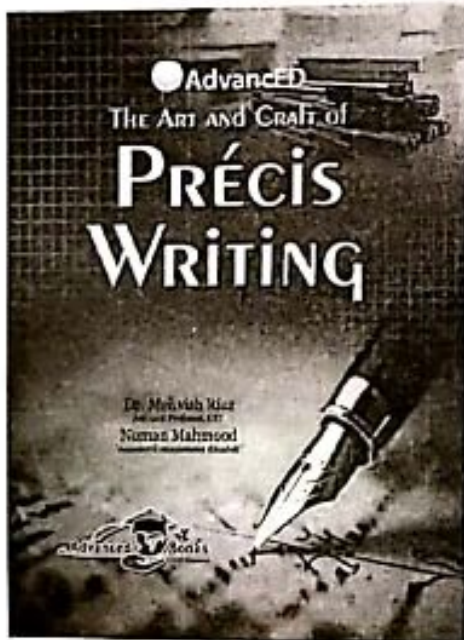
Although most prepositions are single words, some pairs and groups of words operate like single prepositions:

They were unable to attend because of the bad weather in Ireland.

Abdullah will be playing in the team in place of me.

In addition to getting a large fine, both brothers were put in prison for three months.

I always get nervous when I have to speak in front of an audience.



We estimate that there'll be up to 10,000 people at the concert.

The most common prepositions that consist of groups of words are:

ahead of	except for	instead of	owing to	apart from	in addition to
near to	such as	as for	in front of	on account of	thanks to
as well as	in place of	on top of/up to	because of	in spite of	out of
due to	inside of	outside of			

Prepositions or conjunctions?

Some words which are prepositions also function as conjunctions. When we use a preposition that is followed by a clause, it is functioning as a conjunction; when we use a preposition that is followed by a noun phrase, it stays as a preposition. Among the most common are after, as, before, since, until.

After I'd met him last night, I texted his sister at once. (conjunction)

After the meeting last night, I texted his sister at once. (preposition)

We'll just have to wait until they decide what to do. (conjunction)

Okay, we'll wait here until six o'clock. (preposition)

Prepositions or adverbs?

Several words which are prepositions also belong to the word class of adverbs. These include: about, across, around, before, beyond, in, inside, near, opposite, outside, past, round, through, under, up, within

There were lots of people waiting for a taxi outside the club. (preposition)

A: Where's your car?

B: She's outside. (adverb)

The gallery is opposite the Natural History Museum. (preposition)

A: Can you tell me where the bus station is?

B: It's over there, just opposite. (adverb)

Prepositions and abstract meanings

Common prepositions that show relationships of space often have abstract as well as concrete meanings

Compare

That map you need is behind the filing cabinet. (basic spatial sense or position)	Everyone is behind the government. (behind = gives support)
Beyond the hotel were beautiful mountains. (basic spatial sense or position)	Learning Chinese in a year was beyond them all. (beyond = too difficult for)

Some common prepositions such as at, in and on can have abstract meanings:

I think you will both need to discuss the problem **in** private.

All three singers were dressed **in** black.

You now have the **next** day at leisure and can do whatever you wish.

Our dog stays **on** guard all night, even when he's sleeping!

We commonly use prepositions after adjectives. Here are the most common adjective + preposition patterns.

adjectives	preposition	
aware, full	of	They weren't aware of the time.
different, separate	from	Is French very different from Spanish?
due, similar	to	This picture is similar to the one in our living room.
familiar, wrong	with	What's wrong with Isabelle?
good, surprised*	at	We were really surprised at the price of food in restaurants on our holiday.
interested	in	Lots of people are interested in Grand Prix racing but I'm not.
responsible, good	for	Exercise is good for everyone.
worried, excited	about	We're really excited about our trip to Argentina.

*We can also say surprised by

Prepositions and nouns

Many nouns have particular prepositions which normally follow them:

There's been a large **increase in** the price of petrol.

Does anyone know the **cause of** the fire?

Prepositions and verbs

Many verbs go together with prepositions to make prepositional verbs. These always have an object:

I just couldn't do **without** my phone.

Robert **accused** her **of** stealing his idea.

Phrasal-prepositional verbs contain a verb, an adverb particle and a preposition (underlined). We cannot separate the particle and the preposition:

The taxi is **due** any minute. Can you **listen out** for it?

I can't **put up** with this noise any longer.

Prepositions: position and stranding

Traditional grammatical rules say that we should not have a preposition at the end of a clause or sentence. However, we sometimes do separate a preposition from the words which follow it (its complement). This is called preposition stranding, and it is common in informal styles:

She was someone **to whom** he could talk. (formal)

She was someone **who** he could talk to. (informal)

Which room are they having breakfast in? (informal)

In which room are they having breakfast? (formal)

If we leave out words that are clear from the context (ellipsis), we can use *wh*-questions with a *wh*-word, stranded preposition:

A: The office is moving next year.

B: Really, where to?

A: I'm going to buy some flowers online.

B: Who for?

A: My mother.

Prepositions form a small but very important word class. We use prepositions very frequently used. In fact, the prepositions *to*, *of*, *in*, *for*, *on*, *with*, *at*, *by*, *from* are all in the top 25 words in English. If you can understand and correctly use prepositions, it will greatly improve your fluency. And remember, there are not very many prepositions. There are only 150 prepositions and we only use about 70 of these commonly. The following rules will help you understand and use prepositions correctly.

1. A preposition must have an object

All prepositions have objects. If a "preposition" does not have an object it is not a preposition—it's probably an adverb. A preposition always has an object. An adverb never has an object. Look at these example sentences:

- They are *in* the kitchen. (preposition *in* has object *the kitchen*)
- Please *come in*. (adverb *in* has no object; it qualifies *come*)
- There was a doorway *before* me. (preposition *before* has object *me*)
- I had never seen it *before*. (adverb *before* has no object; it qualifies *seen*)
- I will call *after* work. (preposition *after* has object *work*)
- He called soon *after*. (adverb *after* has no object; it qualifies *called*)

2. *pre*-position means *place before*

The name "preposition" indicates that a preposition (usually) comes before something (its object).

- I put it *in* the box.

But even when a preposition does not come before its object, it is still closely related to its object:

- Who did you talk to? / I talked *to* Jane.

3. A pronoun following a preposition should be in object form

The noun or pronoun that follows a preposition forms a 'prepositional object'. If it is a pronoun, it should therefore be in the objective form (*me*, *her*, *them*), not subjective form (*I*, *she*, *they*):

- This is *from* my wife and *me*.
- That's *between* him and *her*.
- Mary gave it *to* them.

4. Preposition forms

Prepositions have no particular form. The majority of prepositions are one-word prepositions, but some are two- or three-word phrases known as complex-prepositions:

- one-word prepositions (*before*, *into*, *on*)
- complex prepositions (*according to*, *but for*, *in spite of*, *on account of*)

5. *to* preposition and *to* infinitive are not the same

Do not confuse the infinitive particle "to" (*to sing*, *to live*) with the preposition "to" (*to London*, *to me*). **to as preposition**

- I look forward *to* lunch
- I look forward *to* seeing you
- Look-forward-to-see-you
- They are committed *to* the project.

- They are committed *to* keeping the price down
- They are committed *to* keep the price down.
- I am used *to* cars
- I am used *to* driving
- I am used *to* drive

to as infinitive particle

- They used *to* live in Moscow.
- They love *to* sing.

6. The golden preposition rule: A preposition is followed by a "noun". It is NEVER followed by a verb.

Prepositions with Examples Prepositions beginning with A

One-word prepositions

aboard

- We climbed aboard the boat.
- Is there a doctor aboard the plane?

about

- What do you think about Mary?
- Let's talk about something different.
- I've just read a book about President Putin.
- The lion was pacing about its cage.

above

- We are flying above the clouds.
- We live in the hills, 1,000 metres above sea-level.
- It's only two degrees above freezing point. [+2°C]
- Who came above you in the test results?

across

- We drove across the desert.
- The dog ran across the road.
- There is a bridge across the river.
- She lives in the house across the street. It's nearly opposite mine.

after (also conjunction)

- We had lunch [1pm] after the meeting [11am]
- Let's meet the day after tomorrow.

against

- Did you vote for or against the suggestion?
- He put his bicycle against the wall.

along

- We walked along the beach for two miles.
- There are trees along the road.
- The toilet is along the corridor.

alongside

- Their boat came alongside our boat.
- Team A worked alongside Team B during construction.

amid | amidst (poetic)

- I couldn't hear her amid the noise.
- We were lost amidst the trees.

among | **amongst** (mainly British English)

- Is there a doctor among us?
- There were secret police among the crowd.
- I was amongst strangers. I didn't know anyone.

anti

- He seems to be anti my idea.
- Some people are anti everything.

around

- We walked around the town for an hour.
- They all sat around the camp fire.
- There is a big fence around the house.
- He was born around 1570.
- Let's meet around 7pm.

as (also conjunction)

- He is working as a waiter.
- The risk is as nothing compared to the profit.
- Ram is as tall as Anthony.

astride

- She sat astride the horse.

at

- He is at school.
- We first met at a party.
- Let's start the meeting at 9 o'clock.
- He started work at 17 (years of age).
- We are aiming at sales of \$1,000,000.

atop (poetic)

- The church is situated atop a hill.

Complex prepositions

according to

- According to John, Mary was late. I believe John.

ahead of

- Anthony is ahead of Rachel in the race. He'll win.
- We have a long day ahead of us. Let's get going!

à la (from French)

- It's a TV show à la CNN. Same style, similar content.

along with

- Do you want some pork along with the chicken?

apart from

- Nobody objected apart from you, so we did it.

as for

- As for Matt, he will arrive later.

aside from

- I have another car aside from this one. Both are red.

as per

- We must work strictly as per the law.

as to

- As to your behaviour, I think you were wrong.

as well as

- You should telephone as well as write, just to be sure.

away from

- The cat ran away from the dog and escaped.

Prepositions beginning with B

One-word prepositions

bar

- Everyone came bar Angela.
- He is the best bar none.

barring

- Barring rain, we'll play tennis tomorrow.

before (also conjunction)

- We had lunch (1pm) before the meeting (3pm)
- We met the day before yesterday.
- She was before me in the queue.
- I would rather die before doing that.

behind

- There is a police car behind us. It's following us.
- We have a garden behind our house.
- The child was hiding behind the tree.
- I am behind your project. I will support it.
- Aneela finished behind Raheela in the race.
- She is behind the other children in her class.

below

- Much of Holland is below sea-level.
- There is a family in the flat below us.
- The temperature is 5 degrees below freezing point. [-5°C]
- I came below Rizwana in the test.
- You can buy it if it's below \$50.

beneath

- Our garage is beneath our house.
- The tunnel runs beneath the sea.
- Laurence is beneath the General Manager.
- It was beneath his dignity to do that.

beside

- The river runs beside our house.
- James was sitting beside Minam.

besides

- What shall we have besides coffee?

between

- Tara was sitting between Ram and Ali.
- Between you and me, I think she's crazy.
- I can meet you between 1pm and 2pm.

beyond

- Can you see someone in the distance, beyond that house?
- This is too difficult. It's beyond me.
- The meeting continued beyond midnight.

but (also conjunction)

- Everyone came but Andrea.

by

- We came by car.
- Fireworks were invented by the Chinese.
- He was shot by a professional killer.
- It happened by accident.
- He lost the race by five seconds.
- The room is 10 metres by 6 metres.
- We must finish by Tuesday.
- We were sitting by the window.
- By my calculation he must be 73.

Complex prepositions**because of**

- We can't play tennis because of the rain.

but for

- It's your fault! But for you, I'd have been on time.

by means of

- You open a door by means of its handle.

Prepositions beginning with C**One-word prepositions****circa**

- He died circa 1270.

concerning

- Your teacher talked to me concerning your homework.
- I have some questions concerning your decision.

considering

- Considering the poor quality, I think the price is too high.
- I think I must be going, considering the time.

counting

- There were four people, or five counting the baby.
- That makes \$70, not counting the tax.

cum

- I have a study-cum-bedroom.
- She is a kind of secretary-cum-receptionist.

Complex prepositions**close to**

- My car is close to your car. About two cars away.

contrary to

- Contrary to expectations, the euro fell in value.

Prepositions beginning with D**One-word prepositions****despite**

- We went swimming despite the cold water.
- He passed the test despite being ill.

down

- They ran down the hill.
- The post office is down the road.
- They have had many wars down the years.

during

- He fell asleep during the meeting.
- I want to go swimming during the weekend.
- I was bored during the whole film.

Complex prepositions**depending on**

- We'll play tennis tomorrow, depending on the rain.

due to

- The cancellation was due to the rain. There was no other reason.

Prepositions beginning with E**One-word prepositions****except**

- You can have any colour except blue. There is no more blue.
- They all came except Stephen. He didn't want to come.

excepting

- I can eat anything excepting pork. It makes me sick.
- Excepting Jo, everyone was present. No-one knew where Jo was.

excluding

- It costs \$70, excluding \$10 for delivery. (Total = \$80.)
- We open every day excluding Christmas Day. On Christmas Day we have a holiday.

Complex prepositions**except for**

- Everyone was present, except for Mary. She stayed at home.

Prepositions beginning with F**One-word prepositions****following**

- We had coffee following lunch.
- He couldn't work following his illness.

for (also conjunction)

- This is for you.

- Do you want to go for a walk?
- You use a corkscrew for opening bottles.
- Cigarettes are bad for you.
- I'm saving for a new car.
- Is this the road for Rome?
- They passed me over for John.
- Is this the train for Cambridge?
- I bought it for \$10.
- We worked for three hours.
- Keep walking for two kilometres.

from

- Where do you come from?
- This letter is from my wife.
- I bought this car from Henry.
- They prevented me from entering.
- My car is different from yours.
- We worked from Monday to Wednesday.
- Paper is made from wood.
- It can cost anything from \$5 to \$15.
- The police took my driving license from me.
- He died from overwork.

Complex prepositions**forward of**

- He was sitting forward of me in the plane. I could just see the back of his head.

further to

- Further to your letter, I have spoken to Mr Brown.

Prepositions beginning with G**One-word prepositions****given**

- He is in very good health, given his age. He's at least 95.
- Given the time, you ought to leave now.

gone (mainly British English)

- It's certainly gone 11 o'clock. It must be 11.30.
- He's gone 50. He must be nearly 60 years old.

Prepositions beginning with I**One-word prepositions****in**

- Monkeys live in the jungle.
- John is the man with his hand in his pocket.
- I live in an apartment.
- She lives in Bangkok.
- Tara was born in 1977.
- Trains were invented in the nineteenth century.
- I'll come back in two weeks.
- Let's meet in the morning.
- There are 60 seconds in a minute.

including

- The price is \$70 including \$10 for delivery. (Total = \$70)
- There were four of us, including the baby.

inside

- It was dark inside the tunnel.
- My modem is inside my computer. It's an internal modem.

into

- John went into that shop.
- If you heat ice it turns into water.
- We cut the cake into ten pieces.
- Five into ten makes two.

Complex prepositions**in addition to**

- There were two people in addition to me. So that made three of us.

in between

- He is in between the two opinions. He wants to compromise.

in case of

- You can phone me in case of need. Day or night.

in face of

- He reacts bravely in face of danger.

in favour of

- I am not in favour of your idea. It won't work.

in front of

- You can park your car in front of my house.
- I couldn't see the film because the woman in front of me was wearing a big hat.

in lieu of

- I don't have any dollars. Can I pay euro in lieu of dollars?

in spite of

- We went swimming in spite of the cold water.

instead of

- We don't have any tea. Would you like coffee instead of tea?

in view of

- In view of your illness, we will wait for a week.

Prepositions beginning with L**One-word prepositions****less**

- 10 less 3 = 7.

like

- She is like her sister.
- She sings like a bird.
- It's not like John to complain.
- Do it like this.
- I feel like swimming.

- It looks like rain.
- I want something cold, like iced-coffee.

Prepositions beginning with M

One-word prepositions

minus

- 10 minus 3 = 7.
- The temperature is minus 30 degrees centigrade.

Prepositions beginning with N

One-word prepositions

near

- The school is near the post office.
- It's 20 December. We are very near Christmas Day.

notwithstanding

- Notwithstanding the low price, I don't want it.
- They went swimming, notwithstanding the rain.
- They went swimming, the rain notwithstanding.

Complex prepositions

near to

- There is a restaurant near to my office. Just two minutes away.

next to

- The school is next to the bank. Between the hotel and the bank.

Prepositions beginning with O

One-word prepositions

of

- I live in the house at the end of the road.
- Where is the key of the car?
- Do you like the work of Shakespeare?
- What was the cost of this book?
- He lives in the City of Westminster.
- It was kind of you to help me.
- This is the cause of the problem.
- He died of cancer.
- Most tables are made of wood.
- Can I have a cup of coffee?
- I know some of these people.
- I don't know any of these people.
- He lives south of London.
- He lives in the south of London.

off

- Please take your shoes off the table.
- Keep off the grass.
- It fell off the table and broke.
- They live in a street off Fifth Avenue.

on

- Please don't put your shoes on the table.

- The picture is on page 7.
- We live on a busy road. It's very noisy.
- She is sunbathing on the beach.
- Is there water on the Moon?
- I need a book on bio-chemistry.
- My birthday is on Monday.
- I start work on 7 May.
- Let's meet on the weekend. (American English)
- I'll see you on Christmas Day.
- You must be on time.
- He broke his leg on getting out of the car.

onto (mainly American English) see on to

- The cat jumped onto the chair.
- The police are onto us. (slang)

opposite

- There is a post office opposite my house.
- She sat opposite him and looked into his eyes.

outside

- I don't live in London. I live outside London.
- It was very cold outside the car.
- This is outside my scope.

over

- We are flying over the mountains.
- Put the blanket over the bed.
- The cat jumped over the wall.
- Let's discuss it over dinner.
- The king ruled over the country for many years.
- The town is just over the border.
- It cost over \$50. It was \$53.25.
- There is rain over the whole country.
- It took over an hour to do my homework.
- The population has increased over the past twenty years.
- Can you stay with us over Christmas?

Complex prepositions

on account of

- Don't worry on account of me. Think about yourself.

on behalf of

- I'm calling you on behalf of Mr Imtiaz. I represent him in legal matters.

on board

- Is there a doctor on board this plane?

on to (mainly British English) see onto

- The cat jumped on to the chair.

on top of

- The cat is sitting on top of the television.

opposite to

- There is a tree opposite to the house. Straight across the road.

other than

- Sorry, we're out of whisky. But we have every drink other than whisky.

out of

- Take your hands out of your pockets and help me!
- He went out of the room to smoke a cigarette.
- We're out of eggs. Shall I buy some?

outside of

- They stopped outside of the city to check the map before entering.

owing to

- We didn't go swimming, owing to the cold weather.

Prepositions beginning with P

One-word prepositions

past

- I saw you yesterday when we drove past your school.
- The post office is just past the police station.
- Don't work past your bed-time.
- This is difficult. It's past me.
- It's nearly ten minutes past five. 5.09 to be precise.

pending

- We cannot supply you pending payment.
- Pending his return, we can do nothing.
- There were many arguments pending the negotiations.

per

- The speed limit is 70 miles per hour.
- The carpet costs \$10 per square metre.

plus

- 2 plus 2 = 4.
- There will be three of us, plus the baby. So that's four in total.

pro

- Are you pro capital punishment or against it?
- He is very modern. He is generally pro new ideas.

Complex prepositions

preparatory to

- I made a graph preparatory to the meeting, so everything was ready.

prior to

- I never spoke French prior to living in France. But I learned quickly after coming to France.

Prepositions beginning with R

One-word prepositions

re

- Re: your letter dated 21 May
- I want to talk to you re the proposed meeting.

regarding

- I would like to speak to you regarding my homework.

- Regarding John, let's talk later.

respecting

- I would like to speak to you respecting my homework.
- I am writing to you respecting our latest products.

round

- I live round the corner.
- They all sat round the fire.
- There is a hedge round the house.

Complex prepositions

regardless of

- I don't want it, regardless of the price. Even if it's free, I just don't want it.

Prepositions beginning with S

One-word prepositions

save (formal)

- All save Mrs Abdullah were present.

saving (formal)

- Saving yourself, nobody thanked me.

since (also conjunction)

- I haven't seen Josef since Monday.
- Mr Imtiaz has worked in a bank since 1985.

Complex prepositions

save for

- Everyone came, save for Bilal who had to work.

Prepositions beginning with T

One-word prepositions

than (also conjunction)

- He is a writer than whom there is no finer.
- Your car is bigger than my car.

through (also thru - American English)

- The train goes through a tunnel.
- I can see light through the keyhole.
- You have been through a difficult experience.
- You went thru a red light.
- The error occurred through my own stupidity.
- They worked Monday through Thursday. (American English)

throughout

- It is raining throughout the whole country.
- He worked throughout the day, and most of the night.

till (also conjunction)

- I work from 9am till 5pm.
- Please wait till I come.

to

- Could you give this to Chaudhary?

- My car does 10 miles to the litre.
- To his surprise, the door was open.
- The museum is open from Monday to Friday.
- The time is ten to five. [4.50]

touching

- Touching your homework, I think we need to speak.

towards (mainly British English), **toward** (mainly American English)

- He drove off toward(s) the mountain.
- I'd better go. It's getting toward(s) midnight.
- He contributed \$100,000 toward(s) the new building.
- It's the first step toward(s) peace.
- He has a positive attitude toward(s) his work.

Complex prepositions

thanks to

- Thanks to Wajeeha, we arrived on time.

together with

- I'd like chicken please, together with vegetables.

Prepositions beginning with U

One-word prepositions

under

- The mouse ran under the chair.
- The bucket is under the sink.
- Submarines can travel under water.
- We drove under a bridge.
- I have a T-shirt under my pullover.
- Who do you work under? Who is your boss?
- I am under orders from the President.
- What is the subject under discussion?
- Under the company rules, we can't do that.
- Please buy it if it's under \$50.

underneath

- The nurse put a pillow underneath his head.
- There is a big cellar underneath our house.

unlike

- That's very unusual. It's unlike Andrea to be so rude.
- This problem is unlike any we have met before.

until (formal, also conjunction)

- They continued the meeting until 11 pm.
- Please wait until I come.

up

- Jack and Jill ran up the hill.
- There is a post office up the street.

upon (formal)

- Please don't put your shoes upon the table.
- There are now no dinosaurs upon Earth.

- I need a book upon bio-chemistry.
- We met upon a Monday.
- He broke his leg upon getting out of the car.

Complex prepositions

up against

- We are up against a powerful enemy.

up to

- There was a shop here up to 1990. But it closed that year.

up until

- We worked up until they came. Then we stopped.

Prepositions beginning with V

One-word prepositions

versus

- He was the judge in the case of Gore versus Bush.
- We should choose peace versus war.

via

- We flew from Paris to Bangkok via Dubai.

Complex prepositions

vis-à-vis (from French)

- I prefer Jaguar cars vis-à-vis BMW cars.
- I need to speak to you vis-à-vis your homework.

Prepositions beginning with W

One-word prepositions

with

- Do you live with your parents?
- He's been with EnglishClub.com for two years.
- I discussed it with her.
- With your permission, I'd like to go.
- If you mix red with yellow you get orange.
- Muriel is the girl with black hair.
- Do you want to come with us?
- I made this chair with my own hands.
- You'll forget her with time.

within

- There is a modem within the computer.
- I will finish within 30 minutes.
- He lives within 10 miles of his work.
- It's not within my power to help you.

without

- I want trousers without buttons.
- I came without my wife because she is working.
- He watched without speaking.

worth

- This car is worth \$10,000.

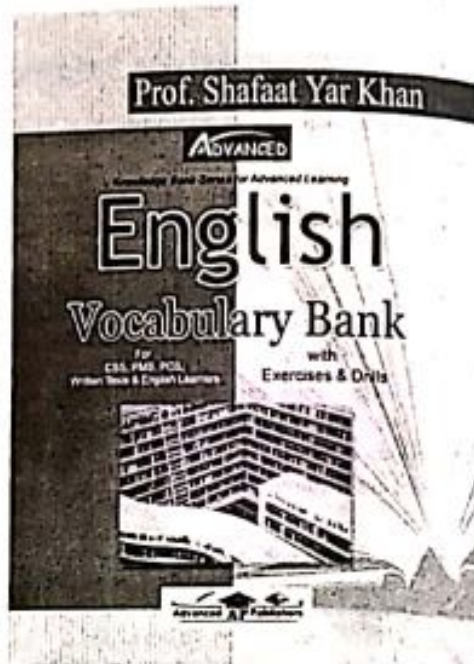
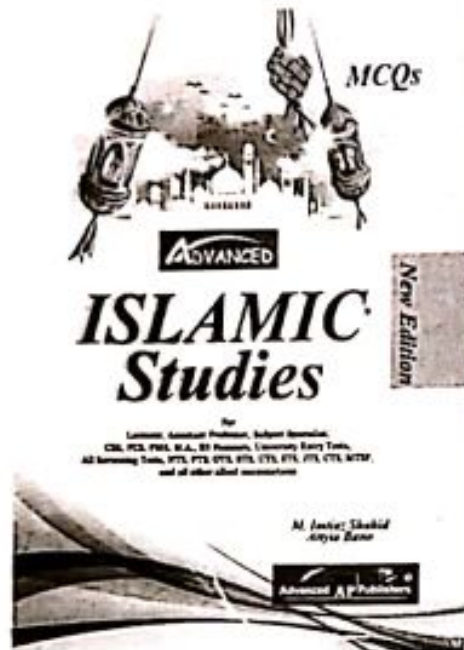
Complex prepositions

with reference to

- With reference to your comments, I'll reply soon.
- I am writing with reference to your order.

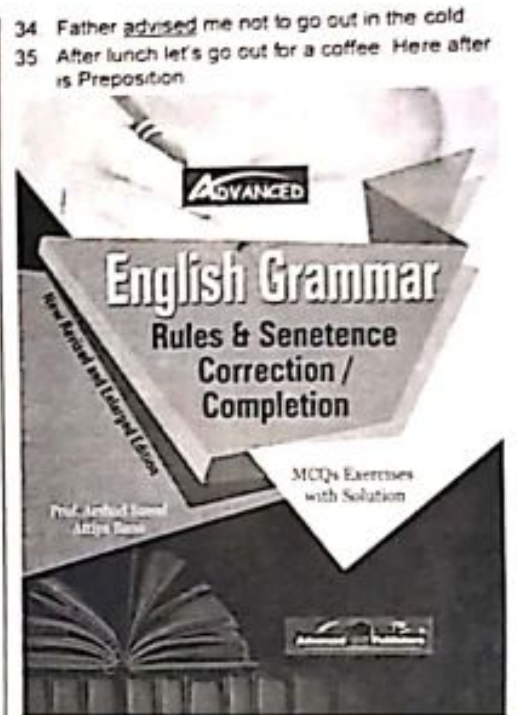
with regard to

- I'd like to speak to you with regard to your work.



PARTS OF SPEECH & USE OF PREPOSITIONS

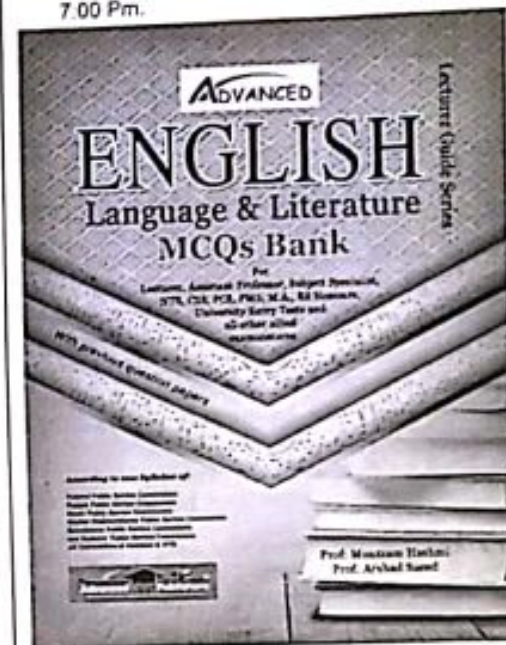
1. I don't mind to drive if you are tired.
2. We should take taxi even if it is more expensive.
3. The son amused themselves. Themselves is Adverb.
4. My friend and benefactor has died.
5. The cat ran over by a Bus.
6. The Police was looking into the incident.
7. I think there is not only one dry cleaner another is next to our college.
8. You are angry to me on this matter.
9. He got Up the examination by dint of Hard work.
10. Bring me some water.
11. I went to the airport to catch flight.
12. Farmer Parkinson dog is ferocious enough to scare any intruder.
13. He deprived from all he had.
14. The workers called off the Strike.
15. Train reached at 10 O' Clock.
16. Send this Parcel to my address.
17. Excellent is Adjective.
18. The Solicitor wrote a letter to Ann and me in which he asked us if we could settle the matter between us.
19. She burst into tears.
20. Better to be untaught than (ill-taught). Ill taught is Adjective.
21. They decided to buy the house because its location would be allowing them to work easily.
22. She was sitting beside her mother.
23. He may be slow at understanding.
24. He suggested that we should bound the code of conduct Shouldn't we?
25. Neither Ali nor Aslam His taken his test.
26. Spill the bean means reveal a secret.
27. John came later than I. The "later" is Adverb.
28. I have no pride in my Qualification.
29. Many a Soldier lost his life in war.
30. She Came later than I
31. It was my mistake not to look through before signing a contract.
32. The dog sprang upon him.
33. Adjective phrase come immediately after the noun.
34. Father advised me not to go out in the cold.
35. After lunch let's go out for a coffee. Here after is Preposition.
36. I am getting late for office.
37. The more dangerously a lives the more chances of his death in his young age.
38. It is fifteen years since I left him.
39. Blow out the lamp when you go to bed.
40. I met a European.
41. He sleeps under the shadow of tree.
42. I like to meet my friends but sometimes I like to be myself.
43. Put by something for rainy day.
44. The mark of Exclamation is denoted by!
45. I saw a one-eyed person.
46. He have had so much trouble that he parked the car in garage.
47. He is overwhelmed by grief.
48. His behavior was unprofessional enough that terminated immediately.
49. He have resigned from job and have finished the task.



50. To Pull the socks up means to get ready.
51. He parted from his parents in tears.
52. There are series of questions.
53. He is blind in one eye.
54. His health is breaking down.
55. Hash tag is not a Punctuation mark.
56. He is an M.A English.
57. The Boy was very naive as grab the lizard in such a way tale of lizard broke in his hand.
58. We do not look fault in others.
59. No one is ready to help me. I have to do everything by myself.
60. His means for his family is not enough.
61. It is between you and me.
62. When she goes out, she takes an umbrella.
63. As of myself, I prefer that people can decide each other's.
64. He was walking alongside the road.
65. Open your book at page number 12.
66. The research study is an eye opener and attempts at acquainting with the problems of the poor nations.
67. Excellent is Adjective.
68. Colon is used to Convey Proportion.
69. Neither the student nor teacher has kept their promise.
70. But is a Conjunction.
71. "Ing" used in sentence it is called Gerund.
72. She has been in Faisalabad since 1995.
73. He was admitted to the college.
74. I am tired as I have been working since morning.
75. He knocked about ten bottles of milk in 10 minutes.
76. He gave his wife a large bouquet of flowers on her birthday.
77. Did Mary go to London on the train yesterday.
78. You would have seen my garden at its best if you were here last week.
79. He is blind of his defects.
80. I congratulated him on his success.
81. I wear glasses for reading.
82. Anwar sped up around the block in his new car.
83. I am exhausted let's call in a day.
84. Small Talk means a Brief Discussion.
85. He would enjoy this, if he were present.
86. Do you always come to the office by bike?
87. You must stick to your Promise.
88. He has a factory in his town.

89. Many people are imbued with national Pride.
90. Did you hear about the accident last night?
91. It took me ages to find a space to park my car.
92. She inquired after my health.
93. Do not Change horses in midstream.
94. He boasts of his wealth.
95. He was ignorant of the whole situation.
96. The authority failed to carry on its statutory duties.
97. Lay by something for the rainy day.
98. New Legislation was introduced in the assembly, but it was not accepted by many.
99. He is knocking at the door.
100. He went in the direction of the post office.
101. Mother is making preparations for Eid.
102. You cannot have your cake and eat it.
103. He lived at Model Town in Lahore.
104. This work is beyond his capacity.
105. A few people have some knowledge of physics.
106. I am going to home.
107. We are exhausted by the end of the journey.
108. This is a matter of little importance.
109. Alia Parted from her parents in tears.
110. Everyone is ignorant of something.
111. A cat differs from a dog.
112. Khalid is as tall as, if not taller than Naveed.
113. There is an eraser on the end of my Pencil.
114. You cannot always go by appearance.
115. I had the privilege of knowing him intimately.
116. His Health has run down.
117. I have always lunch at my office.
118. I did not realize that I had forgotten the passport until I reached the airport which was very annoying.
119. Akbar will look after my work in my absence.
120. Jeans were not permitted in this college.
121. Aslam is senior to me.
122. The condemned man appealed to the court for mercy.
123. He will not apologize to you for he did, as he acted in good faith.
124. Reflection is a Noun.
125. He is very good Swimmer. The word "very" is Adverb.
126. He delights in playing with children.
127. It is wise to adhere the rules of yours parents.
128. Look! There is a big spider on the ceiling.
129. You must attend to the lecture.
130. He has learnt all stories by heart.
131. They walked over the bridge.
132. I fear about his health.
133. Whatever he does is always contrary to my wishes.
134. He held me by my neck.
135. He complained of chest pain and went to the doctor.
136. The old man is blind in one eye.
137. He arrived at airport.
138. Compound nouns are made up of two or more nouns.
139. She has been unconscious since 4 O' clock.
140. The cake was shared between Ali & Farhan.
141. The horse man pulls the reins of the horse.
142. I shall abide by my promise.
143. His voice gets on my nerves.
144. This merchant deals in silk goods.
145. He is interested in Coin Collection.
146. You can lead a horse to water, but you cannot make him drink.
147. Let Sleeping dogs lie means to avoid restarting a conflict.
148. We will go there on foot.
149. Birds of a feather flock together.
150. They laughed at the beggar.
151. He told that he could do it exactly.
152. I am scared of heights.
153. The railway track runs across the river.
154. Never-Never Land means an ideal land.
155. She ran after him into the courtyard.
156. It was kind of you to help.
157. I intruded upon his privacy.
158. He prefers tea to coffee.
159. The terrorists have been setting off bombs in trains.
160. It is cool in May.
161. They laughed at him.
162. Smoking is bad for your health.
163. My father works in Frank Fort Bank.
164. Ali and I will play after school today; will you go with us.
165. A strange man is standing at the door.
166. I sit on the grass in the garden.
167. Please close the window.
168. Have you ridden on the camel?
169. The hotel which is in center of the town is Beautiful.

170. You'd better go to sleep; the plane departs at 7.00 Pm.



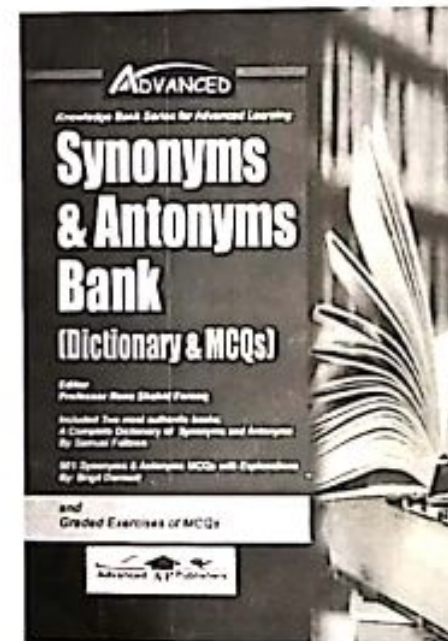
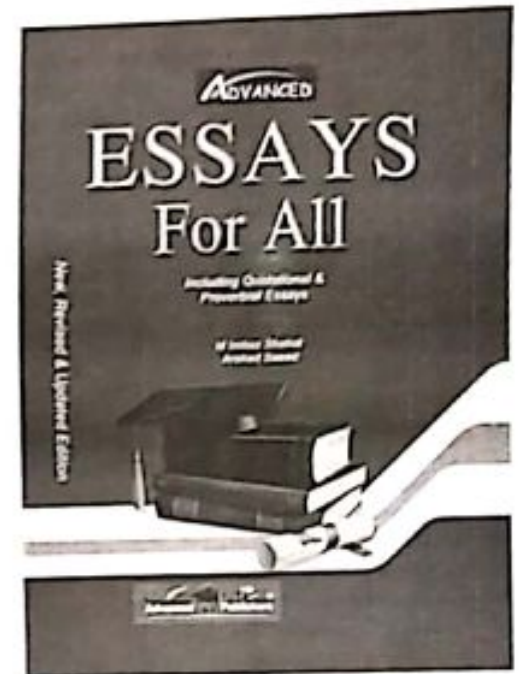
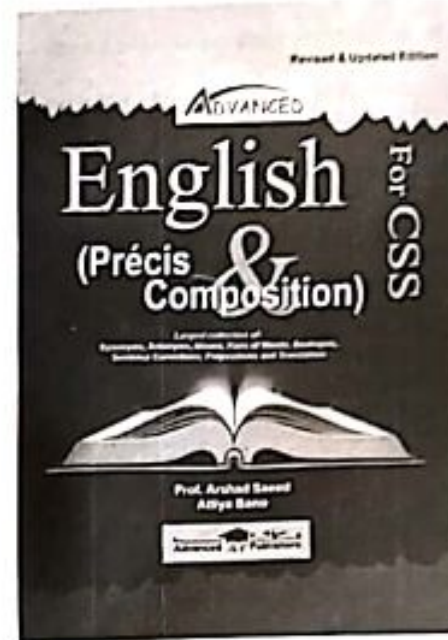
171. By whom letter was sent.
172. He is very good swimmer. Swimmer is Noun.
173. He saw his reflection in the water. "Reflection" is Noun.
174. You had already left by seven O' Clock. hadn't you?
175. I have many Posters on the wall above my bed.
176. Would you like an apple? No, thanks, I'm not hungry.
177. Wait for me by the school gate at 4 O' Clock.
178. Would you like to play tennis? No, I am going to study for my vocabulary test tomorrow.
179. Does Aslam know the dinner next week? I am not sure. I will ask him when I see him.
180. Please write your name at the top of the page.
181. He also likes to eat strawberries. Eat is Verb.
182. The examination is going to start at 9.30. Don't be late.
183. Where are the scissors.
184. The Present participle ends in ing.
185. He is indifferent to praise and blame.
186. Clouds are scattered in the sky.
187. Ali will pay fee at the end of the month.
188. A drowning man catches at a straw.

189. I am so bored with my class that I want to quit.
 190. Employers are busy people and they do not have time to wade through a thirty-page resume.
 191. Salma has ill with fever.
 192. I don't have as much time for reading as I would like to.
 193. He was indignant at me for no reason.
 194. The Train went through the tunnel.
 195. They will be back by the end of the month.
 196. He travels in Taxi or on foot towards his destination.
 197. He put forward his son as new candidate for election.
 198. It is better to keep away from artful persons.
 199. It is ten O' Clock by my watch
 200. Both parties must adhere to the terms of the contract.
 201. He is suffering from Cancer.
 202. You can easily can money if you gauge your ornaments.
 203. How do you feel about their coming?
 204. The issue is under the jurisdiction of the court.
 205. There is no reason why anyone should behave cruelly.
 206. This story is replete with interesting incidents.
 207. His silence is tantamount to refusal.
 208. He reached Lahore by bus.
 209. She had promised to be back by five O' Clock.
 210. A wise man profits with his experience.
 211. I cannot make out the meaning of this lesson.
 212. By this time next year, I will have taken all my exams.
 213. To understand is one thing, to teach it is quite another.
 214. Please close the window as there is a draft.
 215. A small change in demand can lead to large price rises.
 216. A young police officer was charged with the task of transporting the prisoners.
 217. They went despite the rain.
 218. If the cap fits, wear it.
 219. Anwar has late for work again.
 220. I am well acquainted with her family.
 221. You must apply to the judge for pardon.
 222. He did not pay heed to his brother advice.
 223. There is a limit to everything in life.
 224. I am worried about the exam.
 225. She went into hospital for kidney surgery.
 226. The car in front is slowing down.
227. I was angry about the way they reacted
 228. There has been complete breakdown of law and order in the country.
 229. Truth is stranger than fiction.
 230. He became addicted to drugs at quite any early age.
 231. He was mediating on the problem.
 232. Justice delayed is justice denied.
 233. I shall take this exam next year.
 234. He was knocking at the door.
 235. His reply was as such as expected him to give.
 236. I was astonished at his behavior.
 237. Pleasure seeker is an epicurean not a sting.
 238. The study revealed that the largest group of street children in Lahore work as coolies.
 239. He jumped off the train when it was moving.
 240. He asked Ali to sit down.
 241. I have known him for a long time.
 242. A bad workman quarrels with his tools.
 243. He suggested that the meeting be Postponed.
 244. Abdul grabbed the boy and rolled him on the ground to smother the flame.
 245. The more things change, the more they stay the same.
 246. Every cloud has silver lining.
 247. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 248. To rob peter to pay Paul.
 249. The lecture delivered yesterday was really impressive.
 250. Time is a great healer.
 251. Cross your bridges when you come to them.
 252. Faisalabad is famous city as Lahore.
 253. East or West Home is best.
 254. Indus river is the longest river in the South Asia.
 255. The Plural of Sheep is Sheep.
 256. Hell hath no fury like a women scorned.
 257. They have no one to blame for the trouble except themselves.
 258. If you have a finger in the pie you are involved something.
 259. Do not Put all your eggs in one basket.
 260. Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.
 261. Have an axe to grind means Selfish motive.
 262. They live in a flat above the shop.
 263. Finally, he was absolved from all the charges.
 264. Has he ever been to America?
 265. After the concert every one rose and clapped.

266. To Call a spade a spade means to speak in plain terms.
 267. To bury the hatchet means to make peace.
 268. To bear the brunt of means to endure the main force.
 269. To fish in troubled water means to make a personal profit out of disturbance.
 270. Is he eligible for this scholarship?
 271. His father passed away last night.
 272. She never wrote to him.
 273. That was an abridged edition of the book.
 274. He is grateful to his friends.
 275. I take much delight in reading Poetry.
 276. I can see through your game.
 277. We had a beautiful view of the valley through the window.
 278. Mr. Allan was immediately promoted when his boss saw how assiduous he was.
 279. You should refrain from hearing her feelings.
 280. Mr. Kamran comes from Lahore as do his superiors.
 281. The man eat is another man's poison.
 282. Early to bed and early to rise make a man healthy wealthy and wise.
 283. The Best things in life are free.
 284. We are not in a position to do all we promised to do.
 285. It is the worst film I have ever seen.
 286. Ten years ago, I worked in Sahiwal.
 287. Trains are getting faster and more comfortable.
 288. Don't judge book by its cover.
 289. The prisoner was sent to the gaol.
 290. The debate adjourned to the following week.
 291. It is awful to be afflicted with a sense of inferiority.
 292. He was accused of theft.
 293. They do nothing except complain all the time.
 294. They always come back home late.
 295. She is speaking English now.
 296. It began to rain an hour ago.
 297. You have been resting since morning.
 298. I finished this exercise in an hour yesterday.
 299. She has posted the letter.
 300. Best things come in small packages.
 301. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
 302. She felt nervous when she went on stage.
 303. Do you see the blue sky?
 304. The man is poor but honest.
 305. Will you wait til I return?
306. Honest man speaks the truth
 307. He is Particular about his clothes.
 308. Do not shout at me, I am not deaf.
 309. I thanked him, showing me the way to the Post Office
 310. The defeated army fled from the battle field.
 311. The learned to cook by their mothers.
 312. He was in such a hurry that he forgot his keys.
 313. The fire was finally brought under control.
 314. The policeman's story conflicts with that of the accused
 315. The police must gather enough evidence to ensure his conviction
 316. There were so much smoke in the room that I could hardly breath
 317. To answer accurately is more important than to finish quickly.
 318. A penny for your thoughts.
 319. Actions speak louder than words.
 320. Bite more than you can chew.
 321. It takes two to tango
 322. Let the sleeping dogs lie
 323. I am intent on winning
 324. If I had worked hard, I would have succeeded.
 325. The new law came into effect last week.
 326. It became apparent that he was going to die.
 327. I do not have any confidant to share my secrets.
 328. My brother is weak in mathematics.
 329. I am not concerned with his affairs.
 330. He has the reputation for being a good teacher.
 331. Only six hundred people live in this city.
 332. Alcohol is injurious to health.
 333. He agreed to my proposal.
 334. Bravely is an adverb.
 335. Wealthy is an Adjective
 336. I am Confident of winning
 337. I will meet him when he comes.
 338. Last night the thief broke into his house and stole a TV set.
 339. I will be ready by the time you go there.
 340. Indite means put into writing.
 341. It is reassuring to have friends enquire after you who are ill.
 342. I was young once. Once is Adverb.
 343. Dash mark is used to resume a scattered object.
 344. Comma is used before certain coordinating conjunctions.

- 345 He is jealous of my fame.
 346 She is repenting for her past.
 347 My Brother is good at mathematics.
 348 Sargodha is famous for producing best quality oranges.
 349 Do in Rome as the Romans do.
 350 You cannot go because it is raining heavily.
 351 I was reading a novel when they came to see me.
 352 The book was published two years ago.
 353 He will go to Karachi tomorrow morning.
 354 We had had our dinner when it started raining last night.
 355 Truth is stranger than fiction.
 356 Some of the dust stays on the furniture.
 357 A House divided against itself cannot stand.
 358 Aslam has given up smoking completely.
 359 The Jug is full of milk.
 360 You ought to abide by this decision.
 361 He is fully content with his life.
 362 He is not eligible for this post.
 363 There is a limit to everything in life.
 364 Although he was novice and new at the game.
 365 I am sick of your lies.
 366 Let us make up our differences.
 367 I was amazed at his behavior.
 368 He has great lust for wealth.
 369 Mr. Ahmad always sets good example for other people.
 370 That color will not suit your complexion.
 371 There aren't many people here.
 372 Be precise in your language.
 373 Could you sharpen the pencil for me?
 374 He is interested in coin collection.
 375 Make hay while the sun shines.
 376 The teacher asked the students to complete their assignment by Monday.
 377 Water is indispensable for life.
 378 When she saw the thief, she rushed to her room and closed the door.
 379 He runs faster than his brother.
 380 She was dressed in Black.
 381 He was in favor of the idea.
 382 Pour the tea into the cup.
 383 Be finished by Friday afternoon.
 384 Where there is a will there is a way.
 385 All that glitters is not gold.
 386 He rejoiced at your prosperity.

387. He took time to read the draft for he wanted to go through it carefully.
 388. Obstacles are placed in the path of life not to be boggled at but to be surmounted.
 389. To make a clean breast of something is to confess.
 390. My house is at the end of the street.
 391. The film was different from what I had been expecting.
 392. I could find the solution to the problem.
 393. She cares about the environment.
 394. He was accused of theft.
 395. Time has expunged from his memory.
 396. We have absolute trust in you.
 397. Let see which way the wind blows.
 398. Who will bell the cat?
 399. Did he had good health?
 400. He told that he could do it easily.
 401. Two and two make four.
 402. He is ignorant of his demerits.
 403. He is mindful of his status.
 404. Ahmad aimed at the crow and fired.
 405. I prefer banana to mango.
 406. He took me by surprise.
 407. I am annoyed with the students.
 408. Terrorism will die down in the course of time.
 409. It started to rain while we were playing cricket.
 410. Hassan acted according to his father advice.
 411. Quickly is an adverb.
 412. Let me teach you a new way to lean English.
 413. Despite being the better team, we lost the match.
 414. We have been waiting here for two hours.
 415. We visited them yesterday.
 416. See that you come for the meeting in time.
 417. They will come if we ask them.
 418. He was deaf to all our requests.
 419. Regular exercise is beneficial for health.
 420. Are you conscious of your responsibility in this matter?
 421. We regret that we cannot comply with your request.
 422. The Ph. D degree was conferred on him at the convocation.
 423. He was robbed of all valuable possessions.
 424. I am looking forward to our picnic scheduled in next month.
 425. The presence of army guards prevents us from doing anything disruptive.



426. My Uncle is wiser than my siblings because he is older than them.
 427. He showed me how to fix a car and change a wheel.
 428. The snake was killed by the farmer.
 429. Amina went on bicycle to meet Saira.
 430. He ran as fast as he could.
 431. Please do exactly as you are directed.
 432. Our flight was diverted from Lahore to Islamabad.
 433. It is delight to hear her speaks, as she speaks softly.
 434. The Romans triumphed over the Greeks.
 435. He is afraid of elephant.
 436. Her parents strongly object to her travelling.
 437. He was indifferent to all good counsels of his parents and got into troubles.
 438. The fever will soon abate.
 439. I have engaged him to act as my counsel.
 440. The ship was plundered in high seas.
 441. He cannot stop you from coming here.
 442. He lives on a small income.
 443. A monkey is not capable of in the air.
 444. You should respect your parents and teachers.
 445. I insisted on having my fee paid.
 446. Her voice is as sweet as that of the nightingale.
 447. Health is preferable to riches.
 448. Please Speak in plain English.
 449. Every Student is familiar with the name of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
 450. The child has been missing since yesterday.
 451. He is suspicious of all his neighbors.
 452. Have you replied to Amjad letter?

453. Maria is not only pretty but kind and friendly too.
 454. You can go to your friend house as long as you return by 9:00 Pm.
 455. The Huntsman aimed at the lion.
 456. He has resigned and will hand over charge of his post today.
 457. I am greatly indebted to you for your help.
 458. He was sorry for his failure.
 459. The Government should for the victims of the recent floods.
 460. Wapda has cut off his electricity supply due to non-payments of dues.
 461. One of the runners dropped out due to an accident.
 462. He is carrying on a trade in computer equipment.
 463. Mr. Fareed comes from the Punjab, as do his supporters.
 464. He would starve to death rather than ask a loan.
 465. She was so shy as to refuse all invitations.
 466. One cannot always be the best.
 467. Who are accountable to GOD for our actions?
 468. I have no desire for name and fame.
 469. What did your mother sent to you?
 470. Saima looks after her father.
 471. The farmer distributed the apples among the four boys.
 472. The passenger ran to the bus.
 473. Waseem was born of poor parents.
 474. The train stops at this particular station for two minutes.
 475. The path for success is very difficult.

ANALOGY

TYPES OF ANALOGIES

Analogy and logic test in the exams is so challenging as well because it requires tough analysis of words and logical meanings between them. The key to finding the right answers to questions in this type of exam is understanding word meanings and analyzing the relationship between words, ideas, phrases in the given set of words.

If you know the famous game on the iphone, ipad and mobile gadgets called 4 pics, 1 word, this type of exam is sort of like that strategy, only easier because in this type of test, you will be given choices, unlike that game, you have no choice at all but to guess the **one word** or **thought** that defines the relationship between the given photos.

Tips in getting the right answer in Analogy and Logic:

1. Determine the thought and relationship between the first set of words
2. Apply the same thought and relationship among the choices for the next set of words

According to some English Test Reviewers, Analogy questions usually have the following relationship and thoughts:

- **Synonym** – pretty: beautiful: big: huge
- **Antonym** – big: small: fast: slow
- **Group** – wolf: pack: tree: forest
- **Cause and effect** – rain: flood: quake: sink-hole
- **Sequence** – study: graduate: plant: harvest
- **Classification** – blue: color: pants: clothing
- **Degree** – warm: hot: cold: freezing
- **Effort and result** – paint: painting: write: letter
- **Problem and Solution** – tired: sleep: itch: scratch
- **Function** – keyboard: to type: phone: to call

Some Examples:

- Swim is to fish as walk is to man.
- Obey is to defy as work is to rest.
- Cat is to Kitten as Dog is to Puppy.
- As knife is to cut then Shave is to Razor.
- At the drop of the hat means immediately.
- If progress is to recession, then high gear is to Brake.
- Flow is to river as stagnant is to pool.
- Ruins is to save as tight is so loose.
- As diet is to Weight Then Drug is to Pain.
- Stone is to Hard as Feather is to Soft.
- Tall is to short as Treachery is to Loyalty.
- The Analogy of Atom: Microscope is Planet: Telescope
- Appreciation is to reward as crime is to punishment.
- The Analogy of Condemnation: Disapproval is Blasphemy: Irreverence
- The Analogy of Rehearsal: performance is Engagement: Marriage.
- The Analogy of Graceful: Movement is Articulate: Speech.
- The Analogy of Telescope: Eye is Stethoscope: Ear.
- The Analogy of Ounce: Weight is Acre: Area.
- The Analogy of Encourage: Restrict is Dearth: Surplus.

Solved Exercise

1. LEFT : RIGHT :: EAST : _____
(a) south (b) north
(c) west (d) coast
2. RIGHT : WRONG :: OPEN : _____
(a) closed (b) ajar
(c) available (d) unavailable
3. FAST : SLOW :: SIMPLE : _____
(a) easy (b) impossible
(c) beginner (d) complex
4. EARLY : LATE :: MUCH : _____
(a) more (b) enough
(c) little (d) plenty
5. YES : NO :: WEALTH : _____
(a) poverty (b) money
(c) employment (d) need
6. THOUGHTFUL : INCONSIDERATE :: GRACEFUL : _____
(a) poised (b) clumsy
(c) ignorant (d) sophisticated
7. TRUE : FALSE :: BUSY : _____
(a) schedule (b) energy
(c) idle (d) vacation
8. ALIVE : DECEASED :: METROPOLIS : _____
(a) wilderness (b) population
(c) skyscraper (d) citizen
9. ADD : SUBTRACT :: EXPAND : _____
(a) inflate (b) diminish
(c) equate (d) prove
10. GIVE : TAKE :: APPROACH : _____
(a) rebound (b) attempt
(c) equal (d) retreat
11. RETRACTION : RECKLESSNESS :: AFFIRMATION : _____
(a) negligent (b) caution
(c) carelessness (d) optimism
12. CATCH : CAPTURE :: DOCILE : _____

- (a) mean (b) wild
(c) obedient (d) ugly
13. SYSTEM : METHOD :: FAITH : _____
(a) trust (b) mistrust
(c) manner (d) courtesy
14. SYMPATHY : PITY :: AWKWARD : _____
(a) mourn (b) die
(c) clumsy (d) puppy
15. YELL : WHISPER :: TAME : _____
(a) docile (b) wild
(c) animal (d) scream
16. EMPTY : FULL :: AWKWARD : _____
(a) graceful (b) clumsy
(c) helpful (d) hollow
17. MAIN : PRIMARY :: LABOR : _____
(a) play (b) first
(c) hard (d) work
18. DELAY : STALL :: ALLOW : _____
(a) restrict (b) strict
(c) late (d) permit
19. PREY : QUARRY :: STRIKE : _____
(a) animal (b) hunt
(c) hit (d) stripe
20. FIRST : LAST :: MOST : _____
(a) least (b) more
(c) biggest (d) late
21. POLITE : COURTEOUS :: STYLE : _____
(a) nice (b) pretty
(c) ugly (d) fashion
22. NARROW : THIN :: BOULDER : _____
(a) big (b) hard
(c) shoulder (d) rock
23. CHEAP : EXPENSIVE :: HIGH : _____
(a) tall (b) building
(c) costly (d) low

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 4. c | 7. c | 10. a | 13. a | 16. a | 19. c | 22. d |
| 2. a | 5. a | 8. a | 11. b | 14. c | 17. d | 20. a | 23. d |
| 3. d | 6. b | 9. b | 12. c | 15. b | 18. d | 21. d | |

ANALOGIES

1. _____ : TRAIL :: GRAIN : GRAIL
(a) train (b) path
(c) wheat (d) holy
2. PARTICULAR : FUSSY :: _____ : SUBSERVIENT
(a) meek (b) above
(c) cranky (d) uptight
3. _____ : HORSE :: BOARD : TRAIN
(a) stable (b) shoe
(c) ride (d) mount
4. TUREEN : _____ : GOBLET : WINE
(a) napkin (b) soup
- (c) spoon (d) pilsner
5. 4 : 6 :: _____ : 16
(a) 2 (b) 14
(c) 8 (d) 10
6. SON : NUCLEAR :: _____ : EXTENDED
(a) father (b) mother
(c) cousin (d) daughters
7. COIF : HAIR :: _____ : MUSICAL
(a) shower (b) close
(c) praise (d) score
8. FETA : GREEK :: PROVOLONE : _____

- (a) salad (b) Swiss
(c) blue (d) Italian
9. MOCCASIN : SNAKE :: _____ : SHOE
(a) alligator (b) waders
(c) asp (d) loafer
10. _____ : ZENITH :: FEAR : COMPOSURE
(a) apex (b) heaven
(c) heights (d) nadir
11. PILL : BORE :: CORE : _____
(a) center (b) mug
(c) bar (d) placebo
12. PILFER : STEAL :: _____ : EQUIP
(a) return (b) damage
(c) exercise (d) furnish
13. NATIVE : ABORIGINAL :: NAIVE : _____
(a) learned (b) arid
(c) unsophisticated (d) tribe
14. JUNKET : _____ :: JUNK : TRASH
(a) trounce (b) trip
(c) refuse (d) trinket
15. _____ : FESTIVE :: FUNERAL : SOMBER
(a) tension (b) soiree
(c) eulogy (d) sari
16. FETISH : FIXATION :: SLIGHT : _____
(a) flirt (b) sloth
(c) insult (d) confuse
17. HOVEL : DIRTY :: HUB : _____
(a) unseen (b) prdeful
(c) busy (d) shovel
18. BOG : _____ :: SLUMBER : SLEEP
(a) dream (b) foray
(c) marsh (d) night
19. _____ : SEGUE :: THrong : MASS
(a) subway (b) church
(c) transition (d) line
20. RAGTIME : UNITED STATES :: RAGA : _____
(a) cloth (b) country
(c) piano (d) India
21. MISERLY : CHEAP :: HOMOGENEOUS : _____
(a) extravagant (b) unkind
(c) alike (d) friendly
22. skew : gloomy :: slant : _____
(a) glee (b) foible
(c) desperate (d) gloaming
23. eider : _____ :: cedar : tree
(a) snow (b) plant
(c) duck (d) pine
24. gerrymander : divide :: filibuster : _____
(a) bend (b) punish
(c) delay (d) rush
25. vapid : _____ :: rapid : swift
(a) inspired (b) turgid
(c) wet (d) insipid
26. denim : cotton :: _____ : flax
(a) sheep (b) uniform
- (c) sweater (d) linen
27. obscene : coarse :: obtuse : _____
(a) subject (b) obstinate
(c) obscure (d) stupid
28. diamond : baseball :: court : _____
(a) poker (b) jury
(c) grass (d) squash
29. quixotic : pragmatic :: murky : _____
(a) rapid (b) cloudy
(c) clear (d) friendly
30. smear : libel :: heed : _____
(a) represent (b) doubt
(c) consider (d) need
31. nymph : _____ :: seraphim : angel
(a) maiden (b) sinner
(c) candle (d) priest
32. poetry : rhyme :: philosophy : _____
(a) imagery (b) music
(c) c.bi-law (d) theory
33. jibe : praise :: _____ : enlighten
(a) jib (b) delude
(c) worship (d) wed
34. marshal : prisoner :: principal : _____
(a) teacher (b) president
(c) doctrine (d) student
35. fecund : infertile :: _____ : fleet
(a) rapid (b) slow
(c) fertilizer (d) damp
36. MEND SEWING :: EDIT : _____
(a) darn (b) repair
(c) manuscript (d) makeshift
37. ABET : _____ :: ALONE : LONE
(a) bet (b) loan
(c) wager (d) single
38. 80 : 40 :: 2 : _____
(a) 8 (b) 4
(c) 1 (d) 20
39. PIERCING : _____ :: HUSHED : WHISPER
(a) diamond (b) watch
(c) siren (d) ears
40. SEGREGATE : UNIFY :: REPAIR : _____
(a) approach (b) push
(c) damage (d) outwit
41. CONGEAL : SOLIDIFY :: _____ : CHAR
(a) conceal (b) singe
(c) evaporate (d) charge
42. _____ : MARSUPIAL :: MONKEY : PRIMATE
(a) opossum (b) ape
(c) honeybee (d) moose
43. PRINCIPLE : DOCTRINE :: LIVING : _____
(a) will (b) dead
(c) likelihood (d) livelihood
44. _____ : CLIMB :: RECESSION : WITHDRAWAL

45. MYOPIC : FARSIGHTED :: _____ : OBSCURE
 (a) benevolent (b) famous
 (c) turgid (d) wasted
46. SHALLOT : _____ :: SCALLOP : MOLLUSK
 (a) shark (b) muscle
 (c) dessert (d) onion
47. CONJUGATE : PAIR :: PARTITION : _____
 (a) divide (b) consecrate
 (c) parade (d) squelch
48. _____ : EXCERPT :: EXERCISE : MANEUVER
 (a) exception (b) passage
 (c) routine (d) cause
49. ALPHABETICAL : _____ :: SEQUENTIAL : FILES
 (a) sort (b) part
 (c) list (d) order
50. TACIT : IMPLIED :: _____ : INFERIOR
 (a) shoddy (b) lacitum
 (c) forthright (d) superior
51. IMPLEMENT : RULE :: _____ : VERDICT
 (a) propose (b) render
 (c) divide (d) teach
52. VAUNT : BOAST :: SKEWER : _____
 (a) flaunt (b) criticize
 (c) prepare (d) avoid
53. GAMBOL : _____ :: GAMBLE : BET
 (a) skip (b) win
 (c) bat (d) worship
54. ROTATION : EARTH :: _____ : TOP
 (a) planet (b) spinning
 (c) sun (d) expanding
55. GALL : VEX :: HEX : _____
 (a) fix (b) jinx
 (c) index (d) wixen
56. MONARCH : _____ :: KING : COBRA
 (a) queen (b) butterfly
 (c) royal (d) venom
57. IOTA : JOT :: _____ : TYPE
 (a) one (b) ilk
 (c) tab (d) jet
58. _____ : SUBJECT :: VEER : PATH
 (a) object (b) prove
 (c) math (d) digress
59. PAN : _____ :: BAN : JUDGE
 (a) band (b) critic
 (c) author (d) lawyer
60. _____ : OYSTER :: PADDY : RICE
 (a) aphrodisiac (b) mollusk
 (c) bed (d) sandwich
61. CICADA : _____ :: COLLIE : CANINE
 (a) fruit (b) mineral
 (c) cal (d) insect
62. HUCKSTER : _____ :: GANGSTER : CRIME
 (a) corn (b) trucking
 (c) policeman (d) advertising

63. FOUNDATION (a) mica (b) water (c) lava (d) sand
64. DOLOROUS : _____ :: SONOROUS : LOUD
 (a) wozy (b) weepy
 (c) dull (d) sleepy
65. LAPIDARY : _____ :: DRAMATURGE : PLAYS
 (a) cows (b) gems
 (c) rabbits (d) movies
66. PENURIOUS : _____ :: DEEP : SIGNIFICANT
 (a) generous (b) slingy
 (c) decrepit (d) cavernous
67. somnolent : nap :: truculent : _____
 (a) sleepwalker (b) journey
 (c) war (d) mood
68. nictitate : _____ :: expectorate : spit
 (a) wink (b) stomp
 (c) quit (d) smoke
69. cytology : _____ :: geology : rocks
 (a) cyclones (b) psychology
 (c) pharmacology (d) cells
70. proboscis : _____ :: abdomen : gut
 (a) prognosis (b) nose
 (c) ear (d) nausea
71. REIN : HORSE :: CONTROL PANEL : _____
 (a) pilot (b) bit
 (c) plane (d) rider
72. ARGENTINA : BRAZIL :: _____ : IRAN
 (a) Canada (b) Iraq
 (c) Ireland (d) Mexico
73. _____ : PLAY :: SING : ANTHEM
 (a) act (b) scene
 (c) theater (d) field
74. MOUSE : _____ :: FLASH : CAMERA
 (a) rat (b) computer
 (c) cord (d) dessert
75. CUSHION : SOFA :: SHELF : _____
 (a) ledge (b) bookcase
 (c) storage (d) frame
76. SCRUB : WASH :: SOB : _____
 (a) cry (b) water
 (c) sad (d) tease
77. MOISTEN : _____ :: COOL : FREEZE
 (a) water (b) soak
 (c) oven (d) grow
78. PERSIMMON : _____ :: COTTONTAIL : RABBIT
 (a) cinnamon (b) oven
 (c) badger (d) berry
79. STARS : ASTRONOMY :: _____ : HISTORY
 (a) battles (b) eclipse
 (c) horse (d) autumn
80. _____ : UNITY :: DEARTH : SCARCITY
 (a) belief (b) death
 (c) cohesion (d) fear
81. AESOP : FABLE :: HOMER : _____

82. TURNCOAT : TRAITOR :: _____ : ROGUE
 (a) scamp (b) pillow
 (c) blush (d) tricky
83. HANKER : _____ :: PONDER : THINK
 (a) junk (b) fool
 (c) yearn (d) bunker
84. rook : chess :: _____ : badminton
 (a) grass (b) tennis
 (c) shuttlecock (d) swing
85. BOWLER : _____ :: SATCHEL : BAG
 (a) hat (b) lane
 (c) trophy (d) ottoman
86. _____ : WOOD :: FILE : NAIL
 (a) hammer (b) cabinet
 (c) saw (d) plane
87. VOLUME : _____ :: STANZA : POEM
 (a) measure (b) pint
 (c) encyclopedia (d) kitchen
88. _____ : DOLPHIN :: HERD : COW
 (a) ocean (b) pod
 (c) porpoise (d) leap
89. PHARAOH : DYNASTY :: _____ : DEMOCRACY
 (a) government (b) election
 (c) president (d) Canada
90. DEplete : DECREASE :: _____ : AVOID
 (a) danger (b) dislike
 (c) miss (d) shun
91. CHATTER : TALK :: FLUTTER : _____
 (a) dance (b) wobble
 (c) sing (d) flap
92. PLEAD : _____ :: SUBMERGE : DIP
 (a) avoid (b) dismiss
 (c) ask (d) covet
93. DOZE : SLEEP :: TIPTOE : _____
 (a) walk (b) flat
 (c) shelf (d) swim
94. LEDGER : ACCOUNTS :: _____ : OBSERVATIONS
 (a) pundit (b) weather
 (c) astrology (d) diary
95. _____ : MONEY :: URN : ASHES
 (a) cash (b) wealth
 (c) purse (d) inheritance
96. EGREGIOUS : BAD :: _____ : SMALL
 (a) minuscule (b) tall
 (c) wicked (d) cheap
97. APPROACH : _____ :: LEAVE : BOLT
 (a) pounce (b) arrive
 (c) demand (d) airport
98. LAWLESS : ORDER :: CAPTIVE : _____
 (a) trouble (b) punishment
 (c) jail (d) freedom
99. QUARRY : MARBLE :: _____ : HONEY

- (a) hive (b) bee
 (c) spread (d) reservoir
100. SEEMLY : _____ :: TORRID : SCORCHING
 (a) burnt (b) invisible
 (c) attractive (d) horrid
101. BIVOUAC : _____ :: AXIS : ALLIANCE
 (a) diplomacy (b) sergeant
 (c) soldier (d) camp
102. PINEAPPLE : _____ :: ORANGE : FLORIDA
 (a) dole (b) Hawaii
 (c) Canada (d) mango
103. QUICKSILVER : MERCURY :: GOLDBRICK : _____
 (a) worker (b) idler
 (c) money (d) idol
104. RIBBON : _____ :: ICING : CAKE
 (a) present (b) cut
 (c) bow (d) typewriter
105. SEARCH : _____ :: DEFEAT : VANQUISH
 (a) peer (b) ransack
 (c) destroy (d) find
106. kitten : _____ :: soldier : army
 (a) cat (b) litter
 (c) puppy (d) meow
107. cord : telephone :: _____ : television
 (a) watch (b) screen
 (c) program (d) table
108. cub : bear :: joey : _____
 (a) cave (b) doll
 (c) kangaroo (d) truck
109. fern : plant :: _____ : fish
 (a) catch (b) minnow
 (c) animal (d) sparrow
110. _____ : wrist :: belt : waist
 (a) arm (b) hand
 (c) bend (d) bracelet
111. shark : _____ :: slug : land
 (a) seaweed (b) ocean
 (c) sky (d) slide
112. hangar : airplane :: garage : _____
 (a) steak (b) runway
 (c) oil (d) automobile
113. ramp : highway :: _____ : house
 (a) traffic (b) head
 (c) door (d) speed
114. hint : _____ :: whisper : shout
 (a) demand (b) point
 (c) surprise (d) secret
115. dog : kennel :: bird : _____
 (a) fly (b) feather
 (c) aerie (d) eagle
116. _____ : codes :: ornithology : birds
 (a) cartography (b) husbandry
 (c) species (d) cryptography
117. _____ : poem :: fable : story

- (a) epic (b) poet
(c) haiku (d) rhyme
118. jetty : _____ :: bouquet : flowers
(a) daffodils (b) beach
(c) rocks (d) water
119. spoke : _____ :: word : sentence
(a) speaker (b) paragraph
(c) comma (d) wheel
120. secret : furtive :: audible : _____
(a) resonant (b) nap
(c) sack (d) ring
121. vamp : shoe :: hood : _____
(a) jacket (b) car
(c) clean (d) crook
122. fleet : trucks :: _____ : teachers
(a) apple (b) student
(c) book (d) faculty
123. _____ : assistant :: administrator : teacher
(a) office (b) school
(c) executive (d) campus
124. algebra : calculus :: _____ : surgery
(a) anatomy (b) knife
(c) doctor (d) hospital
125. pride : _____ :: calm : storm
(a) proud (b) forecast
(c) sunny (d) fall
126. _____ : clue :: pig : truffle
(a) defective (b) hog
(c) chocolate (d) France
127. scientist : experiment :: _____ : play
(a) beaker (b) rehearsal
(c) actor (d) lab
128. sloth : action :: _____ : principles
(a) unscrupulousness (b) teachers
(c) hero (d) conscientious
129. _____ : speak :: roam : walk
(a) path (b) silent
(c) write (d) babble
130. epilogue : novel :: _____ : meal
(a) dessert (b) repast
(c) lunch (d) appetizer
131. _____ : tennis :: drive : golf
(a) net (b) score
(c) racket (d) serve
132. _____ : court case :: abstract : research
paper
(a) brief (b) judge
(c) hypothesis (d) lawyer
133. _____ : peace :: lion : courage
(a) war (b) brave
(c) dove (d) cub
134. tooth : _____ :: tine : fork
(a) molar (b) tongue
(c) comb (d) spoon
135. grove : forest :: _____ : lake
(a) pond (b) ocean

- (c) tree (d) boat
136. trot : _____ :: jog : sprint
(a) drive (b) canter
(c) horse (d) speed
137. shower : deluge :: _____ : stare
(a) wet (b) window
(c) ignore (d) glance
138. _____ : mug :: trowel : spade
(a) coffee (b) dig
(c) tumbler (d) tavern
139. carousel : luggage :: escalator : _____
(a) raise (b) elevator
(c) people (d) building
140. irrelevant : significance :: relaxed : _____
(a) care (b) calm
(c) thoughtful (d) asleep
141. pummel : hit :: _____ : recite
(a) disbelief (b) poem
(c) chant (d) question
142. gobble : eat :: _____ : accept
(a) deny (b) embrace
(c) acquiesce (d) infer
143. company : conglomerate :: metal : _____
(a) alloy (b) aluminum
(c) corporation (d) furnace
144. _____ : silo :: art : museum
(a) field (b) fodder
(c) farm (d) windmill
145. _____ : grind :: ax : chop
(a) tree (b) coffee
(c) pestle (d) saw
146. _____ : highway :: net : court
(a) road (b) radar
(c) ticket (d) median
147. crumb : bread :: _____ : molecule
(a) shard (b) atom
(c) trail (d) ion
148. _____ : launch :: breakfast : lunch
(a) sandwich (b) dinner
(c) eggs (d) countdown
149. churn : _____ :: press : wine
(a) paddle (b) cream
(c) butter (d) stomach
150. collar : shirt :: _____ : hat
(a) button (b) visor
(c) pullover (d) hood
151. dough : bread :: _____ : pancake
(a) griddle (b) cake
(c) batter (d) oven
152. _____ : skid :: obstacle : swerve
(a) bike (b) ice
(c) wheel (d) roadway
153. wheat : chaff :: quality : _____
(a) thresh (b) whole
(c) inadequacy (d) worth

154. _____ : forgiveness :: bribe : influence
(a) quarrel (b) lie
(c) apology (d) perjury
155. follow : chase :: nudge : _____
(a) thrust (b) pursue
(c) catch (d) precede
156. cancel : delay :: surrender : _____
(a) anticipate (b) yield
(c) fire (d) army
157. holster : pistol :: _____ : knife
(a) weapon (b) rifle
(c) sheath (d) club
158. thicket : shrubs :: _____ : stars
(a) sun (b) cluster
(c) orbit (d) moon
159. postmortem : _____ :: rainbow
downpour
(a) address (b) forecast
(c) morning (d) death
160. rake : leaves :: _____ : information
(a) homeowner (b) profile
(c) census (d) lawn
161. _____ : tradition :: hedonist : pleasure
(a) purist (b) Eden
(c) displeasure (d) agnostic
162. swing : ax :: _____ : sword
(a) honor (b) dull
(c) parry (d) knife
163. elevator : transport :: rickshaw : _____
(a) train (b) bicycle
(c) carry (d) slipshod
164. lightweight : _____ :: sedan : automobile
(a) beam (b) boxer
(c) heavyweight (d) traffic
165. knave : _____ :: coward : bravery
(a) retreat (b) beauty
(c) truth (d) stoicism
166. _____ : ship :: telescope : star
(a) deck (b) water
(c) periscope (d) astronomy
167. tarpaulin : rain :: _____ : stain
(a) stove (b) picnic
(c) puddle (d) apron
168. sniff : inhale :: _____ : lop
(a) crush (b) snit
(c) snip (d) adhere
169. outrage : peeve :: strive : _____
(a) attempt (b) curse
(c) duel (d) shun
170. decrescendo : _____ :: recession : economy
(a) crescendo (b) finance
(c) boom (d) volume
171. thrifty : _____ :: hungry : gluttonous
(a) virtue (b) vice
(c) advance (d) self-control
172. privy : secret :: sympathetic : _____
(a) spy (b) grief
(c) clandestine (d) joy
173. pallid color : tactless : _____
(a) hue (b) tasteless
(c) verve (d) diplomatic
174. din : _____ :: odor : garbage
(a) crowd (b) tree
(c) dark (d) nose
175. _____ : incising :: spatula : lifting
(a) pancake (b) bullhorn
(c) scalpel (d) truck
176. break : shift :: minute : _____
(a) second (b) hour
(c) spell (d) work
177. _____ : service :: juror : jury
(a) inductee (b) judge
(c) martial (d) sequester
178. ratchet : _____ :: grow : inches
(a) tools (b) shine
(c) yards (d) stages
179. cellar : house :: _____ : ship
(a) land (b) hold
(c) ocean (d) wave
180. economy : parsimony :: _____ : rift
(a) disagreement (b) fissure
(c) bounty (d) river
181. admonish : _____ :: defeat : conquer
(a) administer (b) celebrate
(c) negotiate (d) berate
182. _____ : wheat :: lentil : legume
(a) barley (b) bread
(c) soup (d) spell
183. mercenary : wages :: dilettante : _____
(a) enjoyment (b) rifle
(c) strife (d) market
184. candle : illuminate :: _____ : cool
(a) breeze (b) wick
(c) burn (d) refrigerator
185. fop : _____ :: documentary : reality
(a) appearance (b) movie
(c) punishment (d) fairytale

Answers with explanation

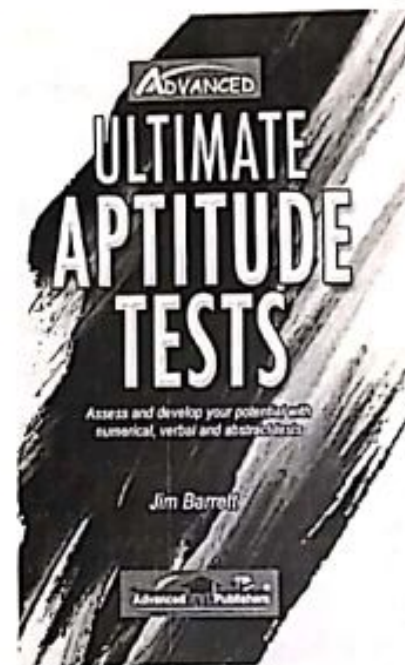
- (a) Train becomes trail when the "n" is replaced by an "l," and grain becomes grail when the "n" is replaced by an "l."
- (a) Particular is a synonym for fussy, and meek is a synonym for subservient.
- (d) To mount means to get on a horse, and to board means to get on a train.
- (b) A tureen is used to hold soup, and a goblet is used to hold wine.

5. (b) 4 plus 2 is 6, and 14 plus 2 is 16.
6. (c) A son is part of a nuclear family, and a cousin is part of an extended family.
7. (d) To coil means to arrange hair, and to score means to arrange a musical.
8. (d) Feta is a Greek cheese, and provolone is an Italian cheese.
9. (d) A moccasin is a type of shoe, and a loafer is a type of shoe.
10. (d) Nadir is the opposite of zenith, and fear is the opposite of composure.
11. (a) A pill is another word for a bore, and a core is another word for a center.
12. (d) To pilfer means to steal, and to furnish means to equip.
13. (c) Native is a synonym for aboriginal, and naive is a synonym for unsophisticated.
14. (b) A junket is a synonym for a trip, and junk is a synonym for trash.
15. (b) A soiree is described as festive, and a funeral is described as somber.
16. (c) A fetish is a synonym for a fixation, and a slight is a synonym for an insult.
17. (c) A hovel is described as dirty, and a hub is described as busy.
18. (c) A bog is a synonym for a marsh, and slumber is a synonym for sleep.
19. (c) A transition is a synonym for a segue, and a throng is a synonym for a mass.
20. (d) Ragtime is a type of music from the United States, and raga is a type of music from India.
21. (c) Miserly is another word for cheap, and homogeneous is another word for alike.
22. (c) To skew is a synonym of to slant, and to be gloomy is a synonym for desperate.
23. (c) An eider is a type of duck, and a cedar is a type of tree.
24. (c) To gerrymander is a political term meaning to divide land, and to filibuster is to delay legislature.
25. (d) Vapid is another word for insipid, and rapid is another word for swift.
26. (d) Denim is a fabric made from cotton, and linen is a fabric made from flax.
27. (d) Obscene is a synonym for coarse, and obtuse is a synonym for stupid.
28. (d) Baseball is played on a diamond, and squash is played on a court.
29. (c) Quixotic is an antonym for pragmatic, and murky is an antonym for clear.
30. (c) To smear is a synonym of to libel, and to heed is a synonym of to consider.
31. (a) A nymph is a maiden, and a seraphim is an angel.
32. (d) Poetry is often comprised of rhyme; philosophy is often built on theory.
33. (b) To jibe is an antonym of to praise, and to delude is an antonym of to enlighten.
34. (d) A marshal is a person in charge of a prisoner, and a principal is a person in charge of a student.
35. (b) Fecund is an antonym for infertile, and slow is an antonym for fleet.
36. (c) One fixes sewing by mending; one fixes manuscript by editing.
37. (a) Abet becomes bet when the "a" is removed, and alone becomes lone when the "a" is removed.
38. (c) Half of 60 is 30, and half of 2 is 1.
39. (c) A siren is described as piercing, and a whisper is described as hushed.
40. (c) To segregate is an antonym of to unify, and to repair is an antonym of to damage.
41. (b) To congeal means to solidify, and to singe means to char.
42. (a) A monkey is an example of a primate, and an opossum is an example of a marsupial.
43. (d) A principle is another word for a doctrine, and a living is another word for livelihood.
44. (a) An ascent is a climb, and a recession is a withdrawal.
45. (b) Myopic is an antonym for farsighted, and famous is an antonym of obscure.
46. (d) A shallot is a type of onion, and a scallop is a type of mollusk.
47. (a) To conjugate means to pair, and to partition means to divide.
48. (b) A passage is another word for an excerpt, and an exercise is another word for a maneuver.
49. (c) Alphabetical describes the ordering of a list, and sequential describes the ordering of files.
50. (a) Tacit is another word for implied, and shoddy is another word for inferior.
51. (b) A rule is implemented, and a verdict is rendered.
52. (b) To vaunt means to boast, and to skewer means to criticize.
53. (a) To gambol means to skip, and to gamble means to bet.
54. (b) Rotation is the movement of the earth and spinning is the movement of a top.
55. (b) To gall is to vex, and to hex is to jinx.
56. (b) A monarch is a type of butterfly and a king is a type of cobra.
57. (b) Iota and jot are synonyms, as are ilk and type.
58. (d) One digresses from a subject, and one veers from a path.
59. (b) Pan is something a critic does, and ban is something a judge does.
60. (c) Oysters grow in a bed of the ocean, and rice grows in a paddy.
61. (d) A cicada is a type of insect, and a collie is a type of canine.

62. (d) A huckster is one who deals in advertising, and a gangster is one who deals in crime.
63. (a) Mica makes up bedrock—on which skyscrapers are built; cement makes up a foundation—on which houses are built.
64. (b) Dolorous is a synonym for weepy, and sonorous is a synonym for loud.
65. (b) A lapidary is one who works with gems, and a dramaturge works with plays.
66. (b) Penurious is a synonym for stingy, and deep is a synonym for significant.
67. (c) Being somnolent can lead to a nap, and being truculent can lead to war.
68. (a) To nictitate means to wink, and to expectorate means to spit.
69. (d) Cytology is the study of cells, and geology is the study of rocks.
70. (b) Proboscis means nose, and abdomen means gut.
71. (c) A rider uses a rein to guide a horse; a pilot uses the control panel to guide a plane.
72. (b) The country of Argentina neighbors the country of Brazil. Similarly, Iraq borders Iran.
73. (a) One acts in a play, and one sings an anthem.
74. (b) A mouse is part of a computer, and a flash is a part of a camera.
75. (b) A cushion is a part of a sofa, and a shelf is part of a bookcase.
76. (a) To scrub is to wash vigorously, and to sob is to cry convulsively.
77. (b) To moisten is to wet less intensely than to soak, and to cool is to reduce the temperature less intensely than to freeze.
78. (d) A persimmon is a type of berry, and a cottontail is a type of rabbit.
79. (a) Stars are a component of astronomy, and battles make up history.
80. (c) Cohesion and unity are synonyms, as are dearth and scarcity.
81. (c) Aesop is known for writing fables, and Homer is known for writing epics.
82. (a) Turncoat is another word for traitor, and scamp is another word for rogue.
83. (c) Hanker is another word for yearn, and ponder is another word for think.
84. (c) A rook is a piece used in the game of chess, and a shuttlecock is used to play the game of badminton.
85. (a) A bowler is a type of hat, and a satchel is a type of bag.
86. (d) A plane is a tool used to smooth and shape wood, and a file is a tool used to smooth and shape a nail.
87. (c) A volume is part of an encyclopedia, and a stanza is part of a poem.
88. (b) A pod is a group of dolphins, and a herd is a group of cows.
89. (c) A pharaoh is the head of a dynasty, or ruling family, and a president is the head of a democracy.
90. (d) To deplete is to decrease completely, and to shun is to avoid completely.
91. (d) To chatter is to talk rapidly, and to flutter is to flap rapidly.
92. (c) To plead is to ask urgently, and to submerge is to dip completely.
93. (a) To doze is to sleep lightly, and to tiptoe is to walk lightly.
94. (d) A ledger is a book that contains accounts, and a diary is a book that contains observations.
95. (c) A purse is used to hold money, and an urn is used to hold ashes.
96. (a) Egregious means very bad, and minuscule means very small.
97. (a) To pounce is to approach suddenly, and to bolt is to leave suddenly.
98. (d) To be lawless is to lack order, and to be captive is to lack freedom.
99. (a) A quarry yields marble, and a hive yields honey.
100. (c) Seemly is a synonym for attractive, and torrid is a synonym for scorching.
101. (d) A bivouac is another word for a camp, and an axis is another word for an alliance.
102. (b) Pineapples are grown in Hawaii, and oranges are grown in Florida.
103. (b) Quicksilver is a synonym for mercury, and goldbrick is a synonym for an idler.
104. (a) A ribbon is used to decorate a present, and icing is used to decorate a cake.
105. (b) To ransack is to search thoroughly, and to vanquish is defeat thoroughly.
106. (b) A kitten is part of a litter, and a soldier is part of an army.
107. (b) A cord is part of a telephone, and a screen is part of a television.
108. (c) A cub is a young bear, and a joey is a young kangaroo.
109. (b) A fern is a type of plant, and a minnow is a type of fish.
110. (d) A bracelet is worn around the wrist, and a belt is worn around the waist.
111. (b) A shark lives in the ocean, and a slug lives on land.
112. (d) A hangar houses an airplane, and a garage houses an automobile.
113. (c) You enter and exit a highway by a ramp and you enter and exit a house by a door.

- 114 (a) To hint is to ask subtly and to demand is to ask insistently, and whisper is to talk quietly and to shout is to talk loudly.
- 115 (c) A kennel houses dogs, and an aerie houses birds.
- 116 (d) Cryptography is the study of codes, and ornithology is the study of birds.
- 117 (c) A haiku is a type of poem, and a fable is a type of story.
- 118 (c) A jetty is composed of rocks, and a bouquet is composed of flowers.
- 119 (d) A spoke is part of a wheel, and a word is part of a sentence.
- 120 (a) Furtive is more intensely secret, and resonant is more intensely audible.
- 121 (b) A vamp is part of a shoe, and a hood is part of a car.
- 122 (d) A fleet is a group of trucks, and a faculty is a group of teachers.
- 123 (c) An executive manages an assistant, and an administrator manages a teacher.
- 124 (a) Algebra is a prerequisite for calculus, and anatomy is a prerequisite for surgery.
- 125 (d) According to two well-known expressions, pride comes before a fall, and calm comes before the storm.
- 126 (a) A detective hunts for clues, and a pig hunts for truffles.
- 127 (c) A scientist performs an experiment, and an actor performs a play.
- 128 (a) Sloth is a lack of action, and unscrupulousness is a lack of principles.
- 129 (d) Babble is a way to speak, and roam is a way to walk.
- 130 (a) An epilogue comes at the end of a novel, and a dessert comes at the end of a meal.
- 131 (d) A serve is an action in tennis, and a drive is an action in golf.
- 132 (a) A brief is a summary of a court case, and an abstract is a summary of a research paper.
- 133 (c) A dove is a symbol of peace, and a lion is a symbol of courage.
- 134 (c) A tooth is part of a comb, and a tine is part of a fork.
- 135 (a) A grove is a smaller version of a forest, and a pond is a smaller version of a lake.
- 136 (b) To trot is slower than to canter, and to jog is slower than to sprint.
- 137 (d) A shower is a less intense version of a deluge, and a glance is a less intense version of a stare.
- 138 (c) Both a tumbler and a mug are used as drinking vessels, and a trowel and a spade are used as garden tools.
- 139 (c) A carousel is used to move luggage, and an escalator is used to move people.
- 140 (a) To be irrelevant is to lack significance, and to be relaxed is to be free of care.
- 141 (c) To pummel is to hit repeatedly, and to chant is to recite repeatedly.
- 142 (b) To gobble is to eat eagerly, and to embrace is to accept readily.
- 143 (a) A company is part of a conglomerate, and a metal is part of an alloy.
- 144 (b) Fodder is kept in a silo, and art is kept in a museum.
- 145 (c) A pestle is a tool for grinding, and an ax is a tool for chopping.
- 146 (d) A median divides a highway, and a net divides a court, as in tennis.
- 147 (b) A crumb is a particle of bread, and an atom is a particle of a molecule.
- 148 (d) A countdown precedes a launch, and breakfast precedes lunch.
- 149 (c) A churn is used to make butter, and a press is used to make wine.
- 150 (b) A collar is part of a shirt, and a visor is part of a hat.
- 151 (c) Dough becomes bread in the cooking process, and batter becomes a pancake.
- 152 (b) Ice can cause something to skid, and an obstacle can cause something to swerve.
- 153 (c) Wheat is an antonym of chaff, and quality is an antonym of inadequacy.
- 154 (c) An apology is used to attain forgiveness, and a bribe is used to attain influence.
- 155 (a) To follow is less intense than to chase, and to nudge is less intense than to thrust.
- 156 (b) To cancel is more intense than to delay, and to surrender is more intense than to yield.
- 157 (c) A holster holds a pistol, and a sheath holds a knife.
- 158 (b) A thicket is a group of shrubs, and a cluster is a group of stars.
- 159 (d) A postmortem follows a death, and a rainbow occurs after a downpour.
- 160 (c) A rake is used to gather grass, and a census is used to gather information.
- 161 (a) A purist is fixated on tradition, and a hedonist is fixated on pleasure.
- 162 (c) Swing is an action taken with an ax, and parry is an action taken with a sword.
- 163 (c) An elevator is used to transport people, and a rickshaw is used to carry people.
- 164 (b) Lightweight is a classification for a boxer, and sedan is a classification for an automobile.
- 165 (c) A knave is one who does not exhibit the truth, and a coward does not exhibit bravery.
- 166 (c) A periscope is used to look for ships, and a telescope is used to look for stars.
- 167 (d) A tarpaulin is used to protect from rain, and an apron is used to protect from stains.

- 168 (c) To sniff is less intense than to inhale, and to snip is less intense than to lop.
- 169 (a) To outrage is more intense than to peeve, and to strive is more intense than to attempt.
- 170 (d) A decrescendo is a reduction in volume, and a recession is a reduction in the economy.
- 171 (c) Thrifty describes avarice, and hungry describes gluttonous.
- 172 (b) Privy is sharing in a secret, and sympathetic is sharing in grief.
- 173 (d) Pallid means lacking in color, and tactless means lacking diplomacy.
- 174 (a) Din, or noise, is a word associated with a crowd, and odor is a word associated with garbage.
- 175 (c) A scalpel is used to make an incision, and a spatula is used for lifting.
- 176 (b) A break is part of a shift, and a minute is part of an hour.
- 177 (a) An inductee is a person in military service, and a juror is a member of a jury.
- 178 (d) To ratchet means to increase by stages, and to grow is to increase by inches.
- 179 (b) A cellar is a lower storage area in a house, and a hold is a lower storage area on a ship.
- 180 (b) Economy is a synonym of parsimony, and fissure is a synonym of rift.
- 181 (d) To admonish is less intense than to berate, and to defeat is less intense than to conquer.
- 182 (d) Spelt is a type of wheat, and lentil is a type of legume.
- 183 (a) A mercenary performs a task for wages, and a dilettante does something for enjoyment.
- 184 (d) A candle illuminates when in use, a refrigerator cools when in use.
- 185 (a) A top is concerned with appearance, and a documentary is concerned with reality.



PHILIP CARTER & KEN RUSSELL

Advanced AP Publications

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1- مذاہب عالم

- 20- ویدوں کے مطابق حکومتی امور سرانجام دینا کھشتری کی ذمہ داری ہے۔
- 21- ویدوں کے مطابق کاروبار چلانا دلش کی ذمہ داری ہے۔
- 22- ویدوں کی تعلیمات کے مطابق شور کا کام تکالیف برداشت کرنا ہے۔
- 23- ویدوں کے علاوہ ہندوؤں کی اپنشد مقدس کتاب ہے۔
- 24- اپنشد کے مطابق براہا کی ذات واحد ہر کام کے پیچھے کارفرما ہے۔
- 25- ہندومت کے مطابق یہ کائنات براہا نے پیدا کی۔
- 26- ہندو مذہب کے مطابق دنیا میں اتحاد اور زندگی کا دیوتا وشنو ہے۔
- 27- ہندو مذہب کے مطابق کائنات میں زندگی کے اختتام کی ذمہ داری شیوا کی ہے۔
- 28- ہندو مذہب کے مطابق چور کی سزا چوہے کے روپ میں دوبارہ پیدائش ہے۔
- 29- ہندو مذہب میں قانون کا ماخذ دھرم ستر اور دھرم شاستر کتب ہیں۔
- 30- ہندو مذہب کے مطابق عقیدہ تناخ سے مراد مرنے کے بعد روح اچھائی یا برائی کی بنیاد پر دوسرے جانداروں میں ظاہر ہوتی ہے۔
- 31- سنسکرت میں نظریہ تناخ کو آداگون اور جونی چکر کے ناموں سے موسوم کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 32- ہندو مذہب کے مطابق وشنو کی کشمی وہ بیوی ہے جسے وہ دولت اور قسمت کی علامت قرار دیتے ہیں۔
- 33- ہندوؤں کی رامائن اور مہا بھارت کتب منظوم انداز میں ہیں۔
- 34- پران ہندومت مذہب کی مقدس کتاب ہے۔
- 35- بدھ ازم وہ قدیم مذہب ہے جس کا مقصد انسان کو عمل تناخ سے بچانا اور دکھوں سے نجات دلانا ہے۔
- 36- بدھ ازم میں نروان کا مطلب دکھوں سے نجات کا حصول ہے۔
- 37- بدھ مت کے عقائد کے مطابق اچھے طریقے سے زندگی گزارنے کے عمل کو آہسا کہتے ہیں۔
- 38- بدھ ازم، ہندو ازم اور جین مت مذاہب اللہ تعالیٰ کی ذات کے منکر ہیں۔
- 39- مہا بدھ ازم کا بانی تھا۔

- 1- ظہور اسلام سے قبل عرب کا اکثریتی مذہب بت پرستی تھا۔
- 2- اسلام سے قبل عرب میں حقیقت مذہب میں توحید کا تصور پایا جاتا ہے۔
- 3- مذہب کو بالعموم تین گروپوں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 4- پہلا مذہبی گروپ منگول مذہب کہلاتا ہے۔
- 5- دوسرا مذہبی گروپ آریائی مذہب کہلاتا ہے۔
- 6- کنفیوشس، تاوازم، ہنٹوازم، بدھ ازم اور اسلاف پرست منگولی گروپ میں شامل ہیں۔
- 7- آریائی مذاہب کے گروپ میں ہندو، جین ازم اور سکھ اور زرتشتی مذاہب شامل ہیں۔
- 8- ہندو گائے کو مقدس جانور مانتے ہیں۔
- 9- ہندوستان میں ہندو ازم کا آغاز 1700 قبل از مسیح سے ہوا۔
- 10- ہندوستان میں ہندو جنوبی روس کے علاقے سے آئے۔
- 11- ہندو مذہب کی چار مقدس کتابوں کو مجموعی طور پر چار وید کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 12- ویدیں 1700 قبل از مسیح تحریر کی گئیں۔
- 13- ہندو تین دیوتاؤں (براہمہ، وشنو اور شیو) کو مانتے ہیں۔ براہا کا مطلب پیدا کرنے والا ہے۔
- 14- وشنو سے مراد زندہ رکھنے والا۔
- 15- ہندوؤں کے عقائد کے مطابق شیو کا کام تباہی پھیلانا ہے۔
- 16- ہندو مذہب کے پیروکار برہمن، کھشتری، ویش اور شوردر میں تقسیم ہیں۔
- 17- ہندوؤں کے مطابق برہمنوں کو براہا نے اپنے سر کے حصے سے پیدا کیا۔
- 18- ہندو مذہب کے مطابق براہا کائنات بنانے والا ہے۔
- 19- وید کے مطابق برہمنوں کا مقصد حیات تعلیم حاصل کرنا، عبادت کرنا اور تبلیغ کرنا ہے۔

- 40- مہابھارت کا اصل نام ساگھیانی اور سدھارتھ تھا۔
 41- بدھ مت کو وضع کرنے پر پھیلانے کی وجہ سے مہابھارت کو بدھ مت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 42- بدھ ازم کے پیروکاروں کے صحیح عقیدے کی نشاندہی روح خدا ہے۔
 43- مہابھارت اپنے پیروکاروں کو درمیان میں تقسیم کیا۔
 44- بدھ مت کے پیروکاروں کے ایک گروپ کا کام اقتصادی معاملات چلانا تھا۔
 45- مقدس کتاب انجیل، انجیل مرقس، انجیل متی، انجیل لوقا اور انجیل یوحنا پر مشتمل ہے۔
 46- عین مت کے پیروکاروں کا درست عقیدہ عقیدہ توحید ہے۔
 47- عین مت کے مطابق درست اعمال کی بنیاد آجسا اور ستیاہم پر مبنی چار اپنی اور گراہ ہے۔
 48- عین مت مذہب کو اختیار کرنے سے قبل یہ صرف لینا ضروری ہے کہ میں کسی کی جان نہیں لوں گا اور میں شادی نہیں کروں گا۔
 49- حضرت عیسیٰ کی پیدائش سے بہت پہلے عین میں کنفیوٹس نے نیا مذہب شروع کیا تھا۔
 50- کنفیوٹس 551 قبل از مسیح صوبہ لوہین شولان کے گھر پیدا ہوا۔
 51- کنفیوٹس کی پیدائش کا صوبہ لوہین کا صوبہ ہے۔
 52- کنفیوٹس ازم کے صحیح عقیدہ میں بیوں کی قربانی فرض تھی۔
 53- کنفیوٹس ازم کی بنیاد اخلاقیات پر رکھی گئی ہے۔
 54- معاشرے کے سدھار کے لیے کنفیوٹس نے پانچ اصول وضع کیے۔
 55- کنفیوٹس کنفیوٹسزم کا بانی تھا۔
 56- بانی تک کے بارے میں کنفیوٹس نے کہا تھا کہ اگر میری زندگی اجازت دے تو میں اس کتاب کو پڑھنے میں پچاس سال صرف کر دوں۔
 57- سکھ مذہب کی بنیاد گرو نانک نے رکھی۔
 58- بابا گرو نانک پاکستانی صوبہ پنجاب کے علاقے کوٹلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔

- 81- حضرت عیسیٰ کی جائے پیدائش بئر شلم ہے۔
 82- حضرت عیسیٰ پر اتاری جانے والی کتاب بائبل ہے۔
 83- بائبل میں حضرت عیسیٰ کو یسوع اور یسوع کے ناموں سے پکارا گیا ہے۔
 84- انجیل چار کتابوں پر مشتمل ہے لہذا اسے انجیل اربعہ کہتے ہیں۔
 85- جس وقت حضرت عیسیٰ کو نبوت عطا کی گئی اس وقت ان کی عمر 30 سال تھی۔
 86- جدید عیسائیت کے بانی کا نام سینٹ پال ہے جو شروع میں تو عیسائیت کا مخالف تھا لیکن بعد ازاں اس کا بہت بڑا مبلغ بن گیا۔
 87- عیسائیت مذہب کے پیروکار عقیدہ تثلیث کے قائل ہیں۔
 88- عقیدہ تثلیث سے مراد ہے کہ تمہیں خدا ہیں یعنی کہ باپ بیٹا اور مقدس روح۔
 89- اوسٹان کی مذہبی کتاب زرتشت ازم ہے۔
 90- نوروز، زرتشتوں اور فارسیوں میں منایا جاتا ہے کیونکہ ان کی مذہبی کتاب اس دن نازل ہوئی۔
 91- جھکشو کے لیے زرتو رنگ کے کپڑے پہننا لازم ہیں۔
 92- ہندو ازم کے مشہور فلسفہ یوگ کا بانی پتا تھی تھا۔
 93- عیسائیوں کا مذہبی رہنما پاپ وینسنٹ کنٹنی میں رہتا ہے۔
 94- آئن سٹائن نے کہا کہ مذہب کے بغیر سائنس ٹکڑی ہے اور مذہب سائنس کے بغیر اندھا ہے۔
 95- اسلامی تعلیمات کے مطابق اہل کتاب کا ذبیحہ حلال ہے۔
 96- یہودی عبادت گاہ کو مشیا گاہ کا نام دیا جاتا ہے۔
 97- ویدوں کے علاوہ ہندوؤں کی مقدس کتاب اپنشد ہے جو کہ 800 قبل از مسیح میں تحریر کی گئی تھی۔
 98- ہندو پیروکاروں میں جب ویدک دھرم کی گرفت کمزور پڑ گئی تو انہوں نے برہما، شیوا اور وشنو نامی دیوتاؤں کو ماننا شروع کر دیا۔
 ہندوؤں کے اس عقیدے کو تثلیث، تری صورتی اور تین اشکال کا نام دیا گیا ہے۔
 99- بدھ ازم کی مقدس کتب دونا پانا کا، ستاپنا کا اور اگنی دھما پانا کا ہیں۔

- 100- تثلیث کا عقیدہ عیسائیت مذہب میں ہے۔
 101- گیتا ہندو مت مذہب کی کتاب ہے۔
 102- سکھ ایک خدا کو ماننے ہیں۔
 103- سب سے پرانی الہامی کتاب توریت ہے۔
 104- سکھ مذہب کے گردوس ہیں۔
 105- سکھ مذہب کے بانی گرو نانک تھے۔

2- انبیائے کرام علیہم السلام

- 1- اللہ تعالیٰ کی پہلی تخلیق حضرت آدم تھے۔
 2- حضرت آدم پہلے نما تھے۔
 3- آدم عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
 4- اللہ تعالیٰ نے آدم کو کئی سے بنایا۔
 5- انسان کی تخلیق پراٹیس نے سرکشی اختیار کی۔
 6- شروع میں حضرت آدم کا سکن جنت تھا۔
 7- حضرت آدم کا ذکر سب سے زیادہ سورۃ الاعراف میں آیا ہے۔
 8- حضرت آدم کو جنت میں منور پھیل کمانے کی ترغیب الہی نے دی۔
 9- حضرت آدم کو جنت کے دن تخلیق کیا گیا۔
 10- آدم کی چوٹی جہاں آدم اترے سر کی لٹا میں واقع ہے۔
 11- آدم کی قبر سعودی عرب میں ہے۔
 12- اللہ تعالیٰ نے الہی کو تیس تک کے لیے آزادی دی ہوئی ہے۔
 13- ابوالہر حضرت آدم کا لقب ہے۔
 14- صلی اللہ سے مراد حضرت آدم ہیں۔
 15- حضرت آدم کی تہائی دور کرنے کے لیے اللہ تعالیٰ نے اماں حوا کو تخلیق کیا۔
 16- زمین پر سب سے پہلے اللہ تعالیٰ کا پیغام حضرت آدم نے پھیلا یا۔
 17- حضرت آدم کی بیوی کا نام حضرت حوا ہے جو کہ دنیا میں پہلی خاتون بھی تھیں۔
 18- آدم کے معنی گندمی رنگت والا کے ہیں۔
 19- قرآن مجید میں حضرت آدم کا ذکر 25 بار آیا ہے۔

- 20- کوہ آدمسری لکھنؤ میں واقع ہے۔
 21- دوسرے نبی کا نام حضرت حنیف ہے۔
 22- حضرت حنیف جو کہ قبیل کے پانچوں ہاتھوں کے قتل کے بعد پیدا ہوئے۔
 23- حضرت آدم کے تیسرے بیٹے حضرت حنیف جنہیں نبوت بھی عطا کی گئی تھی۔
 24- شیخ کے لغوی معنی عقیقہ ضد اندھی کے ہیں۔
 25- حضرت حنیف کی پیدائش کے وقت حضرت آدم کی عمر 130 سال تھی۔
 26- گونگس حضرت حنیف کو مقدس رہنما قرار دیتے ہیں۔
 27- گونگس حضرت حنیف کے بیروکار ہے۔
 28- حضرت حنیف کی امت مصر میں آباد تھی۔
 29- پہلا مقدس سینہ حضرت حنیف پر نازل کیا گیا۔
 30- حضرت حنیف نے 912 سال مریائی۔
 31- حضرت حنیف کی قوم گونگس کو کہہ کر راست پر لانے کے لیے حضرت ادریس کو بھیجا گیا۔
 32- حضرت ادریس کی قوم بنوں کی پوجا کرتی تھی۔
 33- پہلی مرتبہ حضرت ادریس کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے ہجرت کا حکم فرمایا۔
 34- حضرت ادریس نے پہلی مرتبہ حج پر شروع کی۔
 35- حضرت ادریس نے علم نقلیات کی ابتدا کی۔
 36- حضرت نوح کو آدم جانی کہا جاتا ہے۔
 37- حضرت ادریس کو زندہ جنت میں اٹھایا گیا۔
 38- حضرت ادریس جنت کے ایک فرشتے کے خصوصی دوست تھے۔
 39- اٹھائے جانے کے وقت حضرت ادریس کی عمر 82 سال تھی۔
 40- حضرت نوح نے زمین کی حاشی میں کھوپڑیاں۔
 41- دوسرے رسول حضرت نوح تھے۔
 42- حضرت نوح کو عراق بھیجا گیا۔
 43- حضرت نوح کی بیوی اٹکہ جو طوفان میں بیٹے کے ساتھ ڈوب گئی۔
 44- حضرت نوح کو پالیس سال کی عمر میں نبوت ملی۔

- 72- نبی شہود پر ہادوں کی کڑک اور آتش نفاں کے پھیننے کا عذاب نازل ہوا تھا۔
 73- اصحاب الجہنم نبی شہود کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 74- حضرت لوط حضرت ابراہیم کے ہم عصر تھے۔
 75- حضرت لوط کا علاقہ ارتقا۔
 76- ارمق میں واقع ہے۔
 77- حضرت صالح کی قوم نبی شہود نے اونٹنی کو ہلاک کر دیا تھا۔
 78- حضرت لوط نے فلسطین میں وفات پائی۔
 79- حضرت ابراہیم خلیل اللہ کے لقب سے یاد کیے جاتے ہیں۔
 80- حضرت ابراہیم دریائے فرات کے کنارے واقع علاقے ار میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 81- حضرت ابراہیم نے پہلی مرتبہ بت توڑے۔
 82- اللہ کا پیغام دینے پر لوگوں نے حضرت ابراہیم کو آگ میں ڈال دیا۔
 83- حضرت ابراہیم کے والد کا اصل نام تارخ تھا۔
 84- حضرت یحییٰ کو رومی گورنر یسایس کے حکم پر صلیب دیا گیا تھا۔
 85- حضرت ابراہیم کی پہلی بیوہ سارہ تھی۔
 86- حضرت ابراہیم کی دوسری بیوی ہاجرہ تھی۔
 87- حضرت ابراہیم کی تیسری بیوی قطورہ تھی۔
 88- حضرت اسماعیل کی پیدائش کے وقت حضرت ابراہیم کی عمر 86 سال تھی۔
 89- حضرت ابراہیم حضرت ہاجرہ اور حضرت اسماعیل کو مکہ میں چھوڑ کر فلسطین چلے گئے تھے۔
 90- حضرت ابراہیم نے اپنے فرزند حضرت اسماعیل کی قربانی کا قصد 10 ذوالحجہ کو کیا۔
 91- حضرت یونس کی امت سے مسلط شدہ عذاب ان کی توبہ کے باعث ٹل گیا۔
 92- حضرت اسمعیل کی والدہ کا نام سارہ تھا۔
 93- حضرت یوسف کے والد حضرت یعقوب تھے۔
 94- حضرت یعقوب کے والد حضرت ابراہیم کے فرزند تھے۔
- 95- حضرت یعقوب کے دادا حضرت اسمعیل کے والد تھے۔
 96- حضرت ابراہیم کی تیسری بیوی حضرت قطورہ کی نسل سے نبوت حضرت عیسیٰ کو ملائی گئی۔
 97- حضرت ابراہیم کے دو مشہور فرزند ہوا۔
 98- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ البقرہ کی آیت نمبر 258 میں حضرت ابراہیم کا تین مرتبہ ذکر آیا ہے۔
 99- سورۃ البقرہ میں حضرت ابراہیم کا ذکر پندرہ مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
 100- اولاد حضرت ہاجرہ اور حضرت اسماعیل میں ہیں۔
 101- رحلت کے وقت حضرت ابراہیم کی عمر 175 سال تھی۔
 102- حضرت ابراہیم کا انتقال حبرون میں ہوا۔
 103- حبرون بیت المقدس میں واقع ہے۔
 104- ابو العرب کے لقب سے حضرت اسماعیل کو یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 105- کہہ مکہ کے علاقے کا پانا نام ہے۔
 106- مناء و مردہ نامی دو پہاڑوں کے درمیان پانی کی تلاش میں حضرت اسماعیل کی والدہ حضرت ہاجرہ نے پھر لگائے۔
 107- زم زم کا مطلب زکنا ہے۔
 108- حضرت اسماعیل مسلمان قوم کے پیغمبر قرار دیے گئے۔
 109- حضرت اسماعیل کی آمد سے قبل مکہ غیر آباد تھا اور یہاں پانی کا نام و نشان تک نہ تھا۔
 110- خانہ کعبہ کی دوبارہ تعمیر کے دوران حضرت اسماعیل کو مقدس حجر حضرت جبریل نے دیا تھا۔
 111- حضرت اسماعیل خانہ کعبہ کے قریب آباد ہوئے۔
 112- قریش قبیلہ حضرت اسماعیل کی نسل سے تھا۔
 113- حضرت اسماعیل کے بارہ بیٹے تھے۔
 114- ذبح اللہ حضرت اسماعیل کا لقب ہے۔
 115- مسجد الاقصیٰ کے گرد چار دیواری حضرت اسماعیل نے تعمیر کی۔
 116- حضرت اسمعیل بیوی قوم کے پیغمبر ہیں۔
 117- حضرت اسمعیل کی بیوی رقیہ تھی۔
 118- حضرت اسمعیل کی بیوی ان کی اوجیز عمری میں جاتی رہی۔
 119- 60 سال کی عمر میں حضرت اسمعیل کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے جڑواں بیٹوں

- 120- حضرت اسماعیلؑ صحرا میں دفن ہیں۔
 121- حضرت یعقوبؑ کی جائے پیدائش قلعین ہے۔
 122- حضرت یعقوبؑ کے جڑواں بھائی حضرت یوسفؑ تھے۔
 123- حضرت یعقوبؑ نے راجیل سے شادی کی۔
 124- حضرت یعقوبؑ کی اپنے بیٹے حضرت یوسفؑ سے چالیس سال بعد ملاقات ہوئی۔
 125- پہاڑوں کو زلزلے کا مجرہ حضرت یعقوبؑ کا ہے۔
 126- حضرت یعقوبؑ کا لقب اسرائیل تھا۔
 127- جبکہ سے مراد حضرت یعقوبؑ ہیں۔
 128- جزف سے مراد حضرت یوسفؑ ہیں۔
 129- حضرت یوسفؑ میں قیام پذیر تھے۔
 130- حضرت یوسفؑ کو بطور غلام مصر میں فروخت کیا گیا۔
 131- حضرت یوسفؑ کو ان کے بھائیوں نے اندھے کنویں میں پھینکا تھا۔
 132- حضرت یوسفؑ کے دور میں قلعین کا علاقہ قحط کا شکار ہوا۔
 133- حضرت یوسفؑ تین دن کنویں میں رہے۔
 134- حضرت یوسفؑ کی والدہ کا نام راحیل ہے۔
 135- نئی اسرائیل حضرت یوسفؑ کے خاندان کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 136- حضرت یوسفؑ کی چار سٹوں میں نبوت کا سلسلہ چلتا رہا۔
 137- حضرت یوسفؑ کا حسن مشہور ہے۔
 138- حضرت صیبت کا لقب خطیب الانبیاء ہے۔
 139- حضرت صیبتؑ انبیاء میں دفن ہیں۔
 140- حضرت صیبتؑ کی امت پتوں کی کی میں جتنا تھی۔
 141- حضرت آدمؑ کے بعد حضرت داؤدؑ کو نلیہ الارض کا لقب دیا گیا۔
 142- حضرت داؤدؑ کی آواز بہت خوبصورت تھی۔
 143- حضرت داؤدؑ کی پہلی بیوی ہتیم تھی۔
 144- بیت لحم بیت المقدس میں واقع ہے۔
- 145- حضرت داؤدؑ کے دور میں جالوت فلسطین فوج کا کمانڈر تھا۔
 146- حضرت داؤدؑ کے دور میں جالوت کی فوج بنی اسرائیل سے برسر پیکار تھی۔
 147- حضرت داؤدؑ نے جالوت کو موت کے گھاٹ اتارا۔
 148- حضرت داؤدؑ جالوت کی فوج کے سپہ سالار تھے۔
 149- حضرت داؤدؑ بیت المقدس میں دفن ہیں۔
 150- حضرت داؤدؑ کا اصل نام مبارک ہے۔
 151- حضرت داؤدؑ پر نازل ہونے والی کتاب زبور ہے۔
 152- حضرت داؤدؑ کے سب سے چھوٹے فرزند حضرت سلیمانؑ ہیں۔
 153- ملکہ سہا حضرت سلیمانؑ کی بیوی تھی۔
 154- ملکہ سہا کا اصل نام مہقیس تھا۔
 155- سہانہ می شہر یمن میں واقع تھا۔
 156- بد بد پرندے نے حضرت سلیمانؑ کو یمن کی عظیم الشان مملکت کے بارے میں بتایا تھا۔
 157- ملکہ سہا کے دور حکومت میں یمن کے لوگ سورج اور چاند کی پوجا کرتے تھے۔
 158- یمن کی ملکہ نے اللہ کا مذہب قبول کیا۔
 159- حضرت سلیمانؑ کو حشرات الارض کی بولیاں سمجھنے کا مجرہ عطا کیا گیا تھا۔
 160- اللہ تعالیٰ نے جنات پر قابو پانے کی طاقت حضرت سلیمانؑ کو عطا فرمائی تھی۔
 161- بیت المقدس کی تعمیر کے دوران جنات نے حضرت سلیمانؑ کے ماتحت کام کیا۔
 162- بیت المقدس کی تعمیر حضرت سلیمانؑ کے دور میں مکمل ہوئی۔
 163- مسجد اقصیٰ کی تعمیر کا آغاز حضرت سلیمانؑ نے کیا۔
 164- حضرت ایاز کو شام میں مبعوث کیا گیا۔
 165- حضرت موسیٰؑ کا لقب کلیم اللہ تھا۔

- 166- حضرت موسیٰؑ کی پیدائش کے وقت فرعون مصر کا بادشاہ تھا۔
 167- حضرت آسیہ نے فرعون کے محل میں حضرت موسیٰؑ کی پرورش کی۔
 168- حضرت موسیٰؑ کے اعداد اور بڑے بھائی حضرت ہارون تھے۔
 169- کوہ طور پر جانے سے قبل حضرت موسیٰؑ نے اپنی قوم حضرت ہارون کے حوالے کی تھی۔
 170- قرآن پاک میں حضرت موسیٰؑ کا ذکر 136 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
 171- حضرت موسیٰؑ عصا کو سانپ میں بدلنے کا مجرہ رکھتے تھے۔
 172- کوہ طور پر اللہ تعالیٰ سے ہم نیکلام ہونے والے پیغمبر حضرت موسیٰؑ تھے۔
 173- حضرت ایوبؑ حضرت یوسفؑ کے داماد تھے۔
 174- حضرت ایوبؑ کی فرما بزرگاری کی بنا پر حیرت یارمت تھا۔
 175- حضرت ایوبؑ اپنے ممبر اور افسار کی وجہ سے مشہور ہیں۔
 176- حضرت ایوبؑ اٹھارہ سال جلد کی بیماری میں مبتلا رہے۔
 177- حضرت ایوبؑ جنہوں نے بہت زیادہ تکالیف کا سامنا کیا لیکن کبھی حرف شکایت منہ سے نہ نکالا۔
 178- حضرت یونسؑ کو مچھلی نے نگل لیا تھا جس بنا پر انہیں صاحب الحوت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 179- حضرت یونسؑ کو زوالوں کے نام سے بھی یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 180- زوالوں کا مطلب مچھلیوں کا فرما کرنا ہے۔
 181- حضرت یونسؑ کو تنبیخ کے لیے نینوا میں بھیجا گیا تھا۔
 182- نینوا اور یانے درجہ کے دائیں کنارے پر واقع ہے۔
 183- حضرت یونسؑ نے نینوا میں وفات پائی۔
 184- حضرت زکریاؑ حضرت مریمؑ کے سرپرست تھے۔
 185- حضرت زکریاؑ بیٹکل کے متولی تھے۔
 186- حضرت زکریاؑ نے اپنے آپ کو درخت کے کوکھلے سے جس میں چھپا لیا تھا۔
 187- حضرت زکریاؑ کے علاوہ حضرت جبریلؑ کو آرزو سے حیرا گیا۔
 188- حضرت مریمؑ کی پرورش حضرت زکریاؑ کے گھر ہوئی۔
 189- حضرت یحییٰؑ نے اللہ تعالیٰ کی تعلیمات کی تبلیغ اردن سے شروع کی۔
- 190- حضرت یحییٰؑ شام میں دفن ہیں۔
 191- حضرت یحییٰؑ حضرت یسعیٰؑ کے بیٹے تھے۔
 192- حضرت یسعیٰؑ کی پیدائش کے وقت فلسطین پر رومی قوم کی بادشاہت تھی۔
 193- حضرت یسعیٰؑ کی پیدائش پر فلسطین کا حکمران فرود تھا۔
 194- حضرت یسعیٰؑ کی جائے پیدائش بیت لحم ہے۔
 195- حضرت یسعیٰؑ کی والدہ کا نام حضرت مریمؑ تھا۔
 196- حضرت یسعیٰؑ کی تعلیمات سے سب سے زیادہ بیہودی اور رومی فرزند تھے۔
 197- حضرت یسعیٰؑ کا لقب روح اللہ تھا۔
 198- حضرت محمدؐ نے قبل آفری پیغمبر حضرت یسعیٰؑ تھے۔
 199- حضرت یسعیٰؑ اللہ کے حکم سے مردوں کو زندہ کر دینے والے پیغمبر تھے۔
 200- حضرت ذی اللکھن پر حکم کی جہی سے لے کر بیت المقدس کی تعمیر تک بنی اسرائیل کے رہنما تھے۔
 201- حضرت عزراؑ جو شدید باپ کی پوجا کا شکار ہوئے تھے جس کی وجہ سے اللہ تعالیٰ نے انہیں سوسال کے لیے اٹھایا۔
 202- مسجد الخیف میں ستر پیغمبر مدفون ہیں۔
 203- قرآن مجید میں 26 پیغمبروں کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
 204- پیغمبروں کے ہم پر قرآن میں چھ سو تیس ہیں۔
 205- پیغمبروں کی کل تعداد 124,000 ہیں۔
 206- مسجد الخیف مکی میں واقع ہے۔
 207- حضرت موسیٰؑ سے تیس سال کی عمر میں ایک قتل ہو گیا۔
 208- حضرت محمدؐ نے اللہ کے آفری نبی ہیں ان کا لقب رسول اللہؐ ہے۔
 209- حضرت یسعیٰؑ بنی اسرائیل کے آفری نبی تھے۔
 210- حضرت دانیالؑ نے بیت المقدس کی جہی کے وقت تورات کے بکھری ہوئی کاپیوں کو دوبارہ اکٹھا کیا۔

- 34- اسلام سے پہلے عرب انہوں کی پوجا کرتے تھے۔
 35- قبل از اسلام خانہ کعبہ کی عبادت پر سب سے اونہا نصب شدہ بت تھی۔
 36- قبیلہ بنو تھیف لاث نامی بت کی پوجا کرتے تھے جو کہ طائف میں نصب تھا۔
 37- منات کا بت کہ اور مدینہ کے درمیان نصب تھا جس کی پوجا اوس اور فرزند کرتے تھے۔
 38- مزنی قریش اور کنان قبیلے کا بت تھا۔
 39- اسلام سے پہلے عرب بت کی پوجا کو لازمی فریضہ قرار دیتے تھے۔
 40- خانہ کعبہ میں نصب بتوں کی کل تعداد 360 تھی۔
 41- یہودی اہلی کو بدبانت ہے وہ قارون کا فرزند ہے۔
 42- اہلی کا مطلب خانہ ہے یہودی عرب کو کہتے تھے۔
 43- قبل از اسلام میں کان نامی قبیلہ چاند کی پوجا کرتا تھا۔
 44- اسلام سے قبل بنو نضیم کا مذہب پاری تھا۔
 45- بسوں نامی بوزی امرت نامی بکر قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتی تھی۔
 46- بسوں کی بچاس سالہ جنگ بنی بکر اور بنی نضیم کے درمیان لڑی گئی تھی۔
 47- عرب بائبل اور زبور میں موجود بنی اسرائیل کی تلاش میں شام گیا۔
 48- عرب تیس چالیس سال لڑی گئی۔
 49- عرب بائبل مقدس میں لڑی گئی۔
 50- اہل بیت نے صنعا جگہ پر حج تیسرے کر کے لوگوں کو اس کے طواف کا حکم دیا تھا۔
 51- اہل بیت نے کعبہ پر 570 تا 571 قبل مسیح حمل کیا۔
 52- اہل بیت شام میں کبار شاہ تھا۔
 53- لیل کا مطلب اچھی ہے۔
 54- مکہ کی سیاسی زندگی کا آغاز قصی بن کلاب سے ہوا۔
 55- قصی کا تعلق قبیلہ قریش سے تھا۔
 56- قصی کہ کا پہلا جمہوری حکمران تھا جس نے دارالندوہ قائم کیا۔
 57- بنی امیہ کا کام جنگ میں فوج کی نفاذ کی کہ اور علم کو بلند رکھنا تھا۔

- 10- قبل از اسلام کے پہلے واقع عرب کا سب سے بڑا صوبہ حجاز ہے۔
 11- قبل از اسلام کے سب سے بڑے پہاڑ کی اونپائی بارہ ہزار میٹر ہے۔
 11- حجاز قحطی اور احر کے ساتھ واقع ہے۔
 12- آسمانی کتاب انجیل میں حجاز کو قارون کہا گیا ہے۔
 13- جدو نامی بندرگاہ مکہ شہر کے قریب واقع ہے۔
 14- نجد کا مطلب ٹیلہ ہے۔
 15- یمن میں آباد سب سے مذہب اقوام سہارا اور حیرتی۔
 16- یمن کے ایرانی گورنر بازان نے حضور ﷺ کے دور میں اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
 17- یمن اور حجاز کے درمیان پھیلا تھا تہامہ بحیرہ احر کے ساحل سے لے کر کوہ صراط تک واقع ہے۔
 18- تہامہ کے معنی زہریں زمین کے ہیں۔
 19- عرب میں سہا قوم کی حکومت حیر نے ختم کی تھی۔
 20- عروش کا مشہور علاقہ یامامہ ہے۔
 21- عمان کے دارالحکومت کا نام سقط ہے۔
 22- یمن کا دارالحکومت صنعا ہے۔
 23- عرب کا سب سے زرخیز علاقہ یمن ہے۔
 24- عرب بائبل اور عرب مستعرب نامی قومیں عرب میں آباد تھیں۔
 25- عرب کا قریش خاندان جو عرب مستعرب کی نسل سے تعلق رکھتا ہے۔
 26- عرب مستعرب کا دوسرا نام عدنانی اور مصری تھا۔
 27- عرب مستعرب کو بنی عدنان بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
 28- عدنان کا تعلق حضرت اسماعیل کی چالیسویں نسل سے تھا۔
 29- عرب بائبل کا مطلب معدوم عرب کا ہے۔
 30- عرب عارہ بائبل کے علاقے میں آباد تھے۔
 31- حیر قبیلے نے زری آ پاشی کے لیے ڈیم حیر کیا تھا۔
 32- حیر قبیلے نے چالیس کلومیٹر لمبا ڈیم حیر کیا تھا جس کا نام سد مأرب تھا۔
 33- اسلام سے پہلے یہودی مذہب غالب تھا۔

- 217- جلیلینا کا تعلق حضرت موسیٰ سے ہے۔
 218- حضرت نوح نے سب سے پہلے انگوڑی کاشت کی۔
 219- حضرت نوح پر چالیس افراد ایمان لائے تھے۔
 220- حضرت ہنٹ پر سب سے پہلے جینے اترے۔
 221- حضرت نوح کی قوم پر سب سے پہلے مذاب آیا۔
 222- حضرت شوشیل بنی اسرائیل قوم پر مبعوث ہوئے۔
 223- جاپوت کی وفات کے بعد حضرت داؤد بنی اسرائیل کے بادشاہ بنے۔
 224- نوح کے سنی رنجیدہ رہنے والا ہے۔
 225- قوم عاد کا ذکر قرآن میں سات بار آیا ہے۔
 226- جادو گر اپنے ایمان پر قائم رہے جب جادوگر حضرت موسیٰ پر ایمان لائے تو فرعون نے انہیں پھانسی کا حکم دیا۔
 227- من و سونی حضرت موسیٰ علیہ السلام کی امت کے لیے لے اتارا گیا۔
 228- اونہی کا مجزوہ حضرت صالح علیہ السلام کے بارے میں ہے۔
 229- حضرت ابراہیم کے ہم عصر حضرت لوط تھے۔
 230- حضرت نوح علیہ السلام کی عمر نو سو پچاس 950 سال تھی۔
 231- قلعہ اسرائیل کا مطلب اللہ کا بندہ ہے۔
 232- بنی اسرائیل حضرت یعقوب کی اولاد تھی۔
 233- خلیل اللہ حضرت ابراہیم کا لقب ہے۔
 234- حضرت نوح کی شہتی کا ہم آ کر تھا۔
 235- خلیفہ الانبیا حضرت شعیب کا لقب ہے۔
 236- حیروں کی بارش سے حضرت لوط کی قوم تباہ ہوئی۔
 237- معنی اللہ حضرت آدم کا لقب ہے۔
 238- حضرت ابراہیم کی عمر 86 سال تھی جب حضرت اسماعیل پیدا ہوئے۔
 239- حضرت یونس پھلی کے پیٹ میں 40 دن رہے۔
 240- اداک مشرہ کا تعلق حضرت موسیٰ سے ہے۔
 241- حضرت ہارون اور حضرت موسیٰ آپس میں بھائی تھے۔
 242- توریہ حضرت موسیٰ پر نازل ہوئی۔

3- عرب قبل از اسلام

- 1- جزیرہ نما عرب کے شمال میں قلعین اور شام کا صحرا واقع تھا۔
 2- جزیرہ نما عرب کے جنوب میں بحیرہ ہند اور مغرب میں بحیرہ احر واقع ہے۔
 3- سب سے بڑے جزیرہ نما عرب کا کل رقبہ 30 لاکھ مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 4- عرب کا لفظ عرب سے نکلا ہے عرب کے معنی صحرا کے ہیں۔
 5- جزیرہ نما عرب کا صحرا تین چوتالی پر مشتمل کل حصہ ہے۔
 6- عرب کا سب سے بڑا صحرائے خالی جس کا ایک تہائی حصہ غیر آباد ہے۔
 7- عرب میں پہاڑوں کا سلسلہ جنوب میں یمن سے شروع ہوتا ہے یہ شمال میں شام تک پھیلا ہوا ہے۔
 8- جزیرہ نما عرب کا سب سے بڑا پہاڑی سلسلہ جبل الصراط ہے۔

- 58- زم زم کے پانی کو بیضا کرنے کے لیے عرب اس میں پختی اور بھجوریں شامل کرتے تھے۔
- 59- حجاج کو پانی کی فراہمی کی ذمہ داری عباس ابن عبدالمطلب کی تھی۔
- 60- قبائل کو منظم رکھنے کا فریضہ قبیلہ بنی عدی سرانجام دیتا تھا۔
- 61- نئی حیم کے پاس بیت المال کا ادارہ تھا۔
- 62- فوج کے کپ کا قیام قبیلہ بنی مخزوم کی ذمہ داری تھی۔
- 63- قوی کا فخرس کا انتظام بنی اسد کی ذمہ داری تھی۔
- 64- فریب حجاج کی دیکھ بھال قبیلہ بنی فزول کے ذمہ تھی۔
- 65- اسلام سے پہلے عرب میں چار مذاہب تھے۔
- 66- اسلام سے پہلے مدینہ میں یہودیوں کے تین قبیلے آباد تھے۔
- 67- عرب متنی قبیلہ کی اعضا کجاکت کر نہیں قتل کرتے تھے۔
- 68- عرب قبائل کو سردار کا نام شہوت تھا۔
- 69- صحرا میں رہنے والے عرب بدبو کھلاتے تھے۔
- 70- دیہاتوں میں رہائش پر عرب مغزی کہلاتے تھے۔
- 71- عرب کے قبائل سالی سالی سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- 72- کھادوہینہ کے درمیان ساڑھے چار سو کو میٹر کا فاصلہ ہے۔
- 73- قریش کا خطاب لہربین مالک کو ملا۔
- 74- ہاشم کے نفوی معنی توڑنے والا کے ہیں۔
- 75- حبشہ کی عرب میں مشہوری کی وجہ تھی کہ وہ عرب سے متصل تھا۔
- 76- قریش میں قریش کعبہ سب سے پہلے تھی کوئی۔
- 77- مہرناظ کے بعد قریش کی قیادت ہاشم نے سنبھالی۔
- 78- بنی امیہ عبدالمطلب کی اولاد تھے۔
- 79- حرب ثار کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک پندرہ سال تھی۔
- 80- قرآن مجید کے مطابق اصحاب کعبہ تین تین سو سال سوتے رہے۔
- 81- خانہ کعبہ کا نام کعبہ اس لیے رکھا گیا کہ یہ ایک کعبہ عمارت ہے۔
- 82- عرب قبل از اسلام کے لوگ اقتصادی طور پر کمزور تھے ان کا اہم ذریعہ آمدن مویشیوں کو پالنا تھا۔
- 83- بغداد 670ء میں آباد ہوا۔
- 84- زمین پر سب سے پہلا چھل دار درخت بھجور ہے۔
- 85- مکہ کا پرانا نام بکہ (Bakkah) تھا۔
- 86- خانہ کعبہ کے Cover کو کسوئی کہتے ہیں۔
- 87- مکہ مدینہ اور حائف حجاز کا حصہ ہیں۔
- 88- خانہ کعبہ کی دیوار کا وہ حصہ جو دروازے اور حجر اسود کے درمیان ہے اسے محترم کہتے ہیں۔
- 89- حجاز کے پہاڑ سعودی عرب میں ہیں۔
- 90- ابرہہ 60 ہزار کے لشکر کے ساتھ کعبہ پر حملہ کرنے کے لیے آیا۔

4- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی ولادت باسعادت سے نبوت تک

- 1- حضور ﷺ کا خاندان قریش کے قبیلے بنو ہاشم سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
- 2- حضور ﷺ کی ولادت باسعادت 22 اپریل کو ہوئی۔
- 3- علامہ طبری اور ابن خلدون کی رائے کے مطابق حضور ﷺ 12 ربیع الاول کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- 4- حضور ﷺ پیر کے دن حضرت ابو طالب کے گھر پیدا ہوئے۔
- 5- مکہ کی سوق اللیل جلی میں حضور ﷺ کی ولادت باسعادت ہوئی۔
- 6- حضور ﷺ کی دایہ کا نام شفاء تھا۔
- 7- حضرت مینا کی پیدائش سے 569 سال بعد حضور ﷺ پیدا ہوئے۔
- 8- حضرت ابراہیم کے دنیا سے جانے کے تین ہزار سال بعد حضور ﷺ پیدا ہوئے۔
- 9- حضرت عیسیٰ اور حضور علیہ السلام کے درمیان عرصہ کو عرصہ فترۃ کے نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔
- 10- عبدالمطلب آپ ﷺ کے دادا تھے۔
- 11- حضور ﷺ کی پیدائش کی خبر حضرت عبدالمطلب تک ام ایمن نے پہنچائی۔
- 12- حضور ﷺ کی پیدائش کے بعد دادا عبدالمطلب آپ ﷺ کو خانہ کعبہ لے گئے۔
- 13- حضور ﷺ کے چچا ابوہب نے آپ ﷺ کی پیدائش کی خوشی میں اپنی لونڈی ثویبہ کو آزاد کر دیا تھا۔
- 14- حضور ﷺ کی نانی کا نام ام حبیہ تھا۔
- 15- حضرت علیہ سعدیہ نے حضور ﷺ کی دیکھ بھال چھ سال کے عرصہ تک کی۔
- 16- حضرت علیہ سعدیہ کا تعلق قبیلہ بنو ہوازن سے تھا۔
- 17- حضور ﷺ کے رضاعی والد کا نام حارث ابن عبدالمعزنی تھا۔
- 18- حضور ﷺ کی دادی کا نام فاطمہ تھا۔
- 19- دادا عبدالمطلب نے آپ ﷺ کی پرورش دو سال تک کی۔
- 20- حضور ﷺ کی نبوت سے پہلے آپ ﷺ کے چچا حضرت زبیر رحلت فرما گئے۔
- 21- حضور ﷺ کے والد ماجد کا نام عبد اللہ ہے۔
- 22- آپ ﷺ کی والدہ کا نام بی بی آمنہ ہے۔
- 23- حضور ﷺ کی پیدائش سے چھ ماہ قبل حضور ﷺ کے والد ماجد وفات پا گئے۔
- 24- ایوانہ کے مقام پر حضور ﷺ کی والدہ وفات ہے۔
- 25- ایوانہ مکہ اور مدینہ کے درمیان میں واقع ہے۔
- 26- حضرت عبدالمطلب 580 عیسوی میں فوت ہوئے۔
- 27- حضور ﷺ کے رضاعی بھائی کا نام عبد اللہ تھا۔
- 28- آپ ﷺ کا نام احمد آپ ﷺ کی والدہ نے تجویز کیا تھا۔
- 29- احمد کے معنی تعریف کرنے والا۔
- 30- حضور ﷺ کا لقب صادق اور امین ہیں۔
- 31- الصادق کے معنی سچا ہے۔
- 32- الامین کے معنی قابل بھروسہ کے ہیں۔
- 33- حضور ﷺ کی کنیت ابو القاسم تھی۔
- 34- حضور ﷺ کی پیدائش کے چھ سال بعد بی بی آمنہ وفات پا گئیں۔
- 35- حضور ﷺ حضرت اسماعیل کی نسل سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- 36- حضور ﷺ کی چھ خالائیں تھیں۔
- 37- حضور ﷺ کی پیدائش کی رات حضرت آمنہ نے قیصر و کسری کے نکلنے کو اپنے خواب میں دیکھا۔
- 38- حضور ﷺ نے مکہ میں 53 سال قیام کیا۔

- 39- ابتدائی تعلیم کے لحاظ سے حضور ﷺ کا درجہ اچھا ہے۔
- 40- حضور ﷺ کے چچاؤں حضرت عباس اور حضرت خزیمہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- 41- عام الفیل کا سال 570ء سے شروع ہوا۔
- 42- حضور ﷺ اپنی بہن شیماء کی گود میں بچپن میں بھیکار کرتے تھے۔
- 43- حضور ﷺ کی پیدائش پر شہنشاہ روم کا واقعہ ظہور پذیر ہوا۔
- 44- دادا عبدالمطلب کی وفات کے بعد آپ ﷺ کی پرورش کی ذمہ داری چچا ابو طالب نے لی۔
- 45- حضور ﷺ بارہ سال کی عمر میں اپنے چچا ابو طالب کے ہمراہ اپنے پہلے بھائی سزکی غرض سے شام گئے۔
- 46- شام کے پہلے سفر کے دوران حضور ﷺ کے چچا ابو طالب کی ملاقات بحیرہ سے ہوئی جس نے ابو طالب سے کہا کہ آخری نبی کی تمام علامات تمہارے بیٹے میں پائی جاتی ہیں اسے بحفاظت واپسی لے جاؤ اور یہودیوں سے اس کی حفاظت کرو۔
- 47- بحیرہ میسائیا مذہب سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
- 48- بحیرہ رابہ قاسم کا حقیقی نام جرہم تھا۔
- 49- حضور ﷺ نے اپنی ابتدائی زندگی میں جنگ حرب ثار میں حصہ لیا تھا۔
- 50- عکاظ میں قریش اور قیس قبائل کے درمیان حرب ثار لڑی گئی تھی۔
- 51- حرب ثار چار سال تک جاری رہی۔
- 52- حرب ثار کے بعد مطلق انفسول کا معاہدہ ہوا۔
- 53- حضور ﷺ بھی مطلق انفسول کے معاہدے میں شامل تھے۔ یہ معاہدہ زبیر ابن عبدالمطلب کی کوششوں سے پایہ تکمیل تک پہنچا۔
- 54- مطلق انفسول کا پہلا معاہدہ آپ ﷺ کی پیدائش سے قبل ہوا۔
- 55- مطلق انفسول کے دوسرے معاہدے کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر تین سال تھی۔
- 56- حضور ﷺ شام کی طرف اپنے دوسرے بھائی سز کے دوران عام الفیل کے 24 ویں سال روانہ ہوئے۔
- 57- آپ ﷺ شام کے دوسرے سفر میں حضرت خدیجہ کا سامان تجارت ساتھ لے گئے تھے۔

- 79- حضور ﷺ کی ایمانداری اور اعلیٰ اخلاق سے متاثر ہو کر حضرت خدیجہ نے اپنی لونڈی نسر کے ذریعے نکاح کا بیٹام بھجا۔
- 80- حضرت علیؓ کو قبیلہ بنو سعد تھا۔
- 81- جس سال آپ ﷺ کی پیدائش ہوئی اس سال کو عام الفیل کہتے ہیں۔
- 82- حضرت محمد ﷺ حضرت ابوطالب کے ہمراہ شام 12 برس کی عمر میں گئے۔
- 83- آپ ﷺ کی پہلی رضائی والدہ کا نام حضرت ثویبہ ہے۔
- 84- آپ ﷺ کی رضائی بہن کا نام شیمہ ہے۔
- 5- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی نبوت سے ہجرت مدینہ تک**
- 1- بخت کے معنی نبوت کا عطا ہونا ہے۔
- 2- نبوت سے پہلے دو سال تک حضور ﷺ کو نور نظر آتا رہا۔
- 3- فارحہ کی لمبائی 4 گز ہے۔
- 4- نبوت کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر چالیس سال اور ایک دن تھی۔
- 5- غار ثور میں آپ ﷺ پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔
- 6- سورۃ طہ کی پہلی وحی کے طور پر نازل ہوئی۔
- 7- حضرت خدیجہ کو حضور ﷺ نے سب سے پہلے پہلی وحی کے متعلق بتایا۔
- 8- حضرت خدیجہ پہلی وحی کا سن کر آپ کو چچا زاد بھائی ورتہ بن نوفل کے پاس لے گئیں۔
- 9- پہلی وحی کا سن کر ورتہ بن نوفل نے کہا کہ یہ وہی مقدس فرشتہ ہے جو موسیٰ کی طرف بھیجا گیا۔
- 10- ورتہ بن نوفل یسائی تھا وہ انجیل اور توریت کتب کا بڑا عالم تھا۔
- 11- نبوت کے بعد پہلی ہجرت جو فرض قرار دی گئی وہ نازحہ تھی۔
- 12- پہلی وحی کے بعد لوگوں کو شرک جیسی برائی سے دور رہنے کا حکم دیا گیا۔
- 13- پہلی اور دوسری وحی کے نزول کا واقعہ چچا زاد بھائی ورتہ بن نوفل کے درمیان طویل وقت جس میں وحی کا نزول رک گیا ہوا سے نترہ لونی کہتے ہیں۔
- 58- حضور ﷺ کی ایمانداری اور اعلیٰ اخلاق سے متاثر ہو کر حضرت خدیجہ نے اپنی لونڈی نسر کے ذریعے نکاح کا بیٹام بھجا۔
- 59- آپ ﷺ نے ابوطالب سے مشورہ کے بعد حضرت خدیجہ کے بیٹام نکاح کو قبول کر لیا۔
- 60- حضور ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ کا خلیہ نکاح ابوطالب نے پڑھوایا۔
- 61- حضرت خدیجہ نے 500 طلائی درہم ترقی مہر وصول کیا۔
- 62- حضرت خدیجہ کے والد کا نام خویلد ابن یاسر تھا۔
- 63- خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر کے بعد جبرائیلؑ کی نصیب کا سنا کرا ہوا گیا۔
- 64- عبدالدار اور عدی قبائل کے جاہلیوں نے قسم کھائی کہ کوئی انہیں جبرائیلؑ کی نصیب کے اعزاز سے محروم نہیں رکھ سکتا۔
- 65- قبیلہ بنی عبدالمادر کے صحابہ کو بعد ازاں خون کے بیوپاری کے نام سے پکارا گیا۔
- 66- ابواسیہ مخیرہ کحوی کا بیٹا تھا۔
- 67- 35 سال کی عمر میں آپ ﷺ کو امین کا لقب دیا گیا۔
- 68- آپ ﷺ کو سابق کا لقب 22 سال کی عمر میں ملا۔
- 69- حضرت آمنہ کا تعلق قبیلہ بنی زہرہ سے تھا۔
- 70- ام قیسہ حضرت علیؓ سے نکاح کر لیں تھیں۔
- 71- عیسیٰ بن مریم کے مطابق پہلی وحی 17 اگست 610 میں نازل ہوئی۔
- 72- غار حرا کو اب جنس نور کہتے ہیں۔
- 73- آپ ﷺ نے اپنی اہلی انسانی نسوئی حضرت ابوبکرؓ سے فریہ۔
- 74- آپ ﷺ کے چچا ابوطالب آپ ﷺ کے بھتیجے نہیں کھاتے تھے۔
- 75- آپ ﷺ کے چچا زاد بھائی عبداللہ بن عباس مفسر قرآن تھے۔
- 76- آپ ﷺ کی دماغ سے حضرت انس بن مالک کا باغ سال میں دو بار پھل دینے لگا۔
- 77- حضرت خدیجہ کے بعد حضرت زید بن عارض نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 78- حضور ﷺ کے شام کے سفر میں حضرت خدیجہ کا غلام بیسروہ آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ گیا۔

- 15- نبوت کے تین سالوں کے بعد حضور ﷺ کو کھلے عام تبلیغ کا حکم دیا گیا۔
- 16- دوسری اور تیسری وحی کے درمیان تین سال کا وقفہ تھا۔
- 17- سورۃ دخان تیسری وحی بن کر حضور ﷺ پر نازل ہوئی۔
- 18- الصفاء پہاڑی پر آپ ﷺ کی تقریر سننے کے بعد ابولہب نے کہا کہ تجھ پر ہلاکت ہو گیا تم نے ہمیں اس مقصد کے لیے اکٹھا کیا تھا۔
- 19- ابولہب کے سوا قبیلہ بنو ہاشم اور بنو المطلب نے ابوطالب کے ساتھ مل کر حضور ﷺ کا قریش کے خلاف دفاع کیا۔
- 20- نبوت کے پہلے تین سالوں میں حضور ﷺ کی خلیہ تبلیغ سے چالیس لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- 21- حضرت طلحہ نے نبوت کے پہلے سال اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 22- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت طلحہ کو نیا ش کا خطاب دیا۔
- 23- حضور ﷺ حضرت طلحہ کو طہ خیر اور طہ جود کے نام سے پکارتے تھے۔
- 24- آپ ﷺ نے ابو جہل سے کہا کہ وہ وقت قریب ہے جب تم کم ہنسو گے اور زیادہ رو گے۔
- 25- حضرت خزفہ نے ابو جہل کے سر پر تیرکان مارا تھا۔
- 26- مکہ میں پہلے کا تب وحی شریف بن ابن حنظلہ کی تھی۔
- 27- ابو جہل کی بد بخت بیوی کا نام ام جمیل تھا جو آپ ﷺ پر گورڈ کرکٹ چھیکنی تھی۔
- 28- ابو جہل کا اصلی نام عمرو ابن ہشام تھا۔
- 29- جب حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلام قبول کرنے کے لیے دار ارقم کا دروازہ کھٹکھٹایا تو حضور ﷺ نے دروازہ کھولا تھا۔
- 30- حضرت عمرؓ نے 616 عیسوی میں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 31- قریش کے عظیم پہلوان رکانہ نے تین دفعہ حضور ﷺ سے شکست کھائی تھی۔
- 32- حضرت زبیر ابن العوامؓ پہلے شخص ہیں جنہوں نے اسلام کی خاطر گوارا فرمایا۔
- 33- عقبہ ابن ابی معیط نے اپنی ماں آپ ﷺ کے گردن مبارک

میں ڈال کر مہینا۔

34- گنگے میں مہا ازل کر مہینے والے شخص کو حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے روکا۔

35- حبشہ کی پہلی ہجرت میں چار گروہ تھے شامل تھیں۔

36- حبشہ کی پہلی ہجرت میں بارہ مرد شامل تھے۔

37- مسلمان حبشہ میں تین ماہ رہے۔

38- قریش نے حبشہ سے مسلمانوں کی مدینہ واپسی کے لیے اپنے

نمائندوں کو عبداللہ ابن ربیعہ اور عمرو ابن العاص کو بھیجا تھا۔

39- پہلی ہجرت حبشہ کے بعد مسلمان بنو ہاشم کا قبول اسلام کی خبر سن کر مکہ لوٹ آئے۔

40- دوسری ہجرت حبشہ میں 83 آدمی اور 18 عورتیں شامل تھیں۔

41- حبشہ کے بادشاہ نجاشی نے نبوت کے ساتویں سال اسلام قبول کیا۔

42- بنو ہاشم کا معاشرتی بائیکاٹ نبوت کے ساتویں سال ہوا۔

43- شعب کا مطلب گھائی ہے۔

44- شعب ابی طالب کا نام حضرت عباس تھا۔

45- قریش نے مسلمانوں کا تین سال تک معاشرتی بائیکاٹ کیا اور مسلمان شعب ابی طالب میں محصور رہے۔

46- شعب ابی طالب میں رہنے والے مسلمانوں کے مصائب دیکھ کر سب سے پہلے زبیر ابن اسیر نے آواز اٹھائی۔

47- زبیر ابن اسیر ابوطالب کے بھانجے تھے۔

48- زبیر ابن اسیر کی والدہ عاتکہ عبدالمطلب کی بیٹی تھیں۔

49- ابو جہل نے زبیر ابن اسیر کی مخالفت کی لیکن بعد میں براہ راست مخالفت سے بچنے کے لیے ہاں میں ہاں ملائی۔

50- شق القمر کا واقعہ انچوس میں پیش آیا۔

51- ابوطالب وہ امم شخص تھے جو سو میں نبوی ماہ رمضان میں وفات پا گئے۔

52- ابوطالب کی وفات کے تین دن بعد حضرت خدیجہ کا بھی انتقال ہو گیا۔

53- قریش کے مصائب سے تنگ آ کر 10 نبوی کو آپ ﷺ نے طائف جانے کا ارادہ کیا۔

- 75- مدینہ میں صلوات جسد کا آغاز 11 نبوی میں ہوا۔
- 76- بیعت عقبہ ثانی کا واقعہ نبوت کے 13 ویں سال پیش آیا۔
- 77- بیعت عقبہ ثانی میں 73 افراد شامل تھے۔
- 78- عقبہ مکہ کے قریب واقع ہے۔
- 79- براؤن معاہدہ قبیلہ خزرج کے سردار تھے۔
- 80- عقبہ کے دوسرے معاہدہ کے وقت قبیلہ اوس کے سردار سعد بن معاذ تھے۔
- 81- ابراہیم روپیلے شمالی جنوبی نے مدینہ ہجرت کی تھی۔
- 82- نبوت کے 13 ویں سال سب سے زیادہ مسلمانوں نے ہجرت کی۔
- 83- ہجرت مدینہ میں حضرت عمر کے ساتھ میں افراد تھے۔
- 84- ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت آپ ﷺ نے حضرت علیؓ کو اپنی جگہ چھوڑنے اور اپنے بسز پر سونے کے لیے کہا۔
- 85- مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم ﷺ نے جس اونٹنی پر سز کیا اس کا نام قصویٰ تھا۔
- 86- مکہ سے مدینہ کی طرف ہجرت کرتے ہوئے نبی کریم ﷺ اور حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے غار ثور میں پناہ لی تھی۔
- 87- غار ثور میں آپ ﷺ تک خوراک پہنچانا اسامہ بنت ابی بکرؓ کی ذمہ داری تھی۔
- 88- عبداللہ ابن اسدؓ نے ہجرت مدینہ میں آپ ﷺ کا رہنا تھا۔
- 89- ہنت معنی مکہ میں واقع ہے۔
- 90- قرآن پاک کا نزول ایلاہ اللہ کی رامت کو ہوا تھا۔
- 91- باغ فدک نبی کریم ﷺ کو بطور نے عطا کیا گیا۔
- 92- نبی ﷺ کے مطابق اللہ تعالیٰ کی پسند یہ تریں جگہ مسجد ہے۔
- 93- مسجد مدینہ میں واقع ہے۔
- 94- کورومت مکہ کے قریب واقع ہے۔
- 95- آپ ﷺ نے عبداللہ بن نوفلؓ کو مدینہ کا پہلا قاضی مقرر کیا۔
- 96- قیام کن کی ذمہ داری مدینہ میں سعد بن قیسؓ کو سونپی گئی۔
- 97- عبد نبویؓ میں کاتب جو دستاویزیں اور قرآن لکھتے اور آمدنی کا حساب رکھتے۔
- 54- عاتق میں قبیلہ ثقیف آباد تھا جس نے آپ ﷺ پر بھروسہ کیا۔
- 55- عاتق میں جب آپ ﷺ پر بھروسہ کیا تو آپ ﷺ نے قبیلہ اور شیبہ کی وجہ کے سامنے میں پناہ لی۔
- 56- قبیلہ اور شیبہ قریش قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- 57- عاتق کے لوگ لات بہت کی پوجا کرتے تھے۔
- 58- حضور ﷺ کے بہترین دشمن ابو جہل کا لقب ابو القلم تھا۔
- 59- 27 رجب 11 یا 12 نبوی (621AD) کو معراج کا واقعہ پیش آیا۔
- 60- معراج کی رات آپ ﷺ کا قیام اپنی چچا زاد بہن ام ہانی کے گھر تھا۔
- 61- ام ہانی حضرت ابو طالب کی بیٹی تھی۔
- 62- معراج کے سفر میں آپ ﷺ کی پہلی منزل مسجد اقصیٰ تھی۔
- 63- معراج کے سفر میں مسجد اقصیٰ کی طرف جاتے ہوئے آپ ﷺ کے گھر اور حضرت جبریلؑ تھے۔
- 64- معراج کے سفر میں صدر الہدیٰ دو جگہ تھی جہاں پر حضرت جبریلؑ نے آگے جانے سے انکار کر دیا اور آپ ﷺ کی آگے آگے گئے۔
- 65- ساتویں آسمان پر حضور ﷺ کی ملاقات حضرت ابراہیم سے ہوئی۔
- 66- پہلے آسمان پر حضور ﷺ کی ملاقات حضرت آدم سے ہوئی۔
- 67- معراج کی رات حضور ﷺ کو چاس صلوات کا تحفہ عطا کیا گیا۔
- 68- واقعہ معراج کے موقع پر نبی کریم ﷺ نے 70,000 فرشتوں کو بیت المعمور کا حواف کرتے دیکھا۔
- 69- واقعہ معراج کو واقعہ اسراء بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- 70- اسرفی کے معنی اسی پر جانے کے ہیں۔
- 71- گیارہویں نبوی میں مدینہ کے پہلے چھ انصار نے اسلام قبول کیا اور قبیلہ خزرج سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- 72- بیعت عقبہ اولیٰ 12 نبوی میں ہوئی۔
- 73- بیعت عقبہ اولیٰ میں بارہ لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 74- مدینہ میں پہلی صلوات جسد کا نام اسد بن زرارہ تھے۔

- 98- عبد نبویؓ میں کل 42 کاتب تھے۔
- 99- عبد نبویؓ میں حضرت حذیفہ بن یمانؓ سلطنت کے رازوں کے ذمہ دار اور مجبوروں کی آمدن لکھنے پر مامور تھے۔
- 100- آپ ﷺ نے قصویٰ نامی اونٹنی ہجرت مدینہ کے وقت خریدی۔
- 101- حضرت محمد ﷺ اور حضرت ابو بکر صدیقؓ نے ہجرت مدینہ کے دوران غار ثور میں قیام کیا۔
- 102- ہجرت سے پہلے حضرت معصب بن عمیرؓ مدینہ گئے۔
- 103- 24 ستمبر 622 AD میں آپ ﷺ نے مدینہ ہجرت کی۔
- 104- قمر کا سال (عام الحزن) 10 نبوی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 105- آپ ﷺ نے چاند کے دھجکے مٹی میں کیے۔
- 106- اسلام کے شروع میں تبلیغ اسلام کا مرکز حضرت ارقم کا گھر تھا۔
- 6- پہلی اسلامی سلطنت کا قیام باوقاف حضرت محمد ﷺ
- 1- ہجرت کے سال کا آغاز 13 نبوی میں ہوا۔
- 2- حضرت محمد ﷺ مدینہ 622 مسوی کو پہنچے۔
- 3- مدینہ کا پہلا نام یثرب تھا۔
- 4- مکہ کی وادی کو فاران کا نام دیا گیا ہے۔
- 5- مدینہ منورہ مکہ کے 448 کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 6- مدینہ کے قریب واقع وادی قباہ جہاں حضور ﷺ آٹھ دنوں کے سفر کے بعد پہنچے۔
- 7- قباہ مدینہ سے چار میل کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 8- حضور ﷺ قباہ بارہ ربیع الاول 13 نبوی کو پہنچے۔
- 9- قباہ میں نبی پاک ﷺ کا قیام چودہ دنوں پر مشتمل تھا۔
- 10- پہلی نماز جمعہ طیبہ یثرب میں ادا کی گئی۔
- 11- جسد کے روز آپ ﷺ قباہ سے یثرب کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔
- 12- یثرب میں آپ ﷺ کی اونٹنی حضرت ابویوب انصاریؓ کے گھر کے پاس رکی۔
- 13- حضرت ابویوب انصاریؓ کا تعلق قبیلہ خزرج سے تھا۔
- 14- مدینہ میں پہلا مدرسہ مسجد نبویؓ میں قائم کیا گیا۔
- 15- یثرب مدینہ ہجرت کے پہلے سال ہوا۔
- 16- یثرب مدینہ ہجرت مدینہ کے سات ماہ بعد ہوا۔
- 17- یثرب مدینہ سات نکات اور 53 فرشتوں پر مشتمل تھا۔
- 18- آپ ﷺ نے 27 فرزات میں پیدا کیا۔
- 19- آپ ﷺ کی زندگی کے 27 فرزات میں سے نو میں لڑائی ہوئی۔
- 20- یثرب مدینہ مسلمان ایہودی اور دوسرے غیر مسلم کے درمیان ملے پلا۔
- 21- پہلی جبری سوال کے سینے میں حضرت عائشہؓ حضور ﷺ کے نکاح میں آئیں۔
- 22- مسجد نبویؓ میں آپ ﷺ نے جبری سال کا اعلان کیا۔
- 23- حضرت عمرؓ کے دور خلافت میں جبری سال منظم طریقے سے درج و درج میں آیا۔
- 24- رشتہ موافقات کا مطلب بھائی چارہ ہے یہ رشتہ مہاجرین اور انصار کے درمیان استوار کیا گیا تھا۔
- 25- رشتہ موافقات میں حضرت معصب بن عمیرؓ کے بھائی حضرت ابویوب انصاریؓ تھے۔
- 26- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت ابومہدیہ ابن ابی مرثدہ کو امین الامت کا خطاب دیا تھا۔
- 27- اذان کا باقاعدہ آغاز پہلے جبری سال میں ہوا۔
- 28- حضرت بادلؓ سام کے پہلے مؤذن تھے۔
- 29- حضور ﷺ نے اپنی فوجی جہات کے لیے قبیلہ کنانہ کے ساتھ ہجرت کے پہلے سال معاہدہ کیا۔
- 30- حضور ﷺ نے ہجرت کے پہلے سال کے دوران تین سرایا بھیجے۔
- 31- اسلام کے پہلے سر یہ سیف الہجر کو سر یہ حوزہ کے نام سے بھی پکارا جاتا ہے۔
- 32- حضرت حوزہ جو پہلا اسلامی جہاز دیا گیا تھا وہ سفیرہؓ کا تھا۔
- 33- دوران اس جگہ کا نام ہے جہاں آپ ﷺ مدینہ آنے کے بعد پہلی دفعہ تشریف لے گئے۔
- 34- یہودیوں کے مذہبی رہنما عبداللہ ابن سلام نے پہلی جبری میں اسلام قبول کیا۔

- 35- خروہ خندق اور فزادہ خیر کے بعد یہودیوں کو جلا وطن کیا گیا تھا۔
- 36- حضرت زبیر ابن عوام کو حضور ﷺ نے مدوگہ رسول اللہ ﷺ کا خطاب دیا تھا۔
- 37- عبداللہ ابن ابی سلول کو حضور ﷺ نے رئیس المناقبین کا خطاب دیا تھا۔
- 38- دوسری ہجری میں روزہ اور زکوٰۃ کو فرض قرار دیا گیا۔
- 39- ہجرت مدینہ کے ستر ماہ بعد تہجد کی قیاد کا حکم موصول ہوا۔
- 40- قبلہ کی تبدیلی کے ایک ماہ بعد روزہ کو فرض قرار دیا گیا۔
- 41- میرزا گئی کے سوتھہ پر قربانی کو دوسری میں واجب قرار دیا گیا۔
- 42- مید سے پانچ دن پہلے فخران کا حکم موصول ہوا۔
- 43- فخران کا حکم دوسری ہجری کو دیا گیا۔
- 44- دوسری ہجری ماہ رمضان کو فزادہ روزہ قرار دیا گیا۔
- 45- تین ہجری کو فزادہ نون وراثت اور مشرک حورقوں کے ساتھ نکاح کی ممانعت کا قانون کا نفاذ ہوا۔
- 46- حضرت حسن تین ہجری کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- 47- تین ہجری کو فزادہ رمضان اور فزادہ احد عیاش آئے۔
- 48- یہودی کب اور ایش کو عبد اللہ ابن تیش نے قتل کیا۔
- 49- تیسری ہجری میں شراب کو حرام قرار دیا گیا۔
- 50- چوتھی ہجری میں پانچ سراپا تڑے گئے۔
- 51- پانچویں ہجری کی فزادہ ہجرت کے متعلق احکام نازل ہوئے۔
- 52- پانچویں ہجری میں ایک سراپا قتل کیا گیا۔
- 53- چھٹی ہجری کا سب سے اہم واقعہ تھا۔ یہ جو ماہ رمضان کو فزادہ پڑا ہوا۔
- 54- خطوط پر مہر لگانے کے لیے لیلیٰ ابن امیہ نے حضور ﷺ کی نبوت کے متعلق تین باتوں میں کسی کو سبوتی تجویزی جاری کی۔
- 55- صلح حدیبیہ کے بعد برقیں شمران کو اللہ کا پیغام بھیجا گیا۔
- 56- برقیں روم کا بادشاہ تھا۔
- 57- برقیں کو حضور ﷺ کا خط لکھا گیا تھا۔
- 58- حضور ﷺ کا پیغام شہنشاہ فارس تک مبادلہ ابن مذہب نے پہنچایا۔
- 59- شہنشاہ فارس کا نام خسرو پرویز تھا۔
- 60- خسرو پرویز کے بیٹے شیریہ نے خسرو کو تخت سے اتارا۔
- 61- مصر کے بادشاہ تک حضور ﷺ کا پیغام حضرت مطاہب بن ابی بکر سے پہنچایا۔
- 62- متوقس مصر کا بادشاہ تھا۔
- 63- شہنشاہ مصر کا اصل نام جرج ابن مطیح تھا۔
- 64- بحرین کے بادشاہ منذر ابن سواہ کے پاس علامہ ابن حضرت اللہ کا پیغام لے کر پہنچا۔
- 65- جب منذر ابن سواہ نے حضور ﷺ کا پیغام وصول کیا تو اس نے اسلام قبول کر لیا۔
- 66- عمان کے شمران جعفر ابن جلدہ اور عبداللہ جلدہ تھے۔
- 67- یمامہ کا بادشاہ بزوان علی تھا۔
- 68- حضرت سلیمان ابن عمرو ابن عبداللہ نے حضور ﷺ کا پیغام بڑا روانہ کر لیا۔
- 69- بزوان علی نے اسلام قبول کرنے کے لیے حکومت میں آدھا حصہ طلب کیا۔
- 70- حضرت عمارت ابن امیہ حضور ﷺ کا پیغام لے کر شام کے بادشاہ کے پاس گئے۔
- 71- ہمرہ کے بادشاہ ابن تھلیق نے بین الاقوامی قوانین کی خلاف ورزی کرتے ہوئے حضور ﷺ کے پیغام کو ناسمجھ کر لے کر لیا۔
- 72- ایتھوپیا کے بادشاہ تک حضور ﷺ کا پیغام حضرت عمرؓ نے پہنچایا۔
- 73- ایتھوپیا کے بادشاہ کا نام حاکم ابن کھبات تھا۔
- 74- جب حضور ﷺ کا خلاصہ شہنشاہ کے بادشاہ تک پہنچا تو اس نے حضرت جعفر ابن طہار کے ہاتھوں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 75- ساتویں ہجری میں تین خرواہات پیش آئے۔
- 76- ساتویں ہجری میں نوسراپا توڑ پھیر ہوئے۔
- 77- ساتویں ہجری میں ذی قعدہ کے مہینے میں حضور ﷺ نے عمرہ القضاء ادا فرمایا۔
- 78- حضور ﷺ نے ساتویں ہجری میں ام المومنین حضرت میمونؓ سے شادی کی اور بعد ازاں عمرہ القضاء ادا کیا۔

- 79- آٹھویں ہجری میں آٹھ سراپا ہوئے ان میں سے ایک سریہ کو فزادہ بھی کہا جاتا ہے اس کا نام سریہ موت تھا۔
- 80- حضرت جعفر ابن طہار مدینہ میں سات ہجری کو واپس پہنچے۔
- 81- نویں ہجری سال میں صرف ایک ہی خرواہ توڑ پھیر آیا۔
- 82- نویں ہجری کو عام الفزادہ کہتے ہیں اس ہجری سال میں حضور ﷺ کے پاس 34 فزادہ آئے۔
- 83- نویں ہجری میں سریہ علی عیاش آیا۔
- 84- حج کو ہجری کو فرض ہوا۔
- 85- حضور ﷺ نے تین سو مساجد پہلے امیر نجیب الوبکر کے ساتھ بھیجے۔
- 86- نو ہجری کو نجاشی بادشاہ کی وفات ہوئی۔
- 87- نجاشی کی نماز جنازہ میں حضور ﷺ نے چار فزادہ بھیجا دیے۔
- 88- ہجرت کے نویں سال مسیلہ کذاب نے نبوت کا جھوٹا دعویٰ کیا تھا۔
- 89- حضور ﷺ نے ابو سفیان اور مغیرہ بن شعبہ کو غوثیت کے لات نامی بت کو توڑنے کے لیے بھیجا۔
- 90- ہجرت کے نویں سال فزادہ نامی قانون کو رجم کی سزا دی گئی۔
- 91- سود کے بارے میں احکام نو ہجری کو نازل ہوئے۔
- 92- ایلام کا مطلب یہودی سے عارضی طور پر علیحدگی ہے۔
- 93- ایلام کا واقعہ یہودیوں کی باہمی رقابت کا مظہر تھا۔
- 94- خطبہ جہ الوداع کے بعد کوئی آیت نازل نہ ہوئی۔
- 95- حضور ﷺ نے اپنا آخری حج تقریباً سوا لاکھ سے زیادہ مسلمانوں کے ہمراہ دس ہجری کو ادا کیا۔
- 96- جہ الوداع کے موقع پر بدی کے سوا لاکھ حضور ﷺ کے ہمراہ تھے۔
- 97- جب حضرت علیؓ نے جہ الوداع کی خبر سنی تو وہ یمن سے مکہ کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔
- 98- جہ الوداع کے موقع پر سورۃ المائدہ کی آیت نمبر تین نازل ہوئی۔
- 99- 29 صفر 11 ہجری کو آپ ﷺ اپنے غلام کے ساتھ جنت البقیع گئے۔
- 100- آپ ﷺ نے نماز مغرب کی آخری امامت کروائی۔
- 101- حضور ﷺ کی زندگی میں حضرت ابوبکرؓ نے سترہ نمازوں کی امامت کروائی۔
- 102- جنگ موتہ کے شہیدوں کا بدلہ لینے کے لیے جانے والی فوج کا سربراہ آپ ﷺ نے حضرت اسامہ ابن زیدؓ کو مقرر کیا۔
- 103- نبی کریم ﷺ کی زندگی میں مالیت کا ریکارڈ حضرت زبیر ابن عوامؓ کے پاس تھا۔
- 104- جنگ موتہ کا بدلہ لینے کے لیے روانہ فوج ابھی حراف میں تھی کہ آپ ﷺ کی بیماری کا سن کر گری گئی۔
- 105- نبی پاک ﷺ نے اپنی زندگی میں کاغذ کی ذمہ داری حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت معاذ ابن جبلؓ کو سونپی تھی۔
- 106- حضور ﷺ نے ایک مہدو صاحب اسوق کے نام سے شروع کیا اس کی ذمہ داری بازاروں کا سنبھالنا تھا۔
- 107- حضور ﷺ کی وفات سے چار دن پہلے قرطاس کا واقعہ پیش آیا۔
- 108- کوئی بھی مشرک عرب میں نہیں رہ سکتا حضور ﷺ نے یہ اتفاق واقعہ قرطاس کے ان کے لیے کیا۔
- 109- آپ ﷺ نے اپنے وصال سے ایک دن قبل تمام نکاحوں کو آزاد کیا اور اپنے ساتھیوں کو فریاد میں تقسیم کر دیے۔
- 110- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت فاطمہؓ کو نساہ العیسیٰ کا خطاب دیا۔
- 111- حضور ﷺ نے بارہ ربیع الاول کو پاشت کے وقت رحلت فرمائی۔
- 112- آپ ﷺ نے ہجرت کے گیارہویں سال رحلت فرمائی۔
- 113- آپ ﷺ حضرت عائشہؓ کے حجرہ میں مدفون ہیں۔
- 114- حضور ﷺ کی قبر مبارک حضرت ابوطالبؓ نے کھودی۔
- 115- حضور ﷺ کو لحد میں اتارنے کے بعد سب سے آخر میں لحد مبارک میں سے حضرت علیؓ باہر نکلے۔
- 116- وصال کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر 63 سال تھی۔
- 117- حضور ﷺ نے پہلی مرتبہ فوت نازل کی تلاوت چار ہجری کو کی۔
- 118- اسلام کا پہلا ادارہ صفحہ تھا۔

- 119- اصحابِ منہاء وک نے جو ہزار ہزار انصار میں سے مسجد نبوی میں صلیت پر تیسرا نمبر میں کرتے تھے۔
- 120- حضرت عمرؓ نے ان کے بعد انصاریوں میں اسلامی فوج کا پہلا سال بنا دیا۔
- 121- حضور ﷺ نے ہمارے ہاں کیجے۔
- 122- وہ رسولِ محمد نبویؐ میں ہے۔
- 123- جو نبوی پر ہر سال اللہ کے فضل سے کھتا ہے۔
- 124- وہ ایک عظیم الشان آئینہ جنت ہے۔
- 125- نجر کی ہزار ہا ہجرتی سال میں دی گئی۔
- 126- نبی پاک ﷺ نے ان سے کفر پسند کرتے تھے۔
- 127- حضرت ابراہیمؑ میں جہنمی کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- 128- یہ دنیا کی طرف ہجرت کرنے والے سب سے آخری صحابی حضرت عباسؓ ہیں۔
- 129- آپ ﷺ کے انتقال کے وقت، ام سلمہؓ کی عمر اسی سال تھی۔
- 130- حضرت ام سلمہؓ نے 51 ہجرتی میں شہید ہوئے۔
- 131- کوہِ شام میں واقع ہے۔
- 132- انیس زینبؓ کی یہ بیٹی تھیں جس میں واقع ہے۔
- 133- حضور ﷺ کی پندرہویں بیٹی تھی۔
- 134- ان دنوں آپ ﷺ کا آفریقہ میں سماج کرنا تھا۔
- 135- آپ ﷺ کے نام حضرت انسؓ شریک کی ذمہ داری اوتھ پانچ اور ساتھیوں کے تھے۔
- 136- شہرِ مدینہ میں حضرت حضور ﷺ نے اپنی چادر رکھی۔
- 137- عام طور پر 30 سال ہجرتی کا تھا۔
- 138- جو ہر پانچویں ہجرتی کو نام لیا گیا۔
- 139- قرآن پاک میں صبرِ صبر کا معنی ہے۔
- 140- حضور ﷺ کی عمر تھی جس میں آپ نے بنائی۔
- 141- یہ دنیا میں ان لوگوں نے مسجد نبوی ﷺ کے ساتھ میں مسجد ضرار بنائی۔
- 142- جنت میں ایک ہجرتی میں ہوا۔
- 143- پہلی مسجد آپ ﷺ نے مسجد نبوی بنائی۔
- 144- حضرت محمد ﷺ نے طلبہ جہاد اور ان کے 632 AD میں دیا۔
- 145- آپ ﷺ نے ہجرت مدینہ 12 ربیع الاول نبوت کے 13 ویں سال کی۔
- 146- جہاد اور ہجرتی میں فرض ہوا۔
- 147- مدینہ میں آئے ان حضرت عبداللہ بن زید کے مشورے سے وہی گئی۔
- 148- دنیا کا پہلا آئینہ سووہ وفاق مدینہ ہے۔
- 149- صرف 8 سال میں نافذ ہوئی۔
- 150- نماز عصر کے دوران قبلہ تبدیل ہوا۔

7- نبی کریم ﷺ کے آباؤ اجداد

- 1- آپ ﷺ حضرت ابراہیمؑ کی نسل سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- 2- حضرت اسماعیلؑ کے بارہ بیٹے تھے۔
- 3- حضرت اسماعیلؑ کے بیٹے قید اور جس کا بیٹا مدینہ تھا۔
- 4- یہ ایک نام تھا۔
- 5- یہ ایک نام تھا۔
- 6- یہ ایک نام تھا۔
- 7- یہ ایک نام تھا۔
- 8- یہ ایک نام تھا۔
- 9- حضرت عبداللہ کی پیدائش پر سو اونت ذبح کیے گئے تھے۔
- 10- حضرت آمنہؓ کی شادی کے وقت 24 سال تھی۔
- 11- حضرت آمنہؓ کا انتقال 30 سال کی عمر میں ہوا۔
- 12- آپ ﷺ کے والد حضرت عبداللہ کی عمر وکالت کے وقت 24 سال تھی۔
- 13- حضور ﷺ کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے مسیح مدیہ کے موقع پر ان کی والدہ کی قبر پر جانے کی اجازت دی۔
- 14- فرزند کے ایک ہفتہ بعد حضور ﷺ کے چچا ابولہب کا انتقال ہوا۔
- 15- حضرت عمرؓ نے جہنم کو دیکھنا چاہتے تھے لیکن حضرت جبریلؑ کے

- 7- حضرت خدیجہ کے پہلے نکاح ۲۰۰۰ ہجرتی میں ہوا تھا۔
- 8- ان دنوں زرارہ کی وفات کے بعد حضرت خدیجہ نے تیس دن کا سوگ منایا۔
- 9- حضرت خدیجہ کے بیٹے ہارون کے بعد ان دنوں زرارہ کا تھا۔
- 10- حضرت خدیجہ کے بعد ان دنوں زرارہ سے بچا ہونے والے اور بیٹے کا نام تھا۔
- 11- حضرت خدیجہ کی تیس دن کا سوگ منایا تھا۔
- 12- حضرت خدیجہ کا لقب طاہرہ تھا۔
- 13- طاہرہ کے تھوڑے ہی پاکیزہ کے ہیں۔
- 14- دن نبویؐ کی یاد اور رمضان کو حضرت خدیجہ کا انتقال ہوا۔
- 15- نبی پاک ﷺ کی حیات مبارکہ میں ان کی زوجہ مطہرہ حضرت خدیجہ کا انتقال ہوا۔
- 16- حضرت خدیجہ کی حیات میں آپ ﷺ نے دوسری ہجرت سے شادی نہیں کی۔
- 17- حضرت خدیجہ جنتِ معلیٰ میں دفن ہیں۔
- 18- نبی پاک ﷺ کی وفات کے دس سال بعد حضرت زینبؓ کا انتقال ہوا۔
- 19- اردو میں نول کے ذریعے نبی پاک ﷺ اور حضرت خدیجہ کی شادی ہوئی۔
- 20- مجھے بتاؤ کہ حضرت خدیجہ پر کس وقت سے کسی اور زوجہ پر نہیں ہوا۔
- 21- حضرت سریم بنت مران کو نبی پاک ﷺ نے دنیا کی افضل ترین خاتون قرار دیا۔
- 22- فرعون کی بیوی حضرت آسیہؓ کو نبی پاک ﷺ نے دنیا کی افضل ترین ہجرت قرار دیا۔
- 23- شادی کے وقت حضرت محمد ﷺ کی عمر 25 سال اور حضرت خدیجہ کی عمر چالیس تھی۔
- 24- دس سال کے وقت حضرت خدیجہ کی عمر مبارک 65 سال تھی۔
- 25- ام المومنین حضرت سہیلہؓ نے حضور ﷺ کے بچوں کو دیکھا۔
- 16- بیٹھ سے پہلے حضور ﷺ نے حضرت ابولہب کے ساتھ شام کا سفر کیا تھا۔
- 17- حضور ﷺ کی پھر بھی ام کلثوم اور آپ ﷺ کے والد حضرت عبداللہ جڑواں بچپن بھائی تھے۔
- 18- بنو نضیر قبیلے سے تعلق حضرت خالد بن ولید اور ابو جہل کا تھا۔
- 19- حضرت عبداللہ اپنی شادی کے چھ ماہ بعد تجارت کی فرض سے ملک شام گئے تھے اور شہر بنا کر راستے میں وفات پا گئے۔
- 20- حضرت عبداللہ ابولہب اور حضرت زبیر جو کہ بھائی تھے ان کی والدہ کا نام فاطمہ بنت مرثدہ تھی۔
- 21- حضور ﷺ کی صاحبزادی حضرت زینبؓ کو ہجرت کرنے وقت یزید سے بہار میں الاسود نے زنی کیا۔
- 22- وہب عبدالمناف کے بیٹے تھے۔
- 23- حضرت عمرؓ حضرت عبداللہ کے سب سے چھوٹے بیٹے تھے۔
- 24- حضرت عمرؓ اور حضور ﷺ کا سال پیدائش ایک ہی تھا۔
- 25- آپ ﷺ کے دادا حضرت عبداللہ نے آپ ﷺ کی پرورش 2 سال کی۔
- 26- آپ ﷺ کی والدہ حضرت آمنہؓ ہجرت میں دفن ہیں۔
- 27- 10 نبوی میں آپ ﷺ کے چچا حضرت ابولہب کا انتقال ہوا۔

8- ازواجِ مطہرات

- 1- نبی پاک ﷺ کی بیویاں جن سے کوئی شادی نہیں کر سکا انہیں ام المومنین اور ازواجِ مطہرات کہلاتی ہیں۔
- 2- ام المومنین کے لغوی معنی ہیں مومنین کی ماں ازواجِ مطہرات کے لغوی معنی پاکیزہ بیویاں۔
- 3- نبی پاک ﷺ نے اپنی زندگی میں چار عورتوں سے شادی کی۔
- 4- آپ ﷺ کی پہلی زوجہ حضرت خدیجہ تھی۔
- 5- حضرت خدیجہ کے والد کا نام خویلد تھا جو اپنے قبیلے کے سردار بھی تھے۔
- 6- حضرت خدیجہ کی والدہ ماجدہ کا نام فاطمہ بنت زرارہ تھا۔

- 26- ام المومنین حضرت سہو نے حضرت عائشہ کے بارے میں کہا تھا کہ کاش میری روح ان میں ہوتی۔
- 27- آپ ﷺ کی دوسری زوجہ حضرت سہو تھیں۔
- 28- حضرت سہو کی بیٹی نبی کو مشرف بہ اسلام ہوئیں۔
- 29- حضرت سہو کے پہلے شوہر کا نام سکران ابن مروان تھا۔
- 30- جنگ بدر میں سکران ابن مروان نے جام شہادت نوش کیا۔
- 31- نبی پاک ﷺ سے شادی کے وقت حضرت سہو کی عمر مبارک پچاس سال تھی۔
- 32- سکران ابن مروان حضرت سہو کے بیٹے کا نام عبد الرحمن تھا۔
- 33- سکران ابن مروان حضرت سہو کا بیٹا عبد الرحمن جنگ جملوں میں شہید ہوا۔
- 34- حضرت سہو نے اپنے پہلے شوہر کے ساتھ پہلی ہجرت میں حبشہ کی طرف ہجرت کی۔
- 35- ربیعہ کا تعلق یہودی قبیلہ خزرج سے تھا۔
- 36- حضرت سہو 22 ہجری کو فوت ہوئی اور انہیں جنت البقیع میں دفن کیا گیا۔
- 37- حضرت عمر فاروق کے دور خلافت میں حضرت سہو کا انتقال ہوا۔
- 38- نبی کریم ﷺ کی زوجہ مطہرہ حضرت سہو تمام ازواج مطہرات میں بلند قامت تھی۔
- 39- نبی کریم ﷺ کی تیسری زوجہ مطہرہ کا نام حضرت عائشہ تھا۔
- 40- حضرت عائشہ چار بیٹیوں میں پیدا ہوئی۔
- 41- آپ ﷺ سے نکاح کے وقت حضرت عائشہ کی عمر چھ سال تھی۔
- 42- آپ ﷺ کے گھر کھنسی کے وقت حضرت عائشہ کی عمر نو سال تھی۔
- 43- حضرت عائشہ سے نکاح کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر مبارک 54 سال تھی۔
- 44- حضرت عائشہ نے آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ نو سال تک بیعت نبوی کے گزارے۔
- 45- سوتی ابن حنظل نے حضرت عائشہ کے بارے میں یہ کہا تھا کہ میں نے عائشہ سے زیادہ خوب بیعت نبوی نہیں دیکھی۔
- 46- حضرت عائشہ اور نبی پاک ﷺ کی زوجہ مطہرہ حضرت سہو کے

- درمیان بہت گہری محبت تھی۔
- 47- جنگ احد میں حضرت عائشہ نے زخمی مجاہدین کو پانی پلایا اور ان کے زخموں کی مرہم بنی۔
- 48- غزوہ بدر المعین کے دن وہی حضرت عائشہ کے گلے کا ہار کم ہو گیا۔
- 49- حضرت عائشہ کے کردار کی پاکیزگی کے بارے میں اللہ کی گواہی نے ہر شخص کو مطمئن کر دیا تھا۔
- 50- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ النور میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت عائشہ کے کردار کی پاکیزگی کی گواہی دی ہے۔
- 51- ام المومنین حضرت عائشہ اور حضرت علیؑ کے درمیان حضرت عثمان کی شہادت کے مسئلے پر جنگ جمل ہوئی۔
- 52- حضرت عائشہ کا لقب صدیقہ تھا۔
- 53- حضرت عمرؓ نے ازواج المطہرات کے لیے دس ہزار درہم کا سالانہ الاؤنس مقرر کیا تھا لیکن حضرت عائشہ کے لیے بارہ ہزار درہم مقرر کیے تھے۔
- 54- حضرت عائشہ شہر رمضان 58 ہجری کو فوت ہوئی۔
- 55- حضرت عائشہ کی وصیت کے مطابق ان کو جنت البقیع میں دفن کیا گیا۔
- 56- حضرت عائشہ نے حضرت امیر معاویہؓ کے دور خلافت میں وفات پائی۔
- 57- وفات کے وقت حضرت عائشہ کی عمر مبارک 66 سال تھی۔
- 58- حضرت عائشہ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے پڑھائی۔
- 59- حضرت عائشہ پچیس سو اسی امدادیت کی راوی ہیں۔
- 60- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی چوتھی زوجہ محترمہ حضرت حفصہؓ حضرت عمرؓ کی بیٹی تھی۔
- 61- حضرت عیوبہ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت عبداللہ ابن عباسؓ نے پڑھائی۔
- 62- حضرت مارہہ قبیلہ ثعلبہ کی شادی آپ ﷺ سے آٹھ ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- 63- شادی کے وقت مارہہ قبیلہ ثعلبہ کی عمر مبارک بیس سال تھی۔
- 64- حضرت مارہہ قبیلہ دوسری ازواج مطہرات سے طلحہ و حلیہ کے

- 83- حضرت ام سلمہؓ کی پاکیزگی کی پہلی زوجہ مطہرہ تھی۔
- 84- حضرت ام سلمہؓ کا اصل نام بندہ بنت امیہ ابن سفیانؓ تھی۔
- 85- حضرت ام سلمہؓ کا تعلق قبیلہ خزرج کی شاخ نخول سے تھا۔
- 86- ام المومنین حضرت ام سلمہؓ نے ہجرت کرنے والی خواتین میں سب سے پہلی خاتون تھی۔
- 87- غزوہ احد میں حضرت ام سلمہؓ کے پہلے شوہر حضرت عبد اللہ بن عبد المطلبؓ کو شہادت نصیب ہوئی۔
- 88- شوال چار ہجری میں حضور ﷺ اور حضرت ام سلمہؓ کی شادی ہوئی۔
- 89- نبی پاک ﷺ سے شادی کے وقت حضرت ام سلمہؓ کی عمر مبارک 29 سال تھی۔
- 90- ام المومنین حضرت ام سلمہؓ کے پہلے شوہر نے وفات سے پہلے اپنی بیوی کے لیے دعا کی کہ اسے میرے سب سے بعد میری بیوی کو بھرتی ہو اور میرا عطا فرما۔
- 91- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی ازواج المطہرات حضرت ام سلمہ اور حضرت زینب کا محروم و طائف کے دوران آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ تھیں۔
- 92- حضرت ام سلمہؓ کے پہلے شوہر آپ ﷺ کے رضاعی بھائی تھے۔
- 93- سب سے طویل عمر پانے والی ام المومنین حضرت ام سلمہؓ تھی۔
- 94- وفات کے وقت حضرت ام سلمہؓ کی عمر مبارک 84 سال تھی۔
- 95- حضرت ام سلمہؓ جنت البقیع میں دفن ہیں۔
- 96- حضرت ام سلمہؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے پڑھائی۔
- 97- نبی پاک ﷺ کی سب سے آخر میں وفات پانے والی زوجہ حضرت ام سلمہؓ تھی۔
- 98- اسلامی تاریخ کا اہم واقعہ حضرت امام حسینؑ کی شہادت حضرت ام سلمہؓ کی زندگی میں پیش آیا۔
- 99- حضرت ام سلمہؓ سے 378 امدادیت مروی ہیں۔
- 100- حضرت زینب بنت جحش آپ ﷺ کی ساتویں زوجہ مطہرہ تھیں۔
- 101- حضرت زینب بنت جحشؓ نے نبی کریم ﷺ کی بیوی کی حیثیت سے گزارے۔
- 102- حضرت زینب بنت جحشؓ کا اصل نام براءہ تھا۔

- ملائے میں رہتی تھی۔
- 65- حضرت مارہہ قبیلہ ثعلبہؓ میں دفن ہے۔
- 66- کچھ روایات کے مطابق حضور ﷺ نے اپنی کینیز ربیعہ سے چھ ہجری میں شادی کر لی تھی۔
- 67- حضرت عائشہ کے بعد مذہبی معاملات میں علم کے لحاظ سے حضرت حفصہؓ زوجہ مطہرہ کا نام آتا تھا۔
- 68- حضرت شفاء بنت عبداللہ کو نبی پاک ﷺ نے حضرت حفصہؓ کو قرآن پڑھانے کے لیے مقرر فرمایا تھا۔
- 69- قرآن مجید کے اصل سوادے کی محافظہ ام المومنین حضرت حفصہؓ تھی۔
- 70- بلذخہ وقت حضرت ابو بکرؓ کے کہنے پر حضرت حفصہؓ کے پاس موجود قرآن کے سوادے کو حضرت زید ابن ثابتؓ نے تحریر کیا تھا۔
- 71- حضرت عائشہ کے بعد سب سے زیادہ امدادیت حضرت حفصہؓ سے مروی ہیں۔
- 72- حضرت حفصہؓ کا انتقال 45 ہجری کو ہوا۔
- 73- حضرت حفصہؓ کا انتقال حضرت امیر معاویہؓ کے دور خلافت میں ہوا۔
- 74- حضرت حفصہؓ کی نماز جنازہ مروان ابن حکم نے پڑھائی۔
- 75- نبی پاک ﷺ کی پانچویں زوجہ مطہرہ حضرت زینب بنت خدیجہؓ تھی۔
- 76- حضرت زینب کا لقب ام الساکین تھا۔
- 77- ام الساکین سے مراد خیر بیویوں کی ماں ہے۔
- 78- حضرت زینبؓ کی پہلی شادی نبی کریم ﷺ کے چھوٹے زاد عبداللہ ابن جحش سے ہوئی تھی۔
- 79- آپ ﷺ کی شادی حضرت زینب بنت خدیجہؓ سے چار ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- 80- شادی کے وقت حضرت زینبؓ کی عمر تیس سال تھی۔
- 81- حضرت زینبؓ نے چار بیٹیوں کی پرورش کی جن میں ایک بیوی کی حیثیت سے گزارے۔
- 82- حضرت زینب بنت جحشؓ میں دفن ہے۔

- حضرت ثابت ابن قیس کے حصے میں آئی۔
- 103- تین ہجری میں حضرت زینب بنت جحش کا پہلا نکاح حضرت زید بن عمار سے ہوا۔
- 104- حضرت زید بن عمار حضور ﷺ کے آزاد کردہ غلام اور من بولے بنے تھے۔
- 105- نبی پاک ﷺ سے شادی کے وقت حضرت زینب بنت جحش کی عمر مبارک 35 سال تھی۔
- 106- حضرت زینب بنت جحش سے شادی کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی عمر مبارک 58 سال تھی۔
- 107- حضرت زینب بنت جحش کا انتقال 20 ہجری میں ہوا۔
- 108- حضرت زینب بنت جحش کا انتقال حضرت عمر کے دور خلافت میں ہوا۔
- 109- حضرت زینب بنت جحش کے انتقال کے وقت ان کی عمر مبارک 53 سال تھی۔
- 110- حضرت زینب بنت جحش بنت النبیؐ میں دفن ہے۔
- 111- حضرت زینب بنت جحش کی نماز جنازہ حضرت عمر نے پڑھائی۔
- 112- حضرت زینب بنت جحش سے آپ ﷺ کا نکاح دوبارہ ہوا۔
- 113- حضرت زینب بنت جحش کے متعلق آپ ﷺ پہلے کہہ چکے تھے کہ وہ اپنے لیے ہاتھوں کی جہ سے جنت میں ان سب سے پہلے نہیں کی۔
- 114- لیے ہاتھوں سے مراد خیر دنیاوی اور خیر خوارق کے ہیں۔
- 115- نبی پاک ﷺ کے وصال کے بعد انتقال پانے والی سب سے پہلی زوجہ حضرت زینب بنت جحش تھی۔
- 116- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار آپ ﷺ کی آغوشیں زوجہ مطہرہ تھی۔
- 117- جنگ بنو مصلح میں ایک سردار کی بیٹی جویریہ بنت عمار بنتی قیدی بن کر آئی۔
- 118- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کا قبیلہ بنو مصلح سے تھا۔
- 119- قبیلہ بنو مصلح کی قسمت اور حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کا قیدی ہو کر آنے کا واقعہ پانچ ہجری کو پیش آیا۔
- 120- نزوہ بنو مصلح کے مال تیسرت کی قسم میں حضرت جویریہ پہلے
- حضرت ثابت ابن قیس کے حصے میں آئی۔
- 121- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کی درخواست پر حضور ﷺ نے نزوہ مصلح کے 700 جنگی قیدی رہا کر دیے تھے۔
- 122- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار نبی کریم ﷺ کے ساتھ چھ سال تک زوجہ کی حیثیت سے رہی۔
- 123- حضور ﷺ کی وفات کے بعد حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار 39 سال تک حیات رہی۔
- 124- وصال کے وقت حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کی عمر 65 سال تھی۔
- 125- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کا انتقال امیر معاویہ کے دور خلافت میں ہوا۔
- 126- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کا انتقال 50 ہجری کو ہوا۔
- 127- شادی کے وقت حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار کی عمر تیس سال تھی۔
- 128- حضرت جویریہ بنت عمار سے شادی کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر مبارک 58 سال تھی۔
- 129- نبی پاک ﷺ کی نویں زوجہ مطہرہ حضرت ام حبیبہ تھی جو کہ حضرت ابوسفیان کی بیٹی تھیں۔
- 130- حضرت ام حبیبہ کے پہلے شوہر کا نام عبید اللہ ابن جحش تھا۔
- 131- ام المومنین حضرت ام حبیبہ کا پہلا شوہر ام المومنین حضرت زینب بنت جحش کا بھائی تھا۔
- 132- حضرت ام حبیبہ کے پہلے شوہر سے ایک بیٹی تھی جس کی جہ سے وہ ام حبیبہ بھائی تھی۔
- 133- حضرت ام حبیبہ کا اصل نام ولہ تھا۔
- 134- حضرت ام حبیبہ حضرت عثمان کی چچا زاد اور حضرت امیر معاویہ کی حقیقی بیٹی تھی۔
- 135- حضور ﷺ نے ام حبیبہ کے لیے شادی کا بیٹھا دے کر عمرہ ابن امیہ کو نکاحی کے پاس بھیجا۔
- 136- حبشہ کے بادشاہ نکاحی کے ذریعے ام حبیبہ کا نکاح آپ ﷺ سے ہوا۔
- 137- حضرت ام حبیبہ کو نبی پاک ﷺ کی طرف سے 400 دینار حق مہرا دیا گیا۔

- 138- حضرت ام حبیبہ حضور ﷺ سے نکاح چوتھی میں ہوا۔
- 139- سات ہجری میں حضرت ام حبیبہ عمر آذین امیہ کے ساتھ حبشہ سے مدینہ تشریف لائی۔
- 140- حضرت ام حبیبہ کا وصال 44 ہجری میں اپنے بھائی امیر معاویہ کے دور خلافت میں ہوا۔
- 141- حضرت ام حبیبہ سے 165 حدیث مروی ہیں۔
- 142- وصال کے وقت حضرت ام حبیبہ کی عمر 72 سال تھی۔
- 143- حضرت ام حبیبہ نے نبی پاک کے ساتھ زوجہ کی حیثیت سے چار سال گزارے۔
- 144- حضرت ام حبیبہ آپ ﷺ کے وصال کے بعد 33 سال حیات رہی۔
- 145- نبی پاک ﷺ کی دسویں زوجہ مطہرہ حضرت منیہ کا قبیلہ یہودی قبیلہ بنو نضیر سے تھا۔
- 146- حضرت منیہ کا اصل نام زینب تھا۔
- 147- حضرت منیہ کے پہلے شوہر کا نام سلام ابن معلم تھا جنہوں نے حضرت منیہ کو طلاق دے دی تھی۔
- 148- حضرت منیہ کے دوسرے شوہر کا نام کنانہ ابن العقیق تھا جو کہ نزوہ خیر میں مارا گیا۔
- 149- حضرت منیہ کی والدہ قبیلہ بنو قریظہ کے سردار کی بیٹی تھی۔
- 150- نبی پاک ﷺ کی زوجہ حضرت منیہ حضرت ہارون کی نسل سے تعلق رکھتی تھی۔
- 151- حضرت منیہ کی شادی آپ ﷺ سے سات ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- 152- آپ ﷺ کے وصال کے وقت حضرت منیہ کی عمر 21 سال تھی۔
- 153- شادی کے وقت حضرت منیہ کی عمر 17 سال تھی۔
- 154- 39 سال حضرت منیہ نے یہودی کی زندگی گزارا۔
- 155- حضرت منیہ کا انتقال 60 سال کی عمر میں ہوا۔
- 156- حضرت منیہ 50 ہجری میں فوت ہوئی۔
- 157- آپ ﷺ کی گیارہویں زوجہ محترمہ حضرت میمونہ تھی۔
- 158- نبی پاک ﷺ کی زوجہ محترمہ حضرت میمونہ جن سے آپ ﷺ نے عمر کے بعد حالت احرام میں شادی کی تھی۔
- 159- حضرت میمونہ نبی پاک ﷺ کے چچا حضرت عباس کی بیٹی تھی۔
- 160- حضرت عمر ابن خطاب حضرت میمونہ کے چچا زاد بھائی تھے تھے۔
- 161- حضرت میمونہ سلام کے بہت بڑے بچے بنے جنکو حضرت خالد بن ولید کی خاتون تھی۔
- 162- حضرت میمونہ کی بہن ام الفضل جو کہ مہدیہ ابن عباس کی والدہ تھی۔
- 163- حضرت میمونہ سے شادی کے وقت حضور ﷺ کی عمر مبارک 60 سال تھی۔
- 164- شادی کے وقت حضرت میمونہ کی عمر 36 سال تھی۔
- 165- حضرت میمونہ کی بہن اناہت مہین کی شادی حضرت ابو بکر سے ہوئی تھی۔
- 166- حضرت میمونہ کی بہن سلیمہ بنت مہین کی شادی حضرت خزیمہ سے ہوئی۔
- 167- آپ ﷺ کی وفات کے بعد حضرت میمونہ پانچ سال مدینہ میں رہی۔
- 168- میمونہ کے لغوی معنی رستوں والی۔
- 169- وفات کے وقت حضرت میمونہ کی عمر 80 سال تھی۔
- 170- حضور ﷺ کی وفات کے وقت نو (9) اہمات المومنین زندہ تھیں۔
- 171- حضرت صفیہ کی زہانت کی جہ سے آپ ﷺ نے ان کی تعلیم کا بندوبست کیا۔
- 172- ام المومنین ام حبیبہ حضرت ابوسفیان کی بیٹی تھیں۔
- 173- حضرت صفیہ آپ ﷺ کی اہلیہ حضرت عمر کی بیٹی تھیں۔
- 174- ام المومنین حضرت زینب بنت خزیمہ کو ام السائین کا لقب ملا۔

9- عترۃ النبی ﷺ / اولاد نبی ﷺ

- 1- حضور ﷺ کے سات بچے تھے۔
- 2- نبی کریم ﷺ کے چھ بچے حضرت خدیجہ اور ایک بچہ حضرت ماریہ قبیلہ سے تھا۔

- 3- حضرت خدیجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے پہلے بیٹے کا نام تھا۔
- 4- آپ ﷺ کے بیٹے کا نام کی وجہ سے حضرت محمد ﷺ کی کنیت ابراہیم تھی۔
- 5- دو سال کی عمر میں حضرت آدم کا انتقال ہوا تھا۔
- 6- حضرت خدیجہ سے پیدا ہونے والی نبی کریم ﷺ کی پہلی بیٹی کا نام حضرت زینب تھا۔
- 7- حضرت زینبؓ بعثت سے اس سال پہلے پیدا ہوئیں۔
- 8- حضرت زینبؓ بنت محمد ﷺ سے پیدا ہونے والی نبی کریم ﷺ کی پہلی فریاد کا نام حضرت ام ریحان تھا۔
- 9- حضرت خدیجہ سے نبی کریم ﷺ کی بیٹی حضرت رقیہؓ بعثت سے سات سال اور ہجرت سے انیس سال پہلے پیدا ہوئی تھی۔
- 10- نبی کریم ﷺ کی بیٹی حضرت رقیہؓ کا انتقال فرزند ہارون کے ہوا۔
- 11- حضرت رقیہ سے پیدا ہونے والی نبی کریم ﷺ کا نواسہ کا نام عبد اللہ تھا۔
- 12- حضرت خدیجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے نبی کریم ﷺ کی بیٹی حضرت ام کلثومؓ بعثت سے چار سال پہلے پیدا ہوئیں۔
- 13- حضرت ام کلثومؓ بنت محمد ﷺ کا انتقال شعبان 11 ہجری کو ہوا۔
- 14- آپ ﷺ کی بیٹی حضرت رقیہؓ کا نام حضرت عثمان سے ہوا۔
- 15- حضرت رقیہؓ کی موت کی وجہ چھبک کی بیماری تھی۔
- 16- حضرت خدیجہ سے پیدا ہونے والی نبی کریم ﷺ کی چوتھی اور سب سے چھوٹی بیٹی کا نام حضرت فاطمہؓ تھا۔
- 17- حضرت فاطمہؓ کی شادی حضرت علی سے دو ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- 18- حضرت فاطمہؓ اور حضرت علی سے پیدا ہونے والے نبی کریم ﷺ کے نواسے حضرت امام حسن اور حضرت امام حسین تھے۔
- 19- حضرت محمد ﷺ کے نواسے حضرت امام حسن کا لقب شہرقا تھا۔
- 20- شہرقا کے لغوی معنی خواہر سے ہیں۔
- 21- حضرت علیؓ کے بعد حضرت امام حسن نے اپنی خلافت کا اعلان کیا۔
- 22- کربلا کے واقعے کے بعد حضرت امام حسین نے اپنی خلافت کا اعلان کیا۔

- 23- حضرت امام حسینؓ کی عمر کم کو شہید ہوئے تھے۔
- 24- حضرت امام حسنؓ جو سینے کے لیے ظیفہ ہے۔
- 25- حضرت امام حسنؓ جنت البقیع میں دفن ہیں۔
- 26- حضرت خدیجہ سے پیدا ہونے والے نبی کریم ﷺ کے آخری بیٹے کا نام حضرت عبد اللہ تھا۔
- 27- ابراہیم بن محمد ﷺ کا انتقال افسار و ماہ کی عمر میں ہوا۔
- 28- حضرت ابراہیمؓ آٹھ ہجری کو پیدا ہوئے تھے۔
- 29- نبی کریم ﷺ کی چار بیٹیاں اور تین بیٹے تھے۔
- 30- حضرت ماریہ قبطیہ سے پیدا ہونے والے آپ ﷺ کے بیٹے کا نام ابراہیم تھا۔
- 31- 61 ہجری میں کربلا کے المناک واقعہ میں حضرت امام حسینؓ کی شہادت ہوئی۔
- 32- زید ابن عارض نے نبی کریم ﷺ کے اکلوتے لے پاک بیٹے ہونے کی حیثیت سے ایک خاص مقام اور فخر و اعزاز حاصل کیا۔
- 33- حضرت زینب سے پیدا ہونے والے نبی کریم ﷺ کے نواسے حضرت علیؓ ابن ابی طالب جو کہ نبی کریم ﷺ کے اس وقت ساتھ تھے جب نبی کریم ﷺ خانہ کعبہ کے تنوں کو توڑ رہے تھے۔
- 34- حضور ﷺ کے بیٹے حضرت عبد اللہؓ مکہ میں پیدا ہوئے اور یمن میں ہی فوت ہو گئے تھے ان کا لقب ظاہر اور طیب تھا۔
- 35- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی بیٹی حضرت رقیہؓ کی شادی حضرت عثمان سے ہوئی۔ نبی کریم ﷺ کی دوسری بیٹی حضرت ام کلثومؓ جن کی شادی حضرت رقیہؓ کی وفات کے بعد حضرت عثمان سے ہوئی۔
- 36- آپ ﷺ کے تین بیٹے تھے۔

10- فرزند ہارون سے غزوات دو مرتبہ الجندل تک

- 1- دو جنگ جس میں نبی پاک ﷺ نے بذات خود حصہ لیا وہ فرزند کلبانی ہے۔
- 2- نبی پاک ﷺ کی زندگی کا پہلا فرزند ہارون یا ابراہیم جبکہ پہلی جنگ فرزند ہارون کی تھی۔
- 3- فرزند ہارون ایک ہجری میں واقع ہوا۔

- 4- نبی پاک ﷺ نے 27 غزوات میں حصہ لیا۔
- 5- ہارون کلبانی ہے۔
- 6- مدینہ سے 80 میل کے فاصلے پر ہارون واقع ہے۔
- 7- جنگ ہارون 17 رمضان کو لڑی گئی۔
- 8- جنگ ہارون ہجری میں لڑی گئی۔
- 9- سر یا عبد اللہ بن قیس میں مروان الحضر کی کافر کا قتل ہارون کی لڑائی کا اہم سبب بنا۔
- 10- ہارون کے معنی کنواں کے ہے۔
- 11- جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 313 تھی۔
- 12- فرزند ہارون میں مہاجرین کی تعداد 82 تھی اور انصار کی تعداد 231 تھی۔
- 13- جنگ ہارون میں قبیلہ خزرج کے 170 مجاہدین شامل تھے۔
- 14- جنگ ہارون میں 61 مجاہدوں کا تعلق قبیلہ اوس سے تھا۔
- 15- جنگ ہارون میں 1000 کفار شامل تھے۔
- 16- جنگ ہارون کفار کے پاس 700 اونٹ تھے۔
- 17- جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کے پاس 170 اونٹ تھے۔
- 18- جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کے پاس گھوڑوں کی تعداد دو تھی۔
- 19- جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کے پاس گناہوں کی تعداد آٹھ تھی۔
- 20- جنگ ہارون کا جھنڈا امام المؤمنین حضرت عائشہؓ کے ڈونپے سے تیار کیا گیا۔
- 21- جنگ ہارون میں ستر کافر مارے گئے۔
- 22- جنگ ہارون میں چودہ مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- 23- جنگ ہارون میں آٹھ انصار اور چھ مہاجرین شہید ہوئے۔
- 24- حضرت عبیدہ مہمر میں سب سے زیادہ ہونے کے باوجود جنگ ہارون میں اگلی منزلوں میں لڑے تھے۔
- 25- جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کی فوج کا جھنڈا سفید تھا۔
- 26- جنگ ہارون میں ستر کافر قیدی بنا لیے گئے۔
- 27- حضرت ابو بکرؓ کو نبی پاک ﷺ نے جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کا سرکردہ سپاہی مقرر کیا۔
- 28- ہندو کی ازبہ کی فوج میں 50 افراد شامل تھے۔
- 29- ابو سفیان کے قاتل کی خبر کے بعد ابو جہل نے مسلمانوں سے جنگ کے لیے امر کر دیا۔
- 30- جنگ ہارون میں ابو جہل معاذ و مسودہ کے ہاتھوں مارا گیا۔
- 31- حضرت مضر کے سات بیٹوں نے جنگ ہارون میں حصہ لیا تھا۔
- 32- حضرت یزید ابن ابی سفیان سلمیٰ تین سلسلوں نے جنگ ہارون میں حصہ لیا تھا۔
- 33- ابو جہل کے بیٹے مکرہ نے کفار کے حملے سے حضرت معاذؓ کا ہاتھ زخمی کر دیا تھا۔
- 34- عمیر بن ابی وقاص جنگ ہارون میں شہید تھے۔
- 35- ابو جہل کا سر تن سے جدا کر کے عبد اللہ بن مسعود نے حضور ﷺ کی خدمت میں پیش کیا۔
- 36- معاذ اور مسودہ کی والدہ کا نام حضرت مضر تھا۔
- 37- جنگ ہارون میں تیرہ کافر حضرت مضرؓ نے قتل کیا تھا۔
- 38- فرزند ہارون میں ابی ہریرہؓ تیرہ کافر حضرت علیؓ نے قتل کیا۔
- 39- دار اللہ دو بیٹوں کو نبی پاک ﷺ کو قتل کرنے کی سازش میں شامل افراد میں سے گیارہ جنگ ہارون میں مارے گئے۔
- 40- جنگی قیدیوں کے متعلق یہ تجویز حضرت مضرؓ نے دی کہ ہر مسلمان اپنے کافر رشتہ داروں کو قتل کرے۔
- 41- جنگ ہارون میں قیدیوں کے لیے فدیہ کی مقدار چار ہزار درہم رکھی گئی۔
- 42- حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے جنگ ہارون میں قیدیوں کے لیے فدیہ کی تجویز دی جسے قبول کر لیا گیا۔
- 43- جنگ ہارون میں قیدیوں سے مسلمانوں کو رو سے اڑھائی ہزار درہم کی رقم حاصل ہوئی۔
- 44- جنگ ہارون میں جس جگہ سے حضور ﷺ نے اپنی فوج کی رہنمائی کی وہاں ایک مسجد تعمیر کی گئی جس کا نام مسجد عربیہ ہے۔
- 45- قرآن مجید میں جنگ ہارون کو یوم الفرقان کے نام سے یاد کیا گیا ہے۔
- 46- جنگ ہارون میں مسلمانوں کی طرف نبی امدادیہ بارش اللہ کی طرف

- 65- فزودہ غفلان محرم تین ہجری میں پیش آیا۔
- 66- فزودہ غفلان کا دوسرا نام مزودہ النمار اور فزودہ ڈی امرقا۔
- 67- مشرکین میں سے قریش کی عورتوں نے جنگ بدر میں شرکت نہ کی تھی۔
- 68- ابو سفیان کی بیوی ہندہ کے بھرپور اصرار پر کفار احد میں عورتوں کو ساتھ لے جانے پر رضامند ہو گئے۔
- 69- جنگ احد میں مشرکین عورتوں نے بھی حصہ لیا۔
- 70- جنگ احد میں قریش فوج کی تعداد تین ہزار تھی۔
- 71- جنگ احد میں قریش فوج کے سات سو لوگ زور بکھر میں لپیٹے تھے۔
- 72- فزودہ احد میں کافروں کے پاس اونٹوں کی تعداد تین ہزار تھی۔
- 73- فزودہ احد میں مشرکین کے گھوڑوں کی تعداد دو سو تھی۔
- 74- حضور ﷺ کو اپنے چچا عباس کا خط فزودہ احد سے پہلے قبائے مقام پر موصول ہوا۔
- 75- جنگ احد کے لیے اہل مکہ کا لشکر مقام ابواء سے چل کر مقام حقیق میں پہنچا۔
- 76- فزودہ احد میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد 1000 تھی۔
- 77- جنگ احد میں عبداللہ بن ابی منافق اپنے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ مسلم فوج کو چھوڑ کر واپس لوٹ گیا تھا۔
- 78- عبداللہ بن ابی اپنے تین سوساتھیوں کے ہمراہ جنگ احد سے واپس لوٹ گیا۔
- 79- عبداللہ بن ابی کی میدان احد سے واپسی پر مسلمانوں کی فوج کی تعداد سات سو ہو گئی۔
- 80- فزودہ احد میں مسلم فوج کے سپہ سالار نبی پاک ﷺ تھے۔
- 81- فزودہ احد میں مسلمان مدینہ سے چل کر احد کے مقام شیطان کی طرف پہنچے۔
- 82- فزودہ احد میں قریش فوج کی قیادت ابو سفیان نے کی۔
- 83- ہندہ کے علاوہ قریش کی فوج میں پندرہ عورتیں سپاہیوں کے جذبات کو اکسانے کے لیے شامل تھیں۔

- 47- مدینہ کے چمن نے وف بجا کر ضعیف الیدر علیہا فتح بدر کے بعد پڑھا۔
- 48- جنگ بدر تین روز لڑی گئی۔
- 49- جنگ بدر میں مسلمانوں کا فزودہ احد تھا۔
- 50- ابراہیم کا تعلق قبیلہ خزاعہ بنی نضیر سے تھا۔
- 51- کعب بن اشرف کو ہندہ نے قتل کیا۔
- 52- فزودہ بدر کے بعد مسلمانوں نے پندرہ دنوں تک بنو نضیر سے لڑا۔
- 53- آمد مدینہ پر پابندی لگا کر ان کو ان کے علاقے میں محصور کیا۔
- 54- بنو نضیر سے لڑائی 15 شوال 1 ہجری کو شروع ہوئی۔
- 55- بنو نضیر سے شروع ہونے کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ یہودیوں نے مسلمانوں کے راستے میں مشکلات کھڑی کیں۔
- 56- بنو نضیر سے لڑائی 700 یہودیوں کو مدینہ چھوڑنے کا حکم ملا۔
- 57- انہر بات شام میں واقع ہے۔
- 58- ابو سفیان نے رات کے اندھیرے میں امرئیس بنی ایک علاقے پر حملہ کیا۔
- 59- ابو سفیان نے 100 آدمیوں کے ساتھ امرئیس پر حملہ کیا۔
- 60- مدینہ میں امرئیس پر حملے کے بعد مسلمانوں نے قرقر واکند تک ابو سفیان کے قافلے کا پیچھا کیا۔
- 61- ابو سفیان نے امرئیس پر حملہ کر کے مسلمان انصاری ابو ہندہ یزید کو شہید کیا۔
- 62- ابو سفیان کے امرئیس پر حملہ کا تاریخ میں فزودہ السوین کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 63- عربی میں سوین سے کہتے ہیں فزودہ سوین کو اس نام سے اس لیے یاد کیا جاتا ہے کہ ابو سفیان نے مسلمانوں پر حملہ کرنے کے بعد مکہ واپس لھانے کے وقت راستے پر جا کر لڑا تھا۔
- 64- فزودہ سوین کے نام کو ابو سفیان فزودہ مدینہ کی شکست کی صحافی بھت قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔

- 84- جنگ احد میں حضور ﷺ نے اپنی تلوار کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہوئے کہا کہ کون ہے جو اس کا حق ادا کرے۔
- 85- فزودہ احد میں نبی پاک ﷺ نے اپنی شمشیر حضرت ابوجہانہ کو دی۔
- 86- ابوجہانہ اس نے جنگ احد میں لڑائی کا آغاز کیا۔
- 87- جنگ احد میں عبداللہ بن ابی منافق شیطان سے اپنے ساتھیوں سمیت واپس ہو گیا تھا۔
- 88- سورۃ آل عمران میں مشہور فزودہ احد کا ذکر ہے۔
- 89- جنگ احد میں حضرت ابوجہانہ کے سر پر ہر وقت سرخ پٹی بطور موت کے نشان کے بندھی جاتی تھی۔
- 90- جنگ احد میں مسلمانوں کی طرف سے تیر اندازی میں پہلے قرمان نے کی۔
- 91- وحشی بن حرب نے ہندہ کے کہنے پر حضرت حمزہؓ کو شہید کیا تھا۔
- 92- وحشی بن حرب جیسے ہی مطمئن کا غلام تھا۔
- 93- حضرت حمزہؓ کو شہید کرنے کے بعد ہندہ نے وحشی بن حرب کو بطور انعام اپنے زوجہ رات دیئے۔
- 94- حضرت حمزہؓ کے ساتھ ان کے بھانجے عبداللہ بن قحس جنگ احد میں شہید ہوئے۔
- 95- حضرت حذافہ بن یمان مشہور صحابی تھے جنہوں نے فزودہ احد میں جنابت کے بغیر شرکت کی اور وہ فیصلہ ملائکہ کے طور پر مشہور ہوئے۔
- 96- جبل اربابہ پر عتیمین پچاس تیر اندازوں میں سے چالیس اپنی جگہ چھوڑ گئے تھے۔
- 97- جنگ احد میں حضرت عمرؓ بن خطاب نے اپنی موت کے وقت اسلام قبول کیا اور ایک بھی نماز ادا کیے بغیر شہادت کے رتبے سے سرفراز ہوئے۔
- 98- حضرت معصب بن عمیرؓ کی مشابہت نبی پاک ﷺ سے بہت زیادہ تھی۔
- 99- جنگ احد کی لڑائی میں حضرت معصب بن عمیرؓ کی شہادت پر حضور ﷺ کے شہید ہونے کی انوفوج میں جھلک گئی۔

- 100- جنگ احد میں حضور ﷺ کی شہادت کی خبر سن کر مسلمان فوج بکھر گئی آپ ﷺ کے گرد صرف بیس صحابی رہ گئے۔
- 101- فزودہ احد میں مہدائہ بن کعب نے حضور ﷺ کے چہرہ مبارک پر تلوار کے ساتھ حمل کیا تھا۔
- 102- جنگ احد میں عبد بن ابی وقص نے آپ ﷺ کے چہرہ پر اپنی زور سے تلوار مارا کہ آپ ﷺ کی خود کی دو کڑیاں ہلکے میں جھست ہو گئیں۔
- 103- حضرت ابو عبیدہؓ نے جنگ احد میں حضور ﷺ کے چہرے میں جھست کڑیاں اپنے ہاتھوں سے کھینچ کر کائیں۔
- 104- جنگ احد میں حضور ﷺ کا ایک دانت مبارک اس کا ایک حصہ ٹوٹ گیا اور آپ ﷺ کے ہونٹ اور چہرہ مبارک بھی زخمی ہو گئے۔
- 105- فزودہ احد میں تیس مشرکین ہلاک ہو گئے۔
- 106- فزودہ احد میں ستر مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- 107- فزودہ احد کی شکست کی وجہ مال تھا سورۃ آل عمران میں اللہ نے مال کی محبت سے منع فرمایا ہے۔
- 108- فزودہ احد میں چودہ مسلمان عورتوں نے حصہ لیا۔
- 109- جنگ احد میں حضور ﷺ کا دفاع کرتے ہوئے مسلمان خاتون حضرت سوزہؓ کے جسم پر بارود ختم آئے۔
- 110- فزودہ احد کے صحابی حضرت حمزہؓ کی نماز جنازہ ستر بار پڑھا لی گئی۔
- 111- حضرت حمزہؓ کی نماز جنازہ حضور ﷺ نے ادا کی۔
- 112- احد کا پہلا زخم ہے جس میں کلوینز کے فاسلے پر ہے۔
- 113- جنگ احد سات شوال تین ہجری میں لڑی گئی۔
- 114- جنگ احد میں ہندہ نے حضرت حمزہؓ کی لاش کے اعضاء کات کر ان کا بکھر چھالیا تھا۔
- 115- جنگ احد جو بغیر کسی نتیجے کے ختم ہو گئی تھی۔
- 116- جنگ احد کے دوسرے دن آپ ﷺ نے ابو سفیان کا تعاقب کرتے ہوئے حراء اللسد کے مقام پر پہنچ کر قیام کیا۔
- 117- جنگ احد سے واپسی پر ابو سفیان کی فوج رزحہ کے مقام پر موجود تھی۔

- 11- غزوہ خندق میں مسلمانوں کی کل تعداد تین ہزار تھی۔
 12- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کوونے کا مشورہ حضرت سلمان فارسی نے دیا تھا۔
 13- مشرک قبیلے بنو نضیر کے ساتھ مسلمانوں کا دوستانہ معاہدہ تھا۔
 14- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کوونے کے لیے آلات مسلمانوں نے بنو نضیر قبیلے سے حاصل کیے تھے۔
 15- غزوہ خندق میں اہل قریش نے خندق کی وجہ سے مجبوراً وادی رومہ کے قریب پڑاؤ لیا۔
 16- غزوہ خندق میں اہل قریش کے اتحادی بنی غطفان اور اہل نجد نے بھی میں پڑاؤ لیا تھا۔
 17- غزوہ خندق میں حضور ﷺ کی فوج نے سلع پہاڑی کے دامن میں پڑاؤ لیا۔
 18- علامہ فاضل نعمانی کی کتاب سیرت اہل بیت ﷺ کے مطابق تیس دنوں میں خندق کھودی گئی تھی۔
 19- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کی گہرائی دس فٹ تھی۔
 20- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کی چوڑائی پندرہ فٹ تھی۔
 21- غزوہ خندق میں خندق کی لمبائی 3/4 میل تھی۔
 22- سوئی این قبیلہ کے مطابق خندق تیس دنوں میں کھودی گئی۔
 23- غزوہ خندق کے دوران مسلمان عمرو بن لہو اور یحییٰ بن نوح کی نگرانی کے لیے حضرت حسان بن ثابت کو مامور کیا گیا۔
 24- غزوہ خندق کے موقع پر بنو نضیر واحد یہودی قبیلہ مدینہ میں آباد تھا۔
 25- حمی بن اخطب کے کہنے پر بنو نضیر کے سربراہ اکب بن اسد نے مسلمانوں سے معاہدہ توڑ دیا۔
 26- جنگ خندق میں سب سے پہلے عمرو بن عبود نے مسلمانوں کو رو بہدراڑی کے لیے لٹکایا۔
 27- مسلمانوں کی طرف سے حضرت علیؑ نے عبود کی دعوت کو قبول کرتے ہوئے اسے قتل کر دیا تھا۔
 28- بنو نضیر کی دھمک دہی پر حضور ﷺ نے دو سو سپاہیوں کو غزوہ
- 155- غزوہ بدر میں شیطان سراقہ بن مالک کے روپ میں ظاہر ہو کر مشرکین کے حوصلے بڑھا تا رہا۔
 156- قریش کے خلاف پہلی جنگ غزوہ بدر لڑی گئی۔
 157- ولید بن حنفیہ کو غزوہ بدر میں حضرت علیؑ نے قتل کیا۔
 158- آپ ﷺ نے تین دن قیام الاسد نام کے گھر میں غزوہ احد کے بعد کیا۔
 159- غزوہ احد میں حضرت معصب بن عمیر کی شہادت بعد حضرت علیؑ نے علم اٹھایا۔
 160- غزوہ بدر میں حضرت حمزہؑ نے شیر پھونک لیا۔
 161- غزوہ بدر میں شہداء کی تعداد 14 تھی۔
 162- بنو نضیر کا کوغزوہ بدر کے بعد مدینہ سے نکالا گیا۔
 163- غزوہ فرتان فرور بدر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 164- حضرت حمزہؑ کا قاتل وحشی جبرین منظم کا کلام تھا۔
 165- ابو جہل کا اصل نام عمرو بن ہشام تھا۔

11- غزوہ خندق سے صلح حدیبیہ تک

- 1- غزوہ بنو نضیر کے بعد غزوہ خندق کا واقعہ رونما ہوا۔
 2- قریش نے غزوہ خندق کے دوران تمام عرب قبائل کے ساتھ مل کر مدینہ پر حملہ کیا۔
 3- غزوہ خندق پانچ ہجری کو رونما ہوا۔
 4- حمی ابن اخطب نے قریش کے لوگوں کو اکسا یا اور جنگ خندق ہوئی۔
 5- غزوہ خندق میں قریش کے گھوڑوں کی تعداد تین سو تھی۔
 6- غزوہ خندق میں قریش کے اونٹوں کی تعداد پندرہ سو تھی۔
 7- غزوہ خندق میں قریش کی کل فوج دس ہزار تھی۔
 8- غزوہ خندق کو احزاب بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔ احزاب کا مطلب فوج اور اتحادی کے ہیں۔
 9- غزوہ خندق میں کفار کی فوج کا سربراہ ابو سفیان تھا۔
 10- غزوہ خندق میں قریش کی فوج کا پرچم عثمان بن طلحہ کو دیا گیا۔

- 118- غزوہ احد کے دوسرے دن حضور ﷺ نے غزوہ حراء الاسد میں حصہ لینے کے لیے کوٹ فرمایا۔
 119- غزوہ احد کے دو ماہ بعد عسیر اور سلمہ نے اپنے قبیلہ کے لوگوں کو اکسا یا کہ وہ مدینہ پر حملہ کر کے حضور ﷺ کو ان کے گھر میں محصور کر دیں۔
 120- آپ ﷺ نے ابوسلمہ بن عبدالاسد کو خطیب اور سلمہ کی سازش کا متبادل کرنے کے لیے خواہش کی طرف روانہ کیا۔
 121- ابوسلمہ بن عبدالاسد کے ساتھ خواہش جاتے ہوئے سو سپاہی تھے۔
 122- غزوہ بنی اسد کی فتح نے مسلمانوں کا جنگ اہمیت میں کھو یا ہووا قرار بحال کر دیا۔
 123- غزوہ حراء الاسد کے بعد آپ ﷺ کو خبر ملی کہ خالد ابن سفیان مسلمانوں کے خلاف جنگ کی تیاری کر رہا ہے۔
 124- خالد بن سفیان کے قتل کا واقعہ 625 عیسوی میں رونما ہوا۔
 125- خالد ابن سفیان کے قتل کے بدلے میں جنگ رنج ہوئی۔
 126- خالد ابن سفیان کے قتل کے بدلے کے طور پر اس کے لوگوں نے حضور ﷺ سے دھمکے سے اسلام کی تبلیغ کی خاطر کچھ لوگ مانگے۔ آپ ﷺ نے حجۃ الوداع کی روایت کی۔
 127- رنج کا ستام حجاز میں واقع ہے۔
 128- نجد کے لوگوں کی اسلامی تعلیم کے لیے آپ ﷺ نے ابوہریرہ اور منذر بن عمرو کو پانچ سو افراد کی مبعوث میں وہاں روانہ کیا۔
 129- نجد کے لوگوں کی تربیت کے لیے پیچھے کے مسلمانوں نے برصغیر میں پڑاؤ لیا۔
 130- برصغیر میں نبی پاک ﷺ کے وفد نے حرام بن حنان کو قاصد بنا کر حاضر ابن طفیل کے پاس بھیجا۔
 131- حاضر ابن طفیل نے نبی پاک ﷺ کے قاصد کو قتل کر دیا۔
 132- حاضر ابن طفیل کے ہاتھوں حرام بن حنان کے قتل سے جنگ برصغیر ہوئی۔
 133- غزوہ احد کے بعد مسلمانوں نے یہودی قبیلہ بنو نضیر کا محاصرہ کیا۔
 134- غزوہ بنو نضیر رجب الاول چار ہجری میں واقع ہوا۔
 135- مسلمانوں نے غزوہ بنو نضیر کی جنگ میں دنوں تک لڑی۔
- 136- غزوہ بنو نضیر کی شکست کے بعد یہودیوں کو مدینہ خالی کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا۔
 137- غزوہ بنو نضیر کے بعد یہودی جنی ابن اخطب کی قیادت میں مدینہ سے باہر آ گئے۔
 138- غزوہ بنو نضیر کے بعد کچھ یہودی شام منتقل ہو گئے۔ باقی یہودی خیر کے علاقے میں آباد ہو گئے۔
 139- غزوہ بنو نضیر کے دوران شراب کو حرام قرار دینے کے خدائی احکامات نازل ہوئے۔
 140- غزوہ بنو نضیر میں یامین بن مہیر اور ابو سعید بن وہب نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
 141- جنگ احد کے بعد ابو سفیان نے ایک سال بعد مسلمانوں سے دوبارہ لڑائی کا عہد کیا۔
 142- غزوہ احد میں ابو سفیان کے عہد کے باعث غزوہ بدر لڑائی لڑا گیا۔
 143- غزوہ بدر لڑائی کے لیے ابو سفیان کے پاس دو ہزار سپاہی تھے۔
 144- غزوہ بدر لڑائی شہیمان چار ہجری میں ہوئی۔
 145- غزوہ بدر لڑائی میں مسلمانوں کے پاس پندرہ سو سپاہی تھے۔
 146- حضور ﷺ نے غزوہ بدر لڑائی کے لیے آنحضرتؐ دن بدر میں قیام کیا اور پھر مدینہ واپس لوٹ گئے۔
 147- غزوہ بدر لڑائی کے بعد آپ ﷺ کو اطلاع ملی کہ بنی غطفان کے کچھ لوگ مسلمانوں سے لڑنے کی تیاری کر رہے ہیں۔
 148- بنی غطفان کے لوگوں سے سننے کے لیے آپ ﷺ نے چار سو سپاہیوں کو ذات الرقاع روانہ کیا۔
 149- ذات الرقاع میں مسلمانوں کی فوج دیکھ کر مخالفین بھاگ نکلے تاریخ میں یہ واقعہ غزوہ ذات الرقاع کے نام سے موسوم ہے۔
 150- غزوہ ذات الرقاع کے کچھ دنوں بعد حضور ﷺ دشمنوں سے لڑائی کے لیے دوستانہ لڑائی کی طرف روانہ ہوئے۔
 151- غزوہ ذات الرقاع پانچ ہجری میں لڑی گئی۔
 152- حضرت حمزہؑ نے جنگ بدر میں اسلام کے دشمن قبیلہ کاسر قلم کیا۔
 153- مسلمانوں کا جہنم اودیت اور علم تھا۔
 154- غزوہ خندق میں شریک واحد صحابہ کا نام حضرت حبشہ تھا۔

- فندق میں بخاری نے حضرت روئے کے ہاں سواریا۔
- 29- جنگ فندق میں حضرت صفین بنت عبدالمطلب نے اپنے مگر کے گرد سناڑے ہونے بیرونی کوئل کر دیا۔
- 30- فزادہ فندق میں حضور ﷺ نے حضرت سلمان فارسی کو اہل بیت قرار دیا۔
- 31- فزادہ فندق میں کافروں نے مدینہ کی مہاجرین کو ہلاک کیا۔
- 32- قریش قبیلے نے سب سے پہلے مدینہ کا محاصرہ جنگ فندق کے دوران فتح کیا۔
- 33- فزادہ فندق میں منافق قبیلوں نے مس حور پر قریش کا مدینہ کی مہاجرین کو فتح کرنے کی جدوجہد تیز کر دی۔
- 34- فزادہ فندق میں وہ مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- 35- فزادہ فندق میں تین کفار مارے گئے۔
- 36- فزادہ فندق کے بعد اسی سال فزادہ بخاری پیش آیا۔
- 37- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت علیؓ کو پیسائی بخاری کی طرف بھیجے تھے اور اس کے بعد پھر بخاری کے محاصرہ کا حکم دیا۔
- 38- محاصرہ بخاری میں حضورؐ بیرونیوں نے حضرت سعد بن معاذ کو اپنا منصف بنا۔
- 39- بخاری کی لڑائی میں مردوں کے ساتھ ایک عورت بھی قتل ہوئی اس کے قتل کی وجہ سے اس نے حضرت ابن علیؓ کو شہید کیا۔
- 40- فزادہ بخاری میں چار سو بیرونی مارے گئے۔
- 41- فزادہ بخاری میں تین مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- 42- فزادہ بخاری میں حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کے متعلق حضور ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ ان کا مرتبہ وہ جہاد کے برابر ہے۔
- 43- فزادہ فندق میں زخمی اور فزادہ بخاری کے بعد وفات پانے والے حضرت سعد بن معاذ کی نماز جنازہ میں ستر ہزار فرشتوں نے شرکت کی۔
- 44- حضرت سعد بن معاذ فزادہ فندق میں زخمی ہونے کے 25 دن بعد وفات پا گئے۔
- 45- فزادہ فندق میں چار نمازیں تھاہیں جنہیں بعد میں ۱۸ کیا گیا۔
- 46- بخاریان نے حضرت صہیب بن ساریؓ کو فتح کے کوئی کے قریب قتل کر دیا تھا۔
- 47- فزادہ بخاری کے لیے آپ ﷺ دشمن سے رازداری کے تحت شام کا کب کر فوج شل کی طرف روانہ کر دی۔
- 48- نبی پاک ﷺ کے آنے کی اطلاع پا کر بخاریان نے قریشی پناہوں میں پناہ لی۔
- 49- بخاریان فرغانہ کے مقام پر شیر زن تھے۔
- 50- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت ابو بکرؓ کو بخاریان کے عقاب میں روانہ کیا لیکن ان کو بخاریان کا سراغ نہ ملا اور مسلمان مدینہ واپس لوٹ آئے۔
- 51- بخاریان کے عقاب میں حضرت ابو بکرؓ کے ساتھ دو سو سواروں کا دست تھا۔
- 52- فزادہ بخاریان نے کچھ دنوں بعد عینہ بن حصن نے مدینہ کے فوج پر حملہ کر کے چرتے ہوئے انہوں کو پکڑ لیا اور ان کے چرواہے کو مار ڈالا اور اس کی بیوی کو ساتھ لے گیا۔
- 53- سلطان عمرو بن الاکوع نے عینہ بن حصن کو لوٹ مارا اور ہنگامہ کرتے دیکھ کر مسلمانوں کو بلایا۔
- 54- آپ ﷺ کے گھڑ سواروں نے ذی قرد تک عینہ بن حصن کا عقاب کیا۔
- 55- مسلمانوں سے فتح کر عینہ بن حصن بنو فظفان کے پاس پہنچے ہیں کامیاب ہو گیا۔
- 56- فزادہ بخاری پانچ ہجری کو لڑی گئی۔
- 57- فزادہ بخاری میں دس مخالف آدمی مارے گئے۔
- 58- فزادہ بخاری میں چھ سو مخالف گرفتار ہوئے۔
- 59- قبیلے کے سردار کی بیٹی جو یہ بدت عارض ہو فزادہ بخاری میں قیدی بن کر آئی اور آپ ﷺ نے اس سے نکاح کیا۔
- 60- فزادہ ذی قرد کے دو ماہ بعد فزادہ بخاری روٹھا ہوا۔
- 61- فزادہ بخاری چھ ہجری سال میں روٹھا ہوا۔
- 62- مدینہ میں شہنشاہی پہاڑ واقع ہے۔
- 63- ہجرت کے چھویں سال آپ ﷺ نے اپنے ساتھیوں کو اپنا خواب سنایا کہ وہ مکہ میں منوط اور غیر مسلح ہو کر داخل ہورہے ہیں۔
- 64- حضور ﷺ نے اپنے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ جس اونٹنی پر سوار ہو کر مکہ

- روانہ ہونے اس کا نام قصویٰ تھا۔
- 65- جابر ابن عبد اللہؓ کی روایت کے مطابق مدینہ کے سفر میں حضور ﷺ کے ہمراہ پندرہ سو ساتھی تھے۔
- 66- مدینہ کے سفر میں حضور ﷺ کے ہمراہ ستر اونٹ تھے۔
- 67- مدینہ کے سفر میں حضور ﷺ کے ہمراہ ام المومنین حضرت ام سلمہؓ تھیں۔
- 68- مدینہ میں مسلمانوں کے پاس واحد ہتھیار کھوکھری تھی۔
- 69- نبی پاک ﷺ نے اپنے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ ذوالخلیفہ کے مقام سے فرار کی نیت سے احرام باندھ کر غطفان پہنچے۔
- 70- غطفان کے مقام پر آپ ﷺ کو بنی کعب قبیلہ کا فرد ملا جس سے آپ ﷺ نے قریش سے متعلق دریافت کیا۔
- 71- بنی کعب کی اطلاع کے مطابق اہل مکہ کے سالار نے اپنی فوج کے ساتھ کراغ العظیم پر آؤ ڈالا۔
- 72- کراغ العظیم غطفان سے آٹھ کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 73- بنی کعب کے آدمی کی اطلاع پر آپ ﷺ نے غطفان چھوڑ کر مدینہ میں پڑاؤ ڈالا۔
- 74- مدینہ مکہ کے جنوب میں واقع ہے۔
- 75- مدینہ میں سب سے پہلے اہل مکہ میں سے بدیل ابن ورقدہ بنی خزاعہ کے چند آدمیوں کے ساتھ لشکر اسلام کے پاس آیا۔
- 76- مدینہ میں مسلمانوں سے مل کر بدیل ابن ورقدہ مطمئن ہو گیا کہ مسلمان واقعی لڑائی کی غرض سے نہیں آئے۔
- 77- مدینہ میں مسلمانوں سے مطمئن بدیل ابن ورقدہ قریش کو مطمئن نہ کر سکا۔
- 78- مدینہ کے زیر التواء مسئلہ کے دوران مکہ کے ادنیٰ طبقے کے 80 لوگوں نے رات کے وقت مسلمانوں پر حملہ کر دیا۔
- 79- حضرت عثمانؓ کے رشتہ دار ابان بن صلت نے انہیں مکہ میں اپنی حفاظت میں رکھا۔
- 80- مدینہ میں پڑاؤ کے دوران افواہ پھیل گئی کہ حضرت عثمانؓ کو شہید کر دیا گیا ہے۔
- 81- حضور ﷺ کے ساتھی حضرت عثمانؓ بیعت رضوان کے وقت موجود تھے۔
- 82- بیعت رضوان کا سن کر قریش کا رد عمل یہ تھا کہ انہوں نے حضرت عثمانؓ کو ہار کر دیا اور اپنا ایک لاکھ ذاکرات کے لیے بھیجا۔
- 83- معاہدہ مدینہ کے مطابق مسلمانوں کے عمرو سے متعلق شیخ جعی کہ وہ عمرو ادا کیے بغیر واپس چلے جائیں گے اور وہ اگلے سال عمرو ادا کرنے کے لیے آئیں گے۔
- 84- قریش نے بیعت رضوان کا سن کر حضور ﷺ سے ذاکرات کے لیے سبیل بن عمرو کو بھیجا۔
- 85- معاہدہ مدینہ کے بعد صحابہ کرام عمرو کے لیے بغیر واپس جانے کو تیار تھے۔
- 86- قریش کی طرف سے معاہدہ مدینہ پر سبیل بن عمرو نے دھتکا کیے۔
- 87- مدینہ کے معاہدہ کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے حضرت ام سلمہؓ کے مشورے پر پہلے خود اپنا احرام کھول دیا جس کو دیکھتے ہی صحابہ کرام نے بھی اپنے احرام کھول دیے۔
- 88- احرام کھولنے کے میں دونوں بعد حضور ﷺ نے اپنے ساتھیوں کے ہمراہ مدینہ میں قیام پزیر ہے۔
- 89- معاہدہ مدینہ حضرت عثمانؓ نے لکھا۔
- 90- مدینہ کے معاہدے سے پہلے حضور ﷺ نے خراش ابن خزاعہ سے اپنا سر عمرو کی نیت سے منڈوا دیا تھا۔
- 91- معاہدہ مدینہ کے بعد مسلمانوں کے مدینہ واپس سز کے دوران سورۃ فتح نازل ہوئی۔
- 92- حضور ﷺ نے معاہدہ مدینہ پر ہم اللہ الرحمن الرحیم لکھنے کو کہا لیکن سبیل بن عمرو نے اصرار کیا کہ بسحک اللہم لکھا جائے اور اس کی رائے مان لی گئی۔
- 93- مسلمانوں کی طرف سے معاہدہ مدینہ پر دھتکا حضرت عثمانؓ نے کیے۔
- 94- معاہدہ مدینہ میں سات شرطیں تھیں۔
- 95- معاہدہ مدینہ کے بعد جب مسلمان مکہ سے مدینہ پہنچے تو ابو بکرؓ مکہ سے مدینہ فرار ہو کر آئے لیکن حضور ﷺ نے معاہدہ مدینہ

- کے مطابق ان کو قریش کے وفد کے حوالے کر دیا لیکن اس صحابی نے قریش کا ایک نمائندہ قتل کر دیا جبکہ دوسرا خوف کے مارے بھاگ گیا۔
- 96- میں ۱۰ شام کے مسائل پر اہم بیٹے جا کر آہ ہو گئے اور ان کو سمجھنے ہی کہ کے دوسرے علم رسید مسلمان بھی وہاں آہا ہوتے شروع ہو گئے۔
- 97- اہم بیٹے کے پاس آدمیوں کی تعداد 90 ہو گئی جس کے بعد انہوں نے قریش کے وفدوں کا راستہ روکنا شروع کر دیا۔
- 98- اہم بیٹے کے قریش پر حملوں کا رد عمل یہ ہوا کہ انہوں نے معاہدہ مدینہ کی بنی شرا ت مرتے ہوئے آپ ﷺ سے مطالبہ کیا کہ اہم بیٹے کو رہنے دیا جائے۔
- 99- معاہدہ مدینہ کے بعد بنو نجر قبیلہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ شمولیت اختیار کی۔
- 100- معاہدہ مدینہ کے بعد بنو خزاعہ قبیلہ مسلمانوں کے ساتھ شامل ہوا۔
- 101- معاہدہ مدینہ کے مطابق دس سالوں تک اہل مکہ اور مسلمانوں کے درمیان جنگ بندی کا نکتہ طے پایا۔
- 102- صلح مدینہ اور فتح مکہ کے دوران آٹھ ہزار پانچ سو لوگوں نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 103- صلح مدینہ 628 AD میں ہوئی۔
- 104- حضور ﷺ نے مکہ کی چابیاں حضرت عثمان بن عفان کو دیں۔
- 12- غزوہ خیبر سے فتح مکہ تک**
- 1- غزوہ خیبر کا واقعہ سات ہجری سال میں رونما ہوا۔
- 2- خیبر کا مطلب قلعہ ہے۔
- 3- خیبر یند سے 96 میل فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 4- غزوہ خیبر کی وجہ یہ تھی کہ قلعہ خیبر مسلمانوں کے خلاف یہودی سازشوں کا مرکز تھا۔
- 5- سات ہجری حرم کے سینے میں غزوہ خیبر لڑی گئی۔
- 6- حضور ﷺ کی طرف سے غزوہ خیبر میں غزوہ مدینہ کے صحابہ

- یہودیوں کے جنگجو سر جب غزوہ خیبر میں حضرت علی نے قتل کیا۔
- 23- سلام ابن مشکم کی بیوی نے غزوہ خیبر میں ذہرا آلود کھانا پکا کر حضور ﷺ کی خدمت میں پیش کیا۔
- 24- غزوہ خیبر میں یہودیوں سے امن سمجھوتے کے بعد حضرت بشیر بن براء ذہب کا نایاب ہوا ذہرا آلود کھانا کھا کر شہید ہو گئے تھے۔
- 25- غزوہ خیبر کے بعد آپ ﷺ نے حضرت صفیہ سے نکاح کیا۔
- 26- حضرت صفیہ یہودی کنائز ابن ربیع کی بیوی تھی جو کہ غزوہ خیبر میں مارا گیا تھا۔
- 27- حضور ﷺ کی حضرت ام سلمہ غزوہ خیبر میں آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ تھی۔
- 28- خیبر میں چھ قلعے تھے۔
- 29- خیبر کے قلعے ۷۷ مسلمانوں اور یہودیوں کی افواج کا آماجنا سامنا ہوا۔
- 30- یہودیوں کے قلعے میں آٹھ ہزار سپاہی تھے۔
- 31- یہودیوں کے مشہور ترین قلعہ قوس کا مالک ابو رافع سلام ابن ابی اہتیب تھا۔
- 32- یہودیوں کے سب سے بڑے جنگجو کا نام مرحب تھا جو قوس کے قلعے میں موجود تھا۔
- 33- سلام ابن مشکم کے مطابق بچوں اور دولت کو خیبر کے قلعے و طبع اور سلام میں رکھا گیا۔
- 34- غزوہ خیبر کے پہلے دن پندرہ مسلمان زخمی ہوئے جبکہ اس سے کئی گنا زیادہ یہودیوں کی جانتیں ہوئیں۔
- 35- غزوہ خیبر میں سلام ابن مشکم کے مرنے کے بعد حادثہ ابن ابی نذیب یہودیوں کا سربراہ بنا۔
- 36- حادثہ ابن نذیب نے نام قلعے سے مسلمانوں پر حملہ کیا مگر شکست کھا گیا۔
- 37- غزوہ خیبر میں قلعہ نام کو فتح کرنے کی کوشش میں معروف صحابی حضرت ابو بکر اور عمرؓ کامیاب ہوئے۔
- 38- غزوہ خیبر میں حضرت ابو بکر اور حضرت عمرؓ نے قلعہ نام کو تخریب کرنے کی کوشش میں کامیابی کے بعد حضرت علی نے بعد میں اس کو فتح کیا۔
- 39- یہودیوں کے سب سے مشہور قلعے قوس کو حضرت علی نے فتح کیا۔
- 40- غزوہ خیبر میں یہودیوں نے غزوہ خیبر میں ذہرا آلود کھانا پکا کر حضور ﷺ کی خدمت میں پیش کیا۔
- 41- غزوہ خیبر کے بعد حضور ﷺ نے واہی انقرنی کے راستے سے مدینہ واپس آئے۔
- 42- واہی انقرنی کے رہائشی یہودی تھے۔
- 43- واہی انقرنی کے رہائشی یہودیوں میں مسلمانوں کے ساتھ لڑنے لیکن بعد میں جزیرہ سینہ پر آمادہ ہو گئے۔
- 44- غزوہ واہی انقرنی میں گیارہ یہودی مارے گئے۔
- 45- موتہ ریاست پٹنا کا گائوں ہے اور پٹنا شام کی ریاست ہے۔
- 46- غزوہ موتہ ذہب کے سینے میں لڑی گئی۔
- 47- غزوہ موتہ میں مسلمان فوج کی تعداد تین ہزار تھی۔
- 48- غزوہ موتہ سلطنت روم کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
- 49- سلطنت روم کا مذہب عیسائیت تھا۔
- 50- موتہ بھیجی جانے والی فوج کا سپہ سالار آپ ﷺ نے زید بن حارثہ کو مقرر کیا۔
- 51- خالد ابن ولید نے اپنی وفاداری ثابت کرنے کے لیے غزوہ موتہ میں رضا کارانہ طور پر اپنی خدمات پیش کیں حالانکہ انہوں نے غزوہ موتہ سے صرف دو ماہوں اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- 52- مسلمان فوج کو موتہ بھیجے کے بعد حضور ﷺ خود شیبہ اور ادع تشریف لے گئے۔
- 53- غزوہ موتہ کے لیے آپ ﷺ کی فوج ابھی معائنہ کے علاقے میں تھی کہ روہی فوج کمان کی پیش قدمی کی خبر ملی۔
- 54- آپ ﷺ نے تین ہزار فوج موتہ بھیجی۔
- 55- شام میں ہرنل کے کشتہ کار شام شہنشاہ تھا جس نے ہرنل سے حزیہ عرب اور ہمانی فوج بھیجے کا مطالبہ کیا اور اپنی فوج کو متحرک کیا۔
- 56- شام کی فوج کی کل تعداد ایک لاکھ تھی۔
- 57- غزوہ موتہ کے لیے حضرت عبداللہ ابن رواحہ نے لشکر اسلام کے جذبہ جہت کو جگایا۔
- 58- غزوہ موتہ میں سب سے پہلے شہید زید بن حارثہ تھے۔
- 59- غزوہ موتہ میں حضرت زید بن حارثہ کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت

- 60- غزوہ موتہ میں شہادت کے وقت حضرت جعفر بن ابی طالب کی عمر 33 سال تھی۔
- 61- حضرت جعفر بن ابی طالب کا لقب ذوالجناحین اور صیاح تھا۔
- 62- غزوہ موتہ میں حضرت جعفر کی شہادت کے بعد حضرت عبداللہ بن رواحہ نے سارا رشتہ دیکھا۔
- 63- حضرت زید بن عمارت حضرت جعفر طیار اور حضرت عبداللہ بن رواحہ کی شہادت کے بعد جنگ موتہ میں مسلمانوں کی قیادت حضرت جبرائیل بن ابراہیم کو سونپی گئی۔
- 64- غزوہ موتہ میں حضرت جبرائیل بن ابراہیم نے اپنی جگہ حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کا نام بطور سالار تجویز کیا جو قبول کر لیا گیا۔
- 65- غزوہ موتہ میں حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کے ہاتھوں انصاریوں کو نہیں۔
- 66- غزوہ موتہ کے بعد خالد بن ولیدؓ کو سیف اللہ کا خطاب ملا۔
- 67- جنگ موتہ میں مسلمانوں کی تعداد انہوں سے 38 گنا کم تھی۔
- 68- غزوہ موتہ سات دنوں تک لڑی گئی۔
- 69- حالات اور نتائج کے لحاظ سے غزوہ موتہ کو بدر کی جین الاوقامی جنگ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 70- جنگ موتہ میں مسلمانوں نے زینت القلست کمانی اور نہی بیٹے۔
- 71- اسلام کی پہلی غیر عرب جنگ کا نام موتہ تھا۔
- 72- غزوہ موتہ کے تین ماہ بعد حضور ﷺ نے اپنی افواج کو مکہ کی طرف روانہ کیا۔
- 73- معادہ حدیبیہ کے بعد بنو خزاعہ آپ ﷺ کی اور بنو بکر قریش کی جماعت میں شامل ہوئے تھے۔
- 74- بنو بکر نے خاص طور پر حکمران بنو اجمیل کی مدد سے بنو خزاعہ پر اس وقت حملہ کیا جب وہ اپنے الوتیرہ نامی کنوئیں کے نزدیکی خیمہ زن تھے۔
- 75- خزاعہ کے لوگوں نے مکہ پہنچ کر بدر میں ان دنوں واقعہ کے گھر بنا دیا اور یہ شہادت کی کہ قریش نے صلح حدیبیہ کی خلاف ورزی کی ہے۔
- 76- بنو خزاعہ کی طرف سے مدد کی درخواست پر حضور ﷺ نے قریش سے مطالبہ کیا کہ قاتلوں کا جزیہ ادا کیا جائے یا قریش بنو بکر کی مدد کرنا چھوڑ دیں یا صلح حدیبیہ کا معاہدہ ختم کر دو۔
- 77- بنو خزاعہ پر بنو بکر کے حملے سے معاہدہ حدیبیہ ختم ہو گیا۔
- 78- قریش نے اپنا نمائندہ ابوسفیان کو حضور ﷺ کے ساتھ مذاکرات کے لیے بھیجا۔
- 79- آنحضرتؐ جبری میں مسلمان فوج ماہ رمضان کے دوران مدینہ سے مکہ کو فوج کرنے کے لیے روانہ ہوئی۔
- 80- فوج مکہ کے سال کو اسلام میں عام الفتح کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 81- فوج مکہ کے لیے کوچ کرنے والے لشکر اسلام میں فوج کی اصل تعدادیں بڑھ گئی۔
- 82- اتحادیوں کے حملے سے فوج مکہ میں مسلم لشکر کی تعداد بارہ ہزار ہو گئی۔
- 83- فوج مکہ سے قبل حضور ﷺ کے رشتہ دار ابوسفیان ابن حارث، ابن عبدالطلب اور عبداللہ بن امیہ ابن مغیرہ نے اسلام قبول کر لیا تھا۔
- 84- فوج مکہ میں بنی المطلب میں پڑاؤ کے دوران ابوسفیان اور عبداللہ ابن امیہ نے لشکر اسلام میں شمولیت اختیار کی۔
- 85- فوج مکہ کے لیے جب مسلمان نظیران کے مقام پر خیمہ زن تھے تو قریش نے حضور ﷺ کے پاس دوبارہ مذاکرات کے لیے ابوسفیان، عدیل ابن رقاد اور حکیم ابن حزام کو بھیجا۔
- 86- فوج مکہ کے دوران جندہ کے مقام پر حضور ﷺ نے یہ الفاظ حضرت عباسؓ سے کہے کہ تمہاری ہجرت میری نبوت کی طرح آخری ہے۔
- 87- فوج مکہ سے پہلے حضور ﷺ نے ہائیں بازو کی قیادت زبیر ابن العوامؓ کے حوالے کر کے اسے شمال کی طرف سے مکہ داخل ہونے کو کہا۔
- 88- فوج مکہ پر آپ ﷺ نے خالد بن ولیدؓ کو دائیں بازو کی قیادت

- سوچی اور زبیر میں حصے سے مکہ داخل ہونے کا حکم دیا۔
- 89- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر حضور ﷺ نے سعد ابن معاذؓ کو اہل مدینہ کی قیادت سوچی اور حکم دیا کہ وہ مغربی گوشے سے مکہ میں داخل ہوں۔
- 90- فوج مکہ میں ابو عبیدہ ابن جراح سے مہاجرین کی سپہ سالاری واہیں لے لی کیونکہ انہوں نے کہا تھا کہ آج مکہ میں خونریزی حلال ہوگی۔
- 91- ابو عبیدہ ابن جراح کے بیٹے قیسؓ کو فوج مکہ میں اپنے باپ کی جگہ سپہ سالار بنایا گیا۔
- 92- فوج مکہ میں داخل ہوتے وقت چاروں سپہ سالاروں میں سے صرف خالد بن ولیدؓ کو مزاحمت کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔
- 93- فوج مکہ میں خالد بن ولیدؓ کو پیش آنے والی مزاحمت میں دو مسلمان شہید ہوئے۔
- 94- خالد بن ولیدؓ کو پیش آنے والی مزاحمت میں تیرہ کفار مارے گئے۔
- 95- حضور ﷺ اپنی اونٹنی پر سوار ہو کر سترہ رمضان کو مکہ میں داخل ہوئے۔
- 96- فوج مکہ میں داخلے کے وقت آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ اونٹنی پر حضرت زید بن عمارت سوار تھے۔
- 97- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر مکہ میں داخل ہوتے وقت حضور ﷺ سورۃ الفتح کی تلاوت فرما رہے تھے۔
- 98- حضرت ابوبکرؓ کے والد نے فوج مکہ کے آخری لمحات میں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 99- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر حضور ﷺ نے سوائے چند اشخاص کے سب کفار کے لیے عام معافی کا اعلان کیا۔
- 100- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر سز لوگ عام معافی سے مستثنیٰ ٹھہرے۔
- 101- فوج مکہ کے بعد عبداللہ ابن ابی کو حضرت عثمانؓ کے کہنے پر معاف کر دیا گیا۔
- 102- عبدالعزیٰ بن نخل جس نے فوج مکہ کے موقع پر کعبہ کے پردوں میں بنا دیا لیکن وہاں بھی قتل کر دیا گیا۔
- 103- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر حکیم ابن حزام اور ابوسفیان کے گھروں کو حضور ﷺ نے محفوظ بنا دیا اور فرما دیا۔
- 104- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر نجات کعبہ میں لگی تصویریں حضرت مڑنے بنائیں۔
- 105- فوج مکہ کے موقع پر حضور ﷺ کے حکم سے حضرت مڑنے عورتوں سے بیعت لی۔
- 106- حضور ﷺ نے فوج مکہ کے موقع پر حضرت عمرو ابن العاصؓ کو عرب کا دارالخلافہ بنا دیا۔
- 107- فوج مکہ کا بیچا صلح حدیبیہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 108- کھاتوار کے دن کو فوج ہوا۔
- 109- حضرت محمد ﷺ کو زبردستی کی کوشش فرود خیمہ میں کی گئی۔
- 110- خسرا پرویز نے آپ ﷺ کا ہندو گرامی مجازو دیا تھا۔
- 13- غزوہ حنین سے آخری غزوہ تبوک تک
- 1- فوج مکہ کے فوراً بعد غزوہ حنین لڑی گئی جو کہ حائف والوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
- 2- فوج مکہ کے بعد قبیلے ہوازن کے بارے میں اطلاع ملی کہ وہ مکہ پر حملے کے لیے بلا رہے ہیں۔
- 3- قبیلہ ہوازن کے ساتھ قبیلہ ثقیف مل گیا۔
- 4- مالک ابن عوف نے ہوازن اور ثقیف کو اسلامی تحریک کی مخالفت کے لیے تیار کیا تھا۔
- 5- فوج مکہ کے بعد دریدہ ابن مسر نے بنو ہوازن کے ساتھ شمولیت اختیار کی۔
- 6- جنگ حنین میں ہوازن اور ان کے اتحادیوں نے آدمی رات کو مسلمانوں پر حملہ کر کے انہیں منتشر کر دیا۔
- 7- حنین کا مقام کدار حائف کے درمیان واقع ہے۔
- 8- میں مجبوراً نہیں ہوں میں عبدالطلب کا بیٹا ہوں یہ الفاظ نبی پاک ﷺ نے غزوہ حنین کے موقع پر ادا کیے۔
- 9- حنین ایک میدان ہے یہ مکہ سے دس میل کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔

- 10- فزادہ جنین میں حضور ﷺ کے سر 120000 جگہ ہیں تھے۔
- 11- فزادہ جنین میں حضور ﷺ کے سر نو سو مسلوں کی تعداد دو ہزار تھی۔
- 12- جنگ حنین کے دوران مسلمان نبی اور دشمن لوہی جگہ پر ہونے کی وجہ سے تیروں کی بوجھاڑ میں آ کر ٹھنڈے ہو گئے۔
- 13- جنگ حنین میں جب مسلمانوں میں بھڑک اٹھی تو نبی پاک ﷺ نے دشمن کے سیلاب کو اپنے سفید بڑے ڈریسے روکنے کی کوشش کی۔
- 14- فزادہ جنین میں حضرت ابو سفیان نے آپ ﷺ کے بچر کی کام چھڑی اور آپ ﷺ کو پیش قدمی سے روک رکھا۔
- 15- فزادہ جنین میں ہوازن کے آدمی رات کے صبح کے بعد حضور ﷺ نے انصار کو پکارا۔
- 16- فزادہ جنین میں مسلمانوں کے منتشر ہونے کے بعد آپ ﷺ آٹھ صحابہ کو تم کے ساتھ رو گئے۔
- 17- فزادہ جنین میں سز کا قتل ہوئے۔
- 18- فزادہ جنین میں زندہ دفن جانے والے کافروں نے خانف اور اوٹاس میں پناہ لی اور کچھ مسلمانوں کے قیدی بنائے گئے۔
- 19- اوٹاس میں پناہ گزین کافروں کی سرکوبی کے لیے نبی پاک ﷺ نے ابو عامر اشعری کو روانہ کیا۔
- 20- فزادہ اوٹاس میں مسلمانوں کے سپہ سالار ابو عامر اشعری کو مسلمان بنالیا اور انہیں سرنے شہید کیا۔
- 21- فزادہ جنین میں مسلمانوں کو 22000 ہزار اونٹ مال قیمت کے طور پر حاصل ہوئے۔
- 22- فزادہ اوٹاس میں مسلمانوں کو مال قیمت کے طور پر چار ہزار بکریاں اور چاندنی حاصل ہوئی اور چھ ہزار بیچے اور عورتیں حاصل ہوئیں۔
- 23- حضور ﷺ کی رضاعی بہن شیبہ بنت الماریث کو فزادہ اوٹاس میں جنگی قیدی بنا لیا گیا۔
- 24- فزادہ اوٹاس میں حضرت ابو عامر اشعری نے اپنے نو کافر بھائیوں

- 62- قرآن مجید میں بارہ خواتین کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- 63- حضور ﷺ نے 10 بھری میں جنا کیا۔
- 64- حضور ﷺ نے 10 بھری میں خطبہ جنا اور ادا کیا۔
- 65- خواتین کی تعداد 27 ہے۔
- 66- آپ ﷺ نے آخری جنگ فزادہ جنین لڑی۔
- 1- نبی پاک ﷺ کی زندگی میں لڑی جانے والی وہ جنگ جس میں مسلمان فوجوں نے نبی پاک ﷺ کے پیغمبر کی اور کی سپہ سالاری میں حصہ لیا ہے۔
- 2- اپنی زندگی میں نبی پاک ﷺ نے 56 سپہ سالار کیے۔
- 3- پہلے سپہ سالار کا نام سریدہ بن عبادہ بن عامر تھا۔
- 4- پہلا سپہ سالار ہذا کے مقام پر لڑا گیا۔
- 5- پہلا سپہ سالار کیم بھری میں لڑا گیا۔
- 6- سریدہ بن عبادہ پہلی بھری میں لڑا گیا۔
- 7- تین بھری میں سریدہ محمد بن مسلمہ نے اور ذی انہن عامر نے لڑا گیا۔
- 8- سریدہ محمد بن مسلمہ نے اپنی بھری میں لڑا گیا۔
- 9- سریدہ عمر فاروق، بھری ابن سعد اور عابد ابن عبد اللہ سریدہ سات بھری میں لڑے گئے۔
- 10- سات بھری میں نبی کلاب میں لڑے جانے والے سریدہ کے سپہ سالار کا نام حضرت ابو بکر تھا۔
- 11- طربہ کے مقام پر سات بھری میں لڑے جانے والے سریدہ کے سپہ سالار کا نام حضرت عمر تھا۔
- 12- چھ بھری کو نبی سلام میں لڑے جانے والے سریدہ کے سپہ سالار کا نام حضرت ابو سعید واہب جراح تھا۔
- 13- حضرت ذی انہن عامر نے سپہ سالار تھے ان سریدہ کے جو کہ اس اور اطائف جسر اور اللہ اقرام، اللہ اور اللہ کے مقام پر لڑے گئے۔
- 14- خدا نبی بزرگ اور نجران کے ملائوں میں لڑے جانے والے سریدہ کے سپہ سالار کا نام حضرت خالد بن ولید تھا۔
- 42- فزادہ جنین کو بھری رہ جب کے سینے میں وقوع پزیر ہوا۔
- 43- نو بھری میں حجاز میں قتل اور مدینہ میں پانی کی قلت کا واقعہ پیش آیا۔
- 44- قرآن پاک میں جنوں کی ہم کو پیش امصرہ کہا گیا۔
- 45- تین ہزار مسلمان مدینہ سے نکل کر فزادہ جنین کے لیے جنوں کے قریب بندھن ہوئے۔
- 46- مسلمانوں نے جنوں میں بیس دنوں تک قیام کیا۔
- 47- حضرت ابو بکر نے اپنی ساری جائیداد فزادہ جنین کے لیے خیرات کر دی۔
- 48- فزادہ جنین میں مسلمان بغیر لڑے وہاں لوٹ آئے۔
- 49- فزادہ جنین روہیوں کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔
- 50- حضرت عثمان نے فزادہ جنین کے لیے ایک ہزار اونٹ، ایک سو گھوڑے اور سو دینار دیئے جس کی وجہ سے وہ مجبوراً پیش عمرت (مسلمانوں کو مارنے والے) کہلاتے تھے۔
- 51- فزادہ جنین کے لیے دو لاکھ درہم پہلے جمع کیے گئے۔
- 52- مسلمانوں کے پاس فزادہ جنین میں دس ہزار گھوڑے تھے۔
- 53- جنوں کو دہشت اور مدینہ کے درمیان واقع ہے۔
- 54- فزادہ جنین میں جنوں کے مقام پر پہنچ کر مسلمانوں کو ظلم ہوا کہ دشمنوں نے فزادہ جنین کو پھاگ چکا ہے۔
- 55- حضرت خالد بن ولید نے دو سو اونٹوں کے سر برہا کر قتل کیا۔
- 56- فزادہ جنین میں مسلمانوں کو مرکز کہلاتی تھی۔
- 57- فزادہ جنین سے واپسی پر آپ ﷺ نے مسجد فزادہ کو گرانے کا حکم دیا۔
- 58- حضور ﷺ نے مالک ابن عمیر اور معمر ابن عبدی کو مسجد فزادہ کو گرانے کے لیے بھیجا۔
- 59- فزادہ جنین میں ذرائع نقل و حمل کی قلت کی وجہ سے ہر پہاڑی کے نیچے میں ایک اونٹ آیا۔
- 60- فزادہ جنین کے وقت مسلمانوں کی سلطنت کا کل رقبہ 10,000 مربع میل تھا۔
- 61- نو بھری سال عام الوفود کہلاتا ہے۔

14- سرایا/سریدہ

- 29- اصل کا مطلب انصاف کرنے والا۔
- 30- انصاف کا مطلب لطف و کرم کرنے والا۔
- 31- اخیار کے معنی آگ و آتش رکھنے والا۔
- 32- اخیار کے معنی بڑا بڑا بار۔
- 33- اعظم کے معنی بڑی بڑی زرگی والا۔
- 34- انصاف کا مطلب بخشش کرنے والا۔
- 35- انصاف کا مطلب بڑی قدر کرنے والا۔
- 36- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بڑی بلند یوں والا۔
- 37- اعلیٰ کا مطلب حفاظت کرنے والا۔
- 38- اعلیٰ کے معنی قوت دینے والا۔
- 39- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بڑا بڑا رکھنے والا۔
- 40- اعلیٰ کے معنی بلند مرتبے والا۔
- 41- اعلیٰ کا مطلب کرم کرنے والا۔
- 42- اعلیٰ کے معنی بڑا اعلیٰ بنانا۔
- 43- اعلیٰ کا مطلب دعا میں قبول کرنے والا۔
- 44- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بڑی وسعت والا۔
- 45- اعلیٰ کے معنی تسکین والا۔
- 46- اعلیٰ کے معنی بڑی محبت والا۔
- 47- اعلیٰ کے معنی بڑی بڑی زرگی والا۔
- 48- اعلیٰ کا مطلب مردوں کو زندہ جلانے والا۔
- 49- اعلیٰ کے معنی گواہ۔
- 50- اعلیٰ کا مطلب سچا برحق۔
- 51- اعلیٰ کے معنی بڑا کارساز۔
- 52- اعلیٰ کا مطلب قوت والا۔
- 53- اعلیٰ کا مطلب انتہائی مضبوط و مستحکم۔
- 54- اعلیٰ کا مطلب مددگار۔
- 55- اعلیٰ کے معنی تعریف کے لائق۔
- 56- اعلیٰ کا مطلب اپنے علم اور شہرت میں رکھنے والا۔
- 57- اعلیٰ کے معنی بڑی بار پیدا کرنے والا۔
- 58- اعلیٰ کا مطلب دوبارہ پیدا کرنے والا۔
- 59- اعلیٰ کے معنی زندگی دینے والا۔
- 60- اعلیٰ کا مطلب قائم رکھنے والا۔
- 61- اعلیٰ کا مطلب ہر چیز کا پانے والا۔
- 62- اعلیٰ کے معنی بڑی اور بڑی والا۔
- 63- اعلیٰ کا مطلب اکیلا۔
- 64- اعلیٰ کے معنی بیکرا اکیلا۔
- 65- اعلیٰ کے معنی بے نیاز۔
- 66- اعلیٰ کا مطلب قدرت والا۔
- 67- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بڑی قدرت والا۔
- 68- اعلیٰ کا مطلب سوت دینے والا۔
- 69- اعلیٰ کے معنی آگے بڑھانے والا۔
- 70- اعلیٰ کا مطلب پیچھے رکھنے والا۔
- 71- اعلیٰ کے معنی اول۔
- 72- اعلیٰ کا مطلب آخر۔
- 73- اعلیٰ کے معنی ظاہر۔
- 74- اعلیٰ کا مطلب اعلیٰ۔
- 75- اعلیٰ کے معنی سر پرست۔
- 76- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بلند و مرتب۔
- 77- اعلیٰ کے معنی تمام اچھا محالوں کا سرچشمہ۔
- 78- اعلیٰ کے معنی قبول کرنے والا۔
- 79- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بدل لینے والا۔
- 80- اعلیٰ کے معنی معاف کرنے والا۔
- 81- اعلیٰ کا مطلب بہت مہربان۔
- 82- اعلیٰ کے معنی مٹانے والا۔
- 83- اعلیٰ کے معنی اصل انصاف قائم کرنے والا۔
- 84- اعلیٰ کا مطلب جمع کرنے والا۔
- 85- اعلیٰ کا مطلب جو بے پروا ہے۔
- 86- اعلیٰ کے معنی منع کرنے والا۔
- 87- اعلیٰ کا مطلب نفع پہنچانے والا۔
- 88- اعلیٰ کے معنی مدد کرنے والا۔

15- اس کے معنی

- 1- الرضیٰ کے معنی رحم کرنے والا۔
- 2- الرحیم کے معنی رحم کرنے والا۔
- 3- الملک کا مطلب بادشاہ۔
- 4- القدر کے معنی پاک۔
- 5- السلام کے معنی امن اور سلامتی والا۔
- 6- المؤمن کے معنی امن دینے والا۔
- 7- المؤمن کا مطلب تمکبان ہے۔
- 8- المؤمن کا مطلب عزیز، بڑے قدر والا۔
- 9- المؤمن کے معنی زبردست ٹھہر گئے والا۔
- 10- المؤمن کے معنی نعمت اور کبریائی کا سرچشمہ۔
- 11- المؤمن کا مطلب پیدا کرنے والا۔
- 12- المؤمن کا مطلب بنانے والا۔
- 13- المؤمن کا مطلب صورت گری کرنے والا۔
- 14- المؤمن کا مطلب بڑا بڑا کرنے والا۔
- 15- المؤمن کا مطلب زبردست۔
- 16- المؤمن کا مطلب بخش اور قوت کرنے والا۔
- 17- المؤمن کا مطلب رزق دینے والا۔
- 18- المؤمن کا مطلب مشکوں کا گل کرنے والا۔
- 19- المؤمن کا مطلب ہر چیز کا جاننے والا۔
- 20- المؤمن کا مطلب ہر شے پر قبضہ رکھنے والا۔
- 21- المؤمن کے معنی کثرت سے دینے والا۔
- 22- المؤمن کا مطلب پست کر دینے والا۔
- 23- المؤمن کا مطلب جو بلند یاں عطا کرتا ہے۔
- 24- المؤمن کا مطلب عزت دینے والا۔
- 25- المؤمن کے معنی ذلت دینے والا۔
- 26- المؤمن کے معنی ہر چیز سننے والا۔
- 27- المؤمن کے معنی ہر چیز دیکھنے والا۔
- 28- المؤمن کے معنی انصاف کرنے والا۔
- 15- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق رضی اللہ عنہما سے سالار تھے اس سر یہ کے جو کہ جرہ اور بلن اعظم کے مقام پر لڑا گیا۔
- 16- حضرت عمرو ابن العاص سے سالار تھے اس سر یہ کے جو کہ سوا اور ذوات السلاطین کے مقام پر آٹھ ہجری میں لڑا گیا۔
- 17- محمد بن حسن بن علی بن عثمان اور علی بن ابی طالب سر یہ نو ہجری میں لڑا گیا۔
- 18- حضرت علی بن ابی طالب تھے اس سر یہ کے جو بنی سعد بنی بکر اور بنی سہیل میں لڑا گیا۔
- 19- سر یہ میں ایک عورت بھی گرفتار ہوئی جسے عزت و احترام سے دیکھا گیا۔
- 20- سر یہ میں عورت کی عزت و احترام سے وہاں کو کچھ کر دی انہی حاتم بادشاہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- 21- چھ ہجری کو اہل ل کے مقام پر لڑے جانے والے سر یہ کے سپہ سالار کا نام حضرت عبد الرحمن بن عوف تھا۔
- 22- حضرت محمد بن ابی سلمہ سے سالار تھے اس سر یہ کے جو کہ کعب بن اشرف قریبا ماہ ذی القعدة کے مقام پر لڑا گیا۔
- 23- سر یہ حضرت علی بن ابی طالب اور حضرت بشیر بن سعد بنی سہیل میں لڑا گیا۔
- 24- حضرت اسامہ بن زید سر یہ شام میں لڑا گیا۔
- 25- نبی پاک ﷺ کی زندگی میں بیسیہ جانے والے آخری سر یہ کے سپہ سالار کا نام حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص تھا۔
- 26- نبی پاک ﷺ کی زندگی میں بیجا جانے والا آخری سر یہ شام میں لڑا گیا۔
- 27- آخری سر یہ گیارہ ہجری میں لڑا گیا۔
- 28- حنفی اور مرآتیں کی فتح نے مسلمانوں کے لیے سین پر میلے راست ہموار کیا۔ یہ راستہ ولید بن عبد الملک کے دور خلافت میں ہموار ہوا۔
- 29- جنگ یمامہ مسلمہ کذاب کے خلاف لڑی گئی۔

- 89- انور کا مطلب نور۔
 90- الہادی کے معنی راہ دکھانے والا۔
 91- البدیع کا مطلب ہے مثال چیزوں کا پیدا کرنے والا۔
 92- الباقی کے معنی ہمیشہ باقی رہنے والا۔
 93- الرشید کا مطلب رشد و ہمت والا۔
 94- لہجور کے معنی بڑے صبر والا۔
 95- اللہ سبحان و تعالیٰ کا ذاتی نام اللہ ہے۔
- 16- عقائد اسلام**
 توحید
- 1- شریعت کے مطابق ایمان سے مراد پانچ چیزوں پر یقین ہے۔
 - 2- ایمان کے لغوی معنی ماننا اور یقین کرنا ہیں۔
 - 3- دین اسلام دو معنی پر مشتمل ہے۔
 - 4- دین اسلام کے معنی میں ایک اعمال اور دوسرا عقائد ہیں۔
 - 5- عقائد اسلام کا وہ نظریاتی پہلو ہیں جس کا تعلق انسان کے دل و دماغ سے ہوتا ہے۔
 - 6- عقائد سے مراد عقلی نظریات ہیں۔
 - 7- ایمان مفصل سے مراد توسل ایمان ہے۔
 - 8- ایمان مجمل سے مراد مختصر ایمان ہے۔
 - 9- ایمان مفصل میں پانچ ضروری عقائد کا ذکر ہے۔
 - 10- اسلام کے بنیادی عقائد میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی وحدانیت، فرشتوں اور اللہ تعالیٰ کی نازل کردہ کتابوں، نبیوں اور حیات بعد موت پر یقین شامل ہے۔
 - 11- ایمان مفصل میں موجود پہلے عقیدے کا نام توحید ہے۔
 - 12- اللہ تعالیٰ کی وحدانیت پر یقین اور زبان سے اس کا اظہار توحید کہلاتا ہے۔
 - 13- توحید سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کی وحدانیت، اللہ تعالیٰ کی انفرادیت اور اس بات پر یقین کرنا ہی متنتہ راہی ہے۔
 - 14- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ الاخلاص میں عقیدہ توحید کا ان الفاظ میں ذکر ہوا ہے کہ کہو اللہ ایک ہے، اللہ ہے بنا ہے، اس نے نہ کسی کو پیدا کیا ہے اور نہ وہ خود کسی سے پیدا ہوا ہے۔
 - 15- توحید فی الذات سے مراد اللہ ایک ہے، یگانا اور یگانہ ہے اس کا کوئی سامنے دار اور حصہ دار نہیں ہے۔
 - 16- توحید فی الصفات سے مراد اس کی کوئی مثل نہیں اور وہ اپنی صفات میں یگانہ ہے۔
 - 17- توحید فی الاعمال سے مراد اللہ اپنے افعال میں یگانہ ہے اور اس کا کوئی معاون و مددگار نہیں۔
 - 18- توحید فی العبادات سے مراد عبادت کے لائق اللہ کی ذات ہے اور اس کے علاوہ کوئی عبادت کے لائق نہیں۔
 - 19- وہ شخص موصوفہ، منصف اور مومن کہلاتا ہے جو توحید کی تمام اقسام پر یقین و ایمان رکھتے ہوئے توحید پرست ہو۔
 - 20- تمام انبیاء کا کل الالہ اللہ (کل توحید) تھا۔
 - 21- شرک کے گناہ کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے قرآن مجید میں فرمایا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ بلاشبہ اس گناہ کو معاف نہیں کرتا جبکہ اس کے علاوہ تمام گناہوں کو معاف کر دیتا ہے۔
 - 22- قرآن مجید نے شرک کے گناہ کو بہت بڑا گنہم قرار دیا ہے۔
 - 23- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ لقمان میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے شرک کو ظلم عظیم قرار دیا ہے۔
 - 24- سورۃ النساء میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے کہ اللہ تعالیٰ شرک کے علاوہ تمام گناہ بخش دیتا ہے۔
 - 25- وہ حضرت محمد ﷺ تھے جنہوں نے پہلی بار توحید کے نظریے کی اصطلاح درست مفہوم میں وضاحت فرمائی۔
 - 26- دو لوگ شرک کہلاتے ہیں جو کہ عقیدہ توحید پر یقین نہیں رکھتے۔
 - 27- پہلی قسم بھی ایک شرک ہے اور اس سے مراد ایک سے زیادہ خداؤں پر یقین ہے۔
 - 28- اللہ تعالیٰ کی وحدانیت پر آتش پرست مذہب کے ہی وکار یقین رکھتے ہیں۔
 - 29- عقیدہ وثنیت پریمانی مذہب کے ہی وکار یقین رکھتے ہیں۔
 - 30- اللہ تعالیٰ کے بارے میں ہندو مذہب کے ہی وکار یہ یقین رکھتے ہیں کہ اللہ واحد نہیں بلکہ کثرت و جود رکھتا ہے۔

- 31- بدعت مذہب کے ہی وکار اللہ تعالیٰ کی ذات کو تسلیم نہیں کرتے۔
 32- اللہ تعالیٰ کے وجود ہی سے انکار کرنے والا شخص کافر و ہریر اور طرد کہلاتا ہے۔
 33- انسان کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے تمام تخلیقات کا سردار بناتے ہوئے کائنات کی ہر چیز اس کے تابع کر دی ہے۔
 34- اللہ تعالیٰ کی عبادت کرو اور اس کے ساتھ شریک نہ ٹھہراؤ یہ ایک قرآنی آیت ہے۔
 35- ایمان کے آرنیکل 7 ہیں۔
 36- توحید کا مفاد شرک ہے۔

17- ایمان بالرسول

- 1- ایمان مفصل کے مطابق چوتھا عقیدہ اسلام ایمان بالرسول ہے۔
- 2- اللہ تعالیٰ بنی نوع انسان تک اپنے منتخب بندوں کے ذریعے ہدایت و رہنمائی شروع سے ہی بجھا رہا ہے۔ یہ منتخب بندے نبی اور رسول کہلاتے ہیں۔
- 3- مقدس کتاب رسول کو عطا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 4- رسول کے لغوی معنی پیغامبر کے ہیں۔
- 5- اللہ تعالیٰ نے وقفے وقفے سے بنی نوع انسان کی رشد و ہدایت کے لیے 124000 انبیاء کرام بھیجے فرمائے۔
- 6- فلسطین کو نبیوں کی سر زمین کہتے ہیں۔
- 7- رسالت سے مراد پیغام پہنچانا ہے۔
- 8- نبوت اللہ تعالیٰ اپنے خاص بندوں کو عطا کرتا ہے۔
- 9- رسالت پر یقین سے مراد تمام نبیوں پر ایمان لانا ہے۔
- 10- بنی نوع انسان میں سے تمام انبیاء کرام کو موصوم اور گناہوں سے پاک قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- 11- انبیاء کرام پر یقین سے مراد ہے کہ انبیاء کرام اللہ تعالیٰ کے فرماہر دار و منتخب کردہ اور تعینات کردہ ہیں۔
- 12- انبیاء کرام کا بنیادی مقصد اللہ تعالیٰ کے پیغام کو بغیر کسی کمی و بیشی کے لوگوں تک پہنچانا ہے۔
- 13- کسی بھی نبی کا انکار کرنے والا شخص کافر کہلاتا ہے۔
- 14- انبیاء کرام کی زنجیر حضرت آدم سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- 15- حضرت نوح کی قوم کو نبی کی ہرمانی پر سیلاب کے ذریعے تباہ کر دیا گیا۔
- 16- حضرت ابراہیم کے بارے میں قرآن مجید میں آیت ہے اگرچہ وہ ایک بت پرست گمراہے میں پروردگار سے سچے سچے سگن اس کے باوجود انہوں نے اس طریقہ سے اللہ تعالیٰ کی فرماہر داری اور اطاعت کی کہ اللہ تعالیٰ نے ان کو ہر وقت کے لوگوں کے لیے ایک مثال بنا دیا۔
- 17- حضرت ابراہیم کے بعد ان کے بیٹے حضرت اسماعیل سے نبیوں کی ایک لکھی زنجیر چلی۔
- 18- انبیاء کی زنجیر میں آخری نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ ہیں۔
- 19- حج شریف سے مراد پہلی شریعتوں کو منسوخ کر دینا ہے۔
- 20- وہی سے مراد اشارہ کرنا، چپکے سے دل میں ڈال دینا ہے۔
- 21- خاص خدا کی طرف سے عطا ہونے والا منصب جس میں امت شامل نہ ہو وہ نبوت کہلاتا ہے۔
- 22- نعم نبوت سے مراد نبوت کا خاص الہامی بیانات کا خاص ہے۔
- 23- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ الاحزاب میں لفظ خاتم النبیین آیا ہے۔
- 24- نبی اکرم ﷺ کو تمام امتوں کے لیے بھیجا گیا ہے اس لیے ان کو رحمتہ للعالمین کہتے ہیں۔
- 25- رحمتہ للعالمین سے مراد تمام جہانوں کے لیے رحمت ہے۔
- 26- نبی اکرم ﷺ کی انفرادی خصوصیت و پہلے تمام نبیوں کی تصدیق کرتے ہیں۔
- 27- حضرت عائشہ نے نبی پاک ﷺ کے سچے لفظ کو قرآن کہا ہے۔
- 28- حضرت محمد ﷺ کے پاس قیامت کے دن اللہ تعالیٰ کی مرضی سے سب سے پہلے شفاعت کا حق ہوگا۔
- 29- شفاعت سے مراد سفارش اور دعا ہے۔
- 30- وہ شخص جو نبی اکرم ﷺ کی شفاعت پر یقین نہیں رکھتا کافر کہلاتا ہے۔

- 18- ایمان بالملائکہ
- 1- ایمان متصل میں جان ہونے والے وقت تک سے دوسرا عقیدہ ایمان بالملائکہ ہے۔
 - 2- ملائکہ کا وہ عدد ہے۔
 - 3- ملک کے طوطی معنی قاصد کے ہیں۔
 - 4- مذہب اسلام میں تمام فرشتوں پر ایمان بنیادی حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔
 - 5- بزرگ ترین اور ممتاز ترین فرشتوں کی تعداد چار ہے۔
 - 6- چار ممتاز ترین فرشتے حضرت جبرئیل، حضرت میکائیل، حضرت اسرافیل اور حضرت عزرائیل ہیں۔
 - 7- چار ممتاز ترین فرشتوں میں سے حضرت جبرئیل اور حضرت میکائیل کا نام قرآن مجید میں آیا ہے۔
 - 8- فرشتوں کے ذریعے اللہ تعالیٰ نے اپنا پیغام نہیں تک پہنچایا۔
 - 9- فرشتے نورانی تھوڑے کھاتے ہیں۔
 - 10- نور سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کی روشنی ہے۔
 - 11- آگ سے جنات تھوڑے کی تھکتی کی گئی۔
 - 12- ابلیس ایک جن تھا۔
 - 13- ابلیس کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے قیامت تک کے لیے کھلی پھنسی دی ہے کہ وہ انسانوں کو اللہ تعالیٰ کی عاجزی اور فرمانبرداری سے بے گناہ اور انسانوں کو ظلم و ستم کی ترغیب دے۔
 - 14- عربی زبان میں فرشتوں کو ملائکہ کہتے ہیں۔
 - 15- انسان کے ساتھ ہر وقت دھرتی رہتے ہیں۔
 - 16- انسان کے ساتھ ستھین و فرشتوں کا کام ایک انسان کے اللہ اور دوسرے کام کا حساب رکھنا ہے۔
 - 17- انسان کے ساتھ ستھین دھرتی سے لے کر آسمان تک کے احوال کا کرنا چھتین انسان کی پیدائش سے لے کر موت تک کے احوال کا حساب لگتے ہیں تاکہ اسے قیامت کے دن اللہ تعالیٰ کے سامنے پیش کر سکیں۔
- 19- بزرگ ترین پیغام رساں فرشتے ہونے کا اعزاز حضرت جبرئیل کو حاصل ہے۔
 - 20- جبرئیل سے مراد فرشتہ حضرت جبرئیل ہے۔
 - 21- حضرت جبرئیل کا نام قرآن مجید میں تین بار آیا ہے۔
 - 22- حضرت جبرئیل کا بنیادی فرض اللہ تعالیٰ کے پیغامات اور احکام کو نہیں تک پہنچانا ہے۔
 - 23- قرآن مجید میں حضرت جبرئیل کو روح القدس بھی کہا گیا ہے۔
 - 24- روح القدس سے مراد مقدس روح ہے۔
 - 25- یہودی مذہب کے ہی اور حضرت میکائیل کو حضرت جبرئیل سے افضل قرار دیتے ہیں۔
 - 26- یہودی حضرت میکائیل کو حضرت جبرئیل سے افضل اس لیے سمجھتے ہیں کہ حضرت میکائیل نے نبی اسرافیل کو سن سلوٹی اور دولت سبیا کی تھی۔
 - 27- اسلامی تقسیمات کے مطابق عظیم ترین فرشتے حضرت جبرئیل ہیں۔
 - 28- حضرت میکائیل کا فرض بارش برسانا اور خوراک پہنچانا ہے۔
 - 29- روح قبض کرنا حضرت عزرائیل کے فرائض میں شامل ہے۔
 - 30- حضرت عزرائیل تک الموت بھی کہلاتے ہیں۔
 - 31- موت کے بعد قبر میں انسان سے سوال و جواب کرنے والے فرشتے منکر اور نکیر ہیں۔
 - 32- بیت المعمور سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کا گھر ہے۔
 - 33- بیت المعمور ایک مسجد ہے اس کے گرد فرشتے طواف کرتے ہیں۔
 - 34- بیت المعمور ساتویں آسمان پر واقع ہے۔
 - 35- قرآن مجید کے مطابق باروت اور باروت کو پائل شہر پر ستھین کیا گیا تھا۔
 - 36- جنت کے دروازے پر قیامت فرشتے کا نام رضوان ہے۔
 - 37- دوزخ کے دروازے پر قیامت فرشتے کا نام مالک ہے۔
 - 38- اللہ تعالیٰ کی سب سے کھلی تھکتی فرشتے ہیں۔

- 19- جہنم کے دروازے اور دروازے پر موجود فرشتے کا نام مالک ہے۔
 - 20- روزی پہنچانے کے لیے حضرت میکائیل مامور ہیں۔
 - 21- ساتویں آسمان پر بیت المعمور ہیں۔
- 19- ایمان بالکتاب
- 1- ایمان متصل کے مطابق تیسرا عقیدہ اسلام ایمان بالکتاب ہے۔
 - 2- اسلامی نقطہ نظر سے ایمان بالکتاب سے مراد تمام نبیوں کی کتابوں اور صحیفوں پر ایمان لانا ہے۔
 - 3- قرآن مجید میں چار آسمانی کتابوں کا ذکر نام کے ساتھ آیا ہے۔
 - 4- چار آسمانی کتابوں کے علاوہ حضرت ابراہیم اور حضرت موسیٰ کے صحیفے کا قرآن مجید میں ذکر ہوا ہے۔
 - 5- آسمانی کتابوں کا بنیادی مقصد بنی نوع انسان کی رہنمائی ہے۔
 - 6- تمام آسمانی کتابوں کو انسانوں کے لیے ظلال اور صبح کے درمیان قیام کے لیے معیار بنایا گیا ہے۔
 - 7- سب سے پرانی آسمانی کتاب کا نام تورات ہے۔
 - 8- مقدس آسمانی کتاب زبور مناجات بھی کہلاتی ہے۔
 - 9- حضرت داؤد علیہ السلام پر زبور نازل کی گئی۔
 - 10- زبور کے لغوی معنی ٹکڑا کے ہیں۔
 - 11- مقدس آسمانی کتاب زبور کی زبان عبرانی تھی۔
 - 12- مقدس آسمانی کتاب زبور میں نبی اکرم ﷺ کا ذکر فاروق کے نام سے آیا ہے۔
 - 13- مقدس آسمانی کتاب توریت عہد نامہ قدیم بھی کہلاتی ہے۔
 - 14- توریت حضرت موسیٰ کو عطا کی گئی۔
 - 15- حضرت موسیٰ پر دس احکام الہی نازل کیے گئے۔
 - 16- موسوی شریعت کے دس احکام الہی اور مشرہ بھی کہلاتے ہیں۔
 - 17- مقدس آسمانی کتاب توریت میں نبی اکرم ﷺ کو طیب کے نام سے پکارا گیا ہے۔
 - 18- مقدس آسمانی کتاب زبور سے پہلے آسمانی کتاب توریت نازل ہوئی۔
- 19- اللہ تعالیٰ کی نازل کردہ سب سے پہلی کتاب توریت ہے۔
 - 20- توریت کے لغوی معنی روشنی کے ہیں۔
 - 21- زبور کے بعد مقدس کتاب انجیل نازل ہوئی تھی۔
 - 22- انجیل کے لغوی معنی فرطبری کے ہیں۔
 - 23- مقدس کتاب انجیل حضرت مسیح علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوئی۔
 - 24- مقدس کتاب انجیل میں نبی اکرم ﷺ کو رفیقہ کے نام سے پکارا گیا ہے۔
 - 25- مقدس آسمانی کتاب انجیل عہد نامہ جدید بھی کہلاتی ہے۔
 - 26- مقدس آسمانی کتاب انجیل کو سبیل بھی کہلاتی ہے۔
 - 27- نبی اور رسول میں فرق یہ ہے کہ رسول کو ایک نیا ضابطہ اور نبی کتاب دی جاتی ہے جبکہ نبی پہلے ضابطے اور کتاب کی دیوی کرتے ہیں۔
 - 28- حضرت عیسیٰ علیہ السلام پر چھپا سب سے نازل کیے گئے۔
 - 29- آخری مقدس آسمانی کتاب کا نام قرآن مجید ہے۔
 - 30- مقدس آسمانی کتاب قرآن مجید کو دوسری مقدس آسمانی کتابوں پر فوقیت حاصل ہے۔
 - 31- سورۃ المائدہ کی آیت نمبر 48 میں قرآن مجید اپنے آپ کو انجیل کتابوں کی حفاظت کتاب قرار دیتا ہے۔
 - 32- مقدس آسمانی کتاب زبور اور قرآن مجید عربی زبان میں نازل کی گئی۔
 - 33- آسمانی کتاب قرآن مجید کی اللہ تعالیٰ نے قیامت تک حفاظت کی خود رسداری اٹھائی ہے۔
 - 34- بے شک ہم نے اس کتاب کو نازل کیا ہے اور ہم ہی اس کی حفاظت کرنے والے ہیں۔ یہ آیت قرآن مجید کی سورۃ الحجر میں بیان ہوئی ہے۔
 - 35- قرآن مجید میں قرآن کے لیے لفظ مزین استعمال ہوا ہے۔ مزین سے مراد غالب کے ہیں۔
 - 36- مقدس آسمانی کتاب توریت مذہب اور انجیل کی اصلی عبارت میں

- جانور ذبح کرتا ہے۔
- 8- شرک صغیر سے مراد کچھ کاموں میں منافقت کرنا، اللہ کے سوا کسی اور کے نام کی منت ماننا اور اس قسم کا اظہار کرنا کہ اگر اس نے چاہا اللہ کے علاوہ کسی اور کو ذبح میں رکھ کر یہ کہتا ہے۔
- 9- چمپا ہوا شرک جو کہ شرک عظیم یا شرک کبیر دونوں کی فصل میں ہو سکتا ہے۔
- 10- چمپا ہوا شرک شرک عظیم کی فصل میں نہ نعت کہلاتا ہے۔
- 11- چمپا ہوا شرک شرک صغیر کی فصل میں رکھا جا سکتا ہے۔

22- نماز

- 1- اسلام کے دوسرے رکن کا نام نماز ہے۔
- 2- مسراج کے سونے پر نبی اکرم ﷺ کو تھنہ نماز صلا کی گئی۔
- 3- پانچ نمازوں کی فرضیت کا حکم 10 نبوی کو ہوا۔
- 4- شرواح میں صرف دو نمازیں فرض قرار دی گئی اور وہ تھیں فجر اور عصر کی۔
- 5- قرآن مجید میں تقریباً سو مرتبہ نماز کا حکم آیا ہے۔
- 6- نماز اسلام کا دوا رکن ہے جو کہ ایک مسلمان کو غیر مسلم سے ممتاز کرتا ہے۔
- 7- حضرت جبریل نے نبی پاک ﷺ کو نماز کے اوقات اور نماز کا طریقہ سکھایا۔
- 8- قیامت کے دن انسان کے حساب کے وقت پر چھاجانے والا پہلا سوال نماز کا ہوگا۔
- 9- اللہ کے سامنے والوں پر اللہ کو بغیر دیکھے اس پر یقین کرنا نماز کا نام کرنا اور جو کچھ اللہ نے ان کو دیا ہے اس کو خرچ کرنا۔ یہ بنیادی شرائط مانگا ہوتی ہیں۔
- 10- اسلامی نقطہ نظر سے نماز میں بیٹھے، بیٹھا ہوا خون اور بیپ وغیرہ نجاست خلیقہ بھلائی ہیں۔
- 11- قرآن مجید کے مطابق فریض و سوجا ہیں۔
- 12- سنت و سنی تعداد چار دو ہیں۔
- 13- وضو کے پانچ حصے ہیں، اول کھڑکھواتے ہیں۔

ہے آخرت کی زندگی کہلاتا ہے۔

- 40- موت کے فوراً بعد قبر میں جو حساب ہوتا ہے اسے قیامت منبری کہتے ہیں۔
- 41- اسلام کی انفرادی خصوصیت حیا ہے جو کہ ایک حدیث کے مطابق اسلام کے عقائد کا کبھی حصہ ہے۔
- 42- ہر مذہب کی ایک انفرادی خصوصیت ہوتی ہے اور اسلام کی انفرادی خصوصیت حیا ہے۔ یہ ایک حدیث ہے اس حدیث کے راوی زید ابن ظلمہ ہیں۔
- 43- حیا ایمان کی شاخ ہے۔ حیا اور ایمان ساتھ ساتھ چلنے چلے ہیں اگر ان میں سے ایک چیز چلی جاتی ہے تو دوسری بھی چلی جاتی ہے یہ ایک حدیث ہے۔
- 44- اللہ تعالیٰ سے حیا کرو جیسے اس سے حیا کا حق ہے۔ یہ حدیث صحاح ستہ میں سے ترمذی شریف کی کتاب میں بیان ہوئی ہے۔

21- ارکان اسلام - شہادت

- 1- ارکان اسلام کی بنیاد پر اسلام کی عمارت کھڑی ہے۔
- 2- ارکان اسلام پانچ ہیں۔
- 3- اسلام کے پہلے رکن کا نام شہادت ہے۔
- 4- توحید یا اقرار ہے کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی بھی معبود نہیں ہے۔ اس کے مطابق اللہ تعالیٰ اپنی ذات میں یکتا ہے۔ صفات میں یکتا ہے اور اعمال میں یکتا ہے۔ یعنی جو کام اللہ کر سکتا ہے وہ کوئی اور نہیں کر سکتا۔
- 5- ایک مسلمان کلمہ شہادت اشہد ان لا الہ الا اللہ و اشہد ان محمد صمدہ و رسولہ پڑھ کر اس چیز کا حلف و قیاداری اٹھاتا ہے کہ میں گواہی دیتا ہوں کہ اللہ کے سوا کوئی معبود نہیں اور حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ کے بندے اور رسول ہیں۔
- 6- توحید کا مفہاد شرک ہے اور شرک سے مراد اللہ کے ساتھ شریک ٹھہرانا۔
- 7- شرک عظیم میں جو کچھ آتا ہے وہ غیر اللہ کی عبادت کرنا اور غیر اللہ کے آگے جھکنا اور غیر اللہ کی فرمانبرداری کے طور پر اس کے نام پر

- 17- نبی اکرم ﷺ نے یوم الحساب کے متعلق 72 اشارے دیئے ہیں۔
- 18- یوم القیامہ سے مراد شکر کا دن ہے۔
- 19- یوم الحجیہ سے مراد اعلان کرنے والا دن ہے۔
- 20- یوم التذکرہ سے مراد انکھانے کا دن ہے۔
- 21- یوم التذکرہ فی الصور سے مراد صور پھونکنے کا دن ہے۔
- 22- یوم الارباب سے مراد ایسا دن جس کے آنے میں شک نہ ہو۔
- 23- یوم الامل معلوم سے مراد مقررہ معلوم وقت پر آنے والا دن ہے۔
- 24- یوم التعمیر قیامت کے دن کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 25- موسیٰ کا مطلب وقار ہے۔
- 26- متقی سے مراد پرہیزگار کے ہے۔
- 27- جنت کے لغوی معنی بارش کے ہیں۔
- 28- جنت کے اس مقام پر جس کا نام محمود ہے انبیاء کرام کا تقرر ہوں گے۔
- 29- جنت میں سب سے پہلے قدم رکھنے والے نبی حضرت محمد ﷺ ہوں گے۔
- 30- قرآن مجید میں 150 دفعہ جنت کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- 31- رضوان نماز جنت ہے۔
- 32- قرآن مجید کی چھ سو توں میں سو بیس جنت کے وعدے کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
- 33- نبی، آسام، موباق، سیر، جبل، الخمر، منق قرآنی تعلیمات کے مطابق جنم کی دواہاں اور نہیاں ہیں۔
- 34- جنت میں مسلمانوں کے لیے سب سے بڑا مقام اللہ تعالیٰ کا دیار ہوگا۔
- 35- جنم کے سات دروازے ہیں۔
- 36- دار جزیم کا نام مانگ ہے۔
- 37- عادیہ جنم کی طرف تیز ترین جگہ ہے۔
- 38- جنم کی معبود چینی کا ذکر قرآن کریم میں بھی آیا ہے۔
- 39- حیات بعد موت کا پہلا حصہ یزید کہلاتا ہے دوسرا حصہ جو کہ دائمی

تہی ہو کر رہی گئی ہے۔

- 37- آسمانی کتابوں کی تعلیمات کے مطابق انسان کی اس دنیا میں حیثیت اللہ تعالیٰ کے نائب کی ہے۔

20- ایمان پانچ خیرت

- 1- ایمان منفصل میں موجود پانچوں خیرتوں سے کام ایمان پانچ خیرت ہے۔
- 2- حیات بعد موت کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے دو حصوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے۔
- 3- بیک یا حالت جہاں پر لوگ موت کے بعد اور فیصلے کے دن سے پہلے ہیں گناہ کو بزرگ کہتے ہیں۔
- 4- قرآن مجید کی سورہ المؤمنون کی آیت نمبر 100 میں بزرگ کا لفظ استعمال ہوا ہے۔
- 5- بزرگ کے لغوی معنی درمیان میں آنے والا ہے۔
- 6- قرآن مجید کے مطابق زمین اور آسمان کو اللہ تعالیٰ نے چھ دنوں میں تخلیق کیا۔
- 7- قیامت کے دن مسلمانوں کی ترقی اور سونے کے زمرہ میں درج بندی کی جائے گی۔
- 8- قیامت والے دن انسانوں کی درج بندی مسلمان، کافر اور منافق کے زمرہ میں کی جائے گی۔
- 9- اعادیت کی رو سے جسے دن قیامت واقع ہوگی۔
- 10- حضرت اسرافیل کے صور پھونکنے سے قیامت واقع ہوگی۔
- 11- حضرت اسرافیل کے صور پھونکنے کے فوراً بعد تمام حقوق پر موت طاری ہو جائے گی۔
- 12- شکر کے دن حضرت اسرافیل دو بارہ صور پھونکیں گے اور تمام مخلوقات دو بارہ زندہ ہو جائے گی۔
- 13- آخرت کے لغوی معنی بعد میں آنے والی چیز کے ہیں۔
- 14- یوم الحساب کے دن انسانوں کو ان کے افعال و اعمال کے لحاظ سے سزا دینی ہو جائے گی۔
- 15- یوم الحساب سے مراد اعمال و افعال کا حساب کا دن ہے۔
- 16- یوم الحساب میں پہلا سوال نماز سے متعلق پوچھا جائے گا۔

- 14- کھرو بات وضو سے ہاتھ سے ناک صاف کرنے کا حکم ہے جو کہ بیوقوفانہ اور بیوقوفانہ نہیں کرتے ہیں۔
- 15- ہوا کے افران یا بھرتے وغیرہ آنے سے ناک کا ہوجانے کا عمل صحت مندرجہ ہے۔
- 16- جماع ایام میں اور خون استحاضہ کے بعد ناپاکی کی وجہ سے وضو ناکارہ ہوجانے کا عمل صحت مندرجہ ہے۔
- 17- وضو میں جہرئی کو فرض ہوا اور قرآن مجید کی سورۃ المائدہ میں وضو کی قرینت کا حکم آیا ہے۔
- 18- عربی زبان کے کلمہ فعل کے لغوی معنی دھرتے ہیں۔
- 19- غسل منی کے افران، خون استحاضہ اور ایام میں غسل کے بعد فرض ہو جاتا ہے۔
- 20- اگر قرآن پڑھنا یا ستر پر ہوا اور جسمیں پانی نہ ملے تو پھر کچھ منی یا ریت سے ہاتھ دھو کر کرنا چاہئے اور ہاتھ صاف کر لیا کرو۔ اللہ تعالیٰ تمہیں مشک میں نہیں ڈالنا چاہتا بلکہ پاک کرنا چاہتا ہے۔ قرآن مجید کی پانچ باتیں تم کی تک نہ ہی کر رہی ہے۔
- 21- تیمم وضو اور غسل کی جگہ پر کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
- 22- روزانہ ادا کی جانے والی نمازیں کچھ فرائض، سنتوں، کچھ واجبات اور نوافل پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔
- 23- سنت موکدہ سے مراد وہ عمل جو نبی پاک ﷺ نے ہمیشہ کیا ماسوائے کسی یا گزیرہ کے ہیں۔
- 24- سنت غیر موکدہ وہ عمل جو نبی پاک ﷺ اکثر کرتے تھے مگر کسی خاص وجہ کے بغیر چھوڑ بھی دیتے تھے۔
- 25- نماز کے تیس وارکان واجبات ہوتے ہیں اور اگر ان میں سے ایک بھی واجب رکھ کر ادا ہونے سے رو جائے تو پھر اس نفل کی حیثیت کی ہے لے سجدہ سہوا ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 26- ایک رکعت کے سنت ارکان کی تعداد تیس ہوتی ہیں جن میں سے کسی رکعت کی عدم ادا کی صورت میں بھی سجدہ سہوا لازم نہیں اور نماز مکمل ہو جاتی ہے۔
- 27- چھ فرائض، تیمم واجبات اور سنت ارکان کے علاوہ ایک رکعت کے آخری جزو کا نام مستحب ہے۔
- 28- اس شخص کے لیے منفرد اصطلاح استعمال ہوتی ہے جو کہ باجماعت نہیں بلکہ انفرادی نماز ادا کرتا ہے۔
- 29- ایک امام کے پیچھے باجماعت نماز ادا کرنے والے نمازی کو مستفی کہتے ہیں۔
- 30- نماز میں اگر نیت دو رکعت ادا کرنے کی ہو تو پھر دوسری رکعت میں تشہد کے لیے بیٹھا قعدہ و آخر وہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- 31- اگر نیت تین یا چار رکعت کے لیے ہو تو پھر دوسری رکعت میں تشہد کے لیے بیٹھا قعدہ و اولی کہلاتا ہے۔
- 32- اذان میں مؤذن چھ بار تکیریں ادا کرتا ہے۔
- 33- نماز کے لیے جو درکن کی ادا کی گئی ہے وقت سبحان ربی الاصلیٰ کی تسبیح ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 34- سبحان ربی العظیم تسبیح رکوع میں ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 35- حضرت ہال نے حضرت عبداللہ بن زید سے اذان کے الفاظ سیکھے تھے۔
- 36- سورۃ المائدہ میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے نماز کا حکم دیا ہے۔
- 37- سورۃ النساء میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے لشکر کی حالت میں نماز ادا کرنے کی ممانعت کی ہے۔
- 38- فجر نماز کی اذان میں اہل صلا و خیر من النوم کے اضافی الفاظ ادا کیے جاتے ہیں۔
- 39- ایک نماز میں تکبیر تحریر ایک بار ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 40- دو سجدوں کے درمیان کچھ دیر کا قیام جو کہ واجب ہے جلسہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- 41- رکوع کے بعد کچھ دیر قیام جو کہ واجب ہے قوس کہلاتا ہے۔
- 42- نماز کے فرض رکن قعدہ سے مراد نماز میں بیٹھنا ہے۔
- 43- دوران نماز اشہد ان لا الہ الا اللہ کے الفاظ ادا کرتے ہوئے سیدھے ہاتھ کی شہادت کی اگلی اٹھائی جاتی ہے۔
- 44- درود پڑھنا رکن نماز سنت ہے۔
- 45- نماز سلام پر ختم ہوتی ہے۔ سلام دو بار ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 46- پانچ فرض نمازوں کے کل فرائض کی تعداد سترہ ہیں۔
- 47- باجماعت نماز کی ادا کی گئی کے لیے کم از کم دو نمازیوں کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔

- 48- باجماعت نماز کی ادا کی گئی کو ایک اسکے شخص کی نماز سے 27 ولہ بیشتر قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- 49- تمام فرض نمازوں میں 48 رکعتیں شامل ہیں۔
- 50- نماز میں ایماز باللہ پڑھنے کو تلوذ کہتے ہیں۔
- 51- نماز میں بسم اللہ پڑھنے کو تسمیہ کہتے ہیں۔
- 52- فرض کی دو قسمیں ہوتی ہیں۔
- 53- فرض کے لغوی معنی ضروری، اہم اور حکم کے ہیں۔
- 54- نماز کی دو رکعتیں نفل کہلاتی ہیں جو کہ اگر ادا کی جائیں تو باعث ثواب ہیں لیکن اگر ادا نہ کی جائیں تو باعث گناہ نہیں ہیں۔
- 55- جب ایک شخص کا سایہ اس کے قدم سے دوگنا ہو جاتا ہے تو نماز قصر ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 56- ظہر نماز کا وقت اس وقت ختم ہو جاتا ہے جب دوپہر کے مقابلے میں ہر چیز کا سایہ دوگنا ہو جاتا ہے۔
- 57- فروب آفتاب کے نکلنے بعد نماز مغرب ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 58- عشاء کی نماز کا وقت شام کے رخصت کے شروع ہوتے اور پھر پھولنے تک رہتا ہے۔
- 59- نماز وتر عشاء کا حصہ ہے۔ نماز وتر واجب ہے۔
- 60- صلوة وتر میں دعائے قنوت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- 61- نماز فجر میں سے بیشتر پڑھی جانے والی دو سنتیں موکدہ ہیں۔
- 62- ظہر نماز کی کل رکعتیں بارہ ہیں۔
- 63- ظہر نماز میں فرضوں سے بیشتر پڑھی جانے والی سنتیں موکدہ ہیں۔
- 64- نماز ظہر میں فرضوں کے بعد پڑھی جانے والی دو سنتوں کا درجہ موکدہ ہے۔
- 65- نماز عصر چار سنت اور چار فرضوں کے ساتھ آٹھ رکعتوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ فرضوں سے پہلے پڑھی جانے والی چار سنتیں غیر موکدہ ہیں۔
- 66- نماز مغرب میں شامل فرضوں کے بعد پڑھی جانے والی سنتوں کا درجہ موکدہ ہے۔
- 67- نماز مغرب سات رکعت پر مشتمل ہے۔
- 68- صلوة عشاء سترہ رکعت پر مشتمل ہیں۔
- 69- نماز عشاء میں فرضوں کے بعد پڑھی جانے والی دو سنتیں موکدہ ہیں۔
- 70- نماز عشاء میں فرضوں سے بیشتر پڑھی جانے والی چار سنتیں غیر موکدہ ہیں۔
- 71- اس نماز کو جہرئی صلوة کہتے ہیں جس میں امام بلند قرات کرتا ہے۔
- 72- دو مستفی جو مکمل نماز امام کے پیچھے ادا کرے ہر ایک کہلاتا ہے۔
- 73- دو مستفی مسنون کہلاتا ہے جو کہ مکمل ایک یا دو رکعتیں امام کے ساتھ ادا کرے گا ہو بلکہ دوسری یا تیسری رکعت میں جماعت میں شامل ہوا ہو۔
- 74- زوال کے وقت پراگھی نماز کی ممانعت ہے اس لیے اس وقت پڑھی جانے والی نماز تکبرہ کہلاتی ہے۔
- 75- زوال کے وقت نہ کوئی نماز ادا کی جاتی ہے اور نہ ہی قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کی جاتی ہے۔
- 76- اشراق وہ نفل نماز ہے جو کہ سورج طلوع ہونے کے وقت سے دن کے چوتھائی حصے تک ادا کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- 77- اشراق نفل نماز کا ثواب حج یا عمرہ کے برابر ہے۔
- 78- چاشت وہ نفل نماز ہے جو کہ اشراق کے بعد آدھے دن تک پڑھی جاسکتی ہے۔
- 79- صلوة چاشت کی زیادہ سے زیادہ رکعتوں کی تعداد دس ہیں جو کہ اللہ کے ہاں زیادہ پسندیدہ ہیں۔
- 80- صلوة چاشت کی کم از کم رکعتوں کی تعداد دو ہے۔
- 81- زوال کا وقت چاشت کے بعد تکبیر سے پہلے کا ہے۔
- 82- نفل نماز اور امین مغرب کے بعد عشاء سے پہلے ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 83- تیمم وہ نفل نماز جو کہ آدھی رات سے لے کر پچھلے تک ادا کی جاسکتی ہے۔
- 84- تیمم کے لغوی معنی جاگ جانا اور نیند چھوڑ دینا ہے۔
- 85- نماز جنازہ وہ نماز ہے جس میں تمام نمازی ایک لائن میں صرف کھڑے کھڑے ادا کرتے ہیں۔
- 86- صلوة جنازہ فرض تکلیف ہے۔

- 87- مسنونہ روزہ میں نہ تو آیات قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کی جاتی ہیں اور نہ ہی کوئی عبادت ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 88- مسنونہ روزہ میں چار گھنٹہ پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔
- 89- قرآن مجید کی سورہ فاتحہ پر مسنونہ روزہ کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔
- 90- عیسائی شہر میں عید اعلیٰ کے موقع پر پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- 91- ہجرت کے دوسرے سال مسنونہ عیدین کا حکم آیا۔
- 92- دونوں نماز عیدین اور عید کے وقت پر مشتمل ہوتی ہیں۔
- 93- عید الفطر اور عید الاضحیٰ دونوں میں مکہ کی بارگاہ (12) گھنٹہ پڑھی۔
- 94- مسلمانوں نے پہلی عید الفطر شمال کے سینے میں اور دوسری کو جنوبی۔
- 95- مسلمانوں نے دوسری عید الاضحیٰ کو جنوبی اور دوسری کو جنوبی۔
- 96- مسنونہ عیدین میں چھ عیدیں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔
- 97- مسنونہ ہجرت کے بعد فرض ہوئی۔
- 98- مسنونہ تراویح سنت مکتوبہ ہے۔
- 99- چاند گرہن کے موقع پر مسنونہ خسوف ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 100- پہلی دفعہ مسنونہ خسوف پانچ ہجری کو ادا کی گئی۔
- 101- بارش کی کمی کی صورت میں مسلمان ایک نفل نماز مسنونہ استسقاء ادا کرتے ہیں۔
- 102- کوئی کام شروع کرنے سے پہلے اللہ کی رضا جاننے کے لیے نماز استسقاء ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 103- مسنونہ حاجت اپنی موجودہ مشکلات کو حل کرنے کے لیے ادا کی جاتی ہے۔
- 104- انسان اللہ تعالیٰ کا شکر ادا کرنے کے لیے مسنونہ شکر ادا کرتا ہے۔ مسنونہ شکر ایک مستحب ہے۔
- 105- دوران سفر کے موقع پر مسلمانوں کو اپنی نمازوں کو مختصر کرنے کا حکم ہے۔
- 106- دوران سفر نماز مختصر کرنے کا نفل قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- 107- ایک مسلمان غیر مصر اور مشاء کے چار چار فرضوں کی جگہ پر دوران سفر فرض رکھتے ہیں اور اگر تہا ہے۔
- 108- غیر مصر اور تہا نمازوں میں جنس کی فرض رکعتوں میں شکر کی صورت میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔

- 109- قصر نماز میں سنتیں ماسوائے فجر کی اور انیس کی جاتی ہے۔
- 110- اگر نماز میں کوئی بدانتہا طور پر نفل کی کرے یا کچھ بھول جائے تو وہ نفل عبادت اسبہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- 111- عبادت اسبہ سے مراد بھول جانے کے دو عبادت ہیں۔
- 112- نماز کے اس جزو کا نام فرض ہے جو اگر نماز میں ادا ہونے سے رو جائے تو نماز دوبارہ ادا کی جائے گی۔
- 113- نماز کے اس جزو کا نام واجب ہے جو اگر نماز میں ادا ہونے سے رو جائے تو عبادت اسبہ لازمی ہو جاتا ہے۔
- 114- نماز کے اس جزو کا نام سنت ہے جو اگر نفل نماز میں ادا ہونے سے رو جائے تو سنت عبادت اسبہ لازمی ہوتا ہے اور نہ ہی نماز کی صحت پر اثر پڑتا ہے۔
- 115- یہ الفاظ حضرت محمد ﷺ کے ہیں کہ جان لو کہ تمہارے فرائض میں سب سے بہترین فرض تمہاری نماز ہے۔
- 116- اسلام کے رکن نماز کو سنت کی پائی قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- 117- مسنونہ کے لغوی معنی رحمت کے ہیں۔ نماز کا بنیادی مقصد ان اعمال کی نشاندہی کرنا ہے جن کا تعلق صرف انسان اور اللہ سے ہے۔
- 118- بیت المقدس مسلمانوں کا قبلہ اول ہے۔ مسلمانوں کی پہلی مسجد کا نام مسجد قبا ہے۔
- 119- رکن نماز کو سونے کی معراج کہا گیا ہے۔
- 120- نماز کے بارے میں قرآنی آیت ہے کہ نماز قائم کرو روزہ کو ادا کرو اور رکوع کرو رکوع کرنے والوں کے ساتھ۔
- 121- قرآن مجید کی سورہ البقرہ میں یہ بیان آیا ہے کہ اہل جہنم سے جب پوچھا جائے گا کہ تمہیں کیا چیز جہنم میں لے آئی ہے تو وہ جواب دیں گے کہ ہم نماز ادا نہیں کرتے تھے۔
- 122- پہلی نماز جو کہ امام حضرت اسعد بن زرارہ تھے۔
- 123- امام کے علاوہ کم از کم دو اشخاص کی حاضری نماز جو کے لیے ضروری ہے۔
- 124- پہلی نماز جو کہ عیدین میں ادا کی گئی۔
- 125- پہلی نماز جو کہ مسنونہ نمازوں کی تعداد پانچ تھی۔

- 126- نبی اکرم ﷺ کی امامت میں مسلمانوں نے پہلی نماز جو مسجد نبی سالم میں ادا کی تھی۔
- 127- دوران نماز ایک عمل حقیقی کہلاتا ہے حقیقی سے مراد سبحان اللہ کہتا ہے۔
- 128- نماز کے بعد نمازی 33 بار سبحان اللہ، 33 بار الحمد للہ اور 34 بار اللہ اکبر کہتا ہے۔ یہ تسبیحات فاطمہ کہلاتی ہیں۔
- 129- اذان کی ابتدا ہجرت مدینہ کے بعد ہوئی۔
- 130- جہری نماز جس میں امام بلند آواز سے قرات کرے۔
- 131- سزنی نماز جس میں امام بلند آواز سے قرات نہ کرے۔
- 132- جہری نمازوں کی تعداد تین ہیں۔
- 133- سزنی نمازوں کی تعداد دو ہیں۔
- 134- اسلام میں واجب نماز عیدین اور وتر کی نمازیں ہیں۔
- 135- رکوع سے اٹھنے کے بعد تو رکوع کی حالت میں رکنا تک الحمد کہنا خرید کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 136- نبی پاک ﷺ کو نماز پڑھنے کا طریقہ حضرت جبریل نے سکھایا۔
- 137- نماز تراویح کو سب سے پہلے حضرت عمر نے باجماعت ادا کرنے کا حکم دیا۔
- 138- نماز جنازہ میں کوئی عبادت نہیں ہوتی۔
- 139- مسنونہ نفل نماز کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 140- واقعہ معراج پر 5 نمازیں فرض ہوئیں۔
- 141- نماز جنت کی گنتی ہے۔
- 142- سب سے پہلے اذان ایک جہری میں دی گئی۔
- 143- مسنونہ خسوف سورج گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- 144- مسنونہ خسوف چاند گرہن کے وقت پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- 145- نماز استسقاء بارش کے لیے پڑھی جاتی ہے۔
- 146- نماز کا نفل قرآن پاک میں تقریباً 100 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔

23- صوم (روزہ)

- 1- رمضان کے سینے میں نبی پاک ﷺ پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔
- 2- روزہ دس شعبان روزہ جہری کو فرض ہوا۔
- 3- روزہ رکن اسلام کو اصل قرار دیا گیا ہے۔
- 4- روزہ اسلامی رکن کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ نے فرمایا ہے کہ یہ میرے لیے ہے اور میں ہی اس کا بدلہ دوں گا۔
- 5- حضرت محمد ﷺ نے کہا کہ ہر شے کی ایک ذکوہ ہے اور جسم کی ذکوہ روزہ ہے۔
- 6- اسلامی گنتی کے مطابق رمضان نوں مہینہ ہے۔
- 7- تمام دنیا کی امتوں پر روزہ فرض ہوا۔
- 8- یہودی وہ لوگ ہیں جو کہ حضرت موسیٰ کا بیٹا بنی بنی سے بچے اترنے کے دن پر سالانہ روزہ رکھتے ہیں۔
- 9- حضرت یحییٰ نے صحرا میں پانچ دن روزہ رکھے اور اپنے پیاروں کو بھی روزہ سے رکھنے کی تلقین کی۔
- 10- ایک سال میں پانچ دن ایسے ہیں جن میں روزہ رکھنے کی ممانعت ہے۔
- 11- شہر تہا اور مید کے دنوں میں روزہ رکھنا منع ہے۔
- 12- روزہ کے لغوی معنی رک جانا کے ہیں۔
- 13- روزہ کا بنیادی مقصد اپنی ذات پر کنٹرول کرنا ہے۔
- 14- روزہ کی گنتی تیس ہیں۔
- 15- رمضان کا پہلا مشرہ رحمت کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 16- رمضان کا دوسرا مشرہ مغفرت کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 17- رمضان کا تیسرا مشرہ جہنم سے نجات کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 18- لیلۃ القدر کی عبادت کے بارے میں کہا گیا ہے کہ اس رات کی عبادت ہزار راتوں کی عبادت سے بہتر ہے۔
- 19- اسلامی رکن روزہ کفار سے کے طور پر استعمال ہوتا ہے۔
- 20- وہ نفل تھا کہ ۲۱ سے جس میں اگر کوئی شخص کسی خاص مجبوری کے تحت روزہ چھوڑتا ہے تو اس کو چھوڑنے سے وہ ایک روزہ کی جگہ پر ایک روزہ ہی رکھتا ہے۔
- 21- تقاضا روزہ نیچے کے ذریعے کسی مانعہ دہاکا جسم کے اندر جاتا ہے کہ آجاتا اور سرینے نوشی کے بعد کی حالت میں ضروری ہو جاتا ہے۔
- 22- اگر کوئی شخص جان بوجھ کر روزہ توڑ دے تو اسے تقاضا روزہ سے رکھنے اور کفار و ادا کرنا ہوتا ہے۔

مال میں اسلام قبول کیا ہو اور ان کو اپنی بنیادی ضروریات کے لیے عیسوں کی ضرورت ہو۔

44- ارقاب بھی قابلِ زکوٰۃ ہیں ارقاب وہ لوگ ہوتے ہیں جو معاوضے کے لیے کام کرتے ہیں اور اپنے مالوں سے آزادی کے لیے ایک مقررہ عیسوں کی مقدار کا ادھہ کیا ہو۔

45- اقدار میں سے مراد فرض دار کے ہے۔

46- صدقہ و نظر و فرض خیرات جو کہ رمضان کا مہینہ پورا ہونے پر ادا کی جاتی ہے۔

47- صدقہ و نظر تمام صاحبِ نصاب مسلمانوں پر فرض ہے۔

48- صدقہ و نظر کا حکم اور جہری میں ہوا۔

49- زکوٰۃ کا مقصد دولت صرف ان لوگوں کے درمیان نہ رہے جو امیر ہیں۔

50- زکوٰۃ دینے والے کو کفر کہا گیا ہے۔

51- زکوٰۃ نہ دینا گناہ کبیرہ ہے۔

52- گناہ کبیرہ سے مراد بڑا گناہ ہے۔

53- زکوٰۃ کا مکمل نظام 9 جہری کو نافذ کیا گیا۔

54- قرآن مجید کی سورۃ اتوبہ میں زکوٰۃ کے حکم سے متعلق تمام احکامات بیان ہوئے ہیں۔

55- زکوٰۃ اور عشر کے موجودہ قانون کا نفاذ جون 1980ء میں عمل میں آیا۔

56- اسلامی کیلنڈر کے مطابق زکوٰۃ کا موجودہ قانون چار شعبان 1400 جہری کو نافذ عمل ہوا۔

57- پاکستان میں مرکزی زکوٰۃ فنڈ کے حساب کتاب کو ایڈمنسٹریٹرز جنرل چلائے۔

58- آڈیٹرز جنرل مرکزی زکوٰۃ فنڈ کی حالات و رپورٹ مرکزی زکوٰۃ کونسل کے صدر کو پیش کرتا ہے۔

59- مرکزی زکوٰۃ کونسل کا جہز میں سپریم کورٹ کا سابقہ یا موجودہ جج ہو سکتا ہے۔

60- مرکزی زکوٰۃ فنڈ کے ایڈمنسٹریٹرز جنرل کی حیثیت سے مذکورہ امور کا نیکو نیتی کام کرتا ہے۔

25- کم سے کم تین گانے کسی مالک کو صاحبِ نصاب بناتی ہیں۔

26- عیسوں کا نصاب تیس ہے۔

27- نئے سے مراد سرکاری زمین سے حاصل ہونے والی آمدن ہے۔

28- عشر و لازمی محصول ہے جو زرعی زمینوں پر عائد ہوتا ہے۔

29- معنوی طریقے سے سیراب کی گئی زمین کی پیداوار پر عشر عشر 1/20 ہے۔

30- قدرتی طریقے سے سیراب ہونے والی زمین کی پیداوار پر عشر عشر 1/10 ہے۔

31- عشر زمین کی پیداوار کا 1/10 بھی کہلاتا ہے۔

32- اسلامی حکومت امت مسلمہ کے نیچے میں آنے والے غیر مسلموں پر جزیہ محصول عائد کرتی ہے۔

33- جزیہ کو محصول عام بھی کہتے ہیں جو کہ ذمیوں سے وصول کیا جاتا ہے۔

34- ذمی سے مراد اسلامی ریاست کے تمام غیر مسلم ہیں۔

35- غیر مسلموں میں جزیہ سے مستند کمانے والے وہ مرد جو کہ فوجی خدمات سر انجام دیتے ہو۔

36- جزیہ کو معاوضہ سلامتی بھی کہتے ہیں۔

37- فسخ سے مراد 115 ہے۔

38- جنگی قیدیوں سے ایک محصول وصول کیا جاتا ہے اس کو فسخ یہ کہتے ہیں۔

39- قبیوں کی زمینوں سے پیداوار سے جو محصول وصول کیا جاتا ہے اسے فسخ کہتے ہیں۔

40- کم از کم پانچ متن فسخوں کی اس پیداوار کا وزن ہونا چاہیے جس پر زکوٰۃ عائد ہوتی ہے۔ متن چالیس گرام کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔

41- قرآن کے احکامات کے مطابق آٹھ لوگ زکوٰۃ اور عشر قبول کرنے کے قابل ہیں۔

42- مسلمانوں کی دو پہلی قسم فقراء کہلاتی ہے جو کہ غریب ہوتے ہیں اور نصاب کے برابر دولت نہیں رکھتے اس لیے زکوٰۃ لینے کے قابل ہوتے ہیں۔

43- قابل زکوٰۃ لوگوں کی ایک قسم مولدہ و اقلوب سے مراد جنہوں نے

2- عربی لفظ زکوٰۃ ترکیب سے لیا گیا ہے جس کے لغوی معنی پاک کرنا کے ہیں۔

3- زکوٰۃ و جہری میں فرض ہوئی۔

4- قرآن مجید میں زکوٰۃ کی احکامات سے متعلق احکامات 82 پار آئے۔

5- زکوٰۃ عین شدہ مال پر ایک سال کے عرصے بعد واجب ہوتی ہے۔

6- قرآن مجید میں 32 پارہ زکوٰۃ کا حکم نفاذ کے ذکر کے ساتھ آیا ہے۔

7- زکوٰۃ کا مطلب پاک کرنا ہے زکوٰۃ کو فریبوں کا معاوضہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔

8- زکوٰۃ سے متعلق قوانین دو جہری میں وضع کیے گئے۔

9- مدینہ میں زکوٰۃ کی تقسیم کے متعلق قوانین وضع کیے گئے۔

10- مال کی وہ کم سے کم مقدار جس پر اللہ تعالیٰ نے زکوٰۃ فرض کی ہے نصاب کہلاتا ہے۔

11- وہ شخص صاحبِ نصاب کہلاتا ہے جو مال کی کم از کم اتنی مقدار رکھتا ہے کہ جس پر زکوٰۃ عائد ہوتی ہے۔

12- چار اقسام کے اموال پر شریعت نے زکوٰۃ فرض کی ہے۔

13- زکوٰۃ کی دو اقسام ہیں۔

14- زکوٰۃ کی ایک قسم ظاہری کہلاتی ہے۔

15- زکوٰۃ کی دوسری قسم باطنی ہے۔

16- زکوٰۃ کی ظاہری قسم میں موٹھی آتے ہیں۔

17- زکوٰۃ کی دوسری قسم باطن میں ہونا اور چاند تجارتی مال اور نقد مال شامل ہے۔

18- باطنی اموال کا چالیسواں حصہ زکوٰۃ کے طور پر وصول کیا جاتا ہے۔

19- زکوٰۃ کا نصاب ساڑھے دان تولے چاندی یا ساڑھے سات تولے سونے پر اضعافی فیصد ہے۔

20- چاندی کا گراموں میں نصاب 612 گرام ہے۔

21- کم سے کم پانچ اونٹ کسی مالک کو صاحبِ نصاب بناتے ہیں۔

22- کم سے کم چالیس بکریاں کسی مالک کو صاحبِ نصاب بناتی ہیں۔

23- بھینروں کا نصاب چالیس ہے۔

24- کم سے کم تین بیل کسی مالک کو صاحبِ نصاب بناتے ہیں۔

23- اگرچہ توڑے گئے روزے کا کفارہ 60 روزے رکھنے یا 60 ضرورت مندوں کو دن میں دو مرتبہ کھانا کھانے اور ان کا وغیرہ خیرات کرنا ہے۔

24- کفارہ کے لیے ہر قدر رقم صدقہ و نظر کہلاتی ہے۔

25- روزے میں غصے سے کھا لینے یا پانی پینے سے کفارہ ہوا نہیں کہلاتا اور قضاء روزہ بھی نہیں کہلاتا۔

26- رمضان کے مہینے کے علاوہ تمام سال میں نفل روزے رکھے جاسکتے ہیں۔

27- رمضان کی خاص عبادت تراویح اور احکامات ہیں۔

28- احکامات کے معنی رکنا، قیام کرنا کے ہیں۔

29- احکامات کے لیے لازم ہے کہ نیت کی جائے مسجد میں غمرا جائے اور جہالت سے پاک ہو جائے۔

30- دورانِ رمضان کی جانے والی عبادت احکامات واجب ہے۔

31- واجب سے مراد غمرا یا نذر کرنا اور زمین کرنا ہے۔

32- قیام رمضان سے مراد صلوٰۃ تراویح ادا کرنا ہے۔

33- آخری دفعہ نبی پاک ﷺ دس دنوں کے لیے احکامات میں بیٹھے تھے۔

34- سورۃ البقرہ کی آیت نمبر 183 روزے کی فرضیت سے متعلق ہے۔

35- الفطور خفتہ من خفتہ سے مراد اضعاف کے ہیں۔

36- نبی پاک ﷺ نے رمضان کے مہینے کو شہر مومناسات قرار دیا ہے۔

37- شہر مومناسات سے مراد نفل پانے کا مہینہ ہے۔

38- آپ ﷺ نے ہم عمر نبی نو ذی الحجہ دن کے بارے میں فرمایا کہ اس دن کا روزہ ایک سال گزرتا اور ایک سال آنکھ کے گناہوں کا کفارہ ہے۔

39- رمضان میں ایلیتہ القدر میں عبادت گزار مہینوں سے بہتر ہے۔

24- زکوٰۃ

- 61- پاکستان میں 1973ء کے آئین میں آرٹیکل 34 ذکوہ سے متعلق ہے۔
- 62- ذکوہ کے عمل کے اندر 1973ء کے آئین میں آرٹیکل 16 ضلعی ذکوہ اور مقررین سے متعلق ہے۔
- 63- ذکوہ کے سوا کسی سے متعلق کسی کو ماننا نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔
- 64- ذکوہ و مشر آراء جنس 1990ء کے سیشن 11 کی کلوز 9-xxxiv کے مطابق حکم پر امر کی لیبل کی سیشن 17 کے تحت قائم کر دیا گیا ہے۔
- 65- ایک مہر کی کارپوریشن ایک سال میں ایک سین روپے کا قاعدہ حاصل کرتی ہے۔ تو 2.5 سین روپے ذکوہ دینے کی ذمہ دار ہے۔
- 66- نئی پاکستان سٹیٹ نے یمن سے ذکوہ اکٹھا کرنے کی ذمہ داری حضرت سعید بن جبیر کو سونپی۔
- 67- ذکوہ کے سال کا مطلب فجر رمضان سے شروع ہونے والا ہجری سال ہے۔
- 68- نئی پاکستان سٹیٹ نے ذکوہ اکٹھا کرنے والے کو جاہلیت کی ذکوہ کو اکٹھا کرنے میں فرام کر دیا۔
- 69- افغانی اوپن اور مرکزی کونسل کے افرجات کو مرکزی ذکوہ خزانہ سے پورا کیا جائے گا۔
- 70- مرکزی ذکوہ خزانہ کے اکاؤنٹ کو صوبائی ذکوہ کونسل کا بیزنس میں چلانے کا۔
- 71- صوبائی ذکوہ کونسل کی آؤٹ رپورٹ مرکزی ذکوہ کونسل کے سامنے پیش کی جائے گی۔
- 72- ابتدائی مسلم دور میں غیر آباد زمینوں پر ذکوہ کوئی خزانے کا نصف مقرر تھی۔
- 73- ذکوہ اور مشر آراء جنس 1980ء کے مطابق حوائی ہسپتال سے ملانے کے متعلق کو ہسپتال کا اینڈ منسٹر پرنسپل کے پاس۔
- 74- وہیں ذکوہ مقررین کے نمبروں پر ذکوہ مسلمانوں کے اجتماع میں جمع کیا جائے گا۔
- 75- تحصیل کینی بارو اراکین جن میں چار خواتین پر مشتمل ہے۔
- 76- ذکوہ اور مشر کے معاملات سے متعلق مرکزی ذکوہ کونسل کا بیزنس جیف ایگزیکٹو ہے۔
- 77- مصارف ذکوہ ہیں۔
- 78- ذکوہ بکل طور پر 9 ہجری میں نافذ ہوئی۔
- 79- مصارف ذکوہ سو توہم میں بیان ہوئے ہیں۔
- 80- قرآن پاک میں مشر سے متعلق تین آیات ہیں۔
- 81- غارین کا مطلب مقررہ ہے۔
- 82- ذکوہ کا اور ایہ رمضان سے شعبان ہے۔

25- حج

- 34- مردوں کے لیے احرام کے کپڑے کدو جگہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 35- مردوں کے لیے احرام میں تین کپڑے کدو جگہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 36- وہ جگہ میقات کہلاتی ہے جہاں تین احرام باندھتے ہیں۔
- 37- مختلف جگہوں اور مختلف سمتوں سے آنے والے تین احرام کے لیے دو ایسی جگہ میقات ہوتے ہیں۔
- 38- پاکستان اور اطالیہ کے تین احرام کے لیے طلم میقات ہے۔
- 39- طلم مکہ سے 60 کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 40- جب تین احرام میقات میں احرام باندھنے کے بعد آگے بڑھتے ہیں تو تین تیس پڑھنا شروع کرتے ہیں۔
- 41- سنی سے مراد وہ پہاڑی چٹانوں سے مراد مردوں کے درمیان سات چکر لگانے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 42- سنی مناس سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- 43- سنی مرد میں خم ہوتی ہے۔
- 44- احرام باندھنے کے بعد اور عرقاٹ جانے سے پہلے تین احرام مناس اور مرد کے درمیان سنی کا مکمل کرتے ہیں۔
- 45- سنی ایک میدان ہے جو کہ عرقاٹ اور مکہ کے درمیان ہے۔
- 46- آٹھ ذی الحج کو تین احرام سنی کے لیے روانہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 47- وہ دن ہم اتروا کہلاتا ہے جو کہ تین احرام سنی میں گزارتے ہیں۔
- 48- تین احرام کی نو ذی الحج کو سنی سے عرقاٹ کے لیے روانگی شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- 49- نو ذی الحج سے تین احرام کے لیے وقف عرقاٹ کے دوران عمر اور عمر کی روزناریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔
- 50- وقف عرقاٹ حج کا سب سے اہم رکن (رکن اعظم) ہے۔
- 51- وقف عرقاٹ سے مراد میدان عرقاٹ میں قائم ہے۔
- 52- نو ذی الحج کو ہم عرفہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- 53- مکہ سے میدان عرقاٹ کو مکہ کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 54- سنی سے میدان عرقاٹ کو مکہ کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 55- نئی پاکستان سٹیٹ نے اپنی اپنی تصویب پر بیڑہ عرقاٹ کے میدان میں آٹھ خطبہ دیا تھا۔
- 1- اسلام کے بنیادی رکن کا نام حج ہے جو جسمانی اور مالی دونوں قسم کی قربانی کا حکم ہے۔
- 2- حج ارکان اسلام کا پانچواں رکن ہے۔
- 3- حج کے لغوی معنی زیارت کا ارادہ کرنا ہے۔
- 4- حج کا بنیادی مقصد مسلم دنیا میں باہمی تعلقات اور بھائی چارہ کا فروغ ہے۔
- 5- فرشتوں نے اٹھ کا گھر حضرت آدم کی پیدائش سے دو ہزار سال پہلے تعمیر کیا تھا۔
- 6- فرشتوں کے بعد سب سے پہلے خانہ کعبہ کا احاطہ حضرت آدم نے کیا۔
- 7- خانہ کعبہ کی پہلی تعمیر کے تقریباً 4500 سال کے بعد اللہ تعالیٰ نے حضرت ابراہیم اور حضرت اسماعیل کو خانہ کعبہ کو پھر سے تعمیر کرنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔
- 8- حضرت نوح کے دور نبوت میں خانہ کعبہ کی عمارت آگ کی وجہ سے تباہ ہو گئی تھی۔
- 9- خانہ کعبہ مکہ میں واقع ہے۔
- 10- اللہ تعالیٰ کے حکم کو جاہلیت اقصیٰ بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- 11- مقدس ملاقات میقات جو کہ مکہ کے ارد گرد پایا جاتا ہے۔
- 12- حرم کی حد بندی کے لیے حضرت اسماعیل نے ستون کھڑے کیے۔
- 13- اور اذہاب سلام جس کے ذریعے جانوروں کا کعبہ میں داخل ہونا مستحسن تصور کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 14- وہ جگہ مقام ابراہیم کہلاتی ہے جہاں پر حضرت ابراہیم خانہ کعبہ کی تعمیر کے وقت کھڑے ہوئے تھے۔
- 15- طیم ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں پر نماز پڑھنے کی فضیلت ایسی ہے جیسے کہ خانہ کعبہ کے اندر نماز پڑھنا۔
- 16- طیم ایک چھوٹا سا زمین کا ٹکڑا ہے جو کہ رکن شامی اور رکن عراقی کے درمیان واقع ہے۔
- 17- طواف کعبہ میں ان سات چکروں میں ہر ایک چکر کو شوط کہتے ہیں جہاں سے طواف شروع ہوتا ہے۔
- 18- جانوروں کا کعبہ کے گرد چکر لگانے کو طواف کہتے ہیں۔
- 19- خانہ کعبہ کے گرد طواف کی چار قسمیں ہیں۔
- 20- طواف زیارت طواف کی پہلی قسم ہے اور یہ طواف اٹاؤہ اور طواف رکن بھی کہلاتا ہے۔
- 21- جانوروں کو دس ذی الحج سے بارہ ذی الحج کے درمیان طواف زیارت کے فرض کی اور انگلی کا حکم ہے۔
- 22- طواف قدم سجدہ حرام میں داخل ہوتے وقت ادا کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 23- حج سے واپسی پر طواف صدر کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 24- طواف صدر طواف وداع بھی کہلاتا ہے۔
- 25- عمرہ کرنے والوں پر طواف عمرہ فرض ہے۔
- 26- خانہ کعبہ کے سات چکر لگانے کے بعد تین طواف طحطاط جاتے ہیں۔
- 27- خانہ کعبہ کی دیوار کا وہ حصہ جو خانہ کعبہ کے دروازے اور حجر اسود کے درمیان ہے اسطرح کہلاتا ہے۔
- 28- ذی الحج اسلامی کیلنڈر کا بارہواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 29- حج اور عمرہ میں سب سے پہلا فرض احرام باندھنا ہے۔
- 30- کپڑے کی دو سفید چادروں کو احرام کہتے ہیں۔
- 31- احرام کے چار فرقہ ہیں۔
- 32- احرام کے پانچ بیڑہ عمل چو ہے۔
- 33- احرام کے ساتھ بارہ چیزوں کی ممانعت اور پابندی لگائی گئی ہے۔

- 34- مردوں کے لیے احرام کے کپڑے کدو جگہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 35- مردوں کے لیے احرام میں تین کپڑے کدو جگہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 36- وہ جگہ میقات کہلاتی ہے جہاں تین احرام باندھتے ہیں۔
- 37- مختلف جگہوں اور مختلف سمتوں سے آنے والے تین احرام کے لیے دو ایسی جگہ میقات ہوتے ہیں۔
- 38- پاکستان اور اطالیہ کے تین احرام کے لیے طلم میقات ہے۔
- 39- طلم مکہ سے 60 کلومیٹر کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 40- جب تین احرام میقات میں احرام باندھنے کے بعد آگے بڑھتے ہیں تو تین تیس پڑھنا شروع کرتے ہیں۔
- 41- سنی سے مراد وہ پہاڑی چٹانوں سے مراد مردوں کے درمیان سات چکر لگانے کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 42- سنی مناس سے شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- 43- سنی مرد میں خم ہوتی ہے۔
- 44- احرام باندھنے کے بعد اور عرقاٹ جانے سے پہلے تین احرام مناس اور مرد کے درمیان سنی کا مکمل کرتے ہیں۔
- 45- سنی ایک میدان ہے جو کہ عرقاٹ اور مکہ کے درمیان ہے۔
- 46- آٹھ ذی الحج کو تین احرام سنی کے لیے روانہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 47- وہ دن ہم اتروا کہلاتا ہے جو کہ تین احرام سنی میں گزارتے ہیں۔
- 48- تین احرام کی نو ذی الحج کو سنی سے عرقاٹ کے لیے روانگی شروع ہوتی ہے۔
- 49- نو ذی الحج سے تین احرام کے لیے وقف عرقاٹ کے دوران عمر اور عمر کی روزناریں پڑھی جاتی ہیں۔
- 50- وقف عرقاٹ حج کا سب سے اہم رکن (رکن اعظم) ہے۔
- 51- وقف عرقاٹ سے مراد میدان عرقاٹ میں قائم ہے۔
- 52- نو ذی الحج کو ہم عرفہ بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- 53- مکہ سے میدان عرقاٹ کو مکہ کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 54- سنی سے میدان عرقاٹ کو مکہ کے فاصلے پر واقع ہے۔
- 55- نئی پاکستان سٹیٹ نے اپنی اپنی تصویب پر بیڑہ عرقاٹ کے میدان میں آٹھ خطبہ دیا تھا۔

- 56- جس جگہ آپ صحیح لکھنے نے آخری طبقہ یا اس جگہ کو نیکل رحمت کہتے ہیں۔
- 57- نیکل رحمت عورت میں واقع ہے۔
- 58- حوائض عورت ہے۔
- 59- حوائض عورت اور عورت کے درمیان واقع ہے۔
- 60- حوائض عورت کو نیکل کے واسطے پر واقع ہے۔
- 61- حوائض عورت میں نیکل کے واسطے پر واقع ہے۔
- 62- حوائض کے مقام پر مغرب اور مشرق کی نمازیں انہی ادا کی جاتی ہیں۔
- 63- شیطان کو ماری جانے والی ننگریاں حوائض سے انہی کی جاتی ہیں۔
- 64- حوائض سے حجاج کرام مٹی کے لیے روانہ ہوتے ہیں۔
- 65- حجاج کرام مٹی بخر کے ستونوں کو ننگر مارنے کے بعد مٹی راتیں مٹی میں قیام کرتے ہیں۔
- 66- بخر کے ستون عمارت کہلاتے ہیں۔
- 67- شیطان کو ننگر مارنے کا عمل نبی کہلاتا ہے۔
- 68- حجاج کرام کا تیسرا پڑھنا جو کوری کے بعد ختم ہوتا ہے۔
- 69- حج کے دن نبی کی ادا ہجلی کے بعد حجاج کرام پر حج کے بہت سارے فرمائش ختم ہوجاتے ہیں۔
- 70- اہرام باندھنے کے بعد حجاج کرام کا سب سے اہم قدم وقف ہوتا ہے۔
- 71- اہرام باندھنے کے بعد حجاج کرام کا دوسرا اہم قدم طواف ہوتا ہے۔
- 72- دوران حج نبی سے مراد قربانی کا جانور ہے۔
- 73- حوائض سے بیروانی شیطان کو مارنے کے لیے 49 ننگریاں انہی کرتا ہے۔
- 74- دس ذی الحج کو 49 میں سے سات ننگر حجرات معنی کو بیروانی مارتا ہے۔
- 75- حجاج کرام تیسرا پڑھنا جو ننگر مارنے کے بعد قربانی کرتے ہیں۔
- 76- حج کے دوران اہرام کلام قربانی کے دن کے لیے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

- 101- مسجد انہی بیت المقدس میں واقع ہے۔
- 102- حج ذی الحج کو فرض ہوا۔
- 103- متبادل حج کا انعام جنت سے بہتر کوئی نہیں یہ حدیث نبوی ہے۔
- 104- حج تکبیر اسلام کے بارے میں حدیث شریف میں آیا ہے کہ وہ گناہوں کو اس طرح دھو ڈالتا ہے جیسے پانی میل پکھیل کو دھو ڈالتا ہے۔
- 105- عید عرفہ کے روزے کے بارے میں حضور ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ اس دن کا روزہ ایک گزشتہ اور ایک آئندہ سال کے گناہوں کا کفارہ ہے۔
- 106- حج ہر دور سے مراد مقبول حج ہے۔
- 107- حج کی تین اقسام میں شامل ہیں افرات قرآن اور تہج۔
- 108- سند رکنا کفار حرامات احرام میں جائز ہے۔
- 109- وقف عرفات 9 ذی الحج کو ہوتا ہے۔
- 110- حضرت ہاجر نے مناد مردہ کے درمیان 7 پکر لگائے۔
- 111- میقات سے مراد احرام باندھنے کی جگہ کے ہیں۔
- 112- زم زم کا مطلب نیک نیک کے پھٹا کے ہیں۔
- 113- اسود کے معنی کالا کے ہیں۔
- 26- اسلامی کیلنڈر
- 1- اسلامی کیلنڈر کے پہلے مہینے کا نام محرم ہے۔
- 2- صفر اسلامی کیلنڈر کے دوسرے مہینے کا نام ہے۔
- 3- اسلامی کیلنڈر کا تیسرا مہینہ ربیع الاول کہلاتا ہے۔
- 4- اسلامی کیلنڈر کے چوتھے مہینے کا نام ربیع الثانی ہے۔
- 5- اسلامی کیلنڈر کے مطابق جمادی الاول پانچواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 6- اسلامی کیلنڈر کے چھٹے مہینے کا نام جمادی الثانی ہے۔
- 7- رجب اسلامی کیلنڈر کا ساتواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 8- شعبان اسلامی کیلنڈر کا آٹھواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 9- رمضان اسلامی کیلنڈر کا نوواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 10- اسلامی کیلنڈر کا دسواں مہینہ شوال کا ہے۔
- 11- ذی القعدہ اسلامی کیلنڈر کا گیارہواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 12- ذی الحج اسلامی کیلنڈر کا بارہواں مہینہ ہے۔
- 13- عربی میں انہی سے مراد عمارت ہے۔
- 14- الار بوس سے مراد بوس ہے۔
- 15- عربی میں سنگل کے لیے انٹھا کی اصطلاح استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
- 16- عربی میں اتوار کو ادا حد کہتے ہیں۔
- 17- حج کو عربی میں انہی کہتے ہیں۔
- 18- عربی میں اسبت ہفتہ کے دن کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 19- آپ ﷺ کی ہجرت مدینہ سے اسلامی کیلنڈر حضرت مرنے شروع کیا۔
- 20- ہجری کیلنڈر 16 ہجری میں شروع ہوا۔
- 27- کلمات
- 1- اللہ ایک ہے اور حضرت محمد ﷺ اللہ کے رسول ہیں کہ طیبہ کے جزویں۔
- 2- مسلمان ہوتے وقت کہ طیبہ پڑھا جاتا ہے۔
- 3- کلموں کی تعداد چھ ہے۔
- 4- کہ طیبہ پہلا ہے دوسرے کہ کا نام کہ شہادت ہے۔
- 5- کہ توحید تیسرا ہے۔
- 6- چوتھے کہ کا نام کہ توحید ہے۔
- 7- پانچویں کہ کا نام کہ استغفار ہے۔
- 8- کہ رو کہ چھٹا ہے۔
- 9- جنیل سے مراد پہلا کہ کا پہلا حصہ ہے۔
- 10- حج کی دوران مٹی کی طرف جاتے ہوئے راستے میں تکیہ کی تلاوت کی جاتی ہے۔
- 11- کہ شہادت جنازے میں پڑھا جاتا ہے۔
- 12- دسوکے بعد کہ شہادت پڑھا جاتا ہے۔
- 13- طیبہ کے لغوی معنی پاکیزگی کے ہیں۔
- 14- پہلے کہ میں سات الفاظ ہیں۔
- 15- پہلے کہ میں کوئی نقطہ نہیں ہے۔
- 16- پہلے کہ میں 48 حرف تکی ہیں۔

- 17- شہادت سے مراد گواہی دینا تصدیق اور قطعی بیان کے ہیں۔
 - 18- تجزیہ کے لغوی معنی مرد و ما کے ہے۔
 - 19- توحید سے مراد وحدانیت ہے۔
 - 20- استفادہ سے مراد توبہ کرنا ہے۔
 - 21- رد و تکفر کا مطلب کفر سے دستبردار ہونا ہے۔
 - 22- وہ شخص منفق کہلاتا ہے جو زبان سے کفر پڑھے لیکن دل سے اس کا اقرار نہ کرے۔
 - 23- شریعت کی رو سے حد سے گزر جانے والا سرعام گناہ کرنے والے کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 - 24- مرد جو اسلام قبول کرنے کے بعد نہ توبہ قبول کرے۔
 - 25- مرد کے بارے میں اللہ تعالیٰ کا حکم ہے کہ اسے قتل کر دیا جائے۔
- 28- معلومات قرآن پاک**
- 1- لفظ قرآن قرآن سے لگتا ہے جس سے مراد اس نے پڑھا۔
 - 2- قرآن پاک کے نزول کا پہلا طریقہ وحی کہلاتا ہے۔
 - 3- وحی سے مراد الہام ہے۔
 - 4- کشف کا مطلب بصارت اور برائی کے ہیں۔
 - 5- روایات سے مراد خواب دیکھنا ہے۔
 - 6- وحی کی سب سے پہلی شکل کسی خوبصورت صحابی کی شکل میں فرشتے کا آنا ہے۔
 - 7- نبی پاک ﷺ پر پہلی وحی سترہ رمضان کو نازل ہوئی۔
 - 8- نبی پاک ﷺ پر پہلی وحی جسے دن نازل ہوئی۔
 - 9- نبی پاک ﷺ پر پہلی وحی رات کے وقت نازل ہوئی۔
 - 10- پہلی وحی کا پہلا لفظ اقرا تھا۔
 - 11- آپ ﷺ پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوا جس میں نازل ہوئی۔
 - 12- حضرت محمد ﷺ کی عمر مبارک چالیس سال تھی جب ان پر پہلی وحی نازل ہوئی۔
 - 13- قرآن مجید دوسروں میں نازل ہوا۔
 - 14- دوسری صورت میں قرآن مختلف موقعوں پر حالات کے تناظر میں آیات کی شکل میں نازل ہوا۔

- 37- قرآن مجید میں یا قوت پھر کا ذکر آیا ہے۔
 - 38- قرآن مجید کے کل 55 نام ہیں۔
 - 39- "قرآن" قرآن مجید کا ذاتی نام ہے جبکہ باقی 55 اس کے صفاتی نام کہلاتے ہیں۔
 - 40- قرآن مجید میں لفظ القرآن 66 بار آیا ہے۔
 - 41- قرآن مجید کے مطابق زنا کی سزا 100 کوڑے ہیں۔
 - 42- ایمان متفلس کے معنی تفصیل ایمان کے ہیں۔
 - 43- ایمان مجمل کے معنی مختصر ایمان کے ہیں۔
 - 44- قرآن میں حضرت جبریل کو روح القدس کہا گیا ہے۔
 - 45- روح الامین کا لقب حضرت جبریل کو دیا گیا۔
 - 46- چہارٹی سبیل اللہ سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کی راہ میں لڑنا ہے۔
 - 47- اسلامی قانون وراثت کے مطابق بیٹوں کی موجودگی میں بیوی کا شوہر کی جائیداد میں آٹھواں حصہ ہوگا۔
 - 48- دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں یہ آیت سورۃ البقرہ میں ہے۔
 - 49- اسلامی قانون کے مطابق طلاق میں بیوی طلاق کا تھکا سکتی ہے۔
 - 50- مہر عورت کو بطور ملازمت کے طور پر دیا جاتا ہے۔
 - 51- دین سے مراد قرآن کی تحمیل کر دینا ہے۔
 - 52- المادی سے مراد بننے کی جگہ ہے۔
 - 53- اذکار قرآن مجید میں چھ بار آیا ہے۔
 - 54- قرآن مجید میں سورۃ البقرہ میں نماز یا جماعت ادا کرنے کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔
 - 55- معرف قرأت سات ہیں۔
 - 56- لفظ لفظ قرآن میں 2692 بار آیا ہے۔
 - 57- لفظ ائمی قرآن میں 125 بار آیا ہے۔
 - 58- قرآن میں چھ جگہ cure کی آیات ہے۔
 - 59- لفظ اللہ قرآن میں 38 بار آیا ہے۔
 - 60- حضرت ابراہیم کا نام قرآن میں 69 بار آیا ہے۔
 - 61- حضرت الیمان کا نام قرآن میں دو بار آیا ہے۔
 - 62- حضرت موسیٰ کا نام قرآن میں 136 بار آیا ہے۔
 - 63- سورۃ یٰ کا نام دین کے ایک ستون پر ہے۔
- 64- نماز اصغر اور نماز اکبر کے نام پر قرآن مجید میں سورۃ موجود ہے۔
 - 65- خیرات پر قرآن مجید میں 150 بار ذکر کیا گیا ہے۔
 - 66- آپ ﷺ سورۃ طہ کی 140 آیت لڑا ہے جسے کہتے ہیں کہ حضرت جبریل نے اسے اسلام قبول کیا۔
 - 67- آپ ﷺ سورۃ حم مجید کی تلاوت کرتے ہی قرآن آپ ﷺ کا دشمن توبہ کے میں کر گیا۔
 - 68- قرآن میں شیطان کے لیے اٹھس اور شیطان کا نام استعمال ہوا ہے۔
 - 69- 43 ہجری میں قرآن مجید میں امرا بک لکھے گئے۔
 - 70- قرآن مجید میں احکامات اور حکایات کے نام آیات موجود ہیں۔
 - 71- دنیا کی تقریباً 103 زبانوں میں قرآن کا ترجمہ ہو چکا ہے۔
 - 72- حضور ﷺ کو کعبہ انبیا کے لفظ سے قرآن مجید میں کیا اور مرتبہ خطاب کیا گیا ہے۔
 - 73- قیاموں سے حقیق تو ان میں پانچ ہجری میں نازل کیے گئے۔
 - 74- پانچ ہجری میں سوروں کے لیے پڑھنے کے احکامات جاری کیے گئے۔
 - 75- حضرت جبریل 22000 بار آپ ﷺ کے دربار میں تشریف لائے۔
 - 76- قرآن مجید میں ام المومنین کا نام شرب کو دیا گیا۔
 - 77- عربی زبان میں خاتم کے معنی مہر کا اور بند کرنا ہے۔
 - 78- پارے کے لغوی معنی ٹکڑے کے ہیں۔
 - 79- اصحاب کعبہ کا تعلق اردن سے تھا۔
 - 80- قرأت واجبہ قرآن پاک میں سورۃ فاتحہ کو کہتے ہیں۔
 - 81- قرآن پاک میں قارون کا نام پانچ مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
 - 82- قرآن مجید میں 360 بار مثال کمالیہ پر زور دیا گیا ہے۔
 - 83- سورہ یٰ کے مطابق قرآن پاک کی کتابت 60 اشخاص نے کی۔
 - 84- منزل کے لوگوں نے قرآن کو کھون قرآن لیا۔
 - 85- چوہر پڑھا کھانے کی سزا احمد ہجری میں مقرر ہوئی۔
 - 86- قرآن میں لفظ اسلام چھ بار آیا ہے۔
 - 87- اٹھس کا پہلا نام مسلم سزا لیا گیا تھا۔

- 88- سورہ تہادل کھم لاقہ ہے۔
89- 15 اگست 1947ء کو قیام پاکستان کے وقت سورہ الممتحنہ ریشہ پاکستان پر تلاوت کی گئی۔
90- حضرت آدم کو انجیل کے بعد زندگی کا واقعہ قرآن میں نو بار آیا ہے۔
91- شادی اللہ کے نزدیک منسوخ آیات کی تعداد پانچ ہے۔
92- قرآن مجید کے مطابق زیادہ سے زیادہ مدت رخصت دو سال ہے۔
93- حروف چارہ کی کل تعداد سترہ ہے۔
94- قرآن مجید میں نساہی گروہ کو پہلے کی دعوت دی گئی۔
95- مینا اگر باپ کا قاتل ہوتا ہے رات نہیں شے کی۔
96- سترہ ہجرت سے پہلے کی صورت میں موت کو ہر مثل ملے گا۔
97- انجیل کا مطلب مایوس ہے۔
98- قرآن میں مرد و عورت دونوں کو ختم ہے نفس بصر کا جس کا مطلب نکاح ہے۔
99- ذوالقرنین کا ذکر قرآن پاک کی سورہ کیف میں ہے۔
100- صحف نبوی کا ذکر قرآن مجید میں دو مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
101- شادی اللہ کے نزدیک قرآن کا پہلا نبیانی عمل تکبیر یا تہ ہے۔
102- حضرت علی نے قرآن مجید کو احزاب لگانے کا حکم دیا اور سورہ بقرہ کو دیا۔
103- تبلیغ اسلام کا حکم سورہ المومنین میں آیا ہے۔
104- شادی اللہ نے قرآن مجید کا ترجمہ سب سے پہلے فارسی زبان میں کیا۔
105- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کے دور میں قرآن مجید کو کتاب کی شکل دی گئی۔
106- حضرت محمد ﷺ کا نام قرآن پاک میں چار مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
107- سب سے کم عمر یا نئے والے رسول حضرت محمد ﷺ ہیں۔
108- نسل کے معنی نبوتی کے ہیں۔
109- سورہ بقرہ میں 14 مرتبہ آیا ہے۔
110- اہلسنت سے مراد وہی نبوتی ہے۔

29- سورہ ہائے قرآن پاک

جدول اعداد القرآن

- شہر: سورہ ہائے قرآنی کا یہ شمار ترتیب ترتیبی بھی کہا جاتا ہے، ترتیب ترتیبی بلحاظ ترتیب نزول بیکر مختلف ہے کیونکہ یہ ترتیب نزول کے اعتبار سے ترتیب نہیں دی گئی بلکہ رسول اللہ صلی اللہ علیہ وسلم کی ہدایت مبارکہ کے مطابق ان کی ترتیب بول چال کی گئی ہے۔
سورہ ہائے قرآن: تمام سورہ ہائے قرآن میں سورہ ہائے قرآن میں سورہ ہائے قرآن سے ایک ایک آیت مبارکہ سے اللہ کے کلمے گئے ہیں۔ ان آیات کی وضاحت جدول ہائے قرآن میں کر دی گئی ہے۔
ترتیب نزول: یہ ترتیب ہے جس ترتیب سے سورہ ہائے قرآنی نازل ہوئی ہیں جیسے کہ پہلی وحی میں سورہ الفلق کی ابتدائی آیات نازل ہوئیں اور بعد ازاں سورہ المدثر کی آیات نازل ہوئیں۔
مقام نزول: 86 سورہیں مکہ مکرمہ میں نازل ہوئیں، انجیل کی سورہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔ 28 سورہیں مدینہ منورہ میں نازل ہوئیں، انجیل مدنی سورہیں کہا جاتا ہے۔
کل آیات: یہ آیات کی وہ تعداد ہے جو سورہ و سورتوں میں موجود ہیں۔
کل رکعات: چند آیات مبارکہ کے مجموعہ کو رکوع کہتے ہیں، یہاں وہ تعداد لکھی گئی ہے جو سورہ ہائے قرآن میں موجود رکعات کی ہے۔
جزا پارہ: قرآن کریم کو 30 برابر حصوں میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے اور ایک حصہ مقررہ کو عربی زبان میں جز کہتے ہیں جبکہ برصغیر پاک و ہند میں اس کے لیے فارسی زبان کا لفظ پارہ مستعمل ہے، ابھی بکھار سپانہ بھی کہتے ہیں یعنی 30 پارے۔ یہاں اس مانہ میں اس جزو پارے کا ذکر ہے جس میں سورہ ہائے قرآن ہے۔
شہر نزول: قرآن کریم کو سات برابر حصوں میں تقسیم کر لیا گیا ہے تاکہ نئے کے سات دنوں میں قرآن کریم کی تلاوت یا آسانی ممکن ہو سکے۔ ایک حصہ کو منزل کہتے ہیں۔ پہلی منزل سورہ الفاتحہ سے سورہ القیامہ تک، دوسری منزل سورہ المائدہ سے سورہ النور تک، تیسری منزل سورہ یوسف سے سورہ اہل تک، چوتھی منزل سورہ الاسراء سے سورہ الفرقان تک، پانچویں منزل سورہ الشعراء سے سورہ طہ تک، چھٹی منزل سورہ الصافات سے سورہ الحجرات تک، ساتویں منزل سورہ ق سے سورہ الناس تک ہے۔

فہرست

نمبر	سورہ کا نام	کلی آیت	کل رکعات	جزا پارہ	شہر	سورتوں میں نمایاں آیات
1	سورہ فاتحہ	7	1	1	1	سورہ الفاتحہ کے علاوہ نام مشہور ہیں۔ اُم القرآن، شفاء، المانی، الکافی
2	سورہ بقرہ	286	40	1	1	آیت 67 سے 73 تک گائے کا ذکر ہوا ہے جس سے اس سورہ کا نام بقرہ رکھا گیا ہے۔ سورہ کا آغاز حروف متقطعات الم سے ہے۔ آیت 216 جہاد سے حعلق نازل ہوئی۔ آیت 255 کو آیت انگریزی کہا جاتا ہے۔ آیت 256 میں کہا گیا ہے کہ دین میں کوئی جبر نہیں۔ سورہ البقرہ کی آیت 281 کی ہے کیونکہ یہ جہد الموراع کے موقع پر نازل ہوئی۔

19	مریم	سکی	98	6	16	4	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔ پانچواں کلمہ تلاوت آیت 58 میں آیا ہے۔ سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات سے ہے۔
20	ظہر	سکی	135	8	16	4	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات سے ہے۔
21	ان نبیاء	سکی	112	7	17	4	
22	انج	مدنی	78	10	18	4	پہلا کلمہ تلاوت آیت 18 میں آیا ہے۔ ساتواں کلمہ تلاوت آیت 77 میں آیا ہے (بقول امام شافعی)۔
23	الکونین	سکی	118	6	18	4	
24	انور	مدنی	64	9	18	4	
25	الفرقان	سکی	77	6	18	4	آخری کلمہ تلاوت آیت 60 میں آیا ہے۔
26	اشعراء	سکی	227	11	19	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
27	احقاف	سکی	93	7	19	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔ نواں کلمہ تلاوت آیت 25 میں آیا ہے۔
28	القصص	سکی	88	9	20	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
29	المنکبوت	سکی	69	7	20	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
30	الروم	سکی	60	6	21	5	اس سورہ کا 4م کلمہ ہی آیت کے لفظ ظہر الہم سے ماخوذ ہے۔ سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
31	الانعام	سکی	34	4	21	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
32	الاسجد	سکی	30	3	21	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔ دسواں کلمہ تلاوت آیت 15 میں آیا ہے۔
33	الاحزاب	مدنی	73	9	22	5	
34	سبا	سکی	54	6	22	5	
35	فاطر	سکی	45	5	22	5	
36	یس	سکی	83	5	22	5	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
37	الصافات	سکی	182	5	23	6	
38	س	سکی	88	5	23	6	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔ گیارہواں کلمہ تلاوت آیت 24 میں آیا ہے۔

3	آل عمران	مدنی	200	20	3	1	آیت 33 سے 35 تک میں حضرت عمران اور ان کی آل یعنی اولاد کا ذکر آیا ہے۔ حضرت مریم علیہ السلام کے والد ہیں۔ انہی کے نام پر اس سورہ کا نام رکھا گیا ہے۔ سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
4	انشاء	مدنی	176	24	4	1	تمام سورہ میں خواتین اور ان سے متعلقہ مسائل کا تذکرہ موجود ہے اسی لیے اس کو انشاء کہا گیا ہے۔ علاوہ ازیں پہلی آیت مبارکہ میں ہی عورت یعنی نساء کا ذکر موجود ہے۔
5	المنامہ	مدنی	120	16	6	2	المنامہ و خیران کو کہتے ہیں جو اس سورہ کی آیت 112 میں آیا ہے۔ یہ وہ خیران ہے جو حواریان حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام نے طلب کیا تھا اور مجزوا الہی کے تحت وہ خیران حضرت یحییٰ علیہ السلام پر نازل ہوا تھا۔ منامہ کا مکمل تذکرہ آیت 112 سے 115 کے درمیان میں واقع ہے۔
6	الانعام	سکی	165	20	7	2	
7	الاعراف	سکی	206	24	8	2	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔ پہلا کلمہ تلاوت آیت 206 میں آیا ہے۔
8	الانفال	مدنی	75	10	9	2	
9	التوبہ	مدنی	129	16	10	2	
10	یونس	سکی	109	11	11	3	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
11	ہود	سکی	123	10	11	3	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
12	یسف	سکی	111	12	12	3	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
13	الرعد	مدنی	43	6	13	3	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔ دوسرا کلمہ تلاوت آیت 15 میں آیا ہے۔
14	ابراہیم	سکی	52	7	13	3	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
15	الہجر	سکی	99	6	14	3	سورہ کا آغاز حروف مقطعات میں سے ہے۔
16	احقاف	سکی	128	16	14	3	تیسرا کلمہ تلاوت آیت 49 میں آیا ہے۔
17	الاسراء	سکی	111	12	15	4	یہ سورہ نبی اسرائیل کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔ چوتھا کلمہ تلاوت آیت 107 میں آیا ہے۔
18	الکہف	سکی	110	12	15	4	

63	دین نقون	مدنی	11	2	28	7
64	الانسان	مدنی	18	2	28	7
65	الطریق	مدنی	12	2	28	7
66	الحریم	مدنی	12	2	28	7
67	الملک	کئی	30	2	29	7
68	العقلم	کئی	52	2	29	7
69	الماحق	کئی	52	2	29	7
70	المعارج	کئی	44	2	29	7
71	نوح	کئی	28	2	29	7
72	الجن	کئی	28	2	29	7
73	المزمل	کئی	20	2	29	7
74	المدثر	کئی	56	2	29	7
75	القیامہ	کئی	40	2	29	7
76	المدبر	مدنی	31	2	29	7
77	المرسلات	کئی	50	2	29	7
78	التبایہ	کئی	40	2	30	7
79	النازعات	کئی	46	2	30	7
80	عس	کئی	42	1	30	7
81	الکوہ	کئی	29	1	30	7
82	الانفطار	کئی	19	1	30	7
83	المطففین	کئی	36	1	30	7
84	الاشقاق	کئی	25	1	30	7
85	المزوم	کئی	22	1	30	7
86	الطارق	کئی	17	1	30	7
87	الطی	کئی	19	1	30	7
88	الفاشیہ	کئی	26	1	30	7
89	النجم	کئی	30	1	30	7

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات ن سے ہوتا ہے۔

یہ سورہ انسان کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔

یہ سورہ نوحاً فلون اور سورہ نساؤل کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔

چودہواں کبرہ تلاوت آیت 21 میں آیا ہے۔

39	الزمر	کئی	75	8	23	6
40	المومن	کئی	85	9	24	6
41	مہاجدہ	کئی	54	6	24	6
42	الشوری	کئی	53	5	25	6
43	الزفر	کئی	89	7	25	6
44	الذہان	کئی	59	3	25	6
45	النبیہ	کئی	37	4	25	6
46	الرحاف	کئی	35	4	26	6
47	محمد	مدنی	38	4	26	6
48	الفتح	مدنی	29	4	26	6
49	الجمرات	مدنی	18	2	26	6
50	ق	کئی	45	3	26	7
51	الذاریات	کئی	60	3	26	7
52	الغور	کئی	49	2	27	7
53	النجم	کئی	62	3	27	7
54	القدر	کئی	55	3	27	7
55	الرحمن	مدنی	78	3	27	7
56	الواتد	کئی	96	3	27	7
57	الصدہ	مدنی	29	4	27	7
58	الجمادل	مدنی	22	3	28	7
59	الجمہر	مدنی	24	3	28	7
60	المتد	مدنی	13	2	28	7
61	النف	مدنی	14	2	28	7
62	المجد	مدنی	11	2	28	7

یہ سورہ زمر کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م سے ہوتا ہے۔

یہ سورہ اہلک کے نام سے بھی مشہور ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م سے ہوتا ہے۔ بارہواں کبرہ تلاوت آیت 37 میں آیا ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م منق سے ہوتا ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م سے ہوتا ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م سے ہوتا ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م سے ہوتا ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات م سے ہوتا ہے۔

سورہ کا آغاز حرف مقطعات ق سے ہوتا ہے۔

تیرہواں کبرہ تلاوت آیت 62 میں آیا ہے۔

30- احادیث

- حدیث کے نام سے ایک تنظیم بنائی گئی۔
 18- حدیث کی تصدیق کے طریقہ کار میں روایت اور روایت کا طریقہ شامل ہے۔
 19- روایت سے مراد حدیث کی سند ہے۔
 20- جو تصحیح نرس حدیث میں کیا گیا ہوتا ہے وہ روایت الحسن کہتے ہیں۔
 21- روایت کے لغوی معنی مقبولیت ہیں۔
 22- حدیث جبریل کے راوی حضرت مژبیں۔
 23- سند سے مراد وہ ذکر اور تحقیق کرنا ہے۔
 24- متن سے مراد ماور ہے۔
 25- متن حدیث کی تصدیق کے لیے روایت کا طریقہ اپنا یا جاتا ہے۔
 26- سند حدیث کی تصدیق کے لیے روایت کا طریقہ اپنا یا جاتا ہے۔
 27- متواتر حدیث اپنی سند کے حوالے سے یقینی ہوتی ہیں۔
 28- تہدین حدیث کے کام کو تین ادوار میں تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔
 29- مستند حدیث کو صحیح حدیث کہتے ہیں۔
 30- حدیث وہی غیر ضعیف کہلاتی ہے۔
 31- حدیث کا پہلا دور 110 ہجری تک جاری رہا۔
 32- تہدین حدیث کے دوسرے دور کا دورانیہ 111 ہجری سے 170 ہجری تک رہا۔
 33- تہدین حدیث کے تیسرے دور کا دورانیہ 171 ہجری سے 190 ہجری تک رہا۔
 34- تہدین حدیث کے تیسرے دور میں ایک لاکھ چھاس ہزار روایان احادیث کے نام اور حالات زندگی کا مطالعہ کیا گیا تھا۔
 35- تہدین حدیث کا کام پانچویں ہجری صدی تک جاری رہا۔
 36- عربین عبدالعزیز کے دور خلافت میں تہدین حدیث کا کام سرکاری طور پر شروع ہوا۔
 37- احادیث کا پہلا مجموعہ صحیفہ صادق ہے۔
 38- امام احمد بن حنبل کی سند میں 10000 احادیث برائی گئی ہیں۔
 39- الموطا میں 1720 احادیث شامل ہیں۔
 40- الموطا کے مولف امام مالک ابن انس ہیں۔
 41- حدیث کی کتاب المصنف میں 11,033 احادیث شامل ہیں۔

- 1- حدیث سے مراد نبی پاک ﷺ کی کہی ہوئی باتیں ہیں۔
 2- لفظ حدیث محدث سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 3- محدث سے مراد اطلاع کرتا ہے۔
 4- جبریل پاک ﷺ نے کہا وہ حدیث اور جو عمل کیا وہ سنت کہلاتا ہے۔
 5- ایسی حدیث جس میں نبی پاک ﷺ کا عمل شامل نہ ہو حدیث قوی کہلاتی ہے۔
 6- ایسی حدیث جس میں نبی پاک ﷺ کا عمل شامل ہو حدیث فعلی کہلاتی ہے۔
 7- نبی پاک ﷺ کی طرف سے کسی عمل یا مشق کی خاموش تصدیق یا منظوری حدیث تقریری کہلاتی ہے۔
 8- ایسی حدیث حدیث حسن کہلاتی ہے جس کا راوی یا راہت کے اعتبار سے ایک صحیح حدیث کے راوی کے مقابلے میں کم معتبر ہو۔
 9- وہ حدیث متسل کہلاتی ہے جس کا کوئی بھی راوی شروع سے لے کر آخر تک نامعلوم یا کم معتبر یا ساقط نہ ہو۔
 10- وہ حدیث متواتر کہلاتی ہے جس کے راوی تعداد میں بہت زیادہ ہوں۔
 11- وہ حدیث جس کے راوی کی سند نبی پاک ﷺ تک پہنچے حدیث مرفوع کہلاتی ہے۔
 12- ایسی حدیث جس کو ہر لحاظ اور اعتبار سے کم از کم تین راویوں نے روایت کیا ہو وہ حدیث مشہور کہلاتی ہے۔
 13- حدیث گھنٹے کا دوسرا مرکز کو فہما۔
 14- کو فہما کے حدیث کے کتبہ فکر کے رہنما حضرت ابن مسعود تھے۔
 15- بصرہ کے حدیث کے کتبہ فکر کے بانی امام زہری اور امام حسن بصری تھے۔
 16- ہجری سال کے سو سال مکمل ہونے پر احادیث اکٹھا کرنے کی پہلی کوشش شام اور عراق میں سرانجام دی گئی۔
 17- امام مالک ابن انس نے احادیث اکٹھی کرنے کے لیے اہل

90	ابنہ	تھی	20	1	30	7
91	انہس	تھی	15	1	30	7
92	بیش	تھی	21	1	30	7
93	بھی	تھی	11	1	30	7
94	انہس	تھی	8	1	30	7
95	انہس	تھی	8	1	30	7
96	اصق	تھی	19	1	30	7
97	انہس	تھی	5	1	30	7
98	ابینہ	مدنی	8	1	30	7
99	انہس	مدنی	8	1	30	7
100	انہس	تھی	11	1	30	7
101	انہس	تھی	11	1	30	7
102	انہس	تھی	8	1	30	7
103	انہس	تھی	3	1	30	7
104	انہس	تھی	9	1	30	7
105	انہس	تھی	5	1	30	7
106	قرین	تھی	4	1	30	7
107	انہس	تھی	7	1	30	7
108	انہس	تھی	3	1	30	7
109	انہس	تھی	6	1	30	7
110	انہس	مدنی	3	1	30	7
111	انہس	تھی	5	1	30	7
112	انہس	تھی	4	1	30	7
113	انہس	تھی	5	1	30	7
114	انہس	تھی	6	1	30	7

تعداد حروف گنی

قرآن کریم کے کُل حروف کی تعداد 323760 ہیں۔ حضرت مہدیا رضی اللہ عنہما ایک روایت کے مطابق حروف کی تعداد 323671 ہے۔

- 42- تہذیب و تمدن کی ادنیٰ ترقی کے عرصے سے امام عبدالرزاق سنائی کی یہ دو حصوں پر مشتمل کتاب المعتمد قش ذکر ہے۔
- 43- سب سے زیادہ احادیث روایت کرنے والے صحابی اور اصحاب مطہرے کی نام حضرت ابو ہریرہ ہے۔
- 44- حضرت ابو ہریرہ نے 5374 احادیث روایت کیں۔
- 45- ابن شیبہ کی حدیث کی کتاب الکافی کے مولف کا نام ابو جعفر یحییٰ ہے۔
- 46- ابو جعفر یحییٰ نے 339 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔
- 47- صحیح حدیث سے مراد مستند اور تصدیق شدہ ہے۔
- 48- ابو محمد بن اسماعیل کی تالیف صحیح بخاری کہلاتی ہے۔
- 49- صحیح بخاری کی تہذیب میں امام بخاری کو سولہ برس لگے۔
- 50- صحیح بخاری میں موجود احادیث کی تعداد 400,000 ہیں جن کو امام بخاری نے 600,000 احادیث میں سے مرتب کیا تھا۔
- 51- امام بخاری 803 AD میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 52- امام بخاری 869 AD میں فوت ہوئے۔
- 53- امام بخاری 194 ہجری کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- 54- امام بخاری 256 ہجری کو فوت ہوئے۔
- 55- امام مسلم 202 ہجری میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 56- 4000 دہرائی ہوئی احادیث سمیت صحیح مسلم میں 12000 احادیث شامل ہیں۔
- 57- امام بخاری اور امام مسلم کا مجموعہ احادیث صحیحین کہلاتا ہے۔
- 58- امام مسلم نے 261 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔
- 59- امام مسلم تیسرا صحیح میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 60- امام مسلم کے ہم عصر امام بخاری تھے۔
- 61- امام بخاری اور امام مسلم دونوں کی بیان کی ہوئی حدیث متفق علیہ کہلاتی ہے۔
- 62- متفق علیہ سے مراد ایک چیز پر رضا مندی ہے۔
- 63- ترمذی کا پورا نام امام ابو یوسف بن محمد ابن یحییٰ ترمذی تھا۔
- 64- امام ترمذی کی تالیف جامع ترمذی کہلاتی ہے۔
- 65- امام ترمذی احادیث کو اکٹھا کرنے والوں میں پانچویں نمبر پر آتے

ہیں۔

66- امام ترمذی 205 ہجری میں تاشقند میں پیدا ہوئے۔

67- امام ترمذی نے 273 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔

68- امام ترمذی نے حضور ﷺ کی زندگی پر کتاب المشائل لکھی تھی۔

69- امام ابو داؤد نے ایک حدیث کی حیثیت سے بہت شہرت حاصل کی ان کی تالیف کا نام السنن ہے۔

70- صحاح ستہ کی کتاب سنن ابو داؤد میں تمام فقہی مسائل کا ذکر موجود ہے۔

71- امام سنن نسائی کے مولف کا نام عبدالرحمن احمد ابن شیبہ نسائی ہے۔

72- امام شیبہ نسائی 215 ہجری کو پیدا ہوئے۔

73- شیبہ نسائی نے 303 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔

74- امام ابن ماجہ 209 ہجری میں پیدا ہوئے۔

75- سنن ابن ماجہ کے مولف ابو عبد اللہ محمد ابن یزید ابن ماجہ قزوینی نے 273 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔

76- عمر بن عبد العزیز نے 99 ہجری کو احادیث کو جمع کرنے کا حکم دیا تھا۔

77- صحابیات میں سے ام المومنین حضرت عائشہ سے سب سے زیادہ احادیث مروی ہیں۔

78- کتاب آثار کے مولف امام ابو یوسف ہیں۔

79- الجامع امام سفیان ثوری نے تصنیف کی۔

80- شاہ عبد العزیز کی لکھی ہوئی کتاب المادہ کا تعلق روایت قسم کی احادیث سے ہے۔

81- صحیفہ علیؑ کچھ احادیث پر مشتمل ہے جن کا تعلق حد و اور قصاص کے مسائل سے ہے۔

82- کتب حدیث سے مراد صحیح کتب ہیں۔

83- اسلامی قانون کا دوسرا ماخذ حدیث ہے۔

84- حدیث کی پہلی کتاب کو موطا امام مالک نے مرتب کیا۔

85- صحیفہ ابو ہریرہ کا مجموعہ احادیث برہن کی لائبریری میں محفوظ ہے۔

86- حدیث کے مطابق مسلمانوں کا بہترین گمراہ ہے جس میں کسی

نہائیں کیا۔

11- شریعت کے لغوی معنی ایک منصف سیدھا راستہ ہے۔

12- شریعت کو اسلامی قانون بھی کہتے ہیں۔

13- شریعت کا بنیادی ماخذ قرآن اور سنت ہے۔

14- کوشش کرنا اجتہاد کا مطلب ہے۔

15- وہ معاملات جہاں قرآن اور سنت خاموش ہوتے ہیں وہاں قرآن اور سنت کو بنیاد بنا کر اجتہاد کرنے کے عمل کا حکم دیا گیا ہے۔

16- اجتہاد کے لغوی معنی امکان یا سہل العمل ہونا کے ہیں۔

17- لفظ اجتہاد جہد سے نکلا ہے جس کا مطلب جدوجہد، مشقت اور مصیبت اٹھانا ہے۔

18- شریعت کے مطابق اجتہاد کا مقصد اسلامی حکم انسانی تلاش کرنا ہے۔

19- فقہ اسلامی قرائین کی ساتیس ہے۔

20- فقہ لغوی معنی سمجھنا ہے۔

21- حضرت عمرؓ و غلیظہ تھے جنہوں نے اجتہاد کے میدان میں بہت سی نہائیں کر دیا کرتے تھے۔

22- حضرت عمرؓ کو پہلا اجتہاد فقہ چوڑی وضاحت سے متعلق تھا۔

23- غلیظہ حضرت عمرؓ سے چوڑی کہتا ہے وہ عورت یا مرد ہو، بھوک یا قتل کے دوران چوڑی کرنے پر ہاتھ کانٹنے کی سزا سے مستثنیٰ قرار دیا تھا۔

24- محمد ابن وہاب نے اصلاح مذہب کے نام سے فقہ میں تحریک شروع کی تھی۔

25- حنفی فقہ کے ماننے والے امام ابو یوسف کے بیروکار ہیں۔

26- امام ابو یوسف کا اصل نام نعمان ابن ثابت تھا۔

27- 80 ہجری میں امام ابو یوسف کو فہم پیدا ہوئے۔

28- عباسی غلیظہ ابو جعفر منصور نے امام ابو یوسف کو قاضی القضاة کا عہدہ پیش کیا تھا۔

29- امام ابو یوسف حالت قید میں فوت ہوئے۔

30- امام ابو یوسف 150 ہجری میں فوت ہوئے۔

جہم کے ساتھ بھلائی کی جارہی ہو۔

87- تفسیر ہالما ٹور کی پہلی مستند اور جامع کتاب تفسیر ابن جریر طبری ہے۔

88- احادیث کو اکٹھا کرنے اور جمع کیے ہوئے علاقوں میں بھیجے کا حکم عمر بن عبد العزیز نے دیا۔

89- حدیث جو قرآن اور وضاحت کے ساتھ ہوا سے حدیث صحیح کہتے ہیں۔

90- اسلام کا دوسرا بنیادی ماخذ حدیث ہے۔

91- 194 سے 256 ہجری دور امام بخاری کا ہے۔

92- امام بخاری اور امام احمد بن حنبل کا تعلق شاگرد استاد کا تھا۔

93- حضرت ابو ہریرہؓ کے شاگرد امام ابن مسعود تھے۔

94- امام بخاری کا اصل نام محمد بن اسماعیل تھا۔

31- اجماع، قیاس اور اجتہاد

1- اسلامی قانون کا تیسرا ماخذ اجماع ہے۔

2- اجماع کے لغوی معنی اتفاق رائے کے ہیں۔

3- قوانین قرآن و سنت ناقابل تبدیل ہیں تو پھر اجماع وہاں کیا جاتا ہے جہاں قرآن و سنت کسی قانون کے کسی پہلو کے بارے میں وضاحت نہ کرتے ہوں۔

4- سیرت قوم میں کسی غلطی پر کبھی اتفاق رائے نہیں ہوگا یہ حضور ﷺ کے الفاظ ہیں۔

5- اجماع کی تین اقسام ہیں۔

6- قیاس اسلامی قانون کا چوتھا ماخذ ہے۔

7- قیاس سے مراد ہے کہ انسانی عقل کو استعمال کیا جائے موجودہ صورتحال کو کسی ایسی صورتحال کے ساتھ قابل کر کے جس کے لیے پہلے سے قانون موجود ہو۔

8- لفظ مطابقت قیاس کا ہم مطلب ہے۔

9- معاذ ابن جبل کو نبی پاک ﷺ نے یمن میں گورنر مقرر کرتے ہوئے قیاس کی اجازت دی تھی۔

10- وہ امام ابو یوسف تھے جنہوں نے قیاس کے مذہبی نظریے کو بہت

- 31- امام ابو یوسف اور امامان مسن نام ابو حنیفہ کے شاگرد تھے۔
- 32- امام ابو یوسف کی کتاب "القرن فیہ بیان الرشید کے دور میں شائع ہوئی۔
- 33- امام ابو حنیفہ کے شاگرد امام مسن نے کتاب "ادوار و الجالیع" لکھی تھیں۔
- 34- مکی فتوے کے 10 کارکن زیادہ تر پاکستان اور افغانستان میں رہتے ہیں۔
- 35- مکی فتوے کے امام ہانگ ان آئیں ہیں۔
- 36- امام مکہ ریڈ میں 193 ہجری میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 37- امام مکہ مدینہ کی منہ کتاب الموطا کے مصنف ہیں۔
- 38- امام مکہ کا لقب دارالرحمت تھا۔
- 39- اندلس میں ابویوسف کی سرکاری مذہب مانتی تھا۔
- 40- تیسرے امام شافعی کا اصل نام محمد بن ابی اسحاق تھا۔
- 41- امام شافعی مصر میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 42- امام شافعی 150 ہجری میں فوت ہوئے۔
- 43- فاطمی حکومت میں امام شافعی مذہب کو تسلیم کر دیا گیا۔
- 44- 11 صدی میں امامان ابن ابی نبی تھے جنہوں نے پھر سے شافعی فتوے کو مصر میں زندہ کیا تھا۔
- 45- امام شافعی پورے نام تھے امام تھان کا پورا نام امامان بن حنیف تھا۔
- 46- 164 ہجری میں امام شافعی بغداد میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 47- فقہ قرآن کے فقہ کی مخالفت پر امام شافعی کو خلیفہ معتمد باہنے نے قتل میں بند کر دیا تھا۔
- 48- امام احمد ان مشیخین نے مسند کتاب اعمال اور کتاب المسائل لکھی تھیں۔
- 49- امام ہانگ 179 AH میں فوت ہوئے۔
- 50- امام ابو حنیفہ 699 AD میں پیدا ہوئے۔

32- اسلامی اصطلاحات

- 1- ادا سے مراد وہ عبادت ہے جس کے متعین وقت پر ادا کی جائے۔
- 2- ایسے شخص کو کہتے ہیں جس نے کسی سے بھی لکھنے پر رضامند نہ ہو۔
- 3- وہ کام مستحب کہلاتے ہیں جن کو کر لینا تو ثواب اور اگر نہ کریں تو گنہگار نہیں ہوتے۔
- 4- بیعتات سے باہر رہنے والے لوگوں کے لیے آفاقی اصطلاح استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
- 5- فقہ قبیلہ کے لغوی معنی ایک ایسی چیز جو سامنے ہو۔
- 6- صابئی جو ایسا مذہب تبدیل کرے۔
- 7- سدرۃ المنتہی کے لغوی معنی آخری ادا دی درخت ہے۔
- 8- نماز کے دوران اپنا رخ قبلہ کی طرف رکھنا استقبال قبیلہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- 9- گولیت سے مراد شہادہ ہے۔
- 10- غائب سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کا خوف ہے۔
- 11- سورۃ الطارق سے لے کر سورۃ البینہ تک کی سورتیں اذنیاء مفصل کہلاتی ہیں۔
- 12- اوقیہ ایک وزن جو کہ پانچ درہم کے برابر ہوتا ہے۔
- 13- ایام نہیں چاند کے سینے کی تیرہ، پندرہ اور پندرہ کی تاریخ کو ایام نہیں کہتے ہیں۔
- 14- لیلۃ البراءۃ کے لغوی معنی معافی کی رات کے ہیں۔
- 15- استنارہ کے لغوی معنی بھڑائی طلب کرنا ہے۔
- 16- قرآن مجید میں سورۃ ق سے لے کر آخر تک کی سورتیں مفصل کہلاتی ہیں۔
- 17- ایسے اشخاص جن کو بچ پانچ سے ادا کر کے بعد روک دیا گیا ہو پر قرآنی ادب ہوتی ہے جو کہ ہم ادا نہ کہلاتی ہے۔
- 18- اسلامی قوانین کے مطابق مرتد کا سر کاٹ دینے کا حکم ہے۔
- 19- مرتد سے مراد ایسا فرد جو اسلام چھوڑ کر کسی اور مذہب کو اپنالے۔
- 20- نساہت یا نسیان مقید سے ہے جو کارہ ہیں۔
- 21- قرآن پاک کی 11 آیت ناسخ کہلاتی ہے جو کہ پچھلی کو منسوخ کر دیتے ہیں۔
- 22- وہ شخص امام کہلاتا ہے جو کہ باجماعت نماز ادا کرتا ہے۔
- 23- سیدھے ہاتھ سے کام کرنے کو تیسرے کہتے ہیں۔
- 24- اتفاق سے مراد اللہ تعالیٰ کی راہ میں دولت خرچ کرنا ہے۔

- 25- وہ کام جو نہ کسی نظر سے نہ پسندیدہ ہو لیکن قابلِ مزا نہ ہو کر وہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- 26- مسجد الاقصیٰ کے لغوی معنی سب سے زیادہ دور مسجد۔
- 27- مسجد نبوی کو مسجد تنوہی بھی کہتے ہیں۔
- 28- کرنا کا تین کا لقب فتح الخیر ہے۔
- 29- صابح کا معنی ہے جانز کیا ہوا۔
- 30- ایلوہ تین سے مراد سورۃ الطلق اور سورۃ الناس ہے۔
- 31- عمل دل جمعی سے نماز پڑھنے کو تقدیر ادا کان کہتے ہیں۔
- 32- بیعت بین المسلمین سے مراد دو نمازیں اکٹھی پڑھنا ہے۔
- 33- بعد کا دن سید الا ایام کہلاتا ہے۔
- 34- پندرہ شعبان شب برات کہلاتی ہے۔
- 35- سید اشہور سے مراد رمضان کا مہینہ ہے۔
- 36- مجال کا مطلب قانونی اور اجازت دینا ہے۔
- 37- اللہ سے مراد اللہ کی طرف سے کوئی تعظیم دل میں ادا دینا ہے۔
- 38- یہ عظیم شہر ایسا کہلاتا ہے۔
- 39- دو جانور براق کہلاتا ہے جس پر نبی پاک ﷺ صحرا چر گئے تھے۔
- 40- عزت انبی حضور ﷺ کی اولاد کہلاتے ہیں۔
- 41- وہ مجلس یا ناست کہلاتا ہے جس کے ذریعے ہر جانور کی جلد سوائے سور کے حلال ہوتی ہے۔
- 42- کسی خطی کے عوض پیسے خورداک اور کپڑے کی صورت میں حسانی دیا کرنا نذیر کہلاتا ہے۔
- 43- نذرانہ سے مراد شادی کا کھجور ہے۔
- 44- خلا واد لوگ جنہوں نے فتح مکہ کے موقع پر اسلام قبول کیا تھا۔
- 45- غزوت سے مراد والدین کی نافرمانی ہے۔
- 46- بغیر کسی بدلے کے پیش نظر فوری انتقال جانیداد کا عمل یہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- 47- اسلامی اصطلاح میں غزوتی رشتوں کو لاء کہتے ہیں۔
- 48- وقف سے مراد وہ جانیداد جو اللہ کے لیے وقف کر دی جائے۔
- 49- الذابینہ وارض کے فرشتے ہیں۔
- 50- اذان کے لغوی معنی بکار ہے۔
- 51- آئین کا مطلب اللہ قبول کرے۔
- 52- نیت سے مراد ارادہ کرنا ہے۔
- 53- کافر وہ ہے جو اللہ اور اس کے رسول پر ایمان نہ لائے۔
- 54- دین میں نئی چیزیں شامل کرنا بدعت کہلاتا ہے۔
- 55- امام ترویج سے مراد انھوں نے انجیل کا دن ہے۔
- 56- مغرب کے بعد اذان پڑھ کر چھ رکعت ادا کرنے کو سورتہ الاموات کہتے ہیں۔
- 57- عاشور سے مراد کسمپوشی ہے۔
- 58- سورۃ الزمزال سے سورۃ اناس تک تعداد مفصل کہلاتی ہے۔
- 59- نبی کو عمرات سے تعبیر دینے کو قرآنی اصطلاح میں بھار کہتے ہیں۔
- 60- عصر صبح سے مراد وہ جگہ جہاں نماز جمعہ پڑھی جاسکتی ہو۔
- 61- قیرانہ وزن ہے۔
- 62- وہ لیل جو وضو توڑتا ہے تو انہیں وضو کہلاتا ہے۔
- 63- مسافر وہ جو کم از کم تین دن 73 کلومیٹر کا سفر کرے گا اور وہ رکنا ہو۔
- 64- بیع مضطر سے مراد کسی کی بھولائی سے نذر ادا ہے۔
- 65- مارضی اور رضائی بیکیوں کو بیع کہتے ہیں۔
- 66- اصل اسلامین کے معنی بچوں والی جگہ ہے۔
- 67- شہیر کا مطلب اسلامی حکومت کا پائس کنٹرول کا نظام ہے۔
- 68- ابراہیم سے مراد نگر سد ہے۔
- 69- دلدل سے مراد حضور ﷺ کا خاکی پتھر ہے۔
- 70- راضی وہ لوگ جو حضرت ابو بکر اور حضرت عمرؓ کے سامنے مانے والے تھے۔
- 71- بیعت بنی کی بنی عید کر کہ کہلاتی ہے۔
- 72- مضاربت کے لیے دوسری اصطلاح شراکت ہے۔
- 73- اٹکار سے مراد انحراف و انداز ہے۔
- 74- ناسر کا لغوی معنی دشمن ہے۔
- 75- کھانا سے مراد چھپا ہے۔
- 76- قتل عمد سے مراد جان بوجھ کر قتل کرنا ہے۔

- 77- مسلمانوں کے لغوی معنی آپ ہی کے ہیں۔
 - 78- ان لوگوں کا وہ جذبہ خدا کو شکر نہیں کرتا کہ کلمہ کہتا ہے۔
 - 79- بدعت میں مرنے کے لیے کلمہ استہ پاؤں جاتا ہے۔
 - 80- جہاد کا مطلب کوشش کرنا ہے۔
 - 81- سیدنا پیامِ ہمد کے ان کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 33- صحابہ کرامؓ
- 1- وہ شخص جس نے ایمان کی حالت میں آپ ﷺ کو دیکھا ہو اور اسی حالت میں فوت ہوا ہو وہ صحابی کہلاتا ہے۔
 - 2- وہ شخص جس نے ایمان کی حالت میں کسی صحابی کو دیکھا ہو اور اسی حالت میں مرنا ہو وہ صحابی کہلاتا ہے۔
 - 3- حضرت عباسؓ کے قبیلہ کا نام بنو ہاشم تھا۔
 - 4- حضرت ابو بکرؓ اور حضرت مالکؓ کا تعلق بنو تمیم سے تھا۔
 - 5- حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کا قبیلہ بنو خزیمہ تھا۔
 - 6- حضرت عبید اللہؓ کا تعلق قبیلہ بنو ہاشم سے تھا۔
 - 7- انصاریوں کا تعلق قبیلہ بنو خزیمہ اور قبیلہ بنو ہاشم سے تھا۔
 - 8- انصاریوں کو مدینہ کے لوگ یہ کہتے ہیں کہ ان کے لوگوں کا لقب ہے۔
 - 9- مدینہ کے لوگ انصاریوں کو کہتے ہیں۔
 - 10- رشتہ موافقات کے لیے حضور ﷺ نے انہیں کے گھر انصار اور مہاجرین کو اکٹھا کیا تھا۔
 - 11- موافقات سے مراد بھائی چارہ ہے۔
 - 12- مہاجرین اصطلاحاً حضرت عمرؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
 - 13- حضرت حکیم ابن حزام کا تعلق قریش قبیلہ سے تھا۔
 - 14- حضرت علیؓ اور حضرت عبداللہ ابن عباسؓ حضور ﷺ کے غلاموں کو کہا کرتے تھے۔
 - 15- حضرت سعد بن وقاصؓ کا تعلق قبیلہ بنو زہرہ سے تھا۔
 - 16- حضرت خالد بن ولیدؓ کو کہا کرتے تھے کہ جنگ کی مشکل ترین حالت شادی کی پہلی رات سے زیادہ بہتر ہے۔
 - 17- حضرت حسن ابن ثابتؓ نے 40 ہجری میں وصال پایا۔
 - 18- حضرت عبداللہ ابن ابی عدوہؓ بنو ہاشم کی جنگی تیاریاں معلوم کرنے کے لیے جاسوس کے طور پر بھیجا گیا۔

- 41- حضرت امیر معاویہؓ نے افریقہ کا گورنر حضرت سعد ابن ابی نفیس کو مقرر کیا۔
- 42- آپ ﷺ کے وصال کے وقت آپ ﷺ کی کل ازواج میں سے توحیات تھیں۔
- 43- حضرت عمرانؓ سے انصاریوں کا قبیلہ اوس تھا۔
- 44- حضرت عمروؓ مسعودیؓ کی شکل حضرت یحییٰ سے ملتی تھی۔
- 45- حضرت حوف ابن مالکؓ دمشق میں شہید ہوئے۔
- 46- اہل مدینہ حضرت مصعبؓ ابن عمیرؓ کو قادی کہتے تھے۔
- 47- حضرت شام کے علاقے میں واقع ہے۔
- 48- حضرت ابو جریجؓ نے سات ہجری میں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 49- عربیوں کا کلمہ حضرت طلحہؓ ابن ربیع تھا۔
- 50- جنگ بدر میں مسلمانوں کا سب سے بڑا جہنم حضرت علیؓ نے اٹھایا تھا۔
- 51- حضرت عثمانؓ کے دور خلافت میں حضرت ابوذر غفاریؓ نے وفات پائی۔
- 52- حضرت عمرو ابن طفیلؓ دوہنی نے مدینہ میں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 53- حضرت زیدؓ نے اہل بیتؓ کے ساتھ ہجرت کی تھی۔
- 54- فتح مکہ کے بعد مکہ کا گورنر حضرت معاذ بن جبلؓ کو بنا دیا گیا۔
- 55- حضرت ابویوب انصاریؓ کا مقبرہ استنبول میں واقع ہے۔
- 56- حضرت عبدالرحمنؓ نے 75 سال کی عمر میں وفات پائی۔
- 57- حضرت زبیر بن عواہؓ کی کنیت ابو عبداللہ تھی۔
- 58- حضرت زبیر بن عوامؓ نے پندرہ سال کی عمر میں اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 59- حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاصؓ نے کوفہ کا شہر بنوایا۔
- 60- کبیر راویؓ حضرت ابو بکرؓ کو کہتے ہیں۔
- 61- مجموعاً ماہیت حضرت ابو بکرؓ سے منسوب ہے۔
- 62- حضرت سوید بن مسامتہؓ کا لقب کامل تھا۔
- 63- حضرت ابوالعاصؓ کا اصل نام بقیہ تھا۔
- 64- حضرت ام ایمنؓ کا اصل نام برک تھا۔
- 65- حضرت حسان بن ثابتؓ کی کنیت ابو الولید تھی۔
- 66- حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ نے قہرہ شہر کی بنیاد رکھی۔

34- عشرہ مبشرہ

- 1- وہ دس صحابہ کرامؓ جن کو نبی پاک ﷺ نے دنیا میں ہی پیشگی ہونے کی خوشخبری سے نوازا تھا عشرہ مبشرہ کہلاتے ہیں۔

- 1- قبول اسلام سے قبل حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف کا نام ابن مرقا۔
 - 2- حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف کی کنیت ابو محمد تھی۔
 - 3- حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف کا تعلق قبیلے خزرج سے تھا۔
 - 4- حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف حضرت ابوبکر کے ہاتھوں شرف پہ اسلام ہوئے۔
 - 5- حضرت عبدالرحمن 9 AD کو پیدا ہوئے۔
 - 6- حضرت عبدالرحمن نے فزادہ احد میں نبی پاک ﷺ کی جہاں پھانے کے لیے اپنے جسم پر جس زخم کھائے۔
 - 7- حضرت عبدالرحمن بن عوف نے 32 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔
 - 8- آفری مشرہ ہمشرہ کے صحابی کا نام حضرت سعید ابن زید ہے۔
 - 9- حضرت سعید اسلام قبول کرنے والے اہل بیت میں سے تھے۔
 - 10- حضرت سعید کے والد کا نام زید ابن مرقا۔
 - 11- حضرت سعید نے دمشق کی گورنری کو اپنی جہاد سے محبت کے لیے لھو کر دیا۔
 - 12- مشرہ ہمشرہ میں شامل حضرت عمار کے بہنوئی حضرت سعید ابن زید تھے۔
 - 13- حضرت سعید بن زید کی کنیت ابوالامو تھی۔
 - 14- مشرہ ہمشرہ میں حضرت طلحہ نے فزادہ بدر میں اپنے کافر باپ سے قتال کیا۔
 - 15- حضرت سعید بن ابی وقاص مشرہ میں شامل ہیں۔
 - 16- حضرت سعید بن ابی وقاص کی فوج نے جلدو ریا کر کیا۔
 - 17- امین الامت حضرت ابوعبیدہ بن الجراح کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 35- پہلی شخصیت
- 1- نبی نوع انسان میں اللہ تعالیٰ کی پہلی تخلیق شخصیت حضرت آدم تھیں۔
 - 2- سب سے پہلی تخلیق ہونے والی خاتون حضرت حوا تھیں۔
 - 3- اللہ تعالیٰ کے پہلے نبی کا نام حضرت آدم علیہ السلام ہے۔
 - 4- حضرت ابوبکر صدیق وہ شخصیت تھی جنہوں نے سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کیا۔

- 1- مشرہ ہمشرہ کے غوی مٹی اور سرفراز ہونے سے تھی۔
- 2- مشرہ ہمشرہ کی شخصیت حضرت عمار کے دور خلافت میں مسلمانوں نے وقت کی دو بہت بڑی طاقتوں یعنی رومیوں اور ایرانیوں کو شکست دی تھی۔
- 3- مشرہ ہمشرہ کی لست میں آنے والے حضرت عثمان تھے جن کے کان میں نبی پاک ﷺ کی دو دیشیں ایک ایک کر کے آئیں۔
- 4- مشرہ ہمشرہ میں شامل حضرت عقیل کا والد اور باب الاسلام جیسے خطابات سے نوازا گیا۔
- 5- مشرہ ہمشرہ میں پانچویں نمبر پر آنے والے صحابی حضرت طلحہ بن سعید تھے۔
- 6- مشرہ ہمشرہ میں شامل افراد میں حضرت ابوبکر بھی آتے ہیں۔
- 7- حضرت طلحہ ابن سعید کی کنیت ابو محمد تھی۔
- 8- جنگ احد میں حضرت طلحہ نے نبی پاک ﷺ کی جہاں پھانسی تھی۔
- 9- جنگ خیبر میں حضرت طلحہ کی بہادری کی وجہ سے مسلمانوں نے فتح حاصل کی۔
- 10- حضرت زبیر بن ابی جہل نے زادہ کے بھو بھی زادہ تھے۔
- 11- فزادہ ہمشرہ میں فزادہ بن ابی جہل نے نبی پاک ﷺ نے مانی مد کرنے پر حضرت طلحہ کو فاض کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- 12- حضرت طلحہ جنگ جمل سے پہلے حضرت طلحہ اور حضرت زبیر ان سے کامیاب مذاکرات کے بعد سعید بن سے واپس لوٹ گئے۔
- 13- جب حضرت طلحہ جنگ جمل سے واپس جا رہے تھے تو راستے میں ان کو لٹنوں نے شہید کر دیا یہ واقعہ 656 کو پیش آیا۔
- 14- مشرہ ہمشرہ کے صحابی حضرت زبیر بن العوام جو کہ حضرت سعید بنت عبدالمطلب کے بیٹے تھے۔
- 15- حضرت زبیر ابن العوام حضرت سعید کے چچے تھے۔
- 16- حضرت زبیر بن العوام حضرت مصعب میں بھی نبی پاک ﷺ کے وفادار رہے انہوں نے ہجرت حبشہ اور ہجرت مدینہ میں حصہ لیا۔
- 17- حضرت ابوبکر کی بیٹی حضرت امما جو کہ حضرت زبیر کے نکاح میں تھی۔

اسلامیات

- 41- عبد الرحمن یمن کے پہلے اموی خلیفہ تھے۔
- 42- خلفائے راشدین میں سب سے پہلے بیت المقدس کی چابیاں حضرت عمر کو حاصل ہوئیں۔
- 43- سرزمین یمن میں سب سے پہلے اسلام قبول کرنے والی شخصیت حضرت ذہیب ابن کھبیب تھے۔
- 44- حضرت امیر مومنین ابی عبدالاعلیٰ وہ پہلے شہید تھے جنہوں نے نہ تو کوئی نماز ادا کی اور نہ ہی کوئی روزہ رکھا۔
- 45- جنگ احد میں کافروں کا ہتھیار قبول کرنے والے پہلے صحابی حضرت علی تھے۔
- 46- حضرت زبیر ابن العوامؓ وہ پہلے شخص جنہوں نے اللہ کی راہ میں گواہی دینی تھی۔
- 47- اسلامی ریاست کے پہلے سفیر حضرت عمارت ابن عبس تھے جو راستے میں شہید ہوئے۔
- 48- فتح مکہ کے موقع پر سب سے پہلے ابو سفیان نے اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 49- کعبہ اللہ میں پہلی اذان حضرت بلال نے دی تھی۔
- 50- سب سے پہلے سیلاب کذاب نے جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا تھا۔
- 51- نبی اکرم ﷺ کی نبوت کی تصدیق کرنے والے پہلے شخص ورق بن نوفل تھے۔
- 52- حضرت بلال نے اسلامی تاریخ کی پہلی اذان دی۔
- 53- حضرت ابو سلمہؓ پہلے مسلمان جنہوں نے مدینہ ہجرت کی تھی۔
- 54- پہلی کتاب وہی حضرت ابی ابن کعب تھے۔
- 55- نبی اکرم ﷺ کے پہلے بچا زاد اور داماد حضرت علی تھے۔
- 56- قضی اہل تریس میں سے وہ پہلے شخص جن کے پاس خانہ کعبہ کی چابی تھی۔
- 57- حضرت عبداللہ ابن مسعودؓ وہ پہلے شخص تھے جنہوں نے باآواز بلند ترین قرآن مجید کی تلاوت کی۔
- 58- پہلی وحی کے بعد نبی اکرم ﷺ کی سب سے پہلے حضرت خدیجہ سے ملاقات ہوئی۔
- 59- معراج کی رات پہلے آسمان پر نبی اکرم ﷺ کی ملاقات حضرت آدم سے ہوئی۔

- 3- ایک مسلمان خلیفہ خاص طور پر بیت المال کے دفتری معاملات کے لیے اس میں معاونین کا انتخاب کرتا ہے۔
- 4- خلیفہ بیت المال، ذکوہ اٹھا کرنے اور دوسرے عیسویوں کا نکال کرنے والوں کو چھتا ہے۔
- 5- بیت المال کے مال میں کوئی غلطی ہو کر نہ ہے۔
- 6- ایک خلیفہ خلافت کے عہدے پر چناؤ کے لیے ۱۰۰ آدمی کے ذریعے اور طاقت کے ذریعے فائز ہو سکتا ہے۔
- 7- مجلس شوریٰ خلیفہ کا چناؤ کرتی ہے مگر پہلے سے موجود کوئی خلیفہ ہو اور ایک کاش مجلس شوریٰ کے چناؤ کو قبول کرے اور تمام ضرورت سے خلیفہ کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کریں۔
- 8- ایک برے خلیفہ کو بٹانے کا اختیار مجلس شوریٰ کے پاس ہے۔
- 9- پہلے چار خلیفہ کو خلافت راشدین کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 10- انیسویں صدی کے آغاز تک خلافت اسلامیہ کا تعلق ترکی سے رہا۔

37- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق

- 1- حضرت ابو بکرؓ کا مکمل نام عبداللہ تھا۔
- 2- اسلام قبول کرنے سے پہلے حضرت ابو بکرؓ کا نام عبدالکعب تھا۔
- 3- ابو بکرؓ کا منصب اونٹوں کا اپ ہے۔
- 4- حضرت ابو بکرؓ کو ابو بکر اس لیے کہا جاتا تھا کہ ابتدائی سالوں میں آپ اونٹوں کے بچوں کے ساتھ چلتے تھے۔
- 5- حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے پاکستان سے دو سال اور نین سینے چھرنے تھے۔
- 6- حضرت ابو بکرؓ کے والد ابو قحزافہ کا مکمل نام عثمان تھا۔
- 7- حضرت ابو بکرؓ کے والد کا نام اصل تھا جن کا نام ابی القحزافہ تھا۔
- 8- حضرت ابو بکرؓ اور حضور ﷺ کے مشترک جد امجد تھے۔
- 9- اٹھارہ سال کی عمر میں حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے اپنا خاندانی پیشہ چھوڑنے کا ارادہ کیا تھا۔
- 10- سب سے پہلے واقعہ معراج کی تصدیق حضرت ابو بکرؓ نے کی۔
- 11- واقعہ معراج کی تصدیق کے بعد حضور ﷺ نے حضرت ابو بکرؓ کو

36- خلافت

- 1- خلیفہ کے لغوی معنی جیسی ایسے شخص کی جگہ پر آتا ہے جو کہ اس عہدہ کو چھوڑ دے یا مرنے کا ہو۔
- 2- ایک مسلم خلیفہ مسلمانوں کے سیاسی، فوجی اور انتظامی رہنما کی حیثیت سے کام کرتا ہے۔

- صدق کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- 12- حضرت ابو بکر نے اپنی ساری دولت مدینہ میں مسجد کی تعمیر اور معرکہ یتیم کے لیے انصاف سے خرچ کر دی۔
- 13- اسلام کے پہلے امیر حج کا نام حضرت ابو بکر تھا۔
- 14- خلافت کا منصب حضرت ابو بکر کو دیا گیا ہے کیونکہ نبی پاک ﷺ قریش سے تھے اس لیے عربوں کی روایت کے مطابق قریش نے یہ منصب خیر پیش کیا۔
- 15- بیعت عامہ کے طریقہ کار سے حضرت ابو بکر خلیفہ بنے۔
- 16- حضرت عمر نے فرمایا کہ اسلام کی سر پرستی کے لیے صرف ایک امیر مسلم ہونا چاہیے اور ان کی خلافت کا اعلان کیا۔
- 17- حضرت ابو بکر 573 AD میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 18- قریش قبیلے کی شاخ بنو تیم سے حضرت ابو بکر کا تعلق تھا۔
- 19- حضرت ابو بکر کی بیعت پر حضرت عثمان مشرّف پہ اسلام ہوئے۔
- 20- حضرت عمر اور حضرت ابو عبیدہ کے بعد انصاری صحابی شیران سعد نے حضرت ابو بکر کی خلافت کی بیعت کی۔
- 21- ایک خلیفہ انصار میں سے اور ایک قریش میں سے چننے کا مشورہ جناب ابن منذر نے دیا تھا۔
- 22- حضرت ابو بکر کے چنانچہ کے وقت حضرت ابو عبیدہ ان جراح نے فرمایا کہ اسے انصاری دو پہلے لوگ تھے جنہوں نے اسلام کی خدمت کی اب اس کو قرب کرنے والوں میں پہلے نہ انہ۔
- 23- حضرت سعد ابن عباد نے اپنی موت تک بھی حضرت ابو بکر کی خلافت پر بیعت نہ کی۔
- 24- خلافت کے لیے حضرت ابو بکر نے حضرت عمر اور حضرت ابو عبیدہ کا نام تجویز کیا تھا۔
- 25- حضرت علی نے بیعت عامہ کے نو دنوں کے بعد حضرت ابو بکر کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کی۔
- 26- حضرت ابو بکر دو خلیفہ راشد تھے جن کی چار پشتوں نے زمانہ رسالت دیکھا۔
- 27- حضرت ابو بکر نے معرکہ شام کے لیے روانہ ہونے والی فوج کا سپہ سالار حضرت اسامہ بن زید کو مقرر کیا۔
- 28- معرکہ شام کے لیے فوج روانہ کرنے کے بعد حضرت عمر کے بارے میں حضرت ابو بکر نے فرمایا کہ اسے میری مدد کے لیے پہلو چاؤ۔
- 29- شام 633 AD میں فتح ہوا ہجری سال بارہ تھا۔
- 30- شام کا بادشاہ ہزقل تھا۔
- 31- شام کے بادشاہ ہزقل کا مذہب عیسائی تھا۔
- 32- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت کے 632 AD میں مگرین زکوٰۃ کا واقعہ پیش آیا۔
- 33- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں بنو اسد، بنو فسطاط، بنو عیس اور بنو مران نے زکوٰۃ دینے سے انکار کیا۔
- 34- دعوت نبوت کرنے والوں کے خلاف حضرت ابو بکر نے روانہ م سے جنگیں لڑیں۔
- 35- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور میں اسود بنی پہلے شخص تھے جس نے جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کیا۔
- 36- اسود بنی نے یمن کو اپنا مرکز بنایا۔
- 37- اسود بنی پر سے والا نبی کہلاتا تھا کیونکہ وہ ایک بد صورت تھا اور بد صورتی کو چھپانے کے لیے اپنا چہرہ چھپائے رکھتا تھا۔
- 38- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور میں انبجہ نے والے دوسرے جھوٹے نبی کا نام طلحہ تھا۔
- 39- اسود بنی کو قبیلہ ابن عبد یثوب نے قتل کیا۔
- 40- حضرت ابو بکر نے اپنے دور خلافت میں حضرت خالد بن ولید کو طلحہ کی سرکوبی کے لیے بھیجا۔
- 41- طلحہ اور حضرت خالد بن ولید کا سامنا بزاز میں ہوا۔
- 42- طلحہ بزاز کے میدان جنگ سے بچ نکلنے میں کامیاب ہو گیا اور اس نے شام ملک میں پناہ لی۔
- 43- طلحہ نے مسلمانوں کی فتح شام کے بعد اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 44- طلحہ نے اسلام قبول کرنے کے بعد مسلمانوں کی فوج میں شمولیت اختیار کی اور جنگ قادسیہ اور جنگ نہاد میں حصہ لیا۔
- 45- طلحہ بنو اسد قبیلے سے تعلق رکھتا تھا۔
- 46- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں سیلہ کذاب کا تعلق قبیلہ بنو

- خلیفہ سے تھا۔
- 47- سیلہ کذاب نے نبی پاک ﷺ کے دور میں مدینہ میں رہنے اور نبی پاک ﷺ کی رفاقت میں رہنے کا اعزاز حاصل کیا تھا۔
- 48- سیلہ کذاب کو حضور ﷺ نے خود مجھنے کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- 49- حضرت ابو بکر نے اپنے دور خلافت میں کرمہ بن ابی جہل کو سیلہ کذاب کی سرکوبی کے لیے روانہ کیا تھا۔
- 50- سیلہ کذاب کے خلاف ہم جونی کے لیے حضرت ابو بکر نے کرمہ کی معاونت کے لیے شریک بنی ابن حنہ کو بھیجا تھا۔
- 51- وادی یرامہ جہاں حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں سیلہ کذاب نے پڑاؤ ڈالا۔
- 52- حضرت وحشی ابن حرب نے سیلہ کذاب کو قتل کیا اور اپنے اس گناہ کا کفار وادار کیا جو انہوں نے مسلمان ہونے سے پہلے حضرت خزہ کو شہید کیا تھا۔
- 53- جنگ یرامہ میں مسلمانوں کی فوج کی تعداد چند روزہ ہزار تھی۔
- 54- سیلہ کذاب کی فوج کی تعداد چالیس ہزار تھی۔
- 55- جنگ یرامہ میں سیلہ کذاب کے 21,000 ہزار حواری مارے گئے۔
- 56- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں جنگ انبار کوڈات العین یا پھر آنکھوں کی جنگ بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 57- جنگ انبار کوڈات العین کہا جاتا ہے کیونکہ مسلمانوں نے دشمن کی آنکھوں پر حملہ کیا اور ایک ہزار آنکھوں کو نقصان پہنچایا۔
- 58- جھوٹی نبوت کا دعویٰ کرنے والی عورت کا نام سجاح تھا۔
- 59- سجاح کذاب عیسائی مذہب کو ماننے والی تھی۔
- 60- سیلہ مدنی نبوت نے سجاح کذاب کو یرامہ آنے کی دعوت دی جس کو وہ قبول کرتے ہوئے یرامہ پہنچی۔
- 61- سجاح نے جھوٹی نبوت کے اس ڈرامے کو ختم کر دیا کیونکہ اس نے سیلہ کذاب سے شادی کر لی تھی۔
- 62- سیلہ سے شادی کرنے کے تین دن بعد سجاح عراق لوٹ آئی۔
- 63- سجاح نے مسلم فتح عراق کے بعد اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 64- اہل بکرین نے سیلہ کی مسلمانوں کے مقابلے میں مدد کی تھی۔
- 65- حضرت ابو بکر نے اہل بکرین کے خلاف جنگ کر کے ان کو شکست دی۔
- 66- بکرین نے جنگ میں ایمان سے مدد لی تھی۔
- 67- حضور ﷺ کے اہل کے بعد حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں عمان اور یمن کے علاقے کے زیادہ تر لوگ مرتد ہو گئے تھے۔
- 68- شیخ فاروق کی سرحد پر واقع عمان نبی پاک ﷺ کی زندگی میں ایمان کی عمرانی میں تھا۔
- 69- حضرت ابو بکر نے کرمہ بن ابی جہل کو مرتدین عمان کی سرکوبی کے لیے عمان بھیجا اور وہ فتح یاب ہوئے۔
- 70- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں 632 AD میں معرکوں کے علاقے میں ایک بھارت نے حملہ کیا اور گل دی گئی۔
- 71- حضرت معرکوں کا قبیلہ کنڈی مرتد ہو گیا تھا۔
- 72- 633 میں حضرت ابو بکر نے ایران کی طرف پیش قدمی کا حکم دیا۔
- 73- ایران کی طرف پیش قدمی کرنے والے پہلے سالار کا نام حضرت خالد بن ولید تھا۔
- 74- ایرانی فوج کا سپہ سالار ہرزق تھا۔
- 75- کاکہ میں ہرزق اور حضرت خالد بن ولید کا آسامنا ہوا۔
- 76- ایران کی جنگ تاریخ میں ذات السلاسل کے لشکروں سے یاد کی جاتی ہے۔
- 77- ذات السلاسل سے مراد زنجیروں میں بکڑی ہوئی ہے۔
- 78- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور کی جنگ یوسب میں ایرانیوں کو عرب کے عیسائیوں کی مدد حاصل تھی۔
- 79- 634 میں حضرت ابو بکر نے شام کے محاذ کے لیے اعلان جہاد کیا۔
- 80- بصرہ میں شکست کے بعد رومی بادشاہ نے فوج کو اجازت دین میں اکٹھا ہونے کا کہا۔
- 81- خالد بن ولید کی وجہ سے رومی فوج کے سپہ سالار رومی نے اسلام قبول کر لیا۔
- 82- حضرت ابو بکر کی زوجہ حبیبہ سے ان کی وفات کے بعد ایک بیٹی پیدا ہوئی۔
- 83- اجنادین میں خالد بن ولید نے رومی فوج کو شکست دی۔

- 15- القادسی کے لغوی معنی ایک شخص جو اچھے اور برے میں امتیاز رکھتا ہو۔
- 16- حضرت مغیرہ و جبری 23 اگست 634 قبل مسکا خلافت کے عہد سے پہلے تازہ ہوئے۔
- 17- مسیح صہیبہ کو حضرت عمر نے مسلمانوں کی توجیہ نگہنے کے باوجود اللہ کے حکم سے قبول کیا۔
- 18- حضرت عمر نے مسکرا کے مقام پر مسجد تعمیر کی۔
- 19- سرکس میں اللہ نے اپنے نبی حضرت یعقوب پر وحی بھیجی تھی۔
- 20- سرکس میں تعمیر ہونے والی مسجد کا نام مسجد عمر تھا۔
- 21- حضرت عمر کے دور میں ایران کے محاذ سے حضرت خالد بن ولید شام کے لیے روانہ ہو چکے تھے۔
- 22- حضرت عمر نے ایرانی محاذ پر حرات کی مدد کے لیے ابو عبیدہ کی سپہ سالاری میں فوج بھیجی۔
- 23- حرات اور ابو عبیدہ نے ایرانیوں کے ساتھ تمارق میں جنگ لڑی اور فتح حاصل کی۔
- 24- جنگ جسر میں مسلمانوں کے سپہ سالار کا نام ابو عبیدہ بن مسعود تھی۔
- 25- جنگ جسر میں باقیوں کی ہنگامہ زد سے ابو عبیدہ ان کے پیچھے چلے جانے کی وجہ سے شہید ہوئے۔
- 26- جسر کے لغوی معنی بیل کے ہیں۔
- 27- جنگ بویب میں شکست کے بعد ایران کی ملکہ کی جنگ بزد گرد کو بادشاہ بنا دیا گیا۔
- 28- دریائے فرات کے مشرقی کنارے پر ایرانی فوج نے پراؤ ڈالا۔
- 29- جنگ بویب میں ایرانی سپہ سالار مہران مارا گیا جس کی وجہ سے ایرانیوں نے میدان جنگ سے بھاگنا شروع کر دیا۔
- 30- معزول ایرانی ملکہ کا نام پوران وقت تھا۔
- 31- حضرت سعد بن ابن وقاص کو حضرت عمر نے جنگ قادسیہ میں مسلمانوں کی سپہ سالاری کے لیے چنا۔
- 32- شیل دریائے فرات کا ایک کنارہ ہے۔
- 33- جنگ قادسیہ کے لیے ایرانیوں نے اپنے ملک کے عظیم ہیرو دستم کو سپہ سالار مقرر کیا۔
- 34- حضرت عمر کی خلافت میں جنگ قادسیہ جرم چند و بھری کو شروع ہوئی۔
- 35- جنگ قادسیہ میں ایرانیوں کے سپہ سالار دستم کی فوج کی تعداد 124,000 تھی۔
- 36- جنگ قادسیہ کا پہلا دن 11 مارچ 634ء کو ہوا۔
- 37- جنگ قادسیہ کا دوسرا دن 12 مارچ 634ء کو ہوا۔
- 38- جنگ قادسیہ کا تیسرا دن 13 مارچ 634ء کو ہوا۔
- 39- جنگ قادسیہ کے تیسرے دن دستم میدان میں آیا اور شہید ہو گیا۔
- 40- جنگ قادسیہ میں شکست کے بعد ایرانی بادشاہ بزد گرد نے طولان میں پناہ لی۔
- 41- طولان میں پناہ لینے کے بعد بزد گرد نے مسلمانوں سے ہار لانے کے لیے طولان میں پراؤ ڈالا۔
- 42- قطار سپہ سالار نے طولان میں ایرانیوں کو بڑی دست شکست سے روک دیا۔
- 43- جنگ طولان کے بعد مسلمانوں کا سامنا ایرانی فوجوں کے ساتھ نہادند کے میدان میں ہوا۔
- 44- جنگ نہادند کے بعد ایرانیوں کی طاقت عمل طور پر ختم ہو گئی۔
- 45- ایرانی بادشاہ بزد گرد کو حضرت عمر کے دور خلافت میں قتل کر دیا گیا۔
- 46- مشرقی رومی سلطنت شام، یروشلم اور مصر کے علاقوں پر مشتمل تھی۔
- 47- ویشل، دارون اور میسند کو حضرت خالد بن ولید نے فتح کیا۔
- 48- ابو عبیدہ کی سپہ سالاری میں چالیس ہزار مسلمان رومیوں سے لڑنے کے لیے بروک پہنچے۔
- 49- جنگ بروک چھ دن تک جاری رہی جس میں رومیوں کو بڑی دست شکست ہوئی۔
- 50- جنگ بروک کے بعد مسلمانوں کا تسلط شام میں قائم ہو گیا۔
- 51- حضرت عمر کے دور خلافت میں یروشلم کا محاصرہ کیا گیا۔
- 52- مسلمانوں کی طرف سے یروشلم کا محاصرہ کرنے والی فوج کے سپہ سالار ابو عبیدہ تھے۔

- 106- آپ ﷺ کے بچپن کے دوست حضرت ابو بکر صدیق تھے۔
 - 107- آپ ﷺ کی عیالات کے دوران حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے 17 نمازیں پڑھائیں۔
 - 108- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے زکوٰۃ دینے والوں کے خلاف کارروائی کی۔
 - 109- حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے طبعی وفات پائی۔
 - 110- سب سے زیادہ حافظ قرآن جنگ یمامہ میں شہید ہوئے۔
- 38- حضرت عمر
- 1- حضرت عمر کا قریش قبیلہ کی شاخ ہندسی سے تعلق تھا۔
 - 2- عمر اور نبی پاک ﷺ کے مشترک جد امجد کعب تھے۔
 - 3- 18 برس کی عمر میں حضرت عمر کا نسب نبی پاک ﷺ سے متاثر ہوا۔
 - 4- حضرت عمر کی کنیت ابو حفص تھی۔
 - 5- حضرت عمر AD 583 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 - 6- حضرت عمر نے پڑھا لکھا اپنے والد سے سیکھا۔
 - 7- حضرت عمر کے والد کا نام خطاب ابن نوفل تھا۔
 - 8- نبی پاک ﷺ کو قتل کرنے کے لیے اپنی خدایات پیش کرنے والے تھے۔
 - 9- نبی پاک ﷺ کو قتل کے ارادے سے جاتے ہوئے راستے میں حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص نے حضرت عمر سے ان کی منزل کے بارے میں پوچھا۔
 - 10- حضرت عمر کے ارادے کو سن کر حضرت سعد بن ابی وقاص نے کہا کہ آپ کی نیک نیت اور نبوی اسلام قبول کر چکے ہیں۔
 - 11- قبول اسلام کی خبر سن کر حبش مہاجرین کے گھر پہنچے تو حضرت خباب ان کی نیک نیت اور نبوی کو قرآن پڑھا رہے تھے۔
 - 12- حضرت عمر کی نیک نیت کا ہم خاطر تھا۔
 - 13- حبش مہاجرین کے گھر پہنچے تو وہ اس وقت سورۃ قہ کی تلاوت فرما رہے تھے۔
 - 14- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت عمر کو القادسیہ کا لقب دیا۔

- 84- ابن ابی مرثد بن مہاجر شہسوار تھے۔
- 85- حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں مسلمانوں نے دمشق کا محاصرہ 21 اگست AD 634 میں کیا۔
- 86- حضرت ابو بکر کی وفات کی خبر کی وجہ سے خالد بن ولید دمشق کا محاصرہ ختم کر دیا۔
- 87- جنگ بروک حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت کی آخری جنگ تھی۔
- 88- حضرت ابو بکر کو 634 میں ہوا۔
- 89- حضرت ابو بکر نے مدینہ میں وفات پائی۔
- 90- وصال کے وقت آپ کی عمر ساٹھ 63 سال تھی۔
- 91- حضرت ابو بکر کو دور خلافت دو سال تین ماہ اور نو دن پر محیط تھا۔
- 92- مسلمین حضرت ابو بکر کے دور خلافت میں بیت المال کو صحیح منظم پر استوار کیا گیا۔
- 93- حضرت ابو بکر نے ناضل فوجوں کا قیام عمل میں لایا۔
- 94- حضرت ابو بکر حضرت عامر بن مروہ کے والد تھے۔
- 95- حضرت ابو بکر نے زمانہ کربلا میں ان لوگوں کے خلاف جنگ کروا کر جو کہ نماز اور زکوٰۃ میں فرق کرتے ہیں۔
- 96- خلیفہ حضرت ابو بکر نے یہ کہا تھا کہ جو کچھ بھی میں نے بیت المال سے لیا ہے اس کو میری جائیداد سمجھ کر پورا کر دیا جائے۔
- 97- حضرت ابو بکر نے حضرت زید بن جریج کو نبی قرآن کا حکم دیا۔
- 98- حضرت ابو بکر کی نماز جنازہ کے امام حضرت عمر تھے۔
- 99- مسجد نبوی کی تعمیر کے لیے حضرت ابو بکر نے جگہ خرید کر دی تھی۔
- 100- حضرت ابو بکر نے ہی کے ان وفات پائی۔
- 101- حضرت ابوبکر کی پہلی زوجہ کا نام ہدیہ بنت عبدالمطلب تھا۔
- 102- حضرت ابو بکر کی زوجہ محترمہ ام وہبان سے حضرت عائشہ پیدا ہوئی۔
- 103- حضرت اسماء بنت مہمم سے پیدا ہونے والے حضرت ابو بکر کے بیٹے کا نام محمد تھا۔
- 104- طبعی کی سرکوبی کے لیے حضرت ابو بکر صدیق نے حضرت خالد بن ولید کی قیادت میں لشکر روانہ کیا۔
- 105- جنگ یمامہ حضرت ابو بکر صدیق کے دور میں لڑی گئی۔

- 53- ہادی اعریش کے راستے حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ چار ہزار آدمیوں کے ساتھ مصر میں داخل ہوئے۔
- 54- حضرت عمرو بن العاصؓ نے مصر میں داخل ہو کر فسطاط کا محاصرہ کیا۔
- 55- فسطاط کا محاصرہ سات ماہ جاری رہا اور پھر اس کو مسلمانوں نے فتح کر لیا۔
- 56- اس وقت مصر کا دار الحکومت سکندریہ تھا۔
- 57- حضرت عمرؓ کے دور خلافت میں سکندریہ فتح ہوا اور اس کے فتح ہوتے ہی مسلمان مصر کے حکمران بن گئے۔
- 58- حضرت عمرؓ کے دور خلافت میں عراق مسلمانوں کے پایۂ تخت میں آ گیا۔
- 59- خلیفہ راشد حضرت عمرؓ نے تعلیم، انجیل اور پولیس کے تحفے بنا لئے تھے۔
- 60- حضرت عمرؓ نے دیوان کے نام سے مالیات کا ادارہ قائم کیا۔
- 61- دیوان نامی ادارے کا کام محسوبات اٹھانا تھا۔
- 62- خلیفہ حضرت عمرؓ نے فوج کو سوار اور پیادہ فوج میں تقسیم کیا تھا۔
- 63- ہاشم ابن علیؓ اور حضرت عمرؓ کے بیٹے تھے۔
- 64- نوفل ابن عبد العزیٰ حضرت عمرؓ کے دادا تھے۔
- 65- سفارت کاری کا شعبہ حضرت عمرؓ نے زبردستی بنایا تھا۔
- 66- حضرت عمرؓ نے ملک بدر کرنا کی سزا کو خلاف کر لیا تھا۔
- 67- حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلامی سلطنت کو آٹھ صوبوں میں تقسیم کیا تھا۔
- 68- جب حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلام قبول کیا تو ان کی عمر 33 سال تھی۔
- 69- وصال کے وقت حضرت عمرؓ کی عمر مبارک 63 سال تھی۔
- 70- حضرت عمرؓ کی خلافت دس سال چھ مہینے اور چار دن پر محیط تھی۔
- 71- حضرت عمرؓ کا قاتل ابو لؤلؤہ بن عبدالمطلب تھا۔
- 72- ابو لؤلؤہ کو بصرہ کے گورنر نے قریب کیا تھا۔
- 73- ابو لؤلؤہ نے حضرت عمرؓ پر چاقو کے ساتھ 26 جبری ذی الحج میں حمل کیا۔
- 74- ابو لؤلؤہ کے حملے کے وقت حضرت عمرؓ کی نماز چارہاں تھی۔
- 75- ابو لؤلؤہ کے حملے کے بعد حضرت عمرؓ نے چھ لوگوں کو سزایۂ موت دے دی۔

- پنڈو کے لیے ساز کیا۔
- 76- 23 جمادی الاول 643 کو حضرت عمرؓ شہادت کے رعبے سے سرفراز ہوئے۔
- 77- حضرت عمرؓ کی پہلی زوجہ زینب تھی جو کہ شرف باسلام ہوئی تھی۔
- 78- حضرت عمرؓ کی پہلی زوجہ نے مکہ میں رحلت فرمائی۔
- 79- مارکیہ بنت جبرالہ حضرت عمرؓ کی دوسری زوجہ تھی۔
- 80- حضرت عمرؓ کی تیسری بیوی قریبہ بنت ابی اسحق تھی۔
- 81- حضرت عمرؓ کی چوتھی زوجہ ام کلثوم بنت العاص تھی۔
- 82- حضرت عمرؓ کی پانچویں زوجہ جمیلہ بنت عامر تھی۔
- 83- حضرت عمرؓ کی ہفتمی زوجہ ام کلثوم تھی۔
- 84- سزہ جبری میں حضرت عمرؓ نے حضرت ام کلثوم سے نکاح کیا۔
- 85- حضرت عمرؓ کی سب سے چھوٹی بیوی کا نام قریبہ تھا۔
- 86- حضرت عمرؓ کی آخری زوجہ کا نام مائیکہ تھا۔
- 87- حضرت عمرؓ نے اپنے دور میں 41 نئے دستور قائم کیے۔
- 88- حضرت عمرؓ کے دستور اولیات مہربانیت ہیں۔
- 89- حضرت عمرؓ نے پندرہ ہجری کو بیت المال کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- 90- حضرت عمرؓ نے حضرت عمرؓ اور حضرت عمرؓ کے بیٹے اور سرکار شہادت کیا۔
- 91- حضرت عمرؓ کے دور خلافت دس سال، چھ ماہ اور چار دن تھے۔
- 92- حضرت عمرؓ نے سزہ جبری کو مسلمان ہونے سے منع کیا۔
- 93- حضرت عمرؓ نے وصال کے وقت 6 لوگوں کی شوریٰ بنائی۔
- 94- حضرت عمرؓ کا سلسلہ آپ ﷺ سے کعب پرمتا ہے۔
- 95- حضرت عمرؓ محرم میں شہید ہوئے۔
- 96- حضرت عمرؓ نے اسلامی کیفٹر شروع کیا۔
- 97- آپ ﷺ نے فرمایا اگر میں آخری رسول نہ ہوتا تو عمرؓ بخیر ہوتے۔
- 98- پاشا، پارت، منت حضرت عمرؓ کے نام تھے۔
- 99- ایران حضرت عمرؓ نے فتح کیا۔
- 100- سب سے پہلے امیر المومنین کا لقب حضرت عمرؓ نے اپنایا۔
- 101- بصرہ کا علاقہ حضرت عمرؓ نے دور میں فتح کیا گیا۔
- 102- حضرت عمرؓ نے کھوزوں پر زکوٰۃ لگائی۔

- 103- حضرت عمرؓ نے بیت المال کا ادارہ بنایا۔
- 104- حضرت عمرؓ نے قریبہ سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- 39- حضرت عثمان غنیؓ
- 1- حضرت عثمانؓ 577 AD کو پیدا ہوئے۔
- 2- قریش قبیلے کی ابو اسحاق سے حضرت عثمانؓ کا تعلق تھا۔
- 3- حضور ﷺ اور حضرت عثمانؓ کے مشترک جد امجد کا نام عبدمناف تھا۔
- 4- حضرت عثمانؓ کی کنیت ابو عمر تھی۔
- 5- حضرت عثمانؓ کے والد کا نام عفان ابن ابوالعاص تھا۔
- 6- ابوالعاص حضرت عثمانؓ کے دادا تھے۔
- 7- حضرت عثمانؓ کی والدہ ماجدہ کا نام اروی تھا۔
- 8- ۱۰ یوں میں سب سے پہلے مسلمان ہونے والے شخص کا نام حضرت عثمانؓ تھا۔
- 9- اسلام کی خاطر حضرت عثمانؓ نے دو بار ہجرت کی۔
- 10- آپ ﷺ کے حکم پر حبشہ ہجرت کر کے حضرت عثمانؓ نے تجارت کا پیشا پناہ اور جلد ہی خوشحال ہو گئے۔
- 11- آپ ﷺ کے حکم پر آپ نے دوسری بار 622 میں ہجرت کی۔
- 12- آپ ﷺ کے حکم پر آپ نے دوسری بار ہجرت یثرب کی طرف کی۔
- 13- حضرت عثمانؓ کی زوجہ محترمہ حضرت رقیہ بنت ابی العاص نے دو بار آپ ﷺ کے ساتھ ہجرت کی۔
- 14- آپ ﷺ کی زوجہ حضرت رقیہؓ کی بیوی تھی۔
- 15- حضرت رقیہؓ کا پہلا نکاح ابولہب کے بیٹے حبشہ سے ہوا تھا۔
- 16- حضرت رقیہؓ 624 کو فوت ہوئی۔
- 17- حضور ﷺ کی تیسری بیوی کا نام ام کلثوم تھا جن کی شادی حضرت عثمانؓ سے ہوئی۔
- 18- حضور ﷺ کی دو بیٹیوں سے یکے بعد دیگرے شادی کے بعد آپ گورنر مدینہ کا لقب ملا۔
- 19- زالنورین کے لغوی معنی دو نور والی عورتیں والہ آدمی ہے۔
- 20- حضرت ام کلثومؓ کا وصال 628 میں ہوا۔
- 21- آپ گورنری میں کی جہ سے فنی کا لقب دیا گیا۔
- 22- ماسوا نے فراہ اور کے آپ نے تمام خواتین میں مصدقہ۔
- 23- مکہ میں اٹلی کی عمارت نہ بننے پر آپ ﷺ نے حضرت عثمانؓ کو تمام ممالک کے گورنر بنا دیا۔
- 24- اس بیعت کو بیعت رضوان کہتے ہیں جس میں 1400 صحابہ نے آپ ﷺ کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کی۔
- 25- حضرت عبدالرحمن ابن عوفؓ نے سب سے پہلے حضرت عثمانؓ کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کی۔
- 26- حضرت عبدالرحمن ابن عوفؓ کے بعد حضرت عثمانؓ نے حضرت عثمانؓ کے ہاتھ پر بیعت کی۔
- 27- 4 عمر 24 ہجری کو حضرت عثمانؓ مسلمانوں کے تیسرے خلیفہ بنے۔
- 28- حضرت عثمانؓ کے دور خلافت میں قبریں کا جزیروہ فتح ہوا۔ یہ 25 ہجری کا واقعہ ہے۔
- 29- حضرت عثمانؓ نے اپنے دور خلافت میں اسلامی ریاست کو کھراش سے کاش تک پہنچایا۔
- 30- حضرت عثمانؓ کے دور خلافت کے آخری چار سالوں میں ہونے والی سازشوں کا لیزر عبداللہ ابن سبا تھا۔
- 31- قبریں جزیروہ پر حملے کے لیے جبری بڑا حضرت عثمانؓ نے تیار کیا تھا۔
- 32- قبریں جزیروہ پر حملے کے لیے جبری بڑا 28 ہجری میں تیار کیا گیا۔
- 33- قبریں پر حملے کے لیے پہلے جبری بڑا کے امیر حضرت عبداللہ ابن سبا تھے۔
- 34- عبداللہ ابن سبا کا تعلق یمن سے تھا۔
- 35- حضرت عثمانؓ کے دور میں اسلامی سلطنت پندرہ صوبوں پر مشتمل تھی۔
- 36- حضرت عثمانؓ کے دور میں حضرت امیر معاویہؓ شام کے گورنر تھے۔
- 37- حضرت عثمانؓ نے حضرت سعدؓ کو گورنر مقرر کیا۔
- 38- حضرت سعدؓ کی جگہ پر آپ نے ان کے سوتیلے بھائی عبداللہ ابن عقبہؓ

- 39- اولین مرتبہ کے کامیابی کے ساتھ آذربائیجان اور آرمینیا میں بمباری ہوئی۔
- 40- ایسوسی ایشن آف نیشنز کے گورنر۔
- 41- نوبل انعام یافتہ نیشنل پرائیمری اسکول کے بانی اور سربراہ۔
- 42- قرآن مجید کے تراجم کرنے والے بائبل کے مترجموں سے آنے والی لغت۔
- 43- حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ کے لیے بائبلوں کے تراجم اور تصحیح کے لیے مقرر کیا گیا۔
- 44- حضرت عثمان غنی رضی اللہ عنہ کے بعد حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے ان کو خوراک پہنچانے پر اپنے بیٹے اور مسلمانوں کی ذمہ داری لائی۔
- 45- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کے لیے حضرت زبیر نے اپنے بیٹے عبد اللہ کو مقرر کیا۔
- 46- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کے گھر کا محاصرہ چالیس دن بعد ختم ہوا جس کے بعد بائبلوں نے آپ کو شہید کر دیا۔
- 47- 18 ذی الحجہ 35 ہجری کو حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی شہادت کا افسوسناک واقعہ پیش آیا۔
- 48- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کو جب باقی شہید کر رہے تھے تو ان کی بیوی ہانکہ کی ان کو بچاتے ہوئے اٹھ پانچ گت گئیں۔
- 49- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد ہونے والی حالت جنگی میں پہلے حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ سے جنگ کی۔
- 50- بعد کے ان حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کو شہید کیا گیا۔
- 51- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ نے پہلا بار حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا سے جنگ کی۔
- 52- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی شہادت کے بعد خانہ جنگی کا اختتام واقعہ کر 14 ہجری میں ہوا۔
- 53- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ نے 29 ہجری میں مسجد نبوی کی توسیع کی۔
- 54- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ جنت البقیع میں دفن ہیں۔
- 55- جنت البقیع مدینہ میں ہے۔

- 56- حضرت اسامہ بن زید رضی اللہ عنہ کی شہادت کے وقت آپ کی عمر مبارک 78 سال تھی۔
- 57- آپ نے بارہ سال خلافت کی۔
- 58- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کو کرب میں دفن کیا گیا جس کے تقویٰ یعنی بہلول کا باعث ہے۔
- 59- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی نماز جنازہ حضرت جبرائیل علیہ السلام نے ادا کی۔
- 60- آپ نے افسروں اور فوجیوں کی تقریباً 25 لاکھ تنخواہیں دیں۔
- 61- آپ کے دور خلافت میں مسلمان قرآن مجید سے ایک دم اٹلا اور لہجہ پر متفق ہو گئے تھے جس کے عوض آپ کو جانشین قرآن کہا گیا۔
- 62- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ نے مدینہ میں بحر روڈ ماٹکواں ایک مسجد نبوی سے خرید کر اسے مسلمانوں کے لیے وقف کر دیا۔
- 63- اس دورانے کا نام باب عثمان تھا جس کے ذریعے حضور ﷺ کو مسجد نبوی میں داخل ہوا کرتے تھے۔
- 64- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی زوجہ ہانکہ کا نام ہانکہ بنت قریظہ تھا۔
- 65- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی دوسری زوجہ حضرت ام کلثوم سے آپ کے دو بیٹے پیدا ہوئے۔
- 66- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی چھ بیٹیاں اور گیارہ بیٹے تھے۔
- 67- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کے ایک بیٹے عبد الرحمن نے سلاطین امیہ کے دور میں بہت اونچا مقام حاصل کیا۔
- 68- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کا کارنامہ اصل اور تصدیق شدہ قرآن کی کاپیوں کا اجراء کرنا تھا۔
- 69- شہادت کے وقت حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کی عمر 82 برس تھی۔
- 70- پہلی ہجری فوج حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کے دور خلافت میں تھی۔
- 71- جان قرآن حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 72- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کا دور خلافت سب سے زیادہ ہے۔
- 73- حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ نے فرمایا کہ میں علم کا شہر

40- حضرت علی

- 1- پہلے خلیفہ حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ 600 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 2- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی پیدائش کے 30 سال بعد پیدا ہوئے۔
- 3- قریش قبیلہ کی شاخ بنو ہاشم سے حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کا تعلق تھا۔
- 4- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے والد کا نام ابو طالب تھا۔
- 5- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے دادا کا نام عبدالمطلب تھا۔
- 6- ہاشم حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے رشتے میں پروردگار تھے جن کی وجہ سے ان کی اولاد ہاشمی کہلائی۔
- 7- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی والدہ کا نام حضرت فاطمہ بنت اسد تھا۔
- 8- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے صاحب بیت راہب سے بھی شادی کی جن سے مراد ان کی اولاد ہاشمی کہلائی۔
- 9- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی ماں حضور ﷺ نے رکھا تھا۔
- 10- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی کنیت ابوالحسن اور ابو تراب تھی۔
- 11- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ حضور ﷺ کے بچا زاد تھے۔
- 12- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کا لقب حیدر کرادھا۔
- 13- حیدر کراد کا لغوی معنی ایک ایسا سپہ سالار جسے کوئی شکست نہ دے سکا ہو۔
- 14- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کا پیش زراعت تھا۔
- 15- بچوں میں اسلام قبول کرنے والی پہلی شخصیت حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ تھے۔
- 16- جب حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے اسلام قبول کیا تو آپ کی عمر 25 سال تھی۔
- 17- مدینہ ہجرت کا واقعہ 622 AD میں پیش آیا۔
- 18- نزوہ بدر میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے مسلمان فوج کا جھنڈا اٹھایا تھا۔
- 19- جنگ بدر میں قریش کے جنگجو تہمتہ کو حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے ایک ہی وار میں دو ٹوک کر دیئے۔
- 20- جنگ خیبر میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے قلعہ قوس کو فتح کیا۔
- 21- بہادر کی کنیت ہے حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کا لقب دیا گیا۔
- 22- اسد اللہ کا لغوی معنی اللہ کا شیر ہے۔
- 23- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے ہارے میں حضور ﷺ نے فرمایا کہ میں علم کا شہر
- 24- حضور ﷺ نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے مہمانوں کا خصوصی مقرر کیا۔
- 25- دو واقعہ مہمانوں کو ہارنے سے جب مہاجرین اور انصار کو ایک دوسرے کا بھائی بنا دیا گیا تھا۔
- 26- مہمانوں میں سے نبی پاک ﷺ نے اپنا بھائی حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ بنا دیا تھا۔
- 27- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی خلافت پر بیعت 21 ذی الحجہ 35 ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- 28- حضرت امیر معاویہ کی جگہ پر حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے سیدنا ابن حنیف کو گورنر مقرر کیا۔
- 29- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے مصر کا گورنر سیدنا عبید بن جراح کو مقرر کیا۔
- 30- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے عثمان ابن حنیف کی جگہ گورنر مقرر کیا۔
- 31- حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ اور حضرت عائشہ رضی اللہ عنہا کی فوجوں کا آج سہ ماہانہ کوڑے کا سزا دیا جاتا ہے۔
- 32- جنگ جمل سے قبل حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے حضرت عائشہ کو حضرت عثمان رضی اللہ عنہ کے مہمانوں میں داخل کر دیا۔
- 33- جنگ جمل 36 ہجری میں ہوئی۔
- 34- جنگ جمل سے مراد اونٹوں کی جنگ ہے۔
- 35- جنگ جمل کا فیصلہ کسی کے حکم میں نہیں ہوا۔
- 36- جنگ جمل کے بعد حضرت عائشہ کو گورنر حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے درمیان ممانت ہو گئی۔
- 37- شام کے گورنر حضرت امیر معاویہ نے حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کے مسزول کرنے کے لیے جو وعدہ چھوڑنے سے انکار کر دیا۔
- 38- جنگ جمل کے بعد حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ نے حضرت عائشہ کو گناہات اور اباحہ احرام کے ساتھ ان کے بھائی عمر بن الخطاب کے حملہ کو روک دینا چاہا۔
- 39- جنگ جمل میں حضرت عائشہ کی طرف سے 9000 لوگ شہید ہوئے۔
- 40- جنگ جمل میں حضرت علی رضی اللہ عنہ کی طرف سے 7500 لوگ شہید ہوئے۔
- 41- مسلمانوں کی آپس میں لڑی جانے والی پہلی جنگ جمل تھی۔

- 42- کہیہ کے مقام پر حضرت علی کی پیدل فوج نے شام پر بم جرنی سے انکار کر دیا۔
- 43- جنگ جمل کے شہداء کی نماز جنازہ حضرت علی نے پڑھائی۔
- 44- جنگ صفین میں ہجرت کے آ جا رو کیجئے ہوئے امیر معاویہ نے اپنے سپاہیوں کو حکم دیا کہ تیروں کے آ کے قرآن بانہ نہیں۔
- 45- جنگ صفین میں حضرت علی کو پیچھے بنا دیا کیونکہ تیروں کے آ کے قرآن دیکھ کر فوج نے لڑنے سے انکار کر دیا۔
- 46- جنگ صفین میں ہجرت کے لیے حضرت علی کی طرف سے امویوں اشعری کوہ لٹ مقرر کیا گیا۔
- 47- جنگ صفین میں حضرت امیر معاویہ کی طرف سے مرزا ابن العاص کوہ لٹ مقرر کیا گیا۔
- 48- جنگ صفین میں معاویہ کی فوج کی تعداد 60,000 ہزار تھی۔
- 49- جنگ جمل تیرو روز جاری رہی۔
- 50- جنگ صفین کے بعد مسلمانوں میں پیدا فرقہ خوارج پیدا ہوا۔
- 51- خوارج کا مطلب بیعت کی پسند ہے۔
- 52- خوارج کے ساتھ لڑی جانے والی جنگ کامیاب نہ ہوئی۔
- 53- جنگ نہروان میں خوارجوں کی تعداد چار ہزار تھی۔
- 54- جنگ نہروان کی قاتل فوج حضرت علی کی تھی۔
- 55- 40 ہجری میں حضرت علی اور امیر معاویہ کے درمیان حکومت طے پائی۔
- 56- جنگ نہروان کے بعد خوارج حضرت علی کے جانی دشمن ہو گئے۔
- 57- خوارج نے ابن کلب کو حضرت علی کے قتل کرنے کے لیے منتخب کیا۔
- 58- 18 رمضان 40 ہجری کو ابن کلب نے حضرت علی پر زہرا کوہ کوہار سے حملہ کیا۔
- 59- 21 رمضان 40 ہجری کو اسلام کے چوتھے خلیفہ نے شہادت نوش فرمائی۔
- 60- حضرت علی کا دور خلافت چار سال اور نو مہینوں پر محیط تھا۔
- 61- حضرت علی کی نماز جنازہ کی امامت حضرت حسن نے کی۔
- 62- وصال کے وقت حضرت علی کی عمر 63 سال تھی۔
- 63- حضرت علی کا مزار نجف میں ہے۔
- 64- نجف عراق کا علاقہ ہے۔
- 65- حضرت علی نے اپنے دور خلافت میں کوفہ شہر کو سلطنت اسلامیہ کا دار الحکومت بنایا۔
- 66- حدیبیہ کا صلح نامہ حضرت علی نے لکھا۔
- 67- حضور مصطفیٰ کے دور میں لڑی جانے والی جنگ جو کہ میں حضرت علی نے حصہ نہیں لیا۔
- 68- حضرت علی کی پہلی زوجہ حضرت فاطمہ تھی۔
- 69- حضرت علی کی دوسری زوجہ ام المہین بنت خرم تھی۔
- 70- حضرت علی کی تیسری زوجہ سیدہ بنت مہدی تھی۔
- 71- حضرت علی کی چوتھی زوجہ صدیقہ بنت مہدی تھی۔
- 72- نجف اشرف میں حضرت علی دفن ہے۔
- 73- ذوالقرنین حضرت علی کہا جاتے ہیں۔
- 74- ابن جریر کی روایت کے مطابق حضرت علی کے سترہ بیٹے اور چودہ بیٹیاں تھیں۔
- 75- نبی پاک مصطفیٰ کی نوایں امامہ بنت ابوالعاص جو حضرت علی کے نکاح میں آئیں۔
- 76- حضرت فاطمہ سے حضرت علی کے ہاں پیدا ہونے والے پہلے دو بیٹوں کا نام حسن اور حسین تھا۔
- 77- حضرت علی 35 ہجری میں خلیفہ مقرر ہوئے۔
- 78- شیرازہ اکتب حضرت علی کا ہے۔

41- سلسلہ سلاطین بنو امیہ یا امویہ بنو امیہ

- 1- خلافت کے خاتمے کے بعد بنو امیہ سے سلسلہ سلاطین کا آغاز ہوا۔
- 2- بنو امیہ کے سلسلہ سلاطین کے بانی امیر معاویہ تھے۔
- 3- حضرت امیر معاویہ نے 661 AD میں بنو امیہ کے پہلے رہنما کی حیثیت سے اسلامی سلطنت کی باگ دوں سنبھالی۔
- 4- حضرت امام حسین کے چچا زید مسلم ابن عقیل کو عبید اللہ ابن زیاد نے قتل کیا۔
- 5- حضرت عبدالملک بن مروان کے دور حکومت میں حجاز کے خلیفہ

- 25- 716 AD میں اموی حکمران سلیمان کے دور میں استنبول کا دوسری اور آخری بار حاصروں کا کیا گیا۔
- 26- اموی حکمران سلیمان کا لقب سلطان الخیر تھا۔
- 27- سلطان الخیر کے لقب سے اموی حکمران کی جانی ہے۔
- 28- اموی حکمران سلیمان کو سلطان الخیر کہا جاتا تھا کیونکہ اس نے حجاز بنی ہاشم کے ہندوئیل خانوں کے تہ کو قبول کیے تھے۔
- 29- امیر معاویہ کا حکمران عمر ابن عبدالعزیز حجاز کے راشدین کا مدافع تھا۔
- 30- امیر معاویہ میں عمر ابن عبدالعزیز کا دور حکومت ڈھائی سال تھا۔
- 31- اموی حکمران عمر ابن عبدالعزیز کو عمرانی کہا جاتا تھا۔
- 32- حضرت امیر معاویہ نے مشاعرے کی نوبت کو ختم کیا اموی حکمران عمر ابن عبدالعزیز نے اس ادارے کو ختم کر دیا۔
- 33- حضرت عمر ابن عبدالعزیز نے بیت المال کو دوبارہ قائم کیا۔
- 34- اموی سپہ سالار مروان ابن حکیم کو عمر ابن حکیم کے حوالے سے خاص طور پر یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 35- حسن کے بعد مروان ابن حکیم کو انفریق کا گورنر بنا دیا گیا۔
- 36- مروان ابن حکیم کے نائب طارق ابن زیاد تھے۔
- 37- امیر معاویہ کے مسلمان قاتل طارق ابن زیاد اور مروان ابن حکیم نے حجاز کے ذمے دار کیے جاتے ہیں۔
- 38- حجاز میں موجود چوٹی جبل طارق کہلاتی ہے جہاں طارق ابن زیاد نے پڑاؤ کیا۔
- 39- Toledo وہ جگہ تھی جہاں مسیحیوں کے لیے مروان ابن حکیم نے طارق ابن زیاد سے ملا۔
- 40- اموی حکمران الولید 1 کے دور میں حجاز میں مسیحیوں کو ہوا۔
- 41- مروان ابن حکیم نے Medina Sedonia, Carmona اور Seville کے علاقوں کو فتح کیا۔
- 42- Medina Sidonia حجاز میں واقع ہے۔
- 43- 711 AD میں طارق ابن زیاد اور راڈرک کے درمیان فیصلہ کن جنگ لڑی گئی۔
- 44- اموی حکمران سلیمان نے بہت جیب و لہجہ طریقے سے محمد ابن
- مدائن ابن زبیر تھے۔
- اموی خلیفہ عبدالملک نے کرنسی کو اعلیٰ معیار کے مطابق بنایا۔
- بنو امیہ کے رہنما عبدالملک کے دور میں سوئے و چاندی اور تانبے کے سکے بنائے گئے۔
- امیر معاویہ میں سوئے کے سکوں کو چارہ سو دیا گیا۔
- امیر معاویہ میں چاندی کے سکے اور ہم کہا جاتے تھے۔
- امیر معاویہ میں تانبے کے سکوں کو گولس کہا جاتا تھا۔
- عبدالملک نے ایک چٹان پر ایک گنبد نما عمارت بنوائی تھی یہ عمارت پر ختم میں موجود ہے۔
- امیر معاویہ کے حکمران عبدالملک کے دور میں پوری اسلامی سلطنت کی مشترکہ سرکاری زبان عربی تھی۔
- عبدالملک کے دور میں دمشق میں ایک سرکاری ٹیکس کٹنگ قائم کی گئی۔
- چند صدی ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔
- چند صدی پرانے نام شام ہے۔
- مسیحی ایک جنگی حرب کا نام ہے امیر معاویہ کے گورنر حجاج بن یوسف نے حجاز کو روائی۔
- مسیحی کے لقب سے اموی حکمران کو دینے والا انجمن۔
- حجاج بن یوسف نے عربی رسم الخط میں حرف طلت اور عربی رسم الخط میں Diacritical marks حجازی کروائے۔
- دوسرا اموی خلیفہ زیاد ابن معاویہ تھا۔
- ولید ابن عبدالملک کے بعد سلیمان امیر معاویہ کی خلافت کے عہدے پر فائز ہوا۔
- امیر معاویہ کے حکمران سلیمان نے قاتل سندھ محمد بن قاسم کو زنجیروں میں بکڑ کر مروا دیا۔
- اموی حکمران سلیمان کے دور میں استنبول کا دوسری اور آخری بار حاصروں کا کیا گیا۔
- اموی حکمران سلیمان کے دور حکومت میں مسلم نے استنبول کا حاصروں کیا۔
- اموی دور حکومت میں استنبول سلطنت روم کا دار الحکومت تھا۔

- 43- تاسم ابن نسیہ اور طارق ابن زیاد کا استقبال کیا۔
- 44- سنہ 712 میں فتح ہوا۔
- 45- اہل شام کہتے تھے کہ ولید دوم اموی مکرانوں سے مقیم ہے۔
- 46- عقبہ 665ء میں شمالی افریقہ میں قبر وین کا بانی تھا۔
- 47- قیروان 670ء میں پورے مغرب کا دار الحکومت تھا۔
- 48- اموی سحران عبدالرحمن 731ء میں فرانس میں داخل ہوا۔
- 49- اموی سحران ولید کے دور میں اموی سلسلہ سلاطین اپنے عروج کو پہنچا۔
- 50- اموی سحران بن زیاد II کا لقب بقمص تھا۔
- 51- بقمص کا لغوی معنی کم کرنے والا ہے۔
- 52- اموی سلطنت کے دار الحکومت کا نام دمشق تھا۔
- 53- اموی سلطنت کا دور حکومت 661-750ء تھا۔
- 54- امیر المومنین کا نام تھے اموی سحران حضرت امیر معاویہ کو یاد کیا جاتا تھا۔
- 55- عقبہ بن نسیہ میں لڑی جانے والی آخری جنگ ذاب تھی۔
- 56- جنگ ذاب 750ء میں لڑی گئی۔
- 57- دمشق کی بھانسنے حارث بن اموی سحران مروان II نے اپنا دار الحکومت بنایا تھا۔
- 58- عقبہ کے دور حکومت میں امویوں کی درباری زبان عربی تھی۔
- 59- معاویہ II کی مختصر خلافت کے بعد اسلامی خلیفہ مروان تھے۔
- 60- جنگ حلاس کا واقعہ اسلام کی خلافت میں پیش آیا۔
- 61- As-samb فرانس کی طرف قبضہ قدمی کرتے ہوئے جنگ حلاس میں مارا گیا۔
- 62- پہلا عثمانی سلطان عبدالحمید اول جو عربی زبان بول سکتا تھا۔
- 63- عثمانی سلطان احمد اول جس کے عہد میں قبا کو خوشی نام ہو گئی تھی۔
- 64- بنو ہاشم نے معاویہ 26 ہجری کو یہ ہوا۔
- 65- عقبہ اموی میں مختصر ایک گورنر ان البریہ کہتے ہیں۔
- 66- شہر قیروان کی بنیاد عثمانی ان واقع نے رکھی۔
- 67- مروان بن حکم کا دور حکومت 684ء سے 685ء تھا۔
- 68- خلیفہ عبدالملک بن مروان کا دور حکومت 685ء سے 705ء تھا۔

- 70- ولید عبدالملک کا دور حکومت 705ء تا 715ء تھا۔
 - 71- خلیفہ عمر بن عبدالعزیز کا دور حکومت 717ء تا 719ء تھا۔
 - 72- 719ء تا 723ء دور حکومت بنو ہاشم کا تھا۔
 - 73- 724ء تا 743ء دور حکومت ہشام بن عبدالملک کا تھا۔
 - 74- 743ء تا 744ء دور حکومت خلیفہ ولید ثانی کا تھا۔
 - 75- بنو ہاشم کا دور حکومت اپریل 744ء تا نومبر 744ء تھا۔
 - 76- مروان ثانی کا دور حکومت 744ء تا 750ء تھا۔
 - 77- اموی خلفاء کی تعداد پندرہ ہے۔
 - 78- بنو ہاشم کا آخری خلیفہ مروان دوم تھا۔
 - 79- بنو ہاشم کا دار الحکومت دمشق تھا۔
 - 80- خلیفہ عبدالملک کی درباری زبان عربی تھی۔
 - 81- اموی خلیفہ عبدالملک کے چاروں بیٹے خلیفہ بنے۔
 - 82- واقعہ کربلا 61 ہجری میں ہوا۔
 - 83- بیت المال حضرت عمر بن عبدالعزیز نے منسوخ کیا۔
 - 84- محمد بن قاسم نے اموی دور میں سندھ فتح کیا۔
- 42- سلاطین بنو عباس یا عہد بنو عباس**
- 1- حضرت عباس کی اولاد بنو عباس کے نام سے پہچانی جاتی ہے۔
 - 2- حضرت عباس نے پاکستان کے چھپتے چھپتے۔
 - 3- عباسی تحریک کے رہنما ابو مسلم جو کہ اصفہان کے رہنے والے تھے۔
 - 4- عباسی رہنما ابو العباس کو بنو ہاشم سے بنو ہاشم کا بدلہ لینے والے کی حیثیت سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 - 5- عباسی رہنما ابو العباس نے بنو ہاشم کی نسل کشی کا حکم دیا۔
 - 6- یحییٰ اور عثمانی افریقہ کے علاقے جو کہ مکی مکی عباسیوں کے قبضے میں نہیں آئے اور ہمیشہ آزاد رہے۔
 - 7- ابو العباس 104 ہجری میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 - 8- ابو العباس نے ایک نیا شہر ہاشمیہ تعمیر کروایا۔
 - 9- بنو ہاشم کی نسل کشی پر ابو العباس کو اصرار کا لقب دیا گیا۔
 - 10- اصرار سے مروان بن ہاشم نے اصرار کیا۔

- 1- ابو العباس نے سب سے پہلے عباسیوں کی حکومت کے خلاف بغاوت کی۔
- 2- ابو العباس نے ابو جعفر منصور کو اپنا جانشین مقرر کیا۔
- 3- ابو جعفر منصور 136 ہجری میں خلافت کے عہدے پر فائز ہوا۔
- 4- ابو العباس کا دور خلافت چار سال تھا۔
- 5- ابو العباس کا انتقال 1754ء سے ڈی میں ہوا۔
- 6- ابو جعفر منصور کے دور خلافت میں پہلی بغاوت عبداللہ بن علی نے کی۔
- 7- عبداللہ بن علی کی بغاوت کو ابو مسلم خراسانی نے ختم کیا۔
- 8- ابو جعفر منصور کا علاقہ خراسان جہاں سب سے زیادہ بغاوتوں نے جنم لیا۔
- 9- خراسان میں اٹھنے والی تمام بغاوتوں کو ابو جعفر منصور نے ختم کیا۔
- 10- خراسان میں اٹھنے والی ان بغاوتوں کا رہنما سند ہوا تھا۔
- 11- اہل تشیع کے چھ امام جعفر صادق جنہوں نے ابو جعفر منصور کی خلافت کے خلاف بغاوت کی۔
- 12- محمد بن عبداللہ بن حسن شکی کا لقب نلس زکیہ تھا۔
- 13- حدیث کے علاوہ کو نام نلس زکیہ نے عباسی خلیفہ کے خلاف بغاوت کے لیے سرگرم بنایا۔
- 14- 148 ہجری میں خوارزم نے عباسیوں کے خلاف بغاوت کی۔
- 15- بغداد کے لغوی معنی انصاف کا باغ ہے۔
- 16- بغداد شہر کو ابو جعفر منصور نے تعمیر کیا۔
- 17- دریاے دجلہ کے کنارے بغداد 1762ء سے ڈی میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔
- 18- ابو جعفر منصور نے اپنے بیٹے عبداللہ کے لیے دجلہ کے کنارے درساوی شہر تعمیر کروایا۔
- 19- درساوی شہر 151 ہجری میں تعمیر کروایا گیا۔
- 20- ابو جعفر منصور کا دور خلافت 22 سال تھا۔
- 21- ابو جعفر منصور نے 775AD میں وفات پائی۔
- 22- ابو جعفر منصور نے اپنا جانشین عبداللہ کو مقرر کیا۔
- 23- عبداللہ نام کا بہت بڑا اسم تھا۔ اس نے 158 ہجری (برطانیہ 775ء) میں خلافت سنبھالی۔

- 34- حقیقی اور صانع انسان کو الرشید کہا جاتا ہے۔ خلیفہ عبداللہ نے ہارون الرشید کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- 35- 785AD میں ہارون الرشید نے عباسیوں کا خلیفہ بنا۔
- 36- ہارون نے 170 ہجری میں وفات پائی۔
- 37- 786AD میں ہارون الرشید نے عباسیوں کے خلیفہ بنے۔
- 38- ہارون الرشید کی بیوی زبیدہ جو کہ الامین کی ماں تھی۔
- 39- ہارون الرشید کے بیٹے عبدالرحمن کا لقب الما مون تھا۔
- 40- الما مون کا مطلب عادل اعتبار ہے۔
- 41- ہارون الرشید کے بیٹے محمد بن ہارون الرشید کا لقب الامین تھا جس کا مطلب امانت دار ہے۔
- 42- عباسی خلیفہ ہارون الرشید نے عہد بنو ہاشم میں بیت الحکم کے نام سے ایک بڑی اکیڈمی تعمیر کروائی۔
- 43- بیت الحکم کے مترجم کا نام حسن ابن اسحاق تھا۔
- 44- ہارون الرشید علم و ادب اور فن کا ستون تھا۔
- 45- یحییٰ ابن خالد ہرگز ہارون الرشید کا وزیر تھا۔
- 46- 193 ہجری (بھارتی 809ء) میں ہارون الرشید نے وفات پائی۔
- 47- ہارون الرشید کا دور خلافت 23 سال تھا۔
- 48- پہلی لغت کا نام کتاب اللغین تھا۔
- 49- پہلی لغت ہارون الرشید کے دور میں خالد ابن احمد نے مرتب کرنے کی۔
- 50- ہارون الرشید کے دور میں ہاشمی باہر صرف دو تھے۔
- 51- عباسی دور حکومت میں 802AD میں ہارون رشید نے تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 52- ہارون الرشید کے بعد اس کا بیٹا اسون الرشید خلیفہ بنا۔
- 53- اسون الرشید کے دور خلافت میں بغداد کا شہر علم اور تہذیب کا مندرجہ تھا۔
- 54- عباسی خلیفہ الما مون نے تعلیم کو غیر مذہبی کیا اور اس کو سیاست سے جدا کیا۔
- 55- 858ء میں عباسی دور خلافت کا دار الحکومت سمرقند سے دمشق منتقل کیا گیا۔
- 56- عباسی شہر میں اسون الرشید نے اجرام فلکی کا مشاہدہ کرنے کے

- 79- خلیفہ ہدیبی کا دور حکومت 775-785 (وفات 170ھ) تھا۔
- 80- خلیفہ ہادی کا دور حکومت 785-786 تھا۔
- 81- 786-809 دور حکومت ہادی کا اور خلیفہ کا تھا۔
- 82- 813-813 دور حکومت ہادی کا اور خلیفہ کا تھا۔
- 83- 833-842 دور حکومت ہادی کا اور خلیفہ کا تھا۔
- 84- 842-847 دور حکومت ہادی کا اور خلیفہ کا تھا۔

43- تاریخ اسلام (متفرق)

- 1- موجودہ اسلامی سال 1443ھ ہے۔
- 2- برقیہ جنگ میں کے ہوئی تھی۔
- 3- قحطیہ پر پہلا حملہ مسلمانوں نے امیر معاویہ کے دور میں کیا۔
- 4- جنگ حایس، پہلی ایشیا میں لڑی گئی۔
- 5- 712ء میں محمد بن قاسم نے سندھ، مکران اور پنجاب کے کچھ حصے مسلم سلطنت میں شامل کیے۔
- 6- سب سے پہلے نبی ہاشم نے نبی پاک ﷺ کو شہر چھوڑ دیا۔
- 7- مسجد نبی میں تقریباً 70 انبیاء کرام دفن ہیں۔
- 8- راہِ عمری 95 ہجری میں پیدا ہوئی۔
- 9- ایران کے حکمران کسری کہلاتے تھے۔
- 10- ہونہ بن حضرت اسماعیل بن نسل سے تھے۔
- 11- ابو سلمہ فراسانی کو 137 ہجری میں قتل کیا گیا۔
- 12- افریقہ کا پہلا فاتح عقیل بن ابی نضیر تھا۔
- 13- عرب چین کا اندلس تک پہنچا کرتے ہیں۔
- 14- ابن زین ایک شاعر تھا۔
- 15- دریائے فرات عراق میں ہے۔
- 16- ساما عراق کا شہر ہے۔
- 17- موسیٰ بن نصیر شمالی افریقہ کا گورنر تھا۔
- 18- دریائے وادی عراق میں بہتا ہے۔
- 19- خراسان کا دار الحکومت نیشاپور تھا۔
- 20- تھور سلطنت تھورق کا بانی تھا۔
- 21- روس نے ترکی پر چنگی جاہلیت کا آغاز 1877ء میں کیا۔

- 47- اسلام خواتین میں ذریعہ تہارت سے پیدا ہوا۔
- 48- جبریل و جبرائیل سے مراد حدیث کی کتابیں ہیں۔
- 49- ریحانِ عمر سے مراد حدیث کی کتابیں اور تفسیروں کی کتابیں اور معانی ہیں۔
- 50- کوہ صفا کا مدار امام کوہ داران ہے۔
- 51- حدیث ابو ذر خلیفہ ابن ابی اسیر سے تفسیر کیا۔
- 52- تاجِ مبین کے ہر ارشاد کا لقب ہے۔
- 53- امام صاحب قرنی نے 1035 میں لاہور فتح کر لیا۔
- 54- امام صاحب نے لاہور میں تیس سال تبلیغ کی۔
- 55- امامِ اعظم سے مراد عربوں کی معرکہ دارائینا ہے۔
- 56- پاکستان نے خلاف کتبہ ہائے کی سعادت 1963ء میں حاصل کی۔
- 57- ابراہیم حقی پاشا ترک عثمانی سلطنت کے وزیر اعظم تھے۔
- 58- ابراہیم کوہی نے پانی پت کے میدان میں 1526ء کو فاتح پائی۔
- 59- بخت نصر نے بابل کی سلطنت کو بنیاد رکھی۔
- 60- ابراہیم عثمانی سلطنت کے 18ویں خلیفہ تھے۔
- 61- 92 ہجری میں طارق بن زید اندلس فتح کرنے روانہ ہوئے۔
- 62- 93 ہجری میں طارق بن زید اپنے لشکر کے ساتھ جبل طارق پر اترے۔
- 63- 785 ہجری میں عثمانوں نے بغداد کو فتح کیا۔
- 64- 818 ہجری میں عثمانوں نے مغربی ترکی کا زیمیر فتح کیا۔
- 65- مشہور نقیب امام ابوحنیفہ نے قید خانے میں وفات پائی۔
- 66- برصغیر کے مشہور عالم دین شاد ولی اللہ ابراہیم صیحت بھی تھے۔
- 67- عرب خطرے کا اعلان یا مبادعا کرتے تھے۔
- 68- صلیبی جنگوں کے فاتح صلاح الدین ایوبی کا حراتہ جزیرہ تھا۔
- 69- عاکرہ نرون میں واقع ہے۔
- 70- شیخ عبد القادر جیلانی کا مزار بغداد میں ہے۔
- 71- شیر شاہ سوری نے ہندوستان پر پانچ سال حکومت کی۔
- 72- جنگِ صلیبیوں کے بعد خوارزمیہ اٹھ رہے۔
- 73- 1973ء کے آئین میں اسلام کو ریاستی مذہب قرار دیا گیا۔

44- مشہور اسلامی کتابیں

- 1- خود احمد دین نے آئینہ اسلام کے نام سے کتاب لکھی۔
- 2- پیغمبر رسول اور رسول اللہ کی حکمت ان کتاب تصانیف سید اسد گیلانی کی ہے۔
- 3- سیرت طیبہ کے نام سے خواجہ ربانی نے کتاب لکھی۔
- 4- معصوم شاہ ولی اللہ کی تحریر ہے۔
- 5- سید ابوالاعلیٰ سوری نے اسلامی ریاست اور سیرت سرور عالم کے نام سے کتاب تحریر کی۔
- 6- سید ابوالاعلیٰ سوری نے خلافت و حکومت کے نام سے کتاب تحریر کی۔
- 7- تحفہ القرآن الصغیر کی کتاب حصار دین کبیری کی تحریر ہے۔
- 8- معارف القرآن کے نام سے مفتی محمد شفیع نے قرآن کی تحفہ تحریر کی۔
- 9- معارف حدیث کے مصنف کا نام مولانا منظور احمد نعمانی ہے۔
- 10- عبد نبوی کے میدان جنگ کے عنوان سے ڈاکٹر محمد امجد اللہ نے کتاب تحریر کی۔
- 11- امام شافعی نے الام کے نام سے کتاب تحریر کی۔
- 12- اہدئی کے مصنف کا نام امام شافعی ہے۔
- 13- تاریخ میں اسلام کا مصنف محمد منیر ہے۔
- 14- فقیر صدیقی ضمن انسانیت کے مصنف ہیں۔
- 15- ڈاکٹر خالد طلوی انسان کامل کے مصنف ہیں۔
- 16- ضیاء القرآن کو بی بی محمد کریم شاہ نے لکھا۔
- 17- اردو میں سیرت انبی کی کتاب کے مصنف شیخ نعمانی اور سلیمان خودی ہیں۔
- 18- Muhammad at Mecca کے مصنف منگھری واٹ ہے۔
- 19- کتاب الامام ابوحنیفہ نے لکھی۔
- 20- احیائے علوم الدین کے مصنف کا نام الغزالی ہے۔
- 21- شاہ ولی اللہ نے قرآن کا فارسی ترجمہ فتح الرحمن فی ترجمہ القرآن

- 22- Iqbal and Quranic Wisdom کو ایم نور نے تحریر کیا۔
- 23- Iqbal and Khawaja Ghulam Farid on experiencing God کو شیخ اذقیع نے تحریر کیا۔
- 24- سبیر الایمان پر تبصرہ نور احمد رفیق مطلق امیر یار خان نسیمی نے تحریر کیا۔
- 25- قرآن مجید کا اردو ترجمہ البیان کے نام سے مولانا سید احمد سعید نے کیا۔
- 26- کتاب الحکلی کے مصنف علی ابن عباس ہے۔
- 27- الحکلی کے مصنف ابن حزم ہیں۔
- 28- تحفہ خازن کے مصنف شیخ ملا عبدالعزیز ثانی ہے۔
- 29- انتخاب حدیث کے مصنف مولانا عبدالغفار مسن ہے۔
- 30- علامہ المادری نے الامکام الاسلامیہ تحریر کی۔
- 31- مولانا شبلی نے الفاروق السامیون تحریر کی۔
- 32- معارف المعارف شیخ شہاب الدین سوری نے تحریر کی۔
- 33- الفکر و سلطان بابو کی تحریر ہے۔
- 34- ندیہ العائین شیخ عبدالقادر جیلانی کی تحریر ہے۔
- 35- قرآن ضرب المثال انیس احمد خیر آبادی نے تحریر کی ہے۔
- 36- رسول اللہ کے آسمانی مہمانوں کی شہرہ پوری نے تحریر کی۔
- 37- سنت کی آئینی حیثیت کے مولف سید سوری ہیں۔
- 38- سنت کی آئینی حیثیت کے مولف سید سوری ہیں۔
- 39- کریم یک کا مصنف محمد قذافی ہے۔
- 40- المذاہر العیان کے مولف نوادید الہیاتی ہے۔
- 41- تفسیر فی ظلال القرآن کے مفسر سید قطب شہید ہے۔
- 42- تاریخ ابن اثیر کا اصل نام الکامل فی التاريخ ہے۔
- 43- شرح الصغیر لکھی لکھی حجازی کتاب ہے۔
- 44- کتاب انبیل کے مصنف عبدالملک اقصیٰ ہے۔
- 45- لسان العرب کا موضوع لغت ہے۔
- 46- کتاب الفوائد کے مصنف ابن العوام ہے۔

- 1- تاریخ احمد دین نے آئینہ اسلام کے نام سے کتاب لکھی۔
- 2- پیغمبر رسول اور رسول اللہ کی حکمت ان کتاب تصانیف سید اسد گیلانی کی ہے۔
- 3- سیرت طیبہ کے نام سے خواجہ ربانی نے کتاب لکھی۔
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- 5- سید ابوالاعلیٰ سوری نے اسلامی ریاست اور سیرت سرور عالم کے نام سے کتاب تحریر کی۔
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- 27- الحکلی کے مصنف ابن حزم ہیں۔
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- 30- علامہ المادری نے الامکام الاسلامیہ تحریر کی۔
- 31- مولانا شبلی نے الفاروق السامیون تحریر کی۔
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- 35- قرآن ضرب المثال انیس احمد خیر آبادی نے تحریر کی ہے۔
- 36- رسول اللہ کے آسمانی مہمانوں کی شہرہ پوری نے تحریر کی۔
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- 38- سنت کی آئینی حیثیت کے مولف سید سوری ہیں۔
- 39- کریم یک کا مصنف محمد قذافی ہے۔
- 40- المذاہر العیان کے مولف نوادید الہیاتی ہے۔
- 41- تفسیر فی ظلال القرآن کے مفسر سید قطب شہید ہے۔
- 42- تاریخ ابن اثیر کا اصل نام الکامل فی التاريخ ہے۔
- 43- شرح الصغیر لکھی لکھی حجازی کتاب ہے۔
- 44- کتاب انبیل کے مصنف عبدالملک اقصیٰ ہے۔
- 45- لسان العرب کا موضوع لغت ہے۔
- 46- کتاب الفوائد کے مصنف ابن العوام ہے۔

45- اسلامی تہذیب

- 1- اول قانون سب سے زیادہ استعمال ہونے والا مذہبی قانون ہے۔
- 2- محمد ابن ابی بکر شافعی وہ مسلمان قانون دان تھے جس کی وجہ سے

46- اسلام کے تحت آنے والی ابتدائی معاشرتی تبدیلیاں

- 1- اسلام کے تحت 610 اور 661 کے دوران بہت سی معاشرتی تبدیلیاں رونما ہوئیں۔
- 2- علم سحر کے رازے میں حضرت محمد ﷺ کے لیے مذہب ذاتی یا انفرادی معاملہ نہ تھا۔
- 3- انڈیگو پینے یا آف ورلڈ بسزری میں یہ لکھا ہے کہ نبی پاک ﷺ نے ان برائیوں کے خلاف تبلیغ کی جو ان کے وقت میں موجود تھیں۔
- 4- جان اپنی بیوی کے رازے میں نبی پاک ﷺ وہ پہلے مبلغ تھے جنہوں نے بت پرست عربوں میں موجود بچوں کو زندہ دلن کر دینے و فریبوں کا اہتمام، سوراخ لہلہ جھونے معاہدوں اور زنا جیسی برائیوں کی مذمت کی۔
- 5- وہیم سوئٹزرلینڈ میں لکھتا ہے کہ حضرت محمد ﷺ معاشرتی اور اخلاقی اصلاح کار تھے۔
- 6- تاریخ اور مذہب کے مطالعہ کے پروفیسر جوہن بروک چپ کے مطابق صدقہ و خیرات کو نکالوں کی آزادی کے لیے استعمال کرنے کا خیال اسلامی کا خاصہ ہے۔
- 7- اسلام کے دور میں مالک یا تو نکالوں کو آزاد کرتے تھے یا پھر ان کو اجازت دے دیتے تھے کہ وہ کما کر اپنی آزادی خرید سکتے تھے یہ عمل تکلیف کا تھا۔
- 8- رابرٹ این بلاچ کی رائے میں ساتویں صدی میں اسلام کا آغاز نہایت ہمدردانہ تھا۔
- 9- مسلمانوں نے بہت سے ٹیکس اور نہیں بھی بنوائے۔ انبار کے حالات کو پانی مہیا کرنے والی نہر سجدھی۔
- 10- حضرت عمر نے مصر میں ایک نہر کھدوائی جو کہ دریائے نیل کو بحیرہ احمر سے جوڑتی تھی۔
- 11- حضرت عمر نے مصر میں جو نہر بنوائی اس کا مقصد سندھ کی راستے سے آج تک عرب تک رسائی تھی۔
- 12- حضرت عمر نے مصر میں جو نہر بنوائی ایک سال میں عمر بن العاص

مٹی ہے۔

- 19- پہلی عین اسلامی قانون دن نے پہلی وفد پیش اور دیگر نشہ آور مصنوعات کو بطور استعمال کی قبولیت کی بات کی تھی۔
- 20- لائسن باقر نے قانون دن نے کہا کہ نشہ آور مصنوعات کے بطور نشہ آور اور ایات استعمال کے درمیان میں فرق بیان کرنے والے مسلمان موجود اور یہی قانون سے بہت آگے ہیں۔
- 21- انگریزی قانون انگریزی نفاذ اسلامی قانون سے ماخوذ ہے۔
- 22- اسلامی قانون حوالہ نے فرانسیسی سول قانون اہل اور اطالوی قانون اہل کی ترقی میں اپنے اثرات مرتب کیے۔
- 23- بیٹاق مدینہ دنیا کا وہ پہلا آئین یا چارٹر ہے جس میں سب سے پہلے عورتوں کے حقوق اور مذہبی آزادی کا قانون پیش کیا گیا۔
- 24- حضرت عمر نے سب سے پہلے انکھاری کی آزادی کا اصول ساتویں صدی عیسوی میں اپنایا۔
- 25- حضرت علی نے مصر کے گورنر مالک الاشتر کو لکھا کہ وہ دشمنوں کے ساتھ بھی ایسا برتاؤ کریں کہ وہ اس کے سامنے کھینچنے سے ڈریں نہیں۔
- 26- نویں صدی میں سب سے پہلے مسلمانوں نے ڈاکٹروں کے لیے اخلاقی ضابطوں کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- 27- طبی اخلاقیات پر لکھی جانے والی پہلی کتاب آداب الطیب جسے اسحاق بن علی رافطی نے لکھی۔
- 28- نہر بنانے کا فن مسلمانوں کی ایجاد ہے۔ دور خلافت میں نہر سد انبار کو پانی فراہم کرتی تھی اور نہر مروین العاص بصرہ کو پانی فراہم کرتی تھی۔
- 29- حضرت عمر نے قحط کے دوران نیل اور بحر احمر کو ملانے کے لیے مصر میں ایک نہر کی تعمیر کا حکم دیا تھا۔
- 30- حضرت محمد ﷺ ماحولیات کی تعلیم کے بانی خیال کیے جاتے ہیں۔
- 31- نبی پاک ﷺ کے ماحولیات کی تعلیم کے بانی ہونے کے بارے میں حوالہ حدیث مبارکہ کی کتاب ذراعت کے باب صحیح بخاری میں موجود ہے۔

- 3- ہمارا حکیم صبر 847 میں مکمل ہوئی۔
- 4- 785 میں فریڈرک سہک بنیاد سورن نے رکھی۔
- 5- فریڈرک سہک کی قبیر سے سورن نے زمین میں اسلامی قبیر کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- 6- 1570ء کے اواخر میں فتح پور کا شہر اکبر نے تعمیر کیا۔
- 7- فتح پور کا شہر اگر وہ واقع ہے۔
- 8- ہامون الرشید نے بغداد، بصرہ، کوفہ اور مقبرہ میں اہم تعلیمی ادارے قائم کیے۔
- 9- خراسان میں ایک بڑا کالج ہامون الرشید نے تعمیر کیا۔
- 10- بیت الحکمت سے مشابہت اور وہاں طلیف الحاکم نے بنوایا۔
- 11- الحاکم کے ادارے ہال آف ڈاؤم اور ہال آف سائنس کہلاتے تھے۔
- 12- الحاکم نے ہال آف ڈاؤم اور ہال آف سائنس کی بنیاد 995 میں رکھی۔
- 13- سلجوقی وزیر اعظم نظام الملک خوی نے تعلیمی اداروں کی ایک زنجیر بنوائی۔
- 14- نظام الملک خوی نے نظامی طرز کے حکیم ادارے نیشاپور، بغداد اور عراق میں بنوائے۔
- 15- نظام الملک نے نیشاپور میں نظامیہ بخندوشی کی بنیاد 1066 میں رکھی۔
- 16- معرکہ بغداد تیسرے کیا۔
- 17- معرکہ بغداد کے دو سال کے بعد نظامیہ کاسٹریج بخندوشی میں ضم کر دیا گیا۔
- 18- نظام الملک خوی ملک کی 1/10 آمدن کو تعلیم پر خرچ کیا کرتا تھا۔
- 19- نظام الملک خوی نے بغداد کے جامعہ نظامیہ پر تین ٹیچرز رکھے۔
- 20- قاری شاعر سعدی شیرازی نظامیہ بخندوشی کا طالب علم تھا۔
- 21- نظامیہ وہ پہلا ادارہ تھا جو کہ باقاعدہ طور پر طالب علموں کو کارشپ دیتا تھا۔
- 22- عباسی طلیف العسمر باڈ نے جامعہ نظامیہ میں ترمیم کیں۔
- 23- مستنصریہ بخندوشی کو مکمل کر 1234 میں العسمر باڈ نے

نے تعمیر کی۔

- 13- نبی نے حضرت عمر کی مصر میں بنوائی ہوئی نہر کے بارے میں لکھا کہ عرب آنے والے وقت میں ہر نقطہ سے آزاد ہو گیا۔
- 14- قبل از اسلام مشرق وسطیٰ پر رومیوں اور ساسانیوں کا قبضہ تھا۔
- 15- رومیوں اور فارس کے درمیان جنگوں نے مشرق وسطیٰ کے رہائشیوں کو تنگ کیا ہوا تھا۔
- 16- فلطائے راشدین کی فوجوں نے رومیوں اور فارسیوں کو شکست دی۔
- 17- فلطائے راشدین کی فوج کے سپہ سالار حضرت خالد بن ولید اور حضرت عمر بن العاص تھے جنہوں نے رومیوں اور فارسیوں کے جنگ میں زیادہ تر اپنی فوج کی سربراہی کی۔
- 18- اسلامی فوج نے دس سال کے اندر مسیحی مہمیا، ایران، رومی شام اور رومی مصر کو فتح کر لیا۔
- 19- اسلامی فوج نے جہاں جہاں فتح حاصل کی وہاں پر اہلیتوں کے لیے محصولات کم کیے، علاقائی خود مختاری کو نکلن دیا اور یہودی اور عیسائیوں کو مذہبی آزادی بھی دی گئی۔
- 20- برہنہ لیبوں کی رائے کے مطابق یہودی اور یہاں تک کے شام اور مصر کے عیسائی بھی رومیوں کی بجائے اسلامی حکومت میں رہنے کو قبولیت دیتے تھے۔
- 21- فلسطین کے علاقے میں غیر مسلموں نے عرب حملہ آوروں کو اپنی موثر مدد فراہم کی کہ انہیں بسا اوقات ٹیکس سے مستثنیٰ قرار دے دیا جاتا تھا۔
- 22- گبرج بسزری آف اسلام کے مطابق اسلام نے فریبوں اور نادرہوں کی مدد پر صرف زور دیا بلکہ اس کے لیے ایک نہایت منظم و محسوس نظام ترتیب دیا۔ اس نظام کا نام زکوٰۃ تھا۔

47- مساجد اور تعلیمی ادارے

- 1- اسلامی فن کا سنہری دور 750 سے 16th تک کا ہے۔
- 2- فلسفہ کے میدان میں اسلامی علماء نے unorthodox خیالات پیش کرنے سے پرہیز کیا۔

- کتاب میں تراجم کیے۔
- 24- اور اسے وہ جگہ کے کنارے پر مستعربہ کو چھ سال میں عمل کیا گیا۔
- 25- مستعربہ یونان کی طرف سے ایک گناک نصب تھا۔
- 26- معروف سیاح ابن بطوطہ نے مستعربہ کا دورہ کیا۔
- 27- چین میں جاسٹس فرانسس ڈیکوہا نے مستعربہ کو سونے بتایا۔
- 28- گرینڈ ایجنٹ نے مستعربہ کو بارون الرشید نے بتایا۔
- 29- دنیا کی دوسری بڑی اور قدیم یونان کی لائبریری ہے۔
- 30- مصر پر فاطمی قبضے سے ایک سال قبل جوہر الخلیفہ اسلمی نے لائبریری کو تخریب کر کے۔
- 31- قطیفی خدمات کے لیے جولائی 972 کو لائبریری کو تخریب کیا گیا۔
- 32- ترک حکمران ملک ذابریہ نے لائبریری کو مشرق کی بحرین اور گاہ بتایا۔
- 33- ترک دو لوگ تھے جنہوں نے سب سے پہلے اپنے اساتذہ کو پیش دی۔
- 34- سلطان محمود چوٹی کے دور میں ہر گاؤں میں ایک سکول تھا اور ہائی سکول میں اس مضامین پر جانے جانتے تھے۔
- 35- سلطان محمود نے 865 A.H میں تخریبیہ میں یونان کی قائم کی۔
- 36- عظیم ترک بادشاہ سلیمان نے 1320 میں تخت سنبھالا۔
- 37- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے دوسرے اور سب سے طویل دور حکومت والے سلطان سلیمان تھے۔
- 38- سلطان سلیمان نے 600 طلباء کو کراچی لے دیے۔
- 39- 578 A.H میں ابن ہبیر نے بغداد کا دورہ کیا اور بغداد کے کالجوں کی کتنی کی۔
- 40- 578 A.H میں دمشق میں تھیں تھیں ادارے تھے۔
- 41- 410 A.H میں مغربی میں محمود غزنوی نے ایک بڑی تھیں ادارہ کھولا۔
- 42- امام غزالی نے ہندوستانی خوارزمیوں کے پریشیل تھے۔
- 43- 5.5 ملین کی لاگت سے ان ال- نسیر محمد نے قاہرہ میں عظیم کالج کھولا۔
- 44- ترکوں نے اپنے وقت میں تھیں تھیں سب سے عمدہ مغربی کالج
- بڑایا۔
- 45- اسلامی دنیا کے سب سے بڑے سکول ہندوستان کہلاتے تھے۔
- 46- مہاشی خلیفہ منصور نے اپنی لائبریری میں تھیں تھیں کا لائبریری لائبریری۔
- بڑایا۔
- 47- بارون الرشید کی بغداد میں تعمیر کردہ لائبریری کا ہیڈ لائبریری ابن بڑی کی کو بتایا گیا۔
- 48- خلیفہ مامون الرشید کی تعمیر کردہ کے کنارے واقع آرام گاہ میں 1060 کتب پر مشتمل ایک لائبریری تھی۔
- 49- مہاشی دور خلافت میں صرف بغداد میں تھیں تھیں لائبریری تھیں۔
- 50- پہلی عوامی لائبریری سورہن اور شیر نے کھولی۔
- 51- مصری خلیفہ مزین نے پہلی لائبریری لائبریری قائم کی۔
- 52- ہسپانوی خلیفہ القاسم نے اپنے دار الحکومت کارڈوا میں پہلی بڑی لائبریری بنوائی۔
- 53- القاسم کی کارڈوا اور لائبریری میں 40,000 کتب تھیں۔
- 54- مسوروں کی کالجی کے لیے القاسم کی لائبریری میں 5000 خطاط تھے۔
- 55- اندلس میں شہر جو کہ لائبریری اور 10,000 ہزار اسکول پر مشتمل تھا۔
- 56- ابو نصر سلیمان بن مرزبان نے اپنی ساری دولت اپنی لائبریری پر خرچ کر دی اور اس کے لیے کتب حاصل کرنے کے لیے کئی بار بغداد کا دورہ کیا۔
- 57- 1295 میں بارہین نے سلطینیوں کو ہر خطم پر کنٹرول کا حکم دیا۔
- 58- سلجوق نے شمالی عراق کے لائبریریوں کو باہر نکالا۔
- 59- شام اور مصر کے الحاق کے ساتھ صلاح الدین ایوبی نے ہر خطم سلطینیوں سے واپس لیا۔
- 60- 1415 میں ہنگال نے سزیت آف جبر اللہ کے اہم تجارتی حصے پر قبضہ کیا۔
- 61- ہنگال نے Tangier پر 1425 میں قبضہ کیا۔
- 62- 1441 میں پہلا ہنگال جسے موریتانیہ کے ساحل پر نکال دیا گیا۔
- 63- 1500 سال تک Lisbon میں 30,000 مسلم تھیں تھے۔

- 86- مسجد اقصیٰ اور مسجد نبوی نے 1578 میں ہنگال کو لیا گیا۔
- 87- جنگ اسپرال کبیر میں ال مراکش نے ہنگالوں کو شکست دی۔
- 88- 1620 میں ال لائی نے برازیل پر قبضہ کیا تھا۔
- 89- 1258 میں ہنگالوں نے بغداد کو تباہ کیا اور اس کے ساتھ ہی اسلامی تہذیب کے شہری دور کا خاتمہ ہو گیا۔
- 90- سلطنت عثمانیہ نے 1924 میں مصر پر قبضہ کیا۔
- 91- سلطنت عثمانیہ کی حکومت 1517 تک استنبول میں جاری رہی۔
- 92- انہما کرنے اور پھانسی کی سزا معلومی فارس میں عروج پر رہی۔
- 93- جنگ ہنگال سے 1913 میں سلطنت عثمانیہ کا خاتمہ ہوا۔
- 94- ہجرت معاہدے کے تحت عثمانیوں نے ماسوائے قبریں کے کچھ حصے ہنگال کے علاقے چھوڑ دیے۔
- 95- تنازعہ ہونے کے باوجود مشکل وقت میں ترک قوم نے مصطفیٰ کمال کی طرف دیکھا۔
- 96- شہری سرور میں لیبیا اور شام پر مصطفیٰ کمال نے انفرادی خصوصیات کا مظاہرہ کیا۔
- 97- 1920 میں معاہدہ ورسلز (Serves) استنبول حکومت پر مسلط کر دیا گیا۔
- 98- انیسویں صدی میں عثمانیہ خلیفہ عبدالحمید دوم نے گولڈ اسلامی کیونٹی کے لیے سیاسی نوکس پر زور دیا۔
- 99- عبدالحمید II نے آئین بنانے کے لیے 1876ء میں ایک اسمبلی تشکیل دی۔
- 100- 1877 کو عثمانی شہزادہ حان پر قبضہ ہوا۔
- 101- مارچ 1878 میں استنبول کے ایک گاؤں سین سلطانیوں میں روسوں اور عثمانیوں کے درمیان ایک معاہدہ ہوا۔
- 102- حوزہ میں مشہر الحرام ایک مسجد ہے۔
- 103- مسجد امیر حمزہ و میدان احد میں واقع ہے۔
- 104- مسجد راس الخسین قاہرہ میں واقع ہے۔
- 105- مسجد صوفیہ ترکی میں واقع ہے۔
- 106- دنیا کی قدیم ترین مسجد خانہ کعبہ ہے۔
- 107- فیصل مسجد اسلام آباد میں واقع ہے۔
- 86- مسجد اقصیٰ اور مسجد نبوی نے 1578 میں ہنگال کو لیا گیا۔
- 87- بادشاہی مسجد اقصیٰ اور بادشاہی مسجد نبوی نے ہنگالوں کو لیا گیا۔
- 88- مسجد کربلا لائبریری میں ہے۔
- 89- مسجد اقصیٰ اور مسجد نبوی میں ہے۔
- 90- سب سے پرانی اور بڑی مسجد مسجد الحرام ہے۔
- 91- مسجد بزرگ خان لاہور میں ہے۔
- 92- الازہر مسجد AD 972 میں بنی۔
- 93- فیصل مسجد کا نقشہ ایک ترکش نے بنایا۔
- 94- مسجد قرطبہ چین میں ہے۔
- 95- مسجد اقصیٰ کی بنیاد حضرت ابراہیم نے رکھی۔
- 48- مسلمان محقق اور سائنسدان
- 1- ابو القاسم انوار ابوہی مسلمان سائنسدان کے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ انہوں نے بہت سارے آلات جراحی دریافت کیے۔
- 2- ابو القاسم کی طب کی سائنس کے موضوع پر کتاب کا نام انصاریف ہے۔
- 3- انصاریف تیس جلدوں پر مشتمل ہے۔
- 4- جابر ابن حیان کی پانچ معروف کتابوں کا موضوع یہ ہے۔
- 5- انوارزی وہ پہلے مسلمان سائنسدان تھے جنہوں نے سفر کا استعمال کیا۔
- 6- سب سے عظیم مسلمان ماہر حسابیات کا نام انوارزی ہے۔
- 7- انوارزی نے علم حساب اور علم الجبر اب سب سے پہلی کتب تحریر کی۔
- 8- علم حساب سے متعلق سب سے پرانی کتاب الجمع والفرق ہے جو کہ انوارزی نے تصنیف کی۔
- 9- انوارزی مسلمان سائنسدان نے علم حساب میں اعشاری نظام متعارف کروایا۔
- 10- ابوہرونی مسلمان سائنسدان نے یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ زمین اپنے مدار کے گرد گھومتی ہے اور زمین کی لمبائی اور چوڑائی سے متعلق مکمل طور پر صحیح انداز پیش کیا۔

- 11- البیرونی نے اپنی کتاب آجرالہاتہ میں زمین کی لمبائی و چوڑائی کے محسوس اندازہ پیش کیا۔
- 12- البیرونی مسلمان سائنسدان نے یہ ثابت کیا کہ روشنی کی رفتار آواز کی رفتار سے زیادہ ہے۔
- 13- ابواسحق ائندی مسلمان سائنسدان مغرب میں ائندی کے نام سے اور عرب کے سائنسدان کی حیثیت سے جانے جاتے ہیں۔
- 14- بولہینا ایک ماہر طب، ماہر حساب، فلسفیان اور شاعر بھی تھے۔
- 15- بولہینا 370 ہجری میں بخارا میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 16- اہل عرب بولہینا کو فلک انجینئرز کے لقب سے پکارتے ہیں۔
- 17- بولہینا کی کتب کتاب الشفاء اور القانو فی الطب کا موضوع بحث طلب ہے۔
- 18- ابو بکر محمد رازی مسلمان سائنسدان نے الہادی کے نام سے کتاب تحریر کی۔
- 19- بولہینا کی کتاب القانو فی الطب سترہویں صدی تک یورپ کے طبی سکولوں اور کالجوں میں پڑھائی جاتی رہی۔
- 20- جب مہد سولہین مہا پر شروع ہوا تو ابتدا میں علم و ادب فن اور سائنس کا مرکز بن گیا۔
- 21- بیت واکھت وہ ادارہ تھا جس کو خلیفہ بارون الرشید نے بغداد میں بنوایا تھا اور جس میں ایک ترمز خانہ اور کتب خانہ بھی تھا۔
- 22- مہد مہا پر کے مشہور جغرافیہ دان باقوت تھے۔
- 23- سیمہ المہدیان مسلمان سائنسدان باقوت نے تصنیف کی۔
- 24- جغرافیہ پر سب سے پہلی کتاب صورت الارض ابن حوقل نے تحریر کی۔
- 25- مامون الرشید مہا پر خلیفہ کے دور میں صورت الارض لکھی گئی۔
- 26- ابن بظار مسلمان سائنسدان نے بحر الکامل کا بہت وندہاں پر لکھی ہوئی جزی بوٹوں کی تلاش میں دور دور کیا۔
- 27- کتاب الخطنی فی الاود یہ المفردہ کے مصنف ابن بظار ہیں۔
- 28- البیرونی نے آجر الہاتہ کے نام سے ایک کتاب تحریر کی اس کتاب کا موضوع پرانی قوموں کی لغت تھا۔
- 29- مرغیام مسلمان سائنسدان نے جہا لی کیلنڈر تیار کیا۔
- 30- مرغیام کی طبیعات کے موضوع پر کتاب نے دنیا بھر میں شہرت حاصل کی۔
- 31- مرغیام ایک ماہر طبیعات و حساب، ماہر علم تعمیر و فلکیات اور ماہر طب بھی تھے۔
- 32- مرغیام نے اندازہ لگا کر ایک سال میں 365 دن، پانچ مہینے اور 24 سیکنڈز ہوتے ہیں۔ اس حقیقت اور جدید حقیقت میں اس حوالے سے 48 سیکنڈز کا فرق ہے۔
- 33- ڈاکٹر عبدالقادر خان 1978 کو کبود چلانت کے صدر منتخب ہوئے تھے۔
- 34- ڈاکٹر عبدالقادر خان نے آسٹریلیا سے ایم ایس سی ٹیکنالوجی کی ڈگری حاصل کی تھی۔
- 35- ڈاکٹر عبدالقادر خان نے Ph.D کی ڈگری بیہیم سے حاصل کی تھی۔
- 36- ڈاکٹر عبدالقادر خان نے اٹلی کے شیریزے میں طبیعات کا ایک بین الاقوامی ادارہ قائم کیا جہاں پر تمام دنیا کے سائنسدان اپنے مقالات پیش کرتے ہیں۔
- 37- عرب سائنسدان یسیر بن عتبہ نے آتش گیر مادہ ایجاد کیا تھا۔
- 38- ولیم بارو سے 400 سال پہلے ابن سینا نے جسم میں خون کی گردش و حرکت کی تھی۔
- 39- معمری سکران سینیم کے دور میں پنڈولیم ابن یوسف نے ایجاد کیا تھا۔
- 40- مسلمان سائنسدان ابن یوسف معمری نے علم حساب کی ایک شاخ لاگرم تھم کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- 41- امام جعفر صادق ایک عقیم بچہ پیدا ہوئے تھے اور جابر ابن حیان کے استاد تھے۔
- 42- مسلمان سائنسدان الرازی نے کیمیا کے آلات پر کام کیا اور تقریباً 25 آلات کا ذکر اپنی کتاب میں کیا۔
- 43- نصیر الدین طوسی نے خالی کیلنڈر ایجاد کیا۔
- 44- نصیر الدین طوسی نے چاکو خان کے مشیر کی حیثیت سے کام کیا۔
- 45- ابوحنن مرہون بن الجاہل نے کتاب الجمع ان لکھی۔

- 46- علم کیمیا کا موجد مسلمان سائنسدان جابر ابن حیان کہلائے۔
- 47- ملی ابن سینا نے آنکھوں کی بیماریوں اور ان کے علاج سے متعلق تیار کردہ لکھی لکھی۔
- 48- طب پر عربی زبان میں لکھی جانے والی سب سے پرانی اور مستند کتاب فروز الکلبت ہے۔
- 49- ابن سکاویہ ایک سائنسدان، فلسفیان اور تاریخ دان تھا۔ اس کا تعلق ایران سے تھا۔
- 50- ابن سینا نے روشنی کی ذرات سے متعلق دنیا کی سب سے پہلی کتاب الکتاب الخرنکی۔
- 51- ابن سینا 965 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- 52- ابن سینا 1039 میں قاہرہ میں فوت ہوئے۔
- 53- ماہر سلوک جابر ابن حیان کی ایجاد ہے۔
- 54- علم باغبانی کے ماہر مسلمان سائنسدان ابن بظار تھے۔
- 49- قرون وسطیٰ کے اسلام میں سائنس
- 1- اسلامی سائنس کی اصطلاح کو سائنس کی تاریخ میں اسلامی دنیا کے 17 اور 16 ویں صدی کا دور میانی عرصہ کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 2- داہرت بریطانت کی رائے میں اسلامی سائنس جدید سائنس کی بنیاد ہے۔
- 3- کاغذ سازی ان دو چینی قیدیوں سے حاصل کیا گیا جو کہ جنگ خالاس میں مسلمانوں کے ہاتھ آئے تھے۔
- 4- عربوں نے شرف اور بغداد میں کاغذ سازی کی لیس تعمیر کیں۔
- 5- مغربی علماء کے لیے نئی جہتوں کی تلاش کا ذریعہ صرف مسلمان تھے انہوں نے ان کے کام کا خاص طور پر عربی سے لاطینی میں ترجمہ کیا یہ ترجمہ زیادہ تر اسلامی سینین اور سکلی Sicily میں کیے گئے۔
- 6- سینین کے مترجم کیمبر ایڈ نے 87 کتابوں کا عربی سے لاطینی زبان میں ترجمہ کیا گیا۔
- 7- ابن بظار کی کتاب الجابح فی الاود یہ المفردہ 1758 میں لاطینی زبان میں ترجمہ کیا گیا۔
- 8- ابن حقیق کی مٹی ابن حقدان کا گرجہ می میں ترمز 1708 میں کیا گیا۔
- 9- مٹی ابن حقدان کا ترمز سامعین اسکے نے کیا۔
- 50- زرعی سائنس
- 1- عرب میں علم نباتات کا بانی الہنادی کو خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 2- الہنادی کی کتاب بک آف پائن جس کی بناء پر انہیں عرب میں علم نباتات کا بانی خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 3- الہنادی نے اپنی کتاب بک آف پائن میں کم از کم 637 پودوں کا ذکر کیا ہے۔
- 4- 13 ویں صدی کے انجینیئر ماہر حیاتیات ابو العباس السبائی جنہوں نے علم نباتات کے لیے ابتدائی سائنسی طریقہ کار وضع کیا۔
- 5- ابن بظار ابو العباس السبائی کے شاگرد تھے۔
- 6- ابن بظار نے الجابح الاود یہ المفردہ تحریر کی جسے نباتات کی تاریخ کی سب سے بھرتی کتاب خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 7- کتاب الجابح الاود یہ المفردہ میں کم از کم 1400 مختلف پودوں، خوردگاہوں اور ادویات کا ذکر ہے ان میں سے 300 ابن بظار کی اپنی دریافت ہیں۔
- 8- مسلم زراعتی انقلاب کے دوران چینی کی بے ادوار ایک صنعت بن چکی تھی۔
- 9- عرب اور بربرز اٹھویں صدی سے تمام عرب مملکت میں چینی بنا رہے تھے۔
- 10- جابحین زراعت کے مصنف ابن وحید تھے۔
- 11- بارہویں صدی میں ابن العوام اٹھلی نے کتاب الفلاح تحریر کی۔
- 12- اٹھلی نے اپنی کتاب الفلاح میں اپنے زراعتی علم کو جامع زراعت کے ساتھ ملایا۔
- 13- ابن العوام اٹھلی کا تعلق لائیس سے تھا۔
- 14- کتاب الفلاح میں 585 گھروں کی حیاتیاتی گھروں کو بیان کیا گیا۔
- 15- کتاب الفلاح 585 گھروں کی حیاتیاتی گھروں میں سے 55 کا نقش پھل دار درختوں سے ہے۔

- 16- 1801 میں مورہ میں Banqueri نے کتاب الفلاح کا ترجمہ ہسپانوی زبان میں کیا۔
- 17- عربی میں گیمسٹ ٹٹ نے کتاب الفلاح کا ترجمہ فرانسیسی زبان میں کیا۔
- 18- کتاب الفلاح کا ترجمہ فرانسیسی زبان میں 1864 میں کیا گیا۔

51- علم النجوم (Astrology)

- 1- اسلام نے علم النجوم کی توسط انفرادی شخص کی اسی لیے سلطان علماء نے بھی اس سے انکار کیا۔ الذراہلی، ابن ابیثمیر، ابو یوسف اور ابن رشد جیسے علماء نے اس علم کی نفی کی۔
- 2- علم النجوم اور علم فلکیات کے درمیان پہلے معنوی امتیاز کو البیرونی نے قائم کیا۔
- 3- گیارہویں صدی میں البیرونی نے علم النجوم اور علم فلکیات کے درمیان امتیاز قائم کیا۔

52- علم الفلک (Astronomy)

- 1- بطلمیوس نظام سے مراد یہ تھی کہ زمین کائنات کا مرکز ہے۔
- 2- گیارہویں صدی میں مسلم ماہر فلکیات نے بطلمیوس نظام پر سوال اٹھانا شروع کر دیے تھے۔
- 3- ابن ابیثمیر ماہر فلکیات تھے جنہوں نے پہلی بار بطلمیوس نظام کی تردید کرنا شروع کی۔
- 4- علم فلکیات میں تجرباتی طریقے کو البیرونی نے متعارف کروایا۔
- 5- ماہر فلکیات ابن بجاہ نے عملی تردید کے بغیر سچا رویہ مال بنائے۔
- 6- ابن ابیثمیر اور الفلکی نے فطرتی فلسفے کو علم فلکیات سے جدا کیا۔
- 7- الفلوسی اور الفلکی نے زمین کی گردش کے بارے میں پہلا تجرباتی مشاہداتی ثبوت پیش کیا۔
- 8- اسلامی علم فلکیات کے ادب میں قریباً 10,000 مسودے آج بھی پوری دنیا میں موجود ہیں۔
- 9- حضرت عمرؓ کا بنایا ہوا قمری کیلنڈر آج بھی مذہبی مقاصد کے لیے

- 29- شیخ مظفر قشقرق پہلے بار تھے جنہوں نے خلا میں ہائیڈروجن کی حقیقت کی۔
- 30- مراگادو مدگا کی بنیاد نصیر الدین طوسی نے رکھی تھی۔
- 31- اسلامی قمری کیلنڈر کے مطابق دسمبر 2002ء کو world Record for Luner crescent Sighting ہوا۔
- 32- ایران میں رنگت بالا گاؤں میں World Record for Luner crescent sighting کا مقابلہ ہوا۔
- 33- آٹکھ کے ساتھ پہلی Visibility کے لیے جانچ کی عمر کار پکارو مپارہ کھینے اور پائلس منٹ ہے۔
- 34- تیرہویں صدی میں بلاکو خان سحران کے زیر سایہ مراگادو مدگا کی بنیاد رکھی گئی۔
- 35- ایران کی شیراز اور تہران پر نوٹورسٹیوں میں علم فلکیات کو جاننے کے لیے جدید ترین سہولیات ميسر ہیں۔
- 36- علم فلکیات کا علم حضرت اورین نے متعارف کروایا۔

53- علم کیمیا (Chemistry)

- 1- جابر بن حیان کو کیمیا کا بانی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 2- جابر بن حیان کا تعلق نویں صدی سے تھا۔
- 3- جابر بن حیان کے استاد کا نام جعفر الصادق تھا۔
- 4- سب سے پہلے پتھروں کی کشیدہ ارازی نے کی۔
- 5- تیرہویں صدی میں نصیر الدین طوسی نے یہ دور یافت کیا کہ ایک ہسٹراکامادو تبدیل ہو سکتا ہے لیکن خم نہیں ہو سکتا۔
- 6- کیمسٹری کو بطور سائنس تقریباً مسلمانوں نے ہی تخلیق کیا ہے۔ یہ The story of civilization کی کتاب کی تحریر ہے۔
- 7- فلک کشیدہ کو نویں صدی میں ارازی نے ایجاد کیا۔
- 8- فلک کشیدہ کے لیے کیمیائی ریورٹ کے موجود جابر بن حیان ہے۔
- 9- گیارہویں صدی کی ایجاد Refrigerated coil فلک کشیدہ کی ٹیکنالوجی میں سنگ میل ثابت ہوئی۔
- 10- Refrigerated coil کو ابویوسف نے ایجاد کیا۔
- 11- البیرونی نے گیارہویں صدی میں لیبارٹری فلاسک اور pycnometer ایجاد کیا۔
- 12- الفزنی نے بارہویں صدی میں Hydrostatic balance اور steel yard ایجاد کیا۔
- 13- ابویوسف نے کھلی پائپ لائن تجربات میں قمریہ سیکولر اطلاق کیا۔
- 14- ابن ابیثمیر نے کیمیا اور بین ہول کیمیا کے بارے میں پہلا واضح بیان اور دست تحریر پیش کیا۔
- 15- آٹھویں صدی میں جابر بن حیان نے عملی کشیدہ کے ذریعے سرکہ سے ایک ایسڈ تیار کیا۔
- 16- کیمیائی عناصر مسمو bismuth، آرسینک، arsenic اور اسٹینی انٹیمونی کو جابر بن حیان نے دور یافت کیا۔
- 17- جابر بن حیان وہ پہلے کیمیادان تھے جنہوں نے سلفور اور مرکری کی گروہ بندی بطور ایک عنصر کی۔
- 18- جابر بن حیان نے دلچسپ ہوئی شراب میں Flammable vapors کا سب سے پہلے ذکر کیا۔
- 19- انگلی نے سب سے پہلے شراب کے عمل کشیدہ کو جان کیا۔
- 20- نویں صدی میں عراق میں stonepaste سرامکس کا آغاز ہوا۔
- 21- آٹھویں صدی میں شیشہ اور برتن سازی کی پیداوار کے لیے پہلا مصنوعی کیمیکل قائم کیا گیا۔
- 22- جابر بن حیان نے عراق میں lustreware ایجاد کیا۔
- 23- آٹھویں صدی میں عباسی دور خلافت میں lustreware کی ایجاد ہوئی۔
- 24- پنیر (Cheese) سے گوند (Ghee) بنانے کے طریقے سب سے پہلے جابر بن حیان نے بتائے۔
- 25- نویں صدی میں باکرا اور بلیچان پر آئل لیلڈنگائی گئی۔
- 26- بغداد شہر کی گلیوں کو سب سے پہلے آٹھ کے ساتھ ہوا کر کیا گیا۔
- 27- پنیر سے شراب بنانے کا فن دہش میں 1645ء کو آیا۔
- 28- انگلینڈ میں کافی کاٹن 1650ء میں متعارف ہوا۔
- 29- عربی قہوہ کا گرجہ جی میں coffee کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 30- انگلی اور جابر بن حیان نے پرلوم کی صنعت قائم کی۔

- 31- گیارہویں اور بارہویں صدیوں میں یورپ کی صنعت کو یورپ میں اسلامی دنیا کے ساتھ تجارت کے دوران لایا گیا۔
 - 32- سن سے پہلے شہرہ نگارین محمد بن قاسم نے بنایا۔
 - 33- برائن فرنٹ انگلینڈ میں واقع ہے۔
 - 34- پہلی نیرگن کا نام The Bronze Dardanelles Cannon تھا۔
 - 35- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے ترکوں نے قسطنطنیہ کا تختہ الٹنے کے لیے Cannon کا استعمال کیا تھا۔
 - 36- مصریوں نے چین جلاوت کے جنگل میدان میں دستی توپوں کا استعمال کیا۔
 - 37- مصریوں نے منگولوں کو روکنے کے لیے دستی توپوں کا استعمال کیا۔
 - 38- چودہویں صدی تک دھماکہ خیز گن پاؤڈر کے مرکبات چین یا یورپ کے علم میں تھے۔
 - 39- حسن الرحمن نے 1270 میں فائر ورکس اور فائر کرکٹ کو بیان کیا۔
 - 40- دھماکہ خیز گن پاؤڈر کی جدید ترین ترکیب میں 75% پوٹاشیم 10% سلفور اور 15% کاربن ہے۔
 - 41- عربوں نے فائر ورکس کو دنیا میں لایا۔
- 54- علم حسابیات**
- 1- اسلامی دنیا میں 1600 تا 622ء کے درمیان حسابیات کے میدان میں بہت ترقی ہوئی۔
 - 2- مسلم دنیا میں حسابیات کی ترقی کے دور کو اسلامی حسابیات کی اصطلاح سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔
 - 3- مہدی بن علی بن ابی طالب نے زیادہ سے زیادہ یونانی کام کو عربی میں منتقل کرنے کا حکم دیا۔
 - 4- وراثت کا قانون اسلامی قانون الجبرا کی تخلیق اور پذیرائی کا موجب بنا۔
 - 5- ماہر حسابیات الخوارزمی جن کی کتاب کے نام سے لفظ الجبرا مشتق ہوا۔

- 6- الخوارزمی کے علاوہ بارہویں صدی کے المسود نے الجبرا کے استعمال سے وراثتی قوانین کا مکمل پیش کیا۔
 - 7- الخوارزمی ایک فارسی ماہر حسابیات و فلکیات اور جغرافیہ دان تھا۔
 - 8- الخوارزمی نے اپنی زندگی کا زیادہ تر کام دارالکتب میں کیا۔ یہ بغداد میں واقع ہے۔
 - 9- شہر بغداد میں ایک اخوان الصفا گروہ تھا۔
 - 10- اخوان الصفا نے سائنس، فلسفہ اور علم وحیات پر پچاس سے زائد خطوط کا ایک سلسلہ تحریر کیا۔
 - 11- اخوان الصفا کے پچاس خطوط سب سے پہلے دو خطوط کا موضوع ارتقہ و تکامل کا نظریہ، اعدادی نظریہ اور جیومیٹری تھا۔
 - 12- ابن ال- یا سین جنہوں نے برہانہ تیرا کے بعد پہلی بار الجبرا کے لیے حسابیاتی Notation کو ترقی دی۔
 - 13- علامہ الجبرا کے بانی کا القلم صدی تھا۔
 - 14- بیت الفکر کو بغداد میں ہارون الرشید نے بنوایا تھا۔
 - 15- سید ابوالفتح محمد بن مکی نے کتاب کا نام Mactutor History of Mathematics تھا۔
 - 16- الخوارزمی وہ حساب دان تھے جنہوں نے پہلی بار الجبرا کو بطور ایشیائی فارم پڑھایا۔
 - 17- بارہویں صدی میں شراف الدین الطوسی نے کیوبک مساواتوں کے لیے الجبرائی اور نیومریکل حل تلاش کیے۔
 - 18- شراف الدین الطوسی کی کتاب Equations میں 25 قسم کی مساواتوں کا deal کیا گیا۔
 - 19- اٹھارہویں صدی میں آفریقا میں عرب ماہر الجبرا تھے جنہوں نے الجبرائی notation کو بھرتا یا۔
 - 20- اٹھارہویں صدی سے قبل ابن البنا اور ابن الیا سین نے الجبرائی notation پر کام کیا۔
 - 21- اعداد کا مغرب میں پہلا ذکر 976ء کو ہوا ہے۔
 - 22- الخوارزمی نے 825 میں on the calculation with Hindu Numerals کتاب لکھی۔
 - 23- جلیل القلم فارسی حساب دان نے یہ دعویٰ کیا کہ انہوں نے خود مسلم حساب دان الخوارزمی کے نام سے لفظ Logarithm اخذ کیا۔
 - 24- الخوارزمی نے صفر ایجاد کیا۔
 - 25- دسویں صدی میں عراقی حساب دان البہامی نے irrational اعداد کے لیے جیومیٹرک کی بجائے جنرل ثبوت پیش کیے۔
 - 26- ابو جعفر الخوارزمی نے Rational magnitudes اور Irrational magnitudes کی تعریف فراہم کی۔
 - 27- اپنی کتاب opuscula میں ابن الہیثم نے congruences کے مسائل کے حل پیش کیے۔
 - 28- spherical trigonometry کے ابتدائی ترین بانی کا نام الخوارزمی ہے۔
 - 29- 810 میں عباسی الجیب المرورانی نے contangents اور tangents کے لیے پہلے جدول بنائے۔
 - 30- محمد بن جابر بن - ہرانی الخلیفی نے cosecants کے لیے پہلے جدولوں کو Tables of shadows کا نام دیا۔
 - 31- The Book of unknown acres of sphere کو الجہانی نے تحریر کیا۔
 - 32- اہل چینی کا تعلق انڈس سے تھا۔
 - 33- زکوی جیومیٹری پر نصیر الدین الطوسی نے on the sector figure کتاب تحریر کی۔
 - 34- 1000ء سے ڈی میں انکارا می نے انجیرل کیوز کے لیے ثبوت تلاش کیے۔
 - 35- ایف دو بیک نے انکارا می کے پہلی بار الجبرائی کیلکولس پر نظریہ پیش کرنے پر تعریف کی۔
 - 36- الجبرائی علم تقسیم اراضی کا بانی خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
 - 37- ابن الہیثم نے اپنی کتاب بک آف آپٹکس میں جیومیٹرک آپٹکس کی بات کرتا ہے۔
 - 38- حسابیاتی Induction کا پہلا ثبوت اقمری نے پیش کیا۔
 - 39- حسابیاتی Induction کو 1000ء سے ڈی میں انکارا می نے کھلا۔
 - 40- مسلم حساب دان الخوارزمی کے نام سے لفظ Logarithm اخذ کیا۔
- 55- علم طبیعیات**
- 1- طبیعیات کی ترقی کا دورانیہ آٹھویں صدی سے 16ویں صدی تک کا ہے۔
 - 2- سائنس تاریخ کے بانی ہارن سارن ہے۔
 - 3- اسلام اور طبیعیات کے موضوع پر کتاب The Winding Motion کے مصنف کا نام ابن الہیثم ہے۔
 - 4- انگریزی نے ارضی سائنس کے لیے تجرباتی طریقے کو اپنایا۔
 - 5- الجیومیٹری نے میکینکس اور ایئر ڈائنامکس کے لیے تجرباتی طریقے کو ترویج دیا۔
 - 6- انگریزی کا شمار ابتدائی ترین معصن میں ہوتا ہے جنہوں نے جیومیٹریکل آپٹکس پر لکھا۔
 - 7- انگریزی کی کتاب The Radis Stellarum جس میں انہوں نے یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ دنیا میں ہر چیز برست میں روشنی کی شعاعیں خارج کرتی ہے جو کہ ساری دنیا کو گھورتی ہے۔
 - 8- بغداد کے دورہ سے منسلک ابن کمال ایک ماہر طبیعیات اور حسابیات تھے۔
 - 9- ابن کمال نے 984 میں طبیعیات کے موضوع پر ایک کتاب On Burning Mirross and Lenses کے نام سے تحریر کی۔
 - 10- عمل انصاف کو ابن کمال نے ایجاد کیا۔
 - 11- عمل انصاف کے قوانین ابن الہیثم نے دریافت کیے۔
 - 12- روشنی کے اپنے ہی رنگوں میں بکھر جانے کے عمل پر سب سے پہلے تجرباتی ابن الہیثم نے کیے۔
 - 13- ابن الہیثم کی کتاب المناظر کا نام میں ترمیم کیا گیا۔
 - 14- ابن الہیثم دو پہلے مصنف تھے جنہوں نے آکٹوکی descriptive

- 31- چوکلڈر مولو باک پمپ ویکيوم بھی پیدا کرنے کی صلاحیت رکھتا ہے۔ یہ 1551ء کو ایجاد ہوا۔
- 32- viscosity کی پیمائش کا ڈکریسٹ سے پہلے 14 ویں صدی میں عربی مسکری تحریروں میں ملتا ہے۔
- 33- برائشٹ کی ابتدائی ترین شکل عربی سائنسدان عباس ابن فرہس نے ایجاد کی۔
- 34- غلب ہٹی نے اپنی کتاب History of Arabs میں کہا کہ ابن فرہس تاریخ کا وہ پہلا آدمی تھا جس نے اڑان کی سائنسی کوشش کی۔
- 35- ابوہیٹانے حرکت کا تفصیلی نظریہ پیش کیا۔
- 36- الجیرونی نے ارسطو کے طبیعات اور لطفے کے نظریات پر تنقیدی
- 37- الجیرونی اور ابوہیٹانے درمیان بحث اسلہ وال جواب میں محفوظ ہے۔
- 38- ابن شاکر کی کتب Astral Motion اور The force of attraction میں انہوں نے اجرام فلکی کے درمیان کشش کا ذکر کیا۔
- 39- پاکستانی نوبل پرائز یافتہ ماہر طبیعات عبدالسلام جنیوں نے ابن البیہیم کو ہر دور کا بہترین ماہر طبیعات قرار دیا۔
- 40- ابوہیٹانے اپنی کتاب میں یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ حرارت بیرونی اشیاء میں حرکت سے پیدا ہوتی ہے۔
- 41- ابوہیٹانے Heavens and Earth کتاب میں حرارت سے متعلق نظریہ پیش کیا۔
- 42- نصیر الدین طوسی نے دریافت کیا کہ مادے کا حجم تبدیل ہو سکتا ہے لیکن غائب نہیں ہو سکتا۔
- 43- تیسری صدی میں نصیر الدین طوسی نے Conservation of Mass کے قانون کی ابتدائی ترین شکل پیش کی۔
- 44- 16 ویں صدی میں ابرہہ جاندی نے سر کیلر شوڈ کا نظریہ پیش کیا۔
- 45- ابن البیہیم وہ پہلے سائنسدان تھے جنہوں نے جاندار کی روشنی کے بارے میں یہ درست نظریہ پیش کیا کہ وہ اپنی سح کے ان حصوں سے روشنی خارج کرتا ہے جہاں پر سورج کی روشنی گرتی ہے۔
- anatomy اور functional anatomy کے بارے میں تحریر کیا۔
- 15- ابن البیہیم کی تحریر متالی ال۔ ہال دوس قوز جس میں انہوں نے قوز قوز کی بناوٹ کی وضاحت کی۔
- 16- قطب الدین البیہیم ازلی پہلے ماہر طبیعات تھے جس نے قوز قوز کی ضمنی بناوٹ کے بارے میں بالکل درست وضاحت پیش کی۔
- 17- قطب الدین البیہیم ازلی کے شاگرد کمال الدین القادری جنیوں نے قوز قوز کی اہمیتاں پیش وضاحت پیش کی۔
- 18- قوز قوز کے مل کی طبیعی وضاحت پر کمال الدین القادری کی کتاب تنبیح المناظر ہے۔
- 19- کتاب نور ہدایت الابصار و نور حقیقت الافکار آئیکس پر لکھی جانے والی آخری اہم کتاب کے مصنف کا نام قطب الدین تھا۔
- 20- قطب الدین کی کتاب نور ہدایت الابصار و نور حقیقت الافکار 1574ء کو شائع ہوئی۔
- 21- قطب الدین کی تحریریں ابتدائی ترین ٹیلی سکوپ کو جان کرتی ہوئی نظر آتی ہیں۔
- 22- ابن البیہیم اور مسزلی عالم نے ویکیم سے متعلق القادری کے نظریے کی تردید کی۔
- 23- الجیرونی اور مالزونی وہ پہلے عالم تھے جنہوں نے ٹیلیکس پر بالخصوص statics کے میدان میں اور dynamises کے میدان میں تجرباتی سائنسی طریقے کا اطلاق کیا۔
- 24- statics میں الجیرونی نے اضافہ و جہتی جہروں کی کشش قفل کو تاپا۔
- 25- الجیرونی نے تجربات کے دوران جینیک نیسٹ کے طریقے کو متعارف کرایا۔
- 26- الجیرونی نے کسی شے کے ہوا میں اڑ پانی میں وزن کے درمیان شرح کو جاننے کرنے کے لیے کوئی نیکل آڈیو پیمائش ایجاد کیا۔
- 27- 1121ء میں مالزونی نے وائیز روٹیک توازن ایجاد کیا۔
- 28- 1206ء میں الجیرونی نے سکشن پمپ ایجاد کیا۔
- 29- یورپ میں چندویں صدی سے سکشن پمپ متعارف ہوا۔
- 30- چوکلڈر مولو باک پمپ قطب الدین نے ایجاد کیا۔

- قطب قطب الدین نے 1574ء میں یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ روشنی اس جسم سے خارج ہوتی ہوتی ہے جسے ہم دیکھ رہے ہوتے ہیں نہ کہ آکھ
- 47- عرب نویں صدی سے عطا طبیعت سے آگاہ تھے جب الرازی نے اس موضوع پر کتاب تحریر کی۔
- 48- بارہویں صدی میں ابن خنجان نے عطا طیس اور لوہے کی طرف کشش کی Properties بیان کیں۔
- 49- 14 ویں صدی میں ابن ال شاطر نے compass dial ایجاد کیا۔
- 50- 17 ویں صدی میں محمد حسین نے سن ڈائل اور compass کے ساتھ ایک آلہ carlographic قلم ایجاد کیا۔
- 56- قرون وسطیٰ کی اسلامی دنیا اور طب
- 1- نویں صدی سے مسلمانوں نے لیکن کی تعلقات کو عربی زبان میں متخلی کر شروع کیا۔
- 2- لیکن کی تعلقات کا سب سے پہلا ترجمہ ہا میں ابن اسحاق نے کرنا شروع کیا۔
- 3- طب میں عربی زبان کے پہلے انسائیکلو پیڈیا کا نام فردوس الکھتہ تھا۔
- 4- فردوس الکھتہ کے مصنف الطبری تھے۔
- 5- نویں صدی میں الرازی نے Comprehensive Book of Medicine تحریر کی۔
- 6- کتاب التصریف تیس Volumes پر مشتمل تھی۔
- 7- اڑبیرادی کوہ یہ سرجری کا بانی قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
- 8- طب کے موضوع پر ابن یونس کی کتاب کا نام ال۔ شامل فی الطب ہے۔
- 9- ابن زھروہ پہلے طبیب تھے جنہوں نے انسانی چیر میچا اور پوست مارا گیا۔
- 10- نبس کے سائنس مطالعے کا بانی ابوہیٹان تھا۔
- 11- الرازی وہ پہلے طبیب ہیں جنہوں نے ادرجی اور مامونی نظام پر
- آؤ نیکل تحریر کیے۔
- 12- وائٹوں کی سرجری کے بارے میں ابتدائی ترین میڈیکل ٹیکس التصریف ہے۔
- 13- مسلمانوں نے ہیکل چنگ کی ویکسین Cowpox تیار کی۔
- 14- Cowpox کو افسانویں صدی میں ترکی میں ایجاد کیا گیا۔
- 15- اڑبیرادی اور الطوز کے خیال میں dental carries کی وجہ Tooth worms ہوتے ہیں۔
- 16- ابن الخلف ابن نبس کے شاگرد تھے۔
- 17- اٹھس نے ہیکل بار سندر کا پانی پینے کے پانی کے لیے کھیر کیا۔
- 18- اڑبیرادی وہ طبیب تھے جنہوں نے ہیکل بار کنسر اور سانس لینے میں آسانی کے لیے incubation کے سرجیکل عمل کو جان کیا۔
- 19- اسلامی لیکن میں ابراہیم اور ابن زہر سلم طبیب نے سیکڑوں سرجریاں inhalent anesthesia کے استعمال سے کیں۔
- 20- Tincheotomy نامی عمل جراحی کے پانی کا نام ابن زہر تھا۔
- 21- اڑبیرادی وہ طبیب تھے جنہوں نے ہیکل بار کان کو بلوز میڈیکل ڈریسنگ کے لیے استعمال کیا اور سرجیکل نیکڑا ایجاد کیں۔
- 22- دسویں صدی میں الرازی نے کیرقوالی کا آغاز کیا۔
- 23- طب کی تاریخ میں Hirduo Therap کو اڑبیرادی نے متعارف کرایا۔
- 24- علم الاطال کے بانی الطبری ہیں۔
- 25- طوبی موسیٰ ونگ کا نقل ایران سے تھا۔
- 26- طب پر لکھی جانے والی کتاب De Gradibus ابراہیمونی نے لکھی۔
- 27- یکرنگ نے والی سرجی کی ایجاد کے موجد کا نام فاروق ابن طلہوری ہے۔
- 28- یکرنگ نے والی سرجی کی ایجاد نویں صدی میں عراق میں ہوئی۔
- 57- علم نباتات
- 1- علم نباتات کی علم نباتات اور علم حیوانات کی شاخیں ہیں۔

- میں سے ایک کتاب لکھی۔
- 29- ابو یوسف خلیفہ ہارون الرشید کے چہل قانون دان تھے۔
- 30- مسلم عالم الفرائی نے سب سے پہلے کجواشیاء کے لیے price Inelasticity کا ذکر کیا۔
- 31- ابن مسکویہ اور الفرائی دونوں مسلمان عالم نے Equilibrium price پر سب سے پہلے بحث کی تھی۔
- 32- مسلمان عالم ابن طلحون کو جدید اقتصادیات کا بانی خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 33- ابن طلحون اپنی کتاب البر کے مقدمے یا تعارف میں اقتصاد و سیاسی تصویریں دیتے ہیں۔
- 34- ابن طلحون مسلم ماہر اقتصادیات نے سب سے پہلے لبر تصویریں آف ویلج کو تعارف کرایا۔
- 35- ابن طلحون کے نظریات کا موازنہ کینیڈا کے ماہر اقتصادیات کے نظریات سے کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 36- 1960 اور 1970 کی دہائی میں شیعہ اسلامی مفکروں نے راج الوقت معاشی مسائل کے جواب دے کر ایک منفرد اسلامی معاشی فلسفے کو ترقی دی۔
- 37- اسلام اور طوہریت 1951 میں تحریر کی گئی۔
- 38- اسلام اور طوہریت کو محمد تقی شیعہ مفکر نے تحریر کیا۔
- 39- 1961 میں محمد باقر الصدر نے اقتصاد (ہدایہ اقتصادیات) تحریر کی۔
- 40- اقتصاد و میدی 1978 میں لکھی گئی۔
- 41- ایٹکسن جنسی ور نے معاشیات پر جو کتاب لکھی اس کا نام اقتصاد و میدی تھا۔
- 42- 1973 میں حبیب اللہ بیان نے جائیداد کے حقوق، سرمایہ اور لبر پر اسلامی نقطہ نظر سے کچھ تشریحات پیش کیں۔
- 43- جدید ممالک کی ایک اور شکل جس کی ابتدا اسلامی دنیا سے ہوئی وہ مانگیرو کرلیٹ اور مانگیرو ڈانس ہے۔
- 44- مانگیرو کرلیٹ اور مانگیرو ڈانس کا آغاز پاکستان سے ہوا۔
- 45- جان ایبراہیم بنگ کے ساتھ مانگیرو کرلیٹ اور مانگیرو ڈانس کا

- اسلامیوں نے اپنی تہارت کو دور دراز کے علاقوں اور ملکوں تک پھیلا دیا۔
- 19- مسلمانوں کے تہارتی ممال نے دنیا کو اس قابل بنا دیا کہ بلداور کے تک میں رہی جانے والی رقم چین کے بنگ سے لکھوائی جا سکتی تھی۔ اس سے دور جدید کا چیک نظام معرض وجود میں آیا۔
- 20- مسلمانوں کے بنائے ہوئے معاشی اصولوں کو تیرہویں صدی میں اہل مغرب میں اپنایا جانے لگا اور معیشت کو ترقی دی جانے لگی۔
- 21- ویٹیز اور چین کے تصورات عباسی خلیفہ المصعب کے دور میں متعارف کروائے گئے۔
- 22- اسلامی قانون دان الفرائی کے مطابق یہ مسلمان ہی تھے جنہوں نے جہاں اور نقطہ زوہ علاقوں میں خوراک کی فراہمی کو حکومت کی ذمہ داری بنایا۔
- 23- اسلامی دور میں تاجروں کی نگرانی شہر کے ستونوں کرتے تھے۔
- 24- معاشی اصول حوالہ ایک غیر رسمی ویلج و انٹرفیسر سب سے جس کا ذکر ابتدائی اسلامی قوانین میں ملتا ہے۔
- 25- آٹھویں صدی سے حوالہ کا ذکر اسلامی قانونی کتابوں میں ملتا ہے۔
- 26- بارہویں صدی میں دکن کے ادارے انگلینڈ میں پہنچے جبکہ اسلامی دنیا میں یہ دسویں صدی میں مکمل و مضبوطی سے قائم ہو چکے تھے۔
- 27- مسلمانوں کا دور خلافت ابتدائی ویٹیز ریاستوں کی پہلی شکل تھا۔ عباسی دور خلافت بالخصوص اس حقیقت کا قماز تھا۔
- 28- قاری خلیفہ دان نصیر الدین طوسی جن کی معیشت کی ابتدائی ترین تقریروں میں ۲۰ ہے۔
- 29- نصیر الدین طوسی اپنی معیشت کی تعریف کو حکمت مدنی کہتے ہیں۔
- 30- حکمت مدنی کا مطلب شہری زندگی کی سائنس ہے۔
- 31- نصیر الدین طوسی کی کتاب علم معیشت میں حکمت مدنی موجود ہے۔
- 32- قانون دان ابو یوسف جنہوں نے مصمولات پر ابتدائی کتابوں

اثر ڈارون پر بھی نظر آتا ہے۔

59- اسلامی اقتصادیات

- 1- اسلام کے سنہری دور میں معیشت نے نہایت سنی تیز ترقی حاصل کی۔ مگر یہ اس دور کو اولاد تک کے نام سے پکارتے ہیں۔
- 2- قرون وسطیٰ کے جنوب مغربی اور شمالی افریقی تاجروں اور مسوہوں نے ایشیا، افریقہ اور یورپ میں پہلی گولڈن معیشت قائم کی تھی۔
- 3- قرون وسطیٰ کے معیشت دانوں نے ساتویں سے تیرہویں صدی تک کے دور کو اسلامی سلطنت کے لیے دنیا کی سب سے مشہور معیشت کی آماجگاہ بنا دیا۔
- 4- والو آبرہڈ ہیبر و کولنگ سٹیشن پمپ کر بیک شفٹ، کلنگ ریز کے ساتھ 12 ویں صدی میں ایجاد ہوا۔
- 5- کر بیک شفٹ کلنگ ریز کے ساتھ والو آبرہڈ لیجر و کولنگ سٹیشن پمپ کا مسوہ وجود لجزری ہے۔
- 6- عربوں نے سب سے پہلی شکر ریٹائزیاں قائم کیں۔
- 7- یمن میں سال میں دو بار کھدائی جاتی تھی۔
- 8- عراق میں چاول کی فصل ایک ہی زمین پر سال میں دو بار اگائی جاتی تھی۔
- 9- اسلام کے سنہری دور کے معاشی دور کو اسلامی معاشی نظام کے نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔
- 10- عربی کی کرنسی چاندی جس کی سرکولیشن کو بڑھا کر اور آزاد موٹیری اہر یا زکوٰۃ کشا کے نہایت مشہور موٹیری معیشت کی بنیاد رکھی تھی۔
- 11- دنیا کی پہلی تجارتی کمپنیاں اسلامی معاشی نظام میں متعارف کروائی گئی۔
- 12- محمد اور محمد کے سامنے کا تعارف عرب قوم نے کر دیا۔
- 13- اسلامی معاشی دور میں ٹرانزیکشنل اکاؤنٹ متعارف کروائے گئے۔
- 14- کاروباری سامنے داری وہ معاشی اصول تھا جس کے تحت
- 2- اللہ نیواری ماہر بنیاد ۲۰۲۰ء میں علم باہر ۲۰۲۰ء کا بانی خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 3- اللہ نیواری کا تعلق ۱۹ ویں صدی سے تھا۔
- 4- علم باہر ۲۰۲۰ء پر اللہ نیواری کے انسٹیٹیوٹ میں ۲۰۲۰ء کا نام کتاب القیاس ہے۔
- 5- کتاب القیاس کے چھ volumes میں سے صرف تیسرا اور چوتھا volume محفوظ ہے۔ اس میں 637 پوروں کو بیان کیا گیا ہے۔
- 6- 13 ویں صدی میں ابن بطار نے بنیاد ۲۰۲۰ء اور ۱۰۰۰ء کی سازی پر انسٹیٹیوٹ یا کتاب القیاس فی الادویہ المعروفہ تحریر کی جو کہ صدیوں تک ان میدانوں میں بنیاد ۲۰۲۰ء کا قماز بنا رہا ہے۔
- 7- کتاب القیاس فی الادویہ میں 400 پوروں، خوراکوں اور ادویات کا ذکر ہے جس میں سے 300 ابن بطار کی اپنی اور باقی ہیں اس کا طبعی طبع ۱۷58ء کو کیا گیا۔

58- علم حیوانات

- 1- علم حیوانات کے میدان میں مسلم ماہرین حیاتیات نے ارتقاء اور ترقی چناؤ پر نظریات کو ترقی دی جو کہ قرون وسطیٰ کے اسلامی مدارس میں پڑھائے جاتے تھے۔
- 2- چارلس ڈارون کے ماہر حیاتیات حوادی جان و لم ذہیبہ جس نے کہا کہ مسلمانوں میں نظر یہ ارتقاء ہم سے بہت پہلے کا ہے۔
- 3- انگریزی کے مطابق ارتقاء پر مسلمانوں کے خیالات 12 ویں صدی سے اسلامی دنیا میں زبان زد عام تھے۔
- 4- الہا بن پہلے مسلم ماہر حیاتیات تھے جنہوں نے ارتقاء پر نظریے کو ترقی دی۔
- 5- ماحول کسی بھی جاندار کی جسمانی خصوصیات کو متعین کر سکتا ہے اور یہ کہ مختلف انسانی زندگی ماحول کا نتیجہ ہی ہیں اس نظریے کے بانی کا نام الہا بن تھا۔
- 6- ابن مسکویہ اور افغان الصفا کی سب میں یہ ارتقاء فی خیالات پیش کیے گئے کہ کس طرح مادے سے پہلے vapour پھر پانی، پھر دھواں، پھر ہوا، جانور اور پھر انسان بنے ہیں ان خیالات کا

- آغاز ہوا۔
- 46- بائیکاٹ کر ڈیٹ اور بائیکاٹ ڈیٹس کے ہانی کا نام محمد بن علی ہے۔
- 60- اسلامی فلسفہ
- 1- اسلامی فلسفے کا اہم دور نویں صدی میں اٹکنڈی سے شروع ہوا۔
 - 2- بارہویں صدی میں ابن رشد کے ساتھ اسلامی فلسفے کا سنہری دور قائم ہو گیا۔
 - 3- ابن رشد کی وفات کے ساتھ ہی اسلامی فلسفے کے اس مخصوص سببہ فکر کا خاتمہ ہو گیا جو کہ جیوینٹیک ماب کا سکل کہلاتا تھا۔
 - 4- ابن رشد کی وفات کے ساتھ مغربی اسلامی ممالک میں فلسفہ زوال پذیر ہو گیا جس میں بالخصوص سین اور شمالی افریقہ کے مغربی اسلامی ملک شامل تھے۔
 - 5- اسلامی فلسفہ بارہویں صدی میں مغربی اسلامی ممالک میں زوال پذیر ہوا لیکن مشرقی ممالک خاص طور پر فارس اور اراک یا میں یہ بہت بعد تک فروغ پذیر رہا۔
 - 6- عہد دو خلافت میں حکام اور شریعہ میں فرق قائم کیا گیا۔
 - 7- بارہویں صدی کے نشاۃ ثانیہ کے دور میں خاص اٹکنڈس کے مطابق لاطینی زبان میں ابن رشد کے فلسفے کا ترجمہ کیا گیا۔
 - 8- بارہویں صدی میں خاص فلسفے اور حکام میں Apotheosis دیکھنے کو ملا۔
 - 9- الغزالی کی کتاب تمہذ الغلایہ جس میں انہوں نے ان فلسفہ دانوں کو تنقید کا نشانہ بنایا جنہوں نے فلسفہ اور حکام میں Apotheosis کیا۔
 - 10- الغزالی نے تمہذ الغلایہ میں فلسفہ دانوں کے خلاف جو رد عمل پیش کیا اس کے نتیجے میں ابن رشد اور ابن بجاہ عظیم فلسفہ دان منظر عام پر آئے۔
 - 11- ابن رشد کے نظریات ابن بجاہ اور ابن طفیل سے مختلف تھے۔
 - 12- ابن بجاہ اور ابن طفیل ایسا جیٹا اور الغزالی کی تعلیمات کے پیروکار تھے۔
 - 13- مسلم فلسفہ دان ابن رشد جو کہ مغربی عہد میں سیکولر سوچ کے ہانی

- نے ارتقا دیا، بحث کی۔
- ارتقا کے موضوع پر مسلم فلسفیوں کے کام کے تراجم لاطینی زبان میں مطلب میں نشاۃ ثانیہ کے بعد سامنے آنا شروع ہوئے۔
- 30- منطق پر پہلی عربی تحریر کے معنی کا نام اٹکنڈی تھا۔
- 31- منطق پر ارسطو کے نظریات سے متاثر منطق پر پہلی تحریر الغزالی نے کی تھی۔
- 32- ابن رشد کا تعلق الاندلس سے تھا۔
- 33- ابن سینا پہلے منطق دان تھے جنہوں نے ارسطو کی منطق پر تنقید کے لیے تبصرے نہیں بلکہ طیبہ و کتابیں لکھیں۔
- 34- پہلی منطق کی مرحلہ وار تردید کو illuminationist سکول نے تحریر کیا۔
- 35- illuminationist سکول کے بانی شہاب الدین سیراوردی تھے۔
- 36- ابن حسیب کی یونانی منطق کی مرحلہ وار تردید کے سلسلے کی تحریروں کا نام ارسطو فی الحقیقہ تھا۔
- 37- ابن اسیرم نے اپنی کتاب سکول آف لوجک میں حسی اور اراک پر بطور زبردست زور دیا ہے۔
- 38- بارہویں صدی تک پہلی سینا کی منطق مکمل طور پر ارسطو کی منطق کی جگہ لے چکی تھی۔
- 39- بارہویں صدی کے فلسفہ الغزالی نے اس بارے میں لکھا کہ کس طرح قرون وسطی کے عام لوگوں اور فطرتی فلسفیوں نے کیا اور حیاتیات میں ارتقا کو سمجھا۔

61- بیمارستان (Hospital)

- 1- قرون وسطی کی اسلامی دنیا میں بیمارستان کے لیے بیمارستان کا لفظ استعمال ہوتا تھا۔
- 2- سب سے قدیم بیمارستان کا نام گندیشاپور تھا۔
- 3- گندیشاپور تیسری صدی میں بنایا گیا۔
- 4- شاہ جہاں ساسانی شہنشاہ نے گندیشاپور نامی بیمارستان بنوایا تھا۔
- 5- موجودہ ایران کے صوبے خوزستان میں گندیشاپور نامی بیمارستان

- ہا گیا۔
- 6- سامانیوں کے بعد 638 میں عربوں نے ایران کو فتح کیا تھا۔
 - 7- ایران پر عربوں کی فتح نے بیمارستان کو تڑپا دیا جس سے عوامی بیمارستان کا وجود سے دلایا گیا۔
 - 8- گندیشاپور بیمارستان کے بعد دوسرا بیمارستان دمشق میں بنا گیا۔
 - 9- طلیف الولید بن عبدالملک نے دمشق میں بیمارستان بنوایا تھا۔
 - 10- سر جان گوت کب کی رائے کے مطابق طلیف ہامون الرشید کے دور تک بغداد میں میڈیکل سکول بہت زیادہ متحرک ہو چکے تھے۔
 - 11- سر جان گوت کے مطابق ملت عوامی بیمارستان بغداد میں کھولا گیا۔
 - 12- طلیف ہارون الرشید کے دور میں بغداد عوامی بیمارستان بنایا گیا۔
 - 13- قاہرہ کے بیمارستان کو سلطان قالدان السعوی نے بنایا تھا۔
 - 14- سلطان قالدان السعوی نے قاہرہ میں 1285 کو بیمارستان بنوایا۔
 - 15- مسلمانوں کی جدید اور بہتر طبی سہولیات کی وجہ سے مسلمانوں کی اوسط عمر بڑھ گئی۔
 - 16- قدیم یونانی دور کی دنیا کی اوسط عمر 28-22 سال کے متاثر ہے جس میں اسلامی خلافت میں اوسط عمر 35 سال سے زیادہ تھی۔
 - 17- اسلام کے سنہری دور میں علماء طبیہ کی عمر نسبتاً زیادہ تھی۔
 - 18- گیارہویں صدی میں مشرق وسطی کے علماء طبیہ کی اوسط عمر 72.8 سال تھی۔
 - 19- دسویں صدی میں عراق کے علماء طبیہ کی اوسط عمر 84.3 سال تھی۔
 - 20- گیارہویں صدی کے اسلامی ملک چین میں علماء طبیہ کی اوسط عمر 75-69 سال تھی۔
 - 21- بارہویں صدی کے فارس ایران میں علماء طبیہ کی عمر 72-59 سال تھی۔
 - 22- تیرہویں صدی کے فارس (ایران) میں علماء طبیہ کی عمر 90 سال تھی۔
 - 23- بیمارستان کا ہیڈ واکرز لیسٹو کہلاتا تھا۔
 - 24- بیمارستان میں الشراب خانہ (فارمی) کا اضافی ڈیپارٹمنٹ ہوتا تھا۔

- 25- قرون وسطی کے پانچ سو سالوں کا مقصد مریضوں کی دیکھ بھال کرنا اور نئے ڈاکٹروں کو تنصیب دینا ہے۔
- 26- آٹھویں اور بارہویں صدی کے دوران مسلمانوں کے ہسپتال معیار کی نہایت اعلیٰ سطح پر پہنچ گئے تھے۔
- 27- قرون وسطی کے ہسپتالوں کی ایک اہم خصوصیت نرسنگ تھی جو کہ دنیا میں کہیں اور نہیں تھی۔
- 28- قرون وسطی میں قبیلہ بلوچ برہکی دور و دراز زمین ڈاکٹر تھی جنہوں نے اٹھ سحران ابو یوسف یعقوب المصعب کی بارہویں صدی میں خدمت کی تھی۔
- 29- چودہویں صدی میں پہلی بار لیزمی سرجن کا ذکر کیا گیا۔
- 30- سب سے پہلے کتاب کہہ ال ابن سینا نے لیزمی ڈاکٹر کا ذکر کیا گیا۔
- 31- کراہت ال ابنی مراف الدین سین کوکس نے لکھی۔
- 32- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے دور حکومت میں جب ہسپتال اپنے عروج پر پہنچ گئے تو ایڈرین میں مشعل ہسپتال اور میڈیکل مدرسہ بنا دیا گیا۔
- 33- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے سحران باہر نے 11 مشعل ہسپتال اور میڈیکل مدرسہ بنوایا تھا۔
- 34- اسلامی ہسپتال وہ پہلے ادارے تھے جنہوں نے انون شپ اور ایکسٹرن شپ کا نظام قائم کیا۔
- 35- بارہویں صدی میں انڈس کے طبیب ابن زہر نے سرجری کو طب میں ایک آزاد اور علیحدہ اصول کے طور پر پیش کیا۔
- 36- بارہویں صدی میں مصر میں معروف قلعی ہسپتال انور قائم کیا گیا جہاں پر طب کی تعلیم دی جاتی تھی۔
- 37- مصر میں انور ہسپتال نور الدین زنگی نے بنوایا تھا۔
- 38- ابن ابی مویہ معروف طبی محقق تھے۔
- 39- قرون وسطی میں طب کی تعلیم پانچ سو سالوں کے علاوہ مدارس میں دی جاتی تھی۔
- 40- چودہویں صدی کے دمشق میں 155 مدارس میں سے تین میڈیکل سکول تھے۔
- 41- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے سحران سلیمان اول نے سلطنت کے مدارس کے نصاب میں حدیث کے ساتھ طب کو بھی شامل کیا تھا۔
- 42- مسلم دنیا میں آٹھویں صدی سے نفسیاتی ہسپتال بننا شروع ہو گئے تھے۔
- 43- مسلم ڈاکٹروں کے اخلاقی معیار پر لکھی جانے والی سب سے پہلی کتاب آداب الطبیب تھی۔
- 44- آداب الطبیب کے مصنف کا نام اسحاق ابن الراءوی تھا۔
- 45- نویں صدی میں آداب الطبیب لکھی گئی۔
- 46- پروفیشنل سطح پر الرازی نے دسویں صدی میں بہت سے سیاسی، ترقی پسند طبی اور نفسیاتی خیالات کو متعارف کروایا۔
- 47- الرازی وہ پہلے عالم تھے جنہوں نے شہر میں گھومنے والے نم تھیسوں پر بات کی اور خبردار کیا کہ ہر ڈاکٹر ہر بیماری کا علاج نہیں کر سکتا۔
- 48- الرازی نے قابل علاج اور ناقابل علاج امراض کے درمیان سب سے پہلے امتیازی دیوار کھڑی کی۔
- 49- مسلمان طبیوں نے سب سے پہلے ثابت کیا کہ دماغی امراض کی وجہ آسب یا خدا کی سزا نہیں بلکہ دماغ کے افعال کا خراب ہونا ہے۔
- 50- وژٹ کرنے والا ڈاکٹر ہر وژٹ پر مریض کی حالت کے بارے میں دو ہرے نوٹس دیتے۔ مریض کے ٹھیک ہونے یا فوت ہونے کی صورت میں وژٹ ڈاکٹر کے نوٹس کا ڈاکٹروں کی علاقائی کونسل معائنہ کرے اور دیکھے کہ آیا ڈاکٹر کی کارکردگی مطلوب معیار کے مطابق تھی یا نہیں۔ طبی رو سے یہ اصول پیر و جع کہلائے۔
- 51- قانون الطبیب کی کتاب میں سب سے پہلے جبر و جوع کا سب سے پہلے لکھا ہوا بیان ملتا ہے۔
- 52- ملک شام کے مسلم عالم اسحاق بن الراءوی نے جنہوں نے قانون الطبیب کتاب لکھی۔

62- مدارس

- 1- عربی زبان میں اموی پبلیک سکول کو مدرسہ عام کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 2- پرائیمری سکول کو عربی زبان میں مدرسہ خاص کہا جاتا ہے۔

- عربی زبان میں مذہبی سکول کو مدرسہ دینیہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 3- اسلامی سکول کو عربی زبان میں مدرسہ اسلامیہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 4- یونیورسٹی کو عربی زبان میں مدرسہ جامعہ کہا جاتا ہے۔
- 5- سلطنت عثمانیہ میں جدید دور کے اوائل میں مدارس سے فارغ التحصیل طلباء کو، آئینہ کہا جاتا تھا۔
- 6- جدید دور کے اوائل میں سلطنت عثمانیہ کے سحران سلیمان اول نے حدیث کا علم متعارف کروایا تھا۔
- 8- اسلامی سکول میں بارہ سال کی تعلیم کے بعد ایک طالب علم کو عالم کی ڈگری دی جاتی تھی۔
- 9- مسلم دنیا کے سب سے قدیم مدرسے کا نام جامعہ القیروان تھا۔
- 10- جامعہ القیروان 859 کو قائم کیا گیا۔
- 11- جامعہ القیروان مراکش میں قائم کیا گیا۔
- 12- مصر کے شہر قاہرہ میں الازہر یونیورسٹی قائم کی گئی۔
- 13- عباسی دور خلافت میں پہلا اہم سرکاری تعلیمی ادارہ تخلیق کیا گیا۔
- 14- عباسی دور خلافت میں نظام الملک کے تخلیق کردہ مدرسے کا نام مدرسہ نظامیہ تھا۔
- 15- نظام الملک نے گیارہویں صدی میں عباسی شہروں میں ریاضی مدارس قائم کیے۔
- 16- عباسی دور کے مدارس کے ساتھ کوکب کہا جاتا تھا۔
- 17- قاضی اور منسوک دور کے مدارس میں قاہرہ میں سلطان حسن کا مسجد مدرسہ بھی شامل تھا۔
- 18- سلطنت عثمانیہ کا پہلا مدرسہ 1331 میں زنگ میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔
- 19- قرون وسطی میں اسلامی دنیا کے اندر ایشیائی سکول کا آغاز دسویں صدی سے ہو چکا تھا یہ سکول کتب کہلاتے تھے۔
- 20- ابن سینا کے مطابق چھ سال کی عمر سے بچوں کو کتب میں بھیجا جائیے تھا۔
- 21- ابن سینا کے مطابق چودہ سال کے عمر تک کے بچوں کو کتب میں پرائمری تعلیم دی جانی چاہیے تھی۔
- 22- مدارس میں طلباء کی تشکیل کے دور کو اعلیٰ تعلیم کہا جاتا تھا۔
- 23- بارہویں صدی میں کچھ اسلامی اصولوں میں ارتقاء سے متعلق خیالات کو بڑھایا جانے لگا تھا۔
- 24- کمپیوٹر جیک آف اور لڈریکا راک کے مطابق دین کی سب سے پرانی ڈگری دینے والی یونیورسٹی قرآن تھی۔
- 25- قرون وسطی کی سب سے بڑی تصویر کی جانے والی یونیورسٹی بغداد کی نکاسیہ یونیورسٹی تھی۔
- 26- مستشرقین نے یونیورسٹی 1233 میں قائم ہوئی۔
- 27- وہ پہلے ادارے مدارس تھے جن میں school of law بھی موجود تھے۔
- 28- قانون کے طلباء کو مدارس میں ڈاکٹریٹ کی ڈگری دی جاتی تھی۔
- 29- یونیورسٹی ہاؤس آف لاء کہلاتی تھی۔
- 30- قانون کے سکولوں میں ڈاکٹریٹ کا آغاز نویں صدی سے ہوا۔
- 31- قانون کے سکولوں میں ڈاکٹریٹ کی ڈگری حاصل کرنے سے قبل چار سال کا بنیادی انڈرگریجویٹ کورس اور دس سال کا پوسٹ گریجویٹ کورس کرنا ہوتا تھا۔
- 31- قانون کے سکولوں سے پوسٹ گریجویٹ کرنے کے بعد طلباء کو ملحق اور ماہرہ قانون کا رتبہ دیا جاتا تھا۔
- 32- قانون کے سکولوں سے فارغ التحصیل طلباء کو ملنے والے رجسٹر میں تھیب ملحق اور مدرس شامل تھے۔
- 33- تھیب کو بعد میں لائسنس تھیب کے ساتھ مجسٹریٹ کہا گیا۔
- 34- چارج کھوی کی رائے میں مسلمانوں کے قانون کے سکولوں نے لندن میں انز آف کورٹ کے قیام کے لیے راہ ہموار کی تھی۔
- 35- 750 سے عباسی خلافت کے دور میں مورس اپنی اہانت اور حسن کی بنا پر بہت معروف ہوئی۔
- 36- عباسی دور خلافت میں اس عورت کا نام ملی تھا جو کہ راج بھی اپنے نام سے بہت معروف ہے۔
- 37- اس نظام بڑی کامیابی کا دور تھا جسے ایک عباسی خلیفہ نے بڑے بچے داسون خرید لیا تھا۔
- 38- عباسی خلیفہ داسون الرشید نے نظام بڑی کو روک کر دیا۔
- 39- بارہویں صدی کے دور میں بغداد میں سب سے نمایاں قانون شہدادگی جو کہ کالرا اور غیر عورت کہلاتی تھی۔

- 40- بارہویں اور تیرہویں صدی میں دمشق کے 160 مدارس اور مساجد میں سے 26 کو وقف کے حکام کے تحت غزوات نے قائم کیا تھا۔
- 41- ابن مسکری کی رائے کے مطابق بارہویں صدی میں غزوات کو اجازت (تعمیر و گریز) اور ریکارڈ اساتذہ بننے کی اجازت تھی۔
- 42- ابن مسکری نے خود 80 غزوات کے ذریعہ تصحیح حاصل کی تھی۔
- 43- پندرہویں صدی میں اسیکسوی عالم نے خواتین علماء پر بارہ volume کی تاریخ گرافیکل ڈسٹری بیوٹی۔
- 44- اسیکسوی کی غزوات کے بارے میں تاریخ گرافیکل ڈسٹری کا نام ادا اللہی تھا۔
- 45- اولادی میں 1075 خواتین علماء اساتذہ کے بارے میں معلومات فراہم کی گئی۔
- 46- مراد دوم نے فارس سے ملاذ الدین اور فرالدین جیسے علماء کو سلطنت میں بلوایا جس سے یہاں کے مدارس کو بہت شہرت حاصل ہوئی۔
- 47- مراد دوم کا تعلق سلطنت عثمانیہ سے تھا۔
- 48- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے مدارس کے علماء نے کہا کہ مشرق اور حسابیات کے علوم کو غربت کی نگاہ سے دیکھنا غلط ہے۔
- 49- اٹلی میں تقریباً 30,000 کے قریب مدارس دوپہل ہیں۔
- 50- اٹلی کے زیادہ تر مدارس نعلی مذہبی کتب خانوں کے چوکور ہیں۔
- 51- اٹلی میں مذہبی ادارے دو باندی اور بی بی میں منقسم ہیں۔
- 52- اٹلی کے مبارکپور میں واقع بریلو یوں کے سب سے بڑے تعلیمی ادارے کا نام جامعہ مشرق ہے۔
- 53- دارالعلوم دیوبند اٹلی کا سب سے بڑا اور معروف مدرسہ ہے یہ ضلع سہارنپور میں واقع ہے۔
- 54- 1998 کی مردم شماری کے مطابق پاکستان میں تقریباً 50,000 مدارس کام کر رہے ہیں۔
- 55- پاکستان میں مدارس کے سطح میں کچھ تعلقش پائی جاتی ہے۔ 2005ء میں سلیم علی نے ان ایہام کو دور کرنے کے لیے
- ایک تحقیق کی۔
- 56- سلیم علی نے مدارس پر تحقیق امریکہ کے قیام امن کے ادارے کے لیے کی۔
- 57- سلیم علی کی تحقیق کو ایک کتاب کی شکل دی گئی جو کہ 2007ء میں مکمل ہوئی۔
- 58- سلیم علی کی تحقیق کا پختل چلڈرن آف لیٹھ (Children of faith) امریکہ کی ورلڈ ٹریڈ سنٹر پر 9/11 کو ہونے والے حملے کے بعد سے مدارس کو دنیا بھر میں امریکہ میں شدید تنقید کا سامنا ہے۔
- 60- ہیل سنٹر فار سٹڈی آف بلا ٹریڈیشن کے ادارے نے کیا وہ تجربہ 2001 کو امریکہ کے ورلڈ ٹریڈ سنٹر پر ہونے والے حملے کے بعد کہا کہ مدرسے کے معنی کو سیاسی کر دیا گیا ہے۔

63- اسلامی فن تعمیر

- 1- اسلام کی پہلی اہم تعمیر خان کعبہ کو خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 2- کعبہ کی تعمیر 604ء عیسوی میں ہوئی۔
- 3- اسلامی فن تعمیر کی ابتدائی ترین مثالوں میں اس گنبد کی تکمیل شامل ہے جو کہ 1691ء ڈی میں تعمیر ہوا۔
- 4- 1691ء ڈی میں تعمیر ہونے والے گنبد کا نام قبة الصخر ہے۔
- 5- قبة الصخر پر وہ علم میں تعمیر ہوا۔
- 6- سارہ کی عظیم مسجد عراق میں تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 7- سارہ کی مسجد 1847ء ڈی میں تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 8- مسجد سارہ وزیر ستونی یا ستونیوں پر قائم جہت کے فن تعمیر سے بنائی گئی تھی۔
- 9- ماہیہ صوفیہ تعمیراتی نمونہ اسلامی فن تعمیر سے متاثر ہے۔
- 10- ماہیہ صوفیہ کی تعمیر ایشیا میں کی گئی۔
- 11- بغداد کی تعمیر فارس کے شہر فیروز آباد کی طرز پر کی گئی۔
- 12- مسلمان حکمران المسلمون نے شہر بغداد کی تعمیر کے لیے دو فارسی ذہینانوں کی خدمات حاصل کیں۔
- 13- المسلمون نے شہر بغداد کی تعمیر کے لیے نو بہت اور ماشاء اللہ دو
- ذہینانوں کی خدمات حاصل کیں۔
- 14- نو بہت اور ماشاء اللہ کا تعلق ایران کے شہر فراسان سے تھا۔
- 15- 758 A.D میں فرات کی عظیم مسجد تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 16- مسجد فرات کو جزیرہ نما آئینہ یا اور شمالی افریقہ میں اسلامی فن تعمیر کا آغاز سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
- 17- جزیرہ نما آئینہ یا میں چین اور پر نکال دو نما ک شامل ہیں۔
- 18- اہل امارت مورث اسلامی فن تعمیر کو اس کے بلند ترین مقام پر لے گئی۔
- 19- مسجد فرات کو آجکل ایک کیتھڈرل میں تبدیل کیا جا چکا ہے اسے پیرکلیا کے نام سے پکارا جاتا ہے۔
- 20- مورث فن تعمیر کی جزیرہ اموی دور خلافت کے دوران پائی جانے والی فن تعمیر کی عرب روایت میں ہیوست ہیں۔
- 21- مورث تعمیر کا اڑھتین کے فن تعمیر پر بہت گہرا ہے۔
- 22- ترکی یا جمہوری فن تعمیر وسطی ایشیا میں اسلامی فن تعمیر کا آغاز خیال کیا جاتا ہے۔
- 23- شہر قدق اور ہرات میں کی بنائی ہوئی شاندار عمارتوں نے اٹلی میں اٹلی فن تعمیر اور پھر مغربی فن تعمیر کو بے حد متاثر کیا۔
- 24- تیموری فن تعمیر کا آغاز احمد شاہ بابا کی تعمیر سے ہوتا ہے۔
- 25- احمد شاہ بابا کی تعمیر و مساجد جو دور دور کے قازقستان کے خطے میں واقع ہے۔
- 26- تیموری فن تعمیر کی آخری کبھی جانے والی عمارت تیمور کا مقبرہ ہے۔
- 27- تیمور کا مقبرہ شہر قدق میں گورامیز کے نام سے تعمیر کیا گیا۔
- 28- تیمور نے شاہ زمان شہر قدق میں بنوایا تھا۔
- 29- مسجد گواہر شہد جو کہ تیمور نے شہد میں بنوایا تھا۔
- 30- سب سے زیادہ اور بڑی مساجد ترک میں پائی جاتی ہیں جن میں روئی، فارس سلطنت اور شاہی عرب کے نمونوں کے اثرات ہیں۔
- 31- فن تعمیر میں فاطمیوں نے زیادہ تر کوئی کی عینکوں اور تعمیری موادوں کو استعمال کیا تاہم کچھ اپنی طرف سے کبھی جدت پیدا کی۔
- 32- فاطمی دور میں مسجد اقصیٰ 1125 میں تعمیر ہوئی جو کہ آج بھی موجود

- 33- مسجد الحرام کی تعمیر نو 11 اکبر مسجد نامہ بہ بان الدین نے کی۔
- 34- مملوک کے دور میں اسلامی مفسرین ملطون نے قہرہ کو کائنات کا مرکز اور دنیا کا باغ کا خطاب دیا۔
- 35- مملوک سلطنت دو ادوار پر مشتمل ہے یا دو ادوار مغربی اور عربی مملوک کہلاتے ہیں۔
- 36- ملطون ماشاء اللہ کبیر نے شاہی شہر قاہرہ کی تعمیر کروائی۔
- 37- اٹلی کی ریاست آگر میں قاہرہ کی تعمیر کا شہر موجود ہے۔
- 38- Xian کے دور سلطنت میں پہلی چینی مسجد تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 39- پہلی چینی مسجد ساتویں صدی میں تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 40- Diene اور بھنگو دونوں شہروں نے افریقی اسلامی فن تعمیر کا آغاز دیا۔
- 41- بھنگو کی مسجد سہارن تعمیر کی نمونہ ہے۔
- 42- شاہد ابو سعید اختر شہر عات کے کج زمین کے باہر تعمیرات کا نام فضل الرحمن ہے۔
- 43- فضل الرحمن نے تعمیرات کے لیے خانانہ اور اہل اہل حاصل کیا۔
- 44- فضل الرحمن کا تعلق بھارت سے ہے۔
- 45- فضل الرحمن نے تعمیرات میں نیوب سڑک کو نمونہ بنا دیا۔
- 46- عثمانی لوگوں نے وسطی پارہ والی مساجد متعارف کروائیں جس۔
- 47- اسلامی فن تعمیر میں ایران کا روانہ فارس کے ساسانی فن تعمیر سے ہوا۔
- 48- شاہ مسعود مسجد کی تعمیر 1987 میں ریاض سعودی عرب میں ہوئی۔
- 49- سلجوقیوں کے دور میں ایران کی تعمیر کا فن پارہ اسلامی فن تعمیر کا بنیادی پونٹ بن گیا۔
- 50- باغات کی تعمیر کا فن مسلمانوں کی ایجاد ہے۔
- 64- نقشہ نویسی یا نقشہ نگاری، علم ارضیات و معدنیات
- 1- عباسی خلیفہ مامون الرشید جن کے زیر سایہ نقشہ نگاری کے فروغ پر گہرے اثرات مرتب ہوئے۔
- 2- مسلمانوں نے مامون الرشید کے دور میں قدیم دنیا کا ارضی گلوب

65- اسلامی فنون لطیفہ

- 17- The Incoherence of philosophy کو الغزالی نے لکھا۔
- 18- ادب کی تاریخ کے پہلے سائنس دان کا نام Theologus Autodidactus ہے۔
- 19- ابن طفیل نے The inoherence of philosophy کے جواب میں پہلا عربی ناول Hany ibnyaqadhan لکھا۔
- 20- ابن سینا نے ابن طفیل کے Hany-ibn yaqadhan کے جواب میں heotogus Autodidactus لکھا۔
- 21- ابن طفیل کے ناول حسی ابن یقذان کے لاطینی ترجمے کو Philosophus Autodidactus کہا گیا۔
- 22- ابن طفیل کے حسی ابن یقذان کا لاطینی زبان میں ترجمہ 1671 کو منظر عام پر آیا۔
- 23- 1708 میں سائنس دان کے حسی ابن یقذان کا ترجمہ گریزی زبان میں لکھا۔
- 24- Philosophus Autodidactus نے نامیت ہل کو سائز کیا اور اس نے The Aspiring Naturalist لکھا۔
- 25- The Aspiring Naturalist کا اثر Rousseau کے اسیٹی اور آن ایجوکیشن فن پارے پر نظر آتا ہے۔
- 26- ابن طفیل کے Hany ibn yaqadhan کا 1671 میں ایڈورڈ ڈیوگک نے لاطینی زبان میں ترجمہ کیا۔
- 27- انگریزی اور لاطینی کے علاوہ ڈچ اور جرمن زبانوں میں Hany-ibn yaqadhan کا ترجمہ ہوا۔
- 28- جیکبیر کا معروف کردار انجیلو بھی ہائل مورٹ ہے اور جیکبیر کے وہی مرتبہ آف دینس کا کردار ہے۔
- 29- قرون وسطیٰ کی اسلامی دنیا میں قصیر کی معروف ترین شکل کو چلی قصیر اور براہ راست کھیل موجود تھی۔
- 30- اسلامی دنیا کے قصیر میں براہ راست ذہنی کھیل تازیانہ کے نام سے پیش ہوتے تھے۔
- 31- ترکی شینڈو قصیر کا نام کاراگز تھا جس نے کولچہ کی فن میں بہت

- 1- اسلام کا فنون لطیفہ کا دور 750 سے شروع ہوتا ہے اور 16 ویں صدی میں ختم ہوتا ہے۔
- 2- سرائس کے کام میں چنگی سلج کے پیش کار مسلمان تھے۔
- 3- Stonepaste سرائس کا آغاز اسلامی دنیا کے حصے عراق سے نویں صدی میں ہوا۔
- 4- برتن سازی کا پہلا مصنفی کپیٹس آٹھویں صدی میں اراقح میں قائم ہوا۔
- 5- اراقح شام میں واقع ہے۔
- 6- عباسی دور خلافت میں جاہر ابن حیان نے چھیلے چینی کے ظروف تیار کیے۔
- 7- جاہر ابن حیان نے عراق میں آٹھویں صدی میں لسزو تیر کا آغاز کیا۔
- 8- چھیلے چینی کے ظروف کا فن چندہویں صدی میں اطالیوں نے اپنایا۔
- 9- اسلامی دنیا میں سب سے زیادہ معروف ادبی نمونہ وی بک آف ون تھا ورنڈ اینڈ ون ہائس ہے۔
- 10- وی بک آف ون تھا ورنڈ اینڈ ون ہائس بہت سی علاقائی کہانیوں کا مجموعہ ہے جنہیں ایرانی ملکہ شہرزادہ نے سنایا۔
- 11- وی بک آف ون تھا ورنڈ اینڈ ون ہائس دسویں صدی میں تشکیل پائی اور چودہویں صدی میں یہ اپنی آخری شکل کو پہنچی۔
- 12- تمام عربی فلسفاتی کہانیاں جب انگریزی زبان میں منتقل کی جاتی ہیں تو یہ سرسین ہائس کہلاتی ہیں۔
- 13- لیلی مجنوں محبت پر لکھی جانے والی عربی اور ایرانی شاعری کی معروف ترین مثال ہے۔
- 14- لیلی مجنوں ساتویں صدی میں اموی دور خلافت میں لکھی گئی۔
- 15- انگریزی ادب کا معروف فن پارہ ورنڈ اینڈ جیولٹ لیلی مجنوں کے اطالوی version سے متاثر ہے۔
- 16- مسلم عالم ابن طفیل اور ابن تقس فلسفیانہ ناول کے بانی تصور کیے

- 18- علم موسیات موضوع ہے The efficient cause of the flow and ebb
- 19- گیارہویں صدی میں بول بیٹا نے ہوائی قمر یا سیراج ایجاد کیا۔
- 20- ہانیڈ روٹیک نیٹس پر الغزالی نے 1121 میں سب سے پہلی کتاب لکھی۔
- 21- ہانیڈ روٹیک نیٹس پر الغزالی کتاب کا نام The Book of Balance of Wisdom ہے۔
- 22- قطب الدین الشیرازی اور کمال الدین فارسی کا آپس میں استاد شاگرد کا رشتہ تھا۔
- 23- ابن بطوطہ نے تیرہویں صدی میں اپنا سفر شروع کیا۔
- 24- ابن بطوطہ کا تعلق اسلامی ملک مراکش سے تھا۔
- 25- 16 ویں صدی میں فتح اندھ شیرازی نے نئی پینے والی کیرج کو ایجاد کیا۔
- 26- زمین پر انوارزی کی کتاب صورت الارض 833 میں مکمل ہوئی۔
- 27- مسلم عالم محمد الکشتیری نے گیارہویں صدی میں Compendium of the languages of the turks کو تحریر کیا۔
- 28- Compendium of the languages of theturks کتاب میں دنیا کا turkocentric نقشہ پیش کیا گیا۔
- 29- دنیا کے turkocentric نقشے میں دنیا کو بحر میں گمراہ ہوا دکھایا گیا ہے۔
- 30- دسویں صدی میں ابن وہب نے ہاتھن انگری پلجر تحریر کی۔
- 31- Turkocentric نقشہ آئن کل ہیرو اجاب گھر میں موجود ہے۔
- 32- ہیرو اجاب گھر استنبول میں واقع ہے۔
- 33- نقشہ نویں ہیرو ایس کا تعلق سلطنت عثمانیہ سے تھا۔
- 34- ہیرو ایس نے اپنی کتاب البحر میں Navigational نقشے شائع کیے۔
- 35- ہیرو ایس نے اپنے نقشے 1513 میں کتاب البحر میں شائع کیا۔

- 3- تیار کیا تھا۔
- 3- انوارزی نے بحر روم کے مشرقی ساحل پر پرائم میرین سینٹ کیا تھا۔
- 4- ساتویں صدی میں ارض محسوب تیار کیا گیا۔
- 5- ہامون الرشید کے جغرافیہ دان انوارزی قدیم دنیا کا پرائم میرین سینٹ کیا تھا۔
- 6- نویں صدی میں استخری نے General Survey of Roads and Kingdoms تحریر کیا۔
- 7- البیرونی نے ان خیالات کو ترویج دیا کہ ہمیں پرلہ کارڈینٹ کھام کا آغاز سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
- 8- دسویں صدی کے اوائل میں ہندو میں ارضی نقشہ نگاری کا ادارہ بنی جس کے نام سے شروع کیا گیا۔
- 9- چینی مدرسہ کا خالق ابو تراب اٹلی تھا۔
- 10- جاہر ابن ساد نے اپنی کتاب Introduction of History of Science میں جاہر ابن حیان کے نظریات کا ذکر کیا۔
- 11- علم ارضیات میں البیرونی نے انڈیا کے علاقے کی سرزمین کا مشاہدہ کیا۔
- 12- جغرافیہ دان البیرونی نے یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ سرزمین انڈیا بھی ایک مستدق ہے۔
- 13- البیرونی کی کتاب Book of Coordinales جس میں انہوں نے یہ نتیجہ پیش کیا کہ زمین مسلسل متحرک ہے۔
- 14- ابن سینا کی کتاب الاشکا کا پارٹ نو اور سیکشن پانچ ان کے علم معنیات اور علم موسیات پر لکھے گئے مضمون پر مشتمل ہے۔
- 15- کتاب التفاء جو کہ تین انواع و اقسام کے پرندوں اور جانوروں پر بات کرتی ہے۔
- 16- پہلے سائنسدان آگنڈی جنہوں نے ارضیاتی سائنس میں تجربے کو متعارف کرایا۔
- 17- Efficient cause of the flow and Ebb کے مصنف ابن حجاج ہے۔

- شہرت حاصل کی۔
 32- کاراگوذ قبضہ برسات انڈیا سے چین میں پہنچا۔
 33- منگولوں نے قیغز کے کن کنجنیوں سے حاصل کر کے اسے وسطی ایشیا کے ترک لوگوں تک پہنچایا۔
 34- مور (Moors) بھی جارج پنچے اور شیبیر کے ادبی کارناموں پر گہرا اثر رکھتے ہیں۔
 35- جارج پنچے کے دی تیل آف اکلزار جہول کا کردار andronius Titus موروش کردار سے مشابہت رکھتا ہے۔

66- اسلامی موسیقی

- 1- مغربی موسیقی میں استعمال ہونے والے بہت سے آلات موسیقی مغربی آلات موسیقی سے ماخوذ ہیں۔ بائیسری اور مغربی آلہ موسیقی سے نکلا ہے۔
 2- Rebce آلہ موسیقی رومانی آلہ موسیقی سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 3- انگریزی Albuka مغربی باب سے نکلا ہے۔
 4- انگریزی گٹ رومانی کنارت نکلا ہے۔
 5- انگریزی Nakev مغربی ٹبل سے نکلا ہے۔
 6- دف مغربی آلہ موسیقی سے انگریزی آلہ موسیقی Adufe ماخوذ ہے۔
 7- بھر مغربی آلہ موسیقی سے انگریزی آلہ موسیقی Anafil ماخوذ ہے۔
 8- Exabeba انگریزی آلہ موسیقی مغربی آلہ موسیقی ایشاپ سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 9- Atable انگریزی آلہ موسیقی مغربی آلہ موسیقی اطلیل سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 10- انگریزی آلہ موسیقی Castanet جو کہ مغربی آلہ کاسٹان سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 11- انگریزی canon مغربی تون سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 12- انگریزی Geige wamkin مغربی انصر سے ماخوذ ہے۔
 13- انگریزی Theorbo مغربی تراب سے ماخوذ ہے۔

67- آلات (Instruments)

- 1- اسلامی دنیا میں ۲۰۰ سے بھی زیادہ آلات موسیقی استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔
 2- اصطراب کی ابتدائی ترین مضمون مثال 315 ہجری میں ملتی ہے۔
 3- فزری دو پہلے فصل تھے جسے اسلامی دنیا میں اصطراب بنانے کا کریڈٹ جاتا ہے۔
 4- دسویں صدی میں الصوفی نے پہلی بار اصطراب کے 1000 سے زائد مختلف میدانوں میں استعمال کو بیان کیا۔
 5- ابن یونس نے سنی سال تک سورج کی پوزیشن کے لیے 1000 سے زائد entries اصطراب سے مشابہہ میں لائیں۔
 6- اصطراب قدیم زمانے میں اجرام فلکی کی بندی معلوم کرنے اور جہاز رانی میں کام آتا تھا۔
 7- ابن یونس کی اصطراب کا قطر 1.4 میٹر تھا۔

- 8- آٹھ گراہوں کے ساتھ اصطراب کو البیرونی نے 996ء میں بتایا۔
 9- البیرونی نے الماکے سائنسی مطالعہ کی اصطراب کو ایجاد کیا اور اس پر ابتدائی ترین تحریریں بھی لکھیں۔
 10- ابترتی کا تعلق انڈس سے تھا۔
 11- ابترتی کی یونیورسٹی اصطراب یورپ میں saphaea کے نام سے پکارا جاتا تھا۔
 12- ہیلو سینٹرک (Heliocentric) سیارہ کی ماڈل کے لیے الجزری نے ایک اصطراب بنایا اس کا نام زورواتی تھا۔
 13- چودہویں صدی میں شام میں ابن شاطر نے اصطراب کھاک ایجاد کیا تھا۔
 14- ابراہیم الخزاز نے ابن ایلکس میں اینا لوگ کپیٹر ایجاد کیا۔
 15- plainosphere ابتدائی ترین شارچارت اور اینا لوگ کپیٹر تھا۔
 16- گیارہویں صدی میں البیرونی نے plainosphere کو ایجاد کیا اور اس پر کتاب لکھی۔
 17- جابر ابن الفلاح نے Torquetum ایجاد کیا جو کہ ایک مشاہداتی آلہ اور ٹیلیسکوپ اینا لوگ کپیٹر ہے۔
 18- 1206 میں الجزری نے اپنا سب سے بڑا فلکیاتی کھاک ایجاد کیا۔
 19- ابو بکر صہبانی نے 1235 میں ۲۰۰ سے بھی زیادہ آلات موسیقی کھاک ایجاد کیا۔
 20- چودہویں صدی میں اکاشا نے پلٹ آف conjunction اور ٹیلیسکوپ سیارہ کپیٹر ایجاد کیا۔
 21- تقی الدین نے لہروں کی قوت سے چلنے والا پہلا فلکیاتی کھاک بنایا۔
 22- تقی الدین نے پہلا ٹیلیسکوپ الارم کھاک 1559 میں ایجاد کیا۔
 23- تین ڈاکوں والا مشاہداتی کھاک تقی الدین نے ایجاد کیا۔
 24- چودہویں صدی میں دمشق کی اموی مسجد کے ابن الشاطر نے وقت کا حساب رکھنے والا پہلا شمسی ڈائل بنایا۔
 25- چودہویں صدی میں وقت کو برابر وقت کے گھنٹوں میں استعمال کرنے کا خیال ابن الشاطر کی ایجاد ہے۔

68- اسلامی ایجادات

- 1- سر کے لاسیک الیڈ کو جابر بن حیان نے بنایا۔
 2- دسویں صدی میں تمام اسلامی دنیا میں ابتدائی ترین ریسٹورنٹ وجود میں آئے۔
 3- دسویں صدی کے اوائل میں الیڈ کے اسلامی ریسٹورنٹ کا ذکر کیا۔
 4- اسلامی تینوں کے ریسٹورنٹوں میں Three course Meals پیش کیے جاتے تھے۔
 5- قیمتی چمروں اور موتیوں پر مصنوعی رنگت چڑھانے کے بانی کا نام جابر بن حیان ہے۔

69- مسلم فتوحات یا مسلم معرکے

- 1- مسلم فتوحات نے ساسانی اور رومی سلطنتوں کو جی کے دبانے تک پہنچایا۔
- 2- ساسانی اور رومی سلطنت کے زیر سایہ نوگ شام میں آہارے ایران میں ان کے زیر سایہ یسائی اور یہودی تھے۔
- 3- راشدوں کے زیر سایہ معرکہ شام 637 میں رہا ہوا۔
- 4- پہلے تھے کے بعد ساسانیوں کی زمین فتح کرنے کے سلسلے میں امویوں نے ترنگونہ (Transoxiana) کے ساتھ گریٹر فرسان اور شاہراہ اور تخم کی طرف پیش قدمی کی۔
- 5- مملکت ایران کے آخری ساسانی حکمران کاہم زور گروہم تھا۔
- 6- 709 تک حمل فرسان عرب کے کنٹرول میں آچکا تھا۔
- 7- 751 تک عربوں نے اہنا اور سوغ مشرق میں جھنڈ کی سرحدوں تک بڑھا لیا تھا جو کہ جنگ طلاس کا فائنل فیصلہ ثابت ہوا۔
- 8- معرکہ ترنگونہ کا دورانیہ 709 تک تھا۔
- 9- معرکہ ثانی افریقہ 652 میں رہا ہوا۔
- 10- راشدوں کے زیر سایہ 639 میں معرکہ آرمینیا اور معرکہ مصر رہا ہوا۔
- 11- امویوں نے 665 میں ثانی افریقہ پر قبضہ کیا۔
- 12- امویوں کے دور میں شخصیت کا دور مری پارتنٹ عربوں نے 717-718 میں پایا۔
- 13- معرکہ Tbilisi 736 میں ہوا۔
- 14- جنوبی اٹلی کا معرکہ 827 میں ہوا۔
- 15- پہلے تھے کے امویوں نے ساسانی کی سرزمین کو دوبارہ فتح کرنا شروع کیا۔
- 16- ساتویں صدی میں ثانی اٹلی میں ابتدائی راجتت حکمران کے دور میں پہلی مسلم پیش قدمی ہوئی۔
- 17- ثانی اٹلی کے خلاف ہم میں سزراں پاکستان کے جنوبی پنجاب کے مٹان کے علاقے تک پہنچا۔
- 18- 712 میں محمد بن قاسم نے معرکے کے دوران رندہ واپر کو شکست

- 1- میں ہوئی۔
- 2- لائن ہون سنڈے آر کے مطابق عباس ابن فرہاس نے نویں صدی میں metronome ایجاد کیا۔
- 3- آن آف (on/off) سوچ کو مسلم انجینئروں نے نویں سے بارہویں صدی کے درمیان ایجاد کیا۔
- 4- خلیفہ ہامون الرشید کے بغداد والے محل میں ایک شہر اور دست تھا جس پر دعائی پر بندے تھے جو کہ اس کی شاخوں پر automatically گاتے تھے۔
- 5- آٹونیک مشین کی خصوصیات رکھنے والا شہر اور دست 827 میں بنایا گیا۔
- 6- 915 میں عباسی خلیفہ المعتز کے محل میں بھی ایک شہر اور دست تھا جس پر دعائی پر بندے Automatically گاتے تھے۔
- 7- بوسنی نے ایک آٹونیک فلیوٹ بیا ایجاد کیا جو کہ پہلی پروگرام پہلی مشین تھی۔
- 8- الجوری نے پہلا پروگرام پہلی humanoid robot تحقیق کیا۔
- 9- پہلا پروگرام پہلی رپورٹ 1206 میں بنایا گیا۔
- 10- جدید دور کے نقش ٹوائٹ کے نقش میکانی نظام کے سوجد کا نام الجوری ہے۔
- 11- مسلم طبیبوں نے دسویں صدی میں الکومل کے بلور جروہم کش کے استعمال کو متعارف کروایا۔
- 12- کمانچی کی دو آبی کا آغاز قرون وسطی کے عرب دنیا سے ہوا۔
- 13- مشاہداتی ٹیوب کو ایلپی نے ایجاد کیا۔
- 14- مشاہداتی ٹیوب کو سب سے پہلے ایسرونی نے بیان کیا۔
- 15- فوٹو ٹیلیفون کے دور میں گھریلو کمپروٹوں کے استعمال سے نفعاتی مین کے نظام کی بنیاد ڈالی گئی۔
- 16- وارن ہارف کپڑے اور ٹوپے کو ڈنگ سے محفوظ رکھنے کے سوجد کا نام جابر بن حیان ہے۔
- 17- دسویں صدی میں مسلم علماء نے گراف بھیجی کو متعارف کروایا۔

- 6- جابر بن حیان نے اپنی کتاب The Book of Hidden Pearls میں مصنوعی رنگت چڑھانے کا طریقہ بیان کیا ہے۔
- 7- دمشق میں دنیا کا معروف ترین شیل قہا سے دمشق (شام) میں پیدا کیا جاتا تھا۔
- 8- سلطنت عثمانیہ کے فوجی دستوں نے 1440 سے Matchlock Muskets کو بنایا اور استعمال کرنا شروع کیا۔
- 9- یورپ میں Matchlock کے میکانی نظام کا ذکر 1475 میں ملتا ہے۔
- 10- پوٹیم پتھر کو کھینچنے والے اندر بطور گن پاؤڈر کے استعمال کے لیے Purify کرنے کے عمل کو سب سے پہلے ابن جنادیہ نے کیا۔
- 11- پوٹیم پتھر کی Purification کا پکا عمل پر ایس 1270 میں عرب کیسیران حسن الرضمن نے کیا۔
- 12- حسن الرضمن نے اپنی کتاب القرویب والمنت صب العربیہ میں پوٹیم پتھر کی Purify کرنے کا طریقہ بیان کیا ہے۔
- 13- حسن الرضمن کا تعلق شام کے علاقے سے تھا۔
- 14- 1206 میں الجوری نے پانی ٹکانے والی بہت سی مشینیں ایجاد کی۔
- 15- پہلے روشن دان مصر میں Ventilators بنائے گئے۔
- 16- پانی ٹکانے والی مشین کے لیے کام کرنے والے water wheel کو قوت فراہم کرنے کے لیے bridgedam سب سے پہلے ایران میں تعمیر کیا گیا۔
- 17- دنیا کا پہلا bridgedam پچاس کیو جک فٹ پانی ٹکان اور علاقے کے سارے گھروں کو پانی مہیا کرتا تھا۔
- 18- Cobwork کے محل کو سب سے پہلے ابن خلدون نے بیان کیا۔
- 19- الجوری کا کھیر اور ہائیزرو پار سے چلنے والا سب سے پہلا دائرہ چٹائی سسٹم ساجد کو پانی فراہم کرتا تھا۔
- 20- تیرہویں صدی میں سب سے پہلا کھیر اور ہائیزرو پار سے چلنے والا دائرہ چٹائی سسٹم دمشق میں بنایا گیا۔
- 21- محبت پر باغ (Roof-garden) بنانے کا سہرا مسلمان مصریوں کے سر جاتا ہے۔
- 22- ہمزخردہ کے مطابق مصر کے شہر فسطاط میں پائی جانے والی بلند ہالہ ہمارے زیادہ سے زیادہ چودہ منزلوں پر مشتمل تھیں۔
- 23- جینار اسلامی فن تعمیر کی خاصی خاصہ ہے قبل از جدید دور کے بلند ترین جینار کا نام قطب جینار ہے۔
- 24- قطب جینار کی بلندی 72.5 میٹر تھی۔
- 25- جدید دور کے سب سے بلند جینار کا نام مسجد حسن دوم ہے۔
- 26- مسجد حسن دوم کے جینار کی بلندی 210 میٹر ہے۔
- 27- مسجد حسن دوم کے جینار کی تعمیر 1986 میں ہوئی۔
- 28- پہلی ٹیوٹنگ مل کا حوالہ دسویں صدی میں ایران میں ملتا ہے۔
- 29- Miners نے سب سے پہلے سلیمپ ٹرک کو 973 سے شرفد میں تعمیر اور استعمال کرنا شروع کیا۔
- 30- پہلی پین چکی سیستان، افغانستان میں تعمیر کی گئی۔
- 31- ابراہیم نے نجد پد انٹک کو ایجاد کیا۔
- 32- اثر بردی نے اپنی کتاب التصریف میں پد انٹک کا ذکر کیا۔
- 33- نویں صدی کے انگریزی کیسیران نے comphor کو ایجاد کیا۔
- 34- انگریزی کی کتاب کیسیرانٹر جس میں انہوں نے comphor کو بنانے کا طریقہ کار بتلایا ہے۔
- 35- خالیابی پر فوٹو انگریزی کی ایجاد ہے۔
- 36- عباس ابن فرہاس نے ایک مصنوعی موکی simulation کیسیرانٹر کو ایجاد کیا۔
- 37- 1206 میں الجوری نے comshalls کو ایجاد کیا۔
- 38- 1206 میں الجوری نے پیسے کی رٹا کو کنٹرول کرنے کے لیے escapement کا میکانی نظام ایجاد کیا۔
- 39- الجوری نے 1206 میں ہائیزروٹکس پاؤڈر آٹونیک آپریٹرز ایجاد کیے۔
- 40- باک پر فنگ کی ایجاد نویں سے دسویں صدی کے دوران مصر

- 5- افغانستان کا اہم ترین پہاڑی سلسلہ ہندوکش ہے۔
- 6- الہائیہ کا کل رقبہ 28,748 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 7- الہائیہ کے دارالحکومت کا نام پیرانہ ہے۔
- 8- الہائیہ جنوب مشرقی یورپ خطے میں واقع ہے۔
- 9- الہائیہ کی سرحد لیبیا اور اسی مسلمان ہے۔
- 10- الہائیہ میں ایس بی ہاؤس سلسلہ پایا جاتا ہے۔
- 11- الجیریا کی مغربی شمالی افریقہ میں واقع ہے۔
- 12- الجیریا کے شمال سرحد پر بحرہ روم واقع ہے۔
- 13- الجیریا کے مشرق میں تونس اور لیبیا واقع ہے۔
- 14- الجیریا کے جنوب میں الجزائر اور موریتانیہ واقع ہے۔
- 15- الجیریا کا کل رقبہ 2,381,741 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 16- الجیریا کا دارالحکومت الجزائر ہے۔
- 17- آذربائیجان کے شمال میں روس واقع ہے۔
- 18- آذربائیجان کے جنوب میں ایران واقع ہے۔
- 19- آذربائیجان کا کل رقبہ 86,600 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 20- آذربائیجان کا دارالحکومت باکو ہے۔
- 21- بحرین کا دارالحکومت المنامہ ہے۔
- 22- بحرین میں مسلمان آبادی سلفیہ ہیں۔
- 23- بحرین کا کل رقبہ 622 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 24- بنگلہ دیش جنوبی ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔
- 25- بنگلہ دیش کے مغرب میں پاکستان واقع ہے۔
- 26- بنگلہ دیش کے جنوب میں مالدیپ ہے۔
- 27- بنگلہ دیش کا کل رقبہ 147,570 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 28- بنگلہ دیش کا دارالحکومت ڈھاکہ ہے۔
- 29- مصر افریقہ اور ایشیا کے براعظم میں واقع ہے۔
- 30- مصر شمالی مشرقی افریقہ اور جنوب مغربی ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔
- 31- مصر کا جزیرہ سینائی کا حصہ ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔
- 32- مصر کا دارالحکومت قاہرہ ہے۔
- 33- مصر کا کل رقبہ 1,101,449 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 34- اردن شمال مغربی ایشیا میں واقع ہے۔

- 35- 846 میں افلا باریوں نے اہم علاقے روم کا تخت الٹا۔
- 36- روم میں مہاسیوں کی مملکت بکھر رہی تھی اس وقت ان کی رقبہ
- 37- پہلی اور باہ (buyeds) شیبہ بن مہاسیوں نے اہم علاقے روم کا تخت الٹا۔
- 38- 965 میں رومیوں نے مہاسیوں کو فتح کیا۔
- 39- رومی علاقے میں سلطنتی ترک کی آمد تک کامیابی کے ساتھ
- 40- قائم رہے۔
- 41- اورنگ زیب مغلیہ بادشاہ کے 1707 میں انتقال پر سلطنت مغلیہ
- 42- زوال پزیر ہوئی۔
- 43- 1707 میں اورنگ زیب کی وفات کے ساتھ سلطنت مغلیہ زوال
- 44- پزیر ہوئی۔ سرکاری طور پر برطانیہ نے اس کے خاتمے کا اعلان
- 45- 1857 میں کیا۔
- 46- مغربی سلطنت کا خاتمہ اس کے آخری حکمران اسٹیمل سوئم کی
- 47- وفات سے ہوا جنہوں نے 1750ء سے 1760ء میں اپنی وفا
- 48- ت تک حکمرانی کی۔
- 49- سلطنت عثمانیہ کا خاتمہ 1918ء میں ہوا۔
- 50- خلافت کا مکمل خاتمہ تین مارچ 1924ء کو ہوا۔
- 51- تین مارچ 1924ء کو صدر مصطفیٰ کمال اتاترک نے اپنی
- 52- اصلاحات کے سلسلے میں خلافت کو ختم کر دیا۔
- 53- اسلام کے جدید دور نے مشرق وسطیٰ اور یورپ میں سلطنت
- 54- عثمانیہ وسطی ایشیا اور ایران میں سلطنت صفوی اور اٹلی میں مغلیہ
- 55- سلطنت کا اہم ترین اسلامی مملکت کا فروغ دیکھا۔
- 56- چین کو طارق بن زیاد نے فتح کیا۔
- 57- سلطان صلاح الدین ایوبی شام میں دفن ہیں۔

70- عصر حاضر میں اسلامی دنیا

- 1- افغانستان جنوب مغربی ایشیا خطے میں واقع ہے۔
- 2- افغانستان کے مشرق میں چین، جموں کشمیر اور پاکستان واقع
- 3- ہے۔
- 4- افغانستان کا رقبہ 652,225 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
- 5- افغانستان کا دارالحکومت کابل ہے۔

- 35- 738 میں اموی افواج نے اظہرین راجہوتوں کے ہاتھوں بنگ
- 36- 740 میں بربر انتصاب نے امویوں کو اتنا کمزور کر دیا کہ دوسرے
- 37- کوئی ہم سر انجام دینے کے قابل نہ رہے۔
- 38- 756 میں فرانس سے مہاسیوں کے قبضے کے ساتھ ہی جزیرہ نما
- 39- ایرین پر ایک علیحدہ عرب ریاست قائم ہوئی۔
- 40- چارلس مارٹل کے پوتے کا نام Charlamagne جس نے آج
- 41- کے دور کے catalonia کے حصوں میں معرکہ ہسپانیہ قائم کیا۔
- 42- charlamagne نے 785 میں Girona کو دوبارہ فتح کیا۔
- 43- Nubia میں عسکری ہم کے بار بار کام ہونے کے بعد مصر میں
- 44- عرب کا خاتمہ دے وہاں کے لوگوں کے ساتھ نئے کھجوتے کیے
- 45- جو کہ دونوں اطراف کے لوگوں کے درمیان تعلقات کو چھ سو سال
- 46- تک چلاتے رہے۔
- 47- اہل Nubia اور مصر کے عرب کمانڈروں کے درمیان ہونے
- 48- والے کھجوتے کو اہل کمانڈروں کا ختم کیا گیا۔
- 49- گوکہ Nubia میں مسلمان کمزور ہو گئے تھے تاہم اندری اندر
- 50- اسلام ترقی حاصل کر رہا تھا۔ 1315 میں Nubia کے ایک
- 51- مسلمان شہزادے دوگولا (Dongala) کا تخت بلور بادشاہ
- 52- حاصل کیا۔
- 53- پندرہویں صدی میں فتح نامی علاقائی لوگ جنوبی Nubia سے
- 54- اہم علاقوں اور انہوں نے سناہ (sinnar) نامی بادشاہت قائم کی۔
- 55- سلطنت سناہ کو سلطنت ازرقا کے نام سے بھی پکارا جاتا تھا۔
- 56- سلطنت سناہ نے 1523 کو سرکاری طور پر اسلام قبول کیا۔
- 57- سلطنت سناہ نے 1606 تک موجود اور کے سوڈان کے علاقے
- 58- پر قبضہ کر کے وہاں پہلی اسلامی بادشاہت قائم کر لی تھی۔
- 59- سلطنت سناہ کی بادشاہت 1821 تک قائم رہی۔
- 60- افریقہ کے اٹلی بانی حکمرانوں نے موجودہ دور کے تنزانیہ کے علاقے
- 61- کو اپنا اڈا کر بہت سے علاقوں کو فتح کیا۔
- 62- اطالوی جزیرہ نما پر 902 میں افلا باریوں نے Emirates قائم
- 63- کیں۔

- 64- دی۔
- 65- محمد بن قاسم نے راجہ اہر کو حیدر آباد سندھ میں شکست دی۔
- 66- برصغیر کا مغربی حصہ بہت ہی کمزور ریاستوں پر منقسم تھا۔ جہاں بن
- 67- یوسف عراقی حکمران اس کو روٹی سے آگے تھے اور ملے کے لیے
- 68- مناسب وقت کے انتظار میں تھا۔
- 69- موجودہ سری لنکا کے بادشاہ نے قحط سے بھرے ہوئے جہاز
- 70- غلیظ الولید اور جہاں بن یوسف کے لیے پیسے۔
- 71- راجہ اہر سے ہٹنے کے لیے جہاں بن یوسف نے محمد بن قاسم
- 72- کو روانہ کیا۔
- 73- معرکہ سندھ کا دورانیہ 711ء۔ 715ء تھا۔
- 74- جزیرہ نما ایریا اور سوشیا کے معرکہ اس وقت شروع ہوا جب مور
- 75- (moors) سیٹائی ایریا میں داخل ہوئے۔
- 76- مور (moors) 712 میں سیٹائی ایریا میں داخل ہوئے۔
- 77- 77ء سے سالہ طارق بن زیاد کے زیر سایہ سورش افواج 30 اپریل
- 78- کو جزیرہ اتریں۔
- 79- ایک سال کے بعد طارق بن زیاد کی افواج کے ساتھ موہنی بن نصیر
- 80- کی افواج شامل ہوئیں۔
- 81- آٹھ سالوں کی مہم جوئی کے بعد جزیرہ نما ایریا کے زیادہ حصے
- 82- اسلامی حکمرانی میں آ گئے۔
- 83- جزیرہ نما ایریا کا الائنس کا مستحق علاقہ پہلے emirate بنا اور
- 84- پھر خلافت فرات کے نام سے آزاد اموی خلافت بنی۔
- 85- 1492 میں سیٹائی مملکتوں نے الائنس کا تختہ عمل طور پر الٹ
- 86- دیا۔
- 87- معرکہ ہسپانیہ کا دورانیہ 718-717ء تھا۔
- 88- معرکہ ہسپانیہ کا دورانیہ 720-719ء تھا۔
- 89- جزیرہ نما ایریا میں شکست کے بعد اموی شمالی مشرق کی طرف
- 90- بڑھے جہاں پر انیس 721 میں جنگ طولوا ڈی اور بنگ
- 91- Eovadonga میں شکست کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔
- 92- امویوں کے دوسری پارٹیکلر میں ملے کو فریک چارلس مارٹل
- 93- نے جنگ Toues میں روکا۔

- 35- اردن کی شمالی سرحد شام کے ساتھ ہے۔
 36- اردن کے مشرق میں عراق اور سعودی عرب واقع ہے۔
 37- اردن کا کل رقبہ 89,566 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 38- اردن کا دار الحکومت عمان ہے۔
 39- اردن کی آبادی زیادہ تر عرب قوم پر مشتمل ہے۔
 40- لبنان کا کل رقبہ 10,452 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 41- لبنان میں مسلمان آبادی کا تناسب ستر فیصد ہے۔
 42- لبنان میں اسلام 636ء کو پہنچا۔
 43- عثمانوں نے لبنان کو 1516ء میں فتح کیا۔
 44- لبنان ایک خود مختار ملک 1943ء میں بنا۔
 45- لیبیا شمالی افریقہ کے خطے میں واقع ہے۔
 46- لیبیا کے شمال مغرب میں تونس کا ملک ہے۔
 47- نائجر یا مغربی افریقہ خطے میں واقع ہے۔
 48- نائجر یا کا دار الحکومت ابوجا ہے۔
 49- سوڈان کا کل رقبہ 2,505,800 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 50- سوڈان کا تیس فیصد رقبہ صحرا پر مشتمل ہے۔
 51- تاجکستان جنوب مشرقی وسطی ایشیا خطے میں واقع ہے۔
 52- تاجکستان کے جنوب میں افغانستان ہے۔
 53- تاجکستان کا کل رقبہ 143,100 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 54- وسط ایشیا کا سب سے چھوٹا ملک تاجکستان ہے۔
 55- ترکی جنوب مشرقی یورپ اور جنوب مغربی ایشیا خطے میں واقع ہے۔
 56- ترکی کے جنوب میں عراق، شام اور بحیرہ روم واقع ہے۔
 57- ترکی کا کل رقبہ 779,452 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 58- ترکی کا دار الحکومت انقرہ ہے۔
 59- ازبکستان کی کرنسی کا نام سوم ہے۔
 60- ازبکستان کی پارلیمنٹ کا نام ملیتھس ہے۔
 61- موجودہ ازبکستان میں اسلام ساتویں اور آٹھویں صدی میں آیا۔
 62- ازبکستان کا کل رقبہ 191,944 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 63- ازبکستان کی سرکاری زبان ازبک ہے۔
- 64- عراق کا کل رقبہ 43,800 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 65- عراق کے دار الحکومت کا نام بغداد ہے۔
 66- ملائیشیا کے دار الحکومت کا نام کوالا لپور ہے۔
 67- ملائیشیا کا کل رقبہ 429,000 مربع کلومیٹر ہے۔
 68- مسقط عمان کا دار الحکومت ہے۔
 69- عمان کی سرکاری زبان اومانی ہے۔
 70- ابو ظہبی متحدہ عرب امارت کا دار الحکومت ہے۔
 71- مسلمان ملکوں کی تعداد 57 ہے۔
 72- مومباہ مسلم ملک کی سالانہ آمدنی سب سے کم ہے۔

71- مسلم دنیا کی تنظیمیں

- 1- عرب ریاستوں کے اتحاد کارمی نام عرب لیگ ہے۔
 2- عرب لیگ کی بنیاد مصر کے شیرو قاہرہ میں رکھی گئی۔
 3- الجزائر نے 1962ء میں عرب لیگ میں شمولیت اختیار کی۔
 4- بحرین نے عرب لیگ میں 1971ء میں شمولیت اختیار کی۔
 5- یمن عرب لیگ میں 1967ء میں شامل ہوا۔
 6- سوڈان عرب لیگ میں 1956ء میں شامل ہوا۔
 7- عرب امارت عرب لیگ میں 1971ء میں شامل ہوا۔
 8- عرب لیگ کا ہیڈ کوارٹر قاہرہ میں ہے۔
 9- عرب تعاون کونسل کا ہیڈ کوارٹر عمان میں ہے۔
 10- عرب مونٹری فنڈ کو 1976ء میں قائم کیا گیا۔
 11- عرب مونٹری فنڈ کا ہیڈ کوارٹر عرب امارت کے شیروا ظہبی میں ہے۔
 12- آسیان کی بینک میں اگست 1967ء میں بنیاد رکھی گئی۔
 13- آسیان کا ہیڈ کوارٹر جنکارہ میں ہے۔
 14- اوپیک کا قیام 1968ء میں عمل میں آیا۔
 15- اسی اسلامی ممالک پارٹیکلر دیکھتے ہیں۔
 16- پاکستان، ایران اور ترکی ممالک کے درمیان R.C.D کے نام سے ایک تنظیم قائم کی گئی۔
 17- خلافتی تعاون برائے ترقی کی تنظیم کی بنیاد 1964ء میں رکھی گئی۔

18- خلافتی تعاون برائے ترقی کی تنظیم کا ہیڈ کوارٹر جنکارہ میں ہے۔
 19- آئی سی سی کا قیام روابط میں عمل میں لایا گیا۔
 20- OIC کے ذریعہ کا پہلا اجلاس 1969ء کو ہوا۔
 21- OIC کا پہلا اجلاس القدس میں ہوا۔
 22- OIC کا ہیڈ کوارٹر جدوہ میں ہے۔
 23- OIC کا دوسرا اجلاس پاکستان میں منعقد ہوا۔
 24- OIC کا دوسرا اجلاس پاکستان میں 1974ء کو منعقد ہوا۔
 25- OIC کا چھٹا اجلاس 1991ء میں منعقد ہوا۔
 26- OIC کا نوواں اجلاس 2000ء میں ہوا۔
 27- فیکرک کے شیروہ میں OIC کا نوواں اجلاس منعقد ہوا۔
 28- OIC کے دوسرے اجلاس میں اسلامی ترقیاتی بینک کا ادارہ وجود میں آیا۔
 29- OIC کی تنظیم کی سرکاری زبانیں فرانسیسی، عربی اور انگریزی ہیں۔
 30- اسلامی ملک مراکش میں بادشاہت ہے۔
 31- Archaeological نقطہ نظر سے مصر کا اہم ترین مقام نوبتہ کمال ہے۔
 32- اردن کے بادشاہ شاہ حسین 1999ء میں انتقال کر گئے۔
 33- اردن کے بادشاہ شاہ حسین اسرائیل کے ساتھ لیبرل پالیسی کے پی کار تھے۔

اسلامیات

MCQs

اسلامیات کے موضوعات پر مشتمل سوالات اور جوابات
 اس کتاب میں فراہم کیے گئے ہیں۔

اسلامیات کے موضوعات پر مشتمل سوالات اور جوابات
 اس کتاب میں فراہم کیے گئے ہیں۔

MCQs

اردو

بہتر شہ پرچہ جات و مال بچہ

اسلامیات کے موضوعات پر مشتمل سوالات اور جوابات
 اس کتاب میں فراہم کیے گئے ہیں۔



اسلامیات کے موضوعات پر مشتمل سوالات اور جوابات
 اس کتاب میں فراہم کیے گئے ہیں۔

اسلامیات کے موضوعات پر مشتمل سوالات اور جوابات
 اس کتاب میں فراہم کیے گئے ہیں۔

اردو زبان کی ابتدا

1.1: لفظ اردو کی اصل اور مطلب
 بعض محققین کا کہنا ہے کہ "اردو" فارسی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔ دوسرے محققین "اردو" کو ترکی زبان کا لفظ قرار دیا ہے۔
 بعض محققین کا کہنا ہے کہ اردو لفظ Horde سے نکلا ہے جو کہ لاطینی زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
 'اردو' کا مطلب لنگر ہے۔
 1.2: اردو کا لفظ نام
 آغا میں اردو کو "ہندی" یا "ہندوی" ہندوستان کی نسبت سے پکارا گیا۔
 ترک باری میں لفظ "ہندی" سب سے پہلے میں استعمال ہوا۔
 شاہ عبدالقادر نے 1791ء میں قرآن پاک کا ترجمہ کرنے کے بارے میں لکھا تھا کہ یہ (ترجمہ) ہندی میں سے اور لفظ میں نہیں۔
 آغا میں ہندی (ہندوی) لفظ آغا میں نہیں جاتی تھی۔
 شاہ جہاں نے ہندی کا رسم الخط فتح سے تبدیل کر کے خط نستعلیق میں تبدیل کروا دیا۔
 انگریزوں نے جب فورٹ ولیم کالج میں پہلی مرتبہ چھاپہ خانہ لگایا تو اس میں نستعلیق رسم الخط اپنایا۔
 اردو کے لیے ابتدا میں وہ لفظ کا نام بھی استعمال ہوا اور لفظ کے معنی میں بنانا یا ایجاد اختراع کرنا، نئے سانچے میں امانت دہنوں کرنا۔
 ابتداء میں ہندی راگوں اور فارسی کو ملا کر ہندوستانی موسیقی میں اختراع پیدا کی گئی اس اختراع کو لہجہ کے نام سے پکارا گیا۔
 اردو کو "لہجہ" اس لیے کہا گیا کہ یہ مختلف بولیوں اور زبانوں کا اختراع تھی۔
 شبلیہ اکبر کے زمانے میں لہجہ کا لفظ "زبان" کے لیے استعمال ہوا۔
 بعد ازاں یہ لفظ صرف شاعری کے لیے استعمال کیا جاتا گیا۔
 لہجہ میں سب سے پہلا جان امیر خسرو نے مرتب کیا۔
 خسرو کے زمانے میں لفظ "لہجہ" شاعری کے معنوں میں استعمال ہوتا تھا۔
 خسرو نے اپنی شاعری ہندوی قرار دیا۔
 تاج نے لفظ "لہجہ" کو ترکی قرار دیا۔
 1.3: اردو کی پہلی تصنیف
 محمد حسین آزاد نے لفظی کی دو مجلس یا کرلکھا اردو کی پہلی نثری تصنیف قرار دیا ہے۔
 مولوی عبدالحق اور پرویز حسن مارہروی نے معراج العاشقین کو اردو کی پہلی نثری تصنیف قرار دیا ہے۔
 "معراج العاشقین" حضرت خواجہ بندہ نواز چشتی اور ان کی تصنیف ہے۔
 1.4: اردو زبان کی ابتدا کے متعلق مختلف نظریات
 محمد حسین آزاد نے "آب حیات" میں اردو زبان کا ماخذ برج بھاشا کو قرار دیا ہے۔
 انشا اللہ خان نے "دریائے لطافت" میں اردو کی ابتدا کو محمد شاہ جہاں سے منسوب کیا۔
 ڈاکٹر گل کراٹھ کا خیال ہے کہ ہندوستان پر تیمور کے حملے کے وقت اردو زبان کی بنیاد پڑی۔
 حافظ محمود شیرانی نے محمد بن قاسم کے حملے کو اردو زبان کی ابتدا کا وقت قرار دیا ہے۔
 حافظ محمود شیرانی نے اردو کا سب سے پہلا شاعر مسعود سلیمان کو قرار دیا ہے۔
 نصیر الدین ہاشمی نے اپنی کتاب "دکن میں اردو میں یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ اردو کی ابتدا دکن میں ہوئی۔
 جنوب میں اردو لکھنی نام سے موسوم ہوئی۔
 سید سلیمان ندوی نے اپنی کتاب "تفوق سلیمانی" میں یہ نظریہ پیش کیا کہ اردو کی ابتدا سندھ سے ہوئی۔
 ڈاکٹر سہیل بخاری نے اردو کی پیدائش کا علاقہ مغربی مہاراشٹر کو قرار دیا ہے۔
 ڈاکٹر شوکت سبزواری نے اپنی کتاب "اردو زبان کا ارتقاء" میں اردو کو ہندوستانی بولی پالی کی ترقی یافتہ شکل قرار دیا ہے۔
 1.5: اردو زبان کی ترویج میں اولیا کرام کا حصہ

1.7: گول کنڈہ میں اردو
 دکن میں پہلی دور کا آغاز 1347ء میں ہوا جس کے اختتام پر سلطنت پانچ خودمختار ریاستوں (بادشاہتوں) میں بٹ گئی۔ پہلی سلطنت ٹوٹنے کا سال 1495ء ہے۔
 1495ء میں دکن میں پانچ سلطنتیں یعنی گولکنڈہ، بیجاپور، احمد نگر، بہار اور بیدار قائم ہوئیں اور انہیں عقب شاهی، عادل شاهی، نظام شاهی، احمد شاهی اور برہمن شاهی سے موسوم کیا گیا۔
 گولکنڈہ میں اردو کا ادبی سطر ابراہیم عقب شاہ کے دور سے شروع ہوا۔
 گولکنڈہ کا شہنشاہ سلطان محمد گل عقب شاہ نے تنگلی کے علاوہ دکنی زبان میں بھی شاعری کی۔ وہ عقب اور معانی لکھ کر لکھا۔
 سلطان محمد 1666ء میں گولکنڈہ کا سلطان بنا اور فارسی اور اردو میں خود بھی شعر گوئی کرتا تھا اور عمل اللہ لکھ کر لکھا۔
 دکنی، خواسی، لکھی، اینٹاشلی اور چندی وغیرہ گولکنڈہ میں سلطان محمد کے عہد حکومت کے شاعر تھے۔
 اردو کی پہلی نثری داستان "سب دس" ہے۔ اس کے مصنف کا نام ملا دکنی ہے۔
 ملا دکنی شاعری کا اور ان کے مشہور لقب شاعری "پہلو شاعر نہیں زندہ رکھے ہوئے ہے۔
 سلطان محمد گل عقب شاہ کا کلام شہنشاہی تصنیف، غزل، ترنم، حمد اور مہلت پر مشتمل ہے۔
 سلطان محمد عقب شاہ اور سلطان عبداللہ شاہ کے زمانے میں گولکنڈہ میں خواسی مشہور اور معروف شاعر گزارا ہے۔
 خواسی کی شہرت کا باعث اس کی دو مشہور سیف الملوک و بدیع الجمال اور غلطی نام ہیں۔
 خواسی نے مشہور کے علاوہ مرثیہ اور غزل میں بھی شہرت آرائی کی۔
 ابن نٹاشلی گولکنڈہ کے سلطان عبداللہ عقب شاہ کے زمانے کا معروف شاعر تھا۔
 ابن نٹاشلی اپنی ستر کے باعث مشہور تھا۔ اسے اس کی مشہور بھول بن کی وجہ سے بحیثیت شاعر شہرت نصیب ہوئی۔

نور میں الدین چشتی اور سہیل ہیں جنہوں نے سب سے پہلے کے لئے
 ہندی زبان استعمال کی۔
 اردو اب کے لیے خواجہ فرید الدین مسعودی "شکر کی خدمات یہ ہیں کہ انہوں نے سرزمین پنجاب سے تحقیق شکر کی ابتدا کی۔
 ہندوستان کی مقامی بولیوں کو عربی رسم الخط میں احوالے کا سہرا صوفیا کرام کے رہے۔
 پہلے سلطانین ہمنیہ کے دور میں دکن کے شاهی (ہندی) کو سب سے پہلے سلطانین ہمنیہ کے دور میں دکن کے شاهی (ہندی) میں رائج کیا گیا۔
 ان کی اردو کے حوالے سے اہمیت یہ ہے کہ یہ زبان بول چال کے دور سے ترک و ترکی صورت میں آئی۔
 اردو زبان کی ابتدا اور ارتقاء میں سب سے زیادہ حصہ مسلمانوں کا ہے۔
 1.8: بخت کبیر
 بخت کبیر کی شاعری میں فارسی اور اردو کا اختراع موجود ہے۔
 بخت کبیر نے فارسی شاعری کا اثر قبول کر کے ردیف قافیہ کا پہلی مرتبہ استعمال کیا، کبیر کی تصنیفات ریلنگ نام سے مشہور ہوئیں۔
 19: امیر خسرو
 امیر خسرو کی شاعری اردو شاعری کا چشم خیرہ تصور کی جاتی ہے۔
 دکن کی پہلی ترکیب امیر خسرو کی شاعری کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
 امیر خسرو نے اپنی روزمرہ زبان میں کئی نئی لکھوں کو ہندوی قرار دیا۔
 خسرو نے لکھی زبان نے زبان کی پیوند کاری کی اختراع نکالی۔
 امیر خسرو کی اس اختراع کی ایک مثال یہ شعر ہے:
 بیان بھران روزاں چوں زلف و روز و صلت چوں عمر کو تار
 سگھی یا کو جو میں نہ دیکھوں تو کیسے کانوں اندھیری ریتیاں
 فرزند اپنی مقامی شاعری کے لیے غزل کی حیثیت اختیار کی۔
 نثر کے حوالے میں مقامی اصناف شاعری گیت اور دہنے کی روح پائی جاتی ہے۔
 خسرو نے ہندوستان کی معروف اصناف شاعری دو با، گیت، دو سٹھے، کہہ گئی اور گیت وغیرہ بھی کہے۔ ان کی خاصیت یہ ہے کہ یہ تمام فارسی کی ذات کے بغیر اردو میں کہے۔
 اردو نثری میں گیت کی پکار کو سب سے پہلے امیر خسرو نے متعارف

"پہلو بن" کے اشعار کی تعداد ستر ہزار ہے۔

1.8: بیجاپور میں اردو

شاہ برہان الدین جام ابراہیم عادل شاہ کے دور سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔

بیجاپور کے سلطان ابراہیم عادل شاہ نے شید مسک ترک کر کے سنی

مسک اختیار کیا جس کے باعث بیجاپور میں ایرانی اثرات کم ہوئے اور

دکنی زبان کو فروغ حاصل ہوا۔

بیجاپور کے سلطان علی عادل شاہ کو مغل بادشاہ اکبر نے شوق تھا اور سفر کے

دوران اس کے ساتھ کتا ہوں کے چار سو منہ دق ہوتے تھے۔

علی عادل شاہ کے دور حکومت میں بیجاپور کی علمی سطح نہایت بلند ہوئی۔ اس

کے دور میں تھانہ، ایمان، عراق، اور آذر بائیجان سے علماء کو بیجاپور بلوایا

گیا۔

مہول، مصنوعی، جمہوری، ملک جی، آئی، مقنی اور نوری جیسے شعراء بیجاپور

سلطان علی عادل شاہ کے دربار کی ذہنت تھے۔

بیجاپور کے بادشاہ ابراہیم عادل شاہ کی شاعری اور موسیقی کا شاہکار اس کی

کتاب "نورس" ہے۔

بیجاپور کا شاہ علی عادل شاہ خود بھی شاعر تھا۔ دو شاہی تخلص کرتا تھا۔

علی عادل شاہ کے دور حکومت میں بیجاپور کے شاعر نثری کی تصانیف

محققین، مشق اور علی نامہ اس کی چہ شہرت نہیں۔

دکن میں اردو غزل

2.1: اردو غزل دکن سے پہلے

دکن سے پہلے غزل کے دور کو گزر چکے تھے۔

دکن سے پہلے اردو غزل کا ایک دور امیر خسرو سے شروع ہوتا ہے۔ اس دور

میں اس اہم شعرا کا ذکر آتا ہے۔

اردو غزل کے دوسرے دور یعنی گلی تلب شاہ سے شاہ میراں ہاشمی تک میں

چند قابل ذکر شعرا کا تذکرہ ہوتا ہے۔

قدیم دکنی دور موضوع کے لحاظ سے مشہور دو گہلاجاتا ہے۔ یہ مصنف گوکنڈو

احمد پور اور بیجاپور میں مقبول تھی۔

برہان الدین جام اور طاعن نری اپنی مشہور یوں کے حوالے سے کافی مشہور

ہوئے۔

اردو عبادت بریلوی نے دلی کو حواں کا شاعر قرار دیا۔

دلی کی غزل میں درج ذیل میں درج ذیل خوبیاں پائی جاتی ہیں۔

1- خوبصورت تشبیہات کا استعمال

2- سوز و گداز اور تصوف

3- زبان کی سلاست، گفتگو اور نرم

دلی کی شاعری کے چار اہم پہلو تاریخی، لسانی، لہجی اور جمالیاتی ہیں۔

دلی کو جمہوری دور کا شاعر قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔

دلی کے علاوہ دکن میں مرزا داؤد اور رنگ آبادی وہ اہم ترین شاعر ہے

جس نے غزل کی آبیاری میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔

2.3- اردو نثر کی ابتدا

اردو نثر کی تاریخ کا آغاز آٹھویں صدی ہجری سے کیا جاتا ہے۔

"معراج العاشقین" خوب بندہ نواز گیسو دراز کی تصنیف ہے۔

شیخ عبدالقادر جیلانی کے رسالہ "مشاہد العشق" کا ترجمہ اور نثر شیخ سید محمد

عبداللہ حسینی۔

"جمل ترک" اور "محباس" شاہ برہان الدین جام کی تصانیف ہیں۔

ادبی لحاظ سے اردو کی پہلی اہم ترین نثری تصنیف سب دس ہے جو کہ ملا

دعویٰ ہے۔

"سب دس" وہ تصنیف ہے جس کے منظر عام پر آنے سے اردو نثر کو حقیقی

انہماک کا راستہ مل گیا۔

"سب دس" 1635ء میں منظر عام پر آئی۔

"کرل کھا" جسے "رہ مجلس" کا نام بھی دیا گیا، محمد شاہی مجدد میں شاہی

ہندوستان میں سامنے آئی۔ یہ فضلی کی تصنیف ہے۔

یہ اردو کے زمانے تک اردو شاعری کی کتابوں کے دیباچے اور تذکروں

کے حسن قاری زبان میں لکھے جاتے تھے۔

مرزا رفیع الدین سودا وہ پہلا شاعر ہے جس نے اپنے دیوان کا دیباچہ اردو

ہی میں لکھا۔

سودا کے دیباچے کا اسلوب شاعرانہ ہے۔

نواب آصف الدولہ کے زمانے میں لکھی جانے والی اردو نثر کی کتاب

"نظر زمرغ" ہے۔

نظر زمرغ کے مصنف کا نام مظاہر حسین خاں حسین ہے۔

قدیم دکنی کتب

نام کتاب	سن تصنیف	مصنف
ابراہیم نامہ	۱۰۲۰ء	مہدل
ایشی نامہ	۱۱۱۳ء	علاول
احکام مصلوٰۃ		علی رحمتی
ارشاد نامہ	۹۹۰ء	برہان الدین جام
افضل القوائد		امیر خسرو
جزالہ کتب		وجہ الدین طوی
بشارت الذکر		برہان الدین جام
بکت کہانی	۱۰۳۵ء	افضل پانی پتی
بہرام دوسن ہانو	۱۰۵۰ء	امین رود شاہ
بہرام گل انعام	۱۰۸۳ء	طبعی
بہوگ گل		قریشی
پرست نامہ	قبل از ۹۴۳ء	نیر نر بیدری
پہنچی باچھا	۱۱۳۶ء	وجدی
پند نامہ		شغلی بیجاپوری
پند نامہ (معروف)		علی رحمتی
پہلو بن	۱۰۶۶ء	ابن شاہی
جاریہ اسکندری	۱۰۸۳ء	نصرتی
تہ پھول بن	۱۱۲۷ء کے بعد	محمد حیدر ابن جعفر
تہذیب اکرام (جلد اول)		میر علی شیر قانع

توضیح (ترجمہ)	تقطب رازی	دیپک چنگ	۱۰۱۳ء	لامعشرقی
اردو)		دیوان حسن شوقی		حسن شوقی
تفسیر کا تعلق	۱۱۵۳	دیوان محمود		محمود
سجاد انور جو		دیوان نصرتی		نصرتی
تولد نامہ		دیوان ولی		ولی دکنی
حیدر نامہ		دیوان ہاشمی		ہاشمی
تج نامہ	۱۰۶۷ء	رسالہ حقین عرف نور		میراجی خدانما
تحفات شایبہ		نہیں		
جنت سنگار	۱۰۵۰ء	رسالہ شیخ محمود خوش دہاں		محمود خوش دہاں
جنگ نامہ محمد حنیف	۱۰۹۲ء	رسالہ محمود		محمود خوش دہاں
جواہر اسرار اللہ	قبل از ۹۷۳ء	رسالہ مسائل (منکوم)	۱۰۷۷ء	
چراغ نامہ		رسالہ وجودیہ		میراجی خدانما
چندر بدین امیبار	قبل از ۱۰۵۰ء	رسالہ حسین لا اوبالی		حسین لا اوبالی
چهار وجود	۱۰۷۰ء	رشد نامہ		شیخ عبدالقادر گلگویی
چهار شہادت		فائز	۱۰۹۳ء	
جنت البقا	قبل از ۹۹۰ء	رموز الساکین		امین الدین اعلیٰ
خانہ سراۃ احمدی		رموز الواسلین		برہان الدین جام
خاور نامہ	۱۰۵۰ء	روضۃ اشہد		ولی ویلیوری
خزائن الفوائد (نثر)	۱۱۱۵ء	سب رس	۱۰۳۵ء	لاماوجی
خزائن معرفت	۱۱۰۰ء	سکھ سبھا		برہان الدین جام
خزائن رست اللہ	قبل از ۹۱۲ء	سیف الملک و بیگ اہل	۱۰۳۵ء	غواضی
خوب ترنگ	۹۸۶ء	شرح تہذبات ہمدانی		خدانما
خوش نامہ		شکل الاکتیاء	۱۰۷۳ء	میراں بیگم
خوش نغز	قبل از ۹۰۳ء	شہادت التہذیب (انتخاب)		میراں بیگم
خوف نامہ		شہادت التہذیب		میراں بیگم
خیال رینے		شہادۃ دہنوہر	۱۰۸۱ء	حسینی
خیال شاہ داوول		صہبانی عرف جان بچان		میر عبدالمواہج ہاشمی
خمیر نامہ		خوشی نامہ	۱۰۳۹ء	غواضی
خیر البیان (نثر)		مثنوی نامہ (امراء مثنوی)		موسون بجاپوری
دود نامہ		علی نامہ	۱۰۷۶ء	نصرتی

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حسن شوقی	حسن شوقی	تج نامہ نظام شاہ		حسن شوقی
مرزا نعیم	مرزا نعیم	تج نامہ کبیری		مرزا نعیم
برہان الدین جام	برہان الدین جام	زبان از دیوان		برہان الدین جام
	۱۰۷۷ء	لقد منعم		
شیخ عبداللہ انصاری	شیخ عبداللہ انصاری	لقد ہندی		
عبدی	عبدی	لقد ہندی	۱۰۷۳ء	
میاں عبدالحمید کجراتی	میاں عبدالحمید کجراتی	فیض عام	۱۱۳۱ء	
ہاشمی بجاپوری	ہاشمی بجاپوری	لقد (مثنوی)		
مصنعتی	مصنعتی	لقد بے تکبر	۱۰۵۵ء	
رحمتی	رحمتی	لقد شہزادہ دور دیش		
لاماوجی	لاماوجی	قطب مشرقی	۱۰۱۸ء	
معظم	معظم	قدر نامہ		
پنڈت منوہر لال دیشی	پنڈت منوہر لال دیشی	کیر صاحب		
ابراہیم عادل جانی	ابراہیم عادل جانی	کتاب نورس	۱۰۰۶ء	
شاہ محمد حق نما	شاہ محمد حق نما	کشف الاسرار		
شیخ داوول	شیخ داوول	کشف الانوار		
شاہ محمد حق نما	شاہ محمد حق نما	کشف الوجود		
شاہ داوول	شاہ داوول	کشف الوجود		
امین الدین اعلیٰ	امین الدین اعلیٰ	کام شاہ امین الدین اعلیٰ		
امین الدین اعلیٰ	امین الدین اعلیٰ	کلمۃ الاسرار		
برہان الدین جام	برہان الدین جام	کلمۃ التقائق		
قاضی محمود بحری	قاضی محمود بحری	کیات بحری		
سراج ارتکاب آبادی	سراج ارتکاب آبادی	کیات سراج		
سلطان	سلطان	کیات سلطان		
علی عادل شاہ دہلی شای	علی عادل شاہ دہلی شای	کیات شای		
عبداللہ قطب شاہ	عبداللہ قطب شاہ	کیات عبداللہ قطب شاہ		
غواضی	غواضی	کیات غواضی		
محمد قلعہ قطب شاہ	محمد قلعہ قطب شاہ	کیات محمد قلعہ قطب شاہ		
امین الدین اعلیٰ	امین الدین اعلیٰ	گفتار امین اعلیٰ		
نصرتی	نصرتی	گفتار حسن		

محمد علی (نثر)	۱۱۱۱ء	محمد شریف
محمد علی (نظم)		معظم
لازم البندی	قبل از ۱۳۵۰ء	اشرف بیانی
لیلی بجنوں	۱۰۳۶ء	محمد بن احمد عاجز
اوپیکر	۱۰۶۳ء	جیدی
شکس حائق باری	۹۶۰ء	آسے چند بھیا کر
شوقی تصوف		حسینی
شوقی کدماہاچام براہ	۱۳۸۷ء	نگاری
شوقی یوسف جانی	۱۳۸۷ء	محمد حنیف
شوقی یوسف زلیخا		امیر کجراتی
شوقی یوسف زلیخا		محمد بن احمد عاجز
شوقی یوسف زلیخا		ہاشمی بجاپوری
شوقی گلشن احسان	۱۲۰۳ء	علی
محبت نامہ		امین الدین اعلیٰ
محبوب نامہ		شمیر
مشر نامہ		شیخ محبوب عالم
مغز عشق	۱۱۳۳ء	وہدی
مغز درخت نامہ		ہاشمی بجاپوری
مہدی جرتپوری		
مدح برہان الدین جام		امین الدین اعلیٰ
مراۃ اشرف	۱۱۳۳ء	سید محمد فراقی
مسائل ہندی		شیخ محبوب عالم
مطبوعہ المصیبان		منلی
مجزوۃ قاطر		محبت
معران نامہ		ہاشمی بجاپوری
معران نامہ		نثار
معران نامہ	۱۰۶۵ء	سید باقی
معران نامہ		شمیر
معران نامہ	۱۰۸۰ء	معظم
معران نامہ		امین کجراتی

مظہر فریب	سیراجی خس العشق
توحفات سیراجی خدائے	سیراج خدائے
منصفیت الایمان	برہان الدین جانم
من مہجین	قاضی محمود بکری
مولودہ	قاضی
مولدہ	نثار
میربانی	حسن شوقی
میر شہتقی	نوحی
مینا	قصبی
مینا نورک	میدی
باری	شیخ داؤد
تیر گلزار	امین الدین اعلیٰ
نجات	محمد امین ایافی
نزیب العاشقین	مسین ذوقی
نصیحت	شمیر
نصیحت	اسامیل امروہوی
نصیحت	علی رحمتی
نورت	مصطفیٰ
نورت	شاہد نقاسات
نورت	حامد
نورت	شاہد حیات
نور بار	اشرف بیابانی
وجود العاشقین	عبادہ حسنی
وجودیہ	برہان الدین جانم
وجودیہ (نثر)	امین الدین اعلیٰ
وصال العاشقین	حسن شوقی
وہیت الہادی	برہان الدین جانم
وقات	امین کھٹائی
وقات	عبید الخلیف
وقات	اسامیل امروہوی

وقات ہمارے قاصر	۱۱۳۷ھ	امیر
وقات ہمارے		امین گھرانے
وقات ہمارے		عالم گھرانے
جایزات ہندی		شیخ داؤد مشیل

فورٹ ولیم کالج اور دہلی کالج کی خدمات

4.1- فورٹ ولیم کالج
 اردو نثر کے ارتقا کا اولین مرکز نکلنے کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
 1780ء میں دارن سینکھو نے ہندوستانی ثقافت کی تقسیم کے لیے مدرسہ عالیہ کلکتہ کا آغاز کیا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج دو ادارہ ہے جہاں سے اردو نثر کو باقاعدہ فروغ ملنا شروع ہوا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج کا باقاعدہ افتتاح 4 مئی 1800ء کو ہوا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج میں تدریس کا آغاز فروری 1801ء کو ہوا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج کے قیام میں اہم ترین کردار لارڈ ڈیون نے ادا کیا۔
 انگریزوں نے فورٹ ولیم کالج کی سیاسی مقاصد و محرکات کے پیش نظر قائم کیا۔
 اس کالج نے ان مقاصد کے حصول کے علاوہ یہ کارنامہ سرانجام دیا کہ ان نے اردو ادب کو نئی طاقت و توانائی دی
 فورٹ ولیم کالج میں کوئی بھی اہم اور قابل ذکر کتب تصنیف نہیں کی گئی۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج کے طلباء کو پڑھانے کے لیے کتابوں کی تیاری کما سکی زبانوں کی مشہور اور اہم کتابوں کا اردو میں ترجمہ کرانے کی گئی۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج میں اردو کا سب سے پہلا چھاپہ خانہ 1803ء قائم کیا گیا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج کے بعد 1838ء میں ہندوستان کا دوسرا چھاپہ مولوی محمد باقر نے قائم کیا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج کا پہلا پرنسپل پادری ڈیوڈ براؤن تھا۔
 ڈاکٹر جان ہارٹوک گلکرسٹ فورٹ ولیم کالج میں ہندوستانی زبان کے پرنسپل کے عہدے پر تعینات کیے گئے۔

گلکرسٹ نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستگی سے قبل انگریزی ہندوستانی ثقافت تالیف کی تھی۔
 گلکرسٹ فورٹ ولیم کالج سے چار سال وابستہ رہا۔
 ایبٹ آباد کی کینی نے 1806ء میں فورٹ ولیم کالج بند کرنے کا ارادہ کیا۔
 گلکرسٹ نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے 22 فروری 1804ء کو استعفیٰ دیا۔
 گلکرسٹ نے فورٹ ولیم کالج میں خود بارہ کتابیں تصنیف/تالیف کیں۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج میں سیر بہادر علی حسینی کا عہدہ میرٹھی کا تھا۔
 سیراج، چیدری، انوس، دولا، کاکم علی جو ان کے تراجم کا اسلوب آئندہ اردو کا سرچشمہ ثابت ہوئے۔
 اردو زبان و ادب کو فورٹ ولیم کالج سے بے پناہ فوائد حاصل ہوئے، ہندوستان کو اس کالج سے کچھ تصانیف بھی ہوئے جو یہ ہیں:
 1- کالج نے مقامی باشندوں میں لسانی اشتکالات کو ہلادی
 2- فارسی اور عربی کی حاکمیت کو کم کیا
 3- اردو ہندی اور بنگالی کے باہم تصادم کی راہ ہموار کی
 فورٹ ولیم کالج 1854ء میں بند کر دیا گیا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج بند کرنے میں پروہیہ وجوہات کا ذکر فرما تھیں۔
 1- عیسائی مبلغین کا تصعب
 2- کالج کے انگریز طلباء (کینی کے ملازمین) کا شرقی علوم کا بازو قبول کرنا جو کہ سیکرٹوں کے لیے خطرے کی گھنٹی تھی۔
 3- عیسائی مبلغین مقامی زبانوں کے فروغ کی بجائے انگریزی کو فروغ دیتے تھے۔
 نیز اس کی تصنیف باغ و بہار تاریخی نام ہے کیونکہ اس کے عنوان سے اس تصنیف برآمد ہوتی ہے۔
 مرزا غالب نے رجب علی بیگ سرور کی کتاب "فسانہ عجائب" کو الفاظ کا بھاریا نثر قرار دیا ہے۔
 فسانہ عجائب کھنڈ میں لکھی گئی۔
 رجب علی بیگ سرور کی تصنیف "فسانہ عجائب" کی مقبولیت کی بڑی وجہ اس کا سلیکٹو اسلوب بیان ہے۔

4.2- دہلی کالج

دہلی کالج جس عمارت میں قائم کیا گیا وہاں ایک مدرسہ قائم تھا جس مدرسے کا نام مدرسہ غازی الدین تھا۔
 انگریزوں نے دہلی کالج اور نئی زمین مقاصد کے حصول کی خاطر قائم کیا۔
 1- ہندوستانی عوام کو جدید علوم پڑنا
 2- ہندوستانی عوام کے تمدنی ترقی واضح مقصدات کو جدیدیت میں تبدیل کرنا۔
 3- سیاسی مقاصد حاصل کرنا
 فورٹ ولیم کالج اور دہلی کالج دونوں میں ذریعہ تعلیم اردو تھا۔
 فورٹ ولیم کالج کے فارغ التحصیل طلباء نے ہندوستان میں برطانوی راج مستحکم کرنے میں نمایاں کردار ادا کیا۔
 دہلی کالج کے فارغ التحصیل طلباء نے قوم کی رہنمائی کے فرائض سرانجام دیئے۔
 دہلی کالج کے پہلے پرنسپل بی۔ ایچ۔ نیلر تھے۔
 چارلس سٹیف کی سفارش پر 1828ء میں دہلی کالج میں انگریزی تدریس کا آغاز کیا گیا۔
 ڈرینگلر نے فلسفین سوسائٹی (دہلی کالج) کے زیر اہتمام اردو میں ابتدا فلسفہ، ریاضی، کیمیا، طبیعیات اور نباتات کی کتب کا ترجمہ کیا گیا۔
 دہلی کالج کا انگریز پرنسپل ڈاکٹر اسپرگرمر نے زبان و ادب کا بھی عالم تھا۔
 دہلی کالج میں "صحیح بھارتی" اور "بہار مجسم" کی اشاعت ڈاکٹر اسپرگرمری سرہون منت ہیں۔
 دہلی کالج میں ڈاکٹر اسپرگرمر نے "تاریخ بھارتی" کو مرتب کیا۔
 ڈاکٹر اسپرگرمر نے دہلی کالج کا ہفتہ وار مجلہ "قرآن المسدین" نام سے جاری کیا۔
 دہلی کالج کے شائع ہونے والی کتابوں میں یہ ادبی کتابیں بھی شامل ہیں: "تکلیف دہت، قصہ چہار درویش، تذکرہ شعراء ہند، تذکرہ ہندو شعراء، جامع الکلیات، تاج الملوک و بکاؤلی، بدھ سیر، کھٹکا، سودا، اردو، سیر اور جرأت کے دروہین اور انتخاب اللہ علی۔
 مولوی نذیر احمد دہلوی، محمد حسین آزاد، شمس العلماء، ڈاکٹر ضیاء الدین، اسرار، چندر، مولوی کریم الدین اور مولوی ذکا، اللہ تمام دہلی کالج سے فارغ التحصیل تھے۔
 دہلی کالج نے اپنے طلبہ میں اعجاز آزادی رائے اور اشتکالات خندہ پیشانی سے قبول کرنے کی صلاحیتیں پیدا کیں۔
 دہلی کالج 1825ء قائم کیا گیا۔

محبوبہ، فریم کی لکھ (تیسرے درویش کی محبوبہ)، چوتھے درویش کی محبوبہ، پہلے درویش کی محبوبہ۔

☆ عبارت کا نمونہ آگے دم میں کوئی شہینہ تھا کہ شوہر وہاں کی سی عدالت اور عاقبت کی سی عداوت اس کی ذات میں تھی۔۔۔ اس کے وقت میں دمیت آباد نواز، محمود، لکھ مرزا، لرب فرج آسودہ، ایسے عین سے گزران کرتے اور خوشی سے رہتے کہ ہر ایک کے گھر میں دن میدا اور رات شب برات تھی۔ (بارغ و بہار از میر امن)

بارغ و بہار کی چند مشہور ایڈیشن:

سال	مقام
1803ء	ڈوٹ ولیم کالج، کلکتہ
1822ء	مدراں
1834ء	کانپور
1844ء	مولوی محمد باقر کا چھاپ خانہ
1847ء	دہلی مدرسہ
1846ء	دوسرے رسم الخط میں لندن
1873ء	بنگال

☆ بارغ و بہار پر ترقیدی کتب

نام کتاب	مصنف	سال
خطبات گارن دتاسی	گارن دتاسی	1935ء
آثار امراء (چونقباہ)	سید احمد رضا	1847ء
فن داستان گوئی	کلیف الدین احمد	
اردو کی نثری داستانیں	ڈاکٹر گیان چند جین	1954ء
ہماری داستانیں	سید وقار عظیم	1956ء
بارغ و بہار کا تنقیدی اور زہرا مین		1867ء
گرداری مطالعہ		
بارغ و بہار پر ایک نظر	ڈاکٹر سہیل بخاری	1967ء
بارغ و بہار ایک تجزیہ	ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی	1969ء
وحشی سے عداوت تک	ڈاکٹر سید عابد اللہ	1977ء
اردو نثر کا ادبی داستان	ڈاکٹر احمد ابراہیم	1975ء
بارغ و بہار کا تنقیدی مطالعہ	مرتبہ سلیم اختر	1967ء

☆ ڈاکٹر گل کرسٹ کی فرمائش پر فارسی کے قصہ "چہار درویش" (بارغ و بہار) اور ملا حسین واعظی کی کتاب "اخلاق محسنی" (منج خوبی) کو اردو کا لباس پہنایا۔

☆ پہلی کتاب کا تاریخی نام "بارغ و بہار" (1803ء) ہے۔

☆ بارغ و بہار کے سرورق پر یہ عبارت درج ہے:

بارغ و بہار

☆ جلیف کیا ہو میر امن دلی والے کا

☆ ناقد اس کا نولٹرز مرزا کہ وہ ترجمہ کیا ہوا اعلا حسین کا ہے فارسی قصہ چہار درویش سے

☆ ناقدین نے بارغ و بہار کے ترجمے کی یہ خوبی بتائی ہے کہ اس پر طبع زانوئے کا گمان ہوتا ہے۔

☆ بارغ و بہار کی زبان کی خصوصیات: زندہ نثر (ڈاکٹر سید عابد اللہ)

☆ بارغ و بہار کی سادگی سچا نہیں، (یہاں) "سادگی و بے کاری بیک وقت ملتی ہیں" (علیم الدین احمد)۔ نصاحت و سلاست "اس کی ایک ایسی خصوصیت ہے جسے کتاب کے کسی حصے میں تلاش کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں۔"

☆ "بارغ و بہار" کے نسوانی کردار، مرد کرداروں سے زیادہ جاندار ہیں (سید وقار عظیم)۔

☆ ان نسوانی کرداروں میں زندگی کا رنگ زیادہ گہرا اور فن کے نقوش زیادہ واضح معلوم ہوتے ہیں۔ (سید وقار عظیم)

☆ "بارغ و بہار" کے مرد کرداروں میں (بعض فروری کرداروں کو چھوڑ کر) ایک بھی ایسا نہیں جو اپنی شخصیت کی قوت اور انفرادیت کی وجہ سے ہمارے لئے کشش یا دلچسپی کا مرکز بن سکے۔ (سید وقار عظیم)

☆ "بارغ و بہار" دہلی معاشرت کی عکاس ہے۔

☆ بارغ و بہار کے کردار:

☆ مرد کردار: آزاد بخت (روم کا بادشاہ)، خوبہ سنگ پرست، پہلا درویش (میں کے تاجر کا بیٹا)، دوسرا درویش (فارس کا شہزادہ)، تیسرا درویش (چونقباہ درویش (جین کا شہزادہ))

☆ نسوانی کردار: وحشی کی شہزادی (پہلے درویش کی محبوبہ)، دوسری زہرا مین (میر امن کی شہزادی، پھر سے کی شہزادی، دوسرے درویش کی

1798ء	کلکتہ	شرقی زبان دان
1800ء	کلکتہ	شرقی زبان دان کا خلاصہ
1801ء	کلکتہ	فارسی افعال کا نظریہ جدید
1802ء	کلکتہ	رہنمائے اردو
1803ء	کلکتہ	شرقی قصے
1803ء	کلکتہ	بیاض ہندی
1803ء	کلکتہ	اتالیق ہندی
1802ء	کلکتہ	مغلی خاکے
1802ء	کلکتہ	ہندی الفاظ کی قرأت
1802ء	کلکتہ	ہندی آئینہ اردو
1806ء		ہندی داستان گو
1820ء	انڈین	انگریزی ہندی بول چال

☆ گل کرسٹ کے حالات اور تصنیفی کارناموں پر مزید کتب

☆ نام کتاب مصنف امرتب سہ اشاعت

☆ گلکرسٹ اینڈ وی لیکچر اور صدیق الرحمن قدوائی 1972ء، نئی دہلی

☆ ہندوستان (انگریزی)

☆ پائینڈ آف گل کرسٹ ڈاکٹر عہدات بریلوی 1977ء لاہور

☆ گل کرسٹ اور اس کا محمد شمس صدیقی 1920ء، نئی دہلی

☆ مہد

☆ قاعدہ ہندی ریخت ڈاکٹر محمد انصاری اللہ 1973ء، آندھرا پردیش

☆ عرف رسالہ گل کرسٹ

☆ قواعد زبان اردو (رسالہ غلیب الرحمن 1962ء لاہور

☆ گل کرسٹ)

☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج کی ڈاکٹر سید عظیم 1983ء بمبھو

☆ ادبی خدمات

☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج ایک ڈاکٹر مسیح اللہ

☆ مطالعہ

☆ 5.1.2- میر امن:

☆ نام میر امن، شخص الامان الخلف

☆ زبان دانی کا دعویٰ دہلی کا درویشوں، (میرا) ہونا البتہ ٹھیک ہے

☆ 1857ء میں دہلی کانج کے پرنس مسز نیپولین کر دیا گیا تھا۔

☆ 1857ء کے جنگ سے دہلی کانج کے اردو حصے آگ لگا دی گئی، سب خانہ لوٹ لیا گیا اور ساتس کی تجربہ گاہ تہہ گردی گئی جس کے باعث کانج بند کر دیا گیا۔

☆ بعد ازاں یہ کانج 1864ء میں دوبارہ شروع کیا گیا۔

☆ 1864ء میں دوبارہ آواز کے باوجود دہلی کانج اپنی سابقہ حیثیت برقرار نہ رکھ سکا۔ کانج کو ہیٹ کے لیے 1877ء میں بند کر دیا گیا۔

☆ 1877ء میں دہلی کانج بند کر کے اس کے شاخ کو ہی گڑھ کانج میں ضم کر دیا گیا۔

فورٹ ولیم کالج اور دہلی کانج کے مترجمین و مؤلفین

☆ 5.1- فورٹ ولیم کالج کے مترجمین و مؤلفین

☆ 5.1.1- ڈاکٹر گل کرسٹ (1759-1841ء)

☆ پورا نام جان بارنوک گل کرسٹ

☆ اسکاٹ لینڈ کے پائینڈ اینڈیرامس 1759ء میں پیدا۔

☆ 1782ء میں ڈاکٹر کی حیثیت سے ایسٹ اینڈ اینڈ کینی کے ملازم ہو کر پہنچے آئے۔

☆ 1783ء میں ان کا چار کلکتہ میں ہو گیا۔

☆ 1800ء میں فورٹ ولیم کالج میں ہندوستانی (اردو) کے پروفیسر مقرر ہوئے۔

☆ گل کرسٹ نے فارسی کے جگہ اردو کو سرکاری زبان بنانے کی سفارش کی۔

☆ بالآخر کینی نے 1832ء میں ان کی رائے سے اتفاق کرتے ہوئے اردو کو سرکاری زبان قرار دیا۔

☆ تصانیف:

☆ نام کتاب سال اشاعت

☆ انگریزی ہندوستانی ڈکشنری 1790ء کلکتہ

☆ ہندوستانی گرامر 1796-1804ء کلکتہ

- * بانو بہار کا تخلیقی جائزہ لیا مہر تپتی بنتوی 1978ء
 فورت ولیم کالج، قریب اور سید وقار عظیم 1987ء

جائزہ
 علاوہ ان میں ڈاکٹر منوہری عبدالحق، ڈاکٹر ناصر زیدی، ڈاکٹر سید ابو الخیر کھٹکی،
 مسز زینب رحمت زنگھوری اور ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر نے "بانو بہار" کے مقدمے
 لکھے۔

صحیح خوبی:

* میرامن کی دوسری تالیف "صحیح خوبی" ہے جو "اس قدر
 غیر معروف ہے کہ باہم لوگ میرامن کے ساتھ اس کا نام بھی ہیں
 لیتے۔ (وقار عظیم)

* "صحیح خوبی" کے بارے میں میرامن کہتے ہیں "از بس کہ چشتی
 خوبیاں انسان کی جائیں اور دنیا کی نیک ہی اور خوش معاشی کے لئے
 درکار ہیں سو سب اس میں بیان ہوئیں، اس واسطے اس کا نام "صحیح خوبی"
 ہے۔

* "صحیح خوبی" کی عبارت کے بارے میں میرامن کا کہنا ہے:

فقہ قاری کے ہو بہو تھی کہنے میں کچھ لطف اور حرور نہ دیکھا اس لئے اس کا
 مطلب لے کر اپنے محاورے سے میں سارا احوال بیان کیا۔"

* صاحب "ارباب نثر اردو" کو "صحیح خوبی" کا 1875ء چھپا ہوا
 ایک نسخہ کتب خانہ آصفیہ میں ملا۔ (وقار عظیم)

* "صحیح خوبی" ڈاکٹر خوب احمد فاروقی نے فرہنگ اور مقدمے کے
 ساتھ 1966ء میں شہد اردو، دہلی یونیورسٹی، دہلی کی جانب سے شائع
 کیا۔

فورت ولیم کالج کے دیگر مصنفین اور ان کی تالیفات:

5.1.3۔ سید حیدر بخش حیدری (متوفی 1814ء)

* نام حیدر بخش دہلوی اور شخص حیدری۔

* فورت ولیم کالج کے مولفین میں حیدری کی تصانیف سب سے
 زیادہ ہیں۔ (وقار عظیم)

تالیفات:

1۔ تصدیق و ترمیم 1899ء: حیدری کی پہلی تصنیف۔ قلمی یا مطبوعہ شکل میں
 دستیاب نہیں۔

الفاظ و تراکیب کا بھی استعمال ہے۔۔۔۔۔" (ڈاکٹر سہیل بخاری، ص 113)

* عبارت کا نمونہ: "میں جو لیں نے کہا۔ لی لی ماتم بھی میں کا
 شہزادہ ہے۔ تمہارے نصیب اچھے تھے جو یہ خود بخود یہاں آیا تم جو اس
 سے اپنی شادی کر دی تو ہر طرف سے ہم آوری اور بختری ہے اور اپنے
 باپ کے مرنے کا فہم نہ کرو۔" (آرائش محفل، ص 118۔ مطبوعہ فولکلور
 پریس، لاہور، 1920ء)

5.1.4۔ میر شیر علی افسوس (پیدائش 1747ء کے لگ بھگ اوقات
 1809ء) دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے، والد کا نام: سید مظفر علی خاں

* 1801ء میں بنگلہ آئے اور فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستہ ہوئے

* فورت ولیم کالج میں دو کتابیں ترتیب دیں، پہلی اردو اور آرائش
 محفل

* بانو اردو (1802ء): شیخ سہیل شیرازی کی کتاب "مکستان" کا
 ترجمہ

* بقول سہیل صدیقی یہ اردو کی پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب ہے۔

* زبان: بقول وقار عظیم افسوس کے ترجمے کو "نہایت عمدہ اور بے
 نظیر" کہا گیا ہے مگر "بانو اردو" کی زبان سادہ اور رواں ہونے کی بجائے
 رنگین، مستحکم اور سنج ہے۔ (فورت ولیم کالج، ص 73)

* عبارت کا نمونہ: ایک شخص نوشیراؤں کے پاس یہ خوشی کی یہ خبر لایا
 کہ تیرے ملائے دشمن کو حق تعالیٰ نے فانی کیا۔ فرم اس نے "یہ بھی سنا
 ہے تو نے کہ میری حیات کی جاواہلی کیا۔"

* آرائش محفل 1808ء: منشی سبحان رائے کی کتاب "خلاصہ
 انوار" (1695ء) کا ترجمہ ہے۔

* یہ کتاب ہندوؤں اور مسلمانوں کے مہد کے ہندوستان کی تاریخ
 ہے۔

* زبان: "آرائش محفل کی عبارت میں سلاست، روانی اور بے
 تکلفی کی کمی نہیں جو بانو اردو کے اکثر حصوں میں محسوس ہوتی ہے لیکن اس
 کی عبارت مستحکم ہے اور میرامن اور حیدری کی ہمارا اور عام فہم نثر کے
 کے مقابلے میں بہر تکلف۔۔۔۔۔" (فورت ولیم کالج، ص 86)

* عبارت کا نمونہ: "سوا اس کے راہ میں اگر سوا اچھالتے چلے
 5۔ کوہنڈا کی خبر لا تا۔

6۔ اس موٹی کا جوڑا تلاش کرنا کو مرغابی کے اڑے کے
 برابر ہے۔

7۔ عام ہار کوئی خبر لا تا

* زبان: "اس کتاب میں حیدری کی زبان طوطا کہانی کی زبان سے
 زیادہ مشکل نظر آتی ہے لیکن طویل تر ہوتے ہیں۔ جاہجا عربی و فارسی کے

قاری کی اس طویل نثر سے حیدری نے اردو میں منتقل کیا۔
 زبان: کتاب (طوطا کہانی) سادہ اور آسان زبان میں لکھی گئی
 ہے لیکن تخلیق سے خالی نہیں ہے۔ جاہجا فارسی محاورات کا لفظی ترجمہ بھی
 فراہم ہے۔ بہت عبارت رواں اور دلچسپ ہے۔ (اردو داستان از ڈاکٹر
 سہیل بخاری، ص 101)

عبارت کا نمونہ: "آخروہ چاروں ہر ایک مہرا اپنے سر پر رکھ کر ایک طرف
 ہٹے۔ جب کسی کوئی گئے ایک کے سر کا مہر گرا۔ اس نے اس جگہ کو گھورا تو
 پہچانے۔ اس نے ان تینوں سے کہا میں اس تاج کو سونے سے بہتر سمجھتا
 ہوں۔" (آرائش محفل، ص 37۔ مطبوعہ فیروز پرنٹنگ ورکس، لاہور)

1۔ آرائش محفل 1805ء: یہ حیدری کی سب سے مشہور تصنیف
 ہے۔ (اردو کی نثری داستانیں، ص 312)

* "آرائش محفل میں ماتم کی سات مہموں کو قصے کی سیراج میں
 بیان کیا گیا ہے۔" (وقار عظیم، فورت ولیم کالج، ص 47)

* یہ نکتہ سر ماتم (فارسی) کا ترجمہ ہے۔

* حیدری نے فارسی قصے کا ترجمہ زبان ریختہ میں کیا ہے اور۔۔۔
 پہلی جہاں مناسب سماں میں بعض افسانے لکھے ہیں۔ (وقار، ص 75)

* آرائش محفل کے اہم کردار: ماتم طائی، حسن بانو (خراسان کے
 ایک سردار کی بیٹی)، منیر شامی (حسن بانو عاشق جو اس کی شرطوں یا
 جواہلوں سے دل گرفتہ ہو کر صحرانما مارا مارا پھرتا ہے)

* شیربانو کے سات سوال:

1۔ ایک بار دیکھا، دوسری بار دیکھنے کی ہوس ہے۔
 2۔ ننگی کرور یا میں ڈال۔
 3۔ کسی سے بدی نہ کر، اگر بدی کرے گا تو بد پائے گا۔
 4۔ سچ کہنے میں ہمیشہ راحت ہے۔
 5۔ کوہنڈا کی خبر لا تا۔

6۔ اس موٹی کا جوڑا تلاش کرنا کو مرغابی کے اڑے کے
 برابر ہے۔

7۔ عام ہار کوئی خبر لا تا

* زبان: "اس کتاب میں حیدری کی زبان طوطا کہانی کی زبان سے
 زیادہ مشکل نظر آتی ہے لیکن طویل تر ہوتے ہیں۔ جاہجا عربی و فارسی کے

7۔ عام ہار کوئی خبر لا تا

* زبان: "اس کتاب میں حیدری کی زبان طوطا کہانی کی زبان سے
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 زیادہ مشکل نظر آتی ہے لیکن طویل تر ہوتے ہیں۔ جاہجا عربی و فارسی کے

7۔ عام ہار کوئی خبر لا تا

جائیں کسی خطرہ نہیں اور جنگ میں جہاں چاہیں سو رہیں، کم پروا نہیں۔
چنانچہ ہمیشہ سو اگر بخار سے مال و متاع خندہ دور دور سے بھر لاتے
ہیں۔۔۔ (نورث ولیم کالج میں 87)

5.1.5۔ میر بہادر علی حسنی:
☆ میر بہادر علی حسنی کا کالج میں بیرونی تھے۔

☆ انہیں کے دہلی سے میرامن کی رسائی گل کرست تک ہوئی۔

☆ سب

1۔ نثر ہے نظیر 1803: میر حسن کی شیر آفاق نظم "سحر ایلیان" کی
کہانی کا نثر میں بیان۔

☆ عمارت کا نمونہ: "جب گیارہ فرخیت سے گزرے، بارہواں
بس آیا۔ اللہ نہ جس دن کی آرزو تھی سو کریم نے ساتھ خوشی کے دکھایا۔

شادی گل میں چاروں طرف بچی بچی مبارک بادی صدا پھر بلند ہوئی۔"

2۔ اخلاق ہندی: مفرح اکتوب (فارسی) کا ترجمہ اس کتاب
کو کافی شہرت ملی۔

☆ کتاب کے چار حصے ہیں

1۔ دوستی کی دوستی کا بیان۔ 2۔ دوستوں کی جدائی کا بیان۔ 3۔ لڑائی
میں اپنی فتح اور دشمن کی شکست کا بیان۔ 4۔ میل ملاپ کی کیفیت کا بیان۔

☆ عمارت کا نمونہ: "ایک پرانے سانپ کو چلنے بھرنے کی حالت
تو تھی ایک جمیل کے کنارے پر آہستہ تمکین ہو بیٹھا۔ جب سینڈکوں کے
بادشاہ نے اسے سے پوچھا: اے سانپ! تجھے کیا ہوا ہے کہ اتنا دل گیر
ہے۔"

3۔ تاریخ آسام (1805): شہاب الدین طاش ابن ولی محمد کی
"تاریخ آسام" (فارسی) کا ترجمہ۔

رسالہ گل کرست (1816ء): حسنی کی سب سے اہم کتاب جس
کا موضوع تو اعداد اردو ہے۔

5.1.6۔ مرزا علی لطف:
تذکرہ گلشن ہند (1801ء) اپنی پختہ کردہ گزراہ برائیم

5۔ مولوی امامت ملی شیدا:
1۔ (نفا سلاطی پر مبنی کتاب "جہاد الاسلام" (عربی) کا ترجمہ۔

2۔ جامع الاخلاق: اخلاق جلالی (فارسی) کا ترجمہ۔
5.1.7۔ مظہر علی خاں والا:
1۔ مادہ مواد کام کندہ 1802ء: اصل قصہ شکر ت میں تھا، موری
رام کوئی نے اسے برج بھاشا میں ترجمہ کیا جس کا ولانے اردو میں ترجمہ
کیا۔

☆ اس میں مادہ عرض نامی ایک بزمین اور ایک رقمہ کام کندہ لاکھی
عبت کی داستان بیان کی گئی ہے۔ (نورث ولیم کالج میں 113)

2۔ ترجمہ کریم 1802ء: شیخ سعدی کے مشہور چند نامے "کریم"
کا محکمہ ترجمہ۔

3۔ صفت گلشن (1803ء میں نظم ہوئی): ناصر علی خان واسطی
بگھرائی کی کتاب (فارسی) کا اردو ترجمہ۔

☆ بگھرائی کی کتاب کے سات باب ہیں۔ ہر باب کو گلشن کہا گیا
ہے۔ اس لئے ولانے اس کا نام صفت گلشن رکھا۔ (ایضاً ص 114)

3۔ تالیف ہندی: اس کی ترتیب میں کالج کی بعض اور اہل قلم بھی
شریک ہوئے۔

☆ یہ کتاب ڈاکٹر گل کرست نے اس غرض سے مرتب کرائی تھی کہ
کالج کے طلبہ کو فارسی پڑھنے میں آسانی ہو۔ (نورث ولیم کالج۔ ص
118)

5۔ چٹال بچی: ولای کی لطافت میں سب سے مشہور کتاب۔
☆ اس کتاب میں اللو لال ان کے شریک کار رہے۔

☆ اصل قصہ شکر ت میں ہے۔ برج بھاشا میں اسے سو تھی مصرا
کوئی نے ترجمہ کیا۔ ولانے کا ترجمہ برج بھاشا کے ترجمے کا ترجمہ ہے۔

☆ چٹال بچی میں بچپن کہا گیا ہے جو ایک چٹال یعنی بھوت کی
زبانی بیان ہوئی ہیں۔ کتاب کی ہر قسم یہی
ہے۔ (ایضاً ص 115-116)

عمار ت کا نمونہ: "چٹال چت کا، کالے سانپ کا، شتر و باری کا
ہواں نہ کیجئے۔ تریاچتر سے ڈرئے، بگھیر کیا نہیں کر سکتا اور جو کی کیا کچھ
نہیں جانتا، متوالا کیا کچھ نہیں بچتا، نہ ڈرئی کیا کچھ نہیں کر سکتی، گھوڑوں کا
عیب، بادل کا گر جتا، تریاچتر اور نہش کا بھاگ، یہ دیکھتا بھی نہیں جانتے
آدی کا کیا مقدور ہے۔" (ایضاً ص 117)

اردو شاعری اٹھارہویں اور انیسویں صدی میں

6.1۔ ولایت کیا ہے؟

شاعری میں "ولایت" کی اصطلاح سے مراد ہے:

1۔ دل میں اردو اور جذبات میں گہرائی۔
2۔ خیالات میں بلندی، ہوا و سوات ہو۔
3۔ زبان رواں سلیس اور رواں ہو۔

6.2۔ دبستان دہلی

دبستان دہلی کا پہلا دور اخیر محمد عالمگیری سے شروع ہوا، مگر محمد فرخ سیری
تک محدود ہے۔ اس دور کے قابل ذکر شعرا خوب چھوٹے و بڑے، مگر فرزانہ اور گل
ہیں۔

6.3۔ ایہام گوئی کی تحریک

دبستان دہلی کا دوسرا دور دہلی کے اثرات کا مہم جوں منت ہے۔ اس دور
میں اردو شاعری کی نمایاں ترین خصوصیت ایہام گوئی ہے۔

دہلی کی شاعری کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ دہلی شاعری کی جگہ اردو شاعری نے لینا
شروع کر دی۔

خان آرزو وہ پہلا شاعر تھا جس نے دہلی میں فارسی مضامین ترک
کر کے نئے شاعرانہ کردارے شروع کئے۔

اردو شاعری کو جب فارسی کا مقابلہ کرنا پڑا تو اس کا نتیجہ یہ نکلا کہ اس پر
صنعت ایہام غالب آگئی۔

محمد شاہی عہد میں ایہام گوئی نے، بقادہ تحریک کی صورت اختیار کر لی۔
اردو شاعری میں ایہام کا آغاز ہندی زبان کی شاعری کے زیر اثر ہوا۔

اردو شاعری میں ایہام کو فروغ دینے والی سب سے اہم شاعر خان آرزو
ہیں۔

صنعت ایہام ہر عادت عقلی کا ایک مخصوص انداز ہے اور اس صنعت کا تمام
ترادو ہمارا ذہنی (ایک سے زیادہ اور کم از کم دو ذہنی رکھنے والے) الفاظ
کے ذکا دار استعمال پر ہوتا ہے۔

دہلی میں شاہ مبارک آبرو، مضمون اور یکہ رنگ کی ہر شہرت ان کی شاعری
میں ایہام کا مخصوص رنگ بنی۔

مغلوں کی درباری سازشوں اور بیرونی مغلوں نے دہلی کے مہم کو ذہنی
الفاظ کے استعمال کی طرف مائل کر دیا تھا۔

1۔ تاریخ شیر شاہی (1805ء میں مکمل ہوئی): مہاس ننان کی
فارسی کتاب کا ترجمہ۔

5.1.8۔ مرزا کاظم جہان:
گلشن (1081ء): کالی داس کے مشہور ڈرامے (شکر ت) کا
برج بھاشا (مترجم نواز کیشور) سے ترجمہ۔

5.2۔ دہلی کالج کے مترجمین و مؤلفین

5.2.1۔ ماسٹر رام چندر (وفات 1880ء):
☆ ماسٹر رام چندر نے دہلی کالج میں احیاء العلوم کی قیادت کی۔
☆ ماسٹر رام چندر نے منطقیت، استدلال، عقلیت کی فروغ دیا۔
☆ ماسٹر رام چندر نے سائنسی موضوعات پر مضامین اور ریاضی کی
کتابیں لکھیں۔

☆ تصانیف:
1۔ نفاذ القرآن 3۔ تذکرہ اکابر
2۔ اصول جبر و مقابلہ 4۔

5.2.2۔ مولوی کریم الدین
☆ مولوی کریم الدین نے علوم و ادبیات کی چند کتابیں تالیف و
ترجمہ کیں۔

☆ تصانیف:
1۔ لطائف شعرائے ہند 3۔ گلستان ناز نیاں 5۔ تعلیم النساء
2۔ گلستان ہند 4۔ تاریخ شعرائے عرب

5.2.3۔ امام بخش صہبائی:
☆ صہبائی وضع دار، روشن خیال اور دہلی کی چند سربراہ اور وہ شخصیات
میں شمار ہوتے تھے۔

☆ صہبائی: غالب، شیفیت اور آرزو کے ہم پیش تھے۔
☆ صہبائی نے حدائق البلاغت کا ترجمہ کیا۔

☆ ماسٹر یار سے لال کی تصانیف میں قصص ہند (تاریخ) اور
ادب لیسری (ترجمہ) شامل ہیں۔

ایہام گو شعراء نے ذہنی الفاظ کا بے دریغ استعمال کیا اور اس وقت کی شاعری پر تصنع غالب آ گیا۔ اس سے اردو شاعری کو یہ نقصان ہوا کہ یہ قہری صر سے خالی ہو گئی۔

6.4- ردعمل کی تحریک

ایہام گوئی کے خلاف سب سے پہلے ردعمل شاہ حاتم، مرزا مظہر جان جاناں اور سوانے شروع کیا۔

دلی میں ایہام گوئی کے بانٹوں میں سے اہم شاعر شاہ حاتم ہیں، جبکہ ایہام گوئی کے ردعمل کے طور پر تحریک اصلاح زبان دلی میں شاہ حاتم نے شروع کی۔

شاہ حاتم نے ایہام گوئی ترک کر کے اصلاح زبان کی تحریک کا آغاز کیا جس کے ذریعہ انہوں نے اپنے کلام میں ایہام پر مبنی اشعار نکال دیے۔ حاتم نے باقی نامور دیوان کا انہوں نے ”دیوان زاوہ“ کا نام دیا۔

”دیوان زاوہ“ کے مقدمہ میں شاعری پر تنقیدی خیالات ملتے ہیں۔ دور، میر اور غالب کی شاعری کی بدولت اردو شاعری سے ایہام گوئی کا نظریہ اتر گیا۔

6.5- تازہ گوئی کی تحریک میر وسوا کا مہذب زمین

دلی میں اردو شاعری کا تیسرا اور حقدین شعراء کا سب سے شاندار دور کہلاتا ہے۔

مظہر، میر وسوا، درد اور نفاں کا تعلق دبستان دلی کے تیسرے سے دور سے ہے۔

دبستان دلی کے تیسرے دور کی شاعری کے نتیجے میں قدیم ہندی اور کھنٹی زبان متروک ہو گئی۔

ایہام گوئی کے خلاف ردعمل کی تحریک کو اصلاح زبان کی تحریک یا تازہ گوئی کی تحریک کہا جاتا ہے۔

اصلاح زبان کی تحریک کا بنیادی مقصد فارسی الفاظ پر ایک اور صنعتوں کا استعمال تھا۔

میر وسوا اور درد کا دور اردو شاعری کا ”مہذب زمین“ کہلاتا ہے۔ محمد شاہ ریگنہا کے دور میں سیاسی اور اخلاقی حالات اپنی انتہائی پستی کو پہنچ گئے لیکن اردو شاعری کو ترقی حاصل ہوئی۔

6.6- میر تقی میر

میر کو شاعر کو ”توفیقی شاعر“ کہا جاتا ہے۔

”نکات اشعراء“ کی بدولت میر کا بحیثیت نثر نگار مقام یہ ہے کہ انہیں اردو کا پہلا نثر نگار قرار دیا گیا ہے۔

میر کے چھوڑ دیے گئے۔ میر بنیادی طور پر فزل کے شاعر تھے لیکن انہوں نے مسلسل، محسوس، رباعیات اور قطعات وغیرہ بھی کہے۔

فزل کے بعد شاعری میں میر کی وجہ شہرت ان کی مثنوی نگاری ہے۔ میر تقی میر کی ”تجربہ نامہ“، ”شعلہ عشق“، ”بہار عشق“، ”دربائے عشق“، ”ایجاز عشق“، ”معاملات عشق“ اور ”خواب و خیال“ اردو کی خاص اور اہم مثنویاں ہیں۔

میر کے شعر آشوب ”در بوجہ لفظ“ اور ”در حال لفظ“ اردو شاعری میں نہایت اہم ہیں۔ یہ دونوں شعر آشوب دلی شہر کی بربادی و تباہی کا مہذب ہیں۔ اپنی شاعری کے بارے میں میر کا یہ قول ہے کہ ”میر اکلام کوئی شخص نہیں سمجھتا، جب تک کہ وہ اس زبان سے واقف نہ ہو جو دلی کی جامع مسجد کی میزبانی پر بولی جاتی ہے۔“

6.7- خواجہ میر درد

دبستان دلی میں درد وہ شاعر ہیں جنہوں نے تصوف کو اپنی شاعری کا سب سے بڑا موضوع بنایا۔

دلی کی تباہی و بربادی کے نتیجے میں وہاں کے تقریباً تمام شعراء وہاں سے کوچ کر گئے۔ ان حالات میں بھی میر درد نے دلی کو چھوڑنا گوارا نہ کیا۔

میر درد کے کلام میں اہمیت، اہمیت، توکل، تسلیم، درضا اور انسان دوستی کے ساتھ ساتھ عشق مجازی کی جھلکیاں پائی جاتی ہیں۔

6.8- مرزا محمد رفیع سودا

سودا کی وجہ شہرت تصنیف و نگاری اور فزل کے علاوہ ان کی بھونگاری بھی تھی۔ سودا کی کج بابت میں بھونگاری فولاد کو تالی، مثنوی در جو اور دولت مند بنیسی تصنیف و تنحیک روزگار شامل ہیں۔

تصنیف و تنحیک فولاد اور انکلامی میں مانی جاتی ہے۔

دبستان دلی کے تیسرے دور میں اختر اعجاز اور صنعت گری کا نمائندہ شاعر سودا ہے۔

6.8- انشاء مصطفیٰ کا دور:

انشاء، مہذب آباد، نادر، اشرف، فطیل، مصباح، رند اور امانت شامل ہیں۔

دبستان دلی کے چوتھے دور سے تعلق رکھتے

دبستان کھنڈ کے دوسرے دور کے شعراء میں میر انیس، مرزا دیر، امیر میناکی، ہلال، حسن، کاگروٹی شامل ہیں۔

دبستان کھنڈ کے تیسرے دور کے اہم شعراء میں علیل، احسن، بھگت، شوق، قدوائی اور نظم مہلکائی شامل ہیں۔

دبستان کھنڈ کے پہلے دور کے شعراء کی تخلیقات پر داغیت اور محفل کا رنگ غالب تھا۔

دبستان کھنڈ میں کھنڈیت کا آغاز آتش و تارخ کے دور کے بعد ہوا۔

دبستان کھنڈ کے شعراء کی خدمات یہ ہیں:

1- زبان کی ترقی و ترقی

2- زبان کو طبعی حیثیت تک پہنچا دیا

3- مرثیہ اور نعت کو معراج تک پہنچا دیا۔

مومن خان مومن نے ہر چند تمام مرثیہ اصناف میں طبع آزمائی کی ہے تاہم انہیں فزل کی صنف زیادہ مرفوق تھی۔

’نوست و بازوہ شکستے‘ سے پہلے 1268ء کا سال برآء ہوتا ہے جو کہ مومن خاں مومن کی تاریخ وفات ہے۔

اردو شاعری ادب میں ’معالجہ ہندی‘ انتہا سے حکیم مومن خاں مومن کا نام پہلے آتا ہے۔

اب فریاد ہوا جہاں آباد

ورنہ ہر اک قدم پہ یاں گھر تھا

اس شعر میں جہاں آباد سے مراد دلی ہے۔

خواجہ میر درد اور خواجہ حسن نظامی میں تندرست کھنڈیت تصوف ہے۔

سارے عالم پہ ہوں میں چھایا ہوا

مستو ہے میرا فرمایا ہوا

اردو شاعری کے حوالے سے یہ تعلسی میر تقی میر مرکز زب و دلی ہے۔

امام بخش ناسخ کا قول ہے کہ ”اگر اردو سیکھنی ہو تو میر تقی میر کے خانوادے میں جاؤ۔“

دبستان دلی کے چوتھے دور میں مصطفیٰ وہ شاعر ہے جس نے اردو زبان کی ترقی اور ترویج کے لیے نئے تجربات کیے۔

مصطفیٰ نے شاعری کی پرانی روش کو برقرار رکھا

دبستان دلی میں رتھن کور یعنی کاسو جھنڈا اردو آیا جاتا ہے۔

رتھن کور پروان چڑھانے میں رتھن کے علاوہ جرأت نے حصہ لیا۔

دبستان دلی کے چوتھے دور کے مشہور ترین شعراء انشاء، مصطفیٰ، جرأت اور رتھن نے رتھن کور فروغ دیا۔

انشاء نے اردو کی صرف ’دغو‘ در بایں لطافت‘ لکھی۔

اگر جرأت اور میر حسن کی زندگی کا زیادہ حصہ فیض آباد اور کھنڈ میں گزارا، لیکن دونوں شاعروں نے زبان و بیان میں دبستان دلی کی بیرونی کی۔

6.9- غالب و مومن کا دور

ذوق، غالب اور ظفر دبستان دلی کے پانچویں دور سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔ اس دور کو دو سطحن کے نام سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔

دبستان دلی کے پانچویں دور کی نمایاں خصوصیت یہ ہے کہ اس پر دبستان کھنڈ کا رنگ چڑھ گیا۔

1857ء کے بعد دبستان دلی کا چھٹا دور شروع ہوتا ہے، اس دور کا اہم ترین شاعر مرزا داغ بھٹی ہے۔

دبستان دلی کے شعراء نے اپنی شاعری کو فلسفہ، تصوف، روحانیت اور باطنیت سے چمکایا۔

6.9- دبستان کھنڈ:

دبستان کھنڈ کے شعراء کی شاعری کے جو ہر خارجی مضامین کا استعمال تھا۔ کھنڈ کے دبستان کے رنگ کا سب سے بڑا محرک دولت کی فراوانی تھی۔

کھنڈ کی پیش پرستانہ زندگی کے باعث وہاں نسیابت کو رواج ملا۔ اس نسیابت کی بنا پر وہاں رتھن کی صنف عام ہوئی۔

کھنڈ میں مذہب کے باعث مرثیہ کی صنف شاعری پر وہاں چڑھی۔

6.10- دبستان کھنڈ کی شاعری کے ادوار:

دبستان کھنڈ کی اردو شاعری کو تین ادوار میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔

دبستان کھنڈ کے دور اول کے شعراء میں تارخ، آتش، مطلق، وزیر، برق، اشرف، مہذب آباد، نادر، اشرف، فطیل، مصباح، رند اور امانت شامل ہیں۔

انھوں نے دیگر کئی شعراء کے برخلاف عوامی دلچسپی کو اپنی شاعری کا مہتمم بنایا۔

☆ جرنیات نگاری، عوامی رنگ، سیاسی و سماجی حالات کی ترجمانی، گداز و سردی کا اظہار، سرجع نگاری، لطافت اور خوش طبعی شعری شاعری کی عام خصوصیات ہیں۔

☆ شعیر کے کلیات میں بندوں اور مسلمانوں کی عام دلچسپی کے موضوعات پر لکھی گئی ہیں۔

☆ شعیر نے مذہبی تہواروں، من عرف فرطت، میلوں، میلوں، موسموں، پرندوں پر کئی نظمیں لکھیں۔

☆ شعیر کے اشعار کی تعداد دو لاکھ سے زائد ہے۔

7.3.6 میر حسن دہلوی (1727-1786): والد کا نام غلام حسین شاہک دہلی کے رہنے والے تھے۔ بعد میں گھنٹھ پٹے آئے۔

☆ میر حسن بنیادی طور پر مثنوی کے شاعر ہیں۔

☆ ان کی شہرہ آفاق مثنوی بحر البیان ہے۔

☆ میر حسن کی شاعری کی خصوصیات میں قادر الکافی، بخار و اور روز مرہ کا استعمال پر مہور، نسوانی گفت گوئی پیش کش پر قدرت، جرنیات نگار، منظر کشی، دیوبلی معاشرت کی عکاسی، تیز مشاہدہ، کردار نگاری اور مکالمہ نگاری پر عمل مہور شامل ہیں۔

☆ تذکرہ شعرائے اردو، دیوان، کیا و مثنویاں۔

☆ میر حسن کی مثنویوں کے نام یہ ہیں: بگھڑا رام، رموز العارفین،

خزان نعت مثنوی شادی آصف الدولہ، مثنوی جہر جوہلی، مثنوی در صفت

قصر جواہر مثنوی بحر البیان۔

7.4-7.4.1-7.4.1

☆ 7.4.1-7.4.1: والدہ خاتون، والدہ (1756-1818ء): میر ماشاء اللہ خاں کے بیٹے تھے: مرشد آباد میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ انشا لکھنؤ میں شجاع الدولہ کے دربار سے واسطہ رہا۔

☆ انشا کے اپنے زمانے کے تمام مہذب علوم پڑھ رکھے تھے۔

☆ انشاء نے ترکی، ہندی، پوربی، پنجابی اور کشمیری زبانیں سیکھی تھیں۔

☆ انشاء کی نثری تحقیقات میں "دیارے لطافت" (قواعد اردو)؛

دانی کچھی کی کہانی "قادی اور عربی کے الفاظ سے پاک" "ہنگ کوہر" (اس میں ایک ہی نقطہ یا نقطے وار حرف نہیں)؛ "شرح ماہی"؛ "لطائف سعادت"۔

☆ انشاء نے ہر صنف میں شعر کہے۔

☆ انشاء کی شاعرانہ تخلیقات میں دیوان غزلیات اردو، دیوان رباعی، قصائد اردو و فارسی، دیوان غزلیات فارسی، مثنویاں اردو فارسی، ہجریات، دیوان بے نقطہ شامل ہیں

7.4.2-7.4.2: شیخ یحییٰ امان، مقلد بخش جرأت (متوفی 1225ء): والد کا نام عارف امان دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ جرأت جعفر علی حسرت کے شاگرد تھے۔

☆ جرأت جوانی میں ہی اندھے ہو گئے۔

☆ جرأت کے دیوان میں غزلیات کے علاوہ فردیات، رباعیاں،

مثنوی، سہاس ہفت بند، ترجیع بند، اوسولت، تاریخیں، سلام، ہجو، مرعبے

، قانون نام، دو مثنویاں (برسات کی ہجو 1781ء، حسن و عشق 1811ء)

شامل ہیں۔

7.4.3-7.4.3: غلام ہمدانی مصحفی (1751-1824ء): والد کا نام شیخ ولی محمد تھا، امرہ میں پیدا ہوئے، دہلی میں پرورش پائی۔ بعد میں لکھنؤ چلے آئے اور

شیراز اور مرزا سلیمان شکوہ کے یہاں ملازمت اختیار کی۔

☆ مصحفی نے گوارز و حکام شاعر تھے۔

☆ مصحفی کی شاعری کی خصوصیات میں سوز و گداز، حسرت و رنگ،

عشق، مضامین، مہتمم لہجہ اور فنائیت، احساسات و کیفیات کی ترجمانی،

سرجع سازی، سماجی مہاسات وغیرہ بھی شامل ہیں۔

☆ مصحفی کے آٹھ دیوان ہیں

☆ غزلیات کے علاوہ مثنوی، قصیدہ، رباعی، نقیصین میں طبع آزمائی کی

7.5-7.5: آتش و تاریخ کا دور

7.5.1-7.5.1: خواجہ حیدر علی آتش (1774-1846ء): والد کا نام خواجہ علی

بخش فیض آباد میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ آتش مصحفی کے شاگرد تھے۔

☆ سید عبداللہ نے خواجہ حیدر علی آتش کو لکھنؤ کا نامدار شاعر قرار دیا ہے۔

☆ آتش نے اپنی شاعری کی "گلرنگیں" اور "سرجع سازی" قرار دیا ہے۔

☆ ذوق کی شاعری قدرت کا مہذبان کی معنای مہاسات اور روانی اور اپنے مکہ پن کی وجہ سے اپنی مثال آپ ہے۔

☆ ذوق نے فزول اور قصیدے کے علاوہ رباعی، مثنوی اور مثنوی میں بھی طبع آزمائی کی۔ صاحب دیوان شاعر تھے۔

☆ بہادر شاہ ظفر، آزار، عارف، دیوان، ظہیر، انور ذوق کے شاگردوں میں تھے۔

7.6.2-7.6.2: حکیم مومن خان مومن (1800-1852ء): والد کا نام غلام نبی خاں تھا۔ دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ مومن شب، نجوم، ہستی اور طبع کے ماہر تھے۔

☆ مومن تاریخ گوئی میں خاص مکرر تھے۔

☆ مومن نے اپنی تاریخوں کو "دست و بازو ہنگست"

☆ مومن کو معاملہ ہندی کے حوالے سے اردو کا سب سے بڑا شاعر

مانا جاتا ہے۔

☆ بقول محمد حسین آزاد، حکیم مومن خان مومن کے خیالات نہایت

ہزک اور مضامین بہت عالی ہیں۔ انھوں نے معاملات، عاشقانہ، مجیب

مزے سے ادا کیے ہیں۔

☆ مومن کی تصانیف میں "جہاد" (مثنوی)، "دیوان اردو"،

"دیوان فارسی" اور "انشائے فارسی" شامل ہیں۔

7.6.3-7.6.3: مرزا غالب (1797-1869ء): مرزا اسماعیل خاں، حتمی پہ

اسد (اول)، غالب (آخر)، ہتھام آگرہ پیدا ہوئے، لقب مرزا نوش

اور خطاب نجم الدولہ و دیر الملک، کلام جنگ بادشاہ دہلی سے عطا

ہوا۔ والد کا نام عبداللہ جنگ تھا۔

☆ مرزا غالب نے اردو اور فارسی دونوں زبانوں میں شاعری کی۔

☆ غالب نے ابتدا میں شاعری میں بیبل کی ہی وی کرتے تھے۔

☆ غالب پہلے مشکل پسند تھے لیکن ہلدی یہ روش ترک کر دی۔

☆ غالب ایک باقی شاعر تھے۔

☆ انھوں نے نثر اور خیال دونوں میں روش عام سے انحراف کیا۔

☆ روزمرہ اور عمارت کا زیادہ لحاظ نہیں کیا، نادر تشبیہات و استعارت

اور تراکیب انحراف کی ہیں۔

☆ الفاظ کی چٹا چٹا سنجائی اختیار کرتے تھے۔ لفظ کو تجزیہ یعنی بگھٹتے تھے۔

☆ وابستہ ہو گئے۔

☆ آتش اپنے بلند خیالات کی اظہار کے لئے نئی فارسی تراکیب اختیار کیں اور اس حوالے سے یہ غالب کے پیش رو ٹھہرتے ہیں۔

☆ رجوعی لہجہ، قلندرانہ شان، تصوف کی طرف رجحان، غموں کے ساتھ ہنہ کا حوصلہ زندگی سے محبت آتش کی شاعری کے امتیازی

خصوصیات ہیں۔ آتش نے کوئی قصیدہ نہیں لکھا۔

☆ خواجہ حیدر علی آتش کے شاگرد: رند، صبا، غلیظ، نسیم، لوب، مرزا

ذوق، آغا شرف

☆ آتش کی تصانیف میں دو دیوان شامل ہیں۔

7.5.2-7.5.2: شیخ امام بخش تاریخ (1787-1838ء): والد کا نام خدا بخش تھا،

فیض آباد میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ تاریخ قادر و انکلام پڑھ کر شاعر تھے۔

☆ تاریخ لکھنؤ کے مزاج ساز شاعر اور "مصلح زبان" ہیں۔

☆ تاریخ نے لفظ اردو کو بھانے رنگتہ (شاعری کے لئے) استعمال کیا۔

☆ تاریخ نے لسانی حوالے سے افعال میں تغیر کیا (آئے ہے کہ

جائے آئے ہے)، فزول میں اکبری روٹھیں استعمال کیں (کا، کو، سے،

نے)، ماہذب اور بخش الفاظ ترک کئے، ہندی الفاظ کی (بسا اوقات بے

ضرورت) خارج کیا، مذہب تائیت کے تحت قواعد مقرر کئے۔

☆ تصانیف میں تین دیوان: دیوان تاریخ 1771ء، دفتر

پریشان 1721ء، دفتر شعر 1828ء شامل ہیں۔

☆ تاریخ کے شاگردوں میں برق، مجرہ، آباد، خواجہ وزیر، رنگ، مہر

وغیرہ زیادہ مشہور ہیں۔

7.6-7.6: غالب و مومن کا دور

7.6.1-7.6.1: شیخ ابراہیم ذوق (1789-1854ء): والد شیخ محمد رمضان فوج

میں ایک معمولی سپاہی تھے۔

☆ ذوق نے نومی میں ہی شعر کہنے شروع کر دیے تھے۔

☆ اکبر شاہی نے انھیں "خاقانی ہنر" کا خطاب عطا کیا۔

☆ ذوق مستشرق اور بارے سے وابستہ رہے۔

☆ ذوق نے ابتدا میں غزلیہ شاعری کی لیکن بعد میں قصیدے سے

وابستہ ہو گئے۔

- ☆ جدت، استحباب، تفکیک، پیلو واری، قرافت و شوئی، مسلمات کے خلاف بدعت، خود ارادی ان کے کام کی نمایاں خصوصیات ہیں۔
- ☆ زندگی، تصوف، عشق، عاشق اور معشوق کے بارے میں نئے رویے اور فہم کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- ☆ غالب کے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ وہ شاعر پہلے ہیں اور قسفی بعد میں۔
- ☆ ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمن بجنوری نے دیوان غالب کو الہامی کتاب قرار دیا ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
 - ۱۔ مودبتی ۶۔ کلیات شرفاوی ۱۱۔ مہر نیم روز
 - ۲۔ اردوئے معلیٰ ۷۔ تقیہ ۱۲۔ شہباز
 - ۳۔ کلیات نظم فارسی ۸۔ قلم بر بان ۱۳۔ سبد میں
 - ۳۔ دیوان اردو ۹۔ بیخ آب تک
 - ۵۔ لطائف نہیں ۱۰۔ نامہ کتاب
- ☆ مرزا غالب کے شاگردوں میں خواجہ الطاف حسین حالی، منشی بزم کو پال تھو، نواب ملا علی الدین خان طوسی، مزی، عشاق، میر مہدی بروج و غیرہ کے نام شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ 7.6.4۔ بہادر شاہ ظفر (1775-1862ء)۔ محمد سراج الدین ابو ظفر بہادر شاہ مظاہر سلطنت کے آخری چشم و چراغ تھے۔
- ☆ ظفر شاعر میں پہلے شیخ ابراہیم ذوق اور بعد میں مرزا غالب سے اصلاح لیتے تھے۔
- ☆ بہادر شاہ شاعر شہید کی محنت، حزن و ملال اور سوز و گمراہی آئینہ دار ہے۔
- ☆ بہادر شاہ اپنی شاعری میں سنجیدہ اور حسین الفاظ، عمدہ تراکیب اور چینیہ و استعارات اور سمیماں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔
- ☆ بہادر شاہ کی تصانیف میں پانچ دیوان شامل ہیں جن میں سے ایک جنگ آزادی کی تذکرہ کیا۔
- ☆ 7.7۔ امیر دواغ کا دور
- ☆ 7.7.1۔ میرزا خان داغ دہلوی (1831-1905ء)۔ والد کا نام نواب شمس الدین خان تھا۔ دہلی میں پیدا ہوئے۔

- ☆ 1857ء کی جدوجہد آزادی کے دوران میں داغ دہلوی اپنے خاندان کے ساتھ رام پور چلے گئے۔
- ☆ رام پور میں داغ نواب کلب علی خاں کے دربار سے وابستہ ہو گئے۔
- ☆ نواب کے انتقال کے بعد وہ حیدرآباد چلے گئے اور نظام حیدرآباد کے دربار سے وابستہ ہو گئے۔
- ☆ نواب حیدرآباد نے انہیں وزیر الدوا اور فصیح الملک کے خطاب دیئے۔
- ☆ داغ نہایت بزم گوشتا تھے۔
- ☆ داغ کی شاعری کی سادگی، سلاست، مصفاہی اور بے ساختہ پن نے ایک جدا گانہ رنگ بخش دیا ہے۔
- ☆ داغ کو ٹیبل بندہ ستان کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ معاملات حسن و عشق کا بیان، انٹرایڈ لوج، شوئی اور قلعہ کشی، حسن ادا داغ کی شاعری کی عام خصوصیات ہیں۔
- ☆ داغ کی تصانیف میں چار دیوان یادگار ہیں:
 - ۱۔ گزارداغ ۲۔ آفتاب داغ ۳۔ مستجاب داغ ۴۔ یادگار داغ
- ☆ داغ کے شاگردوں میں نواب میر محبوب علی، ڈاکٹر محمد اقبال، سائیکس دہلوی، بیخود دہلوی، بگھر ادا دہلوی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ 7.7.7۔ امیر احمد امیر بیٹا (1828-1900ء)۔ منشی امیر احمد امیر بیٹا خلف مولوی کریم محمد بگھتو میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ امیر نے صرف ایک جہاں شاعر بلکہ ایک تبحر عالم بھی تھے
- ☆ امیر کا پہلا دیوان (مرآۃ الغیب) فنی اور لحاظ سے کزاد اور ظفر لحاظ سے مستقل موضوعات پر مبنی ہے۔ یہ دیوان تاریخ کی طرز پر ہے۔
- ☆ امیر کا دوسرا دیوان (مضمّن نامہ عشق) ان کے حریف اور معاصر داغ کی طرز پر ہے۔
- ☆ امیر کے دوسرے دیوان میں تخیل، سلاست و روانی اور دل کش عاشقانہ ترکیبیں بکثرت موجود ہیں۔
- ☆ ان کا تفسیر، کلاسیکی تخیل، فصاحت و بلاغت اور جوش و اشتیاق کا بہترین نمونہ ہے۔
- ☆ امیر کی تصانیف:
 - ۱۔ ارشدہ سلطان ۸۔ شہلا (مجال معلیٰ) ۱۵۔ مضمّن نامہ عشق (دیوان)
 - ۲۔ ہدایت سلطان ۱۹۔ ایلادہ مہرین کے مہلک ۱۶۔ جوہر انتخاب

- ۱۰۔ مجموعہ سوسٹ (چو) ۱۷۔ گوہر انتخاب
- ۲۰۔ فیرت بہارستان ۱۱۔ محمد کا تم البین ۱۹۔ تیرویون (نیر ملیہ)
- ۳۰۔ نورجی (شوئی) ۱۲۔ انتخاب یادگار ۱۹۔ سرسہ بسیرت
- ۴۰۔ ہیر کریم (شوئی) ۱۳۔ مرآۃ الغیب (دیوان) ۲۰۔ بہار ہند
- ۵۰۔ زکریا نیا (مدرس) ۱۴۔ خیابان آفرینش ۲۱۔ امیر اللغات
- ۶۰۔ سید اللغات ۱۵۔ خیابان آفرینش ۲۱۔ امیر اللغات
- ☆ امیر کے شاگردوں میں ناظم، مسند، جاو، جلیلم کوثر خیر آبادی، محسن کا کہوئی، حفیظ جو پوری وغیرہ کے نام شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ 7.8۔ جدید نظم
- ☆ 7.8.1۔ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد (1830-1910ء)۔ شمس العلماء مولوی محمد حسین آزاد جدید رنگ کے بانی اور ادب اردو کے مجدد ہیں۔
- ☆ آزاد نے الطاف حسین حالی کے ساتھ مل کر انجمن پنجاب کے پبلٹ قائم سے نئی اردو لکھی کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- ☆ آزاد نے انجمن پنجاب کی تحریک کے تحت فطری موضوعات پر نظمیں لکھیں اور لکھوائیں۔
- ☆ آزاد کا مقام ایک صاحب طرز ادیب، نالی گرامی نقاد، فن، علم کے بہت بڑی ماہر اور ایک مشہور معروف اخبار نویس کی حیثیت سے مسلم ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
 - ۱۔ نظم آزاد ۷۔ سخن دان پارس ۱۳۔ بیاض آزاد
 - ۲۔ نصیحت کارن پھول ۸۔ نیرنگ خیال ۱۳۔ اردو کی دوسری کتاب
 - ۳۔ ہیر ایران ۹۔ نقد پارسی ۱۵۔ تذکرہ ملکا
 - ۴۔ خیالات آزاد ۱۰۔ قصص ہند ۱۶۔ جامع القواعد
 - ۵۔ جانورستان ۱۱۔ درد بارا کبری ۱۷۔ نگارستان
 - ۶۔ آپ حیات ۱۲۔ نصیحت کا پھول
- ☆ 7.8.2۔ مولانا الطاف حسین حالی (1837-1914ء)۔ والد کا نام خواجہ ابراہیم تھا، پانی پت میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ حالی کی حیثیت شاعر ادیب اور اردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ سوانح نگار اور نقاد کے لحاظ سے مسلم ہے۔
- ☆ حالی سرسید کی اصلاحی تحریک سے وابستہ تھے۔
- ☆ حالی ادب برائے زندگی کے قائل تھے اور شاعری کو سوسائٹی کے

- ۲۱۔ جان بگھتے تھے۔
- ☆ سرسید کے خیال میں حالی کا سب سے بڑا کارنامہ "مسد حالی" یا "مہجدار اسلام" ہے۔
- ☆ حالی کے ادبی خدمات کے اعتراف میں حکومت نے انہیں شمس العلماء کے خطاب سے نوازا۔
- ☆ تصانیف
 - ۱۔ مقدّم شعرو شاعری ۳۔ مقالات حالی ۵۔ یادگار غالب
 - ۲۔ حیات سعدی ۳۔ حیات جاوید ۶۔ دیوان حالی
 - ۷۔ مسد حالی
- ☆ 7.9۔ اردو شاعری میں سوسید صدی میں
 - 7.9.1۔ اکبر الہ آبادی (1846-1921ء)۔ اکبر الہ آبادی کا نام سید اکبر حسین تھا، بارہ شطیح الہ آباد میں پیدا ہوئے۔ والد کا نام سید فضل تھا۔
 - ☆ اکبر الہ آبادی آغاز میں وحید لکھنؤی کو اپنا گھم دکھاتے تھے۔
 - ☆ اکبر سرسید تحریک کے سب سے بڑے مخالف تھے۔
 - ☆ اکبر نے اپنی شاعری میں سیاسی، سماجی، اصلاحی، اخلاقی، اخلاق و تصوف کو موضوع بنایا۔
 - ☆ اکبر کا "لسان العصر" کہا جاتا ہے۔
 - ☆ مغربی تہذیب کے سخت مخالف تھے اس کی بے پروی کرنے والے ہندوستانوں پر براہ راست طرکے شتر چلاتے تھے۔
 - ☆ اکبر کو اردو کی نظریہ اور مزید شاعری کا امام مانا جاتا ہے۔
 - ☆ تصانیف: اکبر کا مہلیہ کام تین کلیات پر مشتمل ہے جن میں سے دو ان کی زندگی میں طبع ہوئے اور تیسرا ان کے صاحب زاوے نے ان کی وفات کے بعد شائع کر دیا۔ ستر میں ان کے خطوط اور وہ مضامین جو انہوں نے اودھ بیچ کے لئے لکھے پڑھنے کے قابل ہیں۔
 - ☆ 7.9.2۔ مولانا ظفر علی خاں (1837-1956ء)۔ سیالکوٹ کے ایک گاؤں مہر پور میں پیدا ہوئے۔ والد کا نام مولوی سراج الدین تھا جو بذات خود ادیب اور صحافی تھے۔ انہوں نے "زمین دار" اخبار جاری کیا تھا۔
 - ☆ مولانا ظفر علی خاں کو "بابائے صحافت" کہا جاتا ہے۔
 - ☆ مولانا ایک بزم جوش مترادف شاعر بیان ظہیب تھے۔
 - ☆ مولانا ایک بزم گاورز و دو کام شاعر تھے۔ قبول چراغ حسن صحت

- ☆ وہ ایک نظم تھیں جس میں آدھ گھنٹے سے زیادہ وقت نہیں لگتے تھے۔
- ☆ مولانا کا عقیدہ کلام اعلیٰ پانے کا ہے اور ان کے اسلام سے الہیات محبت کا ثبوت ہے۔
- ☆ مولانا ایک سرگرم سیاسی کارکن تھے اور اپنی سیاسی سرگرمیوں کے جذبے کی بارشیل گئے اور بارہا ان کے اختیار بند کئے گئے۔
- ☆ 7.9.3۔ حسرت موہانی (1875-1951)۔ سید فضل الحسن متخلص بہ حسرت موہانی میں پیدا ہوئے۔ والد کا نام سید ابراہیم حسن تھا۔
- ☆ حسرت موہانی کی "تاریخ العصور لہین" کے لقب سے مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ حسرت مایہ ناز شاعر تھے جس کی سیاست دان اور صوفی مشن تھے۔
- ☆ شاعر میں حسرت تنسیم لکھنوی کی شاگرد تھے۔
- ☆ حسرت کا دعویٰ ہے کہ انھوں نے ہر استاد سے فیض اٹھایا ہے
- ☆ طبع حسرت نے اٹھایا ہے ہر استاد سے فیض
- ☆ حسرت کی شاعری کا رنگ ماثقانت بھی ہے اور سیاسی بھی
- ☆ حسرت نے ایک رسالہ "اردوئے معنی" بھی جاری کیا۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- 1۔ انتخاب سخن 3۔ دیوان حسرت موہانی 5۔ نکات سخن
- 2۔ قید فرنگ 6۔ کلیات حسرت موہانی 7۔ کاخان صاحب سخن
- 7.9.3۔ علامہ ڈاکٹر محمد اقبال (1877-1937)۔ سیالکوٹ میں کشمیر خاندان کے ایک متحمل کشمیری شیخ نور کے گھر پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ اسلامی نثر و تاریخ کے عہد میں اقبال کا نام سب سے ممتاز اور اہم ہے۔
- ☆ ابتدائی خانگی تعلیم کے بعد۔ کالج مشن سکول سیالکوٹ سے میٹرک کا امتحان پاس کیا۔
- ☆ اقبال نے ایف اے کا امتحان مرے کالج سیالکوٹ سے پاس کیا۔
- ☆ اقبال نے بی اے کی گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور سے جبکہ ایم اے (فلسفہ) پنجاب یونیورسٹی سے کیا۔
- ☆ اقبال کچھ عرصہ اور انجیل کالج لاہور اور گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور میں مدرس رہے۔
- ☆ اقبال 1905ء میں اعلیٰ تعلیم کے لئے یورپ چلے گئے۔
- ☆ اقبال نے فرینچ کالج کیمبرج یونیورسٹی سے فلسفے اور اخلاق کی ڈگری حاصل کی۔

- ☆ اقبال نے سیرخ یونیورسٹی سے بعنوان "امیران میں ما بعد الطبعیات" کے عنوان پر مقالہ لکھ کر بی اے کی ڈگری حاصل کی۔
- ☆ اقبال نے 1908ء میں وطن واپس آئے اور وکالت شروع کر دی جو 1934ء تک جاری رہی۔
- ☆ 1922ء نے حکومت برطانیہ نے اقبال کی ادبی خدمات کے اعتراف میں انھیں "سز" کا خطاب دیا۔
- ☆ 1926ء میں اقبال صوبہ پنجاب کی مجلس قانون ساز اسمبلی کے رکن منتخب ہوئے۔
- ☆ 1928ء میں اقبال نے مدراس یونیورسٹی کی دعوت پر اسلامی افکار کی جدید تفکیریں پر نچھو بچھو لکچھ دیئے۔
- ☆ 1930ء میں اقبال آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے صدر منتخب ہوئے اور آل انڈیا مسلم لیگ کے اجلاس میں خطبہ پڑھا جس میں تلخ و وطن کا تصور پیش کیا۔
- ☆ قوم نے آپ کی حکیم الامت، شاعر مشرق اور ترجمان حقیقت کے القاب دیئے۔
- ☆ اقبال نے اپنے آپ کو دیوہ جنانے قوم، محرم راز و دونوں سے خاندان اور ذاتے راز قرار دیا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال خود کو فارسی کے مشہور شاعر مولانا فاروق کا معنوی شاگرد کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کے اساتذہ میں مولوی میر حسن (مفسر العلماء) اور پروفیسر آرنلڈ زیادہ مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ ابتدا میں اقبال شاعری میں داغ دہلوی سے اصلاح لیتے تھے۔
- ☆ اقبال نے اپنی مثنوی اسرار خودی (1915ء) میں اپنا فلسفہ خود پیش کیا
- ☆ اقبال مثنیٰ کو مثنیٰ پر ترجیح دیتے ہیں۔
- ☆ اقبال کے شعری سز کو چار ادوار میں تقسیم کیا گیا ہے
- ☆ پہلا دور ابتدا سے 1905ء تک ہے۔
- ☆ دوسرا دور 1906ء سے 1908ء تک ہے
- ☆ تیسرا دور 1809ء سے 1924ء تک ہے۔
- ☆ چوتھا دور 1925ء سے وفات (1937ء) کے عرصہ پر محیط ہے۔

- ☆ خودی، مثنیٰ، مثنیٰ، تحریک، شائین، مرد مومن، وطنیت اقبال کی شاعری کے عام موضوعات ہیں۔
- ☆ اقبال نے اپنی شاعری میں سب سے زیادہ صنف "مثنوی" کو ترجیح دی۔
- ☆ اقبال کا کلام اردو اور فارسی دونوں زبانوں میں ملتا ہے۔
- ☆ اقبال نے بچوں کے لئے بہت سے نظمیں لکھیں جن میں "ماں کا خواب" پرندے کی فریاد، بچے کی دعا، گائے، پیاز اور گھبرئی، ککڑ اور کھسی وغیرہ شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ اقبال نے اپنے پہلے مجموعہ کلام "بانگ درا" (اردو) کو تین حصوں میں تقسیم کیا ہے۔
- ☆ اقبال کی طویل نظموں میں شکوہ، جواب شکوہ، تصویر درد، شعور اور شاعر، نغمہ راد (یہ تمام بانگ درا میں شامل ہیں)، مسجد قرطبہ، ذوق و شوق، ساقی نامہ (یہ تمام بال جبریل میں شامل ہیں)، اہلیس کی مجلس شہری (ارمغانِ قیامت) زیادہ مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ اقبال کے انگریزی خطبات بعنوان "The Reconstruction of religious thought in Islam" کا اردو ترجمہ "تفکیریں جدیدہ الہیات اسلامیہ" کے عنوان سے ڈاکٹر نذیر نیازی نے کیا۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی نماز جنازہ مولانا غلام مرشد نے پڑھائی۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کا مزار لاہور میں بادشاہی مسجد کے سامنے واقع ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- | | | |
|------|------------------|------|
| 1915 | 1۔ بانگ درا | 1924 |
| 1918 | 2۔ بال جبریل | 1935 |
| 1923 | 3۔ ضربِ کلیم | 1936 |
| 1927 | 4۔ ارمغانِ قیامت | 1938 |
| 1932 | 5۔ چادہ نامہ | 1904 |
| 1936 | 6۔ چادہ نامہ | 1930 |
- ☆ اقبال کے اردو کتب
- ☆ تصنیف

- ☆ مجموعی گورنمنٹ اقبال، ان کی شاعری، شعور، کربل
- ☆ اقبال میں کامد سخن تاخدا آرزو اقبال، انجلیات، نصیر احمد
- ☆ اقبال اور سوشلزم صنف مائے اقبال، بابر صاحب، شورش کشمیری
- ☆ اقبال، ابن خلدون، خاندانِ صوفی اقبال، شاد، رفیق، سید عتیق
- ☆ حسرت اقبال سید عابد علی مابہ ذکر اقبال عبدالمجید ساک
- ☆ روح اقبال ڈاکٹر سید حسرت اقبال کمال عبد السلام ندوی
- ☆ اقبال، تصور مثنیٰ علامہ مرغان اقبال، کافضلہ خدی صنف مائے
- ☆ اقبال کا فن و سہل مائیں سخن مائیں اقبال کے حضور سید نذیر نیازی
- ☆ اقبال، مثنیٰ مثنیٰ صنف مائے اقبال مائیں سخن مائیں صنف مائے
- ☆ سیاحت اقبال حق لراز سیرت اقبال محمد طاہر قادری
- ☆ شعور اقبال سید عابد علی مابہ علامہ اقبال، صنف مائے
- ☆ گلزار اقبال علامہ محمد رشید گلزار اقبال ڈاکٹر سید محمد رشید
- ☆ مقامات اقبال ڈاکٹر سید مہدیہ مائیں سخن اقبال محمود نقوی
- ☆ نذر اقبال محمد صنف مابہ نقد اقبال سید عتیق
- ☆ نقوش اقبال ابن الحسن علی ندوی اقبال کے لیے ڈاکٹر نذیر نیازی
- ☆ آواز اقبال علامہ محمد رشید آواز اقبال محمد رشید
- ☆ اقبال کے لیے سید عتیق اقبال کی تفکیریں مائیں سخن
- 7.9.5۔ 6۔ قادی بادی (1879-1941)۔ اصل نام شوکت علی، مخلص قادی بادیوں میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ قادی بادی گواہی میں۔
- ☆ کلام یا س، چامبیدی، انصاری کے مضامین سے متاثر ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف: باقیات قادی 1936ء (دعویٰ)، مرنیات قادی، نکلیات قادی 1965ء
- 7.9.6۔ 7۔ امیر گھڑوی (1838-1936)۔ امیر حسین نام، امیر مخلص۔
- ☆ والد کا نام مولوی فضل حسین تھا۔ گورنمنٹ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ امیر کا کلام بیکرانہ شائستگی، تصوف کی سرسستی، سوز و گداز، کیف و سرور سے لبریز ہے۔ نعت گوئی بھی کی۔
- ☆ تصانیف: غزلیات 1922ء، نکلا روح 1925ء، سرود زندگی 1935ء، کلیات امیر 1979ء۔

آمد

7.9.10 - تصدق حسین خالد (1900-1972ء): پشاور میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ خالد نے 1935 میں اردو میں آزاد نظم کا پہلا تجربہ کیا۔

☆ لامکاں تالامکاں، اقبال اور ان کا پیغام

7.9.11 - ن۔ م۔ راشد (1901-1975ء): نام نذر محمد، تخلص راشدہ المعروف بن۔ م۔ راشدہ، کال گڑھ ضلع کجرات میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ راشدہ کی باقی شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ راشدہ نے نعت اور نثر دونوں میں بے حد تبحر کی طرح ڈالی۔

☆ راشدہ نے آزاد نظم کو اپنی جوں کا توں بنا دیا۔

☆ تصانیف: ماہر، 1953ء، ایران میں اجنبی، 1957ء، انسان، 1969ء، گمان کا گھٹن، 1972ء۔

7.9.12 - عبدالحمید عدم (1909-1981ء):

☆ بنیادی طور پر غزل کی شاعر تھے، چند نظمیں بھی بڑی شاندار ہیں۔

☆ بڑے گوار روزِ نکام تھے۔

☆ تصانیف:

1- نوکِ زباں 10- آبِ زہر 19- نقشِ دوام

2- قصر شیریں 11- داستانِ ہیر 20- نصابِ دل

3- کس جام 12- رنگ و آہنگ 21- غمِ ابرو

4- شہرِ فریاد 13- جوئے شیر 22- دردِ محبت

5- سازِ صدف 14- شہرِ خروباں 23- دردِ دواں

6- زلفِ پریشاں 15- دو جان 24- بیچِ غم

7- دمِ آہو 16- قولِ قرار 25- گردشِ جام

8- بالِ تار 17- جھوٹ ج 26- پلے سے

9- بے پروا جام 18- جنسِ گراں 27- خرابات

7.9.13 - بہنواز گھنوی (1910-1974ء): اصل نام سردار حسین خان، المعروف بہ بہنواز گھنوی۔

☆ تصانیف:

1- نغمہ نوا 2- سونچ طور 11- نقشِ بہنواز

2- آہِ تمامِ ابھی 3- سونچ نور 12- نائے صیب

3- چراغِ طور 4- نعتِ حضور 13- کرمِ بالائے کرم

7.9.16 - طلسم رازِ جملی (پیدائش 1912ء):

☆ ہزار ترقی پسند ادیب، ماسٹراں، نقاد ہیں۔

☆ تصانیف:

1- خون کی کبیر 5- ایک خواب اور 9- پہاڑ

2- نئی دنیا کا سلام 6- ایکن شہر 10- ترقی پسند ادب

3- ایشیا جاگ اٹھا 7- شہزادہ لوہا پکارتا ہے 11- اقبال شاہی

4- چمکے اور 8- منزل 12- اس کا کہہ

7.9.17 - میراجی (1912-1949ء): اصل نام محمد خان مہدی نامی میراجی، والد کا نام شمس الدین تھا۔

☆ میراجی جدید کا تمام جدید ادب اور نظم اور نعت میں بہت اہم ہے۔

☆ میراجی راشدہ کی طرح اپنی شاعری میں

☆ میراجی نے اپنی شاعری کے لئے اسطرح اور جذبہ سے سوا دلیا۔

☆ ان کی شاعری میں ایسا عہد نظر آتا ہے۔

☆ تصانیف:

1- گیت ہی گیت 5- پانچ نظمیں

2- میراجی کی گیت 6- مشرقِ مطرب کے نغمے

3- میراجی کے نظمیں 7- اس گم میں

4- تین رنگ 8- لگاؤ کا نغمہ

7.9.18 - قیوم نظر (پیدائش 1914ء):

☆ اہل انصاف، محنت و محنت 5- آئندہ 9- بجزی نظمیں

2- پون بنگلے 6- گھاٹ کی جہاں 10- عجب نظر کے نغمے

3- توتے میں 7- زندہ ہے کاہو 11- دیوارِ سخن

4- سویرا 8- ہم سفر

7.9.19 - مجاہد احمد (1914-1974ء):

☆ مجید نے اردو شاعری میں نعت کے سب سے زیادہ تجربہ کیا۔

☆ مجید مثنوی کے مطالعے سے متاثر ہوئے، اعجازِ بیان اور زبانِ مکی بول

☆ دیکھتے ہیں۔

☆ مجید ہفتہ وار اخبار "مردانہ" جمعہ کے دن بھی لکھے۔

☆ تصانیف: شبِ نغمہ، شبِ نغمہ کے بعد، چراغِ افق، جہاں مرگ مراد،

9- نغماتِ بہنواز 13- نغمہ نور

10- نغمہ روح 15- وجد و حال

7.9.20 - فیض احمد فیض (1912-1984ء):

☆ جدید اردو شاعری میں فیض کا نام سب سے ممتاز ہے۔

☆ فیض احمد فیض ترقی پسند تحریک کے رکن تھے۔

☆ فیض وہ واحد ہندوستانی شاعر ہیں جنہیں نیشنل پرائز ملا۔

☆ فیض کی شاعری حقیقت اور رومان کا حسین امتزاج ہے۔

☆ فیض کا لہجہ جیسا اور نرم ہے، انہوں نے اپنے نقطہ نظر کو جذبات کی

☆ کجی آج سے کر لیا۔

☆ فیض نے راجی علامتوں کی نئے معنی پہنائے۔

☆ "مجھ سے پہلے سے محبت مری محبوب نہ مانگ،" "وہ قیب سے،"

☆ "ہم رہیں گے،" "وہ جو تار یک راہوں پہ مارے گئے،" "آج بازار

☆ میں پانچواں چوڑا،" "زحاک سے واپسی،" "تجلی" فیض کی یادگار نظمیں

☆ ہیں۔

☆ 9 مارچ 1951ء کو فیض کو راول پینڈی سازش کیس میں گرفتار کیا گیا

☆ اور پانچ سال بعد رہا ہوئے۔

☆ تصانیف:

1- نغمہ سدا کے 1973ء 8- صلیبیں میرے در سے 1976ء

2- نغمہ فریادی 1957ء 9- میرے دل میرے مسافر 1981ء

3- زنداں 1974ء 10- نغمہ بے وقت 1984ء

4- دستِ مہا 1973ء 11- شامِ شہر یاں 1978ء

5- دستِ یہ سنگ 1975ء 12- میزان 1962ء

6- ہرادی 1975ء

7- چراغِ آگ 1976ء

7.9.21 - امر احمد (1911-1955ء):

☆ ہزار کو بہت سے القاب دیئے گئے: مثنوی آتش نوا، رومانیت کا

☆ شہساز، رباب کا شہساز اور کبیر، بلبل رنگین نوا۔

☆ ہزار ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ تھے۔

☆ تصانیف: آہنگ 1945ء، ساز نور 1949ء، رات اور ریل،

☆ نغمہ یاد اور۔

7.9.7 - جگر مراد آبادی (1890-1960ء): حقیق نام علی سکندر، تخلص جگر

☆ بالمشہور جگر مراد آبادی مراد آبادی میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ جگر خالص غزل گو شاعر تھے، داغ کے شاگرد تھے

☆ تصانیف: داغ جگر، شعلہ طور، تپش گل، دیوان جگر

7.9.8 - فراق گورکھ پوری (1896-1982ء): اصل نام رکھو پتی

☆ سہائے، تخلص خالص۔ والد کا نام منشی گورکھ پڑشاہ جتت تھا۔

☆ فراق نے غالب، مومن، میر، جوش، اقبال، اصغر حسرت کے

☆ رنگ میں شعر کیے۔

☆ زندگی کی کامیوں کے باوجود ان کی شاعری کارنگ رہی ہے۔

☆ تصانیف:

رحز و کنایہ 1947ء غزلیں

مشعل 1946ء انتخابِ نکام

شبیستان 1947ء غزلیں

شعلہ ساز 1945ء غزلیں

روح کا نکت 1945ء نظمیں، رباعیاں

گلِ نغمہ 1959ء

روپ 1980ء

بہنواز اور ان

7.9.9 - حفیظ جالندھری (1900-1982ء): ابو الاثر حفیظ نام، حفیظ

☆ تخلص، المعروف حفیظ جالندھری، جالندھری میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ حفیظ پاکستان کے قومی ترانے کے خالق ہیں۔

☆ حفیظ کے شاہ نامہ اسلام لکھنے پر "فردوسی اسلام" کا خطاب ملا۔

☆ ان کی نظم "ابھی تو میں جوان ہوں" بڑی مشہور ہوئی۔

☆ تصانیف:

1- نغمہ زار 1935ء 6- سر و ستار

2- نغمہ شیریں 1959ء 7- بہار کے پھول

3- سوز و ساز 1934ء 8- پھولِ مالا

4- تصویرِ کشمیر 1937ء 9- شاہ نامہ اسلام، پہلی جلد، 1929ء

5- نعتِ جگر 1940ء 10- شاہ نامہ اسلام، دوسری جلد، 1934ء

11- ہندوستان ہمارا 1941ء

- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ زہر آرزو
 - ۲۔ غم بہار
 - ۳۔ لوح جنوں
 - ۴۔ نغماتِ دل
 - ۵۔ بادِ شرق
 - ۶۔ شیشہ دل
 - ۷۔ شہ گنگا
 - ۸۔ خٹل گل
- 7.9.29 - حبیب جالب (1928ء) - حبیب احمد، حبیب جالب، خلیق ہوشیار پور بھارت میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ جالب جالب خاں اور نجی خاں کے دورِ امریت کے خلاف آواز اٹھانے اور انھیں کبے کے جرم میں متحدہ پارٹی ہوئے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ جالب نامہ
 - ۲۔ حرفِ حق
 - ۳۔ حرفِ سرد
 - ۴۔ مہد سزا
 - ۵۔ برگِ آرزو
 - ۶۔ سرِ متقل
 - ۷۔ گنبدِ بیدار
 - ۸۔ مہدِ سزا
 - ۹۔ ذکرِ بے خون کا
 - ۱۰۔ گیماتِ حبیب جالب
 - ۱۱۔ کتابِ تجلیاں
- 7.9.30 - جنرل ایلیا (1931-2002ء)
- ☆ جنرل ایلیا پاکستان کے معروف شاعر، ادیب، دانشور اور کالم نویس ہیں۔
- ☆ جنرل ایلیا کی تھیسز اذیت کی یادداشت، برحق ہاٹل، سزا اور شہزاد آشوب خاص طور پر قابل ذکر ہیں۔
- ☆ جنرل ایلیا ایک حساس فنکار اور شاعر ہیں۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ شاہد
 - ۲۔ یعنی
 - ۳۔ گمان
 - ۴۔ لیکن
 - ۵۔ کیا
- 7.9.31 - کشورناہید (1940ء)
- ☆ کشورناہید اردو کی معروف شاعر اور کالم نویس ہیں۔
- ☆ ناہید بھٹہ "ماولانا" کی بیٹی ایڈیٹر ہیں۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ عورتِ خواب اور خاک کے درمیان
 - ۲۔ آجاؤ افریقہ
 - ۳۔ میں پہلے جنم میں رات تھی
 - ۴۔ لب گویا
 - ۵۔ گلیاں دھوپ دروازے
 - ۶۔ تختہ سمانی دل
 - ۷۔ بے نام سافٹ
 - ۸۔ خیالی شخص سے مقابلہ
 - ۹۔ سیاہ مٹھے میں گلابی رنگ
 - ۱۰۔

- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ پلے ہو تو مجھ کو چلے
 - ۲۔ دنیا گول ہے
 - ۳۔ انگریزی مگر میجر مسافر
 - ۴۔ آوازِ مگر کی ڈائری
 - ۵۔ خار گندم
 - ۶۔ دنیا گول ہے
 - ۷۔ انگریزی مگر میجر مسافر
 - ۸۔ آوازِ مگر کی ڈائری
 - ۹۔ پلے ہو تو مجھ کو چلے
 - ۱۰۔ پلے ہو تو مجھ کو چلے
- 7.9.28 - جمیل الدین عالی (1926ء) - مرزا جمیل الدین خان، تخلص ہوئے۔
- ☆ ناصر اوراق، خیال، ہمایوں کے مدبر ہے۔
- ☆ ان کی کتاب "دیوان" پر انھیں آدم جی ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔
- ☆ اردو کے منفرد اور خالص فنکار شاعر ہیں۔ فنون کی روایت میں انھیں آواز کے مالک ہیں۔
- ☆ ناصر کی شاعری میں تقسیم ہند کے بعد ہجرت کے تجربے کے نقوش بہت گہرے ہیں۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ برگ نے
 - ۲۔ دیوان
 - ۳۔ پہلی بارش
 - ۴۔ نیک و خواب
 - ۵۔ سر کی چھایا
 - ۶۔ شگفتہ منے کے کارے
 - ۷۔ نقابِ بزم (مرتب)
 - ۸۔ نقابِ دل (مرتب)
 - ۹۔ نقابِ بزم (مرتب)
 - ۱۰۔ نقابِ بزم (مرتب)
 - ۱۱۔ انیس سو بائیس کی بجزین
 - ۱۲۔ ناولی (مرتب)
- 7.9.24 - احمد فراز (پیدائش 1926ء)
- ☆ فراز ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ تھے۔
- ☆ فراز کی فنون پر فیض احمد فیض کا ہی اور فروق کا رنگ نمایاں ہے۔
- ☆ فراز کی شاعری رومان اور انقلاب کا بہترین احراج ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ شیر خن آراستہ ہے
 - ۲۔ فنون بہانہ کروں
 - ۳۔ تھانجا
 - ۴۔ درد آشوب
 - ۵۔ نایافت
 - ۶۔ شبِ خوب
 - ۷۔ میرے خواب دیزویو
 - ۸۔ جاں جاناں
 - ۹۔ چار چپ چیزاں
 - ۱۰۔ یوں گے
 - ۱۱۔ سہیلہ
 - ۱۲۔ سہیلہ پستار
- 7.9.28 - سافر صدیقی (1928-1974ء)
- ☆ سافر صدیقی شاعر تھے۔

- مرسے ضد امر سے دل بگمات مجید احمد مرتبہ خوبیڈاکٹر محمد زکریا (1991)
- 7.9.20 - قیس قضاوی (پیدائش 1919ء) اصل نام اورنگ زیب خاں، ادیب، نام قیس قضاوی۔
- ☆ ادبِ لطیف کے مدبر ہے۔
- ☆ نغموں، نغموں، گیتوں کے کئی مجموعے شائع کئے۔ فنون کوئی اور گیت نگاری ان کے پیمانے ہے۔
- ☆ ترقی پسند، نغمہ نگار، کہتے تھے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ پورا
 - ۲۔ برگ
 - ۳۔ بریانی
 - ۴۔ سگر
 - ۵۔ روزن
 - ۶۔ جھومر
 - ۷۔ جل ترنگ
 - ۸۔ مطرب
 - ۹۔ گنگو
 - ۱۰۔ اورنگ خوشبو روٹی
 - ۱۱۔ جھکار
 - ۱۲۔ آموختہ
 - ۱۳۔ پیرا بن
 - ۱۴۔ پائیل
- 7.9.21 - ساحر حیاتوئی (1922-1980ء) اصل نام میرا بچی، قلمی نام ساحر حیاتوئی۔
- ☆ ساحر ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ تھے۔
- ☆ ادبِ لطیف، شاہکار، مہر کے مدبر ہے۔
- ☆ قلمی گیت ان کی پہچان ہیں۔
- ☆ شاعر میں جوش اور فیض سے متاثر تھے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ نغمیاں
 - ۲۔ گاتا جائے غبار
 - ۳۔ پر چھائیاں
 - ۴۔ آواز کوئی خواب نہیں
 - ۵۔ کبھی کبھی
 - ۶۔ متاعِ فیض
 - ۷۔ آواز کوئی خواب نہیں
 - ۸۔ پھر سچ ہوگی
 - ۹۔ آواز کوئی خواب نہیں
- 7.9.22 - ادا جعفری (1924-2016ء) اصل نام عزیز جہاں بیگم، قلمی نام ادا جعفری، والد کا نام تاجی بدر الحسن، بدایوں (بھارت) میں پیدا ہوئیں۔
- ☆ ادا جعفری ادبی اور ادبی شعور کی شاگرد تھیں۔
- ☆ ادا پاکستانی شاعرات میں ایک منفرد اور ممتاز مقام رکھتی ہیں۔
- ☆ ادا کو 1967ء میں ان کی کتاب "شہرِ درو" پر آدم جی ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔
- ☆ ادا کی آپ بیتی "جوری تو ہے خبری رسی" 1995ء میں شائع ہوئی۔
- 7.9.25 - امین انشا (1926-1978ء) اصل نام شیر محمد خاں، قلمی نام

7.9.36-7.9.36 پروین شاکر (1952-1994ء) پہلے رضا ٹھکس کیا پھر جلد اصل نام کو ہی ٹھکس بنالیا۔

☆ تصانیف: پروین معروف اور ہرول مزین خاتون شاعرہ تھیں۔

☆ پروین نے اپنی شاعری میں نسوانی احساسات کی بہترین عکاسی کی ہے۔

☆ پروین شاکر کو 1978ء میں آدم جی ایوارڈ، 1986ء میں پوائس آئی ایس ایوارڈ، 1985ء میں فیض احمد فیض ایوارڈ اور 1990ء میں صدارتی ایوارڈ برائے سن کارکردگی دیئے گئے۔

☆ تصانیف:

۱- خوش بو ۳- خودکامی ۵- باب شناسائی کی

۲- صد برگ ۳- لاکھ ۶- ماہنامہ

اردو داستانوں کی فہرست

8.1-1800 تک- گل فورٹ ولیم کالج

۱۴ داستان مصنف یا ترجمہ سہ تصنیف از ترجمہ

سب رس ملا جی 1635

ترجمہ طوطی ناز قادری 1739

ترجمہ طوطی ناز ایوب افضل

نظر مرصع حسین مطا خاں حسین 1775-1781

نو آئین ہندی میر چند گھڑی 1794

قصہ سردار جید بخش حیدری 1799

8.2-1800 سے 1820 تک (فورٹ ولیم کالج کی تصانیف)

لیلہ مجنوں جید بخش حیدری 1800

طوطا کہانی جید بخش حیدری 1801

داستان امیر مزہ طلیل علی خاں اشک 1801

گفتگوشا کاظم علی جوان دہلوال 1801

نی

آرزو محفل جید بخش حیدری 1801

1801 مظہر علی خاں دلا

1802 جید بخش حیدری

1802 میرامن

1802 بہادر علی حسینی

1802 بہادر علی حسینی

1803 مظہر علی خاں دلا

1803 بہال چند لاهور

1803 حفیظ الدین احمد

1803 کاظم علی جوان دہلوال

1803

8.3-1800 سے 1820 تک (تصانیف ہرون فورٹ ولیم کالج)

1801 نغام احمد دہلوی

1802 محمد عوض زریں

1803 انشا، اللہ خاں انشا

انشا، اللہ خاں انشا

8.4-1820 سے 1857 تک (تصانیف ہرون فورٹ ولیم کالج)

1805 محمد بخش مجبور

1824 کاظم علی اعظم

1824 محمد ابراہیم

1824 رجب علی بیگ سردار

1836 حس الدین احمد

1836 فقیر محمد خاں گویا

1837-38 بیہ چند گھڑی

1259 خیراتی لال انم

قصہ بہرام گور

نور مہتاب

اتحاد ترجمہ حکایات

الف لیلہ

حکایت خنک

لسان جن شاہد کن بیگم

الف لیلہ

الف لیلہ

سرور سلطانی

قصہ کامرود و کامر

گھنٹا دہلی

شورش مشق

قصہ امیر مزہ

شکوہ محبت

انیس ناشائیں

قصہ روشن جمال

قصہ ماہ پروین

داستان خزانہ

قصہ سیم آں و پری و دیگر

8.5-1857 کے بعد تصانیف ہرون فورٹ ولیم کالج

1959-83 خیرالمان علی ماہر دہلوی

1860 گلر الدین حسین سخن

1879 رجب علی بیگ سردار

1864 محمد کریم ہاند عرف شیخ

نوٹ

7.9.32-7.9.32 مظہر اقبال (1933ء)

☆ مظہر نے فزلی کی لسانیاتی و سنت کو بدلنے کو شعوری کوشش کی۔

☆ تصانیف:

۱- آب رواں ۳- مہیب بہتر ۵- گل آفتاب

۴- باب تک ۶- نواز کوستوں کا سراغ

7.9.33-7.9.33 حسن نقوی (1947-1996ء) اصل نام غلام عباس بعد میں بدل کر حسن نقوی رکھا۔

☆ تصانیف:

۱- برگ سحر ۳- مذاب دیہ ۷- طلوع اشک

۲- بند قبا ۵- روئے خواب ۸- موج اور اک

۳- دست شب ۶- ریح و حرف ۹- گویا شہزادہ گئی ہیں

7.9.33-7.9.33 امیر سید امجد (1944ء تا حال)

☆ امیر معروف شاعر، معلم اور ڈراما نویس ہیں۔

☆ 1975ء میں امجد کے ٹی ڈراما "خواب جاگتے ہیں" پر کربلائیٹ ایوارڈ ملا۔

☆ 1985ء میں امجد کے شعری مجموعہ "نظار" پر انیس جبری ایوارڈ ملا۔

☆ تصانیف:

۱- سنے پرانے ۶- بکس ۱۱- عمر آوار

۲- خواب جاگتے ہیں ۷- گھنٹوں میں تیری پینے

۳- بزم ۸- سنے خواب کہاں کہاں ۱۳- اس پار

۴- ساتوں در ۹- خزاں کے آفریں ان

۵- نظار ۱۰- ڈراما مجھ سے کہتا

7.9.35-7.9.35 جمیدہ ریاض (1945ء):

☆ جمیدہ ریاض معروف شاعرہ اور لسانیات نگار ہیں۔

☆ جمیدہ ہدیہ شاعری میں نسوانی جذبات کے اظہار کی پیش رو ہیں۔

☆ تصانیف:

۱- بدن رویہ ۳- چمکی زبان ۵- کیا تم چاہتے ہو مجھے

۲- دو چپ ۳- مکتبہ جبری زنجیر کا

گھن جہاں فرا	اصغر علی امین اکبر آبادی	1864
ترجمہ بوستان خیال	سید عبدالمنان جہراوی	1281ء
قدیم تاز	قصیر دہلوی	1868
بزار داستان نثر	طوطا رام شاہیاں	1868
قدیم قبول جفا	امیر الدین منی دہلوی	1870
لسان شیریں	خادم حسین	1287ء
ستارہ ہند	عمر علی خاں وحشی	1872
علم حیرت	جعفر علی شینوں کا گروہی	1872
تہذیب ان اعمال	آقا حسن نامی	1873
علم فصاحت	محمد حسین جاہ	1874
داستان امیر مزہ	سید عبدالمنان جہراوی	1871
ترجمہ بوستان خیال	چھوٹے آقا نور خان	1880-92
داستان امیر مزہ	تصدق حسین جانگر	1887
بزار داستان	عادل علی خاں	1889
لسان خیال	فدا علی بیٹش	1890
لسان تار	سید عادل بیٹش	1891
بہار عالم	محمد رمضان عاشق	1894
گزارہ دم	سودی الطاف حسین	1895
الف لیلہ	نیا محمد امیر اہم ہدم	1899
الف لیلہ	رقن باختر شاد	1901
الف لیلہ	ابراہیم منصور رام	1940-42
داستان کراچی	نظام علی مشرت	1230ء
لسان رام دیتا	اصغر علی نفلت	1241ء

8-6 تصانیف نام پر

کہانی چیدارنگ	اصغر علی رسا	
گدستہ قلاب رنگ	سکیم صفیر علی سروت	1244ء
ہندی ترکی ناہو ہند	حسین علی خاں خیالی	1254ء
گزارش عشق	محمد عباس علی	1268ء
بلیغ ندرت	نواب کلب علی خاں	1272ء
ایمان نامہ	سکیم سعید	1268ء
ایمان نامہ (پانچ جلدیں)	اصغر علی خاں	1285ء
داستان نیم جاوہ	اصغر علی خاں	1285ء
علم فصاحت کا اکب	اصغر علی خاں	1285ء
داستان شمالیہ باختر	اصغر علی خاں	1285ء
جاوہ تغیر	نواب حیدر علی خاں	1283ء
زرین نامہ اخو شید نامہ	حیدر مرزا تصور	1882ء
علم باطل ہوش رہا	منشی غلام رضا	1880-86
علم باطن آفات	منشی غلام رضا	1885
ترجمہ عمل نامہ	منشی غلام رضا	
لسان مجموعہ گزارش عشق	سید ماجد علی	1296ء
گفتان سرت	امیر خان بین کار	1881
علم برقیوں	مرزا مرتضیٰ حسین	1896ء

علی گڑھ تحریک سر سید احمد خان اور ان کے رفقاء کے کار

- ☆ علی گڑھ تحریک کو سر سید احمد خان نے ہی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ علی گڑھ تحریک کا مقصد مسلمانوں کی تعلیمی ترقی اور اصلاح معاشرہ تھا۔
- ☆ سر سید نے مسلمانوں کے خیالات سے دور رہنے کا مشورہ دیا۔

سر سید احمد خاں (1817-1898ء)	نام سید احمد خاں، والد کا نام
سید قاسم علی دہلی میں پیدا۔	
سر سید احمد خاں قومی رہنما، عظیم مذہبی مفکر، مصلح قوم اور تحریک ملی گڑھ کے بانی اور روح رواں تھے۔	
سر سید کو عربی، فارسی، ریاضی اور طب پر عبور حاصل تھا۔	
سر سید پہلا انگریزی کتبھی میں سر مشرتا دار ہوئے	
سر سید 1838ء میں انگریز سرکار میں سر مشرتا مقرر ہوئے۔	
سر سید نے 1941ء میں منصفی کا امتحان پاس کیا اور 1842ء سے 1854ء تک دہلی کے صدر رائٹ رہے۔	
سر سید کا چاہا 1855ء میں بجنور ہو گیا تھا۔	
سر سید نے 1857ء کے بنگالے میں بہت سے انگریزوں کی جان بچائی۔	
سر سید نے 1862ء میں تازی پور میں سائنٹک سوسائٹی قائم کی۔	
سر سید نے 1869ء میں اپنے بیٹوں سید حامد اور سید محمود کے ہاتھ انگلستان کا سفر کیا۔	
سر سید نے انگلستان سے واپسی پر ہندوستانی مسلمانوں کی معاشرتی اور اخلاقی اصلاح کی فرض سے 1870ء میں ایک رسالہ تہذیب الاخلاق جاری کیا۔	
سر سید احمد خاں نے رسالہ تہذیب الاخلاق انگلستان کیا انشاء پارانہ ڈی این اور اسٹیل کے رائل پبلسر اور اسکیلر سے سٹارٹ ہو کر شائع کیا۔	
سر سید نے 1875ء میں ایم اے اور بی اے اسکول علی گڑھ قائم کیا۔	
1877ء میں ایم اے اور بی اے اسکول کو کالج کے درجے تک بڑھا دیا۔	
سر سید احمد خاں نے اردو نثر کی موضوعات کا گہوارے کا قائل بنایا۔	
سر سید کی نثر کا انداز سادگی، سلاست اور بے تکلفی کی مثال ہے۔	
سر سید تصانیف پر ارازی اور مہارت آدالی سے آخر ذکر کرتے تھے۔	
تصانیف:	
انجام ہم	1839
نور ہادیہ بزرگ کتب	1843
موجوس	1845
میر تقی علی جرائد	1844

آثار الصادق	1847
۲۱۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1846
۲۲۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	رسالہ
۲۳۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1849
۲۴۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1850
۲۵۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1852
۲۶۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1852
۲۷۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1853
۲۸۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1855
۲۹۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1855
۳۰۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1858
۳۱۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1859
۳۲۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	رسالہ
۳۳۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	تحقیق
۳۴۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1862
۳۵۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1862
۳۶۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1866
۳۷۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1868
۳۸۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	سفر نامہ
۳۹۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1870
۴۰۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1870
۴۱۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1880
۴۲۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	1871
۴۳۔ نرمانہ لاکھنؤ، انڈیا، انڈیا، انڈیا	9-2
☆ شلی کے معروف ادیب و نقاد شاعر اور سوانح نگار تھے	
☆ شلی اور دور دور فارسی دونوں زبانوں میں شعر کہتے تھے۔	
☆ شلی کو 1984ء میں انگریز حکومت نے شہساز اعظم کا خطاب دیا۔	
☆ شلی کا شمار سر سید کے رفقاء میں ہوتا ہے۔	

- ☆ شکی نعمانی سے تھوڑے اعلیٰ اور اور اعلیٰ نعمانی کی بنیاد رکھی۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ سیرۃ نبوی (مجلد اول) ۸۔ اکلام
- ۲۔ شعرا و علم ۹۔ علم اکلام اور اکلام ۱۶۔ اللہ و
- ۳۔ سوانح شاہین و صبر ۱۰۔ سیرۃ الصالحین ۱۷۔ رسالہ شکی
- ۴۔ سوانح مولانا مہر ۱۱۔ مکتبہ مذہب و علم پر ایک نظر ۱۸۔ آداب
- ۵۔ القادری ۱۲۔ مقالات شکی
- ۶۔ اہل سون ۱۳۔ سفر نامہ روم، مصر و شام
- ۷۔ الطوفانی ۱۳۔ مسیح امید
- 9.3۔ مولوی ابوبکر محمد (1830-1902)۔
- ☆ خیر احمد اور زبان کے پہلے ناول نگار ہیں۔
- ☆ خیر احمد تحریک ملی کڑھ اسر سید تحریک کے سرگرم رہ گئے۔
- ☆ خیر احمد کا پہلا ناول مرزا نعیم 1869ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- ☆ خیر احمد نے پہلا ناول اپنی اپنی تعلیم کی غرض سے لکھا۔
- ☆ خیر احمد کے کرداروں پر یہ اعتراض کیا جاتا ہے کہ ہویک رہنے اور نام پاسکی ہوتے ہیں۔
- ☆ خیر احمد کو کورتوں کے روزمرہ اور محاورہ پر خاص عبور حاصل تھا۔
- ☆ خیر احمد کے کرداروں میں اکبری، امصتری، ماما عسرت، نصوح، مرزا خاں بردار، بیگم، امین الوقت، بیگم الاسلام زیادہ مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ خیر احمد کے ناول "امین الوقت" پر یہ اعتراض کیا جاتا ہے کہ اس میں انھوں نے سید کی انگریز پرستی کو نکلتا نہ پایا ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف:
- ۱۔ مرآۃ العروس ۷۔ روایات صادق ۱۳۔ ترجمہ قرآن مجید
- ۲۔ بیات العیش ۸۔ لکھنات ۱۳۔ الاجتہاد
- ۳۔ ایاتی ۹۔ اصحاب الابرار ۱۵۔ مباری اکتہ
- ۴۔ امین الوقت ۱۰۔ مجموعہ نیگز ۱۶۔ علم بے نظیر
- ۵۔ توبۃ النصوح ۱۱۔ التوفیق للفریض ۱۷۔ تعزیرات ہند

- ۱۔ تاریخ ہندوستان ۳۔ فریجک فرنگ ۵۔ سوانح امیر مولوی سید محمد
 - ۲۔ تاریخ عصری ۴۔ تاریخ اسلام
 - ۳۔ سوانح اطفال حسین حالی (دیکھئے 7.8.2)
- انجمن پنجاب
- 10.1۔ انجمن پنجاب کا تعارف
 - انجمن پنجاب آسٹریا نے قائم کی تھی۔
 - ڈاکٹر لاکھڑو گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور کے پہلے پرنسپل تھے۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کا اصل نام انجمن اشاعت مطالب مفید تھا۔
 - انجمن پنجاب لاہور میں قائم کی گئی۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کو اردو شاعری میں اجتہاد کی نئی تحریک کہتے ہیں۔
 - استانی تحریک کے قیام سے مراد شمالی اور وسطی اور جنوبی شمالی سرحدی ہیں۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کے سرپرست کرنل بارائینڈ تھے۔
 - انجمن پنجاب 21 جنوری 1865ء کو قائم کی گئی۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کے مقاصد کا دائرہ بہت وسیع تھا، اس کی ادبی شہرت کی وجہ سے ان کے مشاعرے ہوتے۔
 - مولانا حسین آزاد انجمن پنجاب کے مقصد اور روح رواں تھے۔
 - آزاد نے انگریزی شاعری سے متاثر ہو کر اردو شاعری پر بکتے پھینکی کی۔
 - انجمن پنجاب نے طرح طرح مشاعروں کی جگہ مناظروں کی بنیاد ڈالی۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کے مناظرے کیا روایات تک پہنچے۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کے مناظروں کا رد عمل یہ ہوا کہ اس کے خلاف ملک گیر احتجاج شروع ہو گیا۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کے مناظروں کے اجتہادی زاویے کا نقطہ عروج حالی کا "مقدمہ شعر و شاعری" قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
 - انجمن پنجاب کے مناظروں کا اصل مقصد محکمہ تعلیم کے نصاب کے لیے انگریزی طرز پر اپنی انھوں کی فراہمی تھا۔
 - 10.2۔ انجمن پنجاب کے زیر اہتمام منعقد ہونے والے مناظرے منعقد ہوئے
 - پہلا مناظرہ اس مناظرے میں آزاد اور حالی کے علاوہ دیگر شعراء
 - 30 مئی 1874ء نے شرکت کی
 - موضوع: رسالت

- دوسرا مناظرہ شکر کاہ: شاہ انور حسین ۱۸۶۷ء مولوی اشرف بیگ خان
- 30 جون 1874ء اشرف، منشی امجد علی بخش رفیق، مولانا محمد حسین آزاد،
- موضوع: زمستان مولوی محمد مقرب علی، مولوی محمد جان علی دہلوی،
- مولوی قادر بخش، مولوی عطاء اللہ، مولوی علاء الدین محمد کاشمیری
- تیسرا مناظرہ مولوی محمد جان ولی دہلوی، مولوی اشرف بیگ
- 31 اگست 1874ء خان اشرف، مرزا محمد بیگ خان گھری، مرزا عبداللہ
- موضوع: امید بیگ مظفر، مرزا محمد بیگ راحت، مولانا محمد حسین
- آزاد، مولانا اطفال حسین حالی، شاہ انور حسین،
- مولوی عطاء اللہ خان عطاء اللہ علی بخش رفیق
- چوتھا مناظرہ مولوی محمد جان ولی دہلوی، پنڈت کرشن لال
- کیم ستمبر 1874ء طالب، ملا گل محمد ولی، منشی امام بخش، انور حسین
- موضوع: حب وطن تاج شاہ امجد علی بخش رفیق، مسر رام داس قاضی، مولوی
- عطاء اللہ خان عطاء اللہ علی بخش، مولانا حسین حالی، مولانا
- محمد حسین آزاد، مولانا اطفال حسین حالی، لال کرشن لال
- پانچواں مناظرہ منشی بھگن داس برہم، مولوی محمد حالی، مولوی شاہ
- 19 اکتوبر 1874ء محمد صادق، منشی امام بخش، مسر رام داس قاضی،
- موضوع: امن مولانا محمد حسین آزاد، سید امین علی حقیر کھنوی، مولوی
- سلطان علاء الدین، محمد قریشی منشی قادر علی صانی،
- مولوی عطاء اللہ خان عطاء اللہ علی محمد جان ولی دہلوی
- چھٹا مناظرہ شکر کاہ: مولوی فصیح الدین رنج، مولوی محمد شریف،
- 14 نومبر 1874ء مسر رام داس قاضی، منشی بھگن داس برہم، میر انور
- موضوع: انصاف حسین تاج، امین علی حقیر کھنوی، ملا گل محمد حالی، شیخ
- امجد علی بخش رفیق، منشی امام بخش، مولوی محمد عطاء اللہ
- عطاء اللہ خان عطاء اللہ حسین حالی، مولانا محمد حسین آزاد،
- پنڈت کرشن لال
- ساتواں مناظرہ شکر کاہ: ملا گل محمد ولی، مولوی سلطان علاء الدین،
- 19 دسمبر 1874ء مولوی محمد شریف، منشی بھگن داس برہم، مولوی عطا
- موضوع: رسالت اللہ خان عطاء اللہ علی بخش رفیق، میر انور حسین تاج،
- منشی امام بخش، سید امین علی حقیر کھنوی، مولوی محمد
- جان ولی دہلوی، پنڈت کرشن لال طالب، مولانا
- محمد حسین آزاد، مولوی محمد سید

آصوں منظر شرکاء، اکثر مگن اس برہم، ملاک محمد عالی، لالہ 30 جنوری 1875ء، تارا چند تارا لالہ بوری، مولوی سلطان علاؤ الدین، موضوع قاصد لالہ دین ویل عاجز، شیخ سوا بخش بند لالہ بوری، مصرعہ اور قاف، میر انور حسین، مولوی عطاء اللہ خاص عطاء، سید اعظمی حقیر، قصوی، شیخ ایمن بخش رفیع، مولوی محمد سعید، سلفی امام بخش، مولانا محمد حسین آزاد، پنڈت جواہر لال نھت، پنڈت سونی لال

نواں منظر 31 مارچ 1875ء
موضوع: تہذیب

رومانوی تحریک

11.1۔ رومانوی تحریک کا تعارف

روسکی اس آواز کو رومانوی تحریک کا مطلع کہا جاتا ہے "انسان آزاد پیدا ہوا مگر جہاں دیکھو وہاں بند پڑتا ہے۔"

لقد رومانیت انگریزی کے لفظ Romance سے لگایا ہے جس کا مطلب جنونی یورپ میں بولی جانے والی لاطینی زبان میں ہے۔

رومانس زبانوں میں اس قسم کی کہانیوں پر اس کا اطلاق ہوتا ہے جو انتہائی آراستہ اور پر شکوہ منظر کے ساتھ مشق و محبت کی ایسی داستانیں سناتی تھیں جو عام طور پر دور وسطی کے جنگجو اور خطر پسند نوجوانوں کی مہمات کے سلسلے میں ہوتی تھیں۔ موجودہ دور میں لقد رومانیت کو حسن و عشق کے مضامین تک محدود سمجھا جاتا ہے۔

ہندوستان میں رومانوی تحریک، تحریک علی گڑھ کی فہم مقصدیت اور مادیت پرستی کا رد عمل تھی۔

اردو ادب میں رومانوی تحریک کا تحریک اور ترقی میں سر رہے۔

1۔ تحریک علی گڑھ کی عقلیت پرستی۔

2۔ ہندوستانی نوجوانوں کا مغرب کے رومانوی شعرا کا براہ

راست مطالعہ۔

3۔ پرانی روایات اور قدیم اقدار کے خلاف نوجوان نسل کا

رد عمل۔

تصانیف: ایران میں لکھنے لکھنے کا ارتقا (1908)، نذر فروزی (1937)

11.2.3۔ ایوان الکلام آزاد (1880-1958ء)

ایہریتائی سے اصلاح لینے، اسان الصدیق کے مدبر ہے، ارسال الہامیال جاری کیا۔

تصانیف: ام الکتاب، جهان ایوان الکلام آزاد، نظریات آزاد، امر بالمعروف و نہی بالمعروف، تذکرہ ترجمان القرآن، تاریخی شخصیتیں، فہارہ خاطر، مقالات

الہامیال، آزادی کی کہانی، مقالات ایوان الکلام آزاد، نقوش آزاد، جامع اشواہ، قول فیصل، آزادی ہندی، کاروان خیال، حالات سرمد، دعوت حیات، نو دعوت عمل،

زخوم حبت، شہادت حسین، تاریخ کر بلا، شہید اعظم، صبح امید، ممدائے حق، ایرونی اور بھارتی عالم، مکتبہ عالم، بھارتیہ رسالہ

11.2.4۔ جوش ملیح آبادی (1898-1982ء) نام: بشیر حسین، والد کا نام: نواب بشیر احمد خاص (شاعر)

☆ جوش شاعر انقلاب کے لقب سے معروف ہیں۔

☆ جوش نے رسالہ "تکلیف" جاری کیا اور "نیا ادب" کی ادارت کی۔

☆ جوش نے شاعری کا آغاز نغزل کوئی سے کیا۔ بعد میں نظم کوئی اختیار کی۔

☆ جوش ترقی پسند تحریک کے معماروں اور مشیروں میں تھے۔

تصانیف: یادوں کی برات (آپ جی)، حسین اور انقلاب، موسم و صبا، سرور خرم، سیف و سبب، راجش و رجب، عرش و فرش، آیات و نغمات، حرف و حکایت، جنون و حکمت، روح ادب، شاعری کی راتیں، نقوش و نگار، شعلہ، شہنشاہ، الجہاں و انکار

11.2.5۔ اختر شیرانی (1905-1948ء) نام: محمود اودھ خاں

والد: حافظ محمود شیرانی

آئین خانہ میں، بیچ بہار، اخترستان، لالہ طور، طیور آوارہ، شہناز، شہرورد، شعرستان، نغمہ جرم، بھولوں کے گیت، اسے عشق کیسے لے چل، شہناک

11.2.6۔ اختر انصاری دہلوی (1909-1988ء):

☆ اختر انصاری، معلم شاعر، افسانہ نگار اور نقاد تھے۔

☆ 1975ء میں انہیں "مولوی غالب ایوارڈ" ملا۔

☆ تصانیف: نغمہ روح، اندھی دنیا اور دوسرے افسانے، ناز و اور دوسرے افسانے، غنا، شب، شہر، بھانجی اور دوسرے افسانے، بیڑھی زمین، دور و داغ، شعلہ، بیجاں، دہان زخم، خوبی اور دوسرے افسانے، ایک

ادنی ڈائری، روح عصر، حالی اور نیا تنقیدی شعور، مطالعہ و تنقید، نظریات، روح نقاد، ادنی کارڈ، نغزل کی سرگزشت۔

11.2.7۔ حامد اظہار (1895-1947ء) نام: حامد اظہار، اظہار میر علی

☆ حامد اظہار شاعر، افسانہ نگار اور نقاد تھے۔ انہوں نے بچوں کے شاعر کے طور پر شہرت پائی۔

☆ تصانیف: چار چاند، حکایت کا ندھی، نقد ادب، نورس، حق کی آواز، کتابیں کی جنگ، اولیٰ کا جبرگ، آگے کا نور، پرچمیاں، بیجاں روں، جوئے رسالہ، ماہ نو بہت شعر

11.2.8۔ احسان دانش (1914-1982ء)

☆ احسان دانش شاعر، روز کے لقب سے مشہور ہیں۔

☆ تصانیف: جہان دانش (آپ جی)، ارویشیاں، اردو حروف، جہان و گدگد، کیر و کیم، بھارت، ادبیت دل، روز ندی، خیر فطرت، نوائے کارگر، چاندان، آتش خاموش، شیرازہ، میراث سوگن، جاہ و نو، زخم مرہم، مقامات، گورستان، ستورا اور طبقات

11.2.9۔ مسافر نکھالی (1905-1984ء)

☆ مسافر نکھالی ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ رہے۔

☆ مسافر نکھالی بھارت کے ممتاز شاعر تھے۔

تصانیف: یاد و شوق، بیوی رنگ گل

11.2.10۔ سجاد حیدر (1880-1943ء)

☆ سجاد حیدر، ادبی تحریک سے اہم افسانہ نگار، مضمون نگار اور مترجم ہیں۔

☆ سجاد حیدر نے کئی نثری افسانوں، ناولوں اور ڈراموں کے ترجمے کئے۔

☆ سجاد حیدر نے بڑی جرأت سے عورت، حسن و عشق اور متوسط طبقے کی

گھریلو زندگی کا اپنے افسانوں اور مضامین کا موضوع بنایا۔

تصانیف: خیانت، حکایت، سب، حکایت، بچوں، ڈاکٹر (زیر)، نذیر، مطلب، سینا (زیر)، آبیہ اللہ (زیر)، تانام (زیر)، جنگ

دجل (زیر)، ہا، نوب (زیر)، جلال، یان نور، زہرا (زیر)۔

11.2.11۔ نیاز فتح پوری (1884-1966ء)

☆ آگرہ سے ماہر "کاز" جاری کیا۔

تصانیف: شاعر کا انجام، نگرستان، نقاب اٹھ جانے کے بعد، عکاسات، نیاز، مہابیات، مشکلات، غالب، بھانجی کی کہانی، قرقر، مانی بیجاں، شہاب کی سرگزشت، مکتوبات، نیاز، ترقیات، جسمی، مجموعہ اختصارات و

جواہرات، انتقادات، اسلامی ہند۔

11.2.12۔ مجنوں گدگد پوری (188-1904ء) نام: محمد صدیق

☆ تصانیف: خواب و خیال، مگن پش اور دوسرے افسانے، مذہبی کا

عشر، بخش، بید، بجنوں کے افسانے، سوگوار شہاب، صدیہ زین، سروشت، مراب، تیار اور دوسرے افسانے، انسان، فزول مراد، اقبال، تنقیدی ماہی، تاریخ، خیالات، شہنشاہ، گردش، ادب اور زندگی، انٹرنیشنل، انکار، نکات بجنوں

11.2.13 - مرزا اویب (1914ء) اصل نام اولاد حسین

✽ تصانیف: صحرا، نور، خطوط، صحرا، نور، کے رومان، موت کا تخت، ساتواں چراغ، ان دنوں، دنیائے آرزو، لاد، آسوا اور ستارے، لہجہ اور قہقہے، خاک نشین، شیشہ و شکر، پاکستان کو سلام، جہاں کے اس پار، مگی کی گڑیا، سونچا سے بچا، اے وطن میرے وطن، تانی انان کی بیگم، دیواریں، جنگ، بیل، بجنوں کی راکھ، مسرت، تعمیر، ستون، فیصل، شب، آجین، مارخان، ششے کی دیوار، افق کے اس پار، تلمن کا قرض، مٹی کا دیوار، مہس، پردہ، پراسرار، ادبی، مہسون جان اور مہسون جان، مہدیہ امریکی افسانے، تنقیدی مقالات

11.2.14 - قاضی مہدافشار (188-1952ء)

✽ تصانیف: بخش، فرنگ، جس پسی کی چھوڑی، لہلی کے خطوط، بجنوں کی داڑھی

11.2.15 - ڈاکٹر عبدالرحمن بجنوری

✽ تصانیف: محاسن، کام، غالب، باقیات، بجنوری

11.2.16 - چوہدری افضل الحق (1891-1942ء)

✽ تصانیف: جواہرات، میرت، رسول، متول، شعور، محبوب، خدا، زندگی، نیاس، روز، تاریخ، انفراد

ترقی پسند تحریک

12.1 - ترقی پسند تحریک کا تعارف

ترقی پسند تحریک، اردو ادب کی وہ پہلی تحریک ہے جس کا باقاعدہ منشور جاری کیا گیا۔

ہندوستان میں ترقی پسند تحریک کا نعتیہ آغاز افسانوں کی کتاب "انکار" کی اشاعت کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔

"انکار" 1932ء میں شائع ہوئی۔

"انکار" امروہی، مجید، رشید جیسے اور محمود اظہر کے افسانے شامل تھے۔

مارچ 1933ء میں اس نثری کتاب "انکار" کو شائع کیا گیا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کی دوسری اہم کتاب پرہیز امروہی نے لکھی۔ اس کتاب

کا نام "شعلے" تھا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کو سب سے پہلے قلمی اساس 1934ء میں "ادب اور زندگی" کے عنوان سے چھپنے والے مقالے نے دی۔

اس مقالے کے مصنف اختر حسین رائے پوری تھے۔

ترقی پسند اجماع کا پہلا اعلان پارسہ قاضی، ڈاکٹر تاج محمد، ملک راج آنند نے 1935ء میں کانگ ہونل میں کیا۔ یہ ہونل لندن میں تھا۔

ترقی پسند اجماع کی پہلی کانفرنس کلکتہ میں منعقد کی گئی۔ یہ کانفرنس 15 اپریل 1936ء کو ہوئی۔

ترقی پسند اجماع کی پہلی کانفرنس کی صدارت شی پریم چند نے کی۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے اکثر نوجوان شعراء کا تعلق پہلے روایتی تحریک سے تھا۔

ہندوستان میں ترقی پسند تحریک کے پس پردہ یہ عوامل کارفرما تھے۔

1 - عالمی کساد بازاری

2 - ہندوستان کا سیاسی و معاشی بحران

3 - طبقاتی کشمکش

ترقی پسند تحریک اشتراکی نظام سے وابستہ تھی۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے ادب کو کونٹین سے پرہیز کیا جاتا تھا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے خلاف جمہور مخالف حکومت اور مذہبی سطوں نے کی۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کو سب سے زیادہ نقصان لادینیت کے الزام نے پہنچایا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کی تنظیم اس کے اہم ترین صحافیوں نے کی۔

1938ء تک ترقی پسند تحریک نے اپنے مراکز لاہور، کلکتہ اور حیدر

آباد (دکن) میں قائم کر لیے۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے فروغ کے لیے "یو این لٹریچر" کے نام سے

انگریزی میں سہ ماہی رسالہ جاری کیا گیا۔

1938ء میں ترقی پسند تحریک کے زیر اہتمام دوسری کلکتہ کانفرنس منعقد

کی گئی۔ اس کانفرنس کا افتتاحی خطبہ راجندر ناتھ ٹیکور نے لکھا۔

12.2 - ترقی پسند ادب

ترقی پسند تحریک کے ادباء میں یہ شامل تھے "کرشن چندر، سہیل، فیض

امروہی، ایان، انشا، اسرار الحق، مجاز، ساحر لدھیانوی، حاجوہ سرور،

ندیم مستور، اوپندر ناتھ، اشک، حیات اللہ، انصاری، خواجہ احمد عباس،

"کالو بھنگل" "ان دنوں" "کرشن چندر" "انکار" "انکار" "انکار" "انکار" "انکار" اور "انکار" انسان کی انزلی اور ادبی عمر میں ان پر لکھے گئے ہیں۔ ان افسانوں کے مصنف کرشن چندر ہیں۔

راجندر سنگھ بیدی ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ تھے ان کی بہت سی افسانے لکھی ہیں۔

راجندر سنگھ بیدی کے افسانوں کا موضوع انسانی دکھ، پریشانی اور محرومیاں ہیں۔

"گرم کوٹ" "گرمین" "دوسرا کنارہ" "لاچرچی" "بیلی" اور "مستن" اور

راجندر سنگھ بیدی کے اہم افسانے ہیں۔

"ایک لڑکی" "سرداری" "انقلام" "شہزادہ کا" اور "چھوٹا" خواجہ احمد

عباس کے افسانے ہیں۔

احمد عباس کے افسانوں کا بنیادی مرکز سیاسی مسائل اور سماجی انجمنیں

ہیں۔

عصمت چغتائی کے افسانوں کا مرکزی موضوع جنس نگاری ہے۔

عصمت چغتائی جنس نگاری کی آڑ میں معاشرتی اقدار کو توڑنا چاہتی تھیں۔

اوپندر ناتھ اشک کے افسانوں کا بنیادی موضوعات یہ ہیں۔

1 - نچلے طبقے کی معاشی محرومیاں

2 - نچلے طبقے کی سماجی محرومیاں

3 - نچلے طبقے کی جنسی محرومیاں

جب ترقی پسند تحریک کوئی اقتدار کی زد میں آئی تو اس کے رکنی اہم

ندیم تاجی نے تحریک کے منشور کی تیار کیا۔

احمد ندیم تاجی کے افسانوں کا رنگ روایتی ہے۔

"ظفر و نوب" "انڈیا" "سرداری" "بیلی" "انڈیا" اور "انڈیا" اس کا

پہلا "بیدی" "انڈیا" اور "انڈیا" "انڈیا" "انڈیا" کے افسانے ہیں۔

آزادی کے بعد شکتی صدیقی ایک اہم ترقی پسند افسانہ نگار کی حیثیت

سے سامنے آئے۔ ان کے کردار جرم اور گناہ کے سامنے ہیں پر وہ ان

چڑھنے والے ہیں لیکن ان میں خیر کا تصور موجود ہوتا ہے۔

شکتی صدیقی کے افسانے یہ ترتیب دیتے ہیں:

1 - طبقاتی غربت کو بھارتے ہیں۔

2 - نچلے طبقے کو بھارتے ہیں۔

3 - نچلے طبقے کو بالائی طبقے کو تہ تیغ کرنے کی ترغیب دیتے ہیں۔

علامہ مجاہد شہری، مسعود اختر، جمال، عصمت چغتائی، اختر انصاری، دلوی، نذیر علی الدین، اشفاق حسین، محسن مہدائے، علی اطہر، شہاب شہب آبادی، مبین احسن بیدی، سہیل، انجمی، احمد ندیم تاجی، ممتاز حسین، عبادت بریلوی، مہدائے ملک، مسلم سنیاتی، تصویر کشی، اختر انصاری، اختر انصاری اور اختر ایان وغیرہ۔

12.3 - ترقی پسند شاعری

ترقی پسند تحریک نے نظم کو سب سے زیادہ پروان چڑھایا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے شاعروں کا سرخیل جوش ملیح آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے پڑھے لکھے نوجوان طبقے کی نمائندگی کرتی ہے۔

"اندھیری رات کا سفر" اور "خواب سحر" تعلیم یافتہ نوجوان طبقے کی

صدا ہے۔ ان کے شاعر کا اسرار الحق کہا جاتا ہے۔

احسان دانش نے اپنی شاعری میں مزدوروں اور کسانوں کو تہذیب کی راہ

دیکھنے کا پتہ دیا۔

نقدی بحال کے موقع پر ترقی پسند شاعر ندیم علی الدین نے ایک عظیم الشان

مرثیہ بعنوان "بھوکا ہے بنگال" لکھا۔

ترقی پسند تحریک کے سب سے بڑی نمائندہ شاعر فیض احمد فیض ہیں

فیض کی شاعری کا سب سے زبردست محرک احساس درد ہے۔

"لغات" "طوق و دار کا موسم" "رقیب سے" "سرد و خانہ" "آج کی

رات" "تہائی" "یاد" "ڈھاکا سے واپسی پر" "آج بازار میں

پانچواں پلو" "شیشوں کا سمیا کوئی نہیں" "خار میں تیری گھیس میں"

"پہل کب آزاد ہیں تیرے" "شام" اور "سوچ" "نغمیں اردو شاعری

کا اہم ترین سرمایہ ہیں۔ ان نظموں کے شاعر فیض احمد فیض ہیں۔

ترقی پسند تحریک نے ادب کی شاعری تنقید اور افسانہ کو زیادہ متاثر کیا۔

12.4 - ترقی پسند افسانہ

سب سے پہلا ترقی پسند افسانہ نگار پریم چند قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔

پریم چند کی سب سے اہم خدمت یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے اردو افسانے کو

داستانی ناول سے نکال کر اس کا رشتہ زندگی سے قائم کیا۔

کرشن چندر ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ رہے۔

کرشن چندر کے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ اس کی معروضیت گہرے سماجی

شعور کی آئینہ دار اور اس کا نثری حقیقت کا عکاس ہے۔

اردو ناول

- 13.1- مولوی نذیر احمد: (دیکھئے 9.3)
- 13.2- رتن ناتھ سرشار: (1842-1903)
- ☆ سرشار اردو کی معروف ناول نگار اور مترجم ہیں۔
 - ☆ سرشار کے ناول اولاد حلقہ میں قسط وار چھپتے رہے۔
 - ☆ سرشار نے اپنے ناولوں میں اپنے دور سے کے نکتوں کے نقشے اور مرتقے پیش کئے ہیں۔
- ☆ تصانیف: خدائی فوج دار (ترجمہ)، کاشمی، پی کہاں، کرم و دم، جام سرشار، میر ہمسار، فسانہ آرزو، طوفان بے تیزی، شمس الضحی، الف لیلی (ترجمہ)
- 13.3- عبدالعلیم شرر: (1860-1926)
- ☆ شرر کو ہندوستان کا رات کہا جاتا ہے۔
 - ☆ شرر نے ماہنامہ دل افروز، ہفت روزہ عارف اور ماہنامہ مؤرخ جاری کئے۔
 - ☆ شرر نے تاریخی اور معاشرتی موضوعات پر ناول لکھے۔
 - ☆ شرر ایک سو (102) کتابوں کے مصنف ہیں۔
 - ☆ تصانیف: جو بایں حق، پھول و پی، فتح انڈس، چھاپا، شوہن ملک، زوال انڈس، دلچسپ، روح، انگریزی، فکوری فکور، نانا، بانگِ حریف، الفانسو، یوسف نجم، آقا صادق کی شادی، ندر انسا کی مصیبت، مسیح و حج، منصور موبہنا، فردوسِ بریں، ایامِ عرب، ماہم ملک، ملکِ المعربین اور جتا راشد الخیری
- 13.4- محمد ہادی رسوا: (1857-1931)
- ☆ رسوا اردو کی معروف ناول نگار، شاعر اور مترجم ہیں۔
 - ☆ رسوا کی شہرت ان کے ناول امراۃ جان ادا کی وجہ سے ہیں۔
 - ☆ امراۃ جان ادا میں رسوا نے نکتوں کی زندگی اور اس کے معاشرتی انعکاس کے نقشے امداد کے کی کوشش کی ہے
 - ☆ تصانیف: امراۃ جان ادا، شریف زادہ، ذات شریف، جنون انکار، رخنہ جبر، خود شید، بہا، اختر کی بیگم، رخنہ جبر اور۔
- 13.5- پریم چند: (دیکھئے 14)
- 13.6- کرشن چندر: (دیکھئے 14.12)
- 13.7- نیاز فتح پوری: (دیکھئے 11.2.11)

12.5- ترقی پسند تحریک

- ترقی پسند تحریک کے نصابوں نے ادب کا تجربہ اس کی ادوی حیثیت کے حوالے سے کیا۔
- انہوں نے ادب کے تجربے سیاسی، سماجی اور تاریخی پس منظر میں کیے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے بانیوں نے تحریک میں مادگی اور سماجی دونوں پیمانے سامنے رکھے۔
- اختر حسین رائے پوری نے اردو تحریک کو پہلی مرتبہ مادگی تحریکات سے روشناس کروایا اور تحریک کو ایک نئی جہت سے آگے بڑھایا۔
- سجاد حسین کی کتاب "روشنی" ترقی پسند تحریک کی تاریخ اور تحریک ہے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کی تحریک نگاری میں جموں گورکھ پوری کو شائق اور اہمیت کا نمائندہ قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
- "ادب اور زندگی" جموں گورکھ پوری کی تحریکی کتاب ہے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے سب سے موثر مجتہد اور معتدل نصاب ڈاکٹر عبد العظیم اور احتشام حسین قرار پاتے ہیں۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کے اہم بانیوں نے زاویے کا نمائندہ نقطہ ادبی سروراج پٹری کی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ترقی پسند ادب کو یوٹیا فراہم کرنے کا سہرا احتشام حسین کے سر بندھتا ہے۔
- مضامین "ترقی پسند ادب" "عوامی ادب" "مادگی تحریک کا نظریہ" "بھالیاتی حلقہ اور اقداریت" "زبان اور شعر کا رشتہ" "تخیل کی دنیا اور حقیقت" اور انسانی روحانیت متاثر حسین نے لکھے ہیں۔
- "نہیں اور لڑیج" اور "مادگی نظریہ ادب" ترقی پسند ادب، عظیم کا نظریہ نے لکھے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کو تین ادوار میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔
- ترقی پسند تحریک کا اہم ترین دور پہلا دور ہے جو 1936ء سے شروع ہوا ہے۔ اس دور کا اختتام 1940ء میں ہوا۔
- جنگ عظیم دوم کے آغاز پر انگریز حکومت نے ترقی پسند تحریک کو کیونڈ پابندی کا حصہ قرار دے کر سجاد حسین، علی سروراج پٹری اور عبد العظیم وغیرہ کو گرفتار کر لیا۔

- ☆ انسانی مجموعے کیلئے اہم نصابی چند نصابی نکتے ہیں، چھاپا
- 13.13- شوکت صدیقی: (1923-2006)
- ☆ شوکت صدیقی اردو کے معروف ناول نگار، افسانہ نویس، شاعر اور صحافی ہیں۔
- ☆ تصانیف: کین گاہ، ماہگوس، کونکا، کبلی، خدا کی ہستی، چاندنی باری
- ☆ انسانی مجموعے: رات کی آنکھیں، کیا گرا، راتوں کا شہر، تیسرا آدمی، اندھیرا، اندھیرا
- 13.14- عبدالقاسم حسین: (1931ء)
- ☆ اصل نام محمد خواں
 - ☆ عبدالقاسم حسین ناول نویس اور افسانہ نگار ہیں۔
 - ☆ عبدالقاسم حسین کی ان کے ناول "اوس طسین" پر آدمی ایچ ایل اے۔
 - ☆ اوس طسین، نشیب، باگ، قید، دار لوگ، واہسی کا سفری Migrant (انگریزی ناول)
- 13.15- ابو القاسم: (دیکھئے 14.7)
- 13.16- ابو رسوا: (1934ء)
- ☆ سید سجاد علی نے ناول نویسی اور افسانہ نگاری کے علاوہ ریڈیو صحافت، صحافت، ادارے لکھے اور مصوری میں کام کیا۔
 - ☆ تصانیف: (ناول) خوشیوں کا باغ، ختم روپ، نئی نوبت، کب انسانی مجموعے: چوراہا، استارے آج
- 13.17- مستنصر حسین تارڑ: (1939ء)
- ☆ ناول نویس اور سفر نامہ نگار ہیں۔
 - ☆ تصانیف: جیش، بھاؤ، پرندے، فاختہ، چار کا پیلا شہر، ڈاکا اور جولاہا، کھرت مرگ میں جبت، فخر جنگلی
- 13.18- فضل احمد کریم فضل: (1913-1981ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: خون جگر ہوئے ننگ، بحر ہوئے ننگ

اردو افسانہ

- 14.1- راشد الخیری: (1867-1936ء)
- ☆ راشد الخیری کو "سودھنہ" "دیر احسان الحق" "شام زندگی" کی اشاعت پر "مصروف" کا خطاب دیا۔
 - ☆ تصانیف: مسالمت، سچ زندگی، شام زندگی، بہت اوقت، سراب، مہرب، ہانی مشور، طوفان حیات، انگریزی کا راز، حورا اور انسان، عالم نسواں

- 14.2- پریم چند (1880-1936ء)
 ☆ پریم چند گل سنہ ترقی پسند مصنفین کے بانی ارکان میں شمار ہوتے ہیں۔
 ☆ پریم چند نے کل سنہ ترقی پسند مصنفین کے پیلے اجلاس کی صدارت کی اور نظریہ پڑھا۔
 ☆ پریم چند حقیقت پسند افسانہ نگاروں اور ناول نویسوں میں سر فہرست ہیں۔
 ☆ تصانیف (افسانوی مجموعے) سو زون، پریم بچی، پریم تپسی، خاک پرہانہ، خواب و خیال، ہر دوس جہاں، پریم چائیس، آخری تھنڈا، رات، واردات، مسافر اور دوسرے افسانے، ڈیل، ظلم مجاز، دوس کی قیمت، نہات، میرے بہترین افسانے، منور، جاس۔
 ناول: جنوں ایگرا، بازار حسن، گوشِ عافیت، نرنا، بیوہ، سیوا سدن، پریم آشرم، کاپا کپ، سحر، ہم فرم، ہم خواب، اسرارِ حبت، روحی رانی، چونکا، سستی، پردہ مجاز، کوان، میدانِ مہل، وفا کی دیوی
 14.3- خولید حسن کھانی (1880-1955ء) اصل نام سی علی حسن
 ☆ خولید حسن کھانی افسانہ نگار، ناول نویس اور مترجم تھے۔
 ☆ خولید حسن کھانی نے علامہ اقبال کے لئے "شاعر مشرق" کا لقب تجویز کیا۔
 ☆ تصانیف: سفر نامہ مصر و شام و حجاز، اردو کی پہلی کتاب، سفر نامہ پاکستان، دہلی کی آخری شمع، خولید حسن کھانی کا جہاز
 14.4- علی عباس حسینی (1898-1969ء)
 ☆ تصانیف: قاف کی پری (ناول)، درخشاں جہاں، میلہ گھونٹی، عروس ادب، تبسم بان، یہ کچھ نہیں ہے، اچھے دماغے نورتن، ناول کی تاریخ و تخلیق، پانی بھول، ندیا کنارے، تاجرا کا کاس اور دوسرے افسانے، شاید کے بہار آئی (ناول)
 14.5- رشید جہاں (1905-1952ء)
 ☆ رشید جہاں اور ان کے شوہر محمود اختر ترقی پسند مصنفین کے سرگرم رکن تھے۔
 ☆ تصانیف: عورت اور دیگر افسانے، شعلہ جوال، وہ اور دوسرے افسانے۔
 14.6- امیر علی (1910-1994ء)
 ☆ امیر علی نے ترقی پسند مصنفین کی تشکیل میں اہم کردار ادا کیا۔
 ☆ تصانیف: انکارے (مترجم)، شعلے، جاری گئی، قید خانہ

- اردو نثر کا بھول، تہذیب نسوان، انقش، سویا کے مہر
 14.7- غلام عباس (1909-1982ء)
 ☆ غلام عباس کبھی کسی اور ترقی پسند مصنف سے وابستہ نہیں رہے۔
 ☆ تصانیف: آندی، وحک، چاند کی چاندنی، کن رن، جزیرہ سخن اور ان زندگی کا شب چیرے، گوندنی والا گئی (ناول)
 14.8- سعادت حسن منٹو (1912-1955ء)
 ☆ منٹو پر سب سے زیادہ اثر انقش نگاری کا ہے۔
 ☆ منقوش نگاری کی وجہ سے ترقی پسند مصنفین سے نکال دیے گئے۔
 ☆ منٹو کے پانچ افسانوں، بونکالی شوار، جواں، کھول دو اور خضدا گوشت پر انقش نگاری کے اقلام میں مقامات چلائے گئے۔
 ☆ منٹو نے افسانوں کے علاوہ خاکے اور ڈرامے بھی لکھے۔
 تصانیف: آتش پارے، لذت سنگ، نمرود کی خدائی، منور، ناز، بیوہ، سر کندوں کے پیچھے، رومی، ماشق، ہارنگی، پردے کی پیچھے، کالی شوار، لاڈ، سیکر، جواں چند، خضدا گوشت، سڑک کے کنارے، پھندے، بغیر اجازت، برقعے، شکاری مورچیں، اوپر بیچے اور درمیان، خالی بولیں خالی بولے
 14.9- اختر حسین رائے پوری (1912ء)
 ☆ اختر ترقی پسند مصنفین کے سرگرم رکن تھے۔
 ☆ اختر نے رسالہ "جہاں نما" جاری کیا۔
 ☆ تصانیف: حبت اور نظرت، زندگی کا میلہ، آگ اور آنسو، پیغام شباب، روشن کنار (تخلیق)، گرد اور (خودنوشت)
 14.10- ایچ افضل صدیقی (1908-1987ء)
 ☆ تصانیف: (افسانوی مجموعے) ابراہم، انصاف، سرور، سرور لہو کا، نوح، جواں کھوٹا نیند
 ناول: تقویہ، چار نانات، شکار، ترک
 14.11- احمد ندیم قاسمی (1916-2006ء) اصل نام: احمد شاہ
 ☆ احمد ندیم قاسمی اردو کے معروف افسانہ نگار، شاعر اور نقاد ہیں۔
 14.15- انکھار حسین (1922ء)
 ☆ انکھار حسین نے اردو افسانوں میں شعور کی رواں دواںی و تسلی پر ایسا نگار کا کامیاب تجربہ کیا۔
 ☆ انکھار حسین اپنے افسانوں کے لئے موادِ قدیم ہندوستانی داستانوں، اساطیر، ہندو دھرم اور ادا کیا مائیک کی روایات سے لینے ہیں۔
 ☆ انکھار حسین نے اسلوب کے بے شمار تجربے کئے۔
 ☆ انکھار کی تخلیقی کتاب کا نام "علاقتوں کا زوال" 1983ء ہے
 ☆ تصانیف: گئی کہتے، نیچے سے اور، سنگری، آخری آدمی، شہر انیس، بکھوتے ہستی (ناول)، چاند گین (ناول)
 14.16- بانو قدسیہ (1928ء)
 ☆ تصانیف (افسانوی مجموعے) بازگشت، امیر تلی، بکھ اور جس، دانت کا رت، ابھی کی غالب، قاتل، ذکر، انقش، زہر، بازگشت، سمات اور
 ☆ ناول: دلہہ گدھ، ایک دن، مہم کی گلیاں، شہرے، مثال، بھری ڈائری، سورج کبھی، حاصل گات، ہر روز، شہ (سوانحی تخلیق)
 ☆ ڈرامے: نٹ پاتھ کی گھاس اور سرور اور زہر
 14.17- محمد ظفر یاد (1937ء)
 ☆ تصانیف: بھنگی میں بکھو، نانا اور خطا، حرکت آدمی، ماں اور مٹی، وقت سمندر، گدا پانی، آنکھیں، سورج کی حاشی

اردو میں نظریہ مزاح

15.1- نثر

- 15.1.1- شکی سہا حسین (1856-1915ء) والد کا نام: شکی منصور علی، کاکری میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ☆ شکی سہا حسین صاحب طرز ادب اور مزاح نگار تھے۔
 ☆ 1877ء میں سہا سہا "ادب و شاعری" اخبار شائع کیا۔
 ☆ شکی سہا نے ادب و شاعری کے ایڈیٹر کے بطور 1912ء (جب یہ اخبار بند کر دیا گیا) تک ادبی خدمت انجام دی۔
 ☆ تصانیف: طرح دار لوٹنی، کاپیٹ، شکی بھری، حامی بھول، چارو نیا، احمد الدین، ٹھکی ٹانوس، حیات، شاعری، رتن ہاتھ شہزاد
 15.1.2- مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ (1884-1947ء)
 ☆ فرحت اللہ اردو کے صاحب طرز مزاح نگار، ناک نگار اور شاعر ہیں۔

- ☆ تصانیف: نثر، نثر، نثر اور محکمہ، بنگال میں انجمنی
- 16.16۔ ابن انشاء (1927-1978ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: چلنے پلنے ہوئے مین کو چلنے، آدھ گروہی ڈائری، دنیا گول ہے، این لفظ کے تعاقب میں
- 16.17۔ رضا عابدی
- ☆ تصانیف: بریلی سڑک، شیرور یاد، بیل کبھی، کتب خانہ
- 16.18۔ بیچیس ریاض
- ☆ تصانیف: چلنے پلنے ہوئے مین کو چلنے، مرخیام کے ویس میں، بحر غلات سے آگے، سبز جرمین، مسافرتیں کبھی
- 16.19۔ خورشید احمد ماس (1914-1987ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: مسافر کی ڈائری
- 16.20۔ سید مجاہد گلبر (1905-1973ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: "سبز شہر، مسافر نواز بھیرے" "گوسے اور شہر کے وطن میں چند دن" "اور تریں کا سبز"

اردو تنقید و تحقیق

- ☆ میر تقی میر کا نام، ہماری زبان، مکتوبات، مہمانی
- 17.6۔ احسن مارہروی (1940-1976ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: نمونہ مشورات، کارنامہ نم
- 17.7۔ حافظ محمود شیرانی (1880-1946ء)، اصل نام: محمد عباس
- ☆ شیرانی اردو زبان کے مشہور دانشور اور محقق ہیں۔
- ☆ تصانیف: تنقید شعر، انجم تنقید، آب حیات، مہتاب میں اردو، فردوسی پر چار مقالے، پر توہی راج، راسا، مجموعہ نثر (مرتب)
- 17.8۔ سید سلیمان ندوی (1884-1953ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: ارشاد القرآن، رحمت عالم، سیرت عائشہ، خیام، بقوش سیرانی، عرب و ہند کے تعلقات، حیات ثبلی، مکاتیب
- 17.9۔ مسعود حسن رفوی ادیب (1893-1976ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: آب حیات کا تنقیدی مطالعہ، بکھنوکا شاعر، سنج بکھنوکا، سنج ڈراما، بکھنوکا، ہماری شاعری، آئینہ سخن، نئی
- 17.10۔ نصیر الدین ہاشمی (1895ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: تاریخ و تنقید ادب، وکن میں اردو، سلاطین وکن کی ہندوستانی شاعری، امجد کی شاعری، مدراں میں اردو، مقالات ہاشم وکن ہندی اور اردو
- 17.11۔ رام بابو سکینہ (1895-1957ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: تاریخ ادب اردو، تاریخ شعرا، اردو مرقع شعرا
- 17.12۔ فرائی کوٹھ پوری (1896-1982ء)، اصل نام: گوپی سہاسے
- ☆ تصانیف: ادیبان مسخلی (مرتب)، ماہ از سے
- 17.13۔ ایسٹ مسین خاص (1902-1979ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: روح اقبال، اردو ناول، مسرت کی شاعری، غالب اور آجنگ، غالب فرانسسی ادب، حافظہ اور اقبال، غالب اور اقبال کی تحریک جمالیات
- 17.14۔ ناگ رام (1901ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: تذکرہ معاصرین، حقیقی مضامین، مختار غالب، ذکر غالب، خطوط آزاد، انجمن البلدان، انکار، مہتاب، غالب، ہاشم تنہا، تمدن
- 17.15۔ اختر حسین رائے پوری (1912ء): روشن جہاز (تنقید)
- ☆ تصانیف: اسوہ حسنہ، تعلیم و تہذیب، ارمغان عالی، اقبال کی

- ☆ تصانیف: خوب باتیں ہیں (آپ جی)، ذوق جنون، غالب اور اقبال، اقبال اور مرطب، اقبال اور تعریف، تنقید کیا ہے؟، تنقید سے اشارے، سنے اور پاسے، جمالی ادب اور نثری ادب، اردو سخن، مجموعہ تنقیدات، نثر اور نثریہ، نثر سے بصیرت تک، عرفان اقبال، اقبال اور ان کا لفظ، اقبال کا نثری شاعری، حرف سرور
- 17.25۔ سید اشفاق حسین (1912-1972ء)
- ☆ اشفاق حسین ترقی پسند تحریک سے وابستہ تھے
- ☆ اشفاق حسین کا نثری نثر کی ہے۔
- ☆ تصانیف: ادب پارے، ادب اور سماج، ادب اور ادیب، اردو ادب کی تنقیدی تاریخ، ذوق ادب اور شعور، تنقیدی نظریات، تنقیدی جائزے، روایت اور ہفتات، تنقید اور عملی تنقید، اقبال، نثر، نثر اور آئینے، تنقیدی ماحیثے، اردو ادب کی تنقید، داستان اردو، انکار، مساک، مسک کبر، مسائل اور سندرہ (ڈائری اور سراسر)
- 17.26۔ ڈاکٹر احسن قادری (دیکھئے 13.8)
- 17.27۔ ڈاکٹر سہیل گلاری (1914ء)، اصل نام: سید محمود نقوی
- ☆ تصانیف: اقبال، مجدد مصر، بارہ ناول، نگاری، ادب دس پر ایک نظر، باغ و بہار، پر ایک نظر، غالب کے سات رنگ، اردو کا روپ (نثری لسانیات)، ہندوستانی شاعری میں مسلمانوں کا حصہ، اردو زبان کا صوتی نظام اور تعلیمی جائزہ
- 17.28۔ ڈاکٹر مہتاب بریلوی (1920ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: پاکستان کے تہذیبی مسائل، میر تقی میر، اداگان مشق، شاعری کیا ہے؟، جہان میر، یاد مہتاب، سید آغا حسن عابدی، پاکستانی محبت، اردو کا تنقیدی ارتقاء، ناول اور مطالعہ ناول، اقبال کی فردوس، جدید شاعری، اقبال، احوال، انکار، غالب اور مطالعہ اقبال، غالب کا فن شاعری، شاعری اور شاعری کی تنقید، تنقیدی تجربے، تنقیدی زاویے، روایت کی اہمیت، مقدّمات، مہتاب (مرتب)، دیار حبیب میں چند روز (سراسر)، تاریخ ادبیات مسلمانان پاکستان (جلد سوم، 1972ء، مرتب)، امراتی جرات
- 17.29۔ ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ (1906-1982ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: ادب و فن، مقالات اقبال، نگاری زبان و ادب، بحث و نظر، سخن و شعرا، اردو کے تذکرے اور تذکرہ نگاری کا فن، مباحث، میرامن سے مہتاب تک، ولی سے اقبال تک، مسائل اقبال، طیف
- 17.16۔ سید الدین قادری زور (1904-1963ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: سرگزشت غالب، چند شخصیتیں، چند تاثرات، سلطان لونی، غالب شاہ، معانی سخن، سرگزشت حاتم، تاریخ ادب اردو، تنقید، روح تنیدہ، اردو کے اسالیب بیان، اردو شہ پارے، ہندوستانی لسانیات، تذکرہ خطوط، روح غالب، گاساں دہائی اور اس کے ہم عصر بیکری فریاد
- 17.17۔ سید عابدی عابد (1906-1971ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: اکتاد، البدیع، البیان، اصول اکتاد ادبیات، شعر اقبال، بی بیضا، مقالات، عابد، اسلوب، تاریخ ادبیات، نگاری، جمالیات اقبال
- 17.18۔ عظیم الدین احمد (1907ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: اپنی تلاش میں، جھلیل نفسی اور ادبی تنقید، اردو تنقید اور فن داستان گوئی، اردو شاعری پر ایک نظر، سخن جائے گفتنی، اردو تنقید پر ایک نظر، فن داستان گوئی
- 17.19۔ عبداللہ سرور دہلوی (1906-1970ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: جدید اردو شاعری، نیا افسانہ، کرد اور افسانہ، اردو کی ادبی تاریخ، زبان اور تعلیم، زبان
- 17.20۔ شیخ محمد کریم (1907-1973ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: آب کوثر، غالب نامہ، موج کوثر، رود کوثر، شبلی نامہ، ارمغان غالب
- 17.21۔ ڈاکٹر شوکت بہزاداری (1908-1972ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: اردو زبان کا ارتقاء، معیار ادب، غالب، فکر و فن، فن کو مہتاب، لسانی مسائل، داستان زبان اردو
- 17.22۔ سید وقار عظیم (1910-1976ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: فورٹ ولیم کالج، تحریک اور تاریخ، داستان سے اٹھائے تک، ہماری داستانیں، فن اور فن کار، آغا شاعر کے ڈاڑھے، اقبال نامہ اور فلسفی، نیا افسانہ، فن افسانہ نگاری، اقبالیات کا تنقیدی مطالعہ، انجمن شاعرانہ، سہارا، اردو ڈراما، فن اور سزائیں، ہمارے افسانے
- 17.23۔ علی رضا جعفری (1916ء)
- ☆ تصانیف: ترقی پسند ادب، اقبال شناسی
- 17.24۔ آمل احمد سرور (1911ء)

میلانات، مطالعہ عالی، اردو کا بہترین انشائی ادب، اقبال اور قمری ٹولڈ، پاکستان کی نظری بنیادیں، تنقیدی مطالعہ، مقالات حقیقی، بارگ بہار، ایک تجزیہ

17.38۔ رشید حسن خاں (1925-2006ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: آتشِ تمہیر، اردو ادب، ادبی حقیقت، مسائل کا تجزیہ، تنہیم (17.39۔ فرمان فتح پوری)؛

☆ تصانیف: فزل اردو کی شعری روایت، اردو شاعری کا ملی ارتقا، (مرتب) اردو ادب اور رسم الخط، ہندی اردو کا تازہ اردو نثر کا ملی ارتقا، اردو ادب کی فنی تاریخ، دو برس اردو نثریات، غالب

17.40۔ ڈاکٹر محمد حسن (۔)

☆ تصانیف: ادبیاتِ شامی، دہلی میں اردو شاعری کا ہندی اور قمری پس منظر، مشرق و مغرب میں تنقیدی تصورات، ہندی ادب کی تاریخ، معاصر ادب کے چشمِ دید، پانچ تنقید

17.41۔ ڈاکٹر جمیل جاہلی (1928ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: سیرتِ سیر، ادبی حقیقت، ادب، آرت، گجر ادب، گجر اور مسائل، تاریخ ادب اردو، تنقید اور تجربہ، ارتقا سے ایلینٹ تک، ایلینٹ کے مضامین، مشنری کلام، راہِ پیام، راہ (مرتب)، اقدیم اردو کی لغت، میرا

جی ایک مطالعہ، معاصر ادب، ادبی حقیقت، انام راشد ایک مطالعہ

17.42۔ ڈاکٹر انور سدید (1928ء)؛ اصل نام: محمد انور

☆ تصانیف: غالب کا جہاں اور اردو ادب میں حقیقت، ڈاکٹر اس پری وٹس کا (انٹائیپ)، غالب کے نئے خطوط، انشائیہ اردو زبان میں، اردو ادب میں سفر نامہ، بریکٹیل تنقید، گجر خیال، اختلاف تنقید، اردو ادب کی تخلیقیں، اردو ادب کی تنقید، اردو افسانے میں ادبیات کی پیش کش

17.43۔ مظفر علی سید (1929ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: تنقید کی آواز

17.44۔ گوپی چند نارنگ (1931ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: اقبال کا فن، اسلوبیات، میر، اردو فزل اور ہندوستانی ذہن و جذبہ، اردو ماہرہ حدیث پر مطالعہ، اردو افسانہ روایت اور مسائل (مرتب)، اسانیت، پس اسانیت اور سائنس، ادبی تنقید اور اسلوبیات، افسانہ، ادبیات صحیحی کتابیں

17.45۔ ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر (1934ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: تنقیدی دہستان، تین بیسے نفسیات، دان و تحقیق اور

فزل، فن اور۔ نئے اور پرانے، نئے اور پرانے چراغ، اردو ادب کی ایک صدی، وہی سے وہی تک، اشارات تنقید، نثر، میر، سید احمد خاں اور ان کے صورتوں کی اردو نثر کا قمری فنی جائزہ

17.30۔ سہارا قمر صوفی (1914ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: وضاحتیں، معروضات، غالب ذاتی تاثرات کے آئینے میں، غلام اقبال اور عرض حال، جذبہ و ارتقا، مغرب کے تنقیدی اصول، پیش قدمی، جذبہ و تفتیح، جدید امریکی ناول، انوکھا گن خاک، جے سی مٹھی

17.31۔ ڈاکٹر اے ایل ایٹ صدیقی (1916-1994ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: جرأت کا عہد اور مشقیہ شاعری، جامع افسانہ، تجربے اور روایت، اردو میں سائنس ادب کا انشائیہ، آج کا اردو ادب، مسکنی اور اس کا عہد شاعری، جدید اردو ادبیات، نکتہ نگار، دہلی نثر، شاعر، تنہیم اکبر آبادی، ان کا عہد اور شاعری، نکتہ نگار کی آخری مٹھی

17.32۔ محمد حسن مسکری (1922-1878ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: مسکری نامہ، انسان اور آدمی، ستارہ اور بادشاہ، جدیدیت، تاریخ کا خاکہ، تنقیدی مضمون اور اسلوب

17.33۔ ڈاکٹر ذوق مراد (1922ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: اسانیت اور سائنس، انٹائیپ کے ضد خیال، نئے تاثر، تنقید اور تنقید، اردو ادب میں طنز و مزاح، اردو شاعری کا مزاج، تنقیدی مضمون، آتش، نئے مقالات، تنہیم جدید کی کردہ میں، آواز سے اور

تکبیریں

17.34۔ گیان چند گین (1933-2007ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: اردو مشنری، شمالی ہند میں، حقیقت کا فن، اردو کا اپنا عروج، دھرتی، ادبی اسانیت، علم اسانیت، تجربہ میں، ڈاکٹر گو

17.35۔ ممتاز شہرین (1924-1973ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: سیمار، منور، نوری، نوری

17.36۔ جاہل علی سید (1923-1975ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: استعارے کے چار شعر، تنقید اور تنہیم اور حقیقت، ریاضیات، مرغیام (ترجمہ)، اقبال ایک مطالعہ، اقبال کا ملی ارتقا،

17.37۔ ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی (1926ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: میر حسن اور ان کا زمانہ، افسانہ، اسانیت، اقبال، شبلی کی حیات، معاشرہ، انتخاب، سوز، جدیدیت کی تلاش، اردو نثر کے

شاعر، سرور، خطوط اقبال، ادبی کارہن شاعری 17.53۔ ڈاکٹر خورشید محمد زکریا (1940ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: نئے پرانے خیالات، ان نکتہ سورج، اقبال کا ادبی مقام، اردو میں تصانیف، تنہیم، اقبال، تنہیم، اقبال، تنہیم

افسانہ نگاروں کے افسانے

18.1۔ ہم چند کے سوالنامے

مسئلہ	آیات نام	کلی اڈا	ریاست کا
دنیا کا اول ترین بڑی گاڑی	خانہ دار	دہلی	دہلی
شعور	نوک جھمک	گھاس وال	سرت کرام
سے فرسٹ کلاس	محب ہولی	مریدی	قندھار
رائی سادھا	دست فیب	پس کی رات	انصاف کی
بے گھر کی بیٹی	ملکی کی محبت	بند اور آواز	بے گھر کی
دگر بات کا تینہ	ستہ گھر	نیل	دہلی
آوے کس	راہ نجات	فریب	قائل
رات بہت	ظہر	آخری تھو	سواگ
اسرت	بھوت	ہالین	بھوت
انام کی رات	سوا سیر گہاں	دو تیل	کھن
صرف ایک آواز	ظہر کی ہاڑی	ادب کی عزت	دو سبھی
بانگاز میں دار	ذکر کی کے	نجات	سک پھا
خون سفید	بھازے کا کٹو	ظہر محبت	حقیقت
خاک پر ہاتھ	لاٹری	زیر کار کا	مولی کی چھٹی
بچھڑا	تہذیب کا راز	شہر و شہادت	زور دار
تک کاروانہ	تالیف	نئی نئی	قائل کی ماں
بچی کا دھن	تروائی	سختی	تم ہماری بے خبر

شاعری، حرکات، اردو افسانہ، حقیقت سے علامت تک، انشائیہ کی بنیاد، کشمیری تنقید، پاکستان میں اردو ادب سال بہ سال، اردو ادب کی مختصر تاریخ، تاریخ، نگار اور نکتے، افسانے حقیقت سے علامت تک، ادب اور

شاعر، اقبال کا ادبی نصب العین، اقبال کے سنو گوتے، اقبال کا کشمیری مطالعہ، پاکستان اور ناول، گلام نزم و نازک

17.46۔ شفیق خورشید (1935-2005ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: تذکرہ خوش معرکہ، زبان، علامہ اقبال کی شخصیت اور فن، حقیقت، بارگ، نکتے، مقالات، اردو، نکات، کائنات (مرتب)

17.47۔ جس الرض فاروقی (1935ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: اثبات، فنی، عروض، آجنگ اور بیان، افسانے کی حمایت میں، شعر، شاعر، تنہیم، غالب، المات، روزمرہ و شعریات

17.48۔ طلیق انجم (1935ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: غالب کے خطوط، سولہ، ایوان کلام آزاد، شخصیت اور کائنات، فیض احمد فیض، جوش ملیح آبادی، تنقید، جاتی تنقید، مرزا

میر، بان بانیوں کے خطوط، غالب کی نادر تحریریں، فن ترجمہ نگاری، غالب اور شاہانِ تصور، ملی سرور، جعفری کے خطوط، مولوی عبدالحق، ادبی

ادبی خدمات، اردو کی ضبط شدہ نظمیں

17.49۔ ڈاکٹر ملک حسن اختر (1938ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: دائرہ و معارف، اقبال، اقبال کا حقیقی مطالعہ، اردو ڈراما کی تنقید، تاریخ تنقیدی نظریے، اردو شاعری میں ایہام گوئی کی تحریک، تازہ

گوئی کی تحریک، اقبال اور مسلم مفکرین، اقبال اور نئی نسل

17.50۔ انیس نامی (1938ء)؛ اصل نام: نکتہ علی

☆ تصانیف: سیری ادبی بیاض، نثری نظمیں، غالب ایک شعرا، ایک ادب، نیا شعرا، تذکرات، تصورات، تنقید، شعر، تذکرہ احمد کی ناول

گاری، غالب پریشان، شعری اسانیت، سیرانی کی نظمیں

17.51۔ ڈاکٹر مجسم کاظمی (1940ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: تاریخ اردو از رام بابو سکینڈ (حواسی اور حسی)، کلام برائی، سستی، حیات اور فن، نقد سرشار، جدید اردو شاعری میں علامت

نگاری، نئے شعری تجزیے، شعریات، اقبال، لارا شہ، نئے شعری تجزیے

17.52۔ ڈاکٹر رفیع الدین ہاشمی (1942ء)؛

☆ تصانیف: اقبالیاتی ادب کی تین مثال، تنہیم و تجربہ، اقبال، بحیثیت شاعر، اصناف ادب، اقبال کی طویل نظمیں، کتابیات، اقبال، سرور اور

دو بھائی	لیلی	ذوال کعدی	روٹی
بچاوت	بڑے بابو	پرنسپل	ساقی
عالم بے گل	پسنہاری کا	کس	اندھیر
بچ اکبر	سبز	دو کاویت	خودی
سو جان بخت	شدمی	مصنوعہ بچہ	آشیاں بڑا
مخبروفا	خریک	میدگا	ڈیر سنشیشن
حیرت	پراپت	اکبر	آخری حیلہ

18.2 - لٹرمہاں کے افسانے

جواہر	مسائے	کتبہ	مقام میں
تاک گاتے والے	پتھر	ادھر سے میں	بھوت
سیاہ سفید	آندھی	اور کوٹ	اس کی بیوی
بھنور	باتے والا	سایہ	سرخ جلوں
پنسی بھونکتے	بڑے فرش	تکے کا سہارا	تجلی ہائی
سین			
کھڑکی کی ڈاڑھی	ایک دروازہ	دو تاشے	نازی سرد
کن رس	بہر دینا	بجران	سرخ گلاب
یہ پری چرونگ	جوار بھاتا	فرار	چک
ادھر	نوب صاحب کو	دوبی	بندروالا

18.3 - سعادت حسن منٹو کی افسانے

خونی توک	انتخاب پند	بی آ یا صاحب	تاشا
طاقت کا امتحان	دوچاند شاعر	چوری	نیا قانون
مکمل	چاہا	نیرمی گھر	پانچھ
نعرہ	شیشین پر	شو شو	خوشیا
اس کا تپتی	موسم کی شرارت	خود کشی کا اقدام	بیٹو
سبز	انگاری	میرا ہاں کا نام	اسٹوڈنٹ یونین
دیوالی کے دیے	بیٹیک	ڈرپوک	دس روپ

کب پائی حطافہ	سوتلی	نلفہ	نرگ کے گارے
سراج	سو کینڈل باؤر کالہب	خدا کی قسم	موزوں
سابق	ہلوت تکھ کھولیا	آنکھیں	جاڈ خلیفہ جاڈ
گراست	اللہ دتہ	پتی	سرکنڈاں کے بچے
شادی	محمودہ	پہنسی کہانی	بھنگن
دراڑگی	حسن کی تخلیق	نوب تک تکھ	فرشتہ
میر جانی	پرمورتی	مس کالا	دورا پیلوان

18.5 - کرشن چندر کے افسانے:

کلاوٹنگل	آگی	پرو فیر وحسی	جہلم میں 50
مصور کی محبت	نکارے	نولے ہونے	دیکھنے لگے
خونی رات	زندگی کی سوز پڑ	گرگن کی شام	پاکوئی
ہوئے تھے	گھٹ	پانے خدا	گھٹ میں گئی
ریز رس رات	ان داتا	ادھار گ لگی ہرک	مادھے
تین نلے	مہ لکھی کا تکی	بڑھیرا	پانی کا درخت
پھول سرخ ہیں	مرنے والے سامی	بت جاتے ہیں	بھوت
انجینئر	ایک تہا	گھب ڈارے رہے	ایک گرہا پک جہا
خالی قبر	مرزا بی	کنواری	سکرانے
دوسری تکی	گھب تپنے کا	تکی کی گریاں	سنا پانگ
ملک کی آمد	گندوان	گرااا	پانا قرضہ
باپ تیرے نام پر	شیطان کا اشتہار	آنا نٹانے والے	کلاس روم
ہوا کے نیے	بانہ	نیرمی بیری	موتو ڈکا
چرا ہے	حسن کے سامنے	دانی	پورب دکھا ہے
کا کھوان			دلی
اجتا آئے	بھگوان کی آمد	بھراں کا ندر لیند	روٹی بکٹے
سپنوں کا قیدی	دو عشق	پگھنسی کی ڈال	شہوت کا
			درخت

18.4 - انکھار حسین کی افسانے

نورما کی دکان	فرید و طوہ میں	لپا کی آپ جتی	احور حیا
پاکستان حوال	پیر آئے کی	مقلید خاں	ادپ گرگی ہارباں
ایک نئی گلی	استد	بج	اصلاح
گل والے	پاں آگے درو	آخری موسم جتی	دیوتا
کیلا	ساتواں در	پت پچتا	پسما نگان
خندی آگ	بھنگ	مالا	تھری
آخری آدمی	زور کتا	پر چھائیں	بڑیوں کا ڈھانچ
ہمسز	کا کالہب	تائیں	سکینڈرا ڈھ
سویاں	شہادت	سوت کے تار	دو جو کھوئے گئے
سنا ہوا ڈب	دلیر	بیر حیاں	مردوراکھ
سنگری لوگ	شرم الحرم	کا: دجال	گہری نلپیں
دوسرا گناہ	دوسرا راستہ	الٹی آگ کی لطف	سہاقتہ
دو اور میں	تہ امت پند	31 مارچ	فراموش
بانل	اسیر	بندستان سٹیک	نید
کچھ	چتے	دو ہیں	رات
دیہار	خواب اور نظریہ	شور	تکے خوش نصیب

پورے پانچگی رات	کاک نیل	اک گرہ ایک خندق
18-6 تا 1932ء کے افسانے		
افسانہ	افسانہ نگار	افسانہ نگار
۱۔ نیند نہیں آتی	سجاد ظہیر	۶۔ ہاں نہیں آتے
۲۔ جنت کی بشارت	سجاد ظہیر	۷۔ مہوں کی ایک
۳۔ گرمیوں کی ایک رات	سجاد ظہیر	۸۔ دلی کی سیر
۳۔ دلاری	سجاد ظہیر	۹۔ پورے بچے (زانا)
۵۔ پھر یہ جنگم	سجاد ظہیر	۱۰۔ جواں مردی

خاکہ نگاری، ڈراما، تذکرے

19-1۔ خاکہ نگاری

اردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ خاکہ نگار فرحت اللہ بیگ ہیں۔ فرحت کا خاکہ "تذکرہ احمدی کہانی پیکویری کچھان کی زبانی 1927ء" اردو خاکہ نگاری کے فن میں ایک معیاری حیثیت رکھتا ہے۔ سید عابد حسین کی مختصر خاکوں کے مجموعے "تذکرہ" (جولائی 1941ء) ہے۔ بشیر احمد ہاشمی کی خاکہ نگاری "تذکرہ" (جولائی 1941ء) ہے۔ 1943ء میں شائع ہوئی۔ بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کی کتاب "چند معاصر" 1937ء میں شائع ہوئی۔ عبدالحق نے خواص کے ساتھ عام لوگوں کے خاکے بھی لکھے جن میں گدڑی کالا، نورخان اور نام وی۔ مانی کے خاکے شامل ہیں۔ چند ہم عصر میں مولانا حالی، سرسید احمد خاں، میرن، حسن الملک، محمد علی جوہر اور سردار اسعد سمیت کئی شخصیات پر خاکے شامل ہیں۔ خاکوں پر مبنی محمد عبدالرزاق کا پیوری کی کتاب "یاد ایام" 1946ء میں شائع ہوئی۔ خاکوں پر مبنی کتاب "پس پردہ" آغا حیدر دہلوی کی تحریر ہے جو 1936ء

- 1- دیوند ستیا رتی از ساحر ملہ حیا نوری
- 2- اسرار الحق جہاز مسمت چغتائی
- 3- ساحر ملہ حیا نوری از کینیا علی

مسمت چغتائی از سعادت حسن منٹو
4- محمد دم غمی الدی از علی سردار جعفری
5- سجاد ظہیر از قمر رحیس
6- 1954ء میں ڈاکٹر اعجاز حسین کی مختصر سی کتاب "ملک ادب کی شہزادے" شائع ہوئی۔
اس کتاب میں 44 شخصیتوں کے خاکے شامل ہیں۔
اشرف صہبوتی نے "دلی کی چند عجیب ہستیاں" (1943ء) کے نام سے چودہ شخصیات کے خاکے لکھے۔
اشرف صہبوتی کی کتاب کی خصوصیت یہ ہے کہ اس میں شامل تمام ہستیاں مختلف پیشوں سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں اور ہر کوئی اپنی جگہ دلچسپ ہے۔
علامہ فرحت نے خاکوں پر مبنی کتب "ناروا" اور "مداد" لکھ کر مقبولیت حاصل کی۔
پرواز حسن حسرت نے "مراوم ایڈ" کے عنوان سے خاکوں کا مجموعہ شائع کروایا۔ شوکت قحانوی کی خاکوں پر مبنی دو مجموعے "شیش محل" اور "قاعدہ بے قاعدہ" شیش محل میں 112 شخصیات پر خاکے شامل ہیں۔ شوکت قحانوی نے "قاعدہ بے قاعدہ" کو قاعدہ کی طرز پر حروف جچی کے لحاظ سے مرتب کیا ہے۔ "قاعدہ بے قاعدہ" میں حروف جچی "ش" کے تحت اپنا خاکہ "شوکت قحانوی" بھی شامل کیا ہے۔
مسمت چغتائی نے اپنے بھائی عظیم بیگ چغتائی پر "دوزخی" کے عنوان پر خاکہ لکھا کر خاکہ نگاری میں اپنا نام پیدا کیا۔
"دوزخی" کی بڑی خوبی یہ ہے کہ معنوی گرفت قطعاً خفی ہے مگر خاکے کا ہنر اس وقت ہے۔
ایٹھے خاکوں کی کتب ہی مختصر فہرست بنائی "دوزخی" کے بنا اور سی۔ سعادت حسن منٹو کے خاکوں پر مبنی مجموعے "سبے فرشتے" (1952ء) اور 1953

تھیکر (1955ء) قلمی شخصیتیں (1956ء) ہے۔
منٹو نے خاکہ نگاری میں بھی افسانوی لہذا اردو افسانہ نگاری کا امتداد قائم رکھا۔
ڈاکٹر نسوی نے خاکوں پر مشتمل مجموعہ "خود خال" 1950ء میں شائع کر لیا۔
خاکوں ایک چھوٹا سا مجموعہ "بلوے" کے نام سے معین الدین ورداوی نے لکھا۔
جولائی 1961ء میں ضیاء الدین برنی کی کتاب "عقلمت رزق" منظر عام پر آئی۔
1962ء میں خاکوں کا انتخابی قلمی ذکر مجموعہ "تکینہ گوہر" شائع ہوا۔
تکینہ گوہر کے مصنف شہاد احمد دہلوی ہیں جو معروف "دول نگار مولوی نذیر احمد کے پوتے ہیں۔
تکینہ گوہر سترہ خاکوں پر مشتمل ہے۔
تکینہ حسین کے خاکوں کا پہلا مجموعہ "آزی نامہ" 1981ء میں شائع ہوا۔
"سبے وہ بھی آدمی" (1987ء) تکینہ حسین کا خاکوں پر مشتمل دوسرا مجموعہ ہے۔
تکینہ حسین کا تیسرا اور آخری مجموعہ "چہرہ در چہرہ" 1993ء میں شائع ہوا۔
محمد طفیل (نقوش) جن کی شناخت رسالہ "نقوش" ہے ایک ایٹھے خاکہ نگار بھی ہیں۔
محمد طفیل کے خاکوں کا پہلا مجموعہ "صاحب" 1855ء میں طبع ہوا۔ اس کے بعد انھوں نے کئی بعد دیگرے جناب، آپ، محترم، محرم، معظم، دھندوی اور محمدی شائع کئے۔
محمد طفیل نے تقریباً 58 شخصیات کی خاکے لکھے۔
ممتاز مفتی کے خاکوں پر مشتمل مجموعے "اوکے لوگ" (1986ء) اور "اوکے لوگ" (1991ء) ہیں۔
مطالع الحق قاسمی کی خاکوں پر مشتمل کتاب "خریدے مجھے فرشتے" 1997ء میں شائع ہوئی۔

ڈاکٹر پنس بٹ کی مزاحیہ خاکوں پر مشتمل سب سے پہلے کی کتاب:

نخل دست	1994	شہادت پریڈ	1990
کس پر کس	1993	بٹ تیریاں	2003
افرق فرغ	1992	بٹ صورتیاں	2002
ہم سب امید سے ہیں	2003	خزستیاں	2002
شیطانیاں	1991	چاندنرا	1985

19.2 - اردو ڈراما

19.2.1 - امانت لکھنوی (1812-1959ء): اصل نام: سید آغا حسن، تخلص: امانت

☆ امانت اردو کے پہلے ڈراما نگار ہیں

☆ امانت نے سلام، نزل، میریہ اور اس وقت میں بھی نئی نئی ڈراما لکھی

☆ تصانیف: اندر سما (1854ء)، گلہ دست امانت (1853ء، مجموعہ کلام)

19.2.2 - آغا حشر کاشمیری (1879-1935ء): اصلی نام: آغا محمد شاہ

☆ آغا حشر کاشمیری کو ہندوستان کا شیکسپیر کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ تصانیف: آفتاب محبت، مرید رشک، اجنگل کی رانی، مار آستین،

ایس روٹس، جمنی جمنی، شہید ناز، خندنی آگ، سفید خون، سفید ہوس،

خواب سستی، سلورنگ، پہلا پیار، اٹھا مہمان، بھارت رومی، یہودی کی

لڑکی، بھگت سورداس، شیر کی گرج، بھیکرت گیتا، موت کا پیار، ہندوستان،

ترکی حور، آکھنڈ، شہنشاہ باس، ہمیشہم پرنگیہ، دھری باگ، بھارتی باگ،

دل کی بیاس، رستم و سہراب، خون بکر۔

19.2.3 - عباس علی مہاس (1889-1934ء)

☆ تصانیف: جام جہاں نما، نیرنگ تم گم، زنجیر گوہر امیدان حشر،

نیرنگ ناز، نور جہاں، دکھیا دہن، جہاں آراء، جان نثار، خزانہ دین، نئی

زندگی، کس کی بیول، پنجاب سبیل، دکھیا بھارت، میرا چہرہ ترخوش، وفا کھل گیا

ہوگا، بیلوگ، دھرم، نیک خانوں، شان رحمت، نئی سندھی

19.2.4 - حکیم احمد شجاع (1892-1969ء)

☆ تصانیف: خون بہا، حسن کی قیمت، باپ کا گناہ، ہمیشہم پرنگیہ،

آخری فرعون، جاناہاز

19.2.5 - سید امتیاز علی تاج (1900-1970ء)

☆ تصانیف: انارنگی، حائلہ مہر اللہ کے ڈرامے، حباب کے ڈرامے،

قرطبہ کا قاضی اور دوسرے ایک بالی ڈرامے (مزید دیکھیے 15.1.4)

19.2.6 - خولید عین الدین (1924-1971ء):

☆ تصانیف: تعلیم اٹھان، مرزا غالب بندر روڈ پر، جدید شاعری کا

مشاعرہ، سرکاری دکان، جشن آزادی، پرانے گھر، نزول حیدر آباد، جب

تک چمکے سونے لال قلعے سے لائو کھیت تک، جیل کو کہیں سرسرا، وادی

کشمیر، جلسہ عام، مساوی کا نوحہ اور کچھ کبیراویا، جگی میں جا شین

19.2.7 - اشفاق احمد (1920-2005ء)

☆ تصانیف: تو تباہی، ایک محبت سو ڈرامے، مہمان سرائے، تیر من

پہلے کا سودا (مزید دیکھیے 16.9)

19.2.8 - ہانوقہ سید (1828ء)

☆ تصانیف: آدھی بات، ہفت پاتھ کی گھاس، دوسرا دروازہ

19.3 - اردو تذکرہ

تذکرہ مصنف تذکرہ مصنف

"آب حیات" مولانا محمد حسین آزاد نکات اشعار میر تقی میر

گلشن گفتار خولید عین الدین "خون نکات" قائم چاند پوری

"شعراے میر حسن تذکرہ ہندی" مصحفی

اردو

"مجموعہ نغز" قدرت اللہ قاسم "گلشن بے غار" شیفتہ

"طبقات اشعار" کریم الدین "گلزار دانش" حیدر بخش حیدری

"گلزار حیدر بخش حیدری "شہستان سرو" رجب علی بیگ

مغربت

"گلزار سرو" رجب علی بیگ "گلشن ہند" مرزا علی لطف

"ملاقاتیں" انتظار حسین تذکرہ طبقات قدرت اللہ شوق

اشعار

آب حیات خولید عین الدین "خوش محرک" اقبال عظیم

گلزار امیر ایمن نواب امیر ایمن "گلہ دست نکلان" لطف علی بیگ

تذکرہ عمدہ و منتخب رجب علی بیگ تذکرہ بہار بے فراں احمد حسین

تذکرہ ابولکلام آزاد تذکرہ عنایت اللہ شوقی

اردو ادب کے کردار

20.1 - داستان

20.1.1 - علامہ امینی

مقتل (ملک شہستان کا بادشاہ)، دول (اس کا

بیٹا)، عشق (شہزادہ ارکا بادشاہ)، حسن (اس کی

بیٹی)، غیر (حسن کی رقیب)، ہمت (مقتل اور دول کے

درمیان مصالحت کرنے والا)، خولید خضر (آب حیات کا

راز منکشف کرنے والے)

20.1.2 - میرامن

مرد کردار: آزاد بخت (روم کا بادشاہ)، خولید مگ پرست،

پہلا درویش (سین کے تاجر کا بیٹا)، دوسرا درویش (قاریں

کا شہزادہ)، تیسرا درویش، چوتھا درویش (سین کا شہزادہ)

نسوانی کردار: عشق کی شہزادی (پہلے درویش کی

محبوب)، وزیر آزادی، سرانند پ کی شہزادی، پھر سے کی

شہزادی (دوسرے درویش کی محبوب)، فرنگ کی

ملکہ (تیسرے درویش کی محبوب)، چوتھے درویش کی محبوب،

پہلے درویش کی بہن۔

20.1.3 - رجب علی بیگ سرو

لسان حجاب مرد کردار: جان عالم وزیر آزادی، چڑی مار، عشق توام برادران،

چوٹی، طوطا

نسوانی کردار: ملکہ مہر نگار، انجمن آراء، ماہ طلعت، چڑی مار

کی بیوی، عشق کی بیوی

20.2 - مشنوی

20.2.1 - میر حسن

عزلیان بے نظیر (شہزادہ)، بدر منیر (شہزادی)، ماورخ (پری)، بزم

النساء (وزیر آزادی)، فرور شاہ (جنوں کا بادشاہ)، مسعود

شاہ (بے نظیر کا باپ)۔

20.2.2 - دیباچہ حیرت
مگر حیرت

زمین سلوک (بادشاہ)، تاج سلوک (بادشاہ کا سب سے

چھوٹا بیٹا اور قلعے کا سپہ سالار، لبریر بیوا (جادوگرنی، چہرہ کی

بازی کھیلنے

والے)، ہزار (تاج سلوک کی مددگار

دیوٹی)، محمود (تاج

سلوک کی بیوی)، بیکافولی (بیکافولی کے بارگ کی ماگن)،

روح

افزا (بیکافولی کا تاجدار)، راجہ اندر (پریوں کا راجہ)، رانی

چراوت (تاج سلوک کی دوسری بیوی)

20.3 - ڈراما

20.3.1 - کالی داس

گلشنلا دھیت (ہستیا پور کا راجہ)، مادھو (دو رنگ اور راجہ کا دوست)،

کتور (ایک مہارشی)، مہارگرہ (مہارشی کتور کا بیٹا)، شاردوت

(مہارشی کتور کا دوسرا بیٹا)، ہتر وادسو (راجہ کاسالا اور کتور

شیر)، بنگو اور شوپک (دو بیادے)، سوہرت (گل کا

پر دہت)، اوانسن (گنچی)، کر بک (راجہ اتاکا

بیاہر)، راج بک (چوب دار)، بھدر سین (بیتا بی)، سرو دن

(گلشنلا کا لڑکا)، گلشنلا (دانشور اور بیگ کا اہلکار کی بیٹی)، گوئی

(حب دن کی ایک بڑی بیوی)، سناوتھی (اہلکار کی بیٹی)،

رانی کی داسی)، چریکا (دھیت کی داسی)، دستورتی

(چوبدار کی)، سورتا، پریا (سرو دن کی گھانٹیاں)، پرمحریکا

اور مادھو (دو ماہی)، ہوتی (کشیپ کی بیوی)

20.3.2 - امانت لکھنوی

اندر سما اندر (سنگل دیپ کا راجہ)، شہزادہ گلنام (بندہ کا شہزادہ)، لال

دیو (سبز پری کا گدگار)، بھنگر پری، نسیم پری، لال پری، بزم

پری (شہزادہ گلنام کی عاشق)۔

20.3.3 - آغا حشر کاشمیری

رستم

رستم، سہراب، جہیند

سہراب

20.3.4- امتیاز علی تاج

اترگی جلال الدین محمد اکبر (شہنشاہ ہند) شہزادہ مسلم (شہنشاہ اکبر کا بیٹا اور ولی عہد) اختیار (سلیم کا بے تکلف دوست) اترگی (شہنشاہ اکبر کی راجنیت سے بی بی اور سلیم کی ماں) اترگی (بارہ و حرم سرا میں اکبری منگور نظر کثیر) اتریا (اترگی کی چھوٹی بہن)۔
 دائرہ (اترگی سے پہلے اکبری منگور نظر کثیر) زعفران (حرم سرا کی ایک شوخ کثیر) ستارہ (زعفران کی کبلی)۔
 مراد یہ (دائرہ کی کبلی) خود سیرا کا نور (کثیروں کا دار وند)

20.4- ناول

20.4.1- مولوی نذیر احمد

مراۃ محمد اعلیٰ محمد کمال اکبری (حزبان اردو) ماضی (نیر وار ہو) ماما العروس عفت توتی نصوص کلیم سلیم مرزا غا ہر دار بیگ نیمہ نصیبہ نصیبہ انصوح فسانہ جنتا جنتا محمد تقی غیر تکسیم سیدنا نظر مولوی محمد تقی تکسیم مختار

20.4.2- رتن جتھ مرشار

فسانہ آزاد پرو فیض آزاد، خوبی، سلاز بخش حسن آراء، سپہ آراء، اندھ رنگی بڑیا بیگم سیر کسار نواب محمد مسکری نواب بشیر الدولہ، میراج علی بقرن، تارو جہاں تکسیم، تازو، چنوکھی ماں، شہزادی نلیم جام مرشار امین الدین حیدر، سینھو گوہر، نصرت الدولہ، ظہور، مس نلی

20.4.3- عہد الکلیم شرر

فردوس حسین، زمر، شیخ علی وجودی بریں منصور موبتا منصور موبتا، نذر، ایللی

20.4.4- مرزا ہادی رسوا

امراۃ جان ادا فیضو، گوہر مرزا، بواب سلطان، دلدار، خان نواب محمود علی خاں، امیرن (امراۃ جان)، خاتم، ہوا جسکی، رسم اللہ جان، خورشید جان، روم رائی ذات شریف نواب زادہ، خلیفہ صاحب، شاہ صاحب، تکسیم صاحب، نئی بخش، کریم گل دار، امجد دار، وضعی، الامن مہری

20.4.5- پریم چند

میدان گل امرکانت، امرکانت، سکھہ انٹی، یکینہ، سلیم، جج محمد گوادن ہوری، کننل، اوانا، تاجو، نئی صاحب، ماتھی، مہتا، خورشید مرزا، سورج پرتاب، نوکے رام، اولاد، مشوری، دواترین، جیتگری سنگھ، میرا، گوہر، جیتا، وضیا

20.4.6- سجاد ظہیر

لندن کی ایک ضمیمہ دراز، اظلم، جین، جم، نام، عارف، شیلا، کریمہ رات: تکسیم

20.4.7- عصمت چغتائی

شدی: پورن، آشا، چنگی، شانتا، نیر می نکیر: شہزادہ، رونی، نیر، رشید، اجاز، بقیس، درائے صاحب معصومہ: معصومہ (نیلوفر)، سلیم، احمد، بھائی، احباب بھائی

20.4.8- کرشن چندر

جب کھیت جاگے راگھور، چاندنی، دیریا، گیشور، کاشا طوقان کی کلیا عہد، بانو دل کی دادیاں سو زیندہ، راج کماری گھیس

20.4.9- عزیز احمد

گرچہ: ضمیمہ الحسن بقیس لڑکی پستی لکی نور جہاں بٹنی

20.4.10- قرۃ العین حیدر

آگ کا دریا: گوتم، نظیر، ہری، شکر، چمک، کمال، ادیکا، ابوالمصوہ کمال الدین، مہری، ہارڈا، شیلہ، چچا، بی، جینہ، احمد

20.5- انسان

20.5.1- پریم چند

انسان	کردار	انسان	کردار
سلطانم	نرین، پرو فیض، سیر	دنیا کا اصول	شیخ، کون، شیرا، کھن
سبک لیاواٹی	رانی، چنان،	رتن	بھسور
سبک لیاواٹی	برہمن، بھارت، سنگھ	رانی ماروہا	اندھو، گھوڑا، ساروہا، راجہ، جیت، داسے
بے گھر کی	بچی، ماروہا، سرگھو،	ادکات کا تینہ	پریم سنگھ، اندھا، بھیت
بھلی	آندھ لال، بھاری		سنگھ
آپسے کس	شٹی رام، بیگ، مانگن	رائی بھت	راجہ، علی، گھوڑا، بھول، رائی بھان، گھوڑا، بھت، کس مانگ
انسان کی رات	پنڈت، اجات	انچر	ادھتی
صرف ایک آواز	فکر، رتن، سنگھ	ڈاکٹر، مین، دار	فکر، پودن، سنگھ
خون سفید	جاہو، رائے، دیوی،	غاک پرہات	بھول، علی، آندھ، بھن، اندھتی
چچہ جہا	پنڈت، دگا، تھ، کول	لک کا اروف	شٹی، شمی، بھو، پنڈت، انونی، رین
بچا بھت	جمن، سنگھ، انگو، چھری	جگ اکبر	شٹی، سارو، سن، شاکر، مہاشی
خبردار	منصور، مسکری	آلٹام	بھاری، تار
ظلم کی موت	ڈوگر، بی، تھو، نہ، بھون	راڈھار	پریم، بھنگر
بھوت	پنڈت، خیر، تھو	سارو، بھول	شکر، پرہت
ظہر جگ کی بازی	سیر صاحب، مرزا	ڈوگر، کی کے	ضیم، بیکاش
بھارت کی توت	جمنوت، راجش	لاڈلی	کریم، پوکاش

آزب کے ہم رحمان الدین احمد، بیانی سرکار، ادما رائے، روزی ویت، جی، یا سمن مجید، جہاں آرا، تکسیم، ناصر، ٹھما، سحر، قر نر، انراں، ڈاکٹر، مرزا، بیت، نرخی

20.4.11- فضل احمد کریم فاضل
 خون بھرنے جعدا، رئیس الدین، مولوی خیر، جلوه، حیر، مجید صاحب، بی، اجاز علی، بھول، محمد

20.4.12- شوکت صدیقی
 خدا کی سستی: سلطان، نوشا، سلمان، فلک، بی، نیاز، فرزند علی

20.4.13- ڈاکٹر احسن قادری
 شام اورد: نواب صاحب، انجمن آراء، نواب منصور علی خاں، منگور، اکبر، نواب، حیدر، نواب

20.4.14- ستار زشتی
 علی پور کالی: ایل، بی، احمد، شہزاد (بیر وکن)، ہاجرہ، نصیبہ

20.4.15- خدیجہ مستور
 آجمن: عالی، شمیم، بھمی، جلیل

20.4.16- عہد اللہ حسین
 لاس: ضمیمہ روشن آغا، نذر، ایاز، بیگ، بیلی

20.4.17- غلام الحقین نقوی
 میرا کاس: ماہنا، شیمان، حیدراں، رشیم، بی، بی، (سلیمان)، بھاسلم

20.4.18- بانو قدسیہ
 راجگود: تھوم، آفتاب، پرو فیض، سبیل، بھنار، بیچا، غلام، رسول، انجھار، سنی، اہل، عابدہ، صولت، روشن، انفراسیم

بڑھاپا	ظلم	بچپن	جوانی
سن سوجی	دارالکفالت	خمس نامہ	دیوانی

22.2 محمد حسین آزاد

شب قدر	صبح امید	حب وطن
خواب امن	خسرو امن کا دربار	داد انصاف
دوام انصاف	تجارتِ قاعدت	ابر کرم
شہری زمانہ	شہری صدر قندیب	شرافتِ حقیقی
معرفتِ الہی	نورِ زمزم	سلام علیک
جسے چاہو بچو	جنرالیٹھی کی پینلی	ایک تارے کا عاشق
میت کرو	اولادِ اعزیز کے لئے کوئی سدا نہیں	

22.3 مولانا الطاف حسین حالی

مددِ اسلام (مسدس)	چپ کی داد	ایسے ماؤں، بیہوشی
مالی		
مرثیہ غالب	قصیدہ نعتیہ	قصیدہ نعتیہ (رائیہ)
جوانِ ہندی کا کام	برکھارت	نشاۃ امید
حب وطن	مناظرہ رحمہ و انصاف	تعب و انصاف
کھنڈ (راست)	مناظرہ واعظ و عاشق	پھول اور اچھے کا
کوئی	مناظرہ	
دولت اور وقت کا	حقوق اولاد	
مناظرہ		

بچوں کی نگہیں

خدا کی شان	بڑوں کا حکم مان	مرنی اور اس کے بچے
بلی اور چوہا	شیر کا شکار	پیشے
گھڑیاں اور گھنٹے	دھان بونا	روٹی کیوگر میر آتی
سوچی	چشمی رسال	سپاہی

22.1 نظیر اکبر آبادی

آدمی نامہ	بخارہ نامہ	منظلی	برسات کی
چپائی	راگھی	پیر	بہاریں
			روٹیاں

ایک پھرنی بگی کے	ایک ہونٹ کی پھیلاؤ		
نصائح			
22. فیض احمد فیض			
خداوندتہ تہائے	انتہائے کار	سرود آشنا	حسینہ کنیال
میں اور سوت	تین منظر	رضعت	یاس
آج کی رات	ایک روگز پر	میرے اندیم	بجوت ہلکائی...
سوق	رقیب سے	تجائی	مرگ سوزِ حجت
سچے	بول	اقبال	موضوع سخن
ہم لوگ	شاہراہ	میرے ہم دم	صبحِ آزادی
		میرے دست	
لوگِ ظلم	شورشِ بربادہ	ظوقِ درد کا	سر عقل
	نے	موسم	
اپنی طلب کے	نار میں تیری	شیشوں کا سیما	زنداں کی ایک
نام	کھیلوں کے	کوئی نہیں	شام
زنداں کی ایک	یاد	ملاقات	درجہ
صبح			
بناؤ بگوتو	دستِ تیرے	سفر نامہ	جشنِ کاروان
شوش زنجیرِ بس	آج بازار میں	قیدِ تجائی	ملاقاتِ میری
لٹ	پانچوں پاؤں		
کہاں جاؤ گے	شہرِ یاروں	خوشحالتِ غم	لہو کا سراغ
یہاں سے شہر کو	بیک آؤٹ	سپاہی کا مرثیہ	سوچنے دو
بگوتو			
خدا دیکھ	خورد شہد میر کی لو	جس گل کی سدا	غبارِ خاطرِ مغل
جس روز تھا	انگ آبادی	میرے درد کو جو	سجاد ظہیر کے نام
آنے کی	شام	زہاں لے	

22.5 مجید احمد

حسن	گلی کا چراغ	خود بخشی	بیچے والے
داماد	ظہورِ فرض	بناوڑی	امروز
ایک کوہستانی	آنوگراف	افسانے	منو
سز			
سزا کو شہر	ہوئی میں	ایک لہریں کا	نصیحتیں
		کھڑک	
حضرتِ نسب	گورگن اس کے	ایزوت ہوتے	کندن
		چنے	
میرے سز میں	کالے بال	بگوتوں پہلے	سزاؤں
ذکوئی سلطنتِ غم	میرے خاں سے دل	کون رکھے گا	ریحے شیش
توسیعِ شہر	سپاہی	سزوں کے	سواست
		ماتے	
شرفوں	ہیون دین	ایک ظم و کچر	بھکارن
ایک شورماں کا	بھکارن	جریا	یہ سدان
تصورِ خدا			
گوشتِ اسن	پاگس ہونگی	کوٹھیں گے	زندگی اسے زندگی
		لے	

تاراں	حادث	بیج پاری	شام کو مارتے ہو
رقیب	میں ڈرتا ہوں	لب جو تبار	سرائے والے سے
جزر اور ریل	ہلپت	عدم کا خلا	دھرتی پوجا کی ایک مثال
جب سب دنیا خود غشی	بہرہ	جرای	
دوسری عورت	دور کنارہ	ایک نظم	دور نزدیک

اردو کے مشہور ادبا کی تاریخ پیدائش اور وفات

23.1- شکر	سن پیدائش	سن وفات
شکر	1878ء	1950ء
سر عبدالقادر	1868ء	1936ء
علامہ اشفاق علی	1896ء	1963ء
رشید احمد صدیقی	1928ء	1982ء
غدی سستو	1817ء	1898ء
سر سید احمد خان	1797ء	1869ء
اسد اللہ خان غالب	1857ء	1914ء
مولانا شبلی نعمانی	1837ء	1914ء
الطاف حسین حالی	1832ء	1910ء
محمد حسین آزاد	1888ء	1947ء
مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ	1836ء	1912ء
ذہنی نذیر احمد	1846ء	1901ء
رتن ناتھ مرشار	1878ء	1949ء
خوب حسن نظامی	1879ء	1935ء
آغا شکر کاشمیری	1860ء	1926ء
عبدالحلیم شرر	1880ء	1943ء
سجاد حیدر یلدرم	1782ء	1867ء

1885ء	1877ء	علا سہا قبال
1870ء	1879ء	فانی بدایونی
1900ء	1875ء	سولانا حسرت موہانی
1898ء	1890ء	بکیر مراد آبادی
1914ء	1870ء	سولانا ظفر علی خان
1904ء	1900ء	عطیہ جالندھری
1909ء	1925ء	چمر کاظمی
1869ء	1900ء	اختر شیرانی
1888ء	1883ء	پاس یگانہ چنگیزی
1907ء	1912ء	فیض احمد فیض
1928ء		

شاعروں اور ادیبوں کے قلمی نام

قلمی نام	اصل نام	
ابن انشاء	شیر محمد خان	
احمد ندیم قاسمی	امیر شاہ ولی دکنی	
ارشاد سیر	ارشاد شاہ انیس دکنی	
ولید رسا	ارشاد حسین بلوچ بھاری	
براشد نام	محمد صادق تنویر بھاری	
عاصم کرناٹ	نذیر جوش علی آبادی	
شورش کشمیری	شریف احمد شہرت بھاری	
فتیس شگالی	عبدالکریم مطاشاد	
فتیس روٹی	اردنگ زب شاکت قانوی	
مرزا اویب	نظام حسین سوز کوشنیازی	
حسن نسوتی	دلاور علی منویمانی	
آفس	نظام عباس نسیم جازوی	
ابوالکلام آزاد	خوب جد علی اکبر آبادی	
بکیر مراد آبادی	علی سکندر میرانی	
مرزا غالب	اسد اللہ خان امیر خسرو	
23.4- ادب کے اقلام و خطابات و اصناف		
اردو نثر میں شعراء میں دوسرے اختر شیرانی کا لقب پروین شاکر دیا گیا ہے۔		
فتیس شگالی کو پاکستان کا سارلہ میاٹوئی کہا جاتا ہے۔		
1885ء	1877ء	علا سہا قبال
1870ء	1879ء	فانی بدایونی
1900ء	1875ء	سولانا حسرت موہانی
1898ء	1890ء	بکیر مراد آبادی
1914ء	1870ء	سولانا ظفر علی خان
1904ء	1900ء	عطیہ جالندھری
1909ء	1925ء	چمر کاظمی
1869ء	1900ء	اختر شیرانی
1888ء	1883ء	پاس یگانہ چنگیزی
1907ء	1912ء	فیض احمد فیض
1928ء		

میاں عبدالحزیز فک جی کو اردو کا برادر شاہ لقب کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "مصورم" مصنف راشدہ انجیری کو کہتے ہیں۔
 خواجہ حسن نظامی مصور فطرت کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "اردو کا مرخیا م" ریاض خیر آبادی کو کہتے ہیں۔
 اردو کا بوسر میر جبریل انجس کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 اردو کی عین آسن "شرعی رخن" کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
 مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کو جدید اردو شاعری کا الہام کہتے ہیں۔
 الطاف حسین حالی کو 1904ء میں شمس العلماء کے خطاب سے نوازا گیا۔
 "شاعر انقلاب" جوش ملیح آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 جوش ملیح آبادی کو "شاعر انقلاب" کے علاوہ شاعر اعظم کے لقب سے یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 امیر مرزا کو صدر الشعراء خطاب دیا گیا ہے۔
 "لسان قوم" صفی مصطفیٰ کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 علامہ شعلی نعمانی کو 1894ء میں شمس العلماء کا خطاب دیا گیا۔
 میر تقی میر کو خدا سے سخن کہا جاتا ہے۔
 اردو ادب میں "عوامی شاعر" نظیر اکبر آبادی کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
 "اردو کا ناستائی" کرشن چندر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "سر پہلے بول کا شاعر" کے خطاب سے عظمت اللہ خان کو نوازا گیا ہے۔
 "سر پہلی بانسری کا شاعر" آرزو کھٹونی کو کہتے ہیں۔
 "رئیس اسفولین" مولانا حسرت موہانی کو کہتے ہیں۔
 مولانا حسرت موہانی کو "رئیس اسفولین" کے علاوہ سید الاحراز کے الفاظ میں یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 "رد و بان کا پہلا بانی شاعر" مرزا غالب کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
 اکبر الہ آبادی کو مزاحیہ شاعری کا م کے الفاظ میں یاد کیا جاتا ہے۔
 عبد اللہ حسین کے نول "اداس نسلیں" کو انعام ملا۔
 مشتاق احمد بھٹی کی کتاب "خانم بھٹن" کو آدم جی ایوارڈ سا انعام ملا۔
 اردو افسانے کا پہلا آدم جی ایوارڈ عرش صدیقی کو دیا گیا۔
 تیمار خیر ریاض اللہ دین کے سفر نامے "دھنگ پر قدم" آدم جی ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔
 فیض احمد فیض کو سوویت یونین سے لینن ایوارڈ ملا تھا۔
 ساحر اللہ حیات نومی کی کتاب "مناجیر نسلیں" ایوارڈ یافتہ ہے۔
 ہندوستان کے ادیب راجندر ناتھ ٹیکور کو ان کی کتاب "گیتا شعلی" پر ادب کا

نوبل انعام دیا گیا۔
 مولانا عبدالمجید کی کتاب "ہندوستان میں اسلامی تمدن" پر ٹیکور نے
 انیس 1480 انعام دیا۔
 عبید اللہ نسیم کی کتاب "چاند چہرہ ستارہ آکھیں" کو 1974ء میں آدم جی
 ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔
 جیلہ ہاشمی کے نول "مشن بہاراں" کو آدم جی ایوارڈ ملا۔
 صوفی نظام مصطفیٰ تبسم کو نیشن ساس انعام ملا تھا۔
 ناسر کا گلجی کو ان کے مجموعہ کلام "نور ان" پر آدم جی ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔
 راجندر سنگھ بیدی کے نول "ایک چورنگی" کو سائیا کڈی نے انعام دیا تھا۔
 "بچوں کا شاعر" اسماعیل میرٹھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "شاعر مزدور" احسان دانش کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "خاک تانی بندہ" ذوق شاعر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 جدید اردو ناول کا امام حسرت موہانی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 اردو کا رومانوی اختر شیرانی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "طوبی بندہ" اردو شاعری کا باوا آدم نول دکن کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 جدید شاعری کا امام مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کہتے ہیں۔
 "بابائے اردو" مولوی عبدالحق کا لقب ہے۔
 غالب کو مولانا الطاف حسین حالی شاعر نے حیوان محریف کہا تھا۔
 "توقلی شاعر" میر تقی میر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 "شبیشا نظر اذت" اکبر الہ آبادی کو کہتے ہیں۔
 نجم الدولہ اور نظام جنگ کس غالب کے خطاب ہیں۔
 "شاعر اسلام" حفیظ جالندھری کو کہتے ہیں۔
 "تصوف کا سرخیل" میر درد کو کہتے ہیں۔
 "پہلی بندہ" داغ دہلوی کو کہتے ہیں۔

متفرق اصناف

24.1 نعت
 نعت وہ نظم ہے جس میں سید المرسلین، حضرت محمد کی تعریف بیان کی جاتی
 ہے۔

دہلی اور میں جب مشنوی نگاری کی آقا ہوا تو آغاز نظم میں حمد کے اشعار
 کے ساتھ نعتیہ اشعار بھی لکھے جاتے تھے۔
 دہلی مشنوی "نعت مشنوی" کے نعتیہ اشعار نہایت عمدہ ہے۔
 دہلی کے بعد دہلی اور کھنٹو کے مشنوی نگاری نے بھی نعت کوئی کی اس
 روایت کو جاری رکھا۔
 جہاں شہید لایہ قصیدہ نعتیہ شاعری کی بہترین مثال ہے۔
 اردو نعت کے جدید دور کا آغاز مولانا الطاف حسین حالی سے ہوا۔
 حالی نے "مدو جزر اسلام" کی ابتدا میں نعتیہ اشعار عشق رسول میں ڈوب کر
 لکھے ہیں۔
 علامہ اقبال کے ہاں بھی نعتیہ شاعری کے عہد ایم المثل نمونے ملتے ہیں۔
 اردو میں نعت کوئی کوئی حیثیت محسن کا کوڑی نے دی۔
 محسن کا کوڑی کا کارنامہ یہ ہے کہ انھوں اردو میں پہلی مکمل نعتیہ مشنوی
 لکھی۔
 روایت کو نعت عام درجہ احمد رضا خاں بریلوی نے دلایا۔
 رو شاعر میں نظیہ تاب وہ شاعر ہیں جنھوں نے خود کو مکمل طور پر نعت
 گوئی کے لئے وقف کر دیا ہے۔
 جگہ تاب کو "امامت نگاروں" کا لقب دیا گیا ہے۔
 روہی شہید نعت گو شعرا میں امیر مینائی مولانا ظفر علی خاں، مولانا کوثر
 ہندی، عبدالستار نیازی، ماہر القادری، بہنزار کھٹونی، مظفر وارثی، صبا
 انور آبادی، صہبا اختر، پروفسر اقبال عظیم، سیما اکبر آبادی، احسان
 ہاشمی کے نام قابل ذکر ہیں۔
 اردو نعت کی نعتیہ کتاب "حداائق بخشش" تین جلدوں پر مشتمل ہے۔
 پروین کی نعتیہ دیوان محمد عام اللہ حسین ہے۔
 علامہ حالی کا نعتیہ مجموعہ ظہیر قدسی ہے۔
 شکر دار کی نعتیہ کتاب "دل سے درجی تک" ہے۔
 جگہ تاب کی نعتیہ کتب:

1- صلوة علیہ وآلہ	2- سبک سترای دی	3- صلوة تسلیم
4- دہلی سبک دہلی ط	5- مناقب	6- لکھ
7- کوثریہ	8- سب	
24.2- سوانح اردو		
تصنیف	مصنف	تصنیف
"حیات جاوید"	الطاف حسین حالی	"حیات سعدی"
"یادگار غالب"	الطاف حسین حالی	"جہان دانش"
"اداس نسلیں"	شعلی نعمانی	"انوار ذوق"
"سیرت النبی"	شعلی نعمانی	"حیات شعلی"
"الغزالی"	شعلی نعمانی	"سوانح مولانا دم"
"سیرۃ السلفان"	شعلی نعمانی	رصدی تک
جنتو کیا ہے	احمد شکر دہلی	مٹی کا دہ
یادوں کی برسات	جوش ملیح آبادی	شہاب نامہ
یہ بازی عشق کی فرزندہ بخاری	میر تقی میر	میر تقی میر
بازی ہے	دھواں	انگھار حسین
"کالا پانی"	عمر مظفر قاضی	نارودان
"اعمال نامہ"	مولانا سوری	مظفر بولت کے
"یادگار حالی"	سالی ماہر حسین	جو ری سے
		خیر ری
نشان بگرو سوت	ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر	
24.3- کتب نگاری		
تصنیف	مصنف	تصنیف
"غبار خاطر"	ابوالکلام آزاد	مرزا غالب
اردو سے شعلی	مرزا غالب	سیدی قادری
خطوط شعلی جبر	محمد علی جبر	علامہ اقبال
اقبال نامہ	علامہ اقبال	علامہ اقبال
کاروان خیال	ابوالکلام آزاد	کتوبات سلیمانی
کتوبات نیاز	نیاز علی قادری	گبار سبک
سن آنم	فران کرکھ ہدی	کتوبات سبک
نقوش زعمان	سجاد خیر	فیض احمد فیض
بار خاطر	نعت خٹونی	پروین کی خطوط

- ہستین قلم مہاندھنوبھلی
24.4- اردو انشائیہ
اردو کا سب سے پہلا انشائیہ 1952ء میں ماہنامہ "ادب لیلیف" میں ڈاکٹر ذہرا آغا کے نام سے چھپا۔
اردو میں انشائیہ کا سب سے پہلا مجموعہ "خیال پارے" ہے۔
خیال پارے ڈاکٹر ذہرا آغا کی تحریر ہے۔
تصنیف مصنف تصنیف مصنف
چوہدری سے ہارلی تک ذہرا آغا کرم جعفری محمود شام
دبیر انور سیدی ادب گفت انور سیدی
ہم ہیں مشتاق مشتاق قمر گولی رینہ غلام جہاںی اصغر
بچہ اور باپ غلام جہاںی اصغر تکویمت کی دولت غلام جہاںی اصغر
سحریت نوشی جمیل آذر جمیلی کوٹھار جمیل آذر
کلیئرین ماسی کرنلی میزا اور کری تقی حسین
سریش کاروفت کامل القادری شہزادہ سکت کامل القادری
دوشیزہ کامل القادری شہزادہ سلیم آغا
آئینہ سلیم آغا کری اور بیٹہ سلیم آغا
پھول انجم انصار مٹھی کی جھنجھی انجم انصار
- 24.5- اردو صحافت:
پہلا دور آغا زادہ 1857ء
☆ ہدیہ اردو ترقی کی طرح ہندوستان میں اردو صحافت کا آغاز کی ایسٹ انڈیا کمپنی سرپرستی میں ہوا۔
☆ اردو کا پہلا ہفت روزہ اخبار "جام جہاں نما" 1823ء میں کلکتہ سے جاری ہوا۔
☆ "جام جہاں نما" کی اجراء کے پس پردہ محرکات یہ تھے کہ کئی قاری کی بجائے اردو کو رائج کرنا چاہتے تھے۔
☆ جام جہاں نما 23 جنوری 1928ء کو بند ہو گیا۔
☆ 1832ء میں مولوی محمد باقر نے "دلی اخبار کا لانا"۔
☆ 3 مئی 1940ء کو ایک اخبار کا نام "دلی اخبار اردو" رکھ دیا گیا۔
☆ 1937ء میں سرسید کے بھائی سید محمود خاں نے "سید الاخبار جاری کیا۔
☆ 1837ء میں ہی خیر خواہ ہند کا اجراء ہوا۔
☆ 1845ء میں مولوی کریم الدین نے "کریم الاخبار" نکالا۔
☆ 1845ء میں ہی دلی میں "نوائے الناظرین" اور "قرآن اسعدین" منظر عام پر آئے۔
☆ اسی زمانے میں دلی میں "نور مشرقی"، "نور مطرفی" اور "صادق الاخبار" کے ناموں سے اخبار جاری ہوئے۔
☆ 1850ء میں لاہور سے "کوہ نور" اخبار کا اجراء ہوا۔
☆ کوہ نور کی تقلید میں "دریائے نور" اور "لاہور گزٹ" جاری ہوئے۔
☆ 1853ء میں اردو زبان کی اخبارات کی تعداد 35 تھی۔
☆ 1858ء کی فہرست میں صرف 12 اخبار روکے۔
☆ ان بارہ اخباروں میں چھ نئے اور چھ پرانے اخبار تھے۔
☆ ان چھ اخباروں میں صرف ایک اخبار صرف ایک اخباری ادارت ایک مسلمان کے سرپرستی۔
دوسرا دور 1857-1900
☆ اردو کا پہلا روزنامہ اخبار "اردو گائیڈ" 1858ء میں کلکتہ سے جاری ہوا۔
☆ سرسید نے "اخبار سائنٹک سوسائٹی" کا اجراء کیا۔
☆ پہلے یہ اخبار ہفت روزہ تھا، بعد میں سر روزہ ہوگا۔
☆ 1870ء میں سرسید نے رسالہ تہذیب الاخلاق جاری کیا
☆ اردو گائیڈ کبیر الدین احمد خاں نے جاری کیا۔
☆ اردو کا دوسرا روزنامہ "اردو اخبار" (1874ء) ہے۔
☆ اردو کا تیسرا روزنامہ "روزنامہ پنجاب" یکم جنوری 1884ء کو جاری ہوا۔
☆ 1884ء میں لاہور سے روزنامہ "شفیق ہند" کا اجراء ہوا
☆ اسی زمانے میں ایک اخبار "اخبار عالم" روزنامہ ہو گیا
☆ 1888ء میں "کوہ نور" روزنامہ ہو گیا۔
☆ اسی زمانے میں روزنامہ "پہلا اخبار جاری ہوا۔
☆ 15 دسمبر 1885ء کو ایک روزنامہ "آئینہ نمائش" کلکتہ سے جاری ہوا۔
☆ 26 اپریل 1885ء کو "یکسر ہا" جاری ہوا۔
☆ یکم مئی 1885ء کو "روزنامہ گل" کا اجراء ہوا،

انخبار کا نام	سن اجراء	مقام
روزنامہ گلشن	یکم جنوری 1882ء	کلکتہ
لیسر البند	یکم اکتوبر 1877ء	الہ آباد
روزنامہ عالم	یکم اکتوبر 1884ء	کلکتہ
یک آئینی	جنوری 1884ء	حیدرآباد دکن
اتحاد (روزنامہ)	1885ء	مدراں
غلام ہند (روزنامہ)	1883ء	بہمنی
بہار پشہ (روزنامہ)	1876ء	پٹنہ
☆ ان روزناموں میں بعض تو چند ماہ بعد ہی بند ہو گئے۔		
☆ بعض روزناموں نے چند سال بعد دوبارہ نیا۔		
☆ کچھ روزنامے طویل عرصے تک زندہ رہے۔		
☆ بقول ڈاکٹر عبدالسلام خورشید "بر عظیم میں جدید صحافت کے علم بردار و اخبار تھے، اول اخبار عالم، دوم جیسے اخبار تیسرا اور		

- 25.1- بھاکے مساکن
وہ حروف تہجی جن سے پہلا اگر عربی ال کی آواز پڑھنے سے آئے حروف قری کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے الف با
وہ حروف تہجی جن سے پہلے اگر عربی ال کی آواز پڑھنے سے آئے حروف ثمی کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے لام
جس الف کی کھینچ کر پڑھا جائے اسے الف معدودہ کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے آج
جس الف کی کھینچ کر پڑھا جائے اسے الف مقصورہ کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے امر
الف کو بے قبیل سے تبدیل کرنے کو ابدال کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے کھڑا ہے اکھڑا۔
جس حرف پر زیر پیش میں سے کوئی حرکت ہواسے تحرک کہتے ہیں۔
جس حرف پر کوئی حرکت نہ ہواسے متوقف کہتے ہیں۔
جس حرف پر جزم ہواسے ساکن کہتے ہیں۔
وہ جو خوب کھل کر پڑھی جائے اسے واؤ مسرف کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے طوز
وہ جو خوب کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے اسے واؤ مجہول کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے شور۔
وہ واؤ جو گھٹنے میں آئے مگر پڑھنے میں نہ آئے اسے واؤ معدول کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے خواہش۔
وہ جو خوب کھل کر پڑھی جائے اسے ہائے ظہری کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے بندہ
- | | | |
|----------------|----------|-------|
| انخبار | سن اجراء | مقام |
| ان (ہفت روزہ) | 1902ء | لاہور |
| ہندوستان ریلیٹ | 1904ء | لاہور |
| ہند | 1912ء | بجنور |
| سیاست | 1919ء | لاہور |

اردو گرامر

وہ جو خوب کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے اسے ہائے منتھی کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے پروانہ
وہ یا جو خوب ظاہر ہو اور کھل کر پڑھی جائے اسے ہائے معروض کہتے
ہیں۔ جیسے خوشی۔

وہ یا جو خوب ظاہر ہو اور کھل کر نہ پڑھی جائے اسے ہائے مجہول کہتے
ہیں۔ جیسے دلیر۔

لفظ میں سے کسی حرف کو گراہنے کو حذف کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے شادہاں سے شادہاں۔
کسی غیر زبان کے لفظ میں کچھ تبدیلی کر کے اپنی زبان میں استعمال کر
لینے کو تصرف کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے سکول سے اسکول
کسی غیر زبان کے لفظ کو اردو بنا لینا اردو بنا کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے ہوسپتال سے

ہسپتال یا اسپتال

کسی غیر زبان کے لفظ کو عربی بنا لینے کو تحریب کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے پیل سے فیل
کسی غیر زبان کے لفظ کو فارسی بنا لینے کو تفریس کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے اکر سے واکور
کسی غیر زبان کے لفظ کو ہندی بنا لینے کو ہندی کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے ڈیل سے ڈھول۔
وہ لفظ جس کی تحریب کی جائے معرکہ کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ لفظ جس کی تفریس کی جائے سفرس کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ لفظ جس کی ہندی کی جائے ہند کہلاتا ہے۔

عربی حرف ہشٹی کی تعداد چودہ ہے۔

سادہ آوازوں کو تفریری حلمات میں لائے کو حرف تہتہ ہیں۔

اردو حروف ملت 'ا، و، ی' ہیں

وہ حروف جو دوسرے الفاظ کے ساتھ ملا کر آواز قائم کرنے کے لئے
استعمال ہوں حروف ملت کہلاتے ہیں

وہ حروف جو حروف ملت کو ملائے بغیر آواز پیدا نہ کر سکتے ہوں حروف صحیح
کہلاتے ہیں

صرف میں الفاظ سے بحث کی جاتی ہے۔

عربی حروف تفریری کی تعداد بارہ ہے۔

اردو حروف تہتہ کی تعداد 37 ہے۔

25.2- لفظ کی اقسام

لفظ کی دو اقسام ہیں: کلمہ اور مہمل۔

باقی لفظ کو کلمہ کہتے ہیں۔

بے معنی لفظ کو مہمل کہتے ہیں۔

قلم شلم میں 'مظلم' کا لفظ گرامر کی رو سے مہمل ہے
25.3- کلمہ کی اقسام بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے
کلمہ کی تین اقسام ہیں، اسم، فعل، حرف۔

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے اسم کی تین قسمیں ہیں: جامد، مصدر، مشتق۔

مصدر کے لغوی معنی ہونے کی جگہ۔

مصدر وہ کلمہ ہے جو خود کسی کلمے سے نہ بنے ہے مگر اس بہت سے کلمہ بنتے ہوں۔

جو کلمہ نہ خود کسی کلمہ سے بنے اور نہ اس سے کوئی کلمہ بنتا ہو جامد کہلاتا ہے۔

اردو زبان میں مصدر کی علامت 'تا' ہے

مصدر سے بننے والے کلمے کو مشتق کہتے ہیں۔

فارسی زبان میں مصدر کی علامت 'ن' ہے۔

ایسا مصدر جو ابتداء سے ہی مصدر معنوں کے لئے بنایا گیا ہو اصلی یا وضعی
مصدر کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ مصدر جو غیر زبان کی لفظ کے ساتھ اردو علامت مصدر یا پورا مصدر بڑھا
کر بنایا جائے قیاسی کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے فرانا یا طلب کرنا۔

ایسا مصدر جس کا کوئی حرف کم کر دینے سے اس کی مصدری حالت قائم نہ
رہے مصدر مفرد یا مجرد کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے 'آنا'

ایسا مصدر جو مصدر مجرد کے ساتھ کوئی لفظ لگا کر بنایا جائے 'مصدر مرکب یا
مزید' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے مارا جانا۔

ایسا مصدر جس سے بننے والے فعل اپنے فاعل کے ساتھ مل کر پورے معنی ادا
کردیں 'مصدر لازم' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے نسیل دوڑا (دوڑنا)

ایسا مصدر جس سے بننے والے فعل اپنے فاعل کے ساتھ مل کر پورے معنی ادا
نہ کر سکے بلکہ اسے متغول کی بھی ضرورت ہو 'مصدر متعدی' کہلاتا ہے۔

جیسے تم نے چائے پی (پینا)۔

وہ اسم مشتق جس میں مصدر کے معنی پائے جائیں 'حاصل مصدر' کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے بنتا ہے نسی۔

ایسا اسم مشتق جس میں کام کرنے والے (فاعل) کے معنی پائے جائیں
'اسم فاعل' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے لکھتا ہے لکھنے والا۔

ایسا اسم مشتق جو اس ذات کو ظاہر کرے جس پر فعل واقع ہوا 'اسم
متغول' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے لکھتا ہے لکھا ہوا۔

وہ اسم مشتق جس میں فاعل یا متغول کی حالت پائی جائے کہلاتا 'اسم حالیہ'
ہے۔ جیسے روتا ہوا۔

'چلنے چلنے' اگر امر کی رو سے 'اسم حالیہ' ہے۔

وہ اسم مشتق جس میں کسی کام کے صلے کے معنی پائیں جائیں 'اسم معاوضہ'
کہلاتا ہے جیسے لکھواتا ہے لکھوائی۔

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم جامد' ہیں۔ کرسی، قلم، کتاب، چٹائی

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم فاعل' ہیں۔ لکھنے والا، قاتل، فنکار، دربان

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم متغول' ہیں۔ نوشتہ، متغول، پالا ہوا۔ گزیہ

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'حاصل مصدر' ہیں۔ بندش، دوڑ، لڑائی، پڑھائی

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم حالیہ' ہیں۔ پتے پتے، دیکھتے ہوئے،

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'نق' ہیں۔ کھلتے ہوئے، کھوائی، پش، عاقل

25.4- اسم کی اقسام معنی کے لحاظ سے

معنی کے لحاظ سے اسم کی دو اقسام ہیں: اسم معرفہ، اسم مکرہ۔

کسی عام جگہ شخص یا چیز کے نام کو 'اسم مکرہ' کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے لڑکا۔ کتاب، شہر
کسی خاص جگہ شخص یا چیز کے نام کو 'اسم معرفہ' کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے

انور قرآن، لاہور

25.5- اسم علم کی اقسام

اسم علم، اسم ضمیر، اسم اشارہ، اسم موصول، اسم معرفہ کی اقسام ہیں۔

وہ اسم جو کسی خاص نام کو ظاہر کرے 'اسم علم' کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ اسم جو کسی شخص یا چیز کی جگہ استعمال ہو 'اسم ضمیر' کہلاتا ہے: میں، تم۔

وہ اسم جو اشارہ کے معنی دے 'اسم اشارہ' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے یہ وہ

ایسا نام تمام اسم کہ جب تک اس کے ساتھ کوئی جملہ نہ آئے اپنے معنی واضح
نہیں کرے 'اسم موصول' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جو، جس، جنہوں

وہ جملہ جو اسم موصول کی وضاحت کے لئے لایا جاتا ہے 'صلہ' کہلاتا ہے۔

وہ اسم جس کی جگہ اسم ضمیر استعمال کیا جائے 'مرجع' کہلاتا ہے۔

خطاب، لقب، کنیت، تخلص، عرف، اسم علم کی اقسام ہیں۔

وہ وصفی نام جو کسی خدمت کے صلہ میں حکومت یا قومی ادارہ کی طرف سے
دیا جائے 'خطاب' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے شمس العلماء، خان بہادر۔

وہ وصفی نام جو کسی خصوصیت یا وصف کی وجہ سے عوام و خواص میں مشہور ہو
جائے لقب 'کہلاتا ہے۔ ابراہیم طفیل اللہ، شاعر مشرق علامہ اقبال

وہ مختصر نام جو شاعر اپنی شاعری میں اپنے اصل نام کی جگہ استعمال کرتا ہے
'مسن' کہلاتا ہے۔ اسم اللہ خان کی بجائے غالب۔

وہ نام جو والد، والدہ، بیٹا، بیٹی کی نسبت سے مشہور ہو جائے کہلاتا
'کنیت' ہے۔ جیسے ابو بکر
وہ نام جو تہمت یا حقارت کی وجہ سے اصل نام کو بگاڑ کر یا اصل نام کی جگہ

مشہور ہو جائے 'عرف' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے معراج دین سے ماجا۔ چود وغیرہ
25.6- اسم مکرہ کی اقسام

اسم آلہ، اسم ظرف، اسم معبر، اسم مکرہ، اسم صوت، اسم مکرہ کی اقسام ہیں۔
ایسا اسم جس سے کوئی خاص حالت یا کیفیت ظاہر ہوتی ہو 'اسم
کیفیت' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے نرمی، بچپن۔

ایسا اسم جس میں وقت یا جگہ کے معنی پائے جائیں 'اسم ظرف' کہلاتا ہے۔
جیسے دن، آدھرا۔

جگہ کے معنی ظاہر کرنے والے اسم کو 'اسم ظرف مکان' کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے میدان۔
ایسا اسم جس میں وقت کے معنی پائیں جائیں 'اسم ظرف زمان' کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے سال

وہ اسم جس میں اوزار یا ہتھیار کے معنی پائے جائیں 'اسم آلہ' کہلاتا ہے۔
جیسے ہتھیار

وہ اسم جس میں بڑائی کے معنی پائے جائیں 'اسم کبیر' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے
شاہراہ۔

وہ اسم جو انسان، حیوان یا کسی چیز کی آواز کو ظاہر کرے 'اسم صوت' کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے کائیں کائیں۔

وہ اسم جس میں چھوٹائی کے معنی پائے جائیں 'اسم معبر' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے
ڈھولک

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم معرفہ' ہیں۔ محمد علی، لاہور، ہونڈا موٹر سائیکل
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم مکرہ' ہیں۔ آدمی، مدرسہ، کپیوٹر

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم علم' ہیں؟ تیر، سر، ماجا، ابن مرتع
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم ضمیر' ہیں۔ وہ، میں، تم

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم اشارہ' ہیں۔ یہ وہ، ابن، اُن۔
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم موصول' ہیں۔ جو، جن، جسے، جنہوں

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'تخلص' ہیں۔ درد، آس، آفتاب
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'کنیت' ہیں۔ ام رقیہ، ابوزرب، بنت قاطر

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'لقب' ہیں۔ ذبح اللہ، حکیم الامت، رحمت عالم
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم کیفیت' ہیں۔ بڑھاپا، کمزوری، شخندک، بیاس

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم ظرف مکان' ہیں۔ بیت، سرائے، ہل، مسجد
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم ظرف زمان' ہیں۔ رات، برس، گھڑی

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم ظرف مکان' ہیں۔ میرن، ہال، مال، پارک
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے 'اسم آلہ' ہیں۔ درختی، قہیچھی، بکوار، بھالا

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم مفعول ہیں۔ ذمہ لگ، تالی، مسند و تپ
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم مفعول ہیں۔ شہ زور، چڑخراں
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم مفعول ہیں۔ چم، چم، چم، چم، چم، چم

25.7 اسم صفت کا بیان

وہ اسم جو اپنے ساتھ آنے والے اسم کی حالت یا کیفیت بیان کرے اور
اس کے معنی میں اضافہ کرے اسم۔ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے لڑکا میں نیک
وہ چیز جس کی حالت یا کیفیت ان کی جائے موصوف کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے
سفید کپڑا، اسی کپڑا

اس صفت کی جار اقسام ہیں: ذاتی، نسبی، عدوی، مقداری۔

ایسا کلمہ جو کسی شخص یا چیز کی ظاہری یا باطنی حالت کو ظاہر کرے صفت
ذاتی کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے گرم دودھ، نیک عورت
صفت ذاتی کے تین درجہ ہیں: تفصیلی، تعمیلی، بعض تفصیلی کلم
صفت کا ایسا درجہ جس سے کسی چیز کی ذاتی صفت کا بلا متبادل اظہار مقصود
ہو تفصیلی نفسی کہلاتا ہے، جیسے اچھا لڑکا۔

صفت کا ایسا درجہ جس سے چیز کا دوسری چیز کے ساتھ مقابلہ کرنا مقصود ہو
تفصیلی بعض کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے اچھا لڑکا سے بہتر ہے میں بہتر۔

صفت کا دوسرا درجہ جس میں کسی چیز کا مقابلہ کسی صفت میں سب چیزوں کے
ساتھ کر کے اسے سب پر ترجیح دی جائے تفصیلی کلم کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے
بہترین کتاب۔

ایسی صفت جس سے کسی دوسرے چیز کے ساتھ لگاؤ یا تعلق ظاہر ہو صفت
نسبی کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے مٹائی مٹی، پاکستانی قوم

وہ الفاظ جن سے مختلف چیزوں کی تعداد معلوم ہو صفت عدوی کہلاتے
ہیں۔ جیسے چاروں نیاں، کچھ بچے۔

جن چیزوں کی تعداد ظاہر کی جائے وہ محدود کہلاتی ہیں۔

وہ اسم جو صورت میں تو واحد ہو مگر حقیقت میں کئی اسماء کا مجموعہ ہو اسم
جمع کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے فوج، جماعت۔

25.8 اسم ضمیر کا بیان

اس ضمیر کی پانچ اقسام ہیں۔

وہ ضمیر جو کسی شخص کے لئے استعمال ہو ضمیر شخصی کہلاتا ہے۔

ضمیر شخصی کی تین حالتیں ہیں۔ قائلی، مفعولی، ملکتی یا اضافی

ضمیر کی دو حالت جو قائل کا فائدہ دے حالت قائلی کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے وہ میں

ضمیر کی دو حالت جو مفعول کا فائدہ دے حالت مفعولی کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے

اسے، تمہیں۔

ضمیر کی دو حالت جو مضاف الیہ کا فائدہ دے حالت اضافی کہلاتی
ہے۔ جیسے میرا تیرا

ایسا ضمیر کہ جب تک اس کے ساتھ کوئی جملہ نہ بڑھایا جائے اپنے معنی
واضح نہ کرے ضمیر موصول کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جو کہتے ہیں وہ ہر سے نہیں میں جو۔
وہ جملہ جو ضمیر موصول کے ساتھ لایا جاتا ہے موصول کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جو
کہتے ہیں میں کہتے ہیں۔

جس نے گھوڑا چرایا وہ گھوڑا چرایا مصلیٰ ہے۔

وہ جملہ جو ضمیر موصول اور موصول کے ساتھ آکر بات مکمل کرے تشکیل مصلیٰ
کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جو کہتے ہیں وہ ہر سے نہیں میں وہ ہر سے نہیں۔

وہ ضمیر جو کچھ پوچھنے کے موقع پر استعمال ہو ضمیر استفہامیہ کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے کہے میں کون ہے میں کون۔

وہ استفہام جس سے بولنے والے کا مقصد خبر یا اطلاع حاصل کرنا
ہو استفہام استخاری کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے تمہارے ساتھ کون ہے؟

وہ استفہام جس سے بولنے والے کا مقصد کسی امر کا اقرار کرنا ہو استفہام
اقراری کہلاتا ہے۔ وہ بلی نہیں تو اور کیا ہے؟

وہ استفہام جس سے بولنے والے کا مقصد کسی امر کا انکار کرنا ہو کہلاتا
استفہام انکاری ہے۔ آج کل شریفوں کو کون پوچھتا ہے؟

ایسا ضمیر جس سے کسی چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرنا مقصود ہو ضمیر اشارہ کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے یہ کتاب کسی کی ہے میں نے۔

جس چیز کی طرف اشارہ کیا جائے اسے مشار الیہ کہتے ہیں۔

وہ اسم ضمیر جو غیر مبین شخص یا چیز کے لئے استعمال ہو ضمیر تحکیری کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے کوئی، کچھ

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم صفت ہیں۔ سفید، اونچا، ننگ، تاریک
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے صفت کے درجے تفصیلی نفسی کو ظاہر کرتے
ہیں۔ نیک، بد، گرم۔

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے صفت کے درجے تفصیلی بعض کو ظاہر کرتے
ہیں۔ بہتر، زیادہ، بدتر، کبتر، افضل۔

وہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے صفت کے درجے تفصیلی کلم کو ظاہر کرتے
ہیں۔ بہترین، نہایت، انتہا درجہ، عمدہ ترین، اکبر۔

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے صفت نسبی ہیں۔ ہندوستانی، آبی، ناری، لوری
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے صفت عدوی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ دو، چند،

کچھ، دسویں۔

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم ضمیر ہیں۔ تم، ہمیں، میرا، کون، وہ، یہ
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے ضمیر شخصی ہیں۔ وہ، میں، تم، ہم، تو
یہ الفاظ ضمیر شخصی کی کسی حالت قائلی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ وہ، میں، تم،
ہم، تو

یہ الفاظ ضمیر شخصی کی کسی حالت مفعولی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ مجھے، ہمیں،
اسے، تمہیں

یہ الفاظ ضمیر شخصی کی کسی حالت اضافی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ میرا، تمہارا، ہماری
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے ضمیر موصول ہیں۔ جو، جن، جس، جسے

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے ضمیر استفہامیہ ہیں۔ کون، کیا، کسے، کن
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے ضمیر تحکیری ہیں۔ کوئی، کچھ

25.9 فعل کا بیان

وہ کلمہ جو کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر کرے اور اس میں کوئی زمانہ پایا جائے
فعل کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جانا، رکھا

کام کرنے والے کو فاعل کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے احمد روٹی کھاتا ہے میں اچھڑ۔
جس اسم پر کام (فعل) کا اثر پڑے مفعول کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد نے گیند

لات ماری میں گیند۔

اردو عبارت میں مفعول فاعل کے بعد اور فعل سے پہلے آتا ہے۔
فاعل کی مختلف صورتوں کو مینے کہتے ہیں۔

فعل کے کل چھ صیغے ہیں۔

کسی فعل کی تمام صورتوں کی ترتیب وار بیان کرنے کو گردان کہتے ہیں۔
فعل کے لحاظ سے ضمیر کی حالت قائلی کی چھ صورتیں ہیں۔

بات کرنے والے کو متکلم کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے میں ایک لڑکا ہوں میں میں۔
جس سے بات کی جارہی ہو اسے مخاطب کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے تم کیارہے ہو میں تم۔

جس سے متعلق بات کی جارہی ہو اسے غائب کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے وہ اچھا
انسان ہے میں وہ۔

زمانہ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی تین قسمیں ہیں۔ ماضی، حال، مستقبل۔
وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں پایا جائے
ماضی کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد آیا۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا موجودہ زمانے میں پایا جائے فعل
حال کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد آ رہا ہے۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا ہونا یا ہونا آئندہ زمانے میں پایا جائے
فعل مستقبل کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد آئے گا۔

یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم مفعول ہیں۔ ذمہ لگ، تالی، مسند و تپ
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم مفعول ہیں۔ شہ زور، چڑخراں
یہ الفاظ گرامر کی رو سے اسم مفعول ہیں۔ چم، چم، چم، چم، چم، چم

فعل مستقبل کہلاتا ہے جیسے احمد آیا۔

بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی پانچ قسمیں ہیں۔

ماضی، حال، مستقبل، مضارع، امر، تہننا بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی اقسام ہیں۔

25.10 فعل ماضی کی اقسام

فعل ماضی کی پانچ اقسام ہیں۔

وہ فعل ماضی جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا زمانہ کے قرب یا بعد کے بغیر پایا
جائے ماضی مطلق کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے ڈاکیر خط لایا۔

وہ فعل ماضی جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا قریب زمانہ میں پایا جائے ماضی
قریب کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے ڈاکیر خط لایا ہے۔

وہ فعل ماضی جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا بعید زمانہ میں پایا جائے ماضی
بعید کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے ڈاکیر خط لایا تھا۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں لگا ہونا یا جاری
رہنا پایا جائے ماضی استمراری کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے ڈاکیر خط لاتا تھا۔

وہ فعل جس میں گزرے ہوئے زمانے میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے
کے متعلق شک کا احتمال پایا جائے ماضی ہلکے یا احتمالی کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے
اس نے گناہ کیا ہوگا۔

25.11 بناوٹ کے لحاظ سے فعل کی اقسام

وہ فعل جس میں زمانے میں کسی امر کی شرط یا تمنا پائی جائے ماضی تمنائی
کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے وہ مارتا۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا موجودہ زمانے میں پایا جائے فعل حال
کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد سکول جاتا ہے۔

وہ فعل جس میں حال اور مستقبل دونوں زمانے پائے جائیں فعل مضارع
کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے وہ آئے۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا آئندہ زمانے میں پایا جائے فعل
مستقبل کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے وہ آئے گا۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام کے کرنے کا حکم پایا جائے فعل امر کہلاتا
ہے۔ جیسے تو کھو۔

وہ فعل جس میں کسی کام سے منع کیا جائے فعل نہی کہلاتا ہے، جیسے مت کھو۔
صدر کی علامت 'نا' بنا کر 'ئے' یا 'ئے' لگانے سے فعل مضارع بنا یا جاتا
ہے۔ جیسے جانا سے جائے۔

صدر کی علامت 'نا' بنا کر فعل امر بنا یا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے جانا سے جا۔
ایسے دو فعلوں کا مجموعہ جسے 'کرنا' کے ذریعے ملانے گئے ہوں فعل

معتوف' کہلاتا ہے۔ کرسی پر بیٹھ کر ساری داستان سناؤ۔

25.12- قائل کے لحاظ سے فعل کی اقسام

قائل کے لحاظ سے فعل کی دو قسمیں ہیں: فعل معروف، فعل مجہول۔

وہ فعل جس کا فعل معلوم ہو فعل معروف کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے راشد نے روٹی کھائی۔

وہ فعل جس کا فعل معلوم نہ ہو فعل مجہول کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے روٹی کھائی گئی۔

فعل معروف فعل لازم اور متعدی دونوں سے بنتا ہے۔

فعل مجہول صرف فعل متعدی سے بنایا جاسکتا ہے۔

یہ الفاظ فعل حال کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ جاتا ہے، آرہا ہے، کھاتے ہیں۔

یہ الفاظ ماضی مطلق کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ نہایا، کھایا، اٹھے۔

یہ الفاظ ماضی قریب کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ آیا ہے۔ گیا ہوں۔

یہ الفاظ ماضی بعید کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ نہایا تھا، کھایا تھا، اٹھے تھے۔

یہ الفاظ ماضی استمراری کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ جا رہا تھا، کھاتا تھا، اٹھتا تھا۔

یہ الفاظ فعل حکم کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ آئے ہوں گے، کھایا ہوگا۔

یہ الفاظ ماضی تسمانی یا شرطی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ سوتا، جاتی، کھاتے

یہ الفاظ فعل مضارع کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ آئے، جائے، کرے

یہ الفاظ فعل مستقبل کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ آؤں گا، پیسے گا، لگے گی۔

یہ الفاظ فعل امر کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ نہا، کھا، اٹھو۔

یہ الفاظ فعل نہی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ نہ کھا، مت جا، مت کرو

یہ الفاظ فعل معطوف کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔ چڑھ کر بیٹھو، دیکھ کے اترو

25.12- علامت قائل و مفعول

علامت قائل نے ہے۔

علامت قائل فعل لازم کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتی ہے۔

علامت مفعول کو ہے۔

علامت مفعول فعل متعدی کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتی ہے۔

25.13- حروف کا استعمال

دو کلمات جو اسموں کو فعلوں یا دوسرے اسموں کی طرف کھینچیں 'حروف

جاز کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے، سے، تک، اندر، درمیان

جس اسم کے ساتھ حرف جار آئے وہ اسم مجرور کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے نذر فرش

پر بیٹھا ہے سر فرش۔

دو کلمات جو درمیانوں یا فعلوں کو آپس میں ملائیں 'حروف عطف' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے اور، و، پھر، نیز

جن لفظوں یا جملوں کے درمیان حرف عطف آئے ان میں سے پہلے لفظ یا

جملے کو 'معتوف' کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے دل اور جان میں دل

جن لفظوں یا جملوں کے درمیان حرف عطف آئے ان میں سے دوسرے

یا حرف عطف کے بعد آنے والے لفظ یا جملے کو 'معتوف علیہ' کہتے

ہیں۔ جیسے دل اور جان میں جان

دو حروف جو جملے کے شروع میں آکر شرط کے معنی دیں 'حروف شرط'

کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے اگر تم جاؤ گے تو میں بھی جاؤں گا میں آکر۔

دو جملہ ج شرط کے جواب میں واقع ہوں اس کا شروع کا حرف 'جزا' کہلاتا

ہے۔ جیسے اگر تم جاؤ گے تو میں بھی جاؤں گا میں تو۔

دو حروف جو پکارنے کے لئے استعمال ہوں 'حروف ندا' کہلاتے ہیں۔

جیسے اے، اوارے، یا

دو حروف جو سب ظاہر کرنے کے لئے آئیں 'حروف علت' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے کیونکہ، چونکہ، اس لئے

دو حروف جو سوال کرنے یا پوچھنے کے موقع پر استعمال ہوں 'حروف

استنبہام' کہلاتے ہیں، جیسے کیا، کہاں، کیوں، کب۔

دو حروف جو تصدیق ظاہر کرنے کے لئے آئیں 'حروف استثنا' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے مگر، لیکن، سوا، جز، ماسوا۔

دو حروف جو درمیانوں کے درمیان آکر پہلے جملے کے شک و شبہ کو دور کریں

'حروف استدراک' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے مگر، ولیک، سو، گو

دو حروف جو انوس کے موقع پر بولے جائیں 'حروف تاسف' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے صدحیف، آہ، ہائے، حسرتا

دو حروف جو اسموں کا لگاؤ ظاہر کریں 'حروف اضافت' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے کا، کے، کی۔

جس اسم کے ساتھ لگاؤ ظاہر کیا جائے 'مضاف الیہ' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد کی

کتاب میں احمد۔

یہ قسم کا قلم ہے۔ اس جملے میں مضاف الیہ قلم ہے۔

جس اسم کا لگاؤ ظاہر کیا جائے 'مضاف' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد کی کتاب میں

کتاب۔

دو حروف جو کسی بات کی حمایت کے موقع پر بولے جائیں 'حروف

تائید' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے سبھی، اصلاً، ہرگز، زہنا۔

دو حروف جو کلام میں زور پیدا کرنے کے لئے استعمال کئے جائیں

'حروف تاکید' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے مطلق، ضرور، ہرگز، ہاں، ہاں، سراسر۔

دو حروف جو ادنیٰ کو ادنیٰ یا اعلیٰ کو ادنیٰ بنا کر پیش کرنے کے لئے دو جملوں

25.14- کلام کی اقسام

کلام کی دو قسمیں ہیں۔ کلام ناقص، کلام تام

دو مرکب جس سے سننے والے کو پورا فائدہ حاصل ہو جائے یعنی کہنے

والے کا مدعا سمجھ میں آجائے کلام تام کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے نذر گیا۔

دو مرکب جس سے سننے والے کو پورا فائدہ حاصل نہ ہو بلکہ انتظار باقی

رہے کلام ناقص کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے نیک آدمی۔

مسند اور مسند الیہ سے کلام تام ترکیب پاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد آ یا میں احمد مسند

الیہ اور یا خبر ہے

مرکب تام، مرکب مفید یا جملہ کلام تام کے دوسرے نام ہیں۔

کلام ناقص کا دوسرا نام مرکب ناقص ہے۔

25.13- مرکب ناقص کی اقسام

دو مرکب جو اسم صفت اور موصوف سے مل کر بنے 'مرکب توصلی' کہلاتا

ہے۔ جیسے نیک لڑکا۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو مضاف، مضاف الیہ اور حرف اضافت سے مل کر بنے

'مرکب اضافی' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے احمد کی کتاب۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو معطوف، حرف عطف اور معطوف علیہ سے مل کر بنے

'مرکب عطفی' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے آج اور کل

دو مرکب ناقص جو عدد اور معدود سے مل کر بنے 'مرکب عدوی' کہلاتا

ہے۔ جیسے پانچ خط۔

چار عدد دو دو ملاؤ۔ اس جملے میں معدود دو دو ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو اسم ظرف اور مطروف سے مل کر بنے 'مرکب ظرفی'

کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے دریا کا پانی۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو دو یا تین اسموں کو ملا کر ایک اسم بنائے 'مرکب

استراحتی' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے سر سید احمد خان۔

دو مرکب ناقص جس میں تہیز اور تہیز پائے جائیں 'مرکب تہیزی' کہلاتا

ہے۔ جیسے کتنا کتنی لاؤں؟ کے جواب میں کہا جائے چار سیر تھی۔ چار تہیز

اور تھی تہیز ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص تاکید اور مؤکد سے مل کر بنے 'مرکب تاکیدی' کہلاتا

ہے۔ جیسے میں ہی آؤں میں ہی تاکید اور میں مؤکد ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو بدل اور مبذل منہ سے مل کر بنے 'مرکب بیان و

سبب' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے میرا دوست عامر آیا ہے میں میرا دوست بدل اور

عامر مبذل منہ ہے۔

کے درمیان لائے جائیں 'حروف اضراب' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے وہ آدمی

نہیں بلکہ گدھا ہے۔

دو حروف جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آئیں اور پہلے جملے میں کی گئی بات کی

وضاحت کریں 'حروف بیان' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے معلوم ہوا کہ کراچی

میں بڑا دھماکا ہوا میں کہ۔

دو حروف جو حیرت یا استعجاب کے موقع پر بولے جائیں 'حروف تعجب'

کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے سبحان اللہ، اف، واہ واہ۔

دو حروف جو کسی امر کے اچانک واقعہ ہو جانے پر بولے جائیں 'حروف

مناجات' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ناگاہ، بیکار، اچانک

دو حروف جو تحقیق کے موقع پر بولے جائیں 'حروف تحقیق' کہلاتے ہیں۔

جیسے بے شک، قطعاً، لازماً

دو حروف جو تعریف کے موقع پر بولے جائیں 'حروف تحسین و

آفرین' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے خوب، چشم بد دور، جزاک اللہ۔

دو حروف جو اسم یا فعل کے ساتھ مل کر کوئی خصوصیت پیدا کریں 'حروف

تخصیص' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ہی، بہر، محض، تنہا۔

دو حروف جو ذرا یا ناخبردار کرنے کے لئے استعمال کئے جائیں 'حروف

تخفیر' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے زہنا، خبردار، دیکھنا

دو حروف جو رد کرنے کے لئے استعمال ہوں 'حروف تردید' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے خواہ، چاہے، یا تو

دو حروف جو ایک چیز کو دوسری چیز کے مانند ظاہر کرنے کے لئے استعمال

ہوں 'حروف تشبیہ' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے طرح، مانند، آسا

دو حروف جو کسی بات کے جواب میں بولے جائیں 'حروف

ایجاب' کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے ٹھیک، درست، بجا۔

دو حروف جو اظہار نفرت کے لئے استعمال ہوں 'حروف نفرین' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے دروز، لعنت، تہف۔

دو حروف جو خوشی کے موقع پر بولے جائیں 'حروف انبساط' کہلاتے

ہیں۔ جیسے آبا، سبحان اللہ، ماشاء اللہ

25.13- نحو

نحو میں کلام سے بحث کی جاتی ہے۔

گرامر کی رو سے ایسا مرکب جو کم از کم دو کلموں سے بنا ہو 'کلام' کہلاتا

ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص جس میں حال اور ذوالحال پایا جائے مرکب حالی کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے مجید بنت ہوا یا میں بنت ہوا حال اور مجید جس کا حال بیان کیا گیا ہے ذوالحال ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص جس میں ایک ام دوسرے اسم کی توجیح کرے مرکب عطف بیان دیکھتا ہے۔ جیسے موسیٰ حکیم اللہ میں موسیٰ اللہ موسیٰ کی مزید توجیح کرتا ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو دو مرکب جو مستحق حرف استثناء اور مستحق منہ سے مل کر بنے مرکب استثنائی کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے امہ کے سوا سب بھاگ گئے میں امہ مستحق سوا حرف استثناء اور سب مستحق منہ ہے۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو کلمہ اور مہمل سے مل کر بنے تالیف سہل کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جموت موت

بامعنی لفظ کے ساتھ دوسرا بامعنی لفظ تالیف موضوع کہلاتا ہے۔ کیسے چال ذحال۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو ام جزوہ اور حرف جار سے مل کر بنے مرکب جاری کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے لا بور تک۔

دو مرکب ناقص جو ام اشارہ اور مشار الیہ سے مل کر بنے مرکب اشاری کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے دو درخت

دو کلمات جو فعل یا صفت کے ساتھ آ کر ان کی کیفیت بیان کریں یا ان کے معنوں میں تمیزی بہت کم پیش کریں تمیزی یا مستحق فعل کہلاتا ہے۔ امہ تیز دوڑ اس تیز اور یہ درخت بہت اونچا ہے میں بہت۔

25.14- مرکب تام کا بیان

جب دو یا دو سے زیادہ جملے مل کر ایک مفہوم کو ادا کریں تو وہ مرکب جملے کہلاتے ہیں، جیسے اکرم یا مجھ سے ملا اور چلا گیا۔

اگر مرکب جملوں میں سے ہر ایک نحوی اعتبار سے برابر کے حیثیت رکھتا ہو تو ایسے جملے مساوی جملے کہلاتے ہیں۔

ایسے مرکب جملے ہر ایک جملہ نحوی اعتبار سے برابر کی حیثیت نہ رکھتا ہے بلکہ ایک جملہ دوسرے کے ماتحت آئے تو ماتحت جملے کو تابع جملہ کہتے ہیں۔

جب دو ہم رتبہ جملوں کو ملانے کے لئے حرف عطف لایا جائے تو وہ وصلی جملے کہلاتے ہیں۔ میں آیا اور چلا گیا۔

دو ہم رتبہ جملوں کے ایک جرم دوسرے جرم کی ملت یا سبب کو ظاہر کیا جائے سبب جملے کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے چونکہ وہ بیمار ہے اس لئے مجھ سے ملنے نہیں آیا۔

دو تابع جملہ جو ام کا فائدہ دے اسی جملہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے میرا ایمان ہے کہ اللہ ایک ہے میں اللہ ایک ہے۔

دو تابع جملہ جو صفت کا فائدہ دے وضعی جملہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے اس نے وہی نام پکارے جو کتاب میں درج ہیں میں کتاب میں درج ہیں۔

دو تابع جملہ جو تکرار کا فائدہ دے تکراری جملہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے جب میں ہی نہ رہا تو مجھے اس سے کیا میں جب میں ہی نہ رہا۔

امدادی افعال

امدادی افعال کا استعمال مرکب افعال میں ہوتا ہے۔

دو مرکب افعال میں ایک امدادی فعل ہوتا ہے دوسرے فعل کو اصل فعل کہتے ہیں۔

وہ فعل جو فقرے کے اصل فعل کے ساتھ آ کر مفہوم میں تھوڑا بہت تغیر، حسن یا لطافت پیدا کرنے کے لئے امدادی فعل کہلاتا ہے۔

امدادی فعل موماً اصل فعل کے بعد آتا ہے۔

اردو کے تمام افعال بطور امداد فعل استعمال نہیں ہوتی

اردو میں امدادی فعل کے طور پر استعمال ہونے والے افعال یہ ہیں: دینا، لینا، آنا، جانا، ڈالنا، ہٹانا، ہینٹنا، اٹھانا، پانا، کرنا، لکھنا، چاہنا، رکھنا

آنا مجھے ملنے چلے آتا۔

الغنا دو تکلیف سے تڑپ اٹھا۔

پڑنا بچہ دیوار سے گر پڑا۔

پانا میں اسے مل نہ پایا۔

چاہنا دو ڈاکٹر بننا چاہتی ہے۔

پکنا اس کے آنے سے پہلے میں کھانا کھا چکا تھا۔

دینا اس نے نیا جگ توڑ دیا۔

ڈالنا مار ڈالا یا تیری جواب چلی نے۔

رہنا بچہ سس پڑھ رہا ہے۔

سکنا دو حکم کی تعمیل نہ کر سکا۔

کرنا وہ یہاں آیا کرتا تھا۔

لینا کھیتوں کی دس لو پانی اب بہ رہی ہے لگا۔

رکنا جب سے تو نے مجھے دیا ہاں رکھا ہے۔

27.1.1- تشبیہ

تشبیہ کا مقصد کلام میں بلاغت پیدا کرنا ہے۔

اردو کا تشبیہ کی تعداد پانچ ہے ہشہ، ششہ، پانچہ، تیشہ، فرض تیشہ، حرف تشبیہ

دو شے جس کو تشبیہ دی جائے ششہ کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے رخسار پھول کی مانند ہے میں رخسار۔

دو شے جس سے تشبیہ دی جائے ششہ کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے رخسار پھول کی مانند ہے میں پھول۔

دو مشترک صفت جو ششہ اور ششہ پر دونوں میں موجود ہوں ششہ کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے رخسار پھول کی مانند ہے میں ملامت اور تک۔

جس مقصد کے لئے تشبیہ دی جائے فرض تیشہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے رخسار پھول کی مانند ہے میں رخسار کی خوبصورتی نمایاں کرنا۔

دو حروف جو تشبیہ دینے کے لئے استعمال ہوں حروف تشبیہ کہلاتے ہیں۔ جیسے رخسار پھول کی مانند ہے میں مانند۔

یہ الفاظ بطور حروف تشبیہ استعمال ہوتے ہیں مانند، جیسا، سا، ہی، سے، صورت، مثل، آسا، طرح، مگو یا۔

حروف تشبیہ کا دوسرا نام اادات تشبیہ ہے۔

ششہ اور ششہ بہ طریق تشبیہ ہیں۔ جیسے رخسار پھول کی مانند ہے میں رخسار اور پھول۔

تشبیہ کے لئے ششہ اور ششہ کا ہونا ضروری ہے۔

طریق تشبیہ کی دو اقسام ہیں: جسمی اور عقلی۔

وہ اردو تشبیہ جو حواس خمسہ سے دریافت ہو سکیں طریق تشبیہ جسمی کہلاتے ہیں۔

طریق تشبیہ جسمی کی تعداد پانچ ہے: ہامرہ (دیکھنا)، سامعہ (سننا)، شامہ (سوکھنا)، ذائقہ (چکھنا)، لاسہ (چھونا)

دو طریق جو حواس کی بجائے عقل سے دریافت ہوں طریق تشبیہ عقلی کہلاتے ہیں۔

27.1.2- استعارہ

استعارہ کے لغوی معنی 'ادھار لینا' ہیں۔

استعارہ میں لفظ مجازی معنوں میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

مدت ہوئی ہے یا رکو مہماں کئے ہوئے۔

کہاں ہوں تم چلے آؤ جموت کا تقاضا ہے

تڑپ اٹھتے ہیں جب بھی کوئی ذکر یا کرتا ہے

جو کہنا تھا سے کہ نہ پایا۔

مجھے مجبوراً یہ کام کرنا پڑا۔

کچھ ایسا کر جاؤ کہ رہتی دنیا تک تمہارا نام رہے۔

دو بجا جاتے ہیں۔

میرے دلچسپ سے پہلے وہ کراچی کے لئے نکل چکے تھے۔

چل نکلے جو سے ہوتے

ہم دعا لگتے رہے وہ دعا پڑھتے رہے۔

میری خوش ہوا ہے راہ کو نہ خار و کچھ

رات بھر سے پنی اور صبح تو یہ کرنی۔

میرا یہ اضطراب دیکھ کر دو نازنین کہنے لگی۔

سنگ ہر شخص نے ہاتھوں میں اٹھا رکھا ہے

مدت ہوئی ہے یا رکو مہماں کئے ہوئے

لیے بیٹھا ہے اک دو چار جام واڑگوں وہ بھی

علم بیان و بدیع

27.1- علم بیان

ایسے کلام کا مجموعہ جسے جان لینے کے بعد ایک ہی بات یا مضمون کو لفظ طریقوں سے ادا کرنے کا ملکہ حاصل ہو جائے علم بیان کہلاتا ہے۔

علم بیان کا اہم موضوع ہے۔

علم بیان کے مطابق لفظ کو دو طریقوں سے استعمال کیا جاسکتا ہے: حقیقی، مجازی

لفظ کے حقیقی معنی اس کے وضعی معنی ہوتے ہیں۔

لفظ مجازی معنی مراد ہی معنی ہوتے ہیں۔

علم بیان کی چار اقسام ہیں: تشبیہ، استعارہ، مجاز مرسل، کنایہ۔

علم بیان کی اردو سے جب کسی ایک چیز کو کسی مشترک خصوصیت کی بنا پر کسی اور چیز کی مانند قرار دیا جائے تو اسے تشبیہ کہتے ہیں۔

۳۔ سب بول کر سب مراد لینا	۵۔ بڑے وقت کبھی آج برس رہا ہے
۶۔ زمانہ سابق کی حالت سے تعبیر کرنا	۷۔ زمانہ مستقبل کی حالت سے تعبیر کرنا
۸۔ عطف کا ذکر کرنا اور عطف مراد لینا	۹۔ اس نے بول ہی لیا
۱۰۔ عطف سے ذکر کرنا اور عطف مراد لینا	۱۱۔ الماری سے شربت اٹھلاؤ
۱۲۔ آؤ کرنا اور صاحب آکر مراد لینا	۱۳۔ شمع اور تاج کی جگ

استعارہ اور مجاز مرسل میں مشترک چیز 'مجاز' ہے۔

27.14۔ کتابیہ

کتابیہ کے لغوی معنی پوشیدہ بات ہیں۔

کتابیہ میں لفظ اپنے غیر حقیقی (لازمی) معنوں میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

لفظ کا ایسا استعمال جس میں اس کے حقیقی معنی مراد نہ ہوں بلکہ لازمی (غیر حقیقی) معنی مراد ہوں اور اگر حقیقی معنی بھی مراد لے جائیں تو جائز ہوں

'کتابیہ' کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے ہو گئے سوئے سیاہ موئے سپید میں سیاہ بالوں سے مراد جوانی ہے اور سفید بالوں سے مراد بڑھاپا ہے۔ جبکہ اگر ان کے حقیقی

معنی بھی مراد لے لے جائیں یعنی سیاہ بال سفید ہو گئے ہیں تو کوئی ہرج

نہیں۔

وہ کتابیہ جسے سمجھنے میں آسانی ہو کتابیہ قریب کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے آب حرام

سے مراد شراب ہے۔

وہ کتابیہ جو آسانی سے سمجھ نہ آئے اور اس میں موصوف کی بہت سے صفات

جمع کر دی جائے کتابیہ بعید کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے

صبح آیا جانب مشرق نظر
اک نگار تھیں رخ سر کھلا

سے مراد سورج ہے۔

وہ کتابیہ جس میں اس شخص کا ذکر نہ ہو جس کے متعلق کچھ کہنا

ہے تعریفیں کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے۔ مثلاً لائق آدمی کو دیکھ کر کہنا 'آدمی وہ ہے

جس میں آدمیت ہو۔'

وہ کتابیہ جس میں لازم و ملزوم کے درمیان کئی واسطے ہوں 'تکویح' کہلاتا ہے۔

جیسے

وہ کتابیہ جس میں لازم و ملزوم کے درمیان زیادہ واسطے نہ ہوں 'مجاز' کہلاتا ہے۔

استعارہ میں لفظ کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق ہوتا ہے۔ جب کوئی لفظ اپنے حقیقی معنوں کی بجائے اپنے مجازی معنوں میں اس طرح استعمال ہو کہ اس کے حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق ہوتو اسے علم بیان کے رو سے 'استعارہ' کہتے ہیں۔

استعارہ کی بنیاد مجاز پر ہے۔

ارکان استعارہ کی تعداد تین ہے: مستعار، مستعار منہ اور وجہ جات۔

وہ چیز یا شخص جس کے لئے کوئی لفظ مستعار لیا جائے 'مستعار' لہ کہلاتا ہے۔ جیسے چکوں سے گرد نہ جائیں یہ موتی سنبالوں میں 'آنسو'

وہ چیز جس کے لوازمات مستعار لیا جائے 'مستعار منہ' کہلاتی ہے۔ جیسے

چکوں سے گرد نہ جائیں یہ موتی سنبالوں میں موتی۔

وہ مشترک صفت جس کی بنا پر استعارہ کیا جائے وجہ جات کہلاتی

ہے۔ جیسے چکوں سے گرد نہ جائیں یہ موتی سنبالوں میں 'آنسو اور موتی کی

چمک اور چمک'

استعارہ میں مستعار کا ذکر نہیں آتا۔

طرفین استعارہ مستعار منہ اور مستعار لہ ہیں۔

طرفین تشبیہ مشبہ اور مشبہ میں استعارہ اور مستعار منہ استعمال نہیں جاتے ہیں۔

کسی لفظ کو مجازی معنوں میں استعمال کرنے کے لئے قرینہ کا ہونا ضروری

ہے۔ جیسے چکوں سے گرد نہ جائیں یہ موتی سنبالوں میں اگر چکوں کا ذکر نہ

آئے تو یہ اندازہ ذرا مشکل ہو جاتا ہے کہ موتی سے مجاز کیا مراد لی گئی

ہے۔

27.1.3۔ مجاز مرسل

مجاز مرسل میں لفظ اپنے مجازی معنوں میں استعمال ہوتا ہے۔

اگر لفظ کے حقیقی معنوں میں تشبیہ کی بجائے کوئی اور تعلق ہو تو اسے علم بیان

کی رو سے 'مجاز مرسل' کہتے ہیں۔ جیسے اس کام میں میر کوئی ہاتھ

نہیں۔ یہاں ہاتھ سے مراد ہے اختیار یا قدرت۔

مجاز مرسل کی کل چوبیس صورتیں ہیں۔

مجاز مرسل کی مشہور صورتیں اور ان کا استعمال:

۱۔ جزو سے کل مراد لینا	۲۔ ہم نے اٹھ ڈیڑھی مراد پوری سورج ڈیڑھی
۳۔ کل سے جزو مراد لینا	۴۔ تمہوں سے (مراد اٹھیں سے) پہول توڑنا
۵۔ سب بول کر سب مراد لینا	۶۔ اہل خوب رہا

اصناف ادب

28.1۔ اصناف شعر

28.1.1۔ داستان: داستان قصہ نگاری کی سب سے قدیم صنف ہے۔ اس

سے مراد ایک ایسا طویل قصہ ہے جس کی فصاحت و بلاغت اور اس کے کردار و واقعات

انقدرت عناصر ہوتے ہیں۔ اس میں تخیل کا بے پناہ استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ اردو میں

داستان نگاری کا آغاز ایک تخیلی قصے "سب رہیں" سے ہوا ہے جسے دکن کے

ملاوہی نے تحریر کیا۔

28.1.2۔ ناول: ناول اٹھارویں زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے لغوی معنی اٹھارہ بار

دہنا ہے۔ اٹھارویں زبان کا یہ لفظ ایسے قصوں کے لئے انگریزی زبان میں

استعمال ہونے لگا جس میں زندگی کے انوکھے واقعات یا چونکا دینے والے

واقعات بیان ہوتے ہیں۔

28.1.3۔ افسانہ: افسانہ کے معانی مختصر کہانی کے ہیں۔ یہ ناول اور

داستان کی نوعیت سے تعلق رکھتا ہے لیکن جہاں ناول ایک پورے جہان کو

اپنے اندر سمو لیتا ہے وہیں افسانہ اس جہاں خوشنما کی صرف ایک جھلک

انسانی زندگی کا پہلو یا معاشرتی، معاشی، سیاسی مسائل کا صرف ایک زوچ

چشم کرنا ہے۔ پریم چند اردو کے پہلے باقاعدہ افسانہ نگار ہیں

28.1.4۔ ڈراما: ڈراما کا لفظ ڈراما سے مشتق ہے جس کے معنی کر کے

دکھانا ہے۔ ادبی اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد ایسی کہانی ہے جسے کرداروں

کی مدد سے پیش کرنا یا جانے۔ ڈراما تمام افسانوی ادب میں موثر ترین

صنف ہے کیونکہ اسی صنف میں یہ قوت موجود ہے کہ سامعین پر براہ

راست اثر انداز ہوتا ہے۔ ڈرامہ کی 9 قسمیں ہوتی ہیں۔ اردو ادب میں

امانت کھنوی کے "اندرا سجا" سے ڈرامہ نگاری کا آغاز ہوا۔

28.1.5۔ خاکہ نگاری: خاکہ نگاری کا فن بڑا نازک ہے کیونکہ یہ ذاتی

نوعیت کی تحریر ہے۔ جسے عام لوگ بھی پڑھتے ہیں۔ کسی شخصیت کی عکاسی

اس طرح کرنا کہ اس کے ضد و خال سمیت اس کی سیرت کی تصویر بھی

آنکھوں کے سامنے پھر جائے، خاکہ نگاری کا کمال ہے۔

28.1.6۔ آپ بیتی: خودنوشت سوانح عمری میں کوئی مشہور ادیب، فوجی،

سہ سالار، فاتح، شاعر، سربراہ مملکت، سیاستدان یا دینی رہنما اپنی زندگی

کے تجربات بیان کرتا ہے۔ اس طرح وہ اپنی، معاصر، ادبی، علمی، سیاسی

ہے۔

وہ کتابیہ جس میں نہ واسطے زیادہ ہوں اور نہ پوشیدہ ایمان کہلاتا ہے۔

کتابیہ اور مجاز میں فرق یہ ہے کہ کتابیہ میں مجاز کے برخلاف لازمی معنوں

کے ساتھ ساتھ حقیقی معنی بھی مراد لے جاسکتے ہیں۔

27.2۔ علم بدیخ

☆ وہ علم جس میں تزئین کلام سے بحث کی جائے علم بدیخ

کہلاتا ہے۔

☆ صنائع کی دو اقسام ہیں: صنائع لفظی اور صنائع معنوی۔

☆ کلام میں ایسے الفاظ لانے سے جن کے معنی ایک دوسرے کی ضد

یا متقابل ہوں صناعت طباق یا تضاد پیدا ہوتی ہے۔

☆ کلام میں ایسا لفظ لانا کہ جس کے دو معنی ہوں۔ کلام کو سننے ہی

گمان ہو کہ معنی قریب مراد ہیں مگر قدرے نوکر کرنے پر معلوم ہو کہ معنی بعید

مراد ہیں۔ کلام کی اس خوبی کو علم بدیخ کی رو سے صناعت ایہام کہتے ہیں۔

☆ کلام میں جب ایک لفظ کی مناسبت یا رعایت سے دوسرے الفاظ

لانے جائیں تو علم بدیخ کی رو سے 'صنعت مرادات العظیم' کہتے ہیں۔

☆ کلام میں اگر کسی وصف، کیفیت یا حالت کو اس کی واقعی حد

سے بڑھا کر بیان کیا جائے تو علم بدیخ کی رو سے اسے 'صنعت مبالغہ' کہتے

ہیں۔

☆ کلام میں پہلے چند باتوں کا ذکر کیا جائے اور پھر ان کے

مناسبات وغیرہ بیان کئے جائیں اور مناسبات بیان کرنے میں کوئی

تعمین نہ ہو تو علم بدیخ کی رو سے اسے 'صنعت لطف و شکر' کہتے ہیں۔

☆ کلام میں کسی چیز کی ایسی صفت بیان کی جائے جو حقیقت میں اس کی

صفت نہ ہو مگر اس سے کلام میں حسن پیدا ہو جائے تو اسے علم بدیخ کی رو

سے 'صنعت حسن تغلیل' کہتے ہیں۔

☆ کلام میں قرآن کی کسی آیت، حدیث مبارکہ، تاریخ واقعہ یا

شخصیت یا کسی علمی اصطلاح کی طرف اشارہ کرنے سے 'صنعت تلمیح' پیدا

ہوتی ہے۔

☆ کلام میں دو ایسے لفظ لانا جو جرم اور ارتکاب میں قریب قریب مشابہ

ہوں لیکن معنی میں مختلف ہوں تو علم بدیخ کی رو سے اسے 'صنعت تلمیح' کہتے ہیں۔

تحریکوں کی تاریخ بھی مرتب کرتا ہے۔ آپ جی کا فن بڑی نزاکت کا حامل ہے۔ آپ جی کا ابتدائی نمونہ جس خطوط غالب میں ملتا ہے۔ خاص طور پر 1857ء کی جنگ آزادی کے بارے میں تاریخی مواد میں ان خطوط ہی سے حاصل ہوتا ہے۔ فارسی میں لکھی گئی توڑک باری توڑک جہاںگیری اور ہمایوں نامساپ جی سے تعلق رکھتی ہیں۔

28.1.7 سوان نگاری: سوان نگاری کا فن آپ جی سے زیادہ قدیم ہے۔ سوان نگار کسی مشہور ادبی وطنی سیاسی و دینی شخصیت کی حیات نظم بند کرتا ہے۔ دوسری سیرت و کردار ہی نہیں بیان کرتا بلکہ اس کا سراپا بھی لکھتا ہے۔ اس طرح سوان نگار نگار کے فرمائش بھی اور کرتا ہے۔ حالی نے سوان نگاری کو کات کی سے تشبیہ دی ہے۔ سوان نگاری کا باقاعدہ آغاز سرسید احمد خان کی علمی تحریک سے ہوا۔ حالی نے حیات سعدی، یادگار غالب اور حیات جاوید لکھ کر شہرت حاصل کی اور سوان نگاری کے قواعد بھی تحریر کئے ہیں۔

28.1.8 سفر نامہ: اردو سفر نامہ کی اصناف میں سفر نامہ کی صنف نسبتاً نئی ہے۔ جب بھی کوئی ادیب کسی سفر کے لئے گھر سے نکلتا ہے تو وہ اپنے سفر میں دوسرے لوگوں کو بھی شریک کرنے کے لئے سفر کیا حوالہ قلمبند کرتا ہے۔ سرسید احمد خان اپنے بیٹے محمود کے ساتھ انگلستان گئے تو وہاں ہی پر اردو کا سفر نامہ تحریر کیا۔ اس کا نام "سفر ان لندن" ہے۔ شبلی نعمانی نے اسی عہد میں سفر نامہ "روم و مصر و شام" تحریر کیا۔ سید سلیمان ندوی نے "سیر افغانستان" لکھا۔ ارشاد احمد حقانی نے "اشتر کی چین" مستنصر حسین تارک "گلے تیری شام میں" اور "اندلس میں اجنبی" خوبصورت سفر نامے ہیں۔

28.1.9 رپورٹاژ: رپورٹاژ فرانسیسی زبان کے لفظ Reportage کا ترجمہ ہے۔ رپورٹاژ لکھنے والا کسی اہم واقعہ، سفر حادثہ زمانہ کے مشاہدات، آنکلی محاذ کی روداد اس طرح ضبط تحریر میں لاتا ہے کہ اس کا اپنا نقطہ نظر بھی اس میں شامل ہو جاتا ہے۔ یہ صنف جدید ادب کی پیداوار ہے۔ بیسویں صدی میں اس کا آغاز ہوا۔ مشاعرہ خورشید کیاس کا "الف لیلیٰ کے دس نیشن" بظرف انصاری کا "پاکستان میں چند روز" خوب احمد عباس کا "سرخ زین" اور مسز مفتی کا "کاج کا پر پورا توڑ" "لیک" اس صنف میں بہت عمدہ نمونے ہیں۔

28.1.10 انشائیہ: انشائیہ ایک ایسی صنف ادب ہے جس میں مصنف کی ذات کو اس صنف میں مرکزیت حاصل ہوتی ہے۔ مصنف اپنی ذات کے حوالے سے شکستہ اسلوب سے اشیاء کے بارے میں اپنا فلسفیانہ نظر واضح کرتا جاتا ہے۔ اس میں ایک طرف انسانے کی لطافت موجود ہوتی ہے تو دوسری طرف تنقید کا لٹری عنصر بھی موجود ہوتا ہے۔ یہ واحد صنف ادب ہے جس کا انداز غزل کا سا انحصار لئے ہوتا ہے۔ مصنف بات سے بات پیدا کرتا چلا جاتا ہے۔

28.2 اصناف سخن

28.2.1 غزل: غزل کا لفظ غزال سے مشتق ہے۔ ہرنی اپنے پیچھے شکاری کتوں کو دیکھ کر جو گردا گرد اور ہر سوز آواز نکالتی ہے۔ وہ غزل ہے۔ ابن رشیق لکھتا ہے۔ "مفتکرو کوزن یا زناں" یعنی عورتوں سے باتیں کرنا غزل ہے یا عورتوں سے متعلق گفتگو کرنا۔ غزل کے ایک معانی چروہ کاتا کے ہیں۔ یعنی چروہ جاتے سے جو گھوں گھوں کی آواز پیدا ہوتی ہے اس موسیقی کو غزل کہتے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں غزل سے مراد ایک ایسی صنف سخن ہے جس میں شاعر عشق و محبت کے جذبات بیان کرتا اور ہجر وصال کے قصے قلمبند کرتا ہے۔

بیت یا شعر: غزل کے شعر کو بیت بھی کہتے ہیں۔ یہ دو مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ پہلے کو مصرعہ اولیٰ اور دوسرے کو مصرعہ ثانی کہتے ہیں۔ مطلع: غزل کے پہلے شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں۔ عموماً مطلع کے دونوں مصرعہ ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ بعد کے اشعار میں صرف آخری مصرعہ ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف رہ جاتا ہے۔

مقطع: غزل کے آخری مصرعے کو قطع کہتے ہیں۔ اس میں شاعر اپنا تفحص استعمال کرتا ہے۔

قافیہ: ہم وزن اور ہم آواز الفاظ کو قافیہ کہتے ہیں۔ قافیہ ہر شعر میں بدل رہتا ہے۔ مثلاً

ہستی اپنی حباب کی سی ہے
یہ نیش سراب کی سی ہے

یہاں حباب اور سراب قافیہ ہیں۔

ردیف: غزل کے اشعار کے دوسرے مصرعوں میں جو الفاظ بار بار آتے ہیں، انہیں ردیف کہتے ہیں۔ یہ الفاظ یا حرف باکر آتے ہیں۔

مصرعی کا نام بھی دیا گیا ہے۔ رباعی کے پہلے دو مصرعے اور آخری مصرعہ ایک ہی ردیف قافیہ میں ہوتے ہیں۔ تیسرا مصرعہ ردیف قافیہ کے بغیر ہوتا ہے۔

28.2.7 مجلس: مجلس عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی پانچ ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں اس سے مراد ایک ایسی نظم ہے جس کا سر بند پانچ مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ پہلے چار مصرعے ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ پانچواں مصرعہ مجلس کے پہلے بند کے پانچویں مصرعہ کے ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتا ہے۔

28.2.8 مسمون: مسمون عربی زبان کا لفظ ہے جس کے معنی چوہ کے ہیں۔ اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد ایسی صنف سخن ہے جس کے ہر بند میں چھ مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔ عربی اور فارسی میں مسمون کی کوئی روایت نہیں ملتی۔ یہ بالعموم اردو صنف سخن ہے۔ مسمون کے ہر بند کے پہلے چار مصرعے ہم قافیہ و ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں جبکہ آخری دونوں مصرعے الگ ردیف قافیہ میں ہوتے ہیں۔

28.2.9 آزاد نظم: آزاد نظم انگریزی ادب سے اردو میں آئی ہے۔ آزاد نظم اس لئے کہتے ہیں کہ اس میں ردیف قافیہ یا کسی مخصوص بحر کے پابندی نہیں کی جاتی لیکن وزن کی پابندی لازمی ہے۔ اس نظم کو فروغ دینے والوں میں میراجی سرفروست ہیں۔ ن۔ م راشد اور میراجی کا نام اس صنف میں اٹھی ہے۔

دیکھ تو دل کہ جان سے اکتا ہے
یہ دھواں سا کہاں سے اکتا ہے
یہاں "اکتا ہے" ردیف ہے۔

بحر: ہر شعر کسی نہ کسی بحر میں کہا جاتا ہے۔ بحر ان مخصوص اوزان کو کہتے ہیں۔ علم عروض کے ماہر اور موجد عظیم بن احمد المرینی نے ہندو، بحرین اور بھاری تھیں۔

28.2.2 قصیدہ: قصیدہ کا لفظ قصد سے مشتق ہے جس کے معنی ارادہ کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں اس سے مراد ایسی نظم ہے جو کسی کی تعریف میں جان بوجھ کر لکھی جائے۔ قصیدہ کسی زندہ شخص کا تحریر کیا جاتا ہے یا کسی عظیم مذہبی شخصیت کا، قصیدہ میں شاعر کسی شخص کی تعریف کرتا ہے اور ہجر اس سے انعام کا طلب گار ہوتا ہے۔ ذوق کے قصائد سب سے عمدہ ہیں۔

28.2.3 مرثیہ: مرثیہ کا لفظ مرثا سے مشتق ہے جس کے معنی مرنے والے کا ذکر ہے۔ اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد کسی عزیز دوست، مذہبی یا سیاسی شخصیت کے مرنے پر نظم میں اپنے غم کا بیان ہے۔ اس کی تین اقسام ہیں:

رکی مرثیہ

شخصی مرثیہ

مذہبی مرثیہ

28.2.4 مثنوی: مثنوی کا لفظ مثنیٰ سے ہے جس کے معنی دو ہیں۔ اصطلاح میں اس سے مراد ایسی صنف سخن ہے جس میں دو مصرعے ہم قافیہ اور ہم ردیف ہوتے ہیں۔ مثنوی فارسی سے اردو زبان میں آئی۔ فارسی میں فردوسی اور مولانا روم نے معرکہ آراء مثنویاں لکھیں۔ اس کے ہر شعر میں قافیہ اور ردیف بدل جاتے ہیں۔

28.2.5 قطعہ: قطعہ کے لغوی معانی ٹکڑے کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معنی میں اس سے مراد ایک ایسی صنف سخن ہے جو غزل میں مسلسل مضمون بیان کرنے کے لئے لایا جائے۔ قطع نگاری کا آغاز غالب میر سے ہوتا ہے۔ اکبر الہ آبادی کے قطعات بہت پسند کیے گئے ہیں۔

28.2.6 رباعی: رباعی عربی زبان کے لفظ رباع سے مشتق ہے جس کے لغوی معنی چار کے ہیں۔ اصطلاحی معانی میں اس سے مراد ایک ایسی صنف سخن ہے جو صرف چار مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔ اسے ترانہ، دوہن اور جو

مجاورات اور ضرب الامثال

- 1- آب آتش رنگ خون کے آنسو
- 2- آب آخرت غسل بیت۔
- 3- آتما خنڈی کرنا جی خوش کرنا، بھوکے کا پیٹ بھرا، ہاتھ پہنچانا
- 4- آتما کی آجج ماں باپ کی محبت
- 5- آتما میں پڑنے تو پر ماتا کی پیٹ کی بھوک نئے تو خدا بھی سوچے یاد آئے۔

- 6- آتی ہے جہی کے پاؤں جاتی نیاری کے بارے میں کہتے ہے جنہی کے پاؤں ہیں۔
- 7- آہمال آلوگی ہے بے جز بات
- 8- آہ گیا ہوتا کام بگڑتا، مشکل میں پڑتا، حیران ہوتا
- 9- آنے کی آہا بھولی بھالی عورت، بے وقوف عورت
- 10- آنے کی ٹلی بظاہر فروغ، حقیقت کچھ نہیں
- 11- آٹھ افکار کرنا تیز کرنا
- 12- آٹھویں ساتویں کبھی کبھی
- 13- آٹھ ماہ سے آٹھ ماہ سے قدیم عمارتیں، بزرگوں اور بادشاہوں کی نشانیاں
- 14- آج سے کل دوسرا دن زندگی بالکل نیا پتیا ہے
- 15- آدھے قاضی قہور، آدھے پادا کثیر الاواد آدم
- 16- آسمان کی جہلی زمین کی اسیل بہت چالاک عورت، جو ایک جگہ نہ گئے اور دوڑ دوڑ کر کام کرے
- 17- آسمان میں ٹھیک لگا جہاں کوئی نہ پہنچے وہاں پہنچتا، قند و نساہر پانکرا
- 18- آغا میر کی رانی سب سبھی سکھائی نہایت چالاک اور عیار عورت
- 19- آفت کا پر کالا شرم
- 20- آگ تگنے پر پانی کہاں شے میں سمجھ ہوش اور سہ نہیں رہتا، محبت اور غرض میں مثل اور غیرت نہیں رہتی
- 21- آگ تگنے پر کتوں کو دتا فضول اور بے وقت کام کرنا
- 22- آگ کا لینا خاطر قاضی کرنا
- 23- آگے آگرو، پیچھے لاہور لظرافت سے پڑتا ہوتا
- 24- آنگ پر آتا ہوتا جوان ہوتا
- 25- آنکھوں میں نیش ڈھلانا مرنے لگنا
- 26- آنکھوں کے آگے پگھوں کی ہلڑی یاد دوست کی برائی دوست پرانی کرنا
- 27- آنکھوں میں دنیا تار یک ہونا شدت غم سے کچھ دکھائی نہ دینا
- 28- آنکھوں میں کھائے جانا رغبت کی نگاہ سے دیکھنا
- 29- آنکھیں پھیرے طوطے کی سی ظاہر کچھ باطن کچھ باتیں کرنا بیٹا سی
- 30- آنکھیں چر کے تک بھرتا نیند مانے کی تدبیر کرنا
- 31- اب وہ پانی مٹان بہ گیا موقع یا وقت گزرتا
- 32- ابھی تم سا جہزادے ہو ابھی تم نا تجرب کار ہو
- 33- اپنی ہی بہت کر لی حتی المقدور کوشش کرنا
- 34- اترتی ندی کنارے ڈھانے انسان کا جب کوئی بس نہیں پہن تو غربت کو کوستا ہے
- 35- اودھل مگر ہی جھلکت جائے کم ظرف آدمی تھوڑی سی عزت مل جانے پر اترانے لگتا ہے
- 36- اومی کے نون لاؤ میری پاگی نئے دولیے کا چھچھورا پن
- 37- اڑان کھائی تاتا دغا دینا
- 38- اڑھائی چاول اگ کرنا اڑھائی اینٹ کی مسجد اگ کرنا
- 39- اڑھائی ہاتھ کی گڑھی نو ہاتھ کا کاج بچہ شرارت میں ماں سے بھی بڑھا ہوا
- 40- ازالہ حیثیت عرفی شہرت عام بگاڑنا
- 41- اس برتے پر تپانی قابلیت پر لیاقت کا دھوئی
- 42- ایک بات کی بات بہت قلیل مدت

- 43- اوزھ لئی لوئی تو کیا کرے گا کوئی بے شرم دے حیا ہو جانا
- 44- اوزھ کا پاد زمین کا آسمان کا بے نگاہ بات
- 45- ایسا جیسے روپے کے ٹکے بیٹنا صاف معاملہ اور کھرا آدمی لیے
- 46- ایک آنکھ میں لہر بہر ایک آنکھ ایک عزیز یا دوسری دوسری میں خدا کا قبر سے ناراضی
- 47- ایک اینٹ کے لیے مسجد ڈھانا تھوڑے سے فائدے کے لیے بہت سائقصان گوارا کرنا
- 48- بات کی بات کو تھوڑی دیر کے لیے
- 49- بارہ چتر باہر کرنا شہر بدر کرنا
- 50- بارہ ٹوٹی عقلمندوں اور مدبروں کی مجلس
- 51- بانہ بانہ تیار ہونا
- 52- بانہ بانہ عزت حالت ختم ہونا
- 53- بسم اللہ کے گنبد میں ہونا نا تجرب کار ہونا/ امن و سلامتی کی جگہ ہونا
- 54- بغل میں منڈی ڈالنا شرمندہ ہونا
- 55- بلائیں لینا قربان ہونا/ پیار کرنا
- 56- بل بل جانا صدقے جانا
- 57- ملی الاکتا محبت ہونا
- 58- بوڑھا طوطا بڑی عمر کا بے وقوف آدمی
- 59- بوند کا چوکھڑے ڈھلکاے موقع نکل جانے پر بڑی زحمت اٹھانا
- 60- بھونکنا ہم رکھنا اپنے آپ کو معزز اور بڑا بنانا
- 61- بھاری پتھر چوم کر چھوڑ دینا مشکل سمجھ کر کسی کام سے دستبردار ہو جانا
- 62- بھان جی کا سواگت شہدہ باز کا تماشنا
- 63- بھان جی نے کبہ جوا کہیں کی بے سبب رشتہ جانا اینٹ کھینکا روزا
- 64- بیوی یا سالی سب کی گئی شام کو آئی بہت غیر حاضر بننے والی
- 65- بے دودھ کا لڑکا رکھنا جال مثل کرنا
- 66- بیگنی کھیتی پر میٹھی ہے خواہ خواہ خوشامد کرنا
- 67- بے نکل و مرام کام و مراد
- 68- بیگنی روٹی کرنا گالی دینا
- 69- بانجھ لاس پانچ نچھ
- 70- پانی میں گرہ بانہ حنا پانچ نچھ کرنا
- 71- پاؤں کی جوتی سر کو لگنا کھینے اور بچھ کوشش کے برابر دھبہ لگانا
- 72- پران چھوڑنا بہت ہارنا اور لگانا
- 73- پیٹ بھرے کی باتیں شکرانہ باتیں
- 74- پیٹ سے پاؤں نکالنا اپنی چھٹی ہوئی خیانت طبع ظاہر کرنا
- 75- پچھا بھاری ہونا دشمن کی مدد آ جانا، بعد میں مشکل اور پیش آنا
- 76- پیشاب میں چراغ جلنا دھماک بیٹنا
- 77- تاریخ ڈالنا مقدمے کی سماعت کے لیے دن مقرر کرنا
- 78- تانے کا تار نہیں نہایت غفلت
- 79- ترکی تمام ہونا ساری بہادری لگانا
- 80- نقد برادہ پی جگہ لڑنا امیر گھر میں شادی ہونا
- 81- حمل اور حمل پہاڑ اور حمل ذرا سے پردے میں بڑی بات کا چھپانا
- 82- حلا گون کرنا طعنے دینا

- 83- حسن بانہ صفا فوج جمع کرنا
84- تنکا راستوں میں لینا ٹھکت لینا
85- تھوڑے پانی کا بلا (بیلہ) کم حصہ
86- تھوک سے تیل جتا تھوڑے خرچ سے بڑا کام
87- تیل ماش ہونا صدقے ہونا
88- ٹاپ سہارا تکلیف برداشت کرنا
89- ٹاٹ الٹ جانا دیوالیہ نکل جانا
90- ٹوکے پر ہاتھ رو جانا مجرم رو جانا
91- ٹھکت لانا مطلب لگانا
92- ٹیکر سورا ہونا ناقابل فراموش صدمہ پہنچانا
93- ٹیل پان کرنا تھوڑا سا کھانا
94- ٹیل کیلینا دھوکے میں ڈالنا
95- بیج کے ذریعہ آٹھیں کھولو عیار آدی کے ہاتھوں لے ہوئے کو غفلت سے جگانا
96- بیج لگے سرکاری اور مرزا کیلیں اوروں کے سرمائے پر پیش کرنا پھاگ
97- جن جانی نہیں لجانی مان باپ کو رسوا کرنے والی بیٹی
98- جنتی میں کھینچا/جنتی نکانا کسی آدی کے کس بل نکل جانا
99- جگل میں کھینچیں ہستی میں نہیں بالکل کچل آدی گھر
100- جہنم میں تھوکانا لعنت لمانت کرنا
101- جہنم دیکھا ہر یا سینے آئی کھات فریبی میں امیروں کی ریس کرنا
102- جون پور کا تاشی بے وقوف آدی
103- چتر میں جو تک لگنا کجوں آدی سے کام لینا
104- جھگڑا چکانا تصفیہ ہو جانا
105- جھل کھانا رشک کرنا
106- جھوٹوں منہ نہ چھوٹانا بالکل توجہ نہ دینا
107- چاندی کا جو تاسر پر روپیہ دینے پر کام لگنا
108- چاؤس پوش کمر و فریب
109- چاؤ تین/زنخداں رخساروں کا گڑھا
110- چاؤ کن راجا چور پیش برائی کرنے والا خود برائی کا شکار ہوتا ہے
111- چرن سے سنب توڑ لانا نہایت چالاکی سے کام کرنا
112- چڑکا دینا/لگانا دھوکا دینا
113- چرنوں سے لگانا خدمت میں رہنا
114- چرنے لگانا ناگوار گزارنا
115- چڑھی گھا، جاگتی جوت چاند کی طرح چمکوا اور روشن رہو
116- چڑھی لگنا اترا بڑا کام کرنا
117- چڑیا کا دودھ ناممکن بات
118- چڑیا کے چھالے میں پکڑے مفت میں بدنام ہونا جانا
119- چھدر بول جانا برباد ہو جانا
120- چک مک دیدہ کھائے بلیدہ بد چلن عورت پیش کرتی ہے
121- چڑے کے جہاز چلانا زنا کا پیشہ اختیار کرنا
122- چوڑوں سے گھاس کاٹنا محنت نہ کرنا
123- چوٹ لگی پہاڑی کی توڑیں گھر زبردست حریف سے بس نہیں کی سل چلے تو بیوی پر قصہ نکالنا
124- چوہے سے پکڑے نہایت میلے کیلے پکڑے
125- چہرہ گھسوانا بھرتی کرنا/ ہونا

- 126- چھ پانچ کرنا ہاتھ بنانا
127- چھائی پر ساپ لونا سخت انوس آنا
128- چھائی پر کالا پہاڑ ہونا بہت ناگوار ہونا
129- چھائی پہاڑ ہونا دل ہی دل میں انوس ہونا
130- چھائی روکنا سخت صدمہ ہونا
131- چھائی سراہنا حسین و آفریں کرنا
132- چھائی سے چھڑکنا دل کا بوجھ دور ہونا
133- چھائی کا بم ناگوار آدی
134- چھانج میں ڈال کر چھلنی میں بات کا پتھر بنانا اڑانا
135- چھپ چھپی میں اور صورت عزت عمدہ پوشاک سے اور ملہان میں رنگ روپ عمدہ غذا سے
136- چیل کا موت نایاب چیز
137- چوٹنے کی گرہ پیٹ میں ہونا نہایت کم خوراک ہونا
138- چال حال ہونا پریشان ہونا
139- حساب ہو جانا نوکری سے برطرف ہو جانا
140- خاک بدین نام میں خاک میرے منہ میں خاک
141- خاک کھاؤ پتیر کے ساتھ خود کھاؤ، خود کھاؤ
142- خلیا بنانا بے وقوف بنانا
143- دانٹ پر سیل نہ ہونا قانون مرنا
144- دانٹ تلے چھو دینا صبر کرنا
145- دانٹ رکھنا کسی چیز کی خواہش رکھنا
146- دانٹ ہونا عداوت ہو جانا
147- دانٹوں سے پسینہ آنا تھک جانا
148- دانٹوں سے تنکالینا احتیاط برتنا
149- دانہ بدلی کرنا محبت کرنا
150- دانہ پانی کے ہاتھ ہونا قسمت کے اختیار میں ہونا
151- داہنا قدم لینا چالاکی اور شرارت کا قائل ہونا
152- دروازے پر ہاتھی جھومنا دولت مند ہونا
153- دروازے کی مٹی سے ڈالنا بار بار آنا
154- درود پڑھنے کے قابل قابل تحریف
155- دریا کو ہاتھ سے روکنا مشکل کام کا ارادہ کرنا
156- درخزان کی مٹی جو کام سے ہی جمائے لیکن کھانے پر آ جائے
157- دعوت سمرقند ایک دن پر تکلف دعوت دوسرے دن قاعد
158- دعوت شیراز سادہ کھانا
159- دہلی کا کوتوال مفرد آدی
160- دہلی کے کیوے لے ڈالنا کسی کے ہاں بار بار جانا
161- دہلی دہی کرنا کسی پوشیدہ بات کو جا بجا شتیر کرتے پھرنا
162- دیدوں میں سرسوں پھولنا گھبراہٹ میں کچھ نہ نظر آنا
163- ڈھاک کے تین پات کسی بات پر اڑے رہنا
164- ڈھولنا ہاتھوں پر ہونا ہرگز ہی قرآن مجید کی قسم کھانا
165- ڈیڑھ پاؤں چون چوبارے زرا سے کام کے لیے بڑا رسوائی اہتمام
166- ڈیڑھ لایکھا برابر ہونا حساب بے باق ہونا
167- رمضان کے نمازی محرم کے ظاہر دار لوگ سپاہی
168- رداں سیلا ہونا صدمہ یا تکلیف پہنچانا
169- رویائے صادق سخاوت

- 170- زانو پر سر جھکا
171- زبان پر چھٹی کا دودھ آنا
172- زبان دانتوں میں دانا
173- زخم پر سٹک جھڑکنا
174- زعفران کا کھیت دیکھنا
175- زمین خشکی ہونا
176- سات پانچ کرنا
177- سبز قدم ہونا
178- ستو کھولنا
179- سر پر سچر سوار ہونا
180- سر پر کالی بانڈی رکھنا
181- سر سے کتوں کھودنا
182- سر کا ڈی پاؤں پیس کرنا
183- سر نہیں یا سر نہیں
184- سر کا درد بار چھنا
185- سار کی کھالی اور درزی کے بند
186- سوکھے کھڑوں پر کوئی کی مہمانی
187- سینک سنا کر چھڑوں میں مٹنا
188- شراب الیہود
189- شیر کا ایک ہی نمنا
190- شیش محل کا ستا
191- ساجھی کرنا
- 192- صبح کے سلامت آئے
193- صدکان گوہر
194- صلاہ سر قندی
195- صواب اندیش
196- صید کرنا
197- ضیق میں آنا
198- ظفرائے امتیاز
199- طوطیا باندھنا
200- طویلے کی بلابند رکے سر
201- مگر بھری روٹیاں سیدھی کر لینا
202- غبار خاطر
203- غرا دینا کرنا
204- غریب کی جو روٹ کی بھانجی
205- فرشتے کا کان میں پھونکنا
206- فقروں میں اڑانا
207- قافیہ تک کرنا
208- قبالہ کھولنا
209- قرطاس اینٹیں
210- قنڈیہ پاک ہونا
- نہ کچھ کمایا نہ کچھ خرچ کیا
بہت حسین
وہ دعوت جو دل سے نہ دی
جائے
ٹھیک اور مناسب سوچنے والا
قابو میں لانا
عاجز آنا
وہ خصوصیت جو دوسروں میں
نہ ہو
تہمت دھرنا
تصور کسی کا سزا کوئی پائے
مگر بھری روٹیاں سیدھی کر لینا
تمام عمر کے خرچ کے مطابق
بہت سارو پیسے کما لینا
رنج و ملال
ناخدا کرنا
غریب کی جو روٹ کی بھانجی
فرشتے کا کان میں پھونکنا
فقروں میں اڑانا
قافیہ تک کرنا
قبالہ کھولنا
قرطاس اینٹیں
قنڈیہ پاک ہونا

- 211- کابل میں کیا گدھے نہیں جہاں ایتھے لوگ ہوتے ہیں ہوتے؟
212- کاغذ کرنا
213- پکھری لگانا
214- کشتوں کے پٹے لگ جانا
215- گانٹھ کا پورا
216- گدھے کو انگریز باغ / گدھے امق کا بزار تپہ
217- گردوں پر دماغ ہونا
218- گڑھا کھانا اور گنگلوں سے پرہیز چھوٹی برائی اور سے پچتا اور
219- گوزر میں سے گندوڑا لگانا
220- گولڑا پھول
221- گیہوں کی روٹی کو فولادی پیٹ
222- لانج سے مرنا
223- لاسے پر لگانا
224- لاکھوں گڑھے پانی پینا
225- لہجی بن اور کون ہے؟
226- لہجی گھر میں آنا
227- لہجی نارائن کرنا
228- لشکر میں اونٹ بدنام
229- لوٹے میں نیک ڈالنا
230- ماتھے پر ارف سمینا
231- مارو گھٹنا چھوٹے آنکھ
- 232- مال مر ب پیش مر ب
233- ماورائی تک زلزلہ پڑ جانا
234- مسمیٰ چڑھانا
235- مجھے اور نہ تجھے قوز
236- عمارہ ڈالنا
237- عمر کا سپاہی
238- مرنے کی ایک تاک
239- مرغا ہنسم بکری پر دم
240- مسجد ٹھنڈی کرنا
241- مصحف اٹھانا
242- مغز سے کیزے جھاڑنا
243- ملائیاں کھانا
244- مولے چھنا
245- من ترا مانی جو کیم تو مر مانی جو
246- منزل اٹھانا
247- منہ پر کبے سو سو ٹھنڈے کباب
248- منڈک جگر آنا
249- موتی ٹھنڈے ہونا
250- موٹا سا طوقان
251- موٹھ چلانا
252- موجودات لینا
- اپنا مال اپنی آنکھوں کے
سائے محفوظ رہتا ہے
بے حد شور و غل کرنا
تاریخ ڈالنا
مجھے تیرے بغیر اور تجھے میرے
بغیر میں نہیں
مہارت پیدا کرنا
دودن کا بہادر
بے جا بات کی رٹ
چھوٹی چیز لے کر بڑی پر نظر
رکھنا
مسجد شہید کرنا
کام مجید کی قسم کھانا
ٹکڑے کا فرور توڑنا
دوسرے کے مال سے نفع
حاصل کرنا
سرا آنکھوں پر بٹھانا
من ترا مانی جو کیم تو مر مانی جو
مکان بنا
مردوسی جو ج بات منہ پر کب
دے
جی گھبرا
صبح کی علامت ہونا
برستان عقیم
جادو کرنا
حساب لینا

253- سوچو کا پال	نہایت مقرب اور باسوخ	273- وضو منہ سے (ڈھیلے) ہونا	ہمت پست ہونا
254- سورچو ڈونا	زنگ لگنا	274- دلندری گنگو	ڈیکس مارنا
255- سورچے کا کھا جانا	زنگ لگ کر کوئی چیز خراب ہو جانا	275- دلندری لٹے	لابالی یا اوپری باتیں
256- سوس کے کھا جانا	کسی کا مال دغا و فریب سے کھا جانا	276- ہاتھ اوپر کے تھے ہونا	گرتا رہنا ہونا
257- سوگ کی دال کھانے والا	ڈرپوک	277- ہاتھ کا اونچا ہونا	آسودہ حال ہونا
258- سوگ مانگتے پھرنا	فریاد کرتے پھرنا	278- ہاتھ پاؤں ڈھیلا کرنا	کسی کو اتنا مارنا کہ بیکار ہو جائے
259- مہتاب کو کھیت کرنا	چاند نظر میں ہونا	279- ہاتھ پاؤں میں سچر ہونا	کوشش اور محنت رائیگاں جانا
260- مہرے پر دو دھنیں	بڑی ظاہر داری لیکن لینا دینا کچھ نہیں	280- ہاتھ پر سانپ کھلانا	جان کو خطرے میں ڈالنا
261- میں ڈالی ڈالی تو پات پات ہے	توجھ سے بھی زیادہ چالاک ہے	281- ہاتھ پر سونا اچھالنا	اسن و امان ہونا
262- سب سے ڈانا	پست تقداری مضبوط ہونا ہے	282- ہاتھ پر سوس جمانا	مشکل کام کو فوراً انجام دینا
263- ناقہ ہاں دیکھے دھولی	الٹا زمانہ	283- ہاتھ پر طوطا پالنا	زخم اچھانے ہونے دینا
264- ناک پر رکھ دینا	قیمت یا اجرت فوراً اور دینا	284- ہاتھ ٹھنڈی میں ڈالنا	خوشامد کرنا
265- ناک کا پال	نہایت عزیز اور مقرب	285- ہاتھ چھوٹا ہونا	بے دھڑک مار پیٹنے کی عادت ہونا
266- نام بازار تک جانا	لوگوں میں بدنامی ہونا	286- ہاتھ ٹکن کو آری کیا	جو کچھ ظاہر دیا ہو اس کے بیان کرنے کی ضرورت کیا
267- نام کا کتابت پالنا	بے حد عزیز ہونا	287- ہاتھی کے ساتھ گئے چھوٹا	زبردستی کے مقابلہ میں آنا
268- نمازی کا ناک	وہ بات جس کی سزا کسی نہ کسی موقع پر مل کر رہے	288- ہرے میں آنکھیں ہونا	امیری کے سبب فضول خرچی
269- ننگے پاؤں ننگے سر	مصیبت زدہ	289- ہوا پر گرو لگانا	ہاتھن کام کرنا
270- لوہے پانی چڑھنا	لڑائی جھگڑے میں شمولیت ہونا	290- ہوس کا کھا جانا	نظر بد کا اثر ہو جانا
271- نندوے مردان نندوے نندوں	جس سے کام کی توقع نہ ہو	291- ہیرے کی کئی کھانا	خودکشی کرنا
272- واصل بن جانا	فوت ہو جانا	292- بڑی مہارت رکھنا	بڑی مہارت رکھنا
		293- یہ گوارا ہی میدان	آئیے ابھی مقابلہ ہو جائے
		294- یہیں سے سلام کرتے ہیں	بیزاری کا اظہار

295- یہیں کا پن یہیں کا پاپ	جو کچھ ہے اسی جگہ کے طفیل ہے	296- "مگرگ آشنائی"	بظاہر دوستی، باطن دشمنی
297- "زابد سائوس"	اپنی ظاہری وضع سے دھوکا دے	298- "شیطان کی آنت ہونا"	طویل ہونا
299- "قدم لینا"	تقسیم کرنا یا تقسیم کرنے کو بھگانا	300- "ڈول ڈالنا"	بنیاد رکھنا
301- "الے تلے کرنا"	فضول خرچی کرنا	302- "میز قدم ہونا"	منہوس ہونا
303- "رسم مشابہت"	احرام سے کچھ دور ساتھ دینا	304- "عصمت لیلی از بے"	مجبوری کے تحت تنگی کا کام کرنا
305- "شیخ و شاب"	رند اور پارسا	306- "ریشہ ختمی"	ریشہ و انہیاں کرنے والا
307- "دلندری گنگو"	ڈیک کی گفت گو	308- "فاخت اڑانا"	مزے اڑانا
309- "داسن تر ہونا"	گنہگار ہونا	310- "دوہان پان ہونا"	دبلا پتلا ہونا
311- "آنکھیں سفید ہونا"	بے حیا ہونا	312- "شیں قاف درست ہونا"	زبان کا تلفظ صحیح ہونا
313- "جام سفال"	مٹی کا پیالہ	314- "آشت حال"	پریشان حالی
315- "مرد و یانم"	گزرے ہوئے دن	316- "اتمام جنت"	کسی امر میں آخری مرتبہ سمجھنا
317- "نان شہیر"	جو کی روٹی	318- "مگرگ پارماں دیدہ"	آزمودہ کار
319- "لعل چانا"	جھوٹ موٹ کارونا	320- "سبک سر ہونا"	کینہ ہونا
321- "ناک ٹوٹیاں مارنا"	قیاس آرائی کرنا	322- "مگرگ نہانا"	کسی مشکل کام کا انجام دینا
323- "بلبل کا بچ پالنا"	کسی روگ کا کا لینا	324- "کانف کھولنا"	میب ناش کرنا
325- "شیش محل کا سنا"	بوکھلایا ہوا سنا	326- "بسم اللہ کے گتدیش"	ماں باپ کا لا ڈالا ہونا
327- "طرح ڈالنا"	بنیاد رکھنا	328- "کنڈہ نازش"	بے سلیقہ، اجنبی، گنوار
329- "غلا بھٹ ہونا"	بے فائدہ و الجھاؤ	330- "مستجاب الدعوات"	جس کی دعا بارگاہِ الہی میں مقبول ہو
331- "چاہ زخندان"	تھوڑی سا گڑھا	332- "بیز انمانا"	مشکل کے انجام دینے کا ذمہ لینا
333- "سبل کا تھل پٹانا"	بات کا جھگڑنا	334- "داسن تر ہونا"	گناہ گار ہونا
335- "رات بھینکنا"	آدمی رات کے بعد کا عمل ہونا	336- "بفت خوان سر کرنا"	کسی مشکل کام کو انجام دینا
337- "بیر کھانا"	حضرت یعقوب	338- "سینت نینت کر رکھنا"	خفاقت سے رکھنا
339- "نقش برآب ہونا"	بے ثبات ہونا	340- "پانی بھرتا"	غلائی کرنا
341- "میز قدم ہونا"	منہوس	342- "کنڈی کرنا"	کفایت سے خرچ کرنا
343- "مٹی بولی، نپا شوربا"	کسی بگاڑ پر ہمسایوں کا خوش ہونا	344- "نقصان مایہ نینت ہمسایہ"	دعویٰ سے دست بردار ہونا
345- "باز دہوئی"	مکان یا جاگیر وغیرہ کا نام لکھوانا	346- "بقار لکھوانا"	اکثر اوقات
347- "بسا اوقات"	اکثر اوقات	348- "ناش کرنا"	دعویٰ دائر کرنا
349- "بڑا بخش"	بے سوچے کچے ہاں میں ہاں ملانے والا	350- "فخر بود کرنا"	غلام ملط کرنا
351- "صاحب فراش"	وہ بیچارہ بستر سے اٹھ نہ سکے		

- 352- 'دوام زدہ' کمر فریب کا جال
353- 'اودھ مل گری مصلحت' کم عرف آدمی توڑا سا سترو
جائے
354- 'کوٹھے کا' دو بات جسے آدمی دیکھے مگر زبان سے
خواب
355- 'سجھو ٹھڈی کرنا' سبھو منہدم کرنا
356- 'نمازی کا ٹکا' فصل بد کی مزار اور ٹٹی ہے
357- 'نخاس چرہ' رسوائے عام ہونا
358- 'نوتیرہ بائیس بتا' نال دینا
359- 'بڑری کرنا' حق دار کو اس کا حق پہنچانے کی
کوشش کرنا
360- 'دوہ واہیہ' ایک کا دوسرے کی ملاحات کو جانا
361- 'نائیں تائیں فٹن' زبانی مع خراج بہت مگر تیبہ کچھ نہیں
362- 'بٹے پاؤں کی ٹٹی' دو عورت جسے ایک جو ٹھہرا مشکل اور
بھرنے کے سوا کوئی دوسرا کام نہ ہو
363- 'دعوت سرقدی' بے تکلف دعوت
364- 'مشتری ہوشیار باش' جائیداد کے خریدار کو توجہ کرنے کے لیے
365- 'حکم ماکہ مرگہ مناجات' حاکم کا حکم چاروں پار مانا پڑتا ہے
366- 'بھٹی گوانہ' دو گواہ جس نے رستا دین پر اپنی گواہی
ثبت کی ہو
367- 'رویڑی کے بھیرس آنا' بیجا بے کے سب بھرنے سے بے
نیاز ہوجانا
368- 'ننانوے کے بھیرس' روپیہ بھانے کی گھر میں پڑنا
369- 'ذی زحاک کے تین' معاملہ جوں کا توں ہے
370- 'پات' پات
371- 'ہاتھ نکلن کو آری کیا' جو کچھ ظاہر دیا ہے اس کا بیان
کرنا فضول ہے
372- 'بڑ بڑ ہونا' آزر دہونا
373- 'الٹ پ' بے سوچے کچھ

- 374- 'طرح دینا' چشم پوشی کرنا
375- 'یوسف بے کارواں' اکیلا
376- 'پانی میں آگ لگانا' متضاد مزاج کو بھڑکانا
377- 'نسو سے بہانا' جھوٹ سوٹ رونا
378- 'لانگی مارے پانی جھانڈ' بھائی بندوں میں بھانے یا فرق
ہونا
379- 'میںڈی کو بھی زکام ہوا' اپنی حد سے بڑھ کر شئی مارنا
380- 'چوڑی بھول جانا' گھبرا جانا
381- 'کچا چھابنا' صحیح صحیح حال بیان کرنا
382- 'پھت پڑے سوتا جس' وہ چیز کسی کام کی جس سے اذیت
پہنچے
383- 'سرگازی پاؤں پیسا کرنا' خوب تک دو کرنا
384- 'سودے کے ساتھ دھکن' کسی چیز کی وہ مقدار جو اس کے
خریدنے کے بعد اوپر سے بلا قیمت
لے لیتا
385- 'تازی مارا ترکی کا پنا' زبردست ہو یا عاجز سب کو ایک نظر
دیکھنا چاہیے
386- 'خدا کی فوج دار' ہر بات میں ٹانگ اڑانے والا
387- 'اوتھتے کو ٹھیلے کا سہارا' کسی کام کرنے کو خود جی نہ چاہتا اور
دوسرے کے سہارے سے باز رہنا
388- 'بہر فرقت' بہت یوزھا
389- 'کھل کھلنا' بالکل آزاد ہوجانا
390- 'داختوں پینڈ آنا' متعجب ہونا
391- 'ٹانک نوٹیاں مارنا' قیاس آرائی کرنا
392- 'گولک بھانا' کسی مشکل کام کو انجام دینا
393- 'مگروسے بانہ صتا' خوب یاد رکھنا
394- 'پیک ابل' موت کا قاصد
395- 'بے نکل مراد' ناکام نامراد

- 396- 'خزرجاں بنانا' بہت عزیز رکھنا
397- 'قانع الطریق' رہزن، ڈاکو
398- 'قالب تو سین' نہایت قریب
399- 'اساطیر الاولین' اگلے وقتوں کے لوگوں کے قصے
400- 'سبزہ یگانہ' خورد و ہیزہ
401- 'تصویر بنا دینا' حیرت میں ڈال دینا
402- 'قرآن شہدا ہونا' قرآن کا زمین پر گرنا
403- 'اوتھتے کو ٹھیلے کا سہارا' کسی کام کرنے کو خود جی نہ چاہتا اور
دوسرے کے سہارے سے باز رہنا
351- کاشفہم کیا ہے؟
(ا) بہانے سے نیند پوری کرنا
(ب)
(ج) ہر وقت اوتھتے رہنا
(د) کسی دوسرے کی نیکی اپنے سر منڈھ لیتا
- متفرقات**
- 30.1- پاکستان کی ملاحاتی زبانوں کی ادیب
30.1.1- پنجابی زبان کی معروف شعراء
۱- بابا فرید گنج شکر ۲- شیخ ابراہیم فرید شانی ۳- سلطان باہو
۴- بیٹھے شاہ ۵- علی حیدر ۶- وارث شاہ
پنجابی کی منظوم قصے:
☆ ہیرا راجھا وارث شاہ
☆ کسی پنہوں از ہاشم شاہ
☆ سوئی ماہیوال از فضل شاہ
☆ مرزا صاحبان از حافظ بر خوردار
30.1.2- سندھی کے مشہور شعراء
۱- شاہ عبداللطیف بھٹائی (تصنیف "شاہ جو رسالو")
۲- نمد نور ۳- شاہ عنایت ۴- بیدل ۵- تاقب علی شاہ ۶- قاض قضا
۷- بگل مرست (شاعرت زبان تھے)
- بگل مرست نے 9 ہزار کے قریب شعر کہے۔
30.1.3- پشتو زبان کے معروف شعراء
۱- امیر کروڑ ۲- خوش حال خان ننگ ۳- رحمان بابا ۴- شیر شاہ
سوری ۵- سیف اللہ ۶- کاظم کاظم
30.1.4- بلوچی زبان کی معروف شعراء:
۱- آزاد جمال دینی ۲- الف نسیم ۳- عبدالقادر شہوانی ۴- میر عشق
مینگل ۵- جام دوک ۶- شاہ بابا
30.1.5- کشمیری زبان کے معروف شعراء:
۱- شیخ نور الدین ۲- حبیب خاتون ۳- بابا نصیر الدین ۴- غنی کاشمیری
30.2- حروف تہجی کے لحاظ سے الفاظ کی ترتیب
آسانی کتا ہیں: انجیل، تورات، زبور، قرآن مجید
اور: ابوالکلام آزاد، اشفاق احمد، انتھار حسین، پریم چند، سعادت حسن منٹو،
غلام عباس، قمرۃ العین حیدر، مجھ حسین آزاد، ممتاز نسیمی، نذیر احمد
لیویا، ابراہیم، ساجد، ساجد، ایوب، بیسی، محمد موسیٰ، یعقوب، یوسف
پھل: آڑو، آم، انگور، چوکترہ، خوبانی، بھگتہ، سیب، کیلا، ناریل
پھول: جینٹیلی، کمن، گلاب، گیندال، لالہ، موتیا، بسترن، پام سن
تاریخی شخصیات: شیخ سلطان، سر سید احمد خان، صلاح الدین ایوبی، قائد
اعظم، محمد بن قاسم، محمود غزنوی
دریا: جھومر، وچلہ، دنیوب، اروا، سندھ، فرات
شعراء: احمد فراز، اقبال، حاتم، سودا، غالب، فیض احمد فیض، مظہر جان جاناں، میر
تقی میر
شہر: استنبول، اصفہان، اسلام آباد، بھیرس، غرناطہ، قرطبہ، نیویارک
کھیل: بیٹل ٹیس، رگبی، کرکٹ، ہگلی، ڈنڈا، ہاکی
ملک: امریکہ، بھارت، پاکستان، چین، ہندوستان، اردو، سعودی عرب،
ملائیشیا
- اہم ترین سوالات**
- ☆ سکت کی علامت ہے۔
☆ پنجاب کی پہلی یونیورسٹی لاہور میں ہے۔

- ☆ پنجاب میں اردو محمود شیرانی کی کتاب ہے۔
 ☆ سوانح عمری میں حالی کے علاوہ دوسرا نام ہم نشی نمائی کا ہے۔
 ☆ "المہذب" احمد ندیم قاسمی کا افسانہ ہے۔
 ☆ دیوار کیا گری میرے خست مکان کی
 لوگوں نے میرے گمن میں رستے بنا لیے
 یہ شعر حبیب ظفری کا ہے۔
 ☆ "تراژدی بزمی" نکتے کے بعد اقبال کے نظریے میں تبدیلی آنے کے
 بعد انھوں نے "تراژدی" لکھی۔
 ☆ سر سید نے پہلا اردو علمی گزہ میں قائم کیا۔
 ☆ اردو کا دوسرا زریں میر اسودا کا دور کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ گر جا پرنگالی زبان کا نکتہ ہے۔
 ☆ بہاؤ الدین زکریا بخاری نے دکن میں ہے۔
 ☆ اردو کا پہلا ڈراما "سدا رہا ہے"۔
 ☆ "ابلیس کی مجلس شری" علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے۔
 ☆ تو تاج کبانی کا اردو ترجمہ حیدر بخش حیدری نے کیا۔
 ☆ بہار شاہ ظفر کو رنگون میں قید کیا گیا۔
 ☆ ضرب المثل کا "اڑ لے دوڑی"۔
 ☆ علامہ اقبال نے قانون اور پی ایچ ڈی کے علاوہ B.A کی ڈگری
 یورپ سے لی۔
 ☆ جاوید اقبال نے علامہ اقبال کی آپ جی "نغمہ رود" کے نام سے
 نظمیں۔
 ☆ انجمن ترقی اردو کا دفتر کراچی میں ہے۔
 ☆ منصف گریز کا تعلق قصیدہ سے ہے۔
 ☆ مرزا غالب کی وجہ شہرت شاعری کے علاوہ خطوط بھی۔
 ☆ ناصر گلگی نے اپنی شاعری میں ہجرت مضمون اپنایا۔
 ☆ اردو کا باؤ آدم دلی دکنی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ خیانتان جاوید حیدر یلدرم کا افسانوی مجموعہ ہے۔
 ☆ شاعری میں کسی کی برائی یا سب کو برا بھلا ہے۔
 ☆ علامہ اقبال کی نظم "بچے کی دعا" بچوں کو سکولوں میں پڑھائی جاتی
 تھی۔
 ☆ حراج نگاری کے لیے کبیرا آبادی مشہور ہیں۔

- ☆ "جانگوس" اور "خدا کی ہستی" شوکت صدیقی کی تصانیف ہیں۔
 ☆ علامہ اقبال کی کتاب علم اقتصاد و معاشیات کے متعلق ہے۔
 ☆ اردو میں Punctuation کو رموز اوقاف کہتے ہیں۔
 ☆ ماوراء النہر کا شاعری مجموعہ ہے۔
 ☆ مجلہ "اوراق" کے ادیب ڈاکٹر عزیز آغا ہیں۔
 ☆ غالب 1797 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ☆ سر سید 1817 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ☆ مولانا حالی 1837 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ☆ مولانا شبلی نعمانی 1857 میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ☆ محاورہ: آج مرے کل دوسرا دن
 محاورہ: آج کے آج کل کے گھٹلیوں کے دام
 ☆ کرنل ہارائینڈ نے انجمن پنجاب لاہور میں بنائی۔
 ☆ اقبال کی انھیں "شکوہ" و "جواب شکوہ" سمدس بیت میں لکھی گئی۔
 ☆ لیلیٰ کے خطوط قاضی عبدالغفار کا ناول ہے۔
 ☆ نری ہار کی، بیداری گرامر کی رو سے اس کیفیت ہیں۔
 ☆ کالی داس نے ڈراما "گلستا" منگرت زبان میں لکھا۔
 ☆ جان تم پہ شاکر کرتا ہوں میں نہیں جانتا دعا کیا ہے
 یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے
 ☆ ناول نقطہ طالوی زبان سے لیا گیا ہے۔
 ☆ غلام عباس کا ناول "گوندنی والا گلیہ" ہے۔
 ☆ نوکرا، پہاڑ، پکھا اسم معترض ہیں۔
 ☆ ماورط خاطرہ جناح کا لقب ہے۔
 ☆ "جہاں دانش" احسان دانش کی آپ جی ہے۔
 ☆ جھیلی پر سوس جمانا (محاورہ)
 ☆ شہنشاہ غزل مہدی حسن کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ بیگم شائستہ اکرام اللہ ایک ناول نگار تھیں۔
 ☆ "کئی چاند تھے سر آسمان" شمس الرحمن فاروقی کی تصنیف ہے۔
 ☆ اردو کے معروف مزاح نگار مشتاق بخاری نے پٹے کے لحاظ سے دیگر
 تھے۔
 ☆ "کپاس کا پھول" احمد ندیم قاسمی نے لکھا۔
- ☆ اردو نظم کے پہلے شاعر نظیر اکبر آبادی ہیں۔
 ☆ چہار شنبہ بدھ کا دن کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ درست جملہ "براہم ربانی کلی ضرور آئیں" ہے۔
 ☆ اول خویش بعدد رویش کا مطلب
 Charity begins at home
 ☆ "شاید" جون ایلیا کا شاعری مجموعہ ہے۔
 ☆ موت سے پہلے آدمی تم سے نجات پائے کیوں؟ (غالب)
 ☆ "اردو شعرا کے تذکرے اور تذکرہ نگاری" ڈاکٹر فرہان فتح پوری کی
 کتاب ہے۔
 ☆ باغ باغ ہونا کا مطلب بہت خوش ہے۔
 ☆ میں نے یہ بال دھوپ میں سفید نہیں کیے علم بیان کی رو سے کتا یہ
 ہے۔
 ☆ نورد گیارہ ہونا درست محاورہ ہے۔
 ☆ نظم کے لغوی معنی "تہنم اور تہنم کرنا" کے ہیں۔
 ☆ بیت العقب کا مفہوم انکوری ہے۔
 ☆ مطلق کے لغوی معنی کا دینا کے ہیں۔
 ☆ جب جملے میں کسی سابقہ خیال کی تصدیق کی جاتی ہے تو وہاں رموز
 اوقاف کی رابطہ کی علامت استعمال ہوتی ہے۔
 ☆ "کاغذی گھاٹ" خالد حسین کا ناول ہے۔
 ☆ نواب محسن الملک کا اصل نام سید مہدی علی خان تھا۔
 ☆ میراجی بستی میں مدفون ہیں۔
 ☆ نیلی بار اور اس سے متعلقہ علاقے کی زبان اور محاورہ میں ناول لکھنے
 کے لیے طاہرہ اقبال مشہور ہیں۔
 ☆ امیر خسرو کی تحریک صوفیہ کی تحریک کا حصہ ہو سکتی ہے۔
 ☆ "آتش کدہ" محمد رفیق تاشیر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
 ☆ دو جملوں کو ملانے والے اسٹلا "ڈ" اور "حروف صغیر" کہلاتے ہیں۔
 ☆ اضطراب کا متضاد قرار ہے۔
 ☆ سنگ کا متضاد ہجر ہے۔
 ☆ ماہنامہ "مخزن" لاہور سے جاری ہوا۔
 ☆ ماہنامہ "مخزن" شیخ عبدالقادر نے شروع کیا۔
 ☆ "مراۃ العروس" ڈپٹی نذیر احمد کی تصنیف ہے۔

☆ مشہور "وہی خدا ہے" مظہر دارانی کی ہے۔

☆ میرا نہیں مر رہے گوشا مر ہیں۔

☆ "علی پور کا اہلی" ناول ممتاز مشتاق نے لکھا ہے۔

☆ سونہائی کا اصل نام میرا احمد قریشی تھا۔

☆ حنیفہ تاب کی وجہ شہرت نعت گوئی ہے۔

☆ "انکار" پرودین شاہ کا شعری مجموعہ ہے۔

☆ "مرد اور" اختر حسین رائے پوری کا سترتا ہے۔

☆ غزل کے مطلع میں شاعر قافیہ کا لانا رکھتا ہے۔

☆ جگن سرست سندھی زبان کے شاعر تھے۔

☆ بہت تو کئی بلوچی زبان کے مشہور شاعر ہیں۔

☆ مناجات سے مراد جس میں بندے سے اللہ سے اپنی حاجات بیان کریں۔

☆ گولڑ کا پھول گلنا محاورہ ہے اسے سے مراد ان ہونی بات ہونا ہے۔

☆ ملی اور قومی شاعری کا بانی مولانا حالی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ "پریشکر" صدیق سادک کو لکھا ہوا ناول ہے۔

☆ وہ نام جو کسی خصوصیت کی وجہ سے عوام میں مقبول ہو لقب کہلاتا ہے۔

☆ یہ فیضان نظر قیام کا کتب کی کرامت تھی

☆ سکھائے کس نے اسامیل کو آداب فرزند

☆ یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔

☆ شاعر انقلاب جوش شیخ آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ سید الاحرار مولانا حسرت موہانی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

☆ نعت کا متضاد کثرت ہے۔

☆ "مرداری سینا" فیض احمد فیض کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔

☆ جہاں پڑتا کے معنی ملکہ کرنا یا نوت پڑا کے ہیں۔

☆ وہ فعل جس میں زمانہ حال اور مستقبل دونوں کے معنی نکلتے ہوں فعل

☆ مضارع کہلاتا ہے۔

☆ اوس پڑنا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب مایوسی کی حالت ہے۔

☆ دریا میں رہنا اور مگر مجھ سے ہر در دست محاورہ ہے۔

☆ "ہارت ایک" فیض احمد فیض کی نظم ہے۔

☆ جیسا ریس ویسا بھیجس کا مطلب When in Rome do as the Romans do ہے۔

☆ "پہلی بارش" ناصر کاظمی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔

☆ محاورہ آہے سے باہر ہونا کا مطلب بہت غصے میں ہونا ہے۔

☆ مولانا صلاح الدین احمد کا نام "اولیٰ دنیا" رسالے سے جڑا ہے۔

☆ "قرطبہ کا قاضی" امتیاز علی تاج کی تصنیف ہے۔

☆ انشا اللہ خان شاعری کے علاوہ اصلاح زبان کے حوالے سے بھی مشہور ہیں۔

☆ نان شیر کی ترکیب کا مفہوم جو کی روٹی ہے۔

☆ ننگ ننگ، جھم جھم، دیں دیں، دھک دھک، تو اعد کی روح سے ام صوت ہیں۔

☆ مسدس کے ہر بند میں چھ 6 مصرعے ہوتے ہیں۔

☆ A man is known by the company he keeps کا

☆ مطلب ہے کہ آدمی اپنے دوستوں سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔

☆ غالب آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔

☆ ربائی کے چوتھے شعر کو حاصل رباعی کہتے ہیں۔

☆ "خاک اور خون" نسیم جہازی کا ناول ہے۔

☆ مضمون "مرید پور کا بیڑ" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔

☆ بیڑا اٹھانا کا مطلب مشکل کام سرانجام دینا ہے۔

☆ ہاتھ لگانا سے مراد کسی کام کے متعلق برے آثار پیدا ہونا ہے۔

☆ نثار میں تری گلیوں کے اے وطن کہ جہاں

☆ چلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سراٹھا کے چلے

☆ یہ شعر فیض احمد فیض کا ہے۔

☆ مختصر افسانہ کا موجد پریم چند کو مانا جاتا ہے۔

☆ "حیات جاوید" مولانا حالی کی تحریر ہے۔

☆ "آب حیات" کے مصنف مولانا محمد حسین آزاد ہیں۔

☆ اردو ادب میں جمیل ہاشمی ناول نگاری کے لیے مشہور ہیں۔

☆ اردو ادب کی مشہور شخصیت قرۃ العین حیدر کی وجہ شہرت ناول نگاری

☆ ہے۔

☆ سر سید احمد خاں نے تہذیب الاخلاق رسالے کا اجرا کیا۔

☆ موافق و مخالف ہاتھ "Pros and Cons" means

☆ وارث ڈرامہ امجد اسلام امجد نے لکھا ہے۔

☆ دو صفی نام بڑو کی طرف سے دیا جائے لقب کہلاتا ہے۔

☆ کہاں راجہ بھوج اور کہاں گنگوٹلی (محاورہ)

☆ خوابیدہ کا متضاد بیدار ہے۔

☆ جملہ ہے "نقارخانے میں طوطی کی آواز کون سنتا ہے۔"

☆ "آنگن" ناول کی ہیروئن عالیہ تھی۔

☆ علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم "خضر راؤ" بانگ درا میں شامل ہے۔

☆ حسن عسکری اردو کی مصنف تنقید کے حوالے سے مشہور ہیں۔

☆ محاورہ آڑے آنا کا مطلب درمیان میں آنا ہے۔

☆ ڈاکٹر عیش درانی لسانیات کے حوالے سے مشہور ہیں۔

☆ مرگ آشنائی کا مطلب بظاہر دوست باطن دشمنی ہے۔

☆ اچھا ہے دل کے ساتھ رہے پاسان عقل

☆ لیکن کبھی کبھی اسے تنہا بھی چھوڑ دے

☆ یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔

☆ رسالہ "اسباب بے عادت" ہندو سر سید احمد خان کی تحریر ہے۔

☆ ابن انشا کا اصل نام شیر محمد خان تھا۔

☆ سرگرم کرنا کا مطلب سرگت دینا ہے۔

☆ سر سید کی ابتدائی کتاب کا نام "جام جم" ہے۔

☆ یہ خوبصورت گلاب کا پھول ہے اس جملے میں یہ ایم اشارہ ہے۔

☆ کلیم اللہ اور ذبیح اللہ گرامر کی رو سے لقب ہیں۔

☆ "لوح ایام" مختار مسعود کی تخلیق ہے۔

☆ اقبال کا مضمون قومیت ہے۔

☆ آئینیں چہ کر ننگ بھرا کا مطلب نیند مٹانے کی کوشش کرنا ہے۔

☆ ہیں۔

☆ کسی شاعر کے مصرعے یا شعر کو اپنے کلام میں شامل کرنے کو تسمین

☆ کہتے ہیں۔

☆ اب کے ہم چھڑے تو شاید کبھی خوابوں میں ملیں

☆ جس طرح سوکھے ہوئے پھول کتابوں میں ملیں

☆ یہ شعر احمد فراز کا ہے۔

- ☆ رئیس السنو لین جگر مراد آبادی کو بھی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ جنت کام کا مفہوم مبارک قدم ہے۔
- ☆ اخبار کار میز مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے جاری کیا۔
- ☆ جد یہ فزول کا نام حسرت سوبانی کو سمجھا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "پاک" مہدی اللہ حسین کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ اندر صحرائی چوپٹ راج کا مطلب ہے انصافی کا دور دورہ ہے۔
- ☆ کوکوں کی دلالی میں من کالا کر امر کی رو سے شرب الخمر ہے۔
- ☆ "شب رفتہ" مجید امجد کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- ☆ جملہ مکمل کریں "کام کا کات کان کا دشمن اتان کان"
- ☆ "پہلا ست روی" کرشن محمد خان کا سفر نامہ ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال نے شاعر کشمیر اور مجدد کشمیر کے القابات محمد الہ دین توفیق کو دیے۔
- ☆ یوز حاطط سے مراد بے وقوف آدمی ہے۔
- ☆ اردو نثر میں علامہ اقبال کی باقاعدہ تصنیف علم اقتصاد ہے۔
- ☆ فنی کی معنی انشاء ہے۔
- ☆ "ہر چند اردو میں سب سے کم سرمایہ چھوڑا ہے مگر کتنا اوجھا مقام پایا ہے۔" رشید احمد صدیقی کا یہ جملہ پطرس بخاری کے بارے میں ہے۔
- ☆ "ظلم خیال" کرشن چندر کا مشہور ناول ہے۔
- ☆ خان بہادر قوامی کی رو سے خطاب ہے۔
- ☆ یادوں کی برات جوش ملیح آبادی کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- ☆ اس زلف پہ چھتی شب و بچور کی سوچی اندھے کو اندھے میں بڑی دور کی سوچی یہ شعر انشا کا ہے۔
- ☆ دو باروں سے زیادہ الفاظ جو روزمرہ محاورے میں استعمال ہوتے ہیں محاورہ کہلاتے ہیں۔
- ☆ عزیت کے معنی فلسفی دماغ کے ہیں۔
- ☆ "خدا بخشے بہت ہی خوبیاں تھیں مرنے والے میں" اس میں اکبر الہ آبادی نے سر سید احمد خان کی خوبیاں کا اعتراف کیا ہے۔
- ☆ "خدا بخش" مشتق راجہ کا فلسفی نام ہے۔
- ☆ "مگر کی مرفی" از کلیم کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ تصدیق کا متضاد کذب ہے۔
- ☆ رو کوڑ، آب کوڑ، ہون کوڑ شیخ محمد اکرم کی کتب ہیں۔
- ☆ "جنگ آہ" اور "بزم آرائیاں" کرشن محمد خان کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- ☆ شعر کا مصرعہ جس میں شاعر اپنا شخص استعمال کرتا ہے مقطع کہلاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "خاوس" خاوس "نیلیم احمد بشیر کا ہے۔
- ☆ دارالسلطنت گرامری رو سے اہم طرف مکالم ہے۔
- ☆ "بابائے اردو" قوامی کی رو سے لقب ہے۔
- ☆ سمسد حالی 1879 میں شائع ہوئی۔
- ☆ "دیار عشق میں اپنا مقام پیدا کر" یہ مصرعہ علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- ☆ "روزن دیوارے" کے عنوان عطا الحق قاسمی کا کالم جنگ اخبار میں چھپتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کلاسیکل اور جدید شاعری کا نظم الطاف حسین حالی کو قرار دیا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "آتش کدہ" محمد دین تاثیر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ لیت و لعل کرنا نال منول کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو افسانہ "گمراہ" اشفاق احمد کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ بس کہ دشوار ہے ہر کام کا آسان ہونا آدمی کو بھی سیر نہیں آسان ہونا یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے۔
- ☆ "یوسف بے کاروان" کا مفہوم اکیلا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو شاعری میں "خدا سے سخن" میر تقی میر کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کا مجموعہ کلام "ارمغان حجاز" ان کی وفات کے بعد شائع ہوا۔
- ☆ خویہ حسن نظامی کی تصنیف "سی پارہ دل" کے مضامین کی بنیادی خاصیت ہے کہ اس کے ہر مضمون میں تصوف موجود ہے۔
- ☆ بچوں کی نظم "نوٹ بنوٹ" صوفی غلام مصطفیٰ تبسم کی ہے۔
- ☆ مرثیہ نگاری کے لیے میر انیس مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ "ذکر اقبال" کے مصنف عبدالمجید ساک ہیں۔

- ☆ آب آب ہونا کا مطلب شرمندہ ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ "یا کار غالب" الطاف حسین حالی کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ بسا اوقات کا مطلب اکثر اوقات کے ہیں۔
- ☆ بے پرکی اڑانا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب افواہ اڑانا ہے۔
- ☆ تھمال مارنا ظن کا مطلب جان بوجھ کر ایمان بنانا ہے۔
- ☆ Bad name is worse than bad deeds کا مطلب بد اچھا بد نام نہ
- ☆ شاعری میں وہ خصوصیت جس میں دنیا کے ہر پہلو کو سامنے رکھا جائے اسے آفاقیت کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ ایہام گوئی کے بعد اصلاح گوئی کی تحریک چلی۔
- ☆ "آگن" خدیجہ مستور کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ "سب رس" ملا علی نے لکھی۔
- ☆ پہلے صاحب دیوان شاعر تھی قطب شاہ ہیں۔
- ☆ میزگی کھیر ہونا کا مطلب مشکل کام ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ "کدم دا پدم راڈ" اردو ادب کی قدیم مثنوی ہے ان کے مصنف خویہ حسن نظامی ہیں۔
- ☆ امراد جان کا اصل نام خانم تھا۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی مشہور نظم "آدم کو جنت سے نکالا گیا" اور "روح ارضی آدم کا استقبال کرتی ہے" یہ ان کے مجموعہ کلام بال جبرئیل میں شامل ہے۔
- ☆ شیخ جمرات کے دن کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ تحقیقات چشتی آثار لاہور کے بارے میں بڑی موثر کتاب ہے یہ مولوی نور احمد کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "فرنگ آصفیہ" کے مصنف سید احمد دہلوی ہیں۔
- ☆ پینٹ کا نام محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب بچت کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ آپاد جاپی پڑنا کا مطلب افراتفری پڑ جانا ہے۔
- ☆ دریا کو گزہ میں بند کرنے سے مراد مختصر الفاظ میں بڑی تفصیل کو بیان کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ مرثیہ نگاری کا لفظ ہے۔
- ☆ "بانگ درا" کا اولین دیباچہ لکھنے کا اعزاز شیخ عبدالقادر کو ہے۔
- ☆ "رہچہ گدہ" انو قدسیہ کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ کھل محاورہ ہے: چھڑی اور دور
- ☆ گلگراست ماہر زبان کے علاوہ ماہر طب تھے۔
- ☆ "اردو کی آخری کتاب" ابن انشا کی ہے۔
- ☆ کھل محاورہ ہے: یک نہ شدہ و شد
- ☆ مرزا غلام ہریر ایک لہنی نذر احمد کا مشہور کردار ہے۔
- ☆ مضمون "کتے" پطرس بخاری کا ہے۔
- ☆ اینٹ سے اینٹ بھانا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب تباہی و بربادی ہے۔
- ☆ فزول کا پہلا شعر مطلق کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "دشت سوس" بیبلہ ڈیگی کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ داود اور حرف انبساط ہے۔
- ☆ مصنف نظم منقبت سے مراد اولیاء اللہ اور بزرگان دین کی تعریف کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ ہاتھ لگن کو آری کیا کا مفہوم جو کچھ ظاہر اور عیاں ہے اس کا بیان فضول ہے۔
- ☆ شانے سے جملنا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب بہت بھیز ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ ایک ہون مسلم حرم کی پاسپانی کے لیے (علامہ اقبال)
- ☆ "جنگل کی شہزادی" جوش ملیح آبادی کی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ جموئی کہانی "Cock and bull story" means
- ☆ آب آب ہونا محاورہ بھی ہے اور وزمرہ بھی
- ☆ "مخد ان قارس" محمد حسین آزاد کی تحریر ہے۔
- ☆ سر سید احمد خان علی گڑھ میں مدفون ہیں۔
- ☆ "اردو زبان و قواعد" کے مصنف شیخ احمد صدیقی ہیں۔
- ☆ زیر پر کرنا محاورہ ہے اس کا مطلب الٹ پلٹ کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ الٹ پلٹ کا مطلب بے سوچے سمجھے ہے۔
- ☆ فتح کا مترادف فتح ہے۔
- ☆ اس ڈائری کو جس میں شاعر اپنا کلام یا منتخب اشعار درج کرتا ہے اسے مجاز کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ محاورہ فاقہ اڑانا کا مطلب بڑے اڑانا ہے۔
- ☆ محاورہ نوسے بہانہ کا مطلب جھوٹ موٹ کا ہونا ہے۔

- ☆ Out of the frying pan into fire کا ترجمہ ہے آسان ہے۔
- ☆ گرا کجور میں اٹکا۔
- ☆ اردو کی جین آکشن بشری رحمان کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا ڈرامہ "اندھ سہا" ہے۔
- ☆ "تھا پتھر میں" کے شاعر حفیظ جالندھری ہیں۔
- ☆ خواہ کواہ ماہ لغت کرنا "Poke One's nose" means
- ☆ "قاب قوسین" کا مطلب نہایت قریب ہے۔
- ☆ بے نسل مرام سے مراد کام و نامراد ہے۔
- ☆ بے سرو پا "Bread the line" means
- ☆ دیے وادید سے مراد طاقت ہے۔
- ☆ کنیا کے معنی پوشیدہ بات ہیں۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض کے پہلے مجموعے کا نام "فتش فریادی" ہے۔
- ☆ پہلا عوامی شاعر خیر اکبر آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "میر کو ہزار دن" تھوڑے شاعر کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "باغ و بہار" میرامن دہلوی کی مشہور داستان ہے۔
- ☆ "فردوس بریں" عبد الحلیم شرر کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ پہلے اردو ناول نر زینتی نذیرا مرتھے۔
- ☆ اردو شاعری کا باپ آدم ولی دکنی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ غرض کی جمع افروض ہے۔
- ☆ ہوا کے گھوڑے پر سوار ہونا کا مطلب کسی کی پرواز کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ فنی کنول کشور نے اردو کی خدمت اخبار نویسی میں کی۔
- ☆ قوامی رو سے دھوم دھام میں دھام مکمل ہے۔
- ☆ "اندس میں اجنبی" اور "خاند بدوش" مستشرق حسین تارڑ کی تصانیف ہیں۔
- ☆ دکان بڑھانا کا مطلب دکان بند کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ سید شہد انگرامی اردو سے لقب ہے۔
- ☆ "زمیندار" اخبار مولانا قاضی خان کٹلتے تھے۔
- ☆ "حسن کوڑوگر" نام راجد کی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ "کپاس کا پھول" احمد ندیم قاسمی کی تحریک ہے۔
- ☆ نظم کا معنی ترتیب سے حکیم کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ عمار و قتالی کا یقین کا مطلب غیر مستقل مزاج ہے۔
- ☆ "شاجین" ناول نسیم جہازی نے لکھا۔
- ☆ "سودھی ریل" شوکت قانوی کا مزاحیہ مضمون ہے۔
- ☆ مولانا ظفر علی خان علی گڑھ کالج کے تعلیم یافتہ تھے۔
- ☆ ن۔ م راشد کا اصل نام ہند مرزا راشد ہے۔
- ☆ قابل دید سے مراد دیکھنے کے قابل ہے۔
- ☆ ایسا فعل جس میں جب تک قائل کے ساتھ ساتھ مفعول نہ ہو جملہ باہمی نہ بنے فعل متعدی کہلاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "دو گز زمین میں تلی کوئے یار میں" یہ مصرع بہادر شاہ ظفر ہے۔
- ☆ لفظ سفر کا متضاد حضر ہے۔
- ☆ رحمان بابا پشتو زبان کے شاعر تھے۔
- ☆ اردو شعرا میں تصوف سب سے پہلے میر درد کے ہاں ملتا ہے۔
- ☆ "داستان مجاہد" نسیم جہازی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ تم آئے ہو نہ شب انتظار گزری ہے
- ☆ عاش میں ہے سحر بار بار گزری ہے۔
- ☆ یہ شعر فیض احمد فیض کا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کا پہلا اردو شعری مجموعہ "بانگ درا" ہے۔
- ☆ جس کو لٹک نے لوٹ کے ویران کر دیا
- ☆ ہم رہنے والے ہیں اسی آج سے دیار کے
- ☆ یہ شعر میر تقی میر کا ہے۔
- ☆ اٹکلے چھوڑنا کا مطلب انوکھی یا متضاد بات کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ جوتیاں چٹھانے عماروہ ہے اس کا مطلب مارے مارے پھرتا ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور افسانہ "اور کوٹ" غلام عباس کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "ابلیس کی مجلس شوریٰ" علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ ہم صغیر کی ترکیب کا مفہوم ہم آواز ہے۔
- ☆ "شکوہ" و "جواب شکوہ" اقبال کے مجموعہ بانگ درا میں شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ آتے جاتے لکھے بڑھے گرامر کی رو سے فعل مضارع ہے۔
- ☆ "اے راہ حق کے شہید" امیر کاظمی نے لکھا۔
- ☆ ہای کزی میں ابال آنا کا مطلب وقت گزرنے کے بعد جوش آنا ہے۔

- ☆ مولانا حالی کی طویل نظم "سدرس حالی" کا موضوع مسلمانوں کا تباہ کن ماضی ہے۔
- ☆ اہل لاہور کو زندہ دوان لاہور کا لقب سر سید احمد خان نے دیا۔
- ☆ "خوشبو" کی شاعرہ پروین شاکر ہیں۔
- ☆ اردو فطرت معرکی کا آغاز بیسویں صدی میں ہوا۔
- ☆ ولی دکنی کو جمال دوست کا لقب ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ نے دیا۔
- ☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج کے چھانڈ خانہ میں اردو کا رسم الخط تشریح کیا۔
- ☆ علامہ محمد اقبال کا فارسی کا شاعری مجموعہ "زبور مجسم" 1927 میں شائع ہوا۔
- ☆ "یا خدا" اور "ماں جی" قدرت اللہ شہاب کے افسانے ہیں۔
- ☆ "بہر پیا" شوکت قانوی کا مزاحیہ ناول ہے جبکہ افسانہ "بہر پیا" غلام عباس نے لکھا۔
- ☆ فوج کی جمع افواج ہے۔
- ☆ حجاب عارفانہ کا مطلب جان بوجھ کر انہماں بنانا ہے۔
- ☆ "انگل مرغی" حسینہ عین کا کردار ہے۔
- ☆ "غزل ایک نیم وحشی صنف سخن ہے" یہ حکیم الدین احمد کا قول ہے۔
- ☆ 1913 میں "بھدرہ" کا آغاز مولانا محمد علی جوہر نے کیا۔
- ☆ "شیخ و شاپ" کی ترکیب کا مفہوم بوزے اور جوان ہے۔
- ☆ انتہائی کم امید "Hope against hope" means
- ☆ "فت پاتھ کی گھاس" بانو قدسیہ کے ڈراموں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ عمار کا مترادف شرم ہے۔
- ☆ دامن پہ کوئی چھینٹ نہ خنجر پہ کوئی داغ
- ☆ تم قتل کرو ہو یا کرامات کرو ہو
- ☆ یہ شعر حکیم احمد عاجز کا ہے۔
- ☆ سید الامرا حسرت موہانی کا لقب ہے۔
- ☆ زبان لال ہونا سے مراد رنگ ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ "انکار" کی شاعرہ پروین شاکر ہیں۔
- ☆ "چوپال" احمد ندیم قاسمی کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ مرزا غالب کی زوجہ کا نام امراؤ بیگم تھا۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال نے شاہین کو پلندہ پرواز کی صفت سے پسند کیا۔
- ☆ "اردو شاعری پر ایک نظر" حکیم الدین احمد کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ ڈرامہ "سونا چاندی" کے مصنف سونو بھائی ہیں۔
- ☆ الطاف حسین حالی سر سید کے رفقاء میں سے تھے۔
- ☆ دن رات ایک کرنا کا مطلب سخت محنت کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ "To carry coal to new castle" means اگلے پالے پر چلی کو
- ☆ مثل دروس میں فارسی زبان کو درباری زبان کا درجہ حاصل تھا۔
- ☆ عبد الحلیم شرر کا ناول "فردوس بریں" کا موضوع فرقہ باطنیہ ہے۔
- ☆ میرا طریق امیری نہیں فقیری ہے
- ☆ خودی نہ سچ غریبی میں نام پیدا کر
- ☆ یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- ☆ کرل محمد خان کی وجہ شہرت مزاح نگاری ہے۔
- ☆ تحریر میں نوع کے جذبے کے اختیار کے لیے رموز اوقاف کی جو
- ☆ علامت استعمال ہوتی ہے اسے لٹائیہ کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ خاکوں پر پہلی کتاب اور "اوکے لوگ" کے مصنف سنا زلتی ہیں۔
- ☆ ہر حال میں "Through thick and thin" means
- ☆ برسر پر خاشا کی ترکیب کا مفہوم لڑائی پر آمادہ ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ سراج کے معنی چراغ کے ہیں۔
- ☆ اردو میں 72 نثری سیرتیں میر کے مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ قوامی اس شاعر کو "صرف" کہتے ہیں جس میں لفظ اور اس کی ساخت پر بحث کی جاتی ہے۔
- ☆ "دائم آباد" ہے گی دنیا ہم نہ ہوں گے کوئی ہم سا ہوگا
- ☆ یہ شعر ناصر کاظمی کا ہے۔
- ☆ "بیل کے دن بیل کی راتیں" ابراہیم طہس نے لکھیں۔
- ☆ "امر بخل" بانو قدسیہ کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "گھر سے گھر تک" احمد ندیم قاسمی کا افسانہ ہے۔
- ☆ اردو ادب میں ایم ایمل میرٹھی نے سب سے زیادہ بچوں کے لیے لکھا۔
- ☆ "چند ہم عصر" خاکوں پر پہلی کتاب مولوی عبدالرحمن کی ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور افسانہ "نوبل لگ سکھ" سعادت حسن منٹو کی تصنیف ہے۔

- ☆ سفر کا متضاد کبر ہے۔
 ☆ اقامت و محبت کا ملہم کسی کام میں آخری مرتبہ سمجھانا ہے۔
 ☆ "ہارنگی" انہمازیل تاج کا زار ہے۔
 ☆ آپ وہاں اٹھنا کہ مطلب نرت ہو جانا ہے۔
 ☆ آج گویا ترکیب کا ملہم میدان کا زار ہے۔
 ☆ "جنگل میں دھنک" منیر نازی کی کتاب ہے۔
 ☆ مرزا غالب ابتدا میں سادہ نفس استعمل کرتے تھے۔
 ☆ 1825ء میں کتب نویسی سے متعلق مرزا غالب نے رسالہ لکھا۔
 ☆ اردو زبان کا تعلق ہند یورپی گروہ سے ہے۔
 ☆ دنیا میں زبانوں کے 8۰ سے زائد خاندان ہیں۔
 ☆ برصغیر میں اردو کو سرکاری زبان کا درجہ 1832ء میں حاصل ہوا۔
 ☆ پاکستان میں اردو کو ری زبان 1956ء میں قرار دیا گیا۔
 ☆ میر تقی میر نے ادبی رائے میں 60 زبان چھوڑے۔
 ☆ مرزا ہادی زسرا کے ناول "امراہ جان ادا" کو پہلا انیسویں ناول قرار دیا گیا۔
 ☆ "زور کتا" انتھار سین کا افسانہ ہے جس میں تصوف کو بنیاد بنایا گیا۔
 ☆ اردو افسانہ کا اداؤم پریم چند کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ غلطی بنانا خسرو کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز 1936ء میں ہوا۔
 ☆ کوئی ایرانی ہی رہائی ہے دشت کو کچھ کے گھراؤ آیا
 ☆ اس شعر میں صفت صنعت ایسا استعمال ہوئی ہے۔
 ☆ "فرہنگ اقبال" کے مصنف حضرت نسیم امرودی ہیں۔
 ☆ محمد حسین آزاد اور دوسرے مدون ہیں۔
 ☆ چھوٹے بے سبکی "All and Sundry" means
 ☆ آپے سے ابر ہونا کا مطلب غصے میں ہونا ہے۔
 ☆ نظم کی دو صفت جس کے ہر شعر میں قافیہ ہم ردیف ہوا اور ہر شعر قافیہ اور ردیف کے لگا سے جدا گانہ ہوشی کی گاتا ہے۔
 ☆ خلیف ہونا کا مطلب شرمندہ ہونا ہے۔
 ☆ آنکھ لوجھل پھاڑ اور مصل "Out of sight out of mind" means
 ☆ "ماہ تمام" پروین شاکر کی شاعری کا مجموعہ ہے۔
 ☆ علامہ اقبال کی مصروف نظم "سجدہ قرطبہ" بال جبریل میں شامل ہے۔
 ☆ بیانی اسم تعصیر ہے۔
 ☆ "باپ کا گناہ" نسیم شجاع احمد کی کتاب ہے۔
 ☆ اردو ادب کی طویل ترین تاریخ ڈاکٹر جمیل جالبی نے تحریر کی ہے۔
 ☆ حیات جاوید سر سید احمد خاں کی سوانح عمری ہے۔
 ☆ علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم "ہمالہ" ہے۔
 ☆ مظل کتب کا مطلب تجربہ کار ہے۔
 ☆ موسیقی کا نقلی مطلب پانی سے لکھا ہوا ہے۔
 ☆ عقل کا اندھا کاتھ کا پورا سے مراد بے وقوف مالدار ہے۔
 ☆ "قلقت" کرشن چندر کی تصنیف ہے۔
 ☆ مرزا غالب 1797ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
 ☆ "فصیل شب" مرزا ادیب کی تحریر ہے۔
 ☆ مطلع کے لغوی معنی طلوع ہونے کی جگہ کے ہیں۔
 ☆ چار مصرعوں کی نظم کو رباعی کہتے ہیں۔
 ☆ "آواز دوست" مختار مسعود کی تصنیف ہے۔
 ☆ خوشی کے موقع پر حروف انبساط استعمال ہوتے ہیں۔
 ☆ "آثار اعلیٰ" کے مصنف سر سید احمد خان ہیں۔
 ☆ علامہ اقبال 1905-1908 تک یورپ میں رہے۔
 ☆ خاکوں پر مبنی کتاب "الکھنکری" ممتاز مفتی نے لکھی۔
 ☆ بال بیکا کرنا کا مطلب نقصان پہنچانا ہے۔
 ☆ مسابقت سے مراد مقابلہ ہے۔
 ☆ "کالی شلوار" اور "خشخشا گوشت" سعادت حسن منٹو کے افسانے ہیں۔
 ☆ ایسی داد جو لکھنے میں آئے لیکن پڑھنے میں نہ آئے اسے واد معدولہ کہتے ہیں۔
 ☆ زرقاظم کی ہیروئین کا نام نیلو ہے۔
 ☆ محاورہ بوج پارہ ہونا سے مراد دارے بنیادے ہونا ہے۔
 ☆ "سچ خوئی" میراکی کی کتاب ہے۔
 ☆ انگریزی مزاح کا بدیسی مزاح سے کرل محمد خان نے ترجمہ کیا۔

- ☆ "نوطر زمرغ" داستان ہے۔
 ☆ پہلے مزاجیہ اردو رسالے "تنگ دان" کے مدیر مجید لاہوری تھے۔
 ☆ سر سید کی پہلی کتاب "جام جم" ہے۔
 ☆ "اداس تلسیں" کا موضوع تاریخ ہے۔
 ☆ "آب حیات" کا موضوع تاریخ ہے۔
 ☆ "آپ، جناب اور محترم" محمد طفیل کے خاکے ہیں۔
 ☆ "ان کی نثر کو بے حد عادل میں تیرنے کے مترادف ہے۔" مشتاق احمد جو علی نے یہ جملہ ابوالکلام آزاد کے بارے میں لکھا تھا۔
 ☆ "آب دوست" رسالہ سے بی جوش نے جاری کیا۔
 ☆ تریخ ہند ایسے مصرعے کو کہا جاتا ہے۔ جو نظم میں بار بار رجوع کرے۔
 ☆ رپورتاژ فرانسس زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
 ☆ "عور ہندی" خطوط ہیں۔
 ☆ اردو کے پہلے مزاح نگار شاعر کا نام جعفر زئی ہے۔
 ☆ اردو میں ہائیکو متعارف کروانے والے ڈاکٹر محمد امین ہیں۔
 ☆ محمد خالد اختر کے "دل" چار کواڑوں میں "دسال" کو فیض احمد فیض نے اردو کا سب سے بڑا ناول قرار دیا ہے۔
 ☆ "چوکھڑی شاعری" ڈی ریڈی عزت نہیں مجھے "یہ غالب کا مصرعہ ہے۔
 ☆ کوس تو لفظ ہی سکھاتے ہیں آدمی آدمی بناتے ہیں یہ شعرا کبر الہ آبادی کا ہے۔
 ☆ تانہی ادب سے مراد خواتین سے متعلق ادب ہے۔
 ☆ یاد اللہ ہونا محاورے کا مطلب جان بچکان ہونا ہے۔
 ☆ سزنا وہ بیان ہے صنف سخن جس میں لکھنے والا چشم دید مشاہدات کو کار کین کے سامنے لاتا ہے۔
 ☆ لطیف رویداد کا نام ہر روزی ہے۔
 ☆ خواص عادل شامی دور کا شاعر تھا۔
 ☆ غالب کو "حیدان ظریف" کا لقب مولانا حالی نے دیا۔
 ☆ ڈیزا ہینٹ کی مسجد بنانے کا مطلب سب سے الگ رائے رکھنا ہے۔
 ☆ چا پتا ہونا بونا حال ہمارا جانے ہے
- جانے نہ جانے مگھی نہ جانے باغ تو سارا جانے ہے
 میرے اس شعر میں علم بدیع کی صنف مکرر آتی ہے۔
 ☆ فرودی قاری کے شاعر تھے۔
 ☆ "کیسوں"، "مشق نامہ"، "سات ناولان" سے عرفان صدیقی کا نام ذہن میں آتا ہے۔
 ☆ "عاجزان" اور "لی بسم اللہ" ڈاکٹر اختر شاعر کے مجموعے ہیں۔
 ☆ کوئی امید بر نہیں آتی کوئی صورت نظر نہیں آتی
 غزل کی اصطلاح میں یہ شعر مطلع ہے
 ☆ اردو میں افسانے کا آغاز بیسویں صدی میں ہوا۔
 ☆ اردو کی پہلی آپ بیتی کا نام کالا پانی ہے۔
 ☆ لوری تیرانہ نثر صنف گیت کی مختلف شکلیں ہیں۔
 ☆ "میرا پاکستان" سلمیٰ اعوان کا سزنا ناول ہے۔
 ☆ حالی بظلوں کا کردار شی سہاد حسین نے تخلیق کیا۔
 ☆ "ستارہ یاربان" کے مصنف حسن مسکری ہیں۔
 ☆ "ہائے" اردو سمولوی مبدائع کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
 ☆ اردو میں رومانوی تحریک کا موجب "مخزن" رسالے کو گردا گیا ہے۔
 ☆ "مخاتبات" اور "مزید محبتیں" کے مصنف شلیق الرحمن ہیں۔
 ☆ اردو کے معروف مزاجیہ افسانے "بیل اور میں" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
 ☆ چکوں پہ چل رہے ہیں انجم کس چاند سے آگے جا پڑی ہے
 اس شعر میں صنف استعارہ بیان ہوئی ہے۔
 ☆ "پاکستانی ادب شناسی کی نصف صدی" ڈاکٹر منظور شاہ کا نام کی کاوش ہے۔
 ☆ سب رس دہلی دور میں لکھی گئی۔
 ☆ اقبال نے کوئے کو غالب کا ہم نوا کہا تھا۔
 ☆ "ادبی دنیا" رسالے کے مدیر مولانا صلاح الدین احمد تھے۔
 ☆ یادگار غالب مولانا حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔
 ☆ مشہور "زیر مشق" کا شاعر ادب مرزا شوق ہے۔
 ☆ "کھڑکی بھرا سان"، "برج خوشاں"، "اک گھرا دھوپ" کا اسد محمد

- ☆ مان کے انسانے ہیں۔
- ☆ کالی داس کے معروف ڈرامے "ہشتنگا" کو ڈرامہ نگار کے نام سے کہا گیا۔
- ☆ علی جوہر نے اردو میں ترجمہ کیا۔
- ☆ معروف ناول گو شاعر غلام محمد قاسم اور فارغ بخاری کا تعلق خیبر پختونخواہ سے ہے۔
- ☆ "ولی سے اقبال تک" ڈاکٹر سید عابد اللہ کی تصنیف (سیکڑوں) ہے۔
- ☆ پنجابی غالب کے نام سے دیوان غالب کا پنجابی ترجمہ سیر مابند نے کیا۔
- ☆ اردو کے ابتدائی ڈرامے "اندھ سجا" کو لکھنؤ نے لکھا۔
- ☆ تحسین مصنف قصبہ واکاہم جڑو ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اوریل جلی ہونا کا مطلب کھڑت ہوتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو پر سب سے زیادہ اثراب فارسی زبان کے ہیں۔
- ☆ حراجہ سال "اورینج" کا اجرا اولپنڈی سے ہوا۔
- ☆ "کے نو کہانی" "مذہب" "سز شریف" "سز شریف" مستشرقین تازہ کے سزا ہے ہیں۔
- ☆ لٹلے تلے کرنا کا مطلب پیش کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا اخبار "جام جہاں نما" ہے۔
- ☆ سائیت 14 مصرعوں پر مشتمل نظم کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو میں بانگیدستارف کردالے شاعر کا تعلق مکتان سے ہے۔
- ☆ المشرق کی ترکیب کا مفہوم حکم لکھا ہے۔
- ☆ "انفنون" کمال احمد رضوی کا مشہور ڈرامہ ہے۔
- ☆ قومی نغمہ "میرے پنجے سے پاکستان" جمیل الدین غالب نے لکھا۔
- ☆ "چٹا چٹن" کے مصنف کا نام امتیاز علی ہے۔
- ☆ تعلق برآب ہونا کا مطلب جلدی: اکل ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ "مصلیہ" (جزیرہ سٹی) علامہ اقبال کا معروف شہر آشوب ہے یہ ان کے مجموعے کا نام ہے دراصل شامل ہے۔
- ☆ دعت شیراز سے مراد اردو لکھنا اور بے تکلفی کی دعوت ہے۔
- ☆ فاضل ازاد کا مطلب مزے اڑانا ہے۔
- ☆ طرب کا معنی خوشی کا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی نظم "طلوع اقبال" ان کے مجموعے بانگ دراصل

☆ ہاٹل سے دہنے والے آسمان نہیں ہم

- ☆ سو پار کر چکا ہے تو امتحان ہمارا
- ☆ یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے
- ☆ "آکھیں پھیر لینا کا مطلب" بے سروت ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ منٹل دور میں فارسی زبان کو درباری زبان کا درجہ حاصل تھا۔
- ☆ منٹل بادشاہ بہار شاہ ظفر نامور شاعر بھی تھا۔
- ☆ یار زندہ صحبت باقی کا مطلب زندہ رہے تو تلے رہیں گے
- ☆ عندلیب شادمانی کا اصل نام وہابت حسین تھا۔
- ☆ تجمالی عارفانہ سے مراد جان بوجہ کر انجان بننا ہے۔
- ☆ مرزا غالب دہلی میں فوت ہوئے۔
- ☆ شکر کا متضاد خیر ہے۔
- ☆ قتل حسین اصل میں مرگ بڑھ ہے
- ☆ اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کر بلا کے بعد
- ☆ یہ شعر مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا ہے۔
- ☆ "لاہور کا جغرافیہ" اور "ہاٹل میں رہنا" پطرس بخاری کے مزاجیہ مضامین ہیں۔
- ☆ "سید قرطبہ" علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ ہتھیلی پر مسوں جمانا (محاورہ)
- ☆ مان نہ مان میں تیرا مہمان (محاورہ)
- ☆ جنڈیالہ شیر خان میں وارث شاد دفن ہیں۔
- ☆ بابا فرید پنج شکر کا مزار پاک تین میں ہے۔
- ☆ خوب فرید کا مزار تھن کوٹ میں ہے۔
- ☆ قرطبہ اور فرناطین میں واقع ہیں۔
- ☆ نیکی کر دو یا میں ڈال (محاورہ)
- ☆ ہمارا قومی ترانہ حفیظ جالندھری نے تخلیق کیا۔
- ☆ لوک ذکا پرچمانے خان کا آبائی شہر کوٹ ادو تھا۔
- ☆ احمد فراز کا آبائی شہر کوٹ تھا۔
- ☆ ضرورت ایجاد کی ماں ہے۔ (محاورہ)
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض کا تعلق سیالکوٹ سے تھا۔
- ☆ شیطان کی آنت ہونا کا مطلب طویل ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ علیحدگی "Break up" means
- ☆ طویل کا متضاد عرض ہے۔
- ☆ "ایک دن خدا کو دکھانا ہے" مقولہ ہے۔
- ☆ آکھ اور منٹل پہاڑ اور منٹل
- ☆ Out of sight out of mind
- ☆ means
- ☆ اب کے تجھ یہ وفا کا نہیں امکاں جااں
- ☆ یاد کیا تجھ کو دلا نہیں ترایاں جااں
- ☆ یہ شعر احمد فراز کا ہے
- ☆ قصہ کسی بیوی ہاشم شاہ نے لکھا ہے۔
- ☆ دور کے ذمہ لہانے "Distant drums sound"
- ☆ sweeter" means
- ☆ میراجی بیٹی میں مدھون ہیں۔
- ☆ میراجی کا اصل نام محمد نثار تھا۔
- ☆ بلبل نے آشیانہ جو جن سے اٹھا لیا
- ☆ پھر اس جن میں ہم بے یار ہا رہے
- ☆ اس شعر میں ہم سے مراد انو ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور ڈرامہ "قرطبہ کا قاضی" امتیاز علی تاج کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "عوامی شاعر" نظیر اکبر آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ با معنی الفاظ کا مجموعہ جملہ کہلاتا ہے۔
- ☆ بھنگڑی بونگڑی، پہاڑی تو اعد کی روام صنفیر ہے۔
- ☆ سب کہاں کچھ لالہ دگل میں نمایاں ہو گئیں
- ☆ خاک میں کیا صورتیں ہوں گی کہ پنہاں ہو گئیں
- ☆ یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے۔
- ☆ تحسین کا متضاد فراز ہے۔
- ☆ ڈوبے کو کھینکے کا سہارا تو اعد کی رو سے ضرب المثل ہے۔
- ☆ "بچک آمد" کرل محمد خان کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور ڈرامہ "انارکلی" کے مصنف امتیاز علی تاج ہیں۔
- ☆ "مسدس حالی" کا دوسرا نام "مد و جزا اسلام" ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کو سب سے پہلے دکن میں شای اکنامات سے رائج کیا گیا۔
- ☆ اردو کا مشہور مزاجیہ کردار "قاسمی" شوکت قانوی کا ہے۔
- ☆ عبدالحمید عدم کو اردو زبان کا خیاہر باعیات کی وجہ سے کہا جاتا ہے۔

- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی اردو شاعری کا حاصل ان کی نظم "ساقی نامہ" ہے۔
- ☆ بیزاؤنٹا: خاروہ ہے اس کا مطلب مشکل کام انجام دینے کا ذریعہ ہے۔
- ☆ اسماعیل میرٹھی بچوں کے شاعر کی حیثیت سے مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ کھیاٹی ٹٹی کھانا بچے کا مطلب شرمندہ آدمی کا دوسروں پر فخر دکھانا ہے۔
- ☆ اونٹ رے اونٹ تیری کون سی گل سیدھی یہ بھدے آدمی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ مرثیہ الیہ نوعیت کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ بابا فرید کا کام سکھوں کی مذہبی کتاب کا حصہ ہے۔
- ☆ روز نامہ جنگ کے بانی میر ظفر اللہ تھے۔
- ☆ نسیم قازمی کی وجہ شہرت تاریخی ناول ہے۔
- ☆ "اک چارو سبلی" راجندر سنگھ بیدی کا مشہور ناول ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال نے ایم اے کی ڈگری فلسفہ میں حاصل کی۔
- ☆ لفظ بلکہ کی تین بار ہے۔
- ☆ "آچار اھٹا دین" اور "رسالہ اسباب بغاوت" ہندسریہ کی کتابیں ہیں۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض کو روس کی طرف سے لینن ایوارڈ سے نوازا گیا۔
- ☆ مشہور شاعر احسان دانش نے پنجاب یونیورسٹی میں مزدوری کی حیثیت سے کام کیا اور بعد میں اس میں متجنم مقرر ہوئے۔
- ☆ رسالہ "آرڈو مغل" کے بانی حسرت موہانی ہیں۔
- ☆ پطرس بخاری کی وجہ شہرت مزاح نگاری ہے۔
- ☆ شمس العلماء امام ظلم کی رو سے خطاب ہے۔
- ☆ نقش فریادی ہے کس کی شوخی تحریر کا
- ☆ کاندھی ہے جیرا بن ہر پیکر تصویر کا
- ☆ یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے
- ☆ میر حسن شوخی نگاری کی حیثیت سے مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ آشفقہ حال کی ترکیب کا مفہوم پریشان حال ہے۔
- ☆ خاروہ چھوٹی موٹی ہونا سے مراد بہت نازک اندام ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ رنگ تیرا جن میں بوتیری خوب دیکھا تو باغیاں تو ہے

- ☆ اس شعر میں علم بیان کی استعارہ کی صورت بیان ہوتی ہے۔
- ☆ "جمہوریت اک طرز حکومت ہے کہ جس میں بندوں کو گنا کرتے ہیں تو انہیں کرتے" یہ علامہ اقبال کے مجموعے کلام ضرب کلیم میں شامل ہے۔
- ☆ علامت "Laughing stock" means
- ☆ دوجانہ ہو جانا ہے "Go mad" means
- ☆ "ماہ نام" پر وہیں شاکر کا شعری کلیات ہے۔
- ☆ بابائے اردو بابائے قوم اور بابائے صحافت تو امد کی رو سے لقب ہیں۔
- ☆ ایک تو خواب لیے پھرتے ہو گئیں گئیں
- ☆ اس پہ بھرا بھی کرتے ہو خریدار کے ساتھ
- ☆ یہ شعر احمد فراز کا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی کتاب "بانگ درا" میں بچوں کے لیے سات نظمیں شامل ہیں۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی نظم "حضرت انسان" ان کے مجموعے ارشدان مجاز میں ہے۔
- ☆ تین پانچ کرنا کا مطلب بھرا کر کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ حرف گیری کرنا سے مراد انagram آنا کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو نظم کا پہلا شاعر نظیر اکبر آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کی پہلی گرامر انشا اللہ انشانے لکھی۔
- ☆ ٹیلی ہندسرا داغ دہلوی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "آوارہ گرد کی ڈائری" ابن انشا کی مشہور کتاب ہے۔
- ☆ "نیچو سلطان کی وصیت" علامہ اقبال کے مجموعے کلام ضرب کلیم میں ہے۔
- ☆ مولانا روی کا تذکرہ علامہ اقبال کے سبھی کلام میں ہے۔
- ☆ ایک شاعر کی حیثیت سے اردو کو سب سے زیادہ الفاظ نظیر اکبر آبادی نے دیے۔
- ☆ منصف ربابی دو شعروں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔
- ☆ مصطفیٰ اردو کے رچنے دوڑ سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- ☆ سواک اسم آک ہے۔
- ☆ ایسی نظم جس میں متعدد بند ہوں اور ہر بند میں متعدد مصرعے ہوں اسے سسط کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ ام اہلوم ظلم صرف کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ خاروہ ڈاکر ہے پادخاروہ جانا سے مراد مجرم ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ حسن مطلع مطلع کے بعد والے شعر کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ جاٹ گمانہ دے بھلی دے "Penny wise pound foolish"
- ☆ بہادر شاہ ظفر رنجون میں دفن ہیں۔
- ☆ غالب نے اپنی زندگی کا بیشتر حصہ دہلی میں گزارا۔
- ☆ "جاوید نامہ" علامہ اقبال کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ محبت تمام کرنا کا مطلب اعتراض کی گنجائش نہ چھوڑنا ہے۔
- ☆ قلمی کھل جانا کا مطلب مجید ظاہر ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ اصغری اور اکبری ناول "مراۃ العروس" کے دو مشہور کردار ہیں۔
- ☆ نظم کا مترادف ستارہ ہے۔
- ☆ نظم کا مترادف نثر ہے۔
- ☆ "آرڈو مغل" مرزا غالب کے خطوط کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ "امنی ہو گئیں سب تدبیریں نہ کچھ دوانے کام کیا" یہ میر تقی میر کا مصرع ہے۔
- ☆ حفیظ جالندھری کی "شاہنامہ اسلام" کی چار جلدیں ہیں۔
- ☆ رفیقان مجید امجد کی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ "سب سے" میں حالی نے مسلمانوں کے ماضی کا ذکر کیا ہے۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض 1911 میں سیالکوٹ میں پیدا ہوئے اور لاہور میں وفات پائی۔
- ☆ شاہ جہاں نے اردو کے لیے اردو مغل نام تجویز کیا۔
- ☆ دلی دکنی کو جمال دوست کا لقب ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ نے دیا۔
- ☆ شیر علی افسوس نے "باغ اردو" نام سے ترجمہ مشہور فارسی کتاب گلستان سعدی کا کیا۔
- ☆ میر تقی میر 1723 میں آگرہ میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ قصہ نگاری کی سب سے قدیم صنف داستان ہے۔
- ☆ اردو نظم معرئی کا آغاز صدی میں ہوا۔

- ☆ مشہور زمانہ کردار میاں غوثی رتن، تھوڑے شاعر کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال نے اپنے مجموعہ "پیام شرق" کو امیر احسان اللہ خان سے منسوب کیا۔
- ☆ حوتی و فرانس میں "ڈنمرک" مطلق ہے۔
- ☆ "اردو بابائی کائناتی اور فکری ارتقاء" ڈاکٹر فرمان فتح پوری کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ اپنے بے خواب کواڑوں کو منتقل کرو اب یہاں کوئی نہیں کوئی نہیں آئے گا کواڑوں کا مطلب آنکھیں ہیں۔
- ☆ "حسن کوڑہ گزن" ہر اشکی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ درد دل کے واسطے پیدا کیا انسان کو دردِ اغامت کے لیے کچھ کچھ تھے کرو یہاں یہ شعر خوب یاد رکھو گا۔
- ☆ اردو کے عظیم شاعر اکبر الہ آبادی کا اصل نام اکبر حسین رضوی تھا۔
- ☆ "Made an ass of oneself" means
- ☆ کھلتا کس پہ کیوں میرے دل کا معاملہ شعروں کے انتخاب نے رسوا کیا مجھے یہ شعر امجد اللہ خاں غالب کا ہے
- ☆ میر انیس مرثیہ نگاری کے لیے مشہور ہیں۔
- ☆ اس مختصر کہانی کو انسان کہتے ہیں جس میں انسانی زندگی کا کوئی واحد پہلو، دنیا کی ایک جھلک یا بھرپور معاشرتی مسائل کا کھس ایک رخ پیش کیا گیا ہو۔
- ☆ "ارمغانِ جاز" علامہ اقبال کی فارسی کی کتاب ہے۔
- ☆ جیسا کرو گے ویسا بھرو گے "As you sow so shall you reap" means
- ☆ مولانا روم دنیا کے سب سے پہلے مثنوی نگار تھے۔
- ☆ اکبر الہ آبادی کا کلام مشہور مزاج سے بھرپور ہے۔
- ☆ استاد گھوٹکا کردار مثنوی کے انسانے "نیا قانون" میں ہے۔
- ☆ رام بابو کیس نے اردو ادب کی تاریخ نگری کی زبان میں لکھی۔
- ☆ فلمی ہیرو دستوش کار کا اصل نام سید موسیٰ رضا تھا۔

- ☆ "مقدور شعر و شاعری" مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ دارالکتابین اعظم گڑھ کی بنیاد مولانا شبلی نعمانی نے ڈالی۔
- ☆ مشہور ڈرامہ "مرزا غالب بندر روڈ" پر خوب مبین المدین کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "مٹے ہو جیسے کوٹھے" امین انشا کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار پریم چند کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ جدیے اردو نثر کا بانی مرزا غالب کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ ہے جتجو کہ خوب سے ہے خوب تر کہاں اب ظہری ہے دیکھیے جا کر نظر کہاں یہ شعر الطاف حسین حالی کا ہے۔
- ☆ سیالکوٹ، بخش فریادی، ترقی پسند تحریک، لیکن انعام یافتہ سے فیض احمد فیض کا نام ذہن میں آتا ہے۔
- ☆ جہاں جاوہر ہاں راہ تو امدادی رو سے ضرب اٹھل ہے۔
- ☆ تو امدادی رو سے ترکی بہ ترکی جواب دینا محاورہ ہے۔
- ☆ آنکھیں پھیر لینا سے مراد بے سروتہ ہو جانا ہے۔
- ☆ قلت کا متضاد کثرت ہے۔
- ☆ "مورد ہندی" مرزا غالب کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ منو بھائی ایک مشہور کالم نگار و مصنف تھے ان کا اصل نام منیر احمد قریشی تھا۔
- ☆ "آتش کدہ" محمد دین تاشیر کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- ☆ ہر حال میں "Through thick and thin" means
- ☆ ایزنیاں کی ترکیب کا مفہوم ابر بھاری ہے۔
- ☆ جنت کام کی ترکیب کا مفہوم مبارک قدم ہے۔
- ☆ محاورہ چراغ پا ہونا کا مطلب فیصہ کی کیفیت ہے۔
- ☆ کاغذ کھولنا کا مطلب عیب فاش کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ "چند مضمون" خاں کو پڑھی کتاب مولوی عبدالحق کی ہے۔
- ☆ شاعری اصطلاح میں کلام میں رکب، بازاری، عامیانا اور پامال مضامین کا استعمال ابدال کہلاتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو میں انشا نگاری کا آغاز سید احمد خان نے کیا۔
- ☆ "انسان اور دیوتا" اور "محمد بن قاسم" جیسے شاہکار ناولوں سے آغاز

- ☆ رات بھر میاں ایک بچہ بھائی اس ضرب اٹھل سے مراد تکلیف بہت زیادہ فائدہ بہت کم ہے۔
- ☆ "آب حیات" کے مصنف محمد حسین آزاد ہیں۔
- ☆ "Rolling stone gathers no moss" means
- ☆ دھوپ کا کھٹکا گھر کا نہ گھاٹ کا (محاورہ)
- ☆ لفظ غرض کی جمع اغراض ہے۔
- ☆ کون کہتا ہے کہ موت آئی تو مر جاؤں گا میں تو دیا ہوں سندھ میں اتر جاؤں گا یہ شعر احمد ندیم قاسمی کا ہے۔
- ☆ آنکھیں فرس راہ کرنا کا مطلب بہت عزت کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ "A wolf in sheep clothing" means
- ☆ اے طائر لا ہوتی اس رزق سے موت اچھی جس رزق سے آتی ہو پرداز میں کوتاہی یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- ☆ انبوہ کے معنی جمع ہے۔
- ☆ "افکار پیک" دو بارہنگہ میں نئی تہذیب کے ہیں اندھے گندے" یہ شعر ہماگ درامیں نظریات کے عنوان سے شامل ہے۔
- ☆ ست رکھو ذکر و نگر صبح گاہی میں اسے پتہ تر کر دو مزاج خانقاہی میں یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کے مجموعہ کلام "ارمغانِ جاز" میں ہے۔
- ☆ اقبال کی فارسی نظم "اسرار خودی" کا انگریزی ترجمہ پروفیسر نکسن نے کیا۔
- ☆ شمس میں اتارنا سے مراد گردیدہ کر لینا ہے۔
- ☆ مندرکھنا کے معنی لحاظ رکھنا کے ہیں۔
- ☆ چھوٹ لینا کا مطلب زور و تقارر دینا ہے۔
- ☆ "غربت کی بھی ہوتی ہے جب صبح شام" اس مصرعے میں غربت سے مراد بے وطن ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ نواب آئے ہمارے بھاگ آئے اس مصرعے میں بھاگ سے مراد خوش قسمتی ہے۔
- ☆ کرنے والے مصنف کا نام نہیں جوازی ہے۔
- ☆ ابن خطاب تو امدادی رو سے کنیت ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور ڈرامہ "تعلیم باخاں" کے مصنف خوب مبین المدین تھے۔
- ☆ نثر جیو سے جیو سے پاکستان جمیل المدین عالی نے تخلیق کیا۔
- ☆ ہاتھ نکلنے کو آری کیا سے مراد ظاہر بات کے ثبوت کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔
- ☆ چوڑی رازھی میں تکانا ضرب اٹھل ہے
- ☆ خاک چھاننا کا مطلب تلاش کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کا حجاز لاہور میں ہے۔
- ☆ ہونہار ہر دو کے چکنے چکنے پات سے مراد ہنرمند بچپن ہی سے پہچانا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ شاعری کی صنف ہائیکو کا تعلق جاپان ہے۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض 1962 میں لیکن انعام سے نوازا گیا۔
- ☆ ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی الطاف حسین حالی ہیں۔
- ☆ کاپی کھیر ہو گیا دلیا سے مراد بنا بنا یا کام بگڑ جانا ہے۔
- ☆ "پاکستان میں گیا" خدیجہ مستور کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "ایک کہانی بڑی پرانی" حاجرہ سردار کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ ابن انشا کی تاریخ پیدائش 1927 ہے۔
- ☆ اکبر ہماگ اور افضل نے تحریر کیا۔
- ☆ طرب کا مطلب خوشی ہے۔
- ☆ "کچھ فرشتے" کے مصنف کا نام سعادت حسن منٹو ہے۔
- ☆ مرزا غالب کی وجہ شہرت اردو خطوط، شاعری اور نثر ہیں۔
- ☆ خون آنکھوں میں اترنا کا مطلب سخت غصہ کی حالت میں ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کی سب سے بڑی نظم "شاہنامہ اسلام" ہے۔
- ☆ آبر و نزل حسرت موبالی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور مثنوی "سحرالبیان" کے خالق میر حسن تھے۔
- ☆ شاعر اسلام حفیظ جالندھری کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ مرعبے کے حوالے سے سب سے معتبر نام میر انیس کا ہے۔
- ☆ "آرائشِ مغل" حیدر بخش حیدری کی تحریر ہے۔
- ☆ "میری لیکر" عصمت چغتائی کی تحریر ہے۔

- ☆ ابن انشا کی وجہ شہرت سزنا ہے۔
- ☆ زلف بھرائے جو وہ بت سرباز چلا
ہر طرف شور اٹھا مار چلا چلا
اس میں مار کا مطلب سانپ ہے۔
- ☆ ستاروں سے آگے جہاں اور بھی ہیں
ابھی عشق کے امتحاں اور بھی ہیں
اس شعر میں قیصر جہاں امتحاں ہے
- ☆ بخیر معنیت "Safe and sound" means
☆ برہان کی معنی براہین ہے۔
- ☆ شعر کے آخر میں نقلی بھرا کر روئف کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ کچا پکنا کب کا مطلب صحیح معنی میں بیان کرتا ہے۔
- ☆ حسن مہک بار بیت تو ادبی رو سے حاصل صدر ہے۔
- ☆ "قائل برہان" مرزا غالب کی نثری تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ دو جملوں کو ملانے والے الفاظ کو روئف معنی کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "جیل کے کونسلے میں اس کہاں" درست ضرب المثل ہے۔
- ☆ ضرب المثل: آپ کا ہا کون سے مراد جو کام خود کیا جائے وہی
بہتر ہے۔
- ☆ اول خویش بعد روئف "Charity begins at home"
means
- ☆ اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا بانی مولانا الخفاف حسین کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ تھیں شاہ کا کردار اشفاق احمد کی تخلیق ہے۔
- ☆ نظیر اکبر آبادی کا آبائی شہر دیوبند تھا۔
- ☆ مراد بخش سنگھ کا کردار سعادت حسن منٹو کے افسانے ٹو پیک سنگھ
میں ملتا ہے۔
- ☆ مجید احمد کی زندگی میں شائع ہونے والا ان کی شاعری کا واحد دیوان
"شب رفته" تھا۔
- ☆ قومی ترانہ کے خالق حفیظ جالندھری لاہور میں دفن ہیں۔
- ☆ "مشرق و مغرب کے نغمے" میراجی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ مشہور ادیب پطرس بخاری نے اقوام متحدہ میں پاکستان کی نمائندگی
کی۔
- ☆ طویل ہندیاں خسرو کو کہا جاتا ہے۔

- ☆ "ابہال" اخبار مولانا ابوالکلام آزاد نے جاری کیا۔
- ☆ اردو ہندی تنازعہ 1867 میں شروع ہوا۔
- ☆ "برگ نے" ناصر کاظمی کے اولین مجموعہ کا نام ہے۔
- ☆ "چاروں جانب سانا" حبیب جالب کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج 1800 میں بنا۔
- ☆ دھن پتے رائے پریم چند کا اصل نام تھا۔
- ☆ اردو ڈرامے کا شہسپہر آغا حشر کاشمیری کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ "شاعر انقلاب" "شاعر اعظم" جوش ملیح آبادی کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "صدک برگ" پروین شاکر کا شعری مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ "گل رعنا" مرزا غالب کا اردو اور فارسی اشعار کا انتخاب ہے۔
- ☆ 9 نومبر 1914 کو غلام آغا کی والدہ کا انتقال ہوا۔
- ☆ مرزا غالب کی برسی 16 فروری کو منائی جاتی ہے۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض نے فوجی ملازمت اختیار کی۔
- ☆ روئف کے نقلی معنی گھوڑے پر کسی کے پیچھے سوار ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ اجاز سہاسی صحیح کی نشاندہی کی گئی ہے۔
- ☆ "اس کے لب پھول ہیں" میں علم بیان کی استعارہ کی صورت بیان
ہوتی ہے۔
- ☆ نمازیہ کا مطلب خطاب کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ شبلی نعمانی نے مدوۃ العلماء کے نام سے ادارہ قائم کیا۔
- ☆ طویل کا متضاد معنی ہے۔
- ☆ جس کی لاشی اس کی بھینس "Might is right" means
- ☆ "کانڈ کی تاؤ سدا نہیں بستی" اس ضرب المثل سے مراد دھوکہ ہر
وقت نہیں چلتا ہے۔
- ☆ محاورہ دھان پان ہونا کا مطلب دلہا چلتا ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ محاورہ اوس پڑنا کا مطلب باہوشی کی حالت ہے۔
- ☆ اپنے من میں مٹھو جانا ہے "To blow one's own
trumpet" means
- ☆ آخری مثل بادشاہ بہادر شاہ ظفر کا اتالیق امیر ایبیم ذوق تھا۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی فارسی شاعری کی پہلی کتاب "اسرار خودی" ہے۔
- ☆ Capital Punishment کا مطلب سزائے موت ہے۔
- ☆ سر قلم کرنا کا مطلب سر کاٹ دینا ہے۔
- ☆ لفظ لاق کا متضاد باطل ہے۔
- ☆ حق پائی بند کرنا کا مطلب بانٹنا کر دینا ہے۔
- ☆ میراجی کا تعلق اردو ادب کی تحریک ملتان باب ذوق سے تھا۔
- ☆ "تکلیاں" سائرہ حیاتوی کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- ☆ "شام شہر یاراں" فیض احمد فیض کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- ☆ "دشت سوس" بیلیہ ہاشمی کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ اردو نثر میں سب سے قدیم صنف کبیر کرنی ہے۔
- ☆ "ایران میں انجمنی" م راشد کا مجموعہ کلام ہے۔
- ☆ "آگ کا دریا" قرۃ العین حیدر کی تحریر کردہ تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کے مشہور شاعر ریاض خیر آبادی کو مرخیام کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ "مٹی کا دیو" میرزا ادیب کی خودنوشت ہے۔
- ☆ "چشم دید" کے نام سے کتاب پاکستان کے وزیر اعظم ملک فیروز
خان نون نے لکھی۔
- ☆ مرزا غالب کا سال وفات 1869 ہے۔
- ☆ "ترجمان القرآن" مشہور ادیب ابوالکلام آزاد کی تفسیر قرآن کی
کتاب ہے۔
- ☆ بابائے اردو مولوی عبدالحق کا عہد 20 اگست 1870 تا 14 اگست
1961 ہے۔
- ☆ سب سے پہلا آدمی ادبی انعام شوکت مدنی کی کتاب خدا کی
بستی کو ملا۔
- ☆ ڈرامہ یونانی (Greek) زبان کا لفظ ہے۔
- ☆ نیپ سلطان کا اصلی نام فتح علی تھا۔
- ☆ خالق نسیاں ہونے کا مطلب بھول جانا ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی نظم "والدہ مرحومہ کی یاد میں" ان کے مجموعہ ہانگ درا
میں ہے۔
- ☆ ہم آہ بھی کرتے ہیں تو ہو جاتے ہیں ہانام
وہ نقل بھی کرتے ہیں تو چرچا نہیں ہوتا
یہ شعرا کبریاں آبادی کا ہے۔
- ☆ "Adversity flatters no man" معنی میں کوئی ساتھ

- ☆ نہیں دیتا ہے۔
- ☆ "خاک اور خون" نسیم جاززی کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ داستان "افسانہ عجیب" کے مصنف رجب علی بیگ سرود ہیں۔
- ☆ آرڈو ادب کا سب سے پہلا جاسوسی ناول نگار راجن مٹی ہے۔
- ☆ "پریٹرنگرمدتی" سماک کی کتاب ہے۔
- ☆ خلف الرشید کا مطلب فرماجو راجن مٹی ہے۔
- ☆ کرومیرا کی تم اہل زہب پر خدا مہرباں ہوگا عرض کریں پر
- ☆ یہ شعر الطاف حسین حالی کا ہے۔
- ☆ "دیوان" کے شاعر ناصر کاظمی ہیں۔
- ☆ "کف آئینہ" کی شاعرہ پروین شاکر ہیں۔
- ☆ غزبور کو کا مطلب غلام ملط کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ "قطرہ قطرہ کلزم" واصف علی واصف کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "ذبحان نامہ" فیض احمد فیض کی تحریر ہے۔
- ☆ "شاعر کا انجام" نیاز فتح پوری کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "نیاشان" خورشید مین الدین کا ڈراما ہے۔
- ☆ شوکت صدیقی کے ناول "خدا کی ہستی" کو PTV پر ڈراما کی شکل میں بھی پیش کیا گیا۔
- ☆ "مصور فطرت" خورشید حسن نظامی کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ "رہنمی خلوط" ڈراما شہری رحمن کا ہے۔
- ☆ "چارہ گز" شہری رحمن کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ نسیم جاززی کا پہلا ناول "داستان مجاہد" ہے۔
- ☆ سعادت حسن منٹو نے ادبی سفر میں قلمی نام "آدم" اختیار کیا۔
- ☆ مولانا شبلی نعمانی کی کتاب "انقاروق" کا انگریزی ترجمہ مولانا ظفر علی خان نے کیا۔
- ☆ "فاطمہ بنت مہدائے" علامہ اقبال کی نظم ہے۔
- ☆ "جانگوس" شوکت صدیقی کی تحریر ہے۔
- ☆ چڑکا لگا کا مطلب ذمہ لگنا ہے۔
- ☆ شوکت قناری کا اصل نام محمد عمر تھا۔
- ☆ دست کش سے مراد ہاتھ کھینچ لینا آگسٹن نہ مکتا ہے۔
- ☆ "مرے دل مرے مسافر" فیض احمد فیض کی تصنیف ہے۔

- ☆ مشہور جاسوسی ناول نگار راجن مٹی کا اصل نام اسرار احمد تھا۔
- ☆ آرڈو شاعری کا Keats اختر شیرانی کو کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ قرآن مجید کا آرڈو میں ترجمہ سب سے پہلے شاعر رفیع الدین نے کیا۔
- ☆ میراں کی بیہ شہرت داستان گوئی ہے۔
- ☆ کی میرے قتل کے بعد اس نے جفا سے توبہ
- ہائے اس زود پشیمان کا پشیمان ہونا
- یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے۔
- ☆ قوت عشق سے ہر پست کو بالا کر دے
- دہر میں اسم محمد سے اجالا کرے
- یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- ☆ احمد ندیم قاسمی کی پہچان افسانہ ہے۔
- ☆ محاورہ کان بھرنا کے معنی بدگمان کر دینا ہے۔
- ☆ ناک بال ہونا کا مطلب مزیز ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ قدم لینا سے مراد پاؤں چھوٹنا ہے۔
- ☆ بے درد و الم شام غریباں نہیں گزری
- دنیا میں کسی کی بھی یکساں نہیں گزری
- شام غریباں سے مراد پورے مسافروں کی شام ہے
- ☆ احسان دانش کا دور حیات 1914-1982 ہے۔
- ☆ "خورشاد" سر سید احمد خان کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ خدیجہ مستور کے ناول "آگن" کو آدم جی ادبی ایوارڈ دیا گیا۔
- ☆ مضمون "دقار الملک" مولوی عبدالحق کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار کو چارلس ڈکنز کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ پریم چند کا ناول "بازار حسن" سانچ کے ظلم کا نمایاں ثبوت ہے۔
- ☆ مضمون "ماترا" احمد ندیم قاسمی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ میر ہمدی حسین بجز روح اور مرزا غالب آپس میں دوست تھے۔
- ☆ مرزا غالب کا دور حیات 1797-1869 ہے۔
- ☆ پنڈت رتن ناتھ سرشار اور مولانا عبدالحلیم شرر جیسے صاحب قلم
- ہندوستان کے علاقہ لکھنؤ سے تعلق رکھتے تھے۔
- ☆ A cold blooded Murder کا مطلب بہیمانہ قتل ہے۔
- ☆ "طوطا کہانی" کتاب حیدر بخش حیدری کی تصنیف ہے۔

- ☆ آرڈو شاعری میں تعلی سے مراد شاعر کا اپنے حق میں مبالغہ کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ لفظ کال کا مترادف رخصت ہے۔
- ☆ "چاند چہرہ ستارہ آنگھیں" عبید اللہ ظہیر کا شاعری مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ آرڈو کے ناول نگار علامہ راشد انصاری کو مصور غم کا خطاب ملا۔
- ☆ ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا کا تعلق سرگودھا سے تھا۔
- ☆ تاج نہ جانے آنگن نیر حیات سے مراد بے جانہ کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ ہوا کے گھوڑے پہ سوار ہونے سے مراد کسی کی پروا نہ کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ عقل کے ہن لینا سے مراد ہوش میں آنا ہے۔
- ☆ اندھیر گھر کی چو پٹ راج سے مراد بے انصافی کا دور دورہ ہے۔
- ☆ فرد گزشت کرنا کا مفہوم نظر انداز کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ رات دن کرنا کا مفہوم سخت محنت کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ آب آب ہونا کا مفہوم شرمندہ ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ "آئین اکبری" سر سید احمد خان نے لکھی۔
- ☆ "ہانگہریاں چاک" جاوید اقبال کی آپ بیتی ہے۔
- ☆ "افسانہ جتنا" زینب زہرا احمد کا ناول ہے۔
- ☆ "جو ملے تھے سائے" مصنف ادب کے کائنات سے خاکوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ ناول "مفر سے ایک تنگ" مرزا ظہیر بیگ نے لکھا ہے۔
- ☆ نیر سودا ایک مشہور افسانہ نگار ہیں۔
- ☆ چڑچڑ بھن بھن کا کردار منٹو کے افسانے "نیووال کا کتا" میں ملتا ہے۔
- ☆ مولانا محمد حسین آزاد لاہور میں مدفون ہیں۔
- ☆ درمند کش دو انہ ہوا میں نہا چھا ہوا نہ ہو
- یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے
- ☆ مع شام دن رات تو اندکی رو سے اسم طرف زماں ہے۔
- ☆ تین حرف بھیجنا سے مراد لغت بھیجنا ہے۔
- ☆ ملک اشرف خان بہادر، شمس العلماء تو اندکی رو سے خطاب ہیں۔
- ☆ محاورہ سانپ سوگھ جانا کا مطلب خاموشی چھا جانا ہے۔
- ☆ ہائیکو نظم تین مصرعوں پر مشتمل ہوتی ہے۔
- ☆ جزیری سے مراد تجوی کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ مجلس ترقی ادب کا مرکزی دفتر لاہور میں ہے۔
- ☆ مسدس حالی 1879ء میں شائع ہوا۔
- ☆ آرڈو کا ماہنامہ رسالہ "ماہو" لاہور سے جاری ہوتا ہے۔
- ☆ چٹان دھول شمشیر کو۔ (محاورہ)
- ☆ انگریز سرکار نے آرڈو کی تدریس کے لیے فورٹ ولیم کالج کلکتہ میں قائم کیا۔
- ☆ تم آئے ہو نہ شب انتظار گزری ہے
- تلاش میں ہے سحر پارہ گزری ہے
- یہ شعر فیض احمد فیض کا ہے۔
- ☆ بانو قدسیہ کے خاندان کا نام اشفاق احمد تھا۔
- ☆ آہل مجھے ما تو اندکی رو سے ضرب المثل ہے۔
- ☆ کھسائی بی بی کھیا نو ہے اس ضرب المثل سے مراد شرمندہ آدمی کا
- دوسروں پر فخر دکھانا ہے۔
- ☆ بقدر رائگہ لہلہ سے مراد کسی چیز کی خفیف مقدار ہے۔
- ☆ "انکارے" افسانوں کا مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ حینا زبان گلگت پاکستان میں بولی جاتی ہے۔
- ☆ "مشرق وغرب" کے نغمے "میرا مٹی کی تڑکی" تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ افسانہ نگار پریم چند کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ اٹنی ہو گئیں سب تدبیریں کچھ نہ روانے کام کیا
- دیکھا اس بیاری دل نے آخر کام تمام کیا
- یہ شعر میر تقی میر کا ہے۔
- ☆ کبیر پکالی جن سے چمخا دیا جلا
- آیا کتا کھا کھا کیا تو شبلی دھول بہا
- ☆ ایشلے چھوڑنا سے مراد اونگی یافتہ سادات والی بات ہے
- ☆ کھتا کسی پہ کیوں مرے دل کا معاملہ
- شعروں کے انتخاب نے رسوا کیا مجھے
- یہ شعر مرزا غالب کا ہے
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کو سرکار کا خطاب لاہور میں ملا۔
- ☆ حالی غالب اور شبلی کی محبت سے فیض یاب ہوتے۔
- ☆ بغلیں جھانکنا سے مراد شرمندہ ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ مرزا ادیب کا اصل نام دلاور علی تھا۔
- ☆ مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ نے قلمی نام مرزا الم شرح سے لکھا

- ☆ خاکوں پر مبنی کتاب "آئینہ ترستاں ہیں" کے مصنف جگن ناتھ آزاد ہیں۔
- ☆ سارے سخن ہمارے فیض احمد فیض کا شاعری مجموعہ ہے۔
- ☆ سکوت توڑنا کا مطلب بولنا ہے۔
- ☆ "ایسے ظلم" کے مصنف امام غزالی ہیں۔
- ☆ At daggers drawn سے مراد سخت دشمنی ہے۔
- ☆ دو حروف جن سے خوشی کا اظہار ہوا ہے حروف انبساط کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ برج کی جمع بروج ہے۔
- ☆ جس کھیت سے وقتاں کو میسر نہیں روزی اس کھیت کے ہر خوش گندم کو جلا دو یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کا ہے۔
- ☆ نظام جنگ اور نظم الدولہ خطاب مرزا غالب کو ملے۔
- ☆ "شعلہ و شبنم" جوش شیخ آبادی کا شاہکار ہے۔
- ☆ غازی = تیرے پر اسرار بندے جنہیں تو نے بخشا ہے ذوقِ خدائی یہ شعر علامہ اقبال کی نظم "خارق کی دعا" سے ہے۔
- ☆ جن حروف سے دکھ یا غم ظاہر ہو انہیں حروف تاسف کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ نیل منڈھے چڑھنا کا مطلب کامیابی ملنا ہے۔
- ☆ مریضِ عشق پر رحمتِ خدا کی مرض بڑھتا گیا جوں جوں دوا کی یہ شعر میر تقی میر کا ہے۔
- ☆ ظلم نوت جانا سے مراد اذیت ہوتا ہے۔
- ☆ 1206ء کے بعد مسلم تہذیب کا صدر مقام دہلی شہر قرار پایا
- ☆ شاہ جہاں نے رسم الخطِ سنہ سے تبدیل کر کے خط نستعلیق میں تبدیل کروایا
- ☆ ہندوستان میں سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب باغ و بہار ہے
- ☆ پہلا چھاپا خانہ کلکتہ شہر میں قائم کیا گیا
- ☆ پہلی نثری سب رس ملاوٹی نے لکھی تھی
- ☆ پہلے صاحبِ دیوان شاعر محمد تقی قطب شاہ ہیں
- ☆ سب سے پہلا غزل گو شاعر ولی دکنی ہے

- ☆ مرزا ادیب نے ادبی زندگی کا آغاز 1936ء سے کیا۔
- ☆ اردو ادب میں ایک باہی ڈرامے کو تقسیم بند کے بعد فروغ ملا۔
- ☆ "مبارکارواں" اشرف سہروردی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "نظر غالب" ڈاکٹر وحید قریشی کی تصنیف ہے۔
- ☆ "پلال میدی گردوں پہ" علامہ "یہ مصرعہ مجدد الجید سالک کا ہے۔
- ☆ شاعر نے نثر افزائش شورشِ مطلق میں میر انظر کے چاند کی طرف اشارہ کیا ہے۔
- ☆ عباس الخمرات اسم آگ ہے۔
- ☆ حفیظ جالندھری 1982ء میں فوت ہوئے۔
- ☆ ہمیش کے آگے تین بجانا محاورہ ہے۔
- ☆ دل بیوں اچھلتا محاورہ ہے اس سے مراد بہت خوش ہونا ہے۔
- ☆ جلا خیل کریں: نیلے رزق بہانے موت
- ☆ "آخری پٹان" نسیم جازوی کی نثری ہے۔
- ☆ روزے لگانا سے مراد کادت ڈالنا ہے۔
- ☆ سر پہ روزنا کا مطلب بہت تیز بھاگنا ہے۔
- ☆ غزل کا پہلا شعر جس کے دونوں مصرعے ہم قافیہ اور ہم ردیف ہوں اسے مطلع کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ مولانا حالی انگریزی مطلق نہیں جانتے تھے۔
- ☆ یہ بات نواب قباد الملک سے منسوب ہے کہ سرسید کی جماعت میں بحیثیت انسان مولانا حالی کا پایہ بہت بلند تھا۔
- ☆ اردو زبان کے حروفِ جمعی 37 ہیں۔
- ☆ قواعد کی رو سے روئی روئی میں روئی مکمل ہے۔
- ☆ وائے ثانی کی وقت مرگ یہ ثابت ہوا خواب تھا جو کچھ دیکھا، جو اس افسانہ تھا یہ شعر فروغیہ روداد ہے۔
- ☆ تاریخی اشارے کو کتب کہتے ہیں
- ☆ نجم کا حرف ستارہ ہے۔
- ☆ صنفِ مناجات الٰہی نظم ہے جس میں بندے اللہ تعالیٰ سے پکھو طلب کریں۔
- ☆ جڑولینک سے مراد جو حصہ الگ نہ کیا جاسکے ہے۔

- ☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج نے اردو زبان کی ترقی میں اہم کردار ادا کیا
- ☆ دبستان لکھنؤ کا اصل نمائندہ حیدر علی آتش کو مانا جاتا ہے
- ☆ قرآن مجید کا اردو میں پہلا تلفظی ترجمہ شاہ رفیع الدین نے کیا
- ☆ قرآن پاک کا اردو میں پہلا با محاورہ ترجمہ شاہ عبدالقادر نے کیا
- ☆ اردو نثر کے ارتقا کا اولین مرکز کلکتہ شہر تھا
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا اخبار جام جہاں نما تھا
- ☆ "جام جہاں نما" اردو کا ہفت روزہ کلکتہ سے شائع ہوا
- ☆ جام جہاں نما 1822ء میں شائع ہوا
- ☆ گلکرائسٹ نے فورٹ ولیم کالج سے وابستگی سے پہلے "انگریزی ہندوستانی لغت" مرتب کرنے کے علاوہ اردو کی صرف و نحو مرتب کی
- ☆ اردو کی اہم مشوایاں میر تقی میر شاعری ہیں
- ☆ مرزا غالب کے خطوط کا پہلا مجموعہ گوہر ہندی کے نام سے چھپا
- ☆ غالب کا حال سے استاد کا رشتہ تھا
- ☆ محمد حسین آزاد نے "قصص ہند"، "دربار اکبری"، "آب حیات" اور "تیرگ خیال" کتابیں لکھیں
- ☆ حکومت پاکستان نے علامہ اقبال میوزیم لاہور شہر میں قائم کیا ہے
- ☆ اردو کی سب سے پہلی سوانح عمری حیات جاوید قرار پائی ہے
- ☆ حسرت موہانی مسلم لیگ، تحریکِ خلافت اور رحیت العلماء کے صدر بھی رہے
- ☆ سب سے پہلے ہندوستان کے رابندر ناتھ ٹیگور ادیب کو ادب کا نوبل انعام دیا گیا
- ☆ راج گدھ، پرد اور شہر بے مثال بانو قدسیہ کے ناول ہیں
- ☆ خدا کی ہستی، چار دیواری اور جاگوس شوکت صدیقی کے ناول ہیں
- ☆ "خوشبو"، "صد برگ"، "خودکلامی"، "انکار"، "پروین شاکر کی کتب ہیں
- ☆ "لاہور کا جغرافیہ"، "اردو کی آخری کتاب"، "سانگل"، "ہاسٹل میں پڑھنا" پطرس بخاری کے مزاحیہ مضامین ہیں
- ☆ الگ نثری کے مصنف ممتاز مشتاق ہیں
- ☆ چچا چکن کے مصنف کا نام امتیاز علی تاج ہے
- ☆ مشہور نظم "آدی نامہ" نظیر اکبر آبادی کی تخلیق ہے
- ☆ مشہور نظم "ماں جانے کی یاد" جوش شیخ آبادی کی تخلیق ہے
- ☆ ماہنامہ سخن 1901ء میں جاری ہوا
- ☆ ماہنامہ سخن لاہور سے جاری ہوا
- ☆ اخبار کار میڈیٹولانا محمد علی جوہر نے جاری کیا
- ☆ کامریہ اخبار کلکتہ سے جاری ہوا
- ☆ اردو تصدیق کی صنف کا دوسرا بڑا نام امیر اہم ذوق کا ہے
- ☆ جب کوئی شاعر اپنے کسی دوست، محبوب، ہستی، سیاسی یا مذہبی شخصیت کی وفات پر نظم میں اظہارِ غم کرے تو ایسی نظم کو مرثیہ کہتے ہیں
- ☆ غزل کے لغوی معنی ہیں غمخواریوں سے ہاتھ کرنا
- ☆ قصیدہ کا پہلا شعر غزل کا پہلا ہم قافیہ شعر کو مطلع کہتے ہیں
- ☆ "بیت الغزل" غزل کے پہلے شعر کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ مطلع کے بعد والے شعر کو سخن مطلع کہتے ہیں
- ☆ آخری شعر جس میں شاعر اپنا تخلص استعمال کرتے اسے مطلع کہتے ہیں
- ☆ حالی کی سب سے مشہور نظم مسدس مدو جزا اسلام ہے
- ☆ "مسدس مدو جزا اسلام" مسدس حالی کے نام سے مشہور ہے
- ☆ سرسید نے کہا تھا کہ جب خدا پوچھے گا کہ کیا لائے ہو تو میں کہوں گا حالی سے مسدس لکھلا یا ہوں اور کچھ نہیں
- ☆ غالب سے پہلے بادشاہ، بہادر شاہ ظفر کے دربار سے امیر اہم ذوق وادب تھا
- ☆ علی گڑھ کالج کو پونیورسٹی کا درجہ 1920ء ملا
- ☆ سرسید سیکلیر اور گارڈین نے ہندوستان واپس آ کر رسالہ تہذیب الاخلاق کے نام سے نکالا
- ☆ مرآۃ العروس اور بنات العیش، توبتہ البصوح اور ابن الوقت، ہمنصا، ابائی اور دیانے صادق نذیر احمد کے ناول ہیں
- ☆ نذیر احمد نے "مرآۃ العروس" اپنی بیٹی کی تعلیمی ضروریات کیلئے لکھی
- ☆ مشہور نثری مجموعہ "پتھر شہر" کی مشہور ہے
- ☆ میر حسن مرثیہ صنف کے حوالے سے پہچانے جاتے ہیں
- ☆ انگریزوں نے اردو زبان کے فروغ کے لئے فورٹ ولیم کالج قائم کیا
- ☆ ترقی پسند تحریک کا آغاز ہندوستان میں 1936ء کو ہوا

- ☆ پشتو زبان کے پہلے شاعر میر کرگڑتے
- ☆ اردو کے پہلے صوفی شاعر خواجہ میر درد سے
- ☆ پنجابی کے پہلے شاعر بابا فرید شمس گنج ہیں
- ☆ "تعلیق و نگار" "مکرم و شاہ" "سیف و سیم" "جنون و حکمت" "ماور"
- ☆ "عزیز و فرخ" حقیقت جانند حری کے مجموعہ ہائے کام ہیں
- ☆ مرہے کا فروغ لکھنؤ شہر میں ہوا
- ☆ مرہے کے حوالے سے سب سے مشہور نام میر انیس کا ہے
- ☆ شہسوی داستان سبزی منصف کی منظوم شکل ہے
- ☆ اردو زبان میں گیت نگاری کی ابتدا امیر خسرو شاعر نے کی
- ☆ واسطہ خطیبہ انداز کی شاعری کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ شہرۂ شوب معاشرتی بد معالی قسم کی منصف شاعری ہے۔
- ☆ اردو سبزی کی پہلی کتاب کا نام سب دس ہے۔
- ☆ باغ و بہار نولہ مرتبہ مسیح کا ترجمہ ہے
- ☆ باغ و بہار میر امن دہلوی نے لکھی
- ☆ فسانہ عجیب و غریب علی بیگ سرو کی داستان ہے
- ☆ حسد دان فاروق محمد حسین آزاد کی تصنیف ہے
- ☆ آرائش محفل حیدر بخش حیدری کی تصنیف ہے
- ☆ اردو ادب کا پہلا ناول امراۃ العروس ہے
- ☆ ڈبئی نذیر احمد نے خواتین کے کرداروں کے حوالے سے بہت زیادہ شہرت حاصل کی
- ☆ اردو ناول نگاری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد رتن ناتھ سرشار نے رکھی
- ☆ آزاد افسانے کے مصنف رتن ناتھ سرشار ہیں
- ☆ غلطو نگاری کا آغاز اردو سبزی میں مرزا غالب ادیب نے کیا
- ☆ مرزا فرحت اللہ بیگ، رشید احمد صدیقی، شاہد احمد دہلوی، ذاکر علی خاں خاکہ نگاری منصف سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں
- ☆ اردو ادب کا پہلا تنقید نگار مولانا الطاف حسین حالی کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ اردو کی پہلی تنقیدی کتاب کا نام "مقدمہ شعر و شاعری" ہے
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا افسانہ نگار پریم چند کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا افسانہ سوز و گم ہے
- ☆ افسانے کا دور اور 1930ء شروع ہوتا ہے

- ☆ اردو میں سب سے پہلے امانت لکھنوی نے ڈرامہ لکھا
- ☆ عورتوں کا سر سید احمد خاں علامہ راشد الخیری کو اردو ادب کہتے ہیں
- ☆ نظام جنگ "مجم الدولہ اور دیر الملک مرزا غالب کے خطابات ہیں
- ☆ علاقہ اقبال کو سر کا خطاب لاہور شہر میں ملا
- ☆ جدید نثر کا امام حسرت موہانی کو کہتے ہیں
- ☆ اردو زبان کے پہلے نثر نگار کیمسور از بندہ نواز ہیں
- ☆ اردو سبزی کی پہلی کتاب سب دس ہے
- ☆ شاہد مہتمم کو اردو کا پہلا باقاعدہ نثر نگار کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ سب دس کے مصنف کا نام ملا دہمی ہے
- ☆ اردو زبان میں تنقید کی ابتدا محمد رفیع الدین سواد نے کی
- ☆ شعر کے پہلے معرے کو معرہ ادبی کہتے ہیں
- ☆ اردو کے پہلے افسانہ نگار شکر پریم چند ہیں
- ☆ اردو کے پہلے مضمون نگار سر سید احمد خاں ہیں
- ☆ ریختہ میں سب سے پہلے دیوان امیر خسرو نے مرتب کیا
- ☆ شاعر مزدور احسان دانش کا لقب ہے
- ☆ خاقانی بنیاد امیر امجد ذوق کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ "اسان اخصر" اکبر آلاء بادی کا خطاب ہے
- ☆ عوامی شاعر نظر اکبر آبادی کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ مصور نظم علامہ راشد الخیری ادیب کو کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ محمد حسین آزاد نے آب حیات میں ولی دہلی کو اردو کا پادشاه اور قرار دیا
- ☆ حاصل ہے
- ☆ اردو شاعری میں مزاح نگاری کی بنیاد اکبر آلاء بادی نے ڈالی ہے
- ☆ ہندوستان میں اردو سبزی سب سے پہلی مطبوعہ کتاب باغ و بہار ہے
- ☆ اردو شاعری میں تصوف اور صوفیانہ کلام کا آغاز خواجہ میر درد نے کیا
- ☆ ملی اور قومی شاعری کے بانی الطاف حسین حالی ہیں
- ☆ اردو میں سوانح نگاری کا آغاز مولانا الطاف حسین حالی نے کیا
- ☆ اردو میں انشا نگاری کا آغاز سر سید احمد خاں نے کیا
- ☆ اردو نثر نگاروں کی آغاز میر تقی میر نے کیا
- ☆ اردو نثر نگاروں کی پہلی کتاب نکات الشعراء ہے

- ☆ زمانے کے ساتھ آئے تو اسے گرامر کی رو سے فعل کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ ایسا فعل جو فاعل کے ساتھ آئے اسے فعل لازم کہتے ہیں
- ☆ وہ فعل جسے کسی جملے میں اصل فعل کے ساتھ مل کر بات کو پتہ زور اور مکمل کرنے کے لئے لگایا جائے اسے امدادی فعل کہتے ہیں
- ☆ کسی ایک چیز کو کسی خاص خوبی یا خصوصیت کی بناء پر، کسی دوسری چیز کے مانند قرار دینے کو تشبیہ کہتے ہیں
- ☆ تشبیہ کے ارکان کی تعداد پانچ ہوتی ہے
- ☆ جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی معنوں کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں اصل استعمال کیا جائے کہ حقیقی اور مجازی معنوں میں تشبیہ کا تعلق موجود ہو تو اسے گرامر کی رو سے استعارہ کہا جائے گا
- ☆ ارکان استعارہ چار ہوتے ہیں
- ☆ استعارہ میں ایسی خصوصیت یا صفت جس کی وجہ سے کوئی لفظ احوال پر جانے اسے وجہ جامع کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ مطابقت کے لغوی معنی موافق کرنا ہیں
- ☆ رموز کا مطلب اشارات ہے
- ☆ ادقاف کا مطلب ضمیر تاء ہے
- ☆ کسی عبارت میں جب کسی لفظ کو حقیقی کے بجائے مجازی معنوں میں استعمال کیا جائے اور دونوں معنوں (حقیقی اور مجازی) میں تشبیہ کے علاوہ کوئی اور بھی تعلق ہو تو گرامر کی رو سے اسے مجاز مرسل کہا جائے گا
- ☆ کنایہ کے لغوی معنی پوشیدہ یا خفیہ بات کہنا ہیں
- ☆ کلام کو نظم بیان کے مطابق بتانے اور سنوانے کے بعد اسے معنوی اور نقل خوبیوں سے آراستہ اور مزین کرنے کے علم کو ہمیش کہتے ہیں
- ☆ "آتش نرد" گرامر کی رو سے تصحیح کہا جائے گا
- ☆ تصحیح کے لغوی معنی اشارہ کرنا ہیں
- ☆ ایسے لفظ، الفاظ یا ترکیب جو کسی قرآنی آیت، حدیث نبوی، تاریخی واقعے، روایتی کہانی یا علمی، فنی یا ثقافتی اصطلاح کی طرف اشارہ کرے اسے گرامر کی رو سے تصحیح کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ جو کسی بات کا مثبت جواب دیتے ہوئے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں (مثلاً ہاں، جہاں) ایسے حروف کو حرف ایجاب کہا جائے گا

- ☆ جن کے ذریعے کسی چیز کو گھٹایا بڑھا کر بیان کیا جائے (مثلاً بلکہ)
- ☆ انہیں حروف اشراب کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ ایسے حروف جنہیں سوال پوچھنے (مثلاً کیا، کب) کے لیے استعمال کیا جائے انہیں حروف استہمال کہا جاتا ہے
- ☆ ایسے حروف جو دو جملوں کے درمیان آ کر پہلے جملے کا شک رفع کریں۔ (مثلاً بلکہ، مگر، لیکن وغیرہ) انہیں گرامر کی رو سے حروف استدراک کہا جائے گا۔
- ☆ دو جملوں میں ربط کے لیے استعمال ہونے والے حروف (مثلاً کہ) کو حرف بیان کہتے ہیں
- ☆ جن حروف سے دکھ، تاسف یا افسوس کا اظہار ہو (مثلاً ہائے، اوف) انہیں حروف تاسف کہتے ہیں
- ☆ کلام میں جو حرف تاکید پیدا کرنے کے لیے استعمال ہوں، (مثلاً ضرور، ہرگز) انہیں حروف تاکید کہتے ہیں
- ☆ ارمغان مجاز علامہ اقبال کی وہ واحد کتاب ہے جس میں اردو اور فارسی دونوں زبانوں کا کلام شامل ہے۔
- ☆ "سروا دی سینا" کے مصنف کا نام فیض احمد فیض ہے۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض واحد پاکستانی شاعر ہیں جنہیں روسی ایوارڈ لینن پرائز 1961ء میں ملا۔
- ☆ اردو کی پہلی شاعرہ کا نام ماہدالقاچندانی ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کے خطوط "اقبال نامہ" کے نام سے شائع ہوئے۔
- ☆ بہادر شاہ ظفر نے ذوق کو خانا قافی ہند کا لقب دیا تھا۔
- ☆ اکیلے شعر کو فرد کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ مسلم کالج علی گڑھ 1920ء میں یونیورسٹی بنا۔
- ☆ ترقی پسند تحریک کے پہلے صدر شمس پرم چند ہیں۔
- ☆ شعر کے آخر میں آنے والے الفاظ کو ردیف کہتے ہیں۔
- ☆ نقل حسین اصل میں مرگ یزید ہے
- ☆ اسلام زندہ ہوتا ہے ہر کر بلا کے بعد
- ☆ یہ شعر مولانا محمد علی جوہر کا ہے۔
- ☆ رفیع الدین سودا کی وہ شہرت قصیدہ ہے۔
- ☆ مولانا شبلی نعمانی نے سوا زنا نہیں دیر میں انہیں کو ترجیح دی ہے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی پہلی شاعری کتاب "علامہ اقتصاد" اقتصادیات کی موضوع پر ہے۔
- ☆ دریائے گھاٹس کے مصنف انشا، اللہ خان انشا تھے۔ یہ اردو گرامر کی پہلی کتاب ہے۔
- ☆ انجمن پنجاب کی وہ شہرت شاعر سے تھی۔
- ☆ نجات العیش (ڈپٹی ڈی ایچ ایم کاہل) کے معنی ہیں ستاروں کا جمہرت۔
- ☆ "شب رفتہ" اور "شب رفتہ کے بعد" شعری مجموعے مجید امجد کے ہیں۔
- ☆ چیرا خیاں شمس مجیب عالم نے لاہور سے نکالا۔
- ☆ فیض احمد فیض اور امجد علی قاسمی کا تعلق ترقی پسند تحریک سے تھا۔
- ☆ مولانا حالی نے "مسدس حالی" سرسید احمد خان کے کہنے پر لکھی۔
- ☆ "دیوان عام" ڈاکٹر علی خان کی کتاب ہے جو خاکہ نگاری صنف سے متعلق ہے۔
- ☆ دارالمصطفیٰ اعظم گڑھ کے بانی مولانا شبلی نعمانی تھے۔
- ☆ مشہور مشرقی کلاسک اساتذہ قاسمی کا تعلق فرانس سے تھا۔
- ☆ پہلا صاحب دیوان شاعر علی قاسم شاہ ہے
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی آخری نظم کا نام حضرت انسان ہے۔
- ☆ گورنمنٹ کالج لاہور 1864ء میں قائم ہوا۔
- ☆ میر وسو کا دور اردو شاعری کا زریں دور کہلاتا ہے۔
- ☆ مرثیہ کی صنف نے نکتہ میں شہرت دوام حاصل کی۔
- ☆ میر تقی میر کو خدا نے سخن کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ ابراہیم ذوق اور مرزا غالب، بہادر شاہ ظفر کے استاد تھے۔
- ☆ راہنہ را تاجہ نیکو پہلے ایشیائی ہیں جنہیں ادب میں 1913ء میں نوبل انعام ملا۔
- ☆ تصوف کا سرخیل خواجہ میر درد کو کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ نظیر اکبر آبادی کو عوامی شاعر کہا جاتا ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کی مشہور نظم آدی نامہ نظیر اکبر آبادی کی ہے۔
- ☆ اردو ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ کے مصنف کا نام ڈاکٹر سلیم اختر ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کی پہلی منظوم کتاب "کدم راو پدم راو" ہے۔
- ☆ عود ہندی اور اردو نے معنی غالب کے خطوط کے مجموعے ہیں۔
- ☆ فسانہ گلاب درجہ اولیٰ بیک سرور نے لکھی ہے۔
- ☆ اردو کو سب سے پہلے دکن کی شاعری و فنون میں رائج کیا گیا۔
- ☆ ریختہ کے لغوی معنی ایجاد کرنا ہے۔
- ☆ رانی کنگھی کی کہانی انشا، اللہ خان انشا کی ہے۔
- ☆ اردو شعرا کا پہلا تذکرہ "نکات اشعراء" میر تقی میر کا ہے۔

- ☆ "آگہن" اور "زمین" دونوں ناول نذیر مستور کے ہیں۔
- ☆ انتخاب کلام میر کے مرتب کا نام مولوی عبدالحمید ہے۔
- ☆ "دو جان" کا شاعر ناصر کاظمی ہے۔
- ☆ کار جہاں دراز قرار آتا اہلین حیدر کی سوانح حیات ہے۔
- ☆ حالی غالب کے شاگرد تھے۔
- ☆ "مردوم کی یاد میں" کے مصنف پطرس بخاری ہیں۔
- ☆ اردو کا مشہور افسانہ "گندریا" اشفاق احمد کا ہے۔
- ☆ پریم چند کا اصل نام مہن بہت رائے تھا۔
- ☆ اردو کا پہلا ناول "مراۃ العروس" ہے۔
- ☆ اشفاق احمد 1924ء میں پیدا ہوئے۔
- ☆ علامہ اقبال کی پہلی نظم کا نام "ہال تھا۔"
- ☆ اردو کی پہلی ناول "دل کی درخشندہ" انسا دیکیم ہیں۔
- ☆ چوہدری فضل حق نے اپنی کتاب "زندگی" کو کینڈیجیل میں لکھی۔
- ☆ مسدس کے برہنہ میں چومصرے جب تک جس کے بند میں ہانچ مصرے ہوتے ہیں
- ☆ فورٹ ولیم کالج کلکتہ میں 1800ء میں قائم ہوا۔
- ☆ اردو کو رسمیت میں 1832ء میں سرکار نے وفاقاً زبان کا درجہ ملا۔
- ☆ جان بھکرست فورٹ ولیم کالج کے پہلے پرنسپل تھے۔
- ☆ اردو میں غزل کا آغاز دکن سے ہوا۔

گنگا م شعراء کے مشہور اشعار جو کہ دوسرے شعرا سے منسوب کر دیے جاتے ہیں

1. بھول کی بچی سے کت کتا ہے بیرے کا جگر
مرد نادان پر کلام نرم و نازک ہے اثر
بھرتی بری قدیم ہندوستان کا سنسکرت کا عظیم شاعر اور تاریخی تھا۔ علامہ
اقبال نے بال جبریل کا انتخاب اس شعر سے کیا جس جہ سے اس
کو اقبال سے منسوب کر دیا جاتا ہے
2. خدا نے آج تک اس قوم کی حالت نہیں بدلی
نہ ہو جس کو خیال آپ اپنی حالت کے بدلنے کا
یہ شعر قرآن حکیم کی آیت کا ترجمہ ہے اور یہ منظم چھٹی ترجمہ مولانا ظفر علی
خان نے کیا ہے۔ یہ شعر 1937ء میں شائع ہونے والی مولانا
ظفر علی خان کی کتاب "بہارستان" میں شامل ہے۔

- وہی ہوتا ہے، جو منظور خدا ہوتا ہے
- برق کھنکھنی (اصل نام مرزا محمد رضا خاں)
- ایک نہایت مشہور شعر جو ضمنی نگار مقررین اور اہل ذوق حضرات اکثر وہ
پیشتر استعمال میں لاتے ہیں، لیکن انہیں اس کا علم نہیں کہ یہ شعر
در اصل کس کا ہے۔ عام طور پر اہل علم حضرات بھی اس سے بے خبر
ہیں۔ اور اس زبان زد عام شعر کو علامہ اقبال مولانا ظفر علی جوہر
وغیرہ سے منسوب کیا جاتا ہے حالانکہ اس ضرب المثل شعر کا خالق
گنگا م شاعر جناب برق کھنکھنی ہے۔ برق کھنکھنی کا اصل نام مرزا
محمد رضا خاں تھا لیکن وہ برق کھنکھنی کیا کرتے تھے اور استاد تاج کے
شاگردوں میں تھے۔
12. فانوس بن کے جس کی حفاظت ہوا کرے
وہ شمع کیا بجھے جسے روشن خدا کرے
(شمیر چھلی شہری)
13. گلست و فتح میاں اتفاق ہے لیکن
مقابلہ تو دل : تو اس نے خوب کیا
(نواب محمد یار خاں امیر تانڈوی)
14. دل کے پھسولے جل اٹھے سینے کے داغ سے
اس گھر کو آگ لگ گئی گھر کے چراغ سے
(بندت بہت رائے تاباں)
15. باغیاں نے آگ دی جب آشیانے کو مرے
جن پہ تکیہ تھا وہی پتے ہوا دینے لگے
(ناقب کھنکھنی)
16. بڑے شوق سے سن رہا تھا زمانہ
بیس سو گئے داستان کہتے کہتے
نشین نہ جتنا نشانی تو رہتی
ہمارا تھا کیا ٹھیک رہتے نہ رہتے
(ناقب کھنکھنی)
17. وہ آئے بزم میں اتنا تو قہر نے دیکھا
پھر اس کے بعد چراغوں میں روشنی نہ رہی
(الطاف الرحمن نگر دوانی)
18. عمر دراز، ماہگ کے لائی تھی چار دن
دو آرزو میں کٹ گئے، دو انتظار میں
19. قسمت نوع بشر تبدیل ہو جاتی ہے یہاں
اک مقدس فرض کی تکمیل ہوتی ہے یہاں
(مظفر نظامی)
20. مٹھیں میں خاک لے کے دوست آئے وقت دن
زندگی بھر کی محبت کا صلہ دینے لگے
(ہاتھ کھنکھنی)
21. نور خدا ہے کفر کی حرکت پہ خدو زن
پھر گوں سے یہ چراغ بجھایا نہ جائے گا
(ظفر علی خان)
22. وصال یار سے دور ہوا عشق
مرض بڑھتا گیا جوں جوں دوا کی
(مرزا علی اکبر مظفر)
23. جہاں ہم حسب غم رکھ دیں، ہوائے کعب پڑتی ہے
جہاں ساغر خچ دیں، چشمہ زمزم لگتا ہے
(ریاض خیر آبادی)
24. وحشت میں ہر اک نقش انا نظر آتا ہے
بجوں نظر آتی ہے لیلی نظر آتا ہے
(ظریف کھنکھنی)
25. جل ساتھ کہ حسرت دل مرحوم سے لگے
عاشق کا جنازہ ہے ذرا دھوم سے لگے
(نذیر عظیم آبادی)
26. صبح ہوتی ہے شام ہوتی ہے
عمر یوں، ہی تمام ہوتی ہے
(امد حسین امیر اللہ سلیم)
27. ترجمی نظروں سے نہ دیکھو عاشق و گیار کو
کیسے تیر اہماز ہو سیدھا تو کرلو تیر کو
(وزیر کھنکھنی)
28. چراغ کو کب یہ سلیقہ ہے دل آزادی میں
کوئی مستحق ہے اس پردہ نگاری میں
(منو اللہ منٹا کھنکھنی)
29. لاء تو قلم نامہ ہوا، نہیں بھی دیکھ لوں

3. سنی باغ مخالف سے نہ گھبرا اے عقاب
یہ تو چلتی ہے تجھے اونچا اڑانے کے لئے
یہ شعر ضلع یالکوٹ کی سابق تحصیل شکر گڑھ کے ایک ایڈووکیٹ سید
صادق حسین کا ہے۔ انکی ایک مختصر کتاب "برگ سبز" 1976ء میں
شائع ہوئی تھی جس میں یہ شعر موجود ہے۔ غالب لفظ عقاب کی وجہ
سے یہ شعر علامہ اقبال سے منسوب کر دیا جاتا ہے اور سید صادق
حسین ایڈووکیٹ کو ان کے اکلوتے مشہور زمانہ شعر سے بھی محروم
کر دیا جاتا ہے
4. قیس صحرا میں اکیلا ہے مجھے جانے دو
خوب گزارے گی جو مل نہیں گئے دیوانے دو
(شکی میاں داوڈ خاں سیاح)
5. وہ بھول سر چڑھا جو چین سے نکل گیا
عزت اسے ملی جو وطن سے نکل گیا
(محمد ست کلکتوی)
6. آگاہ اپنی موت سے کوئی بشر نہیں
سامان سو برس کا ہے پل کی خبر نہیں
(حیرت الہ آبادی)
7. چاہت کا جب مزہ ہے کہ وہ بھی ہوں بے قرار
دونوں طرف ہو آگ برابر لگی ہوئی
(ظہیر دہلوی)
8. بھاپ ہی لیس گے اشارہ سر محفل جو کیا
تازنے والے قیامت کی نظر رکھتے ہیں
(لالہ ماجد مراد جوہر فرخ آبادی)
9. اب مجھ سے کاروبار کی حالت نہ پوچھئے
آئینہ بچتا ہوں میں اندھوں کے شہر میں
(محمد سرور ش)
10. اے رب جہاں بچتیں پاک کا صدق
اس قوم کا دامن غم، شہیر سے بھر دے
غم کوئی نہ دے ہم کو سوائے غم شہیر
شہیر کا غم بانٹ رہا ہے تو اصر دے
(میر احمد نوید)
11. مدنی لاکھ نرا چاہے تو کیا ہوتا ہے

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- جس میں بیٹا طرف ہے اتنا ہی وہ خاموش ہے
(سعید احمد تامل لکھنوی)
35. بھاپ ہی لیس کے اشارہ سر مغل جو کیا
جاننے والے قیامت کی نظر رکھتے ہیں
(لالہ امجد رام جوہر فرخ آبادی)
36. بلبل شیدا تو سنا نہیں نہیں کر
اب جگر تمام کے بنجو مری باری آئی
(لالہ امجد رام جوہر فرخ آبادی)
37. کیا خوب برق تو نے دکھایا ہے زور طبع
کانفہ پہ رکھ دیا ہے کیجی نکال کے
(لالہ رام رکھارقی)
38. چند تصویر بنائیں چند حسینوں کے خطوط
بعد مرنے کے یہ گھر سے مرے سامان لگا
(بزم اکبر آبادی)
39. غافل تھے کرتا ہے یہ گھڑیاں سناوی
گروں نے گھڑی عمر کی اک اور گھنٹاوی
(محمد قدرت اللہ شوق)
40. اہی لے تو نقل عاشقان سے منع کرتے ہیں
اکیسے بھر رہے ہو یوسف بے کارواں ہو کر
(خولید وزیر)
41. نہیں مجھ پر رسم دیکھی، مجھے روزِ عید قربان
وہی ذبح بھی کرے ہے، وہی لے ثواب اٹا
معنی کا یہ شعر ضرب المثل کی طرح مشہور ہے۔ یہی شعر پہلے مصرعے کی
تبدیلی کے ساتھ انشا سے بھی منسوب ہے
یہ عجیب ماجرا ہے کہ روزِ عید قربان
وہی ذبح بھی کرے ہے وہی لے ثواب اٹا
قاضی عہد اودھ نے نقیث کے بعد ثابت کیا ہے کہ یہ شعر معنی ہی کا ہے
42. نہ کسی کی آنکھ کا نور ہوں نہ کسی کے دل کا قرار ہوں
کسی کام میں نہ آسکے نہیں وہ ایک مشبہ غبار ہوں
یہ شعر جان نثار اختر کے والد مشنفر خیر آبادی کا ہے جو ہمیشہ بہادر شاہ ظفر کو
سوپ دیا جاتا ہے

- کس کس کی نمر ہے، سر مہتر گئی ہوئی
میر محبوب علی خاں آصف کا ایک بہت ہی مشہور شعر ہے، جس کے بارے
میں کہا جاتا ہے کہ فیض کا شعر ہے۔ اس شعر کا دوسرا مصرع سولانا
ابوالکلام آزاد نے غبار خاطر (سابقہ اکاؤنٹی، نئی دہلی 1990ء صفحہ
22) میں نقل کیا ہے۔ مالک رام نے غبار خاطر مرتب کرتے
ہوئے جو نہایت تحقیقی اور عالمانہ حواشی لکھے ہیں۔ انہوں نے اس
مصرع کے حوالے سے تخریج اشعار کا فریضہ ادا کرتے ہوئے جو
تحقیق کی ہے اسے ملاحظہ کیجئے۔
- ”کہا جاتا ہے کہ یہ مصرع حکام ششم نواب محبوب علی خاں والی حیدرآباد کو
ہے۔ 1900ء کے لگ بھگ ریاست کے بعض اہل امروں نے
ان کے خلاف کوئی سازش کی تھی، اس موقع پر انہوں نے اطلاع
ملنے پر مصحفی کا تذکرہ طلب کئے کہ وہ کہیں، کون لوگوں نے اس
سازش میں حصہ لیا ہے اور یہ مصرع کہا۔ بعد کو اس پر بیٹن مصرع کا
کر شعر یوں پورا کیا۔
لاؤ تو کس نامہ برا، نہیں بھی دیکھ لوں
کس کس کی نمر ہے، سر مہتر گئی ہوئی
(نہار ناتر مسٹر 296)
- حیرت اس بات پر ہے کہ فیض احمد فیض کے مجموعہ کلام میں یہ شعر کیسے
شامل ہو گیا۔
30. ابھی اس راہ سے کوئی گیا ہے
کے دہن ہے شوقی نقش پا کی
(میر تقی حسین دہلوی)
31. بھدتی اگر نہ ہو ساک
بھدتی بزار نعت ہے
(مرزا قربان علی ساک بیک)
32. چاہت کا جب مزہ ہے کہ وہ بھی ہوں بھترار
دونوں طرف ہو آگ برابہ گئی ہوئی
(غلامی دہلوی)
33. کچھ تو ہوتے ہیں محبت میں جنوں کے آثار
اور کچھ لوگ بھی دیوانہ بنا دیتے ہیں
(غلامی دہلوی)
34. کہہ رہا ہے مونہ دیا سے سمندر کا سکت