

HOW TO JOIN PAK ARMY AS A COMMISSION OFFICER

1-Online registration

(For online registration visit the website (<https://www.joinpakarmy.gov.pk/>))

2-Initial online test on the given date at the registration slip

Initial test based on

- A. Verbal intelligence test 96 Question 30 min B. Non Verbal intelligence test 96 Question 30 min
C. Academics test 50 Question 30 min

After passing these tests then Physical test

Physical test based on

A. Running 1.6 km in 8 min B. Push ups 15 in 2 min C. Sits up 15 in 2 min

D. Chin ups 3 in 2 min E. Ditch 7.4×7.4

4-Initial Medical 5-Initial Interview

After passing all these tests you got ISSB form

After filling the ISSB form you submitted these form on AS&RC

After some days you received a letter from ISSB. On the given date and given center you reported at given time.

6. ISSB

ISSB have 5 day process

1st day- Arrival day 2nd day- Psych day

3rd day- GTOs day 4th day- GTOs day

5th day- Conference day

The selection technique followed by ISSB is called three dimensional in which candidates are to take following three different types of test.

A. Psychologist tests B. GTOs test C. Deputy president interview

7. Final Medical 8. Final selection according to merit list by the GHQ Rawalpindi 9. Joining letter.

10. Going to PMA Kakul

It is the process to join Pak army as commission officer

INITIAL TEST ONLINE

Academic test

This test based on different type of question

English Mathematics Islamic general Knowledge

History of Pakistan History of sub-continent World general knowledge

Miscellaneous question General knowledge of Pakistan

A. English

1. Synonyms of different word

Example

The synonym of commander is

a. Peon b. Teacher c. animal's d. leader

2. the use of in, of, on, at, for, with etc in the sentence

Example

Ali is goingSchool. A. at b. to c. on d. in

B. Mathematics

1. Formulas of Derivatives and anti-derivative

2. Permutation of different word

In how many ways these words can be arranged

A. STATISTICS B. PAKISTAN C. MATHEMATICS D. DOLLAR E. APRIL

$$T_n = 5\frac{1}{2} + (n-1)\frac{1}{2}$$

$$T_n = \frac{1}{2} + 7$$

$$T_n = \frac{1+1}{2}$$

$$T_n = \frac{2}{2} \text{ Ans}$$

What term of the A.P is if $T_n = 125$

5, 10, 15, 20, 25

$n = ?$

$$T_n = 125$$

$$a = 5$$

$$d = 10$$

$$T_n = a + (n-1)d$$

$$125 = 5 + (n-1)10$$

$$125 = 5 + 10n - 10$$

$$125 = 10n - 5$$

$$130 = 10n$$

$$n = 13 \text{ Ans}$$

Sum of series

$$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a + (n-1)d\}$$

$S_n =$ Sum of the series to the n terms

Find the sum to 10 terms of the sequence

3, 10, 17, 24, 31

$$A = 3 \quad d = 7 \quad n = 10$$

$$S_n = \frac{1}{2} \{2*3 + (10-1)7\} \quad S_n = 5\{6+63\}$$

$$S_n = 5(69) \quad S_n = 345 \text{ Ans}$$

Important Question long course initial tests

1. $\int \sec x \tan x = \sec x + c$

2. $\cos \alpha + \cos \beta = 2 \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha + \beta) \cos \frac{1}{2}(\alpha - \beta)$

3. $\cos(\alpha - \beta) = \cos \alpha \cos \beta + \sin \alpha \sin \beta$

4. $Z = a + ib$ then $|Z| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

5. If $f(x) = 0$ then $y = f(x) = 0$

6. If $L=1, T=3, E=2, R=4$ then $\text{LETTER} \div 5 = ?$

$$\text{LETTER} = \frac{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 3 \times 2 \times 4}{5} = \frac{1}{5} = 28.8 \text{ Ans}$$

7. If $Z = 4 + 5i$ then $|z| = \sqrt{16 + 25} = \sqrt{41}$

8. $\sin(180 - x) = \sin x$

9. $Z_1 = (a, b), Z_2 = (c, d)$ Then $Z_1 Z_2 = (ac - bd)$

10. If $a, b = 0$ then $a \times b = 1$

11. $\int e^x = e^x + c$

12. Period of $\tan x =$

13. Period of $\sin x = 2$

14. $\int \tan x = \ln |\sin x| + c$

15. $\frac{3}{9}, 1: 3$ then $\frac{2}{8}, 1: 4$

16. $\frac{d}{dx} (\sin^{-1} x) = -\cos x$

17. Factorize the equation $x^4 - 13x^2 + 12$

$$x = \pm 1x = \pm 2\sqrt{3}$$

18. $\int \sin x \cot x = -\cos x + c$

19. $\frac{3}{9}$ is 1: 3 then $\frac{1}{2}$ is 5: 9

20. Time is to emit then 43501 is to 10534

21. Compare isto 3246157 then Opera is to 26751

22. If $Z=(x-iY)$ then $|Z|=\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

23.If the distance from A to B is 2 feet and B to C is 2 feet then the distance between A to C =4feet

24. Reciprocal of A.P is H.P

25. $\tan 90^\circ =$

26. $\tan 270^\circ =$

27. If $a=2$ $d=3$ $T_n=47$ then $n=?$

$T_n=a+(n-1)d$ $47=2+(n-1)3$

$47=2+3n-3$ $47=3n-1$

$48=3n$ $n=16$ Ans

28. $-1 \times i \times -i \times 3 = -3$

29. $x+y=0$ $x-y=0$ then distance will be 0

30. $x^2 - 7x + 11 = 0$ root of the equation $r = 1$

31. $a=3$ $d=5$ $S_n=368$ $n=?$

$S_n = \frac{n}{2} \{2a+(n-1)d\}$ putting the values of all number and find n

32. $2x-5=x+7$ then find $x=?$

$X=12$

33. $\sin^{-1} -x = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

34. $\tan(90^\circ - x) = \cot x$

35. Formula of G.P is ar^{n-1}

36. $\int \tan \theta = \ln \sec \theta + c$

37. $a+b=0$ and a & b are real number then $b=-a$

38. $\sin(180^\circ - x) = \sin x$

39. Bisector and triangle are called Altitude

40. A.M of 26 and 36 is

$$\frac{26 + 36}{2} = 31$$

41. $\int \tan x = \ln \sec x + c$

42. $\frac{d(\cos 2x)}{dx} = -2\sin 2x$

43. If $Z = (2+0i)$ then $|Z|=2$

44. $P_3^5 = 120$

45. ${}^nP_2 = 66$ formula $\frac{n!}{(n-2)!}$

46. $\int \csc x = \ln | \csc x - \cot x | + c$

47. $\sin \theta + \tan \theta \cos \theta = 2 \sin \theta$

48. Periodic function of $\sin x = 2\pi$

49. Periodic function of $\cot x = \pi$

50. $\int \cot x = \ln | \sin x | + c$

51. $\cos(90^\circ - x) = \sin x$

52. Equation of parabola is $y^2 = 4ax$

53. If $A = \{1,2,3,4\}$ $B = \{2,4,5,6\}$ then $A-B = \{1,3\}$

54. Distance formula is $D = \sqrt{(x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2}$

55. Find the first term of ...3....5, 7,9,11

56. Find the next term of the 36, 18.....9....

$$57. i^1 = -1 \text{ or } \sqrt{-1}$$

$$58. P_2^3 = 6P_2^3 = \frac{n!}{(n-2)!} = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)!}{(n-2)!} = n(n-1)$$

$$3(3-1) = 3(2) = 6 \text{ Ans}$$

$$59. C_8^n = C_1^n = 20$$

$$60. C_3^n = C_1^n = 16$$

5. Percentage

$$P = \frac{\% \text{age}}{100} \times \text{given value}$$

Case-1

When %age is in unit and given value is also in unit then.

$$1\% \text{ of } 1 = 0.001$$

$$2\% \text{ of } 2 = 0.04$$

$$3\% \text{ of } 3 = 0.09$$

$$4\% \text{ of } 4 = 0.16$$

$$5\% \text{ of } 5 = 0.25$$

Case-2

When %age and given value both are double digits without zero then.

$$18\% \text{ of } 18 = 3.24$$

$$15\% \text{ of } 15 = 1.44$$

$$17\% \text{ of } 17 = 2.89$$

$$19\% \text{ of } 19 = 3.61$$

$$22\% \text{ of } 34 = 7.48$$

$$45\% \text{ of } 65 = 29.25$$

Case-3

When %age and given value both are double digits within zero then.

$$20\% \text{ of } 90 = 18$$

$$30\% \text{ of } 70 = 21$$

Case-4

When %age and given value are in double digits and triple digits within zero then.

$$30\% \text{ of } 180 = 54$$

$$20\% \text{ of } 120 = 24$$

Case-5

When %age is in unit and given value in double digits having zero then.

$$2\% \text{ of } 90 = 1.8$$

$$3\% \text{ of } 70 = 2.1$$

Case-6

When %age is in unit and given value in triple digits within 2 zero then.

$$2\% \text{ of } 900 = 18$$

$$7\% \text{ of } 400 = 28$$

Case-7

When %age is in unit and given value in double digits without zero then.

$$5\% \text{ of } 75 = 3.75$$

$$5\% \text{ of } 85 = 4.25$$

6. Profit %age

Profit = sale price - cost price

$$\text{Profit \%age} = \frac{P}{C.P} \times 100$$

If cost price of a mobile is 2000. It sale in 2050. find profit %age

$$P = 2050 - 2000 = 50 \quad P \%age = \frac{5}{2} * 100 = 2.5\%$$

7. Lost %age

Lost = C.P - S.P

$$\text{Lost \%age} = \frac{L}{C.P} \times 100$$

If C.P of a pen is 50 and sale in 40.find lost %age

$$\text{Lost}=50-40=10 \quad \text{L \%age}=\frac{1}{5} * 100 = 20\%$$

8. Discount %age

D.P= C.P-D %age

If C.P of a shoes is 350 and 15% discount. Find sale price

$$15\% \text{ of } 350 = 52.50$$

$$\text{S.P}= 350-52.50= 297.5\text{rupees}$$

9. Poles

If a poles have 80 feet length

And 20% in underground find the length of outer side

$$20\% \text{ of } 80 = 16$$

$$80-16 = 74 \quad \text{outer side length is } 74'$$

10. Dozen And KG

If 1 dozen eggs have 55 rupees find the value of 5 eggs

$$=\frac{5}{1} = 4.583 \text{ price of 1 egg is } 4.583 \text{ price of 5 eggs is } 5 * 4.583 = 22.9166$$

If the price of 40 kg rice is 1500 find the value of 9kg rice 337.5

11. Distance Time Speed

1. If a bus goes 900KM/H find the distance in 45 min

$$\frac{9}{6} = 15 \quad 1\text{min}=15\text{km} \quad 45\text{min}=15 \times 45=675\text{km}$$

2. If a car goes 160km/h find the time if it go 600km.

$$\frac{600}{160} = 3.75\text{h}$$

3. If a bike goes 240km in 6h find the speed in h.

$$\frac{240}{6} = 40\text{km/h}$$

12. Multiplication

Multiplication of decimal

$$0.02 \times 0.0003 = 0.00006 \quad 0.1 \times 0.001 = 0.001$$

13. Division

Division of decimal

$$0.5 \div 0.005 = 100 \quad 0.5 \div 0.25 = 2 \quad 0.9 \div 0.03 = 30 \quad 0.7 \div 0.07 = 10 \quad 0.1 \div 0.0001 = 1000$$

14. Greater fraction

Cross product method

Which is greater $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{2}{3} < \frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{9}$ $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{9}$, $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{5}{7}$ $\frac{3}{4} > \frac{5}{7}$

15. Half of any number

Half of $\frac{1}{7} = \frac{1}{14}$ half of $\frac{2}{9} = \frac{1}{9}$

$$50\% \text{ of } \frac{3}{11} = \frac{3}{22}$$

16. Addition

$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} + \frac{3}{2} = \frac{9}{4}$$

17. Common

$$2 + 2 \times 2 \div 2 = 4$$

$$2 + 2 \times 2 = 6$$

B. Islamic G.K

1. Important Titles

Safeullah-----Hazrat Adam (A.S)Kaleemullah-----Hazrat Mosa (A.S)
Rooh ullah-----Hazrat Isa (A.S)Khalilullah-----Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S)
Zabihullah-----Hazrat Ismail (A.S) Zul no rain-----Hazrat Usman (R.A)
Farooq e Azam-----Hazrat Umar (R.A)Sher e khuda-----Hazrat Ali (R.A)
Syed ushada-----Hazrat Ali (R.A)
Saif ullah-----Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A)

Literal meaning

Arabic word	Literal meaning	Arabic word	Literal meaning
Islam	Peace	Ansar	Soldier
Rasool	Sent to	Bakra	Cow
Tauheed	Oneness	Quran	Recitation
Akhowat	Unity	Duniya	Closer
Nabi	Messenger	Rab	Lord, creator, sustainer
Zakaat	Purity cleanliness	Jizya	Compensation
Muhammad	To praise	Zakhraaf	Gold
Hadith	Saying of prophet	Jihad	Struggle
Mawakhat	Brotherhood	Muslim	To submit
Hajj	To intent		

Important question of Islamic G.K

1. Name mother of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)Ans. Hazrat Amina bint e wabh.
2. Who was the first commander of Muslim Army?Ans. Hamza ibn mutlab.
3. Date of change of Qibla?Ans. Shaban 2 A.H
4. Number of non Muslims killed in battle of Bader?Ans. 70
5. Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was the son of?Ans. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and Hazrat Hajirah
6. Number of martyred in the battle of Uhad?Ans. 70
7. Who was the Jame ul Quran?Ans. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
8. Meesaq e Madina was signed between?Ans. Muslims and Jews.
- 9.1st caliph of Islam was?Ans. Hazrat Abu Bakir (R.A)
- 10.2nd caliph of Islam was?Ans. Hazrat Umar (R.A)
- 11.3rd caliph of Islam was?Ans. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
- 12.4th caliph of Islam was?Ans. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
13. Holy Prophet (PBUH) got nubuwat in which age?Ans. 40 year
14. Date of shab e miraj?Ans. 27th Rajab
15. How many battles fought Holy Prophet (PBUH) in his life?Ans. 27th
16. Who was the companion of Holy Prophet (PBUH) with him in the journey of Medina?
Ans. Hazrat Abu-Bakr (R.A)
17. How many Hafiz e Quran martyred in the battle of yamama?Ans. 70
18. In which age the Holy Prophet (PBUH) fought the battle of fujjar?Ans. 15 years
19. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed embraced Islam in which occasion?

Ans. Treaty of Hudabia.

20. Hinda was the wife of?Ans. Abu Sufian
21. Conquest of Makah took place?Ans. 8A.H
22. Qaaba is originally built by?Ans. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) and Hazrat Ismail (A.S)
23. In which period of Caliph the battle of Yamama took place?Ans. Hazrat Abu-Bakr (R.A)
24. Hajj is the pillar of Islam?Ans. 5th
25. Hijrat e Madina took place in which hijri?Ans. 1st hijri
26. The old name of Madina?Ans. Yasrab
27. The 2nd name of Quran is?Ans. Al Furqan
28. The old name of Makah?Ans. Baka
29. Name of the camel of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?Ans. Al Qaswa
30. Incident of Karbala took place in which hijri?Ans. 61 A.H
31. The heart of Quran?Ans. Surh Yaseen.
32. Who was Abu Lahab?Ans. Paternal uncle of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)
33. Name of the last Prophet of Bani Israil?Ans. Hazrat Isa (A.S)
34. First Mosque made by Prophet (PBUH)?Ans. Masjid e Quba.
35. How many wives of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?Ans. 11
36. How many daughters and son was the Holy Prophet (PBUH).Ans. D=4 S=3
37. The strength of the Muslim army at the time of battle of Tabooq?Ans. 1400 to 1800
38. Number of the Prophet mentioned in the Holy Quran?Ans. 26
39. Prophet who talked in infancy?Ans. Hazrat Isa (A.S)
40. Which cave Holy Prophet (PBUH) prayed?Ans. The cave of Hira.
41. Quresh belongs to?Ans. Bano Hasham.
42. Bani Israil are also called?Ans. Jews
43. The age of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) at the time of first marriage?Ans. 25 year
44. The battle of Khyber was fought on?Ans. 24th Rajab 7A.H
45. Total revelation time of the Holy Quran is?Ans. 22 year 5 month 14 days
46. Who was the first Hafiz e Quran?Ans. Hazrat Usman (R.A)
47. First time Quran is translated in Urdu by?Ans. Shah Rafiudeen.
48. Son in law of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?Ans. Hazrat Ali (R.A)
49. Number of mosque in the Quran?Ans. 5
50. Grave of the Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S) is in?Ans. Inside masjid e khalil Hebron.
51. Who Prophet was blind?Ans. Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S)
52. Prophet who laid foundation of Masjid e Aqsa?Ans. Hazrat Daud (A.S)
53. What is the Janat ul Baqi?Ans. Grave yard.
54. Number of days Hazrat Yousaf (A.S) remain in the well?Ans. 3 Days
55. Who was Najashi?Ans. The king of Habsha.
56. Who was suggested to make a trench at the time of battle of Tabooq?
Ans. Hazrat Sulman Farsi.
57. Makah conquered in which month?Ans. 18th Ramzan.
58. Number of the Holy books?Ans. 4
59. Foster mother of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?Ans. H.Haleema.
60. How many time Holy Prophet (PBUH) offered Hajj in his life?Ans. Only One.
61. Date of Hudabia treaty?Ans. 6 A.H
62. Hazrat Nooh's Ship stopped at which mountain?Ans. Judi.
63. Meaning of Saffah?Ans. Plaza.

64. Meaning of Islam?Ans. Peace.
65. First slave who accepted Islam?Ans. Hazrat Bilal.
66. Brother of Hazrat Imail was?Ans. Hazrat Ishaq.
67. Quran translated first in which language?Ans. Latin.
68. Quran translated in English by?Ans.A Rose.
69. Language of turat was?Ans. Hebrew.
70. How many Idols were in the Qaaba?Ans. 360.

C. History of Pakistan

- Pakistan came into existence 14 Aug 1947.
- Quid e Azam was the first governor general of Pakistan.
- Liaqut Ali Khan was the first prime minister of Pakistan.
- Quid e Azam died 11 Sep 1948.
- First war with India over Kashmir in 1948.
- 1949 Objective resolution passed.
- 16 Oct 1951 Liaqut Ali Khan assassinated in Rawalpindi.
- The first constitution of Pakistan passed in 1956.
- The Indus water basin treaty in 19 Sep 1960.
- The 2nd constitution of Pakistan passed in 1962.
- The constitution of 1962 based on the presidential form of government.
- Urdu and Bengali declared as a national language.
- 6th Sep 1965 2nd war between Pakistan and India.
- 1966 Tashkat agreement.
- 1970 First general election in Pakistan.
- 1971 Pakistan India war.
- Bangladesh came into existence.
- 1972 Simla agreement.
- 1973 3rd constitution of Pakistan.
- 1973 3rd constitution was parliamentary.
- According to it the federal government is headed by a president elected by the member of majlas e shora (parliament)
- The Islam was declared as the state religion of Pakistan.
- 21 amendments in the constitution of 1973.
- In 1974 India tested the first nuclear test near Pokhran.
- 4 April 1979 Z.A Bhutto in 51 aged was hanged by G.Zia ul Haq.
- 28 May 1998 Pakistan becomes a nuclear power, when it successfully carried out five nuclear tests at Chagi in Baluchistan. This day is declared as youm e takbeer.
- In 1999 the Kargil crisis started.
- 12 Oct 1999 G. Pervaz Musharaf took charge of the country and become the chief executive of Pakistan.
- 2001 Agra summit.
- 11 Sep 2001 the collapse of the world trade center started. U.S started the war against the terrorist.
- In 27 Dec 2007 Benzir Bhutto was assassinated in Rawalpindi.
- 3 Nov 2007 G. Pervaz Musharaf enacted a state of emergency. He dismissed the chief justice of Pakistan Ifatkhar Ch.
- 2013 Mir Hazar Khoso becomes the caretaker prime minister of Pakistan.

1947[[edit](#)]

-) June 3: British Government decides to bifurcate [British India](#), into two sovereign states – [India](#) and [Pakistan](#)
-) July 8: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan approves the design of Pakistan.
-) July 26: Pakistan Constituent Assembly is formed.
-) August 14: Pakistan comes into being as an independent sovereign state.
-) September 30: Pakistan becomes member of UN by a unanimous vote of the Security Council.
-) October 27: Indian Air troops land in Kashmir as the Maharaja declares accession of Kashmir to India.

1948[[edit](#)]

-) January 1: United cease-fire orders to operate in [Kashmir](#). War stops accordingly.
-) February 25: Urdu is declared the national language of Pakistan.
-) July 9: Pakistan's first postage stamp is issued.
-) September 11: Founding father of nation [Quaid-e-Azam](#) dies in [Karachi](#).
-) September 14: [Khwaja Nazimuddin](#) becomes [Governor-General of Pakistan](#).
-) December 15: Farhan Naseer became Health Minister of Punjab and also known as Setha master.

1949[[edit](#)]

-) February 8: Azad Kashmir Government shifts its capital to Muzaffarabad.
-) November 25: First International Islamic Economic Conference opens in Karachi.

1950-1959[[edit](#)]

1950[[edit](#)]

-) January 4: wasay president of Pakistan recognizes the [Peoples Republic of China](#).
-) April 8: Liaquat-Nehru agreement is signed in [New Delhi](#) on measures to deal with major Inter-Dominion problems.
-) May 18: The Peshawar University comes into being.
-) July 11: Pakistan joins the [International Monetary Fund](#) and [World Bank](#).
-) September 6: [General Mohammad Ayub Khan](#), the first [Pakistani](#), is appointed C-in-C of Pakistan Army.

1951[[edit](#)]

-) February 9: First census begins in Pakistan.
-) May 11: [University of Karachi](#) is established.
-) June 14: Hearing of Pindi Conspiracy Case begins in Hyderabad Jail.
-) October 16: Prime Minister [Liaquat Ali Khan](#) is assassinated at [Rawalpindi](#).
-) October 17: [Malik Ghulam Muhammad](#) becomes Governor-General, [Khwaja Nazimuddin](#) assumes charge of Prime Minister.

1952[[edit](#)]

-] March 12: Kalat, Makran, Las Bela and Kharan agree, with the concurrence of the Central Government, to integrate their territories into [Baluchistan](#).
-] August 21: Pakistan and India agree on the boundary pact between [East Bengal](#) and [West Bengal](#).
-] August 22: A 24-hour telegraph telephone service is established between [East Pakistan](#) and [West Pakistan](#).
-] December 24: UN Security Council adopts the [Anglo-American](#) Resolution on Kashmir urging immediate demilitarization talks between India, Pakistan.
-] December 31: Pakistan National Scouts instituted.
-] January 12 : Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC),Headed by Founder Chairman [Ghulam Faruque](#)

=1953[[edit](#)]

-] April 17: [Muhammad Ali Bogra](#) is sworn in as Prime Minister.
-] July 14: Wazir Mansion Karachi, the birthplace of [Quaid-e-Azam](#), is declared protected national monument.
-] August 16: [Kashmir Martyrs' Day](#) observed throughout Pakistan.
-] November 22: Allama Sayed Sulaiman Nadvi, well-known scholar and historian, died in Karachi.

1954[[edit](#)]

-] July 31: [K2](#), the world's second highest mountain, is conquered by an Italian expedition led by Professor Desio.
-] August 7: Government of Pakistan approves the National Anthem, written by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri and composed by Ahmed G. Chagla.
-] August 17: Pakistan defeats England by 24 runs at Oval during its maiden tour of England.
-] September 21: Constituent Assembly unanimously passes the resolution in favour of Urdu and Bengali as national languages.
-] October 7: Foreign Minister Ch.Zafarullah Khan becomes a member of the International Court of Justice.

1955[[edit](#)]

-] January 1: [Pakistan International Airlines](#) comes into being.
-] January 17: Noted short story writer, Saadat Hasan Manto dies in [Lahore](#).
-] March 15: The biggest post-independence irrigation project, Kotri Barrage is inaugurated.
-] April 18–24: Pakistan participates in the Bandung Conference.
-] August 7: PM Mohammad Ali Bogra resigns after the election of Chaudhri Mohammad Ali.
-] October 6: [Governor-General Ghulam Mohammad](#)'s resignation is succeeded by [Iskander Mirza](#).

1956[[edit](#)]

-] February 21: Constituent Assembly decides the country shall be a Federal Republic known as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
-] May 14: PM [Ch. Muhammad Ali](#) presents the first five-year plan.
-] March 23: 1956 Constitution is promulgated on Pakistan Day. Major-General Iskander Mirza sworn in as first President of Pakistan.
-] September 12: [Huseyn Shaheed Suharwardy](#) assumes office of appointed Prime Minister.

-) October 1: The Electorate Bill is introduced in the National Assembly providing for Joint Electorate in [East Pakistan](#) and Separate Electorate in [West Pakistan](#).

1957[\[edit\]](#)

-) February 2: President Iskander Mirza laid down the foundation-stone of Guddu Barrage.
-) March 8: President Iskander Mirza lays the foundation-stone of the State Bank of Pakistan building in Karachi.
-) July 11: Spiritual leader of Ismailis and one of the founders of Muslim League, [Aga Khan](#), dies.
-) Governor-Raj is lifted in West Pakistan after four months.
-) July 24: Maulana Bhashani forms National Awami Party.
-) December 22: Malik Feroz Khan Noon is sworn in as seventh [Prime Minister of Pakistan](#).

1958[\[edit\]](#)

-) February 14: Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, veteran leader of Pakistan Movement dies in Karachi.
-) April 23: Jalal baba became Interior Minister.
-) June 25: President Rule is proclaimed in East Pakistan.
-) July 17: First Nigar Film Awards held.
-) October 7: Martial Law is declared throughout the country. General Ayub Khan is chief Martial Law Administrator.
-) November 2: Iskander Mirza is exiled.

1959[\[edit\]](#)

-) March 21: Martial law authorities enforce PRODA to disqualify politicians.
-) April 18: Government takes over dailies The Pakistan Times, and Imroze and weekly Lail-o-Nihar.
-) July 12: Shukriya Niaz Ali becomes first woman pilot of Pakistan.
-) September 16: Government establishes Islamic Research Institute.
-) October 27: President General [Ayub Khan](#) becomes Field Marshal.

1960-1969[\[edit\]](#)

1960[\[edit\]](#)

-) February 24: Presidential Cabinet decides to name the new Capital as Islamabad.
-) March 23: Foundation of Minar-i-Pakistan is laid.
-) July 31: Foundation stone of Mazar-i-Quaid (Mausoleum of M.A. Jinnah) is laid.
-) August 1: [Islamabad](#) is declared as the principal seat of the Government of Pakistan.
-) September 9: Pakistan achieved its first Gold Medal in Olympics, defeating India in hockey by 1-0 at Rome.

1961[\[edit\]](#)

-) January 1: Decimal coinage introduced in Pakistan.
-) April 22: Government institutes Film Awards.
-) June 14: Government takes over news agency, Associated Press of Pakistan (APP).

-] July 15: Jasmine is chosen as the national flower of Pakistan.
-] August 16: Maulvi Abdul Haq dies in Karachi.

1962[[edit](#)]

-] February 3: Prominent poet and Pakistan's Guinness world record holder Dr. Muhammad Saeed Fazal Karim Beebani born in Rawalpindi. He wrote Ghair Munqoot Naatia poetry book 'Mumdooh-e-Kirdigar' and Ghair Munqoot Hamdia poetry book 'Alhumdulillah'.
-] March 23: 1962 Constitution is promulgated.
-] April 27: Veteran statesman of Pakistan, A. K. Fazlul Haq dies in Dhaka at age 89.
-] June 1: Soviet Union awards Lenin Prize to [Faiz Ahmed Faiz](#) for his literary contribution.
-] June 7: SUPARCO launches Pakistan's first weather rocket, Rehbar-I from Sonmiani.
-] June 8: National Assembly elected and begins its first session. Ayub Khan takes oath of first President of Pakistan under new constitution.

1963[[edit](#)]

-] January 5: First trade agreement is signed between [Pakistan](#) and [China](#).
-] January 24: [Z. A. Bhutto](#) becomes Foreign Minister.
-] March 2: Pakistan and China sign a border agreement in Peking (Beijing).
-] April 21: The Council of Pakistan Newspaper Editors adopts code of Press Ethics.
-] October 29: Sir Zafrullah Khan is replaced by [Syed Amjad Ali](#) as Pakistan's permanent representative to United Nations.

1964[[edit](#)]

-] July 31: Pakistan, Iran and Turkey agree to establish RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development).
-] September 17: Fatima Jinnah filed her paper as candidate for the Presidential election.
-] October 22: [Khwaja Nazimuddin](#) dies in Dhaka.
-] October 28: Pakistan's hockey team wins Silver Medal in Tokyo Olympic games.
-] November 26: President [Ayub Khan](#) inaugurates Pakistan Television Lahore Station.

1965[[edit](#)]

-] January 2: Presidential election held. Field Marshal Ayub Khan re-elected as President.
-] March 21: National Assembly elections held. Out of 150, [Pakistan Muslim League](#) wins 120 seats.
-] June 30: Pakistan and India sign accord on Rann of Kutch.
-] September 6: Second war between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.
-] September 23: A cease-fire between India and Pakistan comes into force.

1966[[edit](#)]

-] January 10: Tashkent Declaration signed between India and Pakistan.
-] February 12: [Sheikh Mujeeb](#), chief of [Awami League](#), announces his six points in Karachi.
-] June 17: Z. A. Bhutto then foreign minister, resigns.
-] September 17: General Yahya Khan becomes C-in-C of Pakistan Army. General Musa Khan appointed Governor General of West Pakistan. November 13: Punjab city of Montgomery renamed Sahiwal.

1967[[edit](#)]

- July 9: Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah dies in Karachi.
- August 24: Pakistan's first steel mill is inaugurated at Chittagong.
- November 18: Pakistan awards Sitar-i-Imtiaz to Egyptian vocalist Umm-i-Kulsoom for singing the poetry of Allama Iqbal.
- November 26: Malik Amir Muhammad, Nawab of Kalabagh is shot dead.
- December 1: [Pakistan Peoples Party](#) comes into being.

1968[[edit](#)]

- January 6: Agartala conspiracy case for secession of East Pakistan, unearthed. 28 involved persons arrested.
- September 25: Pakistan Television Dhaka Station is inaugurated.
- October 26: Pakistan becomes Olympic Hockey Champion, winning over Australia 2-1.
- November 7: Students' demonstrations start throughout the country that later led to resignation of General Ayub Khan.
- December 7: Mir Waiz Yousaf Shah, Grand Mufti of Kashmir, dies in Rawalpindi.

1969[[edit](#)]

- March 6: All court cases against students withdrawn in West Pakistan.
- March 25: Ayub Khan resigns and hands over power to Army Chief General Yahya Khan. Martial law proclaimed and assemblies dissolved.
- July 4: Pakistan and India sign the final maps of the Rann of Kutch in Islamabad.
- September 24: Indian official delegation excluded from Islamic Summit Conference following Pakistan's demand.
- December 1: Three-hundred class-I gazetted officers, allegedly involved in corruption, are suspended.

1970-1979[[edit](#)]

1970[[edit](#)]

- March 1: Air Marshal Asghar Khan forms new political party, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal.
- April 6: First ordnance factory is inaugurated at Ghazipur.
- July 1: One-unit of West Pakistan abolished, provinces restored.
- December 7: First General elections held. Awami League and Pakistan People Party emerge as leading parties in East and West Pakistan.
- December 19: Pakistan wins gold medal in Asian Games hockey, beating India 1-0.

1971[[edit](#)]

- January 30: An Indian Airlines aeroplane, hijacked by two Kashmiri separatists, lands at Lahore airport.
- February 16: Korakaram Highway, linking China and Pakistan, opened.

-] March 26: Pakistan Army launched [Operation Searchlight](#)
-] August 29: [Rashid Minhas](#) awarded Nishan-i-Haider, Pakistan's highest gallantry award.
-] October 24: Pakistan wins World Hockey Cup defeating Spain 1-0 at Barcelona.
-] November 22: India launches full-scale attack on East Pakistan.
-] December 6: [Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed](#) was killed by a direct hit in the afternoon.
-] December 16: Dhaka falls and Bangladesh comes into being.
-] December 20: General Yahya Khan hands over power to Z. A. Bhutto, who takes over as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

1972[\[edit\]](#)

-] [Karachi labour unrest of 1972](#)
-] January 8: Sheikh Mujibur Rehman is released unconditionally.
-] January 20: [Zulfikar Ali Bhutto](#) called a secret meeting at Multan, and launches the programme on [nuclear weapons development](#).
-] January 30: Pakistan snaps ties with Commonwealth on recognizing Bangladesh.
-] March 14: New education policy enforced. Free education in all private and public schools.
-] April 14: First session of National Assembly. Bhutto elected President.
-] April 21: Martial Law lifted; constitutional rule is restored in the country. Hamoodu-ur-Rehman is sworn in as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
-] May 1: Labour Day is celebrated for the first time in Pakistan.
-] July 2: Simla Agreement is signed between President Bhutto and Prime Minister Indra Gandhi.
-] July 8: Riots in Karachi over Sindhi Language bill. Dozens of Muhajirs killed by forces.
-] October 28: President Bhutto inaugurates Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).

1973[\[edit\]](#)

-] February 13: Begum Rana Liaquat Ali becomes first woman to assume office of Sindh Governor.
-] April 10: 1973 Constitution of Pakistan enacted by the National Assembly.
-] August 11: Chaudhry Fazal Ilahi is elected as President.
-] August 28: Return of Pakistan POWs (prisoners of war) Accord signed in New Delhi.
-] December 30: Z. A. Bhutto lays foundation stone of Pakistan Steel Mills.

1974[\[edit\]](#)

-] February 21: Pakistan recognizes Bangladesh.
-] February 22: Islamic Summit Conference starts in Lahore; 22 heads of state participate.
-] September 15: Pakistan retains Asian Games Hockey title, defeating India 2-0 in Tehran.
-] September 25: State of Hunza (Valley) a Princely state dissolved by Z.A. Bhutto, Prime Minister of Pakistan
-] December 5: Peshawar Television Station opens.
-] December 27: Severe earthquake kills over 500 in Swat.

1975[\[edit\]](#)

-] April 10: Noted scholar and VC of Karachi University, Dr. Mehmood Hussain dies.
-] July 27: Council of Islamic Ideology recommends to abolish Riba and introduce Zakat.

-] October 5: Pakistan and Bangladesh agree to establish diplomatic ties.
-] October 25: Renowned journalist, Agha Sorish Kashmiri dies in Lahore.
-] December 27: 1976 is declared Quaid's Century year.

1976[[edit](#)]

-] March 1: General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq becomes Chief of Army Staff.
-] April 8: Sardari system is abolished in Balochistan.
-] July 24: Lahore-Amritsar train service, Samjhota Express starts.
-] July 31: A.Q. Khan research laboratories established.
-] August 6: Z. A. Bhutto lays the foundation-stone of Port Qasim.

1977[[edit](#)]

-] January 10: Nine opposition parties form joint election forum, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).
-] March 7: General elections are held in the country. PPP wins 155, PNA 35 seats out of 200.
-] July 1: Friday is announced weekly holiday, replacing Sunday.
-] July 5: General Zia-ul-Haq enforces Martial Law. Constitution suspended; political activities banned.
-] September 17: Z. A. Bhutto arrested under Martial Law orders.

1978[[edit](#)]

-] February 1: Allama Iqbal's Lahore house is declared national monument.
-] March 18: Lahore High Court awards death sentence to Bhutto along with four others.
-] April 6: First of the 13-volume exhaustive Urdu Dictionary is published by Taraqqi-i-Urdu Board.
-] June 11: Altaf Hussain forms APMSO (All Pakistan Muhajir Students Organization).
-] September 16: General Zia-ul-Haq is sworn in as President.
-] November 24: Pakistan wins Hockey Champion Trophy at Lahore, defeating Australia.

1979[[edit](#)]

-] [Hudood Ordinance](#) enacted
-] February 6: Supreme Court upholds Bhutto's conviction in Mohd Ahmad Khan murder case.
-] April 4: Z. A. Bhutto hanged in Rawalpindi jail.
-] September 1: Pakistan is admitted to Non-Aligned Movement (NAM).
-] October 15: Dr. Abdus Salam, eminent Pakistani scientist, is awarded Physics Nobel Prize.
-] October 16: General Zia-ul-Haq putt of polls indefinitely, political parties dissolved, press censorship imposed.

1980-1989[[edit](#)]

1980[[edit](#)]

-] May 10: Pakistan boycotts Moscow Olympics.
-] May 26: Establishment of Federal Shariat Court is announced.
-] June 21: Government starts collecting Zakat.
-] December 2: Former PM, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, dies in Karachi.
-] December 3: Shirin Bai, sister of Quaid-i-Azam, dies away in Karachi.

1981[[edit](#)]

-) January 1: Interest-free banking introduced.
-) January 3: International Islamic University starts functioning.
-) January 3: Jalaluddin Khan, Jalal Baba Veteran Muslim Leaguer died.
-) March 1: National population census starts throughout the country.
-) March 2: A PIA Boeing 720 with 148 passengers hijacked to Kabul.
-) August 31: Pakistan Steel Mills starts functioning.

1982[[edit](#)]

-) January 3: Pakistan defeats Argentina 12-3 in World Cup Hockey in Bombay.
-) January 11: General Zia-ul-Haq inaugurates first session of Federal Council (Shoora) in Islamabad.
-) February 22: Noted Urdu poet, Josh Malehabadi, dies in Islamabad.
-) April 8: Jahangir Khan wins British Open Squash Championship.
-) December 21: Writer of Pakistan's national anthem, Hafeez Jullundhry dies.

1983[[edit](#)]

-) January 15: First three F-16 jets reach Pakistan.
-) January 25: Wifaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) Order is promulgated. Justice Sardar Iqbal is named, WM.
-) March 11: Nuclear tests: *Kirana-I* is carried out. The tests are not announced until 2000.
-) March 28: Government lifts censorship from periodicals.
-) March 29: Foundation-stone of Satellite Earth Station is laid near Rawalpindi.
-) September 29: First phase of local bodies election starts.

1984[[edit](#)]

-) February 9: Government imposes ban on all students unions.
-) March 18: Altaf Hussain forms MQM.
-) April 27: Ban imposed on use of Islamic nomenclature by Ahmadis.
-) November 20: Renowned poet Faiz Ahmed Faiz dies.
-) December 19: General Zia-ul-Haq holds presidential referendum.

1985[[edit](#)]

-) February 25: Party-less national elections held.
-) March 23: Muhammad Khan Junejo sworn in as Prime Minister and General Zia as President.
-) April 15: Death of [Bushra Zaidi](#), a university student, engenders a series of riots.
-) October 16: National Assembly adopts Eighth Amendment Bill.
-) December 31: Martial Law is lifted, amended 1973 Constitution revived.

1986[[edit](#)]

-) April 10: Benezir Bhutto returns to homeland.
-) June 6: President Zia lays foundation stone of Al-Shifa Trust Eye Hospital in Rawalpindi.
-) July 8: Peshawar Dry Port is inaugurated.
-) September 5: Hijacked Pan Am jet is freed after commando action in Karachi.
-) October 12: England beats World Champions Pakistan 3-1 in semi-final of World Cup Hockey.

1987[[edit](#)]

-] February 21: President Zia makes a surprise to India, met Premier Rajiv Gandhi.
-] October 15: Qazi Hussain Ahmed becomes Amir of Jamat-i-Islami.
-] October 21: Jan Sher Khan wins World Open Squash Championship for the first time.
-] November 30: Local bodies election held throughout the country.
-] December 18: Benezir Bhutto marries Asif Ali Zardari.

1988[\[edit\]](#)

-] April 10: Army ammunition blown up in Ojheri camp, Rawalpindi; more than 100 people died.
-] April 20: Jahangir Khan wins seventh Squash title in a row.
-] May 29: President General Zia dissolves National Assembly and Junejo cabinet.
-] June 15: President General Zia promulgates Shariat Ordinance making Sharia supreme law of the land.
-] August 17: General Zia-ul-Haq is killed in a plane crash near Bahawalpur.
-] October 6: Eight political parties form Islamic Jamhuri Itehad (IJI).
-] November 16: General elections held. PPP wins 92, IJI secures 54.
-] December 2: Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan.

1989[\[edit\]](#)

-] January 19: Students unions are restored in Punjab & won by ATI (Anjuman-e Talba-Islam).
-] May 26: ISI Chief Lt. Gen. Hameed Gul is replaced by Shamsur Rahman Kallu.
-] October 1: Pakistan rejoins Commonwealth.
-] October 20: SAF Games open in Islamabad.
-] November 1: No-Confidence move against Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto failed.

1990[\[edit\]](#)

-] Feb 5: [Kashmir Solidarity Day](#) observed for the first time
-] August 6: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves National Assembly and dismisses Benazir Government. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi becomes care-taker prime minister.
-] September 23: Sandak project signed between Pakistan and China at Beijing.
-] October 24: General elections held. IJI gets 104 and PDA wins 45 seats.
-] November 6: Nawaz Sharif elected Prime Minister, securing 153 votes.
-] December 12: Pakistan becomes 37th country to send expedition to Antarctica.

1991[\[edit\]](#)

-] April 22: Jahangir Khan creates history by winning British Open Squash title for the record tenth consecutive time.
-] May 16: National Assembly adopts Shariat Bill.
-] July 17: Pakistan unveils first battle tank Al-Khalid manufactured jointly by Pakistan and China.
-] August 14: Nawaz Sharif lays foundation-stone of Bab-i-Pakistan at Walton Lahore.
-] August 16: Chief of Army Staff General Mirza Aslam Baig retires. General Asif Nawaz assumes command. Local bodies election held in Pakistan.

1992[\[edit\]](#)

-] January 12: Lahore-Islamabad Motorway project launched.
-] February 22: Nawaz Sharif introduces yellow-cab taxi scheme.
-] March 25: Pakistan wins Cricket World Cup, defeating England by 22 runs in Melbourne.
-] April 26: Pakistan's Alam Channa enters Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest man in the world.
-] June 19: Military operation against MQM starts in Sindh.

1993[\[edit\]](#)

-] January 8: General Asif Nawaz dies of heart attack in Rawalpindi.
-] April 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolves National Assembly, dismisses Nawaz Sharif government. Balkh Sher Mazari becomes care-take prime minister.
-] May 26: Supreme Court restores National Assembly and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
-] July 18: President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif quit their offices.
-] October 6: General elections held. PPP wins 86; PML (N) secures 72 seats.
-] October 19: Benazir Bhutto is elected Prime Minister by 121 votes.
-] November 13: Farooq Laghari elected eighth President of Pakistan.

1994[\[edit\]](#)

-] January 15: Pakistan Television transmission gets access to 38 countries via satellite.
-] January 25: Benazir Bhutto inaugurates country's first women police station in Islamabad.
-] April 14: Pakistan's celebrated scientist Dr. Salimuzzaman Siddiqui dies in Karachi.
-] December 4: Pakistan regains World Hockey Championship title after 12 years, beating Holand 4-3.
-] December 26: Renowned poetess Perven Shakir killed in a road accident in Islamabad.

1995[\[edit\]](#)

-] April 25: Veteran politician, G. M. Syed dies in Karachi.
-] July 4: Sindh Government lifts ban on six Karachi evening newspapers.
-] July 8: WAPDA announces record increase of 14.5 percent in electricity rates.
-] December 6: Lahore High Court dismisses appeal against arrest of Maj. Gen. [Zaheerul Islam Abbasi](#) in Khilafat Conspiracy Case.

1996[\[edit\]](#)

-] January 13: General Jahangir Karamat becomes chief of army staff.
-] February 11: Cricket World Cup jointly hosted by Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka.
-] April 25: Imran Khan launches new political party, Pakistan Tehrek-e-Insaf (PTI).
-] September 20: Mir Murtaza Bhutto assassinated in Karachi.
-] November 5: Farooq Ahmed Leghari dissolves National Assembly sacking Premier Benazir Bhutto. Malik Mairaj Khalid becomes care-taker prime minister.

1997[\[edit\]](#)

-] January 29: Supreme Court upholds President's proclamation dissolving the National Assembly and dismissing Benazir Government.
-] February 3: Nation goes to the polls. PML secures 135 seats.
-] February 17: Nawaz Sharif sworn in as 19th Prime Minister.

- J February 23: Nawaz Sharif launches "Qarz utaro Mulk sanwaro" scheme. Declares Sunday, instead of Friday as weekly holiday.
- J May 21: Saeed Anwar slams world record score of 194 runs against India.
- J August 16: Noted Pakistani singer, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, 48, dies.

1998[[edit](#)]

- J January 1: Rafiq Tarrar is sworn in as President of Pakistan
- J March 8: Population census begins in the country.
- J May 28: Pakistan conducts nuclear tests in [Chagai hills](#) in Balochistan.
- J May 29: State Bank bans opening of new [foreign currency accounts](#) and suspends withdrawals.
- J June 4: UN Security Council deny nuclear power status to Pakistan and India.

1999[[edit](#)]

- J January 31: A classic Test match as Pakistan defeat India by twelve runs.
- J February 20: Pakistan Crushed India by 46 runs in inaugural Asian test championship
- J February 21: [Lahore Declaration](#) is signed by Nawaz Sharif and A. B. Vajpayee.
- J 15 March: Pakistan beats Sri Lanka in the final of the inaugural Asian test championship.
- J April 15: Pakistan conducts test of a nuclear-capable short-range ballistic missile, Shaheen.
- J 16 April: Pakistan won [Coca-Cola Cup](#) final at Sharjah crushing India by 8 wickets
- J June 20: Australia defeats Pakistan in World Cup Cricket by 8 wickets.
- J July 26: [Kargil War](#) ends between Pakistan and India.
- J October 12: Nawaz Sharif is ousted from power and placed under house arrest after attempting to sack General [Pervez Musharraf](#).

2000-2009[[edit](#)]

2000[[edit](#)]

- J April 6: Nawaz Sharif sentenced to life imprisonment on charges of hijacking and terrorism.
- J May 12: Supreme Court validated the October 1999 coup and granted General Pervez Musharraf executive and legislative authority for three years.
- J August 14: President Musharraf introduces Local Government Ordinance.
- J December 10: Nawaz Sharif along with family, sent into exile in Saudi Arabia.
- J December 22: Famous singer, Noor Jahan dies in Karachi.

2001[[edit](#)]

- J May 2: Maulana Abdul Sattar Khan Niazi a veteran Politician and torch bearer of Nizam-e-Mustafa Tehrik died on Wednesday. He was born on October 5, 1915
- J June 21: General Pervez Musharraf assumes office of president while remaining Chief of Army Staff.
- J July 15: Agra Summit starts. President Pervez Musharraf and Indian Prime Minister Vajpayee holds talks over long-standing issues.
- J August 14: New Local Government system installed, after holding of elections in three phases.

- September 16: US Secretary of State Powell told that Pakistan's President Musharraf had agreed to support the U.S. anti-terrorist campaign.
- November 10: US President Bush meets President Musharraf in New York and assures additional aid of one billion dollar.

2002[\[edit\]](#)

- January 5: Musharraf stunned Vajpayee by a hand-shake at the last 11th SAARC summit in Kathmandu.
- February 1: Wall Street Journal reporter, Daniel Pearl killed in Karachi.
- April 30: Musharraf wins in a referendum.
- August 24: President General Musharraf issues the Legal Framework Order 2002.
- October 10: General election held in the country.
- November 23: Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali sworn in as Prime Minister.

2003[\[edit\]](#)

- February 24: Senate elections: Ruling party wins most seats in voting to the upper house.
- March 23: AAJ TV, Pakistan's premier channel inaugurated.
- June 24: President Pervez Musharraf meets G.W. Bush in Camp David. US announces \$3-billion five-year economic assistance package for Pakistan.
- July 11: Lahore-Delhi bus service resumed after suspension of 18 months.
- December 14: General Musharraf survived an assassination attempt in Rawalpindi.

2004[\[edit\]](#)

- January 1: General Musharraf won a vote of confidence in the Senate, National Assembly, and provincial assemblies.
- January 5: Musharraf meets Vajpayee in Islamabad, discusses Kashmir dispute.
- May 22: Pakistan readmitted to Commonwealth.
- June 26: Prime Minister Zafarullah Khan Jamali steps down and nominates Ch. Shujaat Hussain as his interim successor. August 28: Shaukat Aziz becomes Prime Minister.
- October 17: Pakistani physician Dr. Muhammad Saeed Fazal Karim Beebani sets new world record for having the smallest Qur'an of the world. His claim was accepted by Guinness world record administration.

2005[\[edit\]](#)

- July 13: 136 people killed and about 170 injured in a collision of three passenger trains near Ghotki.
- July 14: NWFP Assembly passes the Hasba bill with a majority vote.
- July 19: Government of Pakistan launches country-wide crackdown against extremist elements.
- October 8: A devastating earthquake in Kashmir and NWFP kills over 80 thousands people.
- October 11: Renowned littérateur, linguist and poet, Shanul Haq Haqqee, dies in Toronto. He was 88.

2006[\[edit\]](#)

- January 2: Dr. Shamshad Akhtar assumes office of State Bank Governor having the first woman Governor of SBP.

- J May 14: Charter of democracy (CoD) is signed by two former prime ministers of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto in London.
- J April 26: Pervez Musharraf lays foundation-stone of Diamir-Bhasha dam.
- J July 8: Process to release over 1600 women prisoners from 55 jails across starts after Presidential Ordinance.
- J July 10: Noted poet, writer and columnist, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, dies in Lahore. He was 89.
- J August 26: [Akbar Bugti](#) killed by military

2007[\[edit\]](#)

- J March 9: President Musharraf dismissed Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar.
- J July 20: Iftikhar restored as Chief Justice of Pakistan.
- J October 18: [Bhutto, Benazir](#) returned to Pakistan, after exile of about 8 years.
- J November 3: Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency, most of the senior judges of Supreme Court ousted.
- J November 16: After completion of 5 years, National Assembly dissolved, Caretaker government of Muhammad Mian Soomro took oath.
- J November 25: Nawaz Sharif returned Pakistan after 7 years of forced exile.
- J December 16: Emergency lifted, banned civil rights and suspended constitution restored.
- J December 27: [Bhutto, Benazir](#) assassinated in a blast/bullet attack in Rawalpindi.
- J December 30: The arrival of a new "bhutto" in politics

2008[\[edit\]](#)

- J January 2: The Election Commission announces elections will now be held on February 18.
- J February 18: Elections are held amidst tight security. PPP, PML-N, PML-N and ANP win 124, 91, 54 and 13 seats respectively.
- J March 24: [Yusuf Raza Gilani](#) is elected as the new Prime Minister.
- J August 18: [Pervaiz Musharraf](#) steps down as President of Pakistan. Mohammad Mian Soomro takes over as President.
- J September 6: Asif Zardari wins presidential election with 481 votes.
- J September 9: Asif Zardari takes oath as President of Pakistan.

2009[\[edit\]](#)

- J February 16: Pakistan government announces a truce with Taliban, accepting a system of Islamic law in the Swat valley, conceding the area as a Taliban sanctuary.
- J March 9: Militants attack bus with the touring Sri Lankan cricket team. All international cricket matches in Pakistan are suspended. Pakistan also loses its status as hosts for the cricket World Cup 2011.
- J 23 May-15 July 2009: Pakistan Army launched Operation Rah-e-Rast and cleared Swat Valley of all Taliban elements. It is regarded as one of the most successful counter-insurgency operations in modern age.
- J 21 June 2009: Pakistan vs Sri Lanka in Final. Pakistan won the ICC T20 Cricket World Cup in Lord's London England. Pakistan won by 8 wickets.

2010[\[edit\]](#)

- J April 10: Pakistan adopts the 18th amendment to the Constitution, stripping President Asif Ali Zardari of key powers.

-] June: Extensive flooding after monsoon rains. At least 1,600 people were killed
-] July 28: Crash of Airblue Flight 202, killed all 152 people aboard.

Important question history of Pakistan till to date.

1. Tarbela Dam located in which river?Ans. Indus River in Haripur district.
2. Which is the largest river of Pakistan?Ans. Indus River.
- 3.The biggest tunnel of Pakistan is?Ans. Khojak tunnel.
- 4.Current defense minister of Pakistan is?Ans. Khaja Asif.
5. What is the length of Pak China border?Ans. 595km.
6. Upper house of legislation is called ?Ans. Senate.
7. Lower house of legislation is called?Ans.National Assembly.
8. No of seat in the senate is?Ans.104 .
9. Who gave the map of Pakistan at the time of partition?Ans. Sir Cyril Red Cliff.
10. Copper mines found in which city of Pakistan?Ans. Chiniot.
11. Where Sulpher is found in Pakistan?Ans. Kalat and Kohi Sultan.
12. The height of siachen glacier?Ans. 5400m 17700 feet.
13. The first governor of state bank of Pakistan is?Ans. Zahid Hussain.
14. Pakistan conducted the nuclear test in which place?Ans. Chagi Baluchistan.
- 15.The name of Pakistan is given by?Ans. Ch Rehmat Ali.
16. Who was the first foreign minister of Pakistan?Ans. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah Khan.
17. Pakistan lies on the latitude and longitude?Ans. 33.66°N& 73.16°E
18. Who became nuclear power in 1974?Ans. India.
19. Red Cliff award announced in which year?Ans. 1947.
20. In which year Pakistan conducted his nuclear test?Ans. 1998.
21. First constitution of Pakistan released in which year?Ans. 1956.
22. Height of the K-2 is?Ans. 8611m 28251feet
23. Height of the Nangaparbat is?Ans. 8126m 26660feet
24. Height of the Trich mir is?Ans. 7690m 25230feet
- 25.How many amendment of the constitution of 1973?Ans. 21.
- 26.How many amendment of the constitution of 1962?Ans. 8th
27. The length of Pak India border?Ans. 1610km.
28. The length of Pak Afgan border?Ans. 2250km
29. Pak Afghan bord
er is called?Ans. Durand line.
30. Pakistan opened its first embassy in which country?Ans. Iran
31. The biggest province of Pakistan in length is?Ans. Baluchistan.
32. The largest lake of Pakistan is?Ans. Lake manchar.
33. Pak India border line is called?Ans. Line of control (LOC).
34. Ghazi Brotha dam is situated at?Ans. Attock on Indus river.
- 35.The smallest dam of Pakistan is?Ans. Warsak Dam.
36. Area of Pakistan is?Ans. 79696km²
37. Who was the first CNC of Pakistan Navy?Ans. Vice Admiral Jafford James Wilferd.

38. Who was the first CNC of Pakistan Army?Ans. General Sir Frank Messervy.
39. Who was the first CNC of Pakistan Air Force?Ans. Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry Keane.
40. Who was the first Muslim CNC of Pakistan Army?Ans. General Muhammad Ayub Khan.
41. Which country having largest border line with Pakistan?Ans. Afghanistan.
42. 2nd highest mountain peak lies in which range?Ans. Karakorum.
43. Who composed the national anthem of Pakistan?Ans. Ahmed Gulam Ali Chagla.
44. Who wrote the national anthem of Pakistan?Ans. Hafeez Jullundri.
45. Who design the national flag of Pakistan?Ans. Amiruddin Kidwai.
46. Ch Rehmat Ali gave the name of Pakistan in which pamphlet?Ans.Now or Never.
47. First Pakistani woman who climbed on the mount Everest? Ans. Samina Baig.
48. Where Mangla dam is lies?Ans. District mirpure.
49. In which year Baluchistan became province? Ans. 01 July 1970.
- 50.Number of seats in national assembly of Pakistan?Ans. 342.
51. Moto of Pakistan army?Ans. Iman ,Taqwa, Jihad e fi sabillillah?
52. Gawader port become with the help of which country?Ans. China.
53. Who was the supreme commander of Pakistan armed forces?Ans. President of Pakistan.
54. Which country recognized first Pakistan?Ans. Iran.
55. Indus basin treaty signed in which year?Ans. 19 Sep 1960.
56. Who was the first captain of Pakistan cricket team?Ans. Abdul Hafeez Karda.
- 57.. Which country opened first embassy in Pakistan?Ans. Egypt.

Pakistani missiles.

Battle field range ballistic missiles(BRBM)

Nasr-----60kmHatf-1-----70km

Short range ballistic missiles(SRBM)

Gaznavi-1-----290-320kmAbdali-1-----180km

Ghuri-1-----1500kmShaheen-1-----750km

Medium range ballistic missiles(MRBM)

Ghauri-2-----2300kmShaheen-2-----2000km

Shaheen-3-----2750km

Cruise missiles

Babur (Hataf-7) -----700km

Anti tank guided missile (ATGM)

Baktar-shikan-----3000-4000m

Military Aircraft Operated by India

Fighter/Attack Aircraft

	Sea Harrier
	Mirage 2000
	Rafale

A white and green fighter jet with a red and white tail fin.	Light Combat Aircraft (LCA)
A yellow and black camouflage fighter jet.	MiG-21 Fishbed
A yellow and green camouflage fighter jet.	MiG-27 Flogger D/J
A blue and white fighter jet.	MiG-29 Fulcrum
A yellow and black camouflage fighter jet.	Jaguar
A dark grey fighter jet.	PAK FA
A green and white fighter jet.	Su-27 Flanker
A blue and white fighter jet.	Su-30 Flanker
Bomber Aircraft	
A white and grey bomber jet.	TU-22M Backfire
A blue and white bomber jet.	TU-95 Bear
Transport Aircraft	
A white and grey transport aircraft.	An-32 Cline
A green transport aircraft.	C-17 Globemaster III

	BAE 748
	Do 228
	IL-76 Candid
	C-130 Hercules
	BN-2B Islander/Defender
Trainer Aircraft	
	Hawk
Helicopters	
	Alouette III
	KA-25 Hormone
	KA-27 Helix
	Mi-24 Hind
	Mi-26 Halo

	Mi-8 / 17 Hip
	Sea King
	Commando

Military Aircraft Operated by Pakistan

Fighter/Attack Aircraft

	F-7/J-7 Airguard
	J-10
	JF-17 Xiaolong/Thunder
	Mirage III
	Mirage V
	F-16A/B Fighting Falcon
	F-16C/D Fighting Falcon
	Q-5 Fantan

Transport Aircraft

	Y-11 / Y12
	CN-235
	C-130 Hercules
Trainer Aircraft	
	A-37 Dragonfly
	K-8 Karakorum
Helicopters	
	Alouette III
	SA.330L Puma
	206 Jet Ranger
	AH-1 Cobra
	UH-1 Huey
	Mi-8 / 17 Hip



[Sea King](#)



[Lynx](#)

Special Purpose Aircraft



[Bregut Atlantique](#)



[P-3 Orion](#)

Tanks of Pakistan Army

Country	Type	Quantity (Estimated)	Origin	Notes
Pakistan	Type 69IIMP	400	China	
	Type 85-IIAP	300+	China	
	T-80UD	320	Ukraine	
	Al-Zarrar	600	China/ Pakistan	Pakistani-modified Type 59
	Al-Khalid	600+	Pakistan	Pakistani-modified MBT-2000

Class	Picture	Displacement	Type	Origin	Ships	Notes
Frigates (10 in service)						
Zulfiqar class frigate		3144 tons (full load)	Multi-role frigate	China Pakistan	251 PNS Zulfiqar 252 PNS Shamsheer 253 PNS Saif 254 PNS Aslat ^[citation needed]	Ordered from China in 2005. First ship, PNS Zulfiqar was handed over to Pakistan Navy on 30 July 2009.

Tariq-class frigate		3250 tons (full load)	Multi-role frigate	 United Kingdom	F-181 PNS Tariq F-182 PNS Babur F-183 PNS Khaibar F-185 PNS Shah Jahan F-186 PNS Tippu Sultan	Five active as of May 2014. F-184 PNS Badr (ex-Alacrity) has been decommissioned. ^[1]
Alamgir class frigate		4200 tons (full load)	Guided Missile Frigate	 USA	PNS Alamgir	Originally 5 ordered, only one delivered. Received \$78 million overhaul before being delivered to Pakistan.

Submarines^[edit]

Class	Picture	Displacement	Type	Propulsion	Origin	Ships
Hashmat class submarine		1788 tons (submerged)	SSK Hunter-Killer Submarine	Diesel-electric propulsion	 France	PNS Hashmat S135 PNS Hurmat S136
Khalid class submarine		2083 tons (submerged)	SSK Hunter-Killer submarine	Air-Independent Propulsion	 Pakistan  France	PNS Khalid S137 PNS Saad S138 PNS Hamza S139

X-Craft	-	110 tons (submerged)	Midget submarine Shallow Water Attack Submarine(SWAS)	Diesel-electric propulsion	 Pakistan  Italy	X Craft X Craft 908b MG 110 Submarine
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Multi-Purpose Patrol Boats [\[edit\]](#)

Class	Picture	Displacement	Type	Origin	Ships	Notes
Attack Crafts (20 In Service)						
Sentinel-Class Cutter		395 tons	Cutter	 USA	-	All 8 ships are planned to be delivered at the start of 2016
Azmat class		560 tons	Missile Boat	 Pakistan  China	PNS Azmat 1013 PNS Dehshat ^[2]	
Larkana class		180 tons	Gunboat	 Pakistan	PNS Larkana PNS Rajshahi	
Jalalat II class	-	200 tons	Missile Boat	 Pakistan	PNS Jalalat PNS Shujaat	
Jurrat class	-	250 tons	Missile Boat	 Pakistan	PNS Jurrat PNS Quwwat	
MRTP-15	-	70 Tons	Fast attack	 Turkey	PNS ??? PNS ???	

			craft			
MRTP-33	-	120 Tons	Fast attack craft	 Turkey	PNS Zarrar PNS Karrar	

Mine Warfare[\[edit\]](#)

Class	Picture	Displacement	Type	Origin	Ships	Notes
Mine Countermeasure Vessels (3 in service)						
Munsif Class (Tripartite Class)		595 tons	Mine Countermeasure Vessel	 France  Pakistan	<i>PNS Munsif</i> <i>PNS Muhafiz</i> <i>PNS Mujahid</i>	Ordered from France. First two ships built in France, third ship built in Pakistan.

Auxiliary Vessels[\[edit\]](#)

Class	Ships	Commissioned	Origin
Fuqing Class	PNS Nasr (Replenishment Ship & Tanker)	26 August 1987	 China
Poolster Class	PNS Moawin (Replenishment Ship & Tanker)	28 July 1994	 Netherlands
Floating Docks	2 x Units	Delivered as of 2014	 Pakistan
Multi-Purpose Barge	PNS ???	Delivered as of 2014	 Pakistan
Split-Hopper Barge	PNS Bhit Shah	Delivered as of 2014	 Pakistan
Coastal Tankers	PNS Kalamat	29 August 1992	 Pakistan

	PNS Gwader	5 November 1984	
Fleet Tanker	PNS ???	Will be Delivered in 2016	 Pakistan
Landing Craft Mechanized		First one launched on 30th December 2015, one under construction at ksew, to be delivered in 2016	 Pakistan
Hydrographic Vessel	PNS Behr Paima	27 December 1982	 Japan
Dredging Vessel	PNS Behr Khusha	15 August 2008	 China
Small Tanker Cum Utility Ship	PNS Madadgar	29 August 2011	 Pakistan
	PNS Rasadgar	5 November 2011	
Bridge Erection Boats	15 x Units	Will be to Deliver in 2016	 Pakistan
Training Ships (1 in service)			
Prince William Tail Ship	PNS Rah Naward	2010	 United Kingdom
Hover Crafts (16 in service)			
Griffon Class	16 Crafts PNS	4 more delivered in 2013	 United Kingdom
Patrol Boats (140 in service)			
Gulf Crafts	17 Boats PNS	2010	 United Arab Emirates
Military Assault Boats 16m	4 Boats PNS	2010	 Pakistan
Fast Patrol Boats	9 Boats PNS	2010	 United States
GRP Ops Boats	2 Boats PNS	2012	 Pakistan
GRP Police Boats	6 Boats PNS	2012	 Pakistan
GRP Utility Boats	100 Boats PNS	2008-2013	 Pakistan
VBSS Boats	2 Boats PNS	2009	 United States
Tug boats (7 in service)			
Tug boats	PNT Zordar, PNT Jeedar, PNT Pur-Josh, PNT Sher-Dil, PNT Rustum, PNT Delair & PNT Joshila ^[3]	2012	 Pakistan

List of Governors-General of Pakistan

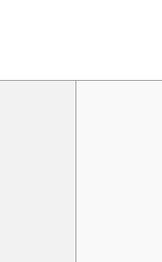
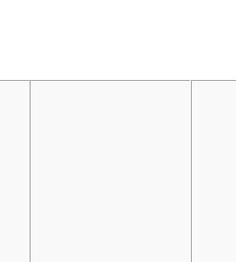
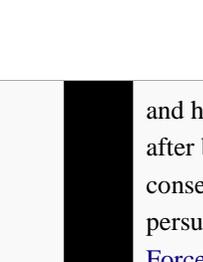
	Portrait	Name (Birth–Death)	Took office	Left office	Political party
1		Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1876–1948)	15 August 1947	11 September 1948 (died in office)	Pakistan Muslim League
2		Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894–1964)	13 November 1948	17 October 1951	Pakistan Muslim League
3		Sir Ghulam Muhammad (1895–1956)	19 October 1951	7 August 1955	Independent
4		Iskander Mirza (1899–1969)	7 August 1955	23 March 1956	Republican Party

List of Presidents of Pakistan

Portrait	Name (Birth–Death)	Took office ^[4]	Left office ^[4]	Elections	Political party	Note(s)
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1		Iskander Mirza ^{[6][14]} (1899–1969)	23 March 1956	27 October 1958	—	Republican Party	Mirza served as the last Governor-General of Pakistan and became its first president after the 1956 Constitution was promulgated, which established a republic. ^[3] He was deposed in a 1958 coup d'état by General Ayub Khan , whom Mirza had appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator in 1957. ^[11]
2		Ayub Khan ^[11] (1907–1974)	27 October 1958	8 June 1962 ^[n 2]	—	—	Ayub took control over the country after the 1958 coup d'état . He led Pakistan into the 1965 war against India . ^[16] In 1969, Ayub resigned under pressure from opposition and handed over power to General Yahya Khan . ^[10]
			8 June 1962	25 March 1969	2 January 1965 ^[n 2]	Pakistan Muslim League (C)	
3		Yahya Khan ^[17] (1917–1980)	25 March 1969	20 December 1971	—	—	Yahya took office after the resignation of Ayub Khan in 1969. He resigned after Pakistan's defeat to India in the 1971 war . ^[10]
4		Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ^[18] (1928–1979)	20 December 1971	13 August 1973	20 December 1971	Pakistan Peoples Party	Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister after the 1973 Constitution was promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government . ^{[10][19]}

5		Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry ^[20] (1904–1982)	14 August 1973	16 September 1978	14 August 1973	Pakistan Peoples Party	Chaudhry was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto . Chaudhry resigned in 1978 and handed over the presidency to General Zia. ^[14]
6		Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq ^[9] (1924–1988)	16 September 1978	17 August 1988	—	—	Zia took <i>de facto</i> control over the country by leading the 1977 coup d'état . He served as the Chief Martial Law Administrator until 1979. He was killed in a plane crash, becoming the only president to die in office. ^{[14][21]}
7		Ghulam Ishaq Khan ^[22] (1915–2006)	17 August 1988	18 July 1993	13 December 1988	Independent	Khan took office after the Zia's 1988 death. He attempted to dismiss the Nawaz Sharif government in 1993, but the Supreme Court overturned the president's decision. Khan eventually resigned, along with Sharif, in an agreement brokered by the Armed Forces . ^[23]
—		Wasim Sajjad ^[7] (1941–) <i>Acting President</i>	18 July 1993	14 November 1993	—	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Sajjad was Chairman of the Senate . ^[7]
8		Farooq Leghari ^[24] (1940–2010)	14 November 1993	2 December 1997	14 November 1993	Pakistan Peoples Party	Leghari was elected president in 1993, after the resignation of Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Afterwards, Leghari clashed with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif ,

—		Wasim Sajjad ^[7] (1941–) <i>Acting President</i>	2 December 1997	1 January 1998	—	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	and he finally resigned after being forced by the conservatives and persuaded by the Armed Forces . ^[24] Sajjad was Chairman of the Senate . ^[7]
9		Muhammad Rafiq Tarar ^[25] (1929–)	1 January 1998	20 June 2001	31 December 1997	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Tarar was the constitutional president, whose authority was exercised by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif . Tarar resigned in 2001. ^[26]
10		Pervez Musharraf ^[26] (1943–)	20 June 2001	6 October 2007	1 January 2004 ^[n 3]	—	Musharraf took <i>de facto</i> control over the country by leading the 1999 Pakistani coup d'état . He served as the Chief Executive until 2002. ^{[26][28]} Musharraf resigned the presidency in 2008, to avoid impeachment . ^[29]
—		Muhammad Mian Soomro ^[14] (1950–) <i>Acting President</i>	18 August 2008	9 September 2008	—	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	Soomro was Chairman of the Senate . ^[14]
11		Asif Ali Zardari ^[30] (1955–)	9 September 2008	8 September 2013	6 September 2008	Pakistan Peoples Party	Zardari was elected after Musharraf's resignation in 2008. The passage of the 18th Amendment in 2010 reduced his vast presidential powers to that of a ceremonial figurehead. ^[31]

12		Mamnoon Hussain ^[32] (1940–)	9 September 2013	Incumbent	30 July 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Hussain was elected the 12th President of Pakistan by a comfortable majority, and took office on 9 September 2013. ^{[12][13]}
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List of Prime Ministers of Pakistan

	Portrait	Name (Birth–Death)	Took office	Left office	Elections	Political party (Alliance)	Note(s)
1		Liaquat Ali Khan ^{[18][19]} (1895–1951)	14 August 1947	16 October 1951 (assassinated)	—	Pakistan Muslim League	Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan by the Governor-General in 1947. He was assassinated in 1951, and Khawaja Nazimuddin took the office. ^{[4][20]}
2		Khawaja Nazimuddin ^[2] (1894–1964)	17 October 1951	17 April 1953	—	Pakistan Muslim League	Nazimuddin became Prime Minister of Pakistan after the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan in 1951. ^[20] He left the office when governor general Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved his government in 1953. ^[2]
3		Muhammad Ali Bogra ^[5] (1909–1963)	17 April 1953	12 August 1955	—	Pakistan Muslim League	A relatively unknown personality to Pakistani politics, Bogra replaced Khawaja Nazimuddin as Prime Minister. Iskander Mirza , the then-governor general, dismissed his government in 1955. ^[2]
4		Chaudhry Muhammad Ali ^[5] (1905–1980)	12 August 1955	12 September 1956	—	Pakistan Muslim League	Ali took office after in 1955. He resigned from the post in 1956, due to the conflicts with the

							governor general. ^[2]
5		Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy ^[2] (1892–1963)	12 September 1956	17 October 1957	—	Awami League	Suhrawardy held the post for more than a year. He subsequently resigned in 1957, due to differences with Iskander Mirza. ^[2]
6		Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar ^{[2][5]} (1898–1968)	17 October 1957	16 December 1957	—	Pakistan Muslim League	Chundrigar was appointed by Iskander Mirza after the resignation of Suhrawardy. He remained prime minister for almost two months. Chundrigar resigned from the post in December 1957. ^[2]
7		Feroz Khan Noon ^[2] (1893–1970)	16 December 1957	7 October 1958	—	Republican Party	Noon was elected as the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was dismissed during the 1958 Pakistani coup d'état. ^[6]
7 October 1958 – 7 December 1971							
8		Nurul Amin ^{[2][21]} (1893–1974)	7 December 1971	20 December 1971	7 December 1970	Pakistan Muslim League	Amin was appointed by Yahya Khan as the eighth Prime Minister of Pakistan; he was also the first and the only Vice President of Pakistan from 1970 to 1972, leading Pakistan in the Indo-Pakistani

War of 1971.^[2]

20 December 1971 – 14 August 1973

9



Zulfikar Ali
Bhutto^{[2][22]}
(1928–1979)

14 August
1973

5 July 1977

14 August
1973

Pakistan
Peoples Party

Bhutto resigned as president to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the 1973 Constitution was promulgated, which established a parliamentary system of government. He was deposed in the 1977 Pakistani coup d'état by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq in July 1977.^{[8][23]}

5 July 1977 – 24 March 1985

10



Muhammad
Khan Junejo^[5]
(1932–1993)

24 March
1985

29 May 1988

28
February
1985

Pakistan
Muslim
League
(Independent)

Junejo was elected as the tenth Prime Minister of Pakistan in non-party based elections in 1985, therefore he was elected on an Independent ticket but he served the Pakistan Muslim League while before entering in office and during office. He was dismissed by the president after Eighth Amendment to the Constitution.^[2]

29 May – 2 December 1988

11



Benazir
Bhutto^[19]
(1953–2007)

2
December
1988

6 August
1990

16
November
1988

Pakistan
Peoples Party

Bhutto became the first woman in Pakistan to head a major political party, in 1982. Six years later, she became the first woman elected to lead a Muslim state.^{[9][24]}

—		Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi ^[25] (1931–2009) <i>Acting Prime Minister</i>	6 August 1990	6 November 1990	—	National Peoples Party	Jatoi was appointed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan as a caretaker Prime Minister. ^[2]
12		Nawaz Sharif ^[10] (1949–)	6 November 1990	18 April 1993	24 October 1990	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Sharif was elected as the 12th Prime Minister of Pakistan on 1 November 1990. ^[26] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved his government in April 1993, which was later on reinstated by the Supreme Court of Pakistan . ^[10]
—		Balakh Sher Mazari ^[2] (1928–) <i>Caretaker Prime Minister</i>	18 April 1993	26 May 1993	—	Pakistan Peoples Party	Appointed by the President Khan as a caretaker Prime Minister, Mazari's term ended when the Supreme Court overturned the Presidential order and restored Sharif's government. ^[2]
(12)		Nawaz Sharif ^[10] (1949–)	26 May 1993	18 July 1993	—	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Sharif survived a serious constitutional crisis when President Khan attempted to dismiss him under article 58-2b , in April 1993, but he successfully challenged the decision in the Supreme Court . ^[10] Sharif resigned from the post negotiating a settlement that resulted in the removal of President as well, in July 1993. ^[27]

—		Moenuddin Ahmad Qureshi ^[2] (1930–) <i>Caretaker Prime Minister</i>	18 July 1993	19 October 1993	—	Independent	After Sharif's resignation in July 1993, Qureshi was appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister.
(11)		Benazir Bhutto ^{[9][19]} (1953–2007)	19 October 1993	5 November 1996	6 October 1993	Pakistan People's Party	Bhutto was re-elected for a second term, in 1993. She survived an attempted coup d'état in 1995 . Bhutto's government was dismissed by president Farooq Leghari in November 1996. ^{[28][29]}
—		Malik Meraj Khalid ^[30] (1916–2003) <i>Caretaker Prime Minister</i>	5 November 1996	17 February 1997	—	Independent	Khalid was appointed as a caretaker Prime Minister after the dismissal of Bhutto's government in November 1996. ^[2]
(12)		Nawaz Sharif ^[10] (1949–)	17 February 1997	12 October 1999	3 February 1997	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	Sharif was re-elected as Prime Minister with an exclusive mandate from all over Pakistan for a non-consecutive second term, in February 1997. ^{[11][31]} His government was deposed by General Pervez Musharraf in October 1999, and Martial law was imposed in the entire country. ^{[12][32]}

12 October 1999 – 21 November 2002

13		Zafarullah Khan Jamali ^[5] (1944–)	21 November 2002	26 June 2004	10 October 2002	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	Jamali was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan in November 2002. He continued the foreign and economic policies of Pervez Musharraf but could not complete his term and resigned from the post in June 2004. ^[15]
14		Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain ^[33] (1946–)	30 June 2004	20 August 2004	10 October 2002	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	Shujaat was elected as a Prime Minister after the resignation of Jamali in June 2004. ^[33]
15		Shaukat Aziz ^[34] (1949–)	20 August 2004	16 November 2007	10 October 2002	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	Aziz took the office of Prime Minister in August 2004. He left the office at the end of the parliamentary term, in November 2007, and became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan who left the seat after completion of parliamentary term. ^[35]
—		Muhammad Mian Soomro ^[36] (1950–) <i>Caretaker Prime Minister</i>	16 November 2007	25 March 2008	—	Pakistan Muslim League (Q)	Soomro took the office as caretaker Prime Minister in November 2007. ^[36]
16		Yousaf Raza Gillani ^[37] (1952–)	25 March 2008	19 June 2012	18 February 2008	Pakistan Peoples Party	Gillani was elected as prime minister in March 2008. He was disqualified from his seat in the parliament in April 2012 by the Supreme Court for contempt of court. ^[38]

17		Raja Pervaiz Ashraf ^[39] (1950–)	22 June 2012	25 March 2013	18 February 2008	Pakistan People's Party	Ashraf assumed the post of Prime Minister in June 2012, after Yousaf Raza Gillani was disqualified over contempt of court charges. ^[16]
—		Mir Hazar Khan Khoso ^[40] (1929–) <i>Caretaker Prime Minister</i>	25 March 2013	5 June 2013	—	Independent	Khoso was appointed by the Election Commission of Pakistan on 24 March, ^[41] and took oath on 25 March 2013. ^[42]
(18)		Nawaz Sharif ^[10] (1949–)	5 June 2013	Incumbent	11 May 2013	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	On 5 June 2013, Sharif took office for a third non-consecutive term. ^{[13][14]} He took oath under Asif Ali Zardari, the then-president of Pakistan. ^[43]

List of Chief Justices[edit]

Number	Name	Period of office		Length of term (days)	Bar	Appointed by
1	Abdul Rashid	27 June 1949	29 June 1954	1,826	Lahore High Court	Government of India Act 1935
2	Muhammad Munir	29 June 1954	2 May 1960	2,134	Lahore High Court	Malik Ghulam Muhammad
3	Muhammad Shahabuddin [†]	3 May 1960	12 May 1960	9	Madras High Court	Ayub Khan
4	A.R. Cornelius	13 May 1960	29 February 1968	2,848	Lahore High Court	
5	S.A. Rahman	1 March 1968	3 June 1968	94	Lahore High Court	
6	Fazal Akbar	4 June 1968	17 November 1968	166	East Pakistan High Court	
7	Hamoodur Rahman [†]	18 November 1968	31 October 1975	2,538	Calcutta High Court	
8	Yaqub Ali	1 November 1975	22 September 1977	691	Lahore High Court	Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry

Number	Name	Period of office		Length of term (days)	Bar	Appointed by
9	S. Anwarul Haq	23 September 1977	25 March 1981	1,279	Lahore High Court	Zia-ul-Haq
10	Mohammad Haleem	23 March 1981	31 December 1989	3,205	Sindh High Court	
11	Afzal Zullah	1 January 1990	18 April 1993	1,203	Lahore High Court	
12	Nasim Hasan Shah	17 April 1993	14 April 1994	362	Lahore High Court	
A*	Saad Saud Jan	15 April 1994	4 June 1994	50	Lahore High Court	Farooq Leghari
13	Sajjad Ali Shah	5 June 1994	2 December 1997	1,276	Sindh High Court	
14	Ajmal Mian	27 December 1997	30 June 1999	550	Sindh High Court	Wasim Sajjad
15	Saeeduzzaman Siddiqui	1 July 1999	26 January 2000	209	Sindh High Court	Rafiq Tarar
16	Irshad Hasan Khan	26 January 2000	6 January 2002	711	Lahore High Court	
17	Bashir Jehangiri	7 January 2002	31 January 2002	24	Peshawar High Court	Pervez Musharraf
18	Sheikh Riaz Ahmad	1 February 2002	31 December 2003	698	Lahore High Court	
19	Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	31 December 2003	29 June 2005	546	Sindh High Court	
20	Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry (1st)	29 June 2005	9 March 2007	618	Balochistan High Court	
A	Javaid Iqbal	9 March 2007	24 March 2007	15	Balochistan High Court	
A	Rana Bhagwandas	25 March 2007	20 July 2007	87	Sindh High Court	
20	Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry (2nd)	20 July 2007	3 November 2007	136	Balochistan High Court	
±	A. H. Dogar	3 November 2007	21 March 2009	504	Sindh High Court	
20	Iftikhar Muhammad	21 March	11 December	1,726	Balochistan	Asif Ali Zardari

Number	Name	Period of office		Length of term (days)	Bar	Appointed by
	Chaudhry (3rd)	2009	2013		High Court	
21	Tassaduq Hussain Jillani	12 December 2013	6 July 2014	176	Lahore High Court	Mamnoon Hussain
22	Nasir-ul-Mulk	7 July 2014	16 August 2015	435	Peshawar High Court	
23	Jawwad S. Khawaja	17 August 2015	9 September 2015	23	Lahore High Court	
24	Anwar Zaheer Jamali	10 September 2015	30 December 2016	208	Sindh High Court	

#	Name	Rank	Photo	Appointment Date	Left Office	Unit of Commission	Decorations
Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army (C in C)^[6]							
1.	Sir Frank Messervy	General		15 August 1947	10 February 1948	9th Hodson's Horse	KCSI, KBE, CB, DSO
2.	Douglas Gracey	General		11 February 1948	16 January 1951	1st Gurkha Rifles	KCB, KCIE, CBE, MC
3.	Muhammad Ayub Khan	Field Marshal		16 January 1951	26 October 1958	5 Punjab Regiment	NPk, HPk, HJ, GCMG, MBE
4.	Muhammad Musa	General		27 October 1958	17 June 1966	1 (Royal) Frontier Force Regiment	HPk, HJ, HQA, MBE
5.	Muhammad Yahya Khan	General		18 June 1966	20 December 1971	10 Baloch Regiment	HPk, HJ, SPk
6.	Gul Hassan Khan	Lieutenant General		20 December 1971	3 March 1972	5 Horse	SPk, SQA

Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan Army (COAS)

7.	Tikka Khan	General		3 March 1972	1 March 1976	12 Medium Regiment Artillery	HJ, HQA, SPk
8.	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	General		1 March 1976	17 August 1988	Guides Cavalry	
9.	Mirza Aslam Beg	General		17 August 1988	16 August 1991	Baloch Regiment	NI(M), SBt
10.	Asif Nawaz	General		16 August 1991	8 January 1993	5 Punjab Regiment	NI(M), SBt (Bar)
11.	Abdul Waheed	General		11 January 1993	12 January 1996	Frontier Force Regiment	NI(M), SBt
12.	Jehangir Karamat	General		12 January 1996	6 October 1998	13th Lancers	NI(M), TBt
13.	Pervez Musharraf	General		6 October 1998	28 November 2007	16 (SP) Fd Regt Arty	NI(M), TBt
14.	Ashfaq Parvez Kayani	General		29 November 2007	29 November 2013	5 Baloch Regiment	NI(M), HI
15.	Raheel Sharif	General		29 November 2013	Present	6 Frontier Force Regiment	NI(M), HI

Chief of Air Staff of Pakistan[edit]

#	Name	Rank	Photo	Appointment Date	Left Office	Decorations
Commander in Chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force (C in C)						
1.	Allan Perry-Keene	Air Vice Marshal		August 15, 1947	February 17, 1949	CB, OBE
2	Richard Atcherley	Air Vice Marshal		February 18, 1949	May 6, 1951	CB, CBE, AFC
3	Leslie William Cannon	Air Vice Marshal		May 7, 1951	June 19, 1955	CB, CBE
4	Arthur	Air Vice		June 20, 1955	July 22, 1957	CB AFC

McDonald

Marshal

Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Air Force (C in C)

5	Asghar Khan	Air Marshal		July 23, 1957	July 22, 1965	HPk, HQA
6	Nur Khan	Air Marshal		July 23, 1965	August 31, 1969	HJ, HS, HQA, SPk
7	Abdul Rahim Khan	Air Marshal		September 1, 1969	March 2, 1972	HJ, HQA, SPk, SBt

Chief of the Air Staff of Pakistan Air Force (CAS)

8	Zafar Chaudhry	Air Marshal		March 3, 1972	April 15, 1974	SQA
9	Zulfiqar Ali Khan	Air Chief Marshal		April 16, 1974	July 22, 1978	NI(M)
10	Anwar Shamim	Air Chief Marshal		July 23, 1978	March 5, 1985	NI(M), SJ
11	Jamal A. Khan	Air Chief Marshal		March 6, 1985	March 8, 1988	NI(M), SJ, SBt
12	Hakimullah	Air Chief Marshal		March 9, 1988	March 9, 1991	NI(M), SJ, SBt
13	Farooq Feroze Khan	Air Chief Marshal		March 9, 1991	November 8, 1994	NI(M), SBt
14	Abbas Khattak	Air Chief Marshal		November 8, 1994	November 7, 1997	NI(M), SBt
15	Parvaiz Mehdi Qureshi	Air Chief Marshal		November 7, 1997	November 20, 2000	NI(M), SBt
16	Mushaf Ali Mir	Air Chief Marshal		November 20, 2000	February 20, 2003	NI(M), SBt
17	Kaleem Saadat	Air Chief Marshal		March 18, 2003	March 18, 2006	NI(M)

18	Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed	Air Chief Marshal		March 18, 2006	March 18, 2009	NI(M), SBt
19	Rao Qamar Suleman	Air Chief Marshal		March 19, 2009	March 19, 2012	NI(M), SBt
20	Tahir Rafique Butt	Air Chief Marshal		March 19, 2012	March 19, 2015	HI(M), SI(M), TBt
21	Sohail Aman					

List of Chiefs of the Naval Staff[[edit](#)]

No.	Name	Rank	Photo	Appointment Date	Left Office	Decorations
Naval Commander-in-Chief, Royal Pakistan Navy (RN Rear-Admiral)						
1	James Wilfred Jefford	Rear-Admiral		15 August 1947	30 January 1953	
Naval Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Navy (3-star Vice-Admirals)						
2	Haji Mohammad Siddiq Choudri	Vice-Admiral		31 January 1953	28 February 1959	HPk, MBE
3	Afzal Rahman Khan	Vice-Admiral		1 March 1959	20 October 1966	HPk, HJ, HQA
4	Syed Mohammad Ahsan	Vice-Admiral		20 October 1966	31 August 1969	HQA, SPk, DSC
5	Muzaffar Hassan	Vice-Admiral		1 September 1969	22 December 1971	HQA, SPk
Chief of Naval Staff (CNS) of Pakistan Navy (4-star Admirals,including one 3-star admiral)						
6	Hasan Hafeez Ahmed	Vice-Admiral		3 March 1972	9 March 1975	TQA

7	Mohammad Shariff	Admiral		23 March 1975	21 March 1979	HJ, NI, SJ
8	Karamat Rahman Niazi	Admiral		22 March 1979	23 March 1983	NI(M), SJ
9	Tariq Kamal Khan	Admiral		23 March 1983	9 April 1986	NI(M)
10	Iftikhar Ahmed Sirohey	Admiral		9 April 1986	9 November 1988	NI(M), SBt
11	Yastur-ul-Haq Malik	Admiral		10 November 1988	8 November 1991	NI(M), SBt
12	Saeed Mohammad Khan	Admiral		9 November 1991	9 November 1994	NI(M), SBt
13	Mansurul Haq	Admiral(<i>stripped off</i>)		10 November 1994	1 May 1997	(NI(M), SBt) (<i>stripped off</i>)
14	Fasih Bokhari	Admiral		2 May 1997	2 October 1999	NI(M), SBt
15	Abdul Aziz Mirza	Admiral		2 October 1999	2 October 2002	NI(M), SBt, L'Honour
16	Shahid Karimullah	Admiral		3 October 2002	6 October 2005	NI(M), SJ, L'Honour, L'Merit
17	Muhammad Afzal Tahir	Admiral		7 October 2005	7 October 2008	NI(M), L'Merit
18	Noman Bashir	Admiral		7 October 2008	7 October 2011	NI(M), L'Merit
19	Asif Sandila	Admiral		4 October 2011	3 October 2014	NI(M), L'Merit
20	Muhammad Zakaullah	Admiral		4 October 2014	Present	NI(M)

FIRST IN PAKISTAN

1. First state to join Pakistan was Bahawalpur, 1954.
2. Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
3. Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chq)
4. First governor of State Bank Zahid Husain.
5. Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
6. First lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
7. First Lady Governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
8. Pak: cricket team first visited England.(chq: India)
9. First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
10. First century Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
11. First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
12. First governor of Punjab=Francis Moody.
13. First CM of Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
14. First Governor of Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.
15. First CM of Sindh=Ayub Khoro.
16. First Governor of Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
17. First CM of Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal.
18. First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
19. First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.
20. First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
21. First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Miservi.
22. First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
23. First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
24. First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
25. First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
26. First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
27. First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
28. First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
29. First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
30. First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
31. Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.
32. First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
33. First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
34. First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
35. First lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
36. First Space satellite was launched by Pak: in 1990.
37. First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
38. First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
39. First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
40. First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
41. First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
42. Agro museum is at Lailpur.
43. First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
44. First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
45. Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
46. Designation of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
47. Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
48. First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
49. First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956. (chk).

50. Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
51. Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
52. Largest fort of Pak: "Rani Kot".
53. City Bank is the largest bank in the country.(chk: Habib Bank)
54. Nishan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
55. Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
56. Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
57. Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak: (chk)
58. Largest Railway station is Lahore.
59. Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
60. Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.
61. Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
62. Largest road is Shahrah-e-Pak:
63. Shortest river is Ravi.
64. Smallest division is Karachi.
65. Largest division is Kalat.
66. Largest division of Sindh is Therparker.
67. Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)
68. Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
69. Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
70. Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 6th population wise.
71. Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
72. First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
73. Highest dam is Mangla dam.
74. Pak: expedition to Antarctica reached on 5 Jan, 1991 established Jinnah Research Station
75. Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.
76. Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
77. Longest period of rule was of Zia.
78. Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
79. Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
80. Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
81. Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
82. Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
83. Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
84. Largest University is in Punjab.
85. Oldest university is in Punjab.
86. The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
87. Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
88. Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 5,611 meters)
89. 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.
90. Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
91. Smallest city is Jehlum.
92. Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles), water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).
93. Rainiest city is Rawalpindi.
94. Rainiest place is Muree.
95. First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
96. Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
97. Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
98. First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.

99. First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
100. Pak's Second largest city is Lahore.
101. Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
102. Zafarullah khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
103. Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
104. Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
105. Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
106. Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
107. In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
108. Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
109. The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
110. The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
111. The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eishenhower
112. Largest airline is PIA.
113. Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi.
114. Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
115. Largest dam is Tarbela.
116. Largest desert is Thar.
117. Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
118. Largest industrial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
119. Largest industry is Textile.
120. Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
121. Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
122. Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
123. Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
124. Largest library is Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
125. Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
126. Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
127. Largest museum is National Museum, Karachi.
128. Largest circulated Urdu newspaper is Jang, English is The News.
129. Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
130. Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
131. Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
132. Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
133. Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
134. Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
135. Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
136. Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
137. Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
138. First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.
139. Pakistan's first radio station was set up at Karachi

D. History of Sub-continent

- Muhammad bin Qasim attacked at sindh in 712 AD in the age of 17 year. His real name was Amadudin Muhammad. He entered in sindh by Debal port.
- Mahmmud Gaznavi 17 time attack on India by different ways.
- First battle of Panipat was fought between Mughal Babur and Delhi Sultan in 1526.
- 2nd battle of Panipat fought in 1556.
- 3rd battle of Panipat fought in 1761.
- Zahirudeen Muhammad Babur found the Mughal dynasty of India.
- Original name of sher shah suri was Farid. He defeated Hamyon at Chusa.

- The last emperor of Mughal dynasty was Bahadur Shah Zafar. He was born 1775 at Delhi.
- 1757 The battle of Plassey Lord Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal Nawab Sirajuddaula.
- Original name of Tipu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
- In 1799 battle of Mysur. Tipu Sultan got the title of the Lion of Mysur.
- Tipu Sultan died in 1799.
- In 1857 the war of Independence.
- The first viceroy of the sub-continent was Lord Canning.
- Queen's proclamation made in 1858.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born 17 Oct 1817.
- In 1875 MAO School.
- In 1877 became college MAO College.
- In 1920 became Aligarh University.
- In 1886 he found Muhammadan Educational Conference.
- In 1898 he died and buried in Aligarh University.
- In 1885 Allan O Hume found the Indian National Congress.
- Partition of Bengal was Oct 1905.
- Partitions of Bengal were canceled in 1911.
- During the Partition of Bengal viceroy was Lord Curzon.
- 1906 Simla deputation led by Sir Agha Khan. Who was the first president of all India Muslim League.
- Muhammadan Educational Conference was held at Dhaka under the chairmanship of Nawab Waqar ul Mulk. He established all India Muslim League.
- 1909 Minto reforms. It is also called the Act of 1909.
- Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in 1913 and became president in 1916.
- 1916 Lucknow Pact.
- Khilafat Movement 1919-1922.
- Jallianwala Bagh tragedy 1919.
- Chauri Chaura incident 1922.
- Simon Commission visited India in 1928. And reported in 1930.
- Nehru Report 1928.
- Fourteen Points of Muhammad Ali Jinnah 1929.
- Allahabad Address 1930.
- Round Table Conference 1930-1932.
- White Paper 1933.
- Government of India Act 1935.
- That was the last constitution of British India.
- Day of Deliverance (India) which was 22 December in 1939.
- Lahore Resolution 1940.
- Cripps Mission 1942. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford.
- Wavell Plan 1945.
- Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1945.
- Cabinet Mission to India 1946.
- 3rd June Plan 1947.
- India Independence Act 1947.
- Red Cliff Award 16 Aug 1947.

➤ Boundary commission 1947

Important battle of sub-continent.

1. Muhammad bin Qasam and Raja Dahir. Ans. 712
2. First battle of Panipat. Ans. 1526
3. 2nd battle of Panipat. Ans. 1556
4. 3rd battle of Panipat. Ans. 1761
5. Battle of Plessey. Ans. 1757
6. Battle of Maysor. Ans. 1799
7. Independence war. Ans. 1857
8. World war-I Ans. 1914 to 1918
9. World war-II Ans. 1939 to 1945

Famous personalities.

Date of birth and death date.	Date of birth	Death date
Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	25 Dec 1876	11 Sep 1948
Allama Muhammad Iqbal	9 Nov 1877	21 April 1938
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	17 Oct 1817	27 March 1898
Liyaqat Ali Khan	1 Oct 1895	16 Oct 1951
Shah Waliullah	21 Feb 1703	20 Aug 1762

Important question of history of sub-continent.

1. All India Muslim leagues formed in which year? Ans. 1906
2. All India Muslim leagues formed in which city? Ans. Dhaka.
3. Indian national congress formed in which year? Ans. 1885.
4. Who was the viceroy of India in 1945? Ans. Lord Mount Batten.
5. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in which year? Ans. 17 Oct 1817.
6. Quaid e Azam was born in which year? Ans. 25 Dec 1876.
7. Pakistan resolution was passed on? Ans. 23rd March 1940.
8. Period of world war-1? Ans. 1914-1918.
9. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died in which year? Ans. 1998.
10. Period of world war-2? Ans. 1939-1945.
11. Cripps mission passed in which year? Ans. 1942.
12. Indian National congress by? Ans. Allan O Hume.
13. 3rd June plan was purposed by? Ans. Lord Mount Batten.
14. Minto Morley in which year? Ans. 1909.
15. Nehru report published in which year? Ans. 1930.
16. Partition of Bengal was cancelled in which year? Ans. 1911.
17. Cabinet mission consist of which member?
Ans. 3, A V Alexander, Lord Pathic Lawrance, Cyril stifferd.
18. Bhadur Shah Zafar kept in which city after world war? Ans. Rangoon
19. Date of Allahbad address? Ans. 1930.

20. Red Cliff award announced in which year?Ans. 16 Aug 1947.
21. Lahore resolution was given by?Ans. A.K Fazlulhaq.
22. Date of Khilafat movement?Ans. 1919-1922
23. Cripps mission led by?Ans. Sir Stifford.
24. Wavell plan in which year?Ans. 1945.
25. The movement of civil disobedience in which year?Ans. 1930-1931
26. Date of Simla deputation?Ans. 1906.
27. Death date of Quaid e Azam?Ans. 11 Sep 1948.
28. Shah Waliullah died in which year?Ans. 20 Aug 1762.
29. Quaid e Azam resigned Indian national Congress in which year?Ans. 1920.
30. Allama Iqbal got his early education from where?Ans. Sialkot.
31. Lukhnow Pact was signed in which year?Ans. 1916.
32. Chairman of boundary commission is?Ans. Sir Cyril Red cliff.
33. Aligarh university become in which year?Ans. 1920.
34. Quaid e Azam started his law career from where?Ans. England.
35. Allama Iqbal took PHD from where?Ans. Munich University Germany.
36. How many times Mahmmud Gaznavi attack on India?Ans. 17 times.
37. MAO school became college?Ans. 1877.
38. Churi chura incident in which year?Ans. 1922.
39. Quaid e Azam completed his law from where?Ans. Lincoln's Inn.
40. Quaid e Azam presented his 14 point?Ans. 1929.
41. Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar born in which year?Ans. 10 Dec 1878.
42. Raja Dahir sold Kashmir in rupees?Ans. 75 lac
43. Muhammad bin Qasam entered in sindh in which year?Ans. 712 AD
44. Simon commission visited India in which year?Ans. 1928.
45. Name the last empire of Mughal Dynasty?Ans. Bhadur shah Zafar.
46. Minto Morley reforms also called?Ans.The act of 1909.
47. Where Sir Syed Ahmed Khan buried?Ans. Aligarh University.
48. 1857 war was fought between?Ans. British and India.
49. The first battle of Panipat fought between?Ans. Mughal Babur and Delhi Sultan.
50. Hindu Raj changes into ministry? Ans. 1947.
51. Muhammad bin Qasam was the nephew of?Ans. Hujaj bin Yusuf.

F. World G.K

Important question of world general knowledge.

1. EU (European Union) consists of the countries?Ans. 27.
2. UNO formed in which year?Ans. 24 Oct 1945.
3. First governor general of India?Ans. Warren Hasten.
4. Doha is the capital of which country?Ans. Qatar
5. Bangladesh is the land of?Ans. Golden fiber.
6. Dark continent is?Ans. Africa.
7. Sectary general of UNO?Ans. Banki moon.
8. Currency of Japan?Ans. Yen.
9. Permanent countries of UNO?Ans. 5 permanent countries.China, France, Russia, UK, US.
10. Which country is called the land of rising sun?Ans. Japan.
11. The largest desert of the world?Ans. Sahara, North Africa.

12. IMF is formed in which year?Ans. 27 Dec 1945.
13. Number of NATO member?Ans. 28.
14. WTB stands for?Ans. World trust bank.
15. Official languages of Brazil are?Ans. Portuguese.
16. Capital of Algeria?Ans. Algiers.
17. Country in which Mississippi river is flow?Ans. Gulf of Mexico.
18. Smallest continent of the world is?Ans. Australia.
19. Hulaku Khan attacked on Mongolia in which year?Ans.1258.
20. The book Pride and Prejudice is written by?Ans. Jane and Austen.
21. Who wrote the heer Ranjha Story?Ans. Waris Shah.
22. Which scale measure the earthquake?Ans.The Richter scale.
23. City of the white Elephant?Ans. Thailand.
24. Russia entered Afghanistan in which year?Ans. 1979.
25. Which is the coldest planet?Ans. Neptune.
26. Salt-1 and Salt-2 signed between countries?Ans.USA and USSR.
27. Which planet is near to Sun?Ans. Mercury.
28. Treaty of Versailles was signed in which year?Ans. 1919.
29. Battle of waterloo was fought in which year?Ans. 1815.
30. SAARC consists of which countries?
Ans. 7/ Sri-lanka, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan.
31. Capital of Liberia?Ans. Monrovia.
32. SEATO is stand for?Ans. South East Asian Treaty Organization.
33. Old name of Istanbul?Ans. Constantinople.
34. Alaska was sold to USA by?Ans. Russian Empire.
35. Bosnia took independence in which year?Ans. 3 March 1992.
36. The famous Bear River is?Ans. Nova Scotia.
37. Hitler enters Russia in which year?Ans. 1939.
38. Fattest animal of the world is?Ans. Cheetah.
39. Biggest Island of the world is?Ans. Greenland.
40. First oil digging started in which year?Ans. 1858-9.
41. Symbol of worldwide life?Ans. Giant Panda.
42. National flower of Italy is?Ans. Stylized lily.
43. Population biggest country?Ans. China.
44. Gobi desert located in?Ans. Egypt.
45. How many Island in the Indonesia?Ans. 8844.
46. Largest dam of the world is?Ans.Three Gorges dam, Grand Coulee dam.
47. Height of the Statue of the liberty?Ans. 93m
48. Wimbledon is similar to which game?Ans. Tanis.
49. National flower of USA?Ans. Rose.
50. National flower of Canada?Ans. Maple leaf (Acer)
51. When RCD change into ECO?Ans. 1979.
52. Which country situated between two continents?Ans. Turkey.
53. Oldest city of the world is?Ans. Varanasi.
54. Space shuttle is launched first in which year?Ans. 1981.
55. President of USA who was assassinated?Ans. Abraham Lincoln.
56. Olympic 2016 will be hosted by?Ans. Brazil.

57. Headquarter of the FIFA is at?Ans. Zurich Switzerland.
58. What is the land of mid night?Ans. Norway.
59. Paris of Asia is?Ans. Shanghai.
60. Symbol of peace?Ans. Dove.
61. Abbreviation of OPEC?Ans. Organization of petroleum exporting countries.
62. Treaty of Izmir belongs to which organization?Ans. ECO
63. When USS is formed?Ans. 2007.
64. River Amazon flow from which place?Ans. Atlantic Ocean.
65. President of USA at the time of world war-1?Ans. Franklin D .Roosevelt.
66. NTBT stands for what?Ans. Nuclear test Ban Treaty.
67. Deepest ocean is?Ans. Pacific Ocean.
68. Who was the first noble prize holder of Pakistan? Ans. Dr. Abdul salaam.
69. Which is the year of gulf war?Ans. Aug 1990 to Feb 1991.
70. Which president of USA visited China for the first time?Ans. Richard Nixon's
71. Father of Barak Obama belongs to which country?Ans. Kenya
72. Red corned is the national flower of which country?Ans. Spain.
73. Name of the highest battlefield?Ans. Siachen glaciers.
74. Who was the first president of Pakistan?Ans. Iskander Mirza.
75. Who built red fort?Ans. Mughal emperor Shah Jhan in 1648.
76. Who were Ali brothers?Ans. Muhammad Ali Johar and Shukat Ali.
77. Who was the first president of SAARC?Ans. Abul Ahsan of Bangladesh.
78. Who is the current champion of Football?Ans. Germany.
79. Where is Maldives?Ans. It is located south west of India and Sri-lanka.
80. Population of Pakistan is?Ans. 182.1 million (2013)
81. The biggest Island of Japan is?Ans. Hokkaido.
82. Who was the first noble prize holder for Physics?Ans. 1901 Wilhelm Conrad Rontgen.
83. Name of the capital of Holland?Ans. Amsterdam.
84. Where is Fiji Island?Ans. Melanesia in the South Pacific Ocean.
85. Where is Kosovo?Ans. In North of Macedonia and Albania.
86. Weight of on moon of anything?Ans. 16.5% 33/200 pound.
87. Name of the sword of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?Ans. Azab.
88. Area of Turkey?Ans. 783562km².
89. What difference between sea and ocean?
Ans. Sea is smaller than ocean and is usually where the land and ocean meet.
90. Which country is situated in north of Iran?Ans. Afghanistan.
91. What is Red cliff?
Ans. A commission which was formed to make division between India & Pakistan.
92. Name of the famous sea port of the world?Ans. Shanghai.
93. Who was the first Queen of the sub continent?Ans. Suraiya.
94. Year of grief?Ans. 619 AD.
95. Iron found most in which country?Ans. Russia.
96. Country which has leaf on his flag?Ans. Canada.
97. Length of India China border?Ans. 4057km
98. Which three country initiated RCD Pakistan, Iran...?Ans. Turkey.
99. Suez canal link meditarian sea and?Ans. Red Sea.
100. Balkons region is located in?Ans. South east of Europe.

Country Capital Currency Language Religion

Country	Capital	Currency	Language	Religion
Afghanistan	Kabul	Afghani	Pashto (Pashtu), Persian	Islam
Albania	Tirana	Leek	Albanian	Religion has been officially abolished
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar	Arabic & French	Islam
Andorra	Andorra Ia Vieille	Franc & French	Catalan, Spanish	Christianity
Angola	Luanda	Kwanza	Portuguese, Bantu	Tribal and Christianity
Antigua and Barbuda	St.John's	EC Dollar	English	Christianity
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Australia	Canberra	Australian Dollar	English	Christianity
Austria	Vienna	Euro	German	Christianity
Azerbaijan	Baku	Mantas	Azeri, Turkish, Russian	Islam
Bahamas	Nassau	Bahamian Dollar	English	Islam & Hindu
Bahrain	Manama	Dinar	Arabic & English	Christianity
Bangladesh	Dacca	Taka	Bengali & Chakmamagh	Christianity
Barbados	Bridge Town	Barbados Dollar	English	Christianity
Belarus	Minsk	Belarus Ruble (Zaichik)	Belarusian, Russian	Christianity
Belgium	Brussels	Euro	Dutch French & German	Christianity
Belize	Belmopan	Barbados Dollar	English, Spanish	Christianity
Benin	Porto Novo	Franc	French & Tribal Dialects	Animism & Islam
Bermuda	Hamilton	Barbados Dollar	English	Christianity
Bhutan	Thimpu	Ngultrum	Dzongkha & Nepali	Buddhism & Hinduism
Bolivia	La Paz	Boliviano	Spanish & Aymara	Christianity
Botswana	Gaborone	Pula	English & Setswana	Christianity
Brazil	Brasilia	Real (BRC)	Portuguese & English	Christianity
Brunei	Bandar Seri Begawan	Brunei Dollar	Malay, Chinese & English	Islam
Bulgaria	Sofia	Lev	Bulgarian, Turkish	Christianity &Atheism
Burundi	Bujumbura	Burundi Franc	French & Kirundi	Tribal & Christianity
Cambodia	Phnompenh	Riel	Khmer & French	Theravada & Buddhism
Cameroon	Yaoundé	Franc	French & English	Tribal, Islam &Christianity

Canada	Ottawa	Dollar	English & French	Christianity
Cape Verde	Praia	Escudo	Portuguese Criuolo	Christianity
Central African Republic	Bangui	Franc	French & Sangho	Christianity and Tribal
Chad	N'djamena	Franc	French & Arabic	Islam & Tribal
Chile	Santiago	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
China	Beijing	Yuan	Chinese (Mandarin) Mongol	Christianism & Taoism
Colombia	Bogota	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Comoros	Moronic	Comorian Franc	Arabic &Cameron	Islam & Christianity
Congo (Belgium)	Brazzaville	Franc	French & Lingala	Tribal & Christianity
Costa Rica	San Jose	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Cote Divoice	Abidjan	Franc	French Tribal	Islam & Christianity
Cuba	Havana	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Cyprus	Nicosia	Cyprus Pound	Greek & Turkish	Christianity and Islam
Czechoslovakia	Prague	Koruna	Czech & Slovak	Christianity
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone	Danish	Christianity
Djibouti	Djibouti	Franc	Arabic & French	Islam
Dominica	Roseau	E.C. Dollar	English & French Patois	Christianity
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Peso Oro	Spanish	Christianity
Ecuador	Quito	Sucre	Spanish & Tribal dialects	Christianity
Egypt	Cairo	Pound	Arabic	Islam & Christianity
Elsalvador	San Salvador	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo Santa Isabel	Franc	Spanish & Fang	
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr	Amharic, Galling a	Christianity and Islam
Fiji	Suva	Dollar	English & Fijian	Christianity and Islam &Hinduism
Finland	Helsinki	Euro	Finnish & Swedish	Christianity
France	Paris	Euro	French	Christianity
Gabon	Libreville	Franc	French & Bantu dialects	Christianity and Tribal
Gambia	Banjul	Dalasi	English & Minidoka	Islam & Christianity
Germany	Berlin	Euro	German	Christianity
Ghana	Accra	Cedi	English (Official Language) and eight Major national languages	Christianity
Greece	Athens	Drachma	Greek	Christianity
Grenada	St.Georges	E.C.Dollar	English & French – African Patois	Christianity

Guatemala	Guatemala City	Quetzal	Spanish, Indian dialects	Christianity
Guinea	Bissau	Peso	Criuolo Islam Bissau Guinea	Christianity and Tribal
Guinea	Conakry	Guinea Franc	French & 8 national languages	Islam and Tribal
Guyana	George Town	Guyana Dollar	English, Creole & Urdu	Christianity and Hinduism
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Gourde	French & Creole	Christianity and Voodoo
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Lempira	Spanish	Christianity
Hungary	Budapest	Forint	Hungarian	Christianity
Iceland	Reykjavik	Krona	Icelandic	Christianity
India	New Delhi	Rupee	Hindi	Hinduism
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah	Bahasa, Indonesian	Islam & Christianity
Iran	Tehran	Rial	Persian (Farsi)	Islam
Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar	Arabic (Official) Arabic	Judaism & Islam
Italy	Rome	Euro	Italian	Christianity
Jamaica	Kingston	Jamaican Dollar	English	Christianity
Japan	Tokyo	Yen	Japanese	Shintoism & Buddhism
Jordan	Amman	Jordan Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Kazakhstan	Almaty	Ruble	Kazakh Russian German	Islam
Kenya	Nairobi	Schilling	Swahili & Kikuo	Tribal & Christianity
Kiribati	Tarawa	Australian Dollar	Gilberts and English	Christianity
Korea (N)	Pyongyang	Won	Korean	Buddhism & Confucianism
Korea (S)	Seoul	Won	Korean	Christianity & Confucianism
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Kuwait Dinar	Arabic & English	Islam
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	Som	Kirghiz, Russian	Islam, Christianity
Laos	Vientiane	Kip	Lao and Tribal	Buddhism & Tribal
Lebanon	Beirut	Pound	Arabic	Islam & Christianity
Lesotho	Maseru	Loti	English & Sesotho	Christianity and Tribal
Liberia	Monrovia	Liberian Dollar	English & Tribal	Christianity & Islam
Libya	Tripoli	Libyan Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Swiss Franc	German	Christianity
Luxembourg	Luxembourg Ville(Lutzelburg)	Euro	French & German	Christianity
Madagascar (Malagasy)	Antananarivo	Franc	Malagasy & French	Islam, Tribal and Christianity

Malawi	Lilongwe	Kwacha	English Chichewa	Tribal Islam
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Ringgit	Malay & Chinese	Islam & Buddhism
Maldives	Male	Rufiyaa	Divehi	Islam
Mali	Vamako	Franc CFA	French & Bambara	Islam & Tribal
Malta	Valetta	Maltese Lira	Maltese & English	Christianity Tribal & Islam
Marshal Islands	Dalap-Uliga-Darrit	Dollar	Marshallese English & Japanese	Christianity
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Ouguiya	Arabic & French	Islam
Mauritius	Port Louis	Rupee	English, French & Hindustani	Hinduism & Christianity
Mexico	Mexico City	Peso	Spanish Amerindian Language	Christianity
Micronesia	Colonia	US Dollar	English	Christianity
Monaco	Monaco-Ville	Franc	French & Monegasque	Christianity
Mongolia	Ulan Baton	Tugrik	Mongolian	Lambastes & Buddhism
Montserrat	Plymouth	E.C.Dollar	English	Christianity
Morocco	Rabat	Dirham	Arabic & Berbar	Islam
Mozambique	Maputo	Metical	Portuguese & Bantu	Islam Christianity
Myanmar	Yangon	Kyat	Burmese & Tribal	Buddhism
Namibia	Windhoek	Rand	English & Afrikaans	Christianity
Nauru	Yarn	Australian Dollar	English & Nauruan	Christianity
Nepal	Kathmandu	Nepalese Rupee	Nepali	Hinduism & Buddhism
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Euro	Duchy	Christianity
New Zealand	Wellington	Newzealand Dollar	English & Maori	
Nicaragua	Managua	Cordoba	Spanish & English	Christianity
Niger	Niamey	Franc	French & Djerma	Islam and Tribal
Nigeria	Abuja	Naira	English Hausa Ibo & Yoruba	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Norway	Oslo	Kroner	Norwegian	Christianity
Oman	Muscat	Rial Omani	Arabic	Islam
Pakistan	Islamabad	Rupee	Urdu, Sindhi & Punjabi	Islam
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Kina	Melanesian Papuan	Christianity
Paraguay	Asuncion	Guarani	Spanish & Guarani	Christianity
Peru	Lima	Sol	Spanish & English	Christianity
Philippines	Manila	Peso	Filipino & English	Christianity and Islam
Poland	Warsaw	Zloty	Polish	Christianity
Portugal	Lisbon	Euro	Portuguese	Christianity

Puerto Rico	San Juan	Dollar	Spanish & English	Christianity
Qatar	Doha	Riyal	Arabic & English	Islam
Romania	Bucharest	Leo Rwanda	Romanian & Hungarian	Christianity
Russia	Moscow	Ruble	Russian	Christianity
Rwanda	Kigali	Franc	French & Kinyarwanda	Tribal & Islam
Samoa (Western)	Apia	Tala	Samoan & English	Christianity
San Marino	San Marino	Italian Lira	Italian	Christianity
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Dobra	Portuguese, Native dialects	Christianity
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi Rial	Arabic	Islam
Senegal	Dakar	Franc	French & Native tongues	Islam, Tribal
Seychelles	Victoria	Rupee	Creole & French	Christianity
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Leone	English & Tribal	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Singapore	Singapore City	Singapore Dollar	Malay & Chinese	Buddhism and Islam
Slovakia	Bratislava	Koruna	Slovak & Magyam	Christianity & Jews
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Tolar	Slovenian & Serbo-Croatian	Christianity
Solomon	Honiara	Solomon Dollar	English & Pidgin	Christianity
Somalia	Mogadishu	Schilling	Somali & English	Islam
South Africa	Cape Town	Rand	Afrikaans & English	Christianity
Spain	Madrid	Euro	Spanish	Christianity
Sri Lanka	Sri Jayewardenepura Kotte	Rupee	Sinhala & Tamil	Buddhism & Hinduism
St. Kitts Nevis	Basseterre	E.C.Dollar	English & Patois	Christianity
St.Lucia	Castries	E.C.Dollar	English & French Patois	Christianity
St.Vincent and Grena Dines	Kingstown	E.C.Dollar	English French Patois	Christianity
Sudan	Khartoum	Sudanese Pound	Arabic & English	Islam, Christianity & Tribal
Suriname	Paramaribo	Guilder	Dutch & English	Islam & Christianity
Swaziland	Mbabane	Lilangeni	English & Swazi	Christianity and Tribal
Sweden	Stockholm	Korma	Swedish	Christianity
Switzerland	Berne	Swizz Frank	German, French, Italian & Roman	Christianity
Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound	Arabic & Kurdish	Islam
Taiwan	Taipei	New Taiwan Dollar	Mandarin Chinese	Buddhism & Confucianism
Tanzania	Dodoma	Schilling	Kiswahili & English	Christianity & Islam

Thailand	Bangkok	Baht	Thai, Chinese & English	Buddhism
Togo	Loma	Franc	French (official) & Tribal	Christianity, Tribal & Islam
Tonga	Nuke aloha	pa'anga	English & Tongan	Christianity
Trinidad & Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Trinitron Dollar	English	Christianity
Tunisia	Tunis	Dinar	Arabic (official) & French	Islam
Turkey	Ankara	Turkish Lira	Turkish & Arabic	Islam
Turkmenistan	Ashkhabad	Mantas & Rubble	Turkmen & Russian	Islam
Tuvalu	Funafuti	Australian Dollar	Tuvaluan & English	Christianity
U.A.E.	Abu Dhabi	Dirham	Arabic	Islam
U.S.A.	Washington	Dollar	English	Christianity
Uganda	Kampala	Uganda Shilling	English & Luanda	Tribal and Islam
Ukraine	Kiev	Karbovanets	Ukrainian, Russian	Christianity and Islam
United Kingdom	London	Euro	English, Welsh & Scots	Christianity
Uruguay	Montevideo	Nuevo Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Ruble & Som	Uzbek & Russian	Islam
Vanuatu	Villa	Vatu	English & Pidgin	Christianity
Vatican City	Vatican City	Lira	Italian & Latin	Christianity
Venezuela	Caracas	Bolivar	Spanish	Christianity
Vietnam	Hanoi	Dong	Vietnamese	Buddhism & Taoism
Volta	Ouagadougou	Franc	French & Native Languages	Tribal & Islam
Yemen (N)	Sana'a	Rial & Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Yugoslavia	Belgrade	Dinar	Serbo-Croatian	Christianity
Zambia	Lusaka	Kwacha	Bantu & English	Christianity & Islam
Zimbabwe	Harare	Dollar	English & Shana	Tribal & Christianity

HIGHEST, LONGEST, BIGGEST, LARGEST, DEEPEST, SMALLEST OF THE WORLD

-) Largest Airport - King Khalid International Airport (South Arabia)
-) Highest Airport - Lhasa Airport, Tibet
-) Tallest Animal - Giraffe
-) Largest Animal - Blue Bottom whale
-) Largest Bay - Hudson Bay, Canada,
-) Fastest Bird - Swift
-) Largest Bird - Ostrich
-) Smallest Bird - Humming bird
-) Longest Bridge - the Akashi Kalikow bridge in Japan takes the title, with a main span of 1,991 meters (or 6,532 feet)
-) Tallest Building - Taipei 101, Taipei, Taiwan, 2004, 101 stories, 509m, 1,670ft
-) Longest Canal - Baltic sea White Canal

- J Largest Cathedral - Cathedral Church of New York
- J Largest Cemetery - Leningrad, Russia
- J Largest Church - Belasco of St. Peter in the Vatican City, Rome.
- J Largest Continent - Asia
- J Smallest Continent - Australia
- J Largest Country - Russia
- J Smallest Country - Vatican City
- J Biggest Cinema House - Roxy, New York
- J Highest City - Wen Chuan, China
- J Highest Population - Mexico
- J Longest Day - June 21
- J Shortest Day - December 22
- J Largest Delta - Sunder bans
- J Largest Desert - Sahara, Africa
- J Biggest Dome - Gol Gumbaz (Bijapur), India
- J Largest Dams - Grand Coulee Dam, USA
- J Tallest Fountain - Fountain Hills, Arizona
- J Largest Gulf - Gulf of Mexico
- J Largest Hotel - Hotel Rossaiya, Moscow
- J Largest Island - Greenland
- J Largest Lake - Caspian Sea, CISIran
- J Deepest Lake - Baikal (Siberia)
- J Highest Lake - Titicaca (Bolivia)
- J Biggest Library - National Kiev Library, Moscow & Library of the Congress, washington
- J Largest Mosque - Jama Masjid, Delhi (India)
- J Highest Mountain Peak Mount Everest (Nepal)
- J Highest Mountain Range Himalayas
- J Longest Mountain - Andes (South America)
- J Biggest Museum - British Museum (London)
- J Largest Minaret Sultan Has-san Mosque (Egypt)
- J Tallest Minaret - Qutub Minar, Delhi (India)
- J Biggest Oceans - Pacific Ocean
- J Deepest Oceans - Pacific Ocean
- J Biggest Palace - Vatican (Rome)
- J Largest Palace - Imperial Palace (China)
- J Biggest Park - Yellow Stone National Park
- J Largest Park - Wood Buffalo National Park (Canada)
- J Largest Peninsula - Arabia
- J Highest Plateau - Pamir (Tibet)
- J Longest Platform - Kharagpur, W. Bengal (India)
- J Largest Platform - Grand Central Terminal, (Ely. Station)New York (USA)
- J Biggest Planet - Jupiter
- J Smallest Planet - Murcury
- J Brightest Planet Venus
- J Coldest Planet Pluto
- J Nearest (To the Sun) - Mercury

-] Farthest (from the Sun) - Pluto
-] Longest River - Nile, Africa
-] Longest River Dam - Hirakud Dam, India
-] Largest Sea - South China Sea
-] Largest Stadium - Starhove Stadium, Prague (Czech Republic)
-] Brightest Star - Sirius A
-] Tallest Statue - Motherland (Russia)
-] Largest Sea-bird - Albatross
-] Biggest Telescope - Mt. Palomar (USA)
-] Longest Train Flying Scotsman
-] Largest Temple - Angkorwat in Kampuchea
-] Oldest Theatre - Teatro Ohmpico (Italy)
-] Tallest Tower - C. N. Tower, Toronto (Canada)
-] Longest Wall - Great Wall of China
-] Highest Waterfall - Angel (Venezuela)
-] Widest Waterfall - Khone Falls (Laos)
-] Lowest Water Level - Dead Sea
-] Longest Epic - Mahabharata
-] Hottest Place - Al-Aziza (Libya)
-] Rainiest Place - Mosinram, near Cherapunji (India)
-] Highest Road - Leh-Nobra, Ladakh division India.
-] Highest Village - Andean (Chile)
-] Highest Volcano - Ojos del Salado, (Argentina) Chile
-] Largest Volcano - Manuna Lea (Hawaii)
-] Lightest Gas - Hydrogen
-] Fastest Animal - Cheetah
-] Biggest Flower - Rafflesia (Java)
-] Longest Corridor - Rameshwaram Temple (India)
-] Largest Democracy - India
-] Fastest Dog - Persian greyhound
-] Lightest Metal - Lithium

Important Abbreviation

Abbreviation	Abbreviation of
ADC	Agriculture development corporation
AEC	Atomic energy commission
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
APEC	Asia pacific economic corporation
APNS	All Pakistan news society
APWA	All Pakistan women association
ASC	Army supply core
ASEAN	Association of south east Asian nation
BBC	British broadcasting corporation
ISIS	Islamic state of Iraq and Syria
BCCP	Board of control of cricket in Pakistan
BRB	Bombanwali Ravi baidian link canal

CBR	Central board of revenue
CEC	Chief of election commission
CENTO	Central treaty organization
CIA	Central intelligence agency
CSP	Civil service of Pakistan
CSS	Civil superior service
CTBT	Comprehensive test ban treaty
DIG	Deputy inspector general
ECO	Economic cooperation organization
EPB	Exporting promotion bureau
FAR	Federation of Arab republic
FIR	First information report
GCC	Gulf cooperation council
GHQ	General head quarter
GTR	Grand trunk road
IATA	International air transport association
IBRD	International bank of reconstruction and development
ICC	International cricket council
ICJ	International court of justice
IDBP	Industrial bank of Pakistan
ILO	International labor organization
IMF	International monitoring fund
ISPR	Inter service public relation
KANUPP	Karachi nuclear power plant
KKA	Karakorum agency
KKH	Karakorum highway
NADRA	National database and registration authority
USAID	United state agency for international development
NATO	North Atlantic treaty organization
PEMRA	Pakistan electronic media regulatory authority
ICJ	International court of justice
UNICEF	United nation of international children emergency fund
IAEA	International atomic energy agency
OGRA	Oil and gas regulatory authority
CTBT	Comprehensive test ban treaty
NTBT	Nuclear test ban treaty
NPT	Non proliferation treaty
GMT	Greenwich mean time
PST	Pakistan standard time
NASA	National aeronautics and space administration
SAARC	South Asian association for regional corporation
LASER	Light amplification by stimulated emission radiation

PATA	Provisional administration tribal area
FATA	Federal administration tribal area
NATA	northern administration tribal area
COAS	Chief of the army staff
ISAF	International security agency forces
OPEC	Oil producing exporting countries
IDP	Internally displaced person
UNDP	United nations development program
UNHCR	United nation high commission for refuge
WAPDA	Water and power development authority
USB	Universal serial bus
NEPRA	National electronic power regulatory authority
SUPARCO	Space and upper atmosphere research committee
ISSB	Inter service selection board
ISI	Inter service intelligence

IMPORTANT FAMOUS EPITHETS OF WORLD

1. What city is known as The worlds chocolate capital: Hershey Pennsylvania
2. Which countries name translates as land of the free- Thailand
3. The country known as the Land of Thunderbolts is Bhutan
4. Rome is also known as “City of Seven Hills”.
5. Penang is called the “Pearl of East”.
6. “Sandwich Island” is called to Hawaii Island.
7. Detroit is known as the Motor City.
8. Britain of south is called to New Zealand.
9. Buffer state of Asia is called to Afghanistan.
10. Cockpit of Europe is called to Belgium.
11. Crossroad of Western Europe is called to Belgium.
12. Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
13. Flower garden to Europe is called to Netherlands.
14. Gift of Nile is called of Egypt.
15. Great Britain of the Pacific is called to Japan.
16. Island continent is called to Australia.
17. Horn of Africa is called to Somalia.
18. Key to Mediterranean is called to Gibraltar.
19. Land of contrasts is called to Colombia.
20. Land of free people is called to Thailand.
21. Land of fertile fields is called to Algeria.
22. Land of golden fiber is called to Bangladesh.
23. Land of midnight sun is called to Norway.
24. Land of milk and honey is called to Lebanon.
25. Land of morning calm is called to Korea.
26. Land of mighty rivers is called to Nigeria.
27. Land of mountain is called to Nepal.
28. Land of rising sun is called to Japan.

29. Land of Thousand Island is called to Indonesia.
30. Land of pure people is called to Pakistan.
31. Land of white elephant is called to Thailand.
32. Pillars of Hercules is called to Gibraltar.
33. Playground of Europe is called to Switzerland.
34. Remnant of mighty empire is called to Austria.
35. Sorrow of china is called to Hawang Hoo.
36. Switzerland of Africa is called to Swaziland.
37. Site of Ancient Civilization is called to Iraq.
38. Whiteman's Grave is called to Guinea.
39. Brasilia of Pakistan is called to Islamabad.
40. City of angles is called to Bangkok.
41. City of bazaars is called to Cairo
42. City of colleges is called to Lahore.
43. City of conference is called to Geneva.
44. City of cosmonauts is called to Moscow.
45. City of eternal spring is called to Quito.
46. City of golden temple is called to Amritsar.
47. City of Golden Gate is called to San Francisco.
48. City of mosques is called to Dhaka.
49. City of parks is called to Kiev.
50. City of palaces is called to Calcutta.
51. City of pope is called to Rome.
52. City of space flights is called to Cape Kennedy.
53. City of peace is called to Baghdad.
54. Forbidden City is called to Lahaska.
55. Gateway to the east is called to Beirut.
56. Gateway to the gulf is called to Abu Dhabi.
57. Gateway to India is called to Bombay.
58. Gateway to Pakistan is called to Karachi.
59. Little Pakistan is called to Bradford.
60. Manchester of Pakistan is called to Faisalabad.
61. Pyramid city is called to Cairo.
62. Rose pink city is called to Japura.
63. Windy city is called to Chicago.
64. Emerald Island is called to Ireland.
65. Land of Prophets is called to Palestine
66. Yellow River is known as China's Sorrow because of devastating floods.
67. Gibraltar of the west is said to Quebec.
68. Zambia is known as "country of Copper"
69. Albania means the "Land of Eagles".
70. Argentina means "Like Silver"
71. Bahrain means two seas.
72. Brazil means "Red wood".
73. Costa Rica means "Rich coast".
74. Cyprus means "Land of copper".

75. Guatemala means "Land of Eagles".
76. Jamaica means "Good water".
77. Kuwait means "Fort".
78. Liberia means "Land of free people".
79. Netherlands means "low land".
80. Nigeria means "a great river".
81. Sierra Leone means "Lion Mountains".
82. Singapore means "city of lions".
83. Sudan means "Land of black people".
84. Turkey means "Land of Turks".
85. Which country is popularly called 'The Land of the Maple Leaf'? Canada
86. Mistress of the Eastern Seas is epithet referred to Sri Lanka
87. Hong Kong is called as Pearl of the Orient.
88. Which world's city is known as The Golden City Prague Czech
89. What place was nicknamed "The Pearl of the Orient"-Manila - Philippine
90. What place is nicknamed "The City of Lilies"- Florence?

G. International organization and agencies and their detail.

1. UNO (United nation organization)

- Date of formed -24 Oct 1945.
- Member-193.
- Language- 6 / Arabic, Chinese, Russian, English, French, Spanish.
- Headquarter- New York.
- Permanent member- 5/China,Russia, France, UK, US.It is called veto power.
- Rotating member-10
- Secretary general-Antonio Guterres.

2. ICJ (International court of justice)

- Headquarter-Huge (Netherlands)
- Number of Judges- 15

3. Common wealth of Nation.

- Headquarter- London (UK)
- Head- Elizabeth-II
- Secretary general- Kamallesh Sharma.
- Member- 54
- Pakistan joins common wealth in 1947 and left 1972 and rejoined in 1989.

4. EU (European Union)

- Date of formed-1992.
- Member- 27
- Currency-Euro.

5. NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)

- Date of formed-1949.
- Headquarter- Brussels Belgium.
- Member- 28.
- Secretary general-Anders Fogh Rasmussen.

6. Arab League.

- Date of formed-1945.
- Member-22.
- Sectary general-Nabil Elaraby.
- Headquarter-Egypt.

7. ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nation)

- Date of formed-1967.
- Sectary general-Le Luong Minh.

8. G-8 countries.

- Name.USA, UK, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia.

9. D-8 countries.

- Name. Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Turkey.

10. OPEC (Organization of the petroleum Exporting Countries).

- Date of formed- 1960.
- Member-12.
- Headquarter-Geneva Switzerland.
- Sectary general-M.S Barkindo.

11. SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization).

- Date of dissolved-30 June 1977.

12. ICRC (International Committee of Red Cross).

- Date of formed-1863
- Headquarter-Geneva Switzerland.

13. ADB (Asian Development Bank).

- Date of formed-1966.
- Headquarter- Manila.
- Member-67.

14. SAARC (South Asian Association of Regional Corporation).

- Date of formed-1985.
- Member-8.
- Name of member. Sri-Lanka, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan joined in 2007.
- Headquarter-Kathmandu Nepal.
- Sectary general- Ahmed Salem (Nepal).
- Chairman- Muhammad Waheed Hassan Manik.

15. ECO (Economic Corporation Organization).

- Old name-RCD.
- The treaty of Izmir belongs to which organization.
- Headquarter- Tehran Iran.
- Member-10.
- Sectary general-Shamil Alekerov.

16. OIC (Organization of Islamic Corporation).

- Member-57.
- Date of formed-1969 at Rabat Morocco after the attack on Al Aqsa Mosque.

17. CENTO (Central treaty Organization).

- It is also called Baghdad pact.
- Headquarter- Ankara.
- Member .5
- Dissolved.1979.

18. CTBT (Comprehensive test ban treaty).

19. NTBT (Nuclear test ban treaty).

20. The treaty of Versailles.

- It is also called treaty of peace.
- It is signed between Germany and Allied powers in the end of world war-I.

21. FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization).

- Headquarter-Rome Italy.

22. IAEA (International Atomic Energy Organization).

- Headquarter-Vienna Austria.

23. IMF (International Monitoring Fund).

- Headquarter-Washington DC.

24. UNESCO (United Nation of Educational Scientific and cultural Organization).

- Headquarter-Paris France.

25. WB (World Bank).

- Headquarter-Washington DC.

26. WHO (World Health Organization).

- Headquarter-Geneva Switzerland.

27. UNICEF (United Nation International children emergency fund).

- Headquarter- New Yurok.

28. UNHCR (United Nation high commission for refuge).

29. Scandinavian countries, (Group of 5 countries)

Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Iceland. These are the North European countries.

30. South American countries.

Brazil, Colombia, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay & Uruguay.

31. North American countries.

U.S, Mexico, Canada, Cube, Bermuda.

32. Central American countries.

Costa Rica, Panama, Guatemala, Honduras.

33. Central Asian countries.

China, Russia, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Kazakhstan.

34. Middle East countries.

Egypt, Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Syria, UAE, Israel, Jordan, Palestine.

35. Central European countries.

Austria, Germany, Hale, Poland, Ukraine, Hungry, Czech Republic.

36. Central African countries.

Cameroon, Chad, Sudan, Congo.

37. Baltic states.

Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

38. Far-East countries.

China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, Taiwan.

Locations.

1. Panama Canal between Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean.
2. Mongolia lies between Russia and China.
3. Saudi Arabia- East of red sea.
4. Red sea – west of Saudi Arabia.
5. Mediterranean sea- South of Turkey.
6. Black sea- North of Turkey.
7. White sea-North west of Russia.
8. Dead sea- Between Jordan and Israel.
9. Caspian Sea- North of Iran.
10. Coral sea- North east of Australia. Caribbean Sea-Near West Indies.

Location of Pakistan.

North East- China. North West- Afghanistan.

East – India.

East South- Indian Ocean.

South-Arabian Sea.

South West-Iran.

Location of India.

North- China.

North East-Bhutan, China, Nepal.

East-Bangladesh & Burma. East South- Bay of Bengal.

South- Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka & Maldives.

South West- Arabian Sea. West-Pakistan.

Location of China

North-Mongolia.

East-North Korea

South-Bhutan, Myanmar, Vietnam, Burma. South West- India, Pakistan, Nepal.

West-Tajikistan. North West-Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

Location of Afghanistan.

North-Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. North East-China.

East-Pakistan. South-Pakistan. West-Iran

ISSB SELECTION PROGRAMME

Inter Service Selection Board aims to select potential officers for the defence forces of Pakistan. These potential officers possess all the skills and abilities required to complete their training at the military academies and also possess physical, mental, social and dynamic qualities to play their role as leader during peace and war.

A four day's testing program session has been designed for all the candidates appearing in ISSB where the candidates go through a series of tests that aim to analyze their personality. The selection technique followed by ISSB is called three dimensional in which candidates are take following three different types of tests:

- a. Psychologist tests. b. GTOs tests.c. Deputy President Interview.

4 DAYS ISSB TESTING SCHEDULE

<p>Arrival Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reception ➤ Checking of documents ➤ Allotment of ID/Chest number ➤ Photograph ➤ Personal Information Questionnaire ➤ Performa ➤ Administration Staff's Address ➤ Completion of Bio-data Questionnaire ➤ Event to write 	<p>2nd Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ GTO's Briefing ➤ Indoor task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Group discussion ii. Lecture (Extempore Speech) iii. Group Planning ➤ Outdoor Task <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. PGT (Progressive Group Task) ii. HGT (Half Group Task) ➤ Interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deputy President Interview ✓ Psychologist Interview <p>3rd Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Individual Obstacles ➤ Command Task ➤ Final Group Task ➤ Interviews <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deputy President Interview ✓ Psychologist Interview <p>4th Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selector's meeting to finalize result ➤ Preparation of result ➤ Dispersal of the candidate from ISSB
<p>1st Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Opening address by a deputy president ➤ Intelligence and mechanical amplitude ➤ Tea Break ➤ Personality test (Psychologist test) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Word association test 2. Sentence completion test 3. Picture story test 4. Story completion test 5. Merits and De Merits 	

Some important things which is observed during the ISSB

Yourself	Family background	Thoughts	Mental level
Sharpness	Working level	Behavior	Self confidence
Trust	Social	Choice	Awareness
Personality	Character	Feelings	Courage
Leader ship	Respectfulness	Working under pressure	Responsibilities
Carefulness	Life with other	Working under leader	Speech
Physical endurance	Life style	Listener	Initiate

Leadership qualities.

Honest	Hard worker	Social	Good and pessimistic thoughts
Self confidence	Listener	Respectfulness	Good character
Initiative	Creativity	Humor	High sense of achievement
Commitment	Awareness	Delegation	Inspiration and Communication

Mechanical Reasoning Tests > Levers

A lever consists of a bar which pivots at a fixed point known as the fulcrum. In the example shown the fulcrum is at the center of the lever. This lever provides no mechanical advantage and the force needed to lift the weight is equal to the weight itself.

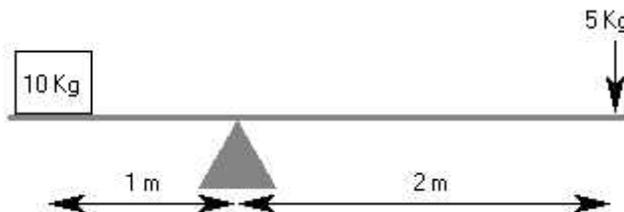


However, if you want to lift a weight that is heavier than the force applied you can move the fulcrum closer to the weight to be lifted. This affects the force required in the following way:

$$w \times d1 = f \times d2$$

Where:
 w = weight
 d1 = distance from fulcrum to weight
 f = force needed
 d2 = distance from fulcrum to point where force is applied

In this example the fulcrum has been moved towards the weight so that the weight is 1 meter from the fulcrum. This means that the force can now be applied 2 meters from the fulcrum.



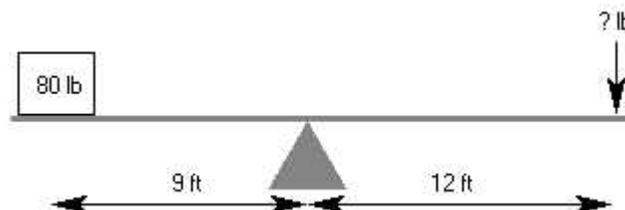
If you needed to calculate the force needed to lift the weight then you can rearrange the formula.

$w \times d1 = f \times d2$ can be rearranged to $f = (w \times d1)/d2$

$f = (10 \times 1)/2$ (10/2 is the same as 5/1, the force required is 5 Kg)

Example Questions

1. How much force is required to lift the weight?

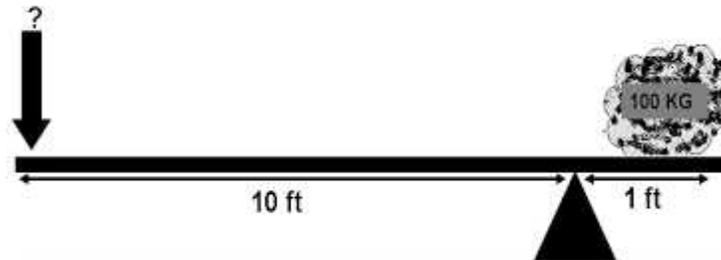


- A) 40lbs B) 50lbs C) 60lbs D)70lbs

Answer

1. C - 60lbs is needed to lift the weight. It can be calculated like this:

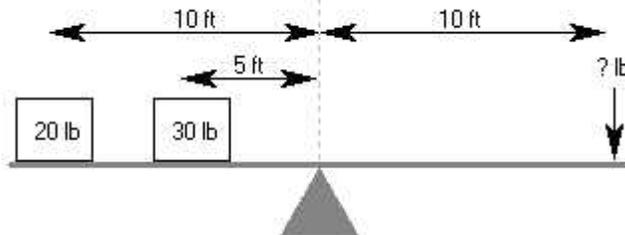
$$\begin{aligned} f &= (w \times d1)/d2 \\ f &= (80 \times 9)/12 \\ f &= (720)/12 \\ f &= 60 \text{ lbs} \end{aligned}$$



In practice, levers are used to reduce the force needed to move an object, in other words to make the task easier. However, in mechanical aptitude questions it is possible that you will see questions where the fulcrum has been placed closer to the force than the weight. This will mean that a force greater than the weight will be required to lift it.

You may see more complex questions involving levers, where there is more than one weight for example. In this case you need to work out the force required to lift each weight independently and then add them together to get the total force required.

2. How much force is required to lift the weights?



- A) 25lbs B) 35lbs C) 40lbs D)45lbs

Answer

2. B - 35lbs is needed to lift the weight. It can be calculated like this:

$$\begin{aligned} f &= (w1 \times d1) + (w1a \times d1a)/d2 \\ f &= (20 \times 10) + (30 \times 5)/10 \\ f &= (200 + 150)/10 \\ f &= 35 \text{ lbs} \end{aligned}$$

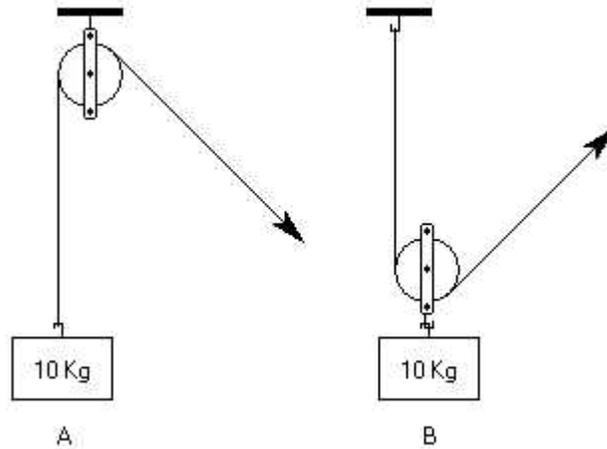
Mechanical Reasoning Tests > Pulleys

The pulleys used in this type of question are made up a grooved wheel and a block which holds it. A rope runs in the groove around the wheel and one end will usually be attached to either: a

weight, a fixed object like the ceiling or to another pulley. For the purposes of these questions you can ignore the effect of friction.

Single Pulley

3. Which weight requires the least force to move?



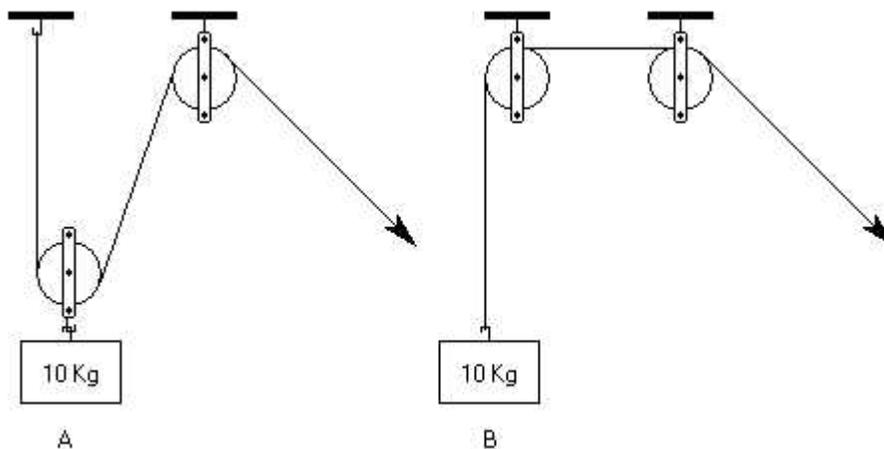
Answer

3. B – Weight B requires a force equal to 5 Kg whereas A requires a force equal to 10 Kg. Single pulley questions are relatively straightforward. If the pulley is fixed, then the force required is equal to the weight. If the pulley moves with the weight then the force is equal to half of the weight. Another way of thinking about this is to divide the weight by the number of sections of rope supporting it to obtain the force needed to lift it. In A there is only one section of rope supporting the weight, so $10/1 = 10$ Kg required to lift the weight. In B there are two sections of rope supporting the weight, so $10/2 = 5$ Kg required to lift it.

Double Pulleys

There are two possible ways that two pulleys can be used. Either one pulley can be attached to the weight or neither of them can be.

4. Which weight requires the least force to move?



A) A

B) B

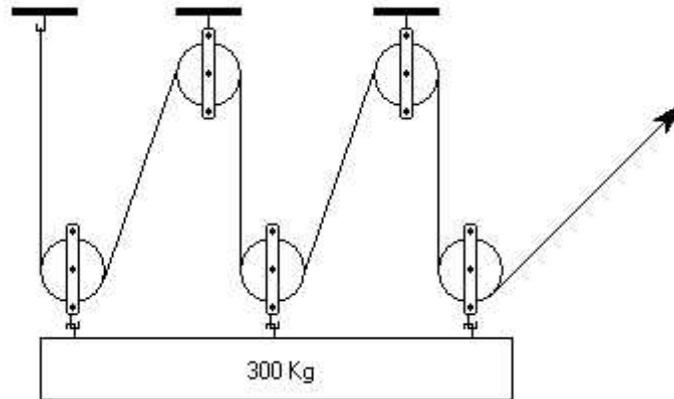
C) Both require the same force

Answer

4. A – Weight A requires a force equal to 5 Kg whereas weight B requires a force equal to 10 Kg. Remember to divide the weight by the number of sections of rope supporting it to get the force needed to lift the weight.

Using More Than Two Pulleys

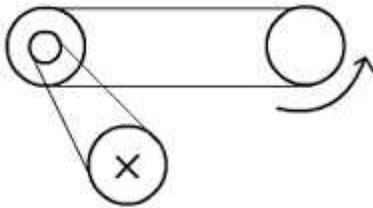
5. How much force is required to move the weight?



- A) 100kg B) 150kg C) 50kg D) 60kg

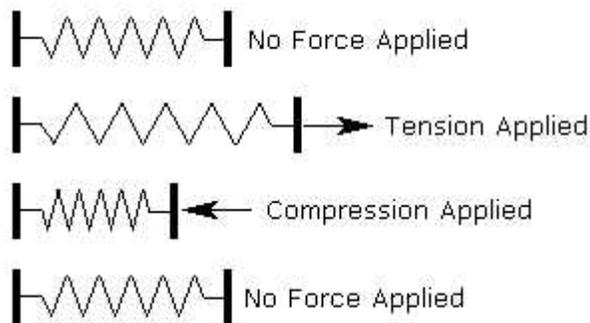
Answer

5. C – The weight is 300 Kg and there are 6 sections of rope supporting it. Divide 300 by 6 to get 50 Kg. In all cases, just divide the weight by the number of sections of rope supporting it to get the force needed to lift the weight.



Mechanical Reasoning Tests > Springs

A spring is piece of wire or metal that can be extended or compressed by an external force but which then returns to its original length when that force is no longer applied.

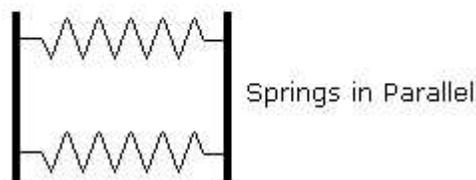


Spring Under Tension & Compression

There are many different types of spring including, spiral coil, leaf springs and torsion springs. Springs are used in many applications including clocks, vehicle suspensions etc. In the type of questions that you will be asked in mechanical aptitude tests, you can assume that springs behave in a linear way. That is, doubling the force applied will stretch or compress the spring twice as much.

Springs in Series & Parallel

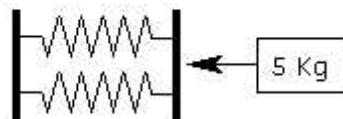
If more than one spring is used then they can be arranged in one of two ways, either in series or in parallel.



When springs are arranged in series, each spring is subjected to the force applied. When the springs are arranged in parallel the force is divided equally between the springs.

Example Spring Question

1. A force of 5 Kg compresses the springs in series 10cm. What will be the total distance that the springs in parallel are compressed?



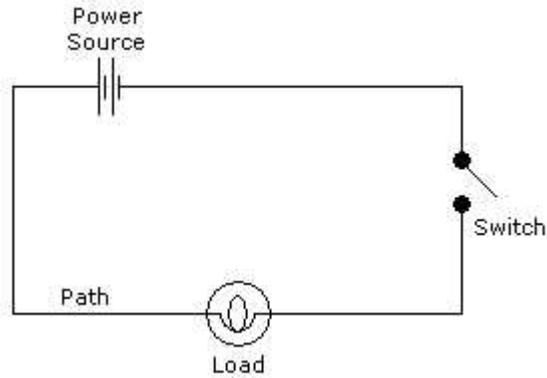
- A) 10cms B) 2.5cms C) 5cms D) 7.5 cms

Answer to Question

1. C – The total force will be divided equally between the 2 springs in parallel. Since the force is divided in half, the distance moved will also be halved. The springs in series were compressed 10 cms, so the springs in parallel will be compressed 5 cms.

Mechanical Reasoning Tests > Electricity

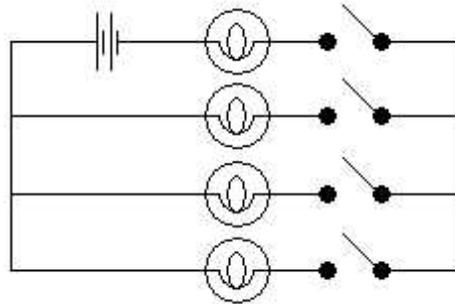
Questions on electricity usually take the form of simple circuit diagrams.



These diagrams are usually restricted to showing the power source, switches, loads (typically bulbs), and the path of the wiring. To answer these questions you need a basic understanding of how electricity flows around a circuit.

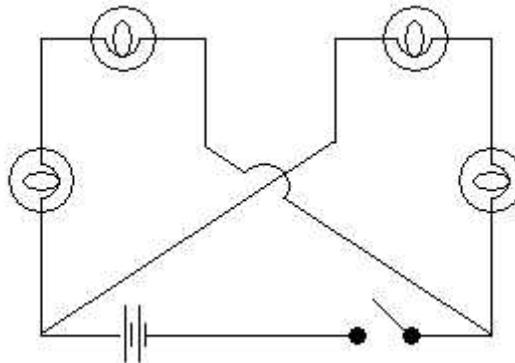
Example Question

1. How many switches need to be closed to light up one bulb?



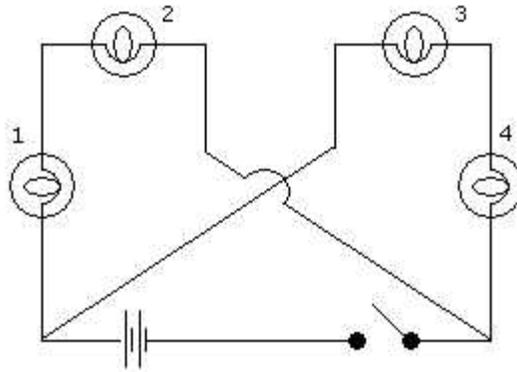
- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

2. How many bulbs will light up when the switch is closed?



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

3. If bulb 1 is removed, how many bulbs will light up when the switch is closed?



- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 0

Answer to Question

1. B – Two switches need to be closed to complete a circuit.
2. D – All 4 bulbs will light up.
3. B – Only bulbs 2 and 4 will light up.

Mechanical Reasoning Tests > Tools

These questions are again straightforward and if you have spent significant time fixing or making things, they won't present any problems. However, mechanical goods of all types are relatively cheaper, less prone to breakdown and often less repairable than they were 20 years ago.

This means that many people under 30 years of age don't have much practical experience of fixing things or of watching someone else do so. If you feel that this applies to you, then you will need to make some effort to improve your knowledge of everyday tools. You can do this by getting hold of a catalog for a tool hire company and simply reading through it – boring but effective.

Example Questions



1) Which hammer is the most suitable tool for general carpentry?

- | | | | | |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| None | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

2) Which hammer is the most suitable tool for general metalwork?

A	B	C	D	E
None	1	2	3	4

3) Which is the most suitable tool for breaking up concrete?

A	B	C	D	E
None	1	2	3	4

4) Which is the most suitable tool for assembling a friction fit wooden frame?

A	B	C	D	E
None	1	2	3	4



5) Which tool or combination of tools would be most useful for general woodworking?

A	B	C	D	E
4 & 2	3, 5 & 7	2, 4 & 6	4 & 7	3 & 6

6) Which tool or combination of tools would be most useful for repairing a broken radio?

A	B	C	D	E
1 & 8	3, 5 & 7	8	1 & 9	3 & 6

7) Which tool or combination of tools would be most useful for working with sheet glass?

A	B	C	D	E
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4 & 2 6 9 4 3 & 6

8) Which tool or combination of tools would be most useful for auto body repair work?

A B C D E

1 & 8 3, 5 & 7 8 1 & 9 3 & 6

Answers to Questions

- 1) B - Claw hammer.
- 2) E - Ball-peen hammer.
- 3) C - Sledge hammer.
- 4) A - Rubber mallet.
- 5) B - Plane, chisels and tenon saw.
- 6) D - Soldering iron and electrical test meter.
- 7) B - Glass cutter.
- 8) C - Mig welder

Word Association Test (WAT)

Important point to make sentence of WAT

- Always make short sentence
- Make optimistic sentences
- Always show your good abilities
- Show your good mental level
- Show leadership qualities
- Become a good person
- Show yourself a honest and hard worker
- Write clear and clean
- Show yourself a social person
- Sentence show your high sense of achievement

Things to avoid

- Cutting
- Your weak point
- Don't show yourself a bad person
- Don't make negative sentence
- Don't skip the word
- Universal truth for example (Honesty is the best policy)

Words

Work	Cutting	Sharp	Afraid	Close	Religion	Short
Company	Ghost	Weak	Copy	Worry	Pakistan	Deprive
Emergenc	Pretty	Break	Life	Sword	Open	Chase
y	Passion	Sacrifice	Crime	Call	Stick	Partner
Hope	Struggle	Attack	Gun	Neglect	Darkness	Brave
Success	Seldom	Fancy	Enemy	Health	Behind	Judge
Tension	Status	Nice	Rope	Snatch	Hard	Thrill

Army	Accident	Knife	Ice	Worst	Fast	Deserve
Rumor	Misery	Pain	Fatal	Useless	Blood	Probe
Trouble	Anger	Honesty	Time	Rear	Sex	Blunder
Swift	Fear	Narrow	Dark	Knowledge	Shake	Upset
Quick	Attention	Harsh	Bow	Temple	Coward	Shame
Aim	Criminal	Edge	Blow	Power	Patient	Anxiety
Garden	Steal	Admire	Key	Failure	Protest	Degree
Money	Islam	Complacenc	Revenge	Stress	Balance	Cream
Beautiful	Complex	t	Mix	Crash	Style	Ambition
Noble	Confess	Tough	Material	Thrash	Arouse	Survive
Expected	Sick	Polite	Peak	Watch	Tear	Ugly
Confuse	Now	Change	Pass	Punishmen	Rule	Solve
Surprised	Love	Oppose	Home	t	Tired	Guide
Difficult	Strong	Car	Good	Evil	Hesitate	Responsibilitie
Problem	Weapon	Guilty	Playgroun	Education	Hide	s
Comfort	Chair	School	d	Foolish	Prepare	Pity
Beat	Courage	Moment	Hockey	Smile	Haste	Slip
Defeat	Poor	Margin	Hate	Old man	Shy	Loose
Duty	Haste	Task	Like	Forget	Reached	Revenge
Discipline	Able	Time	Teacher	Magic	Come	Cry
Punctualit	Fail	Short	Always	Informatio	Trust	Neglect
y	Impossible	Poem	Force	n	Team	Dig
Ambition	Death	Step	Faithful	Seems	Humble	Trick
Simple	Lazy	Eat	Offer	Cheer	Wait	Fashion
Illness	Old	Give	Want	Worried	Sympathy	Occupy
Dark	Gold	Careful	Affect	Lips	Gay	Hot
Good	Wisdom	Break	About	Light	Last	Die
Fight	Award	Cinema	Desire	Bonus	Matching	Music
Money	Delay	Peace	Person	Busy	Care	Yield
Appeal	Journey	Fine	Ready	Follow	Death	Global
Benefit	Play	Character	Now A	Front	Police	Investigate
Peon	Suggestion	Travel	Days	Guest	Insist	Islam
Girls	Candle	Use	He cannot	Merry	Kill	Glad
Enjoy	Abuse	Books	Lie	Pinch	Wife	Murder
Help	Principle	Rest	Thief	Pressure	Lazy	Study
Struck	Hurdle	Design	Lonely	Project	Error	Drive
Bound	Efforts	Plan	Punish	Regarded	Terror	Heart
Climb	Advice	Win	Angry	Release	Terrorist	Regret
Hobby	Sleep	Machine	Eager	Reveled	Shine	Pain
Assist	Dislike	Load	She	Space	Old	Tremble
Road	Holiday	Think	Handsome	Sweet	False	Harsh
Television	Victory	Women	Ignore	Target	Seldom	War
Found of	Atom	Obtain	He never	Tried	Steam	Responsible
Country	Wait	Idea	Territory	Unfair	Serious	Wrong
Decide	Cut	Morality	Table	Begin	Insult	Run
Story	Escape	Innovation	Himself	Mother	Bones	Confidence

Respect	Aero plane	Continue	Cheating	Opposite	Goal	Arrest
Attempt	Social	Slip	Sorry	Tie	Trust	Society
Snake	Achieve	Drop	Soldier	Custom	Knowledg	Situation
Luck	Mistake	Lion	Van	Drink	e	Wear
Always	Cooperativ	Agree	Screen	Fit	Interest	Hurt
Action	e	Avoid	Immature	Flow	Mountain	Dear
Defence	Easy	Alone	Unhealthy	Health	Uppermost	Emergency
Ditch	Hope	Air	Ill	Puzzle	Bold	Hill
Efficiency	Football	Ambition	Tolerate	Sensible	Wine	Bomb

Solved WAT

Surprised-he surprised his friend.
 Difficult-Efforts remove difficulties.
 Problem-Ali solved his problem.
 Comfort-Night provides comfort.
 Army-Army life is graceful.
 Beat-Beat the enemy.
 Defeat-soldier defeated the enemy.
 Duty-To defend the country is our duty.
 Discipline-Prayer teaches us discipline.
 Punctuality- punctuality leads success.
 Ambition- Success is my ambition.
 Sex-He is male by success.
 Peon-School peon work hard.
 Girls- Girls are educated.
 Enjoy-He enjoyed the army mission.
 Help-poor's need help.
 Climb-Soldier climbed on mountain.
 Hobby-His hobby is reading.
 Assist-Ali assisted aged person.
 Patient-Doctor's treat the patient.
 Road-This road lead to Multan.
 Television-we saw NEWS on Television.
 Fond of-He is fond of study.
 Country-I love my country.
 Decide-I decide to join Pakistan army.
 Story-This story have good end.
 Respect- Do respects have respect.
 Attempt-Candidate attempts all the task.
 Attack-APS attack was very painful.
 Snake-Snake is thriller.
 Luck-Best of luck for your future.
 Always-Always trust in ALLAH.
 Action-Always take positive action.
 Beautiful-Ours is beautiful.
 Defence-Our defence is strong.

Edge-Saad reached at the edge.
Ditch-Soldier cross the ditch.
Efficiency-Army is efficient.
Flower-Jasmine is our national flower.
Greed-Greed is a course.
Knife-Knife is use for cutting.
Leader-Good leader has good attitude.
Nature-Nothing is useless in the nature.
Now-Now he read in college.
Oppose-Our defence oppose enemy.
Pass-He passed his commission test.
Punishment-Guilty should be punished.
Religion-Islam is the best religion.
Rule-Always obeyed the rule.
Sharp-Aslam advance sharply.
Solve-He solved his problem.
Love-I love my mother.
Strong-Our defence is very strong.
Success-Hard working lead success.
Work-Team work lead success.
Tear-Tear is the symbol of sorrow.
Ugly-Nothing is ugly in the nature.
Weapon-Weapon is used for defence.
Chair-He chaired the meeting.
Courage-Ali encouraged his friend.
Enemy-Defeat the enemy.
Poor-Poor's need help.
Haste-Haste makes waste.
Fear-Fear of Allah.
Able-He is able for army.
Fail-Efforts never fail.
Impossible-Nothing is impossible.
Neglect-They neglect the threat.
Death-Martyred never die.
Lazy-Turtle is lazy.
Old-Respect the old person.
Goal-he achieved his goal.
Wisdom-Wisdom relate to experience.
Award-He got a noble award.
Delay-Flight delay due weather.
Journey -Journey for study.
Play-Ali played good rule in the task.
Suggestion-Teacher suggested working hard.
Candle-Candle provides light.
Abuse-To abuse the other is bad habit.
Principle-My father is a man of principle.

Hurdle-Efforts remove hurdle.
Advise-He follow his advises.
Sleep-He got sound sleep in night.
Dislike-We dislike our enemy.
Holiday-Holiday gave rest.
Victory-Merry of victory.
Atom-Atom is the smallest particle.
Wait-He waits for his turn.
Cut-Knife is use for cutting.
Escape-Bird escape from the cage.
Aeroplane-C-130 is a cargo plane.
Social-Arif is a social man.
Achieve-He achieved his goal.
Mistake-He corrects his mistake.
Co operate-China cooperate the Pakistan.
Easy-Hard work is easy way to success.
Hope-I hope I will be selected.
Football-I played football.
Trust-Always trust in Allah.
Excuse-Teacher neglected lame excuse.
Faith-Always Faith in Allah.
Car-Car is safer than bike.
Garden-Ali takes care of his garden.
Shy-Girls are shy.
Care-Aslam cares his duty.
Kill-Soldier killed the enemy.
Coward-Jackals are coward.
Seldom-Barking dog seldom bite.
Sky-The sky was overcast.
Uppermost-Allah is the uppermost.
Mother-I love my mother.
Cinema-Biggest cinema is in Paris.
Revenge-Revenge is not our policy.
Cry-Baby cried for the milk.
Angry-Apologize reduce anger.
Last-At last he succeeded.
Sick-Doctor treat sick person.
Wife-Holy Prophet (PBUH) had 11 wives.
Error-He corrects his error.
Steam-Steam is used in the industry.
Knowledge-General knowledge is very vast.
Bold-Ali is a bold person.
Responsibilities- We cares our responsibilities.
Loose-Aslam tighten loose nut.
Sword-Azab is the name of sword.
Faithful-Army is faithful.

Guilty-Guilty should be punished.
School-My father is a school teacher.
Shame-Shame on the terrorist.
Moment-I remembered the college moment.
Margin-Pakistan won with high margin.
Task-He completes his task.
Time-Save your time.
Short-In shortage of time he works hard.
Gold-All the glitters is not gold.
Poem-Allama Iqbal wrote many poems.
Rumor-He doesn't believe on rumor.
Women-Pakistani women are educated.
Worry-Basit is not worried about his future.
Rear-He was sitting at the rear seat.
Power-Army is powerful.
Crash-They rescue the crash plane.
Pakistan-I love Pakistan.
Thrash-Put the thrash in the dustbin.
Protect-Mother protects her child.
Protest-Protest for Justice.
Arouse-Fragrance aroused in the garden.
Confess-Atif confesses his mistake.
Chase-Cat chases the mouse.
Partner-His partner is honest.
Brave-I am a brave person.
Judge-ICJ has 15 Judge.
Thrill-General Raheel is a thrill leader.
Deserve-poor's deserve help.
Blunder-Telling a lie is a blunder.
Anxiety-Prayer reduces anxiety.

Sentence completion test Urdu (SCT)

Important point to make sentence of SCTs

- Always make short sentence
- Make optimistic sentences
- Always show your good abilities
- Show your good mental level
- Show leadership qualities
- Become a good person
- Show yourself a honest and hard worker
- Write clear and clean
- Show yourself a social person
- Sentence show your high sense of achievement

Things to avoid

- Cutting
- Your weak point
- Don't show yourself a bad person
- Don't make negative sentence
- Don't skip the word
- Universal truth for example (Honesty is the best policy)

Solved SCTs Urdu

- 1- وہ اکثر باجماعت نماز ادا کرتا ہے۔
- 2- بھی کبھی مجھے لگتا ہے سب سے اچھی زندگی آرمی کی ہے۔
- 3- جاتے جاتے اس نے سب کو سلام کیا۔
- 4- اکثر اوقات وہ اپنی پڑھائی میں مصروف رہتا ہے۔
- 5- ہر انسان کے لیے محنت ضروری ہے۔
- 6- مسجد سے نکلنے وقت اس نے دعا پڑھی۔
- 7- میرے خواب میں میں نے کامیابی دیکھی۔
- 8- آجکل کے رشتہ دار ایک دوسرے کا خیال کرتے ہیں۔
- 9- میرے دوست بہت قابل ہے۔
- 10- شادی کے بعد اس نے اپنے والدین کا بہت خیال کیا۔
- 11- لڑکی کا خوف اسے آگے بڑھنے سے نہ روک سکا۔
- 12- ناکامی میں وہ ایس نہ ہوا۔
- 13- اکثر رات میں وہ وقت پر سو جاتا ہے۔
- 14- مجھے امید ہے کہ میں ایک آرمی آفیسر بنوں گا۔
- 15- اس نے گھبرا کر پولیس کو اطلاع کی۔
- 16- اس نے خوف میں اللہ کو یاد کیا۔
- 17- لڑکی کی ناگھنیں اس کو چلنے میں مدد کرتی ہیں۔
- 18- مجھے ڈر ہے کہ ٹرین نکل نہ جائے۔
- 19- کاش میرا بچپن دوبارہ مل جائے۔
- 20- میرے سامنے میرا دوست تھا۔
- 21- وہ ایماندار ہے مگر سخت مزاج ہے۔
- 22- اگر میں ریٹائر ہو گیا تو میں ملک کا دفاع کروں گا۔
- 23- مسلسل محنت کے باوجود وہ نہ تھکا۔

- 24- میں اپنے والدین کو حج کروانا چاہتا ہوں۔
- 25- میرا سب سے بڑا خوف میری آخرت ہے۔
- 26- رات کی تاریکی میں وہ سکون کی نیند سوتا ہے۔
- 27- ہمارے ڈر سے اس نے میچ نہ چھوڑا۔
- 28- اگر وہ کامیاب ہو جاتا تو آگے مزید محنت کرتا۔
- 29- لوگ تو بس وردی کی عزت کرتے ہیں۔
- 30- اس نے پریشان ہو کر اپنے دوست کو کال کی۔
- 31- مایوسی میں ہمت کام لو۔
- 32- اس نے ننگ آکر خوب محنت کی۔
- 33- لڑکی دیکھ کر اس نے اپنی نظر جھکا لی۔
- 34- اس نے پریشانی میں ڈر کر ہمت نہ ہاری۔
- 35- کافی کوشش کے باوجود اسے گاڑی میں جگہ نہ ملی۔
- 36- وہ سمجھا رہے مگر اس کے بہت سے دوست ہیں۔
- 37- لڑکی نے ٹھہرا کر گاڑی روک لی۔
- 38- جنگل کے اس پار ایک پارک ہے۔
- 39- سخت مشکل میں بھی وہ اللہ سے مدد مانگتا ہے۔
- 40- میں چاہتا ہوں کہ میں ایک آرمی آفیسر بنوں۔
- 41- قارئین وقت میں وہ دوستوں کے ساتھ کھیلتا ہے۔
- 42- جب مجھ پر کوئی تنقید کرتا ہے تو میں اس پر غور کرتا ہوں۔
- 43- وہ نیک ہے مگر بھی کبھی باجماعت نماز ادا نہیں کرتا۔
- 44- وہ ہمیشہ سے ہی محنتی ہے۔
- 45- میں ڈرتا ہوں کہ اللہ مجھ سے ناراض نہ ہو جائے۔
- 46- لوگوں کی تنقید سے سبق حاصل کرو۔
- 47- پورا ملک امن چاہتا ہے۔
- 48- سیاستدان عوامی نمائندے ہوتے ہیں۔
- 49- میرا دل ملکی سلامتی چاہتا ہے۔
- 50- اقتدار میں آکر اس نے ملکی معیشت مضبوط کی۔
- 51- اسلام ایک امن سلامتی کا دین ہے۔
- 52- خوف میں ہمت سے کام لو۔

53- دہشت گردی انشاء اللہ بہت جلد ختم ہو جائے گی۔

54- میرے پاس اللہ کا دیا سب کچھ ہے۔

55- میرے خواب میں میں نے اپنے والدین کو حج پر دیکھا۔

56- ترقی کے لیے محنت بہت ضروری ہے۔

57- پیسہ اور طاقت لازم و ملزوم ہیں۔

58- مجھے ڈر نہیں ہے کہ اب پاکستان کو کچھ ہو سکتا ہے۔

59- اس نے ناچاہتے ہوئے بھی محنت کی۔

60- اکثر تنہائی میں وہ اللہ کو یاد کرتا ہے۔

61- جب میں ایلا ہوتا ہوں تو دوستوں کو یاد کرتا ہوں۔

62- مشکلات کے باوجود اس نے ہمت نہ ہاری۔

63- خون دیکھ کر اس نے صاف کر دیا۔

64- خود پرستی میں وہ آگے نہیں بڑھتا۔

65- لھر میں داخل ہوتے ہوئے اس نے سب کو سلام کیا۔

66- اس کی قسمت میں کامیابی تھی۔

67- مجھے علم ہے کہ ہم سب ایک ہیں۔

68- وہ امتحان میں کامیاب تھا مگر پوزیشن حاصل نہ کر سکا۔

69- اند بھرے لمرے میں اس نے لیپ چلایا۔

70- مغرب کے بعد اس نے اپنا کام کیا۔

71- اس نے حیران ہو کر اپنے دوست کو حال پوچھا۔

72- اس نے ہجوم دیکھ کر وجہ معلوم کی۔

73- موت برحق ہے۔

74- وہ خوبصورت تھی مگر ذہین بھی تھی۔

75- میرے وہم و گمان میں بھی امن و سلامتی ہے۔

76- چلا کی سے وہ آگے نکل گیا۔

77- پیسہ انسان کو دوسروں کی مدد کا موقع دیتا ہے۔

78- اس نے مجھے دیکھتے ہی سلام کیا۔

79- پکڑے جانے کے ڈر سے اس نے کچھ غلط نہ کیا۔

80- میرے خلاف کوئی نہیں ہے۔

81- اس نے نہ چاہتے بھی خوب محنت کی۔

- 82- اس کے اقرار کے باوجود وہ اپنی بات پر ڈٹا رہا۔
- 83- لڑکیاں مجھے دیکھتے ہی اپنا کام شروع کر دیتی ہیں۔
- 84- بہت مجبوری میں آکر اس نے خوب جدوجہد کی۔
- 85- جب اس کا دل ٹوٹ گیا تو اس نے دوبارہ محنت کی۔
- 86- حق کے لیے لڑتے رہو۔
- 87- ہمارے معاشرہ ایک مذہبی معاشرہ ہے۔
- 88- آجکل کے دور میں تعلیم ضروری ہے۔
- 89- سب سے بڑی مشکل یہ ہے کہ دہشت گردی کے خلاف جنگ چل رہی ہے۔
- 90- اس نے حالات سے تنگ آکر مزید محنت کی۔
- 91- وہ نمازی ہے مگر کبھی کبھی جماعت سے رہ جاتا ہے۔
- 92- پاکستان کا مسئلہ یہ ہے کہ دہشتگردی ہے۔
- 93- ایک اچھا انسان ہمیشہ اچھا سوچتا ہے۔
- 94- جب ہم ساتھ ہوتے ہیں تو ایک دوسرے کی مدد کرتے ہیں۔
- 95- خوبصورت لڑکیاں تعلیم یافتہ ہیں۔
- 96- اس کا ارادہ ہے کہ وہ ایک آرمی آفیسر بنے گا۔
- 97- اگر کوئی راستہ نہ ملے تو اللہ سے مدد مانگو۔
- 98- اگر وہ میری بات مان لیتا تو ہم ایک کالج میں پڑھتے۔
- 99- زمانہ بدل گیا مگر لوگ اب بھی ویسے ہی محنت کرتے ہیں۔
- 100- جھوٹ بولنا بری عادت ہے۔
- 101- مجھے ایسا محسوس ہوتا ہے میں اس دفعہ سلیکٹ ہو جاؤں گا۔
- 102- میرے والدین میرے لیے مثال ہیں۔

SET NUMBER-III

Time 6mint

- 1- جب دشمن سامنے آیا تو-----
- 2- خوشی کے مارے-----
- 3- ترقی کے نام پر-----
- 4- ہمارے پاس-----
- 5- شیر کو دیکھتے ہی-----
- 6- میں سوچتا ہوں-----
- 7- لڑکے اکیلے ہوں تو-----
- 8- میں چاہتا ہوں کہ-----
- 9- اگر وہ فیل ہو گیا-----
- 10- نہ چاہتے ہوئے بھی اس نے-----
- 11- لوگوں کے خیال میں-----
- 12- بہن بھائیوں کے ساتھ-----
- 13- اچانک شور سن کر-----
- 14- ٹیک نامی حاصل کرنے کے لیے-----
- 15- اس نے نماز تو پڑھی لیکن-----
- 16- فارغ وقت میں وہ-----
- 17- جب گولیاں چلنے لگیں تو-----
- 18- دیکھنے میں تو وہ-----
- 19- نیند کی حالت میں-----
- 20- سکول سے چھٹی ہوتے ہی-----
- 21- بہت عرصے سے-----
- 22- جب اس سے برداشت نہ ہو سکا تو-----
- 23- اپنی بیماری کی وجہ سے-----
- 24- حق تو یہ تھا کہ-----
- 25- موقع ملنے ہی-----
- 26- راہ چلنے لوگوں پر-----

Sentence completion test English (SCT)

Important point to make sentence of SCTs

- Always make short sentence
- Make optimistic sentences
- Always show your good abilities
- Show your good mental level
- Show leadership qualities
- Become a good person
- Show yourself a honest and hard worker
- Write clear and clean
- Show yourself a social person
- Sentence show your high sense of achievement

Things to avoid

- Cutting
- Your weak point
- Don't show yourself a bad person
- Don't make negative sentence
- Don't skip the word
- Universal truth for example (Honesty is the best policy)

(SCT) Examples

- ❖ I Always feel.....
- ❖ He is about to.....
- ❖ It is always good to.....
- ❖ When he was in school.....
- ❖ My mother is mostly.....
- ❖ The best time of my life.....
- ❖ He was been struggle to.....
- ❖ His father wants that he.....
- ❖ When he was young.....
- ❖ I am interested in.....
- ❖ His friend are.....
- ❖ On his failure he.....
- ❖ During the war.....
- ❖ His decision is always.....
- ❖ To make some money he.....
- ❖ Today girls are.....

Time 6 mint

1. My greatest fear is the Day of Judgment.
2. If I would be there I work hard.
3. It is difficult to trust every one.
4. Pakistan is my country.
5. Alone he studied.
6. My wish is to join army.
7. The girls are educated.
8. I am lacking in general knowledge.
9. If I got recommended I will defend my country.

10. He is impressed by personality of Quaid.
11. He often prays for him.
12. My friends are honest.
13. When I am alone I studied.
14. At night I got sound sleep.
15. In the darkness she turned on light.
16. She work hard but she is also intelligent.
17. I thought I can defend my country.
18. My nation is our strength.
19. Social evils are teaches us lesson.
20. He wants to win but he was ill.
21. I often offer prayer in the mosque.
22. My biggest wish to join army.
23. He wants to join defense forces.
24. He loves mother.
25. Sex education is for knowledge.
26. He cannot hurt the other.
27. At the end he succeeded.
28. In stress he works carefully.
29. In problem I tried to solve it.
30. Sometime I remembered to my family.
31. I am afraid of ALLAH.
32. Now days we should work hard.
33. In my opinion he is a good boy.
34. I hope I will be selected.
35. Sometime he meets with his teacher.
36. He sometime thought about his country.
37. People sometime go for Umarh.
38. Girls are educated.
39. He was anxious about but completes it.
40. It was all about the journey.
41. His aim was to defend the country.
42. When I yet reached the destination.
43. It is difficult to trust everyone.
44. She is honest.
45. I am Muslim.
46. He was angry when terrorist attack on APS.
47. Money is need for everybody.
48. I desire to send my parents on Hajj.
49. Islam is the best religion.
50. In haste he drives carefully.
51. I hate our enemy.
52. In free time he plays football.
53. Pakistan is my country.
54. Blood color is red.
55. He persuades him education.
56. His legs were strong.
57. When I am tired I take rest.
58. My mother is ideal for me.
59. Benefit got priority.
60. Education is for all.

61. He cannot face our army.
62. He failed in exam but he tried again.
63. I am sick of love of my mother.
64. Commonly things are use full for him.
65. In deep he thoughts.
66. Politicians are selected by people.
67. Generally high is Pakistani flag.
68. Boys are hard worker.
69. Girls are educated.
70. He is fond of study.
71. Main problem is terrorism.
72. Our lady joins defense forces.
73. He feels army is efficient.
74. When he worked hard and succeeded.
75. Mostly girls are educated.
76. He desire to join army.
77. His parents are ideal for him.
78. Never wants to miss prayer.
79. When I conscious bother me about my study.
80. I want to join army.
81. My country is beautiful.
82. War is against terrorist.
83. In hardship he works hard.
84. I am Muslim.
85. In the childhood I started prayer.
86. If he could join army.

Set number 1

Time 6 mint

1. In our country
2. Last time I
3. I think that.....
4. Many women.....
5. The hard part of life.....
6. I was little child.....
7. With great difficulty he.....
8. I have yet to.....
9. Because of his worries.....
10. If I get a large amount of money.....
11. When the lion came.....
12. In front of other.....
13. In the darkness of night.....
14. When he failed.....
15. Life is.....
16. Some girls.....
17. Sometime I
18. Some fathers are
19. For his life
20. Because of war

21. He goes to mosque but.....
22. Suddenly he
23. I remember that you.....
24. In the face of hardship
25. In a short time he.....
26. With his friend.....

Set number 2

Time 6 mint

1. It is due to
2. My greatest fear is
3. Hard work.....
4. If he.....
5. He touched the legs of women.....
6. I daily.....
7. Our education system.....
8. I confess.....
9. He seldom.....
10. I think that I am.....
11. Man should be
12. During childhood.....
13. Modern science.....
14. I regret.....
15. In the mid night.....
16. The boy and girl.....
17. Memories of youth
18. He has sheltered
19. The false statement
20. The accused
21. His blood.....
22. Chair and power
23. People were.....
24. I love
25. When in trouble.....
26. Character of girls

Set number 3

Time 6 mint

1. He enjoys to
2. Secret of success
3. Poor people.....
4. Social behavior
5. In loneliness.....
6. His wish is.....
7. His friends are.....
8. New invention.....
9. Religious duties.....
10. Normal character

11. His courage
12. His demand is.....
13. New fashion
14. Money is.....
15. His honor.....
16. Increasing price
17. Bad habits
18. In his house
19. Logical thinking
20. His biggest sin is.....
21. Economic resources
22. Life is
23. Positives urges
24. In young age.....
25. Ups and downs
26. He loves.....

Helpful points for Picture story writing in ISSB

Picture story writing is a psychological test where a psychologist read your mind with the help of a story you write. A rough type picture will be displayed for 30 seconds on a screen and 3.5 minutes will be given for writing story in English on a blank page. Total four pictures will be displayed and you have to write four picture stories.

Helpful tips for picture story writing in ISSB

1. Make an idea for picture story writing in 30 seconds in which picture is displayed. Complete the story by making a fake past present and future.
2. Relate the picture to your story.
3. Write stories on four different themes for four different pictures
4. Do not exceed 12 lines for a story.
5. Write story on your own ideas and do not copy others ideas.
6. Do not ask for picture description from ISSB staff.
7. Story must be having a high sense of achievement.
8. End of the story will be very good and determination.

Some model pictures for picture story writing are given they are Solved Idea by ISSB recommended candidate.



5
Mr. Haroon is a School Teacher. He also do some physical exercise during his spare time. One day when he was on his usual exercise, he listened a voice of bird which was coming from the top of the cupboard. He tried multiple times to see but it was at high position. So he used rope to climb. There he saw a little Sparrow. Haroon was very kind person. He picked the Sparrow and make her fly outside.



16

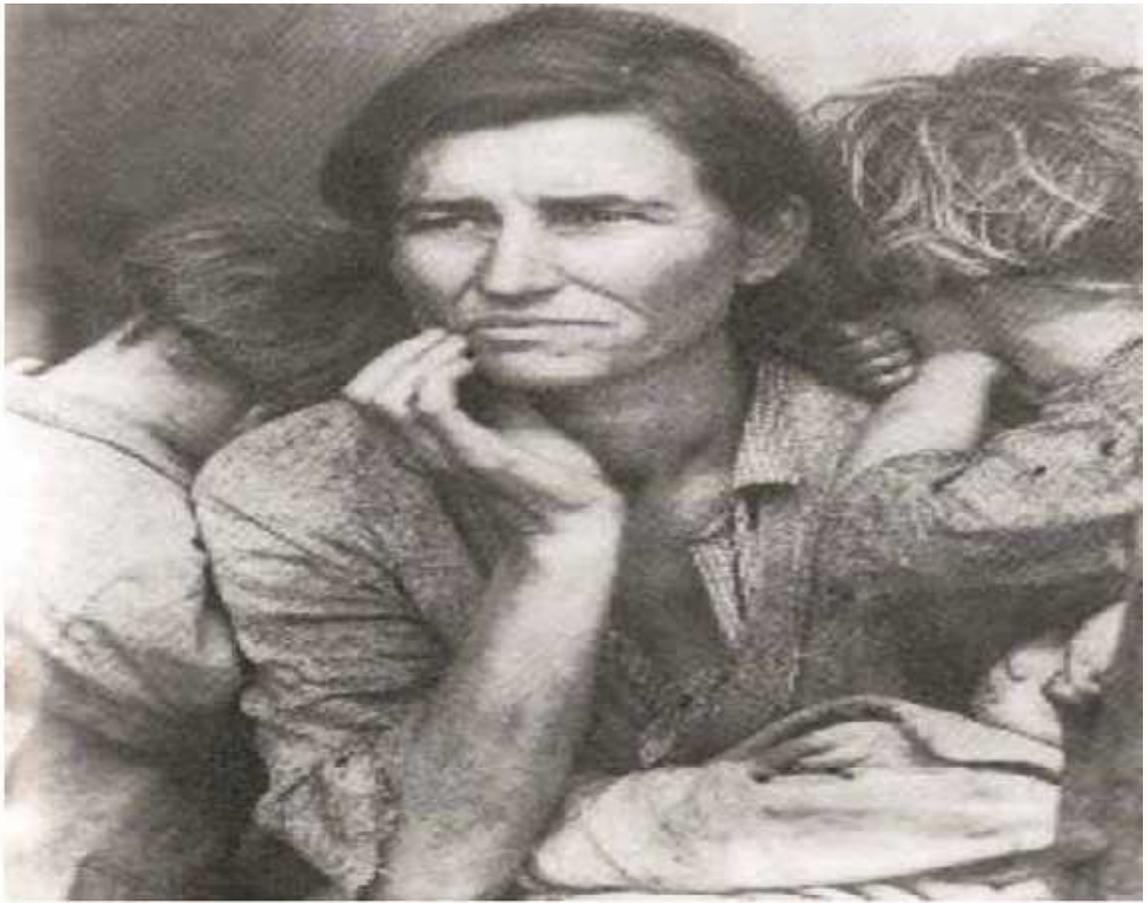
Mr. Ahmed is a business man. He has a son named Ali. Mr. Ahmad was going to drop his son to school early in the morning. But in the way he got severe pain in his stomach. So they went to the nearest hospital for check-up. Fortunately the doctor was at the hospital at that time. He started check up of the Mr. Ahmed. Ali was praying for his father. After treatment Mr. Ahmad got much better. Doctor advised him to have bed rest. Mr. Ahmad dropped Ali in the school and went back to the home.



7
Hamid is a student. His father promised him that if he gets good score in the exam then he will gift guitar to him. Hamid was very fond of guitar. So he started working hard. After exams Hamid badly waiting for the result. After result declaration Hamid got much happy because he gets 1st position in the exams. His father was also happy. So he brings a new guitar for Hamid. Hamid was happy and thinking that he will continue this practice of hard working.

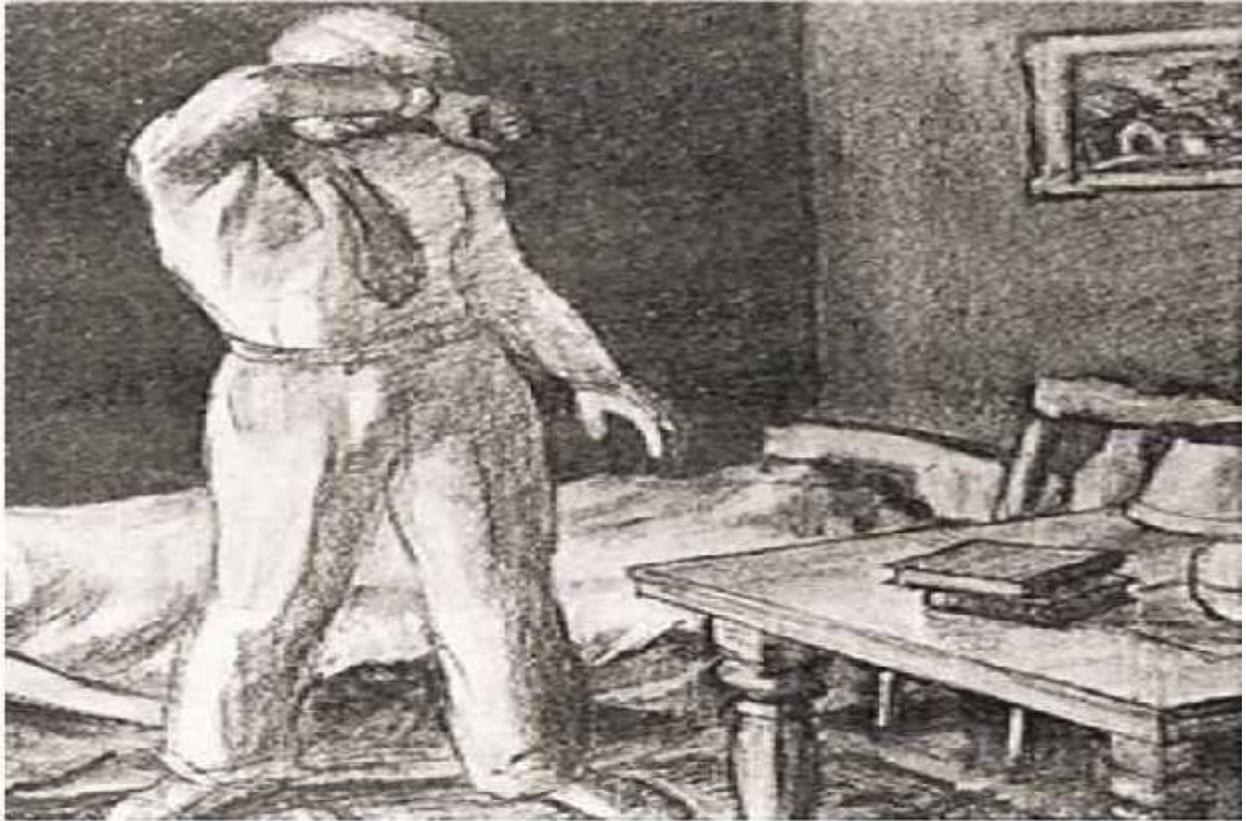


2
Mrs. Farooq is the teacher in a school. One day, when she was going to the school early in the morning, the rain began. The road got slippery. So that's why Mrs. Farooq slip away and got hurt. At the same time Mr. Farooq was there on his car. He came quickly and picked her up and brought her to the nearest hospital. After little treatment Mr. Farooq get much better and they came back to the home.



9

Miss Sana lives in Lahore. During the
Kid vacation she decided to go to
her parents' home with her two children.
So she went to the railway station with
her children. She brought tickets and
start waiting for the train. The train
got late. She got worried while her
children got tired and they hug their
mother. After short time the train came.
They all were happy and started their
journey.



Harris is a business man. He is very hardworking person. He always tries to do work in office as well as in his home. Harris have to prepare presentation about his business plan. He work hard even in his home to prepare presentation. He done his work all late at night and finally completed his task successfully. After that he got much tired and sweating. He swiped his sweating by his arm and then relaxed. He was very happy because he done his task timely.



¹²
Mr. Wasim is working in a social organization. He is very strong and brave person. One day during his social working, he got injured. He was unable to walk. But Mr. Wasim want to walk earliest. During his bed rest, his wife want to support him to walk, but Mr. Wasim refuse her and tried himself. After bit try, Mr. Wasim started walk without any help. His wife get surprised. After this Mr. Wasim and his ~~his~~ wife was happy.



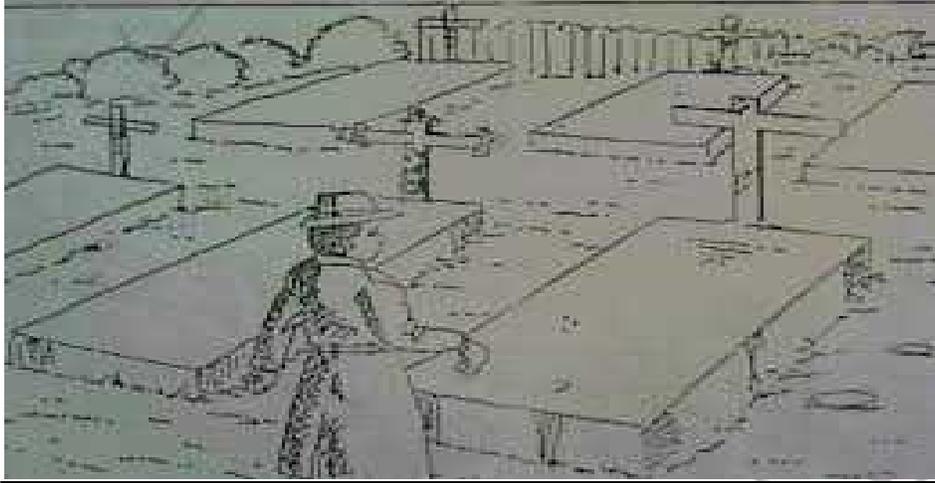
Mr. Aatif is an employee of a private organization. He recently got married. One day during his lunch time, he called his wife and asked to bring lunch for them. His wife came to his office with her elder sister. His wife also brings lunch box for him. During lunch time they all seated together and Mr. Aatif had lunch. They talked with each other. After lunch, Mr. Aatif's wife and her elder sister went back to the home.

By: Amjad Khan (ISSB recommended candidate)











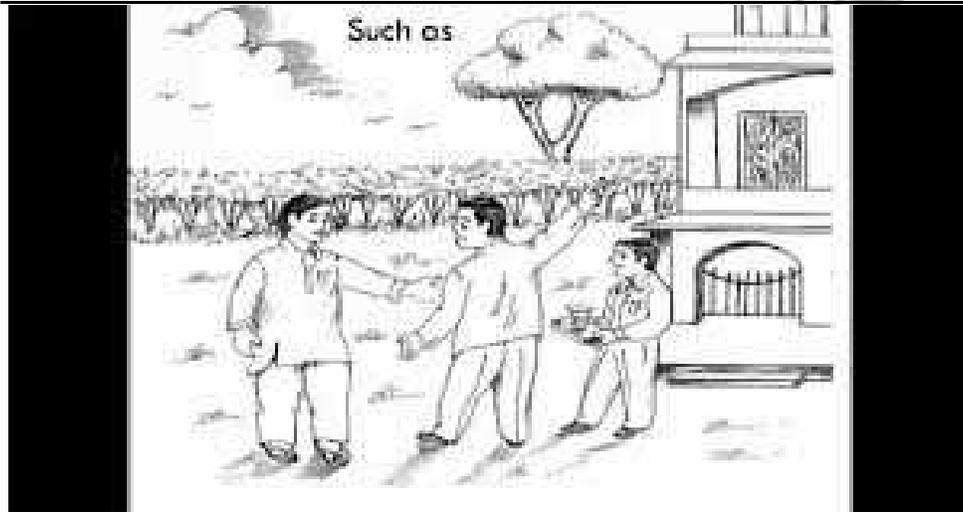
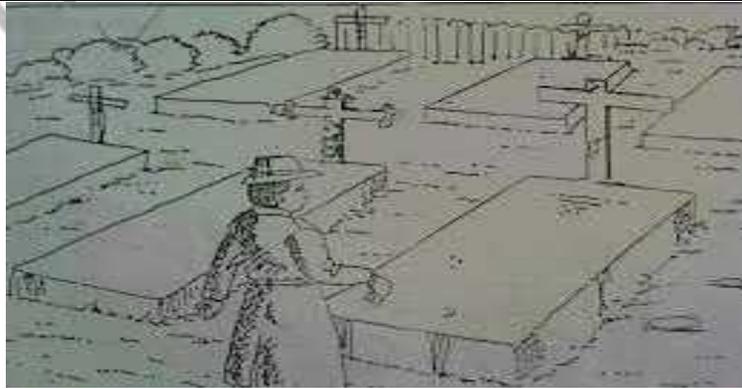




Photo # 804-27448 (cropped) - Top left photo at 12.2m, Kenner (1948, Feb. 1948)



Florida State Reform School violent inmates



Story completion test

Helpful points for Story completion test in ISSB

Story completion test is a psychological test where a psychologist reads your mind with the help of a story you write. An uncompleted sentence will be displayed for 30 seconds on a screen and 3.5 minutes will be given for writing a story in English on a blank page. Total two sentences will be displayed and you have to write two stories.

Helpful tips for Story completion test in ISSB

1. Make an idea for story writing in 30 seconds in which picture is displayed.
2. Relate the sentence to your story.
3. Write stories on two different themes for two different sentences.
4. Do not exceed 12 lines for a story.
5. Write story on your own ideas and do not copy others' ideas.
6. Do not ask for sentence description from ISSB staff.
7. Story must be having a high sense of achievement.
8. End of the story will be very good and determination.

❖ **Some important story completion test subjects.**

1. She was alone in the stormy night suddenly.....
2. When he could not meet the expenses of his family.....
3. He served to earn money but he becomes a leader of a man.....
4. He could not stand for because.....
5. Her life was glamorous till.....
6. Their relation took a new turn when
7. When he lost his respect/honor in the society then
8. When she lost her respect and honor in the society then.....
9. When he saw her in trouble then
10. Akmal lost his way in the enemy territory then
11. She was passing through a thick forest suddenly.....
12. Loss of money and power made him.....
13. When his life became miserable then.....

Event to write in ISSB

❖ **Some points for event to write.**

- i. These events are depending on the real event of the candidate.
- ii. Always write truth event.
- iii. Don't write imaginary event.

❖ **Some important event related to ISSB.**

- i. Greatest success of my life.
- ii. Greatest achievement of my life.
- iii. Happiest day of my life.
- iv. Dream of my life.
- v. Earliest desire of my life.
- vi. Worst day of my life.
- vii. A dream that I saw recently.
- viii. A news or incident that gave me a shock.
- ix. Unforgettable moment of my life.
- x. The scene of my village from the roof.
- xi. The greatest failure of my life.

Write the merits and de merits

Some important points for merits and de merits.

- ✓ Write real things which you can prove.
- ✓ Merits based on your good abilities.
- ✓ Avoid write to those de merits which show you are not valid for defence forces.

Some common merits

- Honest
- Social
- Punctual
- Regular
- Hard worker
- Respectful
- Listener
- Disciplined
- Confident
- Brave
- Great lover of Pakistan and Pakistan forces
- Worshiper
- True Pakistani
- Trustful

Some common de merits

- Lazy
- Weak hand writing
- Anger
- Selective
- Selfish
- Irregular
- Over confident
- Under confident
- Don't respect the other
- Cheater
- Loser
- Layer
- Un social able
- Not trustful

Group discussion

Observations by GTOs during Group discussion

- i. Ability to express his view point.
- ii. Self confident.
- iii. Logic and depth.
- iv. Initiative.
- v. Timely participate.
- vi. Time of thinking.
- vii. Awareness.
- viii. Comprehensive.
- ix. Anxiety.
- x. Mental blocking.

- xi. Participation according to topic.
- xii. Tolerance.
- xiii. Critical attitude.
- xiv. Passion.
- xv. Listening
- xvi. Courage

دوسرے دن جب تمام candidates testing hall میں 7 بجے صبح کو جاتے ہیں تو پھر ان کو مزید گروپ کی شکل دے دی جاتی ہے جس میں ایک گروپ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ

11 اور کم سے کم 6 candidates ہوتے ہیں۔ ان تمام کو fake chest number allowed کر دیے جاتے ہیں جن کی مدد سے یہ 2 دن Task لرتے ہیں۔ یہ

تمام GTOs لرتے ہیں۔ chest number allotment کے بعد سب کو ان ڈورٹا اسک کے لیے بلا لیا جاتا ہے۔ ان ٹاسک میں سب سے پہلے گروپ ڈسکشن ہوتی

ہے اس کے بعد پیلچر کا ٹاسک آتا ہے۔

گروپ ڈسکشن میں GTOs سب سے پہلے بریفنگ دیتا ہے۔

Briefing by GTOs for Group discussion.

اسلام علیہم آپ سب کیسے ہیں کسی کو کوئی مسئلہ تو نہیں کسی قسم کا تمام جو بات ملنے کے بعد جی ٹی او کہتا ہے جتنل میں آج ہمارا سب سے پہلا ٹاسک گروپ ڈسکشن ہے۔ اس میں

میں آپ کو ایک عنوان دوں گا جس پر آپ نے آپس میں ڈسکس کرنا ہو گا اس ٹاسک کے 20 منٹ ہیں اور اس میں ہر ایک کو اپنی رائے کا اظہار کرنا ہو گا آپ کو حق حاصل ہے کہ

آپ اس عنوان کے حق میں بات کریں یا اس کے خلاف بولیں شرط یہ ہے کہ بات دلائل سے کی جائے آپ ایک دفعہ بات کرنے کے بعد دوبارہ بھی بات لے سکتے ہیں لیکن جب

تمام سامحی ایک دفعہ اپنی بات پوری کر لیں۔ اگر آپ دیے گئے عنوان کو چھوڑ کر کوئی اور باتیں یا بحث شروع کر دیں گے تو آپ کا عنوان بدلا بھی جاسکتا ہے۔ اس کے بعد جی ٹی

او عنوان دے کر اسے سمجھاتا ہے اور کہتا ہے کسی قسم کا شک یا سوال اس کے بعد گروپ ڈسکشن شروع کر دی جاتی ہے۔

Some important topic related to Group discussion

- 1- لیانڈ ہی اور سیاسی جماعتیں شدت اختیار کر رہی ہیں۔
- 2- پاکستان میں دہشتگردی کا حل صرف آپریشن یا مذاکرات سے حل ہو سکتا ہے۔
- 3- لیامیڈ یا ہمیں مذہب سے دور کر رہا ہے۔
- 4- بچوں کو پیار سے پڑھانا چاہیے یا زور سے۔
- 5- پاکستان میں تمام وسائل ہونے کے باوجود ترقی یافتہ ممالک سے پیچھے کیوں ہے۔
- 6- کیا پاکستان کا قانون صرف غریبوں کے لیے ہے یا امیروں کے لیے بھی۔
- 7- کیا دینی مدارس دہشتگردی کو جنم دے رہے ہیں۔
- 8- کیا پاکستان میں ہر کام سفارش سے ہی ہوتا ہے یا سفارش کے بغیر بھی۔
- 9- بڑھتی ہوئی بے روزگاری کی کیا وجہ ہے۔
- 10- کیا انسان کو کبھی کبھار خود غرضی سے بھی کام لے لیتا چاہیے۔
- 11- موجودہ دور میں انٹرنیٹ نوجوان نسل کو کس طرف لے کر جا رہا ہے۔
- 12- کیا بچوں کی ہر خواہش پوری کرنی چاہیے۔
- 13- Co-education ہونی چاہیے یا نہیں۔
- 14- پاکستان انجی طاقت ہونے کے باوجود وہ مقام حاصل نہیں کر سکا جو دوسرے ممالک کو ہے۔
- 15- کوئی بھی فیصلہ کرنا ہو تو دل کی مانتی چاہیے یا داغ کی۔
- 16- ترقی کرنے کے لیے محنت کے ساتھ ساتھ کیا سفارش بھی ضروری ہے۔

- 17- اپریل قول منانا چاہیے یا نہیں۔
- 18- ویلنٹائن ڈے منانا چاہیے یا نہیں۔
- 19- کامیابی کی زندگی محبت کی شادی سے ہے یا گھر والوں کی مرضی کی۔
- 20- سوشل میڈیا کے کیا تاثرات ہیں۔
- 21- کیارشتہ دار بھی صرف ایسروں کا خیال کرتے ہیں یا غریبوں کا بھی کرتے ہیں۔
- 22- کیا ہمارا میڈیا نوجوان نسل کو اسلام سے دور کر رہا ہے۔
- 23- کراچی کے موجودہ حالات کا ذمہ دار کون۔
- 24- کیا پڑھنے کے لیے یوشن ضروری ہے۔
- 25- کالا باغ ڈیم پاکستان کے لیے ضروری ہے یا نہیں۔
- 26- شادی اور کیریئر میں آپنی مرضی کرنی چاہیے یا والدین کی۔
- 27- تعلیم اردو میڈیم ہونی چاہیے یا انگریزی میڈیم۔
- 28- طالبان ایسا صحیح کر رہے ہیں۔
- 29- کیا انڈیا پاکستان کا دوست بن سکتا ہے۔

Lecturate (speech)

Observations by GTOs during speech

- i. Ability to express his view point.
- ii. Self confident.
- iii. Logic and depth.
- iv. Time of thinking.
- v. Awareness.
- vi. Comprehensive.
- vii. Anxiety.
- viii. Mental blocking.
- ix. Critical attitude.
- x. Passion.

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تمام Task GTOs لرواتے ہیں۔ chest number allotment کے بعد سب کو ان ڈورٹا سک کے لیے بلا لیا جاتا ہے۔ ان ٹاسک میں سب سے پہلے گروپ ڈسکشن ہوتی

ہے اس کے بعد لیچر کا ٹاسک آتا ہے۔

گروپ ڈسکشن میں GTOs سب سے پہلے بریفنگ دیتا ہے۔ پھر گروپ ڈسکشن کے بعد لیچر کا ٹاسک شروع ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس میں ہر ایک امیدوار کے علیحدہ علیحدہ مضمون دیا

جاتا ہے جس پر اس نے 2 منٹ تقریر کرنی ہوتی ہے۔

Some important topic related to Lecturate

- 1- لیڈنگ ہی اور سیاسی جماعتیں شدت اختیار کر رہی ہیں۔
- 2- پاکستان میں دستگیردی کا عمل صرف آپریشن یا مذاکرات سے حل ہو سکتا ہے۔
- 3- کیا میڈیا ہمیں مذہب سے دور کر رہا ہے۔
- 4- بچوں کو بیدار سے پڑھانا چاہیے یا زور سے۔

- 5- پاکستان میں تمام وسائل ہونے کے باوجود ترقی یافتہ ممالک سے پیچھے کیوں ہے۔
- 6- کیا پاکستان کا قانون صرف غریبوں کے لیے ہے یا ایسروں کے لیے بھی۔
- 7- کیا دینی مدارس دہشتگردی کو جنم دے رہے ہیں۔
- 8- کیا پاکستان میں ہر کام سفارش سے ہی ہوتا ہے یا سفارش کے بغیر بھی۔
- 9- بڑھتی ہوئی بے روزگاری کی کیا وجہ ہے۔
- 10- کیا انسان کو کبھی کبھار خود غرضی سے بھی کام لے لینا چاہیے۔
- 11- موجودہ دور میں انٹرنیٹ نوجوان نسل کو کس طرف لے کر جا رہا ہے۔
- 12- کیا بچوں کی ہر خواہش پوری کرنی چاہیے۔
- 13- Co-education ہونی چاہیے یا نہیں۔
- 14- پاکستان انہی طاقت ہونے کے باوجود وہ تمام حاصل نہیں کر سکا جو دوسرے ممالک کو ہے۔
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- 18- ویلنٹائن ڈے منانا چاہیے یا نہیں۔
- 19- کامیابی کی زندگی محبت کی شادی سے ہے یا گھر والوں کی مرضی کی۔
- 20- سوشل میڈیا کے کیا اثرات ہیں۔
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- 25- کالا پارغ ڈیم پاکستان کے لیے ضروری ہے یا نہیں۔
- 26- شادی اور کیریئر میں آپنی مرضی کرنی چاہیے یا والدین کی۔
- 27- تعلیم اردو میڈیم ہونی چاہیے یا انگریزی میڈیم۔
- 28- طالبان کیا صبح کر رہے ہیں۔
- 29- کیا انڈیا پاکستان کا دوست بن سکتا ہے۔
- 30- آپ کو خوب صورت لڑکیاں ہی کیوں پسند ہے۔
- 31- کیا لڑکے لڑکیوں کی نسبت زیادہ جذباتی ہوتے ہیں۔
- 32- اخلاق میں کمی کی وجہ انٹرنیٹ یا خود اپنا قصور ہے۔
- 33- کیا انٹرنیٹ ہر ایک کے لیے ضروری ہے۔

Some important things which is observed during the interview by interviewee.

- Yourself.
- Family background.
- Thoughts.
- Mental level.
- Sharpness.
- Working level.
- Behavior.
- Self confidence.
- Trust.
- Social.
- Choice.
- Awareness.
- Personality.
- Character.
- Feelings.
- Courage.
- Leader ship.
- Working under pressure.
- Responsibilities.
- Carefulness.
- Respectfulness.
- Speech.
- Body language.
- Life with other.



INTERVIEW TIPS

- 1. Believe in yourself. Believe in ALLAH.
- 2. Stay cool, calm and confident.
- 3. Don't play with your expressions; keep a gentle smile on your face.
- 4. Take permission before entering the room (May I come in Sir?)
- 5. Your voice must be strong, clear and audible.
- 6. If the interviewer shakes hand with you, then it's OK otherwise just say Assalam o Alaikum Sir (Must).
- 7. Don't shake hard very firmly/hardly; be well mannered in hand shake.
- 8. Don't sit on the chair unless he/she tells you to sit.
- 9. Don't stare at the roof and walls, keep focus on the interviewer.
- 10. Sit with your legs straight, don't sit with cross legs.
- 11. Your back must be straight, don't sit in a relaxed manner.
- 12. Don't sit with both hands holding each other. Keep them apart.
- 13. You will be asked to introduce yourself, prepare your introduction.
- 14. Answer in the same language in which the question is asked.
- 15. If you are not sure about any answer, say "sorry Sir", avoid guessing.
- 16. Always give the close-most answer to every Math related question. Don't skip it.
- 17. Look into the eyes of the interviewer while answering to show your confidence.
- 18. Don't shake your head or move your hands while explaining.
- 19. Do not laugh if he tries to crack a joke. Just smile.
- 20. Personal questions will be asked, don't get angry, keep your cool and answer with logic.
- 21. Don't play with your dress, tie or shirt.
- 22. Show patriotism and determination.
- 23. First think, and then answer. Don't give the answer instantly because that will be considered a guess. Take your time even if you know the answer.
- 24. If you don't know the answer, still take your time, and say sorry. Don't say sorry instantly.

INTERVIEW DRESSING

- 1. Plain dress shirt or a mild pattern but well pressed.
- 2. Dress pants of dark color.
- 3. Dark color socks without any sort of patterns on it.
- 4. Black shoes well polished.
- 5. Normal sized black or brown belt.
- 6. Mild body spray or perfume.
- 7. Avoid coat if it's too hot.
- 8. Tie is must; knot should be a good one.
- 9. Top most button of shirt must be tied.
- 10. Don't wear any wrist watch or bands.
- 11. Don't put any pen in the pocket of shirt.
- 12. Shave must be fresh.
- 13. Haircut should be proper.

Interview for ISSB

Question related to candidate and family background

-) What is your name?
-) What is your name meaning?
-) What is your father and mother name?
-) What are your cast and sect?
-) What is your qualification?

-] What are you doing now days?
-] Why you join Pakistan army (reason)?
-] Introduce yourself in 6 to 8lines?
-] What is your mother tongue?
-] What are your weight and height, age and place of birth?
-] Convert your weight into pounds and height into cm and age into days?
-] What are your good qualities and bad qualities?
-] What are your hobbies?
-] What is your metric and INTER Roll numbers with percentages.
-] What is your favorite subject?
-] How many siblings, you have and what they do?
-] What is your rank among them?
-] What is your favorite color name?
-] What is your favorite personality (reason)?
-] Which NEWS paper you read?
-] Who is the editor of favorite NEWS paper?
-] What is the price of news paper and which part you most read?
-] NEWS stands for
-] What do your father?
-] What is your father salary?
-] Extract Zakaat of your father's salary?
-] What is your favorite game?
-] Why you like this game?
-] Who is your best friend?
-] List the good and bad qualities of your best friend?

Question Related to Defence Forces

-] Highest military award of Pakistan?
-] Chief of army staff?
-] DG ISI name?
-] DG ISPR name?
-] Defence minister name?
-] Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (CJCSC) name?
-] CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF name?
-] Vice Admiral Name?
-] CO STANDS FOR COMMANDER
-] Chief of Air Staff name?
-] Vice Air Marshal Name?
-] CHIEF OF Army STAFF of India name?
-] Chief of air staff Air of India name?
-] CHIEF OF NAVAL STAFF of India name?
-] List the wars between Pakistan India?
-] List the duration of world wars?
-] List the Operational awards and Non operational awards of Pakistan?
-] How many soldiers and officers received Nishan-e-Haider?
-] List the name s of those soldier and officers that received Nishan-e-Haider?
-] Who was the first receiver of Nishan-e-Haider?
-] What is the Motto of Pakistan navy army and air force?
-] Compare the Ranks of Pakistan defence forces?
-] What is the coastal line length of Pakistan?
-] Why Pakistan navy is called 4 dimensional forces?

-] Latest Tank, Warships, Helicopters, Submarine, Aircraft names?
-] Supreme commander of Pakistan name is?
-] (Yumme Takbeer) celebrated on?
-] Pakistan became an atomic power on 28 may 1998?
-] India became an atomic power on?

Questions Related To Pakistan

-] Who are the neighbors countries of Pakistan tell with direction?
-] On which rivers Tarbela, Mangla, Warsak dams are built?
-] Chairman of HEC name?
-] Chairman of state bank?
-] Chairman of FBR name?
-] Speaker of NA and chairman of Parliament of Pakistan?
-] How many seats of NA and parliament house?
-] Remember The Name Of Chief Minister S, Governors And Ministers Of Most Important Department Of Pakistan?
-] Total area of Pakistan?
-] Check information about Pakistani flag and national anthem?
-] What is loc?
-] Indus water treaty agreement done on?
-] What is the height of siachen glaciers and K2?
-] What are two nation theories?
-] What Is GT Road & Who Made It?

MISALLIANCE

-] Check the Locations Of the Following Seas? Dead Sea - Caspian Sea -Black Sea - White Sea - Yellow Sea - Baltic Sea-Red Sea ?
-] UN stands for?
-] Head quarter of UN is located in?
-] Name of Secretary General of UN is?
-] How many member of UN?
-] Veto countries name s?
-] List the President, prime minister, defence minister and foreign minister names of the following countries Pakistan-India-china-USA-Iran-Saudi Arabia Syria-Afghanistan-Iraq-Israel Bangladesh.
-] Russia is the largest country of the country?

ABBREVIATIONS

LASER,GTR,UNIHCR,OGDC,UNICEF,ASEAN,CSP,FATA,FANA,OPEC,NATO, CTBT,ISSB,NPT,UNDP,RCD,NEPRA,WAPDA,PEMRA,REDAR,IAEA,USB, SUPARCO ,BRB,KKH,KKA,CST,FIFA,FIFA,COAS,CONS,FIFA,NASA,GMT,OIC,ECO, SARRAC,UNESCO,NADRA,KENUP,WASA,WHO,UN,WANA

CURRENCY

PAKISTAN, INDIA SRILANKS, JAPAN, CHINA, USA, RUSSIA, BANGLADESH

CAPITALS

PAKISTAN ,INDIA, ARGENTINA ,AUSTRIA ,AUSTRALIA,BANGLADESH,
BRAZIL, BELGIUM, CHINA,JAPAN
,COLOMBIA,CANADA,DENMARK,EGYPT,FINLAND,ICELAND,ITALY
,INDONESIA,IRAN,IRAQ,ISRAEL,JAPAN ,SOUTH KOREA, NORTH KOREA,
KUWAIT ,LIBYA ,LITHUANIA ,MALAYSIA, NORWAY, MAGNOLIA, NEPAL
,NETHER LAND,NIGERIA,PALESTINE,RUSSIA,SAUDI
ARABIA,SOMALIA,SPAIN,SUDAN,SWEDEN,THAILAND,
TURKEY,UGANDA,UKRAINE,YUGOSLAVIA

Questions Related to yourself analysis, emotions And Feelings,

-) You ever tell a lie?
-) When and where you tell a lie?
-) If I give you 100000 what you will do with this amount?
-) If we do not recommend you what will you next step?
-) If we recommend you and we transfer you in other defence force you agreed or not?
-) How many marriages you father done?
-) You are smoker or not?

Questions Related to Sex

-) What is BP?
-) Have you ever seen BP?
-) How many times you saw BP?
-) Your face shows you saw BP 5000000 times?
-) Where you saw BP first time?
-) Why you saw BP?
-) After seeing you liked BP or not?
-) After seeing Bp what you did?
-) What is HP?
-) Have you done HP ever?
-) Why you did HP?
-) Have you any boy or girl friend?
-) How many girl friend you have?
-) Which type of girl you like?
-) Did you kiss sex or touch with your girlfriend?
-) Which type of thing you like in your girl friend?
-) What is DAT?
-) Have you ever gone on DAT?
-) When and Where you gone?
-) If I asked you to give your girl friend for one night what will be your reaction?
-) How you done or complete your sexual urges?
-) What thing girls wear under kameez?
-) If your sister went to supermarket with a stranger boy what you will do?
-) If a girl put off his clothes what you will do?
-) If I married with your sister?
-) If your sister slept on bed without cloths what you will do?

Academic Questions

English

-] How many alphabets present in English.
-] Parts of speech
-] Homophones
-] Vowels
-] Translate in to English
-] Wo aap ki kiya legta hai
-] Ye road kaha jati hai
-] Woh Zaroor Yahan Ahna Chahta hah
-] Jiski Lathi uski Bhens
-] woh tumhara kia lagta hah,
-] mai ne us se aek letter likhwaya,
-] kal raat se bht taez Barish horahe hah
-] Jiski Lathi uski Bhens
-] Woh Zaroor Yahan Ahna Chahta ha

Define the following?

Force ,adiabatic process, all three laws of Newton, bulk modules ,isothermal process, ohm 's law ,columns law, transverse wave ,gausses law ,friction ,resistance ,photoelectric effect, what is speed of light and sound in vacuum and without vacuum ,escape velocity, Critical angel , projectile motion ,trajectory of projectile, inertia ,null vector, artificial gravity ,Doppler effect, Coulomb's law, Pascal law, Archimedes principle, Enthalpy, hook's law,

Mathematics

- ✓ $0.7 \times 0.007, 0.9 \times 0.003, 0.5 \times 0.0005, 0.1 \times 0.0001$
- ✓ Speed is 900km find distance in 15,17,23,25,35,40,45,50,24mints
- ✓ Cost price is 450,350,300 discount price is 15% find sail price
- ✓ 5kg apples price 120 find the price of 3.5kg,1.5kg,2.5kg
- ✓ Speed is 540,120,180,240,300,360,420,480km find distance in 5,6,7,8,9,15,17,23,25,35,40,45,50,24mints
- ✓ 25000pay is increased to 27500 how many got increment in his pay in %age?
- ✓ Which is greater than or less than $\frac{3}{8}$ or $\frac{4}{9}, \frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{7}$ or $\frac{6}{7}$
- ✓ Girls 8 horse 12 boys 8 ghost 3 dogs 3 total number of living thing or total legs of them
- ✓ 5% of 350, 15% of 350,70 % of 80, 80% of 70,19% of 50, 205 of 20,
- ✓ $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{4} = ?$ $\frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{2} = ?$, $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = ?$, $10 + 9 + 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 = ?$
- ✓ $2 + \frac{2}{2} \times 2 - 2 = ?$, $3 + 3 * 3 = ?$, $9 + 9 * 9 = ?$
- ✓ Area of triangle semicircle square rectangle

Volume and area of table or room

Questions Related To Islamic Information

-] What are the duties of angels
-] Kiraaman Katibin, Jibreel, Israfeel, Mikail, Munkar Nakeer, Malak Am-Maut.?
-] Biggest Surah Of Quran name is ?
-] Shortest Surah Of Quran name as?
-] Total rukus, Sajde ,in Quran etc?
-] Which Prophet Is Said to Be "Abu-al Bashar"?
-] Total rukus, Sajde in Quran?
-] Biggest Surah of Quran?
-] Shortest Surah of Quran?
-] Total no of Ghazwat is 27?
-] Total no of massagers send by GOD?
-] The name of surah has no *بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ* .Is syrah toba.

- J The name of surah has two times بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ .Is surah naml
- J Difference between the namaz of eid and namaz of juma,
- J First hajj is performed by Hazrat Abu Bakr (Abdullah ibn Abi Quhafa)(رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)
- J What is Ashra Mubashra?
- J Namaz-e-janaza is a ferz-e-kafaya.
- J List the faraiz of wazoo , gussel and namaz?
- J Remember dua Dua Qunoot ,six kalmaz?
- J There are 14 sejjdas in Quran
- J Umar e Sani is called by Hazrat umer bin Abdulkathab.
- J Check the Islamic dates Ghazwa e badar ,Ghazwa e uhud ,Ghazwa e khandaq ,Ghazwa e Khyber ,Ghazwa e HUNAIN,Ghazwa e Tabook fought in which hijri year?
- J Fatah Makkah was done on 8 hijri.

MY INTERVIEW OF DEPUTY PRESIDENT

1. Introduce yourself
2. Family Background
3. Family member's qualifications occupation and their ages
4. What is your hobbies games and other interested
5. Knowledge about point IV
6. G.K about Pakistan
7. Who got second nishan e haider and when?
8. Name of the Indian famous fighter plane
9. Boyle's law
10. Pascal's law
11. Archimedes Principle
12. $2/3+3/2=?$
13. $.5 \div .005=?$
14. Which is less than $3/8$ or $4/9$
15. A plane is flying with 540 km/h find distance in 40 mints?
16. Two trains running in same track in the direction of each the distance between both trains is 120km speed of both train is 90 km/h in which time both train collide?
17. Area of triangle and semi-circle?
18. 5kg apples are 120 rupee find the value of 3.5 kg apples?
19. Which continent meets with Pacific Ocean?
20. UNESCO is stand for?
21. Riaz ul janah, Hateem, Janat ul baqee?

22. If you got 5000000 rupee what do you do with this money?
23. Capital of Sweden?
24. Are you smoker?
25. Are you drinking wine or any other drugs?
26. Any friends of you are smoker or drinking wine etc.?
27. How many cm in 1 feet=?
28. What are you doing in these days
29. Your favorite personality and reason
30. Complete location of Pakistan
31. Any 5 cities of Baluchistan
32. How many garrison in Baluchistan and KPK and their name
33. Are you watch B.P
34. Are you take H.P
35. Are you take Sex
36. Do you have any chance of sex in your life and you do or not?
37. You have seen any incident of sex in your institution which you have read?
38. If you got any chance of sex what do you do?
39. What rank of you among your brothers and sisters?
40. Are you cooperative with your family?
41. کیا ممتاز قادری نے گورنر پنجاب کو صبح مل کیا ہے؟ کیا اب ممتاز قادری کو سزا ملنی چاہیے
42. واقعہ قصور اور لاہور جیلوں کے ساتھ زیادتی کو کیوں اتنا اٹھایا جا رہا ہے؟ حالانکہ یہ تو اب پاکستان میں تو عام ہے
43. زندگی کی سب سے بڑی مایوسی یا کوئی پشیمانہ
44. اگر داڑھی کٹوانی پڑی تو کیا کرو گے
45. آرمی میں تو بہت سی لڑکیاں بھی ہیں اگر آپ کو کسی لڑکی کے ساتھ کسی مشن پر جانا پڑا تو کیا کرو گے
46. قرآن کریم میٹرک کے بعد حفظ کیا ہے اکثر حفظ پر انٹری کے بعد کرتے ہیں
47. نے 70000 کا کمرہ بنو لیا ہے باقی ہم خود رکھیں گے تو کیا آپ اس کی بات مان لو گے اگر نہیں تو کیوں؟
48. آپ کی ذات کی کوئی ایسی کہادت جو بہت مشہور ہو؟
49. Your best friend
50. Reason of friendship
51. De Merits of your friend
52. Your De Merits
53. How many are your girl friend
54. Why you want to join Pakistan army
55. Why you want to become an officer not a soldier
56. Ok than you very much wish you good luck Allah Hafiz.