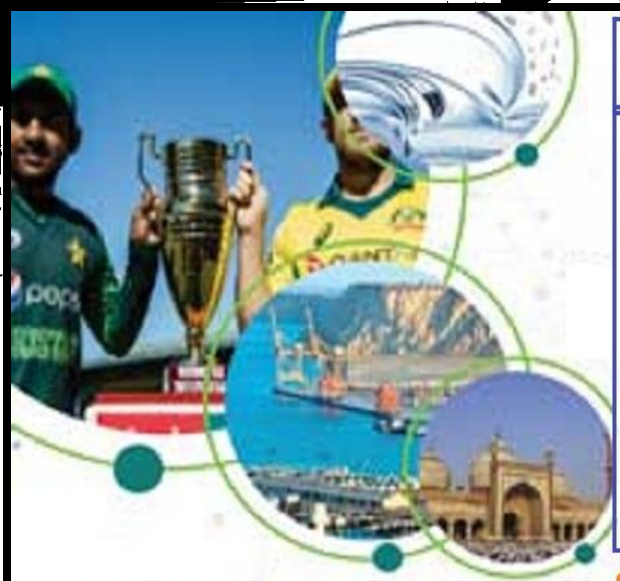

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To
My parents with
Deepest gratitude
whose love, and prayers
have always been a
source of strength for me

Shahid Mahmood
Dogar

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BRIEF HISTORY OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

Muslim Rule in Sub-continent:

The first permanent Muslim foothold in the South Asian Sub-continent was achieved with Muhammad Bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh in 711 C.E. An autonomous Muslim state was established and Arabic was introduced as official language. At the time of Mahmud of Ghazna's invasion, Muslim rule still existed, though in a weakened form in Multan and some other regions. The Ghaznavids (976-1148) and their successors, the Ghurids (1148-1206) were Central Asian by origin and outlook and they ruled their territories, which covered mostly the regions of present Pakistan, from capitals outside India. It was in early 13th century that the foundations of Muslim rule in India were laid with extended boundaries and Dehli as the capital. From 1206 to 1526 C.E., five different dynasties held sway. Then followed the period of Mughal ascendancy (1526-1707), and their rule continued, though nominally, till 1857. From the time of Ghaznavids, Persian replaced Arabic as the official language. The economic, political and religious institutions developed by the Muslims bore their unique impression. The law of the state was based on Shariah and in principle the rulers were bound to enforce it.

Emergence of British:

Meanwhile, the British had emerged as the dominant force in South Asia. Their rise to power was gradual extending over a period of nearly one hundred years. They replaced the Shariah by what they termed as the Anglo-Muhammadan law. English became the official language. These and other developments had great social, economic and political impact especially on the Muslims of South Asia.

Failure in Independence War:

The failure of the 1857 War of Independence had disastrous consequences for the Muslims. Determined to stop such a recurrence in future, they followed deliberately a repressive policy against the Muslims. Properties and estates of those even remotely associated with the freedom fighters were confiscated and conscious efforts were made to close all avenues of honest living for the Muslims.

Downfall of Muslims:

The Muslims kept themselves aloof from western education as well as government service. But their compatriots, the Hindus, did not do so. They accepted the new rulers without reservation. They acquired western education, imbibed the new culture and captured positions hitherto filled in by the Muslims. If this situation had prolonged, it would have done the Muslims an irreparable loss. The man to realize the impending peril was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898), a witness to the tragic events of 1857. His assessment was that the Muslims' safety lay in the acquisition of western education and knowledge. He took several positive steps to achieve this objective. He founded a college at Aligarh to impart education on western lines. Of equal importance was the Anglo-Muhammadan Educational Conference, which he sponsored in 1886, to provide an intellectual forum to the Muslims for the dissemination of views in support of western education and social reform. Similar were the objectives of the Muhammadan Literary Society by Nawab

Abdul Latif (1828-93), but its activities were confined to Bengal.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; The Great Reformer:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was averse to the idea of Muslims participation in any organized political activity which, he feared, might revive British hostility towards the Muslims. He also disliked Hindu-Muslim collaboration in any joint venture. His disillusionment in this regard primarily stemmed from the Urdu-Hindi controversy of the late 1860s when the Hindu enthusiasts vehemently championed the cause of Hindi in place of Urdu. He, therefore, opposed the Indian National Congress, when it was founded in 1885, and advised his community to abstain from its activities.

Syed Ameer Ali:

The contemporary of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and a great scholar of Islam, Syed Ameer Ali (1849-1928) shared his views about the Congress, but he was not opposed to Muslims organizing themselves politically. In fact, he organized the first significant and purely communal political body, the Central National Muhammadan Association. Although, its membership was limited, it had above fifty branches in different parts of the Sub-continent and it accomplished some solid work for the educational and political uplift of the Muslims. But its activities waned towards the end of the 19th century.

Hindu Enmity towards Muslims:

At the dawn of the 20th century, a number of factors convinced the Muslims of the need to have an effective political organization. One of the factors was the replacement of Urdu by Hindi in the United Provinces. The creation of a Muslim province by partitioning the Province of Bengal and the violent resistance put up by the Hindus against this decision was another. But the most important factor was the proposed constitutional reforms. The Muslims apprehended that under such a system they would not get due representation.

Foundation of Muslim League:

In October 1906, a deputation comprising 35 Muslim leaders met the Viceroy at Simla and demanded separate electorates. Three months later, the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka mainly with the object of looking after the political rights and interests of the Muslims. The British conceded separate electorates in the Government of India Act of 1909 which confirmed League's position as an All-India Party.

Lucknow Pact:

The visible trend of the two major communities going in opposite directions caused deep concern to leaders of all-India stature. They struggled to bring the Congress and the Muslim League on one platform. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the leading figure among them. After the annulment of the partition of Bengal and the European powers' aggressive designs against the Ottoman empire and North Africa, the Muslims were receptive to the idea of collaboration with the Hindus. The Congress-Muslim League rapprochement was achieved at the Lucknow session of the two parties in 1916 and a joint scheme of reforms was adopted. In the Lucknow Pact, the Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates and the Muslims in return for 'weightage' to the Muslims of the Muslim minority provinces agreed to surrender their slim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal. The post-Lucknow Pact period witnessed Hindu-Muslim amity and the two

parties came to hold their annual sessions in the same city and passed resolutions of similar content.

Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movements:

The Hindu-Muslim unity reached its climax during the Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movements. The Muslims of South Asia, under the leadership of Ali Brothers, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, launched the historic Khilafat Movement after the First World War to protect the Ottoman Empire from dismemberment. Mohandas Karamchand Ghandhi (1869-1948) linked the issue of Swaraj (or self-government) with the Khilafat issue to associate the Hindus with the Movement. The ensuing Movement was the first country-wide popular movement. Although the movement failed in its objectives, it had far-reaching impact on the Muslims of South Asia. After a long time, they forged a united action on a purely Islamic issue which created momentarily solidarity among them. It also produced a class of Muslim leaders experienced in organizing and mobilizing the public. This experience was of immense value to the Muslims during the Pakistan Movement.

Shudhi and the Sangathan Movements:

The collapse of the Khilafat Movement was followed by the period of bitter Hindu-Muslim antagonism. The Hindus organized two highly anti-Muslim movements, the Shudhi and the Sangathan. The former movement was designed to convert Muslims to Hinduism and the latter was meant to create solidarity among the Hindus in the event of communal conflict. In retaliation, the Muslims sponsored the Tabligh and Tanzim organizations.

Communal Riots:

In the 1920s, the frequency of communal riots was unprecedented. In the light of this situation, the Muslims revised their constitutional demands. They now wanted preservation of their numerical majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, separation of Sindh from Bombay, constitution of Baluchistan as a separate province and introduction of constitutional reforms in the North-West Frontier Province.

Simon Commission and Nehru Report:

It was partly to press these demands that one section of the All-India Muslim League cooperated with the Statutory Commission sent by the British Government, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon in 1927. The other section of the League boycotted the Simon Commission for its all-white character and cooperated with the Nehru Committee to draft a constitution for India. The Nehru Report had an extremely anti-Muslim bias and the Congress leadership's refusal to amend it disillusioned even the moderate Muslims.

Ideology of Pakistan:

Several leaders and thinkers having insight into the Hindu-Muslim question proposed separation of Muslim India. However, the most lucid exposition of the inner feelings of the Muslim community was given by Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) in his presidential address to the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930. He proposed a separate Muslim state at least in the Muslim majority regions of the north-west. Later on, in his correspondence with Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, he included the Muslim majority areas in the north-east also in his proposed Muslim state. Three years after his Allahabad address, a group of Muslim students at Cambridge, headed by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, issued a pamphlet "Now or Never" in

which, drawing letters from the names of the Muslim majority regions they gave the nomenclature of Pakistan to the proposed state.

Round Table Conferences:

Meanwhile, three Round Table Conferences were convened in London during the period 1930-32, to resolve the Indian constitutional problem. The Hindu and Muslim leaders could not draw up an agreed formula and the British Government had to announce a 'Communal Award' which was incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

Organization of All-India Muslim League:

All-India Muslim League, which had remained dormant for some time, was reorganized by Muhammad Ali Jinnah who had returned to India in 1935 after a self-imposed exile of nearly five years in England. The Muslim League could not win a majority of Muslims seats since it had not yet been effectively reorganized. However, it had the satisfaction that the performance of the Indian National Congress in the Muslim constituencies was bad. After the elections, the attitude of the Congress leadership was arrogant and domineering. The classic example was its refusal to form a coalition government with the Muslim League in the United Provinces. Instead it asked the League leaders to dissolve their parliamentary party in the Provincial Assembly and join the Congress.

Ministries of 1937:

Another important Congress move after the 1937 elections was its Muslim mass contact movement to persuade the Muslims to join the Congress and not the Muslim League. One of its leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru, even declared that there were only two forces in India, the British and the Congress. All this did not go unchallenged. Quaid-i-Azam countered that there was a third force in South Asia constituting the Muslims. The All-India Muslim League, under his gifted leadership, gradually and skillfully started to consolidate the Muslims on one platform. It did not miss to exploit even small Congress mistakes in its favour. The 1930s saw realization among the Muslims of their separate identity and their anxiety to preserve it within separate territorial boundaries. An important element that brought this simmering Muslim nationalism in the open was the charter of the Congress rule in the Muslim minority provinces during 1937-39. The Congress policies in these provinces hurt Muslim susceptibilities. These were calculated aims to obliterate the Muslims as a separate cultural unity. The Muslims now abandoned to think in terms of seeking safegaurds and began to consider seriously the demand for a separate Musiim state.

Pakistan Resolution:

During 1937-1939, several Muslim leaders and thinkers inspired by Allama Iqbal's ideas, presented elaborate schemes of partitioning the Sub-continent on communal lines. The All-India Muslim League on March 23, 1940, in a resolution at its Lahore session, demanded separate homeland for the Muslims in the Muslim majority regions of the Sub-continent. The resolution was commonly referred to as the Pakistan Resolution.

Cripps Mission and Gandhi-Jinnah Talks:

The British Government recognized the genuineness of the Pakistan demand indirectly in the proposals for the transfer of power which, Sir Stafford Cripps brought

to India in 1942. Both the Congress and the All-India Muslim League rejected these proposals for different reasons. The principle of secession of Muslim India as a separate dominion was, however, conceded in these proposals. After the failure, a prominent Congress leader, C. Rajgopalacharia, suggested a formula for a separate Muslim state in the working committee of the Indian National Congress, which was rejected at the time but later on, in 1944, formed the basis of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks.

Acceleration in Pakistan Movement:

The Pakistan demand was popularized during the Second World War. Every section of the Muslim community--women, students, ulema and businessmen—was organized under the banner of the All-India Muslim League. Branches of the party were opened in the remote corners of the Sub-continent. Literature in the form of pamphlets, books, magazines and newspapers was produced to explain the Pakistan demand and distributed largely.

Simla Conference:

The support gained by the All-India Muslim League and its demand for Pakistan was tested after the failure of the Simla Conference 1945. Elections were called to determine the respective strength of the political parties.

Election 1946:

The Muslim League swept all the thirty seats in the central legislature and in the provincial elections also its victory was outstanding. After the elections, on April 8-9, 1946, the All-India Muslim League called a convention of the newly elected League members in the central and provincial legislatures at Delhi. This convention which constituted virtually a representative assembly of the Muslims of South Asia, on a motion by the Chief Minister of Bengal, Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, reiterated the Pakistan demand in clearer terms.

Cabinet Mission Plan:

In early 1946, the British Government sent a Cabinet Mission to the Sub-continent to resolve the constitutional deadlock. The Mission conducted negotiations with various political parties but failed to evolve an agreed formula. Finally, Cabinet Mission announced its own plan which, among other provisions, envisaged three federal groupings, two of them comprising the Muslim majority provinces, linked at the centre in a loose federation with three subjects. The Muslim League accepted the Plan, as a strategic move, expecting to achieve its objective in a not-too-distant future. The Congress also agreed to the Plan but soon realizing its implications to the Congress, its leaders began to interpret in a way not visualized by the authors of the Plan. This provided the All-India Muslim League an excuse to withdraw its acceptance of the Plan and the party observed August 16 as a 'Direct Action Day' to show Muslim solidarity in support of the Pakistan demand.

Interim Government 1946:

In October 1946, an Interim Government was formed. The Muslim League sent its representatives under the leadership of its General Secretary, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, with the aim to fight for the party objective from within the Interim Government. After a short time, the situation inside the Interim Government and outside convinced the Congress leadership to accept Pakistan as the only solution of the communal problem. The British Government, after a last attempt to save the Cabinet Mission Plan in

December 1946, also moved toward a plan for the partition of India. The last British Viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten, came with a clear mandate to draft a plan for the transfer of power.

Partition Plan, June 3, 1947 :

After holding talks with political leaders and parties, Mountbatten prepared a Partition Plan for the transfer of power which, after its approval by the British Government, was announced on June 3, 1947. Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan. Two largest Muslim majority provinces, Bengal and Punjab were partitioned. The assemblies of West Punjab, East Bengal, and Sindh and in Baluchistan, the Quetta Municipality and the Shahi Jirga voted for Pakistan. Referendum were held in the North-West Frontier Province and the District of Sylhet in Assam which resulted in an overwhelming vote for Pakistan. On August 14, 1947, the new state of Pakistan came into existence.

Birth of the New State:

Pakistan came into existence as a dominion within the Commonwealth in August 1947, with Jinnah as Governor-General and Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister. With West and East Pakistan separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory and with the major portion of the wealth and resources of the British heritage passing to India, Pakistan's survival seemed to hang in the balance. Of all the well-organized provinces of British India, only the comparatively backward areas of Sindh, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier came to Pakistan intact. The Punjab and Bengal were divided, and Kashmir became disputed territory. Economically, the situation seemed almost hopeless; the new frontier cut off Pakistani raw materials from the Indian factories, disrupting industry, commerce, and agriculture. The partition and the movement of refugees were accompanied by terrible massacres for which both communities were responsible. India remained openly unfriendly; its economic superiority expressed itself in a virtual blockade. The dispute over Kashmir brought the two countries to the verge of war; and India's command of the headworks controlling the water supplies to Pakistan's eastern canal colonies gave it an additional economic weapon. The resulting friction, by obstructing the process of sharing the assets inherited from the British Raj (according to plans previously agreed), further handicapped Pakistan.

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Who is Who in Pakistan

GOVERNOR - GENERALS OF PAKISTAN

The office of Govemor-General was a legend of British imperialism in the Sub-Continent. From 1947 to 1956, the Muslim state of Pakistan witnessed the following four Governor-Generals:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Aug. 15, 1947	to	Sept. 11, 1948
2.	Khawaja Nazimuddin	Sept. 14, 1948	to	Oct. 17, 1951
3.	Mailk Ghulam Muhammad	Oct. 17, 1951	to	Oct. 6, 1955
4.	Maj. Gen. Sikander Ali Mirza[1]	Oct. 6, 1955	to	Mar. 22, 1956

Presidents of Pakistan :

So far, there have been tweleve (12) Presidents of Pakistan :

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Maj. Gen. Sikander Ali Mirza	Mar. 23, 1956	to	Oct. 27, 1958
2.	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	Oct. 27, 1958	to	Mar. 25, 1969
3.	Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan[2]	Mar. 25, 1969	to	Dec. 20, 1971
4.	Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto[3]	Dec. 20, 1971	to	Aug. 13, 1973
5.	Chaudhary Fazal Elahi	Aug. 13, 1973	to	Sept. 16, 1978
6.	Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq[4]	Sept. 16, 1978	to	Aug. 17, 1988
7.	Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan[5]	Acting from Aug. 17, 1988 to Dec. 13, 1988 and elected from Dec. 13, 1988 to July 18, 1993.		
8.	Sardar Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari[6]	Nov. 14, 1993	to	Dec. 2, 1997
9.	Justice (R) M. Rafiq Tarar	Jan. 1, 1998	to	June 20, 2001
10.	General Pervez Musharraf[7]	June 20, 2001	to	Aug. 18, 2008

[1] Sikander Ali was sworn in as Acting Governor General on 7th August, 1955, as Ghulam Muhammad proceeded on medical leave. Ghulam Muhammad resigned on 6th October, 1955.

[2] Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan imposed 2nd Martial Law in the country on 25th March, 1969.

[3] The only civilian to become Chief Martial Law Administrator.

[4] Gen. Zia-ul-Haq imposed 3rd Martial Law on July 5, 1977. He was latter killed in a plane crash on August 17, 1988. He was the architect of the controversial Eighth Amendment and used for the first time Article 58-2(B) to dismiss the government of Muhammad Khan Junejo on May 29, 1988.

[5] Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismiseed two elected governments (First of Benazir Bhutto and then of Nawaz Sharif) by using Article 58-2(B) of the Constitution.

[6] Sardar Farooq Laghari dismissed the government of Benazir Bhutto (2nd Term) by using Article 58-2(B) of the Constitution.

[7] On Oct. 12, 1999, P.M.L. Government was removed by Army and Gen. Pervez Musharraf took office of the Chief Executive of Pakistan (First and only Chief Executive so far in the history of Pakistan). He assumed the office of the President on June 20, 2001. Then, after the Oct. 10, 2002 elections, he took a new oath as a President on Nov. 16, 2002 for e term of five years. He became President for tha second term on Oct. 6, 2007, but took oath on Nov. 29, 2007, as a civilian President. He retired from Army on Nov. 28, 2007 after serving for 46 years, and elmost nine years as Army Chief. He served for 8 years, 10 months and 6 days.

S#.	Name	Period		
	Muhammad Mian Soomro (Acting)	Aug. 18, 2008	to	Sept. 9, 2008
11.	Asif Ali Zardari[1]	Sept. 9, 2008	to	Sept. 8, 2013
12.	Mamnoon Hussain	Sept. 9, 2013	to	to-date

Note : Wasim Sajjad, while being the Chairman of the Senate, served as Acting President from 18th July 1993 to 14th Nov. 1993, and from 2nd Dec. 1997 to 1st Jan. 1998.

Vice President of Pakistan:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Nur-ul-Amin	Dec. 20, 1971	to	April 21, 1972

Prime Ministers of Pakistan:

Since 1947, the following twenty four persons have held the office of Prime Minister of Pakistan:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Khan Liaquat Ali Khan[2]	Aug. 14, 1947	to	Oct. 16, 1951
2.	Khawaja Nazimuddin	Oct. 17, 1951	to	April 17, 1953
3.	Mr. Muhammad Ali Bogra	April 17, 1953	to	Aug. 12, 1955
4.	Chaudhary Muhammad Ali[3]	Aug. 12, 1955	to	Sept. 12, 1956
5.	Mr. Hussain Shaheed Sahrawardi	Sept. 12, 1956	to	Oct. 17, 1957
6.	Mr. I. I. Chundrigar	Oct. 18, 1957	to	Dec. 16, 1957
7.	Malik Feroze Khan Noon	Dec. 16, 1957	to	Oct. 7, 1958
8.	Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan[4]	Oct. 26, 1958	to	Oct. 27, 1958
	No Prime Minister[5]	Oct. 28, 1958	to	Dec. 7, 1971
9.	Nur-ul-Amin	Dec. 7, 1971	to	Dec. 20, 1971
	No Prime Minister	Dec. 20, 1971	to	Aug. 14, 1973
10.	Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto[6]	Aug. 14, 1973	to	July 5, 1977
	No Prime Minister	July 6, 1977	to	Mar. 22, 1985
11.	Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo[7]	Mar. 24, 1985	to	May 29, 1988
	No Prime Minister[8]	May 30, 1988	to	Dec. 1, 1988
12.	Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto[9]	Dec. 2, 1988	to	Aug. 6, 1990

[1] Born on July 26, 1955 at Karachi, he became the 4th President of PPP after Z.A. Bhutto, Fazal Elahi and Farooq Leghari. He became first civilian President to complete his tenure.

[2] He was the first Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the only Premier to be assassinated while in office. He enjoyed the Prime Ministership for the longest period.

[3] Gave first constitution to the country in 1956.

[4] Ayub Khan was appointed Prime Minister on Oct. 26, 1958, and he took the oath on the morning of 27th October. The same evening, he dislodged Iskander Mirza and took over Presidency.

[5] The office of Prime Minister was abolished by Ayub Khan on Oct. 27, 1958 and his cabinet took a new oath on Oct. 28 as the Presidential cabinet. The Presidential system was after incorporated in the 1962 Constitution (2nd Constitution). The parliamentary system of government was reintroduced under the 1973 Constitution and Z.A. Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister on 14th August, 1973.

[6] Gen. Zia-ul-Haq removed the Government of Z. A. Bhutto and imposed Martial Law on July 5, 1977. He is the only Prime Minister to be hanged.

[7] The Prime Minister was dismissed and the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved.

[8] Gen. Zia-ul-Haq removed the elected Govt. of Muhamamd Khan Junejo by using Article 58-2(B) of the Constitution and no Caretaker Prime Minister was appointed. President headed the cabinet.

[9] The first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan. Her government was dismissed by President and National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were also dissolved. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi was appointed Caretaker Prime Minister.

S#.	Name	Period		
13.	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (Caretaker)	Aug. 6, 1990	to	Nov. 6, 1990
14.	Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif[1]	Nov. 6, 1990 May 26, 1993	to	April 18, 1993 July 18, 1993
15.	Mr. Balkh Sher Mazari (Caretaker)	April 18, 1993	to	May 26, 1993
16.	Mr. Moeenuddin Ahmed Qureshi (Caretaker)	July 18, 1993	to	Oct. 19, 1993
17.	Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto[2]	Oct. 19, 1993	to	Nov. 5, 1996
18.	Malik Meraj Khalid (Caretaker)	Nov. 5, 1996	to	Feb. 17, 1997
19.	Muhammad Nawaz Sharif[3]	Feb. 17, 1997	to	Oct. 12, 1999
	No Prime Minister	Oct. 12, 1999	to	Nov. 22, 2002
20.	Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali	Nov. 21, 2002	to	June 26, 2004
21.	Ch. Shujaat Hussain (Caretaker)	June 30, 2004	to	Aug. 20, 2004
22.	Shaukat Aziz[4]	Aug. 20, 2004	to	Nov. 16, 2007
23.	Muhammad Mian Soomro[5] (Caretaker)	Nov. 16, 2007	to	Mar. 25, 2008
24.	Makhdum Syed Yousaf Raza Shah Gilani[6]	Mar. 25, 2008	to	April 26, 2012
25.	Raja Pervez Ashraf	June 22, 2012	to	Mar. 25, 2013
26.	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso[7] (Caretaker)	Mar. 25, 2013	to	June 5, 2013
27.	Mian M. Nawaz Sharif[8]	June 5, 2013	to	to-date

Deputy Prime Minister:

Ch. Pervez Elahi (June 25, 2012 to Mar. 24, 2013)

* He became the first Deputy PM of the country, but did not enjoyed the powers of the Prime Minister office.

Chief Martial Law Administrators:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan	Oct. 7, 1958	to	June 8, 1962

[1] The Prime Minister was dismissed and the Assemblies were dissolved by the President on April 18, 1993. Balkh Sher Mazari was appointed as the Caretaker Prime Minister. The Supreme Court declared the Presidential Order of dismissal as unconstitutional and re-stored the Government of Nawaz Sharif on 26th May, 1993. The Prime Minister and the President resigned on 18th July, 1993 to make way for new elections. Moeen Quroshi was appointed Caretaker Prime Minister.

[2] The President dismissed the Government of Benazir (2nd term) and dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies. Malik Meraj Khalid was appointed Caretaker Prime Minister.

[3] On Oct. 12, 1999, Prime Minister was removed in a military coup and Gen. Pervez Musharraf took the office of Chief Executive. No Caretaker Prime Minister was appointed. Gen. Pervez headed the cabinet.

[4] He is the only Prime Minister who retired from the Assembly which completed its 5-year constitutional tenure.

[5] Soomro became the 5th Caretaker Prime Minister. Among Caretaker Prime Ministers, he served the longest period, i.e. 4 months, 9 days.

[6] After Z. A. Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto, Yousaf Raza Gilani became the 3rd Prime Minister of Pakistan Peoples Party. For the first time in the history of Pakistan, he got the vote of confidence collectively both from the ruling and opposition parties of the National Assembly.

[7] Mir Hazar Khan Khoso became the 6th Caretaker PM of Pakistan.

[8] He became PM of Pakistan for the record third time.

S#.	Name	Period		
2.	Gen. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	Mar. 25, 1969	to	Dec. 20, 1971
3	Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	Dec. 20, 1971	to	April 21, 1972
4	Gen. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	July 5, 1977	to	Dec. 30, 1985

Chief Executive:

1.	Gen. Pervez Musharraf	Oct. 12, 1999	to	June 19, 2001

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PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

PUNJAB

Governors :

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Sir Robert Francis Moody	Aug. 15, 1947	to	Aug. 2, 1949
2.	Sardar Abdur-Rab Nishtar	Aug. 2, 1949	to	Nov. 24, 1951
3.	Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	Nov. 24, 1951	to	May 2, 1953
4	Mian Amin-ud-Din	May 2, 1953	to	June 24, 1954
5.	Habib Ibrahim Rehmat Ullah	Sept. 26,1954	to	Nov. 26, 1954.
6.	Mian Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani	Nov. 27, 1954	to	Oct. 14, 1955
7.	Lt.-Gen. Attiq-ur-Rehman	July 1, 1970	to	Dec. 24, 1971
8.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	Dec. 23, 1971	to	Feb. 1973
9.	Hanif Ramay	Feb. 1973	to	Mar. 1974
10.	Nawab Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	Mar. 1974	to	Mar. 13, 1975
11.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	Mar. 13, 1975	to	July 31, 1975
12.	Nawab M. Abbas Khan Abbasi	July 31, 1975	to	Sept. 1977
13.	Mr. Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain *(Acting)*	Sept. 5, 1977	to	Sept. 18, 1978
14.	Lt.-Gen. Sawar Khan	Sept. 18,1978	to	Mar. 1980
15.	Lt.-Gen. Ghulam Jilani Khan	Mar. 1980	to	Dec. 1985
16.	Makhdoom Sajjad Hussain Qureshi	Dec. 30, 1985	to	Dec. 7, 1988
17.	Gen. Tikka Khan	Dec. 9, 1988	to	Aug. 6, 1990
18.	Mian Muhammad Azhar	Aug. 6, 1990	to	April 19, 1993
19.	Ch. Altaf Hussain *(Acting)*	April 19, 1993	to	July 19, 1993
20.	Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Iqbal *(Acting)*	July 19, 1993	to	Mar. 25, 1994
21.	Ch. Altaf Hussain	Mar. 26, 1994	to	May 21, 1995
22.	Chief Justice Ch. Muhammad Ilyas *(Acting)*	May 22, 1995	to	June 19, 1995
23	Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) Raja Saroop	June 19, 1995	to	Nov. 5, 1996
24.	Khawaja Ahmed Tariq Rahim *(Acting)*	Nov. 5, 1996	to	Mar. 10, 1997
25.	Shahid Hamid	Mar. 10, 1997	to	Aug. 17, 1999
26	Zulfiqar Ali Khosa	Aug. 17, 1999	to	Oct. 12, 1999

27. Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Safdar	Oct. 25, 1999	to	Oct. 27, 2001
28. Lt. Gen. Khalid Maqbool	Oct. 29, 2001	to	May 15, 2008
29. Salman Taseer	May 16, 2008	to	Jan. 4, 2011
30. Rana Muhammad Iqbal (Acting)	Jan. 4, 2011	to	Jan. 13, 2011
31. Sardar Latif Khosa	Jan. 13, 2011	to	Dec. 22, 2012
32. Makhdoom Ahmed Mahmood	Dec. 25, 2012	to	June 9, 2013
33. Ch. M. Sarwar	Aug. 5, 2013	to	Jan 29, 2015
34. Malik Muhammad Rafique Rajwana	May 10, 2015	to	to-date

Separate Province of Punjab was abolished in October 1955 and it remained part of the province of the West Pakistan till July 1970. The integrated province of West Pakistan was abolished on 1st July. 1970 and four provinces of the Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan were re-established.

Chief Ministers:

Sl.	Name	Period		
1.	Khan Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot	Aug. 15, 1947	to	Jan. 25, 1949
2.	Mian Mumtaz Khan Daultana	April 15, 1951	to	April 3, 1953
3.	Malik Feroze Khan Noon	April 3, 1953	to	May 21, 1955
4.	Abdul Hameed Khan Dasti	May 21, 1955	to	Oct. 14, 1955
5.	Malik Meraj Khalid	May 2, 1972	to	Nov. 12, 1973
6.	Ghulam Mustafa Khar	Nov. 12, 1973	to	Mar. 15, 1974
7.	Muhammad Hanif Ramay	Mar. 15, 1974	to	July 15, 1975
8.	Sadiq Hussain Qureshi	July 15, 1975	to	July 5, 1977
9.	Mian M. Nawaz Sharif (Also as Caretaker)	April 9, 1985	to	Dec. 1, 1988
10.	Mian M. Nawaz Sharif	Dec. 2, 1988	to	Aug. 13, 1990
11.	Ghulam Haider Wyne	Nov. 8, 1990	to	Apr. 25, 1993
12.	Manzoor Ahmed Wattoo (Caretaker)	Apr. 25, 1993	to	July 19, 1993
13.	Sh. Manzoor Ilahi (Caretaker)	July 19, 1993	to	Oct. 20, 1993
14.	Manzoor Ahmed Wattoo[1]	Oct. 20, 1993 (Nov. 3, 1996, Nov. 16, 1996)	to	Sept. 13, 1995
15.	Sardar Arif Nakai	Sept. 13, 1995	to	Nov. 3, 1996
16.	Ch. Afzal Hayat (Caretaker)	Nov. 16, 1996	to	Feb. 20, 1997
17.	Mian M. Shahbaz Sharif	Feb. 20, 1997	to	Oct. 12, 1999
18.	Ch. Pervaiz Elahi	Nov. 29, 2002	to	Nov. 18, 2007
19.	Justice (R) Sheikh Ijaz Nisar (Caretaker)	Nov. 19, 2007	to	Apr. 11, 2008
20.	Sardar Dost Muhammad Khosa[2]	Apr. 12, 2008	to	June 6, 2008
21.	Mian M. Shahbaz Sharif[3]	June 8, 2008	to	Mar. 26, 2013
22.	Najam Sethi	Mar. 27, 2013	to	June 6, 2013
23.	Mian M. Shahbaz Sharif	June 6, 2013	to	to-date

1 The Lahore High Court restored the government of Mian Manzoor Ahmed Wattoo on Nov. 3, 1996 and gave him ten days to obtain a vote of condifence on the floor of the Punjab Assembly. He resigned on 16th Nov. 1996 and the Provincial Assembly was dissolved on 17th November

2 Khosa got the honour of youngest Chief Minister of Punjab. He was born on Oct. 22, 1973 at Dera Ghazi Khan. He remained just for 54 days.

3 On 25th February, 2009, the Supreme Court disqualified the Shahbaz Government, consequently Shahbaz Sharif lost the office of Chief Minister of Punjab. On Mar. 31, 2009, the Supreme Court granted stay against verdict disqualifying Sharif brothers and restored Shahbaz govt.

SINDH

Governors:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Sh. Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah	Aug. 15, 1947	to	Oct. 4, 1948
2.	Sh. Din Muhammad	Oct. 7, 1948	to	Nov. 18, 1952
3.	Mian Amin-ud Din	Nov. 18, 1952	to	May 1, 1953

S#.	Name	Period		
4.	G.B. Kinstinine	May 2, 1953	to	Aug. 12, 1953
5.	Ibrahim Rehmat Ullah	Aug. 12, 1953	to	June 23, 1954
6.	Khan Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot	June 24, 1954	to	Oct. 14, 1955

Separate Province of Sindh was abolished in October 1955 and it remained part of the Province of the West Pakistan till July 1970. The integrated province of West Pakistan was abolished on 1st July, 1970 and four provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan were re-established.

7.	Let.-Gen. Rehman Gul	July 1, 1970	to	Dec. 24, 1971
8.	Mumtaz Ali Bhutto	Dec. 24, 1971	to	April 20, 1972
9.	Mir Rasool Talpur	April 29, 1972	to	Feb. 13, 1973
10.	Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan	Feb. 15, 1973	to	Feb. 29, 1976
11.	Nawab Dilawar Khan of Junagarh	Feb. 29, 1976	to	July 5, 1977
12.	Mr. Justice Abdul Qadir	July 5, 1977	to	Sept. 18, 1978
13.	Lt.-Gen. Ibrahim Abbasi	Sept. 18, 1978	to	Mar. 1984
14.	Lt.-Gen. Jehandad	Mar. 22, 1984	to	Jan. 4, 1987
15.	Mr. Ashraf Tabani	Jan 4, 1987	to	June 24, 1988
16.	Gen. Rahim-ud-Din Khan	June 24,1988	to	Sept. 10, 1988
17.	Justice Qadeer-ud-Din Ahmed	Sept. 12,1988	to	April 13, 1989
18.	Fakhar-ud-Din G. Ibrahim	April 9, 1990	to	Aug. 6, 1990
19.	Mahmood A. Haroon	Aug. 6, 1990	to	July 19, 1993
20.	Hakim Muhammad Saeed (Acting)	July 19, 1993	to	Jan. 22, 1994
21.	Mahmood A. Haroon	Jan. 23, 1994	to	May 22, 1995
22.	Kamal Azfar	May 22, 1995	to	Mar. 17, 1997
23.	Lt.-Gen. (R) Moeen-ud-Din Haider	Mar. 17, 1997	to	June 19, 1999
24.	Mamnoon Hussain	June 19, 1999	to	Oct. 12, 1999
25.	Air Marshal (Retd.) Daudpota	Oct. 25, 1999	to	May 24, 2000
26.	Muhammad Mian Soomro	May 25, 2000	to	Aug. 2002
27.	Dr. Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan	Dec. 27, 2002	to	to-date

Chief Ministers:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Muhammad Ayub Khoro	Aug. 15, 1947	to	April 26, 1948
2.	Pir Ilahi Bux	May 3, 1948	to	Feb. 4, 1949
3.	Yusuf Haroon	Feb. 18, 1949	to	May 7, 1950
4.	Qazi Fazal Ullah	May 8, 1950	to	May 24, 1951
5	Muhammad Ayub Khoro	Mar. 23, 1951	to	Mar. 1953
6.	Pirzada Abdus Satar	May 22, 1953	to	Nov. 4, 1954
7.	Muhammad Ayub Khoro	Nov. 8, 1954	to	Oct. 13, 1955
8.	Mumtaz Ali Bhutto	May 1, 1972	to	Dec. 22, 1973
9.	Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi	Dec. 22, 1973	to	July 5, 1977
10.	Syed Ghaus Ali Shah	April 6, 1985	to	April 6, 1988

S#.	Name	Period		
11.	Akhtar Ali G. Qazi	April 10, 1988	to	May 29, 1988
12.	Akhtar Ali G. Qazi (Caretaker)	Aug. 31, 1988	to	Dec. 2, 1988
13.	Syed Qaim Ali Shah	Dec. 2, 1988	to	Feb. 24, 1990
14.	Aftab Shaaban Mirani	Feb. 24, 1990	to	Aug. 6, 1990
15.	Jam Sadiq Ali	Aug. 6, 1990	to	Mar. 5, 1992
16.	Syed Muzaffar Hussain Shah	Mar. 6, 1992	to	July 19, 1993
17.	Justice (R) Ali Madad Shah(Caretaker)	July 19, 1993	to	Oct. 19, 1993
18.	Syed Abdullah Shah	Oct. 20, 1993	to	Nov. 6, 1996
19.	Mumtaz Bhutto (Caretaker)	Nov. 7, 1996	to	Feb. 22, 1997
20.	Liaquat Jatoi	Feb. 22, 1997	to	Oct. 18, 1998
21.	Ali Muhammad Mahar	Dec. 16, 2002	to	6 June 2004
22.	Arbab Ghulam Raheem	6 June 2004	to	Nov. 18, 2007
23.	Justice (R) Abdul Qadir Halepota (Caretaker)	Nov. 19, 2007	to	Apr. 07, 2008
24.	Syed Qaim Ali Shah	Apr. 08, 2008	to	Mar. 20, 2013
25.	Justice (R) Zahid Qurban Alvi	Mar. 21, 2013	to	May 30, 2013
26.	Syed Qaim Ali Shah	May 30, 2013	to	July, 2016
27.	Murad Ali Shah	July, 2016	to	to-date

Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (N.W.F.P.)

Governors:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Sir George Canningham	Aug. 15, 1947	to	April 8, 1948
2.	Sir Ambrose Dandas Flux	April 19, 1948	to	July 16, 1949
3.	Sahibzada Muhammad Khurshid	July 16, 1949	to	Jan. 14, 1950
4.	I. I. Chundrigar	Feb. 21, 1950	to	Nov. 23, 1951
5.	Khawaja Shahabuddin	Nov. 24, 1951	to	Nov. 17, 1954
6.	Qurban Ali Khan	Jan. 3, 1955	to	Aug. 14, 1955
7.	Lt. Gen. K. M. Azhar	July 1, 1970	to	Dec. 24, 1971
8.	Hayat Muhammad Khan Sherpao	Dec. 26,1971	to	April 20, 1972
9.	Arbab Sikandar Khan Khalil	April 29,1972	to	Feb. 15, 1973
10.	Muhammad Aslam Khattak	Feb. 15, 1973	to	May 1974
11.	Maj.- Gen. Ghauras	May 1974	to	Feb. 29, 1976
12.	Maj. Gen. (R) Nasirullah Khan Babar	Feb. 29,1976	to	July 5, 1977
13.	Mr. Justice Abdul Hakim Khan	July 5, 1977	to	Sept. 8, 1978
14.	Lt.-Gen. Fazl-i-Haque	Sept. 8, 1978	to	Dec. 30, 1985
15.	Nawabzada Abdul Ghafoor Khan Hoti	Dec. 30, 1985	to	April 18, 1986
16.	Fida Muhammad Khan	Aug. 27, 1986	to	May 31, 1988
17.	Amir Gulistan Janjua	June 16, 1988	to	July 19, 1993
18.	Maj.Gen. Khurshid Ali Khan(Acting)	July 19, 1993	to	Nov. 11, 1996
19.	Arif Bangush	Nov. 11, 1996	to	Aug. 18, 1999
20.	Mian Gul Aurangzeb	Aug. 18, 1999	to	Oct. 12, 1999
21.	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Muhammad Shafiq	Oct. 25,1999	to	Aug. 14, 2000
22.	Iftikhar Hussain Shah	Aug. 15, 2000	to	Mar. 4, 2005
23.	Commander Khalil-ur-Rehman	Mar. 15, 2005	to	May 2006
24.	Ali Muhammad Jan Aurakzai	May 24, 2006	to	Jan. 4, 2008

25.	Awais Ahmed Ghani	Jan. 7, 2008	to	Feb. 10, 2011
26.	Barrister Syed Masood Kausar	Feb. 10, 2011	to	Feb. 9, 2013
27.	Engr. Shaukatullah Khan	Feb. 10, 2013	to	March 25, 2014
28.	Sardar Mahtab Khan Abbasi	April 15, 2014	to	till-date

- Separate Province of Khyber Pukhtunkhwa was abolished in October 1955 and it remained part of the Province of West Pakistan till July 1970. The integrated Province of West Pakistan was abolished on 1st July, 1970 and four provinces of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan were re-established. With the implementation of 18th Amendment, the new name of NWFP is Khyber Pukhtunkhwa from 11th April, 2010.

Chief Ministers

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan	Aug. 15,1947	to	Feb. 1953
2.	Sardar Abdur Rashid	Mar. 1953	to	July 1955
3.	Sardar Bahadur Khan	July 1955	to	Oct. 13, 1955
4.	Maulana Mufti Mehmood	May 1, 1972	to	Feb. 18, 1973
5.	Sardar Inayatullah Khan Gandapur	April 1973	to	May 1, 1975
6.	Nasrullah Khan	May 2, 1975	to	July 5, 1977
7.	Arbab Muhammad Jehangir Khan	April 7, 1985	to	Dec. 1, 1987
8.	Fazl-i-Haque	May 31, 1988	to	Dec. 1988
9.	Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao	Dec. 2, 1988	to	Aug. 6, 1989
10.	Mir Afzal Khan	Aug. 6, 1990	to	July 19, 1993
11.	Mufti Muhammad Abbas	July 19, 1993	to	Oct. 19, 1993
12.	Sahibzada Sabir Shah	Oct. 20, 1993	to	Feb. 25, 1994
13.	Aftab Ahmed Khan Sherpao	April 24,1994	to	Nov. 12, 1996
14.	Sikandar Zaman (Acting)	Nov. 12, 1996	to	Feb. 21, 1997
15.	Sardar Mehtab Ahmed Khan	Feb. 21, 1997	to	Oct. 12, 1999
16.	Muhammad Akram Khan Durani	Nov. 29, 2002	to	Oct. 10, 2007
17.	Shams-ul-Mulk (Acting)	Oct. 10, 2007	to	Mar. 31, 2008
18.	Ameer Haider Khan Hoti[1]	April 1, 2008	to	Mar. 19, 2013
19.	Tariq Pervez Khan (Acting)	Mar. 20, 2013	to	May 31, 2013
20.	Pervez Khan Khattak	May 31, 2013	to	to-date

BALUCHISTAN

Balochistan was not a full-fledged province. It was administered by the Governor General until its integration into the Province of West Pakistan in October 1955. It got the status of a full-fledged province on 1st July, 1970 when the Province of West Pakistan was disintegrated into four provinces.

Governors:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Lt.-Gen. Riaz Hussain	July 1, 1970	to	Dec. 21, 1971
2.	Ghaus Bux Raisani	Dec. 28, 1971	to	April 3, 1972
3.	Ghaus Bux Bazinjo	April 29, 1972	to	Feb. 14, 1973
4.	Akbar Khan Bugti	Feb. 15, 1973	to	Jan. 1, 1974
5.	Mir Ahmad Yar Khan	Jan. 3, 1974	to	July 5, 1977
6.	Mr. Justice Mir Khuda Bux Mari	July 5, 1977	to	Dec. 18, 1978

1 He got the honor of becoming youngest Chief Minister of be Khyber Pukhtunkhwa at the age of 37.

S#.	Name	Period		
7.	Lt.-Gen. Rahim-ud-Din	Dec. 18, 1978	to	Mar. 1984
8.	Lt.-Gen. Sardar F. S. Lodhi	Mar. 12, 1984	to	1984
9.	K.K. Afridi	1984	to	Dec. 1985
10.	Gen. Muhammad Musa Khan	Dec. 30, 1985	to	Mar. 12, 1991
11.	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso	Mar. 13, 1991	to	July 12, 1991
12.	Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan Jogezai	July 13, 1991	to	July 19, 1993
13.	Brig. (Retd.) Rahim Durrani (Acting)	July 19, 1993	to	May 19, 1994
14.	Lt.-Gen. (Retd.) Imran Ullah Khan	May 19, 1994	to	April 10, 1997
15.	Mir Abdul Jabbar (Acting)	April 10, 1997	to	April 22, 1997
16.	Mian Gul Aurangzeb	April 22, 1997	to	Aug. 18, 1999
17.	Syed Fazal Agha	Aug. 18, 1999	to	Oct. 12, 1999
18.	Justice (R) Amir-ul-Mulk Mengal	Oct. 25, 1999	to	Jan. 31, 2003
19.	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qadir	Feb. 1, 2003	to	Aug. 08, 2003
20.	Awais Ahmed Ghani	Aug. 11, 2003	to	Jan. 4, 2008
21.	Amanullah Khan Yasinzai (Acting)	Jan. 5, 2008	to	Feb. 27, 2008
22.	Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Magsi	Feb. 28, 2008	to	June 9, 2013
23.	Muhammad Khan Achakzai	June 11, 2013	to	to-date

Chief Ministers

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Sardar Atta Ullah Khan Mengal	May 1, 1972	to	Feb. 15, 1973
2.	Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan	April 27, 1973	to	Dec. 3, 1975
3.	Muhammad Khan Barozai	April 5, 1977	to	July 5, 1977
4.	Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan	April 6, 1985	to	May 29, 1988
5.	Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali	June 24, 1988	to	Dec. 15, 1988
6.	Mr. Justice Khuda Bux Mari	Dec. 22, 1988	to	Feb. 4, 1989
7.	Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti	Feb. 4, 1989	to	Aug. 6, 1990
8.	Hamayun Khan Mari	Aug. 6, 1990	to	Nov. 1990
9.	Mir Taj Muhammad Jamali	Nov. 1990	to	July 19, 1993
10.	Mir Naseerullah Mengal *(Caretaker)*	July 19, 1993	to	Oct. 19, 1993
11.	Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Magsi	Oct. 20, 1993	to	Nov. 8, 1996
12.	Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali *(Caretaker)*	Nov. 9, 1996	to	Feb. 22, 1997
13.	Sardar Akhtar Mengal	Feb. 22, 1997	to	July, 1998
14.	Mir Jan Muhammad Jamali	Aug. 13, 1998	to	Oct. 12, 1999
15.	Jam Muhammad Yousuf	Dec. 1, 2002	to	Nov. 18, 2007
16.	Sardar Saleh M. Bhootani (Caretaker)	Nov. 19, 2007	to	Apr. 8, 2008
17.	Nawab M. Aslam Khan Raisani	Apr. 9, 2008	to	Jan. 13, 2013
18.	Nawab Ghous Bakhsh Barozai	Mar. 23, 2013	to	June 8, 2013
19.	Dr. Abdul Malik Baluch	June 9, 2013	to	Dec. 23, 2015
20.	Sanaullah Zehri	Dec 24, 2015	to	to-date

There was an agreement between PML (N), National Party and Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party that Governor will be from Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party and Chief Minister will be from other two parties for equal tenure of 2½ years each

WEST PAKISTAN

The province of West Pakistan was established by the integration of the Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan in October 1955.

Governors

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani	Oct. 14, 1955	to	Aug. 27, 1957
2.	Akhtar Hussain	Sept. 1957	to	Apr. 12, 1960
3.	Malik Amir Muhammad Khan	Apr. 12, 1960	to	Sept. 18, 1966
4.	Gen. Muhammad Musa Khan	Sept. 18, 1966	to	Mar. 20, 1969
5.	Yousuf Haroon	Mar. 20, 1969	to	Mar. 25, 1969
6.	Lt. Gen. Atiq-ur-Rehman	Mar. 25, 1969	to	Aug. 29, 1969
7.	Lt. Gen. Tikka Khan	Aug. 29, 1969	to	Sept. 1, 1969
8.	Air Marshal (R) Noor Khan	Sept. 1, 1969	to	Feb. 1, 1970
9.	Lt. Gen. Atiq-ur-Rehman	Feb. 1, 1970	to	July 1, 1970

Chief Ministers

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Dr. Khan Abdus Sattar Khan	Oct. 14, 1955	to	July 16, 1957
2.	Sardar Abdur Rashid Khan	July 16, 1957	to	Mar. 18, 1958
3.	Nawab Muzaffar Ali Qazalbash	Mar. 18, 1958	to	Oct. 7, 1958
	No Chief Minister	1958	to	1970

The integrated province of West Pakistan was abolished on 1st July, 1970 and four provinces of the Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pukhtunkhwa and Balochistan were re-established.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

S#.	Period			Members
1.	Aug. 10, 1947	to	Oct. 24, 1954	79
2.	July 7, 1955	to	Oct. 7, 1958	80
3.	June 8, 1962	to	June 7, 1965	156
4.	June 12, 1965	to	Mar. 25, 1969	156
5.	April 14, 1972	to	Jan. 10, 1977	144
6.	March 26, 1977	to	July 5, 1977	200
7.	Mar. 20, 1985	to	May 29, 1988	237
8.	Nov. 30, 1988	to	Aug. 6, 1990	237
9.	Nov. 3, 1990	to	July 18, 1993	217
10.	Oct. 15, 1993	to	Nov. 5, 1996	217
11.	Feb. 15, 1997	to	Oct. 12, 1999	217
12.	Nov. 16, 2002	to	Nov. 15, 2007	342
13.	March 19, 2008	to	March 19, 2013	342
14.	June 1, 2013	to	till-date	342

SPEAKERS / PRESIDENTS

S#.	Name	Designation	Period		
1.	M. A. Jinnah	President	Aug. 11, 1947	to	Sep. 11, 1948
2.	M. Tamiz-ud-Din Khan[1]	President	Sept. 14, 1948	to	Oct. 24, 1954
3.	Abdul Wahab Khan	Speaker	March 25, 1956	to	Oct. 7, 1958
4.	Tamiz-ud-Din Khan	Speaker	June 9, 1962	to	Aug. 19, 1963
5.	Fazal-ul-Qadir Ch.	Speaker	Nov. 29, 1963	to	Jan. 14, 1965
6.	Abdul Jabbar Khan	Speaker	June 10, 1965	to	Feb. 12, 1969
7.	Ch. Fazal Elahi[2]	Speaker	July 10, 1972	to	Aug. 10, 1973
8.	Z. A. Bhutto	President	April 14, 1972	to	April 12, 1973
9.	Farooq Ali Khan	Speaker	Aug. 10, 1973	to	Jan. 9, 1977
10.	Malik Miraj Khalid	Speaker	March 20, 1977	to	May 17, 1977
11.	Fakhar Imam	Speaker	March 23, 1985	to	May 26, 1986
12.	Hamid Nasir Chatta	Speaker	May 31, 1986	to	May 29, 1988
13.	Malik Miraj Khalid	Speaker	Dec. 3, 1988	to	Nov. 4, 1990
14.	Gauhar Ayub Khan	Speaker	Nov. 4, 1990	to	July 18, 1993
15.	Yousaf Raza Gilani	Speaker	Oct. 17, 1993	to	Nov. 4, 1996
16.	Elahi Baksh Soomro	Speaker	Feb. 16, 1997	to	Oct. 12, 1999
17.	Ch. Ameer Hussain[3]	Speaker	Feb. 19, 2002	to	Mar 19, 2008
18.	Dr. Fahmida Mirza[4]	Speaker	Mar 19, 2008	to	June 3, 2013
19.	Sardar Ayaz Sadiq	Speaker	June 3, 2013	to	till-date

DEPUTY SPEAKERS / DEPUTY PRESIDENTS

S#.	Name	Designation	Period
1.	M. Tamiz-ud-Din Khan	Dy. Pres.	23.02.1948 to 13.12.1948
2.	M. H. Gazder	Dy. Pres.	28.03.1953 to 24.10.1954
3.	C.E. Gibbon	Dy. Speaker	12.08.1955 to 07.10.1958
4.	Ch. M. Afzal Cheema	Dy. Speaker (Senior)	11.06.1962 to 22.01.1965
5.	Abdul Qasim	Dy. Speaker (2nd)	11.06.1962 to 22.01.1965
6.	Fazal Elahi Ch.	Dy. Speaker (Senior)	22.01.1965 to 25.03.1969
7.	Abdul Mateen	Dy. Speaker (2nd)	22.01.1965 to 25.03.1969
8.	M. Hanif Khan	Dy. Speaker	15.08.1972 to 10.08.1973
9.	Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi[5]	Dy. Speaker	11.08.1973 to 10.01.1977
10.	Abdul Fateh	Dy. Speaker	11.08.1973 to 10.01.1977
11.	Wazir Ahmed Jogezi	Dy. Speaker	22.03.1985 to 29.05.1988

[1] Tamiz-ud-Din & Miraj Khalid became speaker twice.
[2] Fazal Elahi remained Speaker for the minimum period.
[3] Ameer Hussain remained Speaker for the maximum period.
[4] Fahmida got the honor of becoming first female Pakistani Speaker National Assembly.
[5] Ashraf Abbasi became Pakistan's first female Deputy Speaker National Assembly.

S#.	Name	Designation	Period
12.	Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi	Dy. Speaker	13.12.1988 to 06.08.1990
13.	M. Nawaz Khokhar	Dy. Speaker	04.11.1990 to 18.07.1993
14.	Syed Zafar Ali Shah	Dy. Speaker	17.10.1993 to 05.11.1996
15.	Ch. M. Jaffar Iqbal	Dy. Speaker	16.02.1997 to 20.08.2001
16.	Sardar M. Yaqoob	Dy. Speaker	19.11.2002 to 19.03.2008
17.	Faisal Karim Kundi	Dy. Speaker	19.03.208 to 03.06.2013
18.	Murtaza Javed Abbasi	Dy. Speaker	03.06.2013 to till-date

Note: Present Parliament House was inaugurated on May 28, 1986.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF SUPREME COURT

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Justice Sir Mian Abdul Rashid*	June 27, 1949	to	June 29, 1954
2.	Justice Muhammad Munir*	June 29, 1954	to	May 2, 1960
3.	Justice M. Shahabuddin	May 3, 1960	to	May 12, 1960
4.	Justice A.R. Cornelius	May 13, 1960	to	Feb. 29, 1968
5.	Justice Dr. S.A. Rehman	Mar. 1, 1968	to	June 3, 1968
6.	Justice Fazal Akbar	June 4, 1968	to	Nov. 17, 1968
7.	Justice Hamoodur Rehman	Nov. 18, 1968	to	Oct. 31, 1975
8.	Justice M. Yaqub Ali Khan	Nov. 1, 1975	to	Sep. 22, 1977
9.	Justice S. Anwar-ul-Haq	Sept. 23, 1977	to	Mar. 25, 1981
10.	Justice Muhammad Haleem	Mar. 23, 1981	to	Dec. 31, 1989
11.	Justice M. Afzal Zullah	Jan. 1, 1990	to	Apr. 16, 1993
12.	Justice Dr. Nasim Hassan Shah	Apr. 17, 1993	to	Apr. 14, 1994
13.	Justice Saad Saud Jan	Apr. 15, 1994	to	June 5, 1994
14.	Justice Sajjad Ali Shah	June 5, 1994	to	Dec. 2, 1997
15.	Justice Ajmal Mian	Dec. 23, 1997	to	June 30, 1999
16.	Justice Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui	July 1. 1999	to	Jan. 26, 2000
17.	Justice Irshad Hasan Khan	Jan. 26, 2000	to	Jan. 6, 2002
18.	Justice Bashir Jahangiri	Jan. 7, 2002	to	Jan. 31, 2002
19.	Justice Sheikh Riaz Ahmed	Feb. 1, 2002	to	Dec. 31, 2003
20.	Justice Nazim Hussain Siddiqui	Dec. 31, 2003	to	June 29, 2005
21.	Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar	Nov. 3, 2007	to	Mar. 21, 2009
22.	Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Ch.	June 30, 2005	to	Dec. 11, 2013
23.	Justice Tassadaq Hussain Jilani	Dec. 11, 2013	to	July 5, 2014
24	Justice Nasir-ul-Mulk	July 6, 2014	to	Aug. 16, 2015
25.	Justice Jawad S. Khawajah	Aug. 17, 2015	to	Sep. 9, 2015
26.	Anwar Zaheer Jamali	Sep. 10, 2015	to	Dec. 30, 2016

* First two personalities were the Chief Justices of Federal Court.

CHIEFS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Army:

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
1.	General Sir Frank Messervy	Aug. 15, 1947	to	Feb. 10, 1948
2.	General Sir Douglas David Gracy	Feb. 11, 1948	to	Jan. 16, 1951
3.	General Muhammad Ayub Khan	Jan. 17, 1951	to	Oct. 28, 1958

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
4.	General Muhammad Musa Khan	Oct. 28, 1958	to	Sept. 17, 1966
5.	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	Sept. 17, 1966	to	Dec. 20, 1971
6.	Lt. General Gul Hassan Khan	Dec. 20, 1971	to	Mar. 3, 1972

Chief of Army Staff:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	General Tikka Khan	Mar. 3, 1972	to	Mar. 1, 1976
2.	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq[1]	Mar. 1, 1976	to	Aug. 17, 1988
3.	General Mirza Aslam Beg	Aug. 17, 1988	to	Aug. 16, 1991
4.	General Asif Nawaz Janjua[2]	Aug.16, 1991	to	Jan. 8, 1993
5.	General Abdul Waheed Kakar	Jan. 12, 1993	to	Jan. 12, 1996
6.	General Jahangir Karamat	Jan. 12, 1996	to	Oct. 7, 1998
7.	General Pervez Musharraf[3]	Oct. 7, 1998	to	Nov. 28, 2007
8.	General Ashfaq Pervez Kiani[4]	Nov. 28, 2007	to	Nov., 28, 2013
9.	General Raheel Sharif	Nov , 29, 2013	to	to-date

Navy:

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
1.	Vice Admiral Jafford James Wilfred	Aug. 14, 1947	to	Jan. 31, 1953
2.	Vice Admiral H.M.S. Chaudhry	Jan. 31, 1953	to	Mar. 1, 1959
3.	Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan	Mar. 1, 1959	to	Oct. 20, 1966
4.	Vice Admiral S. M. Ahsan	Oct. 20, 1966	to	Aug. 31, 1969
5.	Vice Admiral Muzaffar Hasan	Sept. 1, 1969	to	Dec. 22, 1971
6.	Vice Admiral Hasan Hafeez Ahmad	Mar. 3, 1972	to	Mar. 9, 1975

Chief of Naval Staff:

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
1.	Admiral Muhammad Sharif	Mar. 23, 1975	to	Mar. 21, 1979
2.	Admiral K. R. Niazi	Mar. 22, 1979	to	Mar. 23, 1983
3.	Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan	Mar. 23, 1983	to	Apr. 9, 1986
4.	Admiral Iftikhar Ahmad Sarohi	April 9, 1986	to	Nov. 9, 1988
5.	Admiral Yastur-ul-Haq Malik	Nov. 10, 1988	to	Nov. 8, 1991
6.	Admiral Saeed M. Khan	Nov. 9, 1991	to	Nov. 9, 1994
7.	Admiral Mansoor-ul-Haq	Nov. 10, 1994	to	May 1, 1997
8.	Admiral Fasih Bukhari	May 2, 1997	to	Oct. 2, 1999
9.	Admiral Abdul Aziz Mirza	Oct. 2, 1999	to	Oct. 2, 2002
10.	Admiral Shahid Kareem Ullah	Oct. 3, 2002	to	Oct. 6, 2005
11.	Admiral M. Afzal Tahir	Oct. 7, 2005	to	Oct. 6, 2008
12.	Admiral Nauman Bashir	Oct. 7, 2008	to	Oct. 6, 2011

[1] Only Army Chief died in a plane crash while in office.
[2] Only Army Chief died of heart failure while in office.
[3] He served the Army for 46 years and remained Chief of Army Staff for 9 years.
[4] Born in 1952. He became the 14th Army Chief. He got extension of 3 years till Nov. 2013 by PM Yousaf Raza Gillani on July 22, 2010.

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
13.	Admiral M. Asif Sandila	Oct. 7, 2011	to	Oct. 6, 2014
14.	Admiral M. Zakaullah	Oct. 7, 2014	to	to-date

Air Force

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
1.	Air Vice Marshal Allan Perry Keane	Aug. 15, 1947	to	Feb. 17, 1949
2.	Air Vice Marshal R. L. R. Atcherley	Feb. 18, 1949	to	May 6, 1951
3.	Air Vice Marshal L. W. Cannon	May 7, 1951	to	June 19, 1955
4.	Air Vice Marshal A. W. B. McDonald	June 20, 1955	to	July 22, 1957
5.	Air Marshal Asghar Khan	July 23, 1957	to	July 22, 1965
6.	Air Marshal M. Noor Khan	July 23, 1965	to	Aug. 31, 1969
7.	Air Marshal A. Rahim Khan	Sept. 1, 1969	to	Mar. 2, 1972

Chief of Air Staff:

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad Chaudhry	Mar. 3, 1972	to	April 15, 1974
2.	Air Chief Marshal Zulfiqar Ali Khan	April 16, 1974	to	July 22, 1978
3.	Air Chief Marshal M. Anwar Shamim	July 23, 1978	to	Mar. 5, 1985
4.	Air Chief Marshal Jamal A. Khan	Mar. 6, 1985	to	Mar. 8, 1988
5.	Air Chief Marshal Hakim Ullah Khan	Mar. 9, 1988	to	Mar. 9, 1991
6.	Air Chief Marshal Farooq Feroze Khan	Mar. 9, 1991	to	Nov. 8, 1994
7.	Air Chief Marshal Abbas Khattak	Nov. 8, 1994	to	Nov. 7, 1997
8.	Air Chief Marshal Pervez Mehdi Qureshi	Nov. 7, 1997	to	Nov. 20, 2000
9.	Air Chief Marshal Mushaf Ali Mir[1]	Nov. 20, 2000	to	Feb. 20, 2003
10.	Air Chief Marshal Kaleem Saadat	March 18, 2003	to	Mar. 18, 2006
11.	Air Chief Marshal Tanvir Mahmood Ahmed	Mar. 18, 2006	to	Mar. 18, 2009
12.	Air Chief Marshal Rao Qamar Suleman	Mar. 18, 2009	to	Mar. 18, 2012
13.	Tahir Rafique Butt	Mar. 19, 2012	to	Mar. 19, 2015
14.	Suhail Aman	Mar. 19, 2015	to	to-date

Note: Air Vice Marshal Qaisar Hussain acted as Air Chief Marshal from Feb. 20, 2003 to March 19, 2003.

CHAIRMAN JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
1.	General Muhammad Sharif	Mar. 1, 1976	to	1978
2.	Admiral Muhammad Sharif	1978	to	Apr. 13, 1980

[1] Only Chief of Air Staff died in a plane crash while in office.

S#.	Commander-in-Chief	Period		
3.	General Muhammad Iqbal Khan	Apr. 13, 1980	to	Mar. 22, 1984
4.	General Muhammad Rahimuddin Khan	Mar. 22, 1984	to	Mar. 29, 1987
5.	General Akhtar Abdul Rehman	Mar. 29, 1987	to	Aug. 17, 1988
6.	Admiral Iftikhar Ahmad Sarohi	Nov. 10, 1988	to	Aug. 17, 1991
7.	General Shamim Alam Khan	Aug. 17, 1991	to	Nov. 9, 1994
8.	Air Chief Marshal Farooq Feroze Khan	Nov. 10, 1994	to	Nov. 9, 1997
9.	General Jahangir Karamat	Nov. 9, 1997	to	Oct. 7, 1998
10.	General Pervez Musharraf	Oct. 1998	to	Oct. 7, 2001
11.	General Muhammad Aziz Khan	Oct. 7, 2001	to	Oct. 6, 2004
12.	Gen. Ehsan-ul-Haq	Oct. 7, 2004	to	Oct. 7, 2007
13.	Gen. Tariq Majeed	Oct. 8, 2007	to	Oct. 7, 2010
14.	Gen. Khalid Shamim Wyne	Oct. 8, 2010	to	Oct. 8, 2013
15.	Gen. Rashid Mehmood	Nov., 29, 2013	to	to-date

CHIEF JUSTICES OF FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT

1.	Salah-ud-Din	May 26, 1980	to	May 1981
2.	Aftab Hussain	May 30, 1981	to	Nov. 1984
3.	Gul Muhammad Khan (Acting)	Nov. 7, 1984	to	Aug. 12, 1985
4.	Fakhar-e-Alam (Acting)	Aug. 12, 1985	to	Dec. 80, 1985
5.	Gul Muhammad Khan (Acting)	Dec. 30, 1985	to	Oct. 18, 1987
6.	Haziq-ul-Khairi	June 3, 2006	to	June 4, 2009
7.	Agha Rafiq Ahmed Khan	June 5, 2009	to	June 4, 2014
8.	Sardar M. Raza Khan	June 5, 2014	to	Dec. 5, 2014
9.	Dr. Fida Muhammad Khan (Acting)	Dec. 12, 2014	to	Mar. 6, 2015
10.	Riaz Ahmad Khan	Mar. 7, 2015	to	July. 11, 2015
11.	Sheikh Najam-ul-Hasan	July 25, 2015	to	to date

CURRENT PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Current Provincial Governors of the four provinces are as follows:-

Punjab	Malik Muhammad Rafique Rajwana (10.05.15)
Sindh	Ishrat-ul-Ebad Khan (Since Dec. 27, 2002)
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	Zafar Iqbal Jhagra (04.03.2016)
Baluchistan	Mohammad Khan Achakzai (11.6.2013)

WAFAQI MOHTASIBS (FEDERAL OMBUDSMAN)

S#	Office Bearer	Period		
1.	Chief Justice (R) Sardar Muhammad Iqbal	08-08-1983	to	07-08-1987
2.	Justice Shafi-ur-Rehman (Acting)	13-08-1987	to	18-04-1988
3.	Justice (R) Aslam Riaz Hussain (Acting)	24-04-1988	to	25-04-1991
4.	Justice (R) Syed Usman Ali Shah	1991	to	27-03-1995
5.	Justice (R) Abdul Shakur-ul-Salam	29-03-1995	to	28-03-1999
6.	Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan (Acting)	04-04-1999	to	06-02-2000
7.	Justice M. Bashir Jahangiri (Acting)	07-02-2000	to	31-01-2002

S#	Office Bearer	Period		
8.	Imtiaz Ahmed Sahibzada	25-02-2002	to	24-02-2006
9.	Javed Sadiq Malik	28-10-2006	to	2008
10.	Hafiz Abdullah	15-05-2008	to	2010
11.	Salman Faruqui	11.12.12	to	

CURRENT PROVINCIAL CHIEF SECRETARIES

Punjab	Capt. (r) Zahid Saeed (29 March 2016)
Sindh	M. Siddique Memon (13.3.15)
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	Amjad Ali Khan
Baluchistan	Saifullah Chatta (27.6.14)
Gilgit – Baltistan	Tahir Hussain (8.4.15)
Azad Kashmir	M. Jilal Sikndar (5.1.2016)

ADVOCATE GENERALS

Punjab	Shakil-ur-Rehman Khan (7.3.16)
Sindh	Sarwar Khan (Acting) (06.01.16)
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	Abdul Latif Yousafzai (04.09.13)
Baluchistan	Nazim-ud-Din (24.10.13)
Islamabad	Razaq A. Mirza (2016)

INSPECTOR GENERALS POLICE

The I.Gs. Police are as under:

Punjab	Mushtaq Ahmed Sukhera (14.6.14)
Sindh	Allah Dino Khawaja (12.03.16)
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	Nasir Khan Durrani (23.09.13)
Baluchistan	Muhammad Amlish (14.6.14)
I.G. Prisons Punjab	Mian Farooq Nazeer (02.04.2009)
I.G. National Highways & Motorway Police	Muhammad Saleem Bhatti (05.1.15)
I.G. Islamabad	Tahir Alam Khan (Aug. 2014)
I.G. Railway Police	Muneer Ahmad Chishti (27.8.14)
I.G. Azad Kashmir	Malik Khuda Baksh Awan (26.07.13)
I.G. Frontier Constablary	Tayyab Azam (28.2.14)
I.G. Frontier Corps K.P.	Major Gen. Mazhar Mahmood
I.G. Frontier Corps Balochistan	Maj. Gen. Sher Afgan (23.12.14)
I.G. Gilgit Baltistan	Capt. (R) M. Zafar Awan (23.01.2015)
I.G. Prisons Sindh	Nusrat Mangan
I.G. Prisons Khyber P.K.	Qudratullah

CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONERS

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	F. M. Khan	1956	to	1958
2.	Akhtar Hussain	1962	to	1964
3.	G. Moeen-ud-Din	April 1964	to	April 1967
4.	Justice S. A. Rehman	April 1967	to	Dec. 1967
5.	N. A. Farooqi	Dec. 1967	to	April 1969
6.	Justice Abdus Sattar	July 1969	to	1973
7.	Justice Sajjad Ahmed Jan	5th April 1973	to	8th May, 1977

S#.	Name	Period		
8.	Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain	15th July 1977	to	1980
9.	Justice S. A. Nusrat	1981	to	30th April 1989
10.	Justice Naeem-ud-Din	1st May 1989	to	12th Nov. 1994
11.	Sardar Fakhar Alam	12th Nov. 1994	to	Jan. 2002
12.	Justice (R) Irshad Hassan Khan	14th Jan. 2002	to	Mar. 2006
13.	Justice (R) Qazi M. Farooq	15th Mar. 2006	to	14th Mar. 2009
14.	Justice (R) Hamid Ali Mirza	24th Mar. 2009	to	22nd July, 2012
15.	Justice (R) Fakhruddin G. Ibrahim	23rd July, 2012	to	31st July, 2013
16.	Sardar M. Raza Khan	6th Dec. 2014	to	till-date

SBP GOVERNORS

S#.	Name	Period		
1.	(Late) Mr. Zahid Hussain	10-06-1948	to	19-07-1953
2.	(Late) Mr. Abdul Qadir	20-07-1953	to	19-07-1960
3.	(Late) Mr. Shujat Ali Hasnie	20-07-1960	to	19-07-1967
4.	(Late) Mr. Mahbubur Rashid	20-07-1967	to	01-07-1971
5.	Mr. Shakirullah Durrani	01-07-1971	to	22-12-1971
6.	(Late) Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan	22-12-1971	to	30-11-1975
7.	(Late) Mr. S. Osman Ali	01-12-1975	to	01-07-1978
8.	Mr. Aftab Ghulam Nabi Kazi	15-07-1978	to	09-07-1986
9.	Mr. Waseem Aun Jafarey	10-07-1986	to	16-08-1988
10.	Mr. Imtiaz Alam Hanfi	First term: 17-08-1988	to	02-09-1989
		Second term: 01-09-1990	to	30-06-1993
11.	Mr. Kassim Parekh	05-09-1989	to	30-08-1990
12.	Dr. Muhammad Yaqub	25-07-1993	to	25-11-1999
13.	Dr. Ishrat Hussain	02-12-1999	to	01-12-2005
14.	Dr. Shamshad Akhtar	02-01-2006	to	01-01-2009
15.	Syed Saleem Raza	02-01-2009	to	02.06.2010
16.	Yasin Anwar	02.06.2010	to	09.09.2010
17.	Shahid Hafeez Kardar	09.09.2010	to	13.07.2011
18.	Yasin Anwar	13.07.2011	to	31.01.2014
19.	Ashraf Mahmood Wathra	31.01.2014	to	to-date

CURRENT FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION

President

Mamnoon Hussain (9.9.13)

Prime Minister[1]

Mian M. Nawaz Sharif (5.6.13)

Governor State Bank of Pakistan

Ashraf Mahmood Wathra (31.1.14)

Deputy Governors of State Bank

Saeed Ahmad (21.1.14)

Riaz-ud-Din (30.03.15)

[1] He made history by becoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan by winning third term.

Chairman National Accountability Bureau
Ch. Qamar Zaman (9.10.13)

International Scout Commissioner
Muhammad Shoaib (20.10.09)

Chief Scout Commissioner
Mamnoon Hussain

Accountant General of Pakistan (Revenue)
H. M. Tahir (2015).

Accountant General of Punjab
Ch. M. Aslam

Attorney-General of Pakistan
Ashtar Ausaf Ali (28.03.16)

Auditor General of Punjab
Wazir Ahmed Qureshi

Auditor General of Pakistan
Rana Assad Amin (July 2015)

Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman)
M. Salman Farooqi (11.12.12)

Federal Insurance Ombudsman
M. Raeesuddin Paracha (24th Nov. 2015)

Wafaqi Tax Mohtasib
Abdul Rauf Chaudhry (6.7.13)

Punjab Mohtasib
Javed Mahmood (13.3.13)

Sindh Mohtasib
Asad Ashraf Malik (3.1.2008)

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Mohtasib
Waqar Ayub (23 Sep. 2015)

Balochistan Mohtasib
Muhammad Wasay Tareen

Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan
Sardar M. Raza Khan (6.12.14)

Secretary Election Commission
Babur Yaqub Fateh Muhammad (31.3.15)

Punjab Election Commissioner
Justice (R) Altaf Ibrahim Quraishi

Sindh Election Commissioner
Justice (R) Abdul Ghaffar Somroo (DMG)

KP Election Commissioner
Justice (R) Arshaad Qaisar[1]

Baluchistan Election Commissioner
Justice (R) Shakeel Baloch

[1] Justice (R) Arshaad Qaisar is the first-ever female member of ECP.

CHIEF JUSTICES

Current Chief Justices of the Federal Shariat Court, Supreme Court and the Provincial High Courts are as follows:

Supreme Court:
Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali (10.09.2015)

Federal Shariat Court:
Sheikh Najam-ul-Hasan (Acting) (25.07.15)

Lahore High Court:
Syed Mansoor Ali Shah (28.6.15)

Sindh High Court:
Sajjad Ali Shah (14.12.15)

Peshawar High Court:
Mazhar Alam Miankhel (8.4.14)

Baluchistan High Court:
M. Noor Muskanzai (26.12.14)

Islamabad High Court:
M. Anwar Khan Kasi (25.2.13)

CHIEF OF ARMED FORCES

Chief of Army Staff:
General Raheel Sharif (Nov. 29, 2013)

Chief of Air Staff:
Air Chief Marshal Suhail Aman (19.3.15)

Vice Chief of Air Staff:
Air Marshal Sohail Gul Khan (8.8.14)

Chief of Naval Staff:
Admiral M. Zakaullah (7.10.14)

Chief of General Staff:
Lt. General Zubair Mahmood Hayat (9.4.15)

Vice Chief of General Staff:
Vacant

Vice Chief of Naval Staff:
Vice Admiral Hasham bin Siddique (9.11.14)

Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee:
General Rashad Mahmood (29.11.13)

CURRENT SPEAKERS & DEPUTY SPEAKERS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY:

Speaker: Sardar Ayaz Sadiq (2nd Term: 9 Nov., 2015 to-date)
Deputy Speaker: Murtaza Javed Abbasi (3.6.13)

PUNJAB ASSEMBLY:

Speaker: Rana M. Iqbal (3.6.13)
Deputy Speaker: Sher Ali Gorchani (3.6.13)

SINDH ASSEMBLY:

Speaker: Agha Siraj Durrani (30.5.13)
Deputy Speaker: Shahla Raza (30.5.13) (2nd time)

KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA ASSEMBLY:
Speaker: Asad Qaiser (30.5.13)
Deputy Speaker:[1] Dr. Meher Taj Roghani (Dec. 15)
BALUCHISTAN ASSEMBLY:
Speaker: Raheela Hameed Khan (24.12.15)[2]
Deputy Speaker: Vacant

SENATE CHAIRMEN

S#.	Name	Period
1.	Khan Habibullah Khan	Aug. 6, 1973 to July 4, 1977
2.	Ghulam Ishaq Khan	Mar. 21, 1985 to Dec. 12, 1988
3.	Wasim Sajjad	Dec. 24, 1988 to Oct. 12, 1999
4.	M. Mian Soomro	Mar. 23, 2003 to Mar. 12, 2009
5.	Farooq Hameed Naek	Mar. 12, 2009 to Mar. 12, 2012
6.	Nayyer Hussain Bukhari	Mar. 12, 2012 to Mar. 12, 2015
7.	Mian Raza Rabbani	Mar. 12, 2015 to to-date

SENATE PARTY POSITION

Party	Seats	Party	Seats
PPP	27	PML (Q)	4
JUI (F)	5	PML (N)	26
ANP	6	MQM	8
NP (Baluchistan)	3	BNP (A)	2
Ind./FATA	10	PML (F)	1
PkMAP	3	JI	1
PTI	7	BNP (M)	1
Total : 104			

FEDERAL CABINET

On 7th June, 2013, 25-member federal cabinet took oath at the Presidency, with 16 ministers and 9 ministers of state.

FEDERAL MINISTERS

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Ishaq Dar	Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs Division and Statistics
2.	Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan	Interior and Narcotics Control
3.	Khawaja Asif	Water and Power, Defence
4.	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	Petroleum and Natural Resources
5.	Pervez Rashid	Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage, Law and Justice
6.	Abdul Qadir Baloch	States and Frontier Regions

[1] Seat of Dy. Speaker remained vacant for 14 months (Oct. 14 to Dec.15)
[2] First woman Speaker in the history of Balochistan Assembly.

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
7.	Zahid Hamid	Environmental & Climate Change, Human Rights
8.	Rana Tanveer	Defence Production, Science & Technology
9.	Sardar Yousuf	Religious Affairs
10.	Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi	Industries and Production
11.	Sikander Bosan	Food Security and Research
12.	Chaudhry Birjees Tahir	Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan
13.	Khawaja Saad Rafique	Railways
14.	Pir Sadaruddin Rashidi	Human Resource Development and Overseas Pakistanis
15.	Kamran Michael	Ports and Shipping
16.	Ahsan Iqbal	Planning, Development and Reform
17.	Riaz Hussain Peerzada	Inter-Provincial Harmony
18.	Khurram Dastgir Khan	Commerce
19.	Vacant	Textile Industry
20.	Akram Khan Durrani	Housing and Works

MINISTERS OF STATE

1.	Mian Balighur Rehman	Education
2.	Tariq Fazal Ch.	Capital Administration
3.	Jam Kamal Khan	Petroleum and Natural Resources
4.	Sheikh Aftab Ahmed	Parliamentary Affairs
5.	Abdul Hakeem Baloch	Communication
6.	Saira Afzal Tarar	Health Sciences Regulation & Coordination
7.	Anusha Rehman	Information Technology and Telecom
8.	Pir M. Amirul Hasnat	Religious Affairs
9.	Abid Sher Ali	Water & Power
10.	Usman Ibrahim	Housing and Works

ADVISERS TO THE PM

1.	Sartaj Aziz	National Securily and Foreign Affairs
2.	Amir Muqam	Political Affairs
3.	Irfan Siddiqui	National Affairs
4.	Jan Mashooq Ali	Political Affairs

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO THE PM

1.	Tariq Fatimi	Foreign Affairs
2.	Dr. Miftah Ismail	Trade
3.	Shujaat Azeem	Aviation
4.	Imtiaz Ahmad Sheikh	-
5.	Zafar Ullah Khan	Parliamentary Affairs
6.	Haroon Khan	Revenue

PUNJAB CABINET

On 11th June, 2013, 21-member cabinet took oath.

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Raja Ashfaq Sarwar	Labour, Human Resources
2.	Rana Mashood Ahmad Khan	Education, Sports, Archaeology, Tourism
3.	Mian Mujtaba Shuja-ur-Rehman	Excise & Taxation
4.	Bilal Yasin	Food
5.	Malik Iqbal Channar	Cooperatives
6.	Mian Yawar Zaman	Irrigation
7.	Malik Atta Manika	Auqaf, Religious Affairs
8.	Malik Nadeem Kamran	Zakat & Ushr
9.	Vacant	Environment Protection
10.	Tanveer Aslam Malik	Housing, Urban Development, Public Health Engineering
11.	Sher Ali Khan	Mines & Minerals
12.	Dr. Farrukh Javed	Agriculture
13.	Syed Haroon Ahmed Sultan Bukhari	Social Welfare, Bait-ul-Maal
14.	Asif Saeed Manais	Special Education
15.	Khalil Tahir Sindhu	Human Rights, Minorities
16.	Zakia Shahnawaz Khan	Population Welfare
17.	M. Asif Malik	Forestry, Wildlife, Fisheries
18.	Ch. M. Shafique	Industries, Commerce, Investment
19.	Hameeda Waheed-ud-Din	Women Development
20.	Abdul Waheed Chaudhry	Prisons
21.	Khawaja Salman Rafiq (Advisor)	Health
22.	Rana Sana Ullah Khan	Law and Parliamentary Affairs
23.	Ayesha Ghaus Pasha	Finance

SINDH CABINET

In May/June 2013, 8-member new Sindh Cabinet took oath. Afterwards, 10 more ministers were inducted into the cabinet.

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Dr. Sikander Ali Mandhro	Parliamentary Affairs, Environment
2.	Sharjeel Inam Memon	Services, Archives
3.	Ali Nawaz Khan Mehar	Agriculture
4.	Vacant	Education
5.	Nisar Ahmed Khoro (Senior Minister)	Information and Irrigation
6.	Manzoor Hussain Wassan	Minerals, Mines
7.	Makhdoom Jameel-uz-Zaman	Revenue, Relief, Rehabilitation
8.	Syed Murad Ali Shah	Energy, Finance
9.	Jam Mehtab Dahar	Food
10.	Syed Ali Mardan Shah	Population Welfare

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
11.	Zulfiqar Ali Malkani	Industries
12.	Mir Mumtaz Hussain Jakhrani	Transport
13.	Zia-ul-Hassan Lanjar (Special Asstt)	Social Welfare
14.	Javed Nagori	Katchi Abadis, Special Development
15.	Dost Muhammad Rahimoon	Auqaf, Zakat, Ushr
16.	Jam Khan Shoro	Livestock, Fisheries
17.	Gayan Chand Israni	Forests, Wildlife, Minorities, Excise & Taxation
18.	Robina Qaim Khani	Women Development, Special Education
19.	Asghar Ali Khan Junejo	Advisor Labour
20.	Suhail Anwar Khan Siyal	Prisons, Home Affairs
21.	Vacant	Local Bodies
22.	Mukesh Chawala	Public Health, Engineering

BALUCHISTAN CABINET

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Nawab Mohammad Ayaz Jogezai	PHED, CDWA Project, B-WASA
2.	Sardar Ghulam Mustafa Khan Tareen	Local Government and Rural Development, Urban Planning
3.	Hameed Khan Achakzai	Planning and Development, BDA, QDA, GDA, BCDA
4.	Abdul Rahim Khan Ziaratwal	Education
5.	Nawabzada Jangayz Marri	Irrigation, Energy
6.	Sarfraz Ahmed Bugti	Home & Tribal Affairs, Prisons
7.	Sardar Muhammad Aslam Bizenjo	Agriculture & Cooperatives
8.	Nawab Muhammad Khan Shahwani	S&GAD
9.	Mir Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Muhammad Hasani	Minorities, Human Rights, Sports, Culture, Archives, Welfare and Youth Affairs, Museum and Tourism
10.	Rahmat Ali Baloch	Health
11.	Sheikh Jaffar Khan Mandokhail	Revenue and Transport
12.	Mir Sarfraz Chakar Domki	Labour & Manpower

KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA CABINET

On 13th June, 2013, 12-member Khyber Pakhtunkhwa coalition cabinet took oath. 2 members had already took oath on 31st May, 2013.

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Anisa Zeb	Labour & Mineral Development (20.10.15)
2.	Sikandar Hayat Khan Sherpao	Irrigation, Social Welfare and Special Education (20.10.15)
3.	Muzaffar Said	Finance (17.10.14)
4.	Imtiaz Shahid	Law (17.10.14)

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
5.	Shah Farman	Public Health Engineering (21.7.2014)
6.	Muhammad Atif	Elementary & Secondary Education (10.7.14)
7.	Qalandar Khan Lodhi	Food (7.5.14)
8.	Mahmood Khan	Irrigation (7.5.2014)
9.	Jamshaidudin	Excise & Taxation (7.5.2014)
10.	Sardar Ikram Ullah Gandapur	Agriculture (7.5.2014)
11.	Inayat Ullah	Local Government, Elections & Rural Development (17.6.2013)
12.	Ali Amin Gandapur	Revenue (17.6.2013)
13.	Habib ur Rehman	Zakat & Ushr, Auqaf, Hajj & Religious Affairs (17.6.2013)
14.	Shahram Khan Tarakai	Health (17.6.2013)

SECRETARIES TO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

The names of the current secretaries to the Federal Government are given against their portfolios:

1.	***Board of Investment***	Syed Iftikhar Hussan Babar
2.	***Cabinet Division***	Babur Yaqub Fateh Muhammad (5.11.14)
3.	***Capital Administration & Dev.***	Babur Yaqub Fateh Muhammad (13.11.14)
4.	***Civil Aviation Division***	M. Ali Gardezi
5.	***Climate Change***	Arif Ahmad Khan (13.2.15)
6.	***Commerce***	M. Shehzad Arbab
7.	***Communication***	Shahid Ashraf (5.11.14)
8.	***Culture***	Major Moeen
9.	***Defence***	Lt. Gen. (R) M. Alam Khattak (4.8.14)
10.	***Defence Production***	Lt. Gen. (R) Tanveer Tahir (6.7.13)
11.	***Economic Affairs***	Tariq Bajwa (17.11.15)
12.	***Education & Training***	M. Imtiaz Tajwar (12.3.15)
13.	***Election Commission***	Babar Yaqoob Fateh Muhammad
14.	***Environment***	M. Javed Malik
15.	***Establishment***	Nadeem Hasan Asif
16.	***Federal Division of Revenue***	Salman Siddique (16.05.09)
17.	***Federal Tax Ombudsman***	Rukhsana Arshad (16.7.13)
18.	***Federal Ombudsman***	Ahsan Mehboob (12.06.15)
19.	***Federal Public Service Commission***	Haseeb Athar
20.	***Food Security & Research***	Seerat Asghar (18.6.13)
21.	***Finance***	Dr. Waqar Masood (15.4.13)
22.	***Food, Agriculture, Livestock***	Shafqat Naghmi (28.03.2011)
23.	***Foreign Affairs***	Aizaz Ahmed Ch. (18.12.13)

24.	***Health***	M. Ayub Sheikh
25.	***Housing and Works***	Shahrukh Arbab (17.10.14)
26.	***Human Rights Division***	Batool Iqbal Qureshi (6.8.11)
27.	***Industry & Production***	Khizer Hayat Gondal (1.4.16)
28.	***Information & Broadcasting***	Imran Gardezi (2015)
29.	***Information Technology***	Azmat Ali Ranjha
30.	***Interior Affairs***	Arif Ahmad Khan (11.2.16)
31.	***Inter-Provincial Communication***	
32.	***Investment***	Azhar Ali Ch. (2016)
33.	***Kashmir Affairs & GB***	Abid Saeed (12.06.15)
34.	***Labour and Manpower***	
35.	***Law, Justice, Parliamentary Affairs***	Justice (R) M. Raza Khan (25.11.14)
36.	***Local Government***	Ghazanfar Hussain (10.12.09)
37.	***Military Finance***	Syed Bilal Ahmad
38.	***Narcotics Control***	Ghalib Ali Bandesha (24.11.14)
39.	***National Assembly***	M. Riaz (01.07.2014)
40.	***National Coordination***	Rukhsana Saleem (16.4.13)
41.	***National Regulation & Services Division***	Imtiaz Inayat Ilahi (6.7.12)
42.	***National Security***	M. Sadiq (9.1.14)
43.	***Overseas Pakistanis Division***	Khizer Hayat (12.3.15)
44.	***Parliamentary Affairs***	Manzoor Ali Khan (3.4.13)
45.	***Petroleum & Natural Resources***	Arshad Mirza (12.7.13)
46.	***Planning and Development***	Hassan Nawaz Tarar (1.2.13)
47.	***Population Welfare***	Shaukat Hayat Durrani
48.	***Ports & Shipping***	Khizar Hayat (17.10.14)
49.	***Postal Services***	Javed Iqbal Awan (7.1.13)
50.	***Principal Secretary to PM***	Vacant
51.	***Privatization***	Sardar Ahmad Nawaz Sukhera (05.04.2014)
52.	***Professional & Technical Training***	Qamar Zaman Chaudhary
53.	***Railways***	Javed Anwar (12.06.15)
54.	***Railway Board***	Humayun Rasheed (4.8.14)
55.	***Religious Affairs***	Mirza Suhail Amir (17.10.14)
56.	***Science and Technology***	Kamran Ali Qureshi (23.8.13)
57.	***Services & Regulation Division***	Ghulam Rasool (24.11.11)
58.	***Social Welfare***	K. B. Rind (29.09.10)
59.	***Special Duty***	Arif Azeem (1.4.16)
60.	***Sports***	Ch. Ijaz
61.	***States and Frontier Regions***	Peer Bakhsh Jamali (30.10.14)
62.	***Statistics Division***	Malik Asrar
63.	***Textile Industry***	Ameer Muhammad Khan Marwat (12.12.14)

64.	Tourism	Hafeez-ur-Rahman (23.12.09)
65.	Trade and Development	Rabia Javeri Agha
66.	Wapda	Syed Ikhlaq Gillani (15.7.13)
67.	Water and Power	Younas Daga (17.10.14)

GILGIT BALITISTAN*

Chief Minister	Hafiz Hafeez-ur-Rehman (26.06.2015)
Speaker	Haji Fida M. Naushad (26.06.2015)
Deputy Speaker	Jafar Allah Khan (26.06.2015)
Governor	Mir Ghazanfar Ali (23.11.15)
Chief Election Commissioner	Justice (R) Syed Tahir Ali Shah (21.11.14)
Chief Justice Supreme Appellate Court	Justice Raja Jalaluddin (Acting) (07.02.2015)

*The former name of Gilgit-Baltistan is "Northern Areas".

GILGIT BALTISTAN CABINET

Sr.#	Names of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Farman Ali	Excise, Taxation & Local Bodies
2.	Dr. M. Iqbal	Construction
3.	Janbaz Khan	Food, Agriculture, Livestock, Fishers
4.	Ibrahim Sanai	Information Education
5.	Sobia Muqadam	Women Development, Youth Affairs

IMPORTANT POST HOLDERS IN PAKISTAN

Chairmen

Sr.#	Name	Department
1.	Nisar Khan (17.11.15)	Chairman FBR
2.	Zahid Muzaffar	Chairman OGDCL
3.	Naveed Akram Cheema (30.9.15)	Chairman FPSC
4.	Maroof Afzal Khan (14.12.13)	Chairman CDA
5.	Hussain Dawood (2016)	Chairman Pakistan Business Council
6.	Brig® Viqar Rashid Khan	Chairman National Telecommunication Corp.
7.	Dr. Saeed Illahi (7.3.14)	Hilal-e-Ahmar Pakistan
8.	Dr. Asim Hussain (7.2.14)	Chairman Sindh Higher Education Commission
9.	Justice (R) Raja Fayyaz Ahmed (9.8.12)	Chairman National Industrial Relation Commission
10.	Dr. M. Qasim Bughio (30.03.15)	Chairman Pakistan Academy of Letters
11.	Vacant	Chairman Federal Land Commission
12.	Raja Ishfaq Sarwar (13.11.14)	Chairman Punjab Occupational Safety and Health Council
13.	Hamid Ali Khan	Chairman NACTA
14.	Shahid Rasheed (30.10.14)	Chairman Intellectual Property Rights Organization

Sr.#	Name	Department
15.	S. M. Tanveer	Chairman APTMA Punjab
16.	Zulfiqar Ahmad Cheema	Chairman NAVTTC
17.	Absar Alam (23.10.15)	Chairman PEMRA
18.	Ghulam Murtaza Jatoi	Chairman SMEDA
19.	Maj. Gen. Asghar Nawaz (2016)	Chairman ERRA
20.	Dr. Mussadiq Malik	Chairman LESCO
21.	Rahat Zafar (28.07.09)	Chairman National Press Trust
22.	Dr. Saeed Elahi (2016)	Chairman Hilal-e-Ahmar Punjab
23.	Tariq Ikram	Chairman EPB (Export Promotion Bureau)
24.	Qazi Azmat Isa	CEO Poverty Alleviation Fund
25.	S. M. Muneer (CEO)	Chairman Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
26.	Saba Sadiq	Chairperson Child Protection Welfare Bureau
27.	Saleem Saifullah Khan	Chairman Gandhara Art and Culture Association
28.	Syed Anjum Bashir	Chairman Pakistan National Accredation Council
29.	Irshad Kassim (5.07.14)	Chairman PICIC
30.	Lt. Gen. Omar Mahmood Hayat	Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF), Wah
31.	Zaheer Ahmed (CEO) (3.4.14)	Pakistan Steel Mills
32.	Raqeeb Ahmad Khan (18.10.14)	Chairman IRSA
33.	Rizwan Ahmed (9.7.13)	Trading Corp. of Pakistan
34.	Dr. Anwar-ul-Hassan (23.12.14)	Chairman Pakistan Council for Science and Technology
35.	Mubashar Hassan (11.12.14)	Chairman Pakistan Censor Board
36.	Imran Ahmad (2014)	Chairman PEPCO (13.02.2009)
37.	Shahid Hussain Bhutto (24.11.08)	Chairman National Volunteer Movement
38.	Suhail Muzaffar	Chairman Transperancy International Pakistan
39.	M. Shafique	Chairman Rice Exporters Association of Pak.
40.	Naveed Anjum (2016)	Chairman Provincial Zakat Council Punjab
41.	Roohi Syed (25.01.10)	Chairperson APWA Punjab
42.	Anwar Habib	Chairman Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority
43.	Tariq Saud (2016)	Chairman APTMA
44.	S. M. Tanvir	President Punjab Industrial Estates
45.	Lt. Gen. (R) Sajjad Akram (25.9.14)	Chairman Punjab Public Service Commission
46.	Syed Naeem-ul-Hasan	Chairman Children Health Education Foundation

Sr.#	Name	Department
47.	Rana M. Shamim Adv. (30.12.14)	Chairman Pakistan Press Council (6.9.11)
48.	Ch. Qamar Zaman (9.10.13)	Chairman NAB
49.	Hasan A. Bilgrami (04.02.14)	Chairman All Pakistan Banks Association
50.	Riaz Hashmi (18.10.14)	Chairman Multan Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
51.	Prof. Sraj-ul-Haq (2015)	Chairman Sargodha Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
52.	Vadiyya Khalil (23.12.14)	Chairman Competitive Commission of Pakistan
53.	Razina Alam (2015)	Chairperson National Commission for Human Development
54.	Saeed Mahdi (9.7.14)	Chairman Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd.
55.	Dostain Jamaldini	Chairman Gwadar Port Authority
56.	Zulfiqar Ahmad Cheema (2015)	Chairman National Vocational & Technical Training Commission (NAVTTC)
57.	Sikandar Hayat Khan	Chairman Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners
58.	Naseer Ahmad Gilani (2015)	Chairman Pakistan Water Partnership
59.	Dr. M. Zareef (1.3.14)	Chairman Rawalpindi Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
60.	M. Aslam (1.3.14)	Chairman Gujranwala Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
61.	Faiz Ullah Khan Tareen	Chairman Dera Ghazi Khan Board of Intermediate & Secondary Ed.
62.	M. Nasrullah Virk (28.3.12)	Chairman Lahore Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
63.	Ashraf Magsi	Chairman Baluchistan Public Service Commission
64.	Khawar Jamil (31.12.14)	Chairman Export Processing Zones Authority
65.	Agha Shahid N. Khan (2016)	Chairman Pakistan Stone Development Company (PASDEC)
66.	Brig. (R) Tariq Sadozai (20.11.14)	Chairman NEPRA
67.	Saeed Ahmad (2015)	Chairman HBFC
68.	Dr. M. Ashraf (2015)	Chairman Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF)
69.	Mushtaq Anjum (25.2.14)	Chairman Punjab Cooperative Board of Liquidation
70.	Attaullah Khan (1.4.14)	Chairman KP Public Service Commission
71.	Nargis Ghello (17.10.14)	Chairperson State Life Insurance Corp.
72.	Dr. Anwaar Ahmed (16.06.2011)	Chairman National Language Authority
73.	Shahid Ashraf Tarar (24.12.13)	Chairman NHA (National Highway Authority)

Sr.#	Name	Department
74.	M. Irfan Qadri	President Sundar Industries Estate
75.	Kamran Lashari (05.4.16)	Chairman Lahore Arts Council
76.	Prof. Dr. Masood Hameed	President Pakistan Medical & Dental Council
77.	Air Marshal Javaid Ahmed (2015)	Chairman Aeronautical Complex Kamra
78.	Zafar-ul-Haq Hijazi (19.12.14)	Chairman Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP)
79.	Zafar Mahmood (17.4.14)	Chairman WAPDA
80.	Irfan Iqbal Sheikh	Chairman PIAF
81.	Dr. Umar Saif Cheema (24.10.11)	Chairman Punjab Information Technology Board
82.	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad (15.4.14)	Chairman Higher Education Commission (HEC)
83.	Mashal Khan	Chairman Pakistan Post Service
84.	Syed Khursheed Ahmad Shah	Chairman Public Accounts Committee
85.	Vice Admiral Shafqat Javed	Chairman Karachi Port Trust (KPT)
86.	Prof. Zafar Iqbal (18.06.2011)	Chairman Sheikh Zayed Post Graduate Medical Institute Lahore
87.	Lt. Gen. Syed Wajid Hussain (15.1.13)	Chairman Heavy industries Complex, Taxila
88.	Shabbir Ahmed	Chairman Pakistan Bedware Exporters Association
89.	M. Arif Azeem (27.12.13)	Chairman State Engineering Corp.
90.	Usman Yousaf Mubeen (4.2.15)	Chairman NADRA
91.	Shahzad Alam (2015)	PCSIR Labs.
92.	Azam Khan	Chairman Public Safety Commission
93.	Chaudhary Moeen Afzal	Pay and Pension Committee
94.	Arif Alauddin	Alternative Energy Development Board
95.	Rukhsana Saleem	Chairperson PECO
96.	Maulana Ghulam Muhammad Sialvi	Chairman Punjab Quran Board
97.	Maj. Gen. Asghar Nawaz (15.1.15)	Chairman National Disaster Management Authority
98.	Dr. Miftah Ismail	Chairman Board of Investment
99.	Zafar Iqbal Qureshi	Chairman Danish School System
100.	Shafqat-ur-Rehman Ranjha (2015)	Chairman NFC (27-10-08)
101.	Parveen Agha	Chairperson Pakistan Railways
102.	Raja M. Anwar	Chairman Task Force for Elementary Ed.
103.	Justice (R) M. Saeed Akhtar(1.1.12)	Chairman Punjab Services Tribunal
104.	Nasser Jaffer (01.10.14)	Chairman PIA
105.	Jamshed Khan	Chairman Gem & Gemalogical Institute of Pakistan
106.	Malik M. Afzal Khokhar	Chairman Punjab Wildlife
107.	Kh. Ahmad Hassan (16.7.13)	Chairman LWMC

Sr.#	Name	Department
108.	Ch. Iqbal	Chairman Transport Authority Punjab
109.	Gul Muhammad Rind (5.7.13)	Chairman National Council of Social Welfare
110.	Prof. Dr. M. Nizamuddin (16.12.14)	Chairman Punjab HEC
111.	Malik M. Hussain	Chairman Pakistan Banking Employees Federation
112.	Dr. M. Naeem (2015)	Chairman Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission
113.	Mian Nauman Kabir	Chairman Quaid-e-Azam Industrial Estate
114.	Kh. Ahmad Hassan	Chairman Lahore Transport Co.
115.	Faisal Ijaz Khan	Chairman Punjab Vocational Training Council
116.	M. Zubair Umer (14.12.13)	Chairman Privatization Board
117.	Syed Qamar-ur-Zaman Shah (26.09.08)	Chairman Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Board
118.	Dr. Ijaz Munir (15.4.13)	Chairman LDA
119.	Muhammad Akram (2015)	Chairman Punjab Curriculum & Textbook Board
120.	Dr. Samar Mubarakmand	Chairman Punjab Mineral Company
121.	Dr. Syed Ismail Shah (12.11.13)	Chairman Pakistan Telecommunication Authority
122.	Babar Nadeem	Chairman Punjab Power Development Company
123.	Dr. M. Qasim (2.2.15)	Chairman Academy of Letters
124.	Agha Jan Akhtar (15.7.13)	Chairman Port Qasim Authority
125.	Maulana Muhammad Khan Sherani (25.11.10) (2nd time: 17.12.13)	Chairman Islamic Ideological Council
126.	Justice (R) Sheikh Ahmad Farooq	Chairman Federal Services Tribunal
127.	Munir Kamal (2015)	Chairman Karachi Stock Exchange
128.	Khalid Aziz Mirza (10.3.15)	Chairman Lahore Stock Exchange
129.	Justice (R) M. Saeed Akhtar (01.01.2012)	Chairman Services Tribunal Punjab
130.	Abbas Raza (3.3.15)	Chairman National Tariff Commission
131.	Qamar-ul-Islam Raja (27.12.14)	Chairman Punjab Education Foundation
132.	Syed Abdul Qadir Shah (13.8.11)	Chairman Pakistan Engineering Council
133.	M. Amin Ch. (29.4.13)	Chairman Privatisation Board Punjab
134.	Saud Aziz (17.10.14)	Chairman National Crisis Management Cell
135.	Irfan Qaiser Sheikh (26.9.14)	Chairman TEVTA
136.	Lt. Gen. Mazhar Jameel (9.4.15)	DG Strategic Plans Division
137.	Hafiz Mian Nauman (11.8.12)	Chairman Lahore Parking Company
138.	Rashid Mahmood Langrial (25.6.13)	Chairman Ring Road Authoirty

Sr.#	Name	Department
139.	Dr. Asif A. Barohi	Chairman Sindh Investment Board
140.	Justice Anwar Zaheer Jamali (14.7.14)	Chairman Federal Review Board
141.	Shahid Rasheed	Chairman Small & Medium Enterprises Authority
142.	Arif Ilahi (12.3.15)	Chairman Pakistan National Shipping Corp.
143.	Siddique-al-Farooq (2.10.14)	Chairman Evacuee Property Trust Board
144.	Mutee-Ullah Sheikh	Chairman Pakistan Gems and Jewellery Development Company
145.	M. Suleman Khan	Chairman Sindh Taas Water Council Pakistan
146.	M. Irfan Ilahi (24.6.13)	Chairman Planning and Development Board Punjab
147.	Dr. Iftikhar Ahmed	Chairman Pakistan Agricultural Research Council
148.	Saba Sadiq (6.2.13)	Chairperson Punjab Social Services Board
149.	Dr. Ikram Ali Malik	Chairman FBISE
150.	Saeed Ahmad Khan (01.04.12)	Chairman OGRA
151.	Tariq Ayub (27.10.14)	Chairman Punjab Privatisation Board
152.	Abdul Basit (18.3.15)	Chairman Punjab Board of Investment
153.	Kh. M .Younas	Chairman Multan Dry Port Trust
154.	Zia-ul-Haq Sarhadi	Chairman Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry
155.	Zohra Yusuf	Chairperson Human Rights Commission of Pakistan
156.	Hamza Shahbaz Sharif	Chairman Punjab Sports Board
157.	M. Sualeh Faruqui (23.09.2014)	Chairman EOBI
158.	Jawwad Ahmed Qureshi (4.9.13)	Chairman Punjab Board of Technical Education
159.	Javed Aslam (18.1.12)	Chairman Punjab Food Authority
160.	Anwar Baig (25.11.14)	Chairman Pakistan Industrial Development Corp.
161.	Haroon Shafiq Ch. (05.12.09)	Chairman Pakistan Halal Products Development Board
162.	Rana Masood Akhtar (18.10.14)	Chairman Bahawalpur Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
163.	Karim Ahmed	Chairman KRL
164.	Irfan Bami	Chairman NESCOM
165.	Anwar Ahmad Zai	Chairman Karachi Board of Intermediate Education
166.	Maj. Gen. (R) Ahmed Bilal	Chairman SUPARCO (25.09.10)
167.	Rizwan Mumtaz Ali (9.7.12)	Chairman National Fertilizer Corp.
168.	Ch. Ahmed Mukhtar (8.1.13)	Chairman PPIB
169.	Sharjeel Inam Memon	Chairman Karachi Water & Sewerage Board

Sr.#	Name	Department
170.	Anwar Baig (25.11.14)	Chairman Pakistan Industrial Development
171.	Muhammad Misbah	Chairman Printing Corp. of Pakistan
172.	Abdul Rauf Alam (2016)	Chairman FPCCI
173.	Khalil-ur-Rahman Khan	Chairman Punjab Halal Development Agency
174.	Anwaar Ahmad (1.3.14)	Chairman Sahiwal Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
175.	Ghulam Muhammad (1.3.14)	Chairman Faisalabad Board of Intermediate & Secondary Education
176.	Gen. (R) Khalid Nawaz Khan (12.1.15)	Chairman Fauji Foundation
177.	Iftikhar Qutub (12.2.14)	Chairman Punjab Revenue Authority
178.	Nazeer Saeed	Chairman Pakistan Broadcasting Corp.
179.	Muhammad Salim (20.1.15)	Chairman Sindh Public Service Commission
180.	Zaheer Ahmad Awan	Chairman KP Higher Education Commission
181.	Marvi Memon (25.2.15)	Chairman BISP
182.	Moeen Fida (6.3.15)	Chairman Islamabad Stock Exchange

Director Generals & Managing Directors

	Name	Department
1.	Zahida Parveen (14.10.14)	D.G. Academy of Letters
2.	Dr. Mukhtar H. Syed (28.1.16)	D.G. Health Services Punjab
3.	Lt. Gen. Mazhar Jamal (9.4.15)	D.G. Strategic Plans Division
4.	Fatima Sheikh (2016)	D.G. Child Protection Bureau
5.	Ms. Naheed Memon	D.G. Sindh Investment Board
6.	M. Akbar Khan Hoti (24.11.14)	D.G. FIA
7.	Sohail Ahmad	D.G. Airports Security Force
8.	Fakir Syed Shaharyar	D.G. Pakistan Post Service
9.	Anwar Rasheed (24.07.14)	D.G. Anti-Corruption Punjab
10.	Major General Nasir Dilawar Shah	D.G. Anti-Narcotics Force
11.	Dr. Ismat Tahira (28.5.12)	D.G. Archaeology Punjab
12.	Dr. Abid Mahmood (18.9.13)	D.G. Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad
13.	Dr. Raania Ahsan (2016)	D.G. Board of Investment
14.	Air Marshal (R) M. Yousaf (1.11.13)	D.G. CAA (Civil Aviation Authority)
15.	Khalil-ur-Rehman	D.G. CDA
16.	Syed Iqbal Haider Zaidi	D. G. EOBI
17.	Shahid Ghaffar (23.5.14)	D. G. NIT
18.	Arifa Saboohi	D.G. Civil Services Academy

	Name	Department
19.	Maj. Gen. Agha Masood Akram	D.G. Defence Export Promotion Organization
20.	Dr. Zaheer Ahmed Babur	D.G. Punjab Public Libraries
21.	Dr. M. Khursheed (2.4.14)	D.G. Environmental Protection Agency
22.	Farooq Ali Sheikh (12.11.12)	D.G. EPA, Punjab
23.	Ahmad Aziz Tarar	D.G. Excise & Taxation Punjab
24.	Waheed Akhtar Ansari (24.8.12)	D.G. Faisalabad Development Authority
25.	Rahmat Ullah Khan (21.7.14)	D.G. FBR
26.	Waqas Ali (31.3.14)	D.G. Federal Govt. Employees Housing Foundation
27.	Mrs. Rubina Tayyab	D.G. Postmaster General Punjab
28.	Aftab Hussain (3.10.12)	D.G. Civil Defence
29.	Asad Islam	D.G. Punjab Food Authority
30.	Khushdil Khan	D.G. Federal Ombudsman Secretariat
31.	Saleem Shahzad (15.3.14)	D.G. NAB KP
32.	Usman Akhtar Bajwa	D.G. Passport & Immigration
33.	Maj. Gen. M. Afzal	CEO FWO
34.	Syed Mujtaba Hussain (17.4.14)	D. G. P&D Division
35.	Dr. Faqir Hussain (23.5.14)	D. G. Federal Judicial Academy
36.	M. Ehsan Ullah Bajwa	D.G. NACTA
37.	Capt (r) Assadullh Khan (01.08.2014)	D.G. Multan Development Authority
38.	Ali Akbar Sheikh (19.3.15)	D.G. Pak PWD
39.	Dr. Suhail Zaki Farooqi (12.12.14)	D.G. Renewable Energy Council
40.	M. Azam	D.G. Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan
41.	Maj. Gen. Mushtaq Ahmad Faisal (25.12.14)	D.G. National Logistic Cell
42.	Aftab Sultan (6.6.13)	D.G. I.B.
43.	Lt. Gen. Rizwan Akhtar (7.11.14)	D.G. I.S.I.
44.	Maqbool Ahmad	D.G. Gujranwala Development Authority
45.	Abdul Jalil (23.11.12)	D.G. Federal Public Service Commission
46.	Maj. (R) Tariq Mahmmad Malik (27.1.15)	D.G. NAB Baluchistan
47.	Col. (R) Naeem Siraj (4.8.14)	D.G. NAB Sindh
48.	Anwar Malik	D.G. Privatisation Commission
49.	Iqbal Hussain (2015)	M.D. Cholistan Development Authority
50.	Khalid Javed	D.G. Lok Wirsa
51.	Rao Tahseen Ali Khan	D.G. APP
52.	Amir Hassan	D.G. Intellectual Property Rights Organization of Pakistan
53.	Maj. Gen. Amir Riaz (12.8.13)	D.G. Military Operations
54.	Dr. Muneer Ahmad (31.12.14)	D.G. National Health Services

	Name	Department
55.	Syed Ijaz Hussain Shah (16.07.09)	D.G. Large Taxpayers Unit
56.	Ahad Khan Cheema (8.6.13)	D.G. LDA
57.	Rear Admiral Ather Mukhtar	D.G. Maritime Security Agency
58.	Nadeem Zaki Manj (2015)	D.G. Military Intelligence
59.	Maj. Gen. Farrukh Rasheed (July 2013)	D.G. Military Lands & Contonments
60.	Shahid Ashraf Tarar (6.1.14)	D.G. N.H.A. Punjab
61.	Maj. (R) Syed Burhan Ali(27.1.15)	D.G. NAB Punjab
62.	Capt. (R) Abdul Razzaq Durrani (9.2.15)	D. G. Gwadar Port Authority
63.	Aftab Allam	D.G. NARA
64.	Dr. Asif Inam (9.1.15)	D.G. National Institute of Oceanography
65.	Rukhsana Rehman	D.G. National Institute of Science and Technical Education
66.	Ch. Yaqub	D.G. National Police Academy
67.	Muhammad Ilyas	M.D. P.H.A.
68.	Syed Imran Ali Gardezi (1.1.15)	D.G. Pakistan Broadcasting Corp.
69.	Maj. Gen. Bilal Akbar (14.7.14)	D.G. Pakistan Rangers Sindh
70.	Dr. Fayyaz Ahmad Ranjha (17.10.14)	D.G. Pakistan National Training Bureau
71.	Brig. (R) Bishart Mahmood (23.12.14)	D.G. National Institute of Electronics
72.	Muhammad Naeem	D.G. Pakistan National Council of Arts
73.	Shah Zain Sheikh (18.08.09)	D.G. Pakistan Public Works Department
74.	Usman Marwat (1.2.13)	D.G. Quetta Development Authority
75.	Noor Zaman	D.G. OPF (26.4.13)
76.	Lt. Col. (R) M. Iqbal (8.7.14)	D.G. BISP Punjab
77.	Zafar Iqbal Qadir (13.8.13)	D.G. National Institute of Management
78.	Maqsood Ahmed (27.8.13)	D.G. Local Govt. Community Board
79.	Shaheen Raja	D.G. National Physical & Standards Laboratory
80.	Khalid Mahmood (10.1.15)	D.G. National Archives
81.	Syed Khurshid Anwar Rizvi (18.7.14)	D.G. Punjab Judicial Academy
82.	Hazrat Mir (01.07.14)	D.G. Pakistan Meteorological Department
83.	Mian Waheed-ud-Din (04.10.12)	D.G. NAB
84.	Faisal Malik Awan (12.12.12)	D.G. National Vocational Technical Training Commission
85.	Irshad A. Adamjee (2015)	M.D. WWF Pakistan
86.	Barkat Saeed Memon	D.G. Pakistan Standards & Quality Control Authority
87.	Anwar Virk (16.5.13)	D.G. National Police Bureau
88.	Jawad Akram (01.03.15)	D.G. Punjab Disaster Management Authority
89.	Syed Salman Shah	D.G. Sindh Disaster Management Authority

	Name	Department
90.	Dr. Shahzad Alam	D.G. PCSIR Lab.
91.		D.G. PEMRA
92.	Shoaib Mir Memon (15.7.13)	D.G. Ports and Shipping
93.	Athar Ali Khan (16.11.13)	D.G. Public Relations Punjab
94.	Dr. Rizwan Naseer	D.G. Punjab Emergency Service
95.	Saud Aziz (11.11.14)	D.G. National Crisis Management Cell
96.	Imran Cheema (14.11.14)	D.G. National Education Foundation
97.	Kamran Lashari	D.G. Lahore Walled City Project
98.	Dr. M. Ayub	D.G. Fisheries Department Punjab
99.	Dr. Azeem	D.G. National Agriculture Research Centre
100.	Khalid Mahmood Qazi	D.G. Punjab Institute of Language, Art and Culture (PILAC)
101.	Maj. Gen. Umer Farooq Barki (30.3.15)	D.G. Pakistan Rangers Punjab
102.	Rizwanullah Baig (02.05.08)	D.G. Relief and Crisis Management, Punjab
103.	Dr. Iqbal Thaheem	D.G. Trade Development Authority of Pakistan
104.	Syed Javed Iqbal Bukhari (21.2.15)	D.G. Wildlife Punjab
105.	M. Zarar Raja	D.G. Civil Defence Punjab
106.	Aneesa Durrani (19.11.14)	D.G. FATA Disaster Management Authority
107.	Capt. Zahid Saeed	D.G. Rawalpindi Development Authority
108.	Pervez H. Niazi	D.G. ERRA
109.	Nabeel Javed (15.11.11)	D.G. Punjab Food Authority
110.	Ch. Ishtiaq Ahmed (02.11.12)	D.G. Kachi Abadis Punjab
111.	Asif Ghafoor	D.G. Institute of Foreign Trade Training
112.	Aamir Ashraf Khawaja	D.G. Federal Educational Institutions
113.	Khalid Iqbal Yasir (2011)	D.G. Urdu Science Board
114.	Zafar M. Sheikh	D.G. Central Directorate of National Savings
115.	Dr. Sajid Yousafani	D.G. Punjab Board of Investment & Trade
116.	Mr. Reza H. Syed	D.G. Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan
117.	Dr. Ghulam Rasul	D.G. Pakistan Meteorological Dept.
118.	Muhammad Abbas (19.10.11)	D.G. National Housing Authority
119.	Abdul Latif Aqeely	D.gG. Investment Corporation of Pakistan (ICP)
120.	Asim Saleem Bajwa	ISPR Director General
121.	Maj. (R) Abdul Hameed	D.G. Pakistan Post Office (17.03.10)
122.	Ijaz Rafiq Qureshi	D.G. PEPCO
123.	M. Yashrab (28.11.14)	D.G. Social Welfare & Bait-ul-Mal Punjab
124.	Masood Khan (25.2.15)	D.G. Institute of Strategic Studies
125.	M. Arshad Chaudhry	M.D. National Transmission & Dispatch Co.
126.	Bilal Ahmad Butt	M.D. Punjab Small Industries Corp.

	Name	Department
127.	M. Razzaq Sanjrani	M.D. Saindak Metals Ltd. (27.10.08)
128.	Syed Akhtar Hussain Shah	M.D. Small Industries Development Board
129.	Waseem Mukhtar (4.8.14)	M.D. National Fertilizer Marketing Company
130.	M. Naeem Malik	M.D Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation
131.	Khalid Majeed (8.1.15)	M.D. Lahore Waste Management Company
132.	Fazl-ur-Rahman	M.D. APP
133.	Sajid Naseer Khan	M.D. Punjab Vocational Training Council
134.	Lt. Gen. ® Khalid Nawaz (1.1.15)	M.D. Fauji Foundation
135.	Saeed Akhtar Ansari (1.7.13)	M.D. Punjab Govt. Servants Housing Foundation
136.	Pervaiz Saeed (15.4.14)	M.D. House Building Finance Corp.
137.	Nadeem Naqvi	M.D. Karachi Stock Exchange
138.	Sibtain Fazal Haleem	M.D. Metro Bus Authority
139.	Syed Hashim Raza Zaidi	M.D. Karachi Water and Sewerage Board
140.	Jawwad Rafique Malik	M.D. Punjab Health Foundation
141.	Aftab Ahmed Ch. (26.10.10)	M.D. Lahore Stock Exchange Authority
142.	Ejaz Ali Shah	M.D. Pakistan Mercantile Exchange Limited
143.	Ayesha Aziz	M.D. Pak Brunei Investment Co.
144.	Lt. Cdr. (R) Ihsan Ghani	M.D. National Police Bureau
145.	Amjad A. Khan (15.7.13)	M.D. NESPAK Limited
146.	Imran Abbasi (2.2.15)	M.D. OGDCL (Oil and Gas Development Corporation Ltd.)
147.	Habib-ur-Rehman Khan	M.D. OPF (Overseas Pakistanis Foundation)
148.	Jehangir Shah	M.D. Pak Oman Investment Co.
149.	Barrister Abid Waheed Sh. (13.11.13)	M.D. Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal
150.	Taseer Ahmad	M.D. Lahore Parking Company
151.	Tahir Mahmood	M.D. National Transimission and Despatch Co. Ltd.
152.	Syed Naeem Iqbal Bukhari	M.D. Cholistan Development Authority
153.	Arif Alauddin	M.D. National Energy Conservation Centre
154.	Mian Ayaz Afzal (27.10.11)	M.D. Islamabad Stock Exchange
155.	Seerat Asghar	M.D. Pakistan Oil seed Development Board
156.	Saleem Godail	M.D. TEVTA Pakistan
157.	Shamim Ahmad Sherazi	M.D. Karachi Urban Transport
158.	Kamal Hayat	M.D. Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund
159.	Qaiser Ali Shah	M.D. Pakistan Seed Development Board
160.	Asim Shehrayar Hussian	M.D. Pakistan Software Export Board
161.	Aslam Parvez Janjua (26.2.14)	M.D. Pakistan State Oil
162.	Saniya Awais	M.D. Punjab Power Development Board
163.	Capt. Tariq Mosood (27.3.14)	M.D. PASSCO

	Name	Department
164.	Umer Rasool (12.1.15)	M.D. PEPCO
165.	Shahnawaz Rahman (14.7.14)	M.D. PIA
166.	Arshad Mirza	M.D. PPL
167.	Shahjahan Mirza	M.D. Private Power Infrastructure Board
168.	Shahid Islam (18.1.15)	M.D. PSO
169.	Rizwan Ahmed (26.2.14)	M.D. Pakistan Printing Corp.
170.	Lt. Gen. (R) Shafqaat Ahmad (18.3.15)	M.D. Fauji Fertilizer Company
171.	Col. (Retd) Ehtisham Anwar (28.01.14)	M.D. Danish School System
172.	Saeed Akhtar Ansari (1.7.13)	M.D. Punjab Govt. Servants Housing Foundation
173.	Dr. Aneela Saiman (2013)	M.D. Punjab Education Foundation
174.		M.D. Punjab Mineral Development Corporation
175.	M. Aamer Nazeer	M.D. Punjab Municipal Funds
176.	Shafqat ur Rehman Ranjha (26.02.14)	M.D. PECO
177.	Shahid Hussain	M.D. Punjab Procurement Regulatory Authority
178.	Ch. Kabir Ali Khan (7.4.14)	M.D. Pakistan Tourism Development Corp.
179.	Shahid Ghaffar (2.4.14)	M. D. National investment Trust
180.	Shabbir Ahmed (20.11.12)	M.D. Federal Employees Benevolent Fund
181.	Saeed Ahmed Khan (10.12.12)	M.D. National Education Foundation
182.	Khaqan Babur (5.9.13)	M.D. Punjab Seed Corp.
183.	Raziq Sanjrani	M.D. Saindak Metals Ltd.
184.	Bahadur Shah	M.D. Pakhtunkhwa Hydel Development Organization
185.	Muhammad Azam Khan	M.D. Pakhtunkhwa Tourism Corporation
186.	Muhammad Mahmood	M.D. Nandipur Power Plant
187.	Shahid Rashid	M.D. SMEDA
188.	Arif Hameed	M.D. Sui Northern Gas Co.
189.	Khalid Rehman (2015)	M.D. Sui Southern Gas Co.
190.	Ahmer Malik	M.D. Tourism Development Corporation Punjab
191.	Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad (2.12.14)	M.D. Utility Stores Corp.
192.	M. Malik (28.2.14)	M. D. PTV
193.	Raja Shaukat Mehmood (2015)	M.D. WASA
194.	Amir Ashraf (25.11.14)	M.D. National Institute of Science and Technical Education
195.	Brig. Tariq Javed Rehan	M.D. Heavy Industries Taxila
196.	Hafeez-ur-Rehman	M.D. Pakistan Procurement Regulatory Authority
197.	Dr. Inam-ul-Haq Javed (29.1.14)	M.D. National Book Foundation
198.	Shahid Ghaffar (2.4.14)	M.D. NIT

	Name	Department
199.	Saniya Awais (2015)	M.D. Punjab Power Development Board
200.	M. Iiyas (2015)	M.D. Pakistan Housing Authority
201.	Khizar Hayat (2015)	M.D. Pakistan Printing Corporation
202.	Babur Afandi (6.11.14)	M.D. Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority
203.	Nazar Muhammad Bozdar	M.D. Sindh Industrial Trading Estate
204.	Prof. Dr. Abdul Tawwab Khan	M.D. Baluchistan Education Foundation
205.	Brig. (R) Khalid Khokhar.(2016)	M.D. Pakistan Mineral Development Corp.
206.	Bilal Ahmad Butt (2016)	M.D. Punjab Small Industries Corp.

HEADS OF SCHEDULED BANKS

National Bank of Pakistan (NBP)	Syed Ahmed Iqbal Ashraf (President + CEO) (21.1.14) Muneer Kamal (Chairman)
Habib Bank Ltd. (HBL)	Nauman Dar (President + CEO) (26.6.12) Sultan Ali Allana (Chairman)
Meezan Bank	Irfan Siddiqui (CEO + President)
United Bank Ltd. (UBL)	M. Anwar Pervez (Chairman)
United Bank Ltd. (UBL)	Wajahat Hussain (President + CEO)
Allied Bank of Pakistan (ABL)	Tariq Mahmood (CEO) M. Naeem Mukhtar (Chairman)
Soneri Bank	M. Aftab Manzoor (President & CEO) (02.09.2010) Alaudin Feerasta (Chairman)
Muslim Commercial Bank (MCB)	Mian Muhammad Mansha (Chairman) Imran Maqbool (CEO + President)
Burj Bank Ltd	Ahmed Khizer Khan (President & CEO)
Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank	M. Ayub (President & CEO) (03.12.12)
Bank of Punjab (BoP)	Ghafoor Mirza (Chairman: 14.06.2011) Naeem-ud-Din Khan (President + CEO since Dec. 2008)
First Women Bank Limited (FWBL)	Tahira Raza (President/CEO 2.4.14)
Citi Bank	M.D. Zubyr Soomro
Faysal Bank	Nauman Ansari (President & CEO)
NIB Bank[1]	Atif R. Bohari (President/CEO)
Saudi Pak Commercial Bank	Azmat Tarin (President)
Bank Alfalah Ltd.	Atif Bajwa (CEO) (26.10.11) Pervez Shahid (M.D.)
Finca Micro-Finance Bank Ltd.	M. Mudassar Aqil (CEO + President)
Bank of Khyber	Shams-ul-Qayyum (M.D. + CEO)
Bank Islami Pakistan [2]	Hassan Aziz Bilgrami (CEO)

[1] (NIB: Nordic Investment Bank)
[2] On 7th May, 2015, KASB Bank Merged with Bank Islami.

Summit Bank[1]	Hussain Lawai (CEO+President)
Sindh Bank	M. Bilal Sheikh (CEO + President)
Khushhali Bank (Micro-Finance Bank) **of Pakistan**[2],	M. Ghalib Nishter (President) (06-08-2000)
Askari Bank	Syed Majeedullah Hussaini (President + CEO)
Zarai Taraqiati Bank Ltd. (ZTBL)	Syed Tallat Mahmood (President: 29.4.14)
	Syed Yawar Ali (Chairman)
Samba Bank Ltd.	Dr. Shujaat Nadeem (Chairman)
	Shahid Sattar (President + CEO)
SILK Bank	Manawar Hamid (M.D)
	Azmat Tarin (Chief Executive+President)
Standard Chartered Bank	Shahzad Dada (Chief Executive) (3.7.14)
Dubai Islamic Bank	Junaid Ahmed (Chief Executive & President)
Al Baraka Islamic Bank	Shafqaat Ahmad (CEO & President)
SME Bank	Majid Aziz (Chairman)
SME Bank	Ihsan-ul-Haq Khan (President + CEO)
Habib Metropolitan Bank	Siraj-ud-Din Aziz (President)

VICE-CHANCELLORS OF PAKISTAN UNIVERSITIES

At the end of December 2013, there were 203 Universities in Pakistan.

PUBLIC SECTOR UNIVERSITIES

Punjab

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan	Prof. Dr. Syed Kh. Alqama (8.10.11) (V.C)
Fatima Jinnah Women University, Rawalpindi	Prof. Dr. Samina Amin Qadir (V.C)
Islamia University, Bahawalpur	Prof. Dr. Qaiser Mushtaq (V.C: 17.12.14)
Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi	Prof. Dr. Rai Niaz Ahmed
Agriculture University, Faisalabad	Prof. Dr. Iqrar Ahmed Khan
University of Engg. & Technology, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Fazal Ahmad Khalid (V.C: 17.12.14)
University of Education, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Faiz-ul-Hassan (23.7.11) (V.C.)
University of Engg. & Technology, Taxila	Prof. Dr. Niaz Ahmad (V.C: 17.12.14)
University of the Punjab, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Mujahid Kamran (3.1.08)
University of the Punjab, Lahore (Pro. V.C.)	Prof. Dr. Jamil Anwar (19.09.09)
University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Tallat Naseer Pasha (10.12.11) (V.C)
The University of Lahore	Prof. Dr. M.H. Qazi (V.C)
Lahore College for Women University,	Prof. Dr. Sabiha Mansoor (V.C)

[1] On 1st July, 2011, Mybank merged with Summit Bank.

[2] On August 11, 2000, the first branch of Micro Finance Bank was inaugurated by Gen. Pervez Musharraf in D.G. Khan. Later on, August 17, 2000 (CE advised to change its name and then it was renamed as "Khushhali Bank" (Bank of Prosperity).

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Lahore	
University of Health Sciences, Lahore	Maj. Gen. (R) Porf. M. Aslam (V.C)
University of Sargodha	Dr. M. Zahoor-ul-Hassan Dogar
National College of Arts, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Murtaza Jafri (Principal)
Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore	Dr. Rukhsana David (Prinicipal)
Govt. College University, Faisalabad	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ali (V.C) (17.12.14)
Virtual University of Pakistan	Dr. Naveed A. Malik (Rector)
University of Gujrat	Prof. Dr. Zia-ul-Qayyum (V.C: 17.12.14)
The University of Faisalabad	Prof. Dr. Riaz ul Haq Tariq (Rector)
I.T University Punjab, Lahore	Dr. Umer Saif (V.C.) (20.1.13)

SINDH

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Liaquat University of Medical and Health Sciences, Jamshoro	Prof. Dr. Naushad A. Sheikh (V.C.)
Mehran University of Engg. & Technology, Jamshoro	Prof. Dr. M. Aslam Uqaili (V.C.)
NED University of Engg. & Technology, Karachi	Prof. Dr. M. Afzal Haq (V.C: 25.3.13)
Quaid-i-Awam University of Engg. Science and Technology, Benazirabad	Prof. Dr. Abdul Kareem Baloch (V.C.)
SZABIST, Karachi	Dr. Saqib Rizvi (President)
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto University, Benazirabad	Arshad Saleem (V.C)
Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur	Prof. Dr. Parveen Shah (V.C.)
Sindh Agriculture University, Tandojam	Prof. Dr. Memon Mujeeb-ul-Din (V.C.)
Karachi University, Karachi	Prof. Dr. Qaiser Khan (V.C) (9.2.12)
Sindh University, Jamshoro	Prof. Dr. Imdad Ail Ismaili (V.C.)
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi	Dr. Ishrat Hussian (Director)
Dow University of Health Sciences, KHI	Prof. Dr. Masood Hameed Khan (V.C.)
Baqai Medical University, Karachi	Prof. Lt. Gen. (R) Dr. Syed Azhar Ahmed (V.C)
University of East, Hyderabad	Zafar-ul-Islam (V.C)
Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Medical University, Larkana	Prof. Akbar Haider Soomro
Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam University, KHI	Dr. M. Ali Sheikh (V.C) (21.2.12)
Daud University of Engr. & Tech., KHI	Prof. Dr. Faizullah Abbasi (V.C)

KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
University of Science and Technology, Bannu	Prof. Dr. Abdur Rahim Khan (V.C)
Gomal University, D.I. Khan	Maj. Gen. (R) Hamid Shafiq (V.C)
University of Hazara, Dhadial, Mansehra	Prof. Dr. Sohail Shahzad (V.C.)

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Kohat University of Engg. and Technology, Kohat	Dr. Sher Ali Shinwari
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Agricultural University, Peshawar	Prof. Dr. Zahoor Ahmad Swati (V.C)
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa University of Engg. & Technology, Peshawar	Syed Imtiaz Hussain Gilani
University of Malakand, Chakdara Dir, Malakand	Prof. Dr. Johar Ali (V.C)
University of Peshawar, Peshawar	Prof. Dr. M. Rasul Jan
Military College of Engineering, Risalpur Cantt.	Anwar-ul-Haq Chaudhry (Principal)
Institute of Management Sciences, Peshawar	Dr. M. Mohsin Khan (Director)
Pakistan Military Academy (PMA) Kakul, Abbottabad	Maj. Gen. Shahid Hamid (Commandant)
Khyber Medical University	Dr. M. Hafeez Ullah (V.C.)
Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan	Dr. Ahsan Ali (V.C)

BALUCHISTAN

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
University of Baluchistan, Quetta	Prof. Dr. Javaid Iqbal (V.C.)
Baluchistan University of Engg. & Technology, Khuzdar	Engr. Brig (R) Muhammad Amin
Baluchistan University of Information Technology & Management Science, Quetta	Ahmed Farooq Bazai (V.C)

FEDERAL CAPITAL

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad	Dr. Shahid Siddiqui (V.C) (2.10.14)
Bahria University, Islamabad	Vice Admiral Shahid Iqbal (Rector)
Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Medical University	Dr. Javed Akram (V.C: 30.12.13)
International Islamic University, Islamabad	Dr. Masoom Yasinzai (Rector) (2.10.14) Prof. Dr. Ahmad Yousaf (President)
National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad	Maj. Gen. Masood Hasan (Rector)
Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad	Prof. Javed Ashraf (2.10.14)
COMSATS Institute of Information Technology, Islamabad	Dr. S.M. Junaid Zaidi (Rector)
PIEAS, Islamabad	Dr. M. Aslam (Rector)
Air University, PAF Complex, Islamabad	Dr. Javed R. Laghari (Chancellor) Faiz Amir (V.C.)
Federal Urdu University	Dr. Zafar Iqbal (V.C)
Institute of Space Technology (IST)	Engr. Imran Rehman (V.C)
National Defence University, Islamabad	Lt. Gen. Anwar Ali Haider (President) (9.4.15)

AZAD JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Mirpur University of Science and	Prof. Dr. Habib-ur-Rehman (V.C)

Technology	
University of Azad Jammu & Kashmir	Dr. Syed Dilnawaz Gardezi (V.C)
Al-Khair University, Bhimbar	Prof. Dr. M. Bashir Goraya (Pro Chancellor) Prof. Dr. A.Q. Insari (Rector) Prof. M. Imtiaz Quds Goraya (Pro V.C)

NORTHERN AREAS

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Karakuram International University, Gilgit	Dr. M. Asif Khan (V.C)

PRIVATE SECTOR UNIVERSITIES/INSTITUTIONS

SINDH

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
The Agha Khan University, Karachi	Dr. Robert Baker (Provost)
Baqai Medical University, Karachi	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) S. Azhar Ahmed
Greenwich University, Karachi	Mrs. Seema Mughal (V.C.)
DHA Suffa University, Karachi	Prof. Dr. Sarfraz Hussain
Hamdard University, Karachi	Prof. Dr. Hakim Abdul Hannan (V.C.)
Iqra University, Karachi	Dr. U.A.G. Isani (President)
Isra University, Hyderabad	Prof. Dr. Ghulam Qadir Kazi (V.C.)
Jinnah University for Women, Karachi	Dr. Riaz Ahmed Hashmi
M. A. Jinnah University, Karachi	Dr. Afak Hayder (President)
Sir Syed University of Engg. & Technology, Karachi	Prof. Dr. S. Nazir Ahmed
Zia-ud-Din Medical University, Karachi	Mr. Shahid Aziz Siddiqui
Institute of Business Administration, Karachi	Dr. Ishrat Hussain (Director)
Institute of Business Administration, Sukkur	Nisar Ahmed Siddiqui (Director)
Karachi Institute of Economics and Technology (KIET), Karachi	Air Commodor (Retd.) M. Khalid Hussain (President)
KASBIT, Karachi	M. Arif Ali Shah Bukhari (CEO)
Preston IM, S & T, Karachi	S. Ahsan Rafi (Rector)
Newport Institute of Communications & Economics, Karachi	Brig. (Retd.) Sadiq Jamal (President)
Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science & Technology, (SZABIST), Karachi	Dr. Javed R. Leghari (Project Director) Dr. Saqib Rizvi (President)
Textile Institute of Pakistan, Karachi	Mr. Shakeel Ahmed (President)
Indus Valley School, Karachi	Mr. Shahid Aziz Siddiqui (E.D)
Bahria University, Karachi	Vice Admiral (R) Farooq Arshad (Rector)
Institute of Business Administration	Nisar Ahmed Siddiqui (Director)
Indus University, Karachi	M. Ahmad Ameen (V.C.)

PUNJAB

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Lahore University of Management Sciences, Lahore	Mr. Abdul Razzak Dawood (Rector) Dr. Suhail Naqvi (V.C.) Syed Babar Ali (Pro Chancellor)
University of Central Punjab, Lahore	Mr. Haroon Pasha (Group Corporate Director) Mian Amir Mehmood (Chairman) Dr. M. Zafarullah (Pro Rector) (14.12.11)
University of Lahore, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Saleem Shuja (Rector)
Lahore City University	Prof. Mansoor Suhail (Rector)
Government College University, Faisalabad	Prof. Dr. Zakir Hussain (V.C.)
Hajvery University, Lahore	Mr. Atif Mushtaq (Rector)
University of Faisalabad	Dr. Bilal A. Khan
University of South Asia, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Muhammad Salim Akhtar (V.C.) / Muhammad Sadiq (Chairman)
Institute of Management Sciences, Lahore	Dr. Khalid Ranjha (Head)
University of Management and Technology, Lahore	Dr. Hassan Sohaib Murad (Rector) / Abid H. K. Sherwani (D.G.)
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan, Lahore.	Naeem Akhtar Sheikh (President)
National College of Business Administration and Economics, Lahore	Dr. Munir Ahmed (Rector)
Government College University, Lahore	Dr. M. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman (23.7.11)
Lahore School of Economics, Lahore	Dr. Shahid Amjad Chaudhry (Rector)
King Edward Medical Univesity, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Asad Aslam Khan (30.08.10) (V.C.)
Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lhr	Dr. Shaukat Mahmood (Principal)
Fatima Jinnah Med. College, Lhr	
Minhaj International University, Lahore	Prof. Dr. M. Tahir-ul-Qadri (Chancellor) Prof. Dr. Ali Muhammad (V.C)
Superior University, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Ch. Abdur Rehman (Chairman) Prof. Dr. M. Zafar Iqbal (Rector)
Aitchison College, Lahore	Malik Iftikhar (Principal) (1.10.14)
Preston University, Lahore	Dr. Abdul Basit (Chancellor)
Lahore Leeds University, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Safdar Mahmood (V.C) / Zahoor Ahmad Watoo (Pres.)/ Abdul Ghafoor Watoo (Chairman)
Gift University, Gujranwala	M. Anwar Dar (President)/ Dr. M. Iqbal Tahir (Rector)
Beaconhouse National University, Lahore	Shahid Hafeez Kardar (V.C.) (1.8.13)/ Nasreen Mahmud Kasuri (Chairperson)
Bahria University Lahore	Shahid Iqbal (Rector)

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Lahore Garrison University, Lahore	Prof. Dr. Ch. Jamil Anwar (V.C.)
Imperial College of Business Studies, Lahore.	Prof. Dr. Ijaz AHmad (V.C.)

KHYBER PUKHTUNKHWA

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
CECOS University of Information Technology, Peshawar	Dr. Riaz Ahmad Khattak (V.C)
City University of Information Technology, Peshawar	Dr. Muhammad Asrar
Northern University, Nowshera	Prof. Dr. Abdul Majeed (Rector)
Preston University, Kohat	Dr. M. Anwar Hassan (V.C)
Qurtaba University of Science and Information Technology, Peshawar	Prof. Dr. Hamid Ullah Khan Alizai (V.C)
Sarhad University of Science and Information Technology	Dr. Salim-ur-Rehman (V.C)
Ghandhara University, Peshawar	Prof. R. A. K. Tahirkheli
GIK Institute of Engg., Science and Technology, Topi	Engr. Illahi Bux Soomro (Rector)

AZAD KASHMIR

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
Mohi-ud-Din Islamic University, Nerian Sharif, AJK	Mr. Muhammad Khurshed

FEDERAL CAPITAL

Names of Universities	Vice Chancellors/Rectors
National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences (NUCES) (FAST), Islamabad	Dr. Ameer Muhammad (Rector)
Riphah International University, Islamabad	Hassan Muhammad Khan (Pro V.C.)
	Prof. Dr. Anis Ahmed (V.C)
Foundation University, Islamabad	Syed Athar Ali (Chairman)/ Hamid Rab Nawaz (V.C.)
NUST, Islamabad	Eng. Muhammad Asghar (Rector)
Muhammad Ali Jinnah University, Islamabad	Mian Amir Mehmood (Chancellor)
	Prof. Dr. M. Mansoor Ahmad (V.C)

HEADS OF SPORTS IN PAKISTAN

Presidents:

S.#	Federation	Name
1.	Pakistan Amateur Athletic Federation (PAAF)	Lt. Gen. (R) Safdar Hussain (Since D 11, 2001)
2.	Archery Federation of Pakistan (AFP)	Gen. (R) Arif Hassan (17.2.14)

S.#	Federation	Name
3.	Pakistan Badminton Federation	Mian Iftikhar Hussain
4.	Pakistan Baseball Federation (PBF)	Shaukat Javed (7.4.14) (Chairman) / Syed Khawar Shah (President)
5.	Pakistan Billiards and Snooker Association (PBSA)	Alamgir A. Sheikh (17.09.08)
6.	Pakistan Bodybuilding Federation (PBBF)	Naveed Akram Cheema
7.	Pakistan Amateur Boxing Federation (PABF)	Zafar Zubairi (Chairman) (20.12.08) Doda Khan Bhutto (President) (20.12.08)
8.	National Rifle Association of Pakistan	Admiral Asif Sandila
9.	Pakistan Shooting Ball Federation	Admiral M. Asif Sandila
10.	Equestrian Federation of Pakistan	Nawab Malik Atta M. Khan
11.	Ski Federation of Pakistan (9.1.14)	Air Marshal Sohail Gul Khan (2014)
12.	Pakistan Weightlifting Federation	Mian Muhammad Aslam
13.	Pakistan Bridge Federation (PBF)	Nawab M. Yousaf Talpur
14.	Chess Federation of Pakistan	Abdus Salim
15.	Punjab Paraolympics Association	Dr. Khalid Jameel (30.7.11)
16.	Pakistan Netball Federation	Capt. (R) Zafar Iqbal Awan
17.	Punjab Netball Association	Syed Shaharyar Ali (22.11.14)
18.	Pakistan Cycling Federation (PCF)	Munawwar Baseer Shah
19.	Pakistan Football Federation (PFF)	Makhdoom Syed Faisal Saleh Hayat
20.	Pakistan Hockey Federation (PHF)	Akhtar Rasool (23.11.13)
21.	Pakistan Judo Federation (PJF)	Col. (R) Shujaat Ali Rana (26-05-08)
22.	Pakistan Kabaddi Federation (PKF)	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
23.	Pakistan Olympic Association	Lt. Gen. (R) Syed Arif Hassan
24.	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Olympic Association	Haji Ghulam Ali (12.6.13)
25.	Pakistan Fencing Federation	Mohsin Syed (15.9.14)
26.	Punjab Olympic Association	Iftikhar Ali Malik (25.10.14)
27.	Sindh Olympic Association (SOA)	Rashid Malik (7.12.15)
28.	Pakistan Golf Federation	Lt. Gen. Zaheer-ul-Islam (8.4.13)
29.	Pakistan Rowing Federation	Rizwan-ul-Haq (28.1.13)
30.	Pakistan Squash Federation (PSF)	Tahir Rafiq Butt (27.4.12)
31.	Punjab Equstrian and Tent Pegging Association	Tahir Javed Khan (2.4.14)
32.	Punjab Golf Association	Lt. Gen. Naveed Ahmed (20.5.14)

S.#	Federation	Name
33.	Pakistan Karate Federation	M. Jahangir
34.	Pakistan Gymnastic Federation	Ahmad Ali Rajput
35.	Pakistan Polo Association	Maj. Gen. Sahibzada Asfandyar Pataudi
36.	Pakistan Sailing Federation	Vice Admiral K. B. Hussain
37.	Pakistan Table Tennis Federation	S.M. Sibtain
38.	Pakistan Tennis Federation (PTF)	Saleem Saifullah Khan (Dec. 2014)
39.	Women's Tennis Association of Pakistan (WTAP, formed on Jan. 5, 1991)	Dr. Nighat Agha (Since Mar. 1995)
40.	Pakistan Volleyball Federation	Zafar Abbas Lak (6.9.13)
41.	Punjab Baseball Association	Fakhar Ali Shah (6.3.14)
42.	Punjab Jujitsu Association	Khalil Ahmad (13.10.13)
43.	Pakistan Yachting Federation	Rear Admiral Javed Iqbal
44.	Pakistan Amateur Wrestling Federation (PAWF)	Syed Aqil Shah
45.	Pakistan Amateur Basketball Federation (PABF)	Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Sarfraz Iqbal (Chairman)
46.	Punjab Table Tennis Association	Ahmer Maalik (30.1.11)
47.	Pakistan Cricket Board (Chairman)	Shaharyar Khan (18.08.14)
48.	Punjab Badminton Association	Adil Rokhri (2.9.13)
49.	Punjab Judo Association	Ch. Khalid Hussain (13.4.12)
50.	Pakistan Women's Athletics Association	Nuzhat Sadiq (25.5.13)
51.	Pakistan Tenpin Bowling Federation	Ch. Nadeem
52.	Punjab Chess Association	Tanzila Amer Cheema (President)
53.	Punjab Cycling Association	Ch. Amin Kamran (6.8.13)
54.	Pakistan Federation of Netball (PFN)	Capt. Zafar Iqbal Awan
55.	Pakistan Taekwondo Federation	Col. Waseem Janjua (8.2.14)
56.	Pakistan Swimming Federation (PSF)	Kamran Lashari (Nov. 27, 2004)
57.	Pakistan Handball Federation	M. Shafiq
58.	Pakistan Kick Boxing Federation	Saleem Butt (30.11.14)
59.	Pakistan Swimming Technical Officials Association	Muhammad Lateef Butt
60.	Pakistan Athletics Federation	Maj. Gen. (R) M. Akram Sahi (21.9.13)
61.	Pakistan Carrom Federation	M. Aslam (Chairman)

S.#	Federation	Name
62.	Punjab Hockey Association	Shahid Pervez Bhandara (20.11.13)
63.	Pakistan Wrestling Federation	Ch. Muhammad Asghar
64.	Punjab Rifle Association	Salman Siddique (05.05.2006)
65.	Pakistan Deaf Cricket Association	Dr. Khalid Jamil (Chairman) (14.06.2006)
66.	Pakistan Tug of War Federation	Javed Saleem
67.	Pakistan Wushu Federation	Kh. Farooq Saeed
68.	Baluchistan Olympic Association	Mir Shahnawaz Marri (13.6.13)
69.	Pakistan Basketball Federation	Rasheed Malik (24.11.13)
70.	Pakistan Senior Cricket Board	Fawad Ijaz Khan
71.	Punjab Kabbadi Association	Shahid Iqbal Dar (15.2.14)
72.	Punjab Athletics Assocation	Asghar Ali Gill (20.7.13)
73.	Punjab Wrestling Association	Ch. Khalid Hussain (9.9.13)
74.	Punjab Bodybuilding Association	Kh. Zahid Nasim (18.8.13)
75.	Pakistan Disable Cricket Association	Saleem Kareem
76.	SAARC Baseball Federation	Shaukat Javed (15.1.11)
77.	Pakistan Rugby Union	Fauzi Khawaja
78.	Punjab Sports Board (Chairman)	Hamza Shahbaz
79.	Pakistan Blind Cricket Council	Syed Sultan Shah (2nd time: 26.1.14)
80.	Pakistan Touchball Federation	Roy Iltaf Ahmed (04.12.12)
81.	Pakistan Jujitsu Federation	Abida Tanvir
82.	Punjab Swimming Association	Shan Lashari (8.7.13)
83.	Punjab Women Hockey Association	Abida Tanvir (19.11.13)
84.	Pakistan Women Hockey Federation	Khush Bakht Shujaat (24.11.13)
85.	Pakistan Sports Board	Mian Riaz Hussain Pirzada
86.	Punjab Rugby Association	Rizwan Malik (23.7.14)
87.	Punjab Weightlifting Federation	Zahoor Ahmad Watoo (19.10.14)

Secretaries

S.#	Federation	Name
1.	Pakistan Amateur Athletics Federation (PAAF)	Salman Iqbal Butt (6.5.13)
2.	Pakistan Shooting Ball Federation	Ch. Muhammad Saleem
3.	Archery Federation of Pakistan	Commodore Riazullah Khan
4.	Pakistan Jujitsu Federation	Waqar Ilyas Khan (27.1.13)
5.	Pakistan Baseball Federation	Sheikh Mazhar (20.2.15)

S.#	Federation	Name
6.	Pakistan Basketball Federation	Khalid Basheer (24.11.13)
7.	Pakistan Fencing Federation	Usman Ahmad (15.9.14)
8.	Pakistan Bodybuilding Federation	Wisal Muhammad Khan
9.	Punjab Paraolympics Association	Azmat Ali (30.7.11)
10.	Pakistan Table Tennis Federation	Ahmed Malik (31.10.12)
11.	Punjab Cycling Assocation	Farrukh Wazir (09.12.12)
12.	Pakistan Boxing Federation	Iqbal Hussain
13.	Pakistan Bridge Federation	M. Azwer-ul-Haq
14.	Canoeing Association of Pakistan	Admiral Yastoor-ul-Haq Malik
15.	Chess Federation of Pakistan	Abdus Salim Khan
16.	Punjab Netball Association	Mariam Saleem (22.11.14)
17.	Pakistan Women Cricket Control Association (PWCCA)	Lawerence D'Souza
18.	Pakistan Cycling Federation	Kamran Ameen (29.09.12)
19.	Pakistan Football Federation (PFF)	Col. (R) Ahmed Yar Khan Lodhi (04.03.2007)
20.	Punjab Women Hokcey Association	Rahat Khan (19.11.13)
21.	Pakistan Golf Federation	Brig. (R) Nayyer Afzal
22.	Pakistan Gymnastic Federation	Prof. Painda A. Malik
23.	Punjab Swimming Association	Tauqeer Shah (8.7.13)
24.	Punjab Athletics Association	Malik Masood Javed (20.7.13)
25.	Punjab Wrestling Association	M. Arshad Sattar (9.9.13)
26.	Pakistan Hockey Federation	Rana Mujahid (23.11.13)
27.	Equestrian Federation of Pakistan	Lt. Col. Aurangzeb Mirza
28.	Pakistan Tug of War Federation	Jamil Ahmed Rana
29.	Pakistan Judo Federation	Masood Ahmed (26-05-08)
30.	Pakistan Rowing Federation (PRF)	Ayaz Ali Khan (28.1.13)
31.	Pakistan Olympic Association (POA)	M. Khalid Mahmood (25.11.14)
32.	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Olympic Association	Qamar Zaman (12.6.13)
33.	Punjab Olympic Association	Kh. Idrees Haider (25.10.14)
34.	Pakistan Kabaddi Federation	Ch. Muhammad Sarwar
35.	Sindh Olympic Association	Ahmed Ali Rajput
36.	Skiing Federation of Pakistan	Air Commodore Musarrat Ali
37.	Pakistan Squash Federation (PSF)	Group Captain Amir Nawaz

S.#	Federation	Name
38.	Punjab Table Tennis Association	
39.	Pakistan Tennis Federation	M. Khalid Rahmani (12.12.14)
40.	Women's Tennis Association of Pakistan (WTAP)	Zulekha Nisar
41.	Pakistan Volleyball Federation	M. Iqbal Khan (6.9.13)
42.	Pakistan Women's Athletics Association	Shahida Khanum (25.5.13)
43.	Pakistan Weightlifting Federation	Amjad Amin Butt (7.8.13)
44.	Punjab Weightlifting Association	Ch. Mushtaq Ahmad (19.10.14)
45.	Pakistan Kick Boxing Federation	Tahir Abbas (30.11.14)
46.	Pakistan Powerlifting Federation	Rashid Malik
47.	Punjab Judo Association	Sh. Tariq Hussain (13.4.12)
48.	Pakistan Amateur Wrestling Federation	Chaudhry Muhammad Arif
49.	Pakistan Yachting Federation	Capt. Faisal Farooqi
50.	Pakistan Federation of Netball	Mudassar Arain
51.	Pakistan Taekwondo Federation	Murtaza Hassan Bangash (8.2.14)
52.	Pakistan Touchball Federation	Zahoor Ahmed (04.12.12)
53.	Pakistan Badminton Federation	Imtiaz Gill
54.	Punjab Equstrian & Tent Pegging Associatioin	Abid Tareen (2.4.14)
55.	Pakistan Swimming Federation (PSF)	Major Majid Wasim (Nov. 27, 2004)
56.	Pakistan Chess Federation	Malik Ameen (29.12.13)
57.	Pakistan Softball Federation	Haider Khan Lahri
58.	Pakistan Handball Federation	Muhammad Shafiq
59.	Pakistan Karate Federation	Shamim Ahmed Hashmi (2nd time: 29.9.13)
60.	Pakistan Billiards and Snooker Association	Munawar Hussain Sheikh
61.	Pakistan Polo Association	Lt. Col. Aurangzeb Mirza
62.	Punjab Baseball Association	Sheikh Mazhar Ahmed (4.10.13)
63.	Pakistan Athletic Federation	M. Zafar (21.9.13)
64.	National Rifle Association of Pakistan	Javed Lodhi (12.10.09)
65.	Pakistan Sailing Federation	Lt. Cdr. Zahid Rauf
66.	Pakistan Wrestling Federation	Ch. Muhammad Asghar
67.	Punjab Hockey Association	Ajmal Khan Lodhi (20.11.13)
68.	Punjab Rifle Association	Javed S. Lodhi (05.05.2006)

S.#	Federation	Name
69.	Sindh Squash Association	Tahir Khanzada
70.	Pakistan Softball Federation	Haider Khan Lahri (20.05.2006)
71.	Pakistan Deaf Cricket Association	Walter John (14.06.2006)
72.	Pakistan Wushu Federation	Major Mubeen Shahid (16.8.13)
73.	Balochisan Olympic Association	Riaz Ahmed (13.6.13)
74.	Punjab Kabbadi Association	M. Sarwar Butt (15.2.14)
75.	SAARC Baseball Federation	Khawar Shah (15.1.11)
76.	Pakistan Rugby Union	Arif Saeed
77.	Punjab Bodybuilding Association	Naeem Akhtar (18.8.13)
78.	Pakistan Disable Cricket Association	Ameer-ud-Din Ansari
79.	Punjab Jujitsu Association	Shabina Saeed (13.10.13)
80.	Pakistan Women Hockey Federation	Tanzila Amir Cheema (24.11.13)
81.	Punjab Boxing Association	Zain-ul-Aziz

Director - Generals

Sr.#	Federation	Name
1.	Pakistan Sports Board	M. Akhtar Nawaz Ganjira
2.	D.G. Sports Board Punjab (03.11.08)	M. Usman Anwar (2nd time: 16.8.13)
3.	Director Sports Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	Mr. Ma'zullah
4.	Director Sports Army	Brig. Sher Bahader
5.	S.G. WAPDA Sports Board	M. Khalid Mahmood

WHO IS WHO IN AZAD KASHMIR

The current President, Prime Minister and other important office-holders of Azad Kashmir Government are as under:

President	Sardar M. Yaqoob Khan (25.8.11)
Prime Minister	Ch. Abdul Majeed (26.7.11)
Chief Justice AJK Supreme Court	Sardar M. Azam Khan (5.6.14)
Chief Justice AJK High Court	Raja Sadaqat (24.3.16)
Speaker AJK Legislative Assembly	Sardar Ghulam Sadiq (25.7.11)
Deputy Speaker AJK Legislative Assembly	Shaheen Kausar Dar (25.7.11)
Chairman NAB	Justice (R) Raja Saeed Akram (16.03.2010)
AJK Ombudsman	Sardar Mukhtar Khan
Chairman AJK Public Service Commission	Justice (R) Kh. Shahaad Ahmad

Chief Election Commissioner	Justice Ghulam Mustafa Mughal (2016)
Chief Secretary	Abid Ali Khan (17.10.14)
President Azad Kashmir Chamber of Commerce	Ch. Javed Iqbal
D.G. NADRA	Khalid Khan
Advocate General	Mansoor Pervaiz (6.3.14)

CURRENT AZAD KASHMIR CABINET

On July 26, 2011, Ch. Abdul Majeed of PPP elected 12th PM of Azad Kashmir Legislative Assembly by securing 35 votes out of 49. On July 29, 2011, Sardar M. Yaqoob Khan of PPP became new President. He took oath as the 27th President on August 25, 2011. On August 2, 2011, 18-member Azad Kashmir cabinet took oath.

The ministers of the cabinet are as under :-

S.#.	Name of Ministers	Portfolios
1.	Ch. Yasin (Senior Minister)	Local Govt., Rural Development, Hydroelectric Board
2.	Ali Shan Ch.	Revenue, Custodian, Stamps
3.	M. Akbar Ch.	Trade & Industry
4.	Sardar Qamar-uz-Zaman Khan	Health
5.	M. Matloob Inqalabi	Higher Education, Information Technology Board
6.	Mian Abdul Waheed	Schools Education
7.	Ch. Latif Akbar	Finance, Planning & Development
8.	Abdul Majid Khan	Rehabilitation
9.	Faisal Mumtaz Rathore	Electricity
10.	Ch. Pervaiz Ashraf	Housing, Physical Planning
11.	Abdul Salam Butt	Civil Defence
12.	Ch. Abdul Rasheed	Communication & Works
13.	M. Afsar Shahid	Auqaf, Zakat, Amoor-e-Dinia
14.	Ch. Arshad Hussain	Electricity
15.	Syed Azhar Hussain Gilani	Law, Parliamentary Affairs, Irrigation
16.	Syed Bazil Ali Naqvi	Information, Livestock, Agriculture
17.	Sardar M. Javed	Forest
18.	Javed Iqbal	Food
19.	M. Tahir Khokhar	Transport
20.	Farzana Ahmed	Social Welfare, Women Development
21.	Raja Waheed-ur-Rehman	AKLAS
22.	M. Saleem Butt	Sports, Youth, Culture

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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY OF PAKISTAN 1947 TILL PRESENT

Introduction:

The Muslims of India had, since the middle of nineteenth century, begun the struggle for a separate homeland on the basis of the Two-Nation Theory. The British rulers realized that the Hindus and Muslims of India remained two separate and distinct nations and socio-cultural entities. The British rulers were left with no option but to eventually accept the demand of the Muslims of India.

Creation of Pakistan:

On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, called the conference of all the leaders of the Sub-continent and communicated to them his Government's Plan for the transfer of power. At that time, a notification was issued in the Gazette of India, published on 26th July 1947 in which the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was given shape with 69 members (later on the membership was increased to 79) including one female member.

The State of Pakistan was created under the Independence Act of 1947. The Act made the existing Constituent Assemblies, the dominion legislatures. These Assemblies were allowed to exercise all the powers which were formerly exercised by the Central Legislature, in addition to the powers regarding the framing of a new Constitution, prior to which all territories were to be governed in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on 10th August 1947 at Sindh Assembly Building Karachi. On 11th August 1947, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected unanimously as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and the National Flag was formally approved by the Assembly.

On 12th August 1947, a resolution was approved regarding officially addressing Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah as "Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah". On the same day, a special committee called the "Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens and Minorities of Pakistan" was appointed to look into and advise the Assembly on matters relating to fundamental rights of the citizens, particularly the minorities, with the aim to legislate on these issues appropriately. On 14th August 1947, the Transfer of Power took place. Lord Mountbatten, Governor General of India, addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. The Quaid gave a reply to the address in the House, on which the principles of the State of Pakistan were laid. On 15th August 1947, Quaid-i-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan. Mian Sir Abdur Rashid, Chief Justice of Pakistan, administered oath of office from him. The Quaid remained in this position till his death i.e. 11th September 1948.

Liaqat Ali Khan:

The foremost task before the first Constituent Assembly was of framing the Constitution for the nation. On 7th March 1949, the Objectives Resolution, which now serves as the grund norm of Pakistan, was introduced by the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and later adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 12th March 1949. On the same day, a Basic Principles Committee comprising of 24 Members was formed to prepare a draft Constitution on the basis of the Objectives Resolution. On 16th October 1951, Prime Minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, mover of the Objectives Resolution, was assassinated and

Khawaja Nazimuddin took over as the Prime Minister on 17th October 1951.

Ghulam Muhammad:

The final draft of the Constitution was prepared in 1954. By that time, Muhammad Ali Bogra had taken over as the Prime Minister. However, just before the draft could be placed in the House for approval, the Assembly was dissolved by the then Governor General Ghulam Muhammad on 24th October 1954. The Prime Minister was, however, not dismissed and was asked to run the administration, with a reconstituted Cabinet, until such time as the elections were held.

Maulvi Tamizuddin, President of the Assembly, challenged the dissolution in the Sindh Chief Court, and won the case. The Government in return, went to the Federal Court, where the famous judgment was given by the then Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, according to which Maulvi Tamizuddin lost the case.

The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was created on 28th May 1955 under Governor General's Order No. 12 of 1955. The Electoral College for this Assembly was the Provincial Assemblies of respective Provinces. The strength of this Assembly was 80 members, half each from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. One of the major decisions taken by this Assembly was the establishment of West Pakistan (One Unit), with the aim to create parity between the two wings (East and West Pakistan). This Assembly also achieved its target by giving the first Constitution to the nation i.e. the Constitution of Pakistan, 1956. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali was the Prime Minister at that time. The draft of this Constitution was introduced in the Assembly on 9th January 1956 and was passed by the Assembly on 29th February 1956. The assent was given on it by the Governor General on 2nd March 1956. This Constitution was enforced with effect from 23rd March 1956. Under this Constitution, Pakistan became an Islamic Republic, hence 23rd March became our Republic day. It was the same day in 1940 that the historic Pakistan Resolution was adopted at Minto Park, Lahore.

Major General Sikandar Ali Mirza:

On 5th March, 1956, Major General Sikandar Ali Mirza became the first elected President of Pakistan. The 1956 Constitution provided for parliamentary form of government with all the executive powers in the hands of Prime Minister. President was Head of the State and was to be elected by all members of the National and Provincial Assemblies. He was to hold office for 5 years. The President was to act on the advice of Prime Minister, except where he was empowered to act in his discretion.

First Constitution of Pakistan, 1956:

Under 1956 Constitution, Parliament was unicameral. Legislative powers vested in the Parliament, which consisted of the President and the National Assembly comprising 300 members divided equally between East and West Pakistan. In addition to these 300 seats, five seats were reserved for women for each of the two wings, for a period of ten years: thus bringing the total membership of the House to 310.

However, in the absence of any law to control the political parties and the problem of floor-crossing, political instability perpetually ensued. Although the first general election were scheduled for early 1959, President Sikandar Mirza abrogated the Constitution. dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies, and declared Martial Law, on 7th October 1958. He appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.

General Muhamamd Ayub Khan:

On 27th October 1958 General Muhammad Ayub Khan took-over as a second President of Pakistan. One of the first major steps taken by General Ayub Khan was the appointment of a Constitution Commission on 17th February 1960.

The objective of this commission was to submit proposals, as to how best democracy can be strengthened and molded according to the country's socio-political environment and Islamic principles of justice. The Commission submitted its report to the government on 29th April 1961 . On the basis of this report a new Constitution was framed and given to the nation on 1st March 1962.

General elections under the new Constitution were held on 28th March 1962 and elections to the special seats reserved for women were held on 29th May 1962. The first session of the third National Assembly was held on 8th June 1962 at Ayub Hall.

Second Constitution of Pakistan, 1962:

The Constitution of 1962 envisaged a Federal State with Presidential form of government, with National Assembly at the centre and the Provincial Assemblies in the Provinces. The Legislatures, both at centre and in provinces were unicameral. The Federal system had been curtailed by allowing the Provincial Governors to be appointed directly by the President. All executive authority of the Republic of Pakistan, under the Constitution, vested in the office of the President. President appointed his Cabinet members who were directly responsible to him.

Basic Democracy:

The electoral system was made indirect, and the "Basic Democrats", for both wings were declared Electoral College for the purpose of electing the Assemblies and the President. Basic democrats were 80,000 in number (40,000 from each East & West Pakistan). The total membership of the National Assembly was 156, one half of whom were to be elected from East Pakistan and other half from West Pakistan, also three seats were reserved for women from each province. The term of this Assembly was three years. The norm was established that if the President was from West Pakistan, the Speaker was to be from East Pakistan and vice versa. One of the major achievements of this Assembly was the passage of Political Parities Act, 1962.

Second Martial Law:

On 25th March, 1969, the second Martial Law was imposed and General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took-over as the President of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). He later issued a Legal Framework Order (LFO), under which the first ever general elections were held on 7th December 1970. This was the first Assembly elected on the adult franchise and population basis. It consist of 313 members, 169 from East Pakistan and 144 from West Pakistan including 13 reserved seats for women (6 were from West Pakistan and 7 from East Pakistan). Soon after the elections, due to grave political differences, the Province of East Pakistan seceded from West Pakistan and became Bangladesh. On 20th December 1971 Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over as the President of Pakistan as well as the first Civil Chief Martial Law Administrator.

The first session of the National Assembly, due to the delay caused by the separation of East Pakistan, was held on 14th April 1972 at the State Bank Building, Islamabad, in which all 144 members from West Pakistan and two from former East Pakistan (Mr. Noor-ul-Amin and Raja Tridev Roy who had chosen to join Pakistan) participated. On 17th April 1972 an Interim Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly, which provided for a Presidential form of Government. Under this Constitution, the National Assembly was not to be dissolved earlier than 14th August 1973. The Interim Constitution dealt in detail with the distribution of powers between the Centre and the Provinces.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

The Assembly also formed a Constitution Committee on 17th April 1972 to prepare the first draft for framing a Constitution. The report of the Committee was presented with a draft Constitution on 31st December 1972. It was unanimously

passed by the Assembly in its session on 10th April 1973 and was authenticated by the President on 12th April 1973. This Constitution, called the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, was promulgated on 14th August 1973. On the same day, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took oath as the Prime Minister, while Mr. Fazal Illahi Choudhary took oath as the President of Pakistan.

Third Constitution of Pakistan, 1973:

The 1973 Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government where the executive authority of the state vests with the Prime Minister. The President, according to the Constitution, is at the apex, representing the unity of the Republic.

From 1947 to 1973, the country had a unicameral system of legislature. Under the 1973 Constitution, Pakistan adopted bicameral system at the centre, called "The Parliament", comprising of the National Assembly and The Senate. Originally, the general seats of the National Assembly were 200 with additional 10 seats reserved for women. bringing the total strength to 210. The newly created Upper House i.e. the Senate had 63 members. Later in 1985 through a Presidential Order (P.O. No. 14 of 1985), seven seats were added to the general seats and ten to the reserved seats for women in the National Assembly. Ten seats were exclusively reserved for minorities to be filled through separate electorate system. Thus the total strength of the lower house reached to 237 members. Similarly the strength of Senate was also increased from 63 to 87.

Under the 1973 Constitution the National Assembly Is elected for five years term, unless sooner dissolved. The seats in National Assembly, unlike the Senate, are allocated to each province and other units of the federation, on the basis of population. The Constitutional provision of 20 special seats for women lapsed in 1990, thus decreased the Assembly strength from 237 to 217. Under the Constitution, elections to the 10 seats reserved for minority were held on separate electorate basis.

Third Martial Law in Pakistan:

Despite the tenure of the Assembly being five years, as prescribed in the Constitution. Mr. Z.A.Bhutto, on 7th January 1977 announced the holding of elections before time.

Consequently, on 10th January 1977, he advised the President to dissolve the National Assembly. Elections were held on 7th March 1977. The opposition charged the government with rigging the elections to the National Assembly and thereafter boycotted the Provincial Assemblies elections. Since the opposition had not accepted the National Assembly elections result, they did not take oath. This resulted in severe political crisis and Martial Law was imposed by the then Army Chief, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, on 5th July 1977.

Majlis-e-Shoora:

On 24th December 1981, under Presidential Order (P.O. 15 of 1981) a Federal Council (Majlis-e-Shoora) was constituted by the President. Its members were nominated by the President. The first session of this Council was held on 11th January 1982. In this way. limited and controlled political activities were resumed, as a result of which general elections were later held for the National and Provincial Assemblies on 25th February 1985, on non-party basis.

Muhammad Khan Junejo:

On 2nd March 1985, the revival of Constitution Order (P.O. 14 of 1985) was issued in which a large number of amendments were made in the Constitution. The first session of the National Assembly was held on 20th March 1985. Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo, was nominated as the Prime Minister of Pakistan by the President

(General Zia-ul-Haq). He received vote of confidence on 24th March 1985.

In November 1985, the 8th Constitutional Amendment was adopted by the Parliament. Besides changes in other Articles in the Constitution the significant Article 58(2)(b) was added, according to which the President acquired discretionary powers to dissolve the National Assembly. On 29th May 1988 the Assembly was dissolved by the President by using the power acquired under Article 58(2)(b).

First Term of Benazir Bhutto:

The general elections for the eighth National Assembly were held on 16th November 1988. The first session was convened by the President on 30th November 1988. Mr. Miraj Khalid was elected as Speaker National Assembly on 3rd December 1988. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was nominated as Prime Minister of Pakistan and took the oath of the office on 2nd December 1988. The Assembly was dissolved by the President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan under Article 58(2)(b) on 6th August 1990.

First Term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:

The general elections for the ninth National Assembly were held on 24th October 1990. The first session was held on 3rd November 1990. Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan was elected as Speaker National Assembly and he took oath on 4th November 1990. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 11th November, 1990. The Assembly was dissolved by the then President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, under Article 58(2)(b) on 18th April 1993. The dissolution of the National Assembly was challenged in the Supreme Court of Pakistan and after hearing the case the Assembly was restored by the apex court on 26th May 1993. The Assembly was dissolved on the advice of the Prime Minister on 18th July 1993 .

Second Term of Benazir Bhutto:

The elections for tenth National Assembly were held on 6th October 1993. The first session was held on 15th October 1993. Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani took oath of the office of the Speaker National Assembly on 17th October 1993. Mohtarma Benizar Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 19th October 1993. The Assembly was dissolved by the President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari on 5th November 1996.

Second Term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:

The elections for eleventh National Assembly were held on 3rd February 1997. The first session was held on 15th February 1997. Mr. Illahi Bukhsh Soomro took oath of the office of the Speaker National Assembly on 16th February 1997. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan and Leader of the House on 17th February 1997. The new Assembly came into power with an overwhelming majority. The Article 58(2)(b) was later on omitted from the Constitution vide 13th Amendment in the Constitution in April 1997.

It may be pertinent to note at this point that while, ostensibly, sixteen amendments have been made in the Constitution so far, the ninth and the eleventh Constitutional Amendments were, however, passed by the Senate alone and fifteenth by the National Assembly alone; hence these amendments lapsed. The fourteenth Amendment in the Constitution empowered a check on floor crossing of legislators.

General Pervez Musharraf:

Chief of Army Staff General Pervaz Musharraf, who was also Chairman Joint Staff Committee, took over the government from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and declared himself as Chief Executive through a Proclamation of Emergency, on 12th October 1999. Through Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO) issued on October 14th 1999, he held the Constitution in abeyance, suspended the Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies, Chairman and Deputy Chairman Senate, Speaker Deputy Speaker National and Provincial Assemblies and dismissed the Federal and Provincial governments. The President Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Tarar was, however

allowed to continue in his office. Under PCO (order No. 6) 29th October 1999, (as amended by C.E. Order No. 5. 4th July 2001), the National Security Council was established for the purpose to tender advice to the Chief Executive (later on President), on matters relating to Islamic ideology, national security, sovereignty, integrity and solidarity of Pakistan so as to achieve the aims and objective as enshrined in the Objectives Resolution, 1949.

Syed Zafar Ali Shah, MNA and Illahi Bukhsh Soomro, Speaker National Assembly, challenged the suspension orders in the Supreme Court. The Court in its judgment on 12th May 2000 validated the military takeover by giving three years timeframe to the government, starting from 12th October 1999. The Court in its judgment asked the government to complete its agenda and then hand over powers to the elected government. The court also allowed the military government to bring necessary Constitutional Amendments, provided that those should not change the basic feature of Federal Parliamentary democracy, independence of judiciary and Islamic provisions in the Constitution. The court reserved the right of Judicial Review and power of validity of any act or any action of the government, if challenged, in the light of State necessity.

On 20th June 2001 , through a notification (C.E. Order No. 1), the Chief Executive assumed the office of the President of Pakistan under President's Succession Order, 2001. On the same day, through another Order (C.E. Order No. 2, 2001), the President converted the orders of suspension of legislative bodies and their presiding officers, in to dissolution. The elections for twelfth National Assembly were held on 10th October 2002.

Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali:

Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali (Baluchistan) of PML-Q became 20th Prime Minister of Pakistan. PML-Q was succeeded in the centre and Punjab. Jamali ministry was remained till June 25, 2004.

Shujaat Hussain:

Ch. Shujaat Hussain of PML-Q remained Caretaker Prime Minister from June 26, 2004 to Aug. 28, 2004.

Shaukat Aziz:

Shaukat Aziz of PML-Q remained Prime Minister and Finance Minister from Aug. 29, 2004 to Nov. 15, 2007. He was the only P.M. who retired from the Assembly which completed its 5-year constitutional term.

M. Mian Soomro:

Chairman Senate Muhammad Mian Soomro also remained Caretaker Prime Minister from Nov. 16, 2007 to Mar. 24, 2008.

General Elections-2008:

Elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies were held on 18th Feb., 2008, in which PPP and PML-N emerged as the leading parties in the National Assembly with 89 and 67 general seats, respectively. The voters turnout was 44.6 percent.

Yousaf Raza Gilani (2008-2012):

Senior Vice-Chairman of PPP and Ex-Speaker National Assembly Makhdoom Syed Yousaf Raza Shah Gilani became 24th P.M. of Pakistan on 25th Mar., 2008. He was the 3rd P.M. of PPP after Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Mrs. Benazir Bhutto.

Surrender of Pervez Musharraf:

On Aug. 18, 2008, President Pervez Musharraf tendered his resignation to Speaker National Assembly Fahmida Mirza, after the rule of 8 years, 10 months and 6 days. He tendered his resignation from office to escape the humiliation of impeachment.

Asif Ali Zardari:

On 6th Sept. 2008, Asif Ali Zardari was elected president by national and

provincial legislators, winning 481 votes of a possible 699, against 153 for Saeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui (PML-N) and 44 for Mushahid Hussain (PML-Q). Zardari was sworn in on Sept. 9, 2008.

Judges' Restoration:

On 16th Mar. 2009, the govt. announced the reinstatement of the non-functioned judiciary alongiwth the deposed Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Ch. on the position of 2nd Nov. 2007. Over-all, 11 judges were restored. Iftikhar Ch. resumed his duty on 22nd Mar. 2009, after the retirement of Abdul Hameed Dogar as Chief Justice of Pakistan on 21st March, 2009.

Raja Pervez Ashraf:

On 22nd June, 2012, Raja Pervez Ashraf became the 4th PM of PPP and 25th PM of Pakistan. He remained PM till March 24, 2013, at the end of federal govt.

Mir Hazar Khan Khoso:

On March 25, 2013, Justice ® Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (Baluchistan) became the 6th Caretaker and 26th PM of Pakistan. He remained in office till June 5, 2013.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif:

On June 5, 2013, PML-N President Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif created history by becoming PM of Pakistan for the third time.

Mamnoon Hussain:

Mamnoon Hussain of PML-N won the Presidential Election on July 30, 2013, and took office on Sep. 9, 2013.

Written Tests/Interviews

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q. ***Identify the following:***
(i) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (ii) Syed Amir Ali (iii) Allan Octavian Hume (iv) Gangadhar Tilak (v) Hector Bolitho (vi) Sir Fazl-e-Hussain (vii) Moti Lal Nehru (viii) Mian Muhammad Shafi (ix) Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq (x) Titu Mir (xi) Allama Iqbal (xii) Quaid-e-Azam.

Ans: (i) Founder of Aligarh Movement. (ii) First Muslim Judge of Calcutta High Court. Wrote "History of Saracens". (iii) Founder of Indian National Congress. (iv) An extremist Hindu leader. Founded anti-cow killing societies, organized Gampati Festival and started Shivaji Movement. (v) Author of the book entitled "Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan". (vi) Founder of Unionist Party of Punjab. (vii) A leader of Indian National Congress, chairman of the committee which drafted Nehru Report in 1928. (viii) A Muslim leader of bifurcated seat of Muslim League in the first quarter of the 20th century. (ix) A Muslim League leader of Bengal. Tabled Pakistan Resolution on 23rd March, 1940. (x) A Muslim freedom fighter of Bengal who flourished from 1782 to 1830. (xi) National poet of Pakistan and a great philosopher. (xii) First Governor General of Pakistan and Father of the Nation.

Q. ***Give the dates of the following events:***
(i) Establishment of Indian National Congress (ii) Establishment of All India Muslim League (iii) Partition of Bengal (iv) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (v) Non-Cooperation Movement (vi) Nehru Report (vii) Jinnah's Fourteen Points (viii) First, Second and Third Round Table Conferences (ix) Congress Ministries (x) Quit India Movement.

Ans: (i) 1885 (ii) Dec. 1906 (iii) 1905 (iv) 1919 (v) 1920 to 1922 (vi) 1928 (vii) 1929 (viii) First (Nov. 1930 to Jan. 1931), Second (Sept. 1931), Third (Nov. to Dec 1932) (ix) July 1937 to Oct. 1939 (x) Aug. 1942.

Q. ***Who was Pakistan's first (1) Governor-General (2) Prime Minister (3) Chief Justice (4) President (5) Martial Law Administrator (6) Commander-in-Chief of Army (7) Governor of State Bank of Pakistan (8) Woman Minister of***

Federal Cabinet (9) Caretaker Prime Minister (10) Winner of Nobel Prize. (11) Chief Executive.

Ans: (1) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (2) Liaquat Ali Khan (3) Justice Abdur Rasheed (4) Gen. Sikander Ali Mirza (5) Gen. Ayub Khan (6) Gen. Sir Frank Maservy (7) Zahid Hussain (8) Begum Viqar-ur-Nisa Noon (Tourism) (9) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (10) Dr. Abdul Salam (11) Gen. Pervez Musharraf.

Q. ***Name the Pakistani who was awarded Lenin Prize.***

Ans: Faiz Ahmed Faiz (Poet).

Q. ***Give the names of the recipients of the highest military award of Pakistan "Nishan-i-Haider".***

Ans: (i) Captain Muhammad Sarwar (ii) Major Muhammad Tufail (iii) Major Raja Aziz Bhatti (iv) Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas (v) Major Muhammad Akram (vi) Sawar Muhammad Hussain (vii) Major Shabbir Sharif (viii) Lance Naik Muhammad Mehfooz (ix) Col. Sher Khan (x) Lalak Jan.

Q. ***Who wrote the following books:***
(a) Discovery of Pakistan (b) Jinnah of Pakistan (c) Making of Pakistan (d) India Wins Freedom (e) The Struggle for Pakistan (f) Emergence of Pakistan (g) Towards Pakistan (h) Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan (I) Transfer of Power in India.

Ans: (a) A. Aziz (b) Stanley Wolpert (c) K. K. Aziz (d) Abul Kalam Azad (e) Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi (f) Chaudhary Muhammad Ali (g) Wahid-uz-Zaman (h) Hector Bolitho (I) V.P. Menon.

Q. ***Who wrote the National Anthem of Pakistan?***

Ans: Hafeez Jallundhari.

Q. ***Name the first Presidents of: (i) Indian National Congress (ii) Pakistan Muslim League.***

Ans: (i) W.C. Bannerjee (ii) Sir Adamjee.

Q. ***Give the names of the first Governors of: (a) Punjab (b) Sindh (c) Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (d) Baluchistan.***

Ans: (a) Sir Francis Moody (b) Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah (c) Sir George Caningham (d) Lt. Gen. Riaz Hussain.

Q. ***Who were the first Chief Ministers of the four provinces of Pakistan?***

Ans: (a) Punjab (Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot) (b) Sindh (Muhammad Ayub Khuro) (c) Khyber Pukhtunkhwa (Abdul Qayyum Khan) (d) Baluchistan (Sardar Ataullah Khan Mengal).

Q. ***Identify the following:***
(i) Dr. Abdul Salam (ii) Maulvi Tamizuddin (iii) Abdus Sattar Edhi (iv) Ansar Burney (v) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali (vi) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (vii) Sheikh Mujib-ir-Rehman (viii) Muhammad Ali Bogra (ix) Dr. Abdul Qadeer (x) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq.

Ans: (i) Pakistani Scientist (Winner of Nobel Prize) (ii) Speaker of first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan (iii) Renowned Pakistani social worker of Karachi and founder of Edhi Trust (iv) Human Rights activist from Peshawar (v) Student leader from Cambridge who in 1933 coined the word PAKISTAN in his pamphlet (vi) Founder of Pakistan People's Party and Prime Minister of Pakistan form Aug. 14, 1973 to July 5, 1977. (vii) President of Awami League of East Pakistan and famous for his Six Points which led to 1971 Indo-Pakistan war and separation of East Pakistan (viii) Third Prime Minister of Pakistan (April 17, 1953 to Aug. 11, 1955) (ix) Renowned nuclear scientist of Pakistan (x) Third Matrial Law Administrator and Sixth President of Pakistan.

Q. ***When was the first Constitution of Pakistan enforced?***

Ans: March 23, 1956.

Q. ***Give the names of any five leading Urdu poets of Pakistan.***

Ans: Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Ahmed Faraz, Shahzad Ahmad, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, Hafeez Jallundhari.

Q. ***Who succeeded Quaid-e-Azam as the second Governor General of Pakistan?***

Ans: Khawaja Nazimuddin.

Q. ***Which Pakistani Prime Minister was assassinated while he was addressing a public gathering at Rawalpindi in 1951?***

Ans: Khan Liaquat Ali Khan.

Q. ***Who is the tenth President of Pakistan?***

Ans: Gen. Pervez Musharraf.

Q. ***Name the first Chief Executive of Pakistan.***

Ans: Gen. Pervez Musharraf.

Q. ***Name the President of Pakistan who was deposed by General Ayub Khan in 1958.***

Ans: Major General Sikander Ali Mirza.

Q. ***Who coined the word Pakistan?***

Ans: Chaudhary Rehmat Ali.

Q. ***Which great philosopher poet of Pakistan first gave the concept of a separate Muslim nation in the Sub-Continent?***

Ans: Dr. Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

Q. ***Identify Sir Zafarullah Khan.***

Ans: First Foreign Minister of Pakistan.

Q. ***When and where did Dr. Allama Iqbal die?***

Ans: He died in Lahore on April 21, 1938 and lies buried outside Badshahi Mosque, Lahore.

Q. ***When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?***

Ans: Oct. 10, 1913.

Q. ***When and where did Quaid-e-Azam die?***

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam died in Karachi on Sept. 11, 1948.

Q. ***Which Pakistani Prime Minister was sentenced to death during the Martial Law regime of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq?***

Ans: Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged on April 4, 1979.

Q. ***Name the first session of the All-India Muslim League which was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam?***

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam presided over the 9th session of the All-India Muslim League held on 30-31 Dec. 1916 at Lucknow.

Q. ***Name the great Muslim leader who presided over the first ever session of the All-India Muslim League held in Dhaka on Dec. 30, 1906.***

Ans: Nawab Salimullah.

Q. ***Which person served both as the President and Governor General of Pakistan?***

Ans: Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza served as Governor General from Oct. 6, 1955 to March 22, 1956 and as President from March 23, 1956 to Oct. 27, 1958.

Q. ***Name the first President of Azad Kashmir.***

Ans: Sardar Ibrahim Khan.

Q. ***Who was the first Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir?***

Ans: Abdul Hamid Khan.

Q. ***Identify Begum Rana Liaquat Ali Khan.***

Ans: She was the wife of Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

She served as the provincial governor of Sindh from Feb. 14, 1973 to Feb. 29, 1976.

Q. ***Identify Benazir Bhutto.***

Ans: Benazir Bhutto was the daughter of late Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. She served as Prime Minister of Pakistan twice; first from Dec. 2, 1988 to Aug. 6, 1990 and then from Oct. 19, 1993 to Nov. 5, 1996. She was born in Karachi on June 21, 1953. She met the tragic death at Rawalpindi on Dec. 27, 2007.

Q. ***Give the names of the Caretaker Prime Ministers of Pakistan.***

Ans:
(1) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (Aug. 6, 1990 to Nov. 6, 1990)
(2) Balkh Sher Mazari (April 18, 1993 to May 26, 1993)
(3) Moeen Qureshi (July 18, 1993 to Oct. 19, 1993)
(4) Malik Meraj Khalid (Nov. 5, 1996 to Feb. 17, 1997)
(5) Ch. Shujaat Hussain (June 26, 2004 to Aug. 28, 2004)
(6) Muhammad Mian Soomro (Nov. 16, 2007 to March 24, 2008)
(7) Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (March 25, 2013 to June 5, 2013)

Q. ***Which Pakistani lady contested presidential elections against Gen. Ayub Khan?***

Ans: Mohtarma Fatimah Jinnah (Sister of Quaid-e-Azam).

Q. ***Which civilian statesman served as the President, Prime Minister and Chief Martial Law Administrator of Pakistan?***

Ans: Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto served as:
(i) President from Dec. 20, 1971 to Aug. 13, 1973.
(ii) Prime Minister from Aug. 14, 1973 to July 5, 1977.
(iii) CMLA from Dec. 20, 1971 to April 21, 1972.

Q. ***Which lady enjoys the distinction of being the first woman jet pilot of Pakistan?***

Ans: Mrs. Ayesha Rubina Naveed won this honour when she operated a PIA Boeing 737 from Karachi to Faisalabad in Jan. 1992 on a regular scheduled flight.

Q. ***Give the names of the Chief Editors of the following dailies:***
(i) The News, (ii) Dawn (iii) The Nation.

Ans: (i) Mir Shakil-ur-Rehman, (ii) Zafar Abbas, (iii) Saleem Bukhari

Q. ***Name the Chief Editors of the following Urdu dailies:***
(i) Khabrain, (ii) Jang, (iii) Pakistan, (iv) Nawa-i-Waqt.

Ans: (i) Zia Shahid, (ii) Mir Shakil-ur-Rehman, (iii) Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Shami, (iv) Majeed Nizami.

Q. ***Identify Dr. Maleeha Lodhi.***

Ans: Dr. Maleeha Lodhi served as Pakistan's Ambassador to UK. She also served as Editor of "The News" an English daily issued from Islamabad / Lahore / Karachi / London.

Q. ***Name the editor of daily 'Dawn'.***

Ans: Zaffar Abbas

Q. ***How many times martial law has been imposed in Pakistan since Aug. 1947?***

Ans: Pakistan has witnessed three martial laws from 1947 to 2008 which were imposed by Gen. Ayub Khan in 1958, Gen. A.M. Yahya Khan in 1969 and Gen. Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.

Q. ***The Cabinet of which Prime Minister was the biggest in the history of Pakistan?***

Ans: The cabinet of Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz had the distinction of being the biggest cabinet. It consisted of as many as 62 ministers (38 Federal Ministers

and 24 Ministers of State).

Q. ***Can you tell that what is the unqiue resemblance between the years 1957 and 2004 in the parliamentary history of Pakistan?***

Ans: These two years saw three different Prime Ministers:
1957: Hussain Shaheed Sahrawardi (Sept. 12, 1956 to Oct. 18, 1957), I.I. Chundrigarh (Oct. 18, 1957 to Dec. 16, 1957) and Malik Feroze Khan Noon (Dec. 16, 1957 to Oct. , 1958).
2004: Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali (Nov. 23, 2002 to June 26, 2004), Ch. Shujaa Hussain (June 26, 2004 to Aug. 28, 2004) and Shaukat Aziz (Aug. 29, 2004 to Nov. 15, 2007).

Q. ***Which National Assembly Speaker served the longest period?***

Ans: Ch. Ameer Hussain (Feb. 19, 2002 to March 19, 2008).

Q. ***Which personalities served as National Assembly Speaker twice?***

Ans: Tameez-ud-Din Khan (Sept. 14, 1948 to Oct. 24, 1954 and June 9, 1962 to Aug. 19, 1963) and Malik Meraj Khalid (March 20, 1977 to May 17, 1977 and Dec. 3, 1988 to Nov. 4, 1990).

Q. ***Name the first female National Assembly Speaker.***

Ans: Dr. Fahmida Mirza of PPP (March 19, 2008 to till-date)

Q. ***Name the first female Deputy Speaker National Assembly.***

Ans: Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi (11.08.1973 to 10.01.1977).

Q. ***Which National Assembly Speaker served for the shortest period?***

Ans: Ch. Fazal Elahi (July 10, 1972 to August 10, 1973).

Q. ***Which Caretaker Prime Minister served the longest period?***

Ans: Muhammad Mian Soomro (4 months 9 days).

Q. ***Who was the President who took oath from maximum number of th cabinets?***

Ans: Pervaiz Musharraf took oath from 4 cabinets (Oct. 1999 to Mar. 31, 2008).

Q. ***What is the name of the President who took oath from maximum number o Prime Ministers?***

Ans: Pervaiz Musharraf took oath from 5 Prime Ministers from 2002 to 200 (Zafarullah Jamali, Ch. Shujaat Hussain, Shaukat Aziz, Muhammad Mia Soomro and Yousaf Raza Gilani).

Q. ***Name the Chief Election Commissioner who conducted two presidentia elections.***

Ans: Justice (R) Qazi Muhammad Farooq (He conducted presidential elections o Oct. 6, 2007 and Sept. 6, 2008)

Q. ***Name the first President to speech the common session of parliament.***

Ans: Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, on Dec. 30, 1985.

Q. ***Which Pakistani personality got the honour of becoming Acting Preside and Acting Prime Minister?***

Ans: Muhammad Mian Soomro (Acting President: Aug. 18, 2008 to Sept. 9, 200 Acting Prime Minister: Nov. 16, 2007 to Mar. 24, 2008).

Q. ***Name the first Chief Justice of Pakistan against whom the presidenti reference was filed.***

Ans: Iftikhar Muhammad Ch. (9th March, 2007).

Q. ***Name the Chief Justice who was restored twice after being non-functione***

Ans: Iftikhar Muhammad Ch. (20th July, 2007 and 16th March, 2009)

Q. ***Who was the first democratic President to complete his 5-year tenure.***

Ans: Asif Ali Zardari (Sept. 9, 2008 to Sept. 8, 2013)

Q. ***Who made history by becoming PM of Pakistan for the third time?***

Ans: Mian M. Nawaz Sharif (he became PM for the third time on June 5, 2013)

WHO IS WHO IN THE WORLD

Heads of States, Presidents and Prime Ministers of the World

The world politics is witnessing a very rapid change. Due to this change, the names of persons given in this chapter are bound to change very rapidly. For current information, read latest edition of this book and keep yourself in constant touch with daily newspapers. Out of the 195 sovereign independent nations of the World, 149 are republics and 46 others are under personal rules (14 kings, 1 emperor, 3 queens, 7 hereditary sheikhs, I grand duke, 2 sultans, 1 constitutional monarch).

Note: Besides U.K., Queen Elizabeth is also the sovereign of 15 countries viz. Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu. In these countries, the Queen is represented by the Governor-Generals.

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Abkhazia[1]	–	Raul Hajimba (25.09.14)	Artur Mikvabia (16.3.15)
Afghanistan[2]		Ashraf Ghani (29.9.14)	Abdullah Abdullah (29.9.14)
Albania	—	Bujar Nishani (24.7.12)	Edi Rama (10.9.13)
Algeria	—	Abdul Aziz Bouteflika (27.04.1999)	Abdelmalek Sellal (2nd time: 28.4.14)
Andorra			Antoni Marti Petit (1.4.15)
Angola	—	Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Since 10 Sep. 1979)	Paulo Kassoma (30.09.08)
Antigua and Barbuda	Governor Rodney Williams (14.8.14)	—	Gaston Browne (13.6.14)
Argentina	—	Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (f) (10.12.07)	Juan Manuel Abal Medina (10.12.11) (Cabinet Chief)
Armenia	—	Serzh Sarkisyan (09.04.2008)	Hovik Abrahamyan (13.4.14)
Australia	Governor General Peter Cosgrove (March 28, 2014)	—	Malcolm Turnbull (15.09.15)
Austria	Werner Faymann (02.12.08)	Heinz Fischer (08.07.2004)	
Azerbaijan[3]	—	Ilham Aliyev (31.10.2003)	Artur Rasizade (2nd time 04.11.03)

[1] *Abkhazia declared its independence from Georgia on July 23, 1992. But, it was recognized by Russia on Aug. 26, 2008 and by Nicaragua in Sept. 2008.*

[2] *Hamid Karzai became the first elected President of Afghanistan on November 3, 2004, when he was dectared winner of the first ever presidential election held in Afghanistan. Before these elections Afghanistan was the only country where the system of direct democracy existed. Karzai was declared the winning presidential candidate following the withdrawal of Abdullah Abdullah on Nov. 2, 2009.*

[3] *In presidential election, Ilham re-elected winning about 89% of the vote.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
The Bahamas	Governor General Dame Marguerite Pindling (8.7.14)	——	Perry Christie (8.5.12)
Bahrain[1]	Sheikh Hamad ibn Isa Al-Khalifah (King). (14.02.2002)	——	Sheikh Khalifah ibn Sulman Al-Khalifah (19.01.1970)
Bangladesh	——	Abdul Hamid (24.04.2013)	Sheikh Hasina Wajed (16.01.2009)
Barbados	Governor-General Elliot Belgrave (1.11.11)	——	Freundel Stuart (23.10.10)
Belarus[2]	——	Alexander G. Lukashenka (20.07.1994)	Andrey Kabyakow (27.12.14)
Belgium	King Philippe (21.7.13)	——	Charles Michel (7.10.14)
Belize	Governor-General Colville Young (17.11.1993)	——	Dean Barrow (08.02.2008)
Benin	——	Yayi Boni (06.04.2006)	Lionel Zinsau (18.06.15)
Bermuda	Sir Richard Gozney (12.12.07) (Governor)	-	Michael Dunkley (20.5.14)
Bhutan	King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuk (14.12.06)	Tshering Tobagay (30.07.13)	Lyonpo Jigme Thinley (09-04-08) (3rd time)
Bolivia	——	Evo Morales (22.01.2006) (2nd time: 06.12.09)	——
Bosnia and Herzegovina	——	Mladen Ivanic (17.11.14)	Denis Zvizdic (11.2.15)
Botswana	——	Ian Khama (01-04-08) (3rd time: 28.10.14)	——
Brazil[3]	——	Dilma Rousseff (1.1.2011)	——
Brunei Darus-salam[4]	Sultan Haji Hassan al-Balkiah Muiz-ud-Din Waddaulah (Since Oct. 4, 1967)	——	Sultan Haji Hassan al-Balkiah Muiz-ud-Din Waddaulah (Since Jan. 1, 1984)
Bulgaria	——	Rosen Plevneliev (22.1.12)	Boiko Borisov (5.11.14)
Burkina Faso	——	Michel Kafando (18.11.14)	Paul Kaba Thieba (13.1.16)

[1] *In a February 2001 referendum, which permitted women to vote for the first time, Bahrainis overwhelmingly supported the transformation of the traditional monarchy into a constitutional one.*
[2] *Lukashenka was re-elected in the September 9, 2001, presidential race, and again in Mar. 2006.*
[3] *Dilma Rousseff was sworn in as Brazil's first female President.*
[4] *Sultan Hassan al-Balkiah also holds the portfolio of Prime Minister.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Burundi	——	Pierre Nkurunziza (26.08.05)	——
Cambodia	King Norodom Sihamoni (Since Oct. 14, 2004)		Hun Sen (30.11.1998) (Re-elected on July 15, 2004)
Cameroon		Paul Biya (06.11.1982)	Philemon Yang (30.06.09)
Canada	Governor-General David Johnston (01.10.10)		Justin Trudea (4.11.15)
Cape Verde	——	Jorge Carlos Fonseca (9.9.11)	Jose Maria Neves (01.02.2001)
Central African Republic	——	Faustin-Archange Touadere (25.3.16)	Mahamat Kamoun (10.8.14)
Chad	---	Lieut. Gen. Idriss Deby (04.12.1990) (3rd time 26.01.2006)	Albert Pahimi Padake (15.2.16)
Chechnya	--	Ramzan Kadyrov (2.9.10)	Abubakar Edelgeriyev (24.05.12)
Chile	---	Michelle Bachelet (11.3.14)	---
China	—	Xi Jinping (14.3.13)	Li Keqiang (15.3.13)
Colombia	—	Juan Manuel Santos (07.08.10)	
Comoros	—	Ikililou Dhoinine (26.5.11)	
Congo Republic	---	Denis Sassou Nguesso (25.10.97)	
Congo (Democratic)[1]	---	Jospeh Kabila (17.01.2001)	Augustin Matata Ponyo Mapan (18.4.12)
Cook Island	--	--	Henry Puna (03.12.10)
Costa Rica	---	Luis Guillermosolis (8.5.14)	---
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	---	Alassane Outtara (14.12.10)	Daniel Kablan Duncan (21.11.12)
Crimea	—	Sergey Valeriyovich (14.4.14)	

[1] *In January 2001, Kabila was assassinated, allegedly by one of his bodyguards. His young and inexperienced son Joseph became the new President.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Croatia	---	Kolinda Grabar Kitarovic (18.2.15)	Zoran Milanovic (14.12.11)
Cuba[1]	---	Raul Castro Ruz (24.02.2008)	---
Cyprus	---	Nikos Anastasidis (1.3.13)	---
Turkish Cyprus Republic of Northern Cyprus	---	Mustafa Akina (2015) Akinci	Omer Kalyoncu (04.07.15)
Czech Republic	---	Milos Zeman (8.3.13)	Bohuslav Sobotka (17.1.14)
Dagestan		Ramazan Abdulatipov (28.1.13)	Abdusamad Gamidov (25.7.13)
Denmark	Queen Margrethe II (14.01.1972)	———	Helle Thorning Schmidt (3.10.11)
Djibouti	---	Ismail Omar Guelleh 08.05.1999 and 18.04.05 (2nd term)	Abdoulkader Kamil Mohamed (1.4.13)
Dominica	---	Charles Savarin (02.10.13)	Skerrit Roosevelt (08.01.2004) 2nd time: 9.12.14)
Dominican Republic		Danilo Medina (16.08.12)	
East Timor[2]		Taur Matan Ruak (20.5.12)	Rui Maria de Araujo (16.2.15)
Ecuador		Rafael Correa (15.01.07)	
Egypt		Abdel Fattahal-Sisi (8.6.14)	Sherif Ismail (19.09.15)
El Salvador		Salvador Sanchez Ceren (1.6.14)	---
Equatorial Guinea	-	Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mabasogo (3.08.1979)	Vicente Ehate Tomi (21.5.12)
Eritrea	-	Isaias Afewerki (24.05.1993)	-
Estonia[3]		Toomas Hendrik Ilves (09.10.06) (2nd time: 29.8.11)	Taavi Roivas (26.3.14)
Ethiopia	-	Mulatu Teshome Wirtu (7.10.13)	Hailemariam Desalegn (20.8.12)

[1] *Former President Fidel Castro remained in power for almost 48 years (Since 1959). On Feb. 19, 2008, he stepped down and his younger brother Raul Castro became the President.*

[2] *A parliament was elected in 2001 and a constitution assembled, and on May 20, 2002, nationhood was declared. Charismatic rebel leader Jose Alexander Gusmao, who was imprisoned by Indonesia from 1992 to 1999, was overwhelmingly elected the nation's first President on April 14, 2002.*

[3] *In 2004, Estonia entered European Union and also joined NATO. On 01.01.2011, Estonia adopted the European single currency, i.e., Euro.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Fiji		Jioji Konrote (12.11.15)	Voreqe Bainimarama (05.01.2007)
Finland		Sauli Ninisto (1.3.2012)	Alexander Stubb (24.6.14)
France		Francois Hollande (15.5.12)	Manual Valls (1.4.14)
Gabon		Ali Bongo Ondimba (16.10.09)	Daniel Ona Ondo (27.1.14)
The Gambia[1]		Lt. Yahya Jammeh (22.07.1994)	-
Georgia		Giorgi Margveloshvili (17.11.13)	Irakli Garibashvili (20.11.13)
Germany	Chancellor Angela Merkel (F) (22.11.05) (Re-elected: 17.12.13)	Joachim Gauck (18.3.12)	
Ghana	-	John Dramani Mahama (24.7.12)	-
Greece	-	Prokopis Pavlopoulos (13.3.15)	Alexis Tsipras (2nd term) 21.09.15)
Greenland	Queen Margrethe II (14.1.72)		Kim Kielsen (12.12.14)
Grenada	Governor General Cecile La Grenade (7.5.13)		Keith Mitchell (20.2.13)
Guatemala	-	Alejandro Aguirre (02.09.2015)	Juan Alfonso Soria Vice President (16.09.15)
Guinea	-	Alpha Conde (21.12.10)	Mohamed Said Fofana (24.12.10)
Guinea- Bissau	--	Jose Mario Vaz (23.6.14)	Carlos Correia (17.09.15)
Guyana	-	Donald Ramotar (3.12.11)	Samuel Hinds (Since Aug. 11, 1999) (3rd time)
Haiti	-	Michel Martelly (14.5.11)	Fritz Jean (7.3.16)
Honduras	-	Juan Orlando Hernandez (27.1.14)	-
Hungary	-	Janos Ader (10.5.12)	Viktor Orban (03.05.10)

[1] *Jammeh was re-elected in Oct. 2001 with 53% of the vote.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Iceland	-	Olafur Ragnar Grimsson (Since Aug. 1, 1996)	David Gunnlaugsson (23.5.13)
India[1]	-	Pranab Mukherjee (25.7.12)	Narendra Modi (26.5.14)
Indonesia	-	Joko Widodo (20.10.14)	-
Ingushetia	-	Yunus Bek Yevkurov (31.10.08)	Musa Chiliyev (10.3.11)
Iran	Ayatollah Sayyed Ali Khamenei (04.06.1989) (Rahbar)	Hassan Rouhani (3.8.13)	-
Iraq	-	Fuad Masum (24.7.14)	Haider al-Abadi (11.8.14)
Ireland	-	Michael D. Higgins (11.11.11)	Enda Kenny (9.3.11)
Israel	-	Reuven Rivlin (24.7.14)	Benjamin Netanyahu (31.03.2009)
Italy	-	Sergio Mattarella (3.2.15)	Enrico Letta (28.4.13)
Jamaica	Governor General Patrick Allen (26.02.09)		Andrew Holness (3.3.16)
Japan	Emperor Akihito (since Jan. 7, 1989)		Shinzo Abe (26.12.12) (2nd time: 24.12.14)
Jordan	King Abdullah-II (Since Feb. 7, 1999)	-	Abdullah Ensour (11.10.12)
Kazakhstan	-	Nursultan A. Nazarbayev (24.04.1990)	Karim Masimov (2.4.14)
Kenya	-	Uhuru Kenyatta (9.4.13)	Raila Odinga (17-04-08)
Kiribati[2]	-	Taneti Maamau (9.3.16)	-
Korea, North	Kim Jong Un (11.4.12)	-	Pak Pong Ju (1.4.13) (2nd time)
Korea, South	-	Park Geun Hye (25.2.2013)	Hwang Kyo-ahn (18.06.15)
Kosovo[3]		Hashim Thaci (7.4.16) (2nd time)	Isa Mustafa (9.12.14)
Kuwait	Emir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jabir Al-Sabah (29.01.06)	-	Sheikh Jabir Mubarak Al Hamad Al Sabah (4.12.11)

[1] *On 25th July, 2012, Pranab Mukherjee became the first Bengali Indian President.*
[2] *In 1999, Kiribati gained UN membership.*
[3] *On 17th Feb. 2008, Kosovo declared independence from Serbia.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Kyrgyzstan	-	Almazbek Atambayev (1.12.11)	Joomart Otorbayev (2.4.14)
Laos	-	Choummaly Sayasone (08.06.2006)	Thongsing Thammavong (23.12.10)
Latvia	-	Raimond Vejanis (08.07.15)	Maris Kucinskis (11.2.16)
Lebanon	-	Tammam Salam (Acting: 25.5.14)	Tammam Salam (15.2.14)
Lesotho	King Letsie III (Since Feb. 07, 1996) (2nd time)	-	Pakalitha Mosisili (17.3.15)
Liberia		Ellen Johnson Sirleaf (f) (16.01.2006)	-
Libya	-	Akila Saleh Issa (5.8.14)	Abdullah al-Thani (11.3.14)
Liechtenstein	Prince Hans Adam II (Since Nov. 13, 1989)		Klaus Tschutscher (08.02.2009)
Lithuania	-	Dalia Grybauskaite (f) (12.07.2009)	Algirdas Butkevicius (13.12.12)
Luxembourg[1]	Grand Duke Henri (Since Oct. 7, 2000)	-	Xavier Bettel (4.12.13)
Macedonia	-	Gjorge Ivanov (12.05.2009)	Nikola Gruevski (27-07-06)
Madagascar	-	Hery Rajaonarimampianina (25.1.14)	Jean Ravelonarivo (17.1.15)
Malawi	-	Peter Mutharika (31.5.14)	-
Malaysia	King Tuanku Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah ibni al-Marhum Sultan Badlishah (2nd time: 13.12.11)	-	Najib Tun Razak (03.04.2009)
Maldives	-	Abdulla Yameen (17.11.13)	-
Mali		Ibrahim Boubacar (4.9.13)	Modibo Keita (9.1.15)
Malta	-	Ameenah Gurib-Fakim (05.6.15)	Joseph Muscat (11.3.13)
Marshall Islands	-	Hilda Heine (1.2.16)	-
Mauritania	Ba Mamadou dit Mbare (15.04.2009)	Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz (05.08.09)	Yahya Ould Hademine (20.8.14)

[1] *In 2002, the euro became the country's new currency.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Mauritius		Ameenah Gurib-Fakim (05.06.15)	Sir Anerood Jugnauth (3rd time: 17.12.14)
Mexico	-	Enrique Pena Nieto (01.12.12)	-
Micronesia	-	Manny Mori (11.05.07) (2nd time: 11.5.11)	-
Moldova	-	Nicolae Timofti (16.3.12)	Pavel Filip (20.1.16)
Monaco	Albert II (08.04.05)	-	Jean Paul Proust (01.06.2005)
Mongolia	-	Tsakhiagiyn Elbegdorj (18.06.2009)	Chimed Saikhanbileg (21.11.14)
Montenegro	--	Filip Vujanovic (2nd Time: 22.05.2003)	Milo Djukanovic (02.12.12)
Morocco	King Muhammad VI (23.07.1999)	-	Abdelilah Benkirane (29.11.11)
Mozambique	-	Filipe Nyussi (15.1.15)	Carlos Agostinho do Rosario (19.1.15)
Myanmar[1] (Burma)		Htin Kyaw (30.3.16)	
Namibia	-	Hage Geingob (21.3.15)	Saara Kuugongelwa Amadhila (21.3.15)
Nauru	-	Baron Waqa (11.6.13)	-
Nepal[2]		Ram Baran Yadev (23-07-08)	Sushil Koirala (11.2.14)
Netherlands (Holland)	Willem Alexander (30.4.13)	-	Mark Rutte (14.10.10)
New Zealand	Governor-General Sir Jerry Mateparae (31.8.11)		John Key (19.11.08)
Nicaragua	-	Daniel Ortega (10.01.2007) (2nd time)	
Niger		Mahamadou Issoufou (7.4.11)	Brigi Rafini (7.4.11)
Nigeria	-	Goodluck Jonathan (06.05.10)	-
Norway	King Harald V (17-01-1991)	-	Erna Solberg (16.10.13)
Oman	Sultan Qaboos bin Said (23-07-1970)	-	Sultan Qaboos bin Said (02-01-72)
Pakistan	-	Mamnoon Hussain (9.9.13)	Mian M. Nawaz Sharif (5.6.13) (3rd time)
Palau	-	Tommy Remengesau (17.1.13) (2nd time)	

[1] *Htin Kyaw is the oldest and first elected civilian President of Myanmar after 1962.*
[2] *Ram Baran Yadev became Nepal's first President after the end of 240-years Monarchy.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Palestinian State (Proposed)	-	Mahmood Abbas (15th Jan. 2005)	Rami Hamdallah (6.6.13)
Panama	-	Juan Carlos Varela (1.7.14)	
Papua New Guinea	Michael Ogio (20.12.10)		Peter O'Neill (3.8.12)
Paraguay	-	Horacio Cartes (15.8.13)	-
Peru		Olanta Humala (28.7.11)	Pedro Cateriano (2.4.15)
Philippines	-	Benigno Acquino (30.06.10)	-
Poland	-	Andrzeg Duda (06.08.15)	Beata Szydlo (9.11.15)
Portugal	-	Marcelo Rebelo (9.3.16)	Antonio Costa (26.11.15)
Qatar	Emir Sheikh Tamim ibn Hamad Al Thani (25.6.13)	-	Sheikh Abdullah ibn Nasser ibn Khalifah Al Thani (26.6.13)
Romania	-	Klaus Johannis (21.12.14)	Dacian Ciolos (17.11.15)
Russia	-	Vladimir Putin (3rd time: 7.5.2012)	Dmitry Medvedev (8.5.12)
Rwanda	-	Paul Kagame (24.03.2000)	Anastase Murekezi (24.7.14)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Governor- General Sir Edmund Lawrence (2.1.13)		Timothy Harris (18.2.15)
Saint Lucia	Governor-General Dame Pearlette (f) (17.09.97)		Kenny Anthony (30.11.11)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Governor-General Sir Frederick Nathaniel Ballantyne (02.09.02)		Dr. Ralph Gonsalves (29.03.01)
Samoa[1]	Tulatua Tupua Tamaseso Efi (20.06.07)	-	Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi (23.11.98)
San Marino	Two co-regents appt. every 6 months.	Andrea Belluzzi, Roberto Venturini (1.4.15)	-
Sao Tome and Principie	-	Manuel Pinto da Costa (3.9.11)	Patrice Trovoada (29.11.14)

[1] *In 1997, a new constitutional amendment changed the country's name to Samoa. In 2002, the Prime Minister of New Zealand apologized to Samoa for the injustices that occurred under New Zealand rule.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Saudi Arabia	King Salman bin Abdul Aziz (Since Jan. 23, 2015)	-	Prince Muqrin Bin Abdul Aziz (Since Jan. 23, 2015)
Senegal[1]	-	Macky Sall (2.4.12)	Mohamed Dionne (8.7.14)
Serbia[2]		Tomislav Nikolic (31.5.12)	Aleksandar Vucic (27.4.14)
Seychelles	-	James Alix Michel (14.04.2004)	-
Sierra Leone		Ernest Bai Koroma (17.09.07)	-
Singapore	-	Tony Tan (1.9.11)	Lee Hsien Loong (12.08.2004)
Slovakia	-	Andrej Kiska (15.6.14)	Robert Fico (3rd time: 4.4.12)
Slovenia	-	Borut Pahor (22.12.12)	Miro Cerar (18.9.14)
Solomon Islands	Governor-General Frank Kabui (07.07.2009) (Re-elected: 6.5.14)		Manasseh Sogavare (9.12.14)
Somalia[3]	-	Hassan Sheikh Mohamud (16.09.12)	Omar Abdirashid Ali (24.12.14)
Somaliland		Ahmed Mahamoud Silanyo (27.07.10)	
South Africa		Jacob Zuma (09.05.2009)	
South Ossetia[4]		Leonid Tibilov (19.4.12)	Domenty Kulumbegov (20.1.14)
South Sudan[5]		Salva Kiir (9.7.11)	
Spain	King Felipe VI (19.6.14)		Mariano Rajoy (21.12.11)
Sri Lanka		Maithripala Sirisena (9. 1.2015)	Ranil Wickremesinghe (12.1.15)
Sudan		Lieut. General Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir (30.06.1989)	-

[1] *In Jan. 2001, the Senegalese voted in a new constitution that legalized opposition parties and granted women equal property rights with men.*

[2] *The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia transformed itself into the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro on 4 Feb. 2003. On 3rd June 2006, Montenegro declared its independence from Serbia. On 5th June 2006, Serbia acknowledged the end of the union.*

[3] *Somalia has lacked any internationally recognized central government since the fall of the Siad Barre regime in 1991. The country is currently controlled by various political and regional factions as well as local warlords in the south and in two "republics" in the north. The former British Colony of Somaliland __ consisting of five districts in the northwest__ declared independence in 1991, and the northeastern region__ known as Puntland__ declared autonomy in 1998.*

[4] *South Ossetia declared its independence from Georgia on Nov. 28, 1991. It was recognized by Russia on Aug. 26, 2008 and by Nicaragua in Sept. 2008.*

[5] *South Sudan got independence from Sudan on 8th July, 2011.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
Suriname		Desi Bouterse (12.08.2010) (2nd term)	–
Swaziland	King Maswati III (Since April 25, 1986)	-	Barnabas Sibusiso Dlamini (23.10.08) (2nd time: 28.10.13)
Sweden	King Carl XVI Gustaf (Since Sept. 15, 1973)	-	Stefan lofven (2.10.14)
Switzerland[1]		Simonetta Sommaruga (1.1.15)	-
Syria[2]	-	Bashar al Assad (Since July 17, 2000)	Wael al-Halki (11.8.12)
Taiwan	-	Tsai Ing-wen (20.5.16)	Mao Chi-kuo (8.12.14)
Tajikistan	-	Imamali Rakhmonov (19.11.1992)	Kokhir Rasulzoda (23.11.13)
Tanzania	-	Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (21.12.2005)	John Pombe Magufuli (5.11.15)
Tatarstan		Rustam Minnikhanov (25.03.10)	Idar Khalikov (22.04.10)
Thailand	King Bhumibol Adulyadej (09.06.1946)	-	Gen. Prayuth Chanocha (25.8.14)
Togo	-	Faure Gnassingbe (Since May 4, 2005)	Komi Selom Klassou (10.06.15)
Tonga[3]	Tupoutoa Lavaka (King Tupou VI) (18.3.12)	-	Akilisi Pohiva (29.12.14)
Trinidad and Tobago	-	Anthony Carmona (18.3.13)	Keith Rowley (09.09.15)
Tunisia	-	M. Beji Caid Essebsi (31.12.14)	Habib Essid (6.2.15)
Turkey	-	Recep Tayyip Erdogan (28.08.14)	Ahmet Davutoglu (28.08.14)
Turkmenistan	-	Gurbanguly Berdymukhammedov (14.02.2007)	-
Tuvalu[4]	Governor- General Iokoba Taeia Italeli (16.4.10)		Enele Sopoaga (5.8.13)
Uganda	-	Yoweri Museveni (26.01.1986)	Ruhakana Rugunda (18.9.14)
Ukraine		Petro Poroshenko (7.6.14)	Arseniy Yatsenyuk (27.2.14)

[1] *On Sept. 10, 2002, the Swiss abandoned their long-held neutrality to become the 190th member of the UN.*

[2] *Bashar-ut-Assad won the presidential referendum for the second term on May 27, 2007.*

[3] *In 1999, Tonga gained UN membership.*

[4] *In 2000, Tuvalu became a member of the United Nations.*

Country	Head of State	President	Prime Minister
United Arab Emirates (UAE)[1]	-	Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahayan (Nov. 3, 2004)	Sheikh Muhammad Bin Rashid Al Maktum (05.01.2006)
United Kingdom (UK)	Queen Elizabeth II (Since Feb. 6, 1952)	-	David Cameron (11.05.10) (2nd term: 07.05.15)
United States of America[2]	-	Barack Obama (20.01.2009) (2nd time: 20.01.2013)	Vice President Joe Biden (20.01.2009)
Uruguay	-	Tabare Vazquez (2nd time: 1.3.15)	-
Uzbekistan[3]	-	Islam A. Karimov (Since Mar. 24, 1990)	Shavkat Mirziyavev (11.12.2003)
Vanuatu	-	Baldwin Lonsdale (22.09.14)	Charlot Salwai (11.2.16)
Vatican City	Jorge Mario Cardinal Bergoglio (13.3.13)	Pietro Parolin (Secretary of State) (15.10.13)	-
Venezuela	-	Nicolas Maduro (19.4.13)	-
Vietnam	-	Nguyen Minh Triet (27.06.2006)	Nguyen Tan Dung (27.06.2006) (2nd term: 26.7.11)
Western Sahara[4]	Legal status of the Territory is disputed and Sovereignty unresolved.	Mohammed Abdelaziz (16.10.1982)	Abdelkader Taleb Omar (29.10.2003)
Republic of Yemen	-	Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi (25.2.12)	
Zambia	-	Edgar Lungu (25.1.15)	
Zimbabwe	-	Robert G. Mogabe (31.12.1987)	

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[1] *On Novemebr 3, 2004, Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed replaced his father, who died on November 2, 2004 after remaining President of UAE since 1971, at the age of 86.*

[2] *In 2008 Presidential Election, Obama made history by becoming first US black President. He is the 44th President of US.*

[3] *Islam Karimov was re-elected with 88% votes on Dec. 23, 2007.*

[4] *Legal status of the territory is disputed and sovereignty unresolved; a UN referendum on the issue is planned. The territory is contested by Morocco and the Polisario Front, which in Feb. 1976 formerly proclaimed a government-in-exile of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic, now officially recognized by about 55 countries.*

POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE WORLD

This is a list of political parties by country, in the form of a table with a link to an overview of political parties in each country and showing which party system is dominant in each country. A political party is a political organization subscribing to a certain ideology or formed around very special issues with the aim to participate in power, usually by participating in elections. Individual parties are properly listed in separate articles under each nation.

The ruling party in a parliamentary system is the political party or coalition of the majority in parliament. It generally forms the central government.

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
	Abkhazia	✦				United Abkhazia, Amtsakhara, Aitaira	2011 local elections 2011 presidential election 2012 parliamentary election
	Afghanistan	✦				*(none)*	2014 election
	Åland	✦				Åland Centre, Åland Social Democrats,Moderates of Åland, Non-aligned Coalition	2011 legislative election
	Albania	✦				Socialist Party, Socialist Movement for Integration, Unity for HR Party, Christian Democratic Party	2013 parliamentary election
	Alderney	*(Non-partisan democracy: no actual political parties exist)*					2012 general election
	Algeria		FLN, RND			National Liberation Front, National Rally for Democracy	2012 legislative election 2014 presidential election
	American Samoa			Dem			2006 legislative election
	Andorra	✦				*Democrats for Andorra*: Liberal Party of Andorra	2015 parliamentary election
	Angola			MPLA-PT		Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola Party of Labour	2008 legislative election
	Anguilla	✦				*Anguilla United Front*: Anguilla National Alliance, Anguilla Democratic Party	2010 general election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Antigua and Barbuda		ALP, UPP			United Progressive Party	2009 general election
Argentina	✦				Front for Victory (FPV) - Justicialist Party (PJ)	2011 general election 2013 legislative election
Armenia			HHK		Republican Party of Armenia	2012 parliamentary election
Aruba		AVP, MEP			Aruban People's Party	2009 general election
Ascension Island	*(Non-partisan democracy: no actual political parties exist)*					2011 general election
Australia		ALP, LP/NAT			Liberal Party of Australia (Liberal/National coalition)	2013 federal election
Austria	✦				Social Democratic Party of Austria, Austrian People's Party	2008 legislative election
Azerbaijan			YAP		New Azerbaijan Party	2010 parliamentary election
Azores			PS			
Bahamas		FNM, PLP			Progressive Liberal Party	Bahamian general election, 2012
Bahrain	✦	Al Wefaq	2010 parliamentary election			
Bangladesh		BAL, BJD			*Grand Alliance*	2008 general election
Barbados		BLP, DLP			Democratic Labour Party	2008 general election
Belarus	*(de facto a non-party system)*[2]		2012 parliamentary election			
Belgium	✦				Socialist Party, Christian Democratic and Flemish, Reform Movement, Socialist Party Different, Open VLD, Humanist Democratic Centre	2010 general election
Belize		PUP, UDP			United Democratic Party	2008 legislative election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Benin		FARD, UDBN			Cowry Forces for an Emerging Benin	2007 parliamentary election
Bermuda		PLP, OBA			One Bermuda Alliance	2015 general election
Bhutan			DPT		Bhutan Peace and Prosperity Party	2008 general election
Bolivia	ADN, MAS, MNR				Movement for Socialism – Political Instrument for the Sovereignty of the Peoples	2009 general election
Bonaire		PDB, UPB				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	✦				*(none)*	2010 general election
Botswana			BDP		Botswana Democratic Party	2009 general election
Brazil	✦				For Brazil to keep on changing coalition:,	2010 general election
Brčko District	✦					
British Indian Ocean Territory		*No elections*				
British Sovereign Base Areas		*No elections*				
British Virgin Islands		✦			National Democratic Party	2011 general election
Brunei		*No elections*				
Bulgaria	✦				Bulgarian Socialist Party	2013 parliamentary election
Burkina Faso			CDP		Congress for Democracy and Progress	2007 parliamentary election
Burma			USDP		*(none)*	2010 general election,2012 by-elections
Burundi	✦				National Council for the Defense of Democracy – Forces for the Defense of Democracy	2015 legislative election 2015 presidential election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Cambodia		CPP, CNRP			Cambodian People's Party *(Kanakpak Pracheachon Kampuchea)*	2013 parliamentary election
Cameroon			RDPC		Cameroon People's Democratic Movement	2007 parliamentary election
Canada	✦				Conservative Party of Canada	2011 federal election
Canary Islands			CC			
Cape Verde		MPD, PAICV			African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde	2011 parliamentary election
Cayman Islands		PPM, UDP			People's Progressive Movement	2013 general election
Central African Republic	✦				National Convergence "Kwa Na Kwa"	2011 general election
Ceuta			PP			
Chad		MPS, RNDP			Patriotic Salvation Movement	2011 parliamentary election
Chechnya	*(de facto a non-party system)*[4]					
Chile	✦				*Nueva Mayoría*	2013 general elections
People's Republic of China				CPC	Communist Party of China	2008 congressional election
Christmas Island	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
Cocos Islands	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
Colombia	✦				*National Unity* alliance: Social Party of National Unity (PSUN), Liberal Party (PL), Radical Change (CR)	2014 legislative election 2014 presidential election
Comoros	✦				Baobab coalition	2009 legislative election
Congo (Brazzaville)			FDU		Congolese Party of Labour	2007 parliamentary election
Congo (Kinshasa)		PALU, PPRD			Alliance of the Presidential Majority	2006 general election 2007 senate electio

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Cook Islands		CIP, DP			Cook Islands Party	2010 general election
Costa Rica	✦				Citizens' Action Party (PAC)	2014 general election
Côte d'Ivoire	✦				Rally of the Republicans	2011 parliamentary election
Croatia	HDZ, KK, SDP				Kukuriku coalition	2011 parliamentary election
Cuba				PCC	Communist Party of Cuba	2013 parliamentary election
Curaçao			MFK			
Cyprus	✦				Democratic Rally, European Party (Cyprus), Ecological and Environmental Movement	2013 presidential election
Czech Republic	✦				Czech Social Democratic Party, ANO 2011, Christian and Democratic Union – Czechoslovak People's Party	2013 legislative election 2013 presidential election
Denmark	✦				Social Democrats, Social Liberal Party	2015 parliamentary election
Djibouti			RPP/UMP		People's Rally for Progress	2008 parliamentary election
Dominica		DUWP, LPD			Dominica Labour Party	2009 general election
Dominican Republic		PLD, PRD			Dominican Liberation Party	2010 parliamentary election 2012 presidential election
East Timor	✦				Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor	2007 parliamentary elections, 2007 presidential elections
Easter Island	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
Ecuador	✦				PAIS Alliance (AP)	2013 general election
Egypt	✦				Freedom and Justice Party (Egypt),Democratic Alliance for Egypt	Egyptian parliamentary election, 2011–2012, Egyptian presidential election, 2012
El Salvador		FMLN, ARENA			Farabundo Marti National Liberation	2012 legislative election

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
						Front (FMLN)	2014 presidential election
	Equatorial Guinea			PDGE		Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea	2004 parliamentary election
	Eritrea				PFDJ	People's Front for Democracy and Justice	(authoritarian regime: no national elections)
	Estonia	ERK, ERt, Res, SDE				Reform Party, Centre Party	2015 parliament election
	Ethiopia			TPLF/EPRDF		Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front	2015 general election
	European Union	✦				European People's Party and Party of European Socialists (no direct executive powers)	2009 parliament election
	Falkland islands	*(Non-partisan democracy: no actual political parties exist).* 2013 general election					
	Faroe Islands	✦				Union Party, People's Party, Social Democratic Party	2011 parliamentary elections
	Fiji			SDL		*(government overthrown and Parliament suspended since the 2006 military coup)*	2006 general elections
	Finland	✦				Centre Party Finns	2015 parliamentary elections
	France	✦				Socialist Party, Radical Party of the Left	2012 legislative election 2012 presidential election
	French Guiana	✦					
	French Polynesia	✦				O Porinetia To Tatou Ai'a	2008 legislative elections
	Gabon		ADERE, PDG			Gabonese Democratic Party, pro-administration majority parties	2009 presidential election
	Gambia				APRC	Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction	2012 parliamentary election

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
	Gaza Strip	✦					
	Georgia	GD, UNM				Georgian Dream	2012 legislative election
	Germany	✦				Christian Democratic Union,Christian Social Union, Social Democratic Party of Germany	2013 federal election
	Ghana		NDC, NPP			National Democratic Congress	2008 parliamentary elections, 2008 presidential election
	Gibraltar		GSD, Alliance (GSLP/LP)			Gibraltar Socialist Labour Party,Liberal Party of Gibraltar	2011 general election
	Greece	✦				SYRIZA (Coalition of the Radical Left)	2015
	Greenland	✦				Siumut, Atassut, Inuit Party	2013 parliamentary election
	Grenada		NDC, NNP			National Democratic Congress	2008 general election
	Guadeloupe	✦					
	Guam	Dem, Rep				Democratic Party	2008 general election
	Guatemala	✦				Patriotic Party (PP)	2011 general elections
	Guernsey	2008 general election					
	Guinea		PUP, UPG			Union for the Progress of Guinea	2010 presidential election
	Guinea-Bissau		PAIGC, PRS			African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde	2008 legislative election
	Guyana			PPP/C		APNU (Alliance for Change)	2015 Presidential and general elections
	Haiti	✦				Fwon Lespwa	2010-2011 general election
	Honduras	✦				National Party of Honduras	2013 general election
	Hong Kong	✦					2012 legislative election 2012 Chief Executive election
	Hungary	✦				Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Union,Christian Democratic People's	2010 parliamentary election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
					Party	
Iceland	✦				Independence Party, Progressive Party	2013 general election
India	✦				National Democratic Alliance led byBharatiya Janata Party	2014 general election
Indonesia	✦				Democratic Party & other Misc. Parties	2009 legislative election, 2009 presidential election
Iran			[8]		Alliance of Builders of Islamic Iran	2008 legislative election, 2009 presidential election
Iraq	✦					
Ireland	✦				Fine Gael, Labour Party	2011 general election
Israel	✦				Likud Yisrael Beiteinu, Yesh Atid, The Jewish Home, Hatnuah	2013 Knesset elections
Italy	✦				Grand coalition government (PD (incl udingPSI), NCD, SC, UdC, Ppl)	2013 general election
Jamaica		PNP,JLP			People's National Party	2011 general election
Japan	✦				Liberal Democratic Party (Japan), Komeito	2012 general election
Jersey	✦				*(none)*	2008 general elections
Jordan	✦				*(none)*	2010 parliamentary elections
Kazakhstan			✦		Nur Otan	2011 presidential election 2012 parliamentary election
Kenya	✦				Party of National Unity, Orange Democratic Movement	2007 general election
Kiribati	✦				Pillars of Truth	Kiribati presidential election, 2007
Kuwait	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
Kyrgyzstan	✦				Social Democratic	2010 parliamentary

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
						Party of Kyrgyzstan, Ata-Zhurt	election 2011 presidential election
	Kosovo	✦				Democratic Party of Kosova,New Kosovo Alliance	2010 General Elections
	Laos				✦w	Lao People's Revolutionary Party	Laotian parliamentary election, 2011
	Latvia	✦				Unity, Union of Greens and Farmers	Latvian parliamentary election, 2010
	Lebanon	✦				March 8 Alliance, Progressive Socialist Party	Lebanese general election, 2009
	Lesotho			✦		Democratic Congress	2015 General Election
	Liberia	✦				Unity Party	Liberian general election, 2005
	Libya	✦				National Forces Alliance	Libyan General National Congress election, 2012
	Liechtenstein		✦			Progressive Citizens' Party,Patriotic Union	Liechtenstein general election, 2013
	Lithuania	✦				Social Democratic Party of Lithuania, Labour Party, Order and Justice	2009 presidential election 2012 parliamentary election
	Luxembourg	✦				Christian Social People's Party,Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party	Luxembourgian legislative election, 2009
	Macau	✦					
	Macedonia	✦				VMRO-DPMNE	2011 parliamentary election
	Madagascar	✦					
	Malawi	✦					
	Malaysia			✦		National Front	2013 general election
	Maldives	✦				*(none)*	2008 presidential election
	Mali	✦					
	Malta		✦			Labour Party	Maltese general election, 2013
	Man		✦			*(hone)*	2011 general election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Marshall Islands		✦				
Mauritania	✦					
Mauritius	✦				Ptr-MSM-PMSD *(Coalition of Labour Party, MSM & Social Democrals . . Now no alliance, Ruling coalition of Labour/PMSD only*	2010
Mayotte	✦					
Mexico	✦				Institutional Revolutionary Party	2009 legislative elections 2012 general election
Federated States of Micronesia	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
Moldova	✦				Pro-European Coalition (Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova, Democratic Party of Moldova, Liberal Party Reform Council)	Moldovan parliamentary election, 2010
Monaco			✦			Union for Monacocoalition
Mongolia	✦				Mongolian People's Party	2009 presidential election
Montenegro	✦				Democratic Party of Socialists of Montenegro, Social Democratic Party of Montenegro, Democr atic Union of Albanians, Bosniak Party, Croatian Civic Initiative	Montenegrin parliamentary election, 2009
Montserrat		✦				
Morocco	✦				Justice and Development Party	
Mozambique		✦				
Nagorno-Karabakh	✦				Free Mother-land	2015 general election

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
	Namibia			SWAPO		South West Africa People's Organization	2009 general election
	Nauru	✦				*(no parties in Parliament)*	
	Nepal	✦				Unified Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist), Communist Party of Nepal (Unified Marxist–Leninist), Nepali Congress	2008 Constituent Assembly election
	Netherlands	✦				People's Party for Freedom and Democracy, Labour party	2012 general election
	New Caledonia	✦					
	New Zealand	✦				New Zealand National Party ACT New Zealand, Māori Party, United Future New Zealand (Supporting Government)	2011 general election
	Nicaragua	✦				Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)	2011 general elections
	Niger	✦					
	Nigeria	PDP				People's Democratic Party	2007 general election
	Niue	*Non-partisan democracy*	2011 general election				
	Norfolk Island	*Non-partisan democracy*	2013 general election				
	Northern Cyprus	✦				National Unity Party	2010 presidential election 2009 parliamentary election
	North Korea				✦	Workers' Party of Korea, Korean Social Democratic Party, Cheondoist Chongu Party	2009 parliamentary election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Northern Marianas		✦				
Norway	✦	✦			Conservative Party, Progress Party	2013 parliamentary election
Pakistan	✦				Pakistan Muslim League (N)	2013 general elections
Palau	*(Non-partisan democracy:*	2012 general election				
Palestinian National Authority		✦			Fatah, Hamas	2006 legislative elections
Panama	✦				*People First*: Panameñista Party (PP), Popular Party	2014 general elections
Papua New Guinea	✦				People's National Congress Party (as coalition leader)	2012 general elections
Paraguay	Col, PLRA, FG				Colorado Party	2013 general elections
Peru	✦				*Gana Perú Alliance*: Peruvian Nationalist Party, others	2011 general elections
Philippines	✦				Liberal Party	2010 general elections 2010 presidential elections
Pitcairn Islands		2010 general elections				
Poland	✦				Civic Platform (PO), Polish People's Party (PSL)	2010 presidential election 2011 parliamentary elections
Portugal	✦				Social Democratic Party (PSD),People's Party (CDS-PP)	2011 presidential election 2011 parliamentary election
Puerto Rico		PPD, PNP			Popular Democratic Party (PPD)	2012 general elections
Qatar	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
Romania	✦				Social Democratic Union	2009 presidential election 2012 legislative

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		election
Russia			✦		United Russia	2011 legislative election 2012 presidential election
Rwanda			✦		Rwandan Patriotic Front	2008 parliamentary election
Saint Helena			✦		Saint Helena Democratic Party	2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis		✦			*Team Unity*	2015 general election
Saint Lucia		✦			*No information*	
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	✦				*No information*	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		✦			Unity Labour Party	2010 general election
Samoa			✦		Human Rights Protection Party	2006 general election
San Marino	✦				San Marino Common Good (Sammarinese Christian Democratic Party-We Sammarinese; Party of Socialists and Democrats; Popular Alliance)	2012 general election
São Tomé and Príncipe	✦				*No information*	
Saudi Arabia		*No national elections*				
Senegal	✦				*No information*	
Serbia	✦				Serbian Progressive Party, Social Democratic Party of Serbia, New Serbia,Serbian Renewal Movement, Movement of Socialists, Socialist Party of Serbia, Party of United Pensioners of Serbia, United Serbia	2014 parliamentary election

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
	Seychelles		✦			*No information*	
	Sierra Leone	✦				*No information*	
	Singapore			✦		People's Action Party	2011 general election
	Slovakia	✦				Direction – Social Democracy	2012 parliamentary election
	Slovenia	✦				Positive Slovenia; Social Democrats; Civic List; DeSUS	2011 parliamentary election
	Solomon islands	✦				National Coalition for Reform and Advancement	2010 general elections
	Somalia					Peace and Development Party	2012 presidential elections
	South Africa			✦		African National Congress	2009 general election
	South Korea	✦				Saenuri Party	2012 presidential election
	South Ossetia	✦				Unity Party	2009 parliamentary election
	South Sudan			✦		Sudan People's Liberation Army	2010 general election
	Spain	✦				People's Party	2011 general election
	Sri Lanka		✦			United People's Freedom Alliance	2015 Presidential elections
	Sudan			✦		*National Congress*	2015 Presidential and National Assembly election
	Suriname	✦				*National Democratic Party*	general election 2015
	Swaziland	*(no actual political parties exist)*					
	Sweden	✦				Alliance	2010 general election
	Switzerland	✦				FDP	2011 federal election
	Syria			Ba'ath Party		National Progressive Front, Syrian Social Nationalist Party, People's Will Party	2012 parliamentary election 2014 presidential election
	Republic of China (Taiwan)	✦				Kuomintang	2012 legislative election 2012 presidential election

Country Country name links to list of political parties	PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
	Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
Tajikistan			PDPT		People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan	2010 parliamentary election
Tanzania			✦		Chama Cha Mapinduzi	2010 general election
Thailand	✦				Pheu Thai Party, Chartthaipattana Party, Chart Pattana Puea Pandin Party, Phalang Chon Party	2011 general election
Togo			✦		Union for the Republic (UNIR)	2015 parliementary election
Tokelau		2011[10]				
Tonga		2010 general election				
Transnistria	✦					
Trinidad and Tobago		✦			People's Partnership	2010 general elections
Tunisia	✦				*Ennahda Movement*	2011 Constituent Assembly election
Turkey	✦				Justice and Development Party	2015 general election
Turkmenistan			DPT		Democratic Party of Turkmenistan	2008 parliamentary election
Turks and Caicos			PDM, PNP		Progressive National Party	2012 general election
Tuvalu	*Non-partisan democracy*	2010 general election				2015 General Election
Uganda			NRM		National Resistance Movement	2011 general elections
Ukraine	PoR, Bat, UDAR				Party of Regions	2010 presidential elections 2012 parliamentary elections
United Arab Emirates	*UAE is a de jure non-partisan semi-democratic state.* 2011 parliamentary election					
United Kingdom	Cons, Lab, Lib-Dem				Conservative Party, Labour Party	2015 general election
United States		Dem, Rep			Democratic Party	2010 congressional elections 2012 general elections

Country Country name links to list of political parties		PARTY SYSTEM				Ruling party or coalition	Last Election
		Multi party	Two party	Dominant party	Single party		
	Uruguay	✦				Broad Front (FA)	2009 general elections
	Uzbekistan	✦					2015 presidential election
	Vanuatu	✦				Broad coalition led by a member of the Green Confederation	2012 general elections
	Vatican City		2013 Papal conclave				
	Venezuela	✦				United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV)	2010 parliamentary elections 2013 presidential elections
	Vietnam				CPV	Communist Party of Vietnam	2011 parliamentary elections 2011 presidential election
	Virgin Islands of the United States	✦				Democratic Party of the Virgin Islands	2014 general elections
	Wallis and Futuna	✦				*(none)*	2012 Territorial Assembly elections
	Western Sahara				✦	Polisario Front	2008 legislative elections
	Yemen			GPC		General People's Congress	2012 presidential election
	Zambia	✦				Patriotic Front	Zambian general election, 2011 2015 Presidential Election
	Zimbabwe		ZANU-PF, MDC			Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front, Movement for Democratic Change	Zimbabwean general election, 2013

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FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE WORLD

Country	Name
Abkhazia	Vyacheslav Chirikba (2011)
Afghanistan	Salahuddin Rabbani (12.1.15)
Albania	Ditmir Bushati (31.7.13)
Algeria	Ramtane Lamamra (11.9.13)
Andorra	Gilbert Saboya Sunye (2011)
Angola	George Rebelo Pinto Chicoti (26.11.10)
Antigua and Barbuda	Charles Fernandez (18.6.14)
Argentina	Susana Malcorsa (24.11.15)
Armenia	Eduard Nalbandyan (14-04-08)
Australia	Julie Bishop (18.9.13) (f)
Austria	Sabastian Kurz (16.12.13)
Azerbaijan	Elmar Mammadyarov (2004)
Bahamas, The	Fred Mitchell (11.5.12) (2nd time)
Bahrain	Sheikh Khalid Ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah (26.09.05)
Bangladesh	Abul Hassan Mahmud Ali (21.11.13) (2nd time: 2014)
Barbados	Maxine McClean (24.11.08) (f)
Belarus	Vladimir Makei (20.8.12)
Belgium	Didier Reynders (6.12.11)
Belize	Wilfred Elrington (12.02.2008)
Benin	Aurelien Agbenonai (6.4.16)
Bhutan	Lyonpo Damcho Dorji (02.05.15)
Bolivia	David Choquehuanca (22.01.06)
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Igor Crnadak (31.3.15)
Botswana	Pelonomi Venson-Moitoi (30.10.14) (f)
Brazil	Jose Serra (12.5.16)
Brunei	Hassanal Balkiah (22.10.15)
Bulgaria	Daniel Mitov (6.8.14)
Burkina Faso	Alpha Barry (7.6.15)
Burundi	Alain Aime Myamitwe (01.06.2015)
Cambodia	Prak Sokhon (4.4.16)
Cameroon	Lejeune Mbella Mbella (2.10.15)
Canada	Stephane Dion (4.11.15)
Cape Verde	Luis Felise Tavares (22.4.16)
Central African Republic	Charles Doubane (1.4.16)
Chad	Moussa Faki (23-04-08)
Chechnia	Usman Ferzauli (2nd time:2007)
Chile	Heraldo Munoz (11.3.14)
China	Wang Yi (16.3.13)
Colombia	Maria Angela Holguin (07.08.10) (f)
Comoros	M. Bacar Dossar (31.5.16)

Country	Name
Congo (Brazzaville)	Jean Claude Gakosso (10.08.15)
Congo (Kinshasa)	Raymond Tshibanda (2012)
Cook Islands	Henry Puna (25.7.13)
Costa Rica	Manuel Gonzalez Sans (8.5.14)
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Albert Toikeusse Mabri (6.1.16)
Croatia	Miro Kovac (22.1.16)
Cuba	Bruno Rodriguez Parrilla (02.03.2009)
(i) Cyprus	Ionnis Kasoulidis (1.3.13) (2nd time)
(ii) Turkish (Republic)	Emine Colak (04.07.15)
Czech Republic	Lubomir Zaoralek (6.1.14)
Denmark	Kristian Jensen (28.06.15)
Djibouti	Mahamoud Ali Youssouf (22.05.05)
Dominica	Francine Baron (13.12.14)
Dominican Republic	Andres Navarro (16.9.14)
East Timor	Hernani Coelho (16.2.15)
Ecuador	Guillaume Long (1.3.16)
Egypt	Sameh Shukri (17.6.14)
El-Salvador	Hugo Martinez (1.6.14) (2nd time)
Equatorial Guinea	Agapito Mba Mokuy (22.5.12)
Eritrea	Osman Saleh (18.04.07)
Estonia	Marina Kal Jurand (f) (15.07.15)
Ethiopia	Tedros Adhanom (29.11.12)
Fiji	Ratu Inoke Kubuabola (03.08.09)
Finland	Timo Soini (29.05.15)
France	Jean-Marc Ayrault (11.2.16)
Gabon	Emmanuel Issoze Ngondet (28.1.14)
Gambia, The	Neneh MacDouall Gaye (6.1.15)
Georgia	Mikheil Janelidzel (30.12.15)
Germany	Frank Walter Steinmeier (17.12.13) (2nd time)
Ghana	Hanna Tetteh (11.1.13) (f)
Greece	Nikos Kotzias (23.09.15)
Greenland	Vittus Qujaukitsoq (12.12.14)
Grenada	Clarice Modeste (1.12.14)
Guatemala	Carlos Raul Morales (2nd Term: 14.1.16)
Guinea	Makale Camara (4.1.2016) (f)
Guinea-Bissau	Rui Dia de Sousa (07.09.15)
Guyana	Carl Greenidge (11.05.15)
Haiti	Pierrot Delienre (28.3.16)
Honduras	Arturo Corrales (8.1.15)
Hungary	Peter Szijjarto (23.9.14)
Iceland	Lilja Alfredsdottir (7.4.16)

Country	Name
India	Sushma Swaraj (27.5.14) (f)
Indonesia	Retno Marsudi (2014) (f)
'ran	Mohammad Javed Zarif (4.8.13)
'raq	Ibrahim al-Jaafri (8.9.14)
'reland	Charlie Flanagan (11.7.14)
'srael	Benjamin Netanyahu (acting)
'taly	Paolo Gentiloni (31.10.14)
Jamaica	Kamina Johnson Smith (3.3.2016)
Japan	Fumio Kishida (26.12.12)
Jordan	Nasser Judeh (23.02.2009)
Kazakhstan	Yerlan Idrisov (28.09.12) (2nd time)
Kenya	Amina Mohamed (19.5.13) (f)
Kiribati	Taneti Mamau (15.3.16)
Korea (North)	Ri Su Yong (9.4.14)
Korea (South)	Yun Byung Se (11.3.13)
Kosovo	Hashim Thaci (9.12.14)
Kuwait	Sheikh Sabah Al Khaled Al Hamad Al Sabah (23.10.11)
Kyrgyzstan	Erlan Abdyldayev (4.11.15)
Laos	Saleumxay Kommosith (19.4.16)
Latvia	Edgars Rinkevics (25.10.11)
Lebanon	Gebran Bassil (15.2.14)
Lesotho	Tlohang Sekhamane (30.3.15)
Liberia	Marjon Kamara (6.1.16)
Libya	M. Taha Siala (1.4.16)
Liechtenstein	Aurelia Frick (25.03.2009) (f)
Lithuania	Linas Linkevicius (13.12.12)
Luxembourg	Jean Asselborn (2004)
Macedonia	Nikola Popovski (15.7.11)
Madagascar	Beatrice Atallah (25.1.15) (f)
Malawi	Francis Karsaila (7.4.16)
Malaysia	Datuk Anifah Aman (10.04.2009)
Maldives	Dhunya Maumoon (17.11.13) (f)
Mali	Abdoulaye Diop (11.4.14)
Malta	George Vella (13.3.13) (2nd time)
Marshall Islands	John Silk (1.2.16)
Mauritania	Hamadi Ould M.
Mauritius	Isselkou Ould Ahmed Izid (9.2.16)
Mexico	Claudia Ruiz Massieu
Micronesia, Federated States of	Lorin S. Robert (14.07.2007)
Moldova	Andrei Gulbar (20.1.16)
Monaco	Gilles Tonelli (22.2.15)

Country	Name
Mongolia	Lundeg Purevsuren (5.12.14)
Montenegro	Igor Luksic (2.12.12)
Morocco	Salaheddine Mezouar (10.10.13)
Mozambique	Oldemiro Baloi (10.03.2008)
Myanmar (Burma)	Aung San Suu Kiji (30.03.16) (f)
Namibia	Netumbo Nandi Ndaitwah (04.12.12) (f)
Nauru	Baron Waqa (11.6.13)
Nepal	Kamal Thapa (12.10.15)
Netherlands	Bert Koenders (17.10.14)
New Zealand	Murray McCully (19.11.08)
Nicaragua	Samuel Santos (11.01.07)
Niger	Ibrahim Yacaube (11.4.16)
Nigeria	Geoffrey Onyeama (11.11.15)
Norway	Borge Brende (16.10.13)
Oman	Youssef al-Alawi Abdullah (1982)
Pakistan	Sartaj Aziz (Advisor Foreign Affairs) (7.6.13)
Palau	Billy Kuartei (2013)
Palestine	Riyad al-Malki (19.05.2009)
Panama	Isabel Saint Malode Alvarado (1.7.14) (f)
Papua New Guinea	Rimbink Pato (9.8.12)
Paraguay	Eladio Loizaga (15.8.13)
Peru	Ana Maria Sanchez (2.4.15)
Philippines	Jose Rene Almendras (08.3.16)
Poland	Witold Waszczykowski (9.11.15)
Portugal	Augusto S. Silva (10.11.15)
Qatar	S. M. Ibn Abdul Rehman Al-Thani (27.1.16)
Romania	Lazar Comanescu (15.11.15)
Russia	Sergey Lavrov (March 2004)
Rwanda	Louise Mushikiwabo (03.12.09) (f)
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Mark Brantley (22.2.15)
Saint Lucia	Allen Chastanent (14.6.16)
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	Sir Louis Straker (14.12.15)
Samoa	Tuilaepa Sailele Malielegaoi (1998)
San Marino	Pasquale Valentini (5.12.12)
Sao Tome and Principe	Manuel Salvador dos Ramos (29.11.14)
Saudi Arabia	Adel al-Jubeir (29.04.15)
Scotland	Fiona Hyslop (2009) (f)
Senegal	Mankeur Ndiaye (29.10.12)
Serbia	Ivica Dacic (27.4.14)
Seychelles	Joel Morgan (1.2.15)
Sierra Leone	Samura Kamara (17.12.12)
Singapore	Vivian Balakrishnan (11.09.15)

Country	*Name*
Slovakia	Miroslav Lajcak (4.4.12) (2nd time)
Slovenia	Karl Erjavec (3.2.12)
Solomon Islands	Milner Tozaka (15.12.14)
Somalia	Abdisalan Hadliye Omar (27.1.15)
South Africa	Maite Nkoana Mashabane (11.05.2009) (f)
South Ossetia	David Sanakoyev (2012)
South Sudan	Deng Alor (28.4.16)
Spain	Jose Manuel Garcia Margallo (22.12.2011)
Sri Lanka	Mangala Samaraweera (12.1.15)
Sudan, The	Ibrahim Ghandour (08.07.15)
Suriname	Niermala Badrking (12.08.15)
Swaziland	Mgwagwa Gamedze (4.11.13)
Sweden	Margot Wallstrom (3.10.14) (f)
Switzerland	Didier Burkhalter (1.1.2012)
Syria	Walid Muallem (11.02.06)
Taiwan	David Y.L. Lin (19.09.12)
Tajikistan	Sirojiddin Aslov (29.11.13)
Tanzania	Augustine Mahiga (10.12.15)
Thailand	Don Pramudwinai
Togo	Robert Dussey (17.9.13)
Tonga	Akilisi Pohiva (30.12.14)
Trinidad and Tobago	Dennis Moses (07.09.2015)
Tunisia	Khemaies Jhinaoui (6.1.16)
Turkey	Mevlut Cavusoglu (1.11.15)
Turkmenistan	Rashid Meredov (2001)
Tuvalu	Taukelina Finikaso (5.8.13)
Uganda	Sam Kutesa (2005)
Ukraine	Pavlo Klimkin (18.6.14)
United Arab Emirates	Sheikh Abdullah ibn Zaid Al Nahayan (09.02.06)
United Kingdom	Philip Hammond (15.7.14)
United States	John Kerry (1.2.13)
Uruguay	Rodolfo Nin Novoa (2.12.14)
Uzbekistan	Abdulaziz Kamilov (13.1.12) (2nd time)
Vanuatu	Bruno Leingkone (11.2.16)
Vatican City State	Paul Gallagher (8.11.14)
Venezuela	Delcy Rodriguez (26.12.14)
Vietnam	Pham Binh Minh (3.8.11)
Western Sahara	Mohamed Salem Ould Salek (2nd time) (1998)
Yemen	Abdulmalik Al-Mekhlafi (1.12.15)
Zambia	Harry Kalaba (13.3.14)
Zimbabawe	Simbarashe Mumbengegwi (15.04.05)

Note : The letter (f) stands for "female" foreign minister.

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HEADS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States	*Secretary General*	Patrick Ignatius Gomes (Guyana: 1.3.15)
African Development Bank (ADB)	*President*	Donald Kaberuka (Rwanda) (Since Sept. 1, 2005)
African Union (AU)	*Chairman*	Idriss Deby Itno (30.01.16) (Chad)
African Union Commission	*Chairperson*	Nkosazana Dlamini-Zuma (f) (South Africa) (17.7.12)
Amnesty International (AI)	*Secretary General*	Salil Shetty (21.12.2009) (India)
Andean Community (AC)	*Secretary General*	Santiago Cembrano Cabrejas (Colombia) (1.3.13)
Antarctic Treaty (AT)	*Executive Secretary*	Manfred Reinke (Germany) (01.09.09)
Arab League (AL)	*Secretary General*	Nabil al-Arabi (Egypt) (July 1, 2011)
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	*Secretary General*	Habib Ben Yahia (01.02.2006) (Tunisia)
Asian Development Bank (ADB)	*President*	Takehiko Nakao (Japan) (28.4.13)
Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)	*Secretary General*	Le Luong Minh (Vietnam) (9.1.13)
Caribbean Community (CARICOM)	*Secretary General*	Irwin LaRocque (Dominica) (15.8.11)
Central American Parliament (PARLACEN)	*President*	Armando Bardales Paz (Honduras) (28.10.14)
The Commonwealth	*Secretary General*	Kamlesh Sharma (India) (1.4.2008)
Commonwealth of Independence States (CIS)	*Executive Secretary*	Sergey Labedev (Russia) (5.10.2007)
Council of Europe (CoE)	*Secretary General*	Thorbjorn Jagland (Norway) (01.10.09)
East African Community (EAC)	*Secretary General*	Richard Sezibera (Rwanda) (25.4.11)
Economic Cooperation Council (ECO)	*Secretary General*	Shamil Aleskerov (Azerbaijan) (Since August 2012)
Economic Community of	*Chairman*	John Dramani Mahama (Ghana: 28.3.14)

West African States (ECOWAS)	*Executive Secretary*	Kadre Desire Quedraogo (Burkina Faso: 1.3.12)
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	*President*	Sír Suma Chakrabarti (U.K) (3.7.12)
European Central Bank	*President*	Mario Draghi (Italy) (1.11.11)
European Free Trade Association (EFTA)	*Secretary General*	Kristinn F. Arnason (Iceland) (1.9.12)
European Parliament (EP)	*President*	Martin Schulz (Germany) 17.1.12)
European Union (EU)	*President*	Jean-Claude Juncker (Luxembourg) (1.11.14)
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	*Director General*	Jose Graziano da Silva (Brazil) (1.1.2012)
La Francophonie	*Secretary General*	Michaelle Jean (f) (Canada: 5.1.15)
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)	*Secretary General*	Abdullatif bin Rashid Al-Zayani (Bahrain) (1.4.2011)
Ibero-American Secretariat	*Secretary General*	Rebeca Grynspan (Costa Rica) (f) (1.4.14)
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)	*President*	Luis Alberto Moreno (Colombia) (01.10.2005)
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	*Director General*	Yukiya Amano (Japan) (01.12.2009)
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	*Secy. Gen.*	Raymond Benjamin (France) (01.08.09)
	President	Olumuyiwa Benard Aliu (Nigeria) (1.1.14)
International Court of Justice (ICJ)	*President*	Silvia Fernandez de Girmendi (f) Argentina) (11 March, 2015)
International Criminal Court (Esttb. *July 1, 2002*)	*President*	Silvia Fernadez de Gurmendi (f) (Argentina) (11.3.2015)
International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)	*Secy. Gen.*	Jurgen Stock (Germany: 7.11.14)
	President	Mireille Ballestrazzi (France) (8.11.2012) *(f)*
International Labour Organization (ILO)	*Director General*	Guy Ryder (UK) (1.10.12)
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	*Secretary General*	Kitack Lim (1.1.16) (South Korea)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)	*Managing Director*	Christine Lagarde (f) (France) (5.7.11)
International Olympic Committee (IOC)	*President*	Thomas Bach (Germany) (17.9.13)
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	*Secretary General*	Zhao Houlin (China) (1.1.15)
Nordic Council	*Secretary General*	Britt Bohlin (Sweden) (f) (1.1.14)
	President	Henrik Dam Kristensen (Denmark) (1.1.16)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	*Secretary General*	Jens Stoltenberg (Norway) (1.10.14)
	Supreme Allied Commander Europe	Philip M. Breedlove (US) (13.5.13)
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	*Secretary General*	Jose Angel Gurria Trevino (Mexico) (1-6-2006)
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	*Chairman-in-office*	Frank Walter Steinmeir (Germany) (1.1.16)
	Secretary General	Lamberto Zannier (Italy) (1.7.11)
Organization of American States(OAS)	*Secretary General*	Luis Almagro (Uruguay: 26.5.15)
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS)	*Director General*	Didacus Jules (Saint Lucia) (1.5.14)
Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)	*Secretary General*	Iyad Madani (Saudi Arabia) (1.1.14)
Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	*Secretary General*	Abdullah Salem el-Badri (Libya) (2nd time: 01.01.2007)
	President	Rostam Ghasemi (Iran) (3.8.11)
Pacific Community	*Director General*	Colin Tukuitonga (Niue) (23.1.14)
Pacific Islands Forum	*Secretary General*	Dame Meg Taylor (Papua New Guinea: 4.12.14)
Pan-African Parliament	*President*	Idriss Ndele Moussa (Chad) (29.5.2009)
Red Cross and Red Crescent	*President*	Tadateru Konoe (Japan) (19.11.2009)

Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)	*Secretary General*	Dmitry Mezentsev (Russia) (5.12.12)
Socialist International	*President*	Georgios Papandreou (Greece) (Jan. 2006)
	Secretary General	Luis Ayala (Chile) (June 1989)
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	*President*	Peter Maurer (Switzerland) (1.7.12)
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	*Director General*	Irana Bokova (Bulgaria) (15.10.2009)
South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)	*Secretary General*	Arjun Bahadur Thapa (Nepal) (1.3.14)
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	*Executive Secretary*	Stergomena Lawrence Tax (f) (Tanzania) (1.09.2013)
United Nations (UN)	*Secretary General*	Ban Ki Moon (South Korea) (01.01.2007) (Re-elected: 21.6.11)
United Nations General Assembly	*President*	Sam Kutesa (Uganda: 16.09.14)
United Nations Children's Fund	*Executive Director*	Anthony Lake (US) (01.05.2010)
UNESCO	*Director General*	Irina Bokova (f) (Bulgaria) (15.11.2009)
Universal Postal Union (UPU)	*Director General*	Bishar Abdirahmen Hussain (Kenya) (1.1.2013)
World Bank (WB)	*President*	Jim Yong Kim (US) (1.7.12)
	Managing Director	Sri Mulyani Indrawati (Indonesia: 2014) (f)
World Health Organization (WHO)	*Director General*	Margarget Chan (f) (China) (04.01.2007)
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	*Director General*	Francis Gurry (Australia) (22.09.2008)
World Tourism Organization (WTO)	*Secretary General*	Taleb Rifai (Jordan) (01.03.2009)
World Trade Organization (WTO)	*Director General*	Roberto Carvalho de Azevedo (Brazil) (1.9.13)

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50 MOST INFLUENTIAL PERSONS

(A) National Personalities

1. **Abdul Sattar Edhi** (Born: 1 January 1928 Bantva, India) is a prominent Pakistani philanthropist, social activist and humanitarian. He is the founder and head of the Edhi Foundation, a non-profit social welfare organization.
2. **Bilquis Bano Edhi** (Bom: August 14, 1947) is wife of Abdul Sattar Edhi. She is a professional nurse and one of the most active philanthropists.
3. **General Rashad Mahmood** is the four-star rank army general and has been serving as the 16th Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee since November 27, 2013.
4. **General Raheel Sharif** (Born: 16 June 1956) is the four-star rank army general and the current 15th Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army, in office since Nov. 2013.
5. **Lieutenant-General Rizwan Akhtar** is the current Director-General of the ISI. He was appointed for the position on 22 September 2014. He took office on 8 November 2014.
6. **Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif** (Born: 25 December 1949) is the 18th and current Prime Minister of Pakistan in office since June 2013. A veteran politician and industrialist, he previously served as PM from Nov 1990 to July 1993 and from Feb. 1997 to Oct 1999.
7. **Mian Shahbaz Sharif** (Bom September 23, 1951) is a politician and current CM of Punjab. He is the longest serving Chief Minister of Punjab by holding the same office twice before between 1997—1999, 2008—2013 and 2013—2015 (onward).
8. **Abdul Qadeer Khan** (Bom 1 April 1936) also known as "Mohsin-e-Pakistan" is a nuclear physicist and a metallurgical engineer, regarded as the founder of HEU based gas-centrifuge uranium enrichment program for Pakistan's integrated atomic bomb project.
9. **Samar Mubarkmand** (Bom 17 September 1942) is a Pakistani nuclear physicist known for his research in gamma spectroscopy and experimental development of the linear accelerator.
10. **Imran Khan** (Bom: 25 November 1952) is a Pakistani politician and former captain who won the Cricket World Cup in 1992. He is the current chairman of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf.
11. **Dr. Maleeha Lodhi** (Bom: 25 Nov. 1952) is a Pakistani political scientist, diplomat, columnist, and military strategist who served as the High Commissioner of Pakistan to the United Kingdom and prior to that, twice as the Pakistan Ambassador to the United States. She is currently a permanent representative to the UNO, assumed responsibility since 6 Feb. 2015.
12. **Ansar Burney** (Born 14 August 1956) is a leading human rights and civil rights activist.
13. **Malala Yousafzai** (Born 12 July 1997) is an activist for female education and the youngest-ever Noble Prize laureate, she won Peace prize in 2014.
14. **Dr. Amjad Saqib** is a former Civil Servant of Pakistan. He dedication himself to becoming a social entrepreneur and making a difference in societal change through Akhuwat.
15. **Asma Jilani Jahangir** (Born 27 January 1952 in Lahore) is a lawyer, an award winning human rights and democracy activist. Her work focuses on prevention of

persecution of religious minorities, gender equality, and extremism.

16. **Malik Riaz Hussain** (Born February 8, 1954) is a business magnate, philanthropist and a real estate investor who founded and owns Bahria Town.
17. **Namira Salim** (Born: 1975 in Karachi) is an explorer, artist and the first Pakistani to have reached the North Pole in April 2007 and the South Pole in January 2008.
18. **Samina Baig** (Born: 19 September 1990) is the first Pakistani woman to climb Mount Everest, Mount Aconcagua, Mount Vinson, and Mount Kilimanjaro with her brother Mirza Ali Baig.
19. **Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy** (Born: 1978) is a journalist and documentary filmmaker. She won an Academy Award for her documentary, "Saving Face" in 2012 and became the first Pakistani to win an Oscar.
20. **Dr. Ijaz Shafi Gilani** is the president of Gallup Pakistan.

(B) International Personalities

1. **Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Suad** (Born: 31 December 1935) is the King of Saudi Arabia since 23 January 2015. He has been Minister of Defence since 2011.
2. **Muhammad bin Nayef** (Born: 30 Aug, 1959) is the Crown Prince, First Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Interior of Saudi Arabia. Superseding Muqrin bin Abdulaziz as the Crown Prince, he assumed office on 29 April, 2015.
3. **Al-Sheikh Abdul Aziz bin Abdullah** (Born: 30 November 1943) is a Muslim scholar and the current Grand Mufti of Saudi Arabia.
4. **Abdul Rahman Ibn Abdul Aziz as-Sudais** (Born: 10 February 1960) is the Imam of the Grand Mosque in Makkah, Saudi Arabia and a renowned Qari.
5. **Iyad Madani** (Born: April 1946) is the current and 11th Secretary General of OIC since 1st January, 2014. He belongs to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
6. **Ahmed Mohammed Ali Al-Madani** (Born: 1934) is a Saudi Arabian academic and the President of the Islamic Development Bank.
7. **Prince Shah Karim Aga Khan** (Born: December 13, 1936, in Geneva, Switzerland) is a British business magnate, as well as the 49th and current Imam of Nizari Ismailism.
8. **Khalifa bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan** (Born: 25 January 1948) is the President of the United Arab Emirates, the Emir of Abu Dhabi and the commander of Union Defence Force.
9. **Recep Tayyip Erdogan** (Born: 26 February 1954) is the 12th and current President of Turkey since 28 August, 2014.
10. **Hassan Rouhani** (Born: 12 November 1948) is the 7th President of Iran, in office since 2013. He is also a former lawmaker, academic and former diplomat.
11. **Ashraf Ghani Ahmadzai** (Born: 1949) is the current President of Afghanistan, and a former anthropologist. He was elected as the President of Afghanistan on 21 September 2014.
12. **Abdullah Abdullah** (Born: 5 September 1960) is a politician in Afghanistan, serving as Chief Executive Officer since September 2014.
13. **Mahmoud Abbas** (Born: 26 March 1935) is a Palestinian statesman. He has been Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization since 11 November 2004 and has been President of the Palestinian Authority since 15 January 2005.
14. **Vladimir Putin** (Born: 7 October 1952 in Leningrad, Soviet Union) has been the President of Russia since 7 May 2012. President from 2000 to 2008, Prime Minister of Russia from 1999 to 2000 and again from 2008 to 2012.

15. **Xi Jinping** (Born: June 15, 1953, Beijing, China) is the Chinese President. He has emerged as the most transformational Chinese leader since Deng Xiaoping.
16. **Li Keqiang** (Born: 1 July 1955) is the current Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.
17. **Angela Merkel** (Born: July 17, 1954, Hamburg, Germany) is a German politician and a former research scientist who has been the leader of the Christian Democratic Union since 2000 and the Chancellor of Germany since 2005. She is the first woman to hold either office.
18. **Christina Krichner** (Born: 19 Feb, 1953) is the President of Argentina. She is considered one of most influential persons of Latin America. She assumed office on 10 Dec. 2007.
19. **Barack Obama** (Born: August 4, 1961) is the 44th and current President of the United States, and the first African American to hold the office.
20. **John Kerry** (Born: December 11, 1943) is an American politician who is the 68th Secretary of State. Diplomacy takes stamina, passion and perspective, and John embodies these traits.
21. **Shinzo Abe** (Born: 21 September, 1954, Nagato, Japan) is the Japanese PM. Abe's policies are designed to defeat deflation, ignite consumer spending and restore economic dynamism.
22. **Kim Jong-un** (Born: January 8, 1983, Pyongyang, North Korea) is the supreme leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He is the son of former Ruler Kim Jong-il.
23. **Narendra Modi** (Born: 17 September 1950) is the 15th PM of India, in office since May 2014. Modi, a leader of the BJP, previously served as the CM of Gujarat state from 2001 to 2014.
24. **Hassan al Bolkiah** (Born: 15 July 1946) is the 29th and current Sultan of Brunei. He is also the first and incumbent Prime Minister of Brunei. The Sultan has been among the wealthiest individuals in the world.
25. **Aung San Suu Kyi** (Born: 19 June 1945) is a Burmese opposition politician and chairperson of the National League for Democracy. She remained under house arrest for almost 15 to 21 years from 20 July 1989 until her release on 13 November 2010, becoming one of the world's most prominent political prisoners.
26. **Mark Elliot Zuckerberg** (Born: May 14, 1984) is a US computer programmer and internet entrepreneur. Best known as one of 5 co-founders of the social networking website Facebook.
27. **Bill Gates** (Born: October 28, 1955) is an American business magnate, philanthropist, investor, computer programmer, and inventor. He is one of the richest persons of the world.
28. **Sonia Gandhi** (Born: 9 December 1946) is an Italian-born Indian politician, who has been serving as President of the Indian National Congress party since 1998.
29. **Tenzin Gyatso** (Born: 6 July 1935) is the 14th and current Dalai Lama, as well as the longest-lived incumbent.
30. **Ban-ki moon** (Born: 13 June 1944) is the 8th and current Secretary-General of the United Nations, after succeeding Kofi Annan in 2007.

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HEADS OF WORLD SPORTS ORGANIZATIONS

International Olympic Committee (IOC):

President: Thomas Bach (Germany) (17.9.13)

Vice President: John Coates (Australia: since Sep. 2013)

President (OCA): Mr. Sheikh Ahmed Al Falah Al Sabah (Kuwait)

Football: (Federation International de Football-FIFA)

President: Mr. Giovanni Infantino (Italy) (26.2.16)

Vice-President: Ali Bin Al-Hussain (06.01.2011)

General Secretary: Jerome Valcke

President (AFC): Sheikh Salman bin Ibrahim Al Khalifa (2.5.13) (Bahrain)

Secretary General (AFC): Mr. Markus Kattner

President (UEFA): Michel Platini (France)

President of South Asian Football Federation: Kazi Salahuddin

Hockey: (International Hockey Federation - FIH)

President: Leandro Negre (Spain)

CEO: Kelly Fairweather

Secretary General: Peter Cohen (Australia)

President(AHF): Prince Abdullah bin Sultan Ahmad Shah (28.8.14)

Cricket: (International Cricket Council - ICC)

President: Zaheer Abbas (25.06.15) (PaK)

Chairman: Shashank Manohar (22.11.15) (India)

Chief Executive: David Richardson (S.A) (28.6.12)

Chief Executive ACC: Mr. Syed Ashraf-ul-Haq (Bangladesh)

President WICB: Whycliffe Dave Cameron

Chairman Afghan Cricket Board: Naseemullah Danish

Chief Executive WICB: Michael Muirhead

Chief Executive Afghan Cricket Board: Shafiqullah Stanikzai

President BCCI: Jagmohan Dalmiya (2.3.15)

Chairman CA: Wally Edwards (Oct. 2011)

Chief Executive CA: James Sutherland

President NZC: Stephen Boock (1.11.12)

Chairman NZC: Stuart Heal (23.10.13)

Chief Executive NZC: Geoff Allott (2013)

Chairman CBFS: Abdul Rahman Bukhatir

Chairman PCB: Shaharyar Khan (18.8.14)

Chairman ECB: Colin Graves (24.2.15)

Chief Executive ECB: Tom Harrison (15.1.15)

CEO Emirates Cricket Board: David East

President CBFS: Qasim Noorani

Chief Executive CBFS: Zahid Noorani

Chairperson Kenya Cricket Board: Zehra Jan Mohammad (2.12.12)
President Zimbabwe Cricket: Wilson Manase
Chief Executive Zimbabwe Cricket: Wilfred Mukondiwa
President Cricket South Africa: Chris Nenzani
Chief Executive South Africa: Haroon Lorgat (1.8.13)
Chairman Cricket Ireland: Ross McCollum
Chief Executive Cricket Ireland: Warren Deutrom
Chief Executive Sri Lankan Cricket: Dalip Mendis
President Sri Lanka Cricket : Thilanga Sumathipala (1.1.16)
President MCC: David Morgan (England: 8.5.14)
President World Blind Cricket Council: Syed Sultan Shah (Pakistan) (24.11.14)

Bangladesh Cricket Board:
Chairman: Naeem-ur-Rahman
Chief Executive: Nizam-ud-Din Ch.
President: Nazmul Hassan (12.10.13)
General Secretary: Mahbub-ul-Inam

Boxing: (International Boxing Federation - IBF)
President: Marian W. Muhammad

International Boxing Federation:
President: Daryl J. Peoples

World Boxing Organization:
President: Francisco Valcarcel (Puerto Rico)
Chairman: Luis Batista Salas (Puerto Rico)
Secretary: Jose Izquierdo (Puerto Rico)

World Boxing Council:
President: Mauricio Sulaiman (Mexico)
President(AIBA): Ching-Kuo Wu (Chinese Taipei) (05.11.06)
President Asian Boxing Council: Kovid Bhakdibhumi

Squash: (World Squash Federation - WSF)
President: N Ramachamdran

Athletics: (International Amateur Athletics Federation - IAAF)
President: Lamine Diack (Senegal)

Chess: (International Chess Federation)
President: Mr. Kirsan Ilyunzhinov

Bridge: (World Bridge Federation)
President: Gianarrigo Rona (Italy)

Golf: (International Golf Federation)
Chairman: Peter Dawson (England)

Table Tennis: (International Table Tennis Federation - ITTF)
President: Thomas Weikert (Germany)
Billiards/Snooker: (International Billiards and Snooker Federation-IBSF)
President: Capt. PVK Mohan (India)
Gymnastics: (International Gymnastics Federation - FIG)
President: Mr. Bruno Grandi (Italy).
Rowing: (International Rowing Federation - FISA)
President: Jean Christophe Rolland
Badminton: (International Badminton Federation)
President: Paul Erik Hoyer Larsen (Denmark)
Kabaddi: (International Kabaddi Federation)
President + CEO: Janardan Singh Gehlot
Bodybuilding: (International Federation of Bodybuilding - IFBB)
President: Rafael Santonja (Spain: 2006)
Volleyball: (Federation of International de Volleyball - FIVB)
President: Dr. Ary S. Graca
Judo: (International Judo Federation)
President: Marius Vizer
Basketball: (International Basketball Association)
President: Horacio Muratore (2014) (Argentina)
Secretary General: Patrick Baumann (Switzerland)
Tennis: (International Tennis Federation)
President: Francesco Ricci Bitti
Handball: (International Handball Federation)
President: Hassan Mustafa (27.10.13)

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WHAT IS WHAT IN THE WORLD

State, Country, and Nation

The criteria that define a country, an independent State, and a nation

There is a difference between the terms nation, state, and country, even though the words are often used interchangeably.

Country and State are synonymous terms that both apply to self-governing political entities. A nation, however, is a group of people who share the same culture but do not have sovereignty.

When the "s" of state is lowercase, it constitutes a part of a whole country, such as the different states of the United States of America. When the "S" of State is uppercase, it signifies an independent country.

How were countries defined in the past?

In the past, governments often used two opposing theories to define a country—the Montevideo Convention Treaty or the constitutive theory of statehood.

In 1933, at the Montevideo Convention in Uruguay, a treaty was signed on the Rights and Duties of States. The treaty defined a State using four criteria—a permanent population, a defined territory, a government, and a capacity to enter into relations with other States.

The convention also declared that a State did not have to be recognized by other States, meaning a country could exist even if other countries did not recognize it.

Conversely, the constitutive theory of statehood said that a country existed if it was recognized as sovereign by other countries. Therefore, if other countries recognized a country as independent, it was, even if the country did not have control of its territory or a permanent population.

What makes an independent State or a country today?

- Has internationally recognized land and borders even if border disputes exist;
- Has permanent residents;
- Has sovereignty so that no other country has power over its territory;
- Has organized economic activity that regulates foreign and domestic trade and issues money;
- Has a transportation network for moving goods and people;
- Has an education system;
- Has recognition from other independent states

How many countries are there in the world?

Today, there are 195 independent countries or states recognized in the world. Kosovo, which declared independence from Serbia in February 2008 is the newest country. Territories, such as Hong Kong, Bermuda, Puerto Rico, and Greenland that belong to other countries are not considered countries.

Disputes often arise when a territory claims to be a country, but is not recognized by any other countries. Taiwan, for example, claims to be an independent country, but China states that Taiwan is a part of China. Therefore, other countries that don't want to upset China also do not recognize Taiwan as independent.

What are a nation and a nation-state?

A nation is a group of people who share the same culture, language, institutions, religion, and history—usually a group of people larger than a tribe or community. When a nation of people has an independent State of their own it is often called a nation-state. The Kurds are a nation without a State, but France, Germany, and Japan are examples of nation-states.

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COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

There are 195 sovereign countries in the world. The information for each country goes across many pages. First of all, we give you the **name** and **capital** of each country, where the country is **located** and its area in both **square** miles (sq. mi.) and square kilometres (sq. km).

CAPITAL, LOCATION AND AREA OF THE COUNTRIES

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Abkhazia[1]	Sukhumi	In Asia, on the eastern coast of the Black Sea.	3,256 sq. mi. (8,432 sq. km)
Afghanistan	Kabul	Located in the Southwest of Asia.	250,000 sq. mi. (647, 500 sq.km)
Albania	Tirane	Located in the Southeastern Europe.	11,100 sq. mi. (28,750 sq.km)
Algeria	Algiers	Located in the North Africa.	919,595 sq. mi. (2,381,740 sq. km)
Andorra	Andorra la Vella	Located in Europe between Spain and France.	175 sq. mi. (450 sq. km)
Angola	Luanda	Located in Southwestern Africa.	481,350 sq. mi. (1,246,700 sq. km)
Antigua and Barbuda	St. John's	An island state of Caribbean Sea.	171 sq. mi. (440 sq. km)
Argentina[2]	Buenos Aires	Located in South America.	1,072, 067 sq. mi. (2,766,890 sq. km)

[1] *Abkhazia declared its independence from Georgia on July 23, 1992. But, it was recognized by Russia on Aug. 26, 2008 and by Nicaragua in September 2008.*

[2] *The second largest country of the continent.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Armenia[1]	Yerevan	Located in the Southwest Asia.	11,500 sq. mi. (29,800 sq. km)
Australia (Including Tasmania Island)	Canberra	Located in the Pacific Ocean.	2,966,150 sq. mi. (7,686,850 sq. km)
Austria	Vienna	Landlocked Central European country.	32,375 sq. mi. (83,850 sq. km)
Azerbaijan	Baku	Located in Southwestern Asia.	33,400 sq. mi. (86,600 sq. km)
The Bahamas	Nassau	50 miles off the east coast of Florida U.S.A.	5,380 sq. mi. (13,940 sq. km)
Bahrain	Al-Manama	Located in (Southwest Asia) Persian Gulf.	240 sq. mi. (620 sq. km)
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Former East Pakistan, Located in South Asia.	55,598 sq. mi. (144,000 sq. km)
Barbados	Bridgetown	Located in the Caribbean Sea (Atlantic Ocean)	166 sq. mi. (430 sq. km)
Belarus	Minsk	Located in northeastern Europe.	80,200 sq. mi. (207,600 sq. km)
Belgium	Brussels	Located in Western Europe, an Atlantic Coastal state.	11,781 sq. mi. (30,510 sq. km)
Belize	Belmopan	Situated on the coast of Caribbean Sea, south of Mexico.	8,867 sq. mi. (22,960 sq. km)
Benin	Porto-Novo (Official) Conon (Defacto capital)	Located in West Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea.	43,483 sq. mi. (112,620 sq. km)
Bhutan	Thimphu (Official)	Situated on the southeast slope of the Himalayas. (South Asia)	18,000 sq. mi. (47,000 sq. km)
Bolivia	Sucre and La Paz	A landlocked country in South America.	424,162 sq. mi. (1,098,580 sq. km)
Bosnia and[2] Herzegovina	Sarajevo	Located in Southeastern Europe.	19,741 sq. mi. (51,233 sq. km)

[1] *The smallest country of the former Soviet Republics.*
[2] *The 2nd Muslim country of Europe.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Botswana	Gaborone	Situated in the south-central Africa.	231,800 sq. mi. (600,370 sq. km)
Brazil[1]	Brasilia	Located in South America.	3,286,470 sq. mi. (8,511,965 sq. km)
Brunei Darussalam	Bandar Seri Begawan	Located on the northwest coast of the Island of Borneo in the South China Sea (Asia).	2,226 sq. mi. (5,770 sq. km)
Bulgaria[2]	Sofia	Situated in Southeast Europe.	42,823 sq. mi. (110,910 sq. km)
Burkina Faso[3]	Ouagadougou	A landlocked country. Located in West Africa.	105,870 sq. mi. (274,200 sq. km)
Burundi	Bujumbura	Located in east-central Africa.	10,747 sq. mi. (27,830 sq. km)
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Situated in Indo-Chinese peninsula (Asia)	69,884 sq. mi. (181,040 sq.km)
Cameroon	Yaounde	Located in Central Africa on the Gulf of Guinea.	183,569 sq. mi. (475,440 sq. km)
Canada	Ottawa, Ontario.	Covering most of the northern part of the North America.	3,851,809 sq. mi. (9,976,140 sq. km)
Cape Verde	Praia	Island in the Atlantic Ocean, 385 miles west of Senegal.	1,557 sq. mi. (4,030 sq. km)
Central African Republic	Bangui	Situated about 500 miles north of the equator in Africa.	241,313 sq. mi. (622,980 sq. km)
Chad	N'djamena	A landlocked country in the north-central Africa.	495,752 sq. mi. (1,284,000 sq. km)
Chile	Santiago	Situated in south of Peru in South America.	292,132 sq. mi. (756,950 sq. km)
China	Beijing	Located in the Central and Eastern Asia.	3,691,521 sq. mi. (9,596,960 sq.km)
Colombia	Bogota	Northwestem part of the South America.	439,735 sq. mi. (1,138,910 sq. km)
Comoros	Moroni	Situated in Indian Ocean, 190 miles off the coast of Mozambique.	838 sq. mi. (2,170 sq. km)

[1] *Brazil covers nearly half continent of South America.*
[2] *Europe's Vegetable and Fruit Garden.*
[3] *Formerly known as Upper Volta.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Congo	Brazzaville	Situated in west-central Africa.	132,046 sq. mi. (342,000 sq. km)
Congo (Democratic Republic)	Kinshasa	Located in west-central Africa.	905,365 sq. mi. 2,345, 410 sq. km.
Costa Rica	San Jose	The Central American country, between Nicaragua and Panama.	19,652 sq. mi. (51,100 sq. km)
Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	Yamouss-oukro	Western Africa's country on the Gulf of Guinea.	124,502 sq. mi. (322,460 sq. km)
Croatia	Zagreb	Located in the Adriatic Sea in Europe.	21,829 sq. mi. (56,538 sq. km)
Cuba	Havana	The largest island of the West Indies.	42,843 sq. mi. (110,860 sq. km)
Cyprus[1]	Lefkosia (Nicosia)	Located on the Southern coast of Turkey (Asia)	3,572 sq. mi (9,250 sq. km)
Czech Republic[2]	Prague	Central – European Country.	30,464 sq. mi. (78,866 sq. km)
Denmark	Copenhagen	Located in Baltic Sea (Europe)	16,833 sq. mi. (43,094 sq. km)
Djibouti	Djibouti	Djibouti lies in northeastern Africa on the Gulf of Aden.	8,878 sq. mi. (22,000 sq. km)
Dominica	Roseau	Located in Caribbean Sea.	290 sq. mi. (750 sq. km)
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	Located in Caribbean Sea.	18,704 sq. mi. (48,730 sq. km)
East Timor[3]	Dili	Lies in the Indonesian archipelago between the South China Sea and Indian Ocean.	5,743 sq. mi. (14,874 sq. km).
Ecuador	Quito	Northwest part of South America.	106,822 sq. mi (283,560 sq. km)
Egypt	Cairo	At the northeast corner of Africa on the Mediterranean Sea.	386,900 sq. mi. (1,001,450 sq. km)

[1] *The third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea.*

[2] *On Jan 1, 1993 the Czechoslovakian Federation was dissolved and two separate independent countries were established. The Czech Republic and Slovakia.*

[3] *In a 1999 referendum, East Timor voted to secede from Indonesia and on May 20, 2002, became a full-fledged independent country.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
El Salvador	San Salvador	Situated on the Pacific coast of Central America.	8,260 sq. mi. (21,040 sq. km)
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	Formerly Spanish Guinea located on the western coast of Africa.	10,830 sq. mi. (28,050 sq. km)
Eritrea	Asmara	African country, bordered by Sudan, Ethiopia and Djibouti.	45,754 sq. mi. (121, 320 sq. km)
Estonia	Tallinn	Situated on the Baltic Sea.	17,666 sq. mi. (45,226 sq. km)
Ethiopia[1]	Addis Ababa	Located in east-central Africa.	446,952 sq. mi. (1,127,127 sq. km)
Fiji	Suva	Located in south western Pacific Ocean.	7,078 sq. mi. (18,270 sq. km)
Finland	Helsinki	Located in Northern Europe.	130,558 sq. mi. (337,030 sq. km)
France	Paris	Located in Western Europe.	211,208 sq. mi. (547,030 sq. km)
Gabon	Libreville	Situated in West Africa.	103,346 sq. mi. (267,670 sq. km)
Gambia, The[2]	Banjul	Situated on the Atlantic coast in western Africa.	4,093 sq. mi. (11,300 sq. km)
Georgia	Tbilisi	Bordered by the Black Sea, Turkey, Armenia Azerbaijan, Russia.	26,900 sq. mi. (69,700 sq. km)
Germany[3]	Berlin	Located in Central Europe.	137,826 sq. mi. (356,910 sq. km)
Ghana	Accra	Located in West Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea.	92,100 sq. mi. (238,540 sq. km)
Greece	Athens	Located in Southern Europe.	50,961 sq. mi. (131, 940 sq. km)
Greenland	Nuuk	World's Largest non-continental island	836,330 sq. mi. (2,166,086 sq. km)
Grenada	Saint George's	Island, 161 km from the Venezuela.	133 sq. mi. (340 sq. km)
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Located in Northern Central America.	42,042 sq. mi. (108,890 sq. km)
Guinea	Conakry	Located in West Africa on the Atlantic Sea.	94,925 sq. mi. (245,860 sq. km)

[1] *Eritrea was formerly the northern most province of Ethiopia.*
[2] *The smallest country of the Africa.*
[3] *On Oct. 3, 1989, the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Rapublic and Germany became a united and sovereign state for the first time since 1945.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	A neighbour of Senegal and Guinea in west Africa.	13,948 sq. mi. (36,120 sq. km)
Guyana	Georgetown	Situated on the northern coast of South America.	83,000 sq. mi. (214,970 sq. km)
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	Located in the West Indies.	10,714 sq. mi. (27,750 sq. km)
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	Located in the north-central part of Central America.	43,278 sq. mi. (112,090 sq. km)
Hungary	Budapest	A Central European country.	35,919 sq. mi. (93,030 sq. km)
Iceland[1]	Reykjavik	An island lies in the North Atlantic Ocean east of Greenland.	39,709 sq. mi. (103,000 sq. km)
India	New Delhi	South Asian country.	1,222,559 sq. mi. (3,166,413 sq. km)
Indonesia[2]	Jakarta	Located in South-East Asia	735,268 sq. mi. (1,919,440 sq. km)
Iran	Tehran	A Middle Eastern country south of the Caspian Sea.	636,293 sq. mi. (1,648,000 sq. km)
Iraq[3]	Baghdad	Located in Middle East.	167,920 sq. mi. (437,072 sq. km)
Ireland	Dublin	Situated in the Atlantic Ocean.	27,136 sq. mi. (70,280 sq. km)
Israel	Jerusalem	Israel lies at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea.	8,020 sq. mi. (20,770 sq. km)
Italy	Rome	Located in Southern Europe.	116,500 sq. mi. (301,230 sq. km)
Jamaica	Kingston	An island in the West Indies, 145 km south of Cuba.	4,411 sq. mi. (10,990 sq. km)
Japan[4]	Tokyo	Northeast to South West in the Pacific Ocean.	145,874 sq. mi. (377,835 sq. km)
Jordan	Amman	A Middle East Country.	35,637 sq. mi (92,300 sq. km) excludes West Bank

[1] *Iceland is one of the most volcanic regions in the world.*
[2] *Indonesia is consisting of 17,000 islands (6,000 inhabited)*
[3] *From earliest times, Iraq was known as Mesopotamia.*
[4] *Japan's four main islands are (1) Honshu, (2) Hokkaido, (3) Kyushu, (4) Shikou.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Kazakhstan	Astana (Capital Since 1997)	Located in the north of the Central Asia.	1,049,000 sq. mi. (2,717,300 sq. km)
Kenya	Nairobi	Located in the East Central Asia.	224,960 sq. mi. (582,650 sq. km)
Kiribati[1]	Tarawa	Southwest Pacific Islands	280 sq. mi. (717 sq. km)
Korea, North	Pyongyang	An Asian State located in northern part of Korean Peninsula.	46,768 sq. mi. (120,540 sq. km)
Korea, South	Seoul	Southern part of the Korean Peninsula.	38,031 sq. mi. (98,480 sq. km)
Kosovo[2]	Pristina	Southern part of the Serbia.	10,918 km^2
Kuwait	Kuwait City	Situated northeast of Saudi Arabia at the northern end of Persian Gulf.	6,880 sq. mi. (17,820 sq. km)
Kyrgyzstan[3]	Bishkek	A landlocked country in Southeast Asia.	76,600 sq. mi. (198,500 sq. km)
Laos	Vientiane	A southeast Asian country.	91,429 sq. mi. (236,800 sq. km)
Latvia	Riga	European country bordered by Estonia, Lithuania, Baltic Sea, Russia, Belarus.	25,400 sq. mi. (64,100 sq. km)
Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanon lies at the eastern end of Mediterranean Sea.	4,015 sq. mi. (10,400 sq. km)
Lesotho	Maseru	South African country.	11,720 sq. mi. (30,350 sq. km)
Liberia	Monrovia	Lying on the coast of Atlantic Ocean in the southern part of West Africa.	43,000 sq. mi. (111, 370 sq. km)
Libya	Tripoli	Located in the northeastern coast of Africa.	679,536 sq. mi. (1,759,540 sq. km)

[1] *Formerly known us the Gilbert Islands.*
[2] *On 17th February, 2008, Kosovo became 58th Islamic country by declaring independence from Serbia.*
[3] *Formerly known as Kirghizia.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	Located in Europe between Austria and Switzerland.	61 sq. mi. (160 sq. km)
Lithuania	Vilnius	Situated on the Eastern shore of Baltic Sea.	25,212 sq. mi. (65,200 sq. km)
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	Landlocked state in the Europe.	999 sq. mi. (2,586 sq. km)
Macedonia	Skopje	Located in Europe.	9,928 sq. mi. (25,333 sq. km)
Madagascar[1]	Antananarivo	Situated in the Indian Ocean off the southeast coast of Africa.	226,660 sq. mi. (587,040 sq. km)
Malawi	Lilongwe	Landlocked country in Southeast Africa.	45,747 sq. mi. (118,480 sq. km)
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Located in South East Asia.	128,328 sq. mi. (329,750 sq. km)
Maldives	Male	Situated in the Indian Ocean.	115 sq. mi. (300 sq. km)
Mali	Bamako	Located in West Africa.	478,819 sq. mi. (1,240,000 sq. km)
Malta	Valletta	Located in the Mediterranean Sea.	122 sq. mi. (320 sq. km)
Marshall Islands[2]	Majuro	Located in the Pacific Ocean.	70 sq. mi (181.3 sq. km), includes the atolls of Bikini, Eniwetok, and Kwajalein
Mauritania	Nouakchott	Situated in northwest Africa.	397,953 sq. mi. (1,030,700 sq. km)
Mauritius	Port Louis	Situated in Indian Ocean.	718 sq. mi. (1,860 sq. km)
Mexico	Mexico City	Located in Central America.	761,600 sq. mi. (1,972,550 sq. km)
Micronesia	Palikir	Located in Western Pacific Ocean.	271 sq. mi (702 sq. km).
Moldova	Chisinau	Landlocked country between Romania and Ukraine.	13,000 sq. mi. (33,843 sq. km)

[1] *The world's fourth largest island.*
[2] *The Marshall Islands comprise an area slightly larger than Washington D.C.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Monaco	Monaco	Monaco is nine miles east of Nice, France.	0.73 sq. mi. (465 acres) (1.95 sq. km)
Mongolia	Ulan Bator	African country.	604,250 sq. mi. (1,565,000 sq. km)
Montenegro[1]	Podgorica	In Europe.	5,019 sq. mi. (13,812 sq. km)
Morocco	Rabat	An African country.	172,413 sq. mi. (446, 550 sq. km)
Mozambique	Maputo	Situated in Africa.	309,494 sq. mi. (801,590 sq. km)
Myanmar (Burma)	Yangon (Rangoon)	Located in Northwest portion of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.	265, 039 sq. mi. (678, 500 sq. km).
Namibia	Windhoek	Situated in Africa.	318,261 sq. mi. (825,418 sq. km)
Nauru	Yaren	Situated in Pacific Ocean.	8.2 sq. mi. (21 sq. km)
Nepal	Katmandu	Landlocked country in South Asia.	54,463 sq. mi. (140,800 sq. km)
The Netherlands	Amsterdam	On the coast of the North Sea.	16,221 sq. mi. (41,526 sq. km)
New Zealand	Wellington	Located in the Pacific Ocean.	103,884 sq. mi. (268,680 sq. km) (excluding dependencies)
Nicaragua	Managua	Situated in the Central America.	50,180 sq. mi. (129,494 sq. km)
Niger	Niamey	A West African country.	489,206 sq. mi. (1,267,000 sq. km)
Nigeria[2]	Abuja	Situated on the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.	356,700 sq. mi. (923,770 sq. km)
Norway	Oslo	Situated in the western part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.	125,049 sq. mi. (324,220 sq. km)
Oman	Muscat	Located in the Middle East.	82,030 sq. mi. (212,460 sq. km)
Pakistan	Islamabad	Situated in South Asia.	307,374 sq. mi. (796,096 sq. km)

[1] *On 3rd June, 2006, Montenegro declared its independence from Serbia.*
[2] *Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Palau	Koror	Located in the Western Pacific Ocean.	177 sq. mi. (458 sq. km)
Palestinian State (Proposed)	Undetermined	Located between Israel and Egypt on the Mediterranean coast.	West Bank: 2,263 sq. mi. (5,860 sq. km) Gaza Strip: 139 sq. mi. (360 sq. km).
Panama	Panama City	Located in the Central America.	29,761 sq. mi. (78,200 sq. km)
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	Located in the Pacific Ocean near Indonesia and Australia.	178,704 sq. mi. (462,840 sq. km)
Paraguay	Asuncion	A South American country.	157,047 sq. mi. (406,750 sq. km)
Peru	Lima	Western South American country.	496,222 sq. mi. (1,285,220 sq. km)
Philippines	Manila	Located in Asia near Indonesia.	115,830 sq. mi. (300,000 sq. km)
Poland	Warsaw	Located in North-central Europe.	120,727 sq. mi. (312,683 sq. km)
Portugal	Lisbon	Situated in Europe near France and Spain.	36,090 sq. mi. (92,391 sq. km)
Qatar	Doha	A Middle East state.	4,468 sq. mi. (11,439 sq. km)
Romania	Bucharest	Located in South Eastern Europe.	91,700 sq. mi. (237,500 sq. km)
Russia[1]	Moscow	Located in Asia and Europe.	6,592,800 sq. mi. (17,075,200 sq. km)
Rwanda	Kigali	Located in East Central Africa.	10,169 sq. mi. (26,340 sq. km)
St. Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	Located in the Pacific Ocean.	St. Kitts 65 sq. mi. (169 sq. km); Nevis 35 sq. mi. (100 sq. km)
St. Lucia	Castries	Located in the Pacific Ocean.	238 sq. mi. (620 sq. km)
St. Vincent and The Grenadines	Kingstown	Located 100 miles west of Barbados.	150 sq. mi. (389 sq. km)
Samoa	Apia	Situated in South Pacific Ocean	1093 sq. mi. (2860 sq. km).

[1] *The Russian Federation is the largest republic of the Commonwealth of Independent States.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
San Marino	San Marino	Located in Europe Surrounded by Italy.	23.4 sq. mi. (60 sq. km)
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tome	Located in the Gulf of Guinea.	386 sq. mi. (1,001 sq. km)
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Located in the Middle East.	865,000 sq. mi. (1,960,582 sq. km)
Senegal	Dakar[1]	Located in West Africa.	75,954 sq. mi. (196,190 sq. km)
Serbia[2]	Belgrade	Located in Europe.	29,517 sq. mi. (102,350 sq. km)
Seychelles	Victoria	Situated in Indian Ocean.	175 sq. mi. (455 sq. km)
Sierra Leone	Freetown	Situated in the Atlantic Ocean in West Africa	27,925 sq. mi (71,740 sq. km)
Singapore	Singapore	Situated off the southern tip of the Malay peninsula between South China Sea and the Indian Ocean.	252.9 sq. mi. (647.5 sq. km)
Slovakia	Bratislava	Located in Central Europe.	18,917 sq. mi. (48,845 sq. km)
Slovenia	Ljubljana	Located in Europe.	7,819 sq. mi. (20,256 sq. km)
Solomon Islands	Honiara	Located in South Pacific.	11,500 sq. mi. (28,450 sq. km)
Somalia	Mogadishu	Situated in Africa, lies along the Gulf of Aden.	246,199 sq. mi. (637,660 sq. km)
South Africa	Pretoria	Located in Africa, bordered by the Atlantic Ocean.	471,440 sq. mi. (1,219,912 sq. km)
South Ossetia[3]	Tskhinvali	In Asia, on the southern side of the Caucasus.	1,506 sq. mi. (3,900 sq. km)
South Sudan[4]	Juba	Landlocked country in Northeastern Africa	239,285 sq. mi. (619,745 sq. km.)

[1] *Dakar is the western most point in Africa.*

[2] *In 1992, former Yugoslavia broke into six republics: Serbia, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro and Macedonia. Serbia and Montenegro formed a federation named Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. On February 4, 2003, the federal parliament adopted a new constitutional charter that renamed the country as 'Serbia and Montenegro". On 3rd June, 2006, Montenegro declared its independence from Serbia. On 5th June, 2006, Serbia acknowledged end of the union.*

[3] *South Ossetia declared its independence from Georgia on Nov. 28, 1991. But, it was recognized by Russia on Aug. 26, 2008, and by Nicaragua in September 2008.*

4 *South Sudan became the independent nation of Africa on 9th July, 2011.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Spain	Madrid	Located in Europe.	195,364.5 sq. mi. (504,750 sq. km)
Sri Lanka	Colombo	An island in Indian Ocean.	25,332 sq. mi. (65,610 sq. km)
Sudan[1]	Khartoum	Located in Northeast Africa.	728,215 sq.mi. (1,886,068 sq. km)
Suriname	Paramaribo	Located in the Northeast coast of South Africa.	63,251 sq. mi. (163,270 sq. km)
Swaziland	Mbabane	Located in Africa, surrounded by South Africa.	6,704 sq. mi. (17,360 sq. km)
Sweden	Stockholm	A Scandinavian country.	173,800 sq. mi. (449,964 sq. km)
Switzerland	Bern	Located in Central Europe.	15,941 sq. mi. (41,290 sq. km)
Syria	Damascus	Located in Middle East.	71,498 sq. mi. (185,180 sq. km)
Taiwan	Taipei	Situated in Pacific Ocean.	13,895 sq. mi. (35,980 sq. km)
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Located in Central Asia.	55,300 sq. mi. (143,100 sq. km)
Tanzania	Dar-es-Salaam	Located in East Africa.	364,879 sq. mi. (945,090 sq. km)
Thailand	Bangkok	Located in the South East Asia.	198,455 sq. mi. (514,000 sq. km)
Togo	Lome	Situated in West Africa.	21,925 sq. mi. (56,790 sq. km)
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	Situated east of the Fiji Islands in the South Pacific.	290 sq. mi. (748 sq. km)
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	Situated in the Caribbean Sea.	1,980 sq. mi. (5,130 sq. km)
Tunisia	Tunis	Situated in the Africa.	63,170 sq. mi. (163,610 sq. km)
Turkey	Ankara	Located in the Northeastern end of the Mediterranean Sea in southeast Europe and Southwest Asia.	300,947 sq. mi. (include. 9,121 sq. mi., in Europe) (780,580 sq. km)

[1] *The Sudan in northeast Africa, is the largest country on the continent.*

COUNTRY NAME	CAPITAL	LOCATION	AREA
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Located in Central Asia.	188,500 sq. mi. (488,100 sq. km)
Tuvalu[1]	Funafuti	Situated in the Western Pacific.	10 sq. mi. (26 sq. km)
Uganda	Kampala	Located in East Africa.	91,459 sq. mi. (236,040 sq. km)
Ukraine	Kyiv (Kiev)	Located in Southeastern Europe.	233,000 sq. mi. (603,700 sq. km)
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Located in the eastern part of the Arabian Peninsula.	32,375 sq. mi. (82,880 sq. km)
United Kingdom	London	Located in the Europe.	94,247 sq. mi. (244,820 sq. km)
United States	Washington, D.C.[2]	Located in North America.	3,794,083 sq. mi. (9,826,675 sq. km)
Uruguay	Montevideo	A South American country.	68,040 sq. mi. (176,220 sq. km)
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	Situated in Central Asia.	172,700 sq. mi. (447,400 sq. km)
Vanuatu	Port Vila	Located in the South Pacific.	4,710 sq. mi. (12,200 sq. km)
Vatican City		Situated in the Vatican hill, in Europe.	0.17 sq. mi. (0.44 sq. km)
Venezuela	Caracas	A South American country.	352,143 sq. mi. (912,050 sq. km)
Vietnam	Hanoi	Located in South East Asia.	127,246 sq. mi. (329,560 sq. km)
Western Sahara (Proposed State)	Undetermined	Located in Northern Africa on the Atlantic Ocean.	102,703 sq. mi. (266,000 sq. km)
Yemen	Sanaa	Located in the Middle East.	203,850 sq. mi. (527,970 sq. km)
Zambia	Lusaka	A Landlocked country in South Central Africa.	290,586 sq. mi. (752,610 sq. km)
Zimbabwe	Harare	A Landlocked country in South Central Africa.	150,698 sq.mi (390,580 sq. km)

[1] *In 2000, Tuvalu became the member of the UNO.*

[2] *The abbreviation DC stands for the District of Columbia which covers an area of 68.25 square miles and has a population of about 523,124. The district is named after Columbus.*

A Profile of the World

Geography

- **Age:** 4.55 billion years old.
- **Total area:** 510.072 million sq km (196.940 million sq mi).
- **Land area:** 148.94 million sq km (57.506 million sq mi).
- **Water area:** 361.132 million sq km (139.434 million sq mi).
- **Coastline:** 356,000 km (221,208 mi).
  Note: 70.9% of the world is water, 29.1% is land.
- **Land boundaries:** 251,060 km (156,262.58 mi.), not counting shared boundaries twice.
- **Climate:** Two large areas of polar climates are separated by two rather narrow temperate zones from a wide equatorial band of tropical to subtropical climates.
- **Terrain:** Highest elevation is Mt. Everest at 8,850 m (29,035 ft) and lowest land depression is the Dead Sea at –411 m (–1,349 ft) below sea level. The greatest ocean depth is the Mariana Trench at –10,924 m (–35,840 ft) in the Pacific Ocean.
- **Land use:** *Arable land:* 10.43%. *Permanent crops:* 1.15%. *Other:* 88.42% (2011 est.). *Irrigated land:* 3,096,621.45 sq km.

People

- **Population:** 7,330,267,590 (July 2015 est.).
- **Growth rate:** 1.14% (2015 est.).
- **Birth rate:** 18.7 births/1,000 population (2015 est.).
- **Death rate:** 7.89 deaths/1,000 population (2015 est.).
- **Sex ratio (at birth):** 1.07 males/females (2015 est.).
- **Infant mortality rate:** 36.58 deaths/1,000 live births (2015 est.).
- **Life expectancy at birth:** *Total population:* 68.35 years. *Male:* 66.39 years. *Female:* 70.43 years (2015 est.).
- **Total fertility rate:** 2.43 children born per woman (2015 est.).
- **Literacy:** Age 15 and over who can read and write.
  Total population: 84.1%. *Male:* 88.6%. *Female:* 79.7%.

  NOTE: Almost three-quarters of the world's 775 million illiterate adults are found in only ten countries (in descending order: India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Egypt, Brazil, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo); of all the illiterate adults in the world, two-thirds are women; extremely low literacy rates are concentrated in South and West Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa (2010 est.)

Government and Economy

- **Political divisions:** 195 sovereign nations, 72 dependent areas, and 6 disputed territories.
- **Economy:** In 2012, fiscal policy shifted towards greater austerity for a majority of the countries. In an attempt to attack their deficit and debt problems head-on, nearly 5 out of 6 countries slowed the rate of growth of government spending, and 1 in 3 countries actually lowered the level of their expenditures. The global growth rate for government expenditures dropped from 5.9% in 2010 and 10.1% in 2011, to just 1.4% in 2012. Roughly 1 out of 3 central banks tightened monetary policy, decelerating the rate of growth of their money supply, and about 1 out of 7 actually withdrew money from circulation. These policy choices significantly affected economic performance. The global budget deficit narrowed to roughly $2.7 trillion in 2012, or 3.8% of World GDP. But growth of the world economy slipped from 5.1% in 2010 and 3.7% in 2011, to just 3.1% in 2012. And world unemployment increased to 9.2%. Countries with expansionary fiscal and monetary policies achieved significantly higher rates of growth, lower unemployment, higher growth of tax revenues, and greater success reducing the public debt burden than those countries that chose contractionary policies. In 2012, the 85 countries that followed a pro-growth approach achieved a median GDP growth rate of 4.9%, compared to just 0.8% for the 37 countries with restrictive fiscal and monetary policies, a difference of more than 4 percentage points. Among the 85, China grew 7.8%, Indonesia 6.0%, Mexico 4.0%, Russia 3.4%, Turkey 3.0%, the United States 2.2%, and Canada 1.9%, while among the 37, Brazil grew 1.3%, Germany 0.7%, France 0.1%, Belgium -0.2%, Netherlands -0.5%, Spain -1.4%, and Italy -2.3%. The median unemployment rate for the 37 countries jumped to 11.5%, while the median for the pro-growth countries held steady at 7.3%.
- **GWP/PPP:** $74.31 trillion (2013 est.).
- **GWP—real growth rate:** 2.9% (2013 est.).
- **GWP/PPP—per capita:** $13,100 (2013 est.).
- **GWP composition:** agriculture 6%, industry 30.7%, services 63.4% (2013 est.).
- **Inflation rate (consumer price index):** world average 3.9% (2013 est.); developed countries: 1.5%; developing countries: 5.6% (2013 est.).
- **Unemployment rate:** 8.4% (2013 est.).
- **Exports:** $18.71 trillion (2013 est.).
- **Imports:** $18.36 trillion (2013 est.).
- **External debt:** $72.97 trillion (2013 est.)

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Country Statistics at a Glance

Country rankings of the type presented below cannot pretend to be definitive; instead they aspire only to provide the reader with an approximation of the high and low ends on a particular scale. Country data vary enormously depending on the sources, and the absence of reliable data on some countries requires their omission, which further skews the results.

LARGEST COUNTRIES[1] (in sq mi):* 2015		
1.	Russia	6,601,668
2.	Canada	3,855,100
3.	China	3,705,407
4.	United States	3,676,486
5.	Brazil	3,287,612
6.	Australia	2,969,907
7.	India	1,222,559
8.	Argentina	1,073,500
9.	Kazakhstan	1,052,100
10.	Algeria	919,595

HIGHEST POPULATION DENSITY[2] (per sq mi): 2015		
1.	Monaco	44,000
2.	Singapore	18,652
3.	Malta	3,278
4.	Bahrain	2,793
5.	Bangladesh	2,637
6.	Maldives	2,573
7.	Barbados	1,626
8.	Mauritius	1,592
9.	Nauru	1,529
10.	San Marino	1,338

SMALLEST COUNTRIES[1] (in sq mi):* 2015		
1.	Vatican City	0.2
2.	Monaco	0.7
3.	Nauru	8.5
4.	Tuvalu	9
5.	San Marino	24
6.	Liechtenstein	62
7.	Marshall Islands	70
8.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	104
9.	Seychelles	107
10.	Maldives	115

LOWEST POPULATION DENSITY[2] (per sq mi): 2015		
1.	Mongolia	4
2.	Namibia	6
3.	Australia	7
4.	Mauritania	8
5.	Botswana	8
6.	Canada	8
7.	Suriname	8
8.	Iceland	8
9.	Guyana	9
10.	Libya	9

HIGHEST GDP PER CAPITA[1] (PPP in U.S. dollars): 2015		
1.	Qatar	102,891
2.	Luxembourg	84,829
3.	Singapore	59,936
4.	Norway	53,376
5.	Brunei	49,517
6.	Hong Kong	49,342
7.	UAE	48,597
8.	USA	48,147
9.	Switzerland	43,508
10.	Netherlands	42,330

LOWEST GDP PER CAPITA[1] (PPP in U.S. dollars): 2015		
1.	Burundi	197
2.	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	211
3.	Liberia	258
4.	Sierra Leone	347
5.	Malawi	350
6.	Ethiopia	351
7.	Niger	428
8.	Madagascar	428
9.	Guinea	438
10.	Uganda	453

HIGHEST INFLATION:[1] 2015		
1.	Venezuela	28.20
2.	DR Congo	26.20
3.	Argentina	22.00
4.	Eritrea	20.00
5.	Guinea	20.00
6.	Sierra Leone	16.00
7.	Uzbekistan	15.00
8.	Angola	14.50
9.	Sao Tome and Principe	14.40
10.	Pakistan	13.90

LOWEST INFLATION:[1] 2015		
1.	Qatar	–2.4%
2.	Seychelles	p–2.4
3.	Chad	–2.0
4.	Latvia	–1.1
5.	Ireland	–0.9
6.	Burkina Faso	–0.8
7.	Japan	–0.7
8.	Kiribati	0.2
9.	Brunei	0.4
10.	St. Kitts	0.5

HIGHEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE[2] (deaths per 1,000 births): 2015		
1.	Angola	192.5
2.	Afghanistan	166
3.	Sierra Leone	145.2
4.	Mozambique	103.8
5.	Liberia	130.5
6.	Niger	122

7.	Somalia	118.5
8.	Mali	118
9.	Tajikistan	112.1
10.	Guinea-Bissau	98.0

LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATE (deaths per 1,000 births) - 2015

1.	Monaco	1.79
2.	Singapore	2.32
3.	Sweden	2.74
4.	Japan	2.78
5.	Iceland	3.20
6.	France	3.29
7.	Italy	3.38
8.	Spain	3.39
9.	Finland	3.43
10.	Norway	3.52

HIGHEST LIFE EXPECTANCY (in years) 2015

1.	Monaco	89.73
2.	San Marino	83.01
3.	Andorra	82.43
4.	Japan	82.25
5.	Singapore	82.14
6.	Australia	81.81
7.	Italy	81.77
8.	Canada	81.38
9.	France	81.19
10.	Spain	81.17

LOWEST LIFE EXPECTANCY (in years) 2015

1.	Haiti	29.9
2.	Angola	38.4
3.	Mozambique	41.3
4.	Afghanistan	44.6
5.	Nigeria	47.2
6.	Zimbabwe	47.5
7.	Swaziland	47.9
8.	Chad	47.9
9.	Guinea-Bissau	48.3
10.	South Africa	49.2

Area and Population of Countries

(mid-2015 estimates)

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
okhazia	Sukhumi	8,432	240,705
ghanistan	Kabul	249,347	25,500.100
bania	Tiranë	11,082	2,821,977
geria	Algiers	919,595	38,700,000
ndorra	Andorra la Vella	179	76,246
gola	Luanda	481,354	20,609,294
ntigua and Barbuda	St. John's	171	86,295
rgentina	Buenos Aires	1,073,518	40,117,096
menia	Yerevan	11,484	3,024,100
ustralia	Canberra	2,969,907	23,701,244
ustria	Vienna	32,386	8,504,850
erbaijan	Baku	33,436	9,477,100
hamas	Nassau	5,382	351,461
hrain	Al-Manámah	292	1,234,571
ngladesh	Dhaka	55,598	157,508,114
bados	Bridgetown	166	274,200
arus	Mensk (Minsk)	80,155	9,469,200
lgium	Brussels	11,787	11,225,469
ize	Belmopan	8,867	324,528
nin	Porto-Novo	43,484	10,323,000
utan	Thimphu	14,824	755,172
livia	La Paz	424,164	10,389,913
snia and Herzegovina	Sarajevo	19,772	3,839,737
swana	Gaborone	224,607	2,024,904
azil	Brasília	3,287,956	203,605,514
unei	Bandar Seri Begawan	2,226	393,162
lgaria	Sofia	42,858	7,282,041
rkina Faso	Ouagadougou	104,543	17,322,796
rundi	Bujumbura	10,740	9,530,434
mbodia	Phnom Penh	69,898	15,184,116
meroon	Yaoundé	179,943	20,386,799
nada	Ottawa	3,855,103	35,802,374
pe Verde	Praia	1,557	491,875
ntral African Republic	Bangui	240,324	4,616,000
ad	N'Djamena	495,755	11,274,106
ile	Santiago	291,930	16,634,603
ina	Beijing	3,722,342	1,367,180,253
lombia	Bogotá	440,831	47,913,585
moros	Moroni	719	724,300
ngo, Republic of	Brazzaville	132,047	4,448,000

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Kinshasa	905,446	69,360,00
Costa Rica	San José	19,730	4,667,09
Côte d'Ivoire	Yamoussoukro	124,680	23,202,00
Croatia	Zagreb	21,831	4,290,61
Cuba	Havana	42,427	11,163,93
Cyprus	Nicosia	2,276	862, 0
Czech Republic	Prague	30,451	10,517,4
Denmark	Copenhagen	16,640	5,639,71
Djibouti	Djibouti	8,880	864,61
Dominica	Roseau	285	71,29
Dominican Republic	Santo Domingo	18,485	9,445,28
East Timor	Dili	5,760	1,066,4
Ecuador	Quito	98,686	15,891,70
Egypt	Cairo	387,048	87,690,54
El Salvador	San Salvador	8,124	6,340,0
Equatorial Guinea	Malabo	10,831	1,622,0
Eritrea	Asmara	46,757	6,333,0
Estonia	Tallinn	16,769	1,311,8
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	410,678	87,952,9
Fiji	Suva	7,078	858,0
Finland	Helsinki	130,666	5,460,4
France	Paris	210,026	64,149,0
Gabon	Libreville	103,347	1,672,00
Gambia	Banjul	4,127	1,849,0
Georgia	Tbilisi	26,911	4,483,80
Germany	Berlin	137,886	80,781,0
Ghana	Accra	92,098	24,658,8
Greece	Athens	50,949	11,123,03
Greenland	Nuuk	836,330	56,9
Grenada	St. George's	133	103,3
Guatemala	Guatemala City	42,042	15,806,6
Guinea	Conakry	94,926	10,824,20
Guinea-Bissau	Bissau	13,948	1,520,8
Guyana	Georgetown	83,012	784,8
Haiti	Port-au-Prince	10,450	10,745,6
Honduras	Tegucigalpa	43,277	8,385,0
Hong Kong	Victoria	426	7,234,8
Hungary	Budapest	35,919	9,879,0
Iceland	Reykjavik	39,691	323,8
India	New Delhi	1,269,211	1,264,118,0
Indonesia	Jakarta	737,815	237,828,2
[illegible]	Tehran	636,372	77,976,2

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Iraq	Baghdad	167,618	36,004,552
Ireland	Dublin	27,133	4,585,400
Israel	Jerusalem	8,522	8,289,114
Italy	Rome	116,336	60,762,320
Jamaica	Kingston	4,244	2,711,476
Japan	Tokyo	145,914	127,090,000
Jordan	Amman	34,495	6,668,508
Kazakhstan	Astana	1,052,090	17,186,000
Kenya	Nairobi	224,647	45,546,000
Kiribati	Tarawa	280	106,461
Korea, North	Pyongyang	47,399	24,052,231
Korea, South	Seoul	38,691	50,423,955
Kosovo	Pristina	4,212	1,815,606
Kuwait	Kuwait City	6,880	3,582,054
Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	77,199	5,551,900
Laos	Vientiane	91,429	6,580,800
Latvia	Riga	24,928	2,005,200
Lebanon	Beirut	4,036	4,966,000
Lesotho	Maseru	11,720	2,074,000
Liberia	Monrovia	37,466	3,476,608
Libya	Tripoli	683,424	6,202,000
Liechtenstein	Vaduz	62	36,842
Lithuania	Vilnius	25,212	2,944,459
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	998	537,000
Macedonia	Skopje	9,928	2,062,294
Madagascar	Antananarivo	226,658	20,696,070
Malawi	Lilongwe	45,747	14,388,600
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	127,724	30,483,000
Maldives	Malé	115	317,280
Mali	Bamako	482,077	14,528,662
Malta	Valletta	122	416,055
Marshall Islands	Majuro	70	56,086
Mauritania	Nouakchott	397,955	3,461,041
Mauritius	Port Louis	788	1,259,838
Mexico	Mexico City	759,516	119,713,203
Micronesia	Pallkir	271	101,351
Moldova	Chisinau	13,067	3,559,500
Monaco	Monaco	1	36,950
Mongolia	Ulan Bator	603,902	2,754,685
Montenegro	Cetinje	5,333	620,029
Morocco	Rabat	172,414	33,468,895
Mozambique	Maputo	308,642	23,700,715
Myanmar (Burma)	Rangoon	261,228	51,419,420

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
Namibia	Windhoek	318,580	2,113,07
Nauru	Yaren	8	9,94
Nepal	Kathmandu	56,827	26,494,50
Netherlands	Amsterdam	16,033	16,881,53
New Zealand	Wellington	104,428	4,548,80
Nicaragua	Managua	46,884	6,071,04
Niger	Niamey	458,075	17,129,07
Nigeria	Abuja	356,669	178,517,00
Norway	Oslo	125,013	5,063,70
Oman	Muscat	119,499	4,055,41
Pakistan	Islamabad	310,403	188,446,28
Palau	Koror	188	20,90
Palestine	Ramallah	2,324	4,550,36
Panama	Panama City	28,640	3,405,813
Papua New Guinea	Port Moresby	178,704	7,398,50
Paraguay	Asunción	157,048	6,672,631
Peru	Lima	496,225	30,475,144
Philippines	Manila	115,831	100,717,245
Poland	Warsaw	120,728	38,496,000
Portugal	Lisbon	35,556	10,562,178
Qatar	Doha	4,468	2,024,707
Romania	Bucharest	92,043	20,121,641
Russia	Moscow	6,592,849	143,700,000
Rwanda	Kigali	9,774	10,537,222
St. Kitts and Nevis	Basseterre	104	51,970
St. Lucia	Castries	238	166,526
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	Kingstown	150	100,892
Samoa	Apia	1,093	187,820
San Marino	San Marino	24	32,382
São Tomé and Principe	São Tomé	386	187,356
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	830,000	29,994,272
Senegal	Dakar	75,955	13,567,338
Serbia	Belgrade	29,913	7,241,295
Seychelles	Victoria	176	90,945
Sierra Leone	Freetown	27,699	6,092,000
Singapore	Singapore	277	5,469,700
Slovakia	Bratislava	18,933	5,410,728
Slovenia	Ljubljana	7,827	2,064,557
Solomon Islands	Honiara	10,954	515,870
Somalia	Mogadishu	246,201	9,331,000
South Africa	Pretoria	471,359	52,981,991
South Ossetia	Tskhinvali	3,900	72,000

Country	Capital	Area (in sq mi)	Population
South Sudan	Juba	248,777	11,296,000
Spain	Madrid	194,512	46,609,700
Sri Lanka	Colombo	25,332	20,277,597
Sudan	Khartoum	710,251	30,894,000
Suriname	Paramaribo	63,251	534,189
Swaziland	Mbabane	6,704	1,250,000
Sweden	Stockholm	173,732	9,684,858
Switzerland	Bern	15,940	8,183,800
Syria	Damascus	71,498	21,377,000
Taiwan	Taipei	13,973	23,410,280
Tajikistan	Dushanbe	55,251	8,160,000
Tanzania	Dodoma	341,217	44,928,923
Thailand	Bangkok	198,117	65,926,261
Togo	Lomé	21,853	6,191,155
Tonga	Nuku'alofa	278	104,270
Trinidad and Tobago	Port-of-Spain	1,990	1,328,019
Tunisia	Tunis	63,170	10,777,500
Turkey	Ankara	302,535	76,667,864
Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	189,657	5,240,000
Tuvalu	Funafuti	10	11,323
Uganda	Kampala	93,263	36,600,000
Ukraine	Kyiv (Kiev)	233,062	45,377,581
United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	32,278	8,264,070
United Kingdom	London	93,788	64,105,700
United States	Washington, D.C.	3,794,101	319,282,223
Uruguay	Montevideo	67,574	3,286,314
Uzbekistan	Tashkent	171,469	30,492,800
Vanuatu	Vila	4,707	264,652
Vatican City		0.17	842
Venezuela	Caracas	353,841	28,946,101
Vietnam	Hanoi	127,882	88,780,000
Western Sahara	El Aaiun	97,344	567,000
Yemen	Sanaá	175,676	24,527,000
Zambia	Lusaka	290,585	13,092,666
Zimbabwe	Harare	150,872	12,973,808

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Database, and *The World Factbook, 2012.*

Former Place Names of Countries and Cities

Sl.#	Current Name	Old Name
1.	Ethiopia	Abyssinia
2.	Ankara, Turkey	Angora, Turkey
3.	Czech Republic and Slovakia	Bohemia, Moravia, Chechoslovakia
4.	Sri Lanka	Ceylon
5.	Istanbul, Turkey	Constantinople, Turkey
6.	Beijing, China	Peking, China
7.	Iran	Persia
8.	Iraq	Mesopotamia
9.	Zimbabwe	Southern Rhodesia
10.	Zambia	Northern Rhodesia
11.	Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam	Saigon, South Vietnam
12.	St. Petersburg, Russia	Petrograd and Leningrad, Russia
13.	Thailand	Siam
14.	Tanzania	Tanganyika and Zanzibar, German East Africa
15.	Democratic Republic of Congo	Zaire
16.	Namibia	South-West Africa
17.	Moldova	Moldavia
18.	Burkina Faso	Upper Volta
19.	Libya	Tripolitania and Cyrenaica
20.	Algeria	Numidia
21.	Mali	Sudanese Republic
22.	France	Gaul
23.	Central African Republic, Chad	French Equatorial Africa
24.	Rwanda and Burundi	German East Africa
25.	China (north)	Cathay
26.	China (south)	Mangi
27.	Vietnam	Cochin-China (south), Annam (central), Tonkin (north)
28.	Myanmar	Burma
29.	Tokyo, Japan	Edo
30.	Korea (North and South)	Choson
31.	Cambodia	Kampuchea
32.	Taiwan	Formosa

World's 50 Most Populous Countries: 2015

This table provides figures about the 50 most populous nations in the world. China is the most populous.

Rank	Country	Population
	World	7,021,836,029
1.	China	1,371,080,000
2.	India	1,274,490,000
3.	United States	321,457,000
4.	Indonesia	255,461,700
5.	Brazil	204,638,000
6.	Pakistan	190,412,000
7.	Nigeria	183,523,000
8.	Bangladesh	158,718,000
9.	Russia	146,524,812
10.	Japan	126,890,000
11.	Mexico	121,005,815
12.	Philippines	101,781,400
13.	Vietnam	91,583,000
14.	Ethiopia	90,076,012
15.	Egypt	89,170,100
16.	Germany	81,083,600
17.	Iran	78,503,800
18.	Turkey	77,695.904
19.	Democratic Public of the Congo	71,246,000
20.	France	66,162,000
21.	Thailand	65,104,000
22.	United Kingdom	64,800,000
23.	Italy	60,788,845
24.	South Africa	51,431,100
25.	South Korea	51,419,420
26.	Burma	51,419,420
27.	Colombia	48,225,900
28.	Tanzania	47,421,786
29.	Kenya	46,749,000
30.	Spain	46,439,386
31.	Argentina	43,131,966
32.	Ukraine	42,854,106
33.	Algeria	40,400,000
34.	Poland	38,484,00
35.	Sudan	38,435,252
36.	Iraq	36.004,552
37.	Canada	35,749,6000
38.	Uganda	34,856,813
39.	Morocco	33,337,529
40.	Saudi Arabia	31,151,643
41.	Peru	31,151,643
42.	Uzbekistan	31,022,500
43.	Malaysia	30,650,600
44.	Venezuela	30,620,404
45.	Nepal	28,037,904
46.	Afghanistan	27,101,365
47.	Ghana	27,043,093
48.	Yemen	25,956,000
49.	Mozambique	25,727,911
50.	North Korea	25,155,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau International Data Base.

Most Populous Cities of the World (2015)

The following tables lists the most populous cities in the world. Data includes the most recent figures available.

Rank	City[1]	Population
1.	Shanghai, China	24,150,000
2.	Karachi, Pakistan	23,500,000
3.	Beijing, China	21,516,000
4.	Tianjin, China	14,722,100
5.	Istanbul, Turkey	14,377,019
6.	Lagos, Nigeria	13,400,000
7.	Guangzhou, China	12,700,800
8.	Mumbai, India	12,655,220
9.	Moscow, Russia	12,197,596
10.	Dhaka, Bangladesh	12,043,977
11.	Cairo, Egypt	11,922,949
12.	Sao Paulo, Brazil	11,895,893
13.	Lahore, Pakistan	11,318,745
14.	Shenzhen, China	10,467,400
15.	Seoul, South Korea	10,388,055
16.	Jakarta, Indonesia	9,988,329
17.	Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,735,00
18.	Tokyo, Japan	9,071,577
19.	Mexico City, Mexico	8,874,724
20.	Lima Peru	8,693,387
21.	New York City, United States	8,491,079
22.	Bengaluru, India	8,425,970
23.	London, United Kingdom	8,416,500
24.	Bangkok, Thailand	8,280,925
25.	Dongguan, China	8,220,207
26.	Chongqing, China	8,189,800
27.	Nanjing, China	8,187,828

28.	Tehran, Iran	8,154,051
29.	Shenyang, China	8,106, 171
30.	Ahemdabad, India	8,029,975
31.	Bogota, Colombia	7,776,845
32.	HO Chi Minh City, Vietnam	7,681,700
33.	Hong Kong, China	7,219,700
34.	Baghdad, Iraq	7,180,889
35.	Changsha, China	7,044,118
36.	Wuhan, China	6,886,253
37.	Hyderabad, India	6,809,970
38.	Hanoi, Vietnam	6,844,100
39.	Rio de Jameiro, Brazil	6,429,923
40.	Foshan, China	6,151,622
41.	Santiago, Chile	5,743,719
42.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	5,676,621
43.	Singapore, Singapore	5,399,200
44.	Shantou, China	5,391,028
45.	Yangon, Burma	5,214,000
46.	Saint Petersburg, Russia	5,191,690
47.	Ankara, Turkey	5,150,072
48.	Pune, India	5,049,968
49.	Chennai, India	4,792,949
50.	Abidjan, Ivory Coast	4,765,000

NOTES: "c" = census figure; "e" = estimated; "p" = preliminary census figure.
1. Refers to the city proper, as opposed to an urban agglomeration, which would also count the surrounding urban areas in the total.

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Total Population of the World by Decade, 1950–2050

(historical and projected)

Year	Total world population (mid-year figures)	Ten-year growth rate (%)
1950	2,556,000,053	18.9%
1960	3,039,451,023	22.0
1970	3,706,618,163	20.2
1980	4,453,831,714	18.5
1990	5,278,639,789	15.2
2000	6,082,966,429	12.6
2010[1]	6,848,932,929	10.7
2020[1]	7,584,821,144	8.7
2030[1]	8,246,619,341	7.3
2040[1]	8,850,045,889	5.6
2050[1]	9,346,399,468	—

1. Projected. *Source:* U.S. Census Bureau, International Database.

Human Development Index - 2015

The HDI categories are defined based on values. The cut-off points for each category are: Low HDI (0.000 to 0.499), Medium HDI (0.500 to 0.799), High HDI (0.800 to 0.899), Very High HDI (0.900 to 1.000):-

Very High Human Development	High Human Development	Medium Human Development	Low Human Development
1. Norway	1. Bahrain	1. Armenia	1. Togo
2. Australia	2. Estonia	2. Ukraine	2. Malawi
3. Netherlands	3. Poland	3. Azerbaijan	3. Benin
4. United States	4. Slovakia	4. Thailand	4. Timor-Leste
5. New Zealand	5. Hungary	5. Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5. Côte d'Ivoire
6. Canada	6. Chile	6. Georgia	6. Zambia
7. Ireland	7. Croatia	7. Dominican Republic	7. Eritrea
8. Liechtenstein	8. Lithuania	8. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8. Senegal
9. Germany	9. Antigua and Barbuda	9. China	9. Rwanda
10. Sweden	10. Latvia	10. Belize	10. Gambia
11. Switzerland	11. Argentina	11. Samoa	11. Liberia
12. Japan	12. Uruguay	12. Maldives	12. Guinea
13. Hong Kong, China (SAR)	13. Cuba	13. Jordan	13. Ethiopia
14. Iceland	14. Bahamas	14. Suriname	14. Mozambique
15. Korea (Republic of)	15. Mexico	15. Tunisia	15. Guinea-Bissau
18. Denmark	16. Costa Rica	16. Tonga	16. Burundi
17. Israel	17. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17. Jamaica	17. Chad
18. Belgium	18. Oman	18. Paraguay	18. Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
19. Austria	19. Seychelles	19. Sri Lanka	19. Burkina Faso
20. France	20. Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	20. Gabon	20. Mali
21. Slovenia	21. Saudi Arabia	21. Algeria	21. Central African Republic
22. Finland	22. Panama	22. Philippines	22. Sierra Leone
23. Spain	23. Bulgaria	23. El Salvador	23. Afghanistan
24. Italy	24. Saint Kitts and	24. Syrian Arab Republic	24. Niger
25. Luxembourg		25. Fiji	
		26. Turkmenistan	

Very High Human Development	High Human Development	Medium Human Development	Low Human Development
26. Singapore 27. Czech Republic 28. United Kingdom 29. Greece 30. United Arab Emirates 31. Cyprus 32. Andorra 33. Brunei Darussalam 34. Estonia 35. Slovakia 36. Malta 37. Qatar 38. Hungary 38. Poland 40. Lithuania	Nevis 25. Romania 26. Trinidad and Tobago 27. Montenegro 28. Malaysia 29. Serbia 30. Belarus 31. Saint Lucia 32. Albania 33. Russian Federation 34. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia 35. Dominica 36. Grenada 37. Brazil 38. Bosnia and Herzegovina 39. Colombia 40. Peru 41. Turkey 42. Ecuador 43. Mauritius 44. Kazakhstan 45. Lebanon	27. Occupied Palestinian Territories 28. Indonesia 29. Honduras 30. Bolivia 31. Guyana 32. Mongolia 33. Viet Nam 34. Moldova 35. Equatorial Guinea 36. Uzbekistan 37. Kyrgyzstan 38. Cape Verde 39. Guatemala 40. Egypt 41. Nicaragua 42. Botswana 43. Vanuatu 44. Tajikistan 45. Namibia 46. South Africa 47. Morocco 48. São Tomé and Principe 49. Bhutan 50. Lao, People's Dem. Rep. 51. India 52. Solomon Islands 53. Congo 54. Cambodia 55. Myanmar 56. Comoros 57. Yemen 58. Pakistan 59. Swaziland 60. Angola 61. Nepal 62. Madagascar 63. Bangladesh 64. Kenya 65. Papua New Guinea 66. Haiti 67. Sudan 68. Tanzania, U. Rep. of 69. Ghana 70. Cameroon 71. Mauritania 72. Djibouti 73. Lesotho 74. Uganda 75. Nigeria	

WORLD'S MOST CORRUPT COUNTRIES - 2014

The World Bank has published a report on the world's most corrupt (and honest) countries. Examining various credit sources over a period of 10 years, the report is an in-depth barometer of international government practices.

1. Somalia
2. North Korea
3. Sudan
4. Afghanistan
5. South Sudan
6. Iraq
7. Turkmenistan
8. Uzbekistan
9. Libya
10. Eritrea

LEAST CORRUPT COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD - 2014

1. Denmark
2. New Zealand
3. Finland
4. Sweden
5. Norway
6. Singapore
7. Canada
8. Netherland
9. Luxembourg
10. Canada

THE MOST EFFICIENT GOVERNMENTS

Rank.	Country
1.	Qatar
2.	Singapore
3.	Finland
4.	Hong Kong SAR
5.	United Arab Emirates
6.	New Zealand
7.	Rwanda
8.	Malaysia
10.	Luxembourg

THE LEAST EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

Rank.	Country
1.	Venezuela
2.	Italy
3.	Argentina
4.	Lebanon
5.	Libya
6.	Croatia
7.	Angola
8.	Mauritania
10.	Serbia

Source: Global Competitiveness Report 2014 by World Economic Forum.

COUNTRY WISE ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Country	GDP (US Billions)	GDP Growth (%)
➢ **The World**	$72,485.81	4.513%
➢ **World Average**	$393.76	4.49%
➢ **Euro Area**	$13,294.55	1.773%
➢ **Major advanced economies (G7)**	$34,892.80	2.454%
➢ **Newly industrialized Asian Economies**	$2,278.31	4.486%
➢ **Other Advanced Economies (Excluding G7 and Eurozone)**	$6,468.34	3.818%
➢ **European Union**	$18,084.87	2.076%
➢ **Emerging and Developing Economies**	$26,516.60	6.485%
➢ **Central and Eastern Europe**	$2,040.75	3.959%
➢ **Commonwealth of Independent States**	$2,847.91	4.687%
➢ **Developing Asia**	$11,516.36	8.362%
➢ **ASEAN 5**	$1,889.84	5.703%
➢ **Western Hemisphere**	$5,861.69	4.154%
➢ **Middle East**	$2,952.18	4.221%
➢ **Sub Saharan African**	$1,297.72	5.889%
1. Afghanistan	$19.191	7.473%
2. Albania	$13.887	3.6%
3. Algeria	$200.863	3.231%
4. Angola	$122.542	10.496%
5. Antigua and Barbuda	$1.231	2.517%
6. Argentina	$526.299	4.594%
7. Armenia	$10.397	4.3%
8. Australia	$1,470.03	3.484%
9. Austria	$419.913	2.26%
10. Azerbaijan	$78.275	2.498%
11. Bahamas	$8.082	2.3%
12. Bahrain	$28.305	5.104%
13. Bangladesh	$126.414	6.555%
14. Guam	$4.481	2.5%
15. Belarus	$76.985	4.792%
16. Belgium	$518.073	1.949%
17. Belize	$1.542	2.5%
18. Benin	$7.809	4.281%
19. Bhutan	$1.574	6.049%
20. Bolivia	$25.633	4.524%
21. Bosnia and Herzegovina	$19.527	4%
22. Botswana	$16.542	6.628%
23. Brazil	$2,576.24	4.127%

Country	GDP (US Billions)	GDP Growth (%)
24. Brunei Darussalam	$16.732	2.635%
25. Bulgaria	$56.414	3.5%
26. Burkina Faso	$10.302	5.603%
27. Burundi	$1.894	4.777%
28. Cambodia	$14.302	6.466%
29. Cameroon	$26.708	4.5%
30. Canada	$1,809.32	2.625%
31. Cape Verde	$2.039	6.774%
32. Central African Republic	$2.406	5%
33. Chad	$10.441	6.043%
34. Chile	$244.272	4.93%
35. China	$7,209.42	9.523%
36. Colombia	$325.368	4.508%
37. Comoros	$0.589	3.45%
38. Congo	$16.176	5.968%
39. Congo, Republic of	$16.759	4.654%
40. Costa Rica	$43.106	4.4%
41. Ivory Coast	$24.938	6.016%
42. Croatia	$67.939	1.767%
43. Cyprus	$26.18	2.2%
44. Czech Republic	$238.605	2.852%
45. Denmark	$350.359	2.028%
46. Djibouti	$1.351	5.699%
47. Dominica	$0.406	2.5%
48. Dominican Republic	$58.866	5.5%
49. Ecuador	$68.682	2.8%
50. Egypt	$251.867	4%
51. El Salvador	$24.555	3%
52. Equatorial Guinea	$20.801	4.028%
53. Eritrea	$3.049	6.086%
54. Estonia	$21.219	3.693%
55. Ethiopia	$32.372	8.024%
56. Fiji	$3.425	1.161%
57. Finland	$271.477	2.476%
58. France	$2,834.35	1.784%
59. Gabon	$17.429	3.284%
60. Gambia	$1.212	5.471%
61. Georgia	$13.266	4.751%
62. Germany	$3,599.98	2.092%
63. Ghana	$43.705	7.314%

Country	GDP (US Billions)	GDP Growth (%)
64. Greece	$313.514	1.079%
65. Grenada	$0.789	2.793%
66. Guatemala	$49.515	3.163%
67. Guinea	$4.975	4.493%
68. Guinea Bissau	$0.961	4.543%
69. Guyana	$2.61	5.897%
70. Haiti	$9.21	8.805%
71. Honduras	$18.173	4%
72. Hong Kong	$265.154	4.193%
73. Hungary	$140.051	2.798%
74. Iceland	$14.578	2.853%
75. India	$1,858.97	7.823%
76. Indonesia	$908.125	6.5%
77. Iran	$450.945	2.989%
78. Iraq	$128.094	12.568%
79. Ireland	$217.442	1.908%
80. Israel	$248.991	3.841%
81. Italy	$2,245.91	1.304%
82. Jamaica	$15.878	2.43%
83. Japan	$5,920.56	2.068%
84. Jordan	$32.896	3.9%
85. Kazakhstan	$186.7	5.591%
86. Kenya	$40.62	6.533%
87. Kiribati	$0.173	3.5%
88. Korea	$1,201.54	4.183%
89. Kosovo	$6.931	5.2%
90. Kuwait	$185.496	5.146%
91. Kyrgyzstan	$5.617	6.002%
92. Laos	$7.441	7.347%
93. Latvia	$27.448	4.039%
94. Macau	$45.934	5%
95. Lesotho	$2.553	4.065%
96. Liberia	$1.327	9.784%
97. Libya	$n/a	n/a%
98. Lithuania	$42.775	3.754%
99. Luxembourg	$64.417	3.132%
100. Macedonia	$10.784	3.652%
101. Madagascar	$9.518	4.692%
102. Malawi	$6.061	5.7%
103. Malaysia	$267.753	5.2%

Country	GDP (US Billions)	GDP Growth (%)
104. Maldives	$2.23	5.012%
105. Mali	$11.392	5.352%
106. Malta	$9.344	2.197%
107. Mauritania	$4.768	5.783%
108. Mauritius	$10.986	4.202%
109. Mexico	$1,231.64	4.037%
110. Moldova	$7.298	4.8%
111. Mongolia	$10.691	7.146%
112. Montenegro	$4.35	3.46%
113. Morocco	$107.533	4.583%
114. Mozambique	$12.94	7.801%
115. Myanmar	$53.451	5.496%
116. Namibia	$13.98	4.468%
117. Nepal	$20.408	3.755%
118. Netherlands	$852.482	1.5%
119. New Zealand	$157.877	4.052%
120. Nicaragua	$7.547	3.7%
121. Niger	$7.38	15.415%
122. Nigeria	$288.822	6.555%
123. Norway	$494.242	2.473%
124. Oman	$69.019	4.076%
125. Pakistan	$213.874	4%
126. Panama	$33.074	7.238%
127. Papua New Guinea	$11.34	4.978%
128. Paraguay	$25.025	4.5%
129. Peru	$181.372	5.819%
130. Philippines	$217.58	4.967%
131. Poland	$535.27	3.611%
132. Portugal	$237.472	-0.476%
133. Qatar	$211.851	7.122%
134. Romania	$190.388	4.357%
135. Russia	$2,197.71	4.512%
136. Rwanda	$6.583	7.001%
137. Samoa	$0.644	2.128%
138. Sao Tome and Principe	$0.232	6%
139. Saudi Arabia	$606.016	3.017%
140. Senegal	$14.793	4.772%
141. Serbia	$48.403	5%
142. Seychelles	$1.008	4.748%
143. Sierra Leone	$2.481	5.996%

Country	GDP (US Billions)	GDP Growth (%)
144. Singapore	$266.157	4.409%
145. Slovakia	$100.649	4.15%
146. Slovenia	$53.042	2.351%
147. Solomon Islands	$0.826	5.901%
148. South Africa	$402.493	3.845%
149. Spain	$1,524.06	1.613%
150. Sri Lanka	$64.047	6.5%
151. Saint Kitts and Nevis	$0.582	1.497%
152. Saint Lucia	$1.107	3.901%
153. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	$0.638	2.5%
154. Sudan	$79.497	5.579%
155. Suriname	$4.565	4.99%
156. Swaziland	$3.662	1.475%
157. Sweden	$591.544	3.495%
158. Switzerland	$602.593	1.8%
159. Syria	$73.901	5.124%
160. Taiwan	$545.458	5.172%
161. Tajikistan	$7.762	5%
162. Tanzania	$25.428	6.608%
163. Thailand	$367.875	4.527%
164. Timor Leste (East Timor)	$0.807	8.635%
165. Togo	$3.771	4.019%
166. Tonga	$0.39	1.75%
167. Trinidad and Tobago	$24.811	2.424%
168. Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands	$49.04	5.558%
169. Turkey	$876.583	4.48%
170. Turkmenistan	$n/a	6.415%
171. Tuvalu	$0.035	0.629%
172. Uganda	$16.642	6.5%
173. Ukraine	$171.371	4.9%
174. United Arab Emirates	$384.196	3.756%
175. United Kingdom	$2,602.49	2.33%
176. United States	$15,880.21	2.872%
177. Uruguay	$46.451	4.2%
178. Uzbekistan	$47.906	7%
179. Vanuatu	$0.828	4.188%
180. Venezuela	$299.932	1.583%
181. Vietnam	$128.508	6.752%
182. Yemen	$40.605	4.038%
183. Zambia	$21.458	7.388%
184. Zimbabwe	$9.936	5.696%

Gap Between Rich and Poor: World Income Inequality

Percentage share of income (poorest and richest 20% of population).

To understand how many inhabitants of a country are poor, it is not enough to know a country's per capita income. The number of poor people in a country and the average quality of life depend on how equally or unequally income is distributed across the population. In Brazil and Hungary, for example, per capita income levels are quite comparable, but the incidence of poverty in Brazil is much higher. In Hungary the richest 20% of the population receives about four times more income than the poorest 20%, whereas in Brazil the richest 20% receives 30 times more than the poorest 20%.

Sr.#	Countries with greatest inequality	Gini index	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%
1.	Sierra Leone	62.9	1.1%	63.4%
2.	Central African Republic	61.3	2.0	65.0
3.	Swazliand	60.9	2.7	64.4
4.	Brazil	60.7	2.2	64.1
5.	Nicaragua	60.3	2.3	63.6
6.	South Africa	59.3	2.9	64.8
7.	Paraguay	57.7	1.9	60.7
8.	Colombia	57.1	3.0	60.9
9.	Chile	56.7	3.3	61.0
10.	Honduras	56.3	2.2	59.4
11.	Guinea-Bissau	56.2	2.1	58.9
12.	Lesotho	56.0	2.8	60.1
13.	Guatemala	55.8	3.8	60.6
14.	Burkina Faso	55.1	4.6	60.4
15.	Mexico	53.1	3.5	57.4
16.	Zambia	52.6	3.3	56.6
17.	Hong Kong, China	52.2	4.4	57.1
17.	El Salvador	52.2	3.3	56.4
19.	Papua New Guinea	50.9	4.5	56.5
20.	Nigeria	50.6	4.4	55.7
21.	Mali	50.5	4.6	56.2
21.	Niger	50.5	2.6	53.3
23.	Gambia	50.2	4.0	55.3
24.	Zimbabwe	50.1	4.7	55.7
25.	Venezuela	49.5	3.0	53.2
26.	Malaysia	49.2	4.4	54.3
27.	Russia	48.7	4.4	53.7
28.	Panama	48.5	3.6	52.8

Sr.#	Countries with greatest inequality	Gini Index	Lowest 20%	Highest 20%
29.	Cameroon	47.7	4.6	53.1
30.	Dominican Republic	47.4	5.1	53.3
31.	Slovakia	19.5	11.9%	31.4%
32.	Belarus	21.7	11.4	33.3
33.	Hungary	24.4	10.0	34.4
34.	Denmark	24.7	9.6	34.5
35.	Japan	24.9	10.6	35.7
36.	Sweden	25.0	9.6	34.5
37.	Czech Republic	25.4	10.3	35.9
38.	Finland	25.6	10.0	35.8
39.	Norway	25.8	9.7	35.8
40.	Bulgaria	26.4	10.1	36.8
41.	Luxembourg	26.9	9.4	36.5
42.	Italy	27.3	8.7	36.3
43.	Slovenia	28.4	9.1	37.7
44.	Belgium	28.7	8.3	37.3
45.	Egypt	28.9	9.8	39.0
46.	Rwanda	28.9	9.7	39.1
47.	Croatia	29.0	8.8	38.0
48.	Ukraine	29.0	8.8	37.8
49.	Germany	30.0	8.2	38.5
50.	Austria	31.0	6.9	38.0
51.	Romania	31.1	8.0	39.5
52.	Pakistan	31.2	9.5	41.1
53.	Canada	31.5	7.5	39.3
54.	Korea, South	31.6	7.5	39.3
55.	Poland	31.6	7.8	39.7
56.	Indonesia	31.7	9.0	41.1
57.	Latvia	32.4	7.6	40.3
58.	Lithuania	32.4	7.8	40.3
59.	Spain	32.5	7.5	40.3
60.	Netherlands	32.6	7.3	40.1

NOTE: Countries are ranked according to the Gini index (or coefficient), a measure of income inequality within a country. A country's Gini rating is between 0 and 100, with 0 indicating perfect equality and 100 indicating absolute inequality. (The U.S. rates 40.8 on the Gini index—the poorest 20% of its population receives 5.2% of income; the richest 20% receives 46.4%.)

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Kingdoms and Monarchs of the World

Country	Monarch	Type of monarchy
Bahrain	King Hamad bin Isa al-Khalifa	Constitutional
Belgium	King Philippe	Constitutional
Brunei	Sultan Haji Hassan Al-Bolkiah	Constitutional
Cambodia	King Norodom Sihamoni	Constitutional
Denmark	Queen Margrethe II	Constitutional
Japan	Emperor Akihito	Constitutional
Jordan	King Abdullah II	Constitutional
Kuwait	Emir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmed Al-Jabir Al-Sabah	Constitutional
Lesotho	King Letsie III	Constitutional
Liechtenstein	Prince Hans Adam II	Constitutional
Luxembourg	Grand Duke Henri	Constitutional
Malaysia	Abdul Halim Muadzam Shah	Constitutional
Monaco	Albert II	Constitutional
Morocco	King Muhammad VI	Constitutional
Netherlands	Willem Alexander	Constitutional
Norway	King Harald V	Constitutional
Oman	Sultan Qaboos ibn Said	Absolute
Qatar	Emir Sheikh Tamim Ibn Hamad al-Thani	Constitutional
Samoa	Tuiatua Tupua Tamaseso Efi	Constitutional
Saudi Arabia	King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz	Absolute
Spain	King Felipe VI	Parliamentary
Swaziland	King Maswati III	Absolute
Sweden	King Carl XVI Gustaf	Constitutional
Thailand	King Bhumiboi Adulyadej	Constitutional
Tonga	King Tupoutoa Lavaka Tupou VI	Constitutional
United Kingdom	Queen Elizabeth II	Constitutional[2]

1. Queen Elizabeth II is also the Sovereign of 15 countries in the Commonwealth of Nations: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the Solomon Islands, and Tuvalu.
2. Also parliamentary democracy.

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CONTINENTS

(Countries With Their Population, Currency, Language and Religion)

Africa. Africa is the second largest continent in the world. It is surrounded by the Mediterranean in the north, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean in the east, the Atlantic Ocean in the west. Africa also adjoins Asia at the Isthmus of the Suez.

Important Mountain Kilimanjaro
Important Rivers Nile, Congo, Niger, Zambezi

African Countries

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Algeria	37,800,000	Dinar	Arabic and French	Islam
Angola	20,609,300	Kwanza	Portuguese	Tribal and Christianity
Botswana	2,024,904	Pula	Set Swana, English.	Christianity and Tribal
Benin	9,352,000	CFA Franc	French, English	Christianity and Islam
Burkina Faso	15,730,977	CFA Franc	French	Islam
Burundi	8,749,000	Franc	French, Kirundi, Swahili	Christianity and Tribal
Cameroon	19,406,100	CFA Franc	French, English	Christianity and Islam
Cape Verde Islands	491,875	Cape Verde Escudo	Portuguese	Christianity
Comoros Islands	724,300	Franc	Swahili, Arabic French	Islam and Christianity
Central African Republic	4,576,000	Franc	French, Singho	Christianity and Islam
Chad	11,274,106	Franc	French	Islam, Christianity
Congo Republic of the	4,233,000	Franc	French	Christianity
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	69,575,000	Franc	French, Swahili	Christianity
Djibouti	818,159	Djibouti Franc	French, Arabic	Islam
Egypt	83,881,000	Egyptian Pound	Arabic	Islam and Christianity
Eritrea	5,481,100	Nakfa	None	Islam, Christianity
Ethiopia	84,320,987	Birr	Amharic	Islam and Christianity
Gabon	1,564,000	CFA Franc	French	Christianity
Gambia	1,825,000	Dalasi	English, African	Islam and Christianity

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Ghana	24,658,823	Cedi	English and local	Christianity and Islam
Guinea Equatorial	740,000	Franc	French	Islam and Christianity
Guinea Bissau	1,520,830	GB Peso	Portuguese, Creole	Islam, Christianity and Tribal
Ivory Coast	21,395,000	CFA Franc	French	Islam
Kenya	38,610,097	Shilling	Swahili	Christianity and Islam
Lesotho	2,217,000	Loti	English, Lesotho	Christianity and Tribal
Liberia	4,245,000	Dollar	English	Christianity and Islam
Libya	6,469,000	Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Malagasy (Madagascar)	20,696,070	Franc	Malagasy, French	Christianity and Islam
Malawi	15,883,000	Kwache	English, Chichewa	Christianity
Mali	14,528,662	Malien Franc	French	Islam
Mauritania	3,378,254	Ouguiya	Arabic, French	Islam
Mauritius	1,237,091	Mauritius	English, French, Creole	Islam, Hinduism and Christianity
Morocco	32,811,700	Dirham	Arabic, French	Islam
Mozambique	23,700,715	Metical	Portuguese, Bentu	Islam and Christianity
Niger	16,274,738	CFA Franc	French	Islam
Nigeria	166,629,000	Nyere	English, Hausa	Islam and Christianity
Rwanda	10,537,222	Franc	French	Christianity and Islam
Western Sahara	567,000	Moroccan Dirham	Arabic, Hassaniyah, Spanish	Islam and Christianity
Sao Torne	187,356		Portuguese	Christianity
Senegal	12,855,153	CFA Franc	French	Islam
Sierra Leone	6,126,000	Leone	English, Kno	Islam, Christianity
Somalia	9,797,000	Shilling	Somali, English	Islam
South Africa	51,770,560	Rand	African, English	Christianity Hinduism, Islam
Seychelles	90,945	Seychelles Rupee	Creole, English French	Christianity
Sudan	30,894,000	Dinar	Arabic, English	Islam
South Sudan	8,260,490	Pound	Indigenous	Indigenous, Christianity

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Namibia (South-West Africa)	2,104,900	Rand	Afrikaans German, English	Christianity
Swaziland	1,220,000	Lilangeni	English, Swazi	Christianity
Tanzania	44,929,002	Shilling	English, Kishaili	Christianity, Islam
Togo	6,191,155	CFA Franc	French	Christianity, Islam
Tonga	103,981	Paanga	Tongan, English	Christianity
Tunisia	10,777,500	Dinar	Arabic, French	Islam
Uganda	34,131,400	Shilling	English, Kishaili	Christianity, Islam
Zambia	13,092,666	Kwacha	English, Bemba	Christianity
Zimbabwe	12,973,808	Dollar	English	Christianity

Asia. Asia is the largest continent in the world extending over nearly one-third of the land-surface of the earth.

Important Mountains. Himalayas, Karakuram, Kunlun, Tien Shah, Altai and Tibetan Plateau.

Important Rivers. Indus, Brahmaputra, Ganga, Yangtze, Yenisei, Amur, Hwang-Ho and Mekong.

Asian Countries

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Abkhazia	240,705	Russian Ruble	Abkhaz, Russian	Christianity, Islam
Afghanistan	25,500,100	Afgani	Pushtu, Persian, Dari	Islam
Bahrain	1,234,571	Dinar	Arabic, English	Islam
Bangladesh	152,518,015	Taka	Bangla, Chakma	Islam
Bhutan	720,679	Nguitrum	Dzongkha, Nepali	Buddhism, Hinduism
Brunei	393,162	Dollar	Malay, Chinese	Islam
Cambodia (Kampuchea)	14,478,000	Riel	Khmer	Buddhism
China	1,354,040,000	Yuan or Renminbi	Chinese, English	Confucianism, Buddhism
East Timor	1,066,409	US Dollar	Tetum, Portuguese	Christianity
India	1,210,193,422	Rupee	Hindi	Hinduism, Islam
Indonesia	237,641,326	Rupiah	Bahasa, Indonesian	Islam, Christianity
Iran	77,140,000	Rial	Persian	Islam
Iraq	33,330,000	Iraqi Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Israel	7,988,300	Shekel	Hebrew & Arabic	Judaism and Islam
Japan	127,460,000	Yen	Japanese	Shintoism
Jordan	6,261,600	Dinar	Arabic	Islam
Korea (N)	24,554,000	Won	Korean	Buddhism, Christianity

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Korea (S)	50,004,441	Won	Korean	Christianity and Confucianism
Kuwait	3,582,054	Dinar	Arabic, English	Islam
Laos	6,465,800	Kip	Lao, French	Buddhism
Lebanon	4,292,000	Lebanese Pound	Arabic, French	Christianity, Islam
Malaysia	29,594,000	Ringgit	Malaysian, English	Islam, Buddhism
Maldives islands	317,280	Maldivian Rupee	Divehi, French	Islam
Mongolia	2,736,800	Tugrik	Mongolian	Buddhism
Myanmar (Burma)	48,724,000	Kyat	Burmese	Buddhism
Nepal	26,494,504	Rupee	Nepali	Hinduism, Buddhism
Oman	2,773,479	Rial	Arabic	Islam
Pakistan	182,182,000	Rupee	Urdu	Islam
Palestine	4,293,313	New Israeli Shekels, Jordanian Dinar, US Dollar	Arabic, Hebrew	Islam, Judaism
Philippines	92,337,852	Peso	Filipino	Christianity
Qatar	1,757,540	Qatar Riyal	Arabic, English	Islam
Saudi Arabia	28,376,355	Rial	Arabic	Islam
Singapore	5,312,400	Singapore Dollar	Chinese	Multi-religious
South Ossetia	55,000	Russian Rubie	Ossetian, Russian	Christianity
Sri Lanka	20,277,597	Rupee	Sinhalese, Tamil, English	Islam, Buddhism and Christianity
Syria	21,959,000	Syrian Pound	Arabic	Islam
Taiwan	23,315,822	New Taiwan Dollar	Chinese	Confucianism
Thailand	69,519,000	Baht	Thai	Buddhism
Turkey	75,627,384	Turkish Lira	Turkish, Arabic	Islam
United Arab Emirates	8,264,070	Dirham	Arabic	Islam
Vietnam	87,840,000	Dong	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
Yemen	24,527,000	Rial, Dinar	Arabic	Islam

Europe:

Mountains. Alps, Pyrenees, Carpathians, Balkans, Apennines, Sierra, Neveda, Urals, Caucasus.

Important Rivers. Volta, Danube, Rhine, Dnieper, Ural and Don.

European Countries

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Andorra	78,115	French Franc & Spanish Peseta	Catalon, Spanish, French	Christianity
Albania	2,821,977	Lek	Tosk & Ghag	Islam

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Austria	8,458,023	Schilling	German	Christianity
Belgium	11,139,292	Belgian Franc	French, Dutch & German	Christianity
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,839,737	Marka	Bosnian	Islam, Christianity
Bulgaria	7,364,570	Lev	Bulgarian	Atheism
Croatia	4,290,612	Kuna	Croatian	Christianity
Cyprus	838,897	Cyprus Pound	Greek, Turkish, English	Christianity
Czech Rep.	10,513,209	Koruna	Czech	Christianity
Denmark	5,599,665	Krone	Danish	Lutheranism
Finland	5,429,850	Markka	Finnish, Swedish	Lutheranism
France	65,635,000	Franc	French	Christianity
Germany	81,923,000	Deutsche Mark	German	Christianity
Greece	10,815,197	Drachma	Greek	Greek Orthodox Church
Hungary	9,957,731	Forint	Hungarian	Christianity
Iceland	320,060	Icelandic Krona	English	Christianity, Icelandic
Ireland, Republic of (Eire)	4,588,252	Pound	Irish English	Christianity
Italy	60,870,745	Lira	Italian	Christianity
Kosovo	1,733,872	Euro	Albanian, Serb	Islam
Liechtenstein	36,476	Swiss Franc	German	Christianity
Luxembourg	524,900	Luxembourg Franc	French, German	Christianity
Macedonia	2,059,794	Dinar	Macedonian	Eastern Orthodox, Islam
Malta	416,055	Maltese Lira	French, German, Maltese	Christianity
Monaco	35,000	French Franc	French	Christianity
Montenegro	620,029	Euro	Montenegrin, Serbian	Christianity
Netherlands, The	16,775,273	Guilder	Dutch	Christianity
Norway	5,067,600	Kroner	Bokmal & Nynork	Lutheranism
Poland	38,538,447	Zloty	Polish	Christianity
Portugal	10,562,178	Escudo	Portuguese	Christianity
Romania	19,043,767	Leu	Romanian	Romanian Orthodox Church
San Marino	32,457	(Italian) Lira	Italian	Christianity
Serbia	7,241,295	Serbian Dinar	Serbian	Christianity
Slovakia	5,445,324	Koruna	Slovak	Christianity
Slovenia	2,058,480	Tolar	Slovenian	Christianity
Spain	48,815,916	Peseta	Spanish	Christianity
Sweden	9,551,781	Krona	Swedish	Lutheranism

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Switzerland	8,014,000	Swiss Franc	French, German, Italian	Christianity
*Russia	143,369,806	Roublé	Russian	Christianity, Islam
United Kingdom (Great Britain)	63,181,775	Pound Sterling	English	Christianity
Vatican City	793	Lira	Italian	Christianity

The U.S.S.R.

In December 1991, the former USSR disintegrated into fifteen independent republics:

Name	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Russia	143,369,806	Ruble	Russian	Christianity, Islam
Ukraine	45,560,251	Hryvna	Ukrainian	Christianity
Kazakhstan	16,897,000	Tenga	Kazak, Russian	Islam, Christianity
Uzbekistan	29,559,100	Sum	Uzbek	Islam
Belarus	9,460,700	Ruble	Belorussian	Christianity
Azerbaijan	9,235,100	Manat	Azerbaijan Turkic	Islam
Georgia	4,497,600	Lari	Georgian	Christianity
Moldova	3,559,500	Leu	Moldovan	Christianity
Lithuania	2,979,310	Litas	Lithuanian, Russian	Christianity
Kyrgyzstan	5,551,900	Som	Kyrgyz	Islam
Tajikistan	7,800,000	Tajik Ruble	Tajik	Islam
Armenia	3,278,100	Dram	Armenian	Christianity
Latvia	2,070,371	Lats	Latvian	Christianity
Turkmenistan	5,170,000	Manat	Turkmen	Islam
Estonia	1,294,455	Kroon	Estonian	Christianity

North America:

Mountains Mckingley, Mt Logan, Mt Alias

Rivers Mississippi-Missouri, Mackenzie, St Lawrence

North American Countries

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Antigua & Barbuda	86,295	Dollar	English	Christianity
Bahamas	351,461	Dollar	English	Christianity
Barbados	274,200	Dollar	English	Christianity
Belize	312,971	Dollar	English	Christianity
Canada	35,002,447	Dollar	English	Christianity
Costa Rica	4,301,712	Colon	English	Christianity
Cuba	11,163,934	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Dominican Republic	9,445,281	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
El Salvador	6,183,000	Colon	Spanish	Christianity
Greenland	56,968	Danish Krone	Greenlandic	Christianity
Grenada	103,328	Dollar	English	Christianity

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Guatemala	14,713,763	Quetzal	Spanish	Christianity
Haiti	10,085,214	Gourde	French	Christianity
Honduras	8,385,072	Lempira	Spanish	Christianity
Jamaica	2,709,300	Jamaican Dollar	Spanish	Christianity
Mexico	112,336,538	Mexican Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Nicaragua	6,071,045	Cordova or Cordoba	Spanish, English	Christianity
Panama	3,405,813	Balboa	Spanish	Christianity
United States (USA)	315,286,000	Washington (DC)	English	Christianity

South America:

Mountains Illampu, Andes

Rivers Amazon, Panama, Madeira Purus, Orinoco, San Francisco

South American Countries

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Argentina	40,117,096	Austral Dollar	Spanish	Christianity
Bolivia	10,389,913	Bolivian Dollar	Spanish	Christianity
Brazil	193,946,886	Cruzado	Portuguese	Christianity
Chile	16,572,475	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Colombia	46,911,000	Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Ecuador	15,419,100	Sucre	Spanish	Christianity
Guinea, French	10,217,591	Syli	French	Christianity
Guyana	784,894	Guyanese Dollar	English, Hindi, Urdu	Christianity
Paraguay	6,337,127	Guarani	Spanish	Christianity
Peru	30,135,875	Sol	Spanish, Quechua	Christianity
Suriname	539,910	Surinam Guilder	Dutch, English	Hinduism, Islam
Trinidad & Tobago	1,317,714	T & T Dollar	English	Christianity, Hinduism
Uruguay	3,286,314	Nuevo Peso	Spanish	Christianity
Venezuela	28,946,101	Bolivar	Spanish	Christianity

Oceania:

Australia along with New Zealand and the Pacific Islands is known as Oceania or Australia.

Mountains Kosicusko ***Rivers*** Murray, Darling

The Oceania Countries

Country	Population	Currency	Language	Religion
Australia	22,897,392	Australian Dollar	English	Christianity
Papua New Guinea	7,059,653	Kina	English, Pidgin, Hiri Motu	Christianity
New Zealand	4,455,100	NZ Dollar	English	Christianity

Nauru	9,945	Australian Dollar	Nauruan, English	Christianity
Marshall Islands	55,548	Dollar	Marshallese, English	Christianity
Fiji	858,038	Fiji Dollar	English, Fiji, Hindi	Christianity, Hinduism
Kiribati	104,573	Australian Dollar	English, Kiribati	Christianity

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Countries With Their Same Name Capitals

Name of Country	Capital City
Algeria	Algiers City
Andorra	Andorra City
Djibouti	Djibouti City
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Kuwait	Kuwait City
Luxembourg	Luxembourg-Ville
Mexico	Mexico City

Name of Country	Capital City
Monaco	Monaco Ville
Panama	Panama City
San Marino	San Marino City
Singapore	Singapore City
Tunisia	Tunis City
Vatican State	Vatican City

Top 10 Clean Cities

No.	City	Country
1.	Calgary	Canada
2.	Adelaide	Australia
3.	Honolulu	USA
4.	Minneapolis	USA
5.	Kobe	Japan
6.	Copenhagen	Denmark
7.	Wellington	New Zealand
8.	Helsinki	Finland
9.	Oslo	Norway
10.	Freiburg	Germany

Top 10 Dirty Cities

No.	City	Country
1.	Ahwaz	Iran
2.	Ulaanbatur	Mongolia
3.	Sanandaj	Iran
4.	Ludhiana	India
5.	Quetta	Pakistan
6.	Kermanshah	Iran
7.	Peshawar	Pakistan
8.	Gaborone	Botswana
9.	Yasauj	Iran
10.	Kanpur	India

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WORLD'S LAND-LOCKED NATIONS

The term 'Land-Locked Nation' is used for those countries which are surrounded by other countries and which don't have their own seaports or any link with the oceans or seas of the world. Following are the land-locked nations of the world:

Africa:

Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Niger, Rwanda, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Asia:

Afghanistan, Bhutan, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan.

Europe:

Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Czech Republic, Hangary, Kosovo, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Moldova, Macedonia, Serbia, Slovakia and Switzerland.

South America:

Bolivia, Paraguay.

Southern Caucasia:

Armenia.

Important Seaports of the World

Seaport	Country	Seaport	Country
Abadan	Iran	Liver pool	U.K.
Alexandria	Egypt	Mombai (Bombay)	India
Amsterdam	Netherlands	Manchester	U.K.
Antwerp	Belgium	Manila	Philippines
Aqaba	Jordan	Marseilles	France
Bahrain	Bahrain	Melbourne	Australia
Bin Qasim	Pakistan	Montreal	Canada
Bristol	U.K.	Naples	Italy
Buenos Aires	Argentina	New Orleans	U.S.A.
Cape Town	South Africa	New York	U.S.A.
Cardiff	U.K.	Oslo	Norway
Chalna	Bangladesh	Panama	Panama
Chittagong	Bangladesh	Penang	Malaysia
Colombo	Sri Lanka	Philadelphia	U.S.A.
Dammam	Saudi Arabia	Port Said	Egypt
Doha	Qatar	Rio-de-Janeiro	Brazil
Glasgow	U.K.	Rotterdam	Netherlands
Hamburg	Germany	San Francisco	U.S.A.
Hochi Minh	Vietnam	Sydney	Australia
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Seattle	U.S.A.
Honolulu	U.S.A.	Shanghai	China
Istanbul	Turkey	Tartous	Syria
Jeddah	Saudi Arabia	Singapore	Singapore
Karachi	Pakistan	Tripoli	Libya
Kolkata (Calcutta)	India	Valparaiso	Chile
Kuwait	Kuwait	Wellington	New Zealand
Latakia	Syria	Yokohama	Japan
Le Harve	France	Zadar	Croatia
Lisbon	Portugal		

Famous Rivers And Their Outflows

Name of River	Country	Outflow
Amazon[1]	Brazil	Atlantic Ocean
Amu Dar'ya	Turkmenistan	Aral Sea
Brahamaputra	India-Bangladesh	Bay of Bengal
Chang Jiang[2]	China	East China Sea

[1] The largest river of South America and the second largest in the world.
[2] The longest river of Asia.

Name of River	Country	Outflow
Colorada	USA	Gulf of California
Congo	Zaire	Atlantic Ocean
Danube	Romania (Europe)	Black Sea
Don	Russia	Sea of Azov
Elbe	Germany	North Sea
Euphrates	Iraq	Shatt-al-Arab
Gambia	Gambia	Atlantic Ocean
Ganges	India	Bay of Bengal
Hwang Ho	China	Yellow Sea
Indus[1]	Pakistan	Arabian Sea
Irrawaddy	Myanmar (Burma)	Bay of Bengal
Jordan	Jordan	Dead Sea
Lona	Russia	Laptev Sea
Mackenzie	Canada	Arctic Ocean
Magdalena	Barranquilla (N. Colombia)	Caribbean Sea
Mekong	China	South China Sea
Madeira	Brazil-Bolivia	Amazon river
Mississippi[2]	USA	Gulf of Mexico
Missouri	USA	Mississippi
Murray Darling[3]	Australia	Indian Ocean
Niger	Niger	Gulf of Guinea
Nile[4]	Egypt	Mediterranean Sea
Ob-Irtysh	Russia	Gulf of Ob
Oder	Baltic states	Baltic Sea
Orange	Lesotho	Atlantic Ocean
Parana	Paraguay	Parana river
Po	Italy	Adriatic Sea
Rhine	Switzerland-Germany	Lake Winnipeg
Seine	France	English Channel
Tocantins	Brazil	Para river
Thames	Britain	North Sea
Tigris	Iraq	Shatt-al-Arab
Ural	Russia-Kazakhstan	Caspian Sea
Volga[5]	Russia	Caspian Sea
Yenisey	Russia	Kara Sea
Zambezi	Zambia-Angola	Indian Ocean

[1] The longest river of Pakistan.
[2] The longest river of North America and also the longest in USA
[3] The longest river of Australia.
[4] The longest river of Africa and also the world's longest river.
[5] The longest river of Europe and also the Russia's longest river.

Cities on the Banks of Famous Rivers

Cities	Rivers
Abadan (Iran)	Shatt-al-Arab
Abakan (Russia)	Yensei
Agra (India)	Jumna
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Amstel
Antwerp (Belgium)	Escaut
Attock (Pakistan)	Indus
Baghdad (Iraq)	Tigris
Bahawalpur (Pakistan)	Sutlej
Bangkok (Thailand)	Menam
Basra (Iraq)	Shatt-al-Arab
Bedford (U.K.)	Ouse
Belgrade (Yugoslavia)	Save with Danube
Berlin (Germany)	Spree
Bonn (Germany)	Rhine
Brussels (Belgium)	Senno
Bucharest (Romania)	Dombovita
Budapest (Hungary)	Danube
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Rio-de-la-clata
Cairo (Egypt)	Nile
Chittagong (Bangladesh)	Karnaphuli
Dhaka (Bangladesh)	Boori Ganga
Damascus (Syria)	Barada
Delhi (India)	Jumna
Dresden (Germany)	Elbe
Dublin (Ireland)	Liffey
Dusseldory (Germany)	Rhine
Glasgow (U.K.)	Clyde
Guangzhou (China)	Zhujiang
Haiphong (Vietnam)	Cam
Hamburg (Germany)	Elbe
Howrah (India)	Hooghli
Hyderabad (Pakistan)	Indus
Jhelum (Pakistan)	Jhelum
(Kabul Afghanistan)	Kabul
Khanpur (India)	Ganges
Kansas (USA)	Missouri
Khartoum (Sudan)	Blue and White Nile
Kiev (Ukraine)	Knieper-densa
Kolkata (India)	Hooghli
Lahore (Pakistan)	Ravi
Lisban (Portugal)	Tagus
Liverpool (UK)	Mersey
London (U.K.)	Thames

Cities	Rivers
Lucknow (India)	Gumti
Mandalay (Myanmar)	Irraddi
Madrid (Spain)	Manganares
Moscow (Russia)	Moscow
Mosul (Iraq)	Tigris
Oklahama (USA)	North Canadian
Ottawa (Canada)	Ottawa
Paris (France)	Seine
Patna (India)	Ganges
Philadelphia (USA)	Delaware
Prague (Czech Republic)	Vltava
Riga (Latvia)	Daugaua
Rohri (Pakistan)	Indus
Rome (Italy)	Tiber
St. Petersburg (Russia)	Neva
Sukkur (Pakistan)	Indus
Surat (India)	Tupti
Tokyo (Japan)	Sumida
Varanci (India)	Ganges
Vienna (Austria)	Danube
Volgograd (Russia)	Volga
Warsaw (Poland)	Vistula
Washington (USA)	Potamac
Wazirabad (Pakistan)	Chenab
Yangeton (Myanmar)	Irrawaddy
Zagreb (Slovenia)	Sava

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GEOGRAPHICAL EPITHETS
(Countries)

Sr. No.	Countries	Epithets
1.	Afghanistan	Buffer state of Asia
2.	Algeria	Land of fertile fields
3.	Australia	Island continent
4.	Australia	Land of golden fleece.
5.	Austria	Remnant of a mighty empire
6.	Bahamas	Isle of June.
7.	Bahrain	Isle of Pearls
8.	Bangladesh	Land of golden fibre
9.	Belarus	Land gate of the country
10.	Belgium	Cockpit of Europe
11.	Belgium	Crossroads of Western Europe
12.	Canada	Land of lilies
13.	Colombia	Land of contrasts

Sr. No.	Countries	Epithets
14.	Cuba	Pearl of Antilles
15.	Denmark	Homeland of a Viking Empire
16.	Egypt	Gift of Nile
17.	Ethiopia	Land of Queen of Sheba
18.	Finland	Land of thousand lakes
19.	Gibraltar	Key to the Mediterranean
20.	Gibraltar (Strait)	Pillars of Hercules
21.	Guinea	Whitman's grave
22.	Haiti	Island of Hispaniola
23.	Hawang Hoo	Sorrow of China
24.	Indonesia	Land of thousand islands
25.	Iraq	Site of ancient civilization
26.	Ireland	Emerald Island
27.	Japan	Great Britain of the Pacific
28.	Japan	Land of rising sun
29.	Korea	Land of morning calm
30.	Lebanon	Land of milk and Honey
31.	Lithuania	Land of Amber
32.	Malta	George Cross Island
33.	Myanmar (Burma)	Land of Rice and teak
34.	Myanmar (Burma)	Land of golden Pagoda
35.	Nepal	Land of mountains
36.	Nepal	Land of Druk Yul
37.	Netherlands	Flower garden of Europe
38.	New Zealand	Britain of South
39.	Nigeria	Land of mighty rivers
40.	Norway	Land of midnight sun
41.	Pakistan	Land of pure people
42.	Somalia	Horn of Africa
43.	Swaziland	Switzerland of Africa.
44.	Switzerland	Playground of Europe
45.	Thailand	Land of white elephants
46.	Thailand	Land of free people
47.	Tristan De Cunha	World's loneliest island
48.	Yugoslavia	Land of south slaves

(Cities)

Sr. No.	Cities	Epithets
1.	Aberdeen	Granite city
2.	Abu Dhabi	Gateway to the Gulf
3.	Amritsar	City of Golden Temple
4.	Amristsar	City of Pool Nectar
5.	Baghdad	City of peace
6.	Bangkok	City of Angels

Sr. No.	Cities	Epithets
7.	Beirut	Gateway to the East
8	Bradford	Little Pakistan
9.	Cairo	City of bazars
10.	Cairo	Pyramid city
11.	Cape Kennedy	City of space flights
12.	Chicago	Windy City
13.	Dhaka	City of Mosques
14.	Faisalabad	Manchester of Pakistan
15.	Geneva (Switzerland)	City of Conferences
16.	Guangzhou (China)	City of Rams
17.	Islamabad	Brasilia of Pakistan.
18.	Karachi	Gateway of Pakistan
19.	Kiev (Ukraine)	City of Parks.
20.	Kolkata (Calcutta, India)	City of palces.
21.	Lahasa (China)	Forbiddon City
22.	Lahore	City of Colleges.
23.	Mombai (Bombay, India)	Gateway of India.
24.	Moscow	City of Cosmonauts
25.	New York	City of Skyscrapers
26.	Quito	City of eternal spring
27.	Rome	City of popes
28.	Rome	Eternal City / Land of Seven Hills
29.	San Francisco	City of golden gate.
30.	Shiraz (Iran)	City of roses and nightingale
31.	Stockholm (Sweden)	Queen of the Baltic
32.	Venice (Italy)	City of Gandolas
33.	Venice	City of silent thorough fares
34.	Venice	Queen of Adriatic
35.	Vransi (Benaras, India)	City of ghosts and temples.

Famous International Lines

(1) **Control Line:** Boundary line between Azad Kashmir and India-held Kashmir (Occupied Kashmir) demarcated as a result of 1971 war.

(2) **Curzon Line:** It is the Polish-Russian frontier named after Lord Curzon.

(3) **Dead Line:** Boundary around a military prison, which prisoners are forbidden to cross.

(4) **Durand Line:** It is the frontier between Pakistan and Afghanistan which is 1300 miles in length.

(5) **Green Line:** The demarcation line between the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities called Green Line.

(6) **Hindenburg Line:** It is a German line of fortification. It separates Germany from Poland.

(7) **Hot Line:** A hot line is a direct telephone line between heads of government f

use in emergency.

(8) **International Date-Line:** It is an imaginary line extending north and south through Pacific Ocean.

(9) **Maginot Line:** It is the French line of fortification. Built in 1934, along the German border from Switzerland to Belgium.

(10) **McMahon Line:** It is the boundary line between India and China. It was demarcated under a boundary pact concluded in 1914.

(11) **Mannerhelm Line:** It was a defense line built in 1939, under the direction of Mannerheim (1867-1951), Finish soldier and statesman, in 1939-40 war with Russia.

(12) **Oder-Neisse Line:** It is the boundary between Germany and Poland. It was established after the World War II.

(13) **Radcliffe Line:** Boundary line between Pakistan and India, demarcated by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, at the time of partition of the Sub-continent in 1947.

(14) **17 Parallel Line:** Existing boundary line between north and south Vietnam. At the time of unification in 1975 of both Vietnams it was demolished

(15) **24th Parallel Line:** This is the boundary line which was declared by Pakistan as frontier between Pakistan and India in the dispute of Rann of Kutch in 1965.

(16) **38 Parallel Line:** Boundary line between North and South Korea.

(17) **49 Parallel Line:** It is the boundary line between Canada and the United States.

(18) **Plimsoll Line:** Horizontal line painted on the side of a merchant ship denoting the limit to which it may be legally loaded.

Famous International Streets

(1) **Baldwin Street:** This famous street located in New Zealand. It has a maximum gradient of 1 inch to 1.266 inches.

(2) **Bond Street:** This famous tailoring and jewellery street is located in London.

(3) **Broadway:** This famous street is in USA. Regarded as biggest street in the world.

(4) **Downing Street No. 10:** It is famous for the official residence of British Prime Minister, located in Westminster, England.

(5) **Elgin Street:** This street is located in Scotland. It is the world's shortest street. It is 5.18 metres or 17 feet long.

(6) **Fleet Street:** It is in London.

(7) **Lombard Street:** Banking and financial centre in San Francisco, also called the Crookedest Street.

(8) **Monumental Axis:** It is one of the widest streets in the world. This street is located in Brasilia (Brazil).

(9) **Vicolo Della Virilita:** It is the world's narrowest street. Its total width is 43cm or 16.9 inches.

(10) **Wall Street:** A street in New York, famous for banking, finance and stock exchange market.

(11) **Yonge Street:** It is the world's longest street. This street is located in Toronto (Canada).

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NOBEL PRIZE

(Alfred B. Nobel)

Alfred B. Nobel (1833-96), inventor of dynamite, bequeathed $ 9 million, the interest to be distributed yearly to those judged to have had most benefited humankind in physics, chemistry, medicine-physiology, literature and the promotion of peace. These prizes were first awarded in 1901. The first Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science was awarded in 1969, funded by the Central Bank of Sweden. If the year is omitted, no prize was given.

Nobel Prize Winners 2015

The 2015 Nobel Prize winners were named as under. Each prize consisted of a large solid gold medal and a cash award worth 9 million Swedish Krona, about one million U.S. Dollars.

2015 Nobel Prize Winners

- **Medicine:**
  William C. Campbell (Ireland-America); Satoshi Omura (Japan); Tu Youyou (China)
- **Physics:**
  Takaaki Kajita (Japan); Arthur B. McDonald (Canada)
- **Chemistry:**
  Tomas Lindahl (Sweden); Paul L. Modrich (America); Aziz Sancar (Turkey)
- **Literature:**
  Svetlana Alexievich (Ukraine-Belarus)
- **Peace:**
  Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet (Tunisia)
- **Economics:**
  Angus Deaton (Britain-America)

Winners of Nobel Prize 1901-2015

PEACE

1901 Henri Dunant (Switzerland); Frederic Passy (France)
1902 Elie Ducommun and Albert Gobat (Switzerland)
1903 Sir William R. Cremer (U.K.)
1904 Institute of International Law (Belgium)
1905 Bertha Von Suttner (Austria)
1906 Theodore Roosevelt (U.S.)
1907 Ernesto T. Moneta (Italy) and Louis Renault (France)
1908 Klas P. Arnoldson (Sweden) and Fredrik Bajer (Denmark)
1909 Auguste M.F. Beernaert (Belgium) and Baron Paul (France)
1910 Bureau International Permanent de la Paix (Switzerland)
1911 Tobias M.C. Asser (Holland) and Alfred H. Fried (Austria)
1912 Elihu Root (U.S.)
1913 Henri La Fontaine (Belgium)
1917 International Red Cross

1919 Woodrow Wilson (U.S.)
1920 Leon Bourgeois (France)
1921 Karl H. Branting (Sweden) and Christian L. Lange (Norway)
1922 Fridtjof Nansen (Norway)
1925 Sir Austen Chamberlain (U.K.) and Charles G. Dawes (U.S.)
1926 Aristide Briand (France) and Gustav Stresemann (Germany)
1927 Ferdinand Buisson (France) and Ludwig Quidde (Germany)
1929 Frank B. Kellogg (U.S.)
1930 Nathan Soderblom (Sweden)
1931 Jane Adams and Nicholas M. Butler (U.S.)
1933 Sir Norman Angell (U.K.)
1934 Arthur Henderson (U.K.)
1935 Karl Von Ossietzky (Germany)
1936 Carlos Saavedra Lamas (Argentina)
1937 Lord Cecil (U.K.)
1938 Office International Nansen Pour Les Refugies (Switzerland)
1944 International Red Cross
1945 Cordell Hull (U.S.)
1946 Emily G. Balch and John R. Mott (U.S.)
1947 American Friends Service Committee (U.S.) and British Society of Friends' Service Council (U.K.)
1949 John Boyd Orr, Baron Boyd Orr (Scotland)
1950 Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.)
1951 Leon Jouhaux (France)
1952 Albert Schweitzer (France)
1953 George C. Marshall (U.S.)
1954 Office of U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees
1957 Lester B. Pearson (Canada)
1958 Dominique Pire (Belgium)
1959 Philip John Noel-Baker, Baron Noel-Baker (U.K.)
1960 Albert John Luthuli (South Africa)
1961 Dag Hammarskjold (Sweden)
1962 Linus Pauling (U.S.)
1963 Intl. Comm. of Red Cross; League of Red Cross Societies (both Geneva)
1964 Martin Luther King Jr. (U.S.)
1965 UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)
1968 Rene Cassin (France)
1969 International Labour Organization
1970 Norman E. Borlaug (U.S.)
1971 Willy Brandt (West Germany)
1973 Henry A. Kissinger (U.S.); Le Duc Tho (North Vietnam) (Declined)
1974 Eisaku Sato (Japan); Sean MacBride (Ireland)
1975 Andrey D. Sakharov (U.S.S.R.)
1976 Mairead Corrigan and Betty Williams (both Northern Ireland)
1977 Amnesty International
1978 Menachem Begin (Israel) and Anwar Al-Sadat (Egypt)
1979 Mother Teresa (India)
1980 Adolfo Perez Esquivel (Argentina)

1981 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
1982 Alva Myrdal (Sweden) and Alfonso Garcia Robles (Mexico)
1983 Lech Walesa (Poland)
1984 Bishop Desmond Tutu (South Africa)
1985 International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War
1986 Elie Wiesel (U.S.)
1987 Oscar Arias Sanchez (Costa Rica)
1988 U.N. Peacekeeping Forces
1989 Dalai Lama (Tibet)
1990 Mikhail S. Gorbachev (U.S.S.R.)
1991 Aung San Suu Kyi (Myanmar)
1992 Rigoberta Menchu (Guatemala)
1993 F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela (both South Africa)
1994 Yasir Arafat (Palestine), Shimon Peres, and Yitzhak Rabin (both Israel)
1995 Joseph Rotblat (U.K.) and Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs
1996 Carlos Filipe Ximenes Belo and Jose Ramos-Horta (East Timor)
1997 International Campaign to Ban Landmines and Jody Williams (U.S.)
1998 John Hume and David Trimble (Northern Ireland)
1999 Doctors Without Borders (France)
2000 Kim Dae Jung (South Korean President)
2001 Kofi Annan (Ghana) (Secretary General of UNO)
2002 Jimmy Carter (Former US President)
2003 Shirin Ebadi (Iran)
2004 Wangari Maathai (Kenya) "for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace"
2005 Mohamed ElBaradei (Egypt) and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) for "their efforts to prevent nuclear energy from being used for military purposes and to ensure that nuclear energy for peaceful purposes is used in the safest possible way"
2006 Bangladeshi Economist Prof. M. Yunus and his founded bank "Grameen Bank", for pioneering the use of microcredit, the extension of small loans to benefit poor enterpreneurs
2007 Al Gore (US) & United Nations Climate Panel for galvanising international action against global warming
2008 Former Finnish President Martti Ahtisaari, to spend 30 years helping and conflicts in trouble spots ranging from Kosovo to Namibia and Indonesia.
2009 Barack Obama (American President)
2010 Liu Xiaobo (China)
2011 Tawakul Karman (Yemen), Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Leymah Gbowee (Liberia)
2012 European Union (EU)
2013 Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
2014 Malala Yousafzai (Pakistan), Kailash Satyarthi (India)
2015 Tunisian National Dialogue Quartet (Tunisia)

LITERATURE

1901 Rene F.A. Sully Prudhomme (France)
1902 Theodor Mommesen (Germany)
1903 Bjornstjerne Bjornson (Norway)
1904 Frederic Mistral (France) and Jose Echegaray (Spain)
1905 Henryk Sienkiewicz (Poland)
1906 Glosue Carducci (Italy)
1907 Rudyard Kipling (U.K.)

1908 Rudolf Eucken (Germany)
1909 Selma Lagerlof (Sweden)
1910 Paul Von Heyse (Germany)
1911 Maurice Maeterlinck (Belgium)
1912 Gerhart Hauptmann (Germany)
1913 Rabindranath Tagore (India)
1915 Romain Rolland (France)
1916 Verner Von Heidenstam (Sweden)
1917 Karl Gjellerup (Denmark) and Henrik Pontoppidan (Denmark)
1919 Carl Spitteler (Switzerland)
1920 Knut Hamsun (Norway)
1921 Anatole France (France)
1922 Jacinto Benavente (Spain)
1923 William B. Yeats (Ireland)
1924 Wladyslaw Reymont (Poland)
1925 George Bernard Shaw (Ireland)
1926 Grazia Deledda (Italy)
1927 Henri Bergson (France)
1928 Sigrid Undset (Norway)
1929 Thomas Mann (Germany)
1930 Sinclair Lewis (U.S.)
1931 Erik A. Karlfeldt (Sweden)
1932 John Galsworthy (U.K.)
1933 Ivan G. Bunin (Russia)
1934 Luigi Pirandello (Italy)
1936 Eugene O'Neill (U.S.)
1937 Roger Martin du Gard (France)
1938 Pearl S. Buck (U.S.)
1939 Frans Eemil Sillanpaa (Finland)
1944 Johannes V. Jensen (Denmark)
1945 Gabriela Mistral (Chile)
1945 Hermann Hesse (Switzerland)
1947 Andre Gide (France)
1948 Thomas Stearns Eliot (U.K.)
1949 William Faulkner (U.S.)
1950 Bertrand Russell (U.K.)
1951 Par Lagerkvist (Sweden)
1952 Francois Mauriac (France)
1953 Sir Winston Churchill (U.K.)
1954 Ernest Hemingway (U.S.)
1955 Halldor Kiljan Laxness (Iceland)
1956 Juan Ramon Jimenez (Spain)
1957 Albert Camus (France)
1958 Boris Pasternak (U.S.S.R.) (declined)
1959 Salvatore Quasimodo (Itlay)
1960 St. John Perse (Alexis Leger) (France)
1961 Ivo Andric (Yugoslavia)
1962 John Steinbeck (U.S.)
1963 Giorgios Seferis (Seferiades) (Greece)
1964 Jean-Paul Sartre (France) (declined)
1965 Mikhail Sholokhov (U.S.S.R.)
1966 Shmuel Yosef Agnon (Israel) and Nelly Sachs (Sweden)

1967 Miguel Angel Asturias (Guatemala)
1968 Yasunari Kawabata (Japan)
1969 Samuel Beckett (Ireland)
1970 Aleksandr Solzhentisyn (U.S.S.R.)
1971 Pablo Neruda (Chile)
1972 Heinrich Boll (Germany)
1973 Patrick White (Australia)
1974 Eyvind Johnson and Hary Martinson (both Sweden)
1975 Eugenio Montale (Italy)
1976 Saul Bellow (U.S.)
1977 Vicente Alexander (Spain)
1978 Isaac Bashevis Singer (U.S.)
1979 Odysseus Elytis (Greece)
1980 Czeslaw Milosz (U.S.)
1981 Elias Canetti (Bulgaria)
1982 Gabriel Garcia Marquez (Colombia)
1983 William Golding (U.K.)
1984 Jaroslav Seifert (Czechoslovakia)
1985 Claude Simon (France)
1986 Wole Soyinka (Nigeria)
1987 Joseph Brodsky (U.S.)
1988 Naguib Mahfouz (Egypt)
1989 Camilo Jose Cela (Spain)
1990 Octavio Paz (Mexico)
1991 Nadine Gordimer (South Africa)
1992 Derek Walcott (Trinidad)
1993 Toni Morrison (U.S.)
1994 Kenzaburo Oe (Japan)
1995 Seamus Heaney (Ireland)
1996 Wislawa Szymborska (Poland)
1997 Dario Fo (Italy)
1998 Jose Saramago (Portugal)
1999 Gunter Grass (Germany)
2000 Gao Xing Jian (China)
2001 V.S.Naipaul (UK—Trinidad born).
2002 Imre Kertesz (Hungary)
2003 John Maxwell Coetzee (South Africa)
2004 Elfriede Jelinek (Austria) "for her musical flow of voices and counter-voices in novels and plays that with extraordinary linguistic zeal reveal the absurdity of society's clichés and their subjugating power"
2005 Harold Pinter (United Kingdom) "who in his plays uncovers the precipice under everyday prattle and forces entry into oppression's closed rooms"
2006 Orhan Pamuk (Turkey) for discovering new symbols for the clash and interlacing of cultures. He is first Turkish writer to be awarded Nobel Prize
2007 Doris Lessing (UK) for five decades of epic novels that have covered feminism and politics
2008 French author Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clezio, for world travels from the poetic and descriptive backdrop for his body of work.
2009 Herta Mueller (Germany)
2010 Mario Vargas Llosa (Peru)
2011 Tomas Transtroemer (Sweden)
2012 Mo Yan (China)

2013 Alice Munro (Canada)
2014 Patrick Modiano (France)
2015 Svetlana Alexievich (Ukraine Belarus)

PHYSICS

1901 Wilhelm K. Roentgen (Germany), for discovery of Roentgen Rays
1902 Hendrik A. Lorentz and Pieter Zeeman (Netherlands), for work on influence of magnetism upon radiation
1903 A. Henri Becquerel (France), for work on spontaneous radioactivity; and Pierre and Marie Curie (France), for study of radiation
1904 John Strutt (Lord Rayleigh) (U.K.), for discovery of Argon in investigating gas density
1905 Philipp Lenard (Germany), for work with cathode rays
1906 Sir Joseph Thomson (U.K.), for investigations on passage of electricity through gases
1907 Albert A. Michelson (U.S.), for spectroscopic and metrologic investigations
1908 Gabriel Lippmann (France), for method of reproducing colours by photography
1909 Guglielmo Marconi (Italy) and Ferdinand Braun (Germany), for development of wireless
1910 Johannes D. Van der Waals (Netherlands), for work with the equation of state for gases and liquids
1911 Wilhelm Wien (Germany), for his laws governing the radiation of heat
1912 Gustaf Dalen (Sweden), for discovery of automatic regulators used in lighting lighthouses and light buoys
1913 Heike Hamerlingh-Onnes (Netherlands), for work leading to production of liquid helium
1914 Max von Laue (Germany), for discovery of diffraction of Roentgen Rays passing through crystals
1915 Sir William Bragg and William L. Bragg (U.K.), for analysis of crystal structure by X-rays
1917 Charles G. Barkla (U.K.), for discovery of Roentgen radiation of the elements
1918 Max Planck (Germany), for discoveries in connection with quantum theory
1919 Johannes Stark (Germany), for discovery of Doppler Effect in canal rays and decomposition of spectrum lines by electric fields
1920 Charles E. Guillaume (Switzerland), for discoveries of anomalies in nickel-steel alloys
1921 Albert Einstein (Germany), for discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect
1922 Niels Bohr (Denmark), for investigation of structure of atoms and radiations emanating from them
1923 Robert A. Milikan (U.S.), for work on elementary charge of electricity and photoelectric phenomena
1924 Karl M. G. Siegbahn (Sweden), for investigations in X-ray spectroscopy
1925 James Franck and Gustav Hertz (Germany), for discovery of laws governing impact of electrons upon atoms
1926 Jean B. Perrin (France), for work on discontinuous structure of matter and discovery of the equilibrium of sedimentation
1927 Arthur H. Compton (U.S.), for discovery of Compton phenomenon; and Charles T.R. Wilson (U.K.), for method of perceiving paths taken by

electrically charged particles

1928 In 1929, the 1928 prize was awarded to Sir Owen Richardson (U.K.), for work on the phenomenon of thermionics and discovery of the Richardson Law

1929 Prince Louis Victor de Broglie (France), for discovery of the wave character of electrons

1930 Sir Chandrasekhara Raman (India), for work on diffusion of light and discovery of the Raman Effect

1932 In 1933, the prize for 1932 was awarded to Werner Heisenberg (Germany), for creation of the quantum mechanics

1933 Erwin Schrodinger (Austria) and Paul A.M. Dirac (U.K.), for discovery of new fertile forms of the atomic theory

1935 James Chadwick (U.K.), for discovery of the neutron

1936 Victor F. Hess (Austria), for discovery of cosmic radiation; and Carl D. Anderson (U.S.), for discovery of the positron

1937 Clinton J. Davisson (U.S.) and George P. Thomson (U.K.), for discovery of diffraction of electrons by crystals

1938 Enrico Fermi (Italy), for identification of new radiocativity elements and discovery of nuclear reactions effected by slow neutrons

1939 Ernest Orlando Lawrence (U.S.), for development of the cyclotron

1943 Otto Stern (U.S.), for detection of magnetic momentum of protons

1944 Isidor Isaac Rabi (U.S.), for work on magnetic movements of atomic particles

1945 Wolfgang Pauli (Austria), for work on atomic fissions

1946 Percy Williams Bridgman (U.S.), for studies and inventions in high-pressure physics

1947 Sir Edward Appleton (U.K.), for discovery of layer that reflects radio short waves in the ionosphere

1948 Patrick M.S. Blackett (U.K.), for improvement on Wilson Chamber and discoveries in cosmic radiation

1949 Hideki Yukawa (Japan), for mathematical prediction, in 1935, of the meson

1950 Cecil Frank Powell (U.K.), for method of photographic study of atom nucleus, and for discoveries about mesons

1951 Sir John Douglas Cockcroft (U.K.) and Ernest T. S. Walton (Ireland); for work in 1932 on transmutation of atomic nuclei

1952 Edward Mills Purcell and Felix Bloch (U.S.), for work in measurement of magnetic fields in atomic nuclei

1953 Fritz Zernike (Netherlands), for development of "phase contrast" microscope

1954 Max Born (U.K.), for work in quantum mechanics; and Walter Bothe (Germany), for work in cosmic radiation

1955 Polykarp Kusch and Willis E. Lamb Jr. (U.S.), for atomic measurements

1956 William Shockley, Walter H. Brattain, and John Bardeen (all U.S.), for developing electronic transistor

1957 Tsung Dao Lee and Chen Ning Yang (China), for disproving principle of conservation of parity

1958 Pavel A. Cherenkov, Ilya M. Frank, and Igor E. Tamm (all U.S.S.R); for work resulting in development of cosmic-ray counter

1959 Emilio Segre and Owen Chamberlain (both U.S.), for demonstrating the existence of the anti-proton

1960 Donald A. Glaser (U.S.), for invention of "bubble chamber" to study subatomic particles

1961 Robert Hofstadter (U.S.), for determination of shape and size of atomic nucleus; Rudolf Mossbauer (Germany), for method of producing and measuring recoil-free gamma rays

1962 Lev D. Landau (U.S.S.R.), for his theories about condensed matter

1963 Eugene Paul Wigner, Maria Goeppert Mayer (both U.S.), and J. Hans D. Jensen (Germany), for research on structure of atom and its nucleus

1964 Charles Hard Townes (U.S.), Nikolai G. Basov, and Aleksandr M. Prochorov (both U.S.S.R.), for developing laser and laser principle of producing high-intensity radiation

1965 Richard P. Feynman, Julian S. Schwinger (both U.S.), and Shinichiro Tomonaga (Japan), for research in quantum electrodynamics

1966 Alfred Kastler (France), for work of energy levels inside atom

1967 Hans A. Bethe (U.S.), for work on energy production of stars

1968 Luis Walter Alvarez (U.S.), for study of subatomic particles

1969 Murray Gell-Mann (U.S.), for study of subatomic particles

1970 Hannes Alfven (Sweden), for theories in plasma physics; and Louis Neel (France), for discoveries in antiferromagnetism and ferromagnetism

1971 Dennis Gabor (U.K.), for invention of holographic method of three-dimensional imagery

1972 John Bardeen, Leon N. Cooper, and John Robert Schrieffer (all U.S.), for theory of superconductivity, where electrical resistance in certain metals vanishes above absolute zero temperature

1973 Ivar Giaever (U.S.), Leo Esaki (Japan), and Brain D. Josephson (U.K.), for theories that have advanced and expanded the field of miniature electronics

1974 Antony Hewish (U.K.), for discovery of pulsars; Martin Ryle (U.K.), for using radiotelescopes to probe outer space with high degree of precision

1975 James Rainwater (U.S.), Ben Mottelson, and Aage N. Bohr (both Denmark), for showing that the atomic nucleus is asymetrical

1976 Burton Richter and Samuel C. C. Ting (both U.S.), for discovery of subatomic particles known as J and Psi

1977 Philip W. Anderson, John H. Van Vleck (both U.S.), and Nevill F. Mott (U.K.), for work underlying computer memories and electronic devices

1978 Arno A. Penzia and Robert W. Wilson (both U.S.), for work in cosmic microwave radiation; Piotr L. Kapitsa (U.S.S.R.), for basic inventions and discoveries in low-temperature physics

1979 Steven Weingberg, Sheldon L. Glashow (both U.S.), and Abdus Salam (Pakistan), for developing theory that electromagnetism and the "weak" force, which causes radioactive dacay in some atomic nuclei, are facets of the same phenomenon

1980 James W. Cronin and Val L. Fitch (both U.S.), for work concerning the asymmetry of subatomic particles

1981 Nicolas Bloembergen, Arthur L. Schawlow (both U.S.), and Kai M. Siegbahn (Sweden), for developing technologies with lasers and other devices to probe the secrets of complex forms of matter

1982 Kenneth G. Wilson (U.S.), for analysis of changes in matter under pressure

and temperature

1983 Subramanyam Chandrasekhar and William A. Fowler (both U.S.), for complementary research on processes involved in the evolution of stars

1984 Carlo Rubbia (Italy) and Simon Van der Meer (Netherlands), for their role in discovering three subatomic particles, a step toward developing a single theory to account for all natural forces

1985 Klaus Von Klitzing (Germany), for developing an exact way of measuring electrical conductivity

1986 Ernest Ruska, Gerd Binning (both Germany), and Heinrich Rohrer (Switzerland), for work on microscopes

1987 K. Alex Muller (Switzerland) and J. George Bednorz (Germany), for their discovery of high-temperature superconductors

1988 Leon M. Lederman, Melvin Schwartz, and Jack Steinberger (all U.S.), for research that improved the understanding of elementary particles and forces

1989 Norman F. Ramsey (U.S.), for work leading to development of the atomic clock, and Hans G. Dehmelt (U.S.) and Wolfgang Paul (Germany), for developing methods to isolate atoms and subatomic particles

1990 Richard E. Taylor (Canada), Jerome I. Friedman, and Dr. Henry W. Kendall (both U.S.), for their "breakthrough in our understanding of matter" that confirmed the reality of quarks

1991 Pierre-Gilles de Gennes (France), for his discoveries about the ordering of molecules in substances ranging from "super" glue to an exotic form of liquid helium

1992 George Charpak (France), for his inventions of particle detectors

1993 Joseph H. Taylor and Russell A. Hulse (both U.S.), for their discovery of a binary pulsar

1994 Clifford G. Shull (U.S.) and Bertram N. Brockhouse (Canada), for adapting beams of neutrons as probes to explore the atomic structure of matter

1995 Martin L. Pearl and Frederick Reines (both U.S.), for their discoveries of "two of nature's most remarkable subatomic particles", the tau and the neutrino

1996 David M. Lee, Robert C. Richardson, and Douglas D. Osheroff (all U.S.), for their discovery of superfluity in helium-3

1997 Steven Chu, William D Phillips (both U.S.), and Claude Cohen-Tannoudji (France), for developing a method to cool and trap atoms using light from lasers

1998 Robert B. Laughlin (U.S.), Horst L. Stormer (Germany), and Daniel C. Tsui (U.S.), for their discovery of a new form of quantum fluid with fractionally charged excitations

1999 Gerardust Hooft and Martiness J.G. Veitnam, (both Netherlands), for their theory concerning the production of Sun's energy

2000 Zhores Alferov (Russia), Jack Kilbery (USA), Herbert Kroemer) (USA), for work in the development of transistors and microchip technology

2001 Carl. E. Wieman (USA), Eric A. Cornell (USA), Wolfgang Ketterle (Germany), for creating a form of matter that is extremely pure and coherent in the same way that lasers are pure kind of light

2002 Raymond Davis, Riccardo (USA), Masatoshi Koshiba (Japan), for finding how the sun shines and making it possible to discover distant stars

2003 Alexei A. Abrikosov (Russia, USA), Anthony J. Laggett (UK, USA) and Vitaly L. Ginzburg (Russia) for theories concerning superconductivity

2004 David J. Gross, H. David Politzer, and Frank Wilczek (all U.S.) "for the discovery of asymptotic freedom in the theory of the strong interaction"

2005 Roy J. Glauber (U.S.) for "his contribution to the quantum theory of optical coherence," and John L. Hall (U.S.) and Theodor W. Hänsch (Germany) for "their contributions to the development of laser-based precision spectroscopy, including the optical frequency comb technique"

2006 US space scientistis John Mather and George Smooth, for a pioneering mission which backed the "Big Bang Theory" about the origins of the Universe

2007 Albert Fert (France), Peter Gruenberg (Germany) discovered shrinkage in the size of hard disks in computers, i-pods and other digital devices

2008 Makoto Kobayashi and Toshihide Maskawa (Japan) and Yoichiro Nambu (US) for discoveries in sub-atomic particles.

2009 Charles Kao, Willard S. Boyle, George Smith (US)

2010 Andre Geim, Konstantin Novoselov (Russia)

2011 Adam Riess, Saul Perlmutter, Brain Schmidt (US)

2012 Serge Haroche (France), David Wineland (US)

2013 Francois Englert (Belgium), Peter W. Higgs (UK)

2014 Isamu Akasaki, Hiroshi Amano, Shuji Nakamura (Japan)

2015 Takaaki Kajita (Japan); Arthur B. McDonald (Canada)

CHEMISTRY

1901 Jacobus H. Hoff (Netherlands), for laws of chemical dynamics and osmotic pressure in solutions

1902 Emil Fischer (Germany), for experiments in sugar and purin groups of substances

1903 Svante A. Arrhenius (Sweden), for his electrolytic theory of dissociation

1904 Sir William Ramsay (U.K.), for discovery and determination of place of inert gaseous elements in air

1905 Adolf Von Baeyer (Germany), for work on organic dyes and hydroarmatic combinations

1906 Henri Moissan (France), for isolation of fluorine, and introduction of electric furnace

1907 Eduard Buchner (Germany), for discovery of cell-less fermentation and investigations in biological chemistry

1908 Sir Ernest Rutherford (U.K.), for investigations into disintegration of elements

1909 Wilhelm Ostwald (Germany), for work on catalysis and investigations into chemical equilibrium and reaction rates

1910 Otto Wallach (Germany), for work in the field of alicyclic compounds

1911 Marie Curie (France), for discovery of elements radium and polonium

1912 Victor Grignard (France), for reagent discovered by him; and Paul Sabatier (France), for methods of hydrogenating organic compounds

1913 Alfred Werner (Switzerland), for linking up atoms within the molecule

1914 Theodore W. Richards (U.S.), for determining atomic weight of many chemical elements

1915 Richard Willstatter (Germany), for research into colouring matter of plants

especially cholorophyll

1918 Fritz Haber (Germany), for synthetic production of ammonia

1920 Walter Nernst (Germany), for work in thermochemistry

1921 Frederick Soody (U.K.), for investigations into origin and nature of isotopes

1922 Francis W. Aston (U.K.), for discovery of isotopes in nonradioactive elements and for discovery of the whole number rule

1923 Fritz Pregl (Austria), for method of microanalysis of organic substances discovered by him

1925 In 1926, the 1925 prize was awarded to Richard Zsigmondy (Germany), for work on the heterogeneous nature of colloid solutions

1926 Theodor Svedberg (Sweden), for work on disperse systems

1927 In 1928, the 1927 prize was awarded to Heinrich Wieland (Germany), for investigations of bile acids and kindred substances

1928 Adolf Windaus (Germany), for investigations on constitution of the sterols and their connection with vitamins

1929 Sir Arthur Harden (U.K.) and Hans K.A.S. Von Euler-Cheplin (Sweden), for research of fermentation of sugars

1930 Hans Fischer (Germany), for work on colouring matter of blood and leaves and for his synthesis of hemin

1931 Karl Bosch and Friendrich Berguius (both Germany), for invention and development of chemical high-pressure methods

1932 Irving Langmuir (U.S.), for work in realm of surface chemistry

1934 Harold C. Urey (U.S.), for discovery of heavy hydrogen

1935 Frederic and Irene Joliot-Curie (both France), for synthesis of new radioactive elements

1936 Peter J. W. Debye (Netherlands), for investigations on dipole moments and diffraction of X-rays and electrons in gases

1937 Walter N. Haworth (U.K.), for research on carbohydrates and Vitamin C; and Paul Karrer (Switzerland), for work on carotenoids, flavins, and Vitamins A and B

1938 Richard Kahn (Germany), for carotenoid study and Vitamin research (declined)

1939 Adolf Butenandt (Germany), for work on sexual hormones (declined the prize); and Leopold Ruzicka (Switzerland), for work with polymethylenes

1943 George Hevesy De Heves (Hungary), for work on use of isotopes as indicators

1944 Otto Hahn (Germany), for work on atomic fission

1945 Artturi Illmari Virtanen (Finland), for research in the field of conservation of fodder

1946 James B. Sumner (U.S.), for crystallizing enzymes; John H. Northrop and Wendell M. Stanley (both U.S.), for preparing enzymes and virus proteins in pure form

1947 Sir Robert Robinson (U.K.), for research in plant substances

1948 Arne Tiselius (Sweden), for biochemical discoveries and isolation of mouse paralysis virus

1949 William Francis Giauque (U.S.), for research in thermodynamics, especially effects of low temperature

1950 Otto Diels and Kurt Alder (both Germany), for discovery of diene synthesis enabling scientists to study structure of organic matter

1951 Glenn T. Seaborg and Edwin H. McMillan (both U.S.), for discovery of plutonium

1952 Archer John Porter Martin and Richard Laurence Millington Synge (both U.K.), for development of partition chromatography

1953 Hermann Staudinger (Germany), for research in giant molecules

1954 Linus C. Pauling (U.S.), for study of forces holding together protein and other molecules

1955 Vincent du Vigneaud (U.S.), for work on pituitary hormones

1956 Sir Cyril Hinshelwood (U.K.) and Nikolai N. Semenov (U.S.S.R.), for parallel research on chemical reaction kinetics

1957 Sir Alexander Todd (U.K.), for researh with chemical compounds that are factors in heredity

1958 Frederick Sanger (U.K.), for detrmining molecular structure of insulin

1959 Jaroslav Heyrovsky (Czechoslovakia), for development of polarography, and electrochemical method of analysis

1960 Willard F. Libby (U.S.), for "atomic time clock" to measure age of objects by measuring their radioactivity

1961 Melvin Calvin (U.S.), for establishing chemical steps during photosynthesis

1962 Max F. Perutz and John C. Kendrew (U.K.), for mapping protein molecules with X-rays

1963 Carl Ziegler (Germany) and Giulio Natta (Italy), for work in uniting simple hydrocarbons into large molecule substances

1964 Dorothy Mary Crowfoot Hodkin (U.K.), for determining structure of compounds needed in combatting pernicious anemia

1965 Robert B. Woodward (U.S.), for work in synthesizing complicated organic compounds

1966 Robert Sanderson Mulliken (U.S.), for research on bond holding atoms together in molecule

1967 Manfred Eign (Germany), Ronald G. W. Norrish, and George Porter (both U.K.), for work in high-speed chemical reactions

1968 Lars Onsager (U.S.), for development of system of equations in thermodynamics

1969 Derek H. R. Barton (U.K.) and Odd Hassel (Norway), for study of organic molecules

1970 Luis F. Leloir (Argentina), for discovery of sugar nucleotides and their role in biosynthesis of carbohydrates

1971 Gerhard Herzberg (Canada), for contributions to knowledge of electronic structure and geometry of molecules, particularly free radicals

1972 Christian Boehmer Anfinsen, Stanford Moore, and William Howard Stein (all U.S.), for pioneering studies in enzymes

1973 Ernest Otto Fischer (W. Germany) and Geoffrey Wilkinson (U.K.), for work that could solve problem of automobile exhaust pollution

1974 Paul J. Flory (U.S.), for developing analytic methods to study properties and molecular structure of long-chain molecules

1975 John W. Cornforth (Australia) and Valdimir Prelog (Switzerland), for research

on structure of biological molecules such as antibiotics and cholesterol

1976 William N. Lipscomb Jr. (U.S.), for work on the structure and bondin mechanisms of borans

1977 Ilya Prigogine (Belgium), for contributions to nonequilibrium thermodynamics particularly the theory of dissipative structures

1978 Peter Mitchell (U.K.), for contributions to the understanding of biologica energy transfer

1979 Herbert C. Brown (U.S.) and Georg Wittig (West Germany), for developing group of substances that facilitate very difficult chemical reactions

1980 Paul Berg, Walter Gilbert (both U.S.), and Frederick Sanger (U.K.), for developing methods to map the structure and function of DNA, the substanc that controls the activity of the cell

1981 Ronald Hoffmann (U.S.) and Kenichi Fukui (Japan), for applying quantum mechanics theories to predict the course of chemical reactions

1982 Aaron Klug (U.K.), for research in the detailed structures of viruses and components of life

1983 Henry Taube (U.S.), for research on how electrons transfer between molecules in chemical reactions

1984 R. Bruce Merrifield (U.S.), for research that revolutionized the study o proteins

1985 Herbert A. Hauptman and Jerome Karle (both U.S.), for their outstanding achievements in the development of direct methods for the determination o. crystal structures

1986 Dudley R. Herschback, Yuan T. Lee (both U.S.), and John C. Polanyi (Canada), for their work on "reaction dynamics"

1987 Donald J. Cram, Charles J. Pedersen (both U.S.), and Jean-Marie Lehn (France), for wide-ranging resarch that has included the creation of artificial molecules that can mimic vital chemical reactions of the processes of life

1988 Johann Deisenhofer, Robert Huber, and Hartmut Michel (all West Germany), for unraveling the structure of proteins that play a crucial role in photosynthesis

1989 Thomas R. Cech and Sidney Altman (both U.S.), for their dicovery, independently, that RNA could actively aid chemical reactions in the cells

1990 James Corey (U.S.), for developing new ways to synthesize complex molecules ordinarily found in nature

1991 Richard R. Ernest (Switzerland), for refinements he developed in nuclear magnetic-resonance spectroscopy

1992 Rudolph A. Marcus (U.S.), for his mathematical analysis of how the overall energy in a system of interacting molecules changes and induces an electron to jump from one molecule to another

1993 Kary B. Mullis (U.S.) and Michael Smith (Canada), for their contributions to the science of genetics

1994 George A. Olah (U.S.), University of Southern California in Los Angeles, for research that opened new ways to break apart and rebuild compounds of carbon and hydrogen

1995 F. Sherwood Rowland, Mario Molina (both U.S.), and Paul Crutzen (Netherlands), for their pioneering work in explaining the chemical processes

that deplete the earth's ozone shield

1996 Richard E. Smalley, Robert F. Curl Jr. (both U.S.), and Harold W. Kroto (U.K.), for discovery of a new class of carbon molecule

1997 Paul D. Boyer (U.S.), Jens C. Skou (Denmark), and John E. Walker (U.K.), for discoveries about a molecule that allows the human body to store and transfer energy between cells

1998 Walter Kohn (U.S.) and John A. Pople (U.K.), for their developments in the study of the properties of molecules and the chemical processes in which they are involved

1999 Ahmed H. Zewail, (Egypt and USA), for creating the world's fastest camera, which captures atoms in motion

2000 Alan Heager (USA), Alan MacDiarmid (USA), Hideki Shirakawa (Japan), for the discovery and development of conductive polymers

2001 William Knowles (USA), K. Barry Sharpless (USA), Ryoji Noyori (Japan) for their work on chirally catalyzed hydrogenation reactions and work on chirally catalyzed oxidation reactions

2002 John B. Fenn (US), Koichi Tanaka (Japan) and Kurt Wucthrich (Switzerland) for advances in understanding the process of life

2003 Peter Agre and Roderick Mac Kinnon

2004 Aaron Ciechanover (Israel), Avram Hershko (Israel), and Irwin Rose (U.S.) "for the discovery of ubiquitin-mediated protein degradation"

2005 Yves Chauvin (France), Robert H. Grubbs (U.S.), and Richard R. Schrock (U.S.) for "the development of the metathesis method in organic synthesis"

2006 Dr. Roger Kornberg (US), for work on a key process of life called genetic transcription

2007 Gerhard Ertl (Germany) for work that has become invaluable to the modern chemical industry and helped the fight to fix the ozone hole

2008 Osamu Shimomura (Japan), Martin Chalfie and Roger Tsien (US), for the discovery of a glowing jellyfish protein that makes cells, tissues and even organs light up.

2009 Venkatraman Rama Krishnan, Thomas (US), Ada Yonath (Israel)

2010 Akira Suzuki, Ei-ichi Negishi (Japan), Richard F. Heck (US)

2011 Daniel Shechtman (Israel)

2012 Robert Lefkowitz (US), Brian Kobilka (US)

2013 Martin Karplus (US), Michael Levitt (US), Arieh Warshel (US)

2014 Eric Betzig (US), William Moerner (US), Stefan W. Hell (Romania)

2015 Tomas Lindahl (Sweden); Paul L. Modrich (America); Aziz Sancar (Turkey)

PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE

1901 Emil A. Von Behring (Germany), for work on serum therapy against diphtheria

1902 Sir Ronald Ross (U.K.), for work on malaria

1903 Niels R. Finsen (Denmark), for his treatment of lupus vulgaris with concentrated light rays

1904 Ivan P. Pavlov (U.S.S.R.), for work on the physiology of digestion

1905 Robert Koch (Germany), for work on tuberculosis

1906 Camillo Golgi (Italy) and Santiago Ramony Cajal (Spain), for work on structure of the nervous system

1907 Charles L. A. Laveran (France), for work with protozoa in the generation of disease

1908 Paul Ehrlich (Germany) and Elie Metchnikoff (U.S.S.R.), for work on immunity

1909 Theodor Kocher (Switzerland), for work on the thyroid gland

1910 Albrecht Kossel (Germany), for achievements in the chemistry of the cell

1911 Allvar Gullstrand (Sweden), for work on the dioptrics of the eye

1912 Alexis Carrel (France), for work on vascular ligature and grafting of bloo vessels and organs

1913 Charles Richet (France), for work on anaphylaxy

1914 Robert Barany (Austria), for work on physiology and pathology of th vestibular system

1919 Jules Bordet (Belgium), for discoveries in connection with immunity

1920 August Krogh (Denmark), for discovery of regulation of capillaries moto mechanism

1922 In 1923, the 1922 prize was shared by Archibald V. Hill (U.K.), for discover relating to heat-production in muscles; and Otto Meyerhof (Germany), fo correlation between consumption of oxygen and production of lactic acid i muscles

1923 Sir Frederick Banting (Canada) and John J. R. MacLeod (Scotland), fo discovery of insulin

1924 Willem Einthoven (Netherlands), for discovery of the mechanism of th electrocardiogram

1926 Johannes Fibiger (Denmark), for discovery of the Spiroptera Carcinoma

1927 Julius Wagner-Jauregg (Austria), for use of malaria inoculation in treatme of dementia paralytica

1928 Charles Nicolle (France), for work on typhus exanthematicus

1929 Christian Eijkman (Netherlands), for discovery of the antineuritic vitamin and Sir Frederick Hopkins (U.K.), for discovery of growth-promoting vitamins

1930 Karl Landsteiner (U.S.), for discovery of human blood groups

1931 Otto H. Warburg (Germany), for discovery of the character and mode action of the respiratory ferment

1932 Sir Charles Sherrington (U.K.) and Edgar D. Adrian (U.S.), for discoveries the function of the neuron

1933 Thomas H. Morgan (U.S.), for discoveries on hereditary function of chromosomes

1934 George H. Whipple, George R. Minot, and William P. Murphy (U.S.), discovery of liver therapy against anemias

1935 Hans Spemann (Germany), for discovery of the organizer effect in embryo development

1936 Sir Henry Dale (U.K.) and Otto Loewi (Germany), for discoveries on chemi transmission of nerve impulses

1937 Albert Szent-Gyorgyi Von Nagyrapolt (Hungary), for discoveries on biologi combustion

1938 Corneille Heymans (Belgium), for determining importance of sinus and ac mechanisms in the regulation of respiration

1939 Gerhard Domagk (Germany), for antibacterial effect of pronoticilate

1943 Henrik Dam (Denmark) and Edward A. Doisy (U.S.), for analysis of vitamin K
1944 Joseph Erlanger and Horbert Spencer Gasser (both U.S.), for work on functions of the nerve threads
1945 Sir Alexander Fleming, Ernest Boris Chain, and Sir Howard Florey (all U.K.), for discovery of penicillin
1946 Herman J. Muller (U.S.), for hereditary effects of X-rays on genes
1947 Carl F. and Gerty T. Cori (U.S.), for work on animal starch metabolism; Bernardo A. Houssay (Argentina), for study of pituitary
1948 Paul Mueller (Switzerland), for discovery of insect-killing properties of DDT
1949 Walter Rudolf Hess (Switzerland), for research on brain control of body; and Antonio Caetano de Abreu Freire Egas Moniz (Portugal), for development of brain operation
1950 Philip S Hench, Edward C. Kendall (both U.S.), and Tadeus Reichstein (Switzerland), for discoveries about hormones of adrenal cortex
1951 Max Theiler (South Africa), for development of anti-yellow-fever vaccine
1952 Selman A. Waksman (U.S.), for discovery of streptomycin
1953 Fritz A. Lipmann (Germany-U.S.), and Hans Adolph Krebs (Germany-U.K.), for studies of living cells
1954 John F. Enders, Thomas H. Weller, and Frederick C. Robbins (all U.S.), for work with cultivation of polio virus
1955 Hugo Theorell (Sweden), for work on oxidation enzymes
1956 Dickinson W. Richards Jr., Andre F. Cournand (both U.S.), and Werner Forssmann (Germany), for new techniques in treating heart disease
1957 Daniel Bovet (Italy), for development of drugs to relieve allergies and relax muscles during surgery
1958 Joshua Lederberg (U.S.), for work with genetic mechanisms; George W. Beadie and Edward L. Tatum (both U.S.), for discovering how genes transmit hereditary characteristics
1959 Severo Ochoa and Arthur Kornberg (both U.S.), for discoveries related to compounds within chromosomes that play a vital role in heredity
1960 Sir Macfarlan Burnet (Australia) and Peter Brian Medawar (U.K.), for discovery of acquired immunological tolerance
1961 George Von Bekesy (U.S.), for discoveries about physical mechanisms of stimulation within cochlea
1962 James D. Watson (U.S.), Maurice H.F. Wilkins, and Francis H. C. Crick (both U.K.), for determining structure of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
1963 Alan Lloyd Hodgkin, Andrew Fielding Huxley (both U.K.), and Sir John Carew Eccles (Australia), for research on nerve cells
1964 Konrad E. Bloch (U.S.), and Feodor Lynen (Germany), for research on mechanism and regulation of cholesterol and fatty-acid metabolism
1965 Francois Jacob, Andre Lwolff, and Jacques Monod (all France), for study of regulatory activities in body cells
1966 Charles Brenton Huggins (U.S.), for studies in hormone treatment of cancer of prostate; Francis Peyton Rous (U.S.), for discovery of tumor-producing viruses
1967 Haldan K. Hartline, George Wald, and Ranar Granit (all U.S.), for work on human eye

1968 Robert W. Holley, Har Gobind Khorana, and Marshall W. Nirenberg (all U.S.), for studies of genetic code

1969 Max Delbruck, Alfred D. Hershey, and Salvador E. Luria (all U.S.), for study of mechanism of virus infection in living cells

1970 Julius Axelord (U.S.), Ulf S. Von Euler (Sweden), and Sir Bernard Katz (U.K.), for studies of how nerve impulses are transmitted within the body

1971 Earl W. Sutherland Jr. (U.S.), for research on how hormones work

1972 Gerland M. Edelman (U.S.), and Rodney R. Porter (U.K.), for research on the chemical structure and nature of antibodies

1973 Karl Von Frisch, Konrad Lorenz (both Austria), and Nikolaas Tinbergen (Netherlands), for their studies of individual and social behavior patterns

1974 George E. Palade, Christian de Duve (both U.S.), & Albert Claude (Belgium), for contributions to understanding inner workings of living cells

1975 David Baltimore, Howard M. Temin, and Renato Dulbecco (all U.S.); for work in interaction between tumor viruses and genetic material of the cell

1976 Baruch S. Blumberg and D. Charleton Gajdusek (both U.S.), for discoveries concerning new mechanisms for the origin and dissemination of infectious diseases

1977 Rosalyn S. Yalow, Roger C. L. Guillemin, and Andrew V. Scahally (all U.S.), for research in role of hormones in chemistry of the body

1978 Daniel Nathans, Hamilton Smith (both U.S.), and Werner Arber (Switzerland), for discovery of restriction enzymes and their application to problems of molecular genetics

1979 Allan McLeod Cormack (U.S.) and Godfrey Newbold Hounsfield (U.K.), for developing computed axial tomography (CAT scan) X-ray technique

1980 Baruj Benacerraf, George D. Snell (both U.S.), and Jean Dausset (France), for discoveries that explain how the structure of cells relates to organ transplants and diseases

1981 Roger W. Sperry, David H. Hubel (both U.S.), and Torsten N. Wiesel (Sweden), for studies vital to understanding the organization and functioning of the brain

1982 Sune Bergstrom, Bengt Samuelsson (both Sweden), and John R. Vane (U.K.), for research in prostaglandins, hormonelike substances involved in a wide range of illnesses

1983 Barbara BcClintock (U.S.), for her discovery of mobile genes in the chromosomes of a plant that change the future generations of plants they produce

1984 Cesar Milstein (U.K./Argentina), Georges J. F. Kohler (West Germany), and Niels K. Jerne (U.K./Denmark), for their work in immunology

1985 Michael S. Brown and Joseph L. Goldstein (both U.S.), for their work, which has drastically widened our understanding of the cholesterol metabolism and increased our possibilities to prevent and treat atherosclerosis and heart attacks

1986 Rita Levi-Montalcini (dual U.S./Italy) and Stanley Cohen (U.S.), for their contributions to the understanding of substances that influence cell growth

1987 Susumu Tonegawa (Japan), for his discoveries of how the body can suddenly marshal its immunological defenses against millions of different

disease agents that it has never encoı ıtered before

1988 Gertrude B. Elion, George H. Hitchings (both U.S.), and Sir James Black (U.K.), for their discoveries of important principles for drug treatment

1989 J. Michael Bishop and Harold E. Varmus (both U.S.), for their unifying theory of cancer development

1990 Joseph E. Murray and E. Donnal Thomas (both U.S.), for their pioneering work in transplants

1991 Erwin Neher and Bert Sakmann (both Germany), for their research, particularly for the development of a technique called patch clamp

1992 Edmond H. Fischer and Edwin G. Krebs (both U.S.).for their discovery of a regulatory mechanism affecting almost all cells

1993 Philip A. Sharp (U.S.) and Richard J. Roberts (U.K.) for their independent discovery in 1977 of "split genes"

1994 Alfred G. Gilman and Martin Rodbell (both U.S.) for discovery of G-proteins that help cells respond to outside signals

1995 Edward B. Lewis, Eric F. Wieschaus (both U.S.) and Christiane Nusslein-Volhard (Germany), for studies of the fruit fly that will help explain congenital malformations in humans

1996 Peter C. Doherty (Australia) and Rolf M. Zinkemagel (Switzerland) for discoveries about how to immune system recognises virus-infected cells

1997 Stanley B. Prusiner (U.S) for discovery of a new type of germ, called prions, that causes degenerative brain disorders

1998 Robert F. Furchgott, Louis J. Ignarro and Ferrid Murad (all U.S.) for discovery that nitric oxide acts as a signal in the cardiovascular system

1999 Gunter Blobel (US), for discovery that proteins have intrinsic signals that govern their transport and localization in the cell

2000 Arvid Carlsson (Sweden), Paul Greengard and Eric R. Kandel (both U.S) for discoveries concerning signal transduction in the nervous system

2001 Leland H. Hartwell (U.S), R. Timothy Hunt and Paul M. Nurse (both U.K.) for discoveries concerning control of the cell cycle, which may make cancer treatments possible

2002 Sydney Brenner (UK), Sir John Sulston (UK) and H. Robert Horvitz (USA), for research that laid bare the machanism by which genes regulate the programmed death of cells, a process vital to understanding cancer and other reccumulative disorders

2003 Sir Peter Mansfield (UK) and Paul C. Lauterbur (US)

2004 Richard Axel and Linda Buck (both U.S.) "for their discoveries of odorant receptors and the organization of the olfactory system."

2005 Barry J. Marshall and J. Robin Warren (both Australians) for their discovery that the bacterium *Helicobacter Pylori* causes gastritis and peptic ulcer disease

2006 Andrew Z. Fire and Craig C. Mello (Americans) for their pioneering work in molecular biology and genetic information

2007 Mario Capecchi & Oliver Smithies (US) and Martin Evans (UK) won Nobel Prize in creating 'knockout mice', 21st century test bed for biochemical research

2008 Prof. Luc Montagnier and Françoise (French) discovered the AIDS virus, while

German Prof. Herald Zur Hausen found cervical cancer virus.

2009 Elizabeth Blackburn, Carol Greider, Jack Szostak (US)

2010 Robert Edwards (British Physiologist)

2011 Bruce Beutler (US), Jules Hoffmann (France), Ralph Steinman (Canada)

2012 Shinya Yamanaka (Japan), John B. Gurdon (Britain)

2013 James E. Rothman (US), Randy W. Schekman (US), Thomas C. Suedhof (Germany)

2014 John O' Keefe (US), May-Britt Moser (Norway), Edward Moser (Norway)

2015 William C. Campbell (Ireland-America); Satoshi Omura (Japan); Tu Youyou (China)

ECONOMIC SCIENCE

1969 Ragnar Frisch (Norway) and Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)

1970 Paul A. Samuelson (U.S.), for efforts to raise the level of scientific analysis in economic theory

1971 Simon Kuznets, (U.S.) for developing concept of using a country's gross national product to determine its economic growth

1972 Kenneth J. Arrow (U.S.) and Sir John R. Hicks (U.K.), for theories that help to assess business risk and government economic and welfare policies

1973 Wassily Leontif (U.S.), for devising the input-output technique to determine how different sectors of an economy interact

1974 Gunnar Myrdal (Sweden) and Friedrich A. Von Hayek (U.K.), for poineering analysis of the interdepenence of economic, social, and institutional phenomena

1975 Leonid V. Kantorovich (U.S.S.R.) and Tjalling C. Koopmans (U.S.), for work on the theory of optimum allocation of resources

1976 Milton Friedman (U.S.), for work in consumption analysis and monetary history and theory and for demonstration of complexity of stabilization policy

1977 Bertil Ohlin (Sweden) and James E. Meade (U.K.), for contributions to theory of international trade and international capital movements

1978 Herbert A. Simon (U.S.), for research into the decision-making process within economic organizations

1979 Sir Arthur Lewis (U.K.) and Theodore Schultz (U.S.), for work on economic problems of developing nations

1980 Lawrence R. Klein (U.S.), for developing models for forecasting economic trends and shaping policies to deal with them

1981 James Tobin (U.S.), for analyses of financial markets and their influence on spending and saving by families and businesses

1982 George J. Stigler (U.S.), for work on government regulation in the economy and the functioning of industry

1983 Gerard Debreu (U.S.), in recognition of his work on the basic economic problem of how prices operate to balance what producers supply with what buyers want

1984 Sir Richard Stone (U.K.), for his work to develop the systems widely used to measure the performance of national economics

1985 Franco Modigliani (U.S.), for his pioneering work in analyzing the behaviour of household savers and the functioning of financial markets

1986 James M. Buchanan (U.S.), for his development of new methods for analyzing economic and political decision-making

1987 Robert M. Solow (U.S.), for seminal contributions to the theory of economic growth

1988 Maurice Allais (France), for his pioneering development of theories to better

understand market behaviour and the efficient use of resources

1989 Trygve Haavelmo (Norway), for his pioneering work in methods for testing economic theories

1990 Harry M. Markowitz, William F. Sharp, and Merton H. Miler (all U.S.), whose work provided new tools for weighing the risks and rewards of different investments and for valuing corporate stocks and bonds

1991 Ronald Coase (U.S.), for his pioneering work in how property rights and the cost of doing business affect the economy

1992 Gary S. Becker (U.S.), for "having extended the domain of economic theory to aspects of human behavior which had previously been dealt with---if at all---by other social science disciplines"

1993 Robert W. Fogel and Douglass C. North (both U.S.), for their work in economic history

1994 John F. Nash, John C. Harsanyi (both U.S.), and Richard Seltn (Germany), for their pioneering work in game theory

1995 Robert E. Lucas Jr. (U.S.), for having had the greatest influence on macroeconomic research since 1970

1996 James A. Mirrlees (U.K.) and William Vickrey (U.S.), for "their fundamental contributions to the economic theory of incentives"

1997 Robert C. Merten and Myron S. Scholes (both U.S.), for developing a formula that determines the value of stock options and other derivatives

1998 Amartya Sen (India), for contributions to welfare economics

1999 Robert A. Mundel (Canada) for his work on monetary dynamics and optimum currency areas

2000 James Heckman and Daniel L. McFadden (both U.S.) for developing methods used in household behaviour

2001 George A. Akerlof, A. Micheal Spence and Jospeh E. Striglitz (all U.S.) for market analyses with asymmetric information

2002 Daniel Kahneman (USA) and Vemon L. Smith (USA), for their work on how psychology affects people buying decisions and for developing laboratory experiments in economics

2003 Robert F. Engle, Clive W. J. Granger

2004 Finn E. Kydland (Norway) and Edward C. Prescott (U.S.) "for their contributions to dynamic macroeconomics: the time consistency of economic policy and the driving forces behind business cycles"

2005 Robert J. Aumann (U.S.) and Thomas C. Schelling (U.S.) for "having enhanced our understanding of conflict and cooperation through game-theory analysis"

2006 Edmund Phelps (U.S.) for work on the relationship between unemployment and inflation

2007 Eric S. Maskin, Lewnd Hurokeez, Roger B. Mierson (US)

2008 Paul Krugman (Economist and New York Times columnist), for his analysis of how economies of scale can affect trade patterns and the location of economic activity.

2009 Elinor Osirum, Oliver Williamson (US)

2010 Peter A. Diamond, Dale T. Mortensen (US), Christopher A. Pissarides (UK)

2011 Thomas Sargent, Christopher Sims (US)

2012 Alvin E. Roth (US), Lloyd Shapley (US)

2013 Eugene F. Fama, Lars Peter Hansen, Robert J. Schiller (US)

2014 Jean Tirole (France)

2015 Angus Deaton (Britain-America)

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WORLD INFORMATION

THE ZODIAC

Zodiac is the zone of heavens which extends about 9° on each side of ecliptic (yearly path of sun). The astrological zodiac is divided into 12 signs of 30° each. The names of these 12 signs and their astrologically effective dates are as under:

Spring	1.	Aries	The Ram	21 March to 19 April
	2.	Taurus	The Bull	20 April to 20 May
	3.	Gemini	The Twins	21 May to 21 June
Summer	4.	Cancer	The Crab	22 June to 22 July
	5.	Leo	The Lion	23 July to 22 August
	6.	Virgo	The Virgin	23 August to 22 Sept.
Autumn	7.	Libra	The Balance	23 Sept. to 23 Oct.
	8.	Scorpio	The Scorpion	24 Oct. to 21 Nov.
	9.	Sagittarius	The Archer	22 Nov. to 21 Dec.
Winter	10.	Capricorn	The Goat	22 Dec. to 19 Jan.
	11.	Aquarius	The Water Bearer	20 Jan. to 18 Feb.
	12.	Pisces	The Fishes	19 Feb. to 20 March

Months of the Year

Sr#.	Geogorian	Hebrew	Hindu	Muslim
1.	January	Shebat	Magha	Muharram
2.	February	Adar	Phalguna	Safar
3.	March	Nisan	Caitra	Rabiul Awwal
4.	April	Iyar	Vaisakha	Rabius Sani
5.	May	Sivan	Jyaistha	Jamadiul Awwal
6.	June	Tammuz	Asadha	Jamadius Sani
7.	July	Ab	Sravana	Rajab
8.	August	Elul	Bhadrapada	Shaban
9.	September	Tishri	Asvina	Ramazan
10.	October	Hestivan	Katrika	Shawwal
11	November	Kislev	Margasivsa	Zi Qadah
12	December	Tibet	Pansa	Zil Hajj

Note: The Muslim months are subject to the appearance of moon.

Major World Religions

Presently, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Judaism are the leading religions of the world.

(1) Christianity:

Christianity is the religious faith which is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ. After the death of Jesus, Christianity spread slowly as it had to face stiff opposition from the Romans. However, in 313, Emperor Constantine decreed toleration for Christianity. Consequently, by the end of the century, this religion became the official faith of the empire. Around 1054, Christianity divided into two factions: the Orthodox Church and the Western Church. In the 16th century, a religious movement called Reformation resulted in the establishment of Protestantism as a reformed shape of Roman Catholic Church. Later on, European colonial expansion carried Christianity to every nook and corner of Asia, Africa, Oceania, North America and South America. The belief of the Christians is based on New Testament. Its central doctrines are the Trinity, Incarnation of Christ and the Resurrection. By the number of its adherers, Christianity is currently the leading religion of the world.

(2) Islam:

Islam is the second largest religion of the world. It originated in the 7th century with the teachings of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The teachings of Islam are based on the Holy Quran (revealed by God) and the traditions. The Muslims believe in the oneness of God and that Muhammad (PBUH) is His Prophet. They offer prayers, observe fasting, pay Zakat, perform pilgrimage to Makkah (Hajj) and take part in Holy War (Jehad). There are two important sects of Islam namely Sunnites and Shiites. Currently, there are more than 60 Muslim countries in the world.

(3) Hinduism:

Hinduism is not a religion with a formal creed but the complex result of 5,000 years of continuous cultural development. The scriptures of Hinduism include four Vedas; Rigveda[1], Samaveda, Yajurveda and Athervaveda. Hinduism is polytheistic and recognizes thousands of Gods and deities like Brahma, Vishnu, Siva and Durga (Kali). Hindus worship cow and believe in reincarnation.

(4) Buddhism:

Buddhism is a non-theistic religion. It was founded by Gautama Buddha in the 6th century B.C. in reaction to Brahmanical despotism and rigidity of the caste system. Buddhism seeks to emulate Buddha's example of perfect morality, wisdom and compassion culminating in a transformation of consciousness known as enlightenment. The central beliefs of Buddhism are based on "Four Noble Truths." By 700 A.D. Buddhism had spread to China, Japan, Tibet, Korea and Sri Lanka. However, it lost its following in India, the place of its origin.

(5) Judaism:

Judaism developed among the wandering tribes of Hebrews, Israelites and Jews which flourished three milleniums before Christ. Abraham is the traditional patriarch of the Jewish people. Later on, Moses received God Commandments at Mount Sinai, collectively known as "Turait". The Judaism reached its height of glory and power under Kings David and Solomon. Turait is the sacred text of Jews. Jews

[1] Rigveda, the religious book of Hindus is the earliest religious book of the world. It was compiled around 1500 B.C.

believe in single eternal and invisible God Who created the world. There are three main sects of modern Judaism *viz.* Orthodox Judaism, Reform Judaism and Conservative Judaism. Majority of the Jews lives in USA and Israel.

Religious Population of the World (2014)

Religion	Total	Percentage	Countries
Christianity	2.1 billion	31.5	239
Islam	1.5 billion	23.2	210
Hinduism	1 billion	15	126
Buddhism	376 million	7.1	136
Sikhism	28 million	0.3	44
Judaism	14 million	0.2	135

Chronological Eras

Era	Beginning Year
Grecian (Greek)	September 1, 5998 B.C.
Constantine	September 1, 5508 B.C.
Alexandria	August 29, 5002 B.C.
Jewish era	October 7, 3761 B.C.
Kali-Yuga	February 18, 3102 B.C.
Ibrahimi	October 1, 3015 B.C.
Chou era	1027 B.C.
Olympiads	July 1, 776 B.C.
Roman	April 24, 753 B.C.
Nabonasser	February 26, 747 B.C.
Macedonian	September 1, 312 B.C.
Maccabean era	166 B.C.
Vikrama Samvat	February 23, 57 B.C.
Julian	January 1, 45 B.C.
Augustus	February 14, 27 B.C.
Christian era	January 1, 1 A.D.
Saka era	March 3, 78 A.D.
Islamic (Hijira)	July 16, 622 A.D.
Zoroastrian	June 16, 632 A.D.
Chinese era	1930 A.D.

Etymology of The Days

Monday It is the abbreviated form of moon-day.
Tuesday Both Romans & Anglo-Saxons dedicated this day to the god of war.
Wednesday It is derived from Anglo-Saxon chief god Woden.
Thursday It is derived from Thore the god of thunder.
Friday It is derived from Friga the goddess of married love.
Saturday It is a shortened form of Saturn's day.
Sunday Day devoted for the worship of sun.

Etymology of The Months

January	:	Named after god Janus.
February	:	Named after Februalia.
March	:	Derived from Mars (the god of war).
April	:	Derived from the Latin word Aperire meaning buds.
May	:	Named after Maria (goddess of growth of plants).
June	:	Taken from Latin word Juvenis (Youth).
July	:	Named after Julius Caesar.
August	:	Named after Augustus (First Roman Emperor).
September	:	Adopted from Latin word Septem (Seven).
October	:	Derived from Latin word Octo (eight).
November	:	Adopted from Latin word Novem (Nine).
December	:	Derived from Latin word Decem (Ten).

Prominent Civilizations of Man

Sr.No.	Civilization	Period From	Period To
1	Egyptic, Lower Nile	Before 4000 BC	C280 AD
2	Sumerian, Euphrates-Tigris	Before 3500 BC	C 1700 BC
3	India, Moenjo-Daro-Ganges	Before 3000 BC	C 500 AD
4	Minoan, Knossus, Crete	Before 2000 BC	C 1400 BC
5	Hittite, Anatolia, Turkey	2000 BC	1200 BC
6	Mayan, Guatemala Forests	After 2000 BC	1550 AD
7	Sinic, Yellow River Basin	C 1600 BC	220 AD
8	Babylonic, Lower Iraq	C 1500 BC	538 BC
9	Hellinic Greek and Aegean/s	1300 BC	558 AD
10	Syriac, Eastern Cilicia	1200 BC	970 AD
11	Eskimo, Umnak, Alentian /s.	1100 BC	1850 AD
12	Spartan, Laconia, Sanioa, Tonga	900 BC	396 AD
13	Polynesian	500 BC	1775 AD
14	Andian, Chimu, N. Peru, S. Peru.	100 BC	1783 AD
15	Khmer, Cambodian Coast	100 AD	1432 AD
16	Far Eastern, Si Ngan (Main)	589 AD	---
17	Far Eastern Japan & Korea, Yamato Japan via Korea	645 AD	Survives
18	Western, Ireland	675 AD	Survives
19	Orthodox Christian main, Anatolia-Turkey	680 AD	Survives
20	Hindu, Kanauj, Jamna, Ganga, and Duab.	810 AD	Survives
21	Orthodox Russia, Upper Dnieper Basin.	950 AD	Scarcely Survives
22	Arabic Arabia, Iraq, Syria.	975 AD	1525 AD
23	Mexico, Mexican Plateau	1075 AD	1919 AD
24	Ottoman	1310 AD	1919 AD
25	Iranian (now Islamic, Oxus-Jaxartes Basin)	1320 AD	Survives

Some International Airlines

Sr.No.	Airline	Country
1	Aerofloat	Russia
2	Air Canada	Canada
3	Air France	France
4	Air India	India
5	Alia Royal Jordanian Airlines	Jordan
6	Alitalia	Italy
7	Biman	Bangladesh
8	Boac	Britain
9	British Airways	Britain
10	Cathy Pacific	Hong Kong
11	China Air	China
12	Emirates	United Arab Emirates
13	Garuda	Indonesia
14	Iraqi Airways	Iraq
15	Japan Airlines	Japan
16	KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines)	Netherlands
17	Lufthansa	Germany
18	Pakistan International Airlines	Pakistan
19	Pan American World Airway	America
20	Qantas	Australia
21	Royal Nepal Airlines	Nepal
22	Sabena	Belgium
23	Saudia	Saudi Arabia
24	Scandinavian Airlines	(Norway, Sweden, Denmark)
25	Singapore International Airlines	Singapore
26	Swissair	Switzerland
27	Thai International Airlines	Thailand
28	Transworld Airway (TWA)	United States

International Airports

City (Country)	Name of Airport
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Ezezia Aeroparque
Melboume (Australia)	Tullamarine
Sydney (Australia)	Kingsford-Smith
Vienna (Austria)	Schwechat
Brussels (Belgium)	Zaventem
Sau Paulo (Brazil)	Viracopos Congonhas
Montreal (Canada)	Dorval Mirabol
Santiago (Chile)	Arturo Benitez
Beijing (China)	Beijing
Copenhagen (Denmark)	Kastrup
Paris (France)	Ch de Gaulle Orly
Berlin (Germany)	Tegel
Athens (Greece)	Hellonikon

City (Country)	Name of Airport
Mombai (Bombay, India)	Santa Cruz
Kolkata (Calcutta, India)	Dum Dum
Rome (Italy)	Leonard de Vinci
Tokyo (Japan)	Narita
Seoul (Korea)	Kimpo
Oslo (Norway)	Fornebu
Islamabad (Pakistan)	Chaklala
Jeddah (Saudia)	Jeddah
London (UK)	Heathrow Gatwick
New York (USA)	Kennedy

Famous Dynasties of The World

(1) Austria

Habsburg Dynasty	1792-1918
First Republic	1918-1938
Part of Germany	1938-1945
Second Republic	1945-

(2) Belgium

House of Sax-Coburg and Gotha	1831-

(3) Britain

Saxons and Danes	
Egbert	802-839
Ethelwulf	839-858
Ethelbald	858-860
Ethelbert	860-866
Etherlred	866-871
Alfred the Great	871-901
Edward the Elder	901-925
Athelstan	925-940
Edmund	940-946
Edred	946-955
Edwy	955-959
Edgar	959-975
Edward the Martyr	975-978
Ethelred II	978-1016
Edmond Ironside	1016
Canute the Dane	1016-1035
Harold I	1035-1040
Hardecanute	1040-1042
Saxons	
Edward the Confessor	1042-1066
Harold II	1066
Normans	
William I	1066-1087

William – II	1087-1100
Henry	1100-1135
Stephen	1135-1154
Plantagenet	
Henry II	1154-1189
Richard I	1189-1199
John	1199-1216
Henry III	1216-1272
Edward I	1272-1307
Edward II	1307-1327
Edward III	1327-1377
Richard II	1377-1399
Lancaster	
Henry IV	1399-1413
Henry V	1413-1422
Henry VI	1422-1461
York	
Edward	1461-1470, 1471-1483
Edward V	1483-1483
Richard III	1483-1485
Tudor	
Henry VII	1485-1509
Henry VIII	1509-1547
Edward VI	1547-1553
Jane (14 days) Lady Jane Gray	1553
Mary I	1553-1558
Elizabeth I	1558-1603
Stuart	
James I	1603-1625
Charles I	1625-1649
Commonwealth	
Long Parliament	1649-1653
Protectorate	
Oliver Cromwell	1653-1658
Richard Cromwell	1658-1659
Stuart Restoration	
Charles II	1660-1685
James II	1685-1688
Orange	
William III[1]	1689-1702
Mary II	1689-1694
Stuart	
Anne	1702-1714

[1] William III and Mary II accepted the crown jointly after the 1688 revolution.

Hanoyer	
George I	1714-1727
George II	1727-1760
George III	1760-1820
George IV	1820-1830
William IV	1830-1837
Victoria	1837-1901
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	
Edward VII	1901-1910
Windsor	
George V	1910-1936
Edward VIII	(325 days) 1936
George VI	1936-1952
Elizabeth II	1952-

(4) Bulgaria

Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1886-1947

(5) China

Hsia Dynasty	C 2200-1766 BC
Shang Dynasty	C 1766-1123 BC
Chau Dynasty	C1122-256 BC
Chin Dynasty	221-207BC
Han Dynasty	202 BC-AD 200
Disorder	220-589
Tang Dynasty	618-907
Sung Dynasty	960-1279
Yuan Dynasty	1260-1368
Ming Dynasty	1368-1644
Manchu (Ching) Dynasty	
Shun-Chih	1644-1661
Kang-hsi	1661-1722
Yung-cheng	1723-1735
Chien-Lung	1736-1796
Chia-ching	1796-1820
Tao-kuang	1821-1851
Hsien-feng	1851-1862
Tung-chih	1862-1875
Kuang-hsü	1875-1908
Hsuan-tung	1909-1912
Republic	1912-1949
Sun Yat-sen	1912
Yuan shih-kai	1912-1916
Chiang kai-shek	1928-1949
Communist State	1949

(6) Denmark

Waldemarian Dynasty	1151-1448
House of Oldenburg	1448-1863
House of Gluckburg	1863-

(7) France

Carolingian Dynasty

Chariemagne	768-814
Louis the Pious	814-840

West France

Charles the Bold	840-877
Louis II	877-879
Louis III	879-882
Carloman	879-884
Eudes	888-898
Charles the Simple	893-923
Rudolph	923-936
Louis IV	936-954
Lothair	954-986
Louis V	986-987

Middle Kingdoms

Lothair Emperor	840-855
Louis (Italy), Emperor	855-875
Charles (Provence) King	855-863
Lothair II (Lorain) King	855-869

Capetainian Kings

Hugh Capet	987-996
Robert II	996-1031
Henri I	1031-1060
Philippe I	1060-1108
Louis VI	1108-1137
Louis VII	1137-1180
Phillippe II (August)	1180-1223
Louis VIII	1223-1226
Louis IX	1226-1270
Philippe III	1270-1285
Philippe IV	1285-1314
Louis X	1314-1316
Jean I	1316
Philippe V	1316-1322
Charles IV	1322-1326

House of Valois

Philippe VI	1328-1350
Jean II	1350-1364
Charles V	1364-1380
Charles VI	1380-1422
Charles VII	1422-1461
Louis XI	1461-1483
Charles VIII	1483-1498
Louis XII	1498-1515
Francois I	1515-1547
Henri II	1547-1559

Francois II	1559-1560
Charles IX	1560-1574
Henri III	1574-1589
Bourbon Dynasty	
Henri IV	1589-1610
Louis XIII	1610-1643
Louis XIV	1643-1715
Louis XV	1715-1774
Louis XVI	1774-1792
First Republic	1792-1799
Nepolean Bonapart	
First Consul	1799-1804
Nepolean I Emperor	1804-1814
Hundred days	1815
Bourbon Restoration	
Louis XVIII	1814-1824
Charles X	1824-1830
Louis Philippe	1830-1848
Second Republic	1848-1852
Nepoleon III Emperor	1852-1870
Third Republic	1870-1940
Petain Regime	1940-1944
Provisional Government	1944-1946
Fourth Republic	1946-1958
Fifth Republic	1958
Charles de Gaulle	1958-1969
Georges Pompidou	1969-1974
Valery Giscard d Estaing	1974-1981
Francois Mitterrand	1981-1995
Jacques Chirac	1995-2007
Nicolas Sarkozy	2007-2012
Francois Hollande	2012-

(8) Germany

Carolingian Dynasty	768-911
Franconian House	911-918
Saxon House	919-1024
Franconian (Salian) House	1024-1137
Hohenstaufen House	1138-1273
Rulers of Various Houses	1273-1437
Hapsburg Dynasty	1438-1806
Hohenzollern Dynasty	1871-1918
Wiemar Republic	1918-1933
Third Reich (Nazi Dictatorship)	1933-1945
Allied Occupation	1945-1952
Division in East & West Germany	1949-1990
Re-unifioation	1990

(9) Hungary

Arpad Dynasty	C. 895-1301
Samuel Aba of Hungary	1038-1044
Aba-Arpad Dynasty	
Premyslid Dynasty	1301-1305
House of Wittelsbach	1305-1308
Capetian Dynasty, House of Anjou	1308-1395
House of Luxemburg	1387-1437
Habsburg Dynasty	1437-1457, 1526-1918
Jagiellonian Dynasty	1440-1526
Zapolya Dynasty	1526-1571
Habsburg Dynasty	1526-1918

(10) India

The Koro Empire	600 BC
Mauryen Dynasty	322-184 BC
Chander Gupta	322-298 BC
Bindusa'ra	298-273 BC
Ashoka	273-232 BC
Kushan Dynasty	
Kinishika	120-162 AD
Hoshak	162
Gupta Dynasty	320-606
Chandra Gupta I	320-330
Samudra Gupta	330-375
Chandra Gupta II	375-413
Kumar Gupta I	413-445
Skanda Gupta	445-486
Vardhana Dynasty	560-647
Harsha Vardhan	607-647
Rajput rulers	1000-1209
Marhatta rulers	1664-1748
Shivaji I	1664-1680
Sambhaji	1680-1689
Shivaji II	1689-1690
Raja Ram	1690-1700
Shivaji III	1700-1708
Raja Sahu	1708-1714
Peshwa Dynasty	1713-1818
Balaji Vishwanath	1714-1720
Baji Rao	1720-1740
Balaji Baji Rao	1740-1761
Madho Rao	1761-1771
Narayan Rao	1771-1774
Madho Rao Narayan	1774-1795
Baji Rao II	1795-1818
Muslim Dynasties in India	
Ghaznavi Dynasty	

Mahmood of Ghazni	997-1030
Ghori Dynasty	
Mohammad Ghori	1175-1206
Slave Dynasty	
Qutab-ud-Din Aibak	1206-1210
Aram Shah	1210-1211
Iltutmash Shamas-ud-Din	1211-1236
Razia Sultana	1236-1240
Bahram Shah	1240-1242
Nasir-ud-Din	1246-1266
Balbun Ghias-ud-Din	1266-1286
Moizz-ud-Din Kaikbed	1286-1290
Khilji Dynasty	
Jalal-ud-Din Khilji	1290-1296
Ala-ud-Din Khilji	1296-1316
Malik Kafur	1316-1319
Nasir-ud-Din (Khasrau)	1319-1320
Tughlaq Dynasty	
Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq	1320-1325
Mohammad Tughlaq	1325-1351
Feroze Tughlaq	1351-1388
Ghias-ud-Din Tughlaq II	1388-1389
Abu Bakar Tughlaq	1389-1390
Nasir-ud-Din	1390-1394
Mahmud Tughlaq	1394-1414
Sadat Dynasty	
Khizar Khan	1414-1421
Sultan Mubarik Shah	1421-1434
Mohammad Shah	1434-1445
Ala-ud-Din	1445-1451
Lodhi Dynasty	
Bahlol Lodhi	1451-1488
Sikandar Lodhi	1488-1517
Ibrahim Lodhi	1517-1526
Moghul Dynasty	
Babur (Zahir-ud-Din)	1526-1530
Hamayun (Nasir-ud-Din)	1530-1540
	1555-1556
Akbar the Great	1556-1605
Jahangir	1605-1627
Shah Jahan	1628-1658
Aurangzeb Alamgir	1658-1707
Bahadur Shah	1707-1712
Jahandar Shah	1712-1713
Farruk-Siar	1713-1719
Mohammad Shah	1719-1748
Ahmad	1748-1754

Alamgir	1754-1759
Shah Alam	1759-1806
Mohammad Akbar II	1806-1837
Bahadur Shah II	1837-1857
Suri Dynasty	
Sher Shah Suri	1540-1545
Salim Shah Suri	1545-1553
M. Adil Shah Suri	1553-1555

British Rule in India

Lord Clive (Bengal)	1757-1767
Warren Hastings	1774-1785
Sir John Macpherson	1785-1785
Lord Cornwallis	1786-1793
Sir John Shore	1793-1798
Sir Alfred Clarke	1798
Marquis of Wellesley	1798-1805
Sir George Barlow	1805-1807
Lord Minto	1807-1813
Marquis of Hastings	1813-1823
Lord Amherst	1823-1828
Lord William Bentink	1828-1835
Charles Metcalfe	1835-1836
Lord Auckland	1836-1842
Lord Ellenbourgh	1842-1844
Lord Hardinge	1844-1848
Lord Dalhousie	1848-1856
Lord Canning	1856-1858
Viceroy of India	
Lord Canning	1858-1862
Lord Elgin	1862-1864
Sir Johan Lawrence	1864-1869
Lord Mayo	1869-1872
Lord Strchey	1872
Lord Northbrook	1872-1876
Lord Lytton	1876-1880
Lord Ripen	1880-1884
Lord Dufferin	1884-1888
Lord Lansdowne	1888-1894
Lord Elgin	1894-1899
Lord Curzon	1899-1905
Lord Minto	1905-1910
Lord Hardinge	1910-1916
Lord Chelmsford	1916-1921
Lord Reading	1921-1926
Lord Irwin	1926-1931
Lord Wilingdon	1931-1936
Lord Linlithgon	1936-1943

Viscount Wavell	1943-1947
Lord Mountbatten	March 23 to August 14, 1947

(11) Islamic Arab Empire

Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)	622-632
Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)	632-634
Hazrat Umar (RA)	634-644
Hazrat Usman (RA)	644-656
Hazrat Ali (RA)	656-661
Omayyad Callphate	
Hazrat Muawiya I	661-680
Yazid I	680-682
Muawiya II	683
Marwan I	684-685
Abdul Malik	685-705
Walid I	705-715
Sulaiman	715-717
Umar bin Abdul Aziz	717-720
Yazid II	720-724
Hisham	724-743
Walid II	743-744
Yazid III	744
Ibrahim	744
Marwan II	744-750
Abbasid Callphate	
Abu-i-Abbas-al-Shaffah	750-754
Al-Mansur	754-775
Al-Mahdi	775-785
Al-Hadi	785-786
Haroonal-Rashid	786-809
Al-Amin	809-813
Al-Mamun	813-833
Al-Mutasim	833-842
Al-Wathiq	842-847
Al-Mutawakkil	847-861
Al-Muntasir	861-862
Al-Mustain	862-866
Al-Mutazz	866-869
Al-Muqtadi	869-870
Al-Mu'tamid	870-892
Al-Mutadid	892-902
Al-Muqtafi	902-908
Al-Muqtadir	908-932
Al-Qahir	932-934
Al-Radi	934-940
Al-Muttaqi	940-944
Al-Mustaqfi	944-946

Al-Muti	946-974
Al-Tai	974-991
Al-Qadir	991-1031
Al-Qaim	1031-1075
Al-Muqtadi	1075-1094
Al-Mustazhir	1094-1118
Al-Mustarshid	1118-1135
Al-Rashid	1135-1136
Al-Muqtafi	1136-1160
Al-Mustanjid	1160-1170
Al-Mustadi	1170-1180
Al-Nasir	1180-1225
Al-Zahir	1225-1226
Al-Mustansir	1226-1242
Al-Musta'sim	1242-1258

Mongols destroyed Baghdad and overthrew Arab Empire 1258

Kingdom of Saudia

Ibn Saud	1932-1953
Saud	1953-1964
Faisal	1964-1975
Khalid	1975-1982
Fahd	1982-2005
Abdullah	2005-2015
Salman	2015-

(12) Japan

Yamato Dynasty

Legendary Period	660 B.C.-A.D. 710
Emperor Jimmu Teno	660-585 B.C.
Nara Period	710-784
Heian Period	1094-1185
Kamakura Period	1185-1333
Ashikage Period	1336-1568
Unification Period	1568-1603
Shoguns Period	1603-1867
Meji Era	1867-1912
Taisho Era	1912-1926
Showa Era	1926-

(13) Jordan

Hashemite Dynasty	1946-

(14) Soviet Union/Russia

Grand Prince of Moscow

Vsevolod III	1176-1212
Yuri I	1212-1216
Konstantine	1216-1219
Yuri II	1219-1238
Yaroslav II	1238-1246
Andrei II	1246-1252
Aleksandr Nevski	1252-1263
Yaroslav III	1263-1272

Vasili	1272-1277
Dmitri	1277-1294
Andrei III	1294-1304
Mikhail	1304-1319
Yuri III	1319-1325
Omitri	1325-1326
Aleksandr	1326-1328
Ivan I	1328-1340
Simeon	1340-1353
Ivan II	1353-1359
Dmitri Donskoi	1359-1389
Vasili I	1389-1425
Vaslli II	1425-1462
Czars of Russia	
Ivan III the Great	1462-1505
Vasili III	1505-1533
Ivan IV the Terrible	1533-1584
Fedor I	1584-1598
Boris Godunov	1598-1605
Fedor II	1605
Dmitri I	1605-1606
Vasili IV	1606-1610
Romanov Dynasty	
Mikhail	1613-1645
Aleksei	1645-1676
Fedor III	1676-1682
Ivan V	1682-1689
Peter the Great	1689-1725
Ekaterina Alekseevnal	1725-1727
Peter II Alekseevich	1727-1730
Anna Loannovna	1730-1740
Ivan VI	1740-1741
Elizaveta Petrovna	1741-1762
Peter III Fedorovich	1762
Ekaterina Alekseevna II (The Great)	1762-1796
Pevel Petrovich	1796-1801
Aleksandr I Pavlovich	1801-1825
Nikolai Pavlovich	1825-1855
Aleksandr II Nikolaevich	1855-1881
Aleksandr III Aleksandrovich	1881-1894
Nikolai Aleksandrovich	1894-1917
Provisional Government	
Aleksandr Kevensky	1917
Bolshevik Revolution	1917
Soviet Union 1917	
V.I. Lenin	1917-1924

Joseph Stalin	1924-1953
Georgi Malenkov	1953-1955
Nikita S. Khrushchev	1955-1964
Leonid I Brezhnev	1964-1982
Yuri V. Andropov	1982-1984
Konstantin U. Chernenko	1984-1985
Mikhail Gorbachev	1985-1991

Russian Federation

Presidents

Boris Yeltsin	1991-1999
Vladimir Putin	2000-2008
Dmitry Medvedev	2008-2012
Vladimir Putin	2012-

(15) Sweden

House of Vasa	1523-1818
House of Bernadotta	1818-

(16) Turkey

Seljuk Sultans	1055-1104
Seljuk Turkish Empire	1037-1109
Ottoman Sultans	C.1299-1922
Republic	1923-

Presidents of the United States of America

S. #	Name	Served Office	Party
1	George Washington (1732-1799)	(1789-1797)	Federalist
2	John Adams (1735-1826)	(1797-1801)	Federalist
3	Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)	(1801-1809)	Democratic Republican
4	James Madison (1751-1836)	(1809-1817)	Democratic Republican
5	James Monroe (1758-1831)	(1817-1825)	Democratic Republican
6	John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)	(1825-1829)	Democratic Republican
7	Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)	(1829-1837)	Democratic
8	Martin Van Buren (1782-1862)	(1837-1841)	Democratic
9	William H. Harrison (1773-1841)	(1841)	Whig
10	John Tyler (1790-1862)	(1841-1845)	Whig
11	James Knox Polk (1795-1849)	(1845-1849)	Democratic
12	Zachary Taylor (1784-1850)	(1849-1850)	Whig
13	Millard Fillmore (1800-1874)	(1850-1853)	Whig
14	Franklin Pierce (1804-1869)	(1853-1857)	Democratic
15	James Buchanan (1791-1868)	(1857-1861)	Democratic
16	Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)	(1861-1865)	Republican
17	Andrew Johnson (1808-1875)	(1865-1869)	National Union
18	Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885)	(1869-1877)	Republican
19	Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893)	(1877-1881)	Republican

S.#	Name	Served Office	Party
20	James A. Garfield (1829-1881)	(1881)	Republican
21	Chester A. Arthur (1830-1886)	(1881-1885)	Republican
22	Grover Cleveland (1837-1908)	(1885-1889)	Democratic
23	Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901)	(1889-1893)	Republican
24	Grover Cleveland (1837-1908)	(1893-1897)	Democratic
25	William McKinley (1843-1901)	(1897-1901)	Republican
26	Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)	(1901-1909)	Republican
27	William Howard Taft (1857-1930)	(1909-1913)	Republican
28	Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)	(1913-1921)	Democratic
29	Warren G. Harding (1865-1923)	(1921-1923)	Republican
30	Calvin Coolidge (1872-1933)	(1923-1929)	Republican
31	Herbert Hoover (1874-1964)	(1929-1933)	Republican
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt (1882-1945)	(1933-1945)	Democratic
33	Harry S. Truman (1884-1972)	(1945-1953)	Democratic
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower (1890-1969)	(1953-1961)	Republican
35	John F. Kennedy (1917-1963)	(1961-1963)	Democratic
36	Lyndon B. Johnson (1908-1973)	(1963-1969)	Democratic
37	Richard M. Nixon (1913-1994)[1]	(1969-1974)	Republican
38	Gerald Rudolph Ford (1913-2006)	(1974-1977)	Democratic
39	Jimmy Carter (1924-)	(1977-1981)	Democratic
40	Ronald Reagan (1911-2004)	(1981-1989)	Republican
41	George Herbert Bush (1924-)	(1989-1993)	Republican
42	Bill Clinton (William Jefferson) (1946-)	(1993-2001)	Democratic
43	George W. Bush (1946-)	(2001-2009)	Republican
44.	Barack Obama (1961-)	(2009-)	Democratic

Important News Agencies of The World

Name of Agency	Country	Name of Agency	Country
AFP	France	AGI	Italy
Anatolia	Turkey	ANGOP	Angola
APA	Pakistan	APP	Pakistan
API	India	Bakhtar	Afghanistan
BELGA	Belgium	Bernama	Malaysia
BTA	Bulgaria	BSS	Bangladesh
Ceteka	Czech. Republic	DPA	Germany
IRNA	Iran	Interfax	Russia
Kyodo	Japan	MAP	Morocco
MENA	Egypt	MTI	Hungary
Montasame	Mongolia	PAP	Poland
Petra	Jordan	PPI	Pakistan
PTI	India	Reuter	Britain

[1] Richard Nixon is the only U.S. President who resigned from his office.

Ritzau	Denmark	SPA	Saudi Arabia
SUNA	Sudan	TAP	Tunisia
VNA	Vietnam	WAM	U.A.E.
Xinhua	China	Yonhop	South Korea
Ziana	Zimbabwe		

Military Awards of Different Nations

Argentina	Cross to the Heroic Valour in Combat
Australia	The Victoria Cross for Australia
Bangladesh	Bir Sreshtho
Canada	The Victoria Cross of Canada
China	The Hero's Medal
Denmark	The Valour Cross
France	The Legion of Honour
India	Param Vir Chakra
Israel	The Medal of Valour
Italy	Gold Medal of Military Valour
New Zealand	The Victoria Cross for New Zealand
Norway	The War Cross with Sword
Pakistan	Nishan-e-Haider
Russia	The Gold Star
Spain	Laureate Cross of Saint Ferdinand
UK	The Victoria Cross
USA	The Medal of Honour

Red Sea Countries: Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Sudan, Egypt.

Equator Countries: Singapore, Malaysia, Brazil, Rwanda, Uganda, Congo, Ecuador.

Important Places of The World

ABU SIMBAL : It is a temple in Egypt.

ACCRA : It is the capital of Ghana.

ADDIS ABABA : Addis Ababa is the capital of Ethiopia.

ADELAIDE : It is the leading city of South Australia.

ADEN : Aden is the town of Yemen, famous for its refineries.

AGRA : It is famous for Taj Mahal, Fort and Pearl Mosque Sikandra. Moghal Emperor Akbar's tomb is situated here.

AJMER : It is famous for the tomb of sufi saint Khawaja Moin-ud-Din Chishti.

AKAL-TAKHT : It is a place in the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

AL-AQSA MOSQUE : This mosque is in Jerusalem. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) stayed here during his Mairaj Journey.

ALEPPO : It is the city of Syria. It was once a famous trade centre between Asia and Europe.

ALEXANDRIA : Alexandria is the famous city and an important sea port of Egypt.

ALIGARH : It is a famous city of India where Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded a college which later on became Aligarh University.

AMMAN : Amman is the capital of Jordan.

BABYLON : Babylon is the famous ancient city of Iraq.

BAGHDAD : It is the capital of Iraq. It is famous for Baghdad Pact of 1955.

BASTILLE	:	Bastille was a jail in Paris which was destroyed on 14 July 1789 during the French Revolution.
CAMP DAVID	:	It is a place located in USA where Egypt and Israel signed the Camp David Accord.
DARDANELLES	:	It is a strait between Europe and Turkey in the Black Sea.
GAZA	:	It is a famous city of Palestine.
GREENWICH	:	It is a town near London through which passes the Meridian.
HOLLYWOOD	:	Hollywood is a famous film industry centre of USA.
HONOLULU	:	It is the capital and an important sea port of Hawaii Islands.
JAFFNA	:	It is a town in Sri Lanka, which is the headquarters of LTTE guerillas.
KATHMANDU	:	Kathmandu is the capital of Nepal.
KIRKUK	:	It is an important city of Iraq.
MAKKAH	:	Muslims from all over the world perform Haj here. It is the holy city of Saudi Arabia.
NOTRE DAM	:	It is located in France.
PENTAGON	:	It is the headquarters of US army which is located in Washington (US).
PYONGYANG	:	Pyongyang is the capital of North Korea.
RIYADH	:	It is the capital of Saudi Arabia.
SEOUL	:	Seoul is the capital of South Korea.
SHANGHAI	:	It is the greatest sea port in China.
SIMLA	:	It is the capital of Himachel Pradesh (India). It is famous for Simla Agreement.
TAXILA	:	It is an ancient city of Punjab, which is famous for its archaeological excavations.
TEL AVIV	:	Tel Aviv is the third largest town in Israel. It is famous for its art galleries, museum and theatres.
WASHINGTON	:	It is the famous capital of USA.
ZURICH	:	Zurich is an important city of Switzerland.

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Famous Books and Their Authors

Books	Authors
Ab-i-Hayat	Mohammad Hussain Azad
Shahnama-i-Islam	Hafeez Jullandari
Shikwah	Allama Iqbal
Shi'r-ul-Ajm	Shibli Nu'mani
Tafhim-ul-Quran	Syed Abul-Ala-Maudoodi
Tauba-tul-Nusuh	Nazir Ahmad
Yadgar-i-Ghalib	Altaf Hussain Hali
Zubur-i-Ajam	Allama Iqbal
Zurb-i-Kaleem	Allama Iqbal
Shahab Nama	Shahab-ud-din Shahab
Hayat-i-Jawid	Altaf Hussain Hali
Kulliyat (Urdu)	Akbar Hussain
Mir'at-ul-Urus	Nazir Ahmad
Muqaddama-i-Shir'o-Sha'iri	Altaf Hussain Hali
Musaddas-i-Hali	Altaf Hussain Hali
Payam-i-Mashriq	Allama Iqbal
A Short History of Pakistan	I.H. Qureshi
A History of Pakistan	M.A. Aziz

Books	Authors
A History of Pakistan	Manzoor-ud-din Ahmad
Creation of Pakistan	Syed Shamim Hussain Kadri
Discovery of Pakistan	A. Aziz
Foundation of Pakistan	Sharif-ud-din Pirzada
Five Thousand Years of Pakistan	R.E.M.Wheeler
Muslim Freedom Movement	Jamiluddin Ahmad
History of Freedom Movement	I.H. Qureshi
Jinnah of Pakistan	Stanley Wolpert
Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan	Hector Bolitho
Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India	A.H. Alberuni
Syed Ahmad Shaheed	Ghulam Rasool Mehr
The Making of Pakistan	K.K. Aziz
The Founder of Pakistan Through Trial and Triumph	Ahmad Khan
The Partition of India: Policies and Perspectives	C.H. Phillips
The Pakistan Resolution and the Historic Lahore Session	Syed Sharif-ud-din Pirzada
The Struggle for Pakistan	I.H. Qureshi
The Making of Pakistan	Richard Symonds
The Men who ruled India: The Founders	Philip Woodruff
The Frontier Tragedy	Allah Bakhsh Yusufi
Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah: The Story of a Nation	G. Allana
Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah: as I Knew him	M.A.H. Ispahani
Adonais	Shelley
Aeneid	Virgil
Alice in Wonder Land	Lewis Caroll
All's Well that Ends Well	Shakespeare
Ancient Mariner	Coleridge
Anna Karenina	Tolstoy
As You Like it	Shakespeare
Asrar-o-Rumuz	Iqbal
Asrar-i-Khudi	Iqbal
Bal-i-Jibril	Iqbal
Bang-i-Draa	Iqbal
Biographia Literaria	Coleridge
Bridge of Time	Naidu, Sarojini
Bostan	Sa'adi
Christabel	Coleridge Samuel, Taylor
Dance of Death	Wystan Hugh Auden
Darbar-i-Akbari	Muhammad Hussain Azad
Das Capital	Karl Marx
David Copperfield	Dickens
Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire	Gibbon
Dialogues	Plato

Books	Authors
Divine Comedy	Dante (Italian)
Diwan-i-Ghalib	Ghalib
Don Quixote	Cervantes (Spanish)
Dynasts	Thomas Hardy
Emma	Austen. J.
Essay on Man	Pope, Alexander
Far Fetched Fables	Bernard Shaw, George
Far From Madding Crowd	Thomas Hardy
Fasana-i-Azad	Sarshar, Rattan Nath
French Revolution	Thomas Carlyle
Gitanjali	Tagore, Rabindranath
Great Contemporaries	Winston Churchill
Green Book	President Moammer Gaddafi
Gulistan	Sa'adi
Hamlet	Shakespeare
Pride and Prejudice	Jane Austen
Republic	Plato
Resurrection	Tolstoy
Revolution and Independence	Wordsworth, William
Road to Freedom	Russel, Bertrand
Romeo and Juliet	Shakespeare
Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam	Fitzgerald, Edward
Sense and Sensibility	Jane Austen
Seven Pillars of Wisdom	Ruskins, John
Shahnama	Firdausi
Tale of Two Cities	Dickens, Charles
Tales of Unrest	Joseph Canvas
Tazkirah	Al-Mashriqi, Inayatullah Khan
Tempest	Shakespeare
Time Machine	Well, Herbert George
Travels in Arabian Deserts	Doughty, C.M.
Treatise of Human Nature	Hume
Treasure Island	Stevenson, R.L
Ulysses	Tennyson, Alfred
Urdu-i-Mu'alla	Ghalib, Asadullah Khan
Utopia	Moore, Sir Thomas
Vanity Fair	Thackeray, W.M.
Vanity of Human Wishes	Johnson, Dr. Samuel
War and Peace	Tolstoy
Way of the World	Congreve
Wealth of Nations	Smith, Adam
Hard Times	Charles Dickens
Heroes and Hero-worship	Carlyle
Iliad	Homer
In Memoriam	Tennyson
Ivanhoe	Scott
Javed Nama	Allama Iqbal
Julius Caesar	Shakespeare
Joan of Arc	Shaw, G.B.
Jungle Book	Rudyard Kippling

Books	Authors
Kim	Rudyard Kippling
Kipps	Wells, H.G.
Kulliyat (Persian)	Faizi
L'Allergo	Milton, John
Love's Cure	Beaumont and Fletcher
Love's Labour Lost	Shakespeare
Love's Pilgrimage	Upton Sinclaire
Man and Superman	Shaw, G.B.
Masnawi	Maulana Rum
Masnawi	Tabrizi, Hafiz
Mayfair	Michael Arlen
Measure for Measure	Shakespeare
Mein Kampf	Adolf Hitler
Memoirs	Richard Nixon
Merchant of Venice	Shakespeare
Much Ado About Nothing	Shakespeare
Nakshikanthar (Bengali)	Jasim-ud-Din
New Arabian Nights	Stevenson, R.L.
Novum Organum	Bacon, Francis
Ode to West Wind	Shelley
Odyssey	Homer
Origin of Species	Darwin, Charles
Outline of the History of the World	Wells, H.G.
Paradise Lost	Milton
Paradise Regained	Milton
Pickwick Papers	Dickens, Charles
Pleasant and Unpleasant	Shaw, G.B.
A Continent Decides	Lord Birdwood

Changed Geographical Names of Countries, Cities, Etc. (Countries)

Old Name	*New Name*	*Old Name*	*New Name*
Abyssinia	Ethiopia	New Granada	Colombia
Afars and Issas	Djibouti	New Herbrides	Vanuatu
Basutoland	Lesotho	Nippon	Japan
Bechuanaland	Botswana	Northern	Zanbia
British Honduras	Belize	North and South Vietnam	Vietnam
Burma	Myanmar	Byelorussia	Belarus
Nyasalad	Malawi	Dahomey	Benin
Ceylon	Sri Lanka	Persia	Iran
Congo (Kinshasa)	Zaire	Portuguese Guinea	Guinea Bissau
Dutch East Indies	Indonesia	Siam	Thailand
Southern Rhodesia	Zimbabwe	Dutch Guiana	Suriname
South Eastern and North Guinea	Popua New Guinea	East Pakistan	Bangladesh
French	Chad	Equatorial Africa French Sudan	Mali

Old Name	New Name	Old Name	New Name
Germany (East and West)	Germany	South West Africa	Namibia
Soviet Union	Russian Federation	Gilbert Island	Kiribati
Gold Coast	Ghana	Spanish Guinea	Equatorial Guinea
Helvatia	Switzerland	Tadzhikistan	Tajikistan
Holland	Netherlands	Tanganyika and Zanzibar	Tanzania
India	Bharat	Irish Free State	Ireland
Trans Jordan	Jordan	Turkmenia	Turkmenistan
Ivory Cost	Cote d' Ivoire	United Arab Republic	Egypt
Jabal-i-Tariq	Gibraltar	Kirghiza	Kyrgyzstan
Upper Volta	Burkina Faso	Magyarzaq	Hungary
Urumdi	Burundi	Mesopotamia	Iraq
Yemen (North and South)	Yemen	Moldovia	Moldova
Najd and Hejaz	Saudi Arabia		

(CITIES)

Old Name	New Name	Old Name	New Name
Adrikanopole	Edime	Lagos	Abuja
Angora	Ankara	Lalitpur (Nepal)	Patan
Antioch	Antakya	Leninabad	Khudzhand
Anzeli	Pehlawi	Leningrad	St. Petersburg
Athinai (Greece)	Athens	Lyallpur (Pakistan)	Faisalabad
Banaras (India)	Varanasi	Madras (India)	Chennai
Bathurst (Gambia)	Banjul	Mecca (Saudi Arabia)	Makkah
Batavia	Jakarta	Montgomery (Pakistan)	Sahiwal
Bomba (India)	Mombai	Nawab Shah[1]	Shaheed Benazir Bhutto
Campbellpur (Pakistan)	Attock	Patalipura (India)	Patna
Calcutta	Kolkata	Peking	Beijing
Canton	Guangzhou	Pipri (Pakistan)	Bin Qasim
Christiana	Oslo	Ray (Iran)	Isfahan
Dacca (Bangladesh)	Dhaka	Saigon	Ho-Chi Minh City
Fort Lamy	N'Djamena	Salisbury	Harare
Fort Sandeman (Pakistan)	Zhob	Sankiang	Xinjiang
Frunze	Bishkek	Simyma (Turkey)	Izmir
Kiangsu	Jiangsu	Vizaagapatnam (India)	Visakhapatnam
Kirovabad	Gyandzha	Wien (Austria)	Vienna

[1] On 4th Dec. 2008, the name of Nawabshah was changed to "Shaheed Benazir Bhuttoabad".

Official Books

White Papers Formerly issued by the British Parliament stating in brief the views of the government on a specific issue or giving an authoritative statement of facts. The white paper has come to be known as policy statement published by the government on a subject of tremendous public importance.

Blue Books Official reports of the British Government.

White Books Official publications of Portugal, Germany and China.

Yellow Books Official records of France.

Grey Books Official policy statements and reports of the Belgian and Japanese Government.

Green Books Official report of the Italian and Persian Government.

Orange Books Official publications of the Netherlands Government.

Reading and Writing Large Numbers

Below is the name of a number and the number of zeros that would follow it when the number is written out.

Ten	1 zero	10
hundred	2 zeros	100
thousand	3 zeros	1,000
ten thousand	4 zeros	10,000
hundred thousand	5 zeros	100,000
million	6 zeros	1,000,000
ten million	7 zeros	10,000,000
hundred million	8 zeros	100,000,000
billion	9 zeros	1,000,000,000
trillion	12 zeros	1,000,000,000,000
quadrillion	15 zeros	1,000,000,000,000,000
quintillion	18 zeros	1,000,000,000,000,000,000
sextillion	21 zeros	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000
septillion	24 zeros	1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000

Look below to see how numbers larger than these would be written:

octillion has 27 zeros, decillion has 33 zeros

nonillion has 30 zeros, googol has 100 zeros

Weights And Measures

Weights:

One seer = 2.057 pounds = 0.9331 kilogram.

One kilogram (kg) = 2.205 pounds.

One Maund = 82.286 pounds = 37.324 kilograms.

One hundred weight (cwt), gross or long = 112 pounds (exactly) = 50.80 kilograms.

One hundred weight, net or short (cwt. or net cwt) = 100 pounds (exactly) = 45.359 kilograms.

One grain = 64.799 milligrams.

One milligram (mg) = 0.015 grain.

One gram = 15.432 grains = 0.35 ounce, avoirdupious.

One carat = 200 milligrams = 3.086 grains.

One ounce (oz)=437.5 grains (exactly)=0.911 troy ounce=28.350 grams.
One ounce, troy (ozt) = 1.097 avoirdupious ounces = 31.103 grams.
16 ounces = 1 pound (lb) = 7,000 grains.
One penny weight (dwt) = 1.555 grams.
One bale, cotton = 500 pounds in US and 750 pounds in Egypt.
One ton, gross or long (gross ton) = 2,240 pounds (exactly) = 1.12 net tons (exactly) = 1.016 metric tons.
One ton, net or short (sh ton) = 2,000 pounds (exactly) = 0.893 gross ton = 0.907 metric ton.
One ton, metric (t) = 2,204.623 pounds = 0.984 gross ton = 1.102 net tons.

Area:

One acre = 43,560 square feet = 4,840 square yards = 0.4047 hectare.
One are (a) = 119.599 square yards = 0.025 acre.
One hectare (ha) = 2.471 acres.
[One square (building)] = 100 square feet.
One square centimetre (cm^2) = 0.155 square inch.
One square decimetre (dm^2) = 15.500 square inches.
One square foot (ft^2) = 144 square inches.
One square foot (ft^2) = 929.030 square centimetres.
One square inch (in^2) = 6.4516 square centimetres (exactly).
One square kilometre (km^2) = 247.104 acres = 0.386 square miles.
One square metre (m^2) = 1.196 square yards = 10.764 square feet.
One square mile (m^2) = 258.999 hectares.
One square millimetre (mm^2) = 0.002 square inch.
One square yard (yd^2) = 0.836 square metre.

Lengths:

One centimetre (cm) = 0.3937 inch.
One decimetre (dm) = 3.937 inches.
One decametre (dam) = 32.808 feet.
One fathom = 6 feet (exactly) = 1.8288 metres (exactly).
One foot (ft) = 12 inches = 0.3048 metres.
One yard (yd) = 3 feet = 0.9144 metres (exactly).
One metre (m) = 39.37 inches = 1.094 yards.
One furlong (fur) = 660 feet = 220 yards = 1/8 statute mile = 201.168 metres.
One inch (in) = 2.54 centimetres (exactly).
One kilometre (km) = 0.621 mile = 3,281.5 feet.
One mile (mi) (statute or land) = 1.609 kilometres = 8 furlongs = 1760 yards = 5,280 feet.
One international nautical mile (nmi) = 1.852 kilometres = 1.150779 survey miles = 6,076.11549 feet.

Liquid Measures:

One Imperial Gallon = 4.56 litres = 1.20094 American Gallons.
One American Barrel = 34.9726 Imperial Gallons = 42 American Gallons.
One ton of liquified methane = 50.000 cubic feet of natural gas = Appl. 16 barrels.

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Inventors and Inventions

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Abacus	unknown	China	500 B.C.
Achromatic lens	John Dolland	England	1758
Adding machine	Blaise Pascal	France	1642
Adding machine (commercial)	William Burroughs	U.S.	1885
Addressing machine	J.S. Duncan	U.S.	1893
Aerosol spray	Lyle D.Goodhue	U.S.	1926
Air brake	George Westinghouse	U.S.	1868
Air conditioning	Willis H. Carrier	U.S.	1902(or 1911)
Air-cushion vehicle	J.I. Thornycroft	England	1877
Airplane(with motor)	Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright	U.S.	1903
Airplane jet engine	Ohain	Germany	1939
Airplane (Multimotored)	Igor Sikorsky	Russia	1913
Airship (non-rigid)	Henri Giffard	France	1852
Airship (rigid)	Ferdinand von Zepelin	Germany	1900
Air pump	Guericke	Germany	1654
Airplane automatic pilot	Sperry	U.S.	1912
Automobile (electric)	William Morrison	U.S.	1892
Automobile (internal combustion)	Gottlieb Daimler	Germany	1887
Automobile, differential gear	Karl Benz	Germany	1885
Babbit metal	Isaac Babbitt	U.S.	1839
Bakelite	Leo H. Baekeland	U.S.	1907
Balloon	J.M. and J.E. Montgolfier	France	1783
Barbed wire	Joseph F. Glidden	U.S.	1874
Barometer	Evangelista Torricelli	Italy	1644
Battery (electric)	Alessandro Volta	Italy	1800
Benday Process	Benjamin Day	U.S.	1879
Bessemer converter	Henry Bessemer	England	1856
	William Kelly (independently)	U.S.	1857
Betatron	Donald W. Kerst	U.S.	1839
Bicycle	Karl D. Von Sauerbronn	Germany	1816
Bicycle (modern)	Starley	England	1884
Bifocal lens	Benjamin Franklin	U.S.	1780
Blast furnace	J.B. Neilson	Scotland	1828
Bottle-making machine	Michael Owens	U.S.	1903
Braille	Louis Braille	France	1829
Breach-loading rifle	John Hall	U.S.	1810
Bubble chamber	Donald A. Glaser	U.S.	1952
Bulldozer	unknown	U.S.	1923

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Bullet (rifle)	Claude E. Minie	France	1849
Burner, gas	Robert W. Bunsen	Germany	1855
Calculating machine (digital)	Charles Babbage	England	1823
Camera (photographic)	Joseph N. Niepce	France	1822
Camera, Kodak	Eastman and Walker	U.S.	1888
Carburetor	Gottlieb Daimler	Germany	1876
Cash register	James Ritty	U.S.	1879
Cathode ray tube	William Crookes	England	1878
Cellophane	Jacques Brandenberger	Switzerland	1911
Cement (Portland)	Joseph Aspdin	England	1824
Chronometer	John Harrison	England	1735
Circuit breaker	Hilliard	U.S.	1925
Clock (pendulum)	Christian Huygens	Holland	1657
Cloud chamber	Charles T.R. Wilson	Scotland	1911
Colour photography	Frederic E. Ives	U.S.	1892
	Gabriel Lippman	France	1891
Combine (harvesting, threshing, cleaning)	Benjamin Holt	U.S.	1911
Compressed-air rock drill	Simon Ingersoll	U.S.	1871
Computer, Automatic sequence	Aiken, and others	U.S.	1939
Computer (differential analyzer)	Vannevar Bush	U.S.	1928
Computer (electronic)	J. Presper Eckert and John W. Mauchly	U.S.	1846
Condensed milk	Gail Borden	U.S.	1853
Cotton gin	Eli Whitney	U.S.	1793
Cylinder lock	Linus Yale, Jr.	U.S.	1865
Cultivator	Henry Burden	U.S.	1820
Daguerrotype	Louis J.M. Daguerre	France	1837
Dictating machine	Charles S. Taintor	U.S.	1885
Diesel engine	Rudolf C.K. Diesel	Germany	1892
Disc Brake	Ferdinand W. Lanchester	England	1902
Electric fan	Wheeler	U.S.	1882
Electric flat iron	Henry W. Seeley	U.S.	1882
Electric generator	Hippolyte Pixii	France	1832
Electric motor	Michael Faraday	England	1822
Electric shaver	Jacob Schick	U.S.	1928
Electric stove	William S. Hadaway	U.S.	1896
Electric vacuum cleaner	James M. Spangler	U.S.	1907
Electromagnet	William Sturgeon	England	1824
Electron microscope	Vladimir K. Zworykin	U.S.	1939

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Electroplating	Luigi Brugnatelli	Italy	1805
Electrotype	Moritz-Hermann Jacobi	Russia	1839
Elevator (passenger)	Elisha G. Otis	U.S.	1852
Evaporated milk	John B. Meyenberg	U.S.	1880
Firearm Magazine	Horace Smith and Daniel B. Wesson	U.S.	1854
Flanged Railway rail	Robert L. Stevens	U.S.	1831
Flying Shuttle	Johan Kay	England	1733
Frequency modulation (FM) broadcasting	Edwin H.Armstrong	U.S.	1933
Fountain pen	Lewis E. Waterman	U.S.	1884
Galvanometer	Johann S.C. Scheweigger	Germany	1819
Gas engine (four-cycle)	Nikolus August Otto	Germany	1876
Geiger counter	Hans W. Geiger	Germany	1913
Glider	George Cayley	England	1853
Gramophone (disc record)	Emile Berliner	U.S.	1887
Gyrocompass	Elmer A. Sperry	U.S.	1911
Halftone engraving process	Talbot	U.S.	1852
Helicopter	Igor Sikorsky	U.S.	1939
Holography	Dennis Gabor	England	1948
Hydraulic press	Joseph Brahmah	England	1795
Hydrometer	Antoine Baume	France	1768
Hydroplane	Glenn H.Curtis	U.S.	1911
Ice-making machine	Jhon Gorrie	U.S.	1851
Internal combustion engine	Jean J.E.Lenior	France	1860
Internal combustion engine (high-speed)	Gottlieb Daimler	Germany	1885
Iron lung	Philip Drinker & Louis A. Shaw	U.S.	1928
Jet engine	Frank Whittle	England	1930
Kaleidoscope	David Brewster	Scotland	1817
Knitting machine	William Lee	England	1589
Lamp (arc)	Humphry Davy	England	1809
Lamp (miner's safety)	Humphry Davy	England	1815
Lamp (oil with glass chimney)	Aime Argand	Switzerland	1784
Lamp (incandescent)	Thomas A. Edison	U.S.	1879
Lamp (mercury vapor)	Peter C. Hewitt	U.S.	1912
Lamp (neon)	Georges Claude	France	1915
Laser (first Practical)	Gordon Gould	U.S.	1957
Laser (first operable)	Theodore H. Malman	U.S.	1960

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Lathe (engine-driven)	Henry Maudslay	England	1800
Leyden jar (condenser)	Von Kleist	Germany	1745
Life preserver	John Edwards	England	1805
Lightning rod	Benjamin Franklin	U.S.	1752
Linoleum	Frederic Walton	England	1860
Linotype	Ottmar Mergenthaler	U.S.	1884
Lithography	Alyos Senefelder	Germany	1798
Long-playing (LP) record	Peter C. Goldmark	U.S.	1948
Machine gun	Richard J. Gatling	U.S.	1862
Match (friction)	John Walker	England	1827
Match (safety)	Gustave E. Pasch	Sweden	1844
Metronome	John N. Malezel	Germany	1816
Micrometer	William Gascoigne	England	1636
Microphone	A. Graham Bell	U.S.	1876
Mircroscope, compound	Zacharias Janssen	Holland (Netherlands)	1590
Microscoper (electron)	Ernst Ruska	Germany	1933
Microscope (field ion)	Erwin W.Mueller	U.S.	1936
Monotype	Tolbert Lanston	U.S.	1887
Motion pictures	Edward Muybridge & John D.isaacs	U.S.	1872
Motion pictures (camera)	Thomas A.Edison	U.S.	1891
Motorcycle	Gottlieb Daimler	Germany	1885
Motor Scooter	Greville Bradshaw	England	1919
Mowing machine	Peter Gaillard	U.S.	1810
Multiplying machine	Gottfried W. von Leibniz	Germany	1671
Motor, A.C.	Tesla	U.S.	1892
Motor, D.C.	Davenport	U.S.	1837
Motor induction	Tesla	U.S.	1887
Nitroglycerine	Ascanio Sobrero	Italy	1846
Nylon	Wallace H. Carothers	U.S.	1935
Oleomargarine	Hippolyte Mege-Mouriz	France	1868
Parachute	Louis S. Lenormand	France	1783
	Blanchard	France	1785
	Andre-Jacques Garnerin	France	1797
Parking meter	Carlton C. Magee	U.S.	1935
Pen(fountain)	Lewis Waterman	U.S.	1884
Pen(ball-point)	John Loud	U.S.	1888
Pen(Liver-fill)	W.A.Sheaffer	U.S.	1913
Percussion cap	Joshua Shaw	U.S.	1816

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Phonograph(disc)	Forsythe	Scotland	1807
	Emile Berliner	U.S.	1890-94
Phonograph(cylinder)	Thomas A.Edison	U.S.	1877
Photoelectric cell	Julius Elster	Germany	1895
	G.R.Carey	U.S.	1875
Paper machine	Dickinson	U.S.	1809
Photographic paper	Backeland	U.S.	1898
	Talbot	U.S.	1835
Photophone	Graham Bell	U.S.	1880
Piano	Cristofori	Italy	1709
Piano, player	Fourneaux	France	1863
Plow, iron	James Small	England	1784
Plow, disc	Hardy	U.S.	1896
Plow (wooden)	unknown	Egypt	2500B.C.
Polarizing glass (Polaroid)	Edwin H.Land	U.S.	1932
Printing press(rotary)	Richard Hoe	U.S.	1846
Printing press (screw type)	Johann Gutenberg	Germany	1450
Printing (movable type) Pi-Sheng	China	c. 1045	
Prism spectroscope	Gustave Kirchhoff & Robert Bunsen	Germany	1859
Pump(air)	Otto von Guericke	Germany	1654
Radar	Albert H.Poulsen & Leo C. Yound	U.S.	1922
	Watson-Watt	Scotland	1940
Radio-telegraph	Guglielmo Marconi	Italy	1895
Radio-telephone	Poulsen & Fessenden	U.S.	1902
Radio tube triode	Lee De Forest	U.S.	1906
Radio Fm 2-path	Armstrong	U.S.	1933
Railroad (steam)	George Stephenson	England	1825
Railway (electric)	Werner von Siemens	Germany	1881
Railway signal (block)	Ashbel Welch & Robert Stewart	U.S.	1863
Railway sleeping car	George M.Pullman	U.S.	1859
Razor, Safety	King C.Gillette	U.S.	1895
Razor, electric	Col. Jacob Schick	U.S.	1931
Reper	Partick Bell	Scotland	1826
	Cyrus H.McCormick	U.S.	1831
Refrigerator	Ferdinand Carre	France	1858
Revolver	Smuel Colt	U.S.	1835
Rifle	August Kotter	Germany	1520
Rifle (automatic)	John Moses Browning	U.S.	1917
Rifle(repeating)	O.F. Winchester	U.S.	1860
Roller bearings	Leonardo da Vinci	Italy	1496
Rolling mill	Leonardo da Vinci	Italy	1496

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Rocket engine	Goddard	U.S.	1926
Safety pin	Walter Hunt	U.S.	1849
Sail	Unknown	Egypt	3000 B.C.
Saw (circular)	Samuel Miller	England	1777
Saw, band	Newberry	England	1808
Screw propeller	John C. Stevens	U.S.	1804
	John Ericsson	U.S.	1837
Self-starter (automobile)	Charles F.Kettering	U.S.	1911
Sewing machine	Thomas Saint	England	1790
	Barthelemy Thimonnier	France	1841
	Elias Howe	U.S.	1846
Shrapnel shell	Henry Shrapnel	England	1784
Silencer(firearm)	Hiram P.Maxim	U.S.	1908
Slide rule	William Oughtred	England	1620
Soap, hardwater	Berstsch	Germany	1828
Spectroscope	Joseph von Fraunhofer	Germany	1814
Spinning machine	James Hargreaves	England	1764
Sprinkler(fire)	Ambrose Godfrey	England	1723
Stainless steel	Harry Brearley	England	1916
Steamboat	Jouffroy d'Abbans	France	1783
Steam engine (piston)	Thomas Newcomen	England	1712
Steam engine (condensing)	James Watt	Scotland	1769
Steam hammer	James Nasmyth	Scotland	1839
Stereoscope	Charles Whealstone	England	1838
Stereotyping	William Ged	Scotland	1725
Stock ticker	Thomas.A.Edison	U.S.	1870
Storage battery	Johann W.Ritter	Germany	1803
Submarine	Holland	U.S.	1891
Submarine,torpedo	David Bushnell	U.S.	1776
Submarine (nuclear-powered)	Government scientists	U.S.	1955
Switchboard	Edgar T.Holmes	U.S.	1877
Tank,military	Ernest D.Swinton	England	1914
Telegraph,wireless (high frequency)	Marconi	Italy	1895
Telegraph(multiwire)	Samuel T.von Soemmering	Germany	1809
Telegraph(single wire)	Samuel F.B.Morse	U.S.	1835
Telegraph cable (submarine)	Cyrus W.Field	U.S.	1866
Telephone	Alxander Graham Bell	U.S.	1876
Telephone, amplifier	Lee De Forest	U.S.	1912
Telescope	Hans Lippershey	Netherlands	1608
Telescope (refracting)	Galileo Galilie	Italy	1609

Invention	Inventor	Country	Year
Telescope (reflecting)	Issac Newton	England	1668
Television, mechanical	John L.Baird	Scotland	1926
Television, iconoscope	Vladimir K.Zworykin	U.S.	1923
Television, electronic	Fransworth	U.S.	1927
Thermometer (air and water)	Cornelius Drebbel	Holland	1592
Thermometer (mercury)	Gabriel D.Fahrenheit	Germany	1714
Thermometer	Galileo Galilie	Italy	1593
Thermometer	Reaumur	France	1710
Thermos bottle	James Dewar	England	1892
Threshing machine	Michael Menzies	Scotland	1732
Time recorder	Bundy	U.S.	1890
Tire (pneumatic)	(Dunlop)	Scotland	1888
Tire (double-tube)	Robert W. Thompson	Scotland	1843
Toaster(automatic)	Charles Strite	U.S.	1918
Tractor	Robert Keeley	England	1825
Tractor(Steam)	Nicolas Cugnot	France	1769
Tractor(trak-type)	Benjamin Holt	U.S.	1906
Transfomer,A.C.	William Stanley	U.S.	1885
Transistor	J.Bardeen, W.H. Brattain and W.Shockley	U.S.	1947
Turbine,gas	Bourdin	France	1849
Typecasting machine	David Bruce	U.S.	1836
Typewriter	Henry Mill	England	1714
	Christoipher L.Sholes and Carlos Gliden	U.S.	1867
Vacuum bottle	James Dewar	England	1873
Vacuum cleaner, electric	Spangler	U.S.	1907
Vacuum cleaner	I.W.McGaffey	U.S.	1869
Vacuum tube (diode)	John A.Fleming	England	1904
Vacuum tube (triod)	Lee De Forest	U.S.	1906
Vulcanized rubber	Charles Goodyear	U.S.	1839
Wankel engine	Felix Wankel	Germany	1957
Warship (steam)	John Ericsson	U.S.	1860
Washing machine (electric)	Alva.J.Fisher	U.S.	1907
Washing machine (manual)	Hamilton E.Smith	U.S.	1858
Weaving machine	John Kay	England	1733
Wheel (solid)	Sumerions		c.3300 B.C
Wheel (spoked)	unknown	Egypt	c.1900 B.C.
Wirephoto	Shelford Bidwell	England	1881
Welding, atomic hydrogen	Langmuir, Palmer	U.S.	1924
Welding, electric	Elihu Thomson	U.S.	1877
Wrench, double-acting	Owen	U.S.	1913
X-ray tube (hot filament)	William D.Cooldge	U.S.	1913
Zipper	Whitcomb L.Judson	U.S.	1891
Zipper(meshed-tooth)	Gideon Sundback	U.S.	1913

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Discoveries and Innovations

Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Medicine

Discovery	Year	Discoverer	Nation
Acetylene gas	1892	Wilson	U.S.
A C T H	1949	Armour & Co.	U.S.
Adrenalin	1901	Takamine	Japanese
Aluminium,electrolytic process	1886	Hall	U.S.
Aluminium,isolated	1825	Oersted	Danish
Analine dye	1856	Perkin	English
Anesthesia, ether	1842	Long	U.S.
Anesthesia, local	1885	Koller	Austrian
Anesthesia,spinal	1898	Bier	German
Anti-rabies	1885	Louis Pasteur	French
Antiseptic surgery	1867	Lister	English
Antitoxin, diphtheria	1891	Von Behring	German
Argyrol	1901	Barnes	U.S.
Arsphenamine	1910	Ehrlich	German
Aspirin	1889	Dresser	German
Atabrine	....	Mietzsch and others	German
Atomic theory	1803	Dalton	English
Atomic numbers	1913	Moseley	English
Atomic time clock	1947	Libby	U.S.
Atom-Smashing theory	1919	Rutherford	English
Aureomycin	1948	Duggar	U.S.
Bacitracin	1945	Johnson, and others	U.S.
Bacteria (described)	1676	Leeuwenhoek	Dutch
Barbital	1903	Fishcer	German
Bleaching powder	1798	Tennant	English
Blood,circulation	1628	Harvey	English
Bordeaux mixture	1885	Millardet	French
Bromine from sea	1924	Edgar Kramer	U.S.
Calcuim carbide	1888	Wilson	U.S.
Calculus	1670	Newton	English
Camphor synthetic	1896	Haller	French
Canning (Food)	1804	Appert	French
Carbomycin	1952	Tanner	U.S.
Carbon oxides	1925	Fischer	German
Chlorine	1774	K.Scheele	Swedish
Chloroform	1831	Guthrie,S.	U.S.
Chloromycetin	1947	Burkholder	U.S.
Classification of plants & animals	1735	Linnacus	Swedish
Cocaine	1860	Niermann	German
Combustion explained	1777	Lovoisier	French
Conditioned reflex.	1914	Pavlov	Russian

Discovery	Year	Discoverer	Nation
Conteben	1950	Belmisch, Mietzsch, and Domagk	German
Cortisone	1936	Kendall	U.S.
Cortisone,synthesis	1946	Sarett	U.S.
Cosmic rays	1910	Gockel	Swiss
Cyanimide	1905	Frank, Caro	German
Cyclotron	1930	Lawrence	U.S.
DDT (Not applied as insecticide until 1939)	1874	Zeidler	German
Deuteriun	1932	Harold Urey	U.S.
Dynamite	1867	Alfred B. Nobel	Swedish
DNA (structure)	1951	Crick	English
		Watson	U.S.
		Wilkins	English
Electric resistance (law)	1827	Ohm	German
Electric waves	1888	Hertz	German
Electrolysis	1852	Faraday	English
Electromagnetism	1819	Oersted	Danish
Electron	1897	Thomson,J.	English
Electron diffraction	1936	Thomson, G.	English
		Davisson	U.S.
Electroshock treatment	1938	Cerletti,Bini	Italian
Erythromycin	1952	McGuire	U.S.
Evolution,natural selection	1858	Darwin	English
Falling bodies, law	1590	Galileo	Italian
Gases, law of combining volumes	1808	Gay-Lussac	French
Geometry,analytic	1619	Descarte	French
Gold(cyanide process for extraction)	1887	Macasthur, Forest	British
Gravitation,law	1687	Newton	English
Holograph	1948	Gabor	British
Human heart transplant	1967	Barnard	South Africa
Indigo,synthesis of	1880	Baeyer	German
Induction, electric	1830	Henry	U.S.
Insulin	1922	Banting,Best, Macleod	Canadian Scottish
Intelligence testing	1905	Binet,Simon	French
Isinazid	1952	Hoffman-La-Roche	U.S.
		Domagk	German
Isotopes,theory	1912	Soddy	English
Laser(light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation)	1958	Townes, Schawlow	U.S.
Light, velocity	1675	Roemer	Danish
Light, wave theory	1690	Huygens	Dutch
Lithography	1796	Senefelder	Bolihenan

Discovery	Year	Discoverer	Nation
Lobotomy	1935	Egas Moniz	Portuguese
LSD-25	1943	Hoffman	Swiss
Mendelian laws	1866	Mendel	Austrian
Mercator Projection(Map)	1568	Mercator (Kremer)	Flemish
Methanol	1925	Patard	French
Milk condensation	1853	Borden	U.S.
Molecular hypothesis	1811	Avogadro	Italian
Motion,laws of	1687	Newton	English
Neomycin	1949	Waksman, Lechevalier	U.S.
Neutron	1932	Chadwick	English
Nitric acid	1648	Glauber	German
Nitric oxide	1772	Priestley	English
Nitroglycerin	1846	Ascanio Sobrero	Italianf
Oil cracking process	1891	Dewar	U.S.
Oxygen	1774	Priestley	English
Ozone	1840	Schonbein	German
Paper, sulfate process	1867	Tilghman	U.S.
Paper, wood pulp, sulfate process	1884	Dahl	German
Penicillin	1928	Fleming	Scottish
Penicillin (Practical use)	1941	Florey, Chain	English
Periodic law and Table of elements	1869	Mendeleyev	Russian
Planetary motion, laws	1609	Kepler	German
Plutonium fission	1940	Kennedy, Wahl, Seaborg,Segre	U.S.
Polymixin	1947	Ainsworth	English
Positron	1932	Anderson	U.S.
Proton	1919	Rutherford	British
Psychoanalysis	1900	Freud	Austrian
Quantum theory	1900	Planck	German
Quasars	1963	Matthews, Sandage	U.S.
Quinine synthetic	1918	Rabe	German
Radioactivity	1896	Bacquerel	French
Radium	1898	Curie, Pierre Curie, Marie	French Pol-Fr
Relativity theory	1905	Einstein	German
Reserpine	1949	Jal Vaikl	Indian
Salvarsan(606)	1910	Ehrlic	German
Schick test	1913	Shich	U.S.
Silicon	1823	Berzelius	Swedish
Streptomycin	1945	Waksman	U.S.
Sulfadiazine	1940	Roblin	U.S.

Discovery	Year	Discoverer	Nation
Sulfanilamide	1934	Domagk	German
Sulfanilamide theory	1908	Gelmo	German
Sulfapyridine	1938	Ewins,Phelps	U.S.
Sulfathiazole	--	Fosbinder, Walter	U.S.
Sulfuric acid	1831	Phillips	Enlgish
Sufluric acid, led	1746	Roebuck	English
Terramycin	1950	Finlay and others	U.S.
Tuberculin	1890	Koch	German
Uranium fission(theory)	1939	Han. Meitner Strassmann	German
		Bohr	Danish
		Fermi	Italian
		Einstein,Pergam, Wheeler	U.S.
		Fosbinder, Walter	U.S.
Uranium fission, atomic reactor	1942	Szilard	U.S.
Vaccine,measles	1954	Enders,Peebles	U.S.
Vaccine,polio	1953	Salk	U.S.
Vaccine,polio,oral	1955	Sabin	U.S.
Vaccine,rabies	1855	Louis Pasteur	French
Vaccine,smallpox	1796	Jenner	English
Vaccine,typhus	1909	Nicolle	French
Van Allen belts radiation	1958	Van Allen	U.S.
Vitamin A	1913	McCollum, Davis	U.S.
Vitamin B	1916	McCollum	U.S.
Vitamin C	1912	Holst,Froelich	Norwegian
Vitamin D	1922	McCollum	U.S.
Wassermann test	1906	Wassermann	German
Xerography	1938	Chester Carlson	U.S.
X-ray	1895	Roentgen	German

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Do You Know That

~~ Each year, 1.25 million people die in traffic accidents.
~~ Traces of 400,000-year-old covered wood shelters have been found at Nice (France).
~~ Neolithic revolution took place after 10000 B.C.
~~ The Sumerians kept records by using clay tablets with pictographs after 4000 B.C.
~~ Paleontology is the science of history of life.
~~ The ancient civilizations flourished in Egypt (3300 B.C), India (3000 B.C), Europe (2500 B.C), China (2000 B.C) and America (1500 B.C).
~~ Mahavira (founder of Jainism) and Gautama Buddha (founder of Buddhism) were contemporaries and flourished in India in the 6th century B.C.
~~ The three Pyramids of Egypt were built from 2700 to 2500 B.C. These are the tombs of Khufu, Khafra and Menkaura.
~~ The lighthouse of Alexandria was built about 270 B.C.
~~ The ancient hanging gardens of Babylon were laid out on a brick terrace about 400 feet square at a height of 75 feet from the ground.
~~ The Great Wall of China was completed in 204 B.C. It is 1500 miles long. Its average height is 25 feet and about 12 feet wide at the top.
~~ The Leaning Tower of Pisa (Italy) built in the 12th century stands in a slanting position about 14 feet from the perpendicular.
~~ The Grand Canyon eroded by the Colorado river in USA is 217 miles long, one mile deep and about 18 miles wide in NW Arizona.
~~ The city of Rome was founded in 753 B.C. by Romulus.
~~ Shi Huang (ruled 221-210 B.C) the First Emperor of China centralized political authority in China, standardized written language, laws, weights, measures, coinage and conducted a census.
~~ Christianity emerged as the distinct sect in the second half of the first century A.D.
~~ The light of Islam dawned in the 7th century A.D. when in 611 A.D., the Holy Prophet of Islam Muhammad (P.B.U.H) announced the revelation from Allah.
~~ The legendary Abbasid Caliph Haroon-al-Rashid ruled Baghdad from 786-809 A.D.
~~ The Muslim rule of Spain lasted from 711 to 1492 A.D.
~~ So far 27 amendments have been made in the US Constitution.
~~ The Statue of Liberty (New York, USA) was installed in 1886. It is 151 feet one inch high from the base to torch.
~~ Copen Hagen (Denmark) is the best city of the world in terms of 'Excellent Standard of Living'. Copen Hagen, Tokyo, Zurich, Helsinki are top four cities of the world.
~~ Dhal Lake is in Srinagar (Occupied Kashmir).
~~ In USA, the President and the Vice-President are the only elective federal officials not chosen by direct vote of the people. They are elected by the members of the Electoral College.
~~ In 1860, 1880, 1900, 1928, 1956, 1980 and 1992, Abraham Lincoln, J.A. Garfield, W. Mckinley, H. Hoover, D.D. Eisenhower, R. Reagan and G. Bush were the winning party nominees for presidential elections respectively.
~~ The world is divided into 24 time zones, each 15° longitude wide. The longitudinal meridian passing through Greenwich, England is the starting point and is called the Prime Meridian.
~~ Christopher Columbus discovered Bahamas on 12th October, 1492.
~~ According to UN, about 4 thousand persons die daily by drinking contaminated water.
~~ The famous Monroe Doctrine was enunciated on December 2, 1823.

~~ Syria became republic in 1946 when France was forced to liberate it, and a democratic government was established here.
~~ According to experts, there are 18 lac species of living beings in the world.
~~ Each year, 15 thousand women die during maternity in Pakistan.
~~ There are 77 crore 60 lac adults illiterate in the world, about two-third of which are women.
~~ The Meiji period of Japan lasted from 1868-1912 A.D.
~~ The PLO started its self rule in the occupied West-Bank town of Jericho and Gaza Strip on May 13, 1994.
~~ HAMAS is the name of an Islamic resistance movement in the occupied Palestine.
~~ The World Health Day, International Women's Day, World Children's Day and International Labour Day is observed on April 7, March 8, November 20 and May 1 each year.
~~ Jaguar, MiG 29 and F-16 are the combat aircraft of France, Russia and USA.
~~ The largest opium producing country in the world is Afghanistan.
~~ Eight countries of the world have nuclear weapons capability, they are USA, UK, Russia, France, India, China, Pakistan, North Korea.
~~ Ostrich is the largest bird in the world.
~~ Angora is the old name of Ankara.
~~ IRNA is the news agency of Iran.
~~ Britain's highest military award is called Victoria Cross (V.C).
~~ Saudi Arabia is the largest exporter of oil in the world.
~~ The world famous Golden Gate Bridge is located in San Francisco (USA).
~~ Iceland is world's most peaceful, while Iraq is the most unsecure country. Bangladesh is the most peaceful country of South Asia.
~~ Russia invaded Afghanistan on December 27, 1979.
~~ Hong Kong was returned to China on July 1, 1997.
~~ The earth is calculated to be 4540 million years old.
~~ Nelson Mandela's African National Congress (ANC) won the first ever general elections of South Africa held in 1994.
~~ Transistor, Television, Diesel Engine and Laser were invented by Rudolph Diesel, Bardeen Shockley, Thomas Edison and John H. Baird.
~~ The Olympic Torch is kindled on the Mount Olympus in Greece and is kept burning till the end of the games.
~~ The nick name of USA is Uncle Sam.
~~ The news agencies of Britain, China and Russia are called Reuter, Xinhua and Tass.
~~ The revised names of Bombay & Madras are Mumbai & Chennai.
~~ Allama Iqbal wrote many books of poetry which include Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibril, Zarb-e-Kalim, Zabur-e-Ajam and Ramoz-e-Bekhudi.
~~ Eritrea became an independent state on May 24, 1993.
~~ Shaheen and Ghouri are Pakistan's surface to surface missiles.
~~ Agni and Prithvi are the names of two medium range surface to surface missiles.
~~ World Tourism Day is celebrated on 27th September each year.
~~ IRA is the abbreviation of Irish Republican Army.
~~ First 'International Day of Rural Women' was observed on 15th October, 2008.
~~ World's biggest diamond (507 carat) was discovered in South Africa on 29th Sep. 2009.
~~ The velocity of light is 299729.458 kilometres per second (186282.397 miles/sec).
~~ The chemical formula of water is H_2O. It is composed of two gases — hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio of 2:1.
~~ The normal temperature of the human body is 98.6°F.

~~ A billion contains 1000 million. It has 9 zeroes. Similarly a trillion has 12 zeroes, a quadrillion 15 zeroes, a quintillion 18 zeroes and a decillion 33 zeroes.
~~ One inch is equal to 2.5400 centimetres and one mile is equal to 1.6093 kilometres.
~~ Pakistan is among 25 major green-house gases emitting countries. USA is on top of the list.
~~ Each year, 5 lac women die due to maternity complications all over the world.
~~ Haya Rashid Al-Khalifa (Bahrain) was the first Muslim lady who elected in the General Assembly of UNO. She served from September 12, 2006 to September 17, 2007.
~~ Pakistan became the largest CNG-user country in the world in 2008.
~~ There are 23 crore drug-addicts in the world, whereas in Pakistan 60 lac.
~~ Most murder cases are registered in India, most rape cases are reported in USA.
~~ Each year, about 22,000 people die to Prostate Cancer.
~~ SAARC was founded in 1985. On April 3, 2007, Afghanistan was given the membership of 8th member.
~~ Every year, 70 lac children and women are smuggled all over the world.
~~ About half of the world population speaks Indo-European languages. The Indo-European branch to which English belongs is Germanic.
~~ The major groups of the Indo-European language are Germanic, Celtic, Italic, Hellenic, Baltic-Slavic, Albanian, Armenian and Indo-Iranian.
~~ Air is composed of Nitrogen (78.08%), Oxygen (20.95%), Argon (0.94%) and Carbon Dioxide (0.03%).
~~ Mustafa Kemal popularly known as Kemal Ataturk (1881-1938) was the founder of modern Turkey.
~~ In nature, Carbon is found in many forms i.e. Coke, Diamond, Graphite and Charcoal. Out of these Diamond is the purest form.
~~ The famous Muslim scientists Jabir Ibne Hayan, Ibn Al Haytham and Umer Khayyam flourished in (731 to 815), (965 to 1039) and (973 to 1050) A.D.
~~ Pakistan sent its first satellite Badr-I into orbit atop a Chinese built rocket on July 16, 1990.
~~ Currently, the UNO consists of 193 countries. South Sudan became its 193rd member in 2011.
~~ The North Yemen and the South Yemen were re-united as Yemen on May 22, 1990.
~~ The European Economic Committee (EEC) became a single market economy on January 1, 1993.
~~ The 10th Islamic Summit Conference was held at Putrajaya (Malaysia) in October 2003 and 11th Islamic Summit Conference was held at Dakkar (Senegal) on 13 & 14 March, 2008.
~~ The term NAM stands for Non-Aligned Movement. First Conference of NAM was held in Belgrade (Yoguslavia) in September 1961.
~~ The World population is increasing at the rate of 10 crore persons per annum. The world population is expected to rise to 8 billion in 2024.
~~ The Al-Quds Committee of the OIC was founded in 1975 to implement the resolution of the Islamic Conference on the status of Jerusalem (Al-Quds).
~~ World floral trade exceeds 5 billion dollars mark, in which Holland's share is 65 percent.
~~ UNHCR is the abbreviation of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
~~ Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi was the Ist caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan from Aug. 6, 1990 to Nov. 6, 1990. Balkh Sher Mazari was the 2nd caretaker P.M. from April 18,

1993 to May 26, 1993.

~ ~ Moeen Qureshi served as 3rd caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan from July 18, 1993 to October 19, 1993.

~ ~ Malik Meraj Khalid served as the 4th caretaker Prime Minister from Nov. 5, 1996 to Feb. 17, 1997.

~ ~ Ch. Shujaat Hussain served as the 5th caretaker P.M. from June 26, 2004 to Aug. 28, 2004. Muhammad Mian Soomro served as the 6th caretaker P.M. from Nov. 16, 2007 to March 24, 2008.

~ ~ Venus is the nearest planet to earth.

~ ~ Jupiter is the largest planet in the Solar System. Its size is 1300 times that of earth.

~ ~ The original inhabitants of USA are known as Red Indians.

~ ~ Out of the 196 sovereign independent nations of the world 148 are republics and the other 46 are under personal rules (14 kings, 1 emperor, 3 queens, 7 hereditary sheikhs, 1 grand duke, 2 sultans, 1 constitutional monarch etc.).

~ ~ On 21st June, 2009, Greenland welcomed a new era of self-rule after 300 years Danish authority. Denmark granted Greenland limited sovereignty when its parliament approved home rule in 1979.

~ ~ The Legislative Assembly of Kashmir consists of 49 seats.

~ ~ The Field Hockey ground measures 100 × 55 to 60 yards.

~ ~ The Football (soccer) ground measures 100 to 130 × 50 to 100 yards.

~ ~ The Badminton court for singles measures 17 × 44 feet.

~ ~ The Badminton court for doubles measures 20 × 44 feet.

~ ~ The table of Table Tennis measures 9 × 5 × 2.5 feet.

~ ~ On Jan. 1, 2011, Estonia adopted the European single currency Euro and entered the Eurozone as the 17th member. In 2004, Estonia entered European Union and also joined NATO.

~ ~ The modern Olympic Games were first held at Athens in 1896.

~ ~ Agreement on 'South Asian Free Trade Area' (SAFTA) was partially promulgated on January 1, 2006. It would be fully functional in 2016.

~ ~ Turkmenistan introduced its own currency (Manat) on 1st November, 1993.

~ ~ Each year, 50 million cases are recorded with Dengue Fever all over the world.

~ ~ Dalai Lama belongs to Tibet.

~ ~ Macau is the richest country of Asia in term of per capita income i.e., 36,357 dollars.

~ ~ A 15-year-old American boy Jordan Romero became the youngest person to climb the highest mountains on each of 7 continents in December 2011.

~ ~ Sir Jack Hobbes (England) scored 197 first class centuries. He collected 61,237 runs at an average of 56.94.

~ ~ The books entitled "The Struggle for Pakistan", "Towards Pakistan" and "Making of Pakistan" are written by Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Wahid-uz-Zaman and K.K. Aziz respectively.

~ ~ Gwadar became a port of Pakistan on September 9, 1958.

~ ~ On August 7, 2000, Astonomers detected 10 new planets outsides the Solar System including a tantalizing Jupiter-sized giant found almost in the earth's backyard.

~ ~ Mauna Kea (White Mountain on the island of Hawaii (U.S.A) is 1,357 m (4,452 ft) longer than Mt. Everest. Out of its total length of 10,205 m (33,480 ft) up to 6,000 m (19,685 ft) of the mountain is under water and 4,205 m (13,795 ft), is above sea level. Therefore. it cannot be called the world's highest peak.

~ ~ In 1928, Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming (1881-1955) discovered penicillin by

accident. While doing research on staphyloccus bacteria, he left a dish with the bacteria growing in it when he went on vacation. During this time, the dish became contaminated with the penicilum notatum mold spore. When Fleming returned to the lab, he observed that there was an area around the mold free of bacteria and concluded that the mold contained a substance that prevented the bacteria's growth-penicillin.

~~ On 3rd Feb. 2009, Iran sent in the space its first local made satellite "Umeed", which will be used for research and telecommunication.

~~ Richard Nixon is the only U.S. President who resigned from his post after a house committee recommended impeachment for Watergate scandal.

~~ Franklin D. Roosevelt was the only U.S. President to serve more than two terms at the office (3 times).

~~ Three U.S. Presidents, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe all died on the same date i.e. July 4.

~~ Some 53 persons reached the peak of Mt. Everest on May 16, 2002, the largest number to conquer the peak on the same day.

~~ William, Duke of Normandy, captured England in 1066.

~~ Genghis Khan invaded China in 1211, as he built the largest empire in history.

~~ England's King John accepted the Magna Carta in 1215 for limiting royal power.

~~ The American colonies declared independence in 1776 from England.

~~ On 1st Aug. 2008, 20 thousand people in Libya named "Muhammad" made a world record of attending any ceremony.

~~ Total military budget of the world is 1500 billion dollars. America's military budget is 48 percent of world's total military budget.

~~ Edward Jenner discovered a vaccine for smallpox in 1796, laying the foundation for modern immunology.

~~ Nepoleon was defected at Waterloo in 1815.

~~ In 1821, Simon Bolivar freed Venezuela from Spanish rule.

~~ The first "World Women Day" was observed in 1911.

~~ Japan opened its trade to the West after Commodore Mathew Perry arrived with gunships in Tokyo Bay in 1854.

~~ The Suez Canal was opened in 1869.

~~ The assassination of Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand in 1914 precipitated the World War-I.

~~ The Bolsheviks took power in Russia in 1917 in a violent coup.

~~ Adolf Hitler assumed power in Germany in 1933.

~~ On D-Day, June 6, 1944, some 2,700 ships carrying landing craft and 176,000 troops from the U.S., Britain, Canada and France, crossed the English Channel and landed in German-occupied Normandy, in the largest seaborne invasion in history.

~~ The production of grain in US is 1296 kg per capita, 392 kg in Egypt, 277 kg in Bangladesh, 217 kg in India and in Pakistan, it is only 176 kg.

~~ According to UN report, 2.5 crore people had died due to AIDS and 6 crore people are affected with HIV.

~~ The Peoples Republic of China was established in 1949 after the defeat of nationalist forces.

~~ Neil Armstrong became the first human to walk on the surface of the moon.

~~ The sea which is connected with another sea through strait is called land-locked sea (e.g., Adriatic Sea).

~~ The Berlin Wall was opened in 1989, heralding the end of the Cold War and the

coming collapse of the Soviet Union.

~~ Black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela was elected President of South Africa in 1994.

~~ May 30, 2002 marked the end of the clean-up of the World Trade Centre in New York City which was destroyed on September 11, 2001 terrorist attack. The giant effort continued 24 hours a day, seven days a week, for 262 days; required 3.1 million man-hours labour; and removed 1,642,698 tons of material and at a cost of $750 million.

~~ Venezuela introduced its new currency on Jan. 1, 2008.

~~ Fidel Castro of Cuba resigned from 48 years Presidentship on Feb. 19, 2008 due to bad health. He was born on Aug. 13, 1926 and became President in 1959. After his resignation, his younger brother Raul Castro became the President of Cuba.

~~ Every year, one lac Pakistanis and 54 lacs people all over the world fall victim to smoking. 65 crore people in the world are smokers. After every 6 seconds, 1 person dies.

~~ One-third of world population is infected with hepatitis, every year 20 lac people die. 1 crore 60 lac Pakistanis (Every tenth citizen) are infected with disease.

~~ The number of telephone and mobile phone connections has reached upto 4 billion, 46 crore in the world.

~~ Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded in 1999.

~~ The first "World Fishermen's Day" was observed on Nov. 21, 1998.

~~ The first "World Democracy Day" was observed on Sept. 15, 2008.

~~ The first "Global Hand Washing Day" was observed on Oct. 15, 2008.

~~ Women give birth to 8 children in Pakistan each minute, and 160 children in world.

~~ On 22nd July, 2010, International Court of Justice recognised the independence of Kosovo from Serbia and declared it an independent nation.

~~ On May 30, 2009, a US weapon factory invented world's biggest super laser which emits light and heat equal to a star.

~~ In June 2009, Pakistan became the largest CNG user country in the world.

~~ China has become the biggest tea-producer of the world. This tea includes black-tea, green-tea, white tea and China-tea (Qaihva of flowers). 80% of tea in the world is cultivated in China.

~~ There are 24 crore 60 lac patients of diabetes. It is the fourth major cause of deaths world-wide.

~~ 80 lac people in world and 85 thousand in Pakistan die annually due to cancer. 2.5 crore people in world and 4 lac people in Pakistan are suffering from disease.

~~ 40% child marriages of the world are held in India.

~~ 300 to 350 grams of vegetables per person daily in the food is essential for the better growth of the human body, whereas its ratio is less than 120 grams daily in Pakistan.

~~ 79 percent of the smuggled persons (especially women) are suffered by sexual exploitation, while 18 percent are smuggled for employment.

~~ Srinagar International Airport was inaugurated on Feb. 14, 2009, by Sonia Gandhi. First flight took 24 passengers to Dubai.

~~ First time, "Social Justice Day" was observed on 20th February, 2009, in the world.

~~ In Iran, first solar power plant was completed on 2nd January, 2009, in Sheraz. On 9th Apr. 2009, first fuel-producing plant for the preparation of heavy water for reactor was inaugurated.

~~ At international level, every year, about 10 lac children die due to the shortage of

glucose and affected by malaria.

~~ The world's most rare diamond was auctioned in London in Dec. 2008 at the cost of 2 crore 43 lac dollars. This blue diamond dated back to 17th century A.D and was presented to Spanish princess Garita Terresa on her engagement.

~~ 90 crore people of the world are the victim of food deficiency, 65% of them belong to Asia.

~~ Russia established a new organization of gas exporting countries "Gas Exporting Countries Forum" on 24th Dec. 2008, with the participation of 12 countries.

~~ According to the survey conducted in April 2009, the length of the "Great Wall of China" came out to be more than the estimations. Its total length is 8,851.8 km.

~~ In 2009, Pakistan joined the gold-producing countries' list. 86 countries of the world produce gold. South Africa is at the top of the list with 395-ton per annum gold production.

~~ Nearly 170 million people of the world and 13 million Pakistanis are the victims of Hepatitis.

~~ Each year, climatic changes cause 3 lac deaths world wide.

~~ Iran has the world's second largest reserves of natural gas after Russia.

~~ America is on number one position among the crop-exporting countries in the world. Canada, Australia and Russia are on 2nd, 3rd and 4th positions respectively.

~~ According to an American magazine, the parliaments of Ukraine, Taiwan, Australia, England and South Korea are the world's most uncontrollable and rowdy.

~~ There are 24 crore 60 lac patients of diabetes. It is the fourth major cause of deaths world-wide.

~~ The annual production of dates is about 5.5 million metric tons. Egypt is the world's largest producer of dates with 1.102 million tons, Iran is second with 0.9 million tons, Saudi Arabia is third with 0.712 million tons, Pakistan is fourth with around 0.55 million tons. Other major date producing countries are Iraq, Algeria, UAE, Oman, Sudan, Libya, China and Tunisia.

~~ Every year, 4 hundred million people need employment in the world.

~~ About 314 million people in the world are facing eye-sight problems. 45 million people are blind. 87% of the eye-sight affected and blind people are living in under-developed countries. Two-third among the blinds are women.

~~ 17 thousand children die annually due to hunger in the world, whereas 60 lac people die.

~~ According to UNICEF, 4 thousand children die annually due to pneumonia in the world. The situation is worse in India and China.

~~ About 759 million people are illiterate in the whole world and half of them are the citizens of four South Asian countries, i.e., China, India, Bangladesh and Pakistan. The largest number of illiterate people is found in India.

~~ India became the largest Asian country in terms of water-milling energy on 9th Dec. 2009.

~~ World's most precious perfume "Imperial Majesty" costed 1.75 crore rupees.

~~ World's fastest train was introduced in China on 26th Dec. 2009 with average speed of 394 km/h and maximum speed of 1,000 km/h.

~~ Bahrain is declared world's most friendly nation. Canada is 2nd, Australia is 3rd, Thailand is 4th and Malaysia is 5th.

~~ In July 2010, mobile phone connections world-wide reached the figure of 5 billion mark, 47% of them belong to India and China alone.

~~ There are 24.5 crore widows in the world. The most widows 4.3 crore are in China, 4.24 crore are in India and 1.36 crore are in USA. 20 lac widows of Afghanistan and

7 lac widows of Iraq are leading the worst conditions.

- ~~ There are more than 1.5 billion television sets in the world, i.e., one set for 4.5 persons (average).
- ~~ Every year, 13 lac people die in traffic accidents, whereas more than 5 crore people fall a prey to disability.
- ~~ More than 6 lac people die due to cigarette smoke in world each year.
- ~~ In March 2011, internet-users touch the figure of 2 billion world-wide.
- ~~ Almost 3 thousand people die during matemity process daily in world, of which 1 thousand are women and 2 thousand children.
- ~~ 46 thousand people die every day due to heart diseases, whereas 1 crore 71 lac people die annually.
- ~~ According to WHO, almost 1 billion people world-wide are deprived of health facilities. 35% of them cannot afford health expenditure or their countries have a limited health budget.
- ~~ One-third women of the world are victim of mental and physical torture.
- ~~ More than 6 lack people die due to injurious effects of cigarette smoke in the world.
- ~~ More than 10 lack people have been died due to AIDS in the world, where as 40 thousand people are dying annually, 30% of them are women. There are nearly 3 crore AIDS patients in the world now.
- ~~ India's highest ranked civil award "Bharat Ratna" instituted on Jan. 3, 1954. Till 2010, it was given to 42 personalities, of which there were only 2 foreigners (Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Nelson Mandela). "USA remained on the top in terms of Arms sale on 28th May, 2011, Russia 2nd, Germany 3rd, France 4th and UK 5th, whereas India remained on top in terms of arms purchases China 2nd, S. Korea 3rd and Pakistan 4th.
- ~~ Annual 30 thousand children die due to different kinds of torture in the world and 1 crore children under the age of 5 due to lack of food.
- ~~ The world's first high sped solar energy train costing 15.6 million Euro was run between Paris and Amsterdam on June 6, 2011.
- ~~ According to WHO, handicapped persons exceed 1 billion all over the world on June 11, 2011.
- ~~ 62% of the world refugees consists of Iraqi, Afghani and Palestinian Muslims. There are 1 crore 52 lac refugees in the world. Pakistan is the biggest hospitable country of world refuges. 11.7% of the world refugees is in Pakistan. There are 20 lac Afhgan refugees residing in Pakistan.
- ~~ South Sudan got independence from Republic of Sudan on July 8, 2011. It admitted to UNO as 193rd member on 14.07.2011.
- ~~ A girl under the age of 18 is married every 3 seconds that's 10 million girls each year get married.
- ~~ World-wide trade volume of fumiture industry is $32 billion whereas Pakistan exports $8 million-worth furniture annually.
- ~~ Pakistan-born British national Dr. Ali Majid became the first blind judge of the world on 9 January, 2012. He is Sitara-i-Imtiaz and Peace Award holder from Pakistani government.
- ~~ Pakistan exports fruits and vegetables worth 14 million tons annually, but get perished one-third of it before going to consumers.
- ~~ There are 45 million refugees world-wide. 55% of them belong to 5 countries viz. Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, Sudan and Somalia.
- ~~ The world's biggest solar power plant was inaugurated in USA on Feb 13, 2014.
- ~~ The most number of poor reside in India, i.e. 33%, whereas Nigeria hosts 7%, Bangladesh 6% and DR Congo hosts 5% poor of the world.
- ~~ Annually, 1 crore people die due to cardiac complications worldwide, 80% of the deceased belong to developing countries.
- ~~ According to UNICEF, one child dies every five minutes due to torture worldwide.

International Days

JANUARY

- **January 1:** Global Family Day
- **January 6:** World Day for War Orphans
- **January 26:** World Customs Day
- **January 27:** International Holocaust Remembrance Day
- **January 28:** Data Protection Day
- **January 31:** Leprosy Prevention Day

FEBRUARY

- **February 2:** World Wetlands Day
- **February 4:** World Cancer Day
- **February 12:** Darwin Day
- **February 13:** World Radio Day
- **February 14:** Valentine's Day
- **February 20:** World Day of Social Justice
- **February 21:** International Mother Language Day
- **February 22:** World Scout Day

MARCH

- **March 1:** World Civil Defence Day
- **March 4:** World Day of the Fight Against Sexual Exploitation
- **March 8:** International Women's Day, World Kidney Day
- **March 14:** Rivers Prevention Day
- **March 15:** World Consumer Rights Day
- **March 21:** World Sleep Day
- **March 21:** International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, World Forests Day
- **March 22:** World Day for Water, World Poetry Day
- **March 23:** World Meteorological Day
- **World 24:** World Tuberculosis Day
- **March 27:** World Theatre Day

APRIL

- **April 2:** World Autism Awareness Day
- **April 4:** World Pillow Day
- **April 7:** World Health Day
- **April 12:** World Street Children Day
- **April 17:** World Farmers Day
- **April 22:** Earth Day
- **April 23:** World Book and Copyright Day
- **April 24:** World Veterinary Day
- **April 25:** World Malaria Day, International DNA Day
- **April 26:** World Intellectual Property Day
- **April 28:** World Day for Safety & Health at Work
- **April 29:** World Dance Day

MAY

- **May 1:** May Day - Labour Day
- **May 3:** World Press Freedom Day, World Asthma Day
- **May 4:** International Firefighters' Day

- **May 5:** World Midwives Day
- **May 7:** World Engineers Day
- **May 8:** World Red Cross & Red Crescent Day, Thalassaemia Day
- **May 9:** World Mothers Day
- **May 12:** International Nurses Day, International Just Trade Day
- **May 14:** Bone & Joint Day
- **May 15:** International Day of Families
- **May 17:** World Hyper Tension Day, World Telecommunication Day
- **May 18:** World Museum Day
- **May 19:** Hepatitis Day
- **May 21:** World Anti-Terrorism Day
- **May 22:** International Day for Biological Diversity
- **May 23:** World Squash Day, World Turtle Day
- **May 28:** Anti-Narcotics Day, Engineers Day
- **May 29:** UN Peace Missions Day
- **May 30:** World Sports Day
- **May 31:** World No Tobacco Day
- **1st Tuesday of May:** World Asthma Day
- **2nd Saturday of May:** World Fair Trade Day

JUNE

- **June 1:** International Children's Day, World Milk Day
- **June 5:** World Environment Day
- **June 8:** World Brain Tumour Day, World Ocean Day
- **June 9:** International Accreditation Day
- **June 12:** World Day against Child Labour
- **June 14:** World Blood Donor Day
- **June 18:** International Picnic Day
- **June 19:** World Fathers Day
- **June 20:** World Refugee Day
- **June 21:** World Music Day
- **June 23:** Public Service Day
- **June 26:** Anti-Narcotics Day, Anti-Violence Day

JULY

- **July 2:** Sports Journalism Day
- **July 4:** World Cooperative Day
- **July 11:** World Population Day
- **July 19:** Solidarity Day with Kashmiris
- **July 24:** World Parents Day
- **July 28:** Hepatitis Day
- **July 30:** World Friendship Day

AUGUST

- **August 3:** World Friendship Day
- **August 8:** International Day of the World's Indigenous People
- **August 11:** World Minorities Day
- **August 12:** International Youth Day
- **August 13:** Left Handers Day
- **August 19:** World Humanity Day, World Breast Feeding Day
- **August 23:** World Slavery Abolition Day
- **August 30:** Missing Peoples Day

SEPTEMBER

- **September 4:** World Veil Day
- **September 5:** World Vulture Day

- **September 8:** International Literacy Day, World Physiotherapy Day
- **September 10:** Suicide Prevention Day
- **September 11:** World First Aid Day
- **September 12:** World Oral Health Day
- **September 13:** Grand Parents Day
- **September 15:** International Day of Democracy
- **September 16:** International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer
- **September 21:** World Alzheimer's Day
- **September 22:** Car Free Day
- **September 24:** World Clean-up Day
- **September 26:** World Heart Day
- **September 27:** World Tourism Day
- **September 28:** World Rabies Day

OCTOBER

- **October 1:** World Vegetarian Day, Senior Citizens Day
- **October 2:** International Day of Non-Violence
- **October 3:** World Habitat Day
- **October 4:** World Animal Day
- **October 5:** World Teachers' Day
- **October 7:** World Employment Day, World Smile Day
- **October 8:** World Humanitarian Action Day, World Natural Calamities Prevention Day, World Sight Day
- **October 9:** World Post Day
- **October 10:** World Mental Health Day, World Egg Day, World Anti-Capital Punishment Day
- **October 11:** World Girls Day
- **October 12:** World Arthritis Day
- **October 14:** World Standards Day
- **October 15:** International Day of Rural Women, Global Hand Washing Day, World White Stick Day
- **October 16:** World Food Day
- **October 17:** International Day for the Eradication of Poverty
- **October 20:** World Chefs Day
- **October 24:** United Nations Day, World Acupuncture Day
- **October 24:** World Development Information Day
- **October 31:** World Savings Day

NOVEMBER

- **November 9:** World Freedom Day, World Inventors Day
- **November 10:** World Science Day
- **November 12:** World Pneumonia Day
- **November 14:** World Diabetes Day
- **November 16:** International Day for Tolerance
- **November 17:** International Studies Day
- **November 19:** World Toilet Day
- **November 20:** Universal Children's Day
- **November 21:** World Hello Day
- **November 21:** World Television Day
- **November 21:** World Fishermen's Day
- **November 22:** Traffic Accident Victims Day
- **November 25:** International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women
- **November 29:** International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People
- **November 30:** Computer Security Day

DECEMBER

- **December 1:** World AIDS Day
- **December 2:** International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
- **December 3:** International Day of Disabled Persons
- **December 5:** International Volunteer Day
- **December 7:** International Civil Aviation Day
- **December 9:** The International Day against Corruption. World Allergy Day
- **December 10:** Human Rights Day
- **December 11:** International Mountain Day
- **December 14:** World Monkeys Day
- **December 15:** World Tea Day
- **December 18:** International Migrants Day
- **December 20:** International Human Solidarity Day

Selected International Holidays

Jan. 27	Australia Day (Australia)
Feb. 8-11	Carnival (Brazil)
March 10	Commonwealth Day (Canada, Britain)
April 8	Buddha's birthday (Korea, Japan)
April 23	Children's Day (Turkey)
May 17	Constitution Day (Norway)
June 9	Dragon Boat Festival (China)
July 1	Canada Day (Canada)
July 14	Bastille Day (France)
Sept. 16	Independence Day Mexico
Sept. 19	St. Gennaro (Italy)
Nov. 5	Guy Fawkes Day (Great Britain)
Dec. 26	Boxing Day (Australia, Canada, UK, NZ).

Miscellaneous Information

ABM Treaty	Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed by USA and USSR in 1972.
ACCT	Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation.
Aegean Region	It is the region which lies between Greece and Turkey. It includes islands like Cyclades. Dodecanese and Sporades.
Aegean Sea	Sea lying between Turkey and Greece.
Aerodrome	An area marked for the landing and taking off of the aeroplanes.
Aerometer	Instrument used for measuring flow of air.
Agni	India's medium range ballistic missile.
Aircraft Carrier	A large naval warship with facilities of parking, landing and taking off of warplanes.
Altimeter	The instrument used for the measurement of altitude.
Altitude	Height of a body or place from the surface of earth or sea.
Amnesty International	An organization established by Peter Benenson (British) in July 1961. It aims at the release of political prisoners who have not committed any act of violence. Its general secretariat is in London

Ampere	Unit for measuring electric current.
AMU	Arab Maghreb Union, established in 1991.
Anchor	Device used for keeping ships standstill in water.
Anemometer	Instrument which measures velocity of wind.
Antarctic	The southern most part of the earth surrounding the South Pole.
Antarctica	Antarctica is the geographical name of the region which surrounds South Pole. It is almost circular in shape. It is identified by the Weddell and the Ross Seas. Antarctica remains covered by ice throughout the year. It is estimated that about 90% of the world's ice lies in Antarctica.
Antenna	A device used for receiving radio signals.
Anzus Pact	Pact signed by Australia, New Zealand and USA in 1951.
Arab League	A regional organization of Arab countries established on May 22, 1945.
Arctic Region	Arctic region is that area which lies around the North Pole and is enclosed by the parallel of latitude 66° 32 N. It includes parts of Greenland, Russia, USA, Canada and Scandinavia.
Arctic	The northern most area of earth which surrounds the north pole.
Area of Oceans	70.98% of earth's surface, i.e., 362,033,000 sq. km.
Asteroids	Small planets whose orbit lies between Mars and Jupiter.
Astronaut	A person who travels in space.
Atalntis, Columbia, Discvoery	US space shuttles.
Audiometer	Instrument used for testing hearing power.
Audiophone	Device used for improving weak hearing.
Australasia	The Australasia consists of Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea and other islands of the South Pacific Region.
Auxanometer	Instrument which measures growth in plants.
Ayodhya	A town of U.P (India) where the extremist Hindus want to build a temple at the site of Baburi Mosque.
Bactria	Ancient region of Central Asia, South-East of Aral Sea.
Balfour Declaration	A.J. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary in November 1917 declared that his government favoured the establishment of a national state for Jewish people in Palestine.
Balkan States	Balkan is the area which covers SE Europe. It consists of Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia Herzegovina and part of Romania and European Turkey. These states are known as Balkan States.
Balkan Wars	The wars fought between Turkey and the forces of Bulgaria and Serbia from 1912 to 1913.
Baltic States	The states which lie on the South East Coast of Baltic Sea are known as Baltic States. These include Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Barbarossa	Khairuddin Barbarossa (d. 1546) was a naval commander of Sultan of Turkey. He captured Algiers in 1529 and Tunisia in 1534.
Barometer	Instrument that is used for measuring atmospheric pressure.
Benelux Union	A custom union of Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg established in 1948.
Big Ben	The huge 14-ton bell in the clock tower of the Westminster Palace.
Biman	Airlines of Bangladesh.
Blitz Krieg	A German word meaning lightening war.
Blockade	The act of preventing supplies from reaching a certain place or country.
Blue Book	An official report of the British Government.
Boston Tea Party	An event which took place in 1773 at Boston (USA). A party of Americans boarded British ships and threw tea into the sea.
Bourgeoisie	A French citizen of mercantile class.
BTU	British Thermal Unit.
Bucharest	Capital of Romania.
Buffer State	A small independent neutral state which lies between two large unfriendly countries.
Bundesrat	Name of Upper House of German Parliament.
Bundestag	Lower House of German Parliament.
Cadet	Student in a military, air or naval academy.
Calligraphy	The art of handwriting.
Carat	It is term used in assessing the value of gold and precious stones. The 24-carat indicates pure gold, and any lesser number of carat shows the proportion of gold contained in the alloy. The carat as a measurement of weight is now obsolete, having been replaced by metric carat of 0.2 gram.
Caribbean Countries	These are the countries which lie in the Caribbean region (Between West Indies, E Central America and N. South America). The Caribbean States include Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago.
Charles Darwin	British naturalist who founded the modern theory of evolution.
Check Mate	The winning move in chess.
Chlorophyll	The green pigment present in the plants cells which helps in photosynthesis.
Comecon	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
Composition of Water	(H_2O) Hydrogen two parts, Oxygen one part.
Computer	A device which supplies processed information.
Continental Shelf	A part of land submerged under the sea.
Contraband	Goods forbidden to be supplied to a belligerent state during

	war.
Cortes	Name of Spanish Parliament.
Cosmic Rays	Radiation of unknown origin coming from outer space.
Cosmogony	The science of studying the origin of Universe.
Cultivable Part of Earth	21 percent.
D.N.A	Dexoyribo Nucleic Acid.
Dark Ages	The medieval ages from the fall of western Roman Empire in 476 A.D. to the Italian Renaissance in the 15th century.
De Jure Recognition	Unconditional acceptance that a country is independent.
Dialectic Materialism	The doctrine enunciated by Hegel, Marx and Angels which gives that thesis and anti-thesis react to develop into synthesis.
Diameter of Earth	Equatorial diameter 7,926,381 miles.
Dictaphone	A device which records dictation on wax cylinder.
Dictatorship	Absolute rule of a person.
Diet	Parliament of Japan.
Dinosaur	Large extinct reptiles of the Mesozoic period.
Directory	The committee of five men who governed France from 1795 to 1799 A.D.
Dog Fight	A close aerial fight between two or more aircrafts.
Durand Line	The Pak-Afghan border measuring 2,252 km.
Dutch	A citizen or language of the Netherlands.
Dyarchy	A dual system of government introduced through Montague Chelmsford Reforms in 1919. It lasted till 1935.
Dynamo	A device which produces electricity.
Dyne	Unit of force in the CGS system.
EFTA	European Free Trade Association.
Eiffel Tower	984 feet (300 m) high tower in Paris. A great tourist attraction.
EMS	European Monetary System.
Encyclopaedia	Book containing knowledge of all subjects.
Episcopacy	Government of Church by Bishops.
ESCAP	Economic and Social Council for Asia and Pacific.
Escape Velocity	The minimum velocity which allows a body to leave a planet.
Escla	Economic and Social Council for Latin America.
Etymology	Science of Origin and History of Words.
Falketing	Parliament of Denmark.
Far East	Far East is the collective name of the countries and areas of East and SE Asia bordering on the Pacific Ocean. Some important Far Eastern countries are Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, China, Malaysia and Philippines.
Fertile Crescent	The area lying between the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf (Now comprising Palestine, Israel, Jordan, Syria).
Fifth Column	Group of anti-national elements during the war.

Filibustering	Prolonged speech in the US Senate meant for obstructing the passage of a bill.
Fission	Break up of an atom into protons and neutrons resulting in the release of huge amount of energy.
Four Freedoms	President F.D. Roosevelt of USA on January 6, 1941 declared that four freedoms should prevail throughout the world *i.e.* freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.
Gallup Poll	Method of assessing public opinion through representative cross-section of the population. It was invented by Dr. Gallup.
Gang of Four	In 1976, widow of Mao Tse Tung and three of her accomplices were arrested and named as Gang of Four.
Gerrymandering	Readjustment of electoral constituencies to gain some political advantage.
Glaciated Part of Earth	6,020,000 sq. m. (15,600,000 sq. km).
Googly Ball	An off-break bowled by a leg-break bowler.
Gozzoli Benozzo	Florentine painter (1420-97).
Gynaecologist	A person who treats women's diseases.
Gyroscope	A scientific apparatus which helps to keep self-propelled torpedoes on their course.
Habeas Corpus	A writ against unlawful confinement requiring a person to be produced in the Court.
Halcometer	Used for measuring small celestial distances.
Hat-Trick	Three victims by a bowler in three balls.
Hectograph	A kind of duplicating machine.
Heliometer	Instrument used for investigating parallax of stars.
Heliscope	A telescope used for viewing the sun.
Hippocrates	Greek physician (460-377 B.C.) founder of Hippocratic school of medicine.
Hormone	A substance secreted by an Endocrine gland.
Humidity	Atmospheric state regarding moisture content.
Hydrometer	The instrument used for measuring the densities of liquids.
Hygrometer	Instrument used for measuring humidity of air.
Hypsometer	Previously used for measuring altitude.
Icon	A painted or mosaic image of Christ or a saint.
IRBM	Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile.
Isotope	Two atoms of an element which have the same atomic number but different atomic weights i.e., protium, deutrium and tritium are isotopes of hydrogen.
Joule	The unit of work or Energy in SI System.
K-2	Second highest mountain peak (Pakistan)
Kaleidoscope	Optical instrument which makes coloured patterns.
Kellogg-Briand Pact	A pact signed on August 21, 1928 by USA, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland and others.

	The pact was proposed by Mr. Kellogg (US Secretary of State).
Khad	Secret Service of Afghanistan.
Kirkuk	An oilfield of Iraq.
Knesset	Name of the Israeli Parliament.
Knot	A speed equal to one nautical mile per hour.
Kremilin	The walled city (citadel) within Moscow.
Kymograph	Instrument used for recording on graph.
Lactometer	The instrument which measures the density of milk.
Lactometer	Instrument which measures purity of milk.
Laser	Light Amplification Stimulated Emission of Radiation.
Lava	Molten volcanic matter.
LBW	Leg before wicket (A term of cricket)
League	A distance equal to about 3 miles.
Leap Year	A year of 366 days divisible by 4.
Lesotho	Country located in the south of African continent.
Light Year	Distance which light travels in one year.
Locarno Pacts	These were a series of pacts which were signed at Locarno (Switzerland) on October 16, 1925 between Germany and its neighbours.
Lok Sabha	Name of the lower house of Indian Parliament.
Lucimeter	Instrument used for measuring intensity of light.
Lufthansa	German Airline.
Lyric	Short poem which expresses emotions.
Mach Number	One mach is equal to the velocity of sound i.e. 332 m/sec (760 miles/hour).
Magna Carta	Charter signed by King Charles of England in 1215 A.D. which granted rights and liberties to the people.
Magnetometer	Device used for measuring force of magnetism.
Majlis	Parliament of Iran.
Malam Jabba	A ski-resort of Pakistan located in Swat Valley (Height 9, 500 feet).
Malayalam	A Dravidian language of SW India.
Manometer	The instrument used for measuring gas pressure.
Marathon Race	A long-distance race of 26 miles.
Marco Polo	Famous Venetian traveller who visited China, India and Iran in the fourth century.
Martial Law	Military rule in a country.
Matter	Anything that occupies space and has mass or weight.
Megaphone	A device which carries voice to a distance.
Megawatt	One lakh watts.
Mesopotamia	The area lying between the Rivers Tigris and Euphrates is called Mesopotamia "The land between two rivers."
Meteor	Falling or shooting star.

Micrometer	A device which measures minute distances.
Microphone	A device used for making sounds louder.
Middle East	Middle East is the region which comprises Iran, countries of Arabian peninsula and the Mediterranean Seaboard *viz.* Egypt, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait and Syria.
Mimeograph	A machine used for making stencils.
Monochord	One-stringed musical instrument.
Monsoon	A seasonal wind of Sub-continent.
Most abundant mineral in human body	Calcium.
Nalanda	Seat of ancient Buddah University near Patna (Bihar State), India.
Nassau Agreement	An agreement signed by J.F. Kennedy (US President) and H. MacMillan at Nassau (Island in Atlantic) on December 18, 1962 in which USA promised to provide Polris missiles to Great Britain.
Nebulae	Faint misty path of light produced by millions of stars located at great distance from earth.
New World Order	"New ways of working with other nations to deter aggression and to achieve stability." This maxim was given by former US President George Bush on April 4, 1991.
Notation	Scheme of symbols indicating musical sounds.
NPT	Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty signed on June 12, 1968 by USA, USSR, UK and other countries.
OAS	Organization of American States.
Ohm	Unit of electrical resistance.
Open Door Policy	The policy of equal trading rights for all nations.
Orchestra	Band of persons playing musical instruments.
Oxidation	Reaction in which oxygen combines with other elements.
Parachute	Device used for retarding speed of falling objects.
Parallax	Apparent difference in object's position as viewed from different angles.
Pedagogy	Science of Teaching.
Pentagon	Headquarters of US Department of Defense.
Periscope	A device which helps submarine to watch sea surface.
Phobia	A pathologically strong fear of a particular situation or thing.
Photometer	Instrument which measures intensity of light.
Pi	Denoted by Π, equal to 3.14159265.
Pica	1/6 inch or 12 points.
Plateau	Elevated broad flat land.
Pressler Amendment	An amendment passed at the initiative of Mr. Pressler requiring US President to certify that the country receiving US aid does not possess nuclear capability.
Prologue	Preface of a book.

Pulitzer Prizes	Annual awards endowed by Joseph Pulitzer (1847-1911) for achievements in Journalism and Literature.
Pulsar	Rotating neutron star of immense density.
Pyongyang	Capital of North Korea.
Pyrometer	Instrument used for measuring temperatures.
Quintal	A weight equal to 100,000 grams.
Quorum	Minimum number of members of a body which is required to conduct business.
Rabies	Disease caused by the bite of mad dog.
Radar	A device which helps in locating enemy aircraft through radio waves.
Radiograph	It transmits rays into mechanical energy.
Radiometer	Instrument which measures radiant energy.
Rajia Sabha	Name of the upper house of the Indian Parliament.
Rashtrapati Bhawan	The official residence of Indian President at Delhi.
Ratio of males and females	1,015 males for 1000 females in world.
Refrigerator	Device which keeps articles cool.
Renaissance	Revival of learning in Europe in the 15th and 16th centuries.
Restoration	Revival of monarchy in England on May 26, 1660 when parliament invited Charles II to become King of England.
Riksdag	Parliament of Sweden.
Roentgen	Unit of exposure produced by X-Rays.
Rotation of Earth	Earth rotates from West to East.
Rotation of Sun	Sun rotates from East to West.
Salmon	A large fish with silvery scales.
Salt-I Agreement	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty signed in 1972 between USA and USSR.
Samos	A satellite used for photography.
Scandinavian Countries	Scandinavia is a peninsula in NW Europe. Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Denmark, Finland and Faeroe Islands are called Scandinavian countries.
Schuman Plan	The plan proposed in 1950 by French Premier Robert Schuman for the establishment of European Coal and Steel Community.
Seismograph	Instrument used for measuring intensity of earthquakes.
Sejm	Name of Polish Parliament.
Shape of Earth	Not a true sphere but flattened at poles.
Siren	A device used for producing loud sound.
Size of Basketball Court	28 yards (26m) × 45ft. 9 inch (14m).
Size of Sun	Ten lakh times greater than size of Earth.
Solar System	Celestial system consisting of the sun and the nine planets i.e.

	Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto.
Speedometer	Device which measures speed of vehicles.
Squadron	A unit of Air Force consisting of 20 aircrafts.
Start-II Treaty	Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty signed by USA and USSR in 1993.
Stethoscope	Instrument used for measuring heart beat.
Sun Yat Sen	Founder of first Chinese Republic in the beginning of 20th century.
Symphony	It is a musical composition in which full band of musical instruments is used.
Teleprinter	A device which records telegraphic messages.
Telescope	Instrument used for seeing distant objects.
Temperature of Human Body	Normal temperature is 98.6°F.
Temperature of Sun's Surface	60,000°C.
The Wars of Roses	The wars which were fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians (England) from 1455 to 1487.
Thermometer	The instrument which is used for measuring temperature.
Tobogganing	A sport in which one slides down on snow riding a toboggan (a low platform on steel runners).
Tsetse Fly	A poisonous fly of South Africa.
Valletta	Capital of Malta.
Vasco Da Gama	A Portuguese sailor (1469-1524) who discovered the sea route from Europe to India around the Cape of Goodhope.
Velocity of Light	186,282 miles (299,792 km) per second.
Watt	Unit of electric power.
White House	Official residence of President of USA in Washington D.C.
Worldwise Suicide Cases	Daily 2,700 suicide cases.
Wright Brothers	Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright brothers who flew the first power-driven airplane on December 17, 1903 near Kitty Hawk (USA).
Zodiac	An imaginary belt of the heavens comprising twelve constellations named (1) Aries (2) Taurus (3) Gemini (4) Cancer (5) Leo (6) Virgo (7) Libra (8) Scorpio (9) Sagittarius (10) Capricorn (11) Aquarius (12) Pisces.
Zurich	A city of Switzerland.

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UNITED NATIONS

The Charter of the United Nations was adopted at the San Francisco Conference of 1945. The complete text may be obtained by writing to the *United Nations Sales Section, United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.* The Charter was signed on June 26, 1945, by 50 nations, and by Poland, one of the original 51 members of the United Nations, on Oct. 15, 1945. The Charter came into effect on Oct. 24, 1945, upon ratification by the permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of other signatories.

Purposes :

* To maintain international peace and security.
* To develop friendly relations among nations.
* To achieve international cooperation in solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.
* To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

Principal Organs of the United Nations

Secretariat

This is the directorate of UN operations. Its headquarters staff of about 44,000 specialists is recruited from member nations on the basis of as wide a geographical distribution as possible. The staff works under the secretary-general, whom it assists and advises.

Secretaries-General :

So far, eight persons had held the office of U.N. Secretary-General. Ban Ki Moon of South Korea is the current U.N. Secretary General.

	Sir Gladwyn Jebb (U.K) *(Acting)*	Oct. 24, 1945	to Jan. 29, 1946
1.	Trygve Lie (Norway)	Feb. 2, 1946	to April 10, 1953
2.	Dag Hammarskjold (Sweden)	April 10, 1953	to Sept. 18, 1961
3.	U Thant (Burma) (Myanmar)	Nov. 3, 1961	to Dec. 31, 1971
4.	Kurt Waldheim (Austria)	Jan. 1, 1972	to Dec. 31, 1981
5.	Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru)	Jan. 1, 1982	to Dec. 31, 1991
6.	Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt)	Jan. 1, 1992	to Dec. 31, 1996
7.	Kofi Annan (Ghana)	Jan. 1, 1997	to Dec. 31, 2006
8.	Ban Ki Moon (South Korea)	Jan. 1, 2007	to .....

General Assembly

The General Assembly is the world's forum for discussing matters affecting world peace and security, and for making recommendations concerning them. It has no power of its own to enforce decisions. It is composed of the 51 original member nations and those admitted since, a total of 193. Each nation has one vote. On important questions including international peace and security, a two-thirds majority of those present and voting is required. Decisions on other questions are made by a simple majority. The assembly's agenda can be as broad as the charter. It can make recommendations to member nations, the Security Council, or both. Emphasis is given on questions relating to international peace and security brought before it by any member, the Security Council, or non-

members. It also maintains a broad programme of international cooperation in economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields, and for assisting in human rights and freedoms. Among other duties, the assembly has functions relating to the trusteeship system, and considers and approves the UN budget. Every member contributes to operating expenses according to its means.

Security Council

The Security Council is the primary instrument for establishing and maintaining international peace. Its main purpose is to prevent war by settling disputes between nations. Under the charter, the council is permitted to dispatch a UN force to stop aggression. All member nations undertake to make available armed forces, assistance, and facilities to maintain international peace and security. Any member may bring a dispute before the Security Council or the General Assembly. Any non-member may do so if it accepts the charter obligations of pacific settlement. The Security Council has 15 members. There are five permanent members: the United States, the Russian Federation; Britain; France, and China; and 10 temporary members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms, from five different regions of the world. Voting on procedural matters requires a nine-vote majority to carry. However, on questions of substance, the vote of each of the five permanent members is required.

Economic and Social Council

This council is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly to 3-year terms. It works closely with the General Assembly as a link with groups formed within the UN to help peoples in such fields as education; health, and human rights. It insures that there is no overlapping and sets up commissions to deal with economic conditions and collect facts and figures on conditions over the world. It issues, studies and reports and may make recommendations to the assembly and specialized agencies.

Agencies of the United Nations

Linked to the United Nations through special agreements, the separate, autonomous specialized agencies of the UN family set standards and guidelines, help formulate policies, provide technical assistance, and other forms of practical help in virtually all areas of economic and social endeavor.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) formulates policies and programmes to improve working conditions and employment opportunities, and defines international labour standards as guidelines for governments.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) works to raise levels of nutrition and standards of living, to improve agricultural productivity and food security, and to better the conditions of rural populations.

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) promotes education for all, cultural development, protection of the world's natural and cultural heritage, press freedom, and communication.

The World Health Organization (WHO) coordinates programmes aimed a solving health problems and the attainment people of the highest possible level of healt for all the people of the world; it works in areas such as immunization; health education and the provision of essential drugs.

The World Bank group provides loans and technical assistance to developing countries to reduce poverty and advance sustainable economic growth.

The International Monetary Fund **(IMF)** facilitates international monetar cooperation and financial stability, and provides a permanent forum for consultation

advice, and assistance on financial issues.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) sets international standards necessary for the safety, security, efficiency, and regularity of air transport, and serves as the medium for cooperation in all areas of civil aviation.

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) establishes international regulations for the organization and improvement of postal services, provides technical assistance, and promotes cooperation in postal matters.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) fosters international cooperation for the improvement and use of telecommunications of all kinds, coordinates usage of radio and TV frequencies, promotes safety measures, and conducts research.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) promotes scientific research on the atmosphere and on climate change, and facilitates the global exchange of meteorological data and information.

The International Maritime Organization (IMO) works to improve international shipping procedures, encourages the highest standards in marine safety, and seeks to prevent marine pollution from ships.

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) promotes international protection of intellectual property and fosters cooperation on copyrights, trademarks, industrial designs, and patents.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) mobilizes financial resources for better food production and nutrition among the poor in developing countries.

The UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) promotes the industrial advancement of developing countries through technical assistance, advisory services, and training.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) an autonomous inter-governmental organization under the aegis of the UN; works for the safe and peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The UN and the World Trade Organization (WTO), the major entity overseeing international trade, cooperate in assisting developing countries, exports through the Geneva-based International Trade Centre.

Members of The United Nations Organization (UNO)

Sr. No.	*Country.*	*Joined UN*	*Sr. No.*	*Country*	*Joined UN*
1	Afghanistan	1946	2	Albania	1955
3	Algeria	1962	4	Andorra	1993
5	Angola	1976	6	Antigua and Barbuda	1981
7	Argentina	1945	8	Armenia	1992
9	Australia	1945	10	Austria	1955
11	Azerbaijan	1992	12	Bahamas	1973
13	Bahrain	1971	14	Bangladesh	1974
15	Barbados	1966	16	Belarus	1945
17	Belgium	1945	18	Belize	1981
19	Benin	1960	20	Bhutan	1971
21	Bolivia	1945	22	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992

Sr. No.	Country	Joined UN	Sr. No.	Country	Joined UN
23	Botswana	1966	24	Brazil	1945
25	Brunei Darussalam	1984	26	Bulgaria	1955
27	Burkina Faso	1960	28	Burma (Myanmar)	1948
29	Burundi	1962	30	Cameroon	1960
31	Canada	1945	32	Cape Verde	1975
33	Central African Republic	1960	34	Chad	1960
35	Chile	1945	36	China[1]	1945
37	Colombia	1945	38	Combodia	1955
39	Comoros	1975	40	Congo	1960
41	Congo, Dem. Rep.	1960	42	Costa Rica	1945
43	Cote d'Ivoire	1960	44	Croatia	1992
45	Cuba	1945	46	Cyprus	1960
47	Czech Republic[2]	1993	48	Denmark	1945
49	Djibouti	1977	50	Dominica	1978
51	Dominican Republic	1945	52	East Timor[3]	2002
53	Ecuador	1945	54	Egypt[4]	1945
55	El Salvador	1945	56	Equatorial Guinea	1968
57	Eritrea	1993	58	Estonia	1991
59	Ethiopia	1945	60	Fiji	1970
61	Finland	1955	62	France	1945
63	Gabon	1960	64	Gambia	1965
65	Germany	1973	66	Gerogia	1992
67	Ghana	1957	68	Greece	1945
69	Grenada	1974	70	Guatemala	1945
71	Guinea	1958	72	Guinea-Bissau	1974
73	Guyana	1966	74	Haiti	1945
75	Honduras	1945	76	Hungary	1955
77	Iceland	1946	78	India	1945
79	Indunesia	1950	80	Iran	1945
81	Iraq	1945	82	Ireland	1955
83	Israel	1949	84	Italy	1955
85	Jamaica	1962	86	Japan	1956

[1] On October 25, 1971, the U.N. voted membership to People's Republic of China, which replaced the Republic of China (Taiwan) in the World body.

[2] Czechoslovakia, which split into the separate nations of the Czech Republic and Slovakia on January 1, 1993, was a UN member from 1945 to 1992.

[3] East Timor is the newest meber of the UN, getting membership in September 2002.

[4] Egypt and Syria were original members of the UN. In 1958, the United Arab Republic was established by a Union of Egypt and Syria and continued as a single member of the UN. In 1961, Syria resumed its separate membership.

Sr. No.	Country	Joined UN	Sr. No.	Country	Joined UN
87	Jordan	1955	88	Kazakhstan	1992
89	Kenya	1963	90	Kiribati	1999
91	Kuwait	1963	92	Kyrgyzstan	1992
93	Laos	1955	94	Latvia	1991
95	Lebanon	1945	96	Lesotho	1966
97	Liberia	1945	98	Libya	1955
99	Liechtenstein	1990	100	Lithuania	1991
101	Luxembourg	1945	102	Macedonia[1]	1993
103	Madagascar	1960	104	Malawi	1964
105	Malaysia[2]	1957	106	Maldives	1965
107	Mali	1960	108	Malta	1964
109	Marshall Islands	1991	110	Mauritania	1961
111	Mauritius	1968	112	Mexico	1945
113	Micronesia	1991	114	Moldova	1992
115	Monaco	1993	116	Mongolia	1961
117	Montenegro[3]	2006	118	Morocco	1956
119	Mozambique	1975	120	Namibia	1990
121	Nauru	1999	122	Nepal	1955
123	Netherlands	1945	124	New Zealand	1945
125	Nicaragua	1945	126	Niger	1960
127	Nigeria	1960	128	North Korea	1991
129	Norway	1945	130	Oman	1971
131	Pakistan	1947	132	Palau	1994
133	Panama	1945	134	Papua New Guinea	1975
135	Paraguay	1945	136	Peru	1945
137	Philippines	1945	138	Poland	1945
139	Portugal	1955	140	Qatar	1971
141	Romania	1955	142	Russian Federation[4]	1945
143	Rwanda	1962	144	Samoa, Western	1976
145	San Marino	1992	146	Sao Tome and Principe	1975
147	Saudi Arabia	1945	148	Serbia	2000

[1] Admitted under the provisional name of the Fromer Yugoslav of Macedonia.

[2] Malaya joined the UN in 1957. In 1963, its name was changed to Malaysia following the occession of the Singapore, Sabah and Sarawak, Singapore became an independent UN member in 1965.

[3] Montenegro disintegrated itself from Serbia after 88 years in June 2006.

[4] The union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an orginal member of the UN from 1945. After the USSR's dissolution in 1991, Russia informed the UN it would be continuing the USSR's membership in the Security Council and all other UN organs with the support of the Commonwealth of Independent States (comprising of most of the former Soviet republics)

Sr. No.	Country	Joined UN	Sr. No.	Country	Joined UN
149	Senegal	1960	150	Seychelles	1976
151	Sierra Leone	1961	152	Singapore	1965
153	Slovakia	1993	154	Slovenia	1992
155	Solomon Islands	1978	156	Somalia	1960
157	South Africa[1]	1945	158	South Korea	1991
159	South Sudan	2011	160	Spain	1955
161	Sri Lanka	1955	162	St. Kitts and Nevis	1983
163	St. Lucia	1979	164	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	1980
165	Sudan	1956	166	Suriname	1975
167	Swaziland	1968	168	Sweden	1946
169	Switzerland[2]	2002	170	Syria	1945
171	Tajikistan	1992	172	Tanzania[3]	1961
173	Thailand	1946	174	Togo	1960
175	Tonga	1999	176	Trinidad and Tobago	1962
177	Tunisia	1956	178	Turkey	1945
179	Turkmenistan	1992	180	Tuvalu	2000
181	Uganda	1962	182	Ukraine	1945
183	United Arab Emirates	1971	184	United Kingdom	1945
185	United States	1945	186	Uruguay	1945
187	Uzbekistan	1992	188	Vanuatu	1981
189	Venezuela	1945	190	Vietnam	1977
191	Yemen; Republic of[4]	1947	192	Zambia	1964
193	Zimbabwe	1980			

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[1] In 1994, the General Assembly accepted the credentials of the South African delegation, which had been rejected for 24 years because of the country's former apartheid policies.

[2] Switzerland finally gained membership of UN in September 2002 after remaing permanent observer since its beginging.

[3] Tanganyika was a member of the UN from 1961 and Zanzibar was a member from 1963. Following the ratification in 1964 of Articles of Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar continued as a single member of the UN, later changing tis name to United Republic of Tanzania.

[4] The Yemen Arab Republic was admitted to UN in 1947, the People's Republic of Yemen, in 1967. The two nations merged in 1990.

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

Different Palestinian Organizations

Al-Fatah: It is the leading Palestinian organization. It remained underground till 1965. Originally it was led by Yaseer Arafat and Abu Jihad. Now Yasir Arafat controls Palestinian Liberation Organization since 1969.

Fidayeen: It is the name given to Palestinian commandos.

P.F.L.P.: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

P.L.F.: Palestine Liberation Front.

P.L.O. : Palestine Liberation Organization. Originally it was established by Ahmad Shuqairi in 1964 but was taken over by Yasir Arafat in 1969. It comprises of a number of organizations such as PFLF, PDF etc.

P.N.C: Palestine National Congress.

International Organizations

ADB: (Asian Development Bank).

Date of Formation: ADB was formed in 1966 with 31 members.

History and Objectives: The Asian Development Bank was established in 1966 to provide confessional credits to needy countries.

Members: ADB has 48 regional and 19 non-regional members.

Headquarters: Manila (Philippines).

APEC: (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation)

Date of Formation: APEC was established on 7th November, 1989.

History and Objectives: Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation was established in Indonesia. APEC aimed at achieving free trade among the member states by 2020.A.D.

Members: The twenty-one members of APEC include Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, New Zealand, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Thailand, Japan, Indonesia, USA, Malaysia and Vietnam.

Headquarters: Singapore.

ARAB LEAGUE:

Date of Formation: Arab League was established on March 22, 1945.

History and Objectives: The Arab League was founded by Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. The objectives of the league include cooperation in political, economic and social fields among the member nations.

Members: Members include Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria, UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Mauritania, Somalia, Comoros, Palestine, Djibouti.

Headquarters: Cairo (Egypt).

ACC: (Arab Cooperation Council).

Date of Formation: ACC was established on February 16, 1989 at Baghdad (Iraq).

History and Objectives: Arab Cooperation Council came into existence as a result of the two-day summit conference of heads of states of four nations Iraq, Egypt, Jordan and Yemen held at Baghdad in 1989. The ACC aims at uniting the member

nations into a common market through economic ties.

Members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen (1997).

Headquarters: Amman (Jordan)

ASEAN: (Association of Southeast Asian Nations).

Date of Formation: ASEAN was founded on August 8, 1967 in Bangkok (Thailand).

History and Objectives: Five countries of Asia namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore formed this organization in 1967. The main objectives of ASEAN included promotion of regional peace and promotion of economic, social, cultural and scientific cooperation among the member countries.

Members: Presently, ASEAN comprises of ten members viz., Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, Brunei, Laos, Philippines, Vietnam and Myanmar. (Papua New Guinea and East Timor are the observer states).

Headquarters: Jakarta (Indonesia).

ASPAC: (Asian and Pacific Council).

Date of Formation: ASPAC was formed in June 1966.

History and Objectives: Asian and Pacific Council was established by nine non-Communist countries *i.e.* Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan, New Zealand, Thailand, Philippines, South Korea and South Vietnam in 1966. ASPAC aimed at the promotion of economic cooperation among the member states and preservation of sovereignty of these countries.

Members: ASPAC consists of nine countries, *viz.* Australia, Japan, Malaysia, Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, New Zealand, Philippines and South Vietnam.

Headquarters: Bangkok (Thailand).

AMOEC: (African Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation).

Date of Formation: AMOEC was established in 1961.

History and Objectives: Major French speaking nations of Africa except Mali and Guinea formed this organization in 1961 in order to extend customs union and harmonise financial policies.

CACM: (Central American Common Market).

Date of Formation: CACM was established on December 15, 1960 in Managua (Nicaragua).

History and Objectives: CACM was founded by five Central American States *viz.* Costa Rica, Guatemala, El-Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua. It aimed at creation of a common market of Central American States.

Members: Costa Rica, El-Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua (Five members).

Headquarters: Guatemala City (Guatemala).

CARICOM: (Caribbean Community and Common Market).

Date of Formation: CARICOM was established on July 4, 1973 in Changuaramas (Trinidad).

History and Objectives: CARICOM was formed to increase economic, cultural and scientific cooperation between member states.

Members: Presently CARICOM comprises of 15 members which include Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Belize, Jamaica, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Surinam.

Trinidad & Tobago, and 5 associate members.

Headquarters: Georgetown (Guyana).

COMECON: (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance).

Date of Formation: COMECON was founded on January 25, 1949 by Communist bloc nations. However, it was dissolved on June 28, 1991.

History and Objectives: COMECON was founded by USSR and comprised only communist countries. Its main purpose was to foster and promote economic links among Communist nations. This organization ceased to exist with the disintegration of USSR.

Members: USSR, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, East Germany, Vietnam.

Headquarters: Moscow (USSR).

Colombo Plan:

Date of Formation: Colombo Plan was established on July 1, 1951.

History and Objectives: The Colombo Plan was initiated in 1951 in order to promote economic and social development among its member states.

Members: Its members included USA, UK, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Philippines and 15 other nations.

Headquarters: Colombo (Sri Lanka).

The Commonwealth:*

Date of Formation: The Commonwealth was formed by the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand in 1931.

History and Objectives: This body was originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations. The idea of Commonwealth consisting of Britain and the dominions was first accepted in the Imperial Conference held in 1926. Later on, in 1931, the statute of Westminister accepted the political and legal equality of its members. The major aims and objectives of the Commonwealth include consultation among member nations in economic, educational, financial, scientific, military and legal fields. The membership of Pakistan had been suspended 3 times till 2007.

Members: At present, 53 sovereign states are members of the Commonwealth.

Headquarters: London (United Kingdom)

Council of Europe:

Date of Formation: The Council of Europe was set up on May 5, 1949.

History and Objectives: The Council of Europe was established by nine European countries *viz.* U.K., France, Sweden, Norway, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Italy and Irish Republic in 1949. The Council aimed at achieving greater unity among its member states.

Members: Presently, the Council consists of 47 members belonging to Europe and former Soviet countries.

Headquarters: Strasbourg (France).

CIS: (Commonwealth of Independent States).

Date of Formation: CIS was established on December 8, 1991.

History and Objectives: CIS came into being in 1991 when USSR

*Pakistan is the only country whose membership has suspended 3 times, i.e., in 1972, 1999 & 2007.

disintegrated and 12 of its 15 states formed an alliance of independent states to protect their political and economic interests.

Members: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

CCTA: (Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa).

Date of Formation: CCTA was formed in 1950.

History and Objectives: African countries formed CCTA in 1950. The main objective of this Commission was promotion of economic cooperation among the member states.

Members: South Africa, Nigeria and some French and English-speaking black African states.

Headquarters: Lagos (Nigeria).

D8: (Developing Eight):

Date of Formation: D8 was formed on 15 June 1997 at Istanboul (Turkey).

Members: (1) Bangladesh. (2) Egypt. (3) Indonesia. (4) Iran. (5) Malaysia. (6) Nigeria. (7) Pakistan. (8) Turkey.

EACSO: (East African Common Services Organization).

Date of Formation: EACSO was formed in 1961.

History and Objectives: In 1961, three East African states Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya formed this organization. The object of EACSO was to develop an economic alliance on the pattern of ECM.

Members: Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya.

Headquarters: Nairobi (Kenya).

ECSC: (European Coal and Steel Community).

Date of Formation: The ECSC was formed on April 18, 1951.

History and Objectives: Six European countries viz. France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany founded this organization in 1951. The ECSC aimed at closer political union and common market for coal, iron and steel.

Members: France, Belgium, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany.

EURATOM: (European Atomic Energy Community).

Date of Formation: EURATOM was founded on March 25, 1957 in Rome (Italy).

History and Objectives: European Atomic Energy Community was founded in 1957. It was meant for assisting member states to develop nuclear energy as a source of power for European industries and homes.

Members: West Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, Netherlands, Luxembourg.

EU: (European Union).

Date of Formation: 1952. In 1994, the European Community was given the name of European Union.

History and Objectives: European Union is the collective designation of three organizations with common membership, *viz.* the European Economic Community (Common Market), the European Coal and Steel Community and the European Atomic Energy Community. The EU aims to integrate the economies, coordinate social developments and bring about political union of the member states.

Members: By the end of 2014, EU comprised of 28 members.

The members of EU are : Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, France,

Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, , Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

EFTA: (European Free Trade Association).

Date of Formation: EFTA was created on May 3, 1960.

History and Objectives: In 1960, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland established EFTA. The members nations eliminated tariffs and quotas between them by December 31, 1966. In 1992, EFTA and EU signed an agreement to create a single market with free flow of goods, labour, services and capital.

Members: Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

ECO: (Economic Cooperation Organization).

Date of Formation: ECO was formed in January 1985. ECO Day is observed on Nov. 28.

History and Objectives: ECO was, in fact, the revival of RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development) which had practically become dormant after Islamic revolution of Iran in 1979. Originally Pakistan, Iran and Turkey revived ECO but later on, in 1992, other 7 regional Muslim countries joined it. Its inaugural meeting was held on February 17, 1992. Its charter was signed on March 15, 1995 in Islamabad.

Members: Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

Headquarters: Tehran (Iran). [While economic bureau is in Turkey and its scientific bureau is situated in Pakistan].

FPDA: (Five Power Development Arrangement).

Date of Formation: FPDA was signed in 1971.

History and Objectives: Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore signed Five Power Development Arrangement to fill the military vacuum created in the Far East Asia due to the withdrawal of British forces from the region.

Members: Australia, Britain, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore.

GCC: (Gulf Cooperation Council).

Date of Formation: GCC was formed on May 25, 1981.

History and Objectives: Six countries of Persian Gulf area established Gulf Cooperation Council in order to strengthen their security against foreign aggression.

Members: Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia & UAE.

First Agreement: On Nov. 11, 1981, at Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)

Headquarters: Riyadh (Saudi Arabia).

G-8: (Group of Eight).

Date of Formation: G-8 was established on September 22, 1975.

History and Objectives: Originally, five Western industrialized nations laid the foundation of group of five which later on became Group of Seven when Italy and Canada joined it and Group of Eight when Russia became its member. G-8 aimed at discussing world political, economic and financial problems through periodical summit meetings.

Members: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom and United States.

G-15: (Group of Fifteen).

Date of Formation: G-15 was established in September 1989.

History and Objectives: Alan Garcia, President of Peru and Rajiv Gandhi,

Prime Minister of India initiated the formation of G-15 consisting of 15 developing countries of the world. The main objective before G-15 was to act as a counterfoil to G-8.

Members: Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Venezuela, and Zimbabwe.

IOC: (Indian Ocean Commission).

History and Objectives: States located in the Indian Ocean formed IOC in order to coordinate mutual development of the member nations.

Members: Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles.

ICJ: (International Commission of Jurists).

Date of Formation: ICJ was established in 1951 in West Berlin.

History and Objectives: International Commission of Jurists was established by a group of jurists in order to defend and promote rule of law at international level.

Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland).

ICRC: (International Committee of Red Cross).

Date of Formation: ICRC was formed in 1883.

History and Objectives: International Committee of Red Cross was formed in 1883 to look after the interests of victims of war.

Headquarters: Geneva (Switzerland).

INTERPOL: (International Criminal Police Organisation).

Date of Formation: INTERPOL was formed on 7 September, 1923.

History and Objectives: INTERPOL is the successor of International Criminal Commission that was formed in 1923. INTERPOL works for coordination among the international police authorities regarding information about activities of the criminals at national and international level.

Members: 190 countries.

ICFTU: (International Confederation of Free Trade Union).

Date of Formation: ICFTU was formed by those trade unions that had withdrawn from the World Federation of Trade Union (WFTU) due to their differences with the communist members.

(IEA) The International Energy Agency (IEA) was established in November 1974 in response to the oil crisis as an autonomous intergovernmental entity within the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to ensure the energy security of industrialised nations.

Under the Agreement on an International Energy Program (IEP), IEA member countries commit to hold emergency oil stocks equivalent to 90 days of net oil imports and to take effective cooperative measures to meet any oil supply emergency. Over the long term, members strive to reduce their vulnerability to a supply disruption. Means to attain this objective include increased energy efficiency, conservation, and the development of coal, natural gas, nuclear power and renewable energy sources, with a strong emphasis on technology.

In 1993, IEA members adopted Shared Goals that highlight the importance of ensuring the energy sector's contribution to sustainable economic development, social welfare and protection of the environment. In addition, formulation of energy policies should encourage free and open markets. The IEA is based in Paris and acts

as a permanent secretariat to the member countries, monitors the energy markets, organises the response to emergency situations and keeps energy and environmental policies and practices under constant review to encourage the use of best practices among members and beyond. The IEA also promotes rational energy policies in a global context through co-operative relations and dialogue with non-member countries, including major energy producers and consumers, and operates a permanent information system on the international energy market.

LAIA: (Latin American Integration Association).

Date of Formation: LAIA was formed on 30th December, 1980.

History and Objectives: LAIA replaced LFTA (Latin American Free Trade Area) which had been founded in June 1961. LAIA aims at promoting trade among the member nations. It also works for the removal of tariffs between members of LAIA.

Members: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.

Headquarters: Montevideo (Uruguay).

NAM: (Non-Aligned Movement).

Date of Formation: NAM was formed in October 1961 in Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

History and Objectives: The establishment of NAM was the result of a two-day conference held in July 1956 at Brioni (Yugoslavia) between President Naseer of Egypt, Prime Minister Nehru of India and President Tito of Yugoslavia. In this meeting, these leaders stressed the need for quickening the economic development of the under-developed countries. Consequently, the first conference of NAM was held in 1961 in Belgrade. Subsequently, regular meetings of NAM have been held, for example, at Cairo (1964), Lusaka (1970), Algiers (1973), Colombo (1976), Havana (1979), Delhi (1983), Harare (1986), Belgrade (1989), Jakarta (1992), Colombia (1995), Durban (1998), Kualu Lumpur (2003), Havana (2006), Sharm El-Sheikh (2009), Tehran (2012).

Members: By 2014, NAM comprised 120 members (17 observer states).

Headquarters: Coordinating Bureau is stationed in New York (USA).

NIFTIER: (North American Free Trade Agreement).

Date of Formation: NIFTIER was formed on August 12, 1992 and took practical shape on 1st January, 1994.

History and Objectives: The NIFTIER aims at the promotion of free trade between the member states by removing tariffs and other restrictions.

Members: USA, Canada and Mexico.

OAS: (Organization of American States).

Date of Formation: OAS was formed on 30th April 1948, in Bogota (Columbia).

History and Objectives: The Organization of American States succeeded Pan American Union (founded in 1890). The OAS works for the collective security of the American Republics. It also promotes cooperation among the member states. It is based on the principle of Monroe Doctrine.

Members: 35 countries of American Continent are members of OAS.

Headquarters: Washington D.C. (USA).

Official Languages: 4 (Spanish, English, French, Portuguese)

AU: (Organization of African Unity).

Date of Formation: AU was established on July 9, 2002 in South Africa.

History and Objectives: The Organization of African Unity was formed in 1963 with the basic purpose of promoting political, economic, scientific and cultural cooperation among the member countries.

Members: AU comprises of 54 countries.

Observers: Haiti, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Palestine, Serbia, Turkey.

Headquarters: Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

OPEC: (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries).

Date of Formation: OPEC was formed in September 1960.

History and Objectives: The OPEC was founded in 1960 to represent the interests of 11 chief oil exporting nations.

Members: Currently, OPEC consists of 12 countries (UAE, Algeria, Angola, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela).

Headquarters: Vienna (Austria).

OECS: (Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States).

Date of Formation: OECS was formed on June 18, 1981.

History and Objectives: The Caribbean States founded OECS in order to safeguard their interests.

Members: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Monserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines. (2 associated states are British Virgin Islands and Anguilla).

Headquarters: Castries (St. Lucia).

OPANAL: (Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America).

Date of Formation: OPANAL was formed on September 2, 1969.

History and Objectives: The OPANAL was established in 1969 for the purpose of prohibiting nuclear weapons in the region of Latin America.

Members: OPANAL consisted of 25 member states.

Headquarters: Mexico City (Mexico).

OIC: (Organistation of Islamic Conference).

Date of Formation: OIC was established on 25th September 1969 in Rabat (Morocco).

Official Languages: Arabic, English, French.

History and Objectives: The Organisation of Islamic Conference was established by the Heads of Islamic countries in their first summit conference held in Rabat from 22nd to 25th September, 1969. The objectives of OIC include promotion of political, scientific, cultural and economic cooperation among member states, protection of Holy places and consolidation of Islamic solidarity. The OIC holds its summit meetings at regular intervals of three to four years according to the circumstances. So far, the following meetings of OIC have been held:

- First meeting, Rabat (Morocco), 22-25 September 1969.
- Second meeting, Lahore (Pakistan), 22-24 February 1974.
- Third meeting, Makkah (S. Arabia), 25-29 January 1981.
- Fourth meeting, Casablana (Morocco), 16-19 January 1984.
- Fifth meeting, Kuwait, 26-29 January 1987.
- Sixth meeting, Dakar (Senegal), 9-11 Dec. 1991.

- Seventh meeting, Casablanca (Morocco), 13-15 Dec. 1994.
- Eighth meeting, Tehran (Iran), 9-11 Dec. 1997.
- Ninth meeting, Doha (Qatar), 12-13 Nov. 2000.
- Tenth meeting, Putrajaya (Malaysia), 16-17 Oct. 2003.
- Eleventh meeting, Dakar (Senegal), 13-14 March 2008.
- Twelfth meeting, Cairo (Egypt), 6-7 Feb., 2013.

In 1970, the first ever meeting of Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers was held in Jeddah which decided to establish a permanent secretariat in Jeddah headed by the Secretary General.

Members: By 2014, there were 57 members of OIC. The OIC members are :

Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, The Comoros, Cote D' Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt (membership suspended in May 1979 but restored in 1984), Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Tajikistan, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Burkina Faso, Yemen, Brunei, Albania, Mozambique, Syria, Uzbekistan.

Observer States: Bosnia, Central African Republic, Northern Cyprus, Russia, Thailand.

Observer Organizations: Moro National Liberation Front (Philippines), United Nations, Non-Aligned Movement, Arab League, ECO, African Union.

Headquarters: Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

OSCE: (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe).

Date of Formation: OSCE was formed in 1973.

History and Objectives: The Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe was established in 1975 to promote cooperation among members of NATO and Warsaw Pact countries by settling disputes through peaceful means.

Members: 56.

Headquarters: Vienna (Austria).

South Pacific Forum:

Date of Formation: South Pacific Forum was established on August 5, 1971 in Wellington (New Zealand).

History and Objectives: The Forum was formed to promote economic, political and commercial cooperation among member states.

Members: By 2009, there were 16 members of the Forum.

Headquarters: Suva (Fiji)

SADC: (Southern African Development Community).

Date of Formation: SADC was formed on August 17, 1992 at Windhock (Namibia).

History and Objectives: SADC succeeded SADCC (Southern African Development Coordination Conference) which was founded in July 1979 in Arusha (Tanzania). The SADC aims at promoting regional economic cooperation in order to reduce dependence on South Africa.

Members: Angola, Botswana, D.R. Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Madagascar, Seychelles and Zimbabwe.

Headquarters: Gabornone (Botswana).

SAARC: (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation).

Date of Formation: SAARC was established on December 8, 1985 in Dhaka (Bangladesh).

History and Objectives: In May 1980, President Zia-ur-Rehman of Bangladesh proposed the formation of a Regional Association in South Asia for the welfare of the Asian people. As a result, preparatory meetings at secretary level were held in Sri Lanka (April 1981), Kathmandu (November 1981) and Islamabad (August 1982). Finally, the Foreign Ministers' meeting held in August 1983 at New Delhi (India) gave shape to SAARC consisting of seven nations *viz.* Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

SAARC held its first summit meeting on December 8, 1985. Since then, it has been holding regular meetings. The dates and venues of these summit meetings are as under:

1.	***First Summit Conference***	August 8, 1985 Dhaka (Bangladesh).
2.	***Second Summit Conference***	November 1986 Bangalore (India).
3.	***Third Summit Conference***	November 4, 1987 Kathmandu (Nepal).
4.	***Forth Summit Conference***	December 29, 1988 Islamabad (Pakistan).
5.	***Fifth Summit Conference***	November 21, 1990 Malay (Maldives).
6.	***Sixth Summit Conference***	December 21, 1991 Colombo (Sri Lanka).
7.	***Seventh Summit Conference***	April 10, 1993 Dhaka (Bangladesh).
8.	***Eighth Summit Conference***	New Delhi (India) 1995
9.	***Ninth Summit Conference***	Malay (Maldives) 1997
10.	***Tenth Summit Conference***	Colombo (Sri Lanka) 1998
11.	***Eleventh Summit Conference***	Kathmandu (Nepal) 2002.
12.	***Twelfth Summit Conference***	Islamabad (Pakistan) 2004.
13.	***Thirteenth Summit Conference***	Dhaka (Bangladesh) Nov. 2005
14.	***Fourteenth Summit Conference***	New Delhi (India) April 2007
15.	***Fifteenth Summit Conference***	Colombo (Sri Lanka) Aug. 2008
16.	***Sixteenth Summit Conference***	Thimphu (Bhutan) 28-29 Apr. 2010
17.	***Seventeenth Summit***	Addu (Maldives) Nov. 10-11, 2011
18.	***Eighteenth Summit***	Kathmandu (Nepal) Nov. 26-27, 2014

Members: Eight countries *viz.* Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. (9 observers include Australia, Japan, European Union, Iran, Myanmar, Mauritius, USA, China and South Korea).

Note: Afghanistan got its membership on Nov. 13, 2005, at 14th Summit Conference held at New Delhi (India).

Headquarters: Kathmandu (Nepal).

SCO: (Shanghai Cooperation Organization).

Date of Formation: 26 April, 1996.

Members: China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan.

Observers: 5 (India, Pakistan, Iran, Mongolia, Afghanistan).

UDEAC: (Central African Customs and Economic Union).

Date of Formation: UDEAC was formed on January 1, 1966.

History and Objectives: The Central African Customs and Economic Union aims at providing economic, social, scientific and cultural assistance to the member

states.

Members: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo & Gabon.

UMA: (Maghreb Arab Union).

Date of Formation: UMA was established on February 17, 1989.

History and Objectives: Two-day summit conference between Heads of five nations of North Africa held in February 1989 in Marrakesh (Morocco) resulted in the formation of UMA. The main objectives of UMA are to strengthen freedom and independence by mobilising all the potential of the people of the member states.

Members: Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia.

Pacts, Alliances, Plans, Doctrines and Treaties

ANZUS PACT: (Australia, New Zealand, US -- Pact).

Date of Formation: ANZUS was formed in 1951.

History and Objectives: USA signed a tripartite defence agreement with Australia and New Zealand. This defence pact aimed at mutual assistance against any aggression.

Members: Australia, New Zealand, USA. (New Zealand was suspended from ANZUS pact in 1986).

Headquarters: Canberra (Australia).

Balkan Pact:

Date of Formation: Balkan Pact was signed on February 9, 1934.

History and Objectives: Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Yugoslavia signed a mutual security pact on February 9, 1934. The signatory states agreed to refrain from taking any political action against non-member Balkan State without mutual consultation.

Members: Romania, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia.

Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis:

Date of Formation: The tripartite pact was signed by Germany, Italy and Japan on September 27, 1940.

History and Objectives: The Second World War broke out in September 1939. Germany recorded astounding successes in the early years of war. On September 27, 1940 Japan, Italy and Germany signed a ten-year treaty of mutual cooperation which is historically known as Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Axis.

Members: Germany, Italy, Japan.

CENTO: (Central Treaty Organisation).

Date of Formation: CENTO is the changed name of Baghdad Pact which was originally signed between Turkey and Iraq on February 24, 1955 in Baghdad (Iraq).

History ad Objectives: Turkey and Iraq signed Baghdad Pact on February 24, 1955. Later on, Great Britain joined the pact on March 30, 1955, Pakistan on September 30, 1955, Iran on November 3, 1955 and USA in June 1957 (As an observer). Iraq withdrew from the pact in 1958 due to its internal revolution. As a result, the name of Baghdad Pact was changed to CENTO and its headquarters was shifted from Baghdad to Ankara. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey left CENTO in March 1979.

Members: Presently CENTO has practically ceased to exist.

Headquarters: Previous headquarters at Ankara (Turkey).

Dawes Plan:

Year of Introduction: August 1924.

History and Objectives: A commission under the chairmanship of Charles Dawes, a US financier, proposed a recovery plan to save Europe from economic collapse. The Dawes Plan gave Germany the money with which she could make the reparation payments after the First World War.

Entente Cordiale:

Date of Formation: April 1904.

History and Objectives: England and France signed an Entente Cordiale through which both the countries recognized each others colonial interests in continent of Africa and New Foundland. The treaty gave free hand to Britain in Egypt and to France in Morocco.

Eisenhower Doctrine:

Date of Announcement: 1957.

History and Objectives: In 1957, Dwight David Eisenhower, US President announced US policy regarding the region of Middle East to cover the void created by the withdrawal of France and Great Britain from the area. The Eisenhower Doctrine aimed at providing economic and military aid to any nation threatened by Communism.

European Defence Community:

Date of Formation: May 27, 1952 (Paris).

History and Objectives: France, Italy, West Germany, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg signed a treaty in May 1952 which aimed at common political institutions, armed forces and economic programmes. The Assembly of the Coal and Steel Community was to act for the European Defence Community.

Members: Italy, Belgium, West Germany, France, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Franco-German Declaration of Friendship:

Date of Declaration: December 6, 1938.

History and Objectives: France and Germany signed a Declaration of Friendship in 1938. According to the Declaration both the countries recognized their common frontiers as final.

Members: France, Germany.

Four Power Pact:

Date of Signing: July 16, 1933 (Rome).

History and Objectives: Germany, France, Italy and Great Britain signed a treaty on July 16, 1933 through which these countries pledged to cooperate in the maintenance of peace remaining within the framework of covenant of the League of Nations.

Members: Great Britain, Germany, France and Italy.

German-Polish Declaration:

Date of Signing: January 26, 1934.

History and Objectives: Germany and Poland signed a declaration on January 26, 1934, through which both countries agreed to promote and maintain mutual peaceful relations by settling their disputes peacefully.

Members: Germany and Poland.

Kellogg-Briand Pact:

Date of Signing: 27th August, 1928 (Paris).

History and Objectives: This pact was negotiated by US Secretary of State F.B. Kellogg and the French Foreign Minister Briand. Later on, it was signed in 1928 in Paris by representatives of 15 nations. The object of the Kellogg-Briand Pact was to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy and the settlement of international disputes.

Members: Initially 15 countries signed the pact but later on the number of nations grew to 48.

Little Entente:

Date of Signing: June 7, 1921.

History and Objectives: The basis of the Little Entente was laid in August 1920 when Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia entered into a mutual defence agreement. Later on, Romania signed similar agreements with Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia on April 23, 1921 and June 7, 1921 thus completing the Little Entente.

Members: Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Locarno Pact:

Date of Signing: October 16, 1925 (Locarno).

History and Objectives: The Locarno Pact was signed by seven countries of Europe in the Swiss town of Locarno in 1925. This pact was actually a series of treaties which were signed between Germany, France, Italy, Great Britain, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. The seven treaties signed at Locarno guaranteed the security and the territorial status of the high contracting parties. The signatory nations agreed to settle their mutual disputes through peaceful means.

Members: France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Belgium.

Marshal Plan:

Date of Announcement: June 5, 1947 (Harvard).

History and Objectives: Marshal Plan was a European recovery programme which was announced by US Secretary of State, George Marshal on June 5, 1947 during his address at Harvard. Marshal Plan aimed at providing economic assistance to the European nations in order to help these nations from the post-war shattered economies. Chief interest of USA was to check influence of Communist USSR, in Europe.

MONROE DOCTRINE:

Date of Announcement: 1823.

History and Objectives: Monroe Doctrine was a policy statement drafted by John Quincy Adams and announced by James Monroe, US President in 1823. The Monroe Doctrine read, "The United States had not intervened, and never would intervene in wars in Europe ..... We should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." Later on, the Monroe Doctrine became the basic principle of US foreign policy and it was applied against France in Mexico, against Great Britain in her dispute with Venezuela, against Spain on the question of Cuba in 1898 and then against Cuba by President Kennedy.

NATO: (North Atlantic Treaty Organization).

Date of Formation: April 4, 1949.

History and Objectives: NATO is basically a defence alliance which was established in 1949 to provide security to the European states against Communist aggression. The history of NATO dates back to September 1948 when the Brussels Treaty powers decided to create Western Union Defence Organization. Later on, USA and Canada agreed to join the military alliance and in 1949 NATO was formed. Greece and Turkey joined in 1952, West Germany in 1955 and Spain in 1982. The strategic areas of NATO are divided into three great commands covering the Atlantic, Europe and the North Sea. All the member states are bound to protect any member against attack. The NATO transacts its business through civil and military agencies. North Atlantic Council is the top policy-making body of NATO. Each member nation is represented on this council. France withdrew from NATO in 1967. After the dismemberment of USSR in December 1991 many changes have taken place in NATO. Several East European countries have joined it due to the collapse of WARSAW Pact.

Members: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, UK, USA, Greece, Turkey, Spain, Hungary gained associate membership in 1991. Presently, 28 nations including Russia and other former Soviet Republics had joined with NATO in the Partnership for Peace (PFP) which offered joint military exercises, peacekeeping missions and information exchange.

Headquarters: Brussels (Belgium).

NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUSSIA:

Date of Signing: 23rd August, 1939 (Moscow).

History and Objectives: In August 1939, Germany signed a non-aggression pact with Soviet Union. According to this pact, both the countries pledged to refrain from any act of aggression against each other. Through this pact Hitler wanted to keep Russia neutral in case Germany attacked Poland or any other European state.

Neutrality Acts:

Dates of Signing: Three Neutrality Acts were passed in 1935, 1937 and 1939.

(i) **First Neutrality Act:** The First Neutrality Act was passed on 31st August, 1935. According to this Act, the export of arms, ammunition and implements of war from all parts of USA to any belligerent state was forbidden.

(ii) **Second Neutrality Act:** The Second Neutrality Act was passed in 1937. This Act laid down the principle of business on "cash and carry basis."

(iii) **Third Neutrality Act:** The Third Neutrality Act passed in 1939 prohibited the American vessels to carry passengers or other articles to the belligerent states listed in the proclamations of US President during the wars.

Potsdam Peace Treaties:

Date of Signing: February 10, 1947 (Paris).

History and Objectives: After the fall of Nazi Germany in June 1945, leaders of three great powers Truman (USA), Attlee (UK) and Stalin (USSR) held a conference in Potsdam (Germany) from 17th July to 2nd August, 1945. A Council of Foreign

Ministers was set up to finalise peace settlement with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary, Finland and Romania. After 15 months of preparatory work, the Council gave shape to the five treaties which were signed in Paris on February 10, 1947 by USA, UK, France and the five enemy states (Italy, Finland, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania).

Rome Protocols:

Date of Signing: March 7, 1934 (Rome).

History and Objectives: The Rome Protocols were signed by Italy, Austria and Hungary on 7th March, 1934 in Rome (Italy). According to the Rome Protocols, the signatory states pledged to work jointly for the maintenance of peace and economic restoration of Europe.

Reich-Slovak Treaty:

Date of Signing: March 23, 1939.

History and Objectives: The Reich-Slovak Treaty was signed between Germany and Slovak state on 23rd March, 1939. According to this treaty Germany undertook to protect the freedom and integrity of the Slovak state. The treaty was signed for 25 years.

SEATO: (South East Asia Treaty Organisation).

Date of Formation: September 8, 1954 (Manila).

History and Objectives: The Korean War and the developments of Indo-China convinced USA that an organisation consisting of democratic states of South East Asia was necessary to check the advance of Communism in the region. As a result, eight Western and Asian countries convened a conference in September 1954 in Manila. Consequently, a Collective Defense Treaty was signed on September 8, 1954 by USA, UK, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines and Thailand. This treaty was named as SEATO. Pakistan withdrew from SEATO in 1973. The organisation formally ended in 1977.

Members: US, France, UK, Australia, Thailand, New Zealand, Philippines and Pakistan.

Steel Pact:

Date of Signing: May 22, 1939 (Berlin).

History and Objectives: Germany and Italy signed a Pact on 22nd May, 1939 which is historically known as German-Italian Pact of Steel. According to this pact, both the countries pledged to help each other in case of any aggression. This pact was signed for 10 years. This pact lost its significance at the end of Second World War.

Signatory Nations: Germany, Italy.

Stressa Declaration:

Date of Announcement: March 16, 1935.

History and Objectives: The Stressa Declaration has a great historical significance because it was through this declaration that Hitler withdrew from Germany's military commitments of Versailles Treaty. He announced that in future Germany's army would be fixed at 36 divisions.

Schuman Plan: (European Coal and Steel Community).

Date of Formation: April 18, 1951.

History and Objectives: Robert Schuman, the French statesman, was the

author of this plan. In 1950, he proposed a single market for coal and steel for all European countries. Negotiations resulted in the formation of European Coal and Steel Community on 18th April, 1951 when six European countries *viz.* France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Italy and West Germany signed the agreement. The Coal and Steel Community aimed at raising the standard of living of the member states by expanding economic cooperation and by providing employment opportunities to the workers.

Truman Doctrine:

Date of Announcement: March 12, 1947.

History and Objectives: President Truman of USA in his address to a joint session of the Congress announced his policy of giving economic and military assistance to the free nations of Europe which faced terrorist activities by the Communists. The Truman Doctrine was particularly meant for safeguarding the integrity of Turkey and Greece.

Treaty of Ankara:

Date of Ratification: 1953.

History and Objectives: The Treaty of Ankara was ratified by Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia in 1953. The Treaty of Ankara was supplemented by another treaty signed on August, 9, 1954 which was geared to UN charter Turkish obligations under NATO.

Signatories: Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia.

Treaty of St. Germane:

Date of Signing: 1919.

History and Objectives: The Treaty of St. Germane was signed between Allied powers and Austria-Hungary in 1919. According to this treaty, Austria recognised the independence of Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Treaty of Neuilly:

Date of Signing: 1919.

History and Objectives: The Treaty of Neuilly was signed between Bulgaria and Allies. According to this treaty, Bulgaria gave up a part of Macedonia to Yugoslavia and the whole of Dobudja to Romania. Moreover, the strength of Romania's army was reduced to 33,000.

Treaty of Rapallo:

Date of Signing: 1922.

History and Objectives: Russia and Germany signed the Treaty of Rapallo in 1992. According to this treaty, both the countries gave up their financial claims arising out of World War I.

Rio Treaty:

Date of Signing: 1947.

History and Objectives: The American Republics signed the Rio Treaty in 1947. The treaty aimed at collectively meeting the armed attack against any American state. On the whole, Rio Treaty comprised 26 clauses.

Treaty of Sevres:

Date of Signing: 1920.

History and Objectives: The Treaty of Sevres was signed between Turkey and Allies after the First World War in 1920. By this treaty, Hejaz, Armenia, Jordan, Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine were taken away from Turkey. Similarly,

Adrianople, Gallipoli, Smyrna and Dodecanese Islands were given to Greece.

Treaty of Trianon:

Date of Signing:

History and Objectives: The Treaty of Trianon was signed between Allies and Hungary. By this treaty, Slovak provinces were given to Czechoslovakia; Croatia was handed over to Yugoslavia; Trenasylvania was given to Romania; and Banat was divided between Romania and Yugoslavia.

Treaty of Versailles:

Date of Signing: June 28, 1919.

History and Objectives: After the First World War, the Treaty of Versailles was signed between the Allies and Germany on 28th June, 1919. The treaty comprised 15 parts, 440 articles and a score of annextures. This treaty gave Alsace-Lorraine to France; Eupen and Malmedy to Belgium; Memel to Lithuania, Prussia to Poland; and upper Silesia to Poland. In addition, Dangzig was set up as a free city and Rhineland was demilitarised. The rivers of Elbe, Denube, Order and Niemen were internationalised. Germany was asked to pay 54 billion dollars as war indemnity.

Signatory States: Germany, USA, France, UK.

Treaty Between Japan and Allies:

Date of Signing: September 8, 1951.

History and Objectives: Japan signed a peace treaty with Allied powers in September 1951 at the San Francisco Conference. According to this treaty Japan conformed to the ideals of peaceful settlement of disputes according to the charter of UN, agreed to maintain friendly treading relations with the signatories of the treaty and recognized her pre-war debts.

Defence Treaty Between Japan and USA:

Date of Signing: 1951 (San Francisco).

History an Objectives: Japan entered into defence pact with USA at San Francisco. According to this pact, Japan allowed USA to station her ground, air or naval forces in or around her territory. In addition, Japan pledged to get prior sanction of USA before granting bases of right of garrison or of manoeuvre or transit of ground, air or naval forces to any third power.

Signatory States: Japan and USA.

Triple Alliance:

Date of Formation: May 20, 1882.

History and Objectives: Triple Alliance was, in fact, an expansion of the dual alliance signed between Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879. In May 1882, the dual alliance took the shape of Triple Alliance when Italy too joined it. The treaty was signed for five years. According to the treaty, the member states pledged to help one another in case of aggression against any signatory nation.

Signatory States: Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary.

Triple Entente:

Date of Formation: April 1904.

History and Objectives: The Triple Entente (1904) originated on December 31, 1893, when France and Russia signed a defensive military convention. Later on, in April 1904 Triple Entente came into existence when France and Great Britain signed an Arbitration Treaty which dealt with Egypt, Morocco, New Foundland, West Africa

Madagascar, Siam and Hebrides. In the light of this treaty, Great Britain supported France in connection with the Morocco crisis in 1905, 1908 and 1911.

Members: France, England, Russia.

Warsaw Pact:

Date of Formation: May 14, 1955.

History and Objectives: The Warsaw Pact was a USSR-oriented military pact which was signed in 1955 by USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland and Romania. WARSAW Pact was formed as a counterpart to NATO. It provided a unified military command to Communist countries against any aggression. The WARSAW Pact was finally dissolved in July 1991 when the heads of the member states signed a protocol in Prague (Czechoslovakia).

Members: USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania. Later on, Albania withdrew in 1968 and East Germany in 1990.

Washington and London Naval Conferences:

Dates of the Conferences: Four Naval Conferences were held in Washington and London in 1921, 1927, 1930 and 1935.

History and Objectives:

(i) **First Naval Conference:** The First Naval Conference was held in Washington in 1921-22. The Conference decided that there would be a naval parity between USA and Great Britain and that Japan, Italy and France would have a quota of 60%, 35% and 35%, respectively.

(ii) **Second Naval Conference:** The Second Naval Conference was held in 1927. It was attended by USA, Japan, Great Britain, France and Italy. The conference lasted for two months. The participating naval powers failed to reach an agreement.

(iii) **Third Naval Conference:** The Third Naval Conference was held in London in 1930. After three months' deliberations, the five naval powers signed London Naval Treaty on April 22, 1930. According to this agreement, the cruiser strengths of all the countries were fixed. The USA, Great Britain, and Japan were to have 18, 15 and 12 battle cruisers of 7,100 tons or more.

(iv) **Fourth Naval Conference:** The Fourth naval Conference was held in London in 1935. The conference was attended by USA, Great Britain, Japan and others. The conference provided to be a failure because Japan withdrew from it when she was not granted parity with USA and Great Britain.

Young Plan:

Date of Implementation: 1929.

History and Objectives: The Young Plan actually revised the Dawes Plan. According to the Young Plan, Germany was to make 37 annual payments at the rate of 100 million dollar a year. Moreover, she was to pay 22 smaller annual payments.

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Written Tests/Interviews

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q. When was the Asian Development Bank established?

Ans. The ADB was established in 1966 with headquarters located at Manila (Philippines).

Q. What does the abbreviation APEC stand for?

Ans. Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.

Q. Give the names of the founder nations of the Arab League.

Ans. Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Yemen.

Q. When was the ASEAN founded?

Ans. Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) was founded by Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand and Singapore in 1967. Later on, Brunei, Laos, Vietnam and Burma also joined it.

Q. What do the following abbreviations signify? ASPAC, AMOEC, CACM, CARICOM, COMECON, CIS and CCTA.

Ans.

ASPAC	Asian and Pacific Council.
AMOEC	African Malagasy Organisation for Economic Cooperation.
CACM	Central American Common Market.
CARICOM	Caribbean Community and Common Market.
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States.
CCTA	Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa.

Q. Where are the headquarters of the following organisations located? Colombo Plan, The Commonwealth, Council of Europe, ECO, ICJ, ICRC, NAM, OAS and OAU.

Ans. Colombo Plan (Colombo), The Commonwealth (London), Council of Europe (Strasbourg-France), ECO (Tehran), ICJ (Geneva), ICRC (Geneva), NAM (New York), OAS (Washington D.C.), OAU (Addis Ababa).

Q. In which years, the following organisations were established? LAIA, NAM, NAFTA, OPEC, OIC, OSCE, SAARC, and UDEAC.

Ans. LAIA (30th December, 1980), NAM (October 1961), NAFTA (August 12, 1992), OPEC (November 14, 1960), OIC (September 1969), OSCE (1975), SAARC (1985), UDEAC (January 1, 1966).

Q. What is the meaning of these abbreviations? OIC, OSCE, SADC, SAARC, CENTO, ICRC.

Ans.

OIC	Organisation of Islamic Conference.
OSCE	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.
SADC	Southern African Development Community.
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

CENTO Central Treaty Organisation.

ICRC International Committee of Red Cross.

Q. Where were the inaugural meetings of NAM, SAARC and OIC held?

Ans. NAM (Belgrade-1961), SAARC (Dhaka-1985), OIC (Rabat-1969).

Q. In which year Pakistan, Iran and Turkey left CENTO?

Ans. Pakistan, Iran and Turkey left CENTO in March 1979.

Q. What were the objectives of Dawes Plan?

Ans. The Dawes Plan aimed at providing Germany necessary funds with which she could make the reparation payments after World War I.

Q. Give the names of the countries which are members of European Defence Community.

Ans. Italy, Belgium, West Germany, France, Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Q. When were the following pacts signed?

Four Power Pact, Kellogg-Briand Pact, Locarno Pact, Steel Pact and Warsaw Pact.

Ans. Four Power Pact (July 16, 1933), Kellogg-Briand Pact (August 27, 1928), Locarno Pact (October 16, 1925), Steel Pact (May 22, 1939), Warsaw Pact (May 14, 1955).

Q. Give the names of the countries who signed Triple Alliance and Triple Entente in 1882 and 1904 respectively.

Ans. Triple Alliance-Germany, Austria, Hungary and Italy. Triple Entente-France, Russia and Great Britain.

Q. Associate the correct year with the following events :

Events	Year
(1) First Battle of Panipat	1492 A.D.
(2) Columbus discovered America	1930 A.D.
(3) Beginning of the First World War	1526 A.D.
(4) Alexander the Great invaded India	1916 A.D.
(5) Allama Iqbal's address of Allahabad	1966 A.D.
(6) Quit India Movement	1991 A.D.
(7) Battle of Waterloo	327 B.C.
(8) Lucknow Pact	1977 A.D.
(9) Tashkent Declaration	1815 A.D.
(10) Third Martial Law in Pakistan	1942 A.D.
(11) Disintegration of USSR	1914 A.D.

Ans. (1) 1526, (2) 1492, (3) 1914, (4) 327 B.C., (5) 1930, (6) 1942, (7) 1815, (8) 1916 (9) 1966, (10) 1977, (11) 1991.

Q. Fill in the Blanks :

(a) ..... is the author of 'David Copperfield'.

(b) Akbar Namah was written by .....

(c) In the battle of Plassey, ... betrayed Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah.

(d) ..... is the author of 'Paradise Lost' & Paradise Regained'.

(e) Divine Comedy was written by .....

(f) Second World War started in 1939 when Germany attacked.....,

(g) History of Saracenes was written by .....

(h) Russian Revolution took place in the year of.....

(i) Objectives Resultion was passed in the year of .....

(j) USSR invaded Afghanistan in .....

Ans. (a) Charles Dickens, (b) Abul Fazal (c) Mir Jaffer, (d) Milton (e) Dante, (f) Poland, (g) Syed Amir Ali (h) 1917, (i) 1949, (j) 1979.

Q. **Name the countries in which the following are located:**

(i) K-2 (ii) Niagra Falls (iii) Suez Canal (iv) Mount Everest (v) Eiffel Tower (vi) Taj Mahal (vii) Pyramids (viii) Grand Kenyon (ix) Golden Gate Bridge (x) Faisal Mosque

Ans. (i) Pakistan (ii) USA (iii) Egypt (iv) Nepal (v) France (vi) India (vii) Egypt (viii) USA (ix) USA (x) Pakistan

Q. **Name the scientists who invented the following : (a) Airplane (b) Barometer (c) Bicycle (d) Camera photographic (e) Computer electronic (f) Electric fan (g) Electric motor (h) Jet engine (i) Lamp (incandescent) (j) Match (safety) (k) Microscope (compound) (l) Motorcycle (m) Pen (fountain) (n) Sewing Machine (o) Telephone (p) Telescope (q) Television (electronic).**

Ans. (a) Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright (USA) (b) Evangelista Torricelli (Italy) (c) Starley (England) (d) Joseph N. Niepce (France) (e) J. Presper Eckert and J.W. Mauchly (USA) (f) Wheller (USA) (g) Michael Faraday (England) (h) Frank Whittle (England) (i) T.A. Edison (USA) (j) Gustave E. Pasch (Sweden) (k) Zacharias Jenssen (Netherlands) (l) Gottlieb Daimler (Germany) (m) Lewis Waterman (n) Thomas Saint (England) (o) Alexander Graham Bell (USA) (p) Hans Lippershey (Netherlands) (q) Fransworth (USA).

Q. **Name the authors of these books:**

(i) Ab-e-Hayat (ii) Bal-i-Jibril (iii) Das Kapital (iv) History of the Arabs (v) Kashf-al-Mahjub (vi) Life of Muhammad (PBUH) (vii) Shahname-e-Islam (viii) Sirat-un-Nabi (ix) Spirit of Islam (x) Tafhim-ul-Quran.

Ans. (i) Maulana Muhamamd Hussain Azad (ii) Allama Iqbal (iii) Karl Marx (iv) Philip K. Hitti (v) Ali Hajveri-Hazrat Data Gunj Bux (vi) Sir William Muir (vii) Hafeez Jallandhuri (viii) Shibli Naumani (ix) Syed Ameer Ali (x) Syed Abul Ala Maududi.

Q. **Name the capitals of the following countries :**

(a) Angola (b) Argentina (c) Austria (d) Barbados (e) Chile (f) Cuba (g) Finland (h) Iceland (i) Italy (j) South Korea (k) Malaysia (l) Netherlands (m) Sweden (n) UAE.

Ans. (a) Luanda (b) Buenos Aires (c) Vienna (d) Bridgetown (e) Santiago (f) Havana (g) Helsinki (h) Reykjavik (i) Rome (j) Seoul (k) Kuala Lumpur (l) Amsterdam (m) Stockholm (n) Abu Dhabi.

Q. **Fill in the blanks by choosing correct words :**

(1) Ban Ki Moon is the _____ of UNO (Chairman, Director, Secretary

General).

(2) Mr. Yasir Arafat was the chairman of _____ (WHO, UNESCO, PLO)

(3) Mr. Boris Yeltsin was the President of _____ (Romania, Russia, Hungary).

(4) Mrs. Sheikh Hassina Wajid belongs to _____ (Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bangladesh)

(5) Mr. Lech Walesa was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in _____ (1943, 1963, 1983).

(6) Mr. Nelson Mandela was the President of _____ (Nigeria, South Africa, South Korea).

(7) George Washington was the first President of _____ (UK, USA, France)

(8) General Soekarno is the founder of _____. (Philippines, Indonesia, Maldives).

(9) Total number of SAARC countries is _____ (Five, Six, Eight)

(10) The first meeting of NAM was held at _____ (New Delhi, Belgrade, Jakarta).

Ans. (1) Secretary-General (2) PLO (3) Russia (4) Bangladesh (5) 1983 (6) South Africa (7) USA (8) Indonesia (9) Eight (10) Belgrade.

****

Abbreviations

A

A–bomb.	Atom bomb.
A.	First rate, Anno In the year.
A.A.	Anti–aircraft, Automobile Association.
A.A.A.	Amateur Athletics Association.
A.A.C.	*Anno Ante Christum:* in the year before Christ.
A.A.F.	Auxiliary Air Force.
A.A.J.W.A.	Asian Agricultural Journalists and Writers Association.
A.A.P.S.O.	Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization.
AARI	Ayub Agriculture Research Institute.
A.B.A.	Amateur Boxing Association.
A.B.A.A.	Associate of the British Association of Accountants.
A.B.A.D.	Agency of Barani Areas Development, Association of Builders and Developers.
A.B.C.	Audit Bureau of Circulation, American Broadcasting Company.
ABEP	Annual Branch Expansion Plan.
A.B.L.	Allied Bank of Pakistan Limited.
A.B.M.	Anti–Ballistic Missile.
A.B.N.	Asia Business News.
A.B.U.	Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union.
A.C.	*Ante Christum:* before Christ, Alternating Current (electricity), Aero Club, Accountability Court.
A.C.A.	Associate of the Chartered Accountants.
ACAC	Agricultural Credit Advisory Committee.
A.C.C.	Arab Cooperation Council.
A.C.C.A.	Associate of the Association of Certified Chartered Accountants.
A.C.D.A.	Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.
ACE	Anti-Corruption Establishment.
ACMD	Agriculture Commodities Marketing Division.
ACR	Annual Confidential Report.
A.C.S.	Automatic Control System.
A.C.T.	Advisory Council on Technology.
A.C.T.H.	Adreno–Cortico–Trophic Hormone.
A.C.U.	Asian Clearing Union, Asian Currency Union.
a.d.	After date, *ante diem:* before the day.
A.D.	*Anno domini,* in the year of our Lord.
A.D.A.	Airport Development Authority (Pakistan).
A.D.B.	Asian Development Bank.
A.D.B.P.	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan.
A.D.C.	*Aide–de–camp* (pron. Aide–de–kong), Agricultural Development Corporation (Pakistan).
A.D.F.	Arab Deterrent Force.
A.D.P.	Annual Development Programme.
ADS	Area Development Scheme.
A.E	Assistant Engineer.
A.E.A.	Atomic Energy Authority.
A.E.C.	Army Education Corps, Atomic Energy Commission (US).
AEDB	Alternative Energy Development Board.
A.E.O.	Assistant Education Officer.
A.E.R.E.	Atomic Energy Research Establishment.
A.E.S.	Agriculture Extension Service.
A.E.U.C.	Arab Economic Unity Council.
AEWC	Airborne Early Warming and Control.

A.F.	Admiral of the Fleet, Army Form, Audio Frequency.
A.F.A.S.	Associate of the Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
A.F.C.	Assistant Food Controller, African Fund Committee.
A.F.L.	American Federation of Labour.
A.F.P.	Agence France Press (News Agency).
A.G.	Accountant-General. Adjutant-General, Attorney General, Advocate-General.
AGM	Annual General Meeting.
AGP	Auditor General of Pakistan.
A.G.P.R.	Accountant General Pakistan Revenues.
A.G.R.	Advanced Gas-cooled Reactor.
A.H.	*Anno Hegira*: in the year of Hegira i.e. from *Hijrat* of Muhammad the Prophet (peace be upon him) (622 A.D. 18th September). *Anno Hebrew*: The Jewish Calendar (add 3,760 to the Christian year).
AHAN	Aik Hunar Aik Nagar.
A.H.Q.	Army Headquarters, Air Headquarters.
AHRC	Asian Human Rights Commission.
A.I.	Amnesty International
A.I.B.	Associate of the Institute of Bankers.
A.I.B.D.	Asia-Pacific Institute for Broadcasting Development.
A.I.C.	Arab Investment Company.
A.I.C.A.	Associate of the Institution of Company Accountants.
A.I.C.C.	African Islamic Coordination Council.
A.I.C.E.	Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.I.D.	Agency for International Development (U.S).
A.I.D.S.	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (a disease).
A.I.E.E.	Associate of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
AIM	Alternative Investment Market.
AIMC	Allama Iqbal Medical College.
A.I.M.E	Associate of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers.
A.I.N.A.	Associate of the Institution of Naval Architects.
AIOU	Allama Iqbal Open University.
A.I.R.	All-India Radio, All India Reporter (Law).
A.I.R.D.	Asian Institute of Rural Development.
A.I.T.	Aviation Institute of Technology.
A.J.K.	Azad Jammu and Kashmir.
A.K.	Azad Kashmir.
A.K.F.	Azad Kashmir Force.
A.K.I.I.C.	Azad Kashmir Islamic Ideology Council.
A.K.M.I.D.C.	Azad Kashmir Mineral and Industrial Development Corporation.
AKU	Agha Khan University.
A.L.	Arab League.
A.L.E.S.C.O.	Arab League Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation.
a.m.	*Ante maridiem*: before noon, before midday.
A.M.	*Atrium Magister, Anno Mundi*, in the year of the world. Annus *mirablis* the wonderful year (1666). *Ave Maria*: Hail Mary.
A.M.C.	Army Medical Corps, American Muslim Council.
A.M.D.G.	*Ad majorem Dei glorium*: (to the greater glory of God).
A.M.F.	Arab Monetary Fund.
A.M.I.C.E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
A.M.I.E.E.	Associate Member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers.
AML	Awami Muslim League.
A.M.O.E.C.	African Malagasy Organization for Economic Cooperation.
A.M.S.	Army Medical Service.
A.M.S.L.	Agricultural Marketing and Storage Limited.
A.M.U.	Asian Monetary Unit.
A.N.C.	African National Congress.

A.N.F.	Anti-Norcotic Force.
A.N.G.O.C.	Asian Non-Governmental Organisation Coalition.
A.N.G.O.P.	Angola Press (News Agency).
A.N.N.	Asian News Network.
ANP	Awami National Party.
A.N.O.P.	Agencia Noticiose Portuguesa (News Agency of Portugal).
A.N.T.F.	Anti-Narcotic Task Force.
A.N.Z.U.S.	Australian, New Zealand, and US (defence group for the security of the Pacific).
A.O.	Army Orders.
A.O.C.	American Oil Company.
A.O.D.	Army Ordnance Depot.
A.P.	Associated Press.
A.P.A.	Associated Press of America, Asian Parliamentary Assembly
A.P.C.	Agricultural Prices Commission, All Parties Conference.
APCA	All Pakistan Clerks Association, All Pakistan Contractors Association.
A.P.C.C.	Annual Plan Coordination Committee.
APCMA	All Pakistan Cement Manufacturing Association.
A.P.C.O.M.	Agricultural Prices Commission.
A.P.D.C.	Asia and Pacific Development Centre.
A.P.E.C.	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation.
A.P.F.T.U.	All Pakistan Federation of Trade Unions.
A.P.H.C.	All Parties Hurriyat Conference.
A.P.I.	Associated Press of India, Agricultural Planning Institute.
A.P.I.B.D.	Asia-Pacific Institute of Broadcasting Development.
APMA	All Pakistan Minority Alliance.
A.P.N.E.C.	All Pakistan Newspapers Employees Confederation.
A.P.N.S.	All–Pakistan Newspapers Society.
A.P.O.	Asian Productivity Organisation.
A.P.P.	Associated Press of Pakistan (News Agency).
APPSMA	All Pakistan Private Schools Management Association.
APSA	All Pakistan Shipping Association
A.P.T.	Advanced Passenger Train.
APTA	All Pakistan Textile Association, All Pakistan Travel Agents.
A.P.T.C.	Army Physical Training Corps.
A.P.T.E.C.	All Pakistan Technology Engineers Council.
A.P.T.M.A.	All Pakistan Textile Mills Association.
APTTA	Afghan Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement.
A.P.U.	Arab Parliamentary Union.
A.P.W.A.	All–Pakistan Women's Association.
A.R.A.	Associate of the Royal Academy.
A.R.D.	Alliance for the Restoration of Democracy (A political alliance in Pakistan).
ARI	Agriculture Research Institute.
A.R.O.	Assistant Registration Officer.
A.R.P.	Air Raid Precautions.
A.S.	Anglo–Saxon, At sight.
A.S.A.	Amateur Swimming Association.
A.S.C.	Army Service Corps.
A.S.D.I.	Anti–Submarine Detector Indicator.
A.S.E.A.N.	Association of South East Asian Nations.
A.S.F.	Airport Security Force, Armed Strategic Force.
A.S.I.	Assistant Sub-Inspector.
A.S.I.A.	Associate of the Society of Incorporated Accounts.
A.S.P.A.C.	Asian and Pacific Council.
A.S.W.	Anti Sub-marine Warfare.
ATA	Auto Tariff Adjustment, Anti-Terrorism Act.
A.T.B.A.	All Pakistan Tax Bar Association.
A.T.C.	Air Training Corps, Anti-Terrorism Court, Air Traffic Control
ATI	Agriculture Training Institute.
ATM	Automated Teller Machine, Air Traffic Management.
A.T.P.C.	Association of Tin Producing

	Countries.
ATTA	Afghan Transit Trade Agreement.
A.U.C.	*Ab urbi condita* (from the founding of the city (Rome), or, *anno urbis conditae:* (in the year of the founding of the city).
A.V.	Authorised Version.
A.V.C.	Army Veterinary Corps.
A.W.	Atomic Weight.
A.W.A.C.S.	Airborne Warning and Control System (aircraft).
A.W.O.L.	Absent Without Leave.
A/C.	Account, Account Current.
Abp.	Archbishop.
Ad.	Advertisement.
Ad. int.	*Ad interum:* in the meanwhile.
Adjt.	Adjutant.
Adm.	Admiral.
Admn.	Administration.
amp.	Ampere (s).
anc.	Ancient.
Asst.	Assistant.
at. wt.	Atomic weight.
atm.	Atmosphere.
av.	Average.

B

B. com.	Bachelor of Commerce.
B. Ed.	Bachelor of Education.
B. Sc.	*Scientific Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Science.)
B.A.	Bachelor of Arts, *Baccalaureus Artium:* British Association, British Academy.
B.A.C.	British Aircraft Corporation.
BARI	Barani Agricultural Research Institute.
B.A.R.I.P.	Board of Airlines Representatives in Pakistan.
B.A.S.	Bachelor in Agricultural Science, British Antarctic Survey.
B.A.S.A.T.A.	British and South Asian Trade Association.
B.A.S.I.C.	Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code (Computer).
B.Acc.	Bachelor of Accountancy.
B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation.
BBSYDP	Benazir Bhutto Shaheed Youth Development Program.
B.C.	Before Christ.
B.C.C.I.	Bank of Credit and Commerce International, Balochistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
BCE	Before the Common Era.
B.C.G.	*Bacillus Calmete Gueria* (T.B. vaccine).
B.C.L.	Bachelor in Civil Law.
B.C.S.	Bachelor of Computer Science.
B.D.	Bangladesh, Bachelor of Divinity, Basic Document, Basic Democrat.
B.D.S.	Bachelor of Dental Surgery, Business Development Services.
B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering, Board of Education, Bill of Exchange.
BECS	Basic Education Community Schools.
B.E.L.	Bankers Equity Limited.
BENELUX	Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg (A Custom Union)
BESOS	Benazir Employees Stock Option Scheme.
B.F.	Brought forward.
B.H.C.	Balochistan High Court.
B.H.P.	Brake Horse–Power.
B.H.Us.	Basic Health Units.
B.I.E.	Board of Intermediate Education.
BIEK	Board of Intermediate Education Karachi.
BIFR	Board of Industrial & Financial Restructuring.
B.I.M.	Board of Industrial Management.
B.I.S.	British Information Service, Bank for International Settlement (Switzerland).
B.I.S.E.	Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education.
BISP	Benazir Income Support

	Programme.
BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty.
BJP	Bharatiya Janata Party.
B.L.	Bill of Lending.
BLRC	Banking Law Review Commission.
BLUF	Balochistan Liberation United Front.
B.M.	Bachelor of Medicine.
BMC	Bolan Medical College.
B.M.E.	Bachelor of Mining Engineering.
BMPs	Basic Manufacturing Plants.
B.N.M.	Balochistan National Movement (A political party).
B.O.A.C.	British Overseas Airways Corporation.
BoGs	Board of Governors.
B.O.I.	Board of Investment.
B.O.I.T.	Board of Investment and Trade (Established in Pakistan in 1999).
BoK	Bank of Khyber.
B.O.L.	Bachelor of Oriental Languages.
B.o.P.	Bank of Punjab.
BOOT	Built, Operate, Own and Transfer.
B.P.	Bread of Pakistan, Blood Pressure, Burning Point, Boiling Point.
B.P.S.	Basic Pay Scale.
B.P.S.C.	Balochistan Public Service Commission.
B.Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy.
BRA	Baloch Republican Army.
B.R.D.	Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
B.S.	Bachelor of Surgery, Bill of Sale.
B.S.A.	Business Software Alliance (Group of world leading computer software companies).
SEK	Board of Secondary Education Karachi.
.S.F.	Border Security Force (India), Business Support Fund.
SO	Baloch Students Organization.
.S.S.	*Bangladesh Sangbad Sangho* (News Agency), Banking Sector Strategy.
B.S.W.A.	Balochistan Sports Writers Association.
B.T.	Bachelor of Teaching.
B.T.E.C.	Business and Technician Education Council.
B.T.U.	British Thermal Unit.
B.Th.	Bachelor of Theology.
b/o.	Brought over.
Bar–at–Law.	Barrister–at–Law.
Bde.	Brigade.
Br	British.
Brig.	Brigadier.
Bros.	Brothers.

C

C.	Centigrade, Conservative.
C.A.	Chartered Accountancy, Constituent Assembly, Chief Accountant, Commercial Agent.
C.A.A.	Civil Aviation Authority (Established in Pakistan in December 1982).
CAAOA	Civil Aviation Authority Officers' Association.
C.A.A.W.A.	Civil Aviation Authority Women Association.
C.A.B.	Citizens Advice Bureau.
C.A.B.B.	Centre of Agricultural Biochemistry and Biotechnology (Pakistan).
C.A.C.M.	Central American Common Market.
C.A.D.	Computer Aided Design.
CADD	Capital Administration and Development Division.
CAF	Corporate Agriculture Farming.
C.A.L.	China Air Line.
C.A.M.	Computer Aided Manufacture.
C.A.N.A.	Caribbean News Agency.
CAPA	Confederation of Asian and Pacific Accountants.
CAPS	College of Accountancy and Professional Studies.
C.A.R.	Central African Republic, Capital Adequacy Ratio.

C.A.R.E.	Co-operation for American Relief Everywhere.
C.A.R.I.C.O.M.	Caribbean Community and Common Market.
C.A.Rs.	Central Asian Republics.
C.A.R.S.E.	Coordination Afghan Refugees Commission.
C.A.S.	Chief of Air Staff, Country Assistance Strategy.
C.A.S.T.A.S.I.A.	Conference on the Application of Science and Technology to the Development of Asia.
C.A.T.I.	Civil Aviation Training Institute.
C.B.	Caught and Bowled.
C.B.A.	Collective Bargaining Agent.
C.B.C.	Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
CBDRM	Community Based Disaster Risk Management
C.B.F.C.	Central Board of Film Censors.
C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation.
CBMs	Confidence Building Measures.
C.B.O.T.	Chicago Board of Trade.
C.B.R.	Central Board of Revenue.
C.B.S.	Columbia Broadcasting System.
C.B.U.	Completely Build-up Unit.
C.B.W.	Chemical and Biological Warfare.
C.C.	Chamber of Commerce, Chief Commissioner, Cricket Club, Competition Commission.
C.C.A.S.	Cotton Crop Assessment Corporation.
CCB	Citizen Community Board.
C.C.C.	Commodity Credit Corporation.
CCG	Code of Corporate Governance.
C.C.I.	Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Council of Common Interests.
C.C.I.E.	Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.
C.C.o.P.	Cabinet Committee on Privatisation.
CCP	Concerned Citizens of Pakistan, Competition Commission of Pakistan.
C.C.P.A.	Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs.
CCPL	Capital City Police Lahore.
CCPO	Capital City Police Officer.
C.C.R.	Camera Cassette Recorder.
CCTs	Conditional Cash Transfers.
C.C.T.A.	Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa.
C.C.T.V.	Close Circuit Television.
C.C.U.	Coronary Care Unit.
C.D.	Civil Defence.
C.D.A.	Capital Development Authority (Islamabad).
C.D.C.	Commonwealth Development Corporation, Centre of Disease Control.
C.D.C.P.L.	Central Depository Company Pakistan Limited.
C.D.F.C.	Commonwealth Development Finance Corporation.
CDGK	City District Government Karachi.
CDGL	City District Govt. Lahore.
CDL	Cash Development Loan.
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism.
CDMD	City Development and Municipal Department.
CDNS	Central Directorate of National Savings.
C.D.P.	Community Development Programme.
C.D.R.	Call Deposit Receipts.
C.D.S.	Central Depository System.
C.D.U.	Christian Democratic Union.
C.D.W.P.	Central Development Working Party.
C.E.	Civil Engineer, Christian Era, Chief Engineer, Capital Economics.
C.E.C.	Chief Election Commissioner, Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan, Chief Ehtesab Commission.
C.E.C.P.	Cotton Export Corporation of Pakistan.
C.E.D.	Central Excise Duty.
C.E.D.A.W.	Convention of Elimination of all

	forms of Discrimination Against Women.
CEMB	Centre of Excellence in Molecular Biology.
CENTO	Central Treaty Organisation.
C.E.O.	Chief Executive Officer.
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement.
C.E.R.N.	European Organisation for Nuclear Research.
CF	Corporate Farming.
C.F.C.	Chloroflouro Carbon, Common Facility Centre.
CFO	Chief Financial Officer.
C.F.P.	Chess Federation of Pakistan.
CFS	Continuous Finance System.
CFTCS	Common Facility and Training Centres.
C.G.F.	Commonwealth Games Federation.
C.G.O.	Custom General Order.
C.G.S.	Chief of General Staff, Centimetre–gram–second (system of measurement in science).
CGT	Capital Gains Tax.
C.H.A.S.N.U.P.P.	Chashma Nuclear Power Plant.
C.I.	Chief–Inspector.
C.I.A.	Crimes Investigation Agency.
C.I.C.A.	Conference for Interaction and Confidence-building in Asia.
C.I.D.	Crimes Investigation Department.
C.I.E.	Controller of Imports and Exports.
C.I.F.	Cost, Insurance and Freight.
CII	Council of Islamic Ideology.
C.I.P.C.	Central Investment Promotion Committee.
C.I.P.C.O.C.	Central Investment Promotion and Coordination Committee.
CIPE	Centre for International Private Enterprise.
C.I.R.C.	Corporated Industrial Restructuring Corporation.
C.I.S.	Commonwealth of Independent States.
C-in-C.	Commander-in-Chief.
C.J.	Chief Justice.
C.J.C.	Chief Justices Committee.
CJP	Chief Justice of Pakistan.
C.K.D.	Completely Knocked Down.
C.L.	Casual Leave.
C.L.A.	Corporate Law Authority (Now S.E.C.P).
C.L.I.	Calling Line Identification.(Introduced in Pakistan by PTCL.)
CLR	Cash Liquidity Ratio.
C.M.	Chief Ministerial, Common Meter.
C.M.A.	Controller of Military Accounts.
C.M.E.A.	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.
C.M.H.	Combined Military Hospital.
C.M.O.	Chief Medical Officer, Cellular Mobile Operator.
C.M.P.	Corps of Military Police.
CMU	Central Management Unit.
C.N.C.R.	European Centre for Nuclear Research.
C.N.D.	Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.
C.N.G.	Compressed Natural Gas.
CNIC	Computerized National Identity Card.
C.N.N.	Cable News Network.
C.N.S.	Chief of Naval Staff.
C.O.	Commanding Officer, Colonial Office, Colonization Officer, Crown Officer, Criminal Officer, Conscientious Objector.
C.O.A.S.	Chief of Army Staff.
C.O.C.	Carry Over Charge. (Stock Exchange).
CoD	Charter of Democracy.
c.o.d.	Cash (or collect) on delivery.
C.O.M.	Carry Over Market. (Stock Exchange).
COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (East Europe).
C.O.M.E.S.A.	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa.

	Communications Satellite Corporation.
C.O.M.S.T.E.C.H.	OIC Standing Committee on Scientific and Technology Cooperation.
C.O.N.E.F.O.	Conference of Newly Emerging Forces.
C.O.P.	Combined Opposition Parties.
C.O.P.A.	Council of Pak-America Affairs.
C.O.S.P.A.R.	Committee on Space Research.
C.O.T.	Carry Over Transaction (Stock Exchange).
C.P.	Candle Power, Communist Party.
C.P.A.	Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.
C.P.C.	Civil Procedure Code, Communist Party of China.
CPDI	Centre for Peace and Development Initiatives
CPEC	China-Pakistan Economic Corridor
CPF	Central Processing Facility.
CPG	Community Power Generation.
C.P.I.	Consumer Price Index.
CPLC	City Police Liaison Committee.
C.P.N.E.	Council of Pakistan Newspapers Editors.
CPO	Central Police Office, Chief Planning Officer
CPPA	Central Power Purchase Agency.
CPS	Commodity Producing Sectors.
C.P.S.E.	Council of Pakistan Sports Editors.
C.P.S.P.	College of Physicians and Surgeons of Pakistan.
C.P.S.U.	Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
C.P.U.	Central Processing Unit.
CPWB	Child Protection Welfare Bureau.
C.R.B.C.	Chashma Right Bank Canal.
CRCP	Consumer Rights Commission of Pakistan.
CRMS	Computerized Registration Management System.
CRR	Cash Reserve Requirement.
Cr.P.C.	Criminal Procedure Code.
C.R.S.R.	Committee on Re-organisation of Scientific Research.
CS	Chief Secretary
C.S.A.	Civil Services Academy, Civil Society Alliance.
C.S.B.	Central Selection Board.
C.S.C.	Customer Service Centre.
C.S.D.	Canteen Store Department.
C.S.E.	Certificate of Secondary Education.
CSF	Competitive Support Fund, Coalition Support Fund.
C.S.I.R.	Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.
C.S.I.R.O.	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation.
C.S.P.	Civil Service of Pakistan.
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility.
C.S.S.	Central Superior Service.
C.S.S.P.	Central Superior Service of Pakistan.
C.S.T.C.I.	Chamber of Small Traders and Cottage industries.
C.T.	Certificate in Teaching.
C.T.B.T.	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.
CTD	Counter Terrorism Department
CTE	Committee on Trade and Environment.
CTFC	Commodities Futures Trading Commission.
C.T.W.N.	Council of Third World Newspapers.
C.T.C.	Cotton Trading Corporation.
CTO	Chief Traffic Officer.
C.V.D.	Chemical Vapour Deposition.
C.V.T.	Capital Value Tax.
C.W.C.	Central Working Committee.
C.W.O.	Cash with Order.
CWRAS	Country Water Resources Assistance Strategy
C.W.S.	Community Welfare Section.
C/A.	Current Account.
C/B	Cash Book.
C/L.	Cash Letter.
C/O	Care of, Carry Over.

C2.	Command and Control.
C&.A.G.	Controller and Auditor General.
Cal.	Calorei.
Cantab.	Of Cambridge.
Cantt.	Cantonment.
Caps.	Capitals.
Capt.	Captain.
Cd'A.	Charge d'Affaire.
Cdr.	Commander
Cdt.	Cadet: a youth staying or qualifying for a commission in the Army, Navy or Air Force.
Cent.	*Centum:* a hundred.
Centi.	One hundredth part.
Cf.	Confer, Compare from, calf.
Ch. Ch.	Christ Church.
Cm.	Centimetre.
Co.	Company, Copy.
Col.	Colonel.
Contd.	Continued.
Corr.	Corrected.
Coy.	Company.
Cr.	Credit, Creditor.
Crit.	Critical.
Crystl.	Crystalline.
CT-Scan.	Computerised Axial Tomography Scanning.
Cu.	cubic.
Cum.	cumulative.
cwt.	A hundred weight–c, for *centum:* a hundred and *wt.* for weight.

D

D. Lit.	Doctor of Literature.
D.A.	Developing Authority, Daily Allowance, Document Attached.
D.A.C.	Democratic Action Committee.
D.A.E.	Diploma of Associate Engineer.
D.A.G.	Deputy Adjutant–General, Deputy Accountant–General.
D.A.O.	District Account Officer.
DAP	Di-Ammonium Phosphate.
D.A.Q.M.G.	Deputy Adjutant Quartermaster–General.
D.B.	District Board, Director Barrages.
D.B.A.	Diploma in Business Administration, District Bar Association.
D.B.L.	Doha Bank Limited.
D.B.M.S.	Database Management System.
D.C.	Deputy Commissioner, Direct Current. (Electricity)
D.C.C.	Divisional Coordination Committee, Defence Committee of the Cabinet.
DCHD	Democratic Commission for Human Development.
D.C.O.	District Coordination Officer.
D.D.	Demand Draft.
D.D.G.	Deputy Director–General.
D.D.S.	Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D.D.T.	Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane.
D.E.C.	Drug Enforcement Cell.
DEEs	Development and Emerging Economies.
D.E.O.	District Education Officer, Data Entry Operator
D.F.A.	District Football Association.
D.F.C.	District Food Controller.
DFCs	Development Finance Corporations.
DFI	Direct Foreign Investment.
D.F.Is.	Development Finance Institutions.
D.F.S.	Duty Free Shop.
D.G.	*Dei grati* (by the grace of God), Director General.
D.G.C.A.	Director General of Civil Aviation.
DGK	Dera Ghazi Khan.
DGMO	Director General of Military Operations.
D.G.P.R.	Director–General Public Relations.
D.H.A.	District Hockey Association, Defence Housing Authority.
D.H.C.	Deputy High Commissioner.
D.I.A.	Diploma in International Affairs.
DIB	Dubai Islamic Bank.

D.I.C.T.O.	Development of Islamic Countries Transport Organisation
D.I.G.	Deputy Inspector–General.
DIK	Dera Ismail Khan.
DJ	Disc Jockey.
D.L.	Deputy Lieutenant.
D.L.F.	Development Loan Fund.
D.L.L.	Diploma in Labour Laws.
D.L.O.	Dead Letters Office.
DLOs	District Livestock Officers.
D.M.	District Magistrate, Daily Mail, Doctor in Medicine, Dutch mark.
DMA	Debt Management Authority.
D.M.C.	Dow Medical College.
D.M.G.	District Management Group.
D.M.I.	Director of Military Intelligence.
D.M.L.A.	Deputy Martial Law Administrator.
D.M.Z.	Demilitarized Zone.
D.N.A.	Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid.
D.O.	Demi Official, Delivery Official.
D.O.S.	Disk Operating System.
DoST	Directorate of Science and Technology (Peshawar).
D.P.	Displaced Person.
D.P.A.	*Deutsche Press Agency* (News Agency).
DPCBs	Domestic Private Commercial Banks.
D.P.E.	Director Physical Education.
D.P.H.	Diploma in Public Health.
D.Phil	Doctor of Philosophy.
D.P.I.	Director of Public Instruction.
DPO	District Police Dfficer.
D.P.P.	Director of Public Prosecutions.
D.P.R.	Defence of Pakistan Rules, Director of Public Relations.
D.P.R.K.	Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea (N.Korea).
DRAP	Drug Regulatory Authroity of Pakistan.
DRB	Drugs Registration Board
D.R.M.C.	Debt Reduction and Management Committee.
D.R.O.	Deputy Rehabilitation Officer.
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction.
D.S.C.	Distinguished Service Cross, Defence Security Corps, Defence Saving Certificate.
D.Sc.	Doctor of Science.
D.S.J.	District and Sessions Judge.
D.S.O.	Divisional Sports Officer.
D.S.P.	Deputy Superintendent of Police.
D.S.P.C.	Decentralised Stores Procurement System.
D.Th	Doctor of Theology.
D.T.L.	Diploma in Taxation Laws.
D.T.O.	Directorate of Trade Organizations.
D.V.	*Deus Volente* (God Willing).
D.V.D.	Dynamic Versatile Disc.
DVM	Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
D/d.	Date after delivery.
D8.	Organization of Eight Developing Countries.
deca.	times.
deci.	One–tenth.
Dept.	Department.
dil.	Dilute.
Distt.	District.
Div.	Division.
do	ditto (the same).
Dr.	Doctor, Debtor, Drummer.
dw1	Pennyweight.

E

E	East.
E–in–C.	Engineer–in–Chief.
E. & O. E.	Errors and Omissions Excepted.
E.A.B.	Economic Advisory Board (Established in 1999).
E.A.C.	Extra Assistant Commissioner. Export Advisory Council, Economic Advisory Council.
EAI	External Assessment Institutions.
E.A.P.	Exporters Association of Pakistan.

E.A.S.Y.	Electronic Assessment System (Pakistan).
E.B.	Ehtesab Bureau, Ehtesab Bench (High Court).
EBDO	Election Bodies Disqualification Order.
E.B.R.D.	European Bank of Reconstruction and Development.
E.B.U.	European Broadcasting Union.
E.C.	European Council, Election Commission, Electricity Council, Electrical Conductivity.
E.C.A.	Economic Commission for Africa (UN).
E.C.A.F.E.	Economic Commission for Asia and Far East.
E.C.A.T.	Engineering Colleges Admission Test.
E.C.B.	European Central Bank.
E.C.C.	Economic Coordination Committee, Economic Committee of the Cabinet.
E.C.D.C.	Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries.
E.C.E.	Economic Commission of Europe.
E.C.G.	Electro–cardiograph.
E.C.G.F.	Export Credit Guarantee Facility.
E.C.L.	Exit Control List.
E.C.L.A.	Economic Commission for Latin America (UN).
E.C.M.	European Common Market.
E.C.M.E.	Economic Commission for Middle East.
E.C.N.E.C.	Executive Committee of the National Economic Council.
E.C.N.R.	European Centre for Nuclear Research.
E.C.O.	Economic Cooperation Organization.
E.C.O.N.A.	ECO News Agency.
E.C.O.S.O.C.	Economic and Social Council (UN).
E.C.O.W.A.S.	Economic Community of West African States.
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan.
E.C.R.	Export Compensatory Rebate.
E.C.S.C.	European Coal and Steel Community.
E.C.T.	Electroconvulsive Therapy.
E.C.T.U.	European Confederation of Trade Unions.
E.C.U.	European Currency Unit.
E.C.W.A.	Economic Commission for Western Asia (UN).
EDB	Engineering Development Board.
E.D.C.	Export Development Corporation.
E.D.F.	European Development Fund, Export Development Fund.
EDL	External Debt Liabilities.
EDO	Executive District Officer.
E.E.C.	European Economic Community.
E.E.F.C.	Exchange Earners Foreign Currency.
E.F.A.	Education For All.
EFF	Extended Fund Facility.
EFS	Export Finance Scheme.
E.F.T.A.	European Free Trade Association.
E.E.G.	Electro-encephalogram.
EGD	Electronic Government Directorate.
E.G.M.	Extra-ordinary General Meeting.
e.g.	*Example gratia:* for example.
EIA	Energy Information Administration.
E.I.B.	European Investment Bank.
EISF	Export Investment Support Fund.
EJAC	Employees Joint Action Committee.
E.L.F.	Eritrean Liberation Front.
EMC	Economic Monitoring Committee.
EMCs	Emerging Market Countries.
E.M.D.F.	Export Market Development Fund.
E.M.F.	Electromotive Force.
E.M.G.	Electromyograph.
EMP	Environmental Management Plan.

E.M.S.	European Monetary System, Electronic Manufacturing Services.
E.M.U.	European Monetary Union.
E.N.E.R.C.O.N.	Energy Conservation Centre.
E.N.T.	Ear, Nose and Throat.
E.O.A.B.S.	Employees Old Age Benefit Scheme.
E.O.B.I.	Employees Old Age Benefit Institution.
E.O.I.	Expression of Interest.
E.O.N.R.	European Organisation of Nuclear Research
EOP	Export Oriented Business
E.O.S.	Earth Observation Satellite.
E.O.T.	Emergency Operation Theatre.
E.P.A.	Environment Protection Agency.
E.P.B.	Export Promotion Bureau.
E.P.D.	Environment Protection Department.
EPF	Environment Protection Fund.
E.P.I.	Extended Programme of Immunization.
E.P.N.S.	Electro-Plated Nickel Silver
EPS	Earning Per Share.
E.P.U.	European Parliamentary Union.
E.P.Z.	Export Processing Zone.
E.P.Z.A.	Export Processing Zones Authority.
ERC	Emergency Relief Cell.
ERF	Export Refinance Facility.
E.R.M	Exchange Rate Mechanism.
E.R.N.E.	Electronic Random Number Indicator.
E.R.N.I.E.	Electronic Random Number Indicator Equipment.
ERRA	Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority.
ERU	Emergency Response Unit.
E.S.C.	Economic and Social Council.
E.S.C.A.P.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific.
E.S.P.	Extra Sensory Perception
ESPN	Entertainment and Sports Programming Network.
E.S.R.O.	European Space Research Organisation.
E.T.O.	Excise and Taxation Officer.
ETPB	Evacuee Trust Property Board.
ETPD	Evacuee Trust Properties Department.
E.U.	European Union.
E.U.C.	European Union Commission.
EVMs	Electronic Voting Machines.
E.V.P.	Executive Vice President.
E.V.R.	Electro Video Recording.
E.W.O.	Essential Work Order.
Engg	Engineering.
Esq.	Esquire.
etc., & c.	*Et ceteri or cetera:* and others, and so forth.
Exam.	Examination.

F

F.	*Fahrenheit*, Fellow.
f.	and the following page.
F.A.	Faculty of Arts, Football Association.
F.A.A.	Federal Aviation Administration (USA).
F.A.C.	Fuel Adjustment Charges, Food Aid Convention.
F.A.C.C.	Federal Anti-Corruption Committee, Federal Anti-Corruption Court.
FAFEN	Free & Fair Election Network.
F.A.I.	*Federation Aeronatique International.*
F.A.N.A.	Federally Administered Northern Areas.
F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization.
F.A.P.	Free Asia Press, Farmers' Association of Pakistan.
FAQs	Frequently Asked Questions.
f.a.s.	Free alongside.
F.A.T.A.	Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
F.B.C.	Federal Bank for Cooperatives.
F.B.I.	Federal Bureau of Investigation (US).
F.B.I.S.E.	Federal Board of Intermediate

	and Secondary Education.
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue.
F.B.S.	Federal Bureau of Statistics.
F.C.	Federal Council, Frontier Corps, Football Club, Frontier Constabulary, Foreign Currency.
F.C.A.	Federal Committee on Agriculture, Foreign Currency Account.
F.C.B.C.	Foreign Currency Bearer Certificate.
F.C.C.C.L.	Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation Limited.
F.C.Ds.	Foreign Currency Deposits.
FCIBL	First Credit and Investment Bank Ltd.
FCL	Flexible Credit Line.
F.C.R.	Frontier Crimes Regulations.
F.D.	Finance Department, Fixed Deposit.
F.D.A.	Faisalabad Development Authority.
FDE	Federal Directorate of Education.
F.D.I.	Foreign Direct Investment, Fixed Direct Investment.
FDMA	FATA Disaster Management Authority.
FDP	Federal Divisible Pool.
F.E.B.C.	Foreign Exchange Bearer Certificate.
FED	Federal Excise Duty.
FEDs	Foreign Exchange Debts.
F.E.I.I.C.	Federation of Engineering Institute of Islamic Countries.
F.E.P.B.	Federal Export Promotion Board.
F.E.R.	Foreign Exchange Reserves.
FERC	Foreign Exchange Remittance Card.
FESCO	Faisalabad Electric Supply Company.
F.F.	Fianna Fail.
FFC	Federal Flood Committee.
FFD	Flood Forecasting Division.
F.I.A.	Federal Investigation Agency (Pakistan).
F.I.B.	Fellow of the Institute of Bankers, Foreign Exchange Bearer Bond.
F.I.B.A.	*Federation International de Basketball Association.*
F.I.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.
F.I.D.C.	Forest Industries Development Corporation.
F.I.D.E.	*Federation International de Eches* (Chess).
F.I.F.A.	*Federation International de Football Association.*
F.I.H.	*Federation International de Hockey.*
F.I.P.	*Federation International de Polo.*
FIPB	Foreign Investment Promotion Board.
F.I.R.	First Information Report.
F.I.R.S.T.	Forum for International Relations, Strategic & Technical Studies.
F.I.V.B.	*Federation International de Volleyball.*
F.J.M.C.	Fatima Jinnah Medical College (Lahore).
F.L.O.S.Y.	Front for the Liberation of South Yemen.
FLTA	Foreign Language Teaching Assistant.
F.M.	Field Marshal, Frequency Modulation, Foreign Minister.
F.M.C.	Federal Maritime Commission (U.A.S.).
FMCT	Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.
FMCG	Fast Moving Consumer Goods.
F.M.C.T.	Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty.
F.N.L.A.	National Front for Liberation of Angola.
F.O.	Flying Officer, Foreign Office.
f.o.b.	Free on board.
FoDB	Friends of Democratic Pakistan.
f.o.r.	Free on rail.
f.p.	Freezing point.
F.P.A.	Foreign Press Association.

F.P.A.P.	Family Planning Association of Pakistan.
F.P.C.A.	Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Agriculture.
F.P.C.C.I.	Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry.
F.P.D.A.	Five-Power Defence Agreement (Britain, Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand and Singapore).
F.P.I.	Freedom of Press Information, Foreign Portfolio Investment.
F.P.S.C.	Federal Public Service Commission.
FPTI	Federation of Pakistan Textile Industry.
FRB	Federal Reserve Bank.
F.R.C.P.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.
F.R.C.S.	Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.G.	Federal Republic of Germany (Former West Germany).
FSA	Food Standard Agency, Financial Services Authority.
F.S.As.	Fuel Supply Agreements.
F.S.C.	Federal Shariat Court, Farmer Service Centre.
FSF	Financial Security Forum.
FSI	Failed States Index
F.S.P.	Food Support Programme.
F.S.R.	Field Service Regulations, Financial Stability Report.
FSS	Food Stamp Scheme.
F.S.T.	Federal Services Tribunal.
FSV	Forced Sale Value.
FTA	Free Trade Agreement.
F.T.B.	Federal Textile Board.
FTIP	Foreign Trade Institute of Pakistan.
FTO	Federal Tax Ombudsman.
FTP	Foreign Trade Policy.
F.T.U.	Federation of Trade Unions.
FUUAST	Federal Urdu University of Arts, Science & Technology.
F.W.B.	First Women Bank.
FWMC	Federal Water Management Cell.
F.W.O.	Frontier Works Organisation.
FY	Fiscal Year.
Feb.	February.
Fed.	Federation, Federal.
Fl. Sgt.	Flight–Sergeant.
Flt.	Flight.
Flt. Lt.	Flight–Lieutenant.
fo.	Folio.
Frelimo	Front of the Liberation of Mozambique.
ft	Feet, Foot.

G

g.	Gram(s).
G.A.	General Assembly (UN).
G.A.B.	Gharib Awam Party (A political party).
GACA	Gandhara Art and Culture Association.
GAFTA	Grain and Feed Trade Association.
GAtN	Global Agricultural Information Network.
GAT	Graduate Assessment Test.
G.A.T.T.	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
GBLA	Gilgit Baltistan Legislative Assembly.
G.C.	Government College. (Lahore).
G.C.A.	Ground Control Approach.
G.C.C.	The Gulf (Persian) Co-operation Council.
G.C.E.	General Certificate of Education.
G.C.F.	Greatest Common Factor.
GCI	Global Competitiveness Index.
G.C.M.	Greatest Common Measure, General Court Marshal.
G.C.P.	Ghee Corporation of Pakistan.
G.D.A.	Grand Democratic Alliance (a political alliance), Gwadar Development Authority.
G.D.I.	Gross Domestic Income.
G.D.P.	Gross Domestic Product.

G.D.R.	German Democratic Republic (Former East Germany).
GDRs	Global Depositary Receipts.
GDS	Gas Development Surcharge.
GEAC	Genetic Engineering Approval Committee.
GEF	Global Environment Facility.
G.E.M.C.P	Gemstone Corporation of Pakistan.
G.E.M.S.	Global Environment Monitoring System.
GEPZ	Gwadar Export Processing Zone.
GEE	Graduate Employment Examination.
GFCF	Gross Fixed Capital Formation.
GHGs	Green House Gases
G.H.Q.	General Headquarters (Military).
GI	Geographical Indication.
GIDC	Gas Infrastructure Development Cess.
G.M.A.T.	Graduate Management Admission Test.
G.M.T.	Greenwich Mean Time.
G.N.A.	Gulf News Agency, Grand National Alliance (A political alliance).
GNE	Gross National Expenditure.
GNI	Gross Domestic Income.
G.N.P.	Gross National Product.
G.O.	General Order.
G.O.C.	General Officer Commanding.
G.O.C. –in–C.	General Officer Commanding–in–Chief.
GOR	Government Officers Residences.
G.P.	Gross Profit.
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority, Grade Point Average.
G.P.A.L.S.	Global Protection Against Limited Strikes.
G.P.O.	General Post Office.
GPP	Gross Provincial Product.
GRAP	Gender Reform Action Plan.
G.R.E.	Graduate Record Examination.
G.S.	General Staff (Army), General Service.
G.S.As.	Gas Supply Agreements.
GSI	Global Slavery Index
G.S.O.	General Staff Officer.
G.S.P.	Geological Survey of Pakistan, Generalized System of Preferences
G.S.T.	General Sales Tax.
GSTA	Government Secondary Teachers Association.
G.S.T.P.	Global System of Trade Preferences.
GTA	General Purchase Agreement
GTC	Greater Thal Canal
G.T.Road.	Grand Trunk Road.
G.T.S.	Government Transport Service.
G.V.I.	Government Vocational Institution.
GWEC	Global Wind Energy Council.
GWP	Gross World Product, Global Warning Potential.
G-77.	Group of 77.
G-8.	Group of eight(8).
gal.	Gallon (s).
Ge. V.	Thousand million electron–volts.
Gen.	General.
GoP	Government of Pakistan.
Gov.	Governor.
Govt.	Government.
gr.	Grain (s).
Gym	Gymnasium.

H

H. of C.	House of Commons.
H. of L.	House of Lords.
H.A.M.A.S.	*Harkat al-Muqawana al-Islamiyya* (Islamic Resistance Movement).
H.B.F.C.	House Building Finance Corporation.
H.B.L.	Habib Bank Limited.
H.C.	High Court.
H.C.E.B.	Habib Credit and Exchange Bank Ltd.
H.C.F.	Highest Common Factor.
H.C.P.	Hockey Club of Pakistan.
H.D.A.	Hyderabad Development Authority.
H.D.I.	Human Development Index.
H.D.I.P.	Hydrocarbon Development

	institution of Pakistan.
HDP	Halal Development Project.
H.E.	His/Her Excellency, His Eminence. High Explosive.
HEC	Higher Education Commission, Heavy Electrical Complex.
HESCO	Hyderabad Electric Supply Company.
H.F.	High Frequency.
H.F.C.	Housing Finance Corporation of Pakistan.
HGOs	Haj Group Organisers.
H.H.	His Highness.
H.I.E.S.	Household Income and Expenditure Survey.
H.I.M.	His/Her Imperial Majesty.
H.I.P.C.	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries.
HIRC	Halal Industry Research Centre.
HIT	Heavy Industries Taxila.
H.I.V.	Human Immunodeficiency Virus.
H.J.	Hilal–i–Jur'at (An award).
H.J.S.	*Hie Jacet Sepultus* (Here lies buried).
H.K.	Hong Kong.
H.M.	His/Her Majesty.
HMC	Heavy Mechanical Complex.
H.O.	Head Office.
HOBC	High Octane Blending Component.
HOPA	Holders of Public Offices Act.
H.P.	Harmonic Progression, Hire and Purchase.
H.P.D.	Housing and Physical Department.
HPG	Hydro-Power Generation.
H.Q.	Headquarters.
H.Q.A.	Hilal-i-Quaid-i-Azam. (An award).
HQLA	Higher Quality Liquid Assets.
H.R.	House of Representatives (US)., Human Rights.
HRCI	Human Resource Certificate Institute.
H.R.C.P.	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.
HRM	Human Resource Management.
H.R.S.P.	Human Rights Society of Pakistan.
H.R.W.	Human Rights Watch (international human rights group).
H.S.C.	Higher Secondary Certificate.
H.S.D.	High Speed Diesal.
H.T.	High Tension.
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language.
H.T.R.	High–Temperature Reactor (type of nuclear reactors).
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol.
H.T.V.	Heavy Transport Vehicle.
H.U.B.C.O	Hub Power Company Ltd.
H.V.	Health Visitor.
H.W.A.	House Wives Association.
H.W.M.	Higher Water Mark.
HWMR	Hospital Waste Management Rules.
hecto.	One hundred times.
Hist.	History.
Hon.	Honourable, honorary.
Hons.	Honours.
hp.	Horse power.
Hr (hrs)	Hour (hours).

I

I	Island, Intransitive, Isle.
I.A.A.	International Advertising Association.
I.A.A.F.	International Amateur Athletics Federation.
I.A.C.P.	Investment Advisory Centre of Pakistan.
I.A.D.B.	Inter-American Development Bank.
I.A.E.A.	International Atomic Energy Agency, International Association for Educational Assessment.
I.A.F.	Indian Air Force.
I.A.I.B.	International Association of Islamic Banks.
I.A.K.F.	International Amateur Karate Federation.

I.A.M.Y.	International Assembly of Muslim Youth
IAP	Insurance Association of Pakistan.
I.A.R.C.	International Agency for Research on Cancer.
IASB	International Accounting Standards Board.
I.A.T.A.	International Air Transport Association.
I.B.	Intelligence Bureau.
I.B.A.	Institute of Business Administration.
I.B.F.	International Boxing Federation.
IBIs	Indus Basin Irrigation System.
I.B.M.	International Business Machines.
I.B.P.	Institute of Bankers in Pakistan.
I.B.R.D.	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
I.B.S.F.	International Billiards and Snooker Federation.
I.C.	Intelligence Corps.
ICA	Intra-Court Appeal, International Court of Arbitration.
I.C.A.C.	International Cotton Advisory Council.
I.C.A.O.	International Civil Aviation Organization.
I.C.A.P.	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.
I.C.A.R.D.A.	International Centre for Agricultural Research for Dry Areas.
ICAs	Intra-Court Appeals.
ICBM.	Inter–Continental Ballistic Missile.
I.C.C.	International Chamber of Commerce, International Control Commission.
I.C.C.H.	International Commodities Clearing House.
ICCS	International Council on Security and Development
I.C.D.O.	International Civil Defence Organisation.
I.C.E.F.	International Children's Emergency Fund.
I.C.E.S.	Islamic Commerce Educational Society.
I.C.F.M.	Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers.
I.C.F.T.U.	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
ICG	International Crisis Group.
ICGP	Institute of Corporate Governance of Pakistan.
I.C.I.	Imperial Chemical Industries.
I.C.I.D.	International Commission on Irrigation Drainage.
I.C.I.E.C.	Islamic Corporation for the Insurance of Investment and Export Credit.
I.C.I.S.	International Centre for Islamic Studies.
I.C.J	International Court of Justice, International Commission of Jurists.
I.C.M.A.P.	Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan.
I.C.O.	International Coffee Organization.
I.C.P.	Industrial Commission of Pakistan.
I.C.P.D.	International Conference on Population and Development.
I.C.P.O.	International Criminal Police Organisation (commonly known as Interpol).
I.C.R.C.	International Committee of the Red Cross/ Crescent.
I.C.S.	International College of Surgeons, Institute of Communication Studies.
I.C.S.U.	International Council of Scientific Unions.
I.C.T.	International Computers and Tabulators, Islamabad Capital Territory, Institute of Space Technology. Information Communication Technology.
ICT4D	Information and Communication Technology For Development.

I.C.T.Y.	International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia.
I.C.U.	Intensive Care Unit.
ID	Islamic Dinar.
I.D.A.	International Development Association.
I.D.B.	Islamic Development Bank.
I.D.B.P.	Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan.
IDCL	Infrastructure and Development Company Limited.
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons.
I.D.S.A.	Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis.
IDSP	Infectious Disease Society of Pakistan.
I.E.A.	International Energy Agency.
IEDs	Improvised Explosive Devices.
IEF	International Energy Forum.
IELTS	International English Language Testing System.
IEO	Independent Evaluation Office.
I.E.P.	Institute of Engineers Pakistan.
I.E.R.	Institute of Education and Research.
IFAC	International Federation of Accountants.
I.F.A.D.	International Fund for Agricultural Development.
IFB	Invitation For Bids.
I.F.C.	International Finance Corporation.
IFEM	Inland Freight Equilisation Margin.
I.F.F.	International Football Federation.
I.F.Is	International Financial Institutions.
I.F.J	International Federation of Journalists.
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute.
I.F.R.C.S.	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards.
IFSB	Islamic Financial Services Board
I.F.T.U.	International Federation of Trade Unions.
I.G.	Inspector–General.
IHC	Islamabad High Court.
I.H.F.	International Hockey Federation.
IHK	Indian Held Kashmir.
I.I.C.	Islamic Ideology Council.
IIPI	International Intellectual Property Alliance.
I.I.R.O.	Islamic International Relief Organisation.
IISI	International Iron and Steel Institute.
I.I.U.	International Islamic University (Islamabad).
I.J.	Institute of Journalists.
I.J.I.	Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (A political alliance).
IJT	Islamic Jamiat Talaba.
I.L.C.	International Law Commission.
I.L.O.	International Labour Organization.
IMB	Independent Monitoring Board.
I.M.C.O.	Inter–Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation.
IMEI	International Mobile Equipment Identity.
I.M.F.	International Monetary Fund.
I.M.O.	International Maritime Organisation.
IMPC	Independent Monetary Policy Committee.
I.N.A.	Iraqi News Agency.
INMOL	Institute of Nuclear Medicine & Oncology.
I.N.T.E.L.S.A.C.	International Telecommunication Satellite Consortium.
I.O.J.	International Organisation of Journalists.
I.O.S.C.O.	International Organisation of Securities Commission.
I.O.U.	I owe you.
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change.
IPD	Information Processing Division Inverse Population Density.
IPDF	Infrastructure Project Development Facility.

IPO	Intellectual Property Organization, Initial Public Offering.
IPOs	Initial Public Offers.
IPP	Institute of Public Policy.
IPPs	Independent Power Producers.
IPR	Institute of Policy Reforms.
IPRs	Intellectual Property Rights.
I.Q.	Intelligence Quotient.
I.Q.S.Y.	International Quet Sun Year.
I.R.	International Relations.
I.R.A.	Irish Republican Army, Industrial Relations Act.
I.R.B.M.	Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile.
I.R.C.	International Red Cross/ Crescent.
I.R.D.P.	Integrated Rural Development Programme.
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency.
I.R.I.	Internet Research Institute.
I.R.N.A.	Islamic Republic News Agency (Iran).
I.R.O.	Industrial Relation Ordinance, International Refugees Organisation.
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute.
I.R.S.A.	Indus River System Authority.
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force.
ISES	International Solar Energy Society.
ISGC	Inter-State Gas Company.
I.S.I.	Inter Services Intelligence.
I.S.O.	International Standardization Organisation.
I.S.P.R.	Inter Services Public Relations.
I.S.Ps.	Internet Service Providers.
ISS	International Space Station.
I.S.S.B.	Inter–Services Selection Board.
IST	Institute of Space Technology.
I.T.	Information Technology.
I.T.B.	Information Technology Board.
I.T.C.	International Trade Centre, Income Tax Commissioner.
I.T.O.	Income Tax Officer, International Trade Organisation (UNO).
ITTMS	Integrated Transit Trade Management System.
I.T.U.	International Telecommunication Union.
I.U.A.M.	Islamic Unity of Afghan Mujahideen.
I.U.C.N.	International Union for the Conservation of Nature.
I.W.C.	International Women's Club, International Wheat Council.
IWT	Indus Water Treaty.
I.W.W.	Industrial Workers of the World.
I.Y.D.P.	International Year of Disabled Persons.
ib or ibid	*ibidem* (in the same place).
Id	idem (same).
Inc.	Incorporated, Incorporation.
Inst.	Institute, Institution.
inst.	Instant (the present month).
Interpol.	International Crimes Police (H.Q. Paris).
Is.	Island.
ital.	italics.

J

J.	Judge, Jet (aircraft).
J.A.L.	Japan Air Lines.
JAP	Judicial Activism Panel.
J.C.C.	Junior Cadet Corps.
J.C.O.	Junior Commissioned Officer.
J.C.S.C	Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.
J.D.	Diploma in Journalism.
J.I.	Jama'at–e–Islami (A political party).
JIT	Joint Investigation Team.
J.I.C.A.	Japan International Cooperation Agency.
J.K.L.F.	Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front.
J.P.	Justice of Peace.
J.P.M.C.	Jinnah Post Graduate Medical College.
J.R.C.	Journalists Resource Centre.
J.S.P.C.T.S.	Joint Services Pre–Cadet

	Training School.
JSQM	Jiyay Sindh Qaumi Muhaz.
J.U.I.	Jamiat–ul–Ulema–e–Islam (A political party).
J.U.P.	Jamiat–e–Ulema–e–Pakistan (A political party).
JVA	Joint Venture Agreement.
Jn. Junc.	Junction.
Jr.	Junior, Juror.
J&K.C.H.R.	Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights.

K

K.	Kilo, thousand.
K.A.D.U.	Kenya African Democratic Union.
K.A.N.U.	Kenya African National Union.
K.A.N.U.P.P.	Karachi Nuclear Power Plant.
K.A.P.C.O.	Kot Adu Power Company.
K.B.E.	Knight of British Empire.
K.B.P.	Kisaan Board of Pakistan.
K.C.A.	Karachi Cricket Association.
K.C.C.A.	Karachi City Cricket Association.
KCCI	Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
K.C.N.A.	Korean Central News Agency.
K.D.A.	Karachi Development Authority, Kohat Development Authority.
K.D.B.	Kohistan Development Board.
K.E.M.U.	King Edward Medical University.
K.E.P.Z.	Karachi Export Processing Zone.
K.E.S.C.	Karachi Electricity Supply Company.
KFHA	Karachi Fish Harbour Authority.
K.G.	Kindergarten.
K.G.B.	*Komitet Cosudarstvennony Bizopasnosty* (Committee for state security, former Russian intelligence agency).
KICT	Karachi International Container Terminal.
K.I.I.T.	Karachi Institute of Information Technology.
KLA	Kerry Lugar Act.
K.K.K.	Ku–Klux–Klan.
K.M.C.	Karachi Metropolitan Corporation.
K.M.T.	Koumintang.
K.O.	Knock Out.
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
K.P.T.	Karachi Port Trust.
K.R.L.	Khan (Abdul Qadeer Khan) Research Laboratories.
K.S.E.	Karachi Stock Exchange.
K.S.E.W.	Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works.
K.T.C.	Karachi Transport Corporation.
K.U.N.A.	Kuwait News Agency.
KWSB	Karachi Water and Sewerage Board.
K.V.	Kilovolt.
Kc.	Kilocycle (s).
Kg.	Kilogram (s).
Km.	Kilometre (s).
Kw	Kilowatt.

L

L.	Learner, Latin.
L.A.	Local Authority, Legal Advisor.
LAA	Land Acquisition Act.
L.A.F.T.A.	Latin American Free Trade Association.
L.A.I.A.	The Latin American Integration Association.
L.A.M.E.C.	Literacy and Mass Education Commission.
L.A.N.	Local Area Network (computer).
L.A.P.	Leasing Association of Pakistan.
L.A.S.E.R.	Light Amplification by Radiation.
L.B.	Local Bodies.
LBA	Lahore Bar Association.
L.B.O.D.	Left Bank Outfall Drain (Irrigation-cum-drainage system, Sindh).
L.B.W.	Leg Before Wicket.
l.c.	Lower case (in printing).
L.C.	Letter of Credit.

L.C.C.A.	Lahore City Cricket Association.
LCCI	Lahore Chamber of Commerce & Industry.
L.C.D.	Liquid-Crystal Display.
L.C.J.	Lord Chief Justice.
L.C.M.	Lowest Common Multiple.
L.Cpl.	Lance Corporal.
L.C.S.	Local Council Servants.
L.D.A.	Lahore Development Authority, Lyari Development Authority.
LDCs	Least Developing Countries.
L.D.S.	Licentiate in Dental Surgery.
LEA	Local Education Authority.
LEAs	Law Enforcement Agencies.
L.E.D.	Light Emitting Diode.
L.E.S.C.O.	Lahore Electricity Supply Company.
LFBA	Livestock Farmers & Breeders Association.
L.F.O.	Legal Framework Order.
LFS	Labour Force Survey.
L.G.	Letter of Guarantee, Local Government.
L.G&R.D.	Local Government and Rural Development.
L.H.C.	Lahore High Court.
L.H.C.B.A.	Lahore High Court Bar Association.
L.H.D.	*Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor* (Doctor of Human Letters).
LHS	Lady Health Supervisor
L.H.V.	Lady Health Visitor.
LHW	Lady Health Worker
L.I.B.O.R.	London Inter Bank Offer Rate.
LICs	Low Income Countries.
L.M.I.S.	Labour Market Information System (Pakistan).
LMRAIS	Land Management & Revenue Administration Information System.
LMS	Learning Management System.
L.N.G.	Liquified Natural Gas.
L.o.C.	Line of Control.
L.O.I.	Letter of Intent, Letter of Interest.
L.O.P.	Look Out Post (Place to see progress of war).
L.P.A.	Letters Patent Appeal.
LPC	Lahore Parking Company
L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas.
LPI	Logistic Performance Index.
LPP	Labour Party of Pakistan.
l.s.d.	Pounds, Shilling, Pence (*Libra, solidi, denarii)*
LRMIS	Land Record Management Information System
LRMTS	Lahore Rapid Mass Transit System.
LROs	Lady Rangers Officers.
L.S.E.	Lahore Stock Exchange.
LSM	Large Scale Manufacturing.
LSSP	Logistic Support Service Providers.
L.T.A.	Lawn Tennis Association.
LTC	Lahore Transport Company.
LTE	Long Term Evolution.
L.T.T.E.	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. (the largest group of Tamils fighting for a separate homeland against Sri Lankan forces).
LTU	Large Taxpayers Unit.
L.T.V.	Light Transport Vehicle.
LUMS	Lahore University of Management Sciences.
L/c.	Letter of Credit.
Lat.	Latitude.
Lb.	Libra (pound), Librae (pounds).
Lb.f.	Pound–force.
Lieut.	Lieutenant.
Lieut./Lt. Gen.	Lieutenant–General.
Litt.D.	Literarum Doctor (Doctor of Literature).
LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws (*Legum Bachalaureus).*
LL.D.	Doctor of Laws. (*Legum Doctor).*
LL.M.	Master of Laws.*(Legum Magister).*
Log	Logrithm.
Long.	Longitude.
LSD.	Lysergic acid diethylamide.
Lt.Cdr	Lieutenant Commander.
Lt.Col.	Lieutenant Colonel.
Ltd	Limited.

M

m	maiden, miles, metres.
M	*Monsieur*, Member, Mark.
M–me.	Madame.
M. Phil.	Master of Philosophy.
M.A.	Master of Arts.
M.A.C.	Military Appellate Court.
M.A.D.	Mutually Assured Destruction.
MAJU	Muhammad Ali Jinnah University
M.A.P.	Maghrib Arab Press (News Agency), Marketing Agency of Pakistan, Management Association of Pakistan.
M.B.	Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration.
M.B.B.S.	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery.
M.B.E.	Master of Business Education.
M.B.S.	Mutual Broadcasting System (U.S.A.).
M.C.	Military Cross, Medical Certificate, Municipal Committee, Metropolitan Corporation, Managing Committee.
M.C.A.	Monopoly Control Authority.
M.C.A.T.	Medical College Admission Tests.
M.C.B.	Muslim Commercial Bank.
M.C.C.	Marylebone Cricket Club.
MCGF	Micro Credit Gurantee Facility
M.C.L.	Metropolitan Corporation Lahore.
M.C.P.	Mechanised Construction Pakistan, Microsoft Certified Professional
M.C.Q.	Multiple Choice Questions.
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirements.
MCS	Member Countries.
M.C.S.	Master of Computer Science.
M.com.	Master of Commerce.
M.D.	*Medicine Doctor*, Doctor of Medicine, Mentally Deficient.
M.D.A.	Multan Development Authority.
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals.
M.D.I.	Maximum Demand Incubator.
M.D.S.	Master in Dental Surgery.
M.E.	Municipal Engineer, Middle East.
M.E.A.	Middle East Airlines.
M.E.D.O.	Middle East Defence Organisation.
MEM	Master in Energy Management.
M.E.N.A.	Middle East News Agency.
M.E.P.	Minimum Export Price.
M.E.P.C.O	Manpower Export of Placement Corporation.
M.E.S.	Military Engineering Service.
M.Ed.	Master of Education.
M.F.A.	Multi Fiber Agreement (Agreement of Textile Quota).
M.F.B.	Micro Finance Bank.
MFI	Micro-Finance Industry.
MFIs	Multilateral Financial Institutions.
M.F.N.	Most Favoured Nation.
MFSC	Model Farm Services Centre.
M.G.	Machine Gun.
MGCL	Mari Gas Company Ltd.
M.G.O.S.	Master–General of Ordnance Supply.
M.H.D.	Magneto Hydro Dynamic.
M.I.	Military Intelligence.
M.I.C.E.	Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers.
M.I.G.A.	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.
M.I.L.F.	Morocco Islamic Liberation Front.
M.I.N.A.	Member of the Institution of Naval Architects.
M.I.P.T.C.	Men's International Professional Tennis Council.
M.I.S.	Management Information Service.
M.I.S.T.C.	Men's International Squash Tournament Council.
M.I.U.	Mobile Information Unit.
MJ	Mega Joules.
M.J.I.	Member of Institute of

	Journalists.
M.K.P.	Mazdoor Kisan Party (a political party).
MKRMS	Mir Khalil-ur-Rehman Memorial Society.
M.K.S.	Metre, Kilogram, Second.
M.K.S.A.	Metre–kilogram–second–ampere system.
M.L.	Martial Law, Muslim League (a political party).
M.L.A.	Martial Law Administrator.
M.L.F.	Multilateral (nuclear) Force.
M.L.O.	Martial Law Order.
M.L.R.	Minimum Lending Rate, Martial Law Regulation(s).
M.Lit.	Master of Literature.
m.m.f.	Magneto motive force.
M.N.	Merchant Navy.
M.N.A.	Member of National Assembly (Pakistan).
MNC	Multi-National Corporation.
M.N.L.F.	Moro National Liberation Front (Philippines).
M.O.	Money Order, Medical Officer, Mass Observation.
M.O.H.	Medical Officer of Health.
M.O.U.	Memorandum of Understanding.
m.p.	Melting point.
M.P.	Military Police, (U.S) Municipal Police, Metropolitan Police, Member of Parliament.
M.P.A.	Member of Provincial Assembly (Pakistan).
MPC	Monetary Policy Committee, Multinational Pharmaceutical Companies.
M.P.H.	Miles Per Hour.
M.P.L.A.	Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.
M.P.O.	Machinery Pool Organisation (WAPDA), Maintenance of Public Order.
MPR	Monthly Progress Report.
MPS	Monetary Policy Statements.
M.Q.M.	Mutahidda Qaumi Movement (A political party).
M.R.B.M.	Medium Range Ballistic Missile.
M.R.C.	Medical Research Council.
M.R.C.P.	Member of Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S.	Member of Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.C.V.S	Member of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M.R.D.	Movement for Restoration of Democracy (in Pakistan).
MRDEA	Medical Rehabilitation of the Disabled in the Earthquake Affected Areas.
M.R.I.	Magnetic Resonance Imaging.
m.s.	Month (after) sight.
M.S.	Master of Surgery, Medical Superintendent.
M.S.A.	Maritime Security Agency (Opened in Pakistan in January 1987).
M.S.N.	Microsoft Network.
M.Sc.	Master of Science.
M.T.	Mechanical Transport.
M.T.B.	Motor Torpedo Boat.
MTBF	Medium Term Budgetary Framework.
M.T.C.	Mechanical Transport Corps.
M.T.C.R.	Missile Technology Control Regime.
MTDF	Medium Term Development Framework.
MTS	Mobile Tracking System
M.T.V.	Music Television.
MUFAP	Mutual Fund Association of Pakistan.
MUST	Mirpur University of Science and Technology.
M.V.R.	Motor Vehicle Registration.
M.W.	Million Watts: mega watt.
M.W.L.	Muslim Word League.
M.W.N.	Muslim World News (Agency).
M.Y.O.	Muslim Youth Organization.
M/s:	Messrs.
Maj.	Major.
Max.	Maximum.
Mc.	Million cycles, or megacycle.
Mega.	One million times.

Mem. Memo.	Memorandum, *Memento*, Remember.
Mev.	Mega–electron volt(s).
mg.	Milligram(s).
micro.	One millionth part.
Mike.	Microphone.
min.	Minimum.
MIRV.	Multiple independent re–entry vehicle.
Misc.	Miscellaneous.
Mly.	Military.
mm.	Millimetre(s).
MoD.	Ministry of Defence.
Mr.	Mister.
Mrs.	Mistress.
MS. MSs.	Manuscript, Manuscripts.
Mt.	Mountain.
MV.	Million Volts or megavolt.
Myth.	Mythology.

N

n.	Neuter, nominative, noon.
N.	North, Nitrogen.
N.A.	National Assembly.
N.A.A.F.I.	Navy, Army and Air Force Institute.
N.A.B.	National Accountability Bureau.
N.A.C.	Northern Areas Council.
N.A.C.C.	North Atlantic Cooperation Council, National Advisory Credit Committee.
N.A.C.C.I.	Northern Areas Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
N.A.C.C.P.	National Association of Consultants of Pakistan.
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme.
NACTA	National Counter Terrorism Authority.
NACTE	National Accreditation Council for Teacher Education.
NACTES	National Counter Terrorism & Extremism Strategy.
N.A.D.G.E.	NATO Air Defence Ground Environment Organisation.
NADMA	Northern Areas Disaster Management Authority.
N.A.D.R.A.	National Database and Registration Authority.
N.A.F.D.E.C.	National Film Development Corporation.
N.A.F.E.N.	North and Far East News (News Agency).
N.A.F.T.A.	North American Free Trade Agreement.
NAG	National Art Gallery.
NALA	Northern Areas Legislative Assembly.
N.A.L.C.	Northern Areas Legislative Council.
N.A.R.C.	National Agricultural Research Centre/Council.
N.A.M.	Non Aligned Movement.
NAMA	Non-Agricultural Market Access.
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPA	National Academy of Performing Arts.
NAR	Nizam-e-Adl Regulation.
NARA	National Aliens Registration Authority.
NARC	National Agriculture Research Centre.
N.A.S.A.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
N.A.S.S.C.O.M.	National Association of Software and Services Companies.
NAT	National Aptitude Test.
N.A.T.C.	North Atlantic Treaty Council.
NATCO	Northern Area Transport Co.
N.A.T.O.	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.
NAVTEC	National Vocational and Technical Education Commission.
N.B.	*Nota Bene*: note well, or take notice.
N.B.A.	National Boxing Association, National Basketball Association (U.S.A.).
N.B.C.	National Broadcasting Corporation (USA), National Biosafety Committee.

N.B.C.P.	National Book Council of Pakistan.
N.B.F.	National Book Foundation.
N.B.F.Is.	Non-Banking Financial Institutions.
NBOT	National Board of Trade.
N.B.P.	National Bank of Pakistan.
N.B.S.	National Bureau of Standards (US).
N.C.A.	National College of Arts, National Commission on Agriculture.
N.C.Bs.	Nationalised Commercial Banks.
N.C.C.	National Cadet Corps.
N.C.C.C.	National Credit Consultative Council.
N.C.C.P.	National Construction Company of Pakistan.
NCCPL	National Clearing Company of Pakistan Ltd.
NCEL	National Commodity Exchange Ltd.
NCGR	National Commission for Government Reform.
NCCW	National Council for Conservation of Wildlife.
NCHD	National Commission for Human Development.
N.C.H.R.	National Council for Human Rights.
NCID	National Council for Interfaith Dialogue.
N.C.J.P.	National Commission for Justice and Peace.
N.C.L.	National Construction Limited.
NCMC	National Crisis Management Cell.
N.C.N.A.	New China News Agency.
N.C.O.	Non-Commissioned Officer.
N.C.O.R.	National Commission on Oceanographic Research.
N.C.R.C.	National Curriculum Revision Committee.
N.C.R.G.C.	National Centres for Rehabilitation of Child Labour.
N.C.S.T.	National Commission on Science and Technology.
N.C.S.W.	National Council of Social Welfare, National Commission on the Status of Women.
NDA	Net Domestic Assets.
N.D.C.	National Defence Council, National Development Complex.
N.D.F.	National Defence Foundation.
N.D.F.C.	National Development Finance Corporation.
NDI	National Democratic Institute.
N.D.I.S.C.	National Design and Industrial Service Corporation.
N.D.L.C.	National Development Leasing Corporation.
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority.
N.D.P.	National Drainage Programme.
NDRMF	National Disaster Risk Management Framework.
NDRC	National Development and Reform Commission
N.D.R.P.	National Debt Retirement Programme.
NDU	National Defence University (Islamabad).
N.E.	Northeast.
N.E.A.	Nuclear Energy Agency (OECD).
NEAS	National Education Assessment System.
N.E.B.	New English Bible, National Examination Board.
N.E.C.	National Economic Council.
N.E.C.P.	Newspaper Editors Council of Pakistan.
N.E.D.C.	National Economic Development Council.
NEF	National Education Foundation.
N.E.F.A.	North East Frontier Agency.
N.E.M.I.S.	National Educational Management Information System.
NEOC	National Emergency Operations Centre.
N.E.P.R.A.	National Electric Power Regulatory Authority.

N.E.Q.S.	National Environmental Quality Standards.
NERA	National Environmental Reporting Awards.
N.E.R.C.	National Environment Research Council.
NESCOM	National Engineering & Scientific Commission.
N.E.S.P.A.K.	National Engineering Services of Pakistan.
N.E.T.C.O.M.	National Education and Training Commission.
N.E.W.S.	North East West South.
NFA	Net Foreign Assets.
N.F.C.	National Finance Commission, National Fertilizer Corporation.
N.F.C.H.	National Fund for Cultural Heritage.
N.F.D.C.	National Fertilizer Development Centre.
N.F.G.C.	National Farm Guide Council.
N.F.M.L.	National Fertilizer Marketing Limited.
N.G.O.	Non-Governmental Organisation (s).
N.G.R.A.	National Gas Regulatory Authority (Established on Jan. 10, 2000).
N.H.	Nishan–i–Haider (An award).
N.H.A.	National Highway Authority.
NH&MP	National Highways and Motorway Police.
N.H.C.	National Hijra Council.
N.H.K.	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (Japan Broadcasting Corporation).
NHP	Net Hydro Profit.
N.Hq.	Naval Headquarters.
N.I.	Northern Ireland, National Insurance.
N.I.A.	Nuclear Institute of Agriculture.
N.I.A.B.	Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology (Faisalabad).
NIBGE	National Institute of Biotechnology & Genetic Engineering.
N.I.C.	National Insurance Corporation, National Identity Card.
N.I.C.H.	National Institute of Child Health.
NICL	National Insurance Company Limited.
NICOP	National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis.
N.I.C.V.D.	National Institute for Cardio-Vascular Diseases.
NIFA	Nuclear Institute of Food and Agriculture.
NIE	National Institute of Electronics.
N.I.E.O.	New International Economic Order.
N.I.H.	National Institute of Health (Islamabad).
N.I.L.A.T.	National Institute of Labour Administration Training.
N.I.O.C.	National Iranian Oil Company.
NIP	National Industrial Parks, National Internship Programme.
N.I.P.A.	National Institute of Public Administration.
N.I.P.S.	National Institute for Population Studies.
N.I.R.C.	National Industrial Relation Commission.
N.I.R.T.V.	National Iranian Radio and Television Organisation.
N.I.S.C.	National Institute of Sports and Culture.
N.I.ST.	National Institute of Silicon Technology (Islamabad).
NISTE	National Institute of Science and Technical Education.
N.I.T.	National Investment Trust.
NJC	National Judicial Committee.
NJP	National Judicial Policy.
NJPC	National Judicial Policymaking Committee.
N.L.C.	National Logistics Cell, Network Leasing Corporation.
N.L.F.	National Liberation Front.
N.L.R.B.	National Labour Relations Board (U.S.A.).
N.L.W.C.	National Labour Welfare Commission.
N.M.D.	National Missile Defence.
NMP	National Mineral Policy.
N.O.C.	No Objection Certificate.

NODMC	National Oversight Disaster Management Council.
N.O.P.E.	National Organisation of Postal Employees.
NORI	Nuclear Oncology and Radiotherapy Institute.
N.P.	Nishan-i-Pakistan (An award), Notary Public.
N.P.A.	National Plan of Action.
N.P.B.	National Police Bureau.
N.P.C.	National Productivity Council.
N.P.C.C.	National Power Construction Corporation, National Power Control Centre.
NPF	National Police Foundation.
NPGCL	Northern Power Generation Company Ltd.
NPLs	Non-Performing Loans.
NPO	National Productivity Organization.
N.P.P.	National Peoples Party (a political party).
N.P.S.	National Pay Scales.
NPSL	National Physical and Standards Laboratory.
N.P.T.	National Press Trust.
N.R.A.	National Regulatory Authority.
N.R.B.	National Reconstruction Bureau.
NRI	National Resource Inventory, Natural Resources Institute.
N.R.L.	National Refinery Limited.
NRO	National Reconciliation Ordinance.
NRP	National Research Program.
N.R.S.P.	National Rural Support Programme.
N.R.T.C.	National Radio Telecommunication Corporation.
N.S.A.	National Security Act.
N.S.C.	National Shipping Corporation, National Sports Committee, National Security Council.
NSF	National Students Federation.
NSG	Nuclear Suppliers Group.
N.S.R.F.	National Self-Reliance Fund.
NSS	National Savings Schemes.
N.S.W.	New South Wales.
N.T.	New Testament.
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers.
N.T.C.	National Tariff Commission, National Tele-communication Corporation, National Trade Corridor.
NTDC	National Transmission and Despatch Company.
N.T.M.	Network Television Marketing.
N.T.N.	National Tax Number.
N.T.P.	Normal Temperature and Pressure.
N.T.R.C.	National Taxation Reforms Commission, National Transport Research Centre.
NTS	National Testing Service.
NTSS	National Talent Scholarship Scheme.
NTU	National Textile University.
N.U.J.	National Union of Journalists.
NUML	National University of Modern Languages.
N.U.S.T.	National University of Science and Technology.
NVM	National Voluntary Movement.
N.W.	Northwest.
N.W.D.	Nationwide Direct Dialing System.
N.W.F.P.	North Western Frontier Province.
N.Y.	New York.
N.Y.T.	New York Times (Newspaper).
N.Z.	New Zealand.
N.Z.F.	National Zakat Foundation.
nano.	One–thousand–millionth part.
net., (Nett).	Free from all deductions (*Nofo*).
No.	*Numero*: number.

O

O.A.N.A.	Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agency.
O.A.P.E.C	Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries.

O.A.S.	Organization of American States.
O.A.U.	Organization of African Unity.
O.B.	Order of Basalat (An award).
O.B.E.	Order of British Empire (An award).
O.C.	Officer Commanding.
O.C.A.	Olympic Council of Asia.
OCAC	Oil Companies Advisory Committee.
O.C.A.M.	Common African Malagasy and Muritanian Organisation.
O.C.A.S.	Organisation of Central American States.
O.C.P.	Overseas Construction Pakistan.
O.D.	Over Oraft (Banking).
O.D.A.	Official Oevelopment Assistance.
O.D.E.C.A.	Organisation of Central American States
O.E.C.	Overseas Employment Corporation.
O.E.C.D.	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Oevelopment.
O.E.E.C.	Organisation for European Economic Cooperation.
OEMs	Original Equipment Manufacturers.
O.E.P.	Office of Energy Planning.
OEPs	Overseas Employment Promoters.
O.F.C.	Optical Fiber Cable.
O.G.D.C.	Oil and Gas Development Corporation.
OGDCL	Oil and Gas Development Corporation Ltd.
O.G.L.	Open General License.
OGRA	Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority.
O.H.M.S.	On His or Her Majesty's Service.
O.I.C.	Organization of Islamic Conference.
O.I.C.C.I.	Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
O.K.	All Correct, All right.
OMCs	Oil Marketing Companies.
O.M.G.	Open Management Group.
O.M.O.	Open Market Operation.
ONS	Office of National Statistics.
O.P.	Observation Post.
O.P.A.N.A.L.	Agency for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in Latin America.
O.P.C.W.	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.
O.P.E.C.	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries.
O.P.F.	Overseas Pakistanis Federation.
O.P.G.	Official Parliamentary Group.
O.P.I.C.	Overseas Private Investment Corporation.
O.P.S.S.	On Pakistan State Service.
O.S.C.E.	Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe.
O.S.D.	Officer on Special Outy.
O.T.	Old Testament.
O.T.C.	Officers' Training Corps.
O.T.S.	Officers' Training School.
O.U.P.	Oxford University Press.
O.W.F.	Overseas Workers Foundation.
OZT	Octroi and Zilla Tax.
o.z.	Ounce (s).
ob.	Obit (died).

P

P.	Penny, Penco.
P.A.	Personal Assistant, Press Association, Provincial Assembly.
P.A. & A.S.	Pakistan Audit and Accounts Service.
P.A.A	Pakistan Advertisers Association.
P.A.A.F.	Pakistan Amateur Athletics Federation.
P.A.B.B.F.	Pakistan Amateur Basketball Federation.
P.A.C.	Press Advisory Committee, Public Accounts Committee.
PACCS	Pakistan Automation Customs Clearance System.

P.A.C.O.	Pakistan Automobile Corporation.
PACP	Punjab Aids Council Program.
P.A.C.S.	Pakistan Association for the Cultivation of Sciences.
P.A.D.S.C.	Pakistan Atomic Development and Supply Corporation, Punjab Agricultural Development and Supply Corporation.
P.A.E.C.	Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.
P.A.F.	Pakistan Air Force.
P.A.F.A.	Pakistan Air Force Academy.
PAFIS	Pakistan Automated Fingerprint Identification System.
P.A.I.	Press Asia International.
PAJP	Punjab Access to Justice Program.
P.A.L.	Pakistan Academy of Letters.
PALPA	Pakistan Airline Pilots Association.
PAMA	Pakistan Automobiles Manufacturing Association.
PAMCO	Punjab Agriculture Marketing Company
P.A.M.S.	Pakistan Academy of Medical Sciences.
PANCID	Pakistan National Committee on Irrigation and Drainage.
P.A.O.C.	Pakistan Army Ordnance Corps.
P.A.P.	Poverty Alleviation Programme.
P.A.P.A.	Pakistan Agricultural Pesticides Association.
PAPPPU	Poverty Alleviation and Public Private Partnership Unit.
PARB	Punjab Agriculture Research Board.
P.A.R.C.	Pakistan Agricultural Research Council.
P.A.R.C.O.	Pak-Arab Refinery Company.
P.A.S.	Pakistan Academy of Sciences, Pakistan Administrative Service.
P.A.S.C.	Pakistan Army Service Corps, Pakistan Administrative Staff College.
PASDEC	Pakistan Stone Development Company.
P.A.S.F.	Pakistan Amateur Swimming Federation.
PASHA	Pakistan Software Houses Association.
P.A.S.S.C.O.	Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation.
P.A.S.S.P.	Pakistan Association of Securities of Scientific Profession.
PASTIC	Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Centre.
P.A.V.C.	Punjab Administrative Vigilance Commission.
PAWLA	Pakistan Women Lawyers' Association.
P.A.W.E.	Pakistan Association of Women Entrepreneurs.
PAWS	Pakistan Animal Welfare Society.
PBA	Pakistan Banking Association, Pakistan Broadcasters Association.
P.B.C.	Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Pakistan Business Council, Pakistan Bar Council.
P.B.F.S.C.	Pakistan Banking and Financial Services Commission.
PBIT	Punjab Board of Investment & Trade.
P.B.M.	Pakistan Bait-ul-Mal.
PBS	Pakistan Bureau of Statistics.
P.B.S.A.	Pakistan Boy Scouts Association.
PBTE	Punjab Board of Technical Education.
P.B.U.H.	Peace Be Upon Him.
P.C.	Per cent, Privatisation Commission.
PCA	Pakistan Computer Association.
P.C.A.T.P.	Pakistan Council of Architects and Town Planners.
P.C.B.	Pakistan Cricket Board (Formerly BCCP).
PCBFC	Pakistan Central Board of Film Censors.
PCBL	Punjab Cooperatives Board of Liquidation.

P.C.C.	Pakistan Coordination Committee.
P.C.C.C.	Pakistan Central Cotton Committee.
P.C.C.W.	Pacific Century Cyberworks.
P.C.E.	Pakistan Council of Editors.
PCEC	Pak China Economic Corridor.
P.C.G.A.	Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association.
PCGP	Pakistan Corporate Governance Project.
PCL	Punjab Law College.
P.C.M.A.	Pakistan Cloth Merchant Association, Pakistan Cement Manufacturers Association.
P.C.O.	Provisional Constitutional Order, Public Call Office.
PCRET	Pakistan Council for Renewable Energy Technology.
PCRWR	Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources.
P.C.P.	Printing Corporation of Pakistan Limited, Public Community Partnership, Press Council of Pakistan.
PCRA	Pakistan Credit Rating Agency.
PCRET	Pakistan Council of Renewable Energy Technology.
P.C.S.	Provincial Civil Service, Punjab Civil Service.
P.C.S.I.R.	Pakistan Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.
PCST	Pakistan Council for Science & Technology.
P.C.S.W.	Pakistan Commission on the Status of Women.
PCTV	Pakistan Children Television.
PDA	Peshawar Development Authority.
P.D.B.I.	Pakistan Development Banking Institute.
PDC	Professional Development Centre, Product Development Centre.
PDDC	Pakistan Dairy Development Company.
PDF	Pakistan Development Forum/Fund.
PDL	Petroleum Development Levy.
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority.
P.D.P.	Pakistan Democratic Party.
PDWCP	Pakistan Deep Water Container Port
PDWP	Provincial Development Working Party.
P.E.C.	Pakistan Election Commission, Pakistan Engineering Council, Punjab Examination Commission.
P.E.C.C.	Pakistan Energy Conservation Council.
P.E.C.H.S.	Pakistan Employees' Co-operative Housing Society.
P.E.C.O.	Pakistan Engineering Company.
PEDO	Pakistan Education Development Organization.
PEEF	Punjab Education Endowment Fund.
PEG	Pakistan Engineering Congress.
PEIRA	Private Educational Institutions Regulatory Authroity.
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority.
P.E.N.	Poets, Playwrights, Editors, Essayists and Novelists (International Club).
P.E.O.	Pacific Economic Outlook.
P.E.P.A.C.	Pakistan Environmental Planning and Architectural Consultants Limited.
P.E.P.C.	Pakistan Environmental Protection Council.
PEPCO	Pakistan Electric Power Company.
PERI	Punjab Economic Research Institute.
PERRA	Provincial Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Authority.
PES	Punjab Emergency Service.
PESR	Punjab Education Sector Reforms.
P.E.S.S.I.	Punjab Employees Social Security Institution.
P.E.T.D.	Punjab Excise and Taxation Department.
P.F.B.P.W.	Pakistan Federation of Business and Professional Women.
PFC	Provincial Finance Commission.

P.F.D.	Punjab Food Department.
PFDC	Pakistan Furniture Development Company, Pakistan Fashion Design Council.
P.F.F.	Pakistan Football Federation, Pakistan Fisher-folk Forum.
P.F.L.P.	Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
P.F.M.A.	Pakistan Footwear Manufacturers Association, Pakistan Flour Mills Association.
P.F.P.A.	Pakistan Film Producers Association.
P.F.U.J.	Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists.
PFVA	Pakistan Fruit & Vegetable Exporters.
PGD	Post-Graduate Diploma.
PGEIP	Punjab Govt. Efficiency Improvement Programme.
P.G.F.	Pakistan Golf Federation.
PGGA	Pakistan Girl Guide Association.
PGJDC	Pakistan Gems & Jewellery Development Company.
P.G.M.I.	Post Graduate Medical Institute.
PGS	Pakistan Geological Survey.
PGTA	Pakistan Goods Transporters Association.
P.H.A.	Pakistan Housing Authority, Parks and Horticulture Authority.
P.H.C.	Peshawar High Court, People's Housing Cell.
PHDEB	Pakistan Horticulture Development & Export Board.
PHDEC	Pakistan Horticulture Development and Export Company.
P.H.E.D.	Public Health Engineering Department.
P.H.F.	Pakistan Hockey Federation, Pakistan Housing Foundation.
P.H.M.A.	Pakistan Hosiery Manufacturers Association.
PHPDB	Pakistan Halal Products Development Board.
PHSADC	Pakistan Hunting and Sporting Arms Development Company.
P.I.A.	Pakistan International Airlines.
P.I.A.C.	Pakistan International Airlines Corporation.
PIAF	Pakistan Industrial and Traders Association Front.
P.I.B.	Punjab Industrial Board, Pakistan Investment Bond.
PIBs	Pakistan Investment Bonds.
PIBT	Pakistan International Bulk Terminal.
P.I.C.	Pakistan Insurance Corporation, Pakistan Institute of Cardiology.
P.I.C.I.C.	Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.
PICT	Pakistan International Terminal Container.
P.I.D.	Press Information Department.
PIDA	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Authority.
P.I.D.B.	Punjab Industrial Development Board.
P.I.D.C.	Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.
P.I.D.E.	Pakistan Institute of Development Economies.
PIEAS	Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Applied Sciences.
P.I.E.W.	Pakistan Industrial and Engineering Works.
PIFD	Pakistan Institute of Fashion and Design.
PIFFA	Pakistan International Freight Forwarders Association
P.I.I.A.	Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accounts.
P.I.I.A.F.	Pakistan Institute of International Affairs.
P.I.I.C.	Pakistan Institute of Intellect and Culture.
PILAC	Punjab Institute of Language Art and Culture.
PILDAT	Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development & Transparency.
P.I.M.	Pakistan Institute of Management, Pakistan Istamic Mission.
P.I.M.S.	Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences.

P.I.N.A.	Pakistan Institute of National Affairs.
P.I.N.S.TECH.	Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology.
P.I.O.	Principal Information Officer.
PIP	Press Institute of Pakistan.
PIPS	Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services.
P.I.P.D.	Provincial Irrigation and Power Development.
PITB	Punjab Information Technology Board
P.I.T.A.C.	Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre.
PIWC	Permanent Indus Waters Commissioner.
PJBF	Pakistan-Japan Business Forum.
PJMA	Pakistan Jute Mills Association.
P.L.A.	Palestine Liberation Army.
P.L.C.	Pakistan Law Commission.
P.L.C.E.A.	Punjab Local Council Election Authority.
P.L.D.	Pakistan Legal Decisions.
PLDC	Punjab Land Development Company.
PLF	Pakistan Labour Federation, People's Lawyers Forum.
PLGMEA	Pakistan Leather Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association .
P.L.O.	Palestine Liberation Organization.
P.L.S.	Profit and Loss Sharing (Banking).
P.M.	Prime Minister, Post Master.
p.m.	*Post meridiem* (Afternoon), *post mortem* (after death examination of dead body for ascertaining the cause of death).
P.M.A.	Pakistan Medical Association, Pakistan Military Academy.
P.M.D.	Pakistan Meteorological Department.
P.M.D.C.	Pakistan Medical and Dental Council, Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation.
PMEB	Pakistan Madrassa Education Board.
P.M.G.	Post Master General.
PMIE	Programme Monitoring and Implementation Unit.
P.M.L.	Pakistan Muslim League (A political party).
PMN	Pakistan Microfinance Network.
PMO	Project Management Office.
PMP	Project Management Professional.
P.M.R.C.	Pakistan Medical Research Council.
P.M.R.S.	Pakistan Material Research Society.
PMTF	Pakistan Machine Tool Factory.
PMU	Project Management Unit.
P.N.	Pakistan Navy.
P.N.A.	Palestine National Authority, Pakistan National Alliance (a political alliance).
PNAC	Pakistan National Accreditation Council.
P.N.C.	Pakistan National Centre, Pakistan Nursing Council.
P.N.C.A.	Pakistan National Council of Arts.
P.N.C.B.	Pakistan Narcotics Control Board.
P.N.E.A.	Pakistan News Editors Association.
P.N.E.C.	Pakistan News Editors Council.
P.N.L.F.	Palestine National Liberation Front.
P.N.O.	Pakistan National Oils.
P.N.R.A.	Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority.
PNS	Pakistan National Savings.
P.N.S.C.	Pakistan National Shipping Corporation.
P.O.	Post Office, Postal Order, Pilot Officer.
P.O.A.	Pakistan Olympic Association.
P.O.D.	Payment on Delivery.
PODB	Pakistan Oilseeds Development Board.
POEPA	Pakistan Overseas Employment Promoters Association.

P.O.F.	Pakistan Ordnance Factories.
P.O.L.	Pakistan Oil Fields Limited, Petroleum, Oil & Lubricants.
PoR	Proof of Registration.
P.o.W.	Prisoner of War.
P.P.A.	Pakistan Press Association (News Agency), Power Purchase Agreement.
PPAF	Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund.
P.P.C.	Pakistan Penal Code.
P.P.C.B.L.	Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd.
PPD	Public Prosecution Department.
P.P.I.	Pakistan Press International (News Agency).
PPIB	Private Power Infrastructure Board.
P.P.L.	Pakistan Petroleum Limited.
PPLA	Punjab Professors & Lecturers Association.
P.P.M.A.	Pakistan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association.
PPO	Provincial Police Officer, Pakistan Protection Ordinance.
P.P.P.	Pakistan Paper Products, Pakistan Peoples Party (A political party), Public Private Partnership, Power Purchase Price, Purchasing Power Parity.
PPRA	Public Procurement Regulatory Authority.
P.P.S.	Pakistan Police Service.
P.P.S.C.	Punjab Public Service Commission.
PPWD	Pakistan Public Works Department.
P.Q.A.	Port Qasim Authority.
P.R.	Proportional Representation, Pakistan Railways.
P.R.A.	Petroleum Regulatory Authority.
P.R.A.L.	Pakistan Revenue Automation Limited.
P.R.C.	Permanent Residence Certificate, People's Republic of China.
P.R.C.S.	Pakistan Red Crescent Society.
P.R.F.	Pakistan Rowing Federation.
P.R.G.F.	Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility.
PRGMEA	Pakistan Readymade Garments Manufacturers and Exporters Association
PRGTTI	Pakistan Read-made Garments Technical Training Institute.
PRMA	Punjab Rice Mills Association.
PRMP	Punjab Resource Management Programme.
P.R.O.	Public Relations Officer.
P.R.O.D.A.	Public Representative Officers Disqualification Act.
PRP	Public Representative Programme., Poverty Reduction Programme
P.R.S.P.	Punjab Rural Support Programme.
P.R.T.C.	Punjab Road Transport Corporation.
P.R.T.L.	Pakistan Tea Research Institute.
P.S.	*Post Scriptium*: Post Script.
P.S.A.	Professional Squash Association.
PSAA	Pakistan Ships Agents Association
P.S.A.E.	Pakistan Society for Agricultural Engineers.
P.S.B.	Pakistan Sports Board.
P.S.B.A.	Pakistan Ship Breakers Association.
P.S.B.F.	Pakistan Shootingball Federation.
P.S.C.	Pakistan Shipping Corporation.
P.S.D.P.	Public Sector Development Programme/Plan.
PSEB	Pakistan Software Export Board.
PSEs	Public Sector Enterprises.
PSF	Peoples Students Federation, Pakistan Science Foundation.
PSFD	Pakistan School of Fashion Design.
P.S.F.S.T.	Pakistan Society of Food Scientists and Technologists.
PSGMEA	Pakistan Sports Goods

	Manufacturers & Exporters Association.
PSHRM	Pakistan Society of Human Resource Management.
P.S.I.A.	Pakistan Seafood Industries Association.
P.S.I.C.	Pakistan Small Industries Corporation.
P.S.M.	Pakistan Steel Mills (Karachi).
P.S.M.A.	Pakistan Sugar Mills Association.
PSNFC	Public Sector Non-Financial Corporations.
P.S.O.	Pakistan State Oil, Public Sector Organization.
P.S.P.	Police Service of Pakistan.
PSPC	Pakistan Security Printing Corporation.
P.S.P.P.	Pakistan Security Printing Press.
PSQCA	Pakistan Standards and Quality Control Authority.
P.S.T.	Pakistan Standard Time.
P.T.	Physical Training.
P.T.A.	Pakistan Telecommunication Authority, Pakistan Tanners Association, Pakistan Tea Association, Preferential Trade Agreement
PTB	Pakistan Tobacco Board.
PTBA	Pakistan Tax Bar Association.
P.T.B.B.	Punjab Textbook Board, Partial Test Ban Treaty.
P.T.C.	Pakistan Tobacco Company, Primary Teaching Certificate.
P.T.C.L.	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (formerly P.T.C.).
P.T.D.C.	Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation.
PTEA	Pakistan Textile Exporters Association.
P.T.I.	Press Trust of India (News Agency), Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaf.
P.T.O.	Please Turn Over, Power Take--Off.
P.T.P.	Press Trust of Pakistan.
P.T.U.F.	Pakistan Trade Unions Federation.
P.T.V.C.	Pakistan Television Corporation.
P.U.	Punjab University (University of the Punjab).
P.U.C.	Paper Under Consideration, Pakistan Ulema Council
P.U.J.	Punjab Union of Journalists.
P.U.T.C.	Punjab Urban Transport Corporation.
P.V.F.	Pakistan Volleyball Federation.
P.V.M.A.	Pakistan Vanaspati Manufacturers Association, Pakistan Veterinary Medical Association.
PVTC	Punjab Vocational Training Council.
P.W.A.	Progressive Writers' Association.
P.W.C.	Pakistan Workers Confederation, Punjab Water Council.
P.W.C.C.A	Pakistan Women's Cricket Control Association.
P.W.D.	Public Works Department.
PWF	Pakistan Workers Federation.
P.W.F.B.	Punjab Workers Welfare Board.
P.W.G.	Pakistan Writers' Guild.
P.W.L.F.	Pakistan Weightlifting Federation.
P.W.N.G.	Pakistan Women's National Guard.
P.W.S.B.	Pakistan Women Sports Board.
P.W.Y.F.	World Youth Federation of Pakistan.
P.Y.A.	Pakistan Yachting Association.
PYO	Peoples Youth Organization.
P.Y.T.C.	Pakistan Youth Talent Council.
Pa	Per Annum.
P&D	Planning and Development.
Pan.Am.	Pan American (World Airways).
Ph.D.	*Philosophiate Doctor:* Doctor of Philosophy.
Phys.	Physics.
Pres.	President.

Q

Q.	Queen.
Q.A.U.	Quaid–i–Azam University (Islamabad).
Q.D.A.	Quetta Development Authority.
Q.E.D.	*Quod Erat Demonstrandum,* (which was required to be proved).
Q.E.F.	*Quod Erat Facindum* (Which was to be done).
QICT	Qasim International Container Terminal.
Q.M.	Quantum Mechanics (Branch of Physics).
Q.M.A.	Qaumi Mahaz-i-Azadi (a political party).
Q.M.G.	Quartermaster–General.
Q.M.S.	Quartermaster–Sergeant.
Q.N.A.	Qatar News Agency.
Q.R.C.	Quality Review Committee.
Quot.	Quotation.

R

R.A.	Rear–Admiral, Registered Accountant, Royal Artillery.
R.A.B.	Regional Accountability Bureau, Rice Advisory Board.
R.A.D.A.	Royal Academy of Dramatic Art (U.K.).
RAMA	Research and Analysis Milli Afghan.
RBOD	Right Bank Outfall Drain.
RBS	Royal Bank of Scotland.
R.C.	Red Cross, Red Crescent, Roman Catholic.
R.C.C.	Reinforced Cement Concrete.
R.C.D.	Regional Co–operation for Development.
R.C.I.T.	Regional Commissioner of Income Tax.
R.C.P.	Roti Corporation of Pakistan.
R.C.S.	Red Crescent Society.
R&D	Research and Development.
RDA	Rawalpindi Development Authority.
R.D.C.	Resource Development Corporation.
R.D.F.C.	Regional Development Finance Corporation.
R.D.F.P.	Rural Development Foundation of Pakistan.
R.E.	Resident Engineer, Renewable Energy.
R.E.A.P.	Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan, Renewable Energy Association of Pakistan.
R.E.B.	Regional Electricity Board.
R.E.C.P.	Rice Export Corporation of Pakistan.
RFP	Request for Proposal.
R.G.A.	Radio and General Appliances Factory.
RHCs	Rural Health Centres.
R.I.	Rigorous Imprisonment.
R.I.P.	*Requiesat in peace:* May (he or she) rest in peace).
R.I.S.E.A.P.	Regional Islamic Organisation of South Asia and the Pacific.
RJ	Radio Jockey.
R.M.C.P.	Rice Milling Corporation of Pakistan.
RMO	Resident Medical Officer.
R.M.R.	Raw Material Replenishment.
r.m.s.	Round mean square.
R.N.A.	Ribonucleic Acid.
RNFE	Rural Non-Form Economy.
R.O.	Recruiting Officer, Revenue Officer, Returning Officer.
R.O.K.	Republic of Korea (South Korea).
ROZS	Reconstruction Opportunity Zones.
RPEO	Revocation of Proclamation of Emergency Order.
R.P.M.	Revolutions Per Minute.
RPPs	Rental Power Plants.
R.P.P.I.	Regional Plant Protection Institute.
RSP	Rural Support Programme.
RSS	Rashtriya Swayamsewak Singh (Hindu Terrorists Organization).

R.S.V.P.	*Repondez s'il vous plait* (Reply if you please).
R.T.A.	Road Transport Association, Road Transport Authority, Regional Trade Agreement.
R.T.O.	Road or Railway Transport Officer, Regional Tax Office.
R.T.R.	Remittance Transfer Receipt.
R.U.	Rugby Union.
R.V.	Revised Version.
RWB	Reporters Without Borders.
R.W.P.	Rural Works Programme.
Radar.	Radio, Angle, Direction And Range (to determine an object).
Rear Adm.	Rear–Admiral.
Regd.	Registered.
Regt.	Regiment.
Rep.	Representative, Republican.
Rly.	Railway.
ROM.	Read–only Memory.

S

s.	*Solidus* (Shilling), Second.
S.	Saint (s).
S.A.	Salvation Army, South Africa, South America, South Australia.
S.A.A.	Small Arms Ammunition.
S.A.A.R.C.	South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation.
SAB	Sindh Abadgar Board.
S.A.D.C.	Southern African Development Community.
SAFA	South Asian Federation of Accountants.
S.A.F.E.	South Asian Federation Exchange.
SAFTA	South Asian Free Trade Agreement.
S.A.I.	Site Association of Inventory.
S.A.L.	Structural Adjustment Loan.
S.A.L.T.	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
S.A.N.A.	Syrian News Agency.
SANDEE	South Asian Network for Development and Environmental Economics.
S.A.P.	Social Action Programme.
S.A.P.P.	South Asia Partnership Pakistan.
S.A.P.T.A.	SAARC Preferential Trading Arrangement.
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome. (A viral disease that struck the world in 2003).
S.A.R.I.E.	South Asian Regional Institute of Energy.
S.A.R.M.F.	South Asia Regional Material Fund.
S.A.S.	Scandinavian Airlines System, Sub Assistant Surgeon, Subordinate Accounts Service, Self-Assessment Scheme.
S.A.T.	Scholastic Assessment Test.
S.A.Z.D.A.	Sindh Arid Zone Development Authority.
S.B.A.	Stand by Arrangements.
SBCA	Sindh Building Control Authority.
S.B.F.C.	Small Business Finance Corporation.
S.B.P.	State Bank of Pakistan.
S.C.	Supreme Court, Security Council (UN).
S.C.A.	Sindh Cricket Association.
S.C.A.R.P.	Salinity Control and Reclamation Project.
SCBA	Supreme Court Bar Association.
SCCI	Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
S.C.C.P.	State Cement Corporation of Pakistan.
SCDA	Sindh Coastal Development Authority.
SCME	School of Chemical & Materials Engineering.
SCO	Special Communication Organization, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.
S.C.O.P.E.	Society for Conservation and Protection of Environment.
S.C.O.T.	Supreme Council of Traders.
SDC	Skill Development Council/Centre.
SDHI	Sustainable Human Development Index.
S.D.I.	Strategic Defence Initiative.
S.D.M.	Sub–Divisional Magistrate.

DMA	State Disaster Management Authority.
D.O.	Sub–Divisional Officer.
D.P.	Skill Development Programme, Sustainable Development Plan.
DPI	Sustainable Development Policy Institute.
DRs	Special Drawing Rights.
E.A.D.O.	South East Asia Defence Organisation.
E.A.T.O.	South East Asia Treaty Organisation.
E.C.P.	Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan.
EF	Sindh Education Foundation.
EOs	State Owned Enterprises.
EZs	Special Economic Zones.
&GAD	Services and General Administration Department
.H.A.P.E.	Supreme Headquarters of the Atlantic Powers in Europe.
HC	Sindh High Court.
HO	Station House Officer.
HRM	Society of Human Resource Management.
IC	Special Investigation Cell.
IDB	Small Industries Development Board.
SIDC	Sports Industries Development Centre.
SIDT	Sports Industry Development Trust.
Es	Small Industrial Estates.
M	Subscriber Identification Module.
IMAP	Surgical Instrument Manufactures Association of Pakistan.
MS	Services Institute of Medical Sciences (Services Hospital).
.T.E.	Sindh Industrial Trading Estate, Satellite Instructional Television Experiments.
	Sitara–i–Jurat (An award).
	Supreme Judicial Council.
M.C.H.	Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital.
.R.	Side-Looking Airborne Radar.
.M.	Sea-Launched Ballistic Missile.
C.	State Life Insurance Corporation.
SLM	Sustainable Land Management.
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Requirement.
SLS	Special Liquidity Scheme.
S.L.V.	Satellite Launch Vehicle.
S.M.C.	Special Military Court, Summary Military Court..
S.M.E.D.A.	Small and Medium size Enterprises Development Authority.
S.M.Es.	Small and Medium size Enterprises.
S.N.G.P.L.	Sui Northern Gass Pipelines Limited.
S.N.S.C.	Supreme National Security Council.
S.O.	Staff Officer.
S.O.A.	Sindh Olympic Association.
S.O.Es.	State Owned Enterprises.
S.O.N.A.R.	Sound Navigation and Ranging.
S.O.Q.	Statement of Qualification.
S.O.S.	Save Our souls (wireless appeal).
S.P.	Superintendent of Police.
S.P.A.	Saudi Press Agency.
SPARK	Society for Protection of Rights of the Child.
S.P.C.A.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
SPCB	Saudi Pak Commercial Bank.
S.P.C.C.	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.D.	Social Democratic Party (Germany), Strategic Plans Division.
SPDC	Social Policy and Development Centre.
S.P.I.	Sensitive Price Index.
S.P.O.	Strengthening Participatory Organisation.
S.P.P.	Small Power Producers, Special Public Prosecutor.
S.P.S.K.	Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge.
S.P.T.V.	Shaheen Pay Television.
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle.
S.R.B.M.	Short Range Ballistic Missile.
S.R.C.	Science Research Council.
S.R.O.	Statutory Regulatory Order.

S.R.S.C.	Sarhad Rural Support Corporation.
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization.
S.S.	Subject Specialist.
S.S.C.	Sindh Seed Corporation.
SSG	Special Support Group.
SSGC	Sui Southern Gas Company.
SSM	Special Safeguard Mechanism.
S.S.P.	Senior Superintendent of Police, Sipah-i-Sahaba Pakistan.
S.S.R.	Soviet Socialist Republic.
S.T.A.R.	Satellites for Telecommunication Applications and Research (European Consortium).
S.T.B.B.	Sindh Textbook Board.
S.T.D.	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing.
S.T.E.D.E.C.	Scientific and Technological Development Corporation.
S.T.N.	Shalimar Television Network.
STPF	Strategic Trade Policy Framework.
S.U.N.A.	Sudan News Agency.
S.U.N.F.E.D.	Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development.
SUPARCO.	Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Committee (Pakistan).
S.V.P.	Saturated Vapour Pressure, Senior Vice President.
S.W.A.P.O	South West Africa People's Organisation.
SWMC	Solid Waste Management Company.
Sec	Secretary, Second, Section.
Sectt.	Secretariat.
Sergt.	Sergeant.
Soc.	Society, Socialist.
Sol.Gen.	Solicitor General.
Sq.	Square.
Sqn Ldr.	Squadron Leader.
Sr.	Senior, Sir.
Supt(Supdt)	Superintendent.
Surg	Surgeon, Surgery.

T

T.A.	Traveling Allowance.
T.A.B.	Technical Assistance Board.
T.A.D.A.	Terrorist and Disruptive Activities Act.
TARP	Tax Administration Reform Project/Programme.
T.A.S.	Tax Amnesty Scheme.
T.B.	Tuberculosis.
T.B.D.	Torpedo Boat Destroyer.
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade.
T.C.	Tank Corps.
T.C.A.	Trans–Canada Airlines, Technical Co–operation Administration.
T.C.C.B.	Test and Country Cricket Board.
TCDB	Thar Coal Development Board.
TCEB	Thar Coal and Energy Board.
TCF	The Citizen Foundation.
TCMC	Thar Coal Mining Company.
T.C.P.	Trading Corporation of Pakistan.
T.D.	Tamgha–i–Difah (An award), Teacher's Diploma.
T.D.A.	Thal Development Authority.
TDAP	Trade Development Authority of Pakistan.
T.D.C.	Trade and Development Committee.
T.D.C.P.	Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab.
TDPs	Temporary Displaced Persons.
TEF	Talent Endowment Fund.
TEFL	Teaching of English as a Foreign Language.
T.E.P.A.	Traffic Engineering and Planning Agency.
TEVTA	Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority.
T.F.C.	Term Finance Certificate.
TI	Transparency International.
TIFA	Trade & Investment Framework Agreement.
T.I.P.	Telephone Industries of Pakistan (Haripur).
T.I.R.D.C.	Textile Industrial Research and Development Centre.
TIS	Tax Intelligence System.
T.J.	Tamgha-i-Jurat (An award).
T.K.	Tamgha-i-Khidmat (An award).
TMA	Toluka Municipal Administration.
T.M.B.	Textile Monitoring Body.

T.M.D.	Theatre Missile Defence.
T.M.O.	Telegraphic Money Order.
TNCs	Transnational Corporations.
TNSM	Tanzim Nifaz Shariat-e-Muhammadi.
T.N.T.	Trinitrotoluene (High Explosive).
T.O.	Telegraph Officer, Turn Over, Treasury Officer.
T.O.E.F.L.	Test of English and French Language.
TOEIC	Test of English for International Communication.
T.Q.A.	Tamgha-i-Quaid-i-Azam (an award).
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme.
TSNM	Tehreek Nifaz-i-Shariah Mohammadi.
TSOs	Third Sector Organizations.
T.T.	Telegraphic Transfers, Tribal Territory.
T.T.C.	Traveling Ticket Checker.
T.T.E.	Traveling Ticket Examiner.
TTP	Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan.
TTR	Total Tax Rate.
TUFS	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme.
TUSDEC	Technology Upgradation & Skill Development Company.
T.V.	Television.
T.V.A.	Tennessee Valley Authority.
T.W.A.	Trans–World Airlines.
T.W.T.F.	Third World Tennis Federation.
tech.	Technical, Technology.
temp.	Temperature.

U

U–boat.	German submarine.
U.A.E.	United Arab Emirates.
UAN	Universal Access Number.
U.A.R.	United Arab Republic.
UAV	Unmanned Aerial Vehicle.
U.B.L.	United Bank Limited.
U.C.A.S.	Union of Central Africa States.
UCP	University of Central Punjab (Lahore).
U.D.C.	Upper Division Clerk.
U.D.E.A.C.	Central African Customs and Economic Union.
U.D.E.A.O.	Customs Union of West African States.
U.D.I.	Unilateral Declaration of Independence.
U.E.A.C.	Union of Central African States.
U.E.T.	University of Engineering and Technology.
U.F.O.	Unidentified Flying Object.
U.G.C.	University Grants Commission.
U.H.F.	Ultra–high frequency.
UHS	University of Health Sciences.
UIN	Universal Identification Number.
U.K.	United Kingdom.
U.M.A.C.E	Afro Malagasy Union for Economic Cooperation.
UMCs	Unfair Means Cases.
U.M.S.	Urgent Mail Service.
UMT	University of Management and Technology.
U.N.	United Nations.
U.N.A.E.C.	United Nations Atomic Energy Commission.
U.N.C.C.	United Nations Compensation Commission.
U.N.C.I.P.	United Nations Commission of India and Pakistan.
U.N.C.L.O.S	United Nations Conference on the Law of Seas.
U.N.C.O.D	United Nations Conference on Desertification.
U.N.C.S.T.D	United Nations Conference on Science and Technology Development.
U.N.C.T.A.D	United Nations Conference on Trade And Development.
U.N.C.U.R.K.	United Nations Committee for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.
U.N.D.C.P.	United Nations Drug Control Programme.
U.N.D.O.F.	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force.
U.N.D.P.	United Nations Development Programme.

U.N.D.R.O	United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation.
U.N.E.C.A.F.E.	United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.
U.N.E.D.A.	United Nations Economic & Development Administration.
U.N.E.E.C.	United Nations Economic & Employment Commission.
U.N.E.F.	United Nations Emergency Force (s).
U.N.E.P.	United Nations Environment Programme.
UNESCAP	United Nations Economic & Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific.
U.N.E.S.C.O.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
U.N.F.A.D.	United Nations Fund for Agricultural Development.
U.N.G.A.	United Nations General Assembly.
U.N.H.C.R'	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
U.N.H.R.C	United Nations Human Rights Commission.
U.N.I.	United News of India (News Agency), United Progressive Alliance.
U.N.I.C.	United Nations Information Centre.
U.N.I.C.E.F.	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.
U.N.I.D.O.	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation.
U.N.I.P.O.M.	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission.
U.N.I.T.A.R.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research.
U.N.M.O.G.I.P.	United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan.
U.N.O.	United Nations Organisation.
U.N.O.C.	United Nations Operations in Congo.
U.N.O.C.H.A.	United Nations Coordinator for Humanitarian Assistance to Afghanistan.
UNODC	United Nation Officer of Drug Control.
U.N.P.A.	United Nations Fund for Population Activities.
U.N.P.F.C.Y.P.	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.
U.N.R.W.A.	United Nations Relief and Works Agency (for Palestinian Refugees.)
U.N.T.A.B.	United Nations Technical Advisors Board.
U.N.T.C.	United Nations Trusteeship Council.
U.N.T.S.O.	United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (in the Middle East).
U.O.T.C.	University Officers Training Corps.
U.P.A.	United Press of America (News agency), United Progressive Alliance.
U.P.I.	United Press of India (News agency).
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply, Unified Pay Scale.
U.P.U.	Universal Postal Union.
URL	Uniform Resource Locator.
U.S.	United States.
U.S.A.	United States of America, United States Army, United States of Africa.
U.S.A.I.D.	United States Agency for International Development.
U.S.B.	Urdu Science Board.
U.S.C.	Utility Stores Corporation.
U.S.F.	Union of Small Farmers.
U.S.I.	United States of Indonesia.
U.S.I.S.	United States Information Service.
U.S.S.P.R.	United States Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
U.S.S.R.	The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (Russia).
U.T.C.	University Training Corps.
UTP	Under Trial Prisoner.
UVAS	University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences.

U.Y.R.	United Yemen Republic.
Ult.	*Ultimo:* last.

V

v.	*vide* (see), *versus* (against).
V.	Volt (s).
V.A.T.	Value-added Tax.
V.C.	Vice–Chancellor, Victoria Cross (An award).
V.C.D.	Video Compact Disk.
V.C.P.	Video Cassette Player.
V.C.R.	Video Cassette Recorder.
V.D.	Venereal Disease.
V.D.U.	Visual Display Unit.
V.H.F.	Very High Frequency.
V.I.P.	Very Important Person.
VIS	Vehicle Identification System.
VJ	Video Jockey.
V.O.A.	Voice of America.
V.O.G.	Voice of Germany.
V.P.	Vice President.
VPN	Virtual Private Network.
V.P.P.	Value Payable Post.
VRC	Voluntary Repatriation Centre.
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme.
V.S.	Veterinary Surgeon, Vital Statistics.
VSS	Voluntary Separation Scheme.
V.T.O.L.	Vertical Take–off and Landing (aircraft).
V.T.R.	Video Tape Recorder.
VU	Virtual University.
Varsity.	University.
VE.Day.	Victory of Europe Day (May 8, 1945).
Viz.	Videlicet (namely).
Vol.	Volume.

W

W.	Watt(s).
W.A.A.C.	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.
W.A.A.F.S.	Women's Auxiliary Air Force Services.
W.A.F.	Women Action Forum.
W.A.M.Y.	World Association of Muslim Youth.
W.A.N.	Wide Area Network (computer).
W.A.N.A.	West Asia and North Africa (countries of).
W.A.P.	Wireless Application Protocol.
W.A.P.D.A.	Water and Power Development Authority.
W.A.R.	War Against Rape.
WAS	Wealth and Assets Survey.
W.A.S.A.	Water and Sanitation Agency.
WASP	White Anglo Saxon Protestants.
W.A.Y.	World Assembly of Youth.
W.B.	World Bank.
W.B.A.	World Boxing Association, Wage Board Award.
W.B.C.	Wage Board Commission, White Blood Cell, World Boxing Federation.
WCB	World Commission of Dams.
WEF	World Economic Forum.
WEO	World Economic Outlook.
W.E.U.	Western European Union.
W.F.G.	World Federal Government.
W.F.P.	World Food Programme.
W.F.T.U.	World Federation of Trade Unions.
W.F.U.N.A.	World Federation of United Nations Associations.
WGC	World Gold Council.
W.H.O.	World Health Organisation.
WHT	With-Holding Tax.
W.I.C.B.C.	West Indies Cricket Board of Control.
W.I.C.C.A.	World Islamic Council of Culture and Arts.
W.I.M.	World Islamic Mission.
W.I.P.O.	World Intellectual Property Organisation.
W.I.T.A.	Women's International Tennis Association.
W.M.	Wafaqi Mohtasib.
WMA	Wafaq-ul-Madaris Al Arabia.
W.M.D.	Weapons of Mass Destruction.
W.M.O.	World Meteorological Organisation.
W.O.	Warrant Officer, War Office.
W.P.B.	Waste Paper Basket.
W.P.I.	Wholesale Price Index.

WRI	World Resources Institute.
W.S.F.	World Squash Federation.
WSIP	Water Sector Improvement Project.
W.S.L.F.	Western Somali Liberation Front.
W.T.A.	Women's Tennis Association.
W.T.A.P.	Women's Tennis Association of Pakistan.
W.T.O.	World Trade Organisation, World Tourism Organisation.
W.T.U.C.	World Trade Union Congress.
W.V.S.	Women's Voluntary Service.
WWEA	World Wide Energy Association.
W.W.F.	World Wildlife Fund.
W.W.W.	World Wide Web.
W.Z.O.	World Zionist Organisation.
W/o.	Wing Officer.
Wt.	Weight.

X

X.	chi. (The Greek letter chi for Christ), Similar Shape.
XGS	Export of Goods and Services.
X.H.T.M.L.	Extensible Hypertext Markup Language (a computer language).
X'mas.	Christmas.

Y

Y.A.R.	Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen).
YDA	Young Doctors Association.
YES	Youth Engagement Services.
Y.H.A.	Youth Hostel Association.
Y.I.P.S.	Youth Investment Promotion Society.
Y.M.C.A.	Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.M.M.A.	Young Men's Muslim Association.
YoY	Year-over-Year
Y.W.C.A.	Young Women's Christian Association.

Z

Z.A.N.U.	Zimbabwe African National Union.
Z.A.P.U.	Zimbabwe African People's Union.
Z.C.	Zakat Council, Zila Council.
Z.E.T.A.	Zero Energy Thermo–nuclear Assembly.
Z.I.P.A.	Zimbabwe People's Army.
Z.L.T.	Zeroth Law of Thermodynamics.
Z.P.G.	Zero Population Growth.
Z.S.	Zoological Society.
ZTBL	Zaraee Tarraqiati Bank Ltd.

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Military Abbreviations

A.A.	Anti-Aircraft.
A.A.D.	Anti Aircraft Gun.
A.B.	Able-Bodied Seamen.
A.B.M.	Anti-Ballistic Missiles.
A.C.	Aircraftsman, Area Commander, Armored Corps.
A.C.C.	Auxiliary Cadet Corps.
A.Cde	Air Commodore.
A.C.F.	Army Cadet Force.
A.C.M.	Air Chief Marshal.
Adjt.	Adjutant.
Adm.	Admiral.
A.E.C.	Army Education Corps.
A.F.S.C.	Armed Forces Supreme Commander.
A.G.	Air Gunner.
A.H.Q.	Army Headquarters.
A.M.	Air Marshal.
A.M.C.	Army Medical College, Army Medical Corps.
A.M.S.	Army Medical Service.
A.O.	Army Order.
A.O.C.	Army Ordnance Crops.
A.O.D.	Army Ordinance Depot.
APC	Armoured Personnel Carrier.
A.P.T.C.	Army Physical Training Corps.
A.R.	Army Regulations.
A.R.D.	Army Remount Department.
A.R.P.	Air-Raid Precautions.
A.R.W.	Air-Raid Warden.
A.S.	Anti-Submarine.
A.S.A.	Anti Submarine Action.
A.S.B.	Anti Submarine Barrier.
A.S.C.	Army Supply Corps.
ASFC	Army Strategic Force Command.
A.T.S.	Army Transport Services.
A.W.A.C.S.	Airborne Warning and Control System.
A.W.T.	Army Welfare Trust.
Batt.	Battalion.
B.M.	Brigade Major.
BRBM	Battlefield Range Ballistic Missile.
Brig.	Brigadier.
Capt.	Captain.
C.A.E.	College of Aeronautical Engineering.
C.A.S.	Chief of the Air Staff.
Cde.	Commodore.
Cdr.	Commander.
Cdt.	Cadet.

C.G.S.	Chief of General Staff.
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency (USA).
C-in-C.	Commander-in-Chief.
CJCSC	Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.
C.M.A.	Controller of Military Accounts.
C.M.H.	Controller of Military Headquarters, Combined Military Hospital.
C.M.P.	Corps of Military Police.
C.M.O.	Chief Military Officer.
C.N.S.	Chief of the Naval Staff.
C.O.	Commanding Officer.
C.O.A.S.	Chief of the Army / Air Staff.
Col.	Colonel.
Coy.	Company.
CSC	Command and Staff College (Quetta).
C.S.M.	Company Sergeant Major.
F.A.C.	Forward Air Controller.
F.G.C.M.	Field General Court Martial.
Flt.-Lt.	Flight-Lieutenant.
F.M.	Field Marshal.
F.O.	Flying Officer, Field Officer.
F.O.F.A.	Follow-on-Forces Attack.
F.-Sgt.	Flight-Sergeant.
G.D.Pilot.	General Duty Pilot.
Gen.	General.
G.H.Q.	General Headquarters.
GID	General Intelligence Directorate.
G.O.C.	General Officer Commanding.
I.C.	Intelligence Corps.
I.C.B.M.	Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile.
IISS	International Institute for Strategic Studies.
I.N.F.	Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces.
I.R.B.M.	Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile.
I.S.S.B.	Inter-Services Selection Board.
J.C.C.	Junior Cadet Corps.
J.C.O.	Junior Commissioned Officer.
J.C.S.	Junior Cadet School.
J.C.S.C.	Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee.
J.S.P.C.T.S.	Joint Services Pre-Cadet Training School.
L.C.A.	Light Combat Aircraft.
L.O.P.	Look Out Post (to see progress of war).
L.-Sgt.	Lance-Sergeant.
Lt.	Lieutenant.
Lt.-Col.	Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lt.-Gen.	Lieutenant-General.
Maj.	Major.
M.E.O.	Military Estate Officer.
M.E.S.	Military Engineering Service.

M.G.	Machine-Gun.
M.G.C.	Machine-Gun Corps.
M.G.O.S.	Master-General of Ordinance Supply.
M.I.	Military Intelligence.
M.O.	Medical Officer.
NCA	National Command Authority.
N.C.O.	Non-Commissioned Officer.
N.Hqs.	Naval Headquarters.
N.S.	Nuclear Ship.
O.C.	Officer Commanding.
O.R.	Other Ranks.
O.T.C.	Officers Training Corps.
O.T.S.	Officers Training School.
P.A.A.	Pakistan Army Act.
P.A.C.	Pakistan Armoured Corps., Pakistan Aeronautical Complex.
P.A.F.	Pakistan Air Force.
P.A.O.C.	Pakistan Army Ordinance Corps.
P.A.S.Board.	Pakistan Armed Services Board.
P.L.A.	Palestine Liberation Army, People's Liberation Army (China).
PIFWA	Pakistan Air Force Women Association.
P.M.A.	Pakistan Military Academy.
P.N.	Pakistan Navy.
PoW	Prisoner of War.
Q.M.G.	Quartermaster-General.
Q.M.S.	Quartermaster-Sergeant.
R.A.	Rear-Admiral.
R.A.F.O.	Reserve of Air Force Officer.
RAW	Research and Analysis Wing (Indian Intelligence Service).
R.D.F.	Rapid Deployment Force.
S.A.A.	Small Arms Ammunition.
Sgt.	Sergeant.
S.I.N.S.	Ships Inertial Navigation System.
S.Ldr.	Squadron Leader.
SPD	Strategic Plans Division.
SSRC	Short Service Regular Commission.
T.B.	Torpedo Boat.
V.C.O.A.S.	Vice-Chief of the Army Staff.
W.A.A.C.	Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.
W.A.A.F.S.	Women's Auxiliary Air Force Service.
W.Cdr.	Wing Commander.
W.L.A.	Women's Land Army.
W.O.	Warrant Officer.

Sports Abbreviations

A.A.A.	Amateur Athletics Association.
A.A.A.A.	Asian Amateur Athletics Association.
A.A.C.	African Athletics Championship.
A.A.N.O.C.	Association of African National Olympic Committee.
A.A.S.F.	Asian Amateur Swimming Federation.
A.B.A.	Amateur Boxing Association.
A.B.C.	Asian Badminton Confederation.
A.B.S.F.	Asian Billiards and Snooker Federation.
ACA	Australian Cricketers Association.
A.C.B.	Australian Cricket Board.
ACBS	Asian Confederation of Billiards Sports.
A.C.C.	Asian Cricket Council.
ACSU	Anti-Corruption and Security Unit.
ADOP	Anti-Doping Organization of Pakistan.
A.F.C.	Asian Football Confederation.
A.F.F.	ASE AN Football Federation (formed on December 22 1995).
A.F.G.	Asian Games Federation.
A.F.P.	Archery Federation of Pakistan (formed in January 1996).
A.H.F.	Asian Hockey Federation.
A.L.H.A.	Asian Ladies Hockey Association.
A.N.O.C.A.	Association of National Olympics Committees of Africa.
A.P.G.A.	Asian Professional Golfers' Association.
A.P.L.T.A.	All-Pakistan Lawn Tennis Association.
A.R.A.E.	Amateur Rowing Association of the East.
A.R.C.	Asian Racing Conference.
A.S.A.	Amateur Swimming Association.
A.S.F.	Asian Squash Federation.
A.T.P.	Association of Tennis Professionals.
A.T.T.U.	Asian Table Tennis Union.
A.V.C.	Asian Volleyball Confederation.
B.C.A.	Baluchistan Cricket Association.
B.C.C.I.	Board of Control for Cricket in India.
B.C.C.P.	Board of Control for Cricket in Pakistan (now P.C.B. Pakistan Cricket Board).
B.F.A.M.E.	Bridge Federation of Asia and Middle East.
B.E.P.	Baseball Federation of Pakistan.
B.S.W.A.	Baluchistan Sports Writers Association.
CA	Cricket Australia.
CAF	Confederation of African Football.
CAS	Court of Arbitration for Sports.
C.A.S.C.C.	Chief of Air Staff Challenge Cup (Polo).
C.B.F.S	Cricketers Benefit Fund Series.
C.F.P.	Chess Federation of Pakistan.
C.G.F.	Commonwealth Games Federation.
C.I.S.M.	Council of International Military Sports.
C.P.S.E.	Council of Pakistan Sports Editors.

CSA	Cricket South Africa.
CWG	Common Wealth Games.
D.C.	Davis Cup.
D.F.A.	District Football Association.
D.H.A.	District Hockey Association.
D.S.O.	Divisional Sports Officer.
D.T.M.C.	Domestic Tournament Monitoring Committee.
E.C.B.	Emirates Cricket Board (UAE), English Cricket Board.
F.A.	Football Association.
F.I.B.A.	International Basketball Federation.
FICA	Federation of International Cricketers Association.
F.I.D.E.	Federation International Dess Eches (or World Chess Federation).
F.I.F.A.	Federation International de Football Association.
F.I.H.	Federation International de Hockey.
F.I.P.	Federation International de Polo.
F.I.S.A.	International Motor Racing Federation.
F.I.V.B.	Federation International de Volleyball.
F.S.W.A..	Frontier Sports Writers Association.
FTP	Future Tours Programme.
I.A.A.F.	International Amateur Athletics Federation.
I.A.K.F.	International Amateur Karate Federation.
I.B.F.	International Boxing Federation.
I.B.S.F.	International Billiards and Snooker Federation.
I.C.C.	International Cricket Council.
ICL	Indian Cricket League.
I.F.B.B.	International Federation of Body Builders.
I.J.F.	International Judo Federation.
I.O.C.	International Olympic Committee.
IPL	Indian Premier League.
I.S.F.	International Swimming Federation.
I.S.P.A.	International Squash Players Association.
I.S.R.F.	International Squash Rackets Federation.
I.T.F.	International Tennis Federation.
I.W.C.C.	International Women Cricket Council.
I.W.F.	International Weightlifting Federation.
K.C.C.A.	Karachi City Cricket Association.
L.B.W.	Leg Before Wicket.
L.C.C.A.	Lahore City Cricket Association.
L.D.C.A.	Lahore Division Cricket Association.
L.T.D.	Lawn Tennis Association.
M.C.C.	Marylebone Cricket Club, Member of County Council.
M.I.C.C.	Member of International Cricket Council.
M.I.S.T.C.	Men's International Squash Tournament Council.
M.I.P.T.C.	Men's International Professional Tennis Council.
MSAP	Mind Sports Association of Pakistan.
NCA	National Cricket Academy.
NPC	National Paralympics Committee.

NRAP	National Rifle Association of Pakistan.
N.Z.C.	New Zealand Cricket.
O.C.A.	Olympic Council of Asia.
P.A.A.A.	Punjab Amateur Athletics Association.
P.A.A.F.	Pakistan Amateur Athletics Federation.
P.A.B.F.	Pakistan Amateur Basketball Federation.
P.A.S.F.	Pakistan Amateur Squash Federation.
P.A.W.F.	Pakistan Amateur Wrestling Federation.
PBCC	Pakistan Blind Cricket Council.
P.B.F.	Pakistan Badminton Federation, Pakistan Boxing Federation.
PBSA	Pakistan Billiards and Snooker Association.
P.B.S.F.	Pakistan Billiards and Snooker Federation.
P.C.F.	Pakistan Chess Federation, Pakistan Cycling Federation.
PDCA	Pakistan Disable Cricket Association.
P.G.F.	Pakistan Golf Federation.
P.H.F.	Pakistan Hockey Federation.
P.J.K.B.	Pakistan Judo and Karate Board.
P.J.S.A.	Pakistan Juniors Sports Association.
P.K.A.	Pakistan Kickboxing Association, Professional Karate Association.
PKF	Pakistan Kabbadi Federation.
PLF	Premier League Football.
P.O.A.	Pakistan Olympic Association.
P.O.S.A.	Pakistan Optimist Sailing Association.
PPFL	Pakistan Premier Football League.
P.R.F.	Pakistan Rowing Federation.
PRU	Pakistan Rugby Union.
P.S.A.	Professional Squash Association.
P.S.B.	Pakistan Sports Board.
P.S.B.F.	Pakistan Shooting Ball Federation.
P.S.F.	Pakistan Squash Federation, Pakistan Swimming Federation.
PST	Pakistan Sports Trust.
P.S.W.F.	Pakistan Sports Writers Federation.
PTF	Pakistan Tennis Federation.
PTTF	Pakistan Table Tennis Federation.
PVCA	Pakistan Veterans Cricket Association.
P.V.F.	Pakistan Volleyball Federation.
P.W.C.C.A.	Pakistan Women Cricket Control Association (established on January 20, 1996).
P.W.F.	Pakistan Wrestling Federation.
P.W.L.F.	Pakistan Weightlifting Federation.
P.W.S.B.	Pakistan Women Sports Board.
P.Y.A.	Pakistan Yachting Association.
P.B.F.	Pakistan Badminton Federation.
P.C.F.	Pakistan Chess Federation, Pakistan Cycling Federation.
SAFF	South Asian Football Federation.
S.A.F.G	South Asian Federation Games.
SAG	South Asian Games.
S.C.A.	Sindh Cricket Association.

S.C.S.A.	Supreme Council of Sports in Africa.
SFP	Ski Federation of Pakistan.
S.M.A.P.	Sports Medicine Association of Pakistan.
S.O.A.	Sindh Olympic Association.
S.P.B.	Sindh Sports Board.
SRO	Sports Regulatory Order.
T.C.C.B.	Test and County Cricket Board.
T.T.	Table Tennis.
T.W.T.F.	Third World Tennis Federation.
UDRS	Umpire Decision Review System.
U.E.F.A.	Union of European Football Association.
WADA	World Anti-Doping Agency.
W.B.A.	World Boxing Association.
W.B.C.	World Boxing Council.
W.B.F.	World Bridge Federation, World Badminton Federation.
W.C.	World Cup, Wills Cup (Cricket).
W.C.O.	World Chess Olympiad.
W.C.U.C.	World Cricket Umpiring Conference.
W.G.	Winter Games.
W.I.C.B.C.	West Indies Cricket Board of Control.
W.I.T.A.	Women International Tennis Association.
WPBSA	World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association.
W.S.C.	World Series Cricket.
W.S.C.B.	WAPDA Sports Control Board.
WSF	World Squash Federation.
W.T.A.	Women Tennis Association.
W.T.C.	Wimbledon Tennis Championship.
W.T.A.P.	Women Tennis Association of Pakistan.
W.U.K.O.	World Union of Karate Organization.
YOG	Youth Olympic Games.

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MOST PROMINENT IN THE WORLD

The Extent and Nature of Universe(کائنات کی وسعت اور ماہیت)

Universe is the collective name of the earth, the sun, bodies of solar system, other countless millions of stars and the galaxies. The universe is considered to be 10-20 million years old. It covers a vast expanse which is even beyond the limit of imagination. It is thought to be 1010 light years across. Solar system is only one of the many planetary systems of universe.

The Planets of the Solar System(نظام شمسی کے سیارے)

The solar system consists of the sun and the eight planets revolving around it. Each planet takes different length of time to complete its orbit around the sun.

SOLAR SYSTEM

Sr. No.	Planet	Diameter in km.	Distance from the sun in million km.	Period of rotation around the sun (in days)	Satellites
1.	Mercury	4,878	57.9	59 days	0
2.	Venus	12,100	108.23	243 days	0
3.	Earth	12,742	150	24 hours	1
4.	Mars	6,790	206.8	24 hours	2
5.	Jupiter[1]	142,700	778.4	9 hours	63
6.	Saturn[2]	120,000	885.2	10 hours	56
7.	Uranus[3]	50,800	2866.9	17 hours	27
8.	Neptune[4]	48,600	4486.1	18-20 hours	13
	Pluto[5]	3,000	4423.2	6 days	1

1. Forty-five of these moons were discovered from 2000-2003.
2. Moons S/2000 S1 through S 12 were discovered in late 2000, S/2003, S1 in early 2003 and Cassini-Huggens discovered S/2004 S1 and S2 in 2004.
3. S/2001 U2 and S/2003 U3 were announced in Fall 2003.
4. S/2003 N1 was announced in Fall 2003.
5. In Aug. 2006, International Astronomical Union abolished the Pluto's planet status. Thus, the number of planets of Solar System now stands at 8.

The Largest Planet(سب سے بڑا سیارہ)

Jupiter (مشتری) is the largest planet of the solar system. It has a diameter of 142,800 kilometres. It has 2.5 times more mass than all the other planets of the solar system.

The Smallest Planet(سب سے چھوٹا سیارہ)

Pluto is the smallest planet. It is the outermost planet and is a ball of froze gases. Its size is about the size of the moon of the earth. Clyde Tombaugl discovered Pluto in 1930.

The Brightest Planet(سب سے روشن سیارہ)

Venus (زہرہ) is the brightest planet of the solar system. In brightness it is nex only to moon. It is called morning or evening star.

The Planet with Faintest Light(سب سے مدھم روشنی والا سیارہ)

Pluto which is the outermost planet of the solar system is the faintest of all.

Planet Closest to Earth(زمین سے قریب ترین سیارہ)

Venus is the planet which passes closest to the earth. This distance is 26,000,000 miles or 42,000,000 kilometres. Due to its close proximity to earth it has been the target of successful space probes.

The Hottest Planet(گرم ترین سیارہ)

A temperature of 482°C (900°F) makes Venus the hottest planet.

The Coldest Planet(سرد ترین سیارہ)

Neptune (نیپچون) is the coldest planet with a temperature of- 365°F or -220°C at the cloud tops.

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OUR PLANET ----- EARTH

The Size & Physical Features of Earth(زمین کا حجم اور طبعی خدوخال)

The earth is the planet of the solar system on which we live. It is the third planet from the sun. It is almost spherical, flattened slightly at the poles in shape and has a diameter of 12,756 kilometres (7,926 miles) at the equator. It completes one rotation about its axis in 23 hours and 56 minutes and takes 365 days, 6 hours and 8 minutes to complete one orbit around the sun. The age of earth is calculated at 4,500 million years. About 29.2 per cent of earth's surface is covered by land while the remaining 70.8% consists of vast expanses of oceans. The period of 4,500 million years of earth's age is divided into four eras called Cenozoic era, Mesozoic era, Palaeozoic era and Precambrian era. The latest Cenozoic era began about 65 million years ago and in it mammals replaced the reptiles of the Mesozoic era.

The earth's inner core (اندرونی تہہ)consists of solid iron which is surrounded by an outer core of molten iron. The crust of the earth consists of besaltic oceanic crust surrounded by continental crust. The crust varies in thickness from 5 kilometres under the oceans to 60 Km under mountain ranges. The earth is enveloped by air which is composed of 78% nitrogen, 20.9% oxygen, 0.93% argon and 0.03% carbon dioxide. The surface of earth is covered by seven continents and many large and small oceans.

CONTINENTS OF THE WORLD(دنیا کے براعظم)

Sr. No.	Continent	Area Sq. miles	Sq. Km	% of World Total	Population (000's)	% of World Total
1.	Asia	17,176,102	44,485,900	30.0	3,317,800	61.2
2.	Africa	11,687,188	30,269,680	20.4	654,600	12.1
3.	Europe	4,065,945	10,530,750	7.1	684,400	12.6
4.	North America	9,357,294	24,235,280	16.3	435,800	8.1
5.	South America	6,880,638	17,820,770	6.8	299,900	5.5
6.	Australia	3,035,651	7,862,300	5.2	17,800	0.3
7	Antarctica	5,100,023	13,209,000	8.9	—	—

The Largest Continent(سب سے بڑا براعظم)

Asia is the largest continent(براعظم) of the world. With an area of 17,176,102 square miles (44,485,900 Sq. Km) it covers about one third of the total dry land of the world. Its area amounts to 30 per cent of the total area of the world. In the west, it extends up to Ural mountains and in the south it is separated from the continent of Africa by the Red Sea. In the east, it borders the sea of Japan and the Pacific Ocean. Asia contains world's highest point (Mount Everest) and the lowest point (the Dead Sea). With a population of 3,317 million (61.2 per cent of the world population) it is the most populous continent. Asia has three main population groups: the Negroid,(نیگرو) the Mongoloid(منگول) and the Caucasoid (کاکیشیائی). This continent has been the cradle of almost all the leading religions of the world like Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism, Christianity, Jainism, Shintoism and Confucianism.

The Smallest Continent(سب سے چھوٹا براعظم)

Australia has the distinction of being the smallest continent of the world. It has an area of 3,035,651 sq. miles (7,862,300 Sq. Km) and a population of 17,800,000. This continent lies in the South Pacific.

The Largest Ocean(سب سے بڑا سمندر)

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean of the world. It extends between Asia, Australia, Antarctica and America. It covers an area of 63,800 thousand Sq. miles (165,250 thousand Sq. Km).

OCEANS OF THE WORLD(دنیا کے سمندر)

Sr. No.	Name of Ocean/Sea	Area (000's) Sq. miles	Area (000's) Sq. Km	Maximum Depth Feet	Maximum Depth Metres
1.	Pacific Ocean	60,060,900	155,557,000	36,198	11,033
2.	Atlantic Ocean	29,638,000	76,762,000	30,246	9,219
3.	Indian Ocean	26,469,	68,556,000	24,460	7,455
4.	Southern Ocean*	7,848,300	20,327,000	23,736	7,235
5.	Arctic Ocean	5,427,050	14,056,000	18,456	6,625
6.	Mediterranean Sea*	1,145,100	2,965,800	15,197	4,632
7	Caribbean Sea	1,049,500	2,718,200	22,788	6,946
8.	South China Sea	895,400	2,319,000	16,456	5,016
9.	Bering Sea	884,900	2,291,900	15,659	4,773
10.	Gulf of Mexico	615,000	1,592,800	12,425	3,787
11.	Okhotsk Sea	613,800	1,589,700	12,001	3,658
12.	East China Sea	482,300	1,249,200	9,126	2,782
13.	Hudson Bay	475,800	1,232,300	600	183
14.	Japan Sea	389,100	1,007,800	12,276	3,742
15.	Andaman Sea	308,100	797,700	12,392	3,777
16.	North Sea	222,100	575,200	2,165	660
17.	Red Sea	169,100	438,000	7,254	2,211
18.	Baltic Sea	163,000	422,200	1,380	421

* A-decision by the International Hydrographic Organization in spring 2000 delimited a fifth world ocean.

** Includes Black Sea and Sea of Azov.

The Smallest Ocean(سب سے چھوٹا سمندر)

Indian Ocean is the smallest of the three oceans of the world. It has an area of 28,360 thousand sq. miles (73,440 thousand sq. km). The Indian Ocean lies in the south of the continent of Asia and extends up to Australia.

The Largest Desert(سب سے بڑا ریگستان)

The Sahara is the largest desert of the world. It has an area of 3,474,171 sq. miles (9,000,000 sq. km) and covers most of the North Africa. Ten largest deserts of the world are as under :

TEN LARGEST DESERTS OF THE WORLD

(دنیا کے دس بڑے ریگستان)

Sr. No.	Name of the Desert	Country	Area in sq. miles	Area in sq. km
1.	Sahara	N. Africa	3,474,171	9,000,000
2.	Gobi	China	500,000	1,295,000
3.	Libyan	Libya	450,000	1,165,500
4.	Rub al-Khali	Saudi Arabia	250,000	647,500
5.	Kalahari	S. Africa	225,000	582,800
6.	Great Sandy	NW Australia	150,000	338,500
7.	Great Victoria	SW Australia	150,000	338,500
8.	Taklimakan	China	140,000	362,600
9.	Chihuahuan	Mexico	140,000	362,600
10.	Kara Kum	Turkmenistan	120,000	310,800

The Largest Country in Area(رقبہ کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا ملک)

Russian Federation with an area of 6,592,800 sq. miles (17,075,200 sq. km) is the largest country of the world. It is almost twice the size of USA and about twenty times the size of Pakistan. It has a coastline of 26,582 miles (42,777 km). Canada with an area of 3,851,809 sq. miles (9,976,140 sq. km) and China with an area of 3,691,521 sq. miles (9,596,960 sq. km) are respectively the second and the third largest countries in respect of land area.

The Smallest Country in Land Area(رقبہ کے لحاظ سے سب سے چھوٹا ملک)

The Vatican City is the smallest country of the world. It has an area of 108.8 acres (44 hectares). It is a small independent state within the city of Rome. The state is governed by a commission appointed by Pope. The state has its own army, police, diplomatic service, coinage, postal facilities and radio station.

The Most Populous Country(سب سے زیادہ آبادی والا ملک)

People's Republic of China is the most populous country of the world. According to an estimate of mid-2004, it has a population of 1,298,847,624. The next most populous countries are India 1,065,070,607, United States 293,027,571, Indonesia 238,452,952, Brazil 184,101,109 Pakistan 159,196,336, Russia 143,782,338 Bangladesh 141,340,476, Nigeria 137,253,133 and Japan 127,333,002.

The Country with Smallest Population(سب سے کم آبادی والا ملک)

The Vatican City (Italy) is the least populous independent state of the world. It has a population of about 911

The Largest Democracy(سب سے بڑی جمہوریت)

India with a population of 1,065,070,607 is considered as the largest democracy of the world.

The Largest Muslim Country in Land Area(رقبہ کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا اسلامی ملک)

Kazakhstan is the largest Muslim country in the world. It has an area o 1,049,000 sq. miles (2,717,300 sq. km). It has common borders with Russiar Federation, China, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. It has a coastline o 1441 miles (2320 km) on Caspian Sea.

The Smallest Islamic Country in Area(رقبہ کے لحاظ سے سب سے چھوٹا اسلامی ملک)

Maldives enjoys the distinction of being the smallest Muslim country in the world. It covers an area of 115 sq. miles (300 sq. km). Its area is only 1.5 times size of Washington D.C.

The Most Populous Muslim Country(آبادی کے لحاظ سے سب سے بڑا اسلامی ملک)

Indonesia with a population of 238,452,952 is the most populous Muslim country. Pakistan with a population of 159,196,336, Bangladesh with a population of 141,340,476 and Nigeria with an estimated population of 137,253,133 are second, third and fourth in the order of the list.

The Least Populous Muslim Country(سب سے کم آبادی والا اسلامی ملک)

Maldives is the least populous Muslim country of the world. It has a population of 339,330 which consists of mostly Sunni Muslims.

The Largest Island(سب سے بڑا جزیرہ)

Greenland (Kalaalilt Nunaat) located off NE North America is the largest island of the world. It has an area of 840,000 sq. miles (2,175,600 sq. km). New Guinea is second with an area of 306,000 sq. miles.

The Largest Peninsula (سب سے بڑا جزیرہ نما)

Saudi Arabia (Asia) with an area of 1,250,000 sq. miles (3,250,000 sq. km) is the largest peninsula of the world.

The Most Populous Metropolitan Area(سب سے زیادہ آبادی والا میٹروپولیٹن)

According to the 2002 survey, Tokyo (Japan) is the most populous metropolitan area of the world. In 2002, it had a population of 34.5 million. New York (USA) ranked second with 21.4 million population.

The Uninhabited Continent (غیر آباد براعظم)

Antarctica is the only continent of the world which is without any regular population. Its non-permanent population consists of groups of scientists whose number changes around the year. The absence of regular population is due to extremely cold temperatures.

The Biggest Political Division (سب سے بڑی سیاسی تقسیم)

The Commonwealth of Nations is the largest political division of the world. It consists of 54 sovereign independent nations which have a population of around 1.7 billion and an area of 12,275,351 sq. m. (31,793,193 k.m.)

The Most Densely Populated Territory (سب سے زیادہ گنجان آباد علاقہ)

The most densely populated area of the world is Monaco with a density o 42,861 persons per sq. mi. followed by Singapore with 16,279 persons per sq. mi.

The Least Densely Populated Area (سب سے کم گنجان آباد علاقہ)

Greenland is regarded as the least densely populated area of the world with a density of one person to every 15 square miles (0.39 persons per square kilometre).

The Most Populous City (سب سے زیادہ آبادی والا شہر)

Shanghai (China) is the most populous city of the world. According to the estimates of 2004, it had a population of 13,278,500. Mumbai India (12,622,500), Beunas Aires, Argentina (11,928,400), Moscow, Russia (11,273,400) and Karachi, Pakistan (10,889,100) were second, third, fourth and fifth respectively.

The Largest Tides (سب سے بڑی لہریں)

The largest tides of the world occur in Bay of Fundy (Canada). These have an average spring range of 14.50 metres (47 feet 6 inches).

The Densest Planet (سب سے کثیف سیارہ)

The earth is the densest planet of the Universe. It has a density of 5.515 times that of water.

The Least Densest Planet (سب سے کم کثیف سیارہ)

Saturn is the least densest planet of the Universe. It has a density of 0.685 times that of water.

The Heaviest Satellite (سب سے وزنی سیارہ)

Ganymede (Jupiter III) is the heaviest satellite with a diametre of 3273 miles (5268 kilometres).

The Most Active Volcano (سب سے زیادہ متحرک آتش فشاں پہاڑ)

Kilauea situated in Hawaii (US) is the most active volcano of the world because it has been erupting regularly since, 1983.

The Smallest Republic (سب سے چھوٹی جمہوریت)

Nauru, an island located in western Pacific Ocean, is the smallest republic of the world. It has an area of 8 sq. miles (21 sq. km.) and a population of 10,000 only.

The Plateau with Highest Elevation (سطح سمندر سے بلند ترین سطح مرتفع)

The Tibetan plateau (Asia) has the highest elevation (بلندی) from the sea level. It has an altitude of 4,900 metres (16,000 feet).

The Capital City with Highest Elevation (بلند ترین دارالحکومت)

La Paz, capital city of Bolivia (South America), is situated at an altitude of

3,631 metres (12,087 feet) from the sea level.

The Largest Natural Lake (سب سے بڑی قدرتی جھیل)

The Caspian Sea is the largest natural lake in the world. It borders Russia, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Iran and Turkmenistan. It has an area of 152,239 square miles (394,299 sq. km). The Superior Lake located in Canada with an area of 31,820 sq. miles and the Victoria Lake with an area of 26,828 sq. miles are second and third after the Caspian Sea.

The Largest Artificial Lake (سب سے بڑی مصنوعی جھیل)

The Volta Lake of Ghana is the largest artificial lake (مصنوعی جھیل) of the world. It has an area of 3,275 sq. miles (8,482 sq. km). This lake provides catchment area to Akosombo Dam.

The Largest Salt Water Lake (نمکین پانی کی سب سے بڑی جھیل)

The Caspian Sea (Asia) is regarded as the largest salt water lake. It covers an area of 152,239 square miles (394,299 sq. km).

The Highest Lake (بلند ترین مقام پر واقع جھیل)

The Panch Pokhri Lake situated in the Himalaya mountains is the highest lake in the world. Its height is 5,414 metres (17,762 feet) from the sea level.

The Deepest Lake (سب سے گہری جھیل)

The Lake Baikal of Russia has the maximum depth of 5,315 feet. The Tanganyka Lake with a depth of 4,800 feet ranks second.

The Longest River (سب سے لمبا دریا)

The Nile river is the longest river of the world. It is located in N. Africa. It has a length of 4,187 miles (6,741 km). River Amazon of N. America with a length of 4,000 miles (6,440 km) and river Mississippi (USA) with a length of 3,740 miles (6,021 km) rank second and third after river Nile.

The Largest Sea (سب سے بڑا سمندر)

The South China Sea is the largest sea. It has an area of 895,400 sq.miles (2,319,000 sq.km).

The Largest Bay (سب سے بڑی خلیج)

The Bay of Bengal (خلیج بنگال) with an area of 839,000 sq. miles (2,172,000 sq. km) is the largest bay in the world. However, in respect of the shoreline length the Hudson Bay (Canada) is at the top. Its shore is 7,623 miles long.

The Largest Delta (سب سے بڑا ڈیلٹا)

The delta (ڈیلٹا) created by the rivers Brahmaputra and the Ganges in Bengal is the largest in the world. It covers an area of 30,000 sq. miles (75,000 sq. km).

The Largest Gulf (سب سے بڑی کھاڑی)

The Gulf of Mexico (North America) is the largest gulf. It has an area of 596,000 sq. miles (1,544,000 sq. km). Its 3,100 miles (4,990 km) long shore extends

from Cabo Catoche (Mexico) to Cape Sable, Florida. It forms the entire eastern shore of Mexico and the shores of the states of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama (US). Georgia and Florida.

The Greatest Mountain Range (سب سے عظیم پہاڑی سلسلہ)

The Himalaya mountain range (Asia) is the greatest mountain range in the world. The Himalayas extend 1,500 miles (2,400 km) along the north Indian border in the West-East area which is 125 to 250 miles wide. The highest mountain peak, Mt. Everest is located in this range.

The Longest Mountain Range (سب سے طویل پہاڑی سلسلہ)

Andes (South America) is regarded as the longest mountain range in the world. Its length is 4,500 miles (7,250 km). It extends from Cape Horn to the isthmus of Panama.

Highest Mountain Peak (بلند ترین پہاڑی چوٹی)

Mount Everest (27,59 N 86,56 E) is the highest mountain peak. It is located on Nepal–Tibet border in the Himalayas. Its height is 8,850 m (29,035 ft). It was scaled on 29th May, 1953 by Edmund Hiliary and Sherpa. K2 (Godwin Austen) with a height of 8,611 m (28,250 ft) is second in height

TEN HIGHEST MOUNTAIN PEAKS

Sr. No.	Mountain Peak	Range	Location	Height Feet	Height Metres
1.	Everest*	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	29,035	8,850
2.	K2	Karakorum	Pak/China	28,250	8,611
3.	Kanchenjunga	Himalayas	Nepal/India	28,169	8,586
4.	Lhotse I	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	27,940	8,516
5.	Makalu I	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	27,766	8,463
6.	Cho Oyu	Himalayas	Nepal/Tibet	26,906	8,201
7.	Dhaulagiri	Himalayas	Nepal	26,795	8,167
8.	Manasiu I	Himalayas	Nepal	26,781	8,163
9.	Nanga Parbat	Himalayas	Pak	26,660	8,125
10.	Annapurna	Himalayas	Nepal	26,545	8,091

**Note : The 1995 elevation of Everest, 29,028 ft (8,848m) was revised on Nov. 11, 1999, and now stands at 29,035 ft (8850m).*

The Largest River Gorge (سب سے بڑا دریائی کھائی)

The Grand Canyon (USA) is the largest river gorge in the world. This Canyon has been eroded by Colorado river through horizontal beds of multicoloured rocks. The Grand Canyon is 280 miles (451 km) long, 4–18 miles (6–29 km) wide and 1 mile (1.6 km) deep. It was designated Grand Canyon National Park in 1919.

The Most Popular Waterfall (سب سے زیادہ مقبول آبشار)

There are many waterfalls (آبشار) all over the world. All of them vary in height,

length and width. Each waterfall has its own aspect of beauty and splendour However, the Niagra falls are considered to be the most popular among the tourists These are two waterfalls which are on the Niagra river between lakes Erie anc Ontario on US-Canadian border. The American falls are straight while the horseshoe falls are curved. These falls give a spectacular look. Millions of tourists visit Niagra falls each year.

The Highest Waterfall (بلند ترین آبشار)

The Salto Angel (Venezuela) waterfall with a total drop of 3,212 ft (979 m) has the distinction of being the highest waterfall of the world.

The Largest Water Reservoir (سب سے بڑا آبی ذخیرہ)

Owen falls (Victoria Lake / Nile Uganda) with a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic metres is the largest water reservoir of the world. It includes a natural lake. Kakhovskaya (Dnieper, Ukraine) is second with a capacity of 182,000 cubic metres.

The Dam with Highest Elevation (سب سے زیادہ بلندی پر واقع ڈیم)

Nurek Dam on Vakhsh river (Tajikistan) with a height of 300 metres (948 feet) is the highest completed dam of the world. Another dam named Rogunskaya in Tajikistan has a greater height with 335 metres (1,098 feet) but it is under completion.

The Longest Dam (سب سے لمبا ڈیم)

The Klev Dam built across Dnieper river is the longest completed dam in the world. It has a length of 25.6 miles (41.2 km).

The Largest Hydroelectric Power Station (سب سے بڑا پن بجلی گھر)

Itaipu power station on the Parana river in Brazil is the largest hydroelectric power station in the world. It has a power generation capacity of 13,320 Megawatts. The Guri power station (Venezuela) with a capacity of 10,300 Megawatts and Grand Coulee power plant (Washington, USA) with a capacity of 9,070 Megawatts are ranked second and third.

The Largest Gold Producing Country (سب سے زیادہ سونا پیدا کرنے والا ملک)

In 2007, South Africa remained the largest gold producing country with 272 tons. China remained the second largest country with 270 tons.

The Largest Nuclear Electric Power Producing Country

(سب سے زیادہ ایٹمی بجلی پیدا کرنے والا ملک)

USA is the largest nuclear electric power producing country in the world. It produces 98,784 MW electricity which is about 30 per cent of the total nuclear electricity generated in the world.

THE HIGHEST ELEVATIONS IN THE CONTINENTS(براعظموں میں بلند ترین مقامات)

1. *Asia* Highest point: Mt. Everest (Nepal-China) 8,850m (29,035 feet).
2. *South America* Highest point: Mt. Aconcagua (Argentina), 6,960m (22,834 ft).

3. *North America* Highest point: Mt. McKinley (US), 6,194m (20,320 ft).
4. *Africa* Highest point: Mt. Kilimanjaro (Tanzania), 5,895 m (19,340 ft).
5. *Europe* Highest point: Mt. Elbrus (Russia), 5,642 m (18,510ft).
6. *Antarctica* Highest point: Vinson Massil 4,897 m (16,066 ft).
7. *Australia* Highest point: Mt. Kosciusko (NSW), 2,228 m (7,310ft).

THE LOWEST ELEVATIONS IN THE CONTINENTS

(براعظموں میں پست ترین مقامات)

1. *Asia* The lowest point: Dead Sea (Jordan), 400 m (1,312 feet).
2. *Africa* Lowest point: Lake Assal (Djibouti), 156 m (512 feet).
3. *N.America* Lowest point: Death Valley (US), 86 m (282 feet).
4. *S. America* Lowest point: Valdes Peninsula (Argentina), 40 m (131 feet).
5. *Europe* Lowest point: Caspian Sea (Kazakhstan), 28m, (92 feet).
6. *Australia* Lowest point: Lake Eyre (S. Australia), 16 m (52 feet).
7. *Antarctica* Lowest point: 2,538 m (8,327 feet)

The Tallest Building (بلند ترین عمارت)

1. Burj Al-Khalifa (Dubai): 828 m (2,717 feet)
2. Taipei-101 (Taiwan): 508 m (1,667 feet)
3. Petronas Tower-I is the third tallest building in the world. It is located in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia). Its 88 storeys rise up to 450 m (1,476 feet). The next tallest buildings are :
4. Petronas Tower-II (Kuala Lumpur): 450 m (1,476 feet).
5. Sears Tower (Chicago, USA): 443 m (1,454 feet).
6. Jin Mao Building (Shangui, China): 421 m (1,379 feet).
7. Empire State Building (N.Y., USA): 381 m (1,250 feet).

The Largest Gold Coin (سب سے بڑا طلائی سکہ)

In Feb. 2008, 50 cm diameter and 3 cm thick gold coin worth 1 million dollar was presented in Abu Dhabi. Its weight was 100 kg with 99.999% pure gold.

The Hottest Place (گرم ترین مقام)

Dalol Danaki depression in Ethiopia with an average annual temperature of 35°C (95°F) is the hottest place on earth.

The Coldest Place (سرد ترین مقام)

Plateau station, in Antarctica with an average annual temperature of -56.7°C (-71.7°F), is the coldest place of the globe.

The Wettest Place (سب سے زیادہ بارش والا مقام)

Masynram in Assam (India) is the wettest place in the world. It gets an average annual rainfall of 11.873 m (38.925 feet).

The Driest Place (سب سے خشک مقام)

The Atacama Desert in Chile is the driest place of the world. The amount of

rainfall here is too small to be measured.

The Country with Longest Coastline(طویل ترین ساحل سمندر والا ملک)

Canada has the longest coastline which is 151,489 miles (243,798 km) in length.

The Country with Shortest Coastline(مختصر ترین ساحل سمندر والا ملک)

Monaco's coastline (ساحل) measures only 3.5 miles (5.67 km) in length.

The Largest Commercial Building (سب سے بڑی تجارتی عمارت)

The flower auction building of Cooperative VBA in Alsmeer, Netherlands is the largest commercial building in the world. Its floor space measures 91.05 acres (368,477 sq. m).

The Largest Roofed Structure (سب سے وسیع چھت والی تعمیر)

The Hajj terminal building at King Abdul Aziz Airport, Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) with a covered area of 370 acres has the largest roof in the world.

The Largest Palace (سب سے بڑا محل)

The present palace of Sultan of Brunei in the capital city of Bandar Seri Begawan consisting of 1,788 rooms is the largest in current use.

The Largest Hotel (سب سے بڑا ہوٹل)

The MGM grand hotel (Nevada, USA) is the largest hotel of the world.

The Hotel with Tallest Building (بلند ترین عمارت والا ہوٹل)

The Westin Stamford Hotel situated in Raffles City (Singapore) has the tallest building in the world. Its 73 storeys rise up to a height of 226 metres (741 feet).

The Highest Altitude Hotel (سطح سمندر سے سب سے بلندی پر واقع ہوٹل):

The Hotel Everest View above Namche Bazar, Nepal, the village closest to Mt. Everest's base camp, is at a record height of 3,962 metres (13,000 ft).

The Oldest Hotel (سب سے پرانا ہوٹل):

The Hoshi Ryokan at the village of Awazu in Japan is reputed to be the world's oldest hotel. It dates back to 717 AD, when Taicho Daishi built an inn near a hot-water spring that was said to have miraculous healing powers. The waters are still celebrated for their recuperative effects, and the Ryokan now has 100 bedrooms.

The Longest Wall (سب سے لمبی دیوار)

The Great Wall of China is the longest in the world and has a main-line length of 3,460 km (2,150 miles)-nearly three times the length of UK—— plus 3,530 km (2,195 miles) of branches and spurs. Construction of the wall began during the reign of Qin Shi Huangdi (221-210 BC). The wall runs from Shanghaiguan, on the Gulf of Bohai, to Yumenguan and Yangguan.

The Largest Concrete Dam (سب سے بڑا کنکریٹ سے بنا ہوا ڈیم)

The grand Coube Dam on the Columbia river (USA) is the largest concrete dam in the world.

The Longest Railway Platform (سب سے طویل پلیٹ فارم)

The platform of The Loop railway station Chicago (USA) is the longest in the world. It has a length of 3,500 feet.

World's Longest Plateforms

S.No.	Name	Location	Length in feet.
1.	The Loop	Chicago (USA)	3500
2.	Khargpur	West Bengal (India)	2733
3.	Storvik	Sweden	2470
4.	Sonepur	Bihar (India)	2415
5.	Bulawayo	Zimbabwe	2302
6.	New Lucknow	UP (India)	2250
7.	Manchester Victoria Exchange	United Kingdom	2194
8.	Jhansi	India	2024
9.	Kotri	Sindh (Pakistan)	1896
10.	Mandalay	Upper Myanmar (Burma)	1788

The Largest Railway Station (سب سے بڑا ریلوے سٹیشن)

Grand Central Terminal of New York is the largest railway station. It covers an area of 48 acres.

The Highest Railway Station (سب سے بلند ریلوے سٹیشن)

The Condor railway station (Bolivia) is the highest railway station of the world. It is situated at an altitude of 4,786 metres (15,705 feet).

The Longest Railway Track (سب سے طویل ریلوے لائن)

The Trans-Siberian line from Moscow to Nakhoda is the longest railway track of the world. It has a length of 5,864 miles (9,438 km).

The Highest Railway Track (بلند ترین ریلوے لائن)

The Morococha branch of Peruvian state railways is 4,818 metres (15,806 feet) high at Law Cima (Peru).

The Lowest Railway Track (سب سے پست مقام پر واقع ریلوے لائن)

The railway track passing through Seikan Tunnel in Japan lies at the 240 metres (786 feet) below the sea level.

The Longest Motorable Road (طویل ترین سڑک)

The Pan American Highway (پان امریکن شاہراہ) with a length of 24,140 kilometres (15,000 miles) is the longest motorable road in the world.

The Highest Motorable Road (بلند ترین سڑک)

The road passing though Khardungla pass (India) has an altitude of 5,682

metres (18,640 feet) from the sea level.

The Longest Railway Tunnel (سب سے طویل ریلوے سرنگ)

The Seikan railway tunnel in Japan is the longest railway tunnel in the world Its length is 33.50 miles (53.9 km).

TEN LONGEST RAILWAY TUNNELS

Sr. No.	Tunnel	Operating Railway	Country	Length Miles	Km
1.	Seikan	Japanese railway	Japan	33.50	53.9
2.	English Channel	Eurotunnel	UK-France	31.04	55.5
3.	Dai-Shimizu	Japanese railway	Japan	14.0	22.5
4.	Simpion	Swiss Federal	Switz-Italy	12.0	19.3
5.	Kanmon	Japanese railway	Japan	12.0	19.3
6.	Apennine	Italian State	Italy	11.0	17.7
7.	Rokko	Japanese railway	Japan	10.0	16.1
8.	Mt. MacDonald	Canadian Pacific	Canada	9.1	14.7
9.	Gotthard	Swiss Federal	Switzerland	9.0	14.5
10.	Lotsehberg	Swiss Federal	Switzerland	9.0	14.5

The Longest Underground Railway Tunnel(طویل ترین زیرزمین ریلوے سرنگ)

The metro Kaluzhskaya underground railway line of Moscow is the longest underground tunnel of the world. It extends 23.5 miles (37.9 km) from Medvedkovo to Bittsevsky.

The Highest Bridge from Water Level(پانی کی سطح سے بلند ترین پل)

The bridge over Royal Gorge of river Arkansas (Colorado, USA) has a height of 321 metres (1,053 ft) from the level of river water.

The Road Bridge with Highest Elevation(سطح سمندر سے بلند ترین پل)

The Bailey bridge in Ladakh (India) is the highest with an elevation of 5,602 m (18,380 feet) from the sea level.

The Longest Bridge (سب سے لمبا پل)

The longest bridge of the world is the second lake Pontchartrain Causeway located in Louisiana state of USA. Its length is 23.87 miles (38,422 metres). The second longest bridge is the first lake Pontchartrain Causeway with a length of 23.83 miles (38,353 metres).

The Widest Road (سب سے چوڑی سڑک)

The widest road of the world is the Monumental Axis in Brasilia (Brazil, South America). Its width is 250 metres (820 feet).

The Widest Bridge (سب سے چوڑا پل):

The widest long-span bridge is the 503 metres long (1650 ft) Sydney Harbour Bridge, Australia which is 48.8 metres (160 ft) wide. It carries two electric overhead

railway tracks, eight lanes of roadway, a cycle track and a footway. It was officially opened on 19 March 1932.

The Longest Bridge-Tunnel (سب سے لمبے پل والی سرنگ):

The Chesapeake Bay bridge-tunnel, which opened to traffic on 15 April 1964 extends 28.4 km (17.65 miles) from the Eastern Shore region of the Virginia Peninsula to Virginia Beach, Virginia, USA. The longest bridged section is Trestle C at 7.34 km (4.56 miles) long, and the longest tunnel is the Thimble Shoal Channel Tunnel, at 1.75 km (1.09 miles).

The Longest Road Tunnel (سب سے طویل سڑک کی سرنگ):

The tunnel between Aurland and Laerdal on the main road between Bergen and Oslo, Norway measures 24.5 km (15.2 miles) in length. The two-lane Laerdal Tunnel was ceremonially opened by King Harald on 27 November 2000, and opened to the public in 2001. It cost a reported $113.1 million to construct.

The Longest Bridging (طویل ترین پل):

The Second Lake Pontchartrain Causeway which joins Mandeville and Metairie and Metairie, Lousiana, USA, is 38.42 km (23.87 miles) long. It was completed in 1969.

The Longest Canal (طویل ترین نہر):

The Belomorsko-Baltiysky Kanal, also known as the White Sea-Baltic Canal, from Belomorsk to Povenets, Russia, is 227 km (141 miles) long and has 19 locks. It was made using forced labour between 1930 and 1933.

The Deepest Railway Line (سب سے گہرائی میں واقع ریلوے لائن):

The Seikan Tunnel, which crosses the Tsugaro Strait between Honshu and Hokkaido, Japan, reaches a depth of 240 metres (786 ft) below sea level. Opened on 13 March 1988, the tunnel is a record 53.85 km (33.46 miles) long. Trains stop in the middle so that passengers can take photos through windows on the tunnel walls. By comparison, the Channel Tunnel linking Dover, UK, to Calais, France is at an average depth of 45 metres (148 ft) below sea floor.

The Deepest Road Tunnel (سب سے گہرائی میں واقع سڑک کی سرنگ):

The Hitra Tunnel, Norway, links the mainland to the island of Hitra and reaches a depth of 264 metres (866 ft) below sea level. It is 5.6 km (3.4 miles) long, with three lanes, and was opened in December 1994.

The Largest Road Tunnel by Diameter:(سب سے بڑے دھانے والی سڑک کی سرنگ)

The largest diameter road tunnel is that blasted through Yarba Buena Island, San Francisco, California, USA. It is 24 metres (79 ft) wide, 17 metres (56 ft) high and 165 metres (541 ft) long. More than 280,000 vehicles pass along its two sides each day.

The Highest Active Volcano (بلند ترین زندہ آتش فشاں پہاڑ)

The highest volcano is Ojosdel Salado located on Chile-Argentina frontier. Its height is 6,887 metres (22,595 feet).

The Largest Active Volcano (سب سے بڑا زندہ آتش فشاں پہاڑ)

Mauna Loa, Hawaii (USA) is the largest active volcano of the world. It has a dome which is 75 miles (120 km) long and 31 miles (50 km) wide.

The Country With Most Active Volcanoes(زیادہ آتش فشاں پہاڑوں والا ملک)

Indonesia (Asia) has about 200 active volcanoes (about 20% of the world). Other prominent groupings are in Japan, the Aleutian Islands and Central America.

The Areas Constituting 'Ring of Fire'(آگ کے حلقے میں شامل علاقے)

'Ring of Fire' (آگ کا دائرہ) is the zone which contains nearly 75% of world's 540 historically active volcanoes. This zone runs along the West coast of the Americas from Chile to Alaska, down to East coast of Asia from Siberia to New Guinea and continues to New Zealand.

NOTABLE ACTIVE VOLCANOES

Sr. No.	Name	Location	Height(ft)	Latest Eruption
1.	Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,930	1996
2.	Ruiz	Colombia	17,716	1991
3.	Sangay	Ecuador	17,159	1996
4.	Guagua	Ecuador	15,696	1993
5.	Kliuchevskoi	Russia	15,884	1995
6.	Purace	Colombia	15,601	1977
7.	Galeras	Colombia	13,996	1993
8.	Acatenango	Guatemala	12,992	1972
9.	Fuego	Guatemala	12,582	1987
10.	Kerinci	Sumatra	12,467	1970

LATEST NOTABLE VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Sr. No.	Date	Volcano	Country	Estimated Deaths
1.	June 15, 1991	Mt. Pinatubu	USA	800
2.	August 21, 1986	Lake Nyos	Cameroon	1,700
3.	November 13, 1985	Nevado del Ruiz	Colombia	23,000
4.	March 28, 1982	El Chichon	Mexico	1,880
5.	May 18, 1980	Mt.St. Helens	USA	57

The Biggest River Basin (سب سے بڑا دریائی طاس)

The Amazon basin with an area of 2,702,800 square miles is the biggest river basin in the world.

The Biggest National Park (سب سے بڑا نیشنل پارک)

The Yellow Stone National Park (USA) is the largest National Park. It has ar area of 3,350 Sq. miles.

The Largest Meteor Crator (شہاب ثاقب کا سب سے بڑا دہانہ)

The largest Meteor Crator is in New Quebec (Canada). Its width is two miles.

The Biggest University (سب سے بڑی یونیورسٹی)

The California University, (USA) is the biggest University of the world.

The Tallest Statue (سب سے اونچا مجسمہ)

The Statue of Liberty (New York, USA) is the tallest statue of the world. Its height is 152 feet (46 m). It is a statue of a woman who is holding a torch is her right hand. This statue was designed by the French architect Bartholdi. It was presented by the French to the Americans in 1884 to commemorate the French and American revolutions. It has been a US national monument since 1924.

The Largest Battleship (سب سے بڑا بحری جنگی جہاز)

USS Missouri is the largest battleship of the world. Its weight is 58,000 tons. It has nine 16 inch guns.

The Largest Airport (سب سے بڑا ہوائی اڈہ):

King Khalid International Airport, Riyadh (S. Arabia) is the largest airport in the world. It covers an area of 86 square miles (225 Sq. Km). The airport has the tallest control tower of the world which is 81 metres (265 feet) high. The airport was commissioned in 1983.

The Largest Seaport (سب سے بڑی بندرگاہ)

The port of New York and New Jersey (USA) is the largest seaport in the world. It covers an area of 92 Sq. miles (238 Sq. Km). It can accommodate 391 ships.

The Largest Passenger Ship (سب سے بڑا مسافر بردار بحری جہاز)

The Royal Majesty Ship Queen Elizabeth (UK) is the largest passenger ship of the world. It is 314 metres (1,031 feet) long and 36 metres (118 feet) wide. The ship was launched in 1940.

The Most Spoken Language (سب سے زیادہ بولی جانے والی زبان)

Mandarain (Chinese) is the most spoken language of the world. It is estimated that a total number of 999 million people (including 853 million natives) speak it. The other main languages are Hindi (457 million), Spanish (401 millon), English 487 million), Bengali (204 million), Arabic (230 million), Portuguese (186 million), Russian (180 million), Japanese (126 million, German (124 million) and French (125 million). Urdu is spoken by 104 million people.

The Religion with the Largest Followers(سب سے زیادہ پیروکار رکھنے والا مذہب)

Christianity is the leading religion of the world. According to mid-1995 survey,

it has a total number of over 2.0 billion followers in the world. Islam ranks second with over 1.3 billion followers.

The Largest Mosque (سب سے بڑی مسجد)

Shah Faisal Mosque located in Islamabad (Pakistan) is the largest mosque. It covers an area of 46.87 acres. Its main prayer hall has an area of 1.19 acres and can accommodate 100,000 persons. A' futher 200,000 person can offer prayers in the adjacent grounds. The design of this mosque was prepared by Turkish architect Vedat Dallokay. It was commissioned into service on 24th June, 1988. This mosque is also one of the most beautiful pieces of architecture in the world.

The Largest Church (سب سے بڑا چرچ)

The Catholic Basilica in the Vatican City, Rome (Italy) has the largest building among the churches of the world. The present building is the replacement of the huge original gothic structure and was completed in the 17th century.

The Largest Library (سب سے بڑا کتب خانہ)

The Congress Library of the United States is the largest library in the world. In 1800 AD, it was originally established for Congress but over the years it has extended its services to other agencies and individuals. The library contains 80 million items in 470 languages. These include 16,764,805 books, 23,934,708 print materials and 82,498,662 visual materials.

The Largest Prize (سب سے بڑا انعام)

The Nobel Prize is the largest prize. Each prize carries an amount of one million dollars. The Nobel Prize was instituted by Alfred B. Nobel (1833-96) inventor of dynamite. He bequeathed an amount of $ 9,000,000 the interest to be distributed yearly among those who had benefited mankind in Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature, promotion of Peace and Economics. These prizes were first awarded in 1901.

The Seven Wonders of Ancient World (قدیم دنیا کے سات عجائبات)

The following works of Art and Architecture are regarded as the seven wonders of the Ancient world:

1. The Pyramids of Egypt
2. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon
3. The Statue of Zeus
4. The Colossus of Rhodes
5. The Temple of Artemis (Diana)
6. The Mausoleum of Helicarnassus
7. The Lighthouse (Pharos) of Alexandria

The Seven Wonders of Modern World (جدید دنیا کے سات عجائبات)

The seven wonders of the modern world are as under(Announced 7.7.2007):

1. The Colosseum of Rome (Largest-ever built in Italy)
2. The Great Wall of China
3. Machu Picchu (Old peak of Peru)
4. Taj Mahal of Agra
5. Christ the Redeemer (Statue in Brazil)
6. Petra (Archaeological site in Southwestern Jordan)
7. Chichen Itza (Pre-Columbian Archaeological site in Mexico)
8. Great Pyramids (Egypt) (Honorary)

The Largest Glacier (سب بڑا برفانی تودہ)

The Lambert Glacier enjoys the distinction of being the largest glacier in the world. It is located in the Australian Antarctic Territory. Its length is 440 miles (700 Km).

The Largest University (سب سے بڑی یونیورسٹی)

The largest University in respect of enrolment is the University of New York (USA) which has 381,568 students at 64 campuses. However, the City University of New York (USA) had in 1995 206,500 students in 21 campuses of the city of New York only.

The Language with most Alphabets(سب سے زیادہ حروف تہجی والی زبان)

The Cambodian language has a total number of 74 alphabets.

The Largest English Encyclopaedia(سب سے بڑا انگریزی زبان کا انسائیکلوپیڈیا)

Encyclopaedia Britannica is the largest Encyclopaedia of English language. It was first published in 1768-1771 from Edinburgh (Scotland). Nowadays it is edited in Chicago (USA). The latest edition of this encyclopaedia consists of 32 volumes spread over 32,330 pages.

The First Encyclopaedia (سب سے پہلا انسائیکلوپیڈیا)

Historia Naturalis (Natural History) compiled in 77 A.D. by Pliny the Elder of Rome was the first notable universal encyclopaedia. It included information about Medicine, Geography, Astrology, Zoology, Botany and Precious Stones. The encyclopaedia consisted of 37 volumes and remained a source of major scientific knowledge till the 17th century.

The First English Dictionary (انگریزی زبان کی سب سے پہلی ڈکشنری)

"A Table Alphabetical of Hard Words" was the first dictionary of English language. It was compiled by Robert Cawdrey in 1604 A.D.

This dictionary was followed by many other dictionaries of distinction like:

1. Johnson's Dictionary (1755).
2. The Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles (1884-1928).
3. American Dictionary of English Language (1828).
4. Collins English Dictionary (1979).

The Oldest Civilization (قدیم ترین تہذیب)

The Sumerian civilization is considered to be the oldest civilization of the world. This civilization flourished in the fifth millenium in the region of Mesopotamia (Tigris-Euphrate river valley). The Sumerians lived in organized cities like Eridu, Ur, Uruk, Nippur, Kish, and Lagash and used sail boats, wheeled vehicles, potters, wheels and kilns. They used clay tablets with pictographs to keep records.

The Sumerian civilization (سمیری تہذیب) was followed by Egyptian and Indus Valley civilizations.

The Oldest Surviving Building(قدیم ترین عمارت جو اب تک موجود ہے)

The Pyramids of Egypt (اہرام مصر) are the oldest surviving structures. The greatest pyramids are of Khufu, Khafre and Menkaura, loctated at Giza. These were built in the period from 2700 to 2500 B.C. The pyramids were the royal tombs. The largest, the great Pyramid of Khufu, is a solid mass of limestone blocks. It is 453 feet high and covers an area of 13 arces.

Earliest Religious Book (قدیم ترین مذہبی کتاب)

Rigveda (رگ ویدا), the religious book of Hindus is the oldest book of the world. It was compiled around 1500 B.C. It consists of ten Mandals (chapters) comprising 1028 hymns. The other three vedas are the Samaveda, Yajurveda and Athervaveda. The Hindus consider Vedas as their revealed books. They believe that the Rishis (Prophets) wrote these works under inspiration from god.

The Oldest Town of the World (دنیا کا قدیم ترین قصبہ)

Jericho, situated in the Jordan valley is the oldest town of the world. The nearly site of this town was excavated by Kathleen Kenyon, revealing one of the earliest settlements (8000 B.C) with massive stone fortifications surrounding circular brick-built houses.

Maximum Recorded Temperature(ریکارڈ شدہ زیادہ سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت)

The maximum ever temperature of 136.4°F was recorded on September 13, 1922 in the city of Azizia (Libya).

Minimum Recorded Temperature(ریکارڈ شدہ کم سے کم درجہ حرارت)

The minimum temperature of -129.6°F was recorded in the town of Vostok near Antarctica on 24th August, 1960.

Highest Rainfall in One Month (ایک ماہ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ بارش)

The highest rainfall for one month was recorded at Indian town of Cherapoonje. 366,14 inches rain fell there during the month of July 1861.

The Largest Land Mammal (خشکی کا سب سے بڑا ممالیہ جانور)

The African elephant is the largest land mammal. In standing position it is up to 14 feet high and weighs between 5 to 7.5 tonnes. In comparison the elephants of India, Myanmar (Burma) Thailand and Malaysia are smaller in size.

The Largest Sea Mammal (سب سے بڑا سمندری ممالیہ جانور)

The Whale fish is the largest sea mammal. Some whales are more than (feet long and weigh more than 20 tonnes.

The Longest Shipping Canal (جہاز رانی کیلئے موزوں طویل ترین نہر)

The White Sea Baltic canal of Baltimore (USA) is the longest shipping can of the world. Its length is 152 miles (258) km.

The Longest Non-Shipping Canal(جہاز رانی کیلئے غیر موزوں طویل نہر)

Grand canal of China with a length of 1,107 miles is the world's longes non-shipping canal.

The Longest Strait (سب سے طویل آبنائے)

The strait of Malacca is the longest strait of the world. It has a length of 50(miles (800 km). It lies between Sumatra and Peninsular Malaysia, links Indian Ocea with the Pacific.

The Largest Office Building (سب سے بڑی دفتری عمارت)

The Pentagon, the headquarters of the US State Department is the larges office building of the world. It was built from 1941-1943. It comprises massive five sided building and covers an area of 34 acres (14 hectares).

The Heaviest Cake (سب سے وزنی کیک)

The heaviest cake was prepared in Mexico City on 27th January,2009. 55 cooks prepared 2 ton cheese cake after 60-hour continuous job.

The Biggest Chocolate Cake (سب سے بڑا چاکلیٹ کیک)

The world's biggest chocolate-cake was prepared in Australia on July 21, 2009, weighing 1.3 tons. Its preparation took 3 days.

The Largest Date-Plate (کھجوروں کی سب سے بڑی پلیٹ)

The largest date-plate was prepared in Abu Dhabi in Aug. 2008 with a length of 10.06 meter and width 2003 meter. This steel plate contained 1 million dates.

The Tallest Animal (سب سے لمبا جانور)

The Giraffe is the tallest animal with an average height of 4 to 5 metres.

The Largest Bird (سب سے بڑا پرندہ)

The Ostrich of North Africa is the largest bird of the world. Its height is up to 2.7 metres (9 feet) and it weighs up to 160 Kilograms. It is a flightless bird. The ostrich can run with a speed of 40 miles per hour (65 km per hour).

The Smallest Bird (سب سے چھوٹا پرندہ)

The hummingbird is the smallest bird of the world. It is 5.5-20 cm in length and weighs about 16 grams. This bird can hover, fly back and produce a humming noise by rapid noise of its wings during the flight.

The Fastest Animal (سب سے تیز رفتار جانور)

The tiger is the fastest animal on earth. It can run at speed of 60 to 90 miles per hour.

The Largest Clock (سب سے بڑا کلاک)

The clock fitted in the Cathedral of St. Pierre, Beauvais, France is the largest in the world. it measures 40 × 20 × 9 feet.

The Tallest Tree (سب سے لمبا درخت)

Redwood or Giant Sequoia Sempervirens is the tallest tree in the world. It rises up to a height of 111 metres (366 feet). These trees are found in the region between California and Oregon (USA) and are said to be 2000 years old.

The First Person to Reach North Pole (قطب شمالی پر پہنچنے والا پہلا شخص)

Robert E. Peary (1856-1920) an American explorer reached North Pole on 6th April, 1909 for the first time in human history.

The First Person to Reach South Pole(قطب جنوبی پر پہنچنے والا پہلا شخص)

Ronald Amandsen of Norway was the first man to reach the South Pole on 14th December, 1911. Later on in 1928, Sir George Hubert Wilkins of Australia flew over Antarctica in a plane.

The First Man to Walk on the Moon (چاند پر چہل قدمی کرنے والا پہلا شخص)

Neil Alden Armstrong, a US astronaut made history when on 21st July 1969 he walked on the surface of the moon. While stepping onto the moon he said, "That is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind."

The First Satellite in the Space (خلا میں جانے والا پہلا سیٹلائٹ)

The Russians took the lead in space race over the West when they placed the first satellite Sputnik I in space on October 1, 1957.

The First Manned Space Flight (انسان کی پہلی خلائی پرواز)

Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin was the first man to orbit the earth on 12th April, 1961.

The First Woman in Space (پہلی خلاباز خاتون)

Valentina Vladimirovna, the Soviet female astronaut (خاتون خلاباز) was the first woman to enter the space. She remained in the space from 16th June to 19th June, 1963.

The First Flight of Space Shuttle (خلائی شٹل کی پہلی پرواز)

John Young and Robert Crippen manned the first flight of Space Shuttle on 4th December, 1981.

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF SPACEFLIGHT

Year	Name of Mission	Detail of Important Events
1961	Vostok-I	Yuri A. Gagarin first man to orbit the earth
1962	Mercury-Atlas	First American (J.H. Glenn) in orbit.
1963	Vostok	First Woman (Valentina) in space.
1965	Vashkad 2	Leonov (Russian) made first space walk.
1966	Gemini-Titan	First docking of two vehicles in space

1969	Apollo-Saturn	First lunar module orbit of moon
1969	Apollo-Saturn	First lunar landing and lunar walk by Armstrong
1973	Skylab-I	First US space station
1975	Apollo	Joint flight with Soyuz-19
1981	Columbia	First Space Shuttle flight

The Country with most Astronauts (زیادہ خلا باز بھیجنے والا ملک)

Up to December 31, 1995, USA had sent 216 astronauts to space. Russia was second with 83 astronauts.

The Year of First Modern Olympics (جدید اولمپکس کا پہلا سال)

The modern Olympic games were first held in 1896 in Athens (Greece). A French educator Baron Pierre de Coubertin played leading role in the revival of these games.

The Country with most Islands (سب سے زیادہ جزیروں والا ملک)

Indonesia comprises of 17,000 islands which extend up to 2,000 miles in the Pacific and Indian oceans. Philippines (Asia) is second with a total number of 7,100 islands.

The Largest Bank of the World (دنیا کا سب سے بڑا بینک)

The world's largest and commercial and savings bank is Mizuho Holdings Inc. (Japan). The bank generted revenues of 48,154 million. ($76,851 million) and profits of 1,154 million. ($1,843 million) for 2000. This bank was created by consolidation of Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank, Fuji Bank Ltd. and the Industrial Bank of Japan. It is the first bank to hold over a trillion dollars in assets.

The Country with Lowest GDP Per Capita(سب سے کم فی کس آمدنی والا ملک)

Somolia, East Timor and Sierra Leone have the lowest GDP per capita of 500 US dollars. Dem. Rep. of Congo, Tanzania, Malawi and Burundi are second with 600 US dollars each.

The Country With Highest GDP Per Capita(سب سے زیادہ فی کس آمدنی والا ملک)

According to the figures of 2002, Luxembourg has the highest GDP per capita of 55,100 US dollars.

The Country With Most Refugees(سب سے زیادہ مہاجرین رکھنے والا ملک)

Iran has the maximum number of refugees. It has a total number of 2,075,500 refugees from Afghanistan and Iraq. Zaire is second with 1,332,000 refugees from Angola and Somalia whereas Jordan is third with 1,294,800 refugees from Palestine and Iraq.

The Largest International Organization(سب سے بڑی بین الاقوامی تنظیم)

The United Nations Organization (UNO) is the largest international organization (بین الاقوامی تنظیم). The UNO originated during the Second World War. Its charter was drawn up from 25 April to 26 June, 1945 at San Francisco which was

signed by 51 countries. The charter came into effect on 24th October, 1945. Since then the membership of UNO has been increasing steadily. By December 2008, 192 countries had enrolled as its members. The UNO works for the maintenance of international peace and security and encourages economic, social, cultural and political cooperation among its members. The headquarters of UN is in New York.

SIX MAIN ORGANS OF UNO

1. General Assembly
2. Security Council
3. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
4. Trusteeship Council
5. Secretariat
6. International Court of Justice

Specialized and Related Agencies of UNO

1. **IMF** International Monetary Fund
2. **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
3. **FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization
4. **ILO** International Labour Organization
5. **UNESCO** United Nations Educational and Scientific Cultural Organization
6. **WHO** World Health Organization
7. **IFC** International Finance Corporation
8. **ICAO** International Civil Aviation Authority
9. **UPU** Universal Postal Union
10. **ITU** International Telecommunication Union
11. **WMO** World Meteorological Organization
12. **GATT** General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
13. **IMCO** Inter Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
14. **IAEA** International Atomic Energy Agency
15. **IDA** International Development Association
16. **UNICEF** United Nations International Children's Fund
17. **IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development
18. **TAA** Technical Assistance Administration
19. **ECAFA** Economic Commission for Asia and Far East
20. **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund
21. **UNDP** United Nations Development Programme
22. **UNDRO** United Nations Disaster Relief Office
23. **UNEP** United Nations Environment Programme
24. **UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research
25. **UNHCR** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
26. **UNU** United Nations University
27. **WFC** World Food Council
28. **WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization

The Oldest Era of World History (تاریخ عالم کا قدیم ترین دور)

The Precambrian era is the oldest era of the world which lasted from 4,50(million to 590 million years ago. It was followed by the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic an(Cenozoic eras. The present Cenozoic era began about 65 million years ago Mammals, birds and flowering plants appeared during this period.

The Earliest Muslim Dynasty (سب سے قدیم اسلامی سلطنت)

The Umayyad Dynasty (661-750 A.D) was the first Muslim dynasty. I succeeded the Pious Caliphate. Muawiya I was the founder of the dynasty.

The First Muslim Dynasty in India (بھارت میں اولین مسلم سلطنت)

The Slave Dynasty (1206 to 1290 A.D) was the first regular Muslim dynasty o the Sub-Continent. The Muslim dynasties of the Sub-continent are as under::

1. The Slave Dynasty 1206——1290 A.D
2. The Khilji Dynasty 1290——1320 A.D
3. The Tughlaq Dynasty 1320——1414 A.D
4. The Sayyid Dynasty 1414 ——1451 A.D
5. The Lodhi Dynasty 1451——1526 A.D
6. The Mughal Dynasty 1526 ——1857 A.D

Note : (In between, the Sur Dynasty lasted from 1540——1555 A.D).

The Greatest War (سب سے بڑی جنگ)

The Second World War which lasted from 1939 to 1945 is regarded as the greatest war in the history of mankind so far. It was fought between the Allied powers (USA, UK, USSR, France etc.) and the Axis powers (Japan, Germany, Italy).

LOSSES OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Nation	*Loss of Combatants*	*Loss of Civilians*
German	3,500,000	780,000
U.K.	264,443	92,673
Soviet Union	11,000,000	7,000,000
Japan	1,300,000	672,000
USA	292,131	6,000

Note : (About 5,700,000 Jews died in Nazi concentration camps.)

The Greatest Poet of the East (مشرق کا عظیم ترین شاعر)

Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal is the greatest philosopher poet of the East. He was not only an outstanding poet but a distinguished philosopher also. His poetry inspired the Muslims of the whole world. He was a great champion of freedom. He died in 1938. His poetical works include:

1. Bang-e-Dara, 2. Bal-e-Jibreel, 3. Zarb-e-Kaleem, 4. Zabur-e-Ajam,
5. Israr-e-Khudi, 6. Armghan-e-Hijaz

World's Tallest Buildings

No.	Building	Country	Height (in metre)	Height (in feet)
1.	Burj Al-Khalifa	Dubai (UAE)	828	2717
2.	Taipei-101	Taiwan	508	1667
3.	Petronas Tower	Malaysia	452	1483
4.	Seyors Tower	USA	442	1451
5.	Jin Mao Building	China	421	1381

The Fastest Thing In Universe (کائنات میں تیز ترین شے)

Light is the fastest thing in the Universe. It travels at a phenomenal speed(رفتار) of 187,000 miles per second. Light can take six rounds of earth within one second.

The Largest Wheat Producing Country(سب سے زیادہ گندم پیدا کرنے والا ملک)

China is the leading wheat–producing nation. It produces 114,400 thousand metric tons wheat annually. India and USA are second and third with 70,778 and 62,662 thousand metric tons, respectively. (Pakistan produces 17,002 metric tons wheat annually)

The Largest Rice Producing Country(سب سے زیادہ چاول پیدا کرنے والا ملک)

China is the largest rice producing country with 200,499 thousand metric tons rice annually. India is second with 131,200 thousand metric tons. (Pakistan produces 6,900 thousand metric tons rice annually.)

The Largest Gold Producing Country (سب سے زیادہ سونا پیدا کرنے والا ملک)

South Africa produces the largest quantity of gold. In 1999, it produced 14,500,000 troy ounces of gold. The USA was second with 11,000,000 and Australia was third with 9,730,000 troy ounces.

The Largest Wheat Exporting Country(سب سے زیادہ گندم برآمد کرنے والا ملک)

In 1998, USA was the largest wheat exporting country with an export of 27,004 thousand metric tons. Canada ranked second with 17,702 thousand metric tons.

The Country with Highest Birth Rate(سب سے زیادہ شرح پیدائش والا ملک)

According to the 1990-1995 estimate, Malawi (Africa) had the highest fertility rate of 5.4 per cent. Afghanistan and Rwanda were second and third with 5.3 and 5.2 per cent birth rates.

The Country with Lowest Birth Rate(سب سے کم شرح پیدائش والا ملک)

From 1990 to 1995, Peru showed the lowest birth rate of 0.8 per cent. Greece and Italy were joint second with 1.0 per cent birth rate.

The Country with the Highest Death Rate(سب سے زیادہ شرح اموات والا ملک)

During the period 1990 to 1995, Peru (S. America) recorded a death rate of 65 per thousand. Afghanistan and Sierra Leone both showed a death rate of 22 per

thousand.

The Country with Lowest Death Rate (سب سے کم شرح اموات والا ملک)

During 1990-1995, Kuwait recorded the lowest death rate of 2 per thousand Next was UAE (United Arab Emirates) with 4 deaths per thousand.

Maximum Declining Rate of Population(آبادی میں کمی کی زیادہ شرح)

The population of Europe is on the decrease. It is estimated that by 2050 i will dwindle to 486 million from its present figure of 498 million. European countries like Russian Federation, Germany, Italy, Ukraine, Spain etc., are rapidly showing a tendency of decline in their population.

The Country With Most Billionaires(سب سے زیادہ ارب پتیوں والا ملک)

According to 2008, the most billionaires in the world were in India, then in China.

The City With Most Billionaires (سب سے زیادہ ارب پتیوں والا شہر)

According to American magazine, Moscow is the most billionaire city in the world. New York is 2nd, London is 3rd, Istanbul is 4th, Hong Kong is 5th, Los Angeles is 6th, Mumbai is 7th billionaire city in world.

The Richest Man of the Globe (دنیا کا امیر ترین آدمی)

Bill Gates (USA), founder and chairman of Microsoft Corporation, is currently the richest person in the world. "Forbes" magazine estimated his wealth at $ 46.6 billion in March 2004.

The Richest Woman of the World (دنیا کی امیر ترین عورت)

Alice Walton (USA), daughter of Sam Walton, founder of the world's largest retailer Wal-mart, and Helen, his widow, each have an estimated net worth of $20 billion, according to the Forbes 2004 Rich List.

The Earthquake with Most Casualties (سب سے زیادہ جانی نقصان والا زلزلہ)

The earthquake which shook Chinese provinces of Shaanxi and Henan on 24th January, 1556 killed 8,30,000 people.

TEN LARGEST EARTHQUAKES OF THE WORLD

Sr. No.	Date	Region	Country	Casualties
1.	Jan. 24, 1556	Shaanxi & Henan	China	830,000
2.	July 28, 1976	Tangshan	China	750,000
3.	Oct. 11, 1737	Kolkatta (Calcutta)	India	300,000
4.	May 20, 1526	Antioch	Turkey	250,000
5.	May 22, 1927	Nan-Shan	China	200,000
6.	March 31, 1983	Popayan	Columbia	200,000
7.	Dec. 16, 1920	Kansu	China	180,000
8.	Sept. 1, 1923	Tokyo	Japan	143,000
9.	Dec. 30, 1730	Hokkaido Island	Japan	137,000
10.	July 10, 1949	Tajikistan	Tajikistan	120,000

The Worst Famine (بدترین قحط)

The worst famine (بدترین قحط) of the history of mankind was recorded in China from 1959-61. It is estimated that about 75,000,000 people lost their lives.

The Worst Aircraft Crash (ہوائی جہاز کا بدترین حادثہ)

The worst aircraft disaster took place on 27th March, 1977 when a Boeing 747 of Pen American Airlines and a Boeing 747 of KLM collided on runway at Tenerife, Netherlands killing 582 persons on board.

The Worst Explosion (بدترین دھماکہ)

The worst explosion took place on December 3, 1984 at Bhopal (India) in which 3,849 people died.

TEN WORST EXPLOSIONS SINCE 1910

Sr.#	Date	Place	Country	Casualties
1.	Dec. 3, 1984	Bhopal	India	3,849
2.	Dec. 6, 1917	Halifax	Canada	1,654
3.	Aug. 7, 1956	Cali	Columbia	1,100
4.	Nov. 2, 1982	Salang Tunnel	Afghanistan	1,000
5.	April 14, 1944	Mumbai(Bombay)	India	700
6.	June 3, 1989	Ufa-Asha	USSR Gas Pipline	650
7.	April 16, 1947	Texas City	USA	576
8.	Sept. 21, 1921	Oppau	Germany	561
9.	Feb. 25, 1984	Cubatao	Brazil	508
10.	Dec. 27, 1975	Chasnala	India	431

The Worst Hurricane (بدترین طوفان)

The worst hurricane of modern times was recorded on 13th November, 1970 in Bangladesh which took a toll of 300,000 lives. Again 139,000 people died in another cyclone which hit Bangladesh on 30th April, 1991.

The Worst Flood (بدترین سیلاب)

Huang-He river, China caused the worst flood of the world in August 1931 killing 3.7 million Chinese people.

The Largest Army of the World (دنیا کی سب سے بڑی فوج)

People's Republic of China has the largest army of the world. Its standing forces consist of 2,930,000 personnel, 8,000 tanks, 4,000 fighter aircraft and 52 submarines.

TEN LARGEST ARMIES OF THE WORLD

Sr. No.	Country	Army	Tanks	Fighter Aircraft	Submarines
1.	China	29,30,000	8,000	4,000	52
2.	USA	15,47,000	12,000	—	100
3.	Russia	15,20,000	19,000	—	183

4.	India	11,45,000	2,400	500	15
5.	N. Korea	11,28,000	3,400	500	25
6.	S. Korea	6,33,000	2,250	130	3
7.	Pakistan	5,87,000	2,050	243	9
8.	Vietnam	5,72,000	1,300	125	--
9.	Iran	5,13,000	1,440	115	2
10.	Turkey	5,07,000	4,280	125	16

The Greatest English Poet (انگریزی زبان کا سب سے عظیم شاعر)

William Shakespeare is universally regarded as the greatest English poet. His stage dramas, like the "Merchant of Venice", "Twelfth Night", "As You Like It", "Julius Caesar", "Hamlet", "Othello, "King Lear", "Macbeth" and "The Winters Tale" are great literary achievements. No other English writer has been able to better his forceful style.

The Greatest Italian Poet (اٹلی کا عظیم ترین شاعر)

Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) was the greatest Italian poet. His major works include "The Divine Comedy" and "La Vita Nuova."

The Greatest German Poet (جرمنی کا عظیم ترین شاعر)

Goethe Johann Wolfgang Von (1749-1832) was the greatest German poet. His epic drama "Gotz Von Berlichingen" and the autobiographical novel "The Sorrows of Young Werther" are masterpieces of German literature. Goethe knew six languages and translated some works of stagecraft, physics, astrology, philosophy and occult sciences into German.

The Greatest Indian Poet (بھارت کا عظیم ترین شاعر)

Kalidasa who flourished in the 5th century A.D. is regarded as the greatest Sanskrit poet of India. His seven works include two epics, two shorter poems and three dramas. His drama "Shakuntala" is a masterpiece of Sanskrit language.

The Greatest Russian Novelist (روس کا عظیم ترین ناول نگار)

Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), the great Russian novelist flourished in the 19th century. His novel "War and Peace" (1865-69) concerning the Napoleonic war is acknowledged as the masterpiece of Russian literature.

The Greatest Persian Poet (فارسی زبان کا عظیم ترین شاعر)

Saadi Sherazi is universally acclaimed as the greatest Persian poet. His works "Gulistan" and "Bostan" won him international fame.

The Sunniest Place (سب سے زیادہ دھوپ والی جگہ)

Yum located in Arizona (USA) is the sunniest place of the world. It gets sunshine in 91 per cent possible hours.

The Longest Cell (سب سے طویل خلیہ)

The nerve cells (Neurons) have the greatest length among all type of cells. The motor neurons are 1.3 metres (4 feet 3 inches) long.

Highest Temperature of Human Body(انسانی جسم کا زیادہ سے زیادہ درجہ حرارت)

The body temperature of Willie Jones of Atlanta, Georgia (USA) reached 46.5°C (115.7°F) on 10th July, 1980 due to heatstorke. It is the highest ever recorded body temperature of a living person.

The Heaviest Man (سب سے بھاری بھرکم آدمی)

John Brower Minnoch (1941-83) of USA was the heaviest man. He weighted 635 Kilograms.

The First Person to Reach Both Poles (دونوں قطبین پر جانے والا پہلا شخص)

Robert Swan was the first man to reach both the poles of the earth. He reached South Pole on 11th January, 1986 and North Pole on 14th May, 1989.

Greatest Number of Space Walks (زیادہ مرتبہ خلاء میں چہل قدمی)

The record of greatest number of space walks is held by Aleksander Serebrov of Russia. He walked in space ten times during his two missions in 1990 and 1993.

The Biggest Lottery (سب سے بڑی لاٹری)

On May 15, 2010, a British person won the world's biggest lottery worth 8 crore 40 lac pound.

The Largest Personal Book Collection(سب سے بڑا انفرادی ذخیرہ کتب)

John Benham of Avoca, Indiana (USA) owns a personal collection of 1.5 million books which are kept in a two-storey building, six-car garrages and tarpaulin outdoors.

The Lowest Possible Temperature (سب سے کم ممکنہ درجہ حرارت)

The lowest possible temperature is −273.15°C (−459.67°F). It is a point at which all atomic and molecular thermal motion ceases. However, the lowest temperature ever achieved was −280 PicoKelvin (2.8×10^{-10}K) at Helsinki (Finland) in 1993.

The Most Common Element (سب سے زیادہ پایا جانے والا عنصر)

Hydrogen is the commoniest element. It is over 90% in the universe, 70.68 % in the solar system and 36% in the earth.

The Largest Oil Producing Nation(سب سے زیادہ تیل پیدا کرنیوالا ملک)

Saudi Arabia in 1995 was the largest producer of oil. It produced 7,867,000 barrels per day.

The Largest Oil Consuming Nation (سب سے زیادہ تیل استعمال کرنے والا ملک)

In 2000, USA consumed 19.7 million barrels of oil per day which was 26% of the total global oil consumption that year.

The Largest Oilfield (سب سے زیادہ تیل پیدا کرنے والا مقام)

The Ghawar Oilfield in Saudi Arabia is the largest in the world. It has a capacity of producing 82 billion barrels of oil.

The Largest Oil Refinery (سب سے بڑا تیل صاف کرنے والا کارخانہ)

The Amoco Refinery in Texas (USA) is the largest oil refinery of the world. It can refine 433,000 barrels of crude oil per day.

The Widest Long-Span Bridge (سب سے زیادہ چوڑا اور طویل پل)

The Sydney Harbour (Australia) is 48.8 m (160ft) wide. It carries two electric overhead railway tracks, eight road lanes, a cycle track and a foot way.

The Largest Telescope (سب سے بڑی دوربین)

Keck I telescope on Mauna Kea, Hawaii (USA) is the largest telescope of the world. It has a 1,000 cm (394 inches) mirror. One can see a car's headlights separately from 15,500 miles (2,500 kms).

The Tallest Tower (بلند ترین مینار)

The CN Tower in Toranto, Canada is the tallest tower of the world. Its height is 553.34 m (1,815 ft 5 inches). The tower houses a 416 seat revolving restaurant at a height of 351 metres (1,150 ft) from the ground.

The Earliest Computer (سب سے پہلا کمپیوٹر)

The 1500-valve Colossus was the first programmable computer of the world. It was formulated by Prof. Max H. A. and built by T.H. Flowers. The computer was put to use in December 1943 in UK.

The Highest Land Speed in a Car (کار کی زیادہ سے زیادہ رفتار)

The highest one-mile land speed record is 1,019.467 KM/h (633.468 mph). It was set by Richard Noble in his 17,000 lb thrust Rolls Royce Avon over Rock Desert Nevada (USA) on 4th October, 1983.

The Longest Road (سب سے طویل سڑک)

World's longest motorable road is the Pan-American Highway which is 15,000 miles (24,140 Km) long. It connects Alaska (USA) in the north with Brasilia (Brazil) in the south. This highway passes through USA, Chile, Argentina and Brazil.

The Longest Street (سب سے طویل گلی)

Yonge Street is the longest street of the world. It extends 1,178 miles (1,896.3 km) from Toronto to Ontario, Canada.

The Longest Sea Bridge (سب سے لمبا سمندری پل)

The world's longest sea bridge (36 km) is in China. It was opened for traffic on May 1, 2008. Its cost was 1.7 billion dollars.

The Fastest Jet (سب سے تیز رفتار جیٹ)

The USAF Lockheed SR-71, a reconnaissance aircraft is the fastest jet. It flew at a speed of 2,193.17 mph (3,529.56 Km/h) in July 1976.

The First Ever Supersonic Flight (اولین بالاصوتی پرواز)

Captain Charles Elwood Yeager recorded the first ever supersonic flight on 14th October, 1947 when he flew Bell XS-1 rocket aircraft with a speed of 1.015 Mach.

The Busiest Seaport (مصروف ترین بندرگاہ)

Singapore is the busiest port of the world. It handled 325.9 million tons of cargo in 1999.

The Busiest Airport (مصروف ترین ہوائی اڈہ)

Hartsfield International Airport near Atlanta (USA) is the busiest airport of the world. It handled 75,849,375 passengers during 2001.

The Largest Museum (سب سے بڑا عجائب گھر)

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington DC, USA comprises 16 museums and the National Zoological Park.

The Largest Library in United Kingdom (برطانیہ کی سب سے بڑی لائبریری)

The British Library located in London is the largest library of United Kingdom. It is housed in 19 buildings covering an area of 60 acres. It contains over 18 million volumes.

The Most Prolific Author (زیادہ کتب لکھنے والا مصنف)

The Brazilian novelist Jose Carlos Ryoki de Alpoim Inoue is the most prolific writer of the world. He wrote 1,036 novels from 1st June, 1986 to August 1995.

The Largest Choir (گرجا گھر میں گانے والا سب سے بڑا طائفہ)

The largest choir was recorded in 1937 when some 60,000 singers sang together in a contest held in Breslau, Germany.

The Film Winning Most Oscar Awards (سب سے زیادہ آسکر ایوارڈ جیتنے والی فلم):

Ben Hur won eleven Oscar Awards in 1959.

The Largest Stadium (سب سے بڑا اسٹیڈیم)

The open Strahov Stadium in Prague (Czech Republic) is the largest stadium of the world. It has a seating capacity of 240,000 spectators.

Youngest (Man) World Chess Champion:(شطرنج کا سب سے کم عمر مرد چمپئن).

Gary Kimovich Kasparov (USSR, now Russia, born 13 April 1963) won the title on 9 November 1985 at the age of 22 years 210 days.

Youngest (Woman) World Chess Champion(شطرنج کی سب سے کم عمر خاتون چمپئن):

Maya Grigoryevna Chiburdanidze (USSR, now Georgia, born 17 January 1961) won the women's title in 1978 at the age of 17.

The Country with Largest Budget (سب سے بڑے بجٹ والا ملک)

In 2003, the US budget amounted to 2,016.8 billion US dollars (1250 billion sterling pounds).

The Most Expensive Painting (سب سے قیمتی پینٹنگ)

Portrait of Dr. Gachet is regarded as the most expensive painting. On 15th May, 1990 it was sold for 82.5 million US dollars.

The Oldest Capital City (سب سے قدیم دارالحکومت)

Damascus (Syria) is the oldest capital city of the world. It was founded in 2500 B.C.

The Monarch with the Longest Reign (طویل ترین بادشاہت)

Minhi, King of Arakan (Burma) holds the world record for longest reign. From 1279 to 1374 he ruled for 95 years.

The Shortest Reign (سب سے مختصر مدت کی حکمرانی)

Luis Filipe the crown prince of Portugal was shot dead only 20 minutes after he was crowned King on 1st February, 1908.

The Country with Largest Number of Languages(سب سے زیادہ زبانوں والا ملک):

Papua New Guinea is the country which has the greatest concentration of separate languages. About 869 languages are spoken there. Similarly, 845 languages are spoken in India.

The Country with Largest Number of Schools(سکولوں کی زیادہ تعداد والا ملک):

China had the maximum number (861,878) of Primary Schools. India was at the top with 241,129 secondary schools in 1994.

Maximum Plantation (سب سے زیادہ پودے لگانے کا ریکارڈ)

On 15th July 2009, Pakistan created a new world record by planting 5, 41, 176 plants at Keti Bander (Thatta, Sindh) breaking India's former record. On the very next day, Guinnes Book of World Records issued a sheild and certification to Pakistan.

The Youngest Graduate (سب سے کم عمر میں گریجویشن)

Michael Keamey of Mobile, Alabama, USA graduated at the age of 10 years and 4 months.

Doctorate at the Youngest Age (سب سے کم عمر میں ڈاکٹریٹ)

In 1814, Carl Witte of Lochau was awarded degree of Ph.D. of in Mathematics by Giessen University of Germany when he was only 12 years of age.

The Largest Evacuation of Troops (سب سے بڑا فوجی انخلا)

Dunkirk evacuation is regarded as the largest evacuation of troops. It took place between 26th May to 4th June, 1940 when a total number of 338,226 British and French troops were withdrawn from Dunkirk to England.

The Largest Galaxy (سب سے بڑی کہکشاں)

The central galaxy (کہکشاں) of the Abell 2,029 galaxy cluster with a diametre of 5,600,000 light years is the largest galaxy of the Universe. Its diametre is eighty times the diametre of the Milky way.

The Largest Star (سب سے بڑا ستارہ)

The M-class supergiant Betelgease with a diametre of 700 million kilometres is the largest star of the Universe. It is about 500 times greater than the sun.

The Largest Constellation (ستاروں کا سب سے بڑا جھرمٹ)

Hydra is the largest of the 88 constellations found in the Universe. It covers about 3.16% of the entire sky.

The Largest Comet (سب سے بڑا دمدار ستارہ)

The object 2060 chiron with a diametre of 113 miles (182 Kms) is the largest comet. It was discovered in 1977.

The Largest Dinosaur (سب سے بڑا ڈائنوسار)

The Sauropod dinosaurs were the largest land animals that flourished on the face of earth 208 to 265 million years ago.

The Bird with Maximum Speed (تیز ترین پرواز والا پرندہ)

The peregrine falcon with a speed of 124 mph (200 km/h) is considered to be the fastest living bird on earth. It gains even greater speed while stooping on its preys.

The Longest Spacewalk (طویل ترین خلائی چہل قدمی)

The longest spacewalk by Pierre Thuot, Rick Hieb and Tomm Akers of STS 49 Endeavour on 13 May 1992 lasted 8 hours 29 minutes.

The Fastest Submarine (سب سے تیز رفتار آبدوز)

The Russian Alpha Class nuclear-power submarines had a reported maximum speed of over 40 knots (74 km/h). It is probable that they were able to dive to 760 m (2,500 ft.).

First Car Bomb Blast (سب سے پہلا کار بم دھماکہ)

On 1st September, 1920, world's first car bomb blast took place in New York's Wall Street. 39 people were died, hundreds injured in the blast.

The Longest War (طویل ترین جنگ)

The longest continuous war was the thirty years war between various European countries from 1618 to 1648.

The Shortest War (مختصر ترین جنگ)

The shortest war was between the United Kingdom and Zanzibar, which lasted from 9:00 a.m. to 9:45 a.m. on 27 August 1896.

The Highest National Defence Budget (سب سے زیادہ قومی دفاعی بجٹ)

The USA has the highest government budget for defence research and development (R&D); defence R&D alone accounts for 55.3% of all government R&D expenditure.

The Largest Cut Diamond (سب سے بڑا تراشا ہوا ہیرا)

The Golden Jubilee Diamond purchased from De Beers by a syndicate of Thai businessmen and presented to the King of Thailand to commemorate his

Golden Jubillee, weighs 545.67-carats and is now mounted in the Thai royal sceptre.

The Strongest Acid (تیز ترین تیزاب)

The strongest known acid is an 80% solution of antimony pentafluoride in hydrofluoric acid. A weaker 50% solution is 10^{18} times stronger than concentrated sulphuric acid.

The Largest Artificial Island (سب سے بڑا مصنوعی جزیرہ)

The two Flevoland polders, the East (80 stelijk) Polder and the South (Zuidelik) Polder, form a continuous land area and are linked to the rest of the Netherlands by dykes, bridges and causeways.

The Strongest Dam (مضبوط ترین ڈیم)

The Sayano-Shushenskaya Dam on the river Yenisey, Russia, is designed to bear a record load of 18 million tonnes from a fully-filled reservoir of 31,300 million m^3 (41,000 million yd^3) capacity. The dam which was completed in 1987, is 245m (803 ft) high.

The Longest Ring Road (طویل ترین رنگ روڈ)

The M25 London Orbital Motorway is 195.5 km (121 1/2 miles) long. Constructed from 1972 to 1986, it cost an estimated Pound 909 million, or Pound 7.5 million per mile.

The Busiest Rail System (مصروف ترین ریلوے نظام)

The railway that carries the most passengers is the East Japan Railway Co. In 1995-96, a total of 6.067 million journeys were made.

The Largest Aircraft Carrier (سب سے بڑا طیارہ بردار جہاز)

The U.S. Navy aircraft carriers U.S.S. Nimitz, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Carl Vinson, Theodore Roosevelt, Abraham Lincoln, George Washington and John C. Stennis are the world's largest aircraft carriers.

The Fastest Tank (سب سے تیز رفتار ٹینک)

The fastest tracked armoured reconnaissance vehicle is the British Scorpion, which can touch 80 km/h (50 mph) with a 75% payload.

The Worst Mining Disaster (کان کنی کا بدترین حادثہ)

On 26 April 1942, a total of 1,549 people were killed by a coal dust explosion at Honkeiko (Benxihu) Colliery, China.

The Longest Orbital Period (خلائی گردش کا طویل ترین دورانیہ)

The comet with the longest confirmed orbital period is Herschel-Rigollet, at 156 years.

The Longest Solar Eclipse (طویل ترین سورج گرہن)

The longest solar eclipse of 21st century was occurred on 15th Jan. 2010, which was seen in Pakistan and many other countries of the world. Its duration was 6 hours and 3 minutes and it was ring-shaped.

The Most Powerful Laser (سب سے طاقت ور لیزر شعاعیں)

In 1996, 'Pelawatt' at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, California, USA, produced Laser Pulses capable of generating 1.3×10^{15} W of power, much of which was delivered to a target the size of a grain of sand, in 1×10^{-12} seconds.

The Longest Day (طویل ترین دن)

The longest day each year is 21st June.

The Shortest Day (مختصر ترین دن)

The shortest day each year is 22nd December.

The Heaviest Hailstones (سب سے وزنی اولے)

Hailstones weighing up to 1 kg (2lb 3oz) fell in Gopalganj District, Bangladesh, in 1986.

The Least Abundant Element in Atmosphere (فضا میں سب سے کم پایا جانے والا عنصر)

The least abundant element in atmosphere is radio-active gas random (Rn), at 6×10^{18} parts by volume.

The Longest Lasting Rainbow (سب سے زیادہ دیر رہنے والی قوس قزح)

A rainbow was visible for six hours over Sheffield, S Yorkshire, UK, on 14 March 1994, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The Most Infectious Disease (سب سے زیادہ مہلک مرض)

The most infectious disease is Penumonic form of Plague. It has a mortality rate of about 99.99 per cent.

The Country with most Nuclear Reactors (زیادہ ایٹمی ری ایکٹر والا ملک)

USA is the country with 109 nuclear reactors at the end of 1995, followed by France 56, Japan 51.

The Greatest Snowfall (سب سے زیادہ برف باری)

Between 19 Feb. 1971 and 18 Feb. 1972, 31,102 mm (1,2441/2 inch) of snow fell at Paradise, Mt Rainier, Washington State, USA.

The Worst Underground Train Disaster (زیر زمین ٹرین کا بدترین حادثہ)

On 28 Oct. 1995, approximately 300 people were killed in a fire in an underground train at Baku, Azerbaijan.

The Worst Influenza (انفلوئنزا کی بدترین وبا)

The worst influenza was worldwide influenza in 1918-19. About 21,640,000 people were killed in this influenza.

The Fastest Moving Glacier (سب سے تیز رفتار گلیشیر)

The Columbia Glacier, between Anchorage and Valdez, in Alaska, USA, flows at an average speed of 20m (65 ft.) per day.

Most Precious Prayer Timer Watch (نمازوں کے اوقات بتانے والی مہنگی ترین گھڑی)

The British watch-maker company made the world's most precious watch on 16th May, 2011, which tells the prayers-timing. 32,529 dollars watch tells 5 time prayers of different cities.

The First Test-Tube Baby (سب سے پہلا ٹیسٹ ٹیوب بچہ)

The first test-tube baby was Louise Brown. Her weight was 2.6 kg. at her birth on July 25, 1978 at Oldham General Hospital in Lancashire (England).

The Smallest Bone in Human Body(انسانی جسم کی سب سے چھوٹی ہڈی)

The smallest bone in human body is stapes or stirrup bone. It is one of the three auditory ossicles in the middle ear. Its length is 0.10 to 0.13 inch.

The Worst Genocide (بدترین قتل عام)

In 1311-40 Mongol killed 35,000,000 Chinese people.

The Largest Ever Feet (سب سے لمبے پاؤں):

Robert Wadlow (USA), the tallest ever man, wore US size 37 AA shoes (UK size 36), equivalent to 47 cm (18.5 inches) long.

The Largest Ever Hands (سب سے لمبے ہاتھ):

Robert Wadlow (USA), famously the tallest man ever, had hands that measured 32.3 cm (12.75 inches) from the wrist to the tip of his middle finger.

The Longest Tongue (سب سے لمبی زبان):

Stephen Taylor's (UK) tongue measures 9.4 cm (3.7 inches) from the tip to the centre of his closed top lip. It was measured at Westwood Medical Centre, Coventry, Warwickshire, UK on 29 May 2002.

Most Common Cause of Sudden Death:(اچانک موت واقع ہونے کی سب سے عام وجہ)

Coronary heart disease is the most common cause of sudden death. The main factors that put an individual at risk of the disease are cigarette smoking, high blood pressure and high level of cholesterol.

The Oldest Disease (سب سے پرانی بیماری):

Leprosy is the oldest disease, with cases described in ancient Egypt as early as 1350 BC. Tuberculosis schistosomiosi, an infectious disease of the lungs, has also been seen in Egyptian mummies dating from the 20th dynasty (1250 to 1000 BC).

Lowest Heart Rate (دل دھڑکنے کی سب سے کم رفتار):

The lowest resting heart beat on record is 28 bpm (beats per minute), and belong to the cyclist Miguel Indurain (Spain) who was tested at the University o Navarra, Pamplona, Spain, in 1995. The average resting heart rate is 66-72 bpm, with most athletes having 40 bpm. Indurain also has a lung capacity of 8 litres (14 points) and a heart capable of pumping 50 litres (88 pints) of blood per minute—double than that of a healthy man.

Most Artificial Joints (سب سے زیادہ مصنوعی جوڑ):

Anne Davison (UK) had 12 major joints (both shoulders, elbows, wrists, hips knees and ankles) and three knuckles replaced by the age 47. Diagnosed with

arthritis at the age of 13, the first joint Anne had replaced was the right knee, at the age of 27. The record is shared with Charles N. Wedde (USA), who has sheumatoid arthritis, and also had 12 major joints replaced between 1979 and 1995.

Longest Attack of Hiccups (ہچکی کا طویل ترین دورہ):

Charles Osborne (USA) began hiccupping in 1922 while attempting to weight a hog before slaughtering it. He was unable to find a cure but led a normal life in which he had two wives and fathering eight children. He continued hiccupping until one morning in 1990, 68 year later.

The First Liver Transplant Recipient (بذریعہ انتقال جگر حاصل کرنے والا پہلا شخص)

The first liver transplant recipient was Lichirou Tsuruyama of Japan. He received the liver at the age of 18 months in July 1889.

The Longest Bone in the Human body (انسانی جسم کی طویل ترین ہڈی)

The longest bone in human body is thigh bone or femur, with 19 3/4 inches length in a 6 feet tall man. German giant Constantine had the longest recorded bone which was 29.9 inches.

The Point of Highest Traffic Volume(سب سے زیادہ ٹریفک کا مقام)

The interstate route 405 in Orange County California, USA is the most heavily travelled stretch of road. It handles 25,500 vehicles per hour.

The Tallest Monument (بلند ترین یادگار)

The stainless steel Gateway to the west arch in St. Louis, Missouri, USA was completed on 28 Oct. 1965 to commemorate the westward expansion after the 1803 Louisiana Purchase. It is a sweeping arch spanning 192 m (630 ft) and rising to the same height. It cost $ 29 million and was designed in 1947 by Eero Saarinen.

The Largest Fort (سب سے بڑا قلعہ)

Fort George in Ardersier, Highland, UK, built in 1748-69, is 640 m (2,100ft) long and has an average width of 189 m (620 ft) on a site covering a total of 17.2 ha (42 1/2 acres).

The Worst Flood (بدترین سیلاب)

The worst flood was Huang-He River's flood, in China which came in October 1887. Almost 900,000 people were killed in this flood.

The Largest Indoor Stadium (سب سے بڑا داخلی سٹیڈیم)

The Superdom in New Orleans. Louisiana, USA, is 83.2 m (273 ft) tall, covers 5.26 ha (13 acres), and has a maximum seating apacity of 97.365.

The Largest Indoor Waterpark (سب سے بڑا داخلی واٹر پارک)

The Ocean Dome at Miyazaki. Japan, is 300 m (985 ft) long, 100 m (328 ft) wide and 38 m (124 ft) high and contains a beach 140 m (459 ft) long.

The Youngest Judge (سب سے کم عمر جج)

The youngest Judge was the John Payton of Plano, Texas, USA. He was just

18 years 11 months in January 1991 when he took the office. Pakistan's youngest Judge was Justice Muhammad Ilyas. He took office at the age of 20 years 9 months in Lahore in 1952.

The Largest Underground Lake (زیر زمین سب سے بڑی جھیل)

The largest known underground lake is located within the Dreachenhauchloch cave near Grootfontein, Namibia, and was discovered in 1986. A survey in 1991 revealed the surface area to be 2.61 ha (6 45/100 acres). It is 66 m (217 ft) underground at its surface.

The Oldest Olympic Champion (سب سے عمر رسیدہ اولمپک چیمپئن)

The oldest athlete to win an Olympic title was Irish-born Patrick Joseph 'Babe' McDonald (USA) who was aged 42 years 26 days when he won the 25.4 kg (56lb) weight throw at Antwerp, Belgium, on 21 Aug. 1920.

The Youngest Olympic Champion (سب سے کم عمر اولمپک چیمپئن)

The youngest gold medallist, Barbara Pearl Jones (USA), was 15 years 123 days when she was a member of the winning 4 × 100 m relay team, at Helsinki, Finland, on 27 July 1952.

The Longest Running Race (سب سے طویل پیدل دوڑ)

The 1929 trans-continental race from New York City to Los Angeles, California, USA, covered 5,898 km (3,665 miles). The Finnish-born Johnny Salo won in 79 days.

The Most Appearance in Hockey (سب سے زیادہ ہاکی مقابلوں میں حصہ لینے والا)

Heiner Dopp represented West Germany 286 times between 1975 and 1989, indoors and out.

The Longest Cricket Match (طویل ترین کرکٹ میچ)

The Test between England and South Africa at Durban, South Africa, on 3-14 March 1939 was abandoned after ten days because the ship taking the England team home was due to leave. The total playing time was 43 hrs 16 min and a record Test aggregate of 1,981 runs was scored.

The Most Catches in a Match (ایک میچ میں سب سے زیادہ کیچ)

Walter Hammond held 10 catches (four in the first innings, six in the second) for Gloucestershire v. Surrey at Cheltenham, UK, on 16-17 August, 1928.

Oldest Living Man (معمر ترین زندہ شخص):

American Fred Hale (born on 1 December 1890) became the world's oldest living man on 5 March 2004 at the age of 113 years, 95 days.

Oldest Living Woman (معمر ترین زندہ خاتون):

Hendrikje Van Andel-Schipper (Netherlands, born on 29 June 1890) took the title of the world's oldest living woman at the age of 113 years, 335 day on 29 May

2004.

Oldest Man Ever (سب سے طویل عمر زندہ رہنے والا شخص):

The greatest age to which any man has ever lived is 120 years 237 days in the case of Shigechiyo Izumi of Ibsen, Tokunoshima___an island 1320 km (820 miles) south-west of Tokyo, Japan. He was born on 29 June 1865 and was recorded as a six-year-old in Japan's first census of 1871. He died at 12:15 GMT on 21 February 1986 after developing pneumonia

Oldest Woman Ever (سب سے طویل عمر زندہ رہنے والی خاتون):

The greatest fully authenticated age to which any human ever lived is 122 years, 164 days by Jeanne Louise Calment (France). Born on 21 February 1875, she died at a nursing home in Aries, southern France on 4 August 1997.

The Shortest Person (سب سے پست قامت انسان)

The shortest mature human of whom there is evidence was Gul Muhammed (b. 1957) of New Delhi, India. On 19 July 1990 he was examined at Ram Manohar Hospital, New Delhi, India and found to measure 57 cm (22 1/2 in) in height (weighl 17 kg or 37 1/2lb).

The Shortest Living Person (سب سے پست قامت زندہ انسان)

The shortest living man is Younis Edwan (Jordan) who is believed to be 65 cm (2ft, 1.5 in) tall.

The Tallest Woman Alive (سب سے طویل قامت عورت)

Sandy Allen (b. 1955) of the USA is currently 2.317 m (7 ft 7 1/4 in). Her abnormal growth began soon after birth, and she stood 1.905 m (6ft 3 in) by the age of 10 and 2.16 m (7ft 1 in) by the age of 16. She now weighs 209.5 kg (33 st) and takes a US size 16 shoes (UK size 14 1/2).

The Lightest Person (سب سے ہلکا انسان)

Lucia Xarate (1863-89) of San Carlos, Mexico, a dwarf of 67 cm (26 1/2 in), weighed in at 2.13 kg (4.7 lb) at the age of 17. She had 'fattened up' to 5.9 kg (13 lb) by her 20th birthday.

The Largest Human Feet (سب سے بڑے انسانی پاؤں)

Cases of elephantiasis are excluded, then the biggest feet currently known are those of Mathew McGrory of Pennsylvania, USA. Who wears US size 26 shoes (UK size 25 1/2).

The Fastest Marine Mammal (سب سے تیز سمندری ممالیہ)

In 1958, a bull killer whale (Orcinus Orca) was timed at 55.5 km/h (34.5 mph) in the eastern North Pacific. Similar speeds have also been reported for Dall's Porpoise (Phocoenoides Dalli) in short bursts.

The Longest Olympic Careers (طویل عرصہ تک اولمپک مقابلوں میں شرکت)

The longest span of an Olympic competitor is 40 years, by Dr. Ivan Joseph

Martin Osiier (Denmark) in fencing from 1908 to 1948.

The Largest Exhibition Centre (سب سے بڑا نمائشی مرکز)

The Hanover Fair Exhibition Complex in Lower Saxony, Germany, has 478,000 m^2 (5,154,000 ft^2) of covered space in 26 halls.

The Largest Fair (سب سے بڑا میلہ)

The site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, Missouri, USA, in 1904 covered 514.66 ha (1,271.76 acres). It was attened by 19,694,855 people.

The Longest Cable Bridge (سب سے بڑا کیبل پل)

The world's longest cable bridge made of metal wires was inaugurated on July 1, 2008. Its total length is 1,088 meters. The total cost of its construction is about 15 crore dollars.

The Longest Plastic Bridge (سب سے طویل پلاسٹک کا پل)

The longest span reinforced-plastic bridge is at the Aberfeldy Golf Club at Aberfeldy, Perth and Kinross. UK. The main span is 63 m (206 ft 8 in) and the overall bridge is 113 m (370 ft 9 in) long.

The Biggest Geometry Set (سب سے بڑا جیومیٹری سیٹ)

The biggest geometry set of the world is in Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) which weighs 60 tons. This set is fixed in a chowk and a height of 122½ feet from the ground.

The Fastest Cameras (سب سے تیز رفتار کیمرے)

A camera built for research into high-power lasers by the Blackett Laboratory of Imperial College of Science and Technology, London, UK, registers images at a rate of 33 billion frames per second.

The Most Powerful Computer in Space (خلا میں طاقت ور ترین کمپیوٹر)

The lander of the Mars Pathfinder is controlled by an IBM RAD6000 computer. Its 32-bit architecture can carry out 22 million instructions per second and has 128 million bytes of memory. Pathfinder landed on Mars on 4 July 1997.

The Greatest Meteor Shower (شہاب ثاقب کی سب سے بڑی بوچھاڑ)

The greatest shower on record occurred on the night of 16-17 Nov. 1966, when the Leonid meteors (which recur every 33 1/4 years) were visible between western North America and eastern Russia (then the USSR). It was calculated that meteors passed over Arizona, USA, at a rate of 2,300 per min for 20 min from 5 a.m. on 17 Nov. 1966.

The Largest 'Boiling River' (سب سے بڑا ابلتا ہوا دریا)

Cascades of boiling water issue from hot springs at Deildartunguhver, Iceland, at a rate of 245 litres (65 gallons) per second. The temperature at the place of issue from vents and fissures in a steep rock wall is 99°C (210°F). Downstream at the confluence with the Reykjadalsa the water temperature is 82°C (180°F).

The Largest Leaves (سب سے بڑے پتے)

The raffia palm (Raffia farinifera- R. Ruffia) of the Mascarene Islands in the Indian Ocean, and the Amazonian bambo palm of South America and Africa, have leaf blades of up to 20m (65 ft 6 in) long with petioles measuring 4m (13 ft).

The Fastest Growing Tree (سب سے تیز رفتار بڑھنے والا درخت)

The fastest recorded growth rate (of a tree) is 10.74 m (35 ft 3 in) in 13 months (1 1/10 in per day), by an Albizzia falcata planted in June 1947 in Sabah, (Malaysia).

The Slowest Growing Tree (سب سے سست رفتار بڑھنے والا درخت)

The slowest growing tree is a white cedar located on a cliffside in the Canadian Great Lakes area. After 155 years, it was less than 10.2 cm (4 in) high and weighed only 17g (3/5 Oz), averaging an annual wood growth of 0.11 g (1/25 Oz).

The Most Medals by a Player (سب سے زیادہ میڈل جیتنے والا کھلاڑی)

Carl Lewis has won a record 10 medals. The most medals by a woman is 13, by Merlene Ottey.

The Longest Baseball Throw (بیس بال کا سب سے لمبا تھرو)

Glen Edward Gorbous threw 135.88m (445 ft 10 in) in August 1957.

The Fastest Goal in a Hockey Match (ہاکی کا تیز ترین گول)

John French scored 7 sec after the bully-off for England v. West Germany at Nottingham, UK, on 25 April 1971.

The Longest Reign in Boxing (باکسنگ چیمپئن رہنے کا طویل ترین دور)

The heavyweight duration record set by Joe Louis of 11 years 252 days stands for all divisions.

Heaviest Woman (بھاری بھرکم خاتون)

Rosalie Bradford (USA) is claimed to have registered a peak weight of 544 kg (1,199 lb) in Jan 1987, aged 43. After following a controlled diet, she weighed 128Kg (282lb) in Feb. 1994.

The Largest Waist (سب سے بڑی کمر):

The largest waist was that of Walter Hudson (USA, 1944-91). It measured 3.02 metres (119 inches) when he was at his peak weight of 543 kg (85 stone, 7 lb).

The Shortest Ever Woman (تاریخ کی پست قامت خاتون):

The shortest ever formal was Pauline Musters (Netherlands). Born on 26 February 1876, she measured 30 cm (12 inches) at birth. At nine years of age she was 55 cm (21.5 inches) tall and weighed only 1.5 kg (3 lb, 5oz). She died of pneumonia with meningitis on 1 March 1895 in New York City. USA, at the age of 19. A post-mortem examination showed her to be exactly 61 cm (24 inches). There was some elongation after death.

The Shortest Living Woman (سب سے پست قامت زندہ خاتون):

The shortest living woman is Madge Bester (South Africa), who is only 65 cm (25.5 inches) tall. She suffers from osteogenesis imperfecto (characterized by brittle bones and other deformities of skeleton) and is confined to a wheelchair. Her mother Winnie was not much taller measuring 70 cm (27.5 inches) and was also confined to a wheelchair.

The Tallest Ever Man (تاریخ کا دراز قامت شخص):

The tallest man in history for whom there is an evidence is Robert Pershing Wadlow (USA, 1918-40) who, when last measured on 27 June 1940, was found to be 2.72 m (8 ft, 11.1 inches) tall. His amazing height was the result of an over-active pituitary gland which oversupplied his body with growth hormone.

Tallest Living Man (سب سے دراز قد زندہ انسان (مرد

The tallest living man is Radhouane Charbib (Tunisia), who measures 2.35 m (7ft 8.9 in).

Tallest Living Woman (سب سے دراز قد زندہ عورت)

Sandy Allen (USA) is 2.31m (7ft 7.25m) tall, making her the tallest living woman.

Longest Moustache (سب سے لمبی مونچھیں)

The moustache of Kalyan Ramji Sain (India) spanned 3.39m (133.4 in). In July 1993 the right measured 1.72m (67.7in) and the left measured 1.67m (65.7in). The moustache had been growing since 1976.

Longest Hair (سب سے لمبے بال)

The world's longest documented hair belongs to Ho Sateow, a tribal medicine man from Chiang Mai, Thailand. On November 1997 his hair was unravelled and it was afficially measured at 5.15m (16 ft 11 in) long. He had not had a haircut in over 70 years. (He died in 2001).

Longest Fingernails (سب سے لمبے ناخن)

The world's longest fingernails are those of Shridhar Chillal (India), who last cut his fingernails in 1952. The nails of his left hand had a total length of 6.15m (20ft 2.25 in).

Most Living Ascendants (سب سے زیادہ زندہ آباؤ اجداد)

At her birth on 16 May 1982, Megan Sue Austin (USA) had a full set of parents, grandparents and great-grandparents and five great-great-grandparents, making 19 direct ascendants.

Great Number of Descendants(سب سے بڑا خاندان رکھنے والا انسان)

At the time of his death on Oct. 15, 1992 aged 96, Samuel S. Mast (USA) had 824 living descendants. The roll call comprised 11 children, 97 grandchildren, 634 great-grandchildren and 82 great-great-grandchildren.

Most Children Delivered at a Single Birth(ایک وقت میں سب سے زیادہ بچوں کی پیدائش)

The highest medically recorded number of children born at a single birth is nine to Geraldine Brodrick (Australia) at the Royal Hospital for Women, Sydney NSW, Australia, on 13 June 1971. None of the children (five boys [two stillborn] and four girls) lived for more than six days.

Most Children Delivered at a Single Birth to Survive:

(ایک وقت میں سب سے زیادہ بچوں کی پیدائش جو زندہ رہے)

A set of septuplets (four boys and three girls) was born to Bobbie McCaughey (USA) on 19 November 1997 at the University Hospital, Iowa, USA. Conceived by a vitro fertilization, the babies were all delivered after 31 weeks by caesarean in the space of 16 minutes. They weighed between 1.048 kg and 1.474 kg (2 lb 5oz and 3 lb 4oz).

Another set of surviving septuplets was born eight week prematurely on 14 January 1998 to 40-year-old Hasna Muhammad Humair (Saudi Arabia). The four boys and three girls, the smallest of which weighed just under 907g (2 lb), were born at Abha Obstetric Hospital, Aseer, Saudi Arabia. The unplanned pregnancy was the result of a fertility drug prescribed to regulate the mother's menstrual cycle.

Oldest Mother (سب سے بڑی عمر میں بننے والی ماں):

It was reported that Rosanna Dolla Corte (Italy, born in February 1931) gave birth to a baby boy on 18 July 1994 when she was 63 years old.

Largest Jeans Pent (سب سے بڑی جینز کی پینٹ)

The largest jeans pent of the world was prepared in a textile unit of Lima (Peru) on Nov. 2, 2008, which had a length of 43.13 meters and a width of 30 feet.

Longest Sneezing Fit (لگاتار چھینکوں کا دورہ):

The longest recorded sneezing fit is that of Donna Griffiths (UK). She began sneezing on 13 January 1981 and sneezed an estimated one million times in the first 365 days. Her first sneeze-free day came 978 days later on 16 September 1983.

Fastest Sneeze (چھینک کی تیز ترین رفتار):

The highest speed at which expelled particles from a sneeze have been measured to travel is 167 km/h (103.6 mph)

Loudest Snoring (سب سے بلند آواز میں خراٹے):

Kare Walkert (Sweden), who suffers from the breathing disorder apnea, recorded peak snoring levels of 93 decibels on 24 May 1993.

Most Prolific Mother (سب سے زیادہ بچوں کی ماں)

The wife of Feodor Vassilyev from Russia gave birth to 69 children in 27 confinements. A total of 16 pairs of twins, seven sets of triplets, and four sets of quadruplets were born between 1725 and 1765. Only two of the children failed to survive infancy.

Recipient of Most Blood (اپریشن کے دوران سب سے زیادہ لگنے والا خون)

A 50-year-old haemophiliac Warren Jyrich (USA) was given a record 2400 units of blood, equivalent to 1080 litres, when he underwent open-heart surgery in Chicago, Illinois, USA in Dec. 1970. An average human body contains around 5 litres of blood.

Largest Dowry (سب سے بڑا جہیز)

In 1929 Bolivian tin millionaire Don Simon Iturbi Patio gave his daughter Elena Patio a dowry of $ 22.48 million—equal in 2000 to $ 400 million.

Largest Presidential Entourage (سب سے بڑا صدارتی طائفہ)

When former US President Bill Clinton visited China in June 1998, he was accompanied by an enormous entourage of 1,200 people.

Largest Gathering of World Leaders (دنیا کے رہنماؤں کا سب سے بڑا اجتماع)

The United Nations' Millennium Summit, held in New York, USA, from 6 to 8 September 2000, was the largest-ever gathering of World leaders. It brought together 144 kings, presidents, prime ministers and heads of state.

Longest-Serving Female Prime Minister(سب سے طویل عرصہ وزیراعظم رہنے والی خاتون)

Sirimavo Bandaranaike was Prime Minister of Sri Lanka for a total of 17 years 208 days—from 21 July 1960 to 25 March 1965; from 29 May 1970 to 22 July 1977 and then again from 12 November 1994 to 10 August 2000.

Youngest Prime Minister (دنیا کا کم عمر ترین وزیراعظم)

Swiss-born Dr. Mario Frick (born on 8 May 1965) became Prime Minister of Liechtenstein at the age of 28 on 15 December 1993.

Largest Human Rights Organization(انسانی حقوق کی سب سے بڑی تنظیم)

Amnesty International is the largest Human Rights Organization with more than 1,200,000 members in over 100 countries, offices in more than 50 countries and more than 4,200 local groups on every continent. The organization was founded in 1961 by Peter Beneson, a British lawyer.

Most Expensive Cow (سب سے مہنگی گائے)

The highest price paid for a live cow is $ 1,300,000 for a Friesian at auction in East Montpelier, Vermont. USA, in 1985.

Youngest Person to Climb Mt. Everest (ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ سر کرنے والا سب سے کم عمر انسان)

Shambu Tamang (Nepal) is the youngest person ever to ascend Mt. Everest at the age of 17 years, 6 months and 15 days, on 5 May 1973.

Longest stay on the Mt. Everest Summit:(ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ پر طویل ترین قیام)

Babu Chhiri Sherpa (Nepal) stayed at the summit of Mount Everest for 21 hours without using bottled oxygen in May 1999. Most climbers stay less than an hour. He climbed Mount Everest again just weeks later, becoming the first person to climb the mountain twice in the same season.

Most Deaths on Mt. Everest in one Day(ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ پر ایک دن میں سب سے زیادہ اموات)

On 10 May 1996, a blizzard with winds of up to 145 km per hour (90 mph) and temperatures of -40°C claimed the lives of eight climbers on Mount Everest____ the most in one day.

Oldest Man to Reach the Summit of Mt. Everest:

(ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ کی چوٹی پر پہنچنے والا معمر ترین شخص)

Yuichiro Miura (Japan, born on 12th October 1932) reached the summit of Everest aged 70 years and 222 days on 22 May 2003, becoming the oldest persons ever to have accomplished this feat. Miura, a professional skier, formerly achieved fame by skiing down Everest from 8000 metres (26,246 ft) in 1970.

Oldest Woman to Reach the Summit of Mt. Everest:

(ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ کی چوٹی پر پہنچنے والی معمر ترین خاتون)

Tomae Watanabe (Japan, born on 21 November 1938) was aged 63 years and 177 days when she reached the summit of Mt. Everest at 9:55 am on 16 May 2002, becoming the oldest woman ever to do so. Watanabe reached the summit on its busiest day ever, when 54 other climbers reached the top of the 8,848 metres (29,028 ft) peak.

Most Conquests of Mt. Everest(ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ کو سب سے زیادہ مرتبہ سر کرنیوالا شخص):

Apa Sherpa (Nepal) completed his 13th successful climb of Mount Everest when he reached the summit on 26th May 2003. Dates of his climbs are: 1990, 1991, 1992 (spring and autumn), 1993, 1994, 1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002 and 2003.

Fastest Ascent of Mt. Everest(ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ کو سب سے تیز رفتاری سے سر کرنیوالا شخص)

Lakpa Gelu Sherpa (Nepal) made a successful ascent of Mount Everest in 10 hours and 56 minutes, 44 seconds on 26 May 2003, the fastest ever climb from Base Camp to the summit.

Youngest Person to Visit Both Poles (دونوں قطبین پر پہنچنے والا سب سے نوعمر انسان)

Robert Schumann (UK) travelled to the North Pole on 6 April 1992, aged 10, and to the South Pole on 29 December 1993, aged 11. He arrived and left the North Pole by air, but reached the South Pole by mountain bike, having flown to within a short distance of the destination. He was accompanied by his father on both trips.

Tallest Mountain (سب سے لمبا پہاڑ)

Mauna Kea (White Mountain) on the island of Hawaii (USA) is the world's tallest mountain. Its base begins on the floor of the Pacific Ocean and rises to a peak 10,205m (33,480 ft). Up to 6,000m (19,685ft) of the mountain is under water and 4,205m (13,795 ft) is above sea level. In total from base to peak it is 1,357m (4,452 ft) taller than Mt. Everest.

Most Polluted Major City (سب سے زیادہ آلودہ شہر)

Maxico City is the world's most polluted city, having serious problems with sulphur dioxide, suspended particulate matter, carbon monoxide and ozone (in all of which the World Health Organization guidelines are exceeded) plus moderate to heavy lead and nitrogen dioxide pollution.

Most Prolific Cannibal (سب سے بڑا آدم خور انسان)

During the 19th century, Ratu Udre Udre reportedly ate between 872 and 999 people. The Fijian chief had kept a stone to record each body eaten, and these are placed along his tomb in Rakiraki, northern Viti Levu, Fiji.

Largest Art Robbery (پینٹنگز (تصاویر) کی سب سے بڑی چوری)

On 14th April 1991, 20 paintings, worth around $ 500 million were stolen from the Van Gogh Museum in Amsterdam, Netherlands. They were found in an abondoned car not far from the museum, just 35 minutes later.

Largest Jewel Robbery (جواہرات کی سب سے بڑی چوری)

The biggest recorded theft of jewels occurred on 11th August 1994 in the Carlton Hotel jewellery shop in Cannes, France, when a three man gang bearing machine guns stole gems with an estimated value of $ 45 million.

Longest-Serving Political Prisoner (سب سے طویل سیاسی قید)

Kin Sung-myun served a lengthy 43 years and 10 months in prison in Seoul, South Korea, for supporting Communist North Korea. He was released at the age of 70 in August 1995.

Largest Fraud (سب سے بڑا فراڈ)

Webmaster Kenneth Taves (USA) is believed to have committed the largest fraud carried out by one person, with a total of $38 million in unauthorised credit card charges.

Bloodiest Siege (سب سے بڑا خونی محاصرہ)

The worst siege in history was when Leningrad, USSR (now St. Petersburg, Russia), was besieged by German army for 880 days, from 30 August 1941 until 27 January 1944. It was estimated that between 1.3 and 1.5 million defenders and cilizens lost their lives due to starvation and shelling.

Highest Battlefield (سب سے بلند میدان جنگ)

Since 1983 the Indian and Pakistani armies have foungt each other on the Siachen Glacier, in the disputed territory at Kashmir, at a height of up to 6,700m (22,000 ft), which is the highest battlef in the world.

Largest Fountain (سب سے بڑا فوارہ)

The world's largest Fountain is the Suntec City Fountain of Wealth in Singapore. It cost-bronze superstructure weighs 85 tonnes and stands at 14m high, while base of the fountain has a total area of 1,683m^2.

Largest Chandelier (سب سے بڑا فانوس)

The world's largest set of chandeliers was created by the Kookje Lighting Co. Ltd of Seoul, South Korea. The set is 12m high, weighs 10.67 tonnes and has 700 blubs.

Largest Clock (سب سے بڑا گھڑیال)

The world's largest clock is the astronomical clock in the Cathedral of St. Pierre, Beauvais, France, constructed between 1865 and 1868. It consists of 90,000 parts and 12.1m (40ft) high, 6.1m (20ft) wide and 2.7m (9ft) deep.

Most Prolific Painter (سب سے زیادہ تصاویر بنانے والا مصور)

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973 Spain) was the most prolific of all painters. In a career that lasted 75 years, Picasso produced about 13,500 paintings or designs, 100,000 prints or engravings, 34,000 book illustrations and 300 sculptures or ceramies.

Most Valuable 20th Century Painting (بیسویں صدی کی سب سے مہنگی پینٹنگ)

Picasso's "Woman With Crossed Arms" (1901-02) is the most valuable painting of the 20th century which was sold for a record $55 million on 8 November 2000 at Christie's auction in New York City, New York, USA.

Largest Cinema (سب سے بڑا سینما گھر)

The largest cinema in the world is the Radio City Music Hall, New York City, New York, USA which opened on 27 December 1932 with 5,945 (now 5910) seats.

Tallest Hotel (سب سے بلند ہوٹل)

The Grand Hyatt Shanghai in Pudong, China, is the tallest hotel in the world. It occupies the top 35 floors of the 88-storey Jin Mao Tower.

Most World Cup (Soccer) Appearances

(ورلڈ کپ فٹ بال میں سب سے زیادہ مرتبہ شرکت کرنے والا کھلاڑی)

Antonio Carbajal (Mexico) appeared in a record five World Cup final tournaments, keeping goal for Mexico in 1950, 1954, 1958, 1962 and 1966, playing 11 games in all.

Most International Caps by a Soccer Player(فٹ بال کا سب سے زیادہ میچ کھیلنے والا کھلاڑی)

The most international appearances for a national team by a player is 170 by Claudio Saurez (Mexico) between 1992 and 2002.

Most Wimbledon Single Titles (Men)(ومبلڈن کے سب سے زیادہ مقابلے جیتنے والا مرد کھلاڑی)

Pete Sampras (USA) won seven Wimbledon men's singles tennis titles in 1993-95 and 1997-2000.

Most Wimbledon Single Titles (Women)(ومبلڈن کے سب سے زیادہ مقابلے جیتنے والی خاتون کھلاڑی)

Martina Navratilova (USA) won a record nine Wimbledon women's single tennis titles in 1978, 1979, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987 and 1990.

Longest Match (Tennis) (ٹینس کا طویل ترین میچ)

The world's longest tennis match was played on June 24, 2010, in London (Wimbledon Tennis Championship) between John Izner (US) and Nicolas Mahat (France), which was won by Inzer. The match lasted for 3 days and consisted of 183 games. The score of the match was 6-4, 3-6, 6-7, 7-6 and 70-68.

Most Athletics World Records in One Day(ایک دن میں ایتھلیٹ کے سب سے زیادہ ورلڈ ریکارڈ)

Jesse Owens (USA) set six world records in 45 minutes at Ann Arbor, Michigon, USA, on 25 May 1935 with a 9.4 sec 100 yard race at 3:15 pm; a 8.13m long jump at 3:25 pm; a 20.3 sec 220-yard race at 3:45 pm (which included a separate record for the 200m); and a 22.6 sec. 220-yard low hurdles race at 4:00 pm (which also included a separate record for the 200m hurdles).

Longest Track Event Winning Sequence

(ایتھلیٹکس میں سب سے زیادہ مسلسل کامیابیاں حاصل کرنے والا کھلاڑی)

For over a decade Ed Moses (USA) dominated the men's 400m hurdling event. His remakable record of 122 consective wins begain on 2 Sept 1977 and ended when he was beaten by Danny Harris (USA), in Madrid, Spain on 4 June 1987.

Most Conseutive Olympic Individual Gold Medals Won:

(لگاتار اولمپک میں گولڈ میڈل جیتنے والا کھلاڑی)

The only olympians to win four consecutive individual titles in the same event are Al Oerter (USA) for discus 1956-68 and Carl Lewis (USA) for long jump 1984-96.

Most Consecutive Olympic Gold Medals Won by Woman

(لگاتار اولمپک میں گولڈ میڈل جیتنے والی کھلاڑی)

The most consecutive gold medals won by a woman is four by Birgit Fischer (Germany) for canoeing. She first competed at the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and also participated at the Sydney Olympics in 2000.

Most Olympic Medals won by a Man(اولمپک میں سب سے زیادہ میڈل جیتنے والا کھلاڑی)

The most Olympic medals won by a man is 15 by the gymnast Nikolay Andrianov (USSR). From 1972-88, he was seven gold, five silver and three bronze medals.

Most Olympic Medals by a Woman(اولمپک میں سب سے زیادہ میڈل حاصل کرنے والی خاتون کھلاڑی)

The most Olympic medals won by a woman is 18 by gymnast Larisa Semyonovna Latynina (USSR). From 1956-64 she won nine gold, five silver and four bronze medals.

Most Test Match Appearances (سب سے زیادہ ٹیسٹ کھیلنے والا کھلاڑی):

Steve Waugh of Australia played in 168 Test matches from 1984 to 2004. He scored 10,927 runs and took 92 wickets and 112 catches.

Most Catches by a Wicket-keeper in Test Cricket:

(ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ کیچ پکڑنے والا وکٹ کیپر)

Ian Healy (Australia) made a total of 366 catches (in 119 Tests) playing for Australia between 1988 and 1999.

Most Catches by a Fielder in Test Cricket(ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ کیچ پکڑنے والا کھلاڑی):

Mark Waugh (Australia) made 181 catches in 128 Tests for Australia between 1990 and 2003.

Most 'Ducks' in Test Cricket(ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ مرتبہ صفر پر آؤٹ ہونے والا کھلاڑی):

The player who has the dubious honour of registering the most 'ducks' (a score of nothing) in Test cricket is Courteny Walsh (Jamaica) with 43 in 185 innings for the West Indies between November 1984 and April 2001.

Most Sixes in a Test Match Inning(ٹیسٹ میچ کی ایک اننگز میں زیادہ سے زیادہ چھکے لگانے والا کھلاڑی):

Wasim Akram (Pakistan) hit 12 sixes in his 257 not out for Pakistan against Zimbabwe at Sheikhupura, Pakistan, on 18-20 October 1996.

Most Test Centuries (ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ سنچریاں بنانیوالا کھلاڑی):

Sunil Gavaskar (India) scored a total of 34 centuries (in 214 innings) playing for India between 1971 and 1987. Sachin Tendulkar (India) equaled this record on 11 December 2004 when he scored his 34th century in the first Test against Bangladesh at Dhaka.

Most Consecutive Test Wins (مسلسل ٹیسٹ میچ جیتنے کا ریکارڈ):

Australia recorded a run of 16 successive Test victories when they beat India by 10 wicket at Mumbai (Bombay), India in March 2001.

Highest Test Innings (ٹیسٹ کرکٹ کی طویل ترین اننگز):

Brain Lara (Trinidad) scored 400 not out for West Indies against England at Antigua, on 10-12 April 2004. The innings included four sixes and 43 fours, in a team total of 751-5. Lara became the only player to have set this record twice, having previously scored 375 against the same opposition on the same ground in April 1994.

Most Catches by a Fielder in a World Cup Career(ورلڈ کپ میں زیادہ کیچ پکڑنے والا فیلڈر):

Ricky Ponting (Australia) made 18 catches in 28 matches between 1996 and 2003.

Most Catches by a Fielder in a Cricket World Cup Tournament

(کسی کرکٹ ورلڈ کپ ٹورنامنٹ میں زیادہ کیچ پکڑنے والا فیلڈر):

Ricky Ponting (Australia) took 11 catches in the World Cup Tournament in South Africa in 2003.

Most Catches by a Fielder in a World Cup Match:

(کرکٹ ورلڈ کپ کے ایک میچ میں زیادہ کیچ پکڑنے والا کھلاڑی)

The greatest number of catches in a Cricket World Cup match in four by Muhammad Kaif (India) against Sri Lanka in Johannesburg, South Africa, on 10

March 2003.

Most Wickets in a One-Day International Career:

(ایک روزہ انٹرنیشنل کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ وکٹ لینے والا کھلاڑی)

The most wickets taken in One-day Cricket are 502 (at an average of 23.52) by Wasim Akram (Pakistan) in 356 matches between 1985 and 2003.

Lowest One-Day International Team Score(ایک روزہ انٹرنیشنل کرکٹ میں کسی ٹیم کا کم سے کم سکور):

The lowest completed innings total by a team in a one-day match is 36 by Canada against Sri Lanka at Boland Park, Paarl, South Africa, on 19 February 2003.

Fastest Test Double Century (ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں تیز ترین ڈبل سنچری):

The fastest 200 (double century) scored in a Test match was by Nathan Astle (New Zealand) playing against England in the first Test at Jade Stadium, Christchurch, New Zealand, on 17 March 2002. He reached the 200 mark in 153 balls and proceeded to score 222 runs off 168 balls, including 28 fours and 11 sixes. England, however, went on to win the game by 98 runs, making Astle's effort the highest individual innings in a lost game.

Most Extras in a One Day International (Cricket)(ایک روزہ کرکٹ میں زیادہ سے زیادہ فاضل رنز):

The most extra conceded in a One Day International is 59 by the West Indies (eight byes, 10 leg byes, four no balls and 37 wides) v. Pakistan at Brisbane, Australia on 7 January 1989 and Scotland (five byes, six leg byes, 15 no balls and 33 wides) v. Pakistan at Durham, UK on 20 May 1999.

Highest Margin of Victory in One Day International(ایک روزہ کرکٹ میں سب سے بڑی فتح):

The largest victory margin in one day cricket is 233 runs by Pakistan v. Bangladesh (320-3 to 87) at Dhaka, Bangladesh on 2 June 2000.

Highest Individual Score in a World Cup Match(کرکٹ ورلڈ کپ میں سب سے زیادہ انفرادی سکور):

The highest individual score in World Cup Cricket match is 188 by Gary Kirsten (South Africa) v. the United Arab Emirates at Rawalpindi, on 16 Feb. 1996.

Most Runs in Test Cricket (ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ رنز)

Allan Border (Australia) scored 11, 174 runs in 156 Tests between 1978 and 1994.

Highest Batting Average in Test Cricket(ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ بیٹنگ اوسط):

Don Bradman (Australia) has the highest average of 99.94 playing for Australia in 52 Tests (6,996 runs in 88 innings), between 1928 and 1948.

Best Bowling in One-Day International(ون ڈے انٹرنیشنل کی بہترین باؤلنگ)

The best bowling analysis in a One Day International is 8-19 by Chaminda Vaas (Sri Lanka) against Zimbabwe at Colombo on 8 December, 2001.

Most Catches in One Day Cricket (ایک روزہ کرکٹ میں سب سے زیادہ کیچز):

The greatest number of catches by a fielder is 156 in 334 matches by

Mohammad Azharuddin (India) between 1985 and 2000.

Highest Test Score by a Team (ٹیسٹ کرکٹ میں کسی ٹیم کا زیادہ سے زیادہ سکور):

Sri Lanka scored a record 952 for six v. India at Colombo, Sri Lanka between 4 and 6 Aug. 1997.

Lowest Test Innings Total (ایک ٹیسٹ اننگز کا کم سے کم سکور):

The lowest innings total in Test cricket is 26 by New Zealand V. England at Auckland on 28 March 1955.

Winning Test after Scoring Most runs in 4th Inning

(چوتھی اننگز میں زیادہ سے زیادہ رنز بنا کر ٹیسٹ میچ میں فتح)

West Indies successfully achieved the target of 418 runs, the highest ever fourth innings run chase in test cricket in the fourth test and beating Australia by 3 wickets at Recreation Ground, St. Johns, Antigua on May 13, 2003. They beat the previous record fourth inning winning score of 406 for four when India beat West Indies in Trinidad in 1976..

Fastest Bowling (تیز ترین باؤلنگ)

Shoaib Akhtar of Pakistan bowled a delivery at 161 kilometres (100.04 miles) per hour on April 27, 2002 in the 3rd one-dayer against New Zealand at Lahore to set the new world record of fastest bowling. Previously this record was held by Jeff Thomson of Australia with a speed of 160.45 Km/h (99.7mph).

First Couple to Climbe the Highest Peaks of all Continents

(دنیا کے براعظموں کی بلند ترین چوٹیاں سر کرنے والا پہلا جوڑا)

Phil and Susan Ershler scaled Mount Everest on May 16, 2002 to become first couple to climb the highest peaks on each of the world's seven continents, together.

Largest No. of Climbers to Scale Mt. Everest on same day

(ایک ہی دن میں ماؤنٹ ایورسٹ سر کرنے والے سب سے زیادہ لوگ)

Some 54 climbers reached the peak of Mount Everest on May 16, 2002, the largest number to conquer the world's highest peak on the same day.

Fastest Goal in a World Cup Match (soccer)(ورلڈ کپ فٹ بال کا تیز ترین گول):

The quickest goal in a World Cup finals history is scored by the Turkey's captain Hakan Sukur when he scored in the 11th second of their match against South Korea for the third place match on June 29, 2002 at Taegu, South Korea. Turkey won the match 3-2. Previous record of 15th second goal was held by Vaclav Mosek in the 1962 World Cup.

Most Runs on Single Day in Test Match(ٹیسٹ میچ میں ایک دن کا سب سے زیادہ سکور):

Sri Lanka made a record 509 runs in a day against Bangladesh on July 22, 2002.

Most Medals in Commonwealth Games(کامن ویلتھ گیمز میں سب سے زیادہ میڈل جیتنے والا کھلاڑی):

Swimmer Ian Thorpe of Australia created a new record when he won 6 gold and one silver medal at the 17th, commonwealth Games which were held from July 25 to August 4, 2002 at Manchester, England.

Longest Held Hostage(سب سے زیادہ عرصہ یرغمال رہنے والا شخص):

Terry Anderson (USA) was held hostage in Beiruit, Lebanon, for 2,454 days (6 years, 264 days) by Hizbollah terrorists, until his release on December 4, 1991.

Longest Non-Stop Walk(سب سے زیادہ وقت مسلسل پیدل چلنا):

Georges Holtyzer (Belgium) walked 673.48 km (418.49 miles) in 6 days, 10 hr, 58 min, completing 452 laps of a 1.49 km (0.92 mile) cricuit at Nivove, Belgium, from 19 to 25 July 1986. He was not permitted any stops for rest and was moving 98.78% of the time.

Driest Place on Earth(دنیا کا سب سے کم بارش والا مقام)

Between 1964 and 2001 the average annual rainfall for the meteorological station in Quillagua, in the Atacama Desert, Chile, was just 0.5mm (0.02 in).

Most Expensive Wedding(مہنگی ترین شادی)

The wedding of Mohammad, son of Sheikh Rashid Bin Saeed Al-Maktoum, to Princess Salma (both (UAE) in Dubai in May 1981 lasted seven days and cost around of 22 million pounds. (44.5 million dollars). It was held in a purpose-built stadium for 20,000 people.

Greatest Weight Differential Between a Married Couple:

(شادی شدہ جوڑے کے وزن میں زیادہ سے زیادہ فرق)

Weighing 635 kg (100 stone), John Brower Minnoch (USA) married his 50 kg (7 stone, 12 lb) wife Jeannette (USA) in March 1978. Their weight difference was 585 kg (92 stone, 2 lb), the greatest for a married couple.

Greatest Height Differential Between a Married Couple:

(شادی شدہ جوڑے کے قد میں سب سے زیادہ فرق)

Fabien Pretou (France), measuring 1.88 m (6ft, 2 inches) tall, and Natalie Lucius (France) who is 94 cm (3ft, 1 inch) tall, were married at Seyssinet-Pariset, France, on 14 April 1990. The difference in height between the couple is 94 cm (3ft, 1 inch).

Largest Security Lock(سب سے بڑا تالا)

Sheikh Zafar Iqbal (Pakistan) has made the world's largest working lock and key. Made of steel, the security lock measures 67.3x39.6x12.4 cm (26.5x15.6x4.9in) and weighs 96.3 kg (212.3lb).

Largest Tea Bag (سب سے بڑا ٹی بیگ):

The world's largest tea bag was made by Lipton Yellow Label of Leve

Brothers Pakistan Ltd. on 22 June 2002. It measured 3.18 metres (10 foot and 5 inches) long and 2.21 metres (7 foot and 3 inches) wide, and weighed 8.9 kg. Attached to the bag was a string measuring 4.26 metres (14 feet) long. The giant bag was made from original filter paper and contained 7 kg of black tea. It is estimated that 3,500 cups of tea can be made using it. It was displayed at the Avari Towers Hotel, Karachi, Pakistan.

Largest Dictionary (of any language)(کسی بھی زبان کی سب سے بڑی ڈکشنری)

Deutshces Worterbuch (of German language) consists of 34,519 pages and 33 volumes. It was started in 1854 by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (both Germany) and was completed in 1971.

Largest English Dictionary (انگلش کی سب سے بڑی ڈکشنری)

The printed version of the second editon (1989) of the Oxford English Dictionary contains 21,543 pages in 20 volumes, comprising over 231,000 main entries. In 1993 a series of Additoins volumes, containing entries for addtional vocabulary, began to appear; around 4,000 new entries are produced annually.

The Oldest Printed Book(قدیم ترین چھپی ہوئی کتاب)

The oldest printed work in the world which dates back to 868 AD, is the 'Hiraka Sutra', a Sanskrit treatise translated in to Chinese. Its paper scroll is 480 cm × 30cm.

The Largest Book(سب سے بڑی کتاب)

The largest book is the "Super Book", size 270 cm × 300 cm weighing 252 kg, published in Denver, Colorado (USA) in 1976.

Smallest Printed Book(سب سے چھوٹی چھپی ہوئی کتاب)

The smallest bound, printed book is 'Old King Cole's, a children's story book published in 1985 in Slrathclyde. It is printed on 22 gsm paper measuring 1mmx1mm. The pages of this book can be turned only by the use of a needle.

Smallest Printed Book Reproduction(سب سے چھوٹی کتاب کی دوبارہ چھپائی)

A tiny version of the Bible was made by Massachuesetts Institute of Technology scientists Pawan Sinha, Pamela R. Lipson and Keith R. Kluender (all USA) in 2001. Using microlithography, a process similar to that used in the manufacture of computer miscrochips, they reprinted the full New Testament text of the King James Bible in 240 Carat gold on a crystalline silicon tablet measuring just 5x5 mm (0.196x0.196 in).

Biggest Sweet Bread (سب سے بڑی میٹھی روٹی)

On 4th Jan. 2010, world's biggest sweet bread was prepared in Mexico. It weighed more than 10 metric tons. 720 metre long bread is called 'Rosca' in local language. 50 thousand eggs and 2900 kilogram sugar was used in the preparation of this bread.

Tallest Building (بلند ترین عمارت)

On 4th Jan. 2010, world's tallest building "Burj Al-Khalifa" was inaugurated in Dubai. Its height is 828 metre, having 160 stories and 56 lifts. This building have shops, apartments, swimming pool, hotels, offices etc.

Biggest and Heaviest Gold Coin(سب سے بڑا اور وزنی سونے کا سکہ)

The world's biggest and heaviest gold coin was prepared in Canada on 19th Jan. 2010, worth 1 million Canadian Dollar. Its weight was 100 kg, diameter of 22 inches and thickness of 1 inch.

Largest Mobile Phone (سب سے بڑا موبائل فون)

On 17th Jan. 2010, in Chicago (US), the world's largest mobile phone was prepared with the help of metal, wood and lights. Its width is 15 feet and length 13 feet.

Most Precious Diamond's Auction (سب سے مہنگے ہیرے کی نیلامی)

On 19th Nov. 2010, pink diamond worth $46 million was auctioned at Geneva (Switzerland), bought by Lawrence Graf, famous British jeweller, having weight 24.78 craft, is the world's most precious diamond.

Biggest Ring (سب سے بڑی انگوٹھی)

On 8th Jan. 2011, Pakistan's artist M. Amin Saleem made the biggest ring of the world named "Global Peace Ring" having weight 74.660 kg. The names of 210 countries of the countries are printed on this ring.

World's Longest Peace Walk

Pakistan's Kharlzada Kasrat Rai set a record of world's longest peace walk of Karachi to Makkah (From June 7, 2013, to Oct. 1, 2013). He walked 6387 km in 117 days in the state of ablution. He arrived in the holy land a few days before the Hajj and performed all rituals on foot too.

The Highest Thermometre (سب سے بلند تھرمامیٹر)

On 13th June, 2014, World's biggest and highest thermometre was mounted in Shenghai's World Expo Park. It has the height of 165 metres.

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
Objective (MCQs) Paper

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

Notes:

1. Candidates ***MUST*** read and follow instructions given on the answer sheet before attempting the question paper.
2. All answers are required to the written on the answer sheet and ***NOT*** on the question paper.
3. Attempt all questions, which carry equal marks.

1. ***"NADRA" stands for:***
   (a) National Data Research Agency
   (b) National Database and Registration Authority
   (c) Navy-Army Directorate and Recruitment Authority
   (d) North Atlantic Defence Related Agreement

2. ***Police Recruit Training Centre is located at:***
   (a) Sihala (b) Farooqabad
   (c) Kasur (d) Faqirabad

3. ***P.P.C. stands for:***
   (a) Punjab Police Code (b) Punjab Penal Code
   (c) Pakistan Personal Code (d) Pakistan Penal Code

4. ***W.W.W. stands for:***
   (a) World Wide Welfare (b) World Women Welfare
   (c) World Wide Web (d) World Wildlife Welfare

5. ***The most urbanized Province of Pakistan is:***
   (a) N.W.F.P (b) Punjab
   (c) Baluchistan (d) Sindh

6. ***"Zurich" is an important city of:***
   (a) Switzerland (b) Australia
   (c) New Zealand (d) France

7. ***Ahmad is five years older than his wife who is five times as old as her daughter. If the daughter was 4 years old 3 years back. What is the age of Ahmad?***
   (a) 35 years (b) 40 years
   (c) 45 years (d) 55 years

8. ***Which country is the largest wool producer in the world?***
   (a) Australia (b) Canada
   (c) America (d) China

9. ***The coldest place on earth is "Vostok" situated in:***
   (a) Europe (b) Antarctica
   (c) Asia (d) South America

10. ***The headquarters of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) is situated in:***
    (a) Jakarta (b) Mexico City
    (c) Vienna (d) None of the above

11. ***What do you understand by E-mail?***
(a) It is the system of computers by which users may view and interact with a variety of information stored all over the world.
(b) It is a telecommunication system that enables the users of computer network to send messages through internet to others.
(c) It is the system of presenting information.
(d) None of the above

12. ***"Jaundice" is the disease of:***
(a) Kidney (b) Spleen
(c) Lungs (d) Liver

13. ***Nuclear Energy is obtained from:***
(a) Silicon (b) Plutonium
(c) Uranium (d) Thorium

14. ***Plants at night exhale:***
(a) Carbon dioxide (b) Oxygen
(c) Hydrogen (d) Nitrogen

15. ***Sunlight is composed of:***
(a) Eight colours (b) Seven colours
(c) Six colours (d) Three colours

16. ***Which is the least conductor of electricity among the following?***
(a) Wood (b) Copper
(c) Iron (d) Water

17. ***"Richter Scale" is used for measuring:***
(a) Water level in the dam
(b) Magnitude of earthquakes
(c) Magnitude of velocity
(d) Rainfall

18. ***Which vitamin cannot be stored in human body?***
(a) Vitamin C (b) Vitamin A
(c) Vitamin E (d) Vitamin F

19. ***"Topography" is a branch of science which deals with:***
(a) Silk worm breeding and producing silk
(b) Physical features of particular areas
(c) Vital statistics of birth, mortality, diseases, etc.
(d) Study of maps

20. ***After Pashtun, which is the second largest ethnic group of Afghanistan?***
(a) Uzbek (b) Baloch
(c) Tajik (d) Hazara

21. ***The total area of Azad Kashmir is:***
(a) 13,197 sq. km (b) 13,297 sq. km
(c) 11,375 sq. km (d) 17,297 sq. km

22. ***Identify the United Nations Security Council member, which has signed CTBT but not ratified?***
(a) China (b) Russia
(c) Britain (d) USA

23. ***In the world's ten most populous countries, Pakistan is at number:***
(a) Three (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Nine

Note: Pakistan was ranked 7th up to 2002. But in 2003, it became 6th most populous country of the world.

24. ***In which part of Sri Lanka, Tamil population is in majority?***
(a) Jaffna (b) Colombo
(c) Kandy (d) All of the above

25. ***Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the value of all goods and services:***
(a) Produced in the country with foreign resources and remittances during a year.
(b) Produced by the farmers and industrialists of a country during a year.
(c) Produced within the geographical boundaries of a country during a year.
(d) None of the above

26. ***The population of a town increases at the rate of 5% every year. The present population is 8000. In how many years it will become 9200:***
(a) 2½ years (b) 3 years
(c) 4½ years (d) 5 years

27. ***Which of the following is correct?***
(a) A summon is a document issued from the office of the court of justice calling upon the person to whom it directed to appear before the judge.
(b) A warrant is an order to the Police officer directing him to arrest the accused and to produce him before the court.
(c) Avoidance of service of summons is punishable under the P.P.C.
(d) All of the above

28. ***"Gobi Dessert" is situated mostly in:***
(a) Russia (b) Mongolia
(c) South Africa (d) North Africa

29. ***"Black Gold" is also a name for:***
(a) Petroleum (b) Cotton
(c) Coal (d) Carbon

30. ***Which is the smallest state by area among the following states:***
(a) Maldives (b) Malta
(c) San Marino (d) Bahrain

31. ***"Free Town" is the capital of:***
(a) Somalia (b) Slovenia
(c) Cuba (d) Sierra Leone

32. ***In violation of Indus Basin Water Treaty 1960, India constructed "Wullar Barrage" on River:***
(a) Sindh (b) Jhelum
(c) Sutlej (d) Chenab

33. ***The US Space Shuttle Columbia broke apart in flames on:***
(a) February 01, 2002 (b) December 12, 2002
(c) February 01, 2003 (d) March 01, 2003

34. ***"Harappa" near Sahiwal was the centre of:***
(a) Greek civilization (b) Persian civilization
(c) Muslim civilization (d) Indus Valley civilization

35. ***The largest arms exporter in the world is:***
(a) USA (b) UK
(c) France (d) Russia

36. ***The largest Islamic country by area is:***
(a) Indonesia (b) Kazakhstan

(c) Algeria (d) Sudan

37. ***Identify the largest sea among the following seas?***
(a) Red Sea (b) Arabian Sea
(c) South China Sea (d) Caribbean Sea

38. ***Which of the following country is a "Peninsula"?***
(a) Australia (b) Greenland
(c) Fiji (d) Saudi Arabia

39. ***"Irna" is a news agency of:***
(a) Afghanistan (b) Iraq
(c) Syria (d) None of the above

40. ***"Kyodo" is a news agency of:***
(a) Kenya (b) Japan
(c) China (d) South Korea

41. ***"Dushanbe" is the capital of:***
(a) Tajikistan (b) Turkmenistan
(c) Kazikhstan (d) Ukraine

42. ***In the south, Pakistan shares a common border with:***
(a) India (b) China
(c) Afghanistan (d) None of these

43. ***One metre is equal to:***
(a) 5.237 feet (b) 4.228 feet
(c) 3.281 feet (d) 2.182 feet

44. ***Fathom is a unit for measuring depth, one fathom is equal to:***
(a) Six feet (b) Eight feet
(c) Ten feet (d) Six hundred feet

45. ***National Police Academy is situated at:***
(a) Sihala (b) Farooqabad
(c) Islamabad (d) Lahore

46. ***Which part of Pakistan is famous for dates production?***
(a) Panjgur (b) Nawab Shah
(c) Lasbela (d) Multan

47. ***In the total population of Pakistan, the share of Punjab province is almost:***
(a) 47% (b) 57%
(c) 37.5% (d) 66.6%

48. ***In the total area of Pakistan, the share of Punjab is about:***
(a) 18% (b) 25%
(c) 30% (d) 35%

49. ***Pakistan is situated at:***
(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Capricorn
(c) Tropic of Cancer (d) None of these

50. ***The range of Pakistan's Shaheen-I missile is:***
(a) 300 Km (b) 500 Km
(c) 600 Km (d) 1200 Km

51. ***The last Mughal emperor in India was:***
(a) Alamgir (b) Zahir Shah
(c) Bahadur Shah Zafar (d) Muhammad Shah

52. ***Which of the following rivers passes through Azad Kashmir?***
(a) Jhelum (b) Indus
(c) Chenab (d) All of these

53. ***Neelum Valley is situated in:***

(a) Azad Kashmir (b) Occupied Kashmir
(c) NWFP (d) Gilgit

54. ***The study of the phenomenon of vocal sounds and spelling of languages is called:***
(a) Penology (b) Phonetic
(c) Philology (d) Pedagogy

55. ***Protein is found in:***
(a) Pulses (b) Rice
(c) Wheat (d) Sugarcane

56. ***"Yuan" is the currency of:***
(a) Japan (b) South Korea
(c) Colombia (d) China

57. ***Which of the following vitamins maintains normal clotting of blood?***
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Vitamin K

58. ***"Taipei" is the capital of:***
(a) Tanzania (b) Vietnam
(c) Taiwan (d) Togo

59. ***Which of the following countries is smallest by population as well as by land area?***
(a) Monaco (b) Vatican city
(c) Malta (d) Nauru

60. ***Which of the following country has the longest coastline (243, 798 Km)in the world?***
(a) America (b) Canada
(c) Russia (d) China

61. ***Which of the following sectors is providing maximum electricity in the country?***
(a) Thermal (Wapda) (b) Thermal (IPP)
(c) Nuclear (d) Hydel

62. ***The largest consumer of petroleum products in the country is:***
(a) Industrial sector (b) Agriculture sector
(c) Transport sector (d) Power sector

63. ***"Niagra Falls" is situated on the border of:***
(a) Argentina and Uruguay (b) England and France
(c) USA and Canada (d) Greenland and Iceland

64. ***Arabian Sea is a part of:***
(a) Arctic Ocean (b) South Atlantic Ocean
(c) South Pacific Ocean (d) Indian Ocean

65. ***The sandy region near Bahawalpur is called:***
(a) Cholistan (b) Tharparkar
(c) Thal (d) Makran

66. ***"e-mail" stands for:***
(a) Extra mail (b) Extraordinary mail
(c) Electronic mail (d) Exceptional mail

67. ***Identify the largest desert of the world:***
(a) Gobi desert (b) Sahara desert
(c) Libyan desert (d) Great Victoria desert

68. ***After Saudi Arabia, which of the following countries is the second largest producer of oil?***
(a) U.A.E (b) Qatar
(c) Pakistan (d) Iran

69. ***Inflation means that money:***
(a) Falls in value (b) Rises in value
(c) Becomes scarce (d) Dominates

70. ***Who will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement:***
(a) Hazrat Izra'il (AS) (b) Hazrat Israfil (AS)
(c) Hazrat Meka'il (AS) (d) None of these

71. ***The extinct volcano "Koh-i-Sultan" in Baluchistan contains the deposits of:***
(a) Sulphur (b) Gypsum
(c) Chromite (d) Bauxite

72. ***District "Swat" belongs to:***
(a) Hazara Division (b) Mardan Division
(c) Malakand Division (d) Bannu Division

73. ***The normal pulse beat of a human body is between:***
(a) 72-80 (b) 92-98
(c) 82-90 (d) 47-55

74. ***The biggest market of Pakistan exports is:***
(a) UK (b) USA
(c) China (d) Japan

75. ***The "Stonehange" is among the seven wonders of the world, situated at:***
(a) France (b) Germany
(c) England (d) None of these

76. ***The majority of "Kurd Population" is living in:***
(a) Iran and Iraq (b) Iran and Afghanistan
(c) Iraq and Turkey (d) Jordan and Syria

77. ***The famous tailoring and jewellery street "Bond Street" is located in:***
(a) San Francisco (b) London
(c) New York (d) Toronto

78. ***Which of the following countries is called "Land of Free People"?***
(a) Thailand (b) Japan
(c) Norway (d) Canada

79. ***"KLM" (Royal Dutch Airlines) belongs to the country of:***
(a) Britain (b) Netherlands
(c) Australia (d) Denmark

80. ***"Ramallah" is the headquarters of Palestinian Authority situated at:***
(a) Gaza Strip (b) Jordan
(c) Tunis (d) West Bank

81. ***When did the system of "Separate Electorate" first introduced in Pakistan?***
(a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) 1973 (d) 1985

82. ***Scurvy (bleeding gums) is a disease caused by the deficiency of:***
(a) Vitamin A (b) Vitamin B
(c) Vitamin C (d) Calcium

83. ***An instrument designed to testing the purity of milk is called:***
(a) Lactometer (b) Monometer
(c) Milkometer (d) Hydrometer

84. ***The most abundant element found in the earth's crust is:***
(a) Iron (b) Aluminium
(c) Silicon (d) Oxygen

85. ***The world's largest gold producing country is:***
(a) South Korea (b) South Africa
(c) USA (d) Canada

86. ***The world's famous bridge "Golden Gate" is located in:***

(a) San Francisco (b) Mexico
(c) New York (d) London

87. ***The highest population growth rate among the following countries is in:***
(a) India (b) Bangladesh
(c) China (d) Sri Lanka

88. ***The Suri Dynasty of India lasted for:***
(a) 20 years (b) 25 years
(c) 15 years (d) 12 years

89. ***The largest wheat producing country in the world is:***
(a) USA (b) India
(c) Canada (d) China

90. ***"Corbillion Cup" is given in the game of:***
(a) Table Tennis (b) Lawn Tennis
(c) Golf (d) Squash

91. ***The nearest planet to the sun is:***
(a) Saturn (b) Venus
(c) Earth (d) Mercury

92. ***The largest planet of the solar system is:***
(a) Venus (b) Jupiter
(c) Pluto (d) Neptune

93. ***In Pakistan, the government has formed a literacy commission to achieve 100 per cent literary rate in the country by the year:***
(a) 2005 (b) 2007
(c) 2015 (d) 2010

94. ***Identify the largest Nuclear Electric Power producing country in the world:***
(a) USA (b) India
(c) China (d) Japan

95. ***When did Pakistan became an Islamic Republic?***
(a) 1948 (b) 1956
(c) 1962 (d) 1973

96. ***Which among the following states is the smallest state in area?***
(a) Malta (b) Brunei
(c) Bahrain (d) Maldives

97. ***The substances human body produces to fight against disease germs are called:***
(a) Vaccines (b) Viruses
(c) Antibodies (d) Serums

98. ***"ANZUS" stands for:***
(a) Association for security purposes of Australia, New Zealand and the United States.
(b) African Nations Zest Under Sovereignty.
(c) Afghan Nations Zealous Unity for Safety.
(d) None of these

99. ***The acceleration caused by gravity per second is:***
(a) 15.7 feet (b) 22 feet
(c) 32 feet (d) 144 feet

100. ***The highest literacy rate among the SAARC countries is in:***
(a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka
(c) India (d) Maldives

ANSWERS

1.	B	2.	B	3.	D	4.	C
5.	D	6.	A	7.	B	8.	A
9.	B	10.	C	11.	B	12.	D
13.	C	14.	A	15.	B	16.	A
17.	B	18.	A	19.	B	20.	C
21.	B	22.	D	23.	C	24.	A
25.	C	26.	B	27.	D	28.	B
29.	A	30.	C	31.	D	32.	B
33.	C	34.	D	35.	A	36.	B
37.	C	38.	D	39.	D	40.	B
41.	A	42.	D	43.	C	44.	A
45.	A	46.	A	47.	B	48.	B
49.	D	50.	C	51.	C	52.	D
53.	A	54.	B	55.	A	56.	D
57.	D	58.	C	59.	B	60.	B
61.	A	62.	C	63.	C	64.	D
65.	A	66.	C	67.	B	68.	D
69.	A	70.	B	71.	A	72.	C
73.	A	74.	B	75.	C	76.	C
77.	B	78.	A	79.	B	80.	D
81.	D	82.	C	83.	A	84.	C
85.	B	86.	A	87.	B	88.	C
89.	D	90.	A	91.	D	92.	B
93.	D	94.	A	95.	B	96.	D
97.	C	98.	A	99.	C	100.	B

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WHAT IS WHAT IN PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN BASIC FACTS

Official Name	Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Father of the Nation	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
President	Mamnoon Hussain (9.9.13)
Prime Minister	Mian M. Nawaz Sharif (5.6.13)
Capital	Islamabad
Area	796,096 sq. km. (307,374 sq. mi) Punjab 205,345 Sindh 140,914 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 74,521 Balochistan 347,190 Federally Administered Tribal Areas 27,220 Islamabad(Capital) 906
Population	196.1 (2014)
Ethnic Composition	97% Muslims, 3% Others Minorities (Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, Ahmadis, Buddhists, Kalash, Bahais, Zoroastrians, Atheists etc.)
Per Capita Income	US$ 1386 (2014)
Currency	Pak Rupee
Exports	Cotton, textile goods, rice, leather items carpets, sports goods, fruits, handicrafts, sea food (Fisheries)
Imports	Industrial equipment, vehicles, iron ore, petroleum, edible oil
Languages	Urdu (National language), English (Official) & other Languages include: Sindhi, Punjabi, Balochi, Pushto, Hindku, Kashmiri, Potohari, Brahvi, Balti, Seraiki, Shina, etc.
Languages Percentage	Punjabi = 48% Sindhi = 12% Seraiki = 10% Urdu = 8% Pushto = 8% Balochi = 3% Hindku = 2% Brahvi = 1% English & Other Languages = 8% [A total of 77 languages are spoken in Pakistan 72 of them are ancient local languages. 35% of languages face multi-natural threats of extinction)]
Literacy Rate	60 (2014)
Government	Parliamentary form
Parliament	It consists of two Houses i.e., the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House). The Senate is a permanent legislative body and symbolises a process of continuity in the national affairs. It consists of 104 members. The four Provincial Assemblies, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Federal Capital form its electoral college.

	The National Assembly comprises of a total number of 342 seats, out of which 272 are general, 60 reserved for women and 10 non-Muslim seats.
Federal Ombudsman	Also called "Wafaqi Mohtasib" with its Headquarters in Islamabad and Regional Offices in Lahore, Sukkur, Quetta, Faisalabad, Multan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Karachi. Federal Ombudsman started functioning on 8th August, 1983.
Pakistan National Flag	Dark green with a white vertical bar, a white crescent and a five-pointed star in the middle. The flag symbolises Pakistan's profound commitment to Islam and Islamic world.
National Anthem	Approved in June 1954 Verses composed by Abul Asar Hafeez Jullundhri. Tune Composed by: Ahmed G. Chagla. Duration: 80 seconds
Coastline	1046 km (650 m)
GDP Growth Rate	4.14%
GDP	574.1 billion dollars
National Tree	Cedrus Deodara (Deodar)
National Dress	Shalwar Kameez
National Juice	Sugarcane Juice
National Bird	Chukor
National Mammal	Indus River Dolphin
National Slogan	Pakistan Zinda Bad
National Game	Hockey
National Poet	Allama Iqbal
National Animal	Markhor
State Emblem	The State Emblem consists of: The crescent and star which is symbol of Islam. The shield in the centre shows four major crops. Wreath surrounding the shield represents cultural heritage. Scroll contains Quaid's motto: Unity, Faith, Discipline.
National Flower	Jasmine
National Fruit	Mango (Summer), Guava (Winter)
Flora	Pine, Oak, Poplar, Maple, Mulberry
Fauna	The Pheasant, Leopard, Deer, Ibex, Chinkara, Black Buk, Neelgai, Markhor, Marcopolo Sheep, Green turtles, River and Sea Fish, Crocodile, Water Fowls
Popular Games	Cricket, Hockey, Football, Billiards, Snooker, Volleyball, Tennis, Badminton, Kabbadi, Wrestling
Tourist Resorts	Murree, Quetta, Hunza, Ziarat, Swat, Kaghan, Chitral, Gilgit, Skardu, Kalam, Naran, Khyber Pass, Lahore, Islamabad, Neelam Valley, Shandur Pass, Shangrila, Kalash.
Archaeological Sites	Moenjodaro, Harappa, Taxila, Kot Diji, Mehrgarh, Thatta, Amri, Rehman Dheri, Soan Valley, Rohtas Fort.
Major Cities	Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Hyderabad, Multan, Sialkot, Faisalabad,

	Gujranwala, Sukkur, Gujrat, Bahawalpur, Gilgit.
Agriculture	Major crops are cotton, wheat, rice and sugarcane
Total Cropped Area	22.14 million hectares
Industry	Textiles, cement, fertiliser, steel, sugar, electric goods, shipbuilding
Chambers of Commerce & Industry	37
Energy	Major sources: Oil, Coal, Hydel, Thermal, Nuclear and Liquid Petroleum Gas WAPDA's total installed power generating capacity: 22,797 MW CNG Stations: 3331 (2012)
Health	Hospitals: 1207, Dispensaries: 5,382 Doctors (registered): 1,67,759 Dentists (registered): 13,716 Nurses (registered): 86,183
Education	Primary schools: 1,63,000 Middle schools: 41,456 High schools: 24,822 Arts & science colleges: 1,500 Professional colleges: 161 Universities: 203 (2014)
Transport & Communication	Total length of roads: 2,63,775 km Pakistan Railways network: 7,791 km Railway stations: 781 Pakistan International Airlines: Covers 30 international and 23 domestic stations. Major Airports: 13 Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Quetta, Peshawar, Rahim Yar Khan, Sialkot, Multan, Faisalabad, Gwadar, Bahawalpur, Turbat, DG Khan.
Seaports	International : 3 - Karachi, Gwadar and Bin Qasim Domestic: 2 - Minora and Pasni
Communications	Post offices: 13,000, telephone connections: 7.38 million, public call offices: 10,000, mobile phone connections: 13 crore 99 lac
Employment	Total labour force: 52.7 million, Agriculture Sector: 45.1%, Manufacturing & Mining Sector: 13%, Others: 41.9%
Media	*a. Print Media* Dailies: 424 Weeklies: 718 Fortnightlies: 107 Monthlies: 553 *b. News Agencies* APP (official) PPI & NNI (Pvt.) *c. Electronic Media* Pakistan Television: Six TV centres at Islamabad, Lahore, Peshawar, Quetta, Karachi & Multan covering 90% population. Registered TV sets: 3,759,[illegible] Viewership: 115 million Radio Stations: Total 25, Home services in [illegible] languages. External services cover 70 countries in [illegible]

	languages F.M. Radio Stations: 188
Banks	**Central Bank:** State Bank of Pakistan **Other Banks:** National Bank of Pakistan, Habib Ba Ltd., Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., Allied Bank Pakistan Ltd., First Woman Bank, Mehran Bank, Ba of Punjab, United Bank Ltd., Sindh Bank Ltd. **Specialised Banks:** Agricultural Development Bank Pakistan, Federal Bank for Co-operatives, Industr Development Bank of Pakistan, The Punjab Provinci Co-operative Bank, Banker's Equity and Natio Development Finance Corporation **First Islamic Bank:** Meezan Bank. **Islamic Banks:** 6 entire, 12 general banks, 13 branches in 87 cities. [In 2001, Islamic banking syste started in Pakistan]. **Total Banks:** 38 **Foreign Banks:** 7 **Commercial Banks Branches:** 8,886
Micro-Finance Banks	Khushhali Bank Ltd; The First Micro-Finance Bank L Tameer Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Pak-Oman Mic Finance Bank Ltd; Rozgar Micro-Finance Bank L Network Micro-Finance Bank Ltd; Finca Micro-Finan Bank Ltd
Famous Mountain Peaks	K-2 (Mt. Godwin Austin): 28,250 ft/8611 m (2nd World) Nanga Parbat : 26,660 ft./8126 m (8th in Wor Gasherbrum-1: 26,470 ft/8068 m (llth in World)
Famous Mountain Passes	The Khyber Pass The Kurram Pass The Tochi Pass The Gomal Pass The Bolan Pass The Lowari Pass
Rivers	The Indus 3896 km Jhelum 825 km Chenab 1242 km Ravi 901 km Sutlej1551 km Beas (Tributary of Sutlej) 398 km
Famous Glaciers	Siachin 75 km Batura 55 km Baltoro 62 km
Deserts	Thar: (Sindh) Cholistan: (Punjab) Thal: (Punjab
Lakes	Manchar Sindh Keenjar Sindh Hanna Balochistan Saif-ul-Maluk Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Satpara Gilgit-Baltistan Kachura Gilgit-Baltistan
Major Dams	Mangla Dam Punjab Tarbela Dam Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Warsak Dam Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
National Debt	538.5 billion rupees (April 2015)

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION

Pakistan is an important Muslim Republic of South Asia. It is located between the latitudes of 23°30' and 36°45' north and between the longitudes of 61° and 75°31' east.

Q. ***What is the length of Pakistan's common boundaries with its neighbours?***

Ans. Pakistan shares 595 km long border with China in the north, 2252 km long border (Durand Line) with Afghanistan in the North West, 805 km long boundary with Iran in South West and 1610 km long border with India in the East. The southern border of Pakistan consists of 700 kilometres long coastline which runs along the Arabian Sea from the border of Iran in the West to the Rann of Kutch in the East.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Pakistan is a large country. It stretches over 1600 kms north to south and about 800 kms broad east to west covering an area of 796,096 square kms. Pakistan is divided into the following six types of natural regions;

(i) The Northern Mountain Ranges
(ii) The Western Mountain Ranges
(iii) The Salt Range and Pothwar Plateau
(iv) The Baluchistan Plateau
(v) The Indus Plain
(vi) The Coastal Region

(i) The Northern Mountain Ranges

The northern mountain ranges consist of the Himalaya mountains, the Karakoram mountains and the Hindukush mountains. The Himalayas lie towards the north and have an average height of 7000 metres. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of this range with a height of 8126 metres/26660 feet. The Karakoram mountains guard the western side of Pakistan. K-2 (8611 metres/28250 feet) is the highest peak of Karakoram mountains. Renowned Karakoram Highway which connects Pakistan with China passes through this range. The Hindukush mountains cover the North West side of Pakistan. Its major portion lies in Afghanistan.

(ii) The Western Mountain Ranges

Pakistan's western mountain ranges consist of Koh-i-Sufaid, Waziristan hills, Sulaiman mountains and Kirthar hills.

(iii) The Salt Range and Pothwar Plateau

The salt range lies on the west bank of river Jhelum and runs from Bakrala hills to the Sulaiman Range.

(iv) The Baluchistan Plateau

The Baluchistan Plateau lies west of the Sulaiman and Kirthar hills. It has an average height of 600 to 900 metres.

(v) The Indus Plain

The Indus plain consists of the belt which stretches from the salt range in the north to the Arabian Sea in the South. This plain is irrigated by the Indus River.

(vi) The Coastal Region

Pakistan shares a 700 km long coastline with the Arabian Sea.

Q. ***Which is the highest peak of Pakistan?***

Ans. K-2 is the highest peak with a height of 8611 metres/28250 feet.

Q. ***What is the Karakoram Highway?***

Ans. Karakoram Highway is the land route which connects Pakistan with China through the Karakoram mountains.

Q. ***What is the height of Nanga Parbat and Tirich Mir Peaks?***

Ans. Nanga Parbat (8126 metres/26660 feet); Tirich Mir (7700 metres/25260 feet).

Q. ***Give the location of Soan Valley.***

Ans. The Soan Valley is located in the salt range which lies between the Jhelum and Indus River in the northern Punjab.

DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Politically Pakistan consists of four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Baluchistan), Tribal Areas and Federally Administered Area of Islamabad. The country is divided into the following 28 divisions and 118 districts. In addition, the FATA comprises of 13 Tribal Areas which cover 27220 sq. kms.

Sr.#	Province	Divisions	Districts
1.	Punjab	9	36
2.	Sindh	6	24
3.	KP	8	25
4.	Baluchistan	6	32
5.	Islamabad	-	1
Total	PAKISTAN	29	118

Note: *(i) On 3rd Nov. 2008, Sahiwal was made the 9th division of Punjab.*
(ii) On 26th Jan, 2009, Chiniot was made the 36th district of Punjab Province. It was inaugurated on July 1, 2009.
(iii) On 28th Jan., 2011, a new district "Torghar" was established in KP.
(iv) On 12th Oct. 2013, Sindh Government divided Thatta District into 2 parts, with the new district of "Sujawal".
(vi) Sindh Government created a new Bhambhore Division comprising Thatta, Sujawal and Badin Districts on April 24, 2014.

(i) Divisions and Districts of Punjab

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1.	Lahore	Lahore, Kasur, Sheikhupura, Nankana	4
2.	Rawalpindi	Rawalpindi, Attock, Jhelum, Chakwal	4
3.	Faisalabad	Faisalabad, Jhang, Toba Tek Singh, Chiniot	4
4.	Sargodha	Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab, Bhakkar	4
5.	Gujranwala	Gujranwala, Sialkot, Gujrat, Narowal, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin	6
6.	Multan	Multan, Vehari, Khanewal, Lodhran	4
7.	Bahawalpur	Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Rahimyar Khan	3
8.	D.G. Khan	Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Liah, Muzaffargarh	4
9.	Sahiwal	Sahiwal, Pakpattan, Okara	3
TOTAL			36

(ii) Divisions and Districts of Sindh

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1.	Karachi	Karachi	1
2.	Sukkur	Sukkur, Khairpur, Ghotki, Naushero Feroze	4
3.	Hyderabad	Shaheed Benazirabad, Hyderabad, Dadu, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Matiari, Jamshoro,	7
4.	Larkana	Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kamber Shahdadkot, Kashmore	5
5.	Mirpurkhas	Mirpurkhas, Thar, Sanghar, Umerkot	4
6.	Bhambhore	Thatta, Sujawal, Badin	3
TOTAL			24

(iii) Divisions and Districts of KP

Sr. No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Peshawar	Peshawar, Nowshehra	2
2	Kohat	Kohat, Karak, Hangu	3
3	D.I. Khan	Dera Ismail Khan, Tank	2
4	Malakand	Malakand, Swat, Chitral, Buner, Shangla, Upper Dir, Lower Dir	7
5	Hazara	Abbottabad, Haripur, Mansehra, Batagram, Kohistan, Torghar	6
6	Mardan	Mardan, Charsadda, Swabi	3
7	Bannu	Bannu, Lakki Marwat	2
TOTAL			25

(iv) Divisions and Districts of Baluchistan

Sr.No.	Divisions	Names of Districts	Total Districts
1	Quetta	Quetta, Pishin, Chaghai, Qilla Abdullah, Noshki	5
2	Kalat	Kalat, Khuzdar, Lasbella, Kharan, Mastung, Awaran, Washuk	7
3	Sibi	Sibi, Dera Bugti, Kohlu, Ziarat, Harnal, Lehri	6
4	Zhob	Sherani, Musakhail, Zhob, Loralai, Barkhan, Qilla Saifullah	6
5	Naseerabad	Naseerabad, Kachi, Jafarabad, Jhal Magsi, Sohbatpur	5
6	Makran	Kech, Panjgur, Gwadar	3
TOTAL			32

FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED TRIBAL AREAS (FATA)

(Population according to 1998 Census)

Sr.#	Names of Tribal Areas	Area in Sq. kms	Population
1	Peshawar Tribal Area	261	53,841
2	Kohat Tribal Area	446	88,456
3	D.I. Khan Tribal Area	3229	38,990
4	Bannu Tribal Area	877	19,593

Sr.#	Names of Tribal Areas	Area in Sq. kms	Population
1	Bajaur Agency	1290	595,227
2	Kurram Agency	3380	448,310
3	Mohmand Agency	2296	334,453
4	Khyber Agency	2776	546,730
5	N. Waziristan Agency	4707	361,246
10	S. Waziristan Agency	6620	429,841
11	Orakzai Agency	1538	225,441
12	Lakki Marwat Tribal Area	-	6,987
13	Tank Tribal Area	-	27,216
TOTAL		27220	3,176,331

FEDERAL CAPITAL ISLAMABAD

Population according to 1998 Census (E)

Sr.No.	Name of District	Area in Sq.kms	Population
1	Islamabad	906	805,000
TOTAL		906	805,000

Q. *What is the number of districts in Punjab, Sindh, KP and Baluchistan provinces?*

Ans. There are 36 districts in Punjab, 24 districts in Sindh, 25 districts in KP and 26 districts in Baluchistan Province.

AREA

Pakistan covers an area of 796096 sq.km.

Sr.No.	Names of Province	Area in Sq.km.	Percentage of Total Area
1	Punjab	205,345	25.8
2	Sindh	140,914	17.7
3	KP	74,521	9.4
4	Baluchistan	347,190	43.6
5	Islamabad	906	0.1
6	FATA	27,220	3.4
TOTAL		796,096	100.0

Q. *Which is the largest province of Pakistan in respect of area?*

Ans. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan with an area of 347190 sq. kms. Punjab ranks second with 205,345 sq. kms.

Q. *Which is the smallest province of Pakistan in respect of area?*

Ans. KP is the smallest province with an area of 74521 square kilometres.

Q. *Give the areas of FATA and Federal Area of Islamabad.*

Ans. FATA covers 27220 square kms. whereas the Federal area of Islamabad extends over 906 sq. kms.

****

PAKISTAN ECONOMIC SURVEY
(2014-2015)

THE ECONOMIC SURVEY OF PAKISTAN, 2014-15

The Economic Survey of Pakistan covers the development of all the important ectors of economy, including growth and investment, agriculture, manufacturing, mining, scal development, money and credit, capital markets, inflation, debt and liabilities. The urvey also highlights the performance of education, health and nutrition, besides howing the overall population, labour force and employment, poverty, transport and ommunication. It also assesses the issues of environment, contingent liabilities, tax xpenditure as well as economic and social indicators.

While unveiling the Economic Survey 2014-15, Finance Minister Ishaq Dar ighlighted the missed targets of the government during the outgoing fiscal year that tarted on July 1, 2014 and would end on June 30, 2015.

"According to provisional estimates, the GDP growth during 2014-15 remained at .24 percent," the minister, reading the survey.

oon after the commencement of the Economic Survey, 2014-15, many economists rgued that the government missed the most important economic target—GDP growth—nd hence, it was less surprising that other goals were missed as well. Failing to take full dvantage of the fall in global crude prices and riding on loans and grants, the country as able to shore up its foreign currency reserves. However, the industrial sector, articularly the large-scale manufacturing sector, missed its target.

"The main contributing factors of this rapid increase in per capita income include cceleration in real GDP growth, relatively lower growth in population and the consistent akistani rupee", claimed the Federal Minister.

lowever, out of 23 key growth indicators, five hit the government's targeted growth rates hile 18 indicators, primarily in agriculture and industrial sectors, remained below pectations.

FLATION AVERAGES AT 4.8%

The inflation rate measured by the changes in CPI, averaged at 4.8% during ly-April, 2014-15 against 8.7% in the comparable period last year, which is lowest since 003.

SE-100 INDEX GAINED 6,870 POINTS

In 2014, the KSE-100 index gained 6,870 points from 25,261 to 32,131 level, nerating a handsome return of 27% (31% return in US$ terms) for the investors. rther, market capitalisation has increased by 4.03% or from Rs.7,022.70 billion on e 30, 2014 to Rs.7,305.81 billion on April 30, 2015.

Profile of Karachi Stock Exchange

Description	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(Until March) New companies listed	1	3	4	5	6
Funds mobilised (Rs in billions)	31.04	115.1	29.5	47.6	29.1
Total market cap (Rs in trillion)	3.28	3.51	5.15	6.65	6.76
Average daily share volume (million)	111.63	150	221	229.1	185.7

The benchmark index of the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) posted an increase of 13.7% during the first 10 months of 2014-15, thus making the Karachi bourse the fourth most lucrative stock market globally. According to the Economic Survey 2014-15, the KSE-100 Index gained 4,077 points between July 1, 2014, and April 30, 2015 which made it more attractive than all major stock markets of the world except those of China, Japan and Hong Kong.

The survey stated substantial foreign investments in the equity market, declining dollar-rupee disparity and the government's secondary market offering of shares in state-owned entities played a major role in the notable performance of the KSE during the 10-month period.

While the KSE-100 Index closed at 33,730 points on April 30, 2015, it underwent volatility in the preceding months. The index lost about 6,000 points, or 17%, between the first week of February and the end of March because of profit-taking, decrease in oil prices and the regulator's probes into the cases of alleged insider trading.

The top-performing sector in July-April was the automobile sector, as its market capitalisation increased 133% on the back of depreciating Japanese yen, introduction of new models by car assemblers and the initiation of the Punjab Taxi Scheme. Other top-performing sectors were pharmaceutical and bio-tech (91%) and construction and materials (86%).

No doubt, two companies are expected to get listed in the remainder of the current fiscal year, the KSE witnessed only six new listings during the 10-month period. Funds of only Rs29.1 billion were mobilised on the exchange in July-April, which is the smallest amount mobilised during the last six years with the likely exception of 2012-13.

(i) Debt market

As for the debt market that provides the corporate sector with the opportunity to raise funds from non-banking sources, Pakistan performed relatively better than the preceding year that saw only two issues of listed debt instruments. As many as five debt securities were issued during the first half of 2014-15, amounting to a total of Rs132 billion.

The survey discussed the introduction of trading of government securities on the stock exchange under the headline of '**Future Roadmap**'. This is despite the fact that Finance Minister Ishaq Dar had boasted about this initiative while unveiling last year's Economic Survey as well.

However, the survey called the initiative a 'significant breakthrough for the secondary debt market', official KSE data shows there has been little activity in this segment since its inception in February 2014.

(ii) Mutual Funds and NSS

Total assets under the management of 165 mutual funds stood at Rs510.9 billion as of February 28, 2015 compared to Rs447.62 billion on July 31, 2014 showing an increase of Rs63.3 billion or 14% over the seven-month period, according to the survey.

Net investment in the National Savings Schemes (NSS) run by the Central Directorate of National Savings remained Rs268.9 billion in July-March, up almost 30% from the net investment received during the preceding fiscal year.

LARGE SCALE MANUFACTURING (LSM) GROWTH OF 2.38%

Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) – which constitutes 80% of Pakistan's manufacturing sector –registered a meagre growth of 2.5% in the first nine months (Jul-Mar) of fiscal year 2015 compared to 4.6% in the same period last fiscal year, the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2014-15 exposed.

"Ideally, LSM growth should have increased this year and supported the overall

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). But this two percentage points decline in LSM growth is not a positive sign for exports as well as the economy of the country," said Muzammil Aslam, Managing Director of Emerging Economics Research.

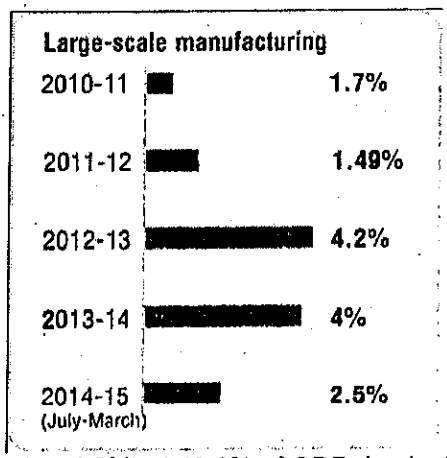
It was argued that the bright spots of the economy in the outgoing fiscal year were the jump in foreign reserves and decline in inflation. However, if seen other important indicators like exports and creating new employment opportunities, the government has failed to do anything substantial this year.

Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) President Iftikhar Ahmed Vohra commented that low growth in LSM sector is the direct result of low growth in private sector credit, electricity and gas shortages in the country. He said, "Pakistan needs to increase its exports considerably to overcome its economic challenges. And, this is not possible unless our manufacturing sector starts growing strongly." Commenting on the reasons behind the low growth in LSM, the economic survey said that it was hampered by a broad range of issues that include weak export of cotton yarn, gas shortages in a number of industries and sector specific factors.

LSM growth in the month of December 2014, January and February 2015 remained even below 2%. However, when it comes to sub-sectors, textiles, food, beverages and tobacco, fertilisers showed dismal performance. On the other hand, automobiles, iron and steel products sectors saw a visible jump in output.

The textile sector, which has an overall weight of 20% in the LSM sector, showed a marginal 0.50% growth compared to 1.45% in the first nine months of fiscal year 2015. Food, beverages and tobacco showed a negative growth of 1.03% compared to 8.23% in the period under review. Fertilisers also dropped to just 0.95% from 22%.

On the other hand, automobiles growth jumped to 17% from 0.35% and iron and steel products also showed a growth of 36% from 3.4%. Manufacturing sector accounts 13.3% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 14.2% of the total employed labor force of Pakistan.



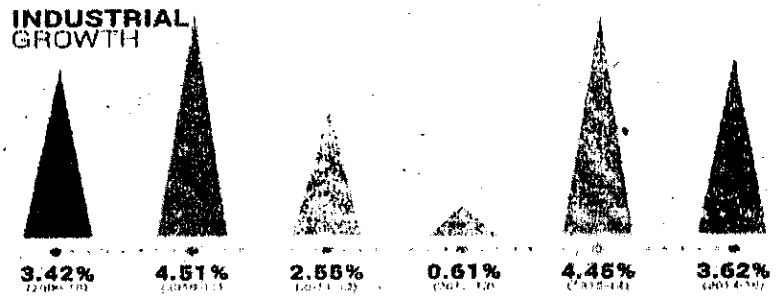
Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) at 10.6% of GDP dominates the overall sector, accounting 80% of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 1.7% of total GDP. The third component of the sector is slaughtering and accounts 0.9% of overall GDP.

INDUSTRIAL SECTOR RECORDS GROWTH AT 3.62%

Industrial sector recorded growth at 3.62% as compared to 4.45% last year. The target for the industrial sector was set at 6.8%. The industrial sector missed its target by a mile as it recorded growth of 3.62% in the current financial year against the target of

6.8%, which has been attributed to gas shortages.

According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2014-15, the growth was also lower than the previous year's 4.45%. The government, however, said it had initiated comprehensive policy measures for the revival of industrial sector on a fast track. The sector contributes 20.30% to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) and has four sub-sectors–mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity generation and distribution and gas distribution, and construction.



The growth of manufacturing sector – which accounts for 13.3% of GDP and 14.2% of the total employed labour force – dropped to 3.17% compared to 4.46% in fiscal year 2013-14. The target was 6.9%. As it has been already told that a part of this sub-sector, the large-scale manufacturing sector (LSM) also missed the target by far. The LSM industry registered a growth of 2.5% during July-March 2014-15 against the target of 7%. The construction sector showed a growth of 7% against 7.2% last year, almost achieving its target of 7.5%.

Its contribution to the industrial sector is 12% and to the country's GDP is 2.4%. It provides employment opportunities to 7.33% of the labour force and is considered one of the potential components of industries. Mining and quarrying recorded a growth of 3.8% against 1.6% last year. The target was largely missed, which was 6.5%.

Electricity generation and distribution and gas distribution, two of the most important components which directly and indirectly contribute to the growth of all sectors of the economy, fell massively short of the target. Their growth stood at 1.94% as opposed to the target of 5.5% and the crippling energy crisis was reflected in growth rates of almost all the components.

(I) Services sector

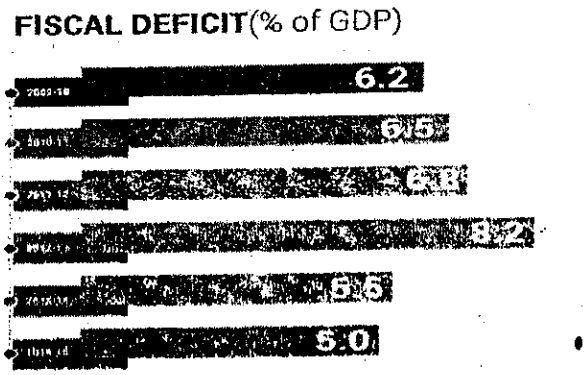
While the picture remained not very encouraging for most sectors, the services sector nearly reached its growth target of 5.2% and hit 4.95%.

Major support came from the finance and insurance industries, which posted a growth of 6.2% against the target of 5.8% and last year's growth of 4.2%. The performance of the banking sector, which dominates the financial sector, was better than most. Almost every component of services contributed positively to the growth rate as wholesale and retail trade grew 3.38%, transport, storage and communications rose 4.21%, housing services increased 4%, general government services jumped 9.44% and other private services grew 5.94%.

FISCAL DEFICIT CONTAINED AT 5%

During July-March of 2014-15, fiscal deficit as percent of GDP was contained at 5% against 5.5% in the same period of fiscal year 2013-14.

The facts demonstrated below give a full comparative glimpse of the fiscal deficits occurring in successive years:



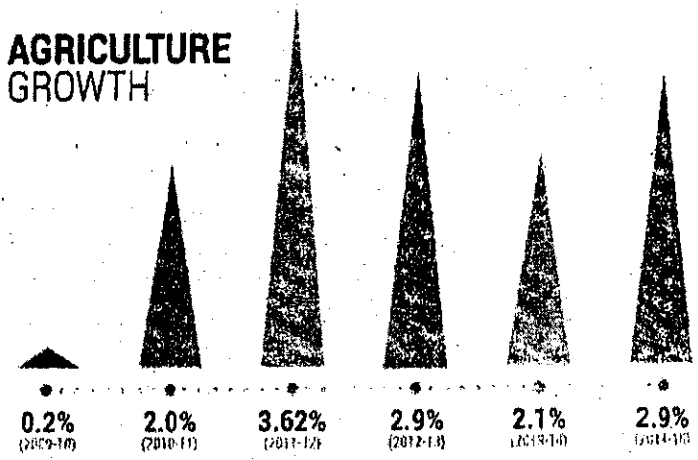
Services Witness Growth Rate of 4.95%

The services sector has witnessed a growth rate of 4.95% as compared to 4.37 % last year.

Agriculture Growth Stands at 2.9%

"The agriculture growth stood at 2.9% during July-March 2014-15 as compared to 2.7% during the last year," the Finance Minister added.

Agriculture sector, which accounts for 20.9% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), has posted a growth of 2.9% in the outgoing fiscal year 2015 compared to 2.7% in the previous year, Economic Survey of Pakistan 2015 revealed.



The growth in crops declined from 3.2% to 1%. Important crops that carry great 'gnificance with a share of 25.6% in agricultural value experienced a meagre growth of .3% in fiscal year 2015 against a solid growth of 8% during the same period of last year.

The important crops performance remained weak as only cotton and rice 'oduction recorded a positive growth of 9.5% and 3%, respectively, while sugarcane, .aize and wheat production recorded a negative growth of 7.1%, 5% and 1.9%, spectively, with respect to last-year's estimates.

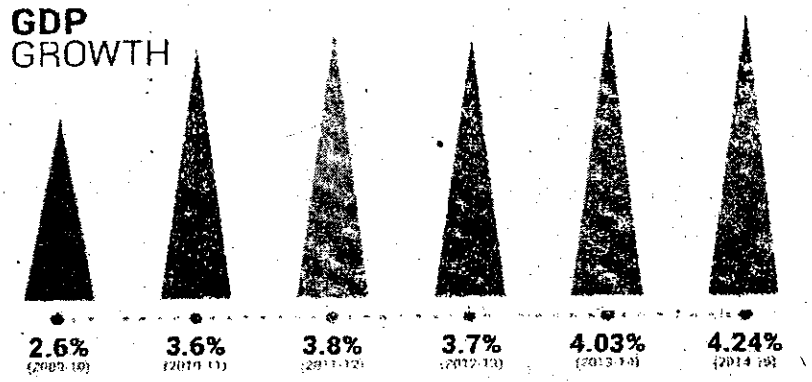
The agriculture's crop sub-sector component, which includes other crops, ıowed a growth of 1.1% compared to a negative growth of 5.4%. Cotton ginning ıowed a strong growth of 7.4% compared to a negative growth of 1.3%. The livestock .ctor that contributes 56.3% in agriculture recorded a positive growth of 4.1% in 2015 ıainst 2.8% growth during the same period last year. The fishing sector contributed 1% in agriculture value addition recorded a growth of 5.8% as against last year's

growth of 1%. The forestry sector posted a growth of 3.2% this year as compared to the negative growth of 6.7% last year.

GDP AT 4.24%

While unveiling the Economic Survey, Finance Minister Ishaq Dar said, "Global economic growth during the outgoing year has witnessed some continuing signs of improvement with a pick-up in high-income economies along with some improvement in developing countries."

"Pakistan is improving quantitatively and qualitatively as growth achieved 4.24% is broad based and is the highest achievement since 2008-2009," Dar said.



Losses Due to War on Terror Down by a Third

Though the total economic loss sustained by Pakistan due to War on Terrorism since 9/11 rose to $107 billion, the yearly losses from terrorism declined by a third to $4.5 billion in the outgoing fiscal year, in part due to a military offensive against militants in the tribal areas and the Karachi operation.

No doubt, the total economic loss sustained by Pakistan due to War on Terrorism since 9/11 rose to $107 billion, the yearly losses from terrorism declined by a third to $4.5 billion in the outgoing fiscal year, in part due to a military offensive against militants in the tribal areas and the Karachi operation.

Finance Minister Ishaq Dar said that the country sustained $4.53 billion direct and indirect losses from terrorism in fiscal year 2014-15- $2.1 billion (31%) less than $6.63 billion sustained in fiscal year 2013-14.

The amount is so significant, in terms of its impact on the public finances and the economy, the downward trajectory marks an improvement in the overall security situation. The cost of lost export opportunities increased from $530 million to $730 million in outgoing fiscal year. The expenditure overruns due to war on terrorism have been estimated at $620 million, against $290 million in the previous fiscal year.

The cost of foreign investment went down from $2.1 billion to $900 million in the outgoing fiscal year. The cost of loss of industrial output decreased from $300 million to $200 million. The losses on account of less tax collection decreased from $2.52 billion to $2 billion, which is still significant.

In the category of others, the losses reduced from $720 million to $550 million, according to the survey. The cost of uncertainty also reduced from $700,000 to $200,000. Fiscal year 2014-15 was the consecutive fourth year when there was reduction in economic losses suffered from terrorism over the preceding year, shown under a section of the Economic Survey of Pakistan.

Dar explained that the quantum of losses was declining due to implementation of

National Action Plan after the Peshawar Tragedy, in addition to efforts in the Karachi and Zarb-e-Azb operations. After 9/11, Pakistan had started including the cost of terrorism in its annual economic performance presentations, as the country heavily suffered on account of loss of lives, economic opportunities and damages to infrastructure.

The US drone attacks have drastically reduced, which also helped lowering the direct losses to the infrastructure and human lives, according to the defense experts. After 9/11, the cumulative impact of these developments adversely affected the overall growth rate in all major sectors of the economy, according to Economic Survey of Pakistan. It added Pakistan continued to pay a heavy price both in the economic and security terms and substantial portion of precious national resources both, men and material, have been diverted to address the emerging security challenges for the last several years.

During the last 14 years, the survey said Pakistan had incurred $106.98 billion (Rs8.7 trillion), in direct and indirect costs owing to terrorism. The total cost is twice next year's proposed total budget of Rs4.2 trillion. The cost has been worked out by an inter-ministerial committee, having representation of Ministries of Finance, Interior, Foreign Affairs and a Joint Ministerial Group. However, the US embassy in Pakistan has long been opposing Pakistan's decision to publish the cost of terrorism due to differences over methodology used to work out the price, officials privy to the discussions say.

Table-2: Estimated Losses- (2001-2015)

Years	$ Billion	Rs. Billion	% Change
2001-02	2.67	163.90	-
2002-03	2.75	160.80	3.0
2003-04	2.93	168.80	6.7
2004-05	3.41	202.40	16.3
2005-06	3.99	238.60	16.9
2006-07	4.67	283.20	17.2
2007-08	6.94	434.10	48.6
2008-09	9.18	720.60	32.3
2009-10	13.56	1136.40	47.7
2010-11	23.77	2037.33	75.3
2011-12	11.98	1052.77	-49.6
2012-13	9.97	964.24	-16.8
2013-14	6.63	681.68	-33.5
2014-15*	4.53	457.93	-31.7
Total	106.98	8702.75	

* Estimated on the basis of 9 months actual data

TAX EXEMPTIONS EAT UP RS665B IN REVENUES

With all the talk about increasing the tax collection, the country still suffered Rs665 billion revenue loss in the outgoing fiscal year because of tax exemptions, an amount which was 39% more than the previous year, despite withdrawal of Rs103 billion worth of tax relief in the previous budget.

This revenue loss, which is the highest ever reported publicly, was Rs188 billion higher than the preceding year when exemptions valuing Rs477 billion were given.

The details of tax exemptions revealed in the Economic Survey of Pakistan for

2014-15, released, have dashed hopes of a significant reduction in losses after the government began withdrawing Statutory Regulatory Orders (SROs) in June last year.

In the previous economic survey, the federal government had stated that total tax exemptions were Rs477 billion and it would withdraw Rs103 billion worth of relief from July 1, 2014. This would have resulted in a reduction of about 20% in losses.

Under an understanding with the International Monetary Fund, the country undertook a comprehensive study in 2013 to determine the exact quantum of revenue loss. But the figures published in the economic survey showed that in fiscal year 2014-15, the country lost Rs665 billion in taxes, raising doubts about the 2013 study.

"The government will withdraw another one-third of SROs in the new budget," declared Finance Minister Ishaq Dar. Hefty exemptions coupled with rampant corruption in the FBR kept the tax-to-gross domestic product ratio low at 11.1% in the outgoing fiscal year.

(i) Sales tax

In the outgoing fiscal year, 71% of exemptions were given in sales tax. The exemptions, which stood at Rs249 billion last year, rose 91% to Rs478 billion this year. The figure was even higher than the total tax exemptions announced last year. Out of Rs478 billion, Rs389 billion was lost due to exemptions given to industries under sixth schedule of the Sales Tax Act. An amount of Rs286 billion was lost at the domestic stage and another Rs103 billion at the import stage. Some of these exemptions will be withdrawn in the new budget.

The government sustained a revenue loss of Rs65 billion because of reduced tax charged from five export-focused sectors -- textile, carpet, leather, sports and surgical goods manufacturers. It wants to increase the tax on the textile sector to 5% in the new budget.

The country lost Rs18 billion on account of tax exemptions for products that were protected under fifth schedule of the Sales Tax Act. Another Rs15 billion was lost due to exemptions given under eighth schedule of the Act.

(ii) Income tax

The Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) gave Rs83.6 billion in income tax exemptions, which was Rs13 billion or 13% less than the previous year, according to the survey. It lost Rs51.5 billion because of exemptions given to independent power producers. The second largest amount in taxes, Rs10.5 billion, was waived in favour of funds, the board of education, universities and computer training centres. A tax relief of Rs9.5 billion was provided to different enterprises. While people were making fortunes by investing in the surging stock market, the state booked a loss of Rs2.5 billion due to lower tax on capital gains.

(iii) Customs duties

Exemptions from customs duties stood at Rs103.1 billion, a decline of Rs28.5 billion or 21% over the previous year. Roughly one-third of exemptions were given under free trade agreements and duties worth Rs26.6 billion were lost because of the Pak-China FTA. Most of the remaining tax breaks were given to oil, automobile and textile sectors. Exemptions valuing Rs8.6 billion were also given under the head of general and conditional exemptions, but there was no explanation.

An amount of Rs16.2 billion in taxes was waived in favour of vendors of the automotive sector. In addition to that, the automobile industry was given a duty relief of Rs18.4 billion.

Duties worth Rs3.7 billion were removed on raw material imports while duty relief on the import of machinery, equipment and apparatus was Rs7.3 billion. Another Rs13.2 billion worth of exemptions were given to oil exploration and production companies on the import of machinery, equipment and vehicles.

ONLY 473 MEGAWATTS ADDED TO THE GRID

While factories and CNG stations suffer forced shutdowns due to gas shortage, protests against power outages continue to occupy police in metropolitans. Even still, the government does not seem to have any remedy for at least the next two years.

Besides being poorly written with grammatical mistakes and nonsensical sentences, the review of the energy sector in the Economic Survey 2014-15 offered no new insight on the industry. In the past fiscal year, only 473 megawatts or 2% was added to the total power capacity of Pakistan Electric Power Company (PEPCO), which is responsible for providing electricity to the entire country except Karachi.

According to the survey, PEPCO's capacity has increased to 22,577MW by March 2015, compared to 22,104MW in June 2014. However, the survey remained silent on the source of this addition. No power plant has been added in the past year and industry people say this increase probably reflects debottlenecking of existing power plants. There was also no mention of actual generation of electricity during the year.

Considering the bad press the Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) import project has received in the past few months, one would have thought government would make it a point to talk about impediments in way of LNG imports. However, the survey was once again silent. It did talk about its history and stressed on how imported gas could be used to run nine independent power plants (IPPs).

Nevertheless, it says that re-gasifying LNG costs $11 per unit even after being delivered to northern Pakistan, compared to the cost of $12.6 per unit cost for HSFO, $13.8 for Light Sulfur Fuel Oil and $22.8 per unit for diesel. Fall in international oil prices has come as a blessing for the cash-strapped government, which is counting on $3 billion savings in its oil import bill.

But problems persist when it comes to the supply of gas, which is the main source of fuel running the economy. Actual demand for gas is more than double the existing supply of 4,000 million cubic feet per day (mmcfd), said the survey. A major chunk of the gas shortage has to be borne by Punjab, which produces just 5% of gas but consumes 46%. On meeting the fiscal challenges of the energy supply chain, it said inter-corporate circular debt stands at Rs250 billion. In 2013, when the PML-N government took over, a debt of Rs480 billion was immediately retired, allowing IPPs to generate an extra 1,752MW. In a rather conflicting description, the survey talked about a growing gap between demand and supply of gas, blaming political considerations for doling out new connections, but at the same time said 206,473 additional connections were given in the past year – almost all of them to domestic consumers.

About the Pakistan-China Economic Corridor, it said around $15.5 billion worth of coal, wind, solar and hydro energy projects will come online by 2017 and help add 10,400MW to the national grid.

COUNTRY SPENDS 44.5% REVENUE TO SERVICE DEBT

Pakistan spent 44.5% of its total revenue to service debt payments in nine months till March 2015 compared to 47% spent during the same period of previous year, the Economic Survey 2014-15 stated. It further stated that debt servicing ate up Rs1,193 billion during July-March 2014-15 against the annual budgeted estimate of Rs1,686 billion.

Around 76% of these payments were made on domestic debt, which has grown in recent years. As a percentage of GDP, Pakistan's public debt came down to 61.8% by the end of March 2015, compared to 62% during the same period last year. Public debt stands at Rs16,936 billion with the major chunk (Rs11,932.2 billion) comprising of domestic debt while component of external debt is around Rs5,004 billion. Domestic debt increased by Rs1,012 billion in nine months till March 2015 over the same period of last year. "*This increase mainly stems from net issuance of PIBs and T-bills amounting to Rs781 billion and Rs566 billion respectively, while the stock of Market Related Treasury Bills (MRTBs) amounting to Rs605 billion was retired during the first nine months,*" states

the survey. While the country's debt-to-GDP ratio has gradually increased in the last five years, the government has been relying more on medium- to long-term credit instruments including Pakistan Investment Bonds and Ijara Sukuk.

External debt and liabilities stood at $62.6 billion at the end of March 2015 out of which external public debt was $49.1 billion.

"*Public external debt witnessed a decline of $2.3 billion during the first nine months of current fiscal year despite net positive disbursements. This reduction in external debt was mainly contributed by translational gain on account of appreciation of US dollar against other major currencies,*" the survey added. During the period under review, disbursements including loans and grants stood at $4,001 million compared with $2,301 million during the same period last year.

"*Pakistan also received $2,106 million from the IMF. Importantly, net inflows from the IMF stood at $1,041 million during the first nine months of current fiscal year compared with net outflow of $861 million during the same period last year.*"

This pace of external inflows is likely to continue in the future, according to the survey. Pakistan also returned to the international bond market in November 2014 and issued of $1-billion sukuk bonds.

PRIVATE-SECTOR BORROWING DOWN 54%

The appetite of the country's private sector for credit remained subdued for the most part of the outgoing fiscal year relative to 2013-14, according to the Economic Survey of Pakistan.

Banks' credit to the private sector in 2014-15 (until May 22) remained Rs149.3 billion, down 54% from Rs325.1 billion in the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. Private-sector credit growth is considered a true reflection of the sentiments of the country's business community. Companies borrow from the banking sector and invest in expanding their operations only if they are bullish on the economy and expect a revival going forward. Credit to the private sector touched a six-year high in 2013-14 with Rs371.3 billion. It remained Rs217 billion, Rs122 billion, Rs113 billion and Rs20 billion in 2011-12, 2010-11, 2009-10 and 2008-09, respectively. However, overall, money supply in the economy has increased by 7.93% in the outgoing fiscal year (until May 22) as opposed to the increase of 6.78% recorded in the same period of 2013-14.

In November 2014, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) reversed its stance from tight to accommodative due to an improved economic environment and stable outlook. It reduced the policy rate by 50 basis points to 9.5% in the second quarter of current fiscal year, which was followed by three more cuts that resulted in the policy rate of 7% with effect from May 25, the lowest rate in the last 42 years.

Government borrowings from the banking system for budgetary support and commodity operations stood at Rs579.7 billion between July and May, up 231% from Rs175.1 billion in the comparable period of the last year. Within the banking system, a large part was financed by commercial banks: it amounted to Rs1.1 trillion as opposed to Rs250.6 billion last year. The survey said significant borrowings from scheduled banks for budgetary support during the current fiscal year reflect a major shift in the borrowing pattern; away from the central bank and towards scheduled banks.

The SBP Amendment Act 2012 requires net zero government borrowing from the SBP at the end of each quarter. Therefore, net government borrowings from the banking system reached Rs579.7 billion from Rs175.1 billion over the previous year.

However, encouraging considerations occurred in government borrowings from the SBP, the survey said. The government retired Rs. 532.4 billion to the SBP during July and May against the retirement of Rs10.5 billion in the same period of the last year.

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GROWTH AND INVESTMENT

Pakistan's economy has maintained higher and broad based economic growth in outgoing fiscal year 2014-15 despite a number of internal and external challenges. During fiscal year 2014-15, economic environment in the country remained confronted with number of challenges such as war against terrorism, energy shortages, settlement of IDPs and strengthening of state institutions. Also, floods hit various areas of the country in September 2014 which impacted agriculture and infrastructure sectors and also damaged some major agricultural crops like sugarcane, rice and cotton along with other losses.

IMF has forecasted the better growth prospects for the African and South Asian countries for the year 2015 which will further accelerate in coming year. The country wise detail of projected GDP growth is presented here. The improving performance of Europe is good for the world and it will also have better impact on the economy of Pakistan due to GSP plus status to Pakistan, which will certainly further enhance exports and the industrial performance of Pakistan as the country has a significant volume of trade with Euro area.

Comparative Real GDP Growth Rates (%)

Region/Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016(P)
World GDP	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.8**
Euro Area	-0.8	-0.5	0.9	1.5	1.6
United States	2.3	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.1
Japan	2.6	1.6	-0.1	1.0	1.2
Germany	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.6	1.7
Canada	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0
Developing Countries	6.8	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4
China	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.3
Hong Kong	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.8	3.1
Korea	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.5
Singapore	3.4	4.4	2.9	3.0	3.0
Vietnam	5.2	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.8
ASEAN					
Indonesia	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.2	5.5
Malaysia	5.6	4.7	6.0	4.8	4.9
Thailand	6.5	2.9	0.7	3.7	4.0
Philippines	6.8	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.3
South Asia					
India	5.1	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.5
Bangladesh	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.8
Sri Lanka	6.3	7.3	7.4	6.5	6.5
Pakistan	**3.8**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**4.2**	**5.5**

Middle East					
Saudi Arabia	5.4	2.7	3.6	3.0	2.7
Kuwait	6.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.8
Iran	-6.6	-1.9	3.0	0.6	1.3
Egypt	2.2	2.1	2.2	4.0	4.3
Africa					
Algeria	3.3	2.8	4.1	2.6	3.9
Morocco	2.7	4.4	2.9	4.4	5.0
Tunisia	3.7	2.3	2.3	3.0	3.8
Nigeria	4.3	5.4	6.3	4.8	5.0
Kenya	4.5	5.7	5.3	6.9	7.2
South Africa	2.2	2.2	1.5	2.0	2.1

Sectoral Analysis of Growth

Economy of Pakistan is characterized by diverse economy and broadly divided into three main sectors including agriculture, industry and services. Agriculture sector is further divided into four sub/sectors including: crops (important crops, other crops and cotton ginning & misc.), livestock, forestry and fishing. Industry is also divided into mining and quarrying, manufacturing (large scale, small scale & slaughtering), electricity generation & distribution, gas distribution and construction. Services sector is divided into wholesale and retail trade, transport, storage & communication, finance and insurance, housing services, general government services and other private services. The sectoral growth performance of GDP is presented below:

Growth Rate (%)

Sectors/Sub-Sectors	**2011-12**	**2012-13**	**2013-14**	**2014-15(P)**
A. Agriculture	**3.6**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.9**
Crops	3.2	1.5	3.2	1.0
Important Crops	7.9	0.2	8.0	0.3
Other Crops	-7.5	5.6	-5.4	1.1
Cotton Ginning	13.8	-2.9	-1.3	7.4
-Livestock	4.0	3.5	2.8	4.1
-Forestry	1.8	6.6	-6.7	3.2
-Fishing	3.8	0.7	1.0	5.8
B. Industrial Sector	**2.6**	**0.6**	**4.5**	**3.6**
Mining & Quarrying	5.2	3.9	1.7	3.8
Manufacturing	2.1	4.6	4.5	3.2
-Large Scale	1.1	4.2	4.0	2.4
-Small Scale	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.2
-Slaughtering	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3
Electricity Generation &	1.4	-26.4	5.6	1.9

Sectors/Sub-Sectors	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Distribution & Gas Distt.				
Construction	3.1	1.1	7.3	7.1
Commodity Producing Sector (A+B)	**3.1**	**1.7**	**3.6**	**3.2**
Services Sector	**4.4**	**5.1**	**4.4**	**5.0**
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1.7	3.5	4.0	3.4
Transport,Storage and Communication	4.6	4.0	4.6	4.2
Finance & Insurance	1.6	8.3	4.2	6.2
Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
General Government Services	11.1	11.3	2.9	9.4
Other Private Services	6.4	5.3	6.3	5.9
GDP (fc)	**3.8**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**4.2**

Commodity Producing Sector

Commodity producing sector comprising agriculture and industry plays an important role in the economy. The commodity producing sector accounted for 41.2 percent of GDP during the outgoing fiscal year as compared to 41.6 percent last year. Its contribution was 44.0 percent in GDP in fiscal year 2005-06, which is decreasing over time due to evolutionary stages of growth as the share of non-commodity producing sector has enhanced. The commodity producing sector has performed slight lower in outgoing fiscal year as compared to last year; it grew at 3.24 percent during outgoing year as compared to the growth of 3.55 percent last year.

Sectoral Contribution to the GDP Growth (% Points)

Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Agriculture	0.43	0.79	0.58	0.58	0.61
Industry	0.95	0.54	0.13	0.91	0.74
- Manufacturing	0.34	0.28	0.61	0.60	0.43
Services	2.24	2.51	2.95	2.54	2.89
Real GDP (Fc)	3.62	3.84	3.65	4.03	4.24

Contribution to Real GDP Growth

Demand side provides more comprehensive and insight analysis of growth drivers including consumption, investment and exports. The private consumption expenditure in nominal terms reached to 79.20 percent of GDP in outgoing fiscal year as compared to 80.66 percent of GDP last year, whereas public consumption expenditures are 11.84 percent of GDP as compared to 10.81 percent last year. Total consumption expenditures have reached to 91.04 percent of GDP in outgoing fiscal year as compared to 91.46 percent last fiscal year. Total consumption has declined 0.42 percent of GDP,

private consumption decreased by 1.46 percent of GDP, as it declined from 80.66 percent of GDP to 79.20 percent of GDP. While public consumption increased by 1.03 percent of GDP as it increased from 10.81 percent of GDP to 11.84 percent of GDP.

Composition of GDP Growth (Point Contribution)

Flows	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Private Consumption	3.92	1.66	4.17	2.80
Public Consumption	0.74	1.05	0.16	1.70
Total Consumption [C]	**4.66**	**2.71**	**4.34**	**4.50**
Gross Fixed Investment	0.33	0.34	0.55	1.08
Change in Stocks	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.09
Total Investment [I]	**0.38**	**0.41**	**0.63**	**1.17**
Exports (Goods & Serv.) [X]	-2.05	1.53	-0.20	-0.30
Imports (Goods & Serv.) [M]	-0.52	0.28	0.03	-0.17
Net Exports [X-M]	**-1.54**	**1.24**	**-0.23**	**-0.13**
Aggregate Demand (C+I+X)	**2.99**	**4.65**	**4.77**	**5.37**
Domestic Demand (C+I)	**5.04**	**3.12**	**4.97**	**5.67**
GDP MP	**3.51**	**4.37**	**4.74**	**5.54**

Composition of Gross Domestic Product

Pakistan's economy is passing through evolutionary stages of growth like other developing economies, its GDP structure has undergone considerable changes during last few decades. Various government's plans and policy measures along with scientific and technological developments have played their role in picking up all sectors of the economy. Like other countries of the world, manufacturing and services sectors in Pakistan grew at fast track and got relatively more benefits as compared to agriculture. Composition of the economy has changed over time, the agriculture was the largest commodity producing sector with 34.4 percent share in GDP in FY 1975, which has come down to 20.9 percent indicating that the share of the agriculture has been declining over time against the non-agriculture sector. The share of services sector has increased to 58.8 percent in FY 2014- 15 as compared to 44.5 percent in FY 1974-75 showing an increase in the services sector in the GDP over time. The share of all sectors and associatedsub-sectors of GDP in recent years is presented here.

Sectoral Share in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Sectors/Sub-Sectors	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Commodity Producing Sector (A+B)	**42.6**	**41.8**	**41.6**	**41.2**
Agriculture	**21.6**	**21.4**	**21.2**	**20.9**
1. Crops	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.3
Important Crops	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.3
Other Crops	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3
Cotton Ginning	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
2. –Livestock	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8

Sectors/Sub-Sectors	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
3. –Forestry	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
4. –Fishing	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
B. Industrial Sector	**21.0**	**20.3**	**20.4**	**20.3**
1. Mining & Quarrying	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
2. Manufacturing	13.2	13.4	13.4	13.3
-Large Scale	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.6
-Small Scale	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
-Slaughtering	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
3. Electricity Generation & Distribution & Gas Distt	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
4. Construction	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
C. Services Sector	**57.4**	**58.2**	**58.4**	**58.8**
1. Wholesale & Retail Trade	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.3
2.Transport, Storage and Communication	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.4
3. Finance & Insurance	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1
4.Housing Services (Ownership of Dwellings)	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
5. General Government Services	6.7	7.2	7.1	7.4
6. Other Private Services	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.9
GDP (fc)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100

Per Capita Income:

Per capita income is an important economic indicator which is mostly used to measure economic development of the country and also makes comparison of well-being among various countries of the world. Per capita income is defined as Gross National Product at market prices in dollar term divided by the country's population. Per capita income in dollar terms has registered a significant growth of 9.25 percent in 2014-15 as compared to 3.83 percent last year.

The per capita income in dollar terms has increased from $ 1,384 in 2013-14 to $ 1,512 in 2014-15.

Investment and Savings:

Internal and external factors had affected the investment during last few years; now situation has improved and macroeconomic environment has become more friendly for investment due to better policies of the government. Investment indicators in outgoing years have also recorded improvement over the previous years. Total investment has reached to 15.12 percent of GDP as compared to 14.98 percent of GDP last years, while fixed investment is at 13.52 percent of GDP against the 13.38 percent of GDP last year. Private investment is recorded at 9.66 percent of GDP as compared to 10.03 percent of GDP last year. Total Investment which was recorded at Rs. 3,756 billion in2013-

14 increased to Rs. 4,140 billion for2014-15. It is an evident that total investment recorded a growth of 10.21 percent in outgoing fiscal year.

National savings are witnessed at 14.5 percent of GDP in outgoing fiscal year against 13.7 percent last year. Domestic savings are recorded at 8.4 percent of GDP in 2014-15 as compared to 8.0 percent of GDP in last year. Private investment recorded in last year was Rs. 2,513 billion and it expanded to Rs. 2,645 billion for the fiscal year 2014-15.

Structure of Savings and Investment (As Percent of GDP)

Description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Total Investment	**15.08**	**14.96**	**14.98**	**15.12**
Changes in Stock	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Gross Fixed Investment	**13.48**	**13.36**	**13.38**	**13.52**
-Public Investment	3.75	3.52	3.36	3.86
-Private Investment	9.73	9.84	10.03	9.66
Foreign Savings	2.07	1.08	1.28	0.60
National Savings	**13.00**	**13.9**	**13.7**	**14.5**
Domestic Savings	7.84	8.7	8.0	8.4

Workers' Remittances

World Bank's Migration and Remittances report 2015 mentioned that Remittence flows to developing countries are estimated to have reached $436 billion in 2014, an increase of 4.4 percent over a year ago. Flows to developing countries are projected to slow down to 0.9 percent growth in 2015, owing to a weak economic outlook in remittance source countries in Europe and Russia. Flows are expected to accelerate in 2016, and to reach $479 billion by 2017.

Country Wise Workers' Remittances US $ Million

Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 July-April*
USA	2,334.47	2,186.24	2467.65	2,105.49
U.K.	1,521.10	1,946.01	2180.23	1,845.30
Saudi Arabia	3,687.00	4,104.73	4729.43	4,565.42
U.A.E.	28,48.86	2,750.17	3109.52	3,384.30
Other GCC Countries	1,495.00	1,607.88	1860.03	1,751.22
EU Countries	364.79	357.37	431.85	298.89
Other Countries	935.40	969.26	1059.00	1,019.04
Total	**13,186.62**	**13,921.66**	**15837.71**	**14,969.66**

Q. What was Pakistan's GDP growth rate in 2014-15?

Ans: 4.2 percent.

Q. Economy of Pakistan is divided into how many main sectors?

Ans: Three main sectors: agriculture, industry, services.

Q. What was the growth rate of commodity producing sector during 2014-15?

Ans: 3.24 percent.

Q. Give the percentage of GDP of public consumption expenditures during FY 2014-15.

Ans: 11.84 percent.

Q. What wae the Per Capita Income in 2014-15?

Ans: $1,572.

Q. What was the volume of total investment in 2014-15?

Ans: 15.12 percent of GDP.

Q. What was the volume of private investment in 2014-15?

Ans: Rs. 2,513 billion.

Q. Which are the top three countries in terms of remittances?

Ans: USA, UK, Saudi Arabia.

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AGRICULTURE

Agriculture accounted for 20.9 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014-15and is a source of livelihood of 43.5 percent of rural population. During fiscal year 2014-15, the overall performance of agriculture sector recorded a growth of 2.9 percentcompared to the growth of 2.7 percent during last year due to positive growth in all related agriculture sub-sectors. Crops witnessed a growth of 1.0 percent, livestock 4.1 percent, forestry 3.2 percent and fishing 5.8 percent. The agriculture's crop subsector component which includes important crops, other crops and cotton ginning showed growth of 0.3 percent, 1.1 percent and 7.4 percent, respectively.

The livestock sector which contributes 56.3 percent in the agriculture recorded a positive growth of 4.1 percent in 2014-15 against 2.8 percent growth during the same period last year. The fishing sector contributed 2.1 percent in agriculture value addition recorded a growth of 5.8 percent as against last year's growth of 1.0 percent. Forestry sector posted a growth of 3.2 percent this year as compared to the negative growth of 6.7 percent last year.

Agriculture Growth Percentages

Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15(P)
Agriculture	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.9
Crops	3.2	1.5	3.2	1.0
i) Important Crops	7.9	0.2	8.0	0.3
ii) Other Crops	-7.5	5.6	-5.4	1.1
iii) Ginning	13.8	-2.9	-1.3	7.4
Livestock	4.0	3.5	2.8	4.1
Forestry	1.8	6.6	-6.7	3.2
Fishing	3.8	0.7	1.0	5.8

Pakistan has two crop seasons, "Kharif" being the first sowing season starting from April-June and harvested during October-December. Rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize, moong, mash, bajra and jowar are "Kharif" crops. "Rabi", the second sowing season, begins as on October- December and is harvested in April-May. Wheat, gram, lentil (masoor), tobacco, rapeseed, barley and mustard are "Rabi" crops.

Crop Situation

Important crops, such as wheat, rice, sugarcane maize and cotton account for 25.6 percent of the value added in overall agriculture and 5.3 percent of GDP. The other crops account for 11.1 percent of the value added in overall agriculture and 2.3 percent of GDP. The production performance of important crops is given here.

Production of Important Crops (Thousand Tonnes)

Year	Cotton (000 bales)	Sugarcane	Rice	Maize	Wheat
2010-11	11,460	55,309	4,823	3,707	25,214
2011-12	13,595	58,397	6,160	4,338	23,473
2012-13	13,031	63,750	5,536	4,220	24,211
2013-14	12,769	67,460	6,798	4,944	25,979
2014-15 (P)	13,983	62,652	7,005	4,695	25,478

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Cotton:

Cotton plays a major role in earning foreign exchange .The cotton crop production accounts for 1.5 percent in GDP and 7.1 percent in agriculture value addition. DuringJuly-March 2014-15, textile industry fetched foreign exchange of US$ 10.22 billion. During 2014- 15, the cropped area of cotton stood at 2961 thousand hectares, showing an increase of 5.5 percent over last year's area of 2806 thousand hectares. Cotton production for the year 2014-15 stood at 13.983 million bales against 12.769 million bales last year showing an increase of 9.5 percent.

Area, Production and Yield of Cotton

Year	Area (000 Hectare)	Production (000 bales)	Yield (Kgs/Hec)
2010-11	2,689	11,460	725
2011-12	2,835	13,595	815
2012-13	2,879	13,031	769
2013-14	2,806	12,769	773
2014-15(P)	2,961	13,983	802

ii) Sugarcane:

Sugarcane is an important cash crop of Pakistan. It is mainly cultivated for sugar and sugar- related production along with an input for paper and board industry. Sugarcane accounts for 3.1 percent in agriculture value addition and 0.6 percent in GDP. DuringJuly-March 2014-15, sugar export fetched foreign exchange of US$ 171.78 million. The cropped area for sugarcane stood at 1141 thousand hectares during 2014-15 against last year's area of 1173 thousand hectares showing a decrease of 2.7 percent. Sugarcane production for the year 2014-15 stood at 62.7 million tonnes against 67.5 million tonnes last year showing a decrease of 7.1 percent.

Area, Production and Yield of Sugarcane

Year	Area (000 Hectare)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kgs/Hec.)
2010-11	988	55,309	55,981
2011-12	1,058	58,397	55,196

2012-13	1,129	63,750	56,466
2013-14	1,173	67,460	57,511
2014-15 (P)	1,141	62,652	54,910

Rice:

Rice is the second largest staple food crop and is also an exportable item. It accounts for 3.2 percent in the value added in agriculture and 0.7 percent of GDP. During July-March2014-15, rice export earned foreign exchange of US$ 1.53 billion. During 2014-15, rice was sown on an area of 2891 thousand hectares showing an increase of 3.6 percent over last year's area of 2789 thousand hectares. Rice recorded highest ever production at 7005 thousand tonnes, showing a growth of 3.0 percent over corresponding period of last year's production which was 6798 thousand tonnes.

Area, Production and Yield of Rice

Year	Area	Production	Yield
	(000 Hectare)	(000 Tonnes)	(Kgs/Hec.)
2010-11	2,365	4,823	2,039
2011-12	2,571	6,160	2,396
2012-13	2,309	5,536	2,398
2013-14	2,789	6,798	2,437
2014-15 (P)	2,891	7,005	2,423

Wheat:

Wheat is the leading food grain of Pakistan occupying the largest area under single crop. Wheat contributes 10.0 percent to the value added in agriculture and 2.1 percent to GDP. Area under wheat has decreased to 9180 thousand hectares in 2014-15 from last year's area of 9199 thousand hectares which shows a decrease of 0.2 percent. The production of wheat stood at 25.478 million tonnes during2014-15, showing a decrease of 1.9 percent over the last year's production of 25.979 million tonnes.

Area, Production and Yield of Wheat

Year	Area	Production	Yield
	(000 Hectares)	(000 Tonnes)	(Kgs /Hec.)
2010-11	8,901	25,214	2833
2011-12	8,650	23,473	2714
2012-13	8,660	24,211	2796
2013-14	9,199	25,979	2824
2014-15(P)	9,180	25,478	2775

Maize:

Maize grain is an important food grain and produces an array of products as raw material for multi products and value additions. It contributes 2.1 percent to the value added in agriculture and 0.4 percent to GDP. Area under maize crop has decreased to 1130 thousand hectares in 2014-15, showing a decrease of 3.3 percent over last year's area of 1168 thousand hectares. The production of maize crop stood at 4.695 million tonnes during 2014-15, showing 5.0 percent decrease over the last year production of 4.944 million tonnes.

Area, Production and Yield of Maize

Year	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Yield (Kgs /Hec.)
2010-11	974	3,707	3,806
2011-12	1,087	4,338	3,991
2012-13	1,060	4,220	3,981
2013-14	1,168	4,944	4,233
2014-15 (P)	1,130	4,695	4,155

Other Crops:

During 2014-15, the gram pulse, one of the major pulses grown in rainfed areas on marginal lands recorded production of 484 thousand tonnes against the production of 399 thousand tonnes during the same period last year, witnessed a growth of 21.3 percent due to increase in area and favorable weather condition. The production of Bajra, Jawar, Rapeseed & Mustard and Barley witnessed decrease in its production by 14.3 percent, 13.4 percent, 9.9 percent and 9.0 percent, respectively during 2014-15 as compared to the same period last year.

Area and Production of other Kharif and Rabi Crops

Crops	2013-14		2014-15 (P)	
	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)
Bajra	475	301	408	258
Jowar	198	119	171	103
Gram	950	399	960	484
Barley	71	67	66	61
Rapeseed & Mustard	220	203	198	183
Tobacco	49	130	49	130

Oilseed:

The major oilseed crops grown in the country include Sunflower, Canola, Rapeseed/Mustard and Cotton.

During 2014-15 (July-March), 1.789 million tonnes edible oil of value Rs. 139.344 (US$ 1.377 million) was imported showing an increase of 4.07 percent against the same period (July-March) 2013-14. Local production of edible oil during 2014-15(July-March) is estimated at 0.546 million tonnes.

Area and Production of Major Oilseed Crops

Crops	2013-14			2014-15 (P)		
	Area	Production		Area	Production	
	(000 Acres)	Seed (000 Tonnes)	Oil (000 Tonnes)	(000 Acres)	Seed (000 Tonnes)	Oil (000 Tonnes)
Cottonseed	6,700	3,592	431	7,579	3,450	414
Rapeseed/ Mustard	510	189	60	478	181	58

Sunflower	384	190	76	353	178	68
Canola	39	16	6	35	16	6
Total	7,633	3,987	573	8,445	3,825	546

During 2014-15, the production of Potatoes, Moong, Onions and Chillies recorded an increase of 6.3 percent, 6.2 percent, 1.3 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively, comparing to production of same period last year.

Area and Production of Other Crops

Crops	2013-14		2014-15(P)	
	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)	Area (000 Hectares)	Production (000 Tonnes)
Masoor	18.2	8.6	17.1	8.1
Moong	130.9	92.9	127.4	98.7
Mash	20.9	10.2	20.8	8.9
Potatoes	159.8	2,901.1	169.8	3,084.3
Onions	133.9	1,740.2	135.1	1,763.0
Chillies	62.7	145.8	62.9	146.2

Irrigation:

During 2014-15, major programmes and goats in the water sectors were planned by keeping in view Vision 2015 and 11th Five Year Plan.

An amount of Rs. 43.557 billion were allocated for the water sector's strategies/programmes during the year 2014-15, out of which it is expected that about Rs. 38.445 billion (88 % of total allocated budget) was relsased up to June 2015. The major water sector projects under implementation are shown here.

Major Water Sector Projects under Implementation

Projects	Location	Total App. Cost (Rs. In million)	Live Storage (MAF)	Irrigated Area (Acres)	Latest Status
Gomal Zam Dam	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	22,480	0.892	163,100	Substantially completed.
Rainee Canal	Sindh	17,643	-	412,400 (Phase-I)	82% Physically completed. (Phase-I)
Kachhi Canal	Balochistan	57,562	-	713,000 (Phase-I)	About 97% Physically completed. (Phase-I)
Darawat Dam	Sindh	9,300	89,192 (Ac.Ft)	25,000 (0.45 MW Power Gen.)	96 % Physically completed.
Nai Gaj Dam	Sindh	26,236	160,000 (Ac.Ft)	28,800 (4.2 MW Power	40 % Physical work completed

				Gen.)	
Naulong Dam	Balochistan	18,027	200,000 (Ac.Ft)	47,000 (4.4 MW Power Gen.)	Work at initial stage.
Right Bank Outfall Drain (RBOD)					
RBOD-I	Sindh	14,707	-	542,500	89% Physically Completed.
RBOD-II	Sindh	29,014	-	3,000,000	80% Physically Completed.
RBOD-III	Balochistan	6,535	-	694,796	85 % Physically Completed.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

(a) Livestock:

Livestock contributed to agriculture value added stood at 56.3 percent while it contributes 11.8 percent to the national GDP during 2014-15 compared to 55.6 percent and 11.8 percent during the same period last year, respectively. Gross value addition of livestock has increased from Rs. 778.3 billion(2013-14) to Rs. 801.3 billion (2014-15),recorded an increase of 3.0 percent as compared to previous year.

Livestock Population **(Million Nos.)**

Species	2012-131	2013-141	2014-151
Cattle	38.3	39.7	41.2
Buffalo	33.7	34.6	35.6
Sheep	28.8	29.1	29.4
Goat	64.9	66.6	68.4
Camels	1.0	1.0	1.0
Horses	0.4	0.4	0.4
Asses	4.9	4.9	5.0
Mules	0.2	0.2	0.2

(b) Poultry: This sector contributed 1.3 percent in GDP during 2014-15 while its contribution in agriculture and livestock value added stood at 6.3 percent and 11.2 percent, respectively. The poultry value added at current factor cost has increased from Rs. 130.7 billion (2013-14) to 140.5 billion (2014-15) showing an increase of 7.5 percent as compared to previous year.

(c) Fisheries: During 2014-15 (July-March), total marine and inland fish production was estimated 499,000 m. tonnes out of which 365,000 m. tonnes was marine production and the remaining catch came from inland waters. Whereas the production for the period 2013-14 (July-March) was estimated to be 494,000 m. tonnes.

Pakistan's major buyers are China, Thailand, Malaysia, Middle East, Sri Lanka, Japan, etc. During 2014-15, a total of 100,321 m tonnes of fish and fishery products were exported earning US $253.652 million. Whereas the export for 2013-14 was 102,967 m tonnes of fish and fishery products were exported earning US $ 254.728 million.

Q. What was the share of agriculture in GDP In 2014-15?

Ans: 20.9 percent.

Q. During FY 2014-15, what was the overall growth of agriculture sector?

Ans: 2.9 percent.

Q. What was the growth of livestock sector in agriculture in 2014-15?

Ans: 4.1 percent.

Q. What were the growths of fishing and forestry sectors?

Ans: 5.8 percent and 3.2 percent, respectively.

Q. Name the five important crops of Pakistan.

Ans: Wheat, rice, maize, cotton, sugarcane.

Q. Which oilseed crops are grown in Pakistan?

Ans: Sunflower, canola, rapeseed/mustard, cottonseed.

Q. What amount was allocated for the water sector's programs during the FY 2014-15?

Ans: Rs. 43.557 billion.

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MANUFACTURING AND MINING

The manufacturing sector is one of the key sectors of economy with multidimensional activities of various sub-sectors. Manufacturing sector accounts 13.3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 14.2 percent of total employed labor force. Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) at 10.6 percent of GDP dominates the overall sector, accounting 80 percent of the sectoral share followed by Small Scale Manufacturing, which accounts for 1.7 percent of total GDP. The third component of the sector is slaughtering and account 0.9 percent of overall GDP.

Large Scale Manufacturing (LSM) during July-March 2014-15 registered a growth of 2.5 percent as compared to 4.6 percent in the same period last year.

Group-wise growth and Point Contribution rate of LSM

S. No.	Groups	% Change		% Point Contribution	
		July-Mar		July-Mar	
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
1	Textile	1.45	0.50	0.30	0.11
2	Food, Beverages & Tobacco	8.24	-1.03	1.02	-0.13
3	Coke & Petroleum Products	7.49	4.73	0.41	0.26
4	Pharmaceuticals	-0.37	6.38	-0.01	0.23
5	Chemicals	6.74	5.94	0.12	0.10
6	Automobiles	0.35	17.02	0.02	0.79
7	Iron & Steel Products	3.38	35.63	0.18	1.92
8	Fertilizers	21.64	0.95	0.96	0.04
9	Electronics	7.02	8.21	0.14	0.16
10	Leather Products	12.70	9.62	0.11	0.08
11	Paper & Board	9.30	-7.26	0.22	-0.17
12	Engineering Products	-20.15	-10.68	-0.08	-0.04
13	Rubber Products	9.41	-0.56	0.02	0.00
14	Non-Metallic Mineral	0.19	2.56	0.01	0.14

	Products				
15	Wood Products	-8.91	-78.46	-0.05	-0.46

Item-wise review of production of selected items of Large Scale Manufacturing during July-March 2014-15 is given here.

Production of Selected Industrial Items of Large Scale Manufacturing

S. No.	Items	Unit	July-Mar		% Change (Jul-Mar) 2014-15
			2013-14	2014-15	
1	Deep Freezers	(Nos.)	60,034	54,089	-9.90
2	Jeep & Cars	(Nos.)	86,187	106,135	23.15
3	Refrigerators	(Nos.)	874,534	991,254	13.35
4	Upper Leather	(000 sq.m.)	18,496	18,352	-0.78
5	Cement	(000 tonnes)	22,804	23,428	2.74
6	Liquids/Syrups	(000 Liters)	69,197	72,743	5.12
7	Phosphatic Fertilizer	(N tonnes)	416,272	442,164	6.22
8	Tablets	(000 Nos)	18,865,495	19,684,768	4.34
9	Cooking Oil	(Tonnes)	268,536	267,837	-0.26
10	Nitrogenous Fertilizer	(N tonnes)	1,934,304	1,940,098	0.30
11	Cotton Cloth	(000 sq.m.)	776,500	776,900	0.05
12	Vegetable Ghee	(000 tonnes)	885,759	873,171	-1.42
13	Cotton Yarn	(Tonnes)	2,293,260	2,304,460	0.49
14	Sugar	(Tonnes)	5,124,540	4,812,408	-6.09
15	Tea Blended	(Tonnes)	78,572	91,950	17.03
16	Petroleum Products	(000 Liters)	9,996,469	10,244,097	2.48
17	Cigarettes	(Million Nos.)	47,114	46,789	-0.69
18	Coke	(Tonnes)	31,924	190,794	497.65
19	Pig Iron	(Tonnes)	68,161	195,741	187.17

Textile Industry: Pakistan has inherent advantage of being 4th largest producer of cotton in the world with a huge potential to further increase crop yield. It is encouraging that Pakistan ranks 3rd in the world in the field of yarn production. The textile value chain consists of ten industrial sub-sectors. This sector contributes nearly one-fourth of industrial value-added, provides employment to about 40 percent of industrial labor force, and consumes about 40 percent of banking credit to manufacturing sector.

Export of Pakistani Textiles (US $ Millions)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (Jul-Mar)
Cotton & Cotton Textiles	13,147	11,778	12,652	13,143	9,785
Synthetic Textiles	608	546	406	383	274.292
Wool & Woolen Textiles	132	121	122	125	92.902
Total Textiles	13,887	12,445	13,180	13,857	10,294.193
Total Exports	24,810	23,624	24,515	25,131	17,930.897
Textile as % of Exports	56	53	54	55	57

Jute Industry: The main products manufactured by the jute industries are jute sacks and hessian cloth, which are used for packing and handling of Wheat, Rice and Food Grains. The installed and working capacity of jute industry is given here.

Installed and Working Capacity of Jute

	July-March 2014-15	July-March 2013-14	% Change
Total No. of Units	10	10	0%
Spindles Installed	24,544	25,715	-5%
Spindles Worked	22,305	23,443	-5%
Looms Installed	1,092	1,175	-7%
Looms Worked	871	1,016	-14%

The production of the jute goods for the period of July – March 2014-15 and 2013-14 is 71,670 and 78,683 metric tons, respectively showing a decrease of 9 percent.

Automobile Industry

In automobile sector, there has been surge in productions of all its sub-sectors except buses and two/three wheelers during the period July-March 2014-15.The passenger cars and jeeps have registered a growth of 23 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Production of Automotive Industry (No. of units produced)

Category	Installed Capacity	2013-14 (July-Mar)	2014-15 (July-Mar)	% Change
Cars	240,000	85,681	105,267	23
LCVs	43,900	13,355	17,521	31
Jeeps	5,000	830	868	4.5
Buses	5,000	445	410	-8.0
Trucks	28,500	1,807	2,781	54
Tractors	65,000	24,714	35,753	44.6
Two/Three Wheelers	2,500,000	586,580	544,864	-7.0

Mineral Sector:

The Mining and Quarrying sector grew by 3.8 percent in 2014-15 as against 1.6 percent last year. Soap stone, Crude oil, Gypsum, Coal and Limestone posted a positive growth rates of 41.68 percent, 14.03 percent, 8.11 percent, 4.12 percent and 3.73 percent.

Extraction of Principal Minerals

Minerals	Unit of Quantity	2013-14	2014-15	% Change
Coal	M.T	3,140,439	3,269,846	4.12
Natural Gas	MMCFT	1,493,686	1,458,989	-2.32

Crude Oil	JSB(000)	31,583	36,015	14.03
Chromite	M.T	83,507	86,506	3.59
Magnesite	M.T	3,725	3,448	-7.44
Dolomite	M.T	673,042	357,576	-46.87
Gypsum	M.T	1,322,059	1,429,284	8.11
Limestone	M.T	36,463,310	37,822,871	3.73
Rock Salt	M.T	2,220,347	2,190,060	-1.36
Sulphur	M.T	35,672	20,670	-42.06
Barytes	M.T	132,379	132,046	-0.25
Bauxite	M.T	31,156	23,152	-25.69
Calcite	M.T	436	420	-3.67
Soap Stone	M.T	72,234	102,340	41.68
Marble	M.T	2,591,401	2,371,620	-8.48
Cooper	M.T	8,864	8,946	0.93
Phosphate	M.T	87,806	45,880	-47.75

Q. What is the share of manufacturing sector in the GDP?
Ans: 13.3 percent.
Q. What is the share of manufacturing sector in total employed labor force?
Ans: 14.2 percent.
Q. What is the share of large scale manufacturing in the total GDP?
Ans: 10.6 percent.
Q. What is the share of small scale manufacturing in the total GDP?
Ans: 1.7 percent.
Q. What is the share of slaughtering in the total GDP?
Ans: 0.9 percent.
Q. What is the rank of Pakistan in the world in the field of yarn production?
Ans: Third.
Q. What is the rank of Pakistan in the world in the production of cotton?
Ans: Fourth.

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FISCAL DEVELOPMENT

High fiscal deficit since 2009-10, was reduced to 5.5 percent of GDP in 2013-14 if to compare with 8.2 percent of GDP in 2012-13. The deficit was effectively brought down through prudent expenditure management strategy as total expenditures reduced from 21.5 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2012-13 to 20.0 percent of GDP in 2013-14. While total revenues increased to 14.5 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2013-14 from 13.3 percent during 2012-13.Similarly, FBR tax collection posted a growth of 15.8 percent during fiscal year 2013-14 and stood at 9.0 percent of GDP against 8.7 percent of GDP in preceding year.

Structure of Federal Tax Revenue **(Rs. Billion)**

Year	Total	Tax Rev as % of	Direct	Indirect Taxes			
	(FBR)	GDP	Taxes	Customs	Sales	Excise	Total
2005-06	713.5	9.4	225.0	138.4	294.8	55.3	488.5
2006-07	847.2	9.2	333.7	132.3	309.4	71.8	513.5
2007-08	1,008.1	9.5	387.9	150.7	377.4	92.1	620.2

Structure of Federal Tax Revenue (Rs. Billion)

Year	Total (FBR)	Tax Rev as % of GDP	Direct Taxes	Indirect Taxes			
				Customs	Sales	Excise	Total
2008-09	1,161.1	8.8	443.5	148.4	451.7	117.5	717.6
2009-10	1,327.4	8.9	526.0	160.3	516.3	124.8	801.4
2010-11	1,558.2	8.5	602.5	184.9	633.4	137.4	955.7
2011-12	1,882.7	9.4	738.4	216.9	804.9	122.5	1,144.3
2012-13	1,946.4	8.7	743.4	239.5	842.5	121.0	1,203.0
2013-14	2,254.5	9.0	877.3	242.8	996.4	138.1	1,377.3
2014-15	2,810.0*	9.7	1,180.0	281.0	1,171.0	178.0	1,630.0

Fiscal Performance

Pakistan's economy remained resilient despite significant challenges at the onset of current fiscal year when political uncertainty due to long march/dharna and floods in September, 2014 undermined the nascent stage of recovery.

Consolidated Revenue & Expenditure of the Government

	2014-15B.E	July-March		Growth
		2014-15	2013-14	
A. Total Revenue	4,220.6	2,682.6	2,477.4	8.3
a) Tax Revenue	3,337.2	2,063.2	1,786.2	15.5
Federal	3,129.2	1,918.0	1,650.0	16.2
of which FBR Revenues	2,810.0	1,775.1	1,574.8	12.7
Provincial Tax Revenue	208.0	145.2	136.2	6.6
b) Non-Tax Revenue	883.3	619.5	691.2	-10.4
B. Total Expenditure	5,642.4	3,731.6	3,446.2	8.3
a) Current Expenditure	4,462.3	3,199.1	2,904.6	10.1
Federal	3,097.3	2,255.8	2,083.2	8.3
Markup Payments	1,325.2	974.5	909.1	7.2
Defence	700.1	485.9	451.7	7.6
Provincial	1,365.0	943.2	821.4	14.8
b) Development Expenditure & net lending	1,180.1	594.0	555.8	6.9
c) Statistical discrepancy	-	-61.4	-14.1	-
C. Overall Fiscal Deficit	1,421.8	1,048.9	968.9	-
As % of GDP	5.0	3.8	3.9	-
Financing of Fiscal Deficit	1,421.8	1,048.9	968.9	8.3
i) External Sources	508.0	137.8	107.1	28.7
ii) Domestic	913.9	911.1	861.7	5.7
- Bank	227.9	469.4	436.9	7.4
- Non-Bank	686.0	426.5	424.8	0.4
GDP at Market Prices	29,078	27,384	25,068	9.2

On fiscal front, consolidation efforts are on track despite challenges on revenue side, since government has successfully curtailed the fiscal deficit at 3.8 percent of GDP during July-March, 2014-15 against 3.9 percent during the same period last year on account of prudent expenditure management.

According to consolidated revenue and expenditure statement of the government, total revenue grew by 8.3 percent during July-March, 2014-15 and stood at Rs. 2,682.6 billion against Rs. 2,477.4 billion in the same period of 2013- 14. Within total revenues, total tax collection amounted to Rs. 2,063.2 billion during July-March, 2014-15 against Rs. 1,786.2 billion in the same period of 2013-14, thus posted a growth of 15.5 percent. Tax revenues witnessed a considerable growth on account of 16.2 percent growth in federal tax collection, of which FBR tax collection during the same period grew by 12.7. During first nine months of current fiscal year, FBR tax collection reached to Rs. 1,775.1 billion against Rs. 1,574.8 billion in the comparable period last year. While it stood at 6.5 percent of GDP during July-March 2014-15 against 6.3 percent of GDP in the same period of fiscal year 2013-14.

(Rs. Billion)

FBR Tax Revenues	July-April		% Change
Revenue Heads	2013-14	2014-15	
A. DIRECT TAXES			
Gross	708.9	837.5	18.1
Refund/Rebate	50.9	61.5	
Net	**658.1**	**775.9**	17.9
B. INDIRECT TAXES			
Gross	1,125.3	1,245.0	10.6
Refund/Rebate	38.5	48.5	
Net	**1,086.9**	**1,196.5**	10.1
B.1 SALES TAX			
Gross	825.7	882.3	6.9
Refund/Rebate	30.5	40.3	
Net	**795.2**	**842.1**	5.9
B.2 FEDERAL EXCISE			
Gross	104.0	119.6	15.0
Refund/Rebate	0.0	0.0	
Net	**104.0**	**119.6**	15.0
B.3 CUSTOM			
Gross	195.6	243.0	24.2
Refund/Rebate	8.0	8.2	
Net	**187.7**	**234.8**	25.1
TOTAL TAX COLLECTION			
Gross	1,834.3	2,082.4	13.5
Refund/Rebate	89.4	110.0	
Net	**1,744.9**	**1,972.4**	13.0

Source: Federal Board of Revenue

Allocation of Revenues between the Federal Government and Provinces

Currently, 7th National Finance Commission (NFC) Award (2009) is operative. Through this Award, the financial autonomy of the provinces has been strengthened by increasing their share in the Divisible Pool (taxes) from 50 percent to 56 percent in fiscal

year 2010-11 and to 57.5 percent from fiscal year 2011-12 onwards.

Transfers to Provinces (NET) (Rs. Billion)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 B.E
Divisible Pool	834.7	1,063.1	1,117.5	1,287.4	1,580.8
Straight Transfer	163.0	145.6	103.5	124.4	137.5
Special Grants/ Subventions	54.1	53.9	61.2	53.8	32.7
Project Aid	21.9	47.8	71.3	85.2	103.6
Program Loans	0.0	4.6	4.2	59.1	48.1
Japanese Grant	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total Transfer to Province	**1,073.7**	**1,315.0**	**1,441.5**	**1,611.5**	**1,904.7**
Interest Payment	18.5	12.9	14.8	14.1	13.0
Loan Repayment	32.4	36.1	32.1	38.7	39.4
Transfer to Province(Net)	**1,022.8**	**1,266.0**	**1,394.5**	**1,558.8**	**1,852.3**

Q. What was the fiscal deficit of GDP in 2013-14?

Ans: 5.5 percent of GDP.

Q. What was the share of total revenues of GDP in 2013-14?

Ans: 14.5 percent of GDP.

Q. What was the growth of FBR tax collection during FY 2013-14?

Ans: 15.8 percent.

Q. What was the share of FBR tax collection to GDP in 2013-14?

Ans: 9.0 percent of GDP.

Q. What was the fiscal deficit of GDP during July-March 2014-15?

Ans: 3.8 percent of GDP.

Q. What was growth of total revenue during July-March 2014-15?

Ans: 8.3 percent.

Q. What was the FBR tax collection during the first nine months of FY 2014-15?

Ans: Rs. 1775.1 billion against Rs. 1574.8 billion in the comparable period last year.

Q. At present, which NFC Award is operative in Pakistan?

Ans: 7th NFC Award (2009).

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MONEY AND CREDIT

Better strategies started to garner benefits as Pakistan achieved 4.03 percent GDP growth in fiscal year 2013-14, whereas the growth for fiscal year 2014-15 stood at 4.24 percent which is the highest level during last 7 years.

Recent Monetary and Credit Developments

Broad Money witnessed an increase of 7.33 percent during July-8th May, 2014-15 to stand at Rs. 730.5 billion against the expansion of 7.05 percent (Rs. 624.3 billion) in the comparable period last year mainly due to increase in net government borrowing specially from scheduled banks. While year on year growth was recorded at 12.8 percent as on May 8, 2015.

Profile of Monetary Indicators

(Rs Billion)

	Jul-8 May	Jul-9 May
	2014-15	2013-14
1.Net government sector Borrowing(a+b+c)	**579.7**	**175.1**
a .Borrowing for budgetary support	601.1	240.2
b.Commodity operations	-20.8	-65.0
c.Others	-0.70	-0.2
2.Credit to Non-government Sector (d+e+f+g)	**223.8**	**348.1**
d.Credit to Private Sector	161.7	292.9
e.Credit to Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs)	62.1	55.1
f. PSEs Special Account-Debt repayment with SBP	0.0	0.0
g.Other Financial Institutions(SBP credit to NBFIs)	0.0	0.0
3.Other Items(net)	**-293.0**	**-142.5**
4.Net Domestic Assets (NDA)	**510.5 (5.45%)**	**380.6(4.43%)**
5.Net Foreign Assets (NFA)	**220.1**	**243.7**
6.Monetary Assets(M2)	**730.5(7.33%)**	**624.3 (7.05 %)**

Sectoral Analysis

Sector-wise growth demonstrates that loans to private sector business recorded a significant growth of 12.1 percent during fiscal year 2014-15 as compared to 0.7 percent in 2013-14. Whereas, overall credit grew by 6.9 percent during July-March, 2014-15 as compared to 10.2 percent in the same period of last year.

In flow terms, credit expansion to private business increased to Rs. 185.1 billion during July-March, 2014-15 as against Rs. 271.7 billion in the same period of fiscal year 2013-14. Among all major sectors, credit off take remained high in construction (21.1 percent), followed by mining and quarrying (21.0 percent) and transport, storage and communication (8.4 percent). Manufacturing sector received share 56.5 percent of private sector loan (Rs. 104.6 billion), followed by textile (15.93 percent or Rs. 29.5 billion), agriculture (7.73 percent or Rs. 14.3 billion), commerce and trade (6.0 percent or Rs. 11.1 billion), construction (5.94 percent or Rs. 11.0 billion) and transport, storage and communication (5.34 percent or Rs. 9.9 billion).

Credit to Private Sector

(Rs Billion)

*Sectors	March-14	March-15	July-March (Flows)		Growth Rates	
			2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
Overall Credit (1 to 5)	**3,281.3**	**3,542.0**	305.0	228.2	10.2	6.9
1. Loans to Private Sector Business	2,738.9	2,950.3	271.7	185.1	11.0	6.7
A. Agriculture	238.6	267.0	16.6	14.3	7.5	5.7
B. Mining and Quarrying	23.0	22.9	2.3	4.0	10.9	21.0
C. Manufacturing	1,664.0	1,740.6	215.1	104.6	14.8	6.4
Textiles	583.5	587.6	68.6	29.5	13.3	5.3
D. Electricity, gas and water supply	255.6	275.5	26.8	-3.2	11.7	-1.1

E. Construction	51.7	63.3	-1.6	11.0	-3.1	21.1
F. Commerce and Trade	227.2	234.4	20.3	11.1	9.8	5.0
G. Transport, Storage and Communications	85.8	126.9	-4.1	9.9	-4.5	8.4
H. Other private business	43.1	37.0	1.0	0.7	2.3	2.1
2. Trust Funds and NPOs	7.3	9.0	-9.7	0.8	-56.9	9.6
3. Personal	327.5	361.5	21.7	23.9	7.1	7.1
4. Others	20.6	13.5	6.4	-1.8	45.3	-12.1
5. Investment in Security & Shares of Private Sector	187.0	207.8	14.8	20.3	8.6	10.8

Islamic Banking

Islamic Banking industry in Pakistan is currently spread across 89 districts of the country comprising more than 10 percent share in overall banking industry. 22 Islamic banking institutions (IBIs) (5 full-fledged Islamic banks and 17 Islamic banking branches of conventional banks) are operating in the country with a network of nearly 1,600 branches. Owing to its vibrant outlooks, SBP 5 year's strategic plan (2014-18) forecasts 15 percent market share of Islamic banking in total banking industry in next five years.

The Islamic banking industry witnessed significant growth in CY14 with both assets and deposits contributing in this expansion. As of March 2015, the asset base of the Islamic banking industry reached to Rs.1.3 trillion while deposits reached to Rs. 1.1 trillion. Consequently, the market share of Islamic banking assets and deposits in the overall banking industry increased to 10.4 percent and 12.2 percent, respectively by end March 2015.

Islamic Banking Industry

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	15-Mar 015
Total Assets (Rs. billion)	477	641	837	1,014	1,259	1,302
Total Deposits (Rs. billion)	390	521	706	868	1,070	1,122
Share in Banks' Assets (percent)	6.7	7.8	8.6	9.6	10.4	10.4
Share in Banks' Deposits (percent)	7.2	8.4	9.7	10.4	11.6	12.2

Financing Products by Islamic Banks %age

Mode of Financing	CY10	CY11	CY12	CY13	CY14
Murabaha	44.9	43.8	39.7	40.6	30.1
Ijara	12.7	10.4	9.2	7.7	7.7
Musharaka	2.9	2.4	0.8	6.7	11
Mudaraba	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Diminishing Musharaka	29.3	32	35.7	30.8	32.6
Salam	1.4	2.4	3	4	4.5
Istisna	5.8	4.4	7.2	5.6	8.3
Others	2.6	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.6

Q. What was the growth rate for fiscal year 2014-15?
Ans: 4.24 percent.
Q. Give the increase of Broad Money during 2014-15?
Ans: 7.33 percent.
Q. What was the year on year growth in 2015?
Ans: 12.8 percent as on May 8, 2015.
Q. What was the growth of loans to private sector business during FY 2014-15?
Ans: 12.1 percent.
Q. What was the growth of overall credit during FY 2014-15?
Ans: 6.9 percent.
Q. How many Islamic banking institutions (IBIs) are operating in the country?
Ans: 22 (full-fledged Islamic banks and 17 Islamic banking branches of conventional banks).

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CAPITAL MARKETS

The year 2014-2015 has been termed as a turbulent year for Pakistani Stock Market. The KSE100 Index demonstrated an overall positive performance during the period from July 2014 – December 2014. The positive inclination of the index continued till January 2015, touching all time high level of 34,826.51 points.

Performance of Karachi Stock Exchange during 2014-15

During the first ten months (Jul-Apr, 2014-15) of current fiscal year, the Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) benchmark-100 index increased by 4,077 points and closed at 33,729.96 points on 30th April against 29,652.53 points on June 30, 2014. During the period Foreign Investors Portfolio Investment (FIPI) remained at $385.92 million, slightly below to $397.50 million same period last year. Similarly, market capitalization has increased by 4.03 percent or from Rs. 7,022.70billion on June 30, 2014 to Rs. 7,305.81 billion on April 30, 2015.

Profile of Karachi Stock Exchange

Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (end March 2015)
Total Listed Companies	569	557	560
New Companies Listed	4	5	6
Fund Mobilized (Rs. In Billion)	29.5	47.6	29.1
Total Listed Capital (Rs. In Million)	1,116,005.0	1,100,340.9	1,177,765.5
Total Market Capitalization (Rs. In Million)	5,154,738.0	6,655,294.8	6,760,759.5
Total Shares Volume (Million)	54,319.0	56,580.6	38,382.3
Average Daily Shares Volume (Million)	221.0	229.1	185.7

Leading Global Stock Markets Trends

During July- April, 2014-15 most of the leading stock markets of the world witnessed moderate to high growth. China Shanghai Composite index performed robustly and showed a growth of 117 percent during this period. Japan's

Nikkei improved by 28.7 percent while Hong Kong Hang Seng increased by 21.3 percent. KSE 100 index showed a growth of 13.7 percent during July-April, 2014-15 period despite some political turmoil during first half of 2014-15 and profit taking seen during end-February and March 2015 due to high growth in previous year.

Global Stock indices during July-April 2014-15

Sr.#	Country	Stock Name	Date 1-Jul-14	Date 30-Apr-15	Change July-April (2014-15) Points	Change July-April (2014-15) %
1	Pakistan	KSE-100	29,653.00	33,730.00	4,077.0	13.7
2	US	S & P 500	1,960.23	2,085.51	125.3	6.4
3	India	Sensex	25,413.78	27,011.31	1,597.5	6.3
4	Australia	AORD	5,382.00	5,635.00	253.0	4.7
5	New Zealand	NZX 50	5,141.48	5,791.34	649.9	12.6
6	UK	FTSE 100	6,743.90	6,960.60	216.7	3.2
7	Taiwan	T.weighted	9,393.07	9,820.05	427.0	4.5
8	Hong Kong	Hang Seng	23,190.72	28,133.00	4,942.3	21.3
9	Kuala Lumpur	KLSE Composite	1,882.71	1,818.27	-64.4	-3.4
10	Tokyo	Nikkei 225	15,162.10	19,520.01	4,357.9	28.7
11	Singapore	FSSTI index	3,255.67	3,487.39	231.7	7.1
12	China	Shanghai Composite	2,048.00	4,442.00	2,394.0	116.9
13	Seoul	Composite	2,002.21	2,127.17	125.0	6.2
14	Thailand	Set (Bangkok)	1,486.00	1,527.00	41.0	2.8
15	Philippines	PCOMP index	6,844.00	7,715.00	871.0	12.7
16	Sri Lanka	CSEALL index	6,378.62	7,179.00	800.4	12.5
17	Indonesia	JCI index	4,878.58	5,086.42	207.8	4.3

Lahore Stock Exchange

The turnover of shares on the exchange during July-March 2014-15 was 239.6 million shares. Total listed capital with the LSE increased from Rs. 1,042.2 billion in June 2014 to Rs. 1,096.1 billion in March 2015. The LSE-25 index, which was 5,612.83 points in June 2014 slightly increased to 5,623.61 points in April 2015. The market capitalization of the LSE has increased from Rs. 6,771.76 billion in June 2014 to Rs. 6,922.15 billion (2.2 percent) in April 2015. Eight new companies were listed with the LSE during July-March 2014-15, as compared to four companies in the fiscal year 2013-14.

Profile of Lahore Stock Exchange

Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (End March 2015)
Total Listed Companies	440	432	433
New Companies Listed	2	4	8
Fund Mobilized (Rs. In Billion)	7.7	40.4	4.3
Total Listed Capital (Rs. In Billion)	1,042.2	1,042.2	1,096.1
Turnover of Shares (Billion)	1.0	0.7	0.2
LSE 25 Index	4,370.7	5,612.8	5,031.1
Aggregate Market Capitalization (Rs. Billion)	4,852.8	6,771.8	6,395.0

Islamabad Stock Exchange

The Islamabad Stock Exchange (ISE) witnessed a bearish trend during July-April, 2014-15. ISE-10 index which is the principal index of the Exchange was 4,572.31 points on June 30, 2014 decreased to 3,677.81 points as on end April 2015 recording a decrease of 20.1 percent during first 10 months of current fiscal year.

The average daily turnover of shares in the ISE during July-March, 2014-15 was 0.099 million shares.

The number of listed companies decreased from 270 in June 2014 to 218 as on end March 2015. The total listed capital grew to Rs.894.4 billion during this period. The market capitalization also increased to Rs. 5,020.68 billion which was 24.75 percent high

as compared to last year.

Profile of Islamabad Stock Exchange

Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (End March 2015)
Total Listed Companies	210	210	218
New Companies Listed	1	1	7
Fund Mobilized (Rs. In Billion)	8.1	8.1	6.9
Total Listed Capital (Rs. In Billion)	871.1	871.1	894.4
Turnover of Shares (Billion)	0.03	0.03	0.02
ISE 10 Index	3,904.6	4,572.31	3,437.3
Aggregate Market Capitalization (Rs. Billion)	4,017.2	4,017.2	5,020.7

National Savings Schemes (NSS)

As of 3Ist March, 2015, the portfolio of NSS is Rs. 2,938,920.21 million which constitute the 25 percent share of overall domestic debt of GoP. Scheme-wise net investment is as under:-

National Savings Schemes (Net Investment) (Rs. Million)

	Name of Scheme	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Defence Savings Certificates	29,892.0	12,970.8	11,008.0
2	National Deposit Scheme	(0.6)	(0.3)	(0.62)
3	Khaas Deposit Scheme	(1.2)	(0.8)	(4.30)
4	Special Savings Certificates (R)	46,401.5	57,619.6	34,627.8
5	Special Savings Certificates (B)	(0.3)	(0.8)	-
6	Regular Income Certificates	36,047.0	62,783.3	47,294.2
7	Bahbood Saving Certificates	47,622.7	53,963.0	38,189.0
8	Pensioners' Benefit Account	17,538.9	18,471.2	13,153.5
9	Savings Accounts	1,098.9	283.2	2,499.5
10	Special Savings Accounts	150,836.0	(53,463.7)	72,181.5
11	Mahana Amdani Accounts	(78.9)	(72.5)	(53.3)
12	Prize Bonds	56,175.4	57,058.4	49,849.3
13	National Savings Bonds	(3,425.6)	-	(62.6)
14	Short Term Saving Certificates	3,969.7	(2,628.9)	288.1
	Grand Total	**386,075.9**	**206,982.4**	**268,970.1**

Q. What was the KSE-100 index at end April 2015?
Ans: 33,729.96 points.

Q. How many listed companies were there at KSE at end March 2015?
Ans: 560 companies.

Q. In terms of index, what was the growth of KSE during July-April 2014-15?
Ans: 13.17 percent.

Q. How many total listed companies were there at LSE at end March 2015?
Ans: 433 companies.

Q. How many total listed companies were there at ISE at end March 2015?
Ans: 218 companies.

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TRADE AND PAYMENTS

According to UN report, growth of World Gross Product (WGP) is estimated to be 2.6 per cent in 2014, marginally better than the growth of 2.5 per cent registered in 2013.The global economy is expected to strengthen in 2015 and 2016, with WGP projected to grow by 3.1 and 3.3 percent, respectively.

Capital & Financial Account

Capital and financial accounts posted a surplus of US$ 3.2 billion during July-April 2014-15, compared to US$ 5.3 billion during the same period last year. Capital account showed a surplus of US$ 346 million during July-April 2014-15 as compared to corresponding period last year. The financial account, on the other hand, posted a surplus of US$ 2.8 billion during July-March 2014-15, compared to US$ 3.5 billion last year.

During July-April 2014-15, net foreign investment recorded US$ 2.6 billion inflow compared to US$ 3.1 billion last year. The rise in foreign investment was largely explained by the foreign public investment that witnessed net inflows of US$0.94 billion.

Foreign Investment ($ Million)

	July-April		% Change
	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	
A. Foreign Private Investment	1,050.3	1,666.2	58.6
Foreign Direct Investment	897.0	824.9	(8.0)
Portfolio Investment	153.4	841.3	448.5
B. Foreign Public Investment	2,059.9	936.9	(54.5)
Total Foreign Investment (A+B)	3,110.3	2,603.1	(16.3)

Trends in Exports

Pakistan's exports have been stagnant for the last few years, wavering around US$ 24-25 billion. During July-April, 2014-15, exports stood at US$ 19,926 million against US$ 20,979 million during corresponding period last year. Since January 2014, when duty-free access under the GSP Plus was granted, Pakistan's exports to Europe spiked 21 percent, but this was at the cost of other markets.

Pakistan's exports base and markets are extremely narrow. Over 55 percent of its exports earning are contributed by the cotton group alone. The other three items namely leather, synthetic made ups and rice contribute about 14 percent of total exports.

New markets of our exports needs to be explored in African countries, South America, ASEAN region, Russia, Eastern Europe etc. Presently, our exports are concentrated to few markets in North America, European Union, and Middle East countries.

Structure of Exports ($ Million)

	Particulars	July-April		% Change
		2013-14	2014-15 (P)	
	Total	**20,979.1**	**19,921.5**	**-5.0**
A.	**Food Group**	**3,942.5**	**3,862.1**	**-2.0**
	Rice	1,850.3	1,749.7	-5.4
	Sugar	247.5	251.5	1.6
	Fish & Fish Preparation	294.1	287.0	-2.4
	Fruits	398.0	399.9	0.5
	Vegetables	186.7	196.0	5.0
	Wheat	7.0	3.0	-57.4
	Spices	45.1	54.0	19.7
	Oil Seeds, Nuts & Kernels	76.9	61.5	-20.0
	Meat & Meat Preparation	191.8	202.3	5.5
	Other Food items	645.0	657.2	1.9
B.	**Textile Manufactures**	**11,420.1**	**11,281.6**	**-1.2**

	Raw Cotton	196.1	144.7	-26.2
	Cotton Yarn	1,715.8	1,587.1	-7.5
	Cotton Cloth	2,345.8	2,088.1	-11.0
	Knitwear	1,839.2	1,981.9	7.8
	Bedwear	1,767.3	1,747.4	-1.1
	Towels	629.9	650.1	3.2
	Readymade Garments	1,577.9	1,722.1	9.1
	[illegible]	542.1	542.6	0.1
	Other Textile Manufactures	806.0	817.7	1.4
C.	**Petroleum Group**	**601.3**	**538.6**	**-10.4**
	Petroleum Products	58.6	302.3	415.8
	Petroleum Top Neptha	542.7	236.3	-56.5
D.	**Other Manufactures**	**3,867.3**	**3,213.1**	**-16.9**
	Carpets, Rugs & Mats	106.5	102.6	-3.7
	Sports Goods	290.4	271.9	-6.4
	Leather Tanned	439.3	407.9	-7.2
	Leather Manufactures	520.5	498.2	-4.3
	Surgical G. & Med. Inst.	284.9	284.1	-0.3
	Chemical & Pharma. Pro.	968.8	809.2	-16.5
	Engineering Goods	255.6	188.7	-26.2
	Jewellery	318.3	5.8	-98.2
	Cement	413.7	382.4	-7.6
	Guar & Guar Products	58.3	49.9	-14.5
	All Other Manufactures	210.8	212.4	0.8
E.	**All Other items**	**1,147.9**	**1,026.1**	-10.6

Major Exports Markets (Rs. Billion & Percentage Share)

Country	2012-13		2013-14		July-March 2014-15 (P)	
	Rs	% Share	Rs	% Share	Rs	% Share
U.S.A	341.3	14	381.5	15	276.5	15
China	252.5	11	249.0	10	169.9	9
U.A.E	205.4	9	180.0	7	80.5	4
Afghanistan	200.0	8	192.5	7	143.6	8
United Kingdom	121.2	5	161.5	6	120.7	7
Germany	93.6	4	117.9	5	90.1	5
France	93.7	4	42.7	2	28.3	2
Bangladesh	68.7	3	71.8	3	53.2	3
Italy	52.2	2	75.6	3	50.6	3
Spain	51.0	2	72.0	3	60.6	3
All Other	887.0	37	1,039.0	40	738.8	41
Total	**2,366.5**	100	**2,583.5**	**100.0**	**1,812.8**	

Imports of Pakistan

The imports target for current financial year was set at US$44.2 billion for 2014-15. Pakistan imports were up by only 1.8 percent in the first ten months of the current fiscal year compared to corresponding period last year, rising from US $37,084.81 million during 2013-14(July-April) to 37,763.08 million during first ten months of current financial

year, showing an increase of US$ 678.27 million in absolute term.

Structure of Imports ($ Million)

	Particulars	July-April 2013-14	July-April 2014-15 P	% Change
	Total	**37,084.8**	**37,763.1**	**1.8**
A.	**Food Groups**	**3,454.0**	**4,205.4**	**21.8**
	Milk & Milk food	134.3	218.7	62.8
	Wheat Unmilled	107.2	185.4	72.9
	Dry Fruits	84.2	94.9	12.4
	Tea	248.0	290.9	17.3
	Spices	71.6	87.3	21.9
	Edible Oil (Soyabean& Palm)	1,608.6	1,494.9	-7.1
	Sugar	5.1	5.7	11.3
	Pulses	239.8	322.0	34.3
	Other food items	954.9	1,505.6	57.7
B.	**Machinery Group**	**4,035.1**	**4,626.5**	**14.7**
	Power Generating Machines	872.9	1,098.3	25.8
	Office Machines	176.4	338.4	91.8
	Textile Machinery	493.4	367.8	-25.4
	Const. & Mining Machines	230.3	220.1	-4.4
	Aircrafts, Ships and Boats	754.4	655.9	-13.1
	Agriculture Machinery	57.1	90.5	58.4
	Other Machinery items	1,450.6	1,855.4	27.9
C.	**Petroleum Group**	**12,221.1**	**9,855.0**	**-19.4**
	Petroleum Products	7,482.4	6,267.2	-16.2
	Petroleum Crude	4,738.7	3,587.8	-24.3
D.	**Consumer Durables**	**1,951.1**	**2,239.3**	14.8
	Road Motor Vehicles	1,031.1	1,280.8	24.2
	Electric Mach. & Appliances	920.0	958.4	4.2
E.	**Raw Materials**	**5,146.8**	**5,923.3**	15.1
	Raw Cotton	516.3	267.7	-48.1
	Synthetic Fibre	351.7	441.6	25.6
	Silk Yarn (Synth &Arti)	517.6	552.5	6.8
	Fertilizer Manufactured	595.4	743.1	24.8
	Insecticides	96.0	114.1	18.9
	Plastic Material	1,357.2	1,468.7	8.2
	Iron & Steel Scrap	589.5	847.6	43.8
	Iron & Steel	1,123.2	1,487.9	32.5
F.	**Telecom**	**1,026.9**	**1,179.5**	**14.9**
G.	**All other items**	**9,249.8**	**9,734.0**	**5.2**

Major Imports Markets (Rs. Billion & Percentage Share)

Country	2012-13		2013-14		July-March 2014-15 P	
	Rs	% Share	Rs	% Share	Rs	% Share
U.A.E	837.4	19	757.1	16	515.1	15
China	642.4	15	793.0	17	776.0	23

Kuwait	392.5	9	346.7	7	196.0	6
Saudi Arabia	334.5	8	459.1	10	262.1	8
Malaysia	202.9	5	174.4	4	70.7	2
Japan	197.3	5	182.6	4	123.2	4
India	175.5	4	210.5	5	134.1	4
U.S.A	156.6	4	180.1	4	127.9	4
Germany	131.0	3	126.1	3	71.5	2
Indonesia	125.3	3	162.7	4	157.1	5
All Other	1,154.4	27	1,238.2	27	1,004.3	29
Total	**4,349.9**	100	**4,630.5**	**100.0**	**3,438.0**	100.0

Q. What was the growth of world economy in 2014?
Ans: 2.6 percent.
Q. What were the net inflows of foreign public investment during July-April 2014-15?
Ans: US $0.94 billion.
Q. What was the net foreign investment inflow during July-April 2014-15?
Ans: US $2.6 billion.
Q. Name the six major Pakistani export markets.
Ans: USA, China, UAE, Afghanistan, UK, Germany.
Q. Name the six major Pakistani import market.
Ans: UAE, China, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, Japan.

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PUBLIC DEBT

Public debt was recorded at Rs. 16,936 billion or 61.8 percent of GDP as at end-March 2015 compared with 62 percent during the same period last year. Public debt recorded an increase of Rs. 940 billion during first nine months of current fiscal year as compared with Rs. 1,272 billion during the same period last year. The primary source of increase in public debt was in domestic debt that positioned at Rs. 11,932 billion representing an increase of Rs. 1,012 billion, whereas, external debt posed at Rs. 5,004 billion representing a decrease of Rs. 72 billion as compared to end June 2014.

Public Debt

	2012	2013(P)	2014(P)	2015(P)
	(Rs. In Billion)			
Domestic Debt	7,638.1	9,521.9	10,920.0	11,932.2
External Debt	5,057.2	4,771.0	5,076.5	5,004.3
Total Public Debt	**12,695.3**	**14,292.9**	**15,996.5**	**16,936.5**
	(In Percent of GDP)			
Domestic Debt	38.1	42.5	43.6	43.6
External Debt	25.2	21.3	20.3	18.3
Total Public Debt	**63.3**	**63.9**	**63.8**	**61.8**
	(In Percent of revenues)			
Domestic Debt	297.6	319.3	300.2	---
External Debt	197.0	160.0	139.6	---
Total Public Debt	**494.7**	**479.2**	**439.8**	**---**
	(In Percent of total debt)			
Domestic Debt	60.2	66.6	68.3	70.5
External Debt	39.8	33.4	31.7	29.5

Memo:				
Foreign Currency Debt (US$ in billion)	53.5	47.9	51.4	49.1
Exchange Rate (Rs./US$, End of Period)	94.5	99.7	98.8	101.9
GDP (Rs. in billion)	20,047	22,379	25,068	27,384
Total Revenue (Rs. in billion)	2,567	2,982	3,637	---

Servicing of Public Debt:

During July-March, 2014-15, public debt servicing was recorded at Rs.1,193 billion against the annual budgeted estimate of Rs.1,686 billion. Public debt servicing consumed nearly 44.5 percent of total revenues during first nine months of current fiscal year against a ratio of 47 percent during the same period last year.

Public Debt Servicing (Rs. in billion)

	2014-15			
	Budgeted	Actual	Percent of Revenue	Percent of Current Expenditure
Servicing of External Debt	100.6	64.1	2.4	2.0
Repayment of External Debt	360.7	218.5	8.1	6.8
Servicing of Domestic Debt	1,224.6	910.5	33.9	28.5
Servicing of Public Debt	**1,685.9**	**1,193.0**	**44.5**	**37.3**

External Debt and Liabilities (EDL):

EDL stock was recorded at US$ 62.6 billion as at end March 2015 out of which external public debt was US$ 49.1 billion. Public external debt witnessed a decline of US$ 2.3 billion during first nine months of current fiscal year despite net positive disbursements. This reduction in external debt was mainly contributed by translational gain on account of appreciation of US Dollar against other major currencies by US$ 4.3 billion.

During first nine months of 2014-15, disbursements including loans and grants stood at US$ 4,001 million compared with US$ 2,301 million during the same period last year. Pakistan also received US$ 2,106 million from the IMF. Importantly, net inflows from the IMF stood at US$ 1,041 million during first nine months of current fiscal year compared with net outflow of US$ 861 million during the same period last year.

Pakistan External Debt and Liabilities

	2012	2013(P)	2014(P)	2015(P)
(US Dollar in Billion)				
1. Public and Publically Guaranteed Debt	**46.4**	**44.4**	**49.0**	**46.5**
i) Public Debt	**46.2**	**43.5**	**48.5**	**45.5**
A. Medium and Long Term(>1 year)	**45.6**	**43.5**	**47.8**	**45.0**
Paris Club	15.0	13.5	13.6	11.6
Multilateral	25.3	24.2	25.8	23.2
Other Bilateral	2.5	2.9	3.5	4.2
Euro Bonds/Saindak Bonds	1.6	1.6	3.6	4.6
Military Debt	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Commercial Loans/Credits	-	-	0.2	0.2
Local Currency Bonds	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saudi Fund for Development	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
SAFE China Deposits	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
NBP/BOC Deposits	-	-	-	-

B. Short Term (<1 year)	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**0.4**
Commercial Loans/Credits	-	-	0.2	-
IDB	0.5	-	0.4	0.4
Local Currency Securities	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
ii) Publicly Guaranteed Debt	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.1**
A Medium and Long Term(>1 year)	**0.2**	**0.9**	**0.5**	**1.1**
[illegible]	-	-	-	-
[illegible]	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
[illegible]	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4
Commercial Loans/Credits	-	-	-	-
Saindak Bonds	-	-	-	-
B. Short Term (<1 year)	-	-	-	-
2. Private Non-Guaranteed Debt (>1 year)	**3.6**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.1**
3. Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs Debt)	**1.3**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**1.4**
4. IMF	**7.3**	**4.4**	**3.0**	**3.7**
of which Central Government	1.9	1.7	0.7	0.1
Monetary Authorities	5.4	2.7	2.4	3.6
5. Banks	**1.8**	**1.6**	**2.0**	**2.2**
Borrowing	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.3
Non-resident Deposits (LCY & FCY)	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9
6. Debt liabilities to direct investors - intercompany debt	**2.7**	**3.1**	**3.4**	**2.7**
Total External Debt (1 through 6)	**63.1**	**57.8**	**62.1**	**59.5**
7. Foreign Exchange Liabilities	**2.4**	**3.1**	**3.3**	**3.1**
Total External Debt & Liabilities (1 through 7)	**65.5**	**60.9**	**65.4**	**62.6**
(of which) Public Debt	**53.5**	**47.9**	**51.4**	**49.1**
Official Liquid Reserves	10.9	6.0	9.1	11.6
(In Percent of GDP)				
Total External Debt (1 through 6)	**28.1**	**25.0**	**25.5**	**22.0**
1. Public and Publically Guaranteed Debt	20.6	19.2	20.1	17.2
A. Medium and Long Term(>1 year)	20.3	18.8	19.6	16.6
B. Short Term (<1 year)	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
2. Private Sector Debt	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
3. Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) Debt	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
4. IMF	3.3	1.9	1.2	1.4
5. Banks	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
6. Debt liabilities to direct investors - Intercompany debt	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.0
7. Foreign Exchange Liabilities	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.2
Total External Debt & Liabilities (1 through 7)	**29.2**	**26.3**	**26.8**	**23.2**
Official Liquid Reserves	4.8	2.6	3.7	4.3
Memo:				

GDP (Rs. in billion)	20,047	22,379	25,068	27,384
Exchange Rate (Rs./US$, Period Average)	89.2	96.7	102.9	101.2
Exchange Rate (Rs./US$, End of Period)	94.5	99.7	98.8	101.9
GDP (US$ in billion)	225	231	244	271

Pakistan's Public External Debt Servicing

(US Dollar in Million)

Years	Actual Amount Paid	Amount Rolled Over	Total
2008-09	4,747.2	1,600.0	6,347.2
2009-10	4,607.0	1,723.0	6,330.0
2010-11	3,947.7	1,488.0	5,435.7
2011-12	4507.7	1,543.0	6,050.7
2012-13	6,485.1	1,200.0	7,685.1
2013-14	6,996.5	1,700.0	8,696.5
2014-15	4,102.9	1,200.0	5,302.9

W was the public debt at end March 2015?

Rs 936 billion, or 61.8 percent of GDP.

of public debt during first nine months of FY 2014-

2007-08	155,622	32,034	187,656	1.76
2008-09	197,723	42,655	240,378	1.82
2009-10	219,933	39,592	259,525	1.75
2010-11	276,239	46,572	322,811	1.77
2011-12	330,228	63,295	393,523	1.96
2012-13	428,944	50,909	479,853	2.14
2013-14	453,735	83,863	537,598	2.14
2014-15	219,880	17,556	237,436	-

Q. How many children are out of school in Pakistan?

Ans: 6.7 million.

Q. Which national plan is designed to accelerate progress towards education related goals and targets?

Ans: National Plan of Action for MDGs Acceleration Framework 2013-16.

Q. How many additional enrolls are expected in the national plan by 2015-16?

Ans: 5.1 million (2.7 million boys and 2.7 million girls).

Q. What is the total expenditure on education in Pakistan?

Ans: 2.0 percent of GDP.

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HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Health Indicators: Human development indicators are associated with variety of socio-economic factors like education, environment and economics. The table below reflects the comparative position of regional countries health development. Although, life expectancy and living standard have improved in the last decade but this growth is not uniform across countries and there exists stake disparities in the health outcome.

Regional Countries Human Development Indicator

Country	Life Expectancy 2013	Infant Mortality Rate Per 1000 2013	Under 5 Mortality Rate Per 1000 2013	Maternal Mortality Rate Per 100000 2013	Population Growth Rate(%) 2013
Pakistan	66.6	69.0	85.5	170.0	1.92
India	66.5	41.4	52.7	190.0	1.24
Bangladesh	70.7	33.2	41.1	170.0	1.22
Sri Lanka	74.2	8.2	9.6	29.0	0.76
Nepal	68.4	32.2	39.7	190.0	1.17
Bhutan	68.3	29.7	36.2	120.0	1.62
China	75.4	10.9	12.7	32.0	0.49
Malaysia	75.0	7.2	8.5	29.0	1.62
Indonesia	70.8	24.5	29.3	190.0	1.21
Philippines	68.7	23.5	29.9	120.0	1.73
Thailand	74.4	11.3	13.1	26.0	0.34

Health Expenditure

The share of health expenditure in total public sector expenditure is the most significant variable effecting health status in a country. An amount of Rs.20.48 billion was provided to health sector in Federal PSDP 2014-15 and utilization of approx. Rs.22.4 billion (This includes Rs. 10.8 billion as foreign Aid for Program for Elimination of Polio) by the end of March 2015. Currently, Pakistan is spending 0.42 percent of its GDP on health care services.

54	62	71	52	61
45	55	65	43	53
	77	82	71	76
	60	67	43	56
	42	53	21	

Physical Targets/Achievements 2014-15 (Nos.)

Sub-Sector	2014-15			Targets
	Targets	Achievements	(%)	(2015-16)
A. Hospital Beds	5000	3900	97.5	2500
B. Health Human Resource				
Doctors	5000	3500	70	9000
Dentists	500	350	70	1000
Nurses	4000	3300	73	4500
Paramedics	5500	4500	82	5500
TBAs	550	450	90	500
Training of LHWs	10000	8000	80	10000
C. Preventive Programme				
Immunization (Million)	8	6	75	8
Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) (Million Packet)	23	20	87	23

Food & Nutrition

Food is a basic need of every human being for growth and development and is one of fundamental right. Pakistan being an agricultural country is producing sufficient food to meet food and nutrition security requirements.

Pakistan Vision 2025 seeks a healthy and hunger–free Pakistan; the target is to reduce malnutrition up to 50 percent. To decrease the level of malnutrition in the country, Pakistan joined Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in 2013 to overcome malnutrition problem along with UN and other countries efforts. A multi-sectoral strategy has been adopted by provinces to reduce malnutrition.

Food Availability Kg Per Capita per Annum

Items	Units	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
Cereals	Kg	160	161	162
Pulses	Kg	7	6.5	7.0
Sugar	Kg	31	32	32.5
Milk	Ltr	100	135	170
Meat	Kg	19	21	21.5
Eggs	Dozen	6	6	6
Oil/Ghee	Ltr.	13.5	12.6	13.0

Q. What is the life expectancy in Pakistan?
Ans: 66.6 years.

Q. What is the infant mortality rate (per 1000) in Pakistan?
Ans: 69.0.

Q. What amount was provided to health sector in Federal PSDP 2014-15?
Ans: Rs. 20.48 billion.

Q. Currently, Pakistan is spending how much of GDP on health care services?
Ans: 0.42 percent.

Q. Give the total number of hospital and dispensaries in Pakistan.
Ans: 1142 hospital, 5499 dispensaries.

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POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE

Population dynamics and trends play an influential role in the development and

doctors are located in big cities, the rural population has much fewer

Healthcare Facilities

Health Manpower	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Registered Doctors	160,880	167,759	175,223
Registered Dentists	12,692	13,716	15,106
Registered Nurses	82,119	86,183	90,276
Population per Doctor	1,123	1,099	1,073
Population per Dentist	14,238	13,441	12,447
Population per Bed	1,616	1,557	1,593

Physical Targets and Achievements during 2014-15

The achievements for the health sector during 2014-15 included 3500 nev doctors, 350 dentists, 3300 nurses, 4500 paramedics and 450 Traditional Birt Attendants. Under the preventive program, about 6 million children were targeted to b immunized and 20 million packets of ORS were to be distributed during 2014-15. T date, 4500 HIV positive cases have been reported to the National and Provincial AID Control Programs. The total numbers of TB cases are 63470, whereas the absolut number of cases is 211500 up to the third quarter of 2014 and the treatment success rat remained 91%.

1.92 percent per annum, is adding a large number of people to the labour force.

The government is fully committed to improve the employment level in the country. For this purpose, many programmes and projects for youth's employment has been introduced. As a result, the unemployment rate has decreased from 6.24 percent in 2012-13 to 6.0 percent in 2013-14. The detail of labour force and unemployment status is presented here.

Civilian Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed in Pakistan **(Million)**

Descerption	2012-13	2013-14
Labour Force	60.34	60.09
Employed	56.58	56.52
Unemployed	3.76	3.58
Unemployment rate (%)	6.24	6.0

Number of Pakistani Workers Registered Abroad

Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014
UAE	156,353	182,630	273,234	350,522
Bahrain	10,641	10,530	9,600	9,226
Malaysia	2,092	1,309	2,031	20,577
Oman	53,525	69,407	47,794	39,793
Qatar	5,121	7,320	8,119	10,042
Saudi Arabia	222,247	358,560	270,502	312,489
UK	308	183	158	250

Q. What is the projected population of Pakistan at present?
Ans: 191.71 million.

Q. Give the crude birth rate and crude death rate of Pakistan in 2015.
Ans: Crude birth rate: 26.1 per thouand.
Crude death rate: 6.80 per thousand.

Q. What is the average life expectancy in Pakistan in 2015?
Ans: Males = 65.2 years (64.9 years in 2014)
Female = 67.3 years (66.9 years in 2014)

Q. What percent of population is economically dependent in Pakistan?
Ans: 40 percent.

Q. What is the rank of Pakistan in terms of labour force in the word?
Ans: 10th largest labour force in the world.

Q. What is the total labour force of Pakistan?
Ans: 60.09 million (56.52 million employed, 3.58 million unemployed).

Q. What is the rank of Pakistan in terms of the most populous countries in the world?
Ans: Sixth most populous country.

Q. What is the population growth rate of Pakistan?
Ans: 1.92 percent per annum.

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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Road Transport:

The vast road network spread over the country provides easy access to the regions consists upon hilly / mountain areas, far flung agriculture lands and natural / productive resources scattered all over the country. National highways provide easy and efficient means of transportation for moving goods from place to place and human being.

Total length of roads may be seen from table here:

05-09	20.72	21.10	21.33
10-14	17.14	19.82	20.07
15-19	13.73	20.42	20.12
20-24	11.88	19.31	19.8
25-29	9.76	16.64	17.13
30-34	8.24	14.28	14.72
35-39	6.32	11.97	12.4
40-44	5.89	10.03	10.36
45-49	4.68	8.16	8.49
50-54	4.26	6.65	6.88
55-59	2.86	5.34	5.53
60-64	2.72	4.17	4.31
65+	4.64	7.54	7.82
Total	132.43	188.02	191.72

Employment Scenario:

Pakistan has the 10th largest labour force in the world. According to the Labour Force Survey 2013-14, the total labour force in the country is 60.09 million. Out of this 3.58 million people are unemployed and 56.52 million people are employed. Pakistan being the 6th most populous country in the world, with population growth rate of around

7. 6 interchanges of Inner Ring Road Multan
8. Multan-Muzaffargarh (N-70)
9. Larkana - Naudero - Lakhi Road
10. Sarkand - Benazirabad Dual Carriageway
11. Hyderabad-Badin Road to Mir Wah Sanjar Chang
12. Ghazi, Chuch & Col. Sher Khan Interchanges M-1.

During last five years, NHA has constructed / rehabilitated about 1275 km roads all over the country. Province - wise break up is as follows :

Sr.#	Province	Kms
1.	Punjab	70
2.	Sindh	235
3.	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	124
4.	Balochistan	846
	Total	**1275**

Pakistan Railways:

The network of Pakistan Railways comprises of 7,791 route kilometers, 452 locomotives, 1,732 passenger coaches and 15,948 freight wagons.

Passengers and Freight Traffic

S. No.	Subject	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (July-March)
1.	Number of Passengers Carried (million)	41,957	47.690	38.68
2.	Passenger Traffic (million kms)	17,388	19,778.560	14,485.94
3.	Freight Carried (million tons)	1,016	1.610	2.49
4.	Freight Tonnes (million kms)	419	1,090.332	2,259.33
5.	Gross Earning (Rs. million)	18,070	22,800.217	23,233.93

Pakistan International Airlines:

The year 2014 can be termed as a year in which Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) embarked upon its mission of "Revival of PIA." Revenues from charter business flourished with an increase of almost 50 percent. Despite an over increasing financial cost, PIA was able to register a singificant decline in its overall annual losses by more than Rs. 12.0 billion or by 38 percent compared with 2013. Total annual losses declined to Rs. 32.0 billion in 2014, as compard to Rs. 44.3 billino last year. The overall performance of PIA is given here:

PIA Performance

Indicators	Units	Year 2013	Year 2014
Passenger Revenue	Rs. Billion	78.4	90.39
PIA Fleet	No. of Planes	34	34
Route	Kms	411,936	389,445
Available Seats	Million Kms	17,412	16,536
Passenger Load Factor	In Percent	70	72
Revenue Flown	000 Kms	63,144	61,389
Revenue Hours Flown	Hours	106,476	101,556
Revenue Passengers Carried	000 Nos.	4,449	4,202
Revenue Passengers	Million Kms	12,237	11,903
Revenue Ton	Million Kms	1,351	1,241
Revenue Load Factor	In Percent	55	52
Operating Revenue	**Rs. Million**	**95,771**	**99,519**
Operating Expenses	Rs. Million	126,164	118,084
Available Ton	Million Kms	2,471	2,396

The present NHA existing network is 12,131 kms. NHA existing expressways, and strategic roads. Length of this network is 12,131 kms. NHA portfolio consists of 72 development projects costing Rs.1342 billion. Government allocated Rs. 111.56 billion for NHA's development projects in PSDP 2014-15. The amount included Rs. 35.133 billion foreign currency and Rs. 76.430 billion in local currency components.

Ongoing Projects of NHA

Some significant ongoing projects are:

1. Faisalabad-Multan Motorway (M-4)
2. Quetta - Chaman Section of N-25 (120 km)
3. Peshawar - Torkham section of N-5 (45 km)
4. Burhan - Havelian Expressway (59km) E-35
5. Gwadar - Turbat - Hoshab section of M-8 (200 km)
6. Hoshab - Nag - Basima - Surb section (459 km) N-85
7. Lowari Tunnel and Access Roads
8. Sehwan - Ratodero ACW (N-55)
9. Sukkur-Jacobabad (N-65)
10. Re-alighment of KKH at Attabad
11. Flood Emergency Rehab Project
12. Peshawar Northern Bypass (E-2)
13. Overlay and Modernization of M-2

Completed Projects of NHA

Some major completed projects include the following:

1. Peshawar-Northern Bypass (Package-I)
2. Faisalabad-Gojra section of M-4 (58km)
3. Qila Saifullah Zhob (N-50)
4. Khushab Garh bridge on N-80
5. Head Muhammadwala Bridge over River Chenab.
6. Railkot-Khujerab section (335 km) KKH

	Route kilometers	=	7,791
	Locomotives	=	452
	Passenger coaches	=	1,732
	Freight wagons	=	15,948

Q. Give the brief detail of PNSC fleet.

Ans:	PNSC vessels	=	9 (5 bulk carrier, 4 Aframax tankers)
	Cargo carrying capacity	=	681,806 metric tons

Q. Give the brief detail of PIA fleet.

Ans:	Pasenger Revenue	=	Rs. 90.39 billion
	PAI fleet	=	34 planes
	Route	=	389,445 kms

Q. Give the brief detail of PEMRA performance.

Ans:	Satellite TV Channels	=	91
	FM Radio Licences	=	200
	Cable TV Licences	=	3,659
	Mobile TV licences	=	4
	Mobile Audio Licences	=	2

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ENERGY

Energy Sector: The year 2014 can be marked as a turbulent year for the energy sector because of geopolitical crises, stagnating global economic growth, and slow progress in lowering greenhouse gas emissions to avoid global warming. The energy consumption has increased to 39.8 million TOE in 2014 compared to 17.0 million TOE in 1991 with annual compound growth rate of 3.6 percent. During July-March FY 2015, domestic energy consumption increased to 25.1 million TOE compared to 24.6 million TOE in same period last year showing a growth of 2.0 percent.

Electricity:

During July-March FY 15, the hydro generation accounted for 31.47 percent of the total generation almost at similar level that was in same period last fiscal year.

The installed capacity of PEPCO system was 20,850 MW at the end of June 2013 which has gone up to 22,104 MW by the end of June 2014 with hydro and thermal capacities occupying 7,097 MW and 15,007 MW respectively. Out of aforementioned thermal capacity, 5,458 MW is owned by ex-WAPDA GENCOs, 650 by PAEC and rest by IPPs/Rentals. There is also 55 MW of isolated generation capacity at Pasni & Punjgoor areas in Baluchistan. The installed capacity of PEPCO system has gone up to 22,577 MW by the end of March 2015 with hydro and thermal capacities occupying 7,097 MW and 15,480 MW respectively.

The progressive number of villages electrified has increased from 1, 89,018 on 30th June 2014 to 1, 93,511 at the end of March 2015 while as of March 2015, the number of consumers has risen to 23.258 million.

To mitigate the impact of rising cost of thermal power and narrow down the demand-supply gap, the work on mega projects like Neelam-Jhelum (969 MW) and Diamir-Bhasha (4500 MW) hydropower projects is under way.

Nuclear Power:

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) is operating three nuclear power plants. The first nuclear power plant, Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP), completed its 30 year design life in 2002, continues to provide electricity after necessary refurbishments and safety retrofits. Two nuclear power plants, Chashma Nuclear Power Plant unit-I & unit-2 (C-1 & C-2) are operating very well and setting high standards in the power industry of the country.

Work on the construction of the fourth and fifth nuclear power plants, Chashma Nuclear Power Plants unit-3 & unit-4 (C-3- & C-4) at Chashma site continues ahead of the schedule. These two units are 340 MW each and are scheduled to be connected to the National grid in 2016, one in April and the other in December. Sixth and Seventh

ii.	FM Radio licenses	30
iii.	Cable TV Licenses	

Q. How many national highways the preset NHA network comprises of?

Ans: 39 national highways and motorways.

Q. What is the current length of National Highway Authority network?

Ans: 12,131 Km.

Q. What is the NHA's existing portfolio?

Ans: 72 development projects costing Rs. 1,342 billion.

Q. Give the brief description of the Pakistan Railways network.

Ans: The Pakistan Railways comprises of:

Environmental and Climate Change Strategy / Policy: Strategy to achieve the objectives of environment protection is to include the following elements:

- The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the center-piece of development efforts of the Government of Pakistan. The achievement of sustainable environmental targets (Goal-7) needs active persuasion at all levels.
- An action plan for implementation of National Climate Change policy has been finalized and requires adequate sharing of responsibilities at all levels for its implementation.
- In the wake of the 18th Amendment, environmental regulation of the country is reviewed and revised in consultation with federal and provincial environmental protection agencies, civil society and private sector. This will help in better implementation of policies and rules.
- Involvement of private sector and NGO's in specific relation to Public Private Partnership for effective and efficient conversation and management of natural resources.

Environmental Sustainability (MDG 7) and Pakistan: According to a report released by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) 2014, in Pakistan 91 percent people had gained access to source of drinking water by 2012 while this ratio was 85 percent and 88 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The MDG target is to achieve the ratio of 93 percent by 2015. Moreover, 48 percent people have been using improved sanitation by 2012 while this ratio was 27 percent and 37 percent in 1990 and 2000, respectively. The MDG target for access to sanitation is 90 percent by 2015.

Environment and climate change programs have to be in line with the Vision 2025 while necessitating the sustainable growth of the country through integration of environmental considerations in development. Some of the important programs at the federal level during 2014-15 included as follows:

- Establishing National Multilateral Environmental (MEAS) Secretariat (Islamabad).
- Establishment of Clean Development Mechanism Cell (Islamabad).
- Establishment of National Bio-safety Centre (NBC) Project (Islamabad).
- Sustainable Land Management Project, Phase-1 (Islamabad).
- Development and Implementation of Water and Sanitation Management Information System in Pakistan.
- Establishment of Centre for Sustainable Organization.
- Establishment of Geometric Centre for Climate change and Sustainable Development 2012-2015 (Islamabad).

State of Environment (Air)

The key factors responsible for air pollution in Pakistan are rapidly growing energy demand due to relatively higher population growth rates, fast growing transport sector, unplanned infrastructure, and widespread use of low-quality fuel and above all are the alarming level of particulate matters (PM10 and PM25). Air quality data received in major cities confirmed presence of high concentration of suspended particulate matter in air (2- 3.5) times higher than the safe limit .The deteriorating quality of urban air is the major issue affecting the atmospheric ecosystem in Pakistan.

Motor Vehicles on the Roads (000 Nos.)

Year	Total	Motorcycles/Scooters	Rickshaws
2002-03	2737.1	2656.2	80.9
2003-04	2963.5	2882.5	81.0
2004-05	3146.4	3064.9	81.5
2005-06	3868.8	3791.0	77.8

Environment and Climate Change

Climate change affects people and the environment in many ways. Some of these impacts, like hurricanes and severe heat waves could be life threatening. Other factors like spreading weeds will be less serious. Pakistan is a very small contributor to the Green House Gas (GHG) emissions, but the country will be mostly impacted by the negative effects of climate change.

Events like increased glacier melt, severe and extreme floods and droughts, etc. are already hitting the country and will continue to do so in future. Considerable increase in frequency and intensity of extreme weather events coupled with erratic monsoon rains causing frequent and intense floods and droughts are going to be the main concern. The projected recession of Hindu Kush-Karakoram-Himalayan glaciers due to global warming and carbon soot deposits from trans-boundary pollution sources will threaten water inflows into Indus River System (IRS). Overall changes in the weather system may cause decrease in the already scanty forest cover due to rapid change in climatic conditions to allow natural migration of adversely affected plant species. Intrusion of saline water in the Indus delta will also adversely affect coastal agriculture, mangroves and breeding grounds of fish.

BUDGET 2015-2016

FEDERAL BUDGET FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2015-2016

The federal cabinet approved the budget for the fiscal year 2015-16, on 5th of June, 2015, with a total outlay of Rs. 4.313 trillion (tr henceforth), which is 9.1 per cent higher than the revised 2014-15 outlay of Rs 3.9tr. Finance Minister Ishaq Dar while presenting the budget for fiscal year 2015-16 said a growth rate target of 5.5pc had been set for the upcoming year, which he said was budgeted to reach 7pc by the end of PML-N government's tenure in 2017-18.

IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE BUDGET 2015-16

5.5% Targeted Growth for 2015-16:

In the year 2016, the government decided to continue walking down the path of stabilisation while moving towards stimulating growth in the economy. Dar also mentioned hiking the growth rate to 5.5 per cent, more than a percentage point increase over the current financial year's accomplishment.

Before presenting the budget, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif cautioned his economic team against setting unrealistic targets for the next financial year, 2015-16 when he chaired a budget strategy meeting for the upcoming financial year.

A day before presenting the budget, Dar presented the Pakistan Economic Survey (PES) which charts the country's economic progress each year. The story told by the survey was also a humbling one for the minister who prides himself on his business credentials. All targets–from growth to revenues–were missed.

Defence Expenditure for 2015-16 to Rise 11pc:

Rs. 781bn have been allocated for expenditure on defence, which is 11pc higher than last year's allocation, with Rs 39.415bn budgeted expenditure on civil armed forces for the fiscal year. Earlier, it was viewed that Pakistan's defence budget had declined as a percentage of total outlay. In 2003, the national budget was Rs828bn, with defence budget of Rs175bn constituting a significant 21% of total.

But in 2014-15, the national budget increased to Rs4,302bn, while defence budget totaled Rs700.148bn, translating into16.2% of total budget. In the latest national budget (2015-16), defence budget occupies third spot at 16.6% of total expenditure, after debt services (31%) and general public services (28%).

A comparison of various countries with regards to defence spending per soldier per annum depicts that Pakistan spends $8,077 under the head, whereas India's expenditure is $17,554.

Main Elements of Budget Strategy

The main elements of the budget strategy are as follows:

- **Reduction of Fiscal Deficit**: The government would continue to consolidate gains it made in reducing fiscal deficit. In 2015-16 the government is targeting fiscal deficit at 4.3% of GDP compared to 5% in 2014-15.
- **Raising Tax Revenues**: The proposed reduction in deficit would be achieved through a combination of better tax collection and tight expenditure controls.
- **Continued Focus on Energy**: Energy is a key government priority, which can be judged by the fact that the prime minister is devoting considerable time to oversee developments in the sector. Cabinet Committee on Energy has been constituted which is headed by the Prime Minister himself. Keeping in view the current gap in demand-supply of power in the face of GDP target, the government plans to bring 7,000 MW on stream besides setting up 3,600 MW LNG-based projects. By December 2016 the government aims to bring 10,600 MW in the system. Beyond December 2017, other projects such as Dasu, Diamer Bhashah, Karachi Civil Nuclear Energy and many other projects will also be completed.
- **Exports Promotion**: The government announced additional measures to

toxicity to water and soil.

Water pollution load will increase proportionally with rise in population, which could add 25% more pollution to the water bodies.

iii. Support for Widows of Men Killed in Suicide Attacks

The government has decided that loans—including a markup of up to Rs1m as on June 30, 2015 which were obtained by men killed in suicide attacks (in their own name)—will be borne by the government. This is applicable only for widows who have not remarried after the death of their husbands.

iv. Minimum Wage Increased

Minimum wage has been increased for Rs12,000 per month to Rs13,000.

Tax measures for 2015-16: Gross revenue receipts of the federal government for fiscal year 2015-16 are estimated to be approximately Rs4.313tr, of which provincial governments' share of funds is to be Rs1.849tr, while the federal government is expected to receive Rs2.464tr of revenue.

Discriminatory tax exemptions in the form of special regulatory orders (SROs) were slashed by Rs105bn or 1/3rd, "despite presence of strong and influential pressure groups". However, a reduction in taxes from 5pc to 2pc was proposed for small salaried taxpayers with taxable income of Rs400,000-500,000.

The rate of capital gains tax proposed for fiscal year 2015-16 on 1-and 2-year securities was raised to 15pc and 12.5pc from 12.5pc and 10pc respectively in the previous fiscal year.

Education Budget 2015-16: The government has allocated an overall amount of Rs97.8bn on 'education affairs and services' for fiscal year 2015-16—a 13.22% increase over budgeted expenditure in 2014-15.

However, last year's (2014-15) budgeted expenditure was revised up from Rs86.4bn to Rs94bn, which means that in the latest budget the increase in funds under the 'education affairs and services' is in effect only about Rs3.8bn. Meanwhile, education expenditure as a percentage of GDP is currently 1.67pc, which the government wants to improve to 4pc by the end of its tenure (2017-18).

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PROVINCIAL BUDGETS 2015-16

PUNJAB BUDGET 2015-16

While presenting the Provincial Budget, 2015-16 on 12th June, 2015, the Punjab government allocated over Rs. 400 billion to development while Rs. 310. billion for education. The Punjab Cabinet approved the budget proposals for the next fiscal year at a meeting held in Lahore with Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif in the chair. Provincial Finance Minister Dr. Ayesha Ghaus Pasha presented the budget for 2015-16 in the Punjab Assembly. Dr. Ayesha is the first female Finance Minister to have presented the budget to the Punjab Assembly. She also presented supplementary budget statement for outgoing financial year. This was eighth consecutive budget of the PML-N's Provincial Government. According to the official figures, Rs. 20 billion have been allocated for flood affected people of the Punjab, while Rs. 17 billion have been assigned for Multan Metro. The government stated that it would allocate ample funds in the budget for development of all areas of the province. And the focus had been laid on health, education, energy, clean drinking water and construction of roads in rural areas.

The Punjab Assembly Cabinet had approved a Rs.1.22 trillion estimated provincial budget outlay for the fiscal year 2015-16. The budget allocates over Rs.166 to health, Rs.400 billion to development, Rs. 310 billion to education, Rs. 800 billion to non-development expenditure, Rs.31 billion to the power sector, Rs. 119 billion to the social sector, Rs.5 billion to roads, and Rs. 39 billion to the services sector. The provincial tax estimate for the next year has been cut by 2.4 percent to Rs. 160.6 billion from the present fiscal's target of Rs. 164.7 billion as the actual collection is estimated to have fallen short of the target by 31 percent. In order to boost its tax revenues, the government broadened the net of provincial General Sales Tax (GST) by taxing 10 new services, announced reward for those identifying tax evaders and pledged to punish non-compliant individuals and businesses. It has imposed a tax on immovable property in rural areas, withdrew capital

Authority for fiscal year 2015-16.

Railways Budget 2015-16: A total of Rs78bn has been budgeted for Pakistan Railways, of which Rs41bn has been allocated to developmental programmes, while Rs37bn has been set aside for its employees.

Electricity and Power Projects: For 2015-16, Rs141.42bn has been allocated for electricity and power projects.

Budget for CPEC Routes: Rs10bn for Islamabad and the DI Khan route of the China-Pak Economic Corridor (CPEC), and Rs19.5bn for the Raikot-Islamabad stretch of the CPEC.

Loans for Solar Tube Wells: Dar said loans will be given out for solar-powered tube wells on low markups, which will significantly reduce costs for farmers who have to run tube wells on diesel-powered generators.

Funds for HEC 2015-16

Rs20.5bn has been allocated to the completion of 143 Higher Education Commission projects targeting the development of Pakistani universities. In addition, Rs51bn was allocated to the HEC, bringing combined allocation to Rs71.5bn

Sales Tax and Federal Excise Duty

i. Increase in Tax on Cigarettes

Increase in federal excise duty (FED) on cigarettes has been proposed to 63pc from 58pc. In order to make the informal sector pay due taxes on cigarettes, levying of an adjustable FED proposed was proposed in order to filter rods at Rs0.75 per filter rod.

ii. Tax on Imported Mobile Phones Upped

An increase in sales tax applicable on various categories of imported mobile phones was proposed, with Rs150, Rs250 and Rs500 increasing to Rs300, Rs500 and Rs1,000, respectively. Regulatory duty imposed on the import of mobile phones would be withdrawn once new rates are implemented.

Programme, under which 911 ongoing development schemes would be completed and 614 new schemes would be initiated.

Rs97.54 billion had been proposed for education, reflecting a 21% increase, while Rs. 29.95 billion had been proposed for health.

Rs. 32.74 billion had been allocated for improving the capability of the police department, while a 10% increase was announced in the pension and salaries of provincial government employees.

Details of the K-P budgetary proposals for fiscal year 2015-16 are as under:

- The federal government would pay the province Rs. 68 billion as hydel net profit and arrears of electricity, and Rs. 19.41 billion as royalty of oil and gas.
- Rs 174.88 billion had been allocated for the Annual Development Programme.
- Rs 97.54 billion had been proposed for education, reflecting a 21% increase.
- 10% increase was announced in the pension of provincial government employees.
- 10% increase was announced in the salaries of provincial government employees.
- Teachers of government institutions will be provided transport facility.
- Recommendation to increase charge allowances of teachers put forth.

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BALUCHISTAN BUDGET 2015-16

On 17th June, 2016, while presenting the Rs. 244 billion Provincial Budget for fiscal year 2016, the Baluchistan government stated it would basically focus on getting the province's infrastructure on par with the rest of the country, especially in the area of energy. The budget was presented to the provincial assembly by Mir Khalid Langov, the Finance Advisor to Baluchistan Chief Minister Abdul Malik Baloch. The country's smallest; least developed province does not have an elected Finance Minister. The budget is expected to have a miniscule deficit.

The provincial budget included the Rs 54.5 billion development budget, which might be entirely financed by the federal development budget and a small amount of foreign assistance. The single biggest component of the budget, like that of other provinces, was education, accounts for Rs. 40.9 billion, or 16.8% of the total budget. General public services account for Rs. 28.7 billion. Economic affairs, a catch-all term for development projects undertaken by the government, would get Rs39 billion. Healthcare would get Rs. 15.4 billion and housing would get Rs. 11.7 billion.

The provincial govemment would also add 5,000 public sector jobs in the province during fiscal 2016. Balochistan would also match the 7.5% federal increase in salaries for government employees. As the most cash-poor province in the country, Baluchistan sought to maximise the efficiency of its spending.

Recognising that the province has been wracked by violence and insurgency, the government would beef up the allocation for law enforcement by Rs. 708 million. The government would also spend an additional Rs. 215 million to increase the number of police stations in Quetta and buy equipment for law enforcement personnel. Moreover, the government recently distributed Rs. 1.3 billion among the families of those victims who had suffered from the incidents of terrorism.

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GILGIT-BALTISTAN ANNUAL BUDGET, 2015-16

The Gilgit-Baltistan (G-B) budget for fiscal year 2015-16 with a total outlay of over Rs. 31.921 billion was presented on the 28th of June, 2015. Gilgit-Baltistan newly elected Chief Minister Hafiz Hafeez-ur-Rahman presented the budget during the budgetary session

canals–a better civic infrastructure to the benefit of common man.

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KHYBER-PAKHTUNKHWA BUDGET 2015-16

Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa Minister for Finance Advocate Muzaffar Said presented the province's budget with an outlay of Rs. 487.88 billion for fiscal year 2015-16 on the 15th of June, 2015. As per the general procedure, the province would receive over Rs. 250 billion from the federal divisible pool and Rs. 30 billion for the War on Terror.

The minister announced that the federal government would pay the province Rs68 billion as hydel net profit and arrears of electricity, and Rs19.41 billion as royalty of oil and gas. Moreover, Rs 174.88 billion had been allocated for the Annual Development

ARMED FORCES

Pakistan's Armed Forces are among the largest standing armies of the world. Pakistan Army comprises of 587000 active and 513000 reserve troops, 2050 tanks and 2000 heavy artillery pieces. Pakistan Air Force consists of 123 fighter ground attack and 243 fighters. Pakistan Navy is equipped with 3 destroyers, 8 frigates and 9 submarines.

Administrative Set Up: The administrative set-up of Pakistan's Armed Forces consist of a Ministry of Defence, Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Army Headquarters. The Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee consists of a chairman and chiefs of three forces. The Army Headquarters comprises of the following six branches:

(1) General Staff Branch

(2) Adjutant General's Branch

(3) Quarter Master General Branch

(4) Master of General Ordnance

(5) Engineer in Chief Branch

(6) Miliary Secretary's Branch.

Military Awards of Pakistan:

In 1956, when Pakistan finally declared itself a Republic, the current military award system was announced and it was on March 16, 1957, that the military awards of **Haider, Juraat** and **Basalat** were officially introduced.

These three awards are limited to military personnel only, although some awards, such as the **Khidmat, Imtiaz** and **Shujaat,** are given to both civilians and military personnel. Military awards usually fall into four categories: **Nishan** (Order) the highest followed by **Hilal** (Crescent), the **Sitara** (Star) and the **Tamgha** (Medal).

Haider (*Sign of the lion*). This is the highest military award and can be given in any of the four classifications mentioned above. It is given for acts of courage and heroism displayed in circumstances of extreme danger and is synonymous with bravery of the highest order. Both living *(Ghazi)* and martyred *(Shaheed)* soliders are given this medal. Although, 10 recipients of the highest order, the **Nishan-e-Haider**, have all received it posthumously.

Juraat *(Courage).* This is the second highest military honour awarded to officers for acts of valour, courage and devotion to duty. This medal is awarded in three categories: **Hilal, Sitara** and **Tamgha.**

Basalat *(Good Conduct).* This medal is awarded for valour, courage and devotion to duty when not at war. This medal is awarded in two categories: the **Sitara** and **Tamgha.**

(1)	Nishan-i-Haider	(2)	Hilal-i-Jurat
(3)	Sitara-i-Jurat	(4)	Tamgha-i-Jurat
(5)	Sitara-i-Basalat	(6)	Tamgha-i-Basalat
(7)	Nishan-i-Imtiaz	(8)	Hilal-i-Imtiaz
(9)	Sitara-i-Imtiaz	(10)	Tamgha-i-Imtiaz
(11)	Tamgha-i-Khidmat		

those development projects. On the spending side, the AJK government would spend Rs. 11.5 billion, or 17% of its total budget, on education, followed by Rs. 4.7 billion, or 6.9% of the budget, on transportation infrastructure. Healthcare, meanwhile, would get just Rs. 340 million, or less than half of one percent of the budget.

Moreover, the AJK government would spend Rs. 2.1 billion on the social sector. The finance minister informed that Rs.50 million have been earmarked for civil defence, Rs. 50 million for environment, Rs. 135 million for information technology/media development, Rs. 40 million for social welfare and women's development and Rs. 140 million for the sports department.

The finance minister said that infrastructure would be the top priority of the AJK government. In addition to the Rs. 4.7 billion for roads and bridges, the government would spend Rs. 150 million for local development authorities, Rs. 780 million for physical planning and housing, Rs. 800 million for local government, Rs. 110 million for Kashmiri refugees settlement, and Rs. 35 million for districts affected by the 2005 earthquake.

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Nishan-i-Haider on January 17,1972.

(8) Lance Naik Muhammad Mahfuz Shaheed (1944-1971): He was awarded Nishan-i-Haider on April 15,1972.

(9) Captain Karnal Sher Khan (1970-1999): He embraced Shahadat during the Kargil conflict with India in May-June 1999, and was awarded Nishan-i-Haider on August 14, 1999.

(10) Hawaldar Lalak Jan (Feb. 15, 1967-July 7, 1999): He embraced Shahadat in Kargil conflict with India and was awarded Nishan-i-Haider on August 14, 1999.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

After gaining independence on 14th August 1947, Pakistan embarked upon the delicate task of Constitution making. It took Pakistan nine long years to frame its first Constitution in 1956. Later on in 1962 Field Marshal Ayub Khan enforced a new Constitution which introduced presidential form of government in the country. This constitution was replaced with another Constitution in 1973 (present one) which reinstated the parliamentary form of government in Pakistan. The 1973 Constitution provided a bicameral federal legislature, a Supreme Court, four High Courts and an Islamic Ideology Council. Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic and Islam was pronounced as the state religion.

Constitutional Amendments to 1973 Constitution

Since 1973 several amendments have been made to the 1973 Constitution. Of these the following fifteen amendments are very important.

First Amendment: The first amendment in the 1973 Constitution was made in 1974. It added provision (2, to Article 7 which authorised every citizen of Pakistan to form a political party (except civil servants). Moreover this amendment also added provision (3) to Article 17 which required that all political parties should inform the government about the sources of their party funds.

Second Amendment: The Second Amendment (1974) declared Ahmadis and Qadianis as minorities in Pakistan.

Third Amendment: The Third Amendment (1974) amended Article 10 and withdrew the cover granted to persons found in anti-state activities that they could not be detained for more than 24 months.

Fourth Amendment: The Fourth Amendment (1975) added six seats for minorities to the National Assembly and withdrew power from High Courts to grant bail to the persons involved in anti-state activities.

Fifth Amendment: The Fifth Amendment (1976) restricted a person to become governor of a province of his domicile.

Sixth Amendment: The Sixth Amendment (1976) defined advisers and parliamentary secretaries to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Chairman Law Commission and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister.

Seventh Amendment: The Seventh Amendment (1977) authorised the Prime Minister to advise the President to hold referendum on any issue of national importance.

[1] The highest military award of Pakistan awarded to those brave men who sacrifice their lives in the battle field against enemy.
[2] First recipient of Nishan-i-Haider.
[3] The oldest (44 years) recipient of Nishan-i-Haider.
[4] The youngest (20 years) recipient of Nishan-i-Haider.
[5] First non-commissioned military man to receive Nishan-i-Haider

Muhammad Ch. took over the charge of his office on March 22, 2009, after the retirement of Abdul Hameed Dogar.

Eighteenth Amendment: On April 8, 2010, the National Assembly unanimously adopted 18th Amendment. The bill sought changes such as transfer of some key presidential powers to parliament, increase in the provincial autonomy and repeal of the Musharraf era 17th Amendment. The 18th Amendment became a part of the Constitution on 19th April, 2010, when President Asif Ali Zardari signed it in Islamabad.

Nineteenth Amendment: On 22nd December, 2010, the National Assembly made a quick work of 19th Constitutional Amendment bill that met most of the Supreme Court's concerns over a new mode of appointing superior judiciary. On 1st January, 2011, President signed the 19th Amendment Bill, thus the amendment became the part of the constitution.

Twentieth Amendment: On 14th February, 2012, the National Assembly passed the 20th Amendment Bill that envisages an independent and powerful Election Commission, setting up of a neutral caretaker regime to hold general elections and restoration of 28 suspended lawmakers.

Twenty-First Amendment: The National Assembly on Jan. 6, 2015, approved the 21st Constitutional Amendment and Pakistan Army (Amendment) Bill 2015, unopposed as 247 members voted in favour of the laws which would provide constitutional cover to special courts for the trial of terrorism suspects.

MAJOR / MINOR PARTIES OF PAKISTAN - 2014

As a result of the multi-party system in Pakistan scores of political parties exist in the country. Out of these, the following enjoy recognition at national level:

1. Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP)
2. Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PML "Nawaz Group")
3. Pakistan Muslim League (Q) (PML "Quaid-I-Azam Group")
4. Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM)
5. Jamaat-e-Islami (JI)
6. Awami Muslim League
7. Awami National Party
8. The Balochistan National Party
9. The Communist Party Of Pakistan.
10. Communist Mazdoor Kissan Party
11. National Party
12. The Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan (JUP)
13. Jamhoori Watan Party
14. Jeay Sindh Qaumi Mehaz
15. Pakistan Liberal Party
16. The National Peoples Party (NPP)
17. Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP)
18. The Pakistan Awami Tehrik
19. The Pakistan Democratic Party
20. The Pakistan Muslim League (F)

governors of the p

Fourteenth Amendment: The Fourteenth Amendment (1997) declared floor crossing as an illegal act.

Fifteenth Amendment: The Fifteenth Amendment (1998) declared Shariat Bill.

Sixteenth Amendment: The Sixteenth Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was passed on 27th July, 1999. According to it, the quota-system was extended for 20 years.

Seventeenth Amendment: The National Assembly passed the Bill of Seventeenth Amendment on 29th December, 2003, with the ratio of 248 to zero. Next day, the Senate also passed it with 72 votes to zero. It authorized the President to dissolve the National Assembly and he was also authorized to retain the post of Chief of Army Staff till 31st December, 2004.

Emergency Plus: On Nov. 3, 2007, Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf promulgated new PCO (Provisional Constitutional Order) by declaring 'Emergency Plus' in the country and suspended the 1973 Constitution. After 42 days on December 15, 2007, 'Emergency Plus' was lifted, PCO repealed and 1973 Constitution restored.

Reinstatement of Judiciary: On March 16, 2009, PM Yousaf Gilani announced restoration of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and 10 other deposed judges. These judges include Javed Iqbal, Khalil-ur-Rehman Ramday, Raja Fayyaz Ahmed, Ch. Ijaz Ahmed (Supreme Court), Khawaja M. Sharif, Ijaz Ahmed, Iqbal Hameed-ur-Rehman (Lahore High Court), Maqbool Baqar, Mushir Alam (Sindh High Court) and Ijaz Afzal Khan (Peshawar High Court). Chief Justice Iftikhar

Pakistan Army	Pakistan Air Force	Pakistan Navy
Lt. General	Air Marshal	Vice Admiral
General	Air Chief Marshal	Admiral
Field Marshal	Marshal of Air Force	Admiral of the Fleet

Badges of Commissioned Ranks

Pakistan Army

RANKS	BADGES
2nd Lieutenant	One Star
Lieutenant	Two Stars
Captain	Three Stars
Major	Hilal
Lt. Colonel	Hilal and One Star
Colonel	Hilal and Two Stars
Brigadier	Hilal and Three Stars
Major General	Cross Swords and a Star
Lt. General	Cross Swords and a Hilal
General	Cross Swords and a Baton Star
Field Marshal	Cross Swords and a Baton Star enclosed in floral wreath

Pakistani Missile Inventory

Designation	Other Name	Range	Payload	Status	Inventory
Half I/IA		80/100 km	500 kg	Deployed	50+
Abdali-I	Half-II	180 km	500 kg	Deployed	Unknown
Ghaznavi-I	Hatf-III	290 km	500 kg	Under Production	34-80
Shaheen-I	Hatf-IV	750 km	750 kg	Deployed	50
Ghauri-I	Hatf-V	1500 km	700-1000 kg	Deployed	50
Ghauri-II	Hatf-VA	2400 km	1500 kg	Operational	200
Shaheen-II	Hatf-VI	2500 km	1000 kg	Operational	50
Ghauri-III	Hatf-VIII	3500 km	1000 kg	Under Production	
Babour	Hatf-VII	500 km	500 kg	Tested Cruise Missile	
Raad	Hatf-VIII	350 km	All types of warheads	Tested Air Launched Cruise Missile	

(iii) National Development Finance Corporation: National Development Finance Corporation (NDFC) was established in 1973. It aims at installation of new

Pakistan Army	Pakistan Air Force	Pakistan Navy
2nd Lieutenant	Pilot Officer	Midshipman Officer
Lieutenant	Flying Officer	Sub-Lieutenant
Captain	Flight Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Major	Squadron Leader	Lt. Commander
Lt. Colonel	Wing Commander	Commander
Brigadier	Air Commodore	Commodore
Major General	Air Vice Marshal	Rear Admiral

risen to 9.

(xv) Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation: Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation was established in 1970. It aims at developing and maintaining tourist spots in Pakistan. Currently PTDC is maintaining several hotels and motels throughout the country.

(xvi) Pakistan Science Foundation (PSF): Pakistan Science Foundation (Estd: 1973) aims at promotion of Hydel Power, Acquisition of Solar Energy and production of Bio gas in the country. It controls Pakistan Scientific and Technological Information Centre (PASTIC) and Pakistan Museum of Natural History.

(xvii) Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal: Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal was established in 1992 to provide financial assistance to widows, orphans, destitutes, and handicapped individuals of Pakistan. In 1996-97 it started functioning with a capital of Rs. 1000 million.

(xviii) Pakistan Banking Council: Pakistan Banking Council (PBC) works under a board of governors headed by a chairman. The PBC aims at framing the rules and regulations for the scheduled banks. It also advises the Federal Government on the economic affairs of the country.

(xix) Pakistan Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation (PICIC): Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) was established in 1957. It advances loans for the establishment of new industrial units and for the extension and modernization of old factories.

IMPORTANT DOMESTIC BANKS IN PAKISTAN

Sr. #	Name of the Bank	Date of Inauguration
1	State Bank of Pakistan	July 1, 1948
2	National Bank of Pakistan	November 8, 1949
3	Habib Bank Limited	August 25, 1941
4	United Bank Limited	November 7, 1959
5	Zarai Taraqiati Bank of Pakistan	1961
6	Muslim Commercial Bank	January 9, 1991 (Privatized)
7	Allied Bank Limited	August 11, 1991 (Privatized)
8	Bank of Punjab	1989
9	First Women Bank	1989
10	Mehran Bank Limited	1991
11	Askari Bank	1991
12	Industrial Development Bank	1961
13	Indus Bank	1991
14	Bolan Bank	1991
15	Khyber Bank	1991
16	Metropolitan Bank	1991
17	Khushhali Bank	2000

Five Year Plans: So far, the government of Pakistan has launched the following ten five year plans. 1975 to 1978 is regarded as no-plan period:

(1) First Five Year Plan (1955-60).
(2) Second Five Year Plan (1960-65).
(3) Third Five Year Plan (1965-70).

established in 1955 caters for the domestic and international travel by the people of Pakistan. Presently, PIA's fleet consists of 35 aircrafts.

(xi) Pakistan Railways: Pakistan Railways controls and maintains the railway traffic of passengers and goods in the country. It manages 781 railway stations connecting 8775 kilometres of railway network in Pakistan. It runs many express and passenger trains which include Awami Express, Bolan Mail, Chenab Express, Ghazala Express, Khyber Mail, Peshawar Express, Tezro and Quetta Express etc.

(xii) Pakistan Television Corporation (PTC): Pakistan Television Corporation was established in 1967. Currently the PTC is run by a board of directors with Secretary Information as its chairman. The PTC is maintaining five TV Stations at Lahore (1964), Karachi (1967), Quetta (1967), Peshawar (1974) and Islamabad (1967) along with 16 booster stations. The Corporation started its colour transmissions on 20 December 1976 and its morning transmission on 16 January 1988.

(xiii) Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation: The Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (Estd: 1974) functions under the Ministry of Petroleum. It works for the exploration of minerals, marketing of minerals and the development of mining. Currently PMDC is running five coal mines (at Degan, Sor Range, Sharigh, Lakhra and Meting) and salt mines at Khewra, Warcha and Kalabagh.

(xiv) Pakistan National Shipping Corporation: Pakistan National Shipping Corporation (PNSC) was established in 1963. A year later (1964), it started its work with a fleet of six cargo ships. Currently, the number of ships under its control has

Pass, Tochi Pass, Gomal Pass, Durgai Pass and Malakand Pass.

MEDICAL COLLEGES OF PAKISTAN

The following medical colleges of Pakistan are most important:

(1) King Edward Medical College, Lahore.
(2) Nishtar Medical College, Multan.
(3) Agha Khan Medical College, Karachi.
(4) Fatimah Jinnah Medical College, Lahore.
(5) Allama Iqbal Medical College, Lahore.
(6) Army Medical College, Rawalpindi.
(7) Sindh Medical College, Karachi.
(8) Ayub Medical College, Abbottabad.
(9) Chandka Medical College, Larkana.
(10) Liaquat Medical College, Hyderabad.
(11) Bolan Medical College, Quetta.
(12) Rawalpindi Medical College, Rawalpindi.
(13) Khyber Medical College, Peshawar.
(14) Punjab Medical College, Faisalabad.
(15) Quaid-i-Azam Medical College, Bahawalpur.
(16) Services Institute of Medical Sciences, Lahore.
(17) Sargodha Medical College, Sargodha.
(18) Sheikh Zayed Medical College, Rahim Yar Khan.
(19) Nawaz Sharif Medical College, Gujrat.
(20) Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al-Nahyan Medical College, Lahore.
(21) Federal Medical and Dental College, Islamabad.
(22) Ameer-ud-Din Medical College, Lahore.
(23) Kh. M. Safdar Medical College, Sialkot.
(24) Gujranwala Medical College, Gujranwala.
(25) Sahiwal Medical College, Sahiwal.
(26) Dow Medical College, Karachi.
(27) Karachi Medical & Dental College, Karachi.
(28) Liaquat University of Medical & Health Sciences, Jamshoro.
(29) Peoples University of Medical & Health Sciences for Women, Nawabshah.
(30) Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Medical College, Lyari, Karachi.
(31) Gomal Medical College, DI Khan.
(32) Khyber Girls Medical College, Peshawar.
(33) Bacha Khan Medical College, Mardan.
(34) Bannu Medical College, Bannu.
(35) AJK Medical College, Muzaffarabad.
(36) Poonch Medical College, Rawalakot, AJK.

IMPORTANT NEWSPAPERS & JOURNALS OF PAKISTAN

Sr. No.	Name of Group	Names of Newspapers and Journals

	Name of Passes	Height
1.	Muztagh Pass	19,030 feet
2.	Karakoram Pass	18,290 feet
3.	Khan Kun Pass	16,600 feet
4.	Zagar Pass	16,431 feet
5.	Kilik Pass	15,837 feet
6.	Khunjrab Pass	15,529 feet
7.	Mintaka Pass	15,450 feet
8.	Dorah Pass	14,992 feet
9.	Babusar Pass	14,931 feet
10.	Shandur Pass	12,500 feet
11.	Lowari Pass	12,500 feet
12.	Buroghil Pass	12,480 feet
13.	Khyber Pass	6,916 feet

In addition there are many other passes namely Shimshal Pass, Ganshero

MUSEUMS IN PAKISTAN

S. #	Name of Museum	Location	Year Opened
1	Allama Iqbal Museum	Lahore	1984
2	Agricultural Museum	Faisalabad	1909
3	Air Force Museum	Peshawar	1964
4	Archaeological Museum	Karachi University	1956
5	Archaeological Museum	Peshawar University	1966
6	Archaeological Museum	Bambhore	1960
7	Archaeological Museum	Harappa	1926
8	Archaeological Museum	Moenjodaro	1925
9	Armed Forces Museum	Islamabad	1996
10	Armoury Museum	Lahore Fort	1928
11	Army Museum	Rawalpindi	1961
12	Bahawalpur Museum	Bahawalpur	1974
13	Bahawalpur State Museum	Bahawalpur	1948
14	Bhitshah Cultural Museum	Bhitshah	1962
15	Botanical Museum	Rawalpindi	-
16	Chaughtai Museum Trust	Lahore	-
17	Darun-Nawadir	Islamabad	1976
18	Dir Museum	Chakdara	1970
19	Faqir Khana Museum	Lahore	1937
20	Folk Art Museum	Islamabad	1973
21	Geological Museum	Quetta	-
22	Hyderabad Museum	Hyderabad	1974
23	Industrial and Commercial Museum	Lahore	1950
24	Islamia College Museum	Peshawar	1934
25	Lahore Museum	Lahore	1864
26	Mangla Dam Museum	Mangla	1967
27	Natural History Museum	Government College, Lahore	1910
28	National Museum of Pakistan	Islamabad	-
29	Pakistan Forest Museum	Abbottabad	1952
30	Peshawar Museum	Peshawar	1907
31	Quaid-i-Azam Museum	Karachi	--
32	Quaid-i-Azam Museum	Islamabad	1976
33	Quetta Museum	Quetta	1906
34	Science and Technology Museum	Engineering University, Lahore	1969
35	Shakir Ali Museum	Lahore	1975
36	Sikh and Mughal Galleries, Old Fort, Lahore	Lahore	1964
37	Sindh University Educational Museum	Hyderabad	1959
38	Sawat Museum	Saidu Sharif	1959
39	Talpur Museum	Hyderabad	-
40	Taxila Museum	Taxila	1918
41.	Umar Kot Museum	Umarkot	1968

(4) **PPI:** Pakistan Press International.
(5) **NNI:** National News International.

MUSEUMS OF PAKISTAN

On independence, Pakistan inherited seven museums, out of which museums at Lahore and Peshawar were run by the Provincial Governments while site museum of Harappa, Moenjodaro, Taxila and the Armoury Museum in Lahore Fort were looked after by Central Government through its Department of Archaeology.

Immediately after independence, plans were taken in hand to establish National Museum of Pakistan. It was on 17th April 1950 that the National Museum of Paksitan was inaugurated in Freer Hall Building, replacing the defunct Victoria Museum.

The development of museums in the country has been spectacular and the last decades have seen quite a few museums being established and many others reorganized on modern lines. Recently, a museum exclusively has been devoted to Allama Iqbal at Javed Manzil, Lahore and another House Museum in the Quaid-i-Azam House (Flag Staff House) Karachi has been established.

There are forty-one important museums in Pakistan. In the following table, names of these museums with their location and the year of their opening is given:

(Barrage), Thatta (Graveyard and tombs of Makli).

(iii) Baluchistan: Lasbela (Tombs, Graveyard), Loralai (Mounds), Quetta (Hill City, Military Academy), Ziarat (Hill resort, Residency of Quaid-e-Azam).

(iv) NWFP: Balakot (Battlefield), Haripur (Stupas, Fort), Peshawar (Khyber Pass), Tarbela (Dam), Mansehra (Rock Edicts of Asoka), Mardan (Edicts), Swat (Monastries), Valleys of Swat, Kaghan and Chitral (Scenarios, Fishing and Mountaineering).

FOREIGN BANKS OPERATING IN PAKISTAN

(1) ABN Amro Bank N.V.
(2) Al-Baraka Islamic Bank BSC (EC)
(3) American Express Bank Ltd.
(4) Standard Chartered Bank Ltd.
(5) Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Ltd.
(6) Citi Bank N.A.
(7) Deutsche Bank A.E.
(8) Habib Bank A.G. Zurich
(9) The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Ltd.
(10) Oman International Bank SAOG
(11) Rupali Bank Ltd.
(12) Royal Bank of Scotland (RBS)
(13) Bank Alfalah Ltd.

Saindak Metal (Pvt.) Ltd.

The Saindak Metal (Pvt.) Ltd. is the first important metal mining project in Pakistan. It is designed to produce 15,810 tonnes of blister copper annually which contained gold (1.47 tonnes) and silver (2.76 tonnes).

National Holidays

The following national holidays are observed in Pakistan:

(1) Pakistan Republic Day (23rd March), (2) Labour Day (1st May), (3) Bank Holiday (1st July), (4) Independence Day (14th August), (5) Defence Day (6th September), (6) Death Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam (11th September), (7) Birth Anniversary of Allama Iqbal (9th November), (9) Birth Anniversary of Quaid-e-Azam (25th December). In addition, the Government of Pakistan notifies holidays on Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-ul-Uzha, Ashura Muharram and Eid Milad-un-Nabi according to the Islamic Calendar.

METALLIC MINERALS IN PAKISTAN

METALLIC MINERALS

Aluminium	Kalat, Khairpur, Peshawar, Quetta, Sargodha.
Antimony	Qilla Abdullah, Pishin, Thal, Shekran, Karangli, Gilgit, Londku (Chitral)
Arsenic	Gilgit, Londku (Chitral).
Bauxite	Dhamman, Jhal, Muzaffarabad, Niazpur, Kotli, Central Salt Range,

TOURIST SITES IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a land of rich cultural heritage and enchanting beauty. Nature has blessed it with boundless wealth of fauna, flora and mineral resources. Indus Valley Civilization has been one of the oldest civilizations of the world. Excavations of Mohenjodaro and Harappa are great tourist attractions.

(i) Punjab: Attock Fort, Harappa, Jhelum (Rohtas Fort), Islamabad (Faisal Masjid, Shakarparian Hill), Lahore (Badshahi Masjid, Mughal Fort, Jahangir's Tomb, Shalimar Gardens and Tombs of Asif Jah and Nur Jehan), Murree (Summer resort), Sheikhupura (Hiran Minar), Taxila (Museum and excavations).

(Ii) Sindh: Brahmanabad (ruins of old city), Dadu (Forts, Mounds), Hyderabad (Tombs, Fort), Khairpur (Fortified town of Kot Diji), Karachi (Mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam, Clifton, Sea beaches, Manora), Nawabshah (Stupas), Sukkur

Brine	Dharyala Jalip (Jhelum).
Calcite	Lasbela, Zhob.
Cinnabar	In the sand of Chitral river.
Kaoline	Hazara, Shah Dheri, Nagarparker.
Kyanite	Swat, Kuz Banda, Jabba.
Lignite	Lakhra, Jhimper.
Limenite	Abbottabad, Kohat, Tang Mazari.
Limestone	Daudkhel, D.I. Khan, Hyderabad, Kalat, Rohri, Wah, Zinda Pir, Harnai, Pezu, Ganjo Takar, Kot Diji, Nowshera.
Marble	Attock, Chagai, Gilgit, Hazara, Mardan, Swat, Mullagori (Khyber Agency), Maneri Hills, Gundai Tarko, Thana Bola Khan, Swabi.
Mica	Hazara, Dir, Gilgit, Chitral.
Phosphate Rock	Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta, D.I. Khan, Multan.
Potash	Khewra, Nurpur, Warcha.
Pyrite	Quetta, Gilgit, Kalat.
Quartz Crystal	Kalabagh, Hazara, Baltistan, Mardan, Gilgit.
Radioactive Minerals	Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Quetta, Dir, Chitral, Kalat.
Rock Salt	Bahadur Khel, Khewra, Kalabagh, Jatta, Warcha.
Silica	Dandot, Hazara, Jangshahi, Makarwal, D.I. Khan.
Soap Stone	Peshawar, Gilgit, Shewen, Safed Koh, Kurram Agency, Zhob, Muslim Bagh.
Sulphur	Karachi, Peshawar, Hyderabad, Koh-i-Sultan, Sanni, Chitral.
Vermiculite	Swat, Kalat, Mohmand Agency.
Vessuvlanite	Zhob, Muslim Bagh.
Zircon	D.G. Khan.
Coal	Dandot, Degari, Harnai, Khost, Makarwal, Sonda (Thatta), Sor Range, Mach, Jhimpir, Lakhra, Sharigh.
Natural Gas	Dhurnal, Kandhkot, Mayal, Mari, Sui, Tut, Uch.
Precious Stones	Chitral, Hunza, Malakand, Swat.

FIRST, LARGEST AND LONGEST IN PAKISTAN

Foreign Minister:	Sir Zafrullah Khan
Defence Minister:	Khan Liaquat Ali Khan
Finance Minister:	Khawaja Ghulam Muhammad
Communication Minister:	Sardar Abdul Rub Nishtar
Industries Minister:	Ch. Nazir Ahmed
Trade Minister:	Fazal-ur-Rehman

Glass Sand	Karachi, Ziarat, Bande Sadiq, Mianwali, Salt Range, Ha Dadu.
Granite	Swat, Nagarparker.
Graphite	Chitral, Hazara, Khyber, Gilgit, Sheikh Wasil.
Gypsum	Dadu, D.I. Khan, Hyderabad, Kohat, Sibi, Quetta, Bahaw Khewra, Mianwali, Dandot, Rakhi Munh, Daud Khel, Spin Chamalong.
Leterite	Ziarat, Chitral, Dadu, Kotli, Nikial (AJK), Margala.
Lead	Quetta, Sargodha, Swat, Chitral, Lasbela, Mardan, Khuzdar.
Magnesite	Kalat, Khumhar, Abbottabad, Zhob, Shahkot, Spinkhan.

NON-METALLIC MINERALS

Asbestos	Char Bagh, Chitral, D.I. Khan, Zhob, Malakand, Tangi.
Barite	Lasbela, Gilgit, Khuzdar, Faqir Muhammad, Kundi, Ha Bankhiri, Kachi District, Kohala.

Radio Station: Islamabad.

Railway Station: Lahore Railway Station.

Railway Workshop: Mughalpura Railway Workshop, Lahore.

River: Indus River.

Wind Power Plant: Jhimpir (Thatta, Sindh) on Apr. 19, 2009, by the cooperation of Turkish firm 'Zurlo Energy' (50 mega watt).

Shipping Company: Pakistan National Shipping Corporation.

Stadium (Athletics): Islamabad.

Stadium (Cricket): National Stadium, Karachi.

Stadium (Hockey): National Hockey Stadium, Lahore.

TV Station: Islamabad.

TV Booster: Thandiani (Punjab).

University: Punjab University, Lahore.

Female Commercial Pilot: Shukriya Khanum (She gained her commercial pilot licence in 1959).

Female Astronaut: Namira Saleem.

Pakistani Flag at South and North Pole: Namira Saleem became the first Pakistani woman getting the honour of flapping Pakistani flag at North Pole on 21st April 2007 and on the South Pole on 16th Jan. 2008.

First Female Speaker National Assembly: Dr. Fahmida Mirza (19.03.2008 to June 3, 2013).

First Female Deputy Speaker of National Assembly: Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi (11.08.1973 to 10.01.1977)

First Woman to Preside Parliament: Begum Shahnawaz (Mar. 18, 1952, at Karachi).

Largest Tenure of Caretaker P.M.: Muhammad Mian Soomro (4 months 9 days).

First Woman Acting President: Speaker National Assembly Dr. Fahmida Mirza, on Sept. 13, 2008.

First Female Music Director: Shamim Nazli (Died on Nov. 29, 2010 at the age of 71)

First Female President of Supreme Court Bar Association: Asma Jahangir.

Youngest Pakistani to Achieve Presidential Award: Arfa Kareem (In 2006, she got the honour of becoming world's youngest Microsoft Certified Professional and also won Pakistan's biggest civil award. She died on 14th January, 2012, in Lahore at the age of 16.)

First Female Foreign Minister: Hina Rabbani Khar (She became the youngest and first female FM on July 19, 2011).

First Deputy Prime Minister: Ch. Pervez Elahi (25.6.12 to 24.03.2013)

- Namira Saleem became the first woman of Asia & Pakistan when she dived from a plane more than the height of Mount Everest on Oct. 12, 2008.
- On 25th October, 2008, Pakistan deputed for the first time 60 trained women

Mine: Salt Mines, Khewra (Punjab).
Monument: Minar-i-Pakistan, Lahore.
Mosque: Shah Faisal Mosque, Islamabad.
Motorway: Lahore-Islamabad, Motorway.
Museum: National Museum, Karachi.
Newspaper: Jang (Urdu); The News (English).
Nuclear Reactor: Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP).
Oil Field: Dhurnal Oil Field.
Park: Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
Province (Area): Baluchistan, Area 3,47,190 sq. km.
Province (Population): Punjab.

THE LONGEST IN PAKISTAN

Coast: Balochistan (771 kms long). **Frontier:** Pak-Afghan border (2,252 kms).
Railway Platform: Rohri (Sindh), Length 1,894 feet.
Railway Track: Karachi to Landi Kotal. **Road:** Karachi to Peshawar.
River: Indus River (Length 1,800 miles).
Tunnel (Railway): Khojak Balochistan (Length 2.43 miles).
Tunnel (Road): Lowari (Length 5 miles).
Tunnel (Water): Warsak Dam Tunnel (Length 3.5 miles).

THE TALLEST IN PAKISTAN

Building: Habib Bank Plaza (Height 345 feet).
Tower: Minar-e-Pakistan (Height 196 feet 8 inches).
Minaret: Four minarets of Shah Faisal Mosque with a height of 286 feet each.
Mountain Pass: Muztagh Pass (Height 19,030 feet).
Mountain Peak: K-2 (Karakoram) Height 28,269 feet.
Railway Station: Khan Mehtarzai (Height 2,221 feet).
Road: Karakoram Road which connects Kashmir with China.

PACTS, TREATIES & ALLIANCES

Since 1947, Pakistan has signed the following outstanding Pacts, Treaties & ances with different countries:

)	4th May, 1948	Canal Water Pact with India
)	18th Feb. 1950	Friendship Pact with Iran
)	2nd April 1950	Liaquat-Nehru Pact
)	8th Dec. 1954	South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)
)	23rd Sept. 1955	Central Treaty Organization (CENTO)
)	21st May, 1960	Boundary Agreement with Iran
)	19th Sept. 1960	Indus Basin Treaty with India
)	5th Jan. 1963	Trade Agreement with China
)	24th Feb. 1963	Border Agreement with China
0)	March 1965	Cultural Pact with India
1)	10th Jan. 1966	Tashkent Pact with India
2)	3rd July, 1972	Simla Pact with India
3)	28th August 1973	Delhi Agreement with India on PoWs
4)	15th Sept. 1986	Pact for Nuclear Cooperation with China
5)	14th April 1985	Geneva Pact with Afghanistan, USA & USSR

1998 CENSUS (PROVISIONAL RESULTS)

Salient features of the provisional results of the 1998 Census are as under:

Population of Pakistan: According to the census conducted in March 1998

the population of Pakistan has swollen to 130.58 million from 84.254 million in 1981.

Population Growth Rate: The population growth rate has declined to 2.61 percent per annum as against 3.06 percent in the 1981 census.

Population of Punjab: Punjab has retained its position as the most populous province of Pakistan with a population of 72.58 million which is 55.6 percent of the entire population of the nation.

Population of Sindh: The province of Sindh is second with a population of 29.991 million which is 23 percent of the total population.

Population of NWFP: The population of NWFP has gone up to 17.5 million from 11 million in 1981.

Population of Baluchistan: According to the 1998 census the population of Baluchistan stands at 6.5 million.

Population Trends: Pakistan's overall population has shown a negative trend. Its growth rate has declined to 2.61 percent per annum from 3.06 percent in 1981. As regards the provinces the growth rate of Punjab has decreased to 2.55 percent from 2.74 percent in 1981. The province of Sindh has also shown a decrease to 2.71 percent from 3.56 percent in 1981. Similarly the provinces of NWFP and Baluchistan have also recorded decreased growth rates of 2.75 percent (3.22 percent in 1981) and 2.42 percent (7.09 percent in 1981) respectively.

Rural-Urban Classification: According to the 1998 Census 67.5 percent Pakistanis live in rural areas (71.7% in 1981) and 32.5 percent (28.3% in 1981) live in urban areas.

Population of FATA: The population in FATA has increased to 3.1 million from 2.1 million in 1981. It has shown an annual growth rate of 2.11 percent against minus 1.47 percent in 1981.

Population of Islamabad: The population of Federal Area of Islamabad increased from 340,000 (1981) to 799,000 showing a growth rate of 5.15 percent (4.34% in 1981).

Millionaire Cities of Pakistan: According to the 1998 Census seven cities viz Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan, Hyderabad and Gujranwala have populations exceeding one million. Karachi tops the list with population of 9.269 million and is followed by Lahore (5.063 m) and Faisalabad (1.977 m). Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad account for 38.4% of the country's urban population.

NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY (1998-2010)

Salient Features: The Government of Pakistan announced a National Education Policy for 1998-2010 AD. This policy aimed at the following objectives:

(1) A respectable level of literacy will be attained by universalizing basic education.

(2) The education will be made purposeful and job-oriented.

(3) The examination system will be reformed.

(4) Private investment in education will be encouraged.

(5) An efficient decentralized management structure will be evolved.

(6) By the year 2002-03 ninety percent children in the age group (5-9) will be

admitted in the schools.

(7) The education will be diversified into three streams at the secondary level.

(8) Computer education will be introduced as subject at secondary level.

(9) The quality of education in Deeni Madaris will be improved.

(10) Translation of selected verses from the Holy Quran will be added in the syllabus at the secondary level.

(11) In order to raise the quality of teacher education programmes the educational qualifications for primary teachers will be raised from Matric to Intermediate.

(12) The Education Foundations shall be further strengthened.

(13) National Education Testing Service will be established to design and conduct standardized tests for admission to professional institutions.

(14) The curricula at all levels of education will be reviewed.

(15) The libraries and library service will be strengthened to augment facilities for self learning.

(16) Multiple textbooks will be introduced at the secondary level instead of sole-textbooks in order to broaden the knowledge base of students.

(17) Expenditure on education will be raised from 2.2% to 4% of GNP.

(18) District Education Authority will be established in each district to involve public participation in monitoring and implementation.

(19) The Quranic principles and Islamic practices will be made an integral part of the curricula.

(20) Information technology will be popularised among students at all levels.

(21) Private sector will be encouraged to provide free education to poor students.

(22) New disciplines / emerging sciences will be introduced in universities in order to achieve excellence in different fields.

(23) Teaching, learning and research processes will be brought in line with international standards to improve the quality of education.

Literacy Rate of Pakistan Districts -2014

Rank	District	Provicne	Literacy Rate	Rank	District	Province	Literacy Rate
1.	Islamabad	Capital	87%	2.	Rawalpindi	Punjab	80%
3.	Jhelum	Punjab	79%	4.	Karachi	Sindh	77%
5.	Lahore	Punjab	74%	6.	Chakwal	Punjab	74%
7.	Gujrat	Punjab	71%	8.	Gujranwala	Punjab	69%
9.	Abbottabad	KP	67%	10.	Haripur	KP	63%
11.	Quetta	Baluchistan	62%	12.	Faisalabad	Punjab	62%
13.	M.Bahauddin	Punjab	62%	14.	T.T. Singh	Punjab	62%
15.	Attock	Punjab	61%	16.	Ziarat	Baluchistan	61%
17.	Mianwali	Punjab	60%	18.	Sialkot	Punjab	59%

DETAIL OF REGISTERED VOTERS IN PAKISTAN - 2013

The new voters lists released on April 10, 2013, contained 86.18 million eligible voters, 5.15 million more than 81.03 million in the rolls used in 2008 elections. In Punjab, there are 4,92,59,334 voters, in Sindh, there are 189,63,375 voters, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are 1,22,66,157 voters, in Baluchistan are 33,36,659 voters, 17,38,313 voters are in FATA and 6,25,964 voters are in Islamabad.

Q. ***Give the province-wise distribution of National Assembly Muslim seats in Pakistan.***

Ans. Out of the total number of 272 general seats in the National Assembly, the contribution of Punjab is 148, Sindh 61, NWFP 35, Baluchistan 14, FATA 12 and Federal area of Islamabad 1.

Q. ***What is the number of non-Muslim seats in the National Assembly?***

Ans. The National Assembly comprises of a total number of 342 seats, out of which 272 are general, 60 reserved for women and 10 non-Muslim seats.

Q. ***Give the distribution of seats of the four Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan.***

Ans. The Punjab Assembly has 297 general, 8 non-Muslim and 66 reserved seats for women. The Sindh Assembly has 130 general, 9 non-Muslim and 29 reserved seats for women. The NWFP Assembly consists of 99 general, 3 non-Muslim and 22 reserved seats for women. The Baluchistan Assembly comprises of 51 general, 3 non-Muslim and 11 seats reserved for women.

Q. ***Give the detail of the Senate of Pakistan.***

Ans. The Senate comprises of a total number of 104 seats of which the share of Punjab is 22 (General 14, reserved 8), Sindh 22 (General 14, reserved 8), NWFP 22 (General 14, reserved 8), Baluchistan 22 (General 14, reserved 8), FATA 8, Islamabad 4 and Minorities 4.

Q. ***What is distribution of 10 non-Muslim seats of National Assembly?***

Ans. The break-up of the 10 non-Muslim seats of National Assembly is Christians 4, Hindus 4, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi one and Ahmadis one.

Q. ***Give the detail of the non-Muslim seats of all the four provinces of Pakistan.***

Ans. The 8 non-Muslim seats of Punjab consist of 5 for Christians, one for Hindus, one for Sikhs, Buddhists and one for Ahmadis. The 3 non-Muslim seats of NWFP consist of one for Christians, one for Sikhs and one for Ahmadis. The 9 non-Muslim seats of Sindh comprise of 2 for Christians, 5 for Hindus, one for Sikhs and one for Ahmadis. The Baluchistan Assembly has 3 non-Muslim seats of which one is for Christians, one for Hindus and one for Sikhs.

Q. ***When were the people of FATA given the right of voting?***

Ans. The people of FATA were granted the right of voting in 1997 elections.

PAKISTAN'S RECORDS IN SPORTS

Pakistan is a major sporting nation of Asia. It holds many records in the games of Hockey, Squash, Cricket, Volleyball, Boxing and Athletics. In Hockey,

Pakistan has been Olympic Champion thrice (1960, 1968, 1984) and in Cricket it won the 1992 Cricket World Cup held in Australia. In Squash, Pakistan's performance has been excellent and it completely dominated this sport first from 1950 to 1962 and then from 1982 to 1997 winning almost all the competitions the world over.

(A) **Cricket:** After gaining international status in 1950, Pakistan recorded victories in its first visits to India (1952), England (1954) and West Indies (1957-58). Since then, Pakistan has been a force to reckon with in International Cricket. The climax of Pakistan's achievements was achieved on 25th March, 1992, when it won the 5th Cricket World Cup held in Australia and New Zealand under the captaincy of Imran Khan.

Q. ***Give Pakistan's record in World Cup Cricket.***

Ans. In the ten editions of the World Cup (1975 to 2011), Pakistan played 64 matches, won 36 and lost 26, while two matches ended without any result. Pakistan won the 1992 World Cup and remained runners-up in 1999, and qualified at least for the semifinals in each World Cup except the three, i.e., in 1996 when they were beaten by India in the quarter final, then in 2003 when they were eliminated in the first round and in 2007 when they were once again eliminated in the first round.

Q. ***What is Pakistan's highest and lowest score in World Cup matches?***

Ans. Pakistan's highest score in the World Cup is 338-5 against Sri Lanka 1983, while their lowest team total is 74 against England in the 1992 World Cup.

Q. ***Who is the leading batsman and bowler of Pakistan in World Cup matches?***

Ans. Javed Mianded is the leading batsman of Pakistan in World Cup Cricket. In all, he had played 33 World Cup matches and scored 1,083 runs with an average of 43.32. Wasim Akram is the highest wicket taker in the World Cup matches with 55 wickets with an average of 23.83 in 38 matches.

Q. ***Give Pakistan's record in World Cup Cricket.***

Ans. In the nine World Cup competitions held so far, Pakistan qualified for the quarter-final once, semi-final four times and the final twice. It won the World Cup in 1992 and remained runners-up in 1999 World Cup.

Q. ***What has been Pakistan's record in the Sharjah Cup?***

Ans. Pakistan has won once (1989-90) and remained runners up twice (1988-89 and 1993-94).

Cricket Records Held by Pakistan

(i) ***Highest Individual Innings:*** Saeed Anwar scored 194 runs against India at Madras on 21st May, 1997.

(ii) ***Highest Number of Wickets:*** Wasim Akram is the leading wicket-taker in one-day cricket with 502 wickets in 356 matches (Average 23.52).

(iii) ***Fastest Century:*** Shahid Afridi scored the fastest century in 37 balls against Sri Lanka at Nairobi (Kenya) on 4th October, 1996.

(iv) ***Youngest Player:*** Hassan Raza was 14 years and 233 days old on

his Test debut against Zimbabwe at Quetta on 30th October, 1996.

(v) ***Youngest Player to Take 100 Wickets:*** Saqlain Mushtaq became the youngest player to take 100 wickets in one-day cricket on 12th May, 1997 against Sri Lanka. He was only 20 years, 166 days old when he took his 100th wicket.

(B) Hockey: Hockey is another game in which Pakistan has won many laurels at international level. Pakistan's achievements in Hockey competitions have been as under:

(i) **World Cup:** Pakistan has won World Cup on the following four occasions:

(a) In 1971 at Barcelona (Spain).

(b) In 1978 at Buenos Aires (Argentina).

(c) In 1982 at Bombay (India).

(d) In 1994 at Sydney (Australia).

(ii) **Olympic Games:** Pakistan has won Olympic Hockey title thrice at Rome (1960), Mexico City (1968) and Los Angeles (1984).

(iii) **Asian Games:** Pakistan has won Asian Hockey title on eight occasions i.e. 1958 (Tokyo), 1962 (Jakarta), 1970 (Bangkok), 1974 (Tehran), 1978 (Bangkok), 1982 (New Delhi), 1990 (Beijing) and 2010 (Guangzhou).

(iv) **Champions Trophy (Men):** Pakistan has won Champions Trophy on three occasions in 1978 (Lahore), 1980 (Karachi) and 1994 (Lahore).

(v) **Junior World Cup Hockey:** So far, Pakistan has succeeded in winning the Junior World Cup Hockey once in 1979 (Versailles-France).

(C) Squash/Rackets

Like Cricket and Hockey, Pakistan has figured prominently in Squash/Rackets. It has produced many World Champions in the last 65 years.

(a) **British Open Championship:** The following renowned Pakistani players have won British Open Championship on one or more occasions:

(i)	Hashim Khan	1950-1955
(ii)	Roshan Khan	1956
(iii)	Hashim Khan	1957
(iv)	Azam Khan	1958-1961
(v)	Mohibullah Khan	1962
(vi)	Qamar Zaman Khan	1975
(vii)	Jahangir Khan	1982-1991
(viii)	Jansher Khan	1992-1997

(b) **World Open Championship:** Jahangir Khan won World Open Championship from 1981-85 and in 1988. Jansher Khan remained World Champion in 1987, 1989, 1990, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS (SPORTS)

Q. ***Who was the captain of the first cricket team of Pakistan which toured England in 1954?***

Ans. Abdul Hafeez Kardar.

Q. ***Give the name of the Pakistani bowler who earned the title of "Hero of Oval" in 1954.***

Ans. Fazal Mahmud became the "Hero of Oval" by taking twelve wickets against England.

Q. ***In which year, Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup?***

Ans. Pakistan won the 1992 World Cup held in Australia by defeating England by 22 runs at Melbourne.

Q. ***Who has scored the fastest century in One Day Cricket?***

Ans. Shahid Afridi (Pakistan) scored a century off 37 deliveries against Sri Lanka at Nairobi (Kenya) in 1996. However, Corey Andersen of N.Z beat this record on 1.1.2014 at Queenstown (N.Z) agaisnt W.I in 36 balls.

Q. ***How many times Pakistan has won the Hockey World Cup?***

Ans. Four times (1971, 1978, 1982, 1994).

Q. ***In which years, Pakistan became Olympic Hockey Champion?***

Ans. 1960 (Rome), 1968 (Mexico City) and 1984 (Los Angeles).

Q. ***Give the names of the Pakistani Squash players who have remained British Open Champions on more than two occasions.***

Ans. Hashim Khan (1950-1955), Azam Khan (1958-1961), Jahangir Khan (1982-91), Jansher Khan (1992-97).

Q. ***Which Pakistani batsman has scored the highest individual innings in One Day Cricket?***

Ans. Saeed Anwar scored 194 runs against India at Madras on 21st May, 1997.

Q. ***How many times Pakistan has won the Asian Games Hockey final?***

Ans. Pakistan has won Asian Hockey title on eight occasions (1958, 1962, 1970, 1974, 1978, 1982, 1990 and 2010).

Q. ***Which country is the current Cricket World Cup Champion?***

Ans. Australia defeated Sri Lanka by 53 runs at Barbados in 2007.

Q. ***Which Pakistani batsman has scored a century of centuries in First-Class Cricket?***

Ans. Zaheer Abbas.

Q. ***When did Pakistan, India and Sri Lanka jointly host the Sixth World Cricket Cup?***

Ans. In 1996.

Q. ***Name five all time great Squash players of Pakistan who remained British Open Champions.***

Ans. (1) Hashim Khan (1950-55), (2) Roshan Khan (1956), (3) Azam Khan (1958-61), (4) Jahangir Khan (1982-90), (5) Jansher Khan (1992-97).

Q. ***How many times, Pakistan has won Asia Cricket Cup so far?***

Ans. Two times (In 2000 and 2012 in B.D.).

Q. ***Which countries take part in the SAF Games?***

Ans. Eight SAARC countries viz. Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh,

Maldives, Afghanistan and Bhutan participate in the SAF Games.

Q. ***What is the lowest score of Pakistan in One Day Internationals?***

Ans. Pakistan scored 43 runs against West Indies at Cape Town (South Africa) in 1993.

Q. ***Give the names of any six renowned Hockey players of Pakistan.***

Ans. Shahnaz Sheikh, Sami Ullah, Islahuddin, Naseer Bunda, Akhtar Rasool, Zakauddin.

Q. ***What has been the performance of Pakistan in the Junior World Cup Hockey (Men)?***

Ans. Pakistan has so far won Men's Junior Hockey Cup once in 1979 (Versailles-France).

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IMPORTANT STATISTICS

About Azad Jammu and Kashmir

The state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir lies towards the North-East of Pakistan. The present population of the state is about 46 lakh which has a growth rate of 2.7 percent. The first Azad Jammu and Kashmir government was established on 24th October, 1947. About 27 percent area of the state comprises of mountainous terrain which is covered with thick commercial forests. Timber and cottage products (shawls, carpets) are main sources of revenue of the state.

Q. ***Give the number of divisions and districts of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.***

Ans. Azad Jammu and Kashmir consists of the following three divisions and ten districts:

Divisions and Districts of Azad Jammu & Kashmir

S.No.	Name of Division	Names of the Districts
1.	Muzaffarabad	Muzaffarabad, Hattian, Neelum
2.	Poonch	Bagh, Sudhnoti, Haveli, Poonch
3.	Mirpur	Mirpur, Kotli and Bhimber

Q. ***Give the area of the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.***

Ans. The state consists of 13,297 sq. km. (5,134 sq mi.)

Q. ***Give the name of capital of Azad Kashmir.***

Ans. Muzaffarabad.

Q. ***What is the literacy rate of Azad Kashmir?***

Ans. 64 percent.

Q. ***What is the percentage of per square kilometer of population?***

Ans. 343 persons.

Q. ***Give the administrative distribution of Azad Kashmir.***

Ans. There are 3 divisions, 30 sub-divisions, 48 police stations, 5 development authorities, 31 markaz councils, 11 municipal committees, 2 municipal corporations, 10 districts, 19 towns and 182 union councils.

Q. ***Which is the national language of Azad Kashmir?***

Ans. Urdu. However, due to the area's diverse cultural blend, many languages are spoken by different populations including Pahari, Kashmiri, Potwari, Pashto, Dogri, Gojri and Punjabi.

Q. ***Which type of political system is working in Azad Jammu and Kashmir?***

Ans. Presently, Parliamentary Democratic System is functioning in Azad Jammu and Kashmir. This system was introduced in 1970. Since then, a total number of eight general elections have been held in the state in 1970, 1975, 1985, 1990, 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2006.

Q. ***Give the district-wise distribution of the AJK Assembly seats.***

Ans. The AJK Assembly has 49 seats. The detail of these seats is as under:

Detail of AJK Assembly Seats

Sr.No.	District/Region/Category	Seats
1.	Poonch and Sudhnoti	6
2.	Neelum Valley	1
3.	Kotli	5
4.	Mirpur	4
5.	Bhimber	3
6.	Muzaffarabad	6
7.	Bagh	4
8.	Occupied Jammu refugees	6
9.	Occupied Kashmir Valley refugees	6
10.	Women	5
11.	Overseas Kashmiris & Others	3

Q. ***When was the first Azad Jammu and Kashmir Government established?***

Ans. 24th October, 1947.

Q. ***Which percentage of the state of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is covered by forests?***

Ans. 27 percent.

Q. ***What is the political status of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir?***

Ans. Azad Jammu and Kashmir is a part of the entire state of Jammu and Kashmir. Together with the Indian-occupied Valley of Jammu and Kashmir, the political status of the AJK is still undecided. According to the UN resolutions of 1948 and 1949, a plebiscite is to be held in the state.

Q. ***Name the important Kashmir days.***

Ans. 5th February (Kashmir Solidarity Day), 13th July (Shauda-e-Kashmir), 24th October (Azad Kashmir Day), 27th October (Black Day).

Q. ***How many Prime-Ministers of Pakistan have to resign?***

Ans. 4 Prime-Ministers have to resign till 2014.

Q. ***What are their names?***

Ans. Ch. Muhammad Ali, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, Muhammad Ali Bogra, Zafar-Ullah Jamali.

Q. ***How many Prime-Ministers were dismissed?***

Ans. 6 Prime-Ministers were dismissed.

Q. ***What are their names?***

Ans. Kh. Nazim-ud-Din, Feroze Khan Noon, Z.A. Bhutto. M. Khan Junejo, Benazir

Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif.

Q. ***Write down the name of Prime-Minister who was martyred.***

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan (Oct. 16, 1951)

Q. ***Mention the name of the Prime-Minister who was hanged.***

Ans. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (Apr. 4, 1979)

Q. ***How many times had the Commonwealth suspended Pakistan's membership?***

Ans. 3 times (1972, 1999, 2007)

IMPORTANT STATISTICS - About Northern Areas (Gilgit-Baltistan)

Capital	Gilgit (Also the largest city with population of 216,760).
Area	72,496 km^2 (27,991 sq. mi)
Population	1,800,000 (Estimated)
Density	20.7 / km^2
Languages	Urdu, English, Pashto, Wakhi, Burushaski, Balti, Khowar, Khajuna, Shina, Domaaki, Kohistani
Status	Non-self governing territory under Pakistani control
Games	Polo, Cricket, Kabadi, Volleyball
Legislature	Northern Areas Legislative Assembly (33 members)
Established	1st July, 1970
Borders	Afghanistan (North), China (Northeast), Azad Kashmir (South), Indian-held Kashmir (Southeast), KP (West)
Divisions	2 (Baltistan, Gilgit)
Districts	7, Ghanche and Skardu (Baltistan), Astore, Diamir, Ghizar, Gilgit, Hunza-Nagar (Gilgit) (2 more towns are Shigar and Kharmang)
Army Unit	Northern Light Infantry

INTERESTING FACTS

- It is home to five of the 'eight thousanders' and to more than 50 peaks above 7000 meters.
- The region is home to some of the world's highest mountain ranges — mainly Karakoram and the Western Himalayas.
- Among the highest mountains are K2 (Mount Godwin-Austin) and Nanga Parbat.
- Three of the world's longest glaciers are found in the Northern Areas—the Biafo Glacier, the Batoro Glacier, and the Batura Glacier.
- Lalak Jan, a soldier from Yasin, Northern Areas, was awarded Pakistan's most prestigious medal, the Nishan-e-Haider, for his courageous actions during the Kargil conflict (1999).
- The Karakoram Highway (KKH), being constructed with the assistance of the Chinese government, was completed in 1978.
- The Khunjerab Pass is the highest paved international border crossing in the world at 4,693 metres (15,397 feet).
- Gilgit and Skardu are the two major hubs for mountaineering expeditions in the Northern Areas.
- The name "Northern Areas" was first used by the United Nations, to refer to the northern areas of Kashmir.
- On 10th Nov. 2009, PM Yousaf Gilani declared the "Big City" status for Gilgit and Skardu.

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Written Tests/Interviews

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q. ***What is the total area of Pakistan?***

Ans. 796,096 square kilometres (307,374 sq. mi.).

Q. ***Give the population of Pakistan.***

Ans. According to the 1998 census, the total population of Pakistan was 130.58 million. Of which, 72.5 million belonged to Punjab, 29.9 million to Sindh, 17.5 million to NWFP and 6.5 million to Baluchistan.

Q. ***Give the percentage of Rural and Urban population of Pakistan.***

Ans. Rural 67.5%; Urban 32.5%.

Q. ***What is the length of Pakistan's common borders with its neighbours?***

Ans.

(i)	Pak-Afghan border (Durand Line)	=	2,252 km
(ii)	Pak-Iran border	=	805 km
(iii)	Pak-India border	=	1,610 km
(iv)	Pak-China border	=	595 km

Q. ***What is the population of Karachi, Lahore and Faisalabad cities?***

Ans. According to 1998 census, the population of Karachi was 9.269 million, Lahore 5.063 million and Faisalabad 1.977 million.

Q. ***Give the number of divisions and districts in Pakistan.***

Ans. There are 29 divisions and 118 districts.

Q. ***Name the five major hydel dams of Pakistan.***

Ans. (1) Tarbela Dam, (2) Mangla Dam, (3) Warsak Dam, (4) Khanpur Dam, (5) Rawal Dam.

Q. ***Give the population of Pakistan in 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 & 1998.***

Ans. 1951 (33.74 million), 1961 (42.88 million), 1972 (65.31 million), 1981 (84.25 million) and 1998 (130.58 million).

Q. ***Give the total number of primary, middle and high schools in 2014.***

Ans. Primary Schools 1,63,000 Middle Schools 41,456
High Schools 24,822

Q. ***What were the numbers of registered doctors, nurses and dentists in 2014?***

Ans. Doctors 167,759, Nurses 86,183, Dentists 13,716

Q. ***What was the number of Hospitals, Dispensaries and TB Centr Pakistan in 2014?***

Ans. Hospitals 968, Dispensaries 4,813, TB Centres 290.

Q. ***Give the total number of registered vehicles in Pakistan in 2006.***

Ans. 732,316

Q. ***What was the total number of Post Offices, Telephones, T.V. Sets, and VCR Sets in Pakistan in 2006?***

Ans. Post Offices 12,343, Telephones 7,380,000, T.V. Sets 3,759,800, VCR Sets 281,000.

Q. ***Give the name of the source of river Indus.***

Ans. Lake Mansorowar (Tibet).

Q. ***When was the first postage stamp of Pakistan issued?***

Ans. 9th July, 1948.

Q. ***On which date, the first census of Pakistan was conducted?***

Ans. 9th February, 1951.

Q. ***On which date, the Second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan approved the First Constitution of Pakistan?***

Ans. 29th February, 1956.

Q. ***Give the dates on which Gen. Ayub Khan and Gen. A.M. Yahya Khan took over as the President of Pakistan.***

Ans. Gen. Ayub Khan (17th February, 1960), Gen. A.M. Yahya Khan (31st March, 1969).

Q. ***When was Pakistan Peoples Party founded?***

Ans. PPP was founded by Z.A. Bhutto on 30th November, 1967.

Q. ***What was the total numbers of internet Connections in Pakistan in 2014?***

Ans. 19 million.

Q. ***Identify LFO.***

Ans. The term LFO stands for "Legal Framework Order" which was issued by Gen. Yahya Khan on 30th March, 1970.

Q. ***When was the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan promulgated?***

Ans. 12th April, 1973.

Q. ***Give the name of the Pakistani scientist who had won the Nobel Peace Prize.***

Ans. Dr. Abdul Salam was awarded Nobel Peace Prize in Physics on 15th October, 1979.

Q. ***Give the names of the caretaker Prime Ministers of Pakistan so far.***

Ans. So far, there have been seven caretaker Prime Ministers of Pakistan:

(1) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi (6th August, 1990 to 6th Nov., 1990).
(2) Balkh Sher Mazari (18th April, 1993 to 26th May, 1993).
(3) Moeen Qureshi (18th July, 1993 to 19th October, 1993).
(4) Malik Meraj Khalid (5th November, 1996 to 17th February, 1997).
(5) Ch. Shujaat Hussain (26th June, 2004 to 28th Aug. 2004)
(6) M. Mian Soomro (16th Nov. 2007 to 24th March, 2008)
(7) Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (25th March 2013 to 5th June, 2013)

Q. ***Give the changed name of Mahajir Qaumi Movement (MQM).***

Ans. Mutthida Qaumi Movement.

Q. ***Identify the following abbreviations:***

KANUPP, PICIC, SCARP, PASMIC, NCCC.

Ans.
KANUPP : Karachi Nuclear Power Plant.
PICIC : Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation.
SCARP : Salinity Control and Reclamation Project.
PASMIC: Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation.
NCCC : National Credit Consultative Council.

Q. ***What is the meaning of EPZ?***

Ans. Export Processing Zone.

Q. ***In which areas are the following lakes situated?***

(a) Saif-ul-Maluk, (b) Manchhar, (c) Kallar Kahar, (d) Keenjhar, (e) Rawal.

Ans. (a) Kaghan Valley, (b) Dadu District (Sindh), (c) Chakwal (Punjab), (d) Thatta (Sindh), (e) Rawalpindi.

Q. ***Name any five barrages of Pakistan.***

Ans. (1) Chashma Barrage, (2) Guddu Barrage, (3) Jinnah Barrage, (4) Sukkur Barrage, (5) Taunsa Barrage.

Q. ***What is the name of Pakistan's first Woman Chief Scout?***

Ans. Zubaida Jalal was elected as first Chief (Woman) Commissioner of Pakistan Boy Scouts Association (PBSA) on Aug. 16, 2000.

Q. ***How many Pakistanis have their bank accounts?***

Ans. Only 11 percent of Pakistanis and only 4 percent women have bank accounts.

Q. ***When locally-made pilot-less 12 Predator planes were handed over to Air Force?***

Ans. On 1st Jan. 2009, made at Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra.

Q. ***When Pakistan Ordnance Factory, Wah prepared anti terror weapon 'Pufe'?***

Ans. On 2nd Jan. 2009.

Q. ***When locally-made logistic ship was handed over to pakistan Navy?***

Ans. On 12th Jan. 2009. It was made at Karachi shipyard.

Q. ***When and who signed an agreement with Pakistan to produce energy through wind power for the first time?***

Ans. on 17th Jan. 2009, a Turk Company signed an agreement to produce 50-megawatt power through wind energy for the first time in Pakistan.

Q. ***When "Augusta 2-B Hamza" submarine was included in the Pak Navy fleet?***

Ans. On 26th September, 2008.

Q. ***When Gilgit Baltistan Self-Independence Order was signed?***

Ans. On 7th September 2009, President Asif Ali Zardari signed the Order.

Q. ***When Chinese-made first frigate reached Pakistan?***

Ans. On 12th Sep. 2009, first Chinese-made F-22 Frigate (PNS Zulfiqar) reached Karachi harbour, and on 19th Sep. 2009, it was included in naval fleet.

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PAKISTAN STUDIES

Objective (MCQs) Paper

Time Allowed: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 100

Notes:

1. Candidates ***MUST*** read and follow the instructions given on the answer sheet before attempting the questions.
2. Attempt all the questions, which carry equal marks.
3. All answers are required to be written on the answer sheet and ***NOT*** on the question paper.

1. ***About the end of 2nd century B.C., some unusual upheavals in the Central Asia let loose series of human floods that brought about after-wave of invasions into Indo-Pak Sub-continent. First invasion was made by:***
   - *(a)* The Kushanas
   - *(b)* The Sakas
   - *(c)* The Bacirians
   - *(d)* The Parthians

2. ***One of the main objectives of All-India Muslim League at the time of its creation was:***
   - *(a)* To be loyal to the Indian British Government
   - *(b)* To take active part in the politics of the country
   - *(c)* To be close to Hindu community
   - *(d)* Not to take sides with any Indian community

3. ***The power of the Legislative Councils was increased by:***
   - *(a)* Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
   - *(b)* Simon Commission Report
   - *(c)* 3rd Round Table Conference
   - *(d)* Gandhi-Irwin Pact

4. ***Hindi-Urdu controversy of 1867 had far-reaching consequences because:***
   - *(a)* It was the forerunner of the Two-Nation Theory
   - *(b)* Made Muslims think to be close to the Hindu culture
   - *(c)* To depend on the British Government for justice
   - *(d)* To be indifferent to the controversy

5. ***The elections should be held on the basis of general adult franchise. This demand was made in:***
   - *(a)* Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
   - *(b)* Lucknow Pact
   - *(c)* Cripps Mission
   - *(d)* Gandhi-Irwin Pact

6. ***Aligarh Muslim College started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1877 had a clear programme:***
   - *(a)* To keep the Muslim community abreast with western knowledge

(b) To make Muslims learn Arabic and Persian only
(c) To give students military education
(d) To educate Muslim youth to be politically active

7. ***"The future form of government would be federal to be joined by provinces and Indian states." This principle was settled in:***
(a) Nehru Report
(b) 1st Round Table Conference
(c) Simon Report
(d) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909

8. ***Simla Deputation of 1906 had the following purpose:***
(a) For future elections in the country, Muslim community would get separate electorate
(b) The Deputation was advised to take active part in politics
(c) The Deputation was directed to be friendly with the rulers
(d) To be in harmony with the Hindu community of India

9. ***During the Khilafat Movement, 'Chauri Chaura' tragedy assumed greater significance. Which of the following incidents was peculiar to that?***
(a) Country-wide strike of the traders
(b) A police station was burnt in a village
(c) Communal riots erupted
(d) The people refused to pay government taxes

10. ***Ch. Rahmat Ali published a leaflet "Now or Never. Are We To Live or Perish Forever" issued on January 28, 1933, from Cambridge with the objective:***
(a) To create a separate and independent Muslim state
(b) To develop friendship with the British as a Muslim community
(c) To grow the concept of Indianism
(d) To work with other Indian communities for liberation of India

11. ***Moplah's contribution is that***
(a) They took part in Khilafat Movement
(b) They went to Kerala to organize anti-British movement
(c) They were Arab tribes on the Malabar shores who seized ships of East India Company
(d) They remained involved in a guerilla warfare with the British Government

12. ***Arya Samaj was founded in 1875:***
(a) To protect the interests of India
(b) To revive and reform Hinduism
(c) To cooperate with the British Government
(d) To be a social organization working for the good of the poor

13. ***In the elections of 1945-46:***
(a) In NWFP, the Muslim League got majority and won the Muslim seats

(b) Muslim League formed ministry in NWFP with Dr. Khan Sahib as the Chief Minister

(c) In Bengal, Muslim League won 89 out of 110 Muslim seats and formed ministry with H.S. Suhrawardy as Chief Minister

(d) None of the above

14. *For what purpose, the Muslim League changed its manifesto in 1913?*

(a) Became hostile towards the British

(b) Demanded self-government suitable for India

(c) to remain aloof from Indian politics

(d) To criticise and oppose the Hindu community

15. *Who seconded the Pakistan Resolution from Punjab?*

(a) Nawab Muhammad Ismail

(b) Dr. Muhammad Alam

(c) Abdul Hameed Khan

(d) Syed Zakir Ali

16. *The Kanpur Mosque episode took place in August 1913. Its result was:*

(a) It made the Muslims feel ignored by the Indian Government

(b) The Muslims were disappointed by the Hindu Press

(c) They decided to leave India and migrate to neighbouring Muslim countries

(d) It created political awakening among the Indian Muslims

17. *Indicate the correct location among the following:*

	Place	Location
(a)	Ramkot Fort	Shikarpur
(b)	Bagh Fort	Jacobabad
(c)	Kalirkot Fort	D.I. Khan
(d)	Mallot Fort	Chitral

18. *On May 28, 1920, Khilafat Committee passed a resolution in support of Non-Cooperation Movement started by Mr. Gandhi with the result:*

(a) It created amity between Muslims and Hindus to work together to get their grievances redressed by the Government of India

(b) It could not be activated due to Hindu Muslim differences

(c) The Congress opposed the movement

(d) By and large, the Muslim community did not want to get Hindu support

19. *Indicate the main reason for the failure of Land Reforms in Pakistan:*

(a) Landlords got stay order from courts

(b) Landlords surrendered hilly lands

(c) Landlords got favour from Consolidation Wing of Board of Revenue

(d) Landlords transferred land in the name of their family members

20. *The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in 1884, with the objective:*

(a) It was for social gathering among Muslims of Punjab
(b) To help Muslims to secure government jobs
(c) To encourage non-communable approach to provincial problems
(d) To defend Islam against the onslaughts of the missionaries and to provide western education along with religious instructions

21. *Ex-state of "Amb" is famous for:*
(a) Tidal Forests
(b) Natural Forests
(c) Artificial Forests
(d) Beta Forests

22. *Why Syed Amir Ali resigned from the Muslim League in 1913?*
(a) The Muslim League did not do sufficient work for its members
(b) It criticised the government
(c) It supported the Hindu cause
(d) The party had no clear cut policy

23. *In Pakistan, about 60% children below the age of 13 work as "Child Labour" and support work with their families at:*
(a) Cottage Industries
(b) The Motor Workshops
(c) The "Bhattas" in Kiln Baking
(d) Labour Markets

24. *What is the most important provision of the Simon Commission Report published in 1930?*
(a) Recommendation for the introduction of federal system of government in India
(b) Dyarchy should continue
(c) No reforms in the provinces
(d) The importance of the majority community should be accepted

25. *Indicate the highest civil award among the following:*
(a) Sitara-e-Shujaat
(b) Hilal-e-Shujaat
(c) Nishan-e-Shujaat
(d) Tamgha-e-Shujaat

26. *The second part of the Act of 1935 could not be put into practice because:*
(a) All-India Congress did not wish to join the Federal Government
(b) There was state of emergency on the eve of World War II
(c) There was law and order problem in India
(d) The Indian princes refused to join in Federation

27. *"Education Foundations" were set up in the provinces with a view to:*
(a) Encouraging education in the rural areas

(b) Encouraging private sector investment in education
(c) Encouraging primary education and adult education
(d) Encouraging education at all levels

28. ***The provincial elections under the Act of 1935 held in 1937 had the following results:***
(a) The Muslim League won the majority of seats reserved for the community
(b) By and large, Muslim League failed miserably in the contest
(c) The Congress got success only in a few provinces
(d) A number of political parties boycotted the elections

29. ***Sulphur is formed at:***
(a) Koh-e-Sultan (Chaghi)
(b) Kala-Chitta Range (Attock)
(c) Warchha
(d) Hazro (Attock)

30. ***Quaid-i-Azam in his presidential address of 25th session of Muslim League at Lucknow on October 15, 1937, gave direction about:***
(a) Power and self-reliance for political success
(b) Cooperation with majority community
(c) To remain loyal to the government
(d) Muslims to keep away from politics

31. ***An agreement for cooperation was signed during Turkish President Kennan Everon's visit to Pakistan in February 1980 in the field of:***
(a) Defence production (b) Tourism
(c) Research and development (d) Shipping

32. ***Sindh Muslim League passed one of the following resolutions in 1938:***
(a) Federalism to continue
(b) Muslims to join other communities for political progress
(c) Concentration on education
(d) Resolved to have division of India on the basis of Two-Nation Theory

33. ***President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq during 4th Summit Conference of OIC (1984) requested the OIC to restore the membership of the OIC to:***
(a) Libya (b) Egypt
(c) Jordan (d) Afghanistan

34. ***Quaid-e-Azam in an article in "Time and Tide" in 1937 mentioned that:***
(a) Islam and Hinduism are incompatible
(b) Muslims to share power as equal partners
(c) Muslims should concentrate on political organization
(d) None of the above

35. ***On 21st July, 1979, a joint commission was established between Pakistan and Bangladesh in order to promote:***

(a) Economic collaboration (b) Cultural ties
(c) Banking and shipping (d) Trade

36. ***The Muslim League Resolution of "Divide and Quit" in 1943 was against the movement of quit India proposed in 1942 by:***
(a) Mr. Gandhi (b) Pandit Nehru
(c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (d) Pant

37. ***The Institution of Mohtasib was established by:***
(a) Constitution of 1973 (b) Presidential Order, 1983
(c) Article 276 of the Interim Constitution 1972
(d) None of the above

38. ***Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to:***
(a) Opposition by the Khaksars (b) Red Shirts
(c) The Ahrar (d) Two-Nation Theory

39. ***Quaid-i-Azam sent 600 soldiers to a Muslim country to fight for her freedom. Many of those soldiers laid their lives while fighting. That country preserved the tales of the bravery of those soldiers in a book titled "The Six Hundred Brave Pakistani Soldiers." They fought for:***
(a) Libya (b) Egypt
(c) Indonesia (d) Morocco

40. ***The Simla Conference of 1945 failed due to:***
(a) Arrogance of the Congress leaders
(b) Callousness by F.M. Lord Wavel the Viceroy of India
(c) The derogatory approach about Muslims by the Hindu Press
(d) Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslim seats to be allocated to the Muslim League

41. ***At the NAM Summit in Durban (1998), which issue was discussed concerning Pakistan?***
(a) Child labour
(b) Environmental pollution
(c) Kashmir problem
(d) Repayment of loans

42. ***The result of the election 1945-46 showed:***
(a) That the Unionist Party won majority of Muslim seats
(b) The Jamiat Ulema-i-Hind captured a few seats
(c) The National Muslims got a few seats
(d) The Muslim League captured all the reserved seats for the Muslims at the centre

43. ***Indicate the decision taken in the second SAARC Summit (Bangalore) on 16th November, 1986:***
(a) Inflation be curbed
(b) A permanent Secretariat was to be set up at Khatmandu

(c) A trade agreement was signed
(d) Mutual problems should be resolved by peaceful means

44. *The Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan on July 27, 1946. About others:*
(a) Congress rejected the plan in toto
(b) Congress accepted only the long term plan
(c) The British Government was not clear about it
(d) Hindu extremists were lukewarm about it

45. *"Qissa Sohni Mahinwal" was written by:*
(a) Hafiz Barkhurdar (b) Hashim Shah
(c) Fazal Shah (d) Waris Shah

46. *The Interim Government was formed in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister?*
(a) Pandit Nehru (b) F.M. Lord Wavel
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan (d) None of the above

47. *Pakistan attended a four-day SAARC Japan-funded workshop in September 1999. The workshop was on:*
(a) The role of media in preventing prostitution
(b) The role of media in preventing Child Labour
(c) The role of media in drug prevention
(d) The role of media in curbing terrorism

48. *Sir Cyril Radcliffe announced the Boundary Commission Award on August 17, 1947, which was biased due to whom?*
(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Pandit Nehro
(c) S.V. Patel
(d) Maharaja Sadul Singh of Bikaner

49. *The concept of acting in aid of civil power by the armed forces has been laid down in the Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 vide:*
(a) Article 245 (b) Article 270
(c) Article 243 (d) Article 200

50. *Why Quaid-i-Azam launched Direct Action Day on August 16, 1946?*
(a) To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy F.M. Lord Wavell
(b) To oppose the Congress policies
(c) To get support from the masses for party membership
(d) To curb the upsurge of the National Muslims

51. *Muslim Bagh is famous for:*
(a) Copper (b) Iron ore
(c) Gypsum (d) Chromite

52. *Mr. Gandhi renounced his formal membership from Congress in:*
(a) 1934 (b) 1940
(c) 1946 (d) 1947

53. ***Article 25 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with:***
   (a) Rule of law
   (b) Equal protection of law
   (c) Equality of citizen
   (d) All of the above

54. ***Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress in:***
   (a) 1913 (b) 1916
   (c) 1920 (d) 1922

55. ***A former president of the dissolved Constituent Assembly had challenged the legality of the proclamation of the Governor-General in:***
   (a) Asif Patel & others V.The Crown
   (b) Mauivi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan's Case
   (c) Miss Asma Jilani Case
   (d) State V. Dosso

56. ***India recognised the Provisional Government of Bangladesh on:***
   (a) December 6, 1971 (b) December 16, 1971
   (c) January 1, 1972 (d) December 18, 1971

57. ***Under which Article of Constitution of 1973 is Governor Rule imposed in case of failure of constitutional machinery in the province?***
   (a) Article 234 (b) Article 149
   (c) Article 189 (d) Article 192

58. ***What was the main difficulty which delayed the constitution making in Pakistan?***
   (a) Exact nature of the State
   (b) Lack of interest among members of the Constituent Assembly
   (c) The distribution of powers between Federal and Provincial Governments
   (d) Corrupt administration

59. ***Who was appointed the first Chairman of Northern Areas on Jan. 4, 2008?***
   (a) Abbas Sarfraz Khan (b) Akhtar Abbas
   (c) Ghazanfar Ali Khan (d) Samad Ilahi

60. ***Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the Prime Minister Kh. Nazimuddin on April 19, 1953 due to:***
   (a) Prime Minister Kh. Nazimuddin proved to be incompetent to grapple with the difficulties faced by the country
   (b) Patronage of corruption
   (c) Vote of no-confidence was passed in the Constituent Assembly
   (d) Political tension created by partisan appeal

61. ***Who had the shortest tenure as Governor-General of Pakistan?***
   (a) Sikander Ali Mirza
   (b) Ghulam Muhammad

(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(d) Kh. Nazimmuddin

62. ***Identify the importance of the Lahore Resolution of the Muslim League passed in 1940.***
(a) It was an answer to Congress ambitions
(b) It had the support of the entire Muslim community
(c) It was a compromise with the minority communities
(d) It had the blessing of the British Government

63. ***Which country is situated in the east of Pakistan?***
(a) Iran (b) Afghanistan
(c) China (d) India

64. ***The Objectives Resolution of March 12, 1949 was passed by the Constituent Assembly with what significance?***
(a) It is a Magna Carta of the constitutional history of Pakistan
(b) It does not provide solution to economic problems of the people
(c) It mixes religion with politics
(d) It makes working of the government complicated

65. ***What do you call the boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan?***
(a) Control Line (b) Durand Line
(c) Radcliffe Line (d) Wakhan

66. ***On October 24, 1954, Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly because:***
(a) It failed to draft a constitution
(b) It wanted to become a permanent body
(c) It tried to protect corrupt politicians
(d) It ventured to impose limits on Governor-General's discretionary powers

67. ***Peer Sahib Manki Sharif founded the following party in September 1949:***
(a) Awami Muslim League
(b) Jinnah Awami Muslim League
(c) Jinnah League
(d) Awami League

68. ***Results of general elections 1970 in Pakistan showed:***
(a) Awami League won all the seats in East Pakistan
(b) PPP did win seats in East Pakistan
(c) Awami League captured two seats in West Pakistan
(d) Two candidates other than Awami League members won seats in East Pakistan

69. ***PRODA (Public Representatives Office Disqualification Act) was passed in:***
(a) January 1949 (b) January 1959
(c) January 1950 (d) January 1960

70. ***Who was the first Chief Executive of Pakistan?***

(a) Gen. Ayub Khan (b) Gen. Yahya Khan
(c) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
(d) Gen. Pervez Musharraf

71. ***Liaquat-Nehru Pact was announced at Delhi in:***

(a) January 1950 (b) February 1950
(c) March 1950 (d) April 1950

72. ***Ayub Khan was member of All Talent Cabinet, 1954. Name the Prime Minister.***

(a) Muhammad Ali Bogra (b) Ch. Muhammad Ali
(c) Sikander Ali Mirza (d) H.S. Suhrawardy

73. ***"If there were one hundred Gandhis and two hundred Abdul Kalam Azads with the Muslim League but only one Muhammad Ali Jinnah with the Congress, India would have never been divided. Who said this?***

(a) Bolitho (b) Sirojni Naido
(c) Lakhshmi Pandit (d) Hudson

74. ***In the second Constituent Assembly elected in 1955, the Muslim League formed a coalition government with:***

(a) United Front (b) Noon Group
(c) Independents (d) None of the above

75. ***Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula was put forward in:***

(a) April 1953 (b) October 1953
(c) April 1954 (d) October 1954

76. ***Parity for representation was created by formation of One Unit in West Pakistan in the year:***

(a) 1952 (b) 1954
(c) 1955 (d) 1956

77. ***PRODA was repealed in:***

(a) July 1954 (b) September 1954
(c) March 1955 (d) March 1956

78. ***The Islamic Republic of Pakistan under the 1956 Constitution was to be headed by a President:***

(a) The President may not be a Muslim
(b) The President had to be a Muslim
(c) The Constitution was silent about it
(d) He had to be fifty years of age

79. ***In the second Constituent Assembly, the Muslim League had a strength of:***

(a) 23 Members
(b) 24 Members
(c) 26 Members
(d) 27 Members

80. ***About relationship between Federal Government and Provinces under the 1956 Constitution, mention the correct relationship from the following:***
   (a) There were three lists of items...Federal, Provincial and Concurrent
   (b) There were two lists of items...Federal and Provincial
   (c) There was only one Federal list of items and residuary powers belonged to the provinces
   (d) There were two lists of items with Federal having two parts and a concurrent list

81. ***The First Five Year Plan was started in Pakistan on:***
   (a) 18th February, 1956 (b) 18th March, 1956
   (c) 18th May, 1956 (d) 18th June, 1956

82. ***Under the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan, Prime Minister:***
   (a) Had to be a Muslim
   (b) No condition of being a Muslim
   (c) No need to be an elected member of the National Assembly
   (d) Had to be 45 years of age

83. ***He was the only Muslim to oppose Objectives Resolution in the Assembly:***
   (a) Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din (b) Mumtaz Daultana
   (c) Ayub Khoro (d) None of the above

84. ***Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid-i-Azam in:***
   (a) February 1948 (b) April 1948
   (c) June 1948 (d) August 1948

85. ***Quaid-i-Azam delivered his last message to the nation on:***
   (a) August 14, 1948 (b) August 27, 1948
   (c) September 6, 1948 (d) September 18, 1948

88. ***White strip in the national flag of Pakistan was added in August 1947. When moon and star were added?***
   (a) December 1947 (b) June 1948
   (c) July 1948 (d) February 1949

87. ***Pakistan became member of Baghdad Pact in:***
   (a) May 1954 (b) April 1955
   (c) September 1955 (d) December 1955

88. ***According to Bogra Formula, the Lower House consisted of:***
   (a) 150 seats (b) 200 seats
   (c) 250 seats (d) 300 seats

89. ***After the promulgation of Martial Law in 1958, when did the new cabinet take oath?***
   (a) October 8, 1958 (b) October 20, 1958
   (c) October 24, 1958 (d) October 27, 1958

90. ***Governor Moody imposed Martial Law in Punjab at the behest of Liaquat Ali Khan in:***

(a) December 1948 (b) January 1949
(c) April 1949 (d) July 1949

91. *The initial assets of State Bank of Pakistan were equal to:*
(a) Rs. one crore (b) Rs. two crore
(c) Rs. three crore (d) Rs. four crore

92. *When was the Qisas and Diyat Ordinance enforced in Pakistan?*
(a) October 13, 1990 (b) October 13, 1991
(c) March 14, 1993 (d) August 14, 1989

93. *When was the first Women Bank established in Pakistan?*
(a) December 1, 1988 (b) December 1, 1989
(c) March 1, 1973 (d) August 14, 1948

94. *In the Cabinet Mission, how many Cabinet Ministers were?*
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

95. *In the provincial elections of 1946, total Muslim seats were:*
(a) 492 (b) 494
(c) 498 (d) 500

96. *According to Cabinet Mission Plan, how many portfolios were given to Muslim League?*
(a) Four (b) Five
(c) Six (d) Seven

97. *Quaid-e-Azam joined Home Rule League in the year:*
(a) 1917 (b) 1918
(c) 1919 (d) 1920

98. *Balochistan Muslim Students Federation was established in the year of:*
(a) 1945 (b) 1944
(c) 1943 (d) 1942

99. *President Yahya Khan abolished One Unit on:*
(a) July 1, 1970 (b) August 1, 1970
(c) September 1, 1970 (d) None of the above

100. *Why President Sikander Ali Mirza imposed emergency and dissolved the assemblies on October 7, 1958?*
(a) He had the apprehension that the newly elected Assemblies under the 1956 Constitution may not vote to elect him as permanent President
(b) Problem of law and order
(c) Criminal implications of the opposition by the ruling party, opposed by him
(d) Food crisis

ANSWERS

1.	C	2.	A	3.	A	4.	A
5.	B	8.	A	7.	B	8.	A
9.	B	10.	A	11.	A	12.	B
13.	C	14.	A	15.	B	18.	D
17.	B	18.	A	19.	D	20.	D
21.	B	22.	D	23.	A	24.	A
25.	C	26.	B	27.	D	28.	B
29.	A	30.	A	31.	C	32.	D
33.	B	34.	B	35.	A	36.	A
37.	B	38.	D	39.	C	40.	D
41.	C	42.	D	43.	C	44.	A
45.	C	46.	D	47.	B	48.	A
49.	A	50.	A	51.	D	52.	D
53.	C	54.	C	55.	B	56.	B
57.	A	58.	C	59.	A	60.	A
61.	C	62.	B	63.	D	64.	A
65.	B	66.	D	67.	A	68.	D
69.	A	70.	D	71.	D	72.	A
73.	B	74.	D	75.	B	76.	C
77.	B	78.	B	79.	C	80.	B
81.	C	82.	A	83.	A	84.	B
85.	B	86.	D	87.	C	88.	D
89.	C	90.	B	91.	C	92.	A
93.	B	94.	B	95.	A	96.	B
97.	A	98.	C	99.	A	100.	A

****

ISLAMIYAT

(In the name of Allah, the Beneficient , the Merciful)

Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him):

Date of Birth	: 571 A.D. Makkah
Father's name	: Hazrat Abdullah
Mother's name	: Hazrat Aminah bint Wahb
Grandfather's name	: Hazrat Abdul Muttalib
Uncle's Name	: Hazrat Abu Talib
Foster Mother's name	: Hazrat Halima
First wife's name	: Hazrat Khadija (RA)
Year of Nabowwat	: 610 A.D.
Year of Hijrat	: 622 A.D.
Year of Conquest of Makkah	: 629 A.D.
Year of Wafat	: 632 A.D. (12th Rabi-ul-Awwal)
Age at the time of Nabowwat	: 40 years

Children of Holy Prophet (PBUH):

SONS	DAUGHTERS
1. Hazrat Qasim	1. Hazrat Zainab (RA)
2. Hazrat Abdullah (Tahir)	2. Hazrat Ruqayyah (RA)
3. Hazrat Ibrahim	3. Hazrat Um-i-Kalsoom (RA)
	4. Hazrat Fatimah Zahra (RA)

Q. Where did Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) live throughout his life?

A. First 53 years in Makkah and last 10 years in Madina.

Q. Give the name of the person who had first of all verified the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

A. Varqa Bin Naufal.

Q. Give the year in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) died.

A. On 12 Rabi-ul-Awwal, 11 Hijra, 8th June, 632 A.D.

Al-Quran.

It is the Holy Book which was sent by Allah to Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H).

No. of Surahs in Holy Quran	:	114
No. of Paras in Holy Quran	:	30
No. of Ayats in Holy Quran	:	6236*
First Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e-Fatiha
Last Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e-Nas
Longest Surah in Holy Quran	:	Bakara
Shortest Surah in Holy Quran	:	Surah-e- Kausar

First revealed Surah	:	Surah Al-Alaq
The years to complete revelation	:	23 years
Rukoos	:	558**
Number of Makki Surahs	:	87
Number of Madni Surahs	:	27
Author of Holy Quran	:	Allah Almighty

* In some books, the No. of Ayats is given 6,666.

** According to some other books, the No. of Rukoos is 540.

Q. What do you know about the words mukatta'at in the Holy Quran?

A. That words whose meanings have not been explained by Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH) i.e. Alif Lam Meem (الٓمٓ).

Q. How many stages are there in the Holy Quran?

A. Seven stages.

Q. In which night, the Holy Quran was first revealed?

A. In Laila-tul Qadr (ليلة القدر).

Q. In which city, the revelation of the Holy Quran started?

A. Makkah.

Q. What is the subject of Holy Quran?

A. Man.

Q. Which Surah was the first to be revealed?

A. Surah Al-Alaq (سورة العلق)

Q. Which Surah was the last to be revleaed?

A. Surah Al-Nasr (سورة النصر)

Q. Into which language, the Holy Quran was first translated?

A. The Holy Quran was first translated by Theodore Bailey Andrew from Basal, Switzerland into Latin in 1143 but it was published in 1543..

Q. Who did the translation of the Holy Quran first of all into Urdu?

A. Shah Rafi-ud-Din in 1776.

HADITH:

It is saying or doing or approval of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him).

Q. Give the names of six books (with the names of their compilers) which are included in Sahah-e-Sitta (صحاح ستہ).

A. (1) Sahih Bukhari (صحیح بخاری) compiled by : *Imam Muhammad Bukhari* (died : 256 A.H.).

(2) Sahih Muslim (صحیح مسلم) compiled by: *Imam Muslim* (died: 261 A.H.).

(3) Sunan Abu Daud (سنن ابو داؤد) compiled by: *Imam Abu Daud* (died : 275 A.H.)

(4) Sunan Tirmizi (سنن ترمذی) compiled by: *Imam Muhammad Tirmizi* (died: 279 A.H.)

(5) Sunan Nisai (سنن نسائی) compiled by: *Imam Ahmad Nisai* (died : 306 A.H.)

(6) Sunan Ibn-e-Majah (سنن ابن ماجہ) compiled by: *Imam Muhammad Bin Majah* (died: 273 A.H.)

Note : Some people have counted Muta Imam Malik, in Sahah-e-Sitta, in place of Sunan Ibn-e-Majah).

Q. Give the names of a few renowned books of Hadith with the exception of Sahah-e-Sitta.

A. (1) Sunan Dar Qatni (سنن دارقطنی) (Imam Ali Dar Qatni) died 385 A.H.

(2) Sunan Hakim (سنن حکیم) (Imam Muhammad Hakim) died 405 A.H.

(3) Sunan Bayhaqi (سنن بیہقی) (Imam Abu Bakr Ahmed Bayhaqi) died 485 A.H.

(4) Muta Imam Malik (موطا امام مالک) (Imam Malik) died 179 A.H.

(5) Mushqatal M'sabeeh (Abu Muhammad Hussain Baghvi) died 516 A.H.

(6) Shamail Tirmizi (شمائل ترمذی) (Imam Muhammad Tirmizi) died 279 A.H.

(7) Sahih Ibn-e-Sakan (Saeed Bin Sakan) died 353 A.H.

Q. Give the types of Hadith in respect to the reference (سند).

A. (1) MUSNAD: The narration must reach a Sahabi through authenticated narrators in a continuous manner. There should be no liar in between the narrators.

(2) MUSALSAL HALAF : All the narrators should take hand in hand while narrating in order to give surety.

(3) MUSALSAL ALEED : All the narrators should take hand in hand while narrating in order to give surety.

(4) A'LI (عالی) : The method of narration must be compehensive but precise.

(5) MUTASIL (متصل): The chain of the narrators should be complete without a break.

(6) MUNQATAH(منقطع): The chain of the narrators should break at a Tabee (تابعی) only

(7) MURSIL (مرسل): The chain of the narrators should break at a Sahabi only viz the Tabee must quote directly from the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

(8) MU'ZIL (معضل) : Two or more than two narrators may be unknown.

(9) MU'ANAN (معنن): A narrator shold use the word UN (عن) while narrating.

(10) MUAJAM (معجم): When a narrator does not know the name of another narrator and uses the word 'Rajal' (رجال).

Q. How many books did Allah reveal to his Prophets?

A. Four famous divine books :
Taurat (توریت), Zabur (زبور), Injeel (انجیل) and Holy Quran (قرآن پاک).

Q. What is meant by 'Risalat'?

A. Risalat means to convey message. The Prophets convey the message of Allah to the men.

Q. Give the total number of Prophets.

A. One lakh and twenty four thousand.

Names of Prophets mentioned in the Quran:

(1)	Hazrat Adam (AS)	(13)	Hazrat Nooh (AS)
(2)	Hazrat Ayyub (AS)	(14)	Hazrat Saleh (AS)
(3)	Hazrat Dawood (AS)	(15)	Hazrat Shuaib (AS)
(4)	Hazrat Haroon (AS)	(16)	Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(5)	Hazrat Ibrahim (AS)	(17)	Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(6)	Hazrat Idrees (AS)	(18)	Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(7)	Hazrat Isa (AS)	(19)	Hazrat Yusuf (AS)
(8)	Hazrat Ilyas (AS)	(20)	Hazrat Younus (Jones) (AS)
(9)	Hazrat Ishaq (AS)	(21)	Hazrat Zakaria (AS)
(10)	Hazrat Ismail (AS)	(22)	Hazrat Zulkiff (AS)
(11)	Hazrat Loot (AS)	(23)	Hazrat Hood (AS)
(12)	Hazrat Moosa (AS)	(24)	Hazrat Uzair (AS)
		(25)	Hazrat Yasa (AS)

(26) And the last Prophet ***Hazrat Muhammad*** (Peace be upon him).

Important Articles of the Faith in Islam:(اسلام کے بنیادی عقائد)

To believe that there is no god except Allah; (توحید پر ایمان)

To believe in all of His Angels; (فرشتوں پر ایمان)

To believe in all of His Prophets (رسالت پر ایمان)

To believe in all of His Books; (آسمانی کتابوں پر ایمان)

To believe in the Day of Resurrection; (یوم آخرت پر ایمان)

Fundamental Principles of Islam:

There are five fundamental principles of Islam. They are:

(1) The declaration of لا الہ الا اللہ محمد رسول اللہ. This means "there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His Prophet".

(2) The observance of prayers five times a day.

(3) To distribute Zakat among the deserving people.

(4) To observe fast during the day time during the whole month of Ramazan.

(5) To perform Haj at Makkah at least once in life, if circumstances permit.

Kalima:

(1) Kalima Tayyabah (کلمہ طیبہ)

(2) Kalima Shahadat (کلمہ شہادت)

(3) Kalima Tamjeed (کلمہ تمجید)

(4) Kalima Tauheed (کلمہ توحید)
(5) Kalima Astaghfar (کلمہ استغفار)
(6) Kalima Radd-i-Kufar. (کلمہ ردکفر)

Namaz:

It is special way of worship taught by Allah in the Holy Quran elucidated and explained practically by Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him).

Fajr	4 Rakats	2 Sunnat, 2 Farz
Zuhr	12 Rakats	4 Sunnat, 4 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal
Asr	8 Rakats	4 Sunnat, 4 Farz
Maghrib	7 Rakats	3 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2 Nafal
Isha	17 Rakats	4 Sunnat, 4 Farz, 2 Sunnat, 2Nafal, 3 Witr (Wajeb), 2 Nafal

Juma Prayer :

It is observed on every Friday.

Fasting:

It is one of the five fundamentals of Islam. It means obstinence (Parhez).

Zakat:

Zakat is one of the five fundamentals of Islam. It means purity and cleanliness.

Nisab of Zakat

Silver	52 ½tolas
Gold	7 ½ tolas

Some renowned Muslim Saints and Suffis :

Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh (Syed Ali Hajweri) (RA)	Lahore
Hazrat Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti (RA)	Ajmer Sharif
Hazrat Abdul Qadir Jilani (RA)	Baghdad
Hazrat Shah Jilal (RA)	Sylhet
Hazrat Nizam-ud-Din Aulia (RA)	Delhi
Hazrat Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (RA)	Serhind

Sources of Islamic Laws:

(1) Al-Quran
(2) Sunnat (Hadith)
(3) Ijma—General consensus of Ulema
(4) Ijtihad
(5) Qiyas

Sects in Islam:

Sunni are those who follow the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him).

Shia are those who in addition to Prophet's (P.B.U.H.) teachings give special attachment and reverence to Hazrat Ali. (RA)

Khulfa-e-Rashedin:

The reign of the first four Khulfa of Islam

	Name	*Period of Khilafat*
1.	Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)	632-634 A.D.
2.	Hazrat Umer (RA)	634-644 A.D.
3.	Hazrat Usman (RA)	644-656 A.D.
4.	Hazrat Ali (RA)	656-661 A.D.

Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA)

Birth	:	573 A.D.
Surname	:	Abu Quhafa
Real name	:	Abdullah
Father's name	:	Usman Abu Quhafa
Mother's name	:	Salma Umm-ul-Khair
Death	:	22 Jamadi-us-Sani (13 Hijra) 634 A.D.

Hazrat Umer (RA)

Birth	:	581 A.D.
Surname	:	Ibn Al-Khattab
Father's name	:	Khattab ibn Nufayl
Mother's name	:	Hantamah bint Hisham
Death	:	644 A.D.

Hazrat Usman (RA)

Birth	:	573 A.D.
Tribe	:	Banu Umayyah
Surname	:	Affan
Father's name	:	Affan bin Abu-al-As
Mother's name	:	Urva Bint-e-Kuraiz
Death	:	656 A.D.

Hazrat Ali (RA)

Birth	:	599 A.D.
Father's name	:	Abu Talib
Mother's name	:	Fatima bint Asad
Surname	:	Abi Talib
Death	:	Jan. 27, 661 A.D.

Generals in Islamic History :

Abu Sufiyan (RA)	Abuabeda-bin-Jarah (RA)
Amir Hamza (RA)	Saad-bin-Waqas (RA)
Khalid-bin-Walid (RA)	Umar-bin-As (RA)
Musa-bin-Naseer (RA)	Sharjil-bin-Hassana (RA)
Salah-ud-Din	Abdur Rahman-bin-Abubakr (RA)
Tariq-bin-Ziyad	Akrama (RA)-bin-Abujahal
	Muhammad-bin-Qasim

Muslim Calendar :

1.	Moharram	(محرم)
2.	Safar	(صفر)

3. Rabi-ul-Awwal (ربیع الاول)
4. Rabi-us-Sani (ربیع الثانی)
5. Jamadi-ul-Awwal (جمادی الاول)
6. Jamadi-us-Sani (جمادی الثانی)
7. Rajab (رجب)
8. Shaaban (شعبان)
9. Ramazan (رمضان)
10. Shawwal (شوال)
11. Ziqa'ad (ذیقعد)
12. Zilhaj (ذوالحجہ)

Q. Who were the martyrs of the Battle of Badr?
A. There were six Muhajirs and eight Ansars.
Q. What were the number of martyrs of Uhad?
A. Seventy.
Q. When the Muslim women entered war for the first time?
A. In the Battle of Uhad.
Q. What was the first Islamic non-Arab war.
A. Battle of Mauta in 8th A.H.
Q. What was the number of Muslims in the Battle of Ditch?
A. 3,000.
Q. How many companions were along with the Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Badr?
A. 313.
Q. The number of Mujahidden was 1,420 and 20 women, name the battle?
A. Battle of Khybar.
Q. What was the number of Muslim army on the eve of Conquest of Makkah?
A. 10,000.
Q. How many armymen were with the Prophet (PBUH) in the Battle of Tabuk?
A. 30,000.
Q. Which was the largest Muslim army?
A. Of Tabuk, 30,000.
Q. What was the last 'Ghazva' of the Prophet (PBUH)?
A. Tabuk.
Q. Who was deputed Governor of Medina by Prophet (PBUH) when the Prophet (PBUH) left for Tabuk?
A. Hazrat Muhammad bin Musalma Ansari (RA).
Q. A place somewhere between Madina and Tabuk, at which the Prophet (P.B.U.H) debarred the companions from drinking water. Which was this land?
A. Al-Hajr which is also called Medina Saleh or Samood.

Q. The Prophet (P.B.U.H) sent someone from Tabuk to Domat-ul-Jundal with 420 riders. Who was he?

A. Khalid bin Waleed (RA).

Q. What is a Sariyyah?

A. That army which has to fight but without participation of the Prophet (P.B.U.H).

Q. What is a Ghazva?

A. The battle in which the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) himself participated.

Q. Who was the first commander of Islamic Army?

A. Hazrat Hamza (RA).

Q. When and where the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) took part in military expedition?

A. Ghazva Widawn(غزوہ ودان) in the 12th month of first Hijra.

Important Angels:

Angels are the creatures of Allah and they are made of light(نور). They are invisible.

Hazrat Gibra'il(حضرت جبرائیلؑ)

Who brought Allah's books, commands and messages to His prophets.

Hazrat Meka'il (حضرت میکائلؑ)

Incharge of protection and also to bring rains.

Hazrat Israfil (حضرت اسرافیلؑ)

He will blow the trumpet (صور) on the Day of Judgement.

Hazrat Izra'il (حضرت عزرائیلؑ)

Incharge of taking the life of living creatures.

Other Important Angels :

Kiraman-Katabin (کراماً کاتبین)

Incharge of right and left shoulders.

Moukar & Nakir (منکر نکیر)

Incharge of grave.

Lineage of the Holy Prophet (PBUH):

Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was the son of Hazrat Abdullah, who was the son of Hazrat Abdul Muttalib, who was the son of Hazrat Hashim, who was the son of Hazrat Abd Manaf.

Names of the Holy Books revealed on Prophets:

Taurat	revealed to Prophet Musa (AS).
Zabur	revealed to Prophet Daud (AS).
Injeel	revealed to Prophet Isa (AS).
Quran-al-Karim	revealed to Prophet **Hazrat Muhammad** (Peace be upon him).

Books of Different Religions:

Revealed Religion	Holy Books
Islam	Al-Quran
Judaism	Turait
Christianity	Injeel

Other Religions

Hindusim	Vedas, Gita Puranas
Zorostrianism	Avesta
Buddhism	Tripitak
Shikhism	Guru Granth Sahib

Names of Some Muslim Scholars:

Abu Kamil	A mathematician (Kitab-ul-Hind)
Al Farabi	A philosopher
Al Masudi	Geographer and Encyclopaedists
Al Bairuni	Geographer and Historian
Ibrahim-bin-Sina	Mathematician and Physician
Jabir-bin-Hayan	Chemist
Muhammad-bin-Ibrahim	Astronomer.
Umer-i-Khayam	Mathematician
Yaqub-bin-Tariq	Astronomer
Yaqub Kundi	Musician

Ashra Mubashra:

Those who were informed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) about the award of Paradise for them during their life-time are known as Ashra Mubashra. They are ten in number: (1) Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA) (2) Hazrat Umer Farooq (RA) (3) Hazrat Usman (RA) (4) Hazrat Ali (RA) (5) Hazrat Abu Talha (RA) (6) Hazrat Zubair Ibn Awam (RA) (7) Hazrat Abu Obaida Ibn-al-Jarah (RA) (8) Hazrat Abdul Rehman Ibn A'uf (RA) (9) Hazrat Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqas (RA) (10) Hazrat Saeed ibn Zaid. (RA)

Sacred Places:

Ka'aba.

It is the first mosque at Makkah the oldest city in the world. There is a black stone (Hajra-i-Aswad) housed in this mosque. This stone is believed to have been brought from Heaven.

Bait-ul-Mukaddas.

It is the Qibla Awwal.

Cave Hira.

It is a cave in Mount Hira in Makkah where angel Gibra'il for the first time revealed the Message of Allah to our Holy Prophet at the age of 40.

Tur-e-Sina.

It is the place (Mount Sinai) where Hazrat Musa (AS) Moses Prophet of Allah received Allah's message.

Janat-ul-Bakee.

It is a graveyard where companions of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) are buried.

Some Islamic Terms.

1. ***Islam.*** It means complete submission to the will of Allah i.e. to sbmit to the orders of Allah and act with His commands.
2. ***Mu'mins and Muslims.*** Those who believe in Allah and obey Him.
3. ***Musthhab.*** Which is not clear whether it is correct or not.
4. ***Makruh.*** Mukruh is that which is not Haraam but is not appreciated.
5. ***Kafar.*** Anyone who does not believe in Allah, Islam (i.e. Tauhid, Prophets, Holy Revealed Books, Angels, Day of Judgement).
6. ***Ramazan.*** It is one of Islamic months specified for keeping fasts.
7. ***Fasts.*** They are observed during the holy month of Ramazan.
8. ***Miraj Sharif.*** One night, our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) by the order of Allah, travelled from Makkah to Baitul Muqaddas and then from there to the seven heavens and beyond where Allah wanted him. The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) visited the Paradise and Hell and then returned to Makkah the same night. This is known as Miraj Sharif.
9. ***Haraam.*** Anything whichis legally forbidden and absolutely proved to be so by Dalil-e-Qatal (undeniable argument). One who does it is Fasiq and deserves punishment.
10. ***Makruh Tahrimi.*** It is near about Haraam. It is forbidden and proved to be so by Dalil-e-Zanni, but who does not accept it is not Kafir but is very sinful.
11. ***Makruh Tanzihi.*** It is near about Hilal, the act of which brings God's blessings if avoided. If done, it is bad but not punishable.
12. ***Mubah.*** It is an act or doing of which brings neither any blessings nor punishment.
13. ***Qira'at.*** It is the recitation of the Holy Quran.
14. ***Iman.*** It means belief in Allah and all His qualities, angels, heavenly bodies and prophets by heart and to believe as true all that the Holy Prophet (Peace be upon him) brought from Allah and to proclaim this belief.
15. ***Kufr.*** It is the act of not believing in any one of the important articles of Iman.
16. ***Shirk.*** It is the act of making somebody share in Allah's qualities or in His person.
17. ***A'itikaf.*** Staying in a mosque or at home in a separate room for devotion and prayers is called A'itikaf in the last, ten days of the month of Ramazan.
18. ***Zakat.*** It is that part of the wealth which is given away to the poor according to Allah's order. It is worked out at the rate of $2^1/_2$ % on $7^1/_2$ Tola gold or $52^1/_2$ Tola silver which remains with one for full one year.
19. ***Sadaqa-e-Fitr.*** It is that amount which is paid after the expiry of Ramazan on Eid day as a mark of gratitude. It is worked out equivalent to the marked value of two kilos of wheat on that day, and must be paid before Eid Prayers.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Q. Who was the First renowned Muazzin of Islam?

A. Hazrat Bilal (RA).

Q. Who was the Imam behind whom Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be upon him) said his Prayers?

A. Hazrat Abu Bakar (RA).

Q. Who was swallowed by the fish?

A. Hazrat Younas (AS).

Q. Who was thrown into the fire by Namrud?

A. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS).

Q. What do you know of Sheb-e-Miraj?

A. 27th Rajab, is the night on which our Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was taken over to highest regions to meet Allah.

Q. What do you know of Laila-tul-Qadr?

A. Any one of 21, 23, 25, 27 or 29th nights of Ramazan is Laila-tul-Qadr. Revelation of Holy Quran began in any one to these nights and was completed also in any one of these five nights. We are required to search that night by praying to God throughout these nights.

Q. What do you know about Shab-e-Barat?

A. 15th Shaaban is the night of record, on which lives and fortunes during the coming year are said to be registered in heavens.

Q. What to you know about Juma-tul-Wida?

A. It is the last Juma of the month of Ramazan.

Q. What do you know of Akhri Chhar Shamba?

A. The last Wednesday in the month of Safar. On this day Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) found himself well enough to walk around for the first time, after a severe illness.

Q. What do you know about Ahl-e-Bayat?

A. It is the family of Prophet (PBUH).

Q. What is the Kalima of Islam?

A. لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

There is no god but Allah, Muhammad (Peace be upon him) is His messenger.

Q. What is Kalima Shahadat?

A. اشهدان لا اله الا الله وحده لاشريک له و اشهدان محمدا عبده و رسوله ط

I testify that there is no god but Allah and I testify that Muhammad is Allah's worshipper and His messenger.

Q. How long did the Holy Book take for its complete revelation?

A. 23 years.

Q. When was Zakat made an obligation for Muslims?

A. In the year 2 A.H.

Q. Who is called Leader of the Prophets?
A. Hazrat Noah (AS).
Q. Who was the first to perform Hajj?
A. Hazrat Adam (AS) and Bibi Hawa (AS).
Q. When was Hajj made compulsory?
A. In the year 9 A.H.
Q. To which branch of Qurraish the family of Hazrat Usman (RA) belonged?
A. Banu Ummayah.
Q. Give the names of Hazrat Usman's ancestors(حضرت عثمانؓ کے اجداد).
A. Father's name : Affan
Grandfather's name : Abu Alay'as
Great grandfather's name : Ummayah
Q. Who took an oath of allegiance at the hand of Hazrat Usman (RA) first of all?
A. Hazrat Abdul Rehman bin Auf.(RA).
Q. Which was the first day of Hazrat Usman's (RA) Khilafat?
A. 1st Muharram, 24 A.H.
Q. When were wine and interest decalred Haraam?
A. In the year 8th Hijrah wine was prohibited and interest was prohibited in the year 9th Hijrah.
Q. Name the only Sahabi mentioned in the Holy Quran.
A. Hazrat Zaid Ibn Haris (RA).
Q. What was the profession of Hazrat Adam (AS)?
A. Cultivation ad weaving.
Q. How many languages could Hazrat Idress (AS) understand?
A. 72 languages.
Q. How many cities of the 'People of Samood' (آل ثمود) were destroyed by the Divine Punishment?
A. 1,700 cities.
Q. Give the name of the hill from which Hazrat Isa (AS) was lifted alive.
A. Kalori.
Q. Which Prophet ruled the 'Jins' (جنات) in addition to the human beings?
A. Hazrat Sulaiman (AS).
Q. Which two Prophets have been addressed by the name of Kalifah in the Holy Quran?
A. Hazrat Adam (AS) and Hazrat Dawood (AS).
Q. Give the name of the Prophet other than Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) who could understand the languages of the birds.
A. Hazrat Dawood (AS).
Q. Which Prohpet discovered Hajra-e-Aswad (حجر اسود)?
A. Hazrat Ismail (AS).
Q. Give the name of the Prohpet who was expert at astronomy.
A. Hazrat Idress (AS).
Q. Name the first fruit tree to grow on earth.
A. Date-palm.

Q. Give the name of the Sahabi who had the title of Ameen-ul-Ummat.

A. Hazrat Abu Ubaidah Bin Jirrah (RA).

Q. Who was the first to propose 'Azan' (آذان) the call for prayers for the first time?

A. Hazrat Umar (RA).

Q. Give the types of cases according to Shariah(شریعت)?

A. (1) 'Hudood and Qisas' (حدود اور قصاص) (2) Civil and Criminal (3) 'Razat' (رضاعت) (4) Cases of birth and lineage.

Q. Which cases fall in the category of Hudood and Qisas?

A. Murder, rape and calumny.

Q. Do you know when was the Namaz ordained to be compulsory?

A. During the night of ascension (شب معراج) in the twelfth Nabvi year.

Q. On how many Prophets, books are revealed by the God?

A. 4 books.

Q. When was the last revelation descended and who wrote it?

A. On 3rd Rabi-ul-Awwal in 11 A.H.and Hazrat Abi Bin Ka'b (RA) wrote it.

Q. Give the Hijra years in which the present procedure of Ablution had been prescribed?

A. In 5 A.H. (Surah Maidah) (سورۃ مائدہ).

Q. Give the name of the Prophet who was the first to migrate in the name of God?

A. Hazrat Loot (AS).

Q. Give the name of the Prophet who become alive after remaining dead for one hundred years?

A. Hazrat Uzair (AS).

Q. Name the creatures which populated the earth two thousand years before the birth of Hazrat Adam (AS).

A. The Elfs (Jinnat جنات)

Q. In which country lies the mountain on the top of which the Nooh's (AS) Ark had stopped?

A. In Turkey (Jodi Mountain).

Q. What is the differene between Nabi(نبی) and Rasul (رسول)?

A. Every Prophet is Nabi whereas the Rasul (رسول) is the one who brings new Shariah and the Holy Book with him.

Q. In which month the four renowned Divine books were revealed?

A. In the month of Ramazan-ul-Mubarik.

Q. Give the name of the first revealed book?

A. Taurat (revealed on 2nd of Ramzan-ul-Mubarik).

Q. When was the fasting made compulsory?

A. In 2 A.H.

Q. Name the door through which the fasting persons (روزہ دار)shall enter Paradise?

A. Through 'Babul Reyan' (باب الریان).

Q. Do you know in how many days Allah had created the Earth and the

Heaven?

A. In six days (Surah Yunus, verse number three).

Q. For how many times Zakat has been mentioned in the Holy Quran?

A. 22 times along with Namaz.

Q. In which Hijra year usury was declared prohibited?

A. In 9 A.H., after the conquest of Makkah.

Q. What is meant by Qasas(قصاص)?

A. Blood is the revenge for blood.

Q. What is the Shah Faisal Award?

A. Late Shah Faisal ruler of Saudi Arabia had instituted an award to be given for services to Islam on merit. It is called Shah Faisal Award.

Q. Who is responsible for the propagation of Education in Europe?

A. The Islamic educational institutions of Jamia Qurtabah, Jamia Taletalah etc constructed by Umayyad rulers of Spain.

Q. Give the names of some Muslim scholars.

A.
1. Jabir ibn Hayyan 830 A.D., father of Alchemy.
2. Muhammad Bin Zakariya Razi, 925 A.D., famous in the field of medicine.
3. Abu Rehan Muhammad Bin Ahmed Alberuni, 973 to 1048 A.D., famous as a historian.
4. Ibn al-Haytham, 965 A.D. famous mathematician.
5. Yaqub Bin Ishaq Al-Kindi, 850 A.D., renowned philosopher, astrologer and physician.
6. Abu Nasar Muhammad Bin Muhammad Farabi, 951 A.D. great philosopher.

Q. Give the names of a few Muslim scholars who are considered authorities in Mathematics, Medicine, Philosphy, Astrology, Science and other disciplines.

A.

1.	Hussain Bin Ishaq	877 A.D.
2.	Abu Ali Hussain Bin Abdullah Bin Sina	980 to 1037 A.D.
3.	Ishaq Misri	855 A.D to 955 A.D.
4.	Ali Abbas	994 A.D.
5.	Ibn-ul-Khatib	1313 A.D. to 1374 A.D.
6.	Ibn-e-Tafail	1185 A.D.
7.	Ibn-e-Tamiyyah	1327 A.D.
8.	Umer Khayam	1038 A.D. to 1112 A.D.
9.	Al Ghazali	1058 A.D to 1111 A.D.
10.	Shahab'ud Din Suhrawardy	1153 A.D. to 1274 A.D.
11.	Naseer-ud-Din Tusi	1210 A.D. to 1274 A.D.
12.	Ibne Rushad	1126 A.D. to 1198 A.D.

Q. Give the names of some renowned Muslim Geographers.

A.
1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Muhammad Idreesi, 1100 A.D. to 1166 A.D.
2. Salman Basri.
3. Abdul Hassan Ali Bin Hussain Al Masoodi, 956 A.D.
4. Abdul Qasim Muhammad Ibne Muqal, 968 A.D.

5. Shams-ud Din Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Ahmed Al Maqdusi, 946 A.D. to 1000 A.D.
6. Abu Abdullah Yaqut Hamoodi, 1179 A.D. to 1229 A.D.
7. Muhammad Bin Abdullah Bin Ibrahim Ibne Batuta, 1304 A.D. to 1377 A.D.
8. Sheikh Zikria Bin Muhammad Al Qazweeni.
9. Ibne Jabair, 1185 A.D.

Q. Give the names of some Muslim Historians.

A.
1. Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Umar Al-Waqdi, 747 A.D.
2. Ibne Sa'd-Abu Abdullah Al Basri 845 A.D.
3. Ahmed Bin Yahya Bin Jaber Al Balazri, 892 A.D.
4. Ibn Qatbah Abu Abad Muhammad Bin Muslim Al Kuni, 828 A.D. to 889 A.D.
5. Ahmed Bin Abi Yaqub Yaqubi, 897 A.D.
6. Izzuddin Abdul Hassan Ibne Taser, 1160 A.D. to 1234 A.D.
7. Abu Jaffer Muhammad Bin Jareer Tabri, 893 A.D. to 922 A.D.
8. Ibne Khalmqan, 1211 A.D. to 1282 A.D.
9. Ibnul Jozi, 1116 A.D. to 1201 A.D.
10. Ibne Kaseer, 1301 A.D. to 1373 A.D.
11. Jalal-ud Din Siyuti, 1445 to 1506 A.D.
12. Ibn-e-Khaldun (Abdur Rehman), 1332 A.D. to 1406A.D.

Q. Name four major genealogies of Islamic Mysticism.

A. Naqshabandi, Qadri, Suhrawardy, Chishti.

Q. Give the name of that oldest Islamic educational institution of the Subcontinent which is still present these days.

A. Dar-ul-Ulum Deoband (India). Its real name of Qasim-ul-Ulum has been due to its founder Maulana Muhammad Qasim.

Q. Give the name of the first Muslim University whose first batch of outgoing students paved the way for the establishment of Pakistan.

A. Muslim University, Aligarh.

Q. Give the names of four renowned Persian poets of the Subcontinent.

A. Amir Khusro, Abul Fazal, Asadullah Ghalib and Allama Iqbal.

RENOWNED MUSLIM SCHOLARS AND SCIENTISTS

(i)	Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	(1877-1938 A.D.)
(ii)	Al-Farabi	(870-950 A.D.)
(iii)	Al-Razi	(865-925 A.D.)
(iv)	Ibn-Arabi	(1165-1240 A.D.)
(v)	Ibn-Khaldun	(1332-1406 A.D.)
(vi)	Ibn-Sina	(980-1037 A.D.)
(vii)	Jabir Ibn Hayyan	(777-813 A.D.)
(viii)	Maulana Abul Aala Maududi	(1903-1979)
(ix)	Omar-i-Khayam	(1050-1123 A.D.)

(i) **Allama Dr. Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938)**
Born in Sialkot (Pakistan). After taking early education in Pakistan took his Ph.D. degree from Germany. Regarded as one of the greatest philosopher poets of the world. His national poetry inspired the Muslims to freedom. Wrote many poetical works e.g. Bang-e-Dara, Bal-e-Jibreel, Zarb-e-Kalim, Zabur-e-Ajam etc.

(ii) **Al-Farabi (870-950 A.D.)**
Born in Transoxiana in 870 A.D. He travelled widely and studied Aristotle and Plato and wrote many commentaries on these Greek philosphers. His works include Al-Siyasha Al- Madaniyah (a treatise on political economy), Risala Fusus al- Hakima (Gems of Wisdom) and Kitab al-Musiqi al-Kabir.

(iii) **Al-Razi (865-925 A.D.)**
Born at Rayy (Iran) in 865 A.D. He is regarded as one of the greatest physicians of medieval age. His books on medical science include Kitab-al-Hawi (the comprehensive book) in 20 volumes and Kitab-al-Asrar (the book of secrets).

(iv) **Ibn-Arabi (1165-1240 A.D.)**
Born in Murcia (Spain) in 1165 A.D. He was a great scholar, mystic and theologian. He travelled extensively and visited Baghdad, Mosal, Egypt, Asia Minor and Arabia. His book Al-Futuhat Al-Makkiya (Makkan Revelations) is very important.

(v) **Ibn-Khaldun (1332-1406 A.D.)**
Born in Tunnis in 1332 A.D. He is ranked among the greatest historians of all ages. Considered as the father of sociology. His Muqaddimah (Preface) of his work Kitab-al-Ibar contains his theory about the rise and fall of societies. He also served as grand Qazi of Egypt.

(vi) **Ibn-Sina (980-1037 A.D.)**
Born near Bukhara. He was the greatest Muslim physician and scholar. Known as Avicenna in Europe. He wrote many works of which Kitab al-Shifa (the book of healing) and Kitab al-Insaf are important treatises on medicine and philosophy respectively.

(vii) **Jabir Ibn-Hayyan (777-813 A.D.)**
Born near Kufa in 777 A.D. Discovered Sulphuric Acid, Nitric Acid, Aqua Regia etc. Regarded as the father of Chemistry. He obtained many substances like Antimony, Soda, Boric, Arsenic and Alum in pure form. His works include Kitab-al-Tajmi (Book of Concentration), Kitab-al-Rahmah and Al-Zibaq al-Sharqi.

(viii) **Maulana Abul Aala Maududi (1903-1979)**
Born in 1903 A.D. regarded as one of the greatest Muslim scholars and theologians. Founded Jama'at-I-Islami in 1941. His important works include a commentary on the Holy Quran entitled Tafheem-ul-Quran, Islami Riyasat, Al Jihad fil Islam and Dakkan ki Siasi Tarikh.

(ix) **Omar-i-Khayam (1050-1123 A.D.)**
Born in 1050 A.D. considered as one of the leading poets, astronomers and mathematicians of the world. Formulated new Iranian calendar with a margin of error of 24 hours in every 5000 years. His quatrains (Rubaiyats) are characterized by an agonostic and hedonistic philosophy. In 1859 Edward Fitzgerald translated his 75 quatrains into English. Later on Robert Graves and J.H. Stubbs followed suit.

ISLAMIC STUDIES
Objective (MCQs) Paper

Allowed : 2 Hours *Maximum Marks : 100*

s :

Candidates *MUST* read and follow the instructions given on the answer sheet before attempting the questions.

Attempt all the questions, which carry equal marks.

All answers are required to be written on the answer sheet and *NOT* on the question paper.

One pair of books is not among the Sahah-e-Sitta:
(A) Sahih Bukhari, Sahih Muslim
(B) Sahih Bukhari, Sunnan Tirmizi
(C) Sahih Bukhari, Shamail Tirmizi
(D) Sahih Bukhari, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja

It is the first Book of Hadith that was compiled by anyone:
(A) Sahih Bukhari (B) Sunnan Ibne Dawood
(C) Muata Imam Malik (D) Sahih Muslim

Hazrat Adam (AS) is a word of _____ language.
(A) Hebrew (B) Syriani
(C) Arabic (D) Persian

Height of Hazrat Adam (AS) was:
(A) 50 feet (B) 70 feet
(C) 90 feet (D) 100 feet

Hazrat Adam's (AS) grave is present in:
(A) Sri Lanka (B) Saudi Arabia
(C) Palestine (D) Jordan

Hazrat Adam (AS) had _____ daughters.
(A) 2 (B) 5
(C) 7 (D) 10

Cane killed Abel because he (Abel) wanted to marry:
(A) Akleema (B) Ghaza
(C) Both (D) None of the above

Hazrat Adam (AS) had _____ sons.
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five

He was the youngest son of Hazrat Adam (AS):
(A) Hazrat Shees (AS) (B) Cane
(C) Abel (D) None of the above

Science, astronomy, writing with pen, sewing and weapons were made by _____ first of all.
(A) Hazrat Shees (AS) (B) Hazrat Idrees (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of them

11. _____ 'Sahifay' were revealed to Hazrat Idrees (AS).
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 30 (D) 40

12. He was called Abu-ul-Bashr Sani:
(A) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) (B) Hazrat Shees (AS)
(C) Hazrat Noah (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

13. The Nation of Noah worshipped _____ idols.
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Five (D) Eight

14. The nation of _____ was exterminated through the scourage of floods
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Yakoob (AS)
(C) Hazrat Noah (AS) (D) None of the above

15. Hazrat Noah (AS) remained in the boat for about six months. Where ha boat stopped?
(A) Saudia Arabia (B) Syria
(C) India (D) Turkey

16. About _____ people were witn him in the boat.
(A) 40 (B) 50
(C) 60 (D) 80

17. 'Aad' was the nation of:
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS) (D) None of the above

18. After seven day's continuous thunderous rain and storm the nati _____ was destroyed.
(A) Hazrat Salih (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Noah (AS)

19. The nation of Samood was preached by:
(A) Hazrat Yakoob (AS) (B) Hazrat Salih (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Haroon (AS)

20. The miracle of a pregnant female camel was sent to the nation of:
(A) A'd (B) Samood
(C) Israel (D) None of them

21. The soap was made by _____ first of all.
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (B) Hazrat Yusha (AS)
(C) Hazrat Younas (AS) (D) Hazrat Salih (AS)

22. Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was born in the present day _____.
(A) Iraq (B) Palestine
(C) Saudi Arabia (D) Syria

23. Only _____ Sahifay were revealed to Hazrat Ibraheem (AS).
(A) 3 (B) 10
(C) 15 (D) 20

24. Hazrat Sara (RA) the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the mother of Ishaq (AS) was the sister of Prophet:
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of the above

25. She was the wife of Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) and the daughter of the Ph of Egypt:

(A) Hazrat Sara (RA) (B) Hazrat Hajra (RA)
(C) None of them

26. *Hazrat Ibraheem (AS) was _____ years old when Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) was born to Hazrat Hajra (RA).*
(A) 70 (B) 86
(C) 90 (D) 100

27. *Hazrat Ibraheem's (AS) grave is found in:*
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Palestine
(C) Iraq (D) Syria

28. *The nation of _____ (AS) was destroyed by a rain of stones.*
(A) Hazrat Saleh (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

29. *Israel was the son of:*
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Ismael (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

30. *Israel was _____ years old when Hazrat Ishaq (AS) died.*
(A) 50 (B) 100
(C) 120 (D) 147

31. *The following Prophet suffered from blindness in his old age:*
(A) Hazrat Yunas (AS) (B) Hazrat Ishaq (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS) (D) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)

32. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was the son of:*
(A) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (B) Hazrat Ismaeel (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (D) None of the above

3. *The mountains would break by the miracle of:*
(A) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) (B) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ishaq (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

4. *Hazrat Musa (AS) married the daughter of the Prophet _____*
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

5. *He sacrificed a bull, placed woods on it and the fire came from the sky to cook that meat. Which Prophet is credited with this miracle?*
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

6. *After sleeping for a 100 years he again woke up:*
(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (B) Hazrat Zu-al-Kafl (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (D) None of the above

As a result of Hazrat Zakria's (AS) prayer the following Prophet was born?
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Imran (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was thrown into a well by his brothers. What was his age at that time?
(A) 10 years (B) 15 years
(C) 20 years (D) 25 years

Hazrat Yousaf (AS) remained in the well for:
(A) 5 days (B) 10 days
(C) 3 days (D) 15 days

40. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) was put into the jail by the king of Egypt. He remained behind the bars for:*
(A) 3 years (B) 5 years
(C) 10 years (D) 15 years

41. *Hazrat Yousaf (AS) and Hazrat Yaqoob (AS) met each other after a period of:*
(A) 20 years (B) 30 years
(C) 40 years (D) 50 years

42. *The following Prophet was the maternal grandfather of Hazrat Ayub (AS):*
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

43. *Hazrat Ayub (AS) was famous for his quality of:*
(A) Generosity (B) Patience
(C) Sympathy (D) All of the above

44. *The nation of _____ committed embezzlement in the trusts.*
(A) Hazrat Saleh (AS) (B) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Idrees (AS)

45. *He was given the title of the "Speaker of the Prophets" (خطیب الانبیا).*
(A) Hazrat Hood (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS) (D) None of the above

46. *He wept too much over the destruction of his nation that he got blinded:*
(A) Hazrat Loot (AS) (B) Hazrat Uzair (AS)
(C) Hazrat Hood (AS) (D) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)

47. *Which Prophet had to commit a murder at the age of 30?*
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) None of the above

48. *When the army of Pharaoh was pursuing the Israelis, Hazrat Musa (AS) crossed the following sea:*
(A) The Mediterranean Sea (B) The Red Sea
(C) The Dead Sea (D) None of the above

49. *When Hazrat Ilyas (AS) prayed for his nation, it rained after a period of:*
(A) 2 years (B) 3 years
(C) $3^1/_2$ years (D) 5 years

50. *At the time of Bait-ul-Makdas' destruction, all the copies of Taurait (توریت) were destroyed and scattered. He reassembled Taurait:*
(A) Hazrat Haroon (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (D) None of the above

51. *Which Prophet would ride a donkey?*
(A) Hazrat Zu-al-Kalf (ذوالکفل) (AS)
(B) Hazrat Younas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Uzair (AS)

52. *At the order of King Bakht Nasr, Hazrat Uzair (AS) spent _____ years in jail*
(A) 50 (B) 60
(C) 70 (D) 90

53. *Taloot (طالوت) was the father-in-law of _____.*
(A) Hazrat Dawood (داؤد) (AS)

(B) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS).
(C) Hazrat Yaqoob (AS)
(D) Hazrat Yousaf (AS)

54. *He was a good player of flute:*
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (یوشع)
(B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)

55. *He knew the language of the birds (besides Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)):*
(A) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(B) Hazrat Saleh (AS)
(C) Hazrat Shoaib (AS)
(D) Hazrat Dawood (AS)

56. *The fountain of metal _____ flowed for Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) as a miracle.*
(A) Gold (B) Silver
(C) Copper (D) None of the above

57. *Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) founded the following famous mosque:*
(A) Al-Aqsa (B) Al-Kartaba
(C) Blue Mosque of Istanbul (D) None of the above

58. *The following bird would convey the message of Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) to the queen Saba:*
(A) Dove (B) Pigeon
(C) The Woodpecker (D) None of the above

59. *Which Prophet would earn his living by making wallets (زنبیلیں)?*
(A) Hazrat Dawood (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS) (D) None of the above

60. *Which Prophet has been called as Zun-Noon (ذوالنون) in the Holy Quran?*
(A) Hazrat Yousaf (AS) (B) Hazrat Hood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Younas (AS)

61. *How long Hazrat Younas (AS) remained in the abdomen of the fish?*
(A) 20 days (B) 30 days
(C) 40 days (D) 50 days

62. *He was a carpenter:*
(A) Hazrat Yusha (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Ilyas (AS) (D) Hazrat Zakria (AS)

63. *Hazrat Zakria (AS) was the contemporary of:*
(A) Hazrat Uzair (AS) (B) Hazrat Musa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Isa (RA) (D) None of the above

64. *Hazrat Isa (AS) was the cousin of:*
(A) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) None of the above

65. *King Herodus ordered the execution of _____ at the behest of a dancer Sloma.*
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Zakria (AS)
(C) Hazrat Loot (AS) (D) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

66. *He married at the age of 30:*
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS) (B) Hazrat Yahya (AS)

(C) Both (D) None of the above

67. *He would cure the victims of leprosy as a miracle:*
(A) Hazrat Idrees (AS) (B) Hazrat Ilyas (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) Hazrat Isa (AS)

68. *The following Roman governor ordered the execution of Hazrat Isa (AS):*
(A) Theodore (B) Herodus
(C) Politus (D) None of the above

69. *He is called as Najeeb-Ullah (نجیب اللہ):*
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Dawood (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS) (D) None of the above

70. *Atiq was the title of:*
(A) Hazrat Musa (AS) (B) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(C) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (D) Hazrat Umar (RA)

71. *He levied Zakat on horses:*
(A) Hazrat Muhammad (PBUH)
(B) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

72. *He adopted the title of Ameer ul-Momneen (امیر المومنین) for the first time:*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(D) Walid bin Abdul Malik

73. *He is called as Sani Asnain (ثانی اثنین):*
(A) Hazrat Noah (AS)
(B) Hazrat Ibraheem (AS)
(C) Hazrat Yahya (AS)
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

74. *He had knowledge of the interpretation of dreams:*
(A) Hazrat Isa (AS)
(B) Hazrat Haroon (AS)
(C) Hazrat Sulaiman (AS)
(D) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)

75. *"He would have been Prophet were I not the last one," the Prophet (PBUH) said this about:*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Masa'b bin Umair (RA)
(D) None of the above

76. *Who added the words (الصلوٰۃ خیر من النوم) into the 'Fajr' Azan?*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA)
(B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz (RA)
(D) Abdul Malik bin Marwan

77. *He added 2nd Azan for Friday prayers:*
(A) Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) (B) Hazrat Umar (RA)
(C) Hazrat Usman (RA) (D) Hazrat Ali (RA)

He exempted horses from Zakat:
(A) Hazrat Ali (RA)
(B) Walid bin Abd-ul-Malik
(C) Haroon-ur-Rashid
(D) None of the above

The tragic incident of 'Karbala' (کربلا) took place in Moharram _____
(A) 58 A.H. (B) 61 A.H.
(C) 65 A.H. (D) 70 A.H.

She was alive at the time of 'Karbala' tragedy:
(A) Hazrat Ayesha (RA)
(B) Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
(C) Hazrat Mamoona (RA)
(D) Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (RA)

The Mosque of the Prophet (PBUH) was damaged due to fire in the reign of:
(A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(B) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(C) Mamoon-ur-Rasheed
(D) Motasim Billah (معتصم بالله)

The Jamia Mosque of Damascus was built by:
(A) Hazrat Amir Muawiya (RA)
(B) Abdul Malik bin Marwan
(C) Walid bin Abdul Malik
(D) None of the above

Al-Azhar Mosque was completed in:
(A) 920 A.D. (B) 950 A.D.
(C) 972 A.D. (D) 990 A.D.

The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was got built by:
(A) Akbar (B) Alamgir
(C) Shah Jahan (D) Jahangir

Faisal Mosque of Islamabad is the biggest mosque in Pakistan. It was opened for the public in:
(A) 1975 (B) 1980
(C) 1987 (D) 1990

It is the 3rd source of Islamic Fiqh:
(A) The Quran (B) The Hadith
(C) Ijtehad (D) Ijma

It is called as Umm-us-Saheehain (ام الصحیحین):
(A) Bukhari Sharif (B) Muslim Sharif
(C) Sunan Nisai (D) Mauta Imam Malik

Muhammad bin Ismaeel's Bukhari comprises:
(A) 1,000 Hadiths (B) 2,000 Hadiths
(C) 3,000 Hadiths (D) 4,000 Hadiths

Imam Bukhari (RA) was born in _____ and died in _____
(A) 190 and 250 A.H. (B) 190 and 270 A.H.
(C) 194 and 256 A.H. (D) 120 and 200 A.H.

90. *These two books are called Sahihain (صحیحین):*
(A) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Maja
(B) Bukhari Sharif, Sunan Ibn-e-Dawood
(C) Bukhari Sharif, Muslim Sharif
(D) None of the above

91. *Hazrat Imam Timazy (RA) was a student of:*
(A) Imam Bukhari (RA)
(B) Imam Muslim bin Hajaj (RA)
(C) Imam Abu Dawood (RA)
(D) Imam Nisai (RA)

92. *Sulaiman bin Ashat is the name of Imam Abu Dawood (RA). Who Ahmad bin Shoaib?*
(A) Imam Bukhari (RA) (B) Imam Nisai (RA)
(C) Ibn-e-Maja (RA) (D) None of the above

93. *The famous book of Fiqh "Kitab-ul-Kharaj" (درس نظامیہ) was written by:*
(A) Imam Abu Hanifa (RA)
(B) Imam Shafee (RA)
(C) Imam Malik (RA)
(D) Amam Abu Yousaf (RA)

94. *He was called as the kidnapper of the scholars:*
(A) Haroon-ur-Rasheed
(B) Abu-Jafar al-Mansoor
(C) Mahmood Ghaznavi
(D) None of the above

95. *Which of the following was a mystic?*
(A) Shah Jahan (B) Alamgir
(C) Dara Shakoh (D) None of the above

96. *He founded the school of Dars-e-Nizamia (کتاب الخراج) in Indo-Pak:*
(A) Mulla Umar
(B) Mulla Nizam-ud-Din
(C) Fareed-ud-Din Atar
(D) None of the above

97. *When was Rabia Basry (RA) born?*
(A) 80 A.H. (B) 95 A.H.
(C) 110 A.H. (D) 120 A.H.

98. *He revolted against Akbar's Deen-e-Ilahi first of all:*
(A) Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani (RA)
(B) Khawaja Baqee Billah (RA)
(C) Shah Wali Ullah (RA)
(D) None of them

99. *Sheikh Ahmad of Sirhand (RA) was given the title of Mujadid Alf Sani by:*
(A) Shah Wali Ullah (RA) (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Mulla Abdul Hakeem (D) Abu-ul-Fazl

100. *Hazrat Baba Fareed Ganj Shakr (RA) was married to the daughter of:*
(A) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (B) Al-Tutmash
(C) Muhammad Tughluk (D) Balban

ANSWERS

1.	(C)	2.	(C)	3.	(B)	4.	(C)
5.	(C)	6.	(A)	7.	(A)	8.	(B)
9.	(A)	10.	(B)	11.	(C)	12.	(C)
13.	(C)	14.	(C)	15.	(D)	16.	(D)
17.	(C)	18.	(B)	19.	(B)	20.	(B)
21.	(D)	22.	(A)	23.	(A)	24.	(A)
25.	(B)	26.	(B)	27.	(D)	28.	(C)
29.	(C)	30.	(D)	31.	(B)	32.	(C)
33.	(A)	34.	(B)	35.	(C)	36.	(A)
37.	(D)	38.	(B)	39.	(C)	40.	(B)
41.	(C)	42.	(C)	43.	(B)	44.	(B)
45.	(C)	46.	(D)	47.	(A)	48.	(B)
49.	(C)	50.	(C)	51.	(D)	52.	(C)
53.	(A)	54.	(D)	55.	(D)	56.	(C)
57.	(A)	58.	(C)	59.	(C)	60.	(D)
61.	(C)	62.	(D)	63.	(C)	64.	(A)
65.	(D)	66.	(D)	67.	(D)	68.	(C)
69.	(B)	70.	(C)	71.	(C)	72.	(B)
73.	(D)	74.	(D)	75.	(B)	76.	(B)
77.	(C)	78.	(A)	79.	(B)	80.	(D)
81.	(D)	82.	(C)	83.	(C)	84.	(C)
85.	(C)	86.	(D)	87.	(D)	88.	(D)
89.	(C)	90.	(C)	91.	(C)	92.	(B)
93.	(D)	94.	(C)	95.	(C)	96.	(B)
97.	(B)	98.	(B)	99.	(C)	100.	(D)

****

BASIC MATHEMATICS

1. FRACTIONS

A: ARITHMETICS

Decimal Fractions or Decimals: The fractions in which denominators are 10 or multiples of 10 are called *decimal fractions or decimals, e.g.* $\frac{2}{10}, \frac{3}{100}, \frac{5}{1000}$, etc.

$\frac{2}{10}$ represents 2 tenths of a unit and is written as .2.

$\frac{3}{100}$ represents 3 thousandths of a unit and is written as .03.

$\frac{5}{1000}$ represents 5 thousandths of a unit and is written as .0005.

A decimal number may have two parts whole-part and decimal part. For example in decimal number 564.873, 564 is its whole part and .873 is its decimal part. Let us find the place value of each digit in the decimal number 564.873.

Hundreds	Tens	Ones	Tenths	Hundredths	Thousandths
5	6	4	8	7	3

In the expanded form it can be written as $500+60+4+\frac{8}{10}+\frac{7}{100}+\frac{3}{1000}$

500+60+4+.8+.07+.003

Multiplication of decimals by 10

Example 1. *Multiply 2438.244 by 10.*

Solution :

$$\begin{array}{r} 2438.244 \\ \times 10 \\ \hline 0000.000 \\ 24382.440 \\ \hline 24382.400 \end{array}$$

Thus 2438.244×10 = 24382.44

Alternative Method : 2438.244×10 = 24382.44

On multiplying a decimal fraction by 10, the decimal point is shifted one place to the right in the multiplicand.

Example 2. *Multiply*

(i) 358.0074 by 100

(ii) 2345.1034 by 1000

Solution : (i)

$$\begin{array}{r} 358.0074 \\ \times 100 \\ \hline 000.0000 \\ 0000.0000 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

```
        35800.7400
        35800.7400
```

Thus 358.0074×100 = 35800.74

On multiplying a decimal fraction by 100, the decimal point is shifted two places to the right in the multiplicand to get the product.

(ii)

```
      2345.1034
          ×1000
      0000.0000
     00000.0000
    000000.0000
   2345103.4000
   2345103.4000
```

Thus 2345.1034×1000 = 2345103.4

On multiplying a decimal fraction by 1000 the decimal point is shifted three places to the right in the multiplicand to get the product. Thus on multiplying a decimal fraction by 10 or multiple of 10, the decimal point is shifted as many places to the right in the multiplicand as there are zeros in the multiplier.

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

Fill in the blanks.

1. 5.321 + 0.05 = (.....)
2. 175.0028 + 16.8572 = (.....)
3. 58.062−2.852 = (.....)
4. $\frac{35.842\times4.862}{17.486-15.055}$ = (.....)
5. 0.3 × 2.5 × 0.04 = (.....)

Find the value of :

6. 57.0032×1000 = (.....)
7. 0.4 × 0.4×0.4 = (.....)
8. 0.02×0.02×0.02 = (.....)
9. 648.322÷100 = (.....)
10. 0.009÷0.8 = (.....)
11. 0.08÷0.8 = (.....)
12. 0.525÷0.7 = (.....)

ANSWERS

1.	5.371	2.	191.86	3.	55.21	4.	71.684
5.	0.03	6	57003.2	7.	0.064	8.	0.000008
9.	6.48322	10	0.001	11.	0.1	12.	0.075

- **Mark with a (√) against the correct answer in each of the following questions.**

1. The vlaue of 0.57÷100 is :

(a) 57 *(b)* 5.7

(c) 0.057 *(d)* 0.0057

2. The value of (49÷0.007) is :

(a) 7 *(b)* 70

(c) 700 (d) 7000

3. The value of $\left(\frac{53}{1000}\right)$ is :

(a) 0.53 (b) 5.3
(c) 0.053 (d) 0.0053

4. The vlaue of the decimal 0.004 in the fraction of lowest term is :

(a) $\frac{1}{100}$ (b) $\frac{1}{50}$
(c) $\frac{1}{25}$ (d) $\frac{1}{250}$

5. The greatest number among the decimals 0.05, 1.05, 0.005 and 0.5 is :

(a) 0.005 (b) 0.5
(c) 0.05 (d) 1.05

6. The recurring decimal 0.6 is equal to the rational number in the lowest form :

(a) $\frac{2}{5}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{4}{9}$ (d) $\frac{5}{9}$

7. The recurring decimal 0.01 is equal to the rational number in the lowest form is :

(a) $\frac{1}{100}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10}$
(c) $\frac{1}{9}$ (d) $\frac{1}{90}$

8. The value of $\frac{0.003\times0.45}{0.09}$ is :

(a) 0.15 (b) 15
(c) 1.5 (d) 0.015

9. The sum of 3+0.3+0.03+0.003 is :

(a) 3.003 (b) 3.33
(c) 3.03 (d) 3.333

10. The H.C.F. of 0.8, 2.4, 1.2 and 3.2 is :

(a) 0.8 (b) 8
(c) 0.4 (d) 4

11. The value of 5.666.....is :

(a) $\frac{26}{5}$ (b) $\frac{57}{10}$
(c) $\frac{51}{9}$ (d) $\frac{36}{5}$

12. The value of $\frac{0.05\times0.09\div3}{15}$ in the rational fraction is :

(a) $\frac{9}{10}$ (b) $\frac{27}{100}$
(c) $\frac{1}{100}$ (d) $\frac{1}{10000}$

13. *The value of $00.0\overline{063}$ is :*

(a) $\frac{63}{1000}$ (b) $\frac{63}{10000}$

(c) $\frac{7}{1100}$ (d) $\frac{8}{1100}$

14. *The L.C.M. of 3.6, 4.5 and 6.3 is :*

(a) 1260 (b) 140

(c) 360 (d) 126

15. *Which one of the following has a terminating decimal representation ?*

$$\frac{3}{7}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{15}{7}, \frac{13}{5}$$

(a) $\frac{3}{7}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) $\frac{15}{7}$ (d) $\frac{13}{5}$

16. *Which one of the following has a non-terminating repeating decimal representation ?*

$$\frac{11}{5}, \frac{77}{8}, \frac{6}{25}, \frac{1}{11}$$

(a) $\frac{11}{5}$ (b) $\frac{77}{8}$

(c) $\frac{6}{25}$ (d) $\frac{1}{11}$

[If the denominator of a rational number which is in the lowest terms, has no other prime factors other than 2 and 5, the rational number is a terminating decimal representation. If the denominator has factors other than 2 and 5 then the decimal representation is a non-terminating repeating decimal.]

ANSWERS

1.	(d)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)	4.	(d)
5.	(d)	6.	(b)	7.	(d)	8.	(d)
9.	(d)	10.	(c)	11.	(c)	12.	(d)
13.	(c)	14.	(d)	15.	(d)	16.	(d)

2. PERCENTAGE

Per Cent

Saleem got 600 marks out of 800 marks in class X while his younger sister Asma got 325 marks out of 400 marks in class VIII. Who scored better ?

Marks obtained by Saleem = $\frac{600}{800}$

Marks obtained by Asma = $\frac{325}{400}$

In order to compare the performance, we have to compare the fractions $\frac{600}{800}$

and $\frac{325}{400}$.

In the lowest terms the fractions can be respectively written as $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$

Converting these fractions into equivalent fractions with common denominator as 100.

$$\frac{3}{4}=\frac{3\times25}{4\times25}=\frac{75}{100}$$

$$\frac{7}{8}=\frac{7\times12.5}{8\times12.5}=\frac{87.5}{100}$$

Fractions expressed with 100 as denominator are called percentages.

Thus $\frac{75}{100}$ as 75 per cent

$\frac{87.5}{100}$ as 8.75 per cent

∴ Asma performed better than Saleem

Example 1. *Convert each of the following into equivalent fractions expressed in the lowest and equivalent decimal fractions.*

(i) 24% *(ii) 20½%* *(iii) 25%* *(iv) 104%*

Solution : (*i*) $24\% = \frac{24}{100} = \frac{6}{25} = .24$

(*ii*) $20\frac{1}{2}\% = \frac{20\frac{1}{2}}{100} = \frac{41}{200} = .205$

(*iii*) $.25\% = \frac{.25}{100} = \frac{1}{400} = .0025$

(*iv*) $104\% = \frac{104}{100} = \frac{26}{25} = 1.04$

Example 2. *Express each of the following fractions as a percentage.*

(i) $\frac{1}{4}$ *(ii) .25* *(iii)* $\frac{17}{10}$ *(iv)* $3\frac{1}{2}$

Solution : (*i*) $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{1\times25}{4\times25} = \frac{25}{100} = 25\%$

(*ii*) $.25 = \frac{25}{100} = 25\%$

(*iii*) $\frac{17}{10} = \frac{17\times10}{10\times10} = 170\%$

(*iv*) $3\frac{1}{2} = \frac{7\times50}{2\times50} = 350\%$

Example 3. *What per cent is :*

(i) 35 paise of Re 1 *(ii) 25 cm of 1 m*

(iii) 250 gm of 1 kg *(iv) 1 minute of an hour*

Solution : (I) Required% $\frac{35}{100}\times100=35$ (1 Re = 100 paisa)

(ii) Required% $= \frac{25}{100} = 25$ (1 m = 100 cm)

(iii) Required% $= \frac{250}{1000} \times 100 = 25$

(iv) Required % $= \frac{1}{60} \times 100 = \frac{5}{3} = 1\frac{2}{3}$

1 minute is $1\frac{2}{3}$ % of an hour

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

- ***Choose the Correct Answer :***

1. ***What per cent is 250 gm of 1 kg ?***

(a) 30% (b) 20%
(c) 25% (d) 15%

2. ***What per cent is 25 paise of Rs. 10 ?***

(a) 25% (b) 30%
(c) 2.5% (d) 3.5%

3. ***25% of a number is 300. The number is :***

(a) 1000 (b) 900
(c) 800 (d) 1200

4. ***In a co-education secondary school 55% of the students are boys. There are 360 girls in the school. The number of boys in the school is :***

(a) 400 (b) 450
(c) 440 (d) 460

5. ***In an examination a candidate has to secure 40% of the marks to pass. If a candidate secures 190 marks and fails by 10 marks. The total number of marks in the examination is :***

(a) 400 (b) 360
(c) 500 (d) 600

6. ***In an examination Safeer secured 35% marks and failed by 20 marks and his friend Raheel secured 45% marks and secured 20 more marks then the minimum to pass the examination. Find the percentage necessary to pass the examination.***

(a) 38% (b) 42%
(c) 40% (d) 38.5%

7. ***If the price of petrol be raised by 12.5%, find by what percentage should a consumer decrease the consumption of petrol so that there is no change in his monthly expenditure on petrol ?***

(a) 12.5% (b) 15%
(c) $11\frac{1}{9}$ % (d) 20%

8. ***The price of mustard oil is raised by 20%. By what per-centage a consumer must reduce his monthly consumption of mustard oil so that there is no change in his monthly expenditure ?***

(a) 20% (b) $16\frac{2}{3}$ %
(c) $18\frac{1}{3}$ % (d) 16%

9. ***In an examination 80% of the students passed in Mathematics and 70% passed in English, while 10% of the students failed in both the subjects. If 360 students passed in both the subjects, find the total number of students who appeared in the examination.***

(a) 400 (b) 640
(c) 630 (d) 600

10. ***In an examination 33% of the students failed in Mathematics, 27% failed in English, while 15% failed in both the subjects. Find the percentage of the students, who passed in both the subjects.***

(a) 60% (b) 85%
(c) 55% (d) 45%

11. ***In an election there were two candidates. A candidate secured 57% of the total votes polled and was elected by a margin of 2100 votes. Find the total number of votes polled.***

(a) 21000 (b) 18000
(c) 15000 (d) 17500

12. ***As rise of 20% in the price of refined groundnuts oil a family is forced to buy 1 kg less for Rs. 180. Find the original price of refined groundnut oil per kg.***

(a) Rs. 36 (b) Rs. 36
(c) Rs. 30 (d) Rs. 33

ANSWERS

1.	(c)	2.	(c)	3.	(d)	4.	(c)
5.	(c)	6.	(c)	7.	(c)	8.	(b)
9.	(d)	10.	(c)	11.	(c)	12.	(c)

3. AVERAGE

Average : To find the average of a given set of numbers, all we have to do is to add all the numbers and divide the sum by the number of numbers.

Example 1. *The daily earnings of a taxi driver during a week are : Rs.60, Rs.65, Rs.70, Rs.52.50, Rs.63, Rs.73 and Rs.68. What is his average daily earning for the week?*

Solution : Total earning for 7 days

= Rs.(60+65+70+52.50+63+73+68)

= Rs.451.50

Average daily earning = Rs.$\frac{451.50}{7}$ = Rs.64.50

Example 2. *The daily maximum temperature in Lahore for 7 consecutive days in May 1988 are : 42.7°C, 44.6°C, 42.0°C, 39.1°C, 43.0°C, 42.5°C and 38.5°C*

Find the average daily maximum temperature.

Solution : Average of maximum temperature

$$= \frac{42.7+44.6+42.0+39.1+43.0+42.5+38.5}{7}$$

$$= \frac{292.4}{7} = 41.77°C$$

Thus, the average of maximum temperature in Lahore for 7 consecutive days

in May is 41.77°C.

Example 3. *Five years ago the average age of a family of 3 members was 27 years. A child has been born, due to which the average age of the family is 25 years today. What is the present age of the child?*

Solution : Average age of the family of 3 members 5 years ago = 27 years.

Sum of the ages of the 3 members now = (27+5)×3=96 years

Average age of the family of 4 members now = 25 years

Sum of the ages of the 4 members now = 25×4 = 100 years

Age of the child = 100–96 = 4 years

Example 4. *The average weight of 24 students of section A of a class is 58 kg whereas the average weight of 26 students of section B of the same class is 60.5 kg. Find the average weight of all the 50 students of the class.*

Solution : Average weight of 24 students of section A=58kg

Total weight of 24 students of section A=58×24=1392kg

Average weight of 26 students of section B=60.5kg

Total weight of 26 students of section B=60.5×26=1573kg

Total weight of all the 50 students =1392kg+1573kg=2965kg

Average weight of a student in the class = $\frac{2965}{50}$ = 59.3kg

Example 5. *The average monthly salary of a staff of 9 persons is Rs.2450. One member of the staff whose monthly salary is Rs.2650 is transferred. Find the average salary of the remaining 8 persons of the staff.*

Solution : Average salary of 9 persons = Rs.2450

Total salary of 9 persons = Rs. 2450×9 = Rs.22050

The salary of the person who is transferred = Rs.2650

Thus, the total salary of remaining 8 persons

= Rs.22050–Rs.2650

= Rs.19400

The average salary of the remaining 8 persons

= Rs.$\frac{19400}{8}$ = Rs.2425

Example 6. *The average monthly expenditure of a family for the first four months is Rs.2750 and for the next three months Rs.2940 and for the last five months Rs.3130. If the family saves Rs.5330 during the whole year, find the average monthly income of the family during the year.*

Solution : Average monthly expenditure of 4 months

= Rs.2750

Total expenditure of 4 months = Rs.2750×4 = Rs.11000 .(1)

Average monthly expenditure of 3 months = Rs.2940

Total expenditure of 3 months = Rs.2940×3 = Rs.8820 ...(2)

Average monthly expenditure of 5 months = Rs.3130

Total expenditure of 5 months=Rs.3130×5 = Rs.15650 .(3)

Total expenditure in the whole year

= Rs.11000+Rs.8820+Rs.15650 = Rs.35470

Saving during the year = Rs.5330

Total income of the family during the year

= Rs.35470+Rs.5330 = Rs.40800

Average monthly income during the year = Rs. $\frac{40800}{12}$

= Rs.3400

Example 7. *One third of a certain journey was covered at the speed of 30 per hour, one fourth at the speed of 45 km per hour and the remaining journey at speed of 50 km per hour. Find the average speed km per hour for the whole journe*

Solution : Let the total journey be x km

Time taken to cover $\frac{x}{3}$ km of the journey at the speed of 30km/h = $\frac{x}{3} \times \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{x}{90}$ hour ...(1)

Time taken to cover $\frac{x}{4}$ km of the journey at the speed of 45km/h = $\frac{x}{4} \times \frac{1}{4}$

$\frac{x}{180}$ hour ...(2)

Remaining journey = $x - \left(\frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{4}\right) = \frac{5x}{12} km$

Time taken to cover $\frac{5x}{12}$ km at the speed of 50 km/h =

$\frac{5x}{12} \times \frac{1}{50} = \frac{x}{120}$ hour ...(3)

Total time taken for the whole journey = $\frac{x}{90} + \frac{x}{180} + \frac{x}{120}$

$= \frac{9x}{360} = \frac{x}{40}$

Average speed for the whole journey

$= \frac{\text{Total distance covered}}{\text{Total time taken}}$

$= \frac{x}{x} = \frac{x \times 40}{x}$ = 40km/h

Example 8. *A batsman has a certain average of runs for 12 innings. In 13th inning he scores 96 runs thereby increasing his average by 5 runs. What is average after the 13th Inning?*

Solution : To improve his average by 5 runs per inning he has to contrib 12×5 = 60 runs for the previous 12 innings. Thus, the average after the 13th innin 96–60 = 36

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

- **Mark with a (√) against the correct answer in each of the follow questions.**

1. ***The heights (in cms) of 10 students in a certain class are: 155 158cm, 162cm, 160cm, 165cm, 16cm, 156cm, 166cm, 164cm and 168c What is the average height of a student in the class:***

(a) 160.4cm (b) 162cm

(c) 161.8cm (d) 162.4cm

2. ***The average of 5 numbers is 42. If we include a sixth number 48, then the new average will be :***

(a) 44 (b) 45
(c) 43 (d) 46°

3. ***The average monthly salary of a group of 12 persons is Rs.1540. One member of the group whose monthly salary is Rs.1430 left the group. Find the average monthly salary of the remaining 11 persons of the group.***

(a) Rs.1490 (b) Rs.1500
(c) Rs.1535 (d) Rs.1550

4. ***The average monthly expenditure of a family for the first five months is Rs. 2580 and for the next 7 months is Rs. 3050. If the family saves Rs. 2470 during the whole year, find the average monthly salary of the family during the year.***

(a) Rs.2490 (b) Rs.3200
(c) Rs.3060 (d) Rs.3080

5. ***Nine students of a class contribute a certain sum. Seven of them give Rs.5 each and the other two give Rs.5 and Rs.9 more than the average contribution of all the 9 students. The average contribution of the class of 9 students is :***

(a) Rs.10 (b) Rs.14
(c) Rs.7 (d) Rs.12

6. ***A batsman has a certain average of runs for 11 innings. In the 12th inning he scores 129 runs, thereby increasing his average by 9 runs. What is his average for the first 11 innings?***

(a) 82 (b) 45
(c) 52 (d) 48

7. ***One-fourth of a certain journey was covered at the speed of 45km/hour, one-third at the speed of 48km per hour and the remaining at the speed of 50km per hour. The average speed in km per hour during the whole journey was :***

(a) 54km/hour (b) 51km/hour
(c) 48km/hour (d) 46km/hour

8. ***A batsman's average for a certain number of innings was 42.5. In the next four innings he scored 46, 48, 41 and 56 runs and his average for all the innings was raised by 1.25. How many innings in all did he play?***

(a) 9 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 11

9. ***The average marks in mathematics secured by the students of a school was 56. If four of the students who actually scored 20, 18, 24 and 15 marks had not been sent up for the examination, the average would have been 59. The number of students sent up for the examination was :***

(a) 50 (b) 49
(c) 53 (d) 51

10. ***The daily minimum temperatures in Lahore during a week in May, 1988***

were :
30.3°C, 25.7°C, 30.7°C, 29.6°C, 29.4°C, 30.3°C and 25.1°C The averag minimum temperature during the week was :

(a) 30.24°C (b) 29.24°C
(c) 28.64°C (d) 28.87°C

11. The average age of 21 students in a class is 16 years 4 months. Fou students ages 15 years 6 months, 16 years 3 months, 15 years months and 16 years 8 months leave the class while three new student whose average age is 16 years 6 months are admitted in the class. Wha is the average age of the students in the class now?

(a) 16 years 2 months (b) 16 years 3 months
(c) 16 years 4 months (d) 16 years 5 months

12. The average of 11 numbers is 42. On including the twelfth number th average becomes 45. The twelfth number is :

(a) 48 (b) 72
(c) 75 (d) 78

13. The average of three numbers is 42. If the numbers are in the ratio of 4 2 : 1. The smallest number is :

(a) 36 (b) 24
(c) 18 (d) 12

14. Visitors to a show were charged Rs.15.00 each on the first day, Rs.7.50 on the second day and Rs.2.50 on the third day and total attendance on the three days were in the ratio 2 : 5 : 13. Find the average charge pe person for the whole show.

(a) Rs.7.50 (b) Rs.6
(c) Rs.5 (d) Rs.5.50

● **Fill in the blanks :**

15. The average height of 10 students is 155cm. Later on it is discovered that while calculating the average, the reading of 157cm was wrongly read as 147cm. The correct average is .....
16. The average of first five natural numbers is .....
17. The average of first natural numbers is .....
18. The average of 11 numbers is 21. If 4 is added to every number, the new average is .....
19. The average of 12 numbers is 38. If each number is multiplied by 5, the new average is .....

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c
5.	c	6.	c	7.	c	8.	c
9.	d	10.	d	11.	c	12.	d
13.	c	14.	c	15.	156cm	16.	3
17.	$\frac{n+1}{2}$	18.	25	19.	190		

4. RATIO AND PROPORTION

In our daily life, we often compare magnitudes. Let us for instance take a

case of Ramzan who secured 80 marks in Mathematics and his class-mate Tahir secured 60 marks in Mathematics. One can say that Ramzan secured 20 marks more than his class-mate Tahir, in Mathematics. There are many other ways to express the comparison. Now if we divide the marks obtained by Ramzan by the marks obtained by Tahir in Mathematics, we get $\frac{80}{60} = \frac{4}{3}$. We can express Ramzan obtained $\frac{4}{3}$ times the marks obtained by Tahir in Mathematics. When we compare the magnitudes by division, the result is called ratio.

Ratio : *A ratio is a relation which one quantity bears with another of the same kind with respect to magnitude. The comparison means what part one quantity is of another.*

If a and b are two numbers, the ratio of a to b is $\frac{a}{b}$ or $a \div b$ and is denoted by $a : b$. The two quantities that are being compared are called terms. The first is called **antecedent** and the second term is called **consequent.** Ratio is generally expressed in its simplest form. It is independent of the units.

Example 1. *Find the ratio of :*

(i) 84 and 105 *(ii) 80 litres and 64 litres*
(iii) 74kg and 125kg *(iv) 24m and 80m*

Solutiuon :

(i) The ratio of 42 and 105 is 42 : 105
The HCF of 42 and 105 is 21.
Dividing each term by 21, the required ratio can be written as 2 : 5.

(ii) The ratio of 80 litres and 64 litres is 80 : 64
Dividing each term of this ratio by the HCF of 80 and 64 *i.e.* 16, the ratio can be written as 5 : 4

(iii) The ratio of 75kg and 125kg is 75 : 125
Dividing each term of this ratio by the HCF of 75 and 125 *i.e.* 25, the ratio can be written as 3 : 5

(iv) The ratio of 24m and 80m is 24 : 80
Dividing each term of this ratio by the HCF of 24 and 80, *i.e.* 8 the required ratio can be written as 3 : 10.

Example 2. *Find the ratio of :*

(i) 75cm and 2m *(ii) 750gm and 8kg*
(iii) 0.36cm and 7.20m *(iv) 2 litres and 250ml*

Solution :

(i) We are required to find the ratio between 75cm and 2m. First change metres into cms 2m=200cm
The ratio between 75cm and 2m is 75 : 200 or 3 : 8

(ii) The ratio between 750gm and 8kg is 750 : 8000
or 3 : 32

(iii) The ratio between 0.36cm and 7.20m
0.36 : 720
=36 : 72000
Required ratio = 1 : 2000

(iv) The ratio between 21 and 250ml is 2000 : 250

or 8 : 1

Example 3. *The ratio between two quantities is 5 : 8. If the first quantity is 305 kg, find the other.*

Solution : Let the other quantity be = $x$kg

The desired ratio is 305 : x ...(i)

In its lowest term, the ratio is 5 : 8 ...(ii)

From (i) and (ii)

$$\frac{305}{x} = \frac{5}{8}$$

$$x = \frac{305 \times 8}{5} = 488\text{kg}$$

The second quantity is 488kg.

Example 4. *Two horse riders travel 135km and 96km on 9 hours and 6 hours respectively. Find the ratio of the average speeds of the riders.*

Solution : Average speed of the 1st rider

$$= \frac{135}{9} = 15\text{km/h} \quad ...(i)$$

Average speed of the IInd rider is

$$= \frac{96}{6} = 16\text{km/h} \quad ...(ii)$$

Ratio of the speeds of the two riders

15 : 16

Proportion : Suppose apples are available at Rs. 12 per kg. Two friends Ali and Nasir purchased 2kg and 3kg of apples of the same quality and paid Rs.24 and Rs.36 respectively to the shopkeeper.

The ratio of the apples purchased

= The ratio of the amounts spent by the two friends *i.e.*

2 : 3 = 24 : 36

Such an equality of two ratios is called proportion.

This proportion may be written as

2 : 3 : : 24 : 36

This is read 2 is to 3 as 24 is to 36.

2, 3, 24 and 36 are the first, second, third and fourth terms of the proportion. The first and fourth terms are called extremes, and second and third terms are called the means. The product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means.

Example 5. *Verify that each of the following constitutes a proportion :*

(i) *2 : 3 = 24 : 36*

(ii) *6.5 : 8 = 13 : 16*

(iii) *3.5 : 8.4 = 7 : 16.8*

Solution : (i) In this case product of the extremes =

= 2×36 = 72

and product of the means = 3×24 = 72

Product of the extremes = Product of the means.

We say 2 : 3 = 24 : 36 constitutes a proportion.

(ii) In this case product of the extremes = 6.5×16 = 104

and product of the means = 8×13 = 104

Product of the extremes = Product of the means
We say, 6.5 : 8 = 13 : 16 constitutes a proportion
(iii) Product of the extremes $3.5 \times 16.8 = 58.8$
and product of the means $= 8.4 \times 7 = 58.8$
Product of the extremes = Product of the means
We say, 3.5 : 8.4 = 7 : 16.8 constitutes a proportion.

Example 6. *Muhammad Ali bought books, note-books and drawing sheets from a stationer. If the ratio of the number of books to the number of note-books is the same as the ratio of the number of note-books to the number of drawing sheets, find the number of note-books if Muhammad Ali bought 9 books and 4 drawing sheets from the stationer.*

Solution : Let the number of note-books be x.

Then $9 : x = x : 4$

$$\frac{9}{x} = \frac{x}{4}$$

$$x^2 = 36$$

$$x = 6$$

Muhammad Ali bought 6 note-books from the shopkeeper.

Example 7. *Find the mean proportional of 8 and 32.*

Solution : Let the mean proportional be $= x$.

Then $8 : x = x : 32$

$$x^2 = 256$$

$$x = 16$$

The mean proportional between 8 and 32 is 16.

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

- **Mark with a (√) against the correct answer in each of the following questions :**

1. The ratio of 32m and 80m is :

(a) 1 : 5 (b) 3 : 5
(c) 3m : 5m (d) 2 : 5

2. The ratio of 0.75cm and 2.50m is :

(a) 3 : 10 (b) 10 : 3
(c) 3 : 1000 (d) 3 : 100

3. The ratio of 2kg and 250gm is :

(a) 8 : 1 (b) 1 : 125
(c) 1 : 8 (d) 125 : 1

4. The ratio of 250ml and 8l is :

(a) 2 : 7 (b) 1 : 32
(c) 1 : 16 (d) 16 : 1

5. Ratio between two quantities is 7 : 9. If first quantity is 511kg, the other quantity is :

(a) 541kg (b) 657kg
(c) 765kg (d) 677kg

6. Which of the following ratios is the greatest?

3 : 4, 4 : 5, 5 : 6, 9 : 10

(a) 3 : 4 (b) 4 : 5
(c) 5 : 6 (d) 9 : 10

7. ***Two horse-riders travel 160km and 120km in 10 hours and 5 hours respectively. The ratio of the average speed of the riders is :***
(a) 4 : 3 (b) 3 : 4
(c) 16 : 15 (d) 5 : 4

8. ***Out of a total electorates of 25480 of a city, 11570 are women. Find the ratio between the number of men voters to the number of women voters :***
(a) 108 : 89 (b) 107 : 89
(c) 208 : 90 (d) 207 : 90

9. ***The fourth term of the proportion 11, 7, 22 is :***
(a) 7 (b) 13
(c) 14 (d) 11

10. ***The value of x in the given proportion 1.6 : 1.2 = 2.4 : x is:***
(a) 1.2 (b) 2.8
(c) 1.8 (d) 1.2

11. ***The mean proportion of 0.4 and 8.1 is :***
(a) 2.4 (b) 18
(c) 1.8 (d) 3.6

12. ***An alloy contains copper and zinc in the ratio of 11 : 9. Find the weight of copper in the alloy, if it is 28.8kg of zinc in it :***
(a) 26.7kg (b) 28.6kg
(c) 18.6kg (d) 35.2kg

13. ***The value of x in the given proportion***
12kg : 15kg = Rs. 36 : x is :
(a) Rs.45 (b) 45kg
(c) 54kg (d) Rs.54

14. ***In a school ratio of the number between male and female teachers is 5 : 9, If the number of female teachers is 27, find the number of male teachers.***
(a) 18 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) 12

15. ***The mean proportion of 0.12 and 1200 is :***
(a) 144 (b) 120
(c) 12 (d) 14.4

16. ***The ratio of the number of boys and girls in a school is 5 : 3. If there are 800 boys in the school, find the number of girls.***
(a) 160 (b) 320
(c) 380 (d) 480

17. ***A mixture contains sugar and water in the ratio of 3 : 49. If it contains 7.35kg of water find the quantity of sugar in the mixture.***
(a) 0.54kg (b) 0.49kg
(c) 0.45kg (d) 0.42kg

18. ***Find the mean proportion of 21 and 189 :***
(a) 21 (b) 27
(c) 63 (d) 81

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	a	4.	b
5.	b	6.	d	7.	a	8.	b
9.	c	10.	c	11.	c	12.	d
13.	a	14.	c	15.	c	16.	d
17.	c	18.	c				

5. PROPORTIONAL PARTS & PARTNERSHIP

Proportional Parts

Sometimes we have to divide a quantity in proportional parts. The concept of ratio helps in dividing a quantity in proportional parts. The following examples will help to understand it clearly.

Example 1. *Divide 450 into two parts proportional to 4 and 5.*

Solution : Ratio between the two parts is 4 : 5.

We have to divide 450 in the ratio of 4 :5.

Let the two parts be $4x$ and $5x$

$\therefore 4x+5x = 450$

$9x = 450$ or $x = 50$

The two parts are 200 and 250

Alternative Method

The ratio between the two parts is 4 : 5

	Out of	9	first	part	$= 4$
	" "	1	"	"	$= \frac{4}{9}$
	" "	450	"	"	$= \frac{4}{9} \times 450 = 200$
Part : II	Out of	9	IInd	part	$= 5$
	" "	1	"	"	$= \frac{5}{9}$
	" "	450	"	"	$= \frac{5}{9} \times 450 = 250$

The two parts are 200 and 250

Example 2. *Divide Rs. 24000 among Ali Nasir and Amir so that their shares be in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5*

Solution : Ali's share = Rs.$\frac{24000\times3}{12}$ = Rs.6000

Nasir's share = Rs.$\frac{24000\times4}{12}$ = Rs.8000

Amir's share = Rs.$\frac{24000\times5}{12}$ = Rs.10000

Example 3. *Divide Rs.59000 among Sohail, Imran and Amir such that ratios of Sohail's share and Imran's share is 3 : 4 and Imran's share and Amir's share is 5 : 6.*

Solution : We have the following ratios

Sohail : Imran : Amir

3 : 4

5 : 6

Now, we have to find out how much Amir gets when Imran gets 4

Imran	:	Amir
5	:	6
1	:	$\frac{6}{5}$
4	:	$\frac{6\times4}{5}=\frac{24}{5}$

Now,

Sohail	:	Imran	:	Amir
3	:	4	:	$\frac{24}{5}$
15	:	20	:	24

Sohail's share = Rs.$\frac{59000\times15}{59}$ = Rs.15000

Imran's share = Rs.$\frac{59000\times20}{59}$ = Rs.20000

Amir's share = Rs.$\frac{59000\times24}{59}$ = Rs.24000

Partnership : We know some persons do their business with their own resources. In such cases an individual is the owner of his business. But some business requires a lot of money. In such business number of persons jointly invest the money for starting the business. Each of the person who invests money for the business is called *partner* and business is called *partnership*. The total investment in the business is called *capital*.

Sometimes all the partners are not able to devote time for the business. The person who invests money only is called *sleeping partner* and the person who looks after the business is called *active partner* or *working partner*. Out of the total profit from the business, the working partner is paid working allowance as per decided between the partners. Three types of investment are possible in the partnership:

(i) When the partners invest the same capital for the same period.

(ii) When the partners invest the same capital for different periods.

(iii) When the partners invest different capitals for different periods.

Example 4. *Sohail, Munir and Kamal entered into a partnership. Sohail invested Rs.16000 for 9 months. Munir invested Rs.12000 for 6 months and Kamal invested Rs.8000 for 12 months. At the end of a year there was a profit of Rs. 26000. Find the share of each in the profit.*

Solution : Sohail's equivalent investment for 1 month

= Rs.16000×9 = Rs.144000

Munir's equivalent investment for 1 month

= Rs.12000×6 = Rs.72000

Kamal's equivalent investment for 1 month

= Rs.8000×12 = Rs.96000

Ratio of their equivalent investments for 1 month

Sohail	:	Munir	:	Kamal
144000	:	72000	:	96000
6	:	3	:	4

Sohail's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{26000\times6}{13}$ = Rs.12000

Munir's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{26000\times3}{13}$ = Rs.6000

Kamal's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{26000\times4}{13}$ = Rs.8000

Example 5. *Rashid and Anwar entered into a partnership with the investment of Rs.8000 and Rs.15000 respectively. At the end of three months Saood also joined them with an investment of Rs.10000, while Rashid withdrew Rs. 2000 after 4 months of the start of business. At the end of a year there was a profit of Rs. 35000. Find the share of each in the profit.*

Solution : Rashid's equivalent investment for 1 month

= Rs.(8000×4) + Rs.(8000–2000)8

= Rs.32000 + Rs.48000 = Rs.80000

Anwar's equivalent investment for 1 month

= Rs.15000×12 = Rs.180000

Saood's equivalent investment for 1 month

= Rs.10000×9 = Rs.90000

Ratio of their equivalent investments for 1 month

Rashid	:	Anwar	:	Saood
80000	:	180000	:	90000
8	:	18	:	9

Rashid's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{35000\times8}{35}$ = Rs.8000

Anwar's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{35000\times18}{35}$ = Rs.18000

Saood's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{35000\times9}{35}$ = Rs.9000

Example 6. *A, B and C entered into a partnership by investing Rs.28000, Rs.22000 and Rs.18000 respectively. A is also a working partner and getting 15% of the annual profit for the work. Find the share of each in an annual profit of Rs.40000.*

Solution : A's working salary for 1 year

$$= \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{40000\times15}{100}\right) = \text{Rs.}6000$$

Balance profit to be distributed

= Rs.40000–Rs.6000 = Rs.34000

As they have invested the money for the same period, we need not change the investment into equivalent investment for 1 month.

Ratio of their investments

A	:	B	:	C
28000	:	22000	:	18000
14	:	11	:	9

A's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{34000\times14}{34}$ = Rs.14000

B's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{34000\times11}{34}$ = Rs.11000

C's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{34000\times9}{34}$ = Rs.9000

A's share in annual profit = Rs.14000 + Rs.6000 = Rs.20000
B's share in annual profit = Rs.11000
C's share in annual profit = Rs.9000

Example 7. *Rahim, Khawar and Qayyum entered into a partnership investing Rs.15000, Rs.20000 and Rs.12000 respectively. Rahim is a working partner and gets 20% of the annual profit for the work. After 3 months Khawar withdrew Rs.5000 and Qayyum withdrew Rs.4000 after six months of the start of the business. Find the share of each partnar in an annual profit of Rs.41250.*

Solution: Rahim's working salary = Rs.$\frac{41250\times20}{100}$ = Rs.8250

Balance profit to be distributed = Rs.41250–Rs.8250
= Rs.33000

Rahim's equivalent investment for 1 month
= Rs.15000×12 = Rs.180000

Khawar's equivalent investment for 1 month
= Rs.(20000×3) + Rs.(20000–5000)×9 = Rs.195000

Qayyum's equivalent investment for 1 month
= Rs.(12000×6) + Rs.(12000–4000)×6 = Rs.120000

Ratio of their equivalent investments

Rahim	:	Khawar	:	Qayyum
180000	:	195000	:	120000
12	:	13	:	8

Rahim's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{33000\times12}{33}$ = Rs.12000

Khawar's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{33000\times13}{33}$ = Rs.13000

Qayyum's share in the profit = Rs.$\frac{33000\times8}{33}$ = Rs.8000

Rahim's share in annual profit = Rs.12000 + Rs.8250
= Rs.20250

Khawar's share in annual profit = Rs.13000
Qayyum's share in annual profit = Rs.8000

Example 8. *Riaz and Majeed entered in a partnership investing Rs.16000 and Rs.12000 respectively. After two months Nasir joined them with an investment of Rs.20000. Find the share of each in an half-yearly profit of Rs.15500.*

Solution : Riaz's equivalent investment for 1 month
= Rs.16000×6 = Rs.96000

Majeed's equivalent investment for 1 month
= Rs.12000×6 = Rs.72000

Nasir's equivalent investment for 1 month

$= \text{Rs.}20000 \times 4 = \text{Rs}80000$

Ratio of their equvalent investments

Riaz	:	Majeed	:	Nasir
96000	:	72000	:	80000
12	:	9	:	10

Riaz's share in the profit $= \text{Rs.}\frac{15500 \times 12}{31} = \text{Rs.}6000$

Majeed's share in the profit $= \text{Rs.}\frac{15500 \times 9}{31} = \text{Rs.}4500$

Naisr's share in the profit $= \text{Rs.}\frac{15500 \times 10}{31} = \text{Rs.}5000$

Example 9. *Rafiq, Saleem and Jamil entered into partnership. Rafiq invested $\frac{2}{5}$ of the capital for 8 months, Saleem invested $\frac{1}{5}$ of the capital for 9 months and Jamil invested the rest of the capital for 12 months. Find the share of each in an annual profit of Rs.24500.*

Solution : Let the total investment be Rs. x

Rafiq's share in the capital $= \text{Rs.}\frac{2x}{5}$

Saleem's share in the capital $= \text{Rs.}\frac{x}{5}$

Jamil's share in the capital $= \text{Rs.}x - \left(\frac{2x}{5} + \frac{x}{5}\right) = \text{Rs.}\frac{2x}{5}$

Rafiq's equivalent investment for one month

$$= \text{Rs.}\frac{2x}{5} \times 8 = \text{Rs.}\frac{16x}{5}$$

Saleem's equivalent investment for 1 month

$$= \text{Rs.}\frac{x \times 9}{5} = \text{Rs.}\frac{9x}{5}$$

Jamil's equivalent investment for 1 month

$$= \text{Rs.}\frac{2x \times 12}{5} = \text{Rs.}\frac{24x}{5}$$

Ratio of their equivalent investments

Rafiq	:	Saleem	:	Jamil
$\frac{16x}{5}$	:	$\frac{9x}{5}$	:	$\frac{24x}{5}$
16	:	9	:	24

Rafiq's share in the annual profit $= \text{Rs.}\frac{24500 \times 16}{49} = \text{Rs.}8000$

Saleem's share in the annual profit $= \text{Rs.}\frac{24500 \times 9}{49} = \text{Rs.}4500$

Jamil's share in the annual profit $= \text{Rs.}\frac{24500 \times 24}{49} = \text{Rs.}12000$

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

- **Fill in the blanks**

1. *Divide Rs.5500 among Nasir and Amir so that their shares are proportional to 2 and 3*
   (i) *Nasir's share = Rs.....*
   (ii) *Amir's share = Rs.....*
2. *Divide a profit of Rs.45000 among three partners Akbar, Akhtar and Asghar in the ratio of 4 : 5 : 6.*
   (i) *Akbar's share in the profit = Rs.....*
   (ii) *Akhtar's share in the profit = Rs.....*
   (iii) *Asghar's share in the profit = Rs.....*
3. *Divide Rs.35000 among Saqib, Jamal and Naeem such that ratio of Saqib's share to Jamal's share is 2 : 3 and those of Saqib's share to Naeem's share is 4 : 5.*
   (i) *Saqib's share = Rs.....*
   (ii) *Jamal's share = Rs.....*
   (iii) *Naeem's share = Rs.....*
   Hint Saqib : Jamal : Naeem
   2 : 3
   4 : 5
4. *Divide an amount of Rs.13000 among three partners A, B and C so that their shares are in the ratio of* $\frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{4}$
   (i) *A's share = Rs.....*
   (ii) *B's share = Rs.....*
   (iii) *C's share = Rs.....*
   $\left(Hint \frac{1}{2}:\frac{1}{3}:\frac{1}{4} or 6:4:3\right)$
5. *Three partners Siddiq, Asmat and Nasir started a business and invested Rs.24000, Rs.18000 and Rs.30000 respectively. Find the share of each partner in an annual profit of Rs.24000.*
   (i) *Siddiq's share in the annual profit = Rs.....*
   (ii) *Asmat's share in the annual profit = Rs.....*
   (iii) *Nasir's share in the annual profit =Rs.....*
6. *Iqbal, Waheed and Younis entered into a partnership. Iqbal invested Rs.12000 for 8 months. Waheed invested Rs.8000 for 9 months and Younis invested Rs.6000 for 12 months. Find the share of each in an annual profit of Rs.7600.*
   (i) *Iqbal's share in the annual profit = Rs.....*
   (ii) *Waheed's share in the annual profit = Rs.....*
   (iii) *Younis's share in the annual profit = Rs.....*

ANSWERS

1.	(i) Rs.2000 (ii) Rs.3300	2.	(i) Rs.12000 (ii) Rs.15000 (iii) Rs.18000

3.	(i) Rs.8000 (ii) Rs.12000 (iii) 15000	4.	(i) Rs.6000 (ii) Rs.4000 (iii) Rs.3000
5.	(i) Rs.8000 (ii) Rs.6000 (iii) Rs.10000	6.	(i) Rs.3000 (ii) Rs.2250 (iii) Rs.2250

- **Mark with a (√) against the correct answer in each of the following questions.**

1. ***Rashid and Saleem entered into a partnership and invested the capital in the ratios of 2 : 5 for equal time. At the end of the year Rashid got a profit of Rs. 12000. How much profit did Saleem get?***

(a) Rs.36000 (b) Rs.24000
(c) Rs.27000 (d) Rs.30000

2. ***A, B and C entered into a partnership by investing Rs.12000, Rs.15000 and Rs.18000 respectively. A is also a working partner and getting 15% of the annual profit for his work. If B and C got Rs.8500 and Rs.10200 respectively from the annual profit as their shares, what amount did A get from the annual profit?***

(a) Rs.10500 (b) Rs.11500
(c) Rs.11300 (d) Rs.14000

3. ***Aziz and Aslam entered into a partnership investing Rs.12000 and Rs.9000 respectively, After 3 months Zahid joined them with an investment of Rs.15000. Find the share of Zahid in an half-yearly profit of Rs.9500.***

(a) Rs.3500 (b) Rs.4000
(c) Rs.2500 (d) Rs.3000

4. ***Jamal, Rahim and Sohail entered into partnership. Their respectives shares in the capital are in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 7. Find the profit of Sohail in an annual profit of Rs.21000.***

(a) Rs.10000 (b) Rs.11500
(c) Rs.10500 (d) Rs.12500

5. ***Shahid and Zahid entered into partnership investing Rs.12000 and Rs.15000 respectively. Zahid was also a working partner and got 25% of the profit for his work. What was the total profit, if Shahid got Rs.8000 as his share?***

(a) Rs.20000 (b) Rs.22000
(c) Rs.21500 (d) Rs.24000

6. ***Rahim and Kadir enter into partnership investing Rs.24000 and Rs.30000 respectively. After 3 months Rahim withdraws Rs.4000 while Kadir invests Rs.3000 after 6 months of starting of business. Find the total annual profit if Rahim gets Rs.6000 as his share in the profit.***

(a) Rs.15000 (b) Rs.18000
(c) Rs.18500 (d) Rs.12000

7. ***Sohail, Tahir and Akbar entered into a partnership investing Rs.12000, Rs.15000 and Rs.18000 respectively. Tahir is also a working partner and gets 20% of the profit for his work. After 3 months, Sohail withdrew Rs.3000 while Akbar deposited Rs.3000 after 6 months of the starting of the business. Find the share of Tahir in an annual profit of Rs.36875.***

(a) Rs.15000 (b) Rs.18000

(c) Rs.17375 (d) Rs.12000

8. ***Nasir, Aslam, Sohail and Naeem entered into a partnership. Nasir invested Rs.10000 for 8 months. Aslam Rs.12000 for 10 months, Sohail Rs.7500 for 8 months and Naeem Rs.15000 for 6 months. Find the share of Sohail in a profit of Rs.14000.***

(a) Rs.2100 (b) Rs.2400
(c) Rs.2600 (d) Rs.2500

9. ***A, B, C and D entered into a partnership by investing the capital in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5 : 4. If A invested the money for 9 months, B for 8 months, C for 4 months and D for 6 months. Find the share of C in the annual profit of Rs.64500.***

(a) Rs.18000 (b) Rs.15000
(c) Rs.21000 (d) Rs.16500

ANSWERS

1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	c
5.	d	6.	a	7.	c	8.	b
9.	b						

6. PROFIT AND LOSS

Example 1. *A shopkeeper buys a watch for Rs. 350 and sells it for Rs.392. Find his percentage of profit.*

Solution : C.P. = Rs.350
S.P. = Rs.392
Profit = Rs.392–Rs.350 = Rs.42

$$\text{Profit\%} = \text{Rs.}\frac{42\times100}{350} = 12\ \%$$

Profit = 12%

Example 2. *Ejaz bought a bicycle for Rs.750 and sold it for Rs.675. Find his percentage loss.*

Solution : C.P. = Rs.750
S.P. = Rs.675
Loss = Rs.750–Rs.675 = Rs.75

$$\text{Loss\%} = \text{Rs.}\frac{75\times100}{750} = 10\ \%$$

Loss = 10%

Example 3. *Nadeem purchased a car for Rs.25000. He spent Rs.5000 on its repairs, then sold it for Rs.33000. Find his gain percent.*

Solution : C.P. = Rs.25000+Rs.5000 = Rs.30000
S.P. = Rs.33000
Gain = Rs.33000–Rs.30000 = Rs.3000

$$\text{Gain\%} = \text{Rs.}\frac{3000\times100}{30000} = 10$$

Gain = 10%

Example 4. *A retailer buys a fridge for Rs.4500. For how much should he sell so that there is gain of 8%?*

Solution : C.P. = Rs.4500

Gain 8% of Rs.4500 = Rs.$\frac{4500\times8}{100}$ = Rs.360

S.P. = Rs.4500+Rs.360 = 4860

Alternative Method

Let the C.P. be = Rs.100

Gain = Rs.8

S.P. = Rs.108

If C.P. of the fridge is Rs.100, then S.P. = Rs.108

" " " " Rs.1 " " = Rs.$\frac{108}{100}$

" " " " Rs.4500 " " = Rs.$\frac{108}{100}\times4500$

S.P. = Rs.4860

Example 5. *Fayyaz sold a colour T.V. for Rs.10500 at a gain of 5%. Find the cost price of the T.V.*

Solution : Let the C.P. of T.V. be = Rs.100

Gain = Rs.5

S.P. of the T.V. = Rs.105

If S.P. of T.V. is Rs.105, then C.P. = Rs.100

" S.P. " Rs.1 " C.P. = Rs.$\frac{100}{105}$

" S.P. " Rs.10500 " C.P. = Rs.$\frac{100}{105}\times10500$

= Rs.10000

C.P. of the T.V. = Rs.10000

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

- **Choose the correct answer from each of the following questions.**

1. ***A fruitseller buys oranges at the rate of Rs.10 per dozen and sells at the rate of Rs.12 per dozen. Find his gain percent.***

(a) 12% (b) $8\frac{1}{3}$%

(c) 20% (d) 15%

2. ***A publisher sells 5 copies of a book at the printed price of 4 to a book-seller. The book-seller sells them at the printed price. Find his gain percent.***

(a) 15% (b) 20%

(c) 25% (d) 18%

3. ***Javaid loses 5% by selling a washing machine for Rs.1045. For how much should he sell the washing-machine to gain 5% on it?***

(a) 1100 (b) 1062

(c) 1097.50 (d) 1155

4: ***A vegetable-seller buys lemons at 7 for Rs.2 and sells 3 for a rupee. Find his gain percent:***

(a) 20% (b) 18%

(c) $16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) $18\frac{1}{3}\%$

5. ***Arshad sold two buffaloes for Rs.3080 each. At one buffalo he lost 12% and on the other he gained 12%. Find his total gain or loss in the transaction.***

(a) Loss = Rs.55 (b) Gain = 85
(c) Loss = Rs.90 (d) Loss = Rs.105

6. ***A manufacturer sells a washing-machine to a whole-sale dealer at a profit of 12% and the whole-sale dealer sells it to a retailer at a profit of 8%. If the retailer buys it for Rs.1512, find the cost price of the manufacturer.***

(a) Rs.1300 (b) Rs.1225
(c) Rs.1250 (d) Rs.1175

7. ***A fruit-seller buys some oranges at the rate of 15 for Rs.10 and equal number of oranges at the rate of 20 for Rs.12 and sells them together at the rate of Rs.9.50 per dozen. Find his gain percent.***

(a) 20% (b) 15%
(c) 25% (d) 17.5%

[Hing : *Assume he buys 60 oranges in each case i.e. L.C.M. of 15, 20, 12*]

8. ***A shopkeeper buys two varieties of tea, one variety costs him Rs.27 per kg and the other Rs.30 per kg. He mixes them in the ratio of 5 : 3 and sells the blended variety of tea at the rate of Rs.30 per kg. Find his gain percent.***

(a) 7% (b) 5%
(c) $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ (d) 8%

9. ***A shopkeeper sold a fan at 10% profit. Had he sold the fan at 20% profit, he would have gained Rs.50 more. The cost price of the fan was :***

(a) Rs.400 (b) Rs.450
(c) Rs.550 (d) Rs.500

10. ***A shopkeeper sold an electric iron at 10% profit. If he had bought the electric-iron at 10% less and sold that Rs.16.50 less, he still would have gained 10%. The cost price of the electric iron was :***

(a) Rs.130 (b) Rs.150
(c) Rs.137.50 (d) Rs.148.50

ANSWERS

1.	c	**2.**	c	**3.**	d	**4.**	c
5.	c	**6.**	c	**7.**	c	**8.**	c
9.	d	**10.**	b				

7. SIMPLE INTEREST

Business houses or individuals borrow money from some agency or money-lender for specified time on mutually agreed upon terms.

When we borrow money from an agency, e.g. bank, financing company, money-lender, individual, etc, we have to pay extra money in addition to the money borrowed from the agency for using the agency's money. This extra money paid is

called interest. When interest increases uniformally with time, it is called **simple interest.**

The money borrowed is called **principal.** The specific period for which the money is borrowed is called **time** and money returned (principal and interest) is called **amount.**

$$\text{Amount} = \text{Principal} + \text{Interest}$$
$$A = P + I$$

Simple interest (I) on a given principal (P) for specific time (T) at a rate (r) percent per annum is given by the formula.

$$I = \frac{P \times r \times T}{10}$$

Example 1. *Bashir borrowed a sum of Rs.12000 from a financing company for 4 years at 12 percent per annum. Find the interest paid and amount returned by Bashir to the financing company.*

Solution : Here $P = \text{Rs.}12000$

$r = 12\%$ per annum

$T =$ years

We know

$$I = \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$$

$$I = \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{12000 \times 12 \times 4}{100}\right) = \text{Rs.}5760$$

$$A = P + I$$
$$= \text{Rs.}12000 + \text{Rs.}5760 = \text{Rs.}17760$$

(i) Bashir paid Rs.5760 as interest to the financing company.

(ii) Bashir returned Rs.17760 to the financing company.

Example 2. *Ali borrowed Rs.3000 from his friend Amir 15 percent per annum for 3 years. Find the interest and money returned by Ali to Amir.*

Solution : Here $P = \text{Rs.}3000$

$r = 15\%$ per annum

$T = 3$ years

$$I = \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$$

$$I = \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{3000 \times 15 \times 3}{100}\right) = \text{Rs.}1350$$

$$A = P + I$$
$$= \text{Rs.}3000 + \text{Rs.}1350 = \text{Rs.}4350$$

Ali paid Rs.1350 as interest to Amir

The amount returned by Ali to Amir = Rs.4350

Example 3. *A man eams Rs.450 as an interest in 2 years on a certain sum ıvested with a company at the rate of 12 percent per annum. Find the sum invested y the man in the company.*

Solution : We know

$$I = \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$$

Rearranging this formula

$$P = \frac{I \times 100}{r \times T}$$

$$P = \text{Rs.}\left(\frac{450 \times 100}{12 \times 2}\right) = \text{Rs.}1350$$

The money invested by the man was Rs.1875

Example 4. *In how many years will a sum of Rs.3000 yield an interest o Rs.1080 at 12 percent per annum?*

Solution : Here $P = \text{Rs.}3000$

$r = 12\%$ per annum

$I = \text{Rs.}1080$

$T = ?$

We know $I = \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$

Rearranging this formula

$$T = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times r}$$

$$T = \frac{1080 \times 100}{3000 \times 12} = 3\text{years.}$$

Example 5. *Akhtar invested Rs.4500 for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years with a company which pai him an interest of Rs.1350. Find the rate at which Akhtar invested his money with th company.*

Solution : Here $P = \text{Rs.}4500$

$T = 2\frac{1}{2}$ years

$I = \text{Rs.}1350$

We know $I = \frac{P \times r \times T}{100}$

Rearranging this formula

$$r = \frac{I \times 100}{P \times T}$$

$$r = \frac{1350 \times 100 \times 2}{4500 \times 5} = 12\% \text{ per annum}$$

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

- **Fill in the blanks :**

1. $S.I. = \frac{Principal \times (.....) \times (.....)}{100}$
2. $Rate. = \frac{100 \times (.....)}{Principal \times Time}$
3. $Time = \frac{100 \times (.....)}{Principal \times Rate}$

ANSWERS

1.	$\frac{\text{Principal} \times r \times T}{100}$	2.	Interest
3.	Interest		

- **Mark with a (√) against the correct answer in each of the following questions.**

1. ***Aslam invested a sum of Rs.2000 with a financing company at 12% per annum for 2 years. The interest at the end of the period received by Aslam is :***

(a) Rs.560 (b) Rs.840
(c) Rs.480 (d) Rs.380

2. ***In how many years a sum will become double itself at 20% per annum?***

(a) 6 years (b) r years
(c) $5\frac{1}{2}$ years (d) 5 years

3. ***A sum of money amounts to Rs.2200 at 15% per annum in*** $2\frac{1}{2}$ years. The sum is :

(a) Rs.1800 (b) Rs.2000
(c) Rs.1650 (d) Rs.1600

4. ***The difference in simple interest at 12% per annum on a certain sum for 2 years and 4 years is Rs.864. The sum is :***

(a) Rs.2500 (b) Rs.2750
(c) Rs.3600 (d) Rs.3400

5. ***The simple interest on a sum of Rs.4500 at 18% per annum for 219 days is :***

(a) Rs.790 (b) Rs.648
(c) Rs.486 (d) Rs.468

6. ***Find the principal which yields simple interest of Rs.840 in*** $2\frac{1}{2}$ years at 10% per annum. The principal is :

(a) Rs.3210 (b) Rs.3400
(c) Rs.3800 (d) Rs.3360

7. ***Aman borrowed a sum of Rs.24000 at 15% per annum at simple interest from a money-lender on 24th January, 1988 and returned the amount on 18 Jone, 1988 to clear his debt. What was the amount paid by the person to the money-lender to clear his debt?***

(a) Rs.26430 (b) Rs.25440
(c) Rs.25360 (d) Rs.27230

8. ***The difference in simple interest on a certain sum of money for 3 years and 2 years at 15% per annum is Rs.675. The sum of money is :***

(a) Rs.3600 (b) Rs.4300
(c) Rs.4360 (d) Rs.4500

9. ***Nazir borrowed a sum at 15% per annum at simple interest. If he paid Rs.2250 as interest after 3 years the sum borrowed by Nazir is :***

(a) Rs.4500 (b) Rs.6750

(c) Rs.5500 (d) Rs.5000

10. ***In how much time Rs.7500 will yield Rs.2700 interest at 12% per annum at simple interest?***

(a) $2\frac{1}{2}$ years (b) 3 years

(c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ years (d) 4 years

ANSWERS

1.	c	**2.**	d	**3.**	d	**4.**	c
5.	c	**6.**	d	**7.**	b	**8.**	d
9.	d	**10.**	b				

8. MEASURES

Speed : We define the speed of a body as distance covered by it in a unit time interval. It is obtained by dividing the distance covered by the body, by the time it takes to cover that distance.

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Total distance covered}}{\text{Total time taken}}$$

Example 1. *Express the speed of 45 km/hour in (i) km/minute (ii) metre/minute (iii) metre/second.*

Solution :

(i) $45 \text{ km/hour} = \frac{45 \text{ km}}{1\times60\text{minute}} = \frac{3}{4}$ km/minute

(ii) $45 \text{ km/hour} = \frac{45\times1000 \text{ m}}{1\times60 \text{ minute}} = 750$ m/minute

(iii) $45 \text{ km/hour} = \frac{45\times1000 \text{ m}}{1\times60\times60 \text{ s}} = \frac{25}{2}$ m/s or 12.5 m/s.

These results express te same speed in different units.

i.e. 45 km/hour$=\frac{3}{4}$ km/minute=750 m/minute=12.5 m/s.

Example 2. *A and B are 15 km apart. A can walk at the speed of 4 km/hour and B at the speed of 6 km/hour. They start walking towards each other at 7 a.m. At what time will they meet ?*

Solution : Suppose they meet each other at a distance x km from A.

Therefore, time taken by A to cover x km$=\frac{x}{4}$ hour

$$\left(\text{Time taken} = \frac{\text{Distance covered}}{\text{Speed}}\right)$$

Time taken by B to cover $(15-x)$ km$=\frac{15-x}{6}$ hour.

$\therefore$ $\frac{x}{4}=\frac{15-x}{6}$ (As the time taken by both is the same)

or $6x=60-4x$

i.e. $10x=60$ or $x=6$

They meet each other at 5 km apart from A.

Time taken to cover this distance.

$$=\frac{6}{4} = 1.5 \text{ hour.}$$

Since they started at 7. a.m.; they will meet at 8-30 a.m.

Alternative Method

As they are approaching each other, therefore, their combined speed (relative speed) is (4+6) km/hour.

$$\text{Time taken} = \frac{\text{Distance covered}}{\text{Speed}}$$

$$= \frac{15}{10} = 1.5 \text{ hour.}$$

Since they started at 7. a.m., they will meet at 8-30 a.m.

Example 3. *Munawar starts his journey from A on a scooter at a uniform speed of 30 km/hour and reaches B in 1 hour 30 minutes. If e takes 1 hour 40 minutes for the back journey from B to A, find his speed during the back journey.*

Solution : Munawar covers in 1 hour on a scooter in forward journey=30 km.

Munawar covers in $\frac{5}{2}$ hours on a scooter in forward journey

$$= \frac{30\times3}{2} = 45 \text{ km}$$

$\therefore$ The distance from *A* to *B* is 45 km

Now in back journey–

Munawar covers in $\frac{3}{2}$ hours on a scooter in return journey

$$= 45 \text{ km}$$

Munawar covers in 1 hour on a scooter in return journey

$$= \frac{45\times3}{5} = 27 \text{ km}$$

So his speed on scooter in the return journey is 27 km/hour.

Example 4. *A train 140 m long is running at a speed of 45 km/hour. How long will it take to cross a bridge 360 m long?*

Solution : The speed of the train in metre per second

$$= \frac{45\times1000}{60\times60} = \frac{25}{2} \text{ m/s}$$

The total distance, the train will cover in order to cross the bridge=length of the train+length of the bridge

=140 m+360 m

=500 m

Time taken by the train to cross the bridge

$$= \frac{\text{Distance covered}}{\text{speed}}$$

$$= \frac{500}{\frac{25}{2}} = \frac{500\times2}{25} = 40 \text{ seconds}$$

Example 5. *A train 125 m long is running at a speed of 45 km/h in the same direction in which a man who is 175 m ahead of the engine of the train is running at a*

speed of 15 km/h. In how much time will the train pass the man ?

Solution : As both the rain and the man are running in the same direction, therefore, the relative speed of the train with respect to the man is (45–15) km/hour=30 km/hour

Relative speed of the train with respect to the man in metre per second $= \frac{30\times1000}{60\times60} = \frac{25}{3}$ m/s.

The total distance the train will cover in order to pass the man = 125 m+175 m = 300m

Time taken by the train $= \frac{\text{Distance covered}}{\text{Relative speed of the train}}$

$$= \frac{300}{\frac{25}{2}} = \frac{300\times2}{25} = 36 \text{ seconds}$$

OBJECTIVE (MCQs) TESTS

Mark with a tick (√) against the correct answers in each of the following questions.

1. ***A and B are 20 km apart. A can walk at an average speed of 4 km/hour and B at an average speed of 6 km/hour. If they start walking towards each other at 7 a.m, at what time will they meet ?***
   (a) 8 a.m. (b) 8-30 a.m.
   (c) 9 a.m. (d) 10 a.m.
2. ***Zafar starts his journey on a scooter from a point A at an average speed of 45 km/hour and reaches at a point B in 1 hour 20 minutes. If he takes 1 hour 40 minutes for the return journey from B to A, find his speed during the return journey.***
   (a) 40 km/h. (b) 42 km/h.
   (c) 36 km/h (d) 39 km/h.
3. ***Raza and Ali start walking from a fixed point in the opposite directions at an average speed of 5 km/h and 6 km/h respectively. How many km will they be apart from each other in 3 hours?***
   (a) 15 km (b) 18 km
   (c) 22 km (d) 33 km
4. ***A clock gains 30 minutes per day. It is set right at 6 a.m. What time will the clock show at 10 p.m. on the same day ?***
   (a) 10-30 p.m. (b) 10-15 p.m.
   (c) 10-25 p.m. (d) 10-20 p.m.
5. ***A train 110 metres long is running at a speed of 60 km/h. How long will it take to cross a bridge 190 metre long ?***
   (a) 12 seconds (b) 15 seconds
   (c) 18 seconds (d) 21 seconds
6. ***A train 120 metres long is running at a speed of 45 km per hour in the same direction in which a man who is 240 metres ahead of the engine of the train is running at a speed of 9 km per hour. In how much time will the train pass the man ?***
   (a) 24 seconds (b) 15 seconds
   (c) 30 seconds (d) 36 seconds
7. ***A man walks from his house at an average speed of 6 km per hour and reaches his office 7 minutes late. If he walks at an average speed of 8 km per hour he reaches 3 minutes early. Find the distance of the office from his house :***

(a) 3 km (b) 5 km
(c) 4 km (d) 6 km

8. ***A man sitting in a running train at a speed of 45 km per hour observes that another train running at a speed of 60 km per hour on a parallel line in the same direction completely crosses him in 30 seconds. The length of the first train is :***

(a) 120 metres (b) 115 metres
(c) 110 metres (d) 125 metres

9. ***A goods train left Lahore for Multan at an average speed of 45 km/hour. Five hour later an express train left the same station at an average speed of 60 km/hour following the goods train on a parallel track. How far from Lahore did the express train overtake the goods train ?***

(a) 600 km (b) 750 km
(c) 875 km (d) 900 km

10. ***Two buses start from a certain town and travel in opposite directions. One goes towards east at an average speed of 42 km/hour and other goes towards west at an average speed of 38 km/hour. How many hours after the start will they be 280 km apart from each other ?***

(a) 3 hours (b) $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours
(c) $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours (d) 4 hours

11. ***Saleem and Aslam start from their houses 8 km apart and walk towards each other. They meet after 1 hour 15 minutes. If Saleem walks with an average speed of 4 km/hour find the average speed of Aslam in km/hour.***

(a) 3 km/h (b) 4 km/h
(c) $2\frac{2}{5}$ km/h (d) $3\frac{1}{2}$ km/h

12. ***A police jeep is chasing a smuggler's car that is 6 km ahead. The car is travelling at an average speed of 80 km/hour and the police jeep pursues it at an average speed of 90 km/hour. How long does it take for the police jeep to overtake the smuggler's car ?***

(a) 30 minutes (b) 24 minutes
(c) 36 minutes (d) 32 minutes

13. ***A man travels $\frac{3}{4}$th of the distance of his journey by bus $\frac{1}{6}$th by rickshaw and 2 km on foot. How many km does he travel in the journey ?***

(a) 20 km (b) 18 km
(c) 24 km (d) 20 km

14. ***A bus driver who is driving his bus at an average speed of 45 km/hour locates another bus 150 metres ahead of him. After 30 seconds he overtakes it. The average speed of the second bus is :***

(a) 25 km/h (b) 30 km/h
(c) 24 km/h (d) 27 km/h

15. ***A man travels 630 km partly by car and partly by bus. It takes 12 hours in all if he travels 180 km by bus and rest by car. If he travels 120 km by bus and remaining distance by car it saves him 30 minutes. Find the speed of the car :***

(a) 45 km/hour (b) 50 km/hour
(c) 60 km/hour (d) 55 km/hour

16. ***A frog tries to come out from a dried well 9 m deep. Every time the frog jumps 60 cm and falls back 30 cm. How many jumps the frog would need to get out of the well ?***

(a) 15 jumps (b) 20 jumps
(c) 30 jumps (d) 29 jumps

17. ***Two trains 114 metres and 116 metres in length are running towards each other on the parallel lines at a speed of 48 km per hour and 60 km per hour respectively. How long will it take to cross each other after they meet ?***

(a) 8 seconds (b) 9 seconds
(c) 10 seconds (d) 11 seconds

18. ***A train 110 metres long takes 6 seconds to pass a man, who is running in the opposite direction at the speed of 12 km per hour. The speed of the train is :***

(a) 51 km/hour (b) 54 km/hour
(c) 56 km/hour (d) 60 km/hour

19. ***A train running at a speed of 45 km per hour clears a plat-form 180 metres long in 24 seconds. The length of the train is :***

(a) 110 metres (b) 120 metres
(c) 130 metres (d) 125 metres

20. ***A speed of 45 km per hour is the same as :***

(a) 15 m/s (b) 12 m/s
(c) 12.5 m/s (d) 13 m/s

21. ***A man sitting in a running train at a speed of 45 km/hour observes that a goods train running on the parallel line in the opposite direction completelv crosses him in 6 seconds. If the length of the goods train is 125 m, find its speed :***

(a) 35 km/hour (b) 40 km/hour
(c) 30 km/hour (d) 45 km/hour

22. ***A car starts from Lahore and reaches Rawalpindi in 5 hours at an average speed of 45 km/hour. In the return journey its average speed is increased to 50 km/hour. How many hours will the car take to reach Lahore from Rawalpindi ?***

(a) 4 hours (b) $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours
(c) $4\frac{1}{4}$ hours (d) $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours

23. ***A bus takes $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours to reach at a certain place at an average speed of 48 km/hour. It performs the return journey in 8 hours. Find its average speed during the return journey :***

(a) 42 km/hour (b) 40 km/hour
(c) 36 km/hour (d) 39 km/hour

24. ***A police constable spotted a thief when he was 125 metres ahead of him. The thief ran at an average speed of 9 km/hour and the constable chased him at an average speed of 10 km/hour. How far did the constable run to catch the thief ?***

(a) 900 m (b) 750 m
(c) 1200 m (d) 1250 m

ANSWERS

1.	c	2.	c	3.	d	4.	d
5.	c	6.	d	7.	c	8.	d
9.	d	10.	c	11.	c	12.	c
13.	c	14.	d	15.	c	16.	d
17.	d	18.	b	19.	b	20.	c
21.	c	22.	d	23.	d	24.	d

ENGLISH GENERAL

Objective (MCQs) Paper-I

Time Allowed: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 100

Notes:

1. Candidates ***MUST*** read and follow instructions given on the answer sheet before attempting the question paper.
2. All answers are required to be written on the answer sheet and ***NOT*** on question paper.
3. Attempt all questions, which carry equal marks.

Directions for answers from Q. No. 1 to 10.

In each of the following sentences, part of the sentence is underlined. Following each sentence are four ways of wording the underlined part. Answer choice 'A' always repeats the original, the other three choices are different. In you think that the sentence as originally written is the best way of wording the underlined part, choose answer 'A', otherwise select the best alternative.

1. ***The disparity between the urban and rural <u>area has widen</u> in the next decade.***
   (a) area has widen (b) areas has widened
   (c) Areas have widened (d) area have widen
2. ***They told me that they <u>were already sold</u> out all their belongings.***
   (a) were already sold (b) have already sold
   (c) were already selling (d) had already sold
3. ***Ahmad, his wife and the rest of his <u>plans to attend</u> the dinner to be given by the company.***
   (a) plans to attend (b) plan to attend
   (c) plan for attend (d) plans for attend
4. ***<u>The professor were travelling</u> in Punjab when he received notice of his transfer.***
   (a) the professor were traveling (b) the professor was being travelling
   (c) The professor was travelling (d) the professor has been travelling
5. ***My friend as well as <u>I am doing the work.</u>***
   (a) I am doing the work (b) I are doing the work
   (c) I were doing the work (d) I am being doing the work
6. ***He told us the story <u>in a nutshell.</u>***
   (a) in a nutshell (b) in the nutshell
   (c) in nutshell (d) putting it in a nutshell
7. ***The whale as well as the shark <u>live in the sea.</u>***
   (a) live in the sea (b) live at the sea
   (c) lives at the sea (d) lives in the sea
8. ***<u>If you would have seen</u> the move, you would have enjoyed it.***
   (a) If you would have seen (b) Had you seen
   (c) If you would see (d) If you have had seen
9. ***None of the crystal <u>lamps were broken.</u>***
   (a) lamps were broken (b) lamps is broken
   (c) lamps was broker (d) lamps are broken
10. ***They <u>are waiting</u> for her since morning.***
   (a) are waiting (b) have been waiting

(c) were waiting (d) wait

Questions 11 to 20 have incomplete sentences followed by four idioms/phrases marked A, B, C and D. Complete sentence with the best suitable idiom/phrase.

11. *The prices of sugar have _____.*
(a) gone ahead (b) gone back upon
(c) gone of (d) gone up

12. *When our soldiers advanced, the enemey_____.*
(a) gave in (b) gave away
(c) gave vent to (d) gave out

13. *He tried _____ with his employer.*
(a) to carry favour (b) to curry favour
(c) by curry favour (d) at curry favour

14. *My car _____ on way to college yesterday.*
(a) broke into (b) broke down
(c) broke with (d) broke away

15. *The lawyer _____ the court to contest.*
(a) appeared before (b) appeared at
(c) appeared by (d) appeared upon

16. *Our school is _____ of the railway station.*
(a) within a stone's throw (b) at a stone's throw
(c) by a stone's throw (d) up to a stone's throw

17. *This inquiry will enable the board to_____ the truth.*
(a) get out (b) get away
(c) get at (d) get to

18. *Kindly _____ my case again.*
(a) look after (b) look over
(c) look up (d) look to

19. *Zaheer _____ his elder brother for guidance.*
(a) looks at (b) look on
(c) look over (d) looks up to

20. *I could not _____anything from his experience.*
(a) make up (b) make of
(c) make out (d) make away

Each statement in Q. No. 21 to 40 has a blank space followed by three words, marked A, B, C and D. Choose the most appropriate word to fill in the blank.

21. *He is _____ in music.*
(a) Adopt (b) Adapt
(c) Adept (d) Adupt

22. *A common man has no _____ to the government offices.*
(a) Access (b) Acess
(c) Excess (d) Axcess

23. *I cannot _____ to your request.*
(a) Acede (b) Exceed
(c) Exceede (d) Accede

24. *Voting by _____ is good for fair elections.*
(a) Ballet (b) Ballot
(c) Ballete (d) Balot

25. *Were you on _____ leave yesterday?*
(a) Causal (b) Casual
(c) Casuel (d) Cosuel

26. *The fisherman _____ his net into the water.*
(a) Caste (b) Cost
(c) Cast (d) Coste

27. *This year's_____ has ruined the crops.*
(a) Draught (b) Draut

(c) Drought (d) Draft

28. *It was raining with thunder and_____.*
(a) Lightening (b) Lighting
(c) Lightaning (d) Lightning

29. *Now you may _____ with story.*
(a) Proceed (b) Precede
(c) Procede (d) Proced

30. *He refused to accept my_____.*
(a) Counsel (b) Counsil
(c) Counsal (d) Counsele

31. *Don't _____ your position in the class.*
(a) Lose (b) Loos
(c) Luse (d) Lose

32. *A sacrifice was given on the _____.*
(a) Alter (b) Altar
(c) Altere (d) Altare

33. *A deep _____ in fresh air is good for health.*
(a) Breathe (b) Breath
(c) Breeth (d) Brathe

34. *My advice had no _____ on him.*
(a) Affect (b) Effect
(c) Afect (d) Efect

35. *Our first _____ of medicine class was very difficult.*
(a) Lesson (b) Lessen
(c) Lasson (d) Leson

36. *The horse broke the _____ and ran away.*
(a) Bidal (b) Bridel
(c) Bridle (d) Bridul

37. *Put a _____ at the middle of a complete sentence.*
(a) Coma (b) Cama
(c) Comma (d) Camma

38. *Aslam came to me, _____ he went to his father.*
(a) Latter (b) Letar
(c) Letter (d) Later

39. *She was in _____ mood.*
(a) Merry (b) Mery
(c) Marry (d) Mairy

40. *My father gave me his _____ to go to U.K.*
(a) Ascent (b) Assent
(c) Acsent (d) Essent

Questions 41 to 55 have sentences which contain an error of grammar or sentence structure. Select the letter (a, b or c) of the underlined part of the sentence containing the error.

41. *Still remaining in the village* $\frac{\text{are}}{(a)}$ *the Sardar's collection of early Italian paintings* $\frac{\text{which}}{(b)}$ *will be donated* $\frac{\text{to a}}{(c)}$ *museum.*

42. *Most students* $\frac{\text{preferred}}{(a)}$ *courses in the liberal Arts* $\frac{\text{to}}{(b)}$ *courses in science* $\frac{\text{unless}}{(c)}$ *they want to adopt medical profession.*

43. *A truck* $\frac{\text{overturned}}{(a)}$ *on the highway,* $\frac{\text{stopped}}{(b)}$ *traffic* $\frac{\text{over}}{(c)}$ *four hours.*

44. To make (a) him succeed the correct thing to do (b) is to punish him until he does not (c) work.

45. With each (a) academic year the number of applicants are (b) increasing in all (c) colleges.

46. The most important issue discussed in the meeting (a) were (b) federal grants for (c) the higher education.

47. Climatic differences of some (a) countries helps to (b) account for the differences (c) in temperament of the inhabitants.

48. The point of the teacher's remarks were (a) obviously to encourage (b) students for entry test (c).

49. Because the play had been (a) a team effort, we had divided (b) the income equally among (c) six of us.

50. When Ahmad started (a) his business, it was hardly nothing (b) more than a small room with a single (c) chair and a table.

51. Peoples above (a) seventy-five years of age (b) are not allowed to travel by air (c).

52. Each of the six boys (a) in the class has finished (b) their (c) task.

53. No sooner had I entered (a) the class when (b) the students stood up (c).

54. Many doctors believe that a balanced diet (a) and not the large doses (b) of vitamins are (c) the best guarantee of good health.

55. The professor deals harsh (a) with students who are (b) not prepared and he is even more severe (c) with those who plagiarize.

Incomplete sentences with four choices of prepositions are given below in questions 56 to 70. Select the appropriate preposition to complete the statement.

56. He is blind _____ one eye.
    (a) at (b) of
    (c) from (d) by

57. The shop is _____ fire.

(a) on (b) at
(c) by (d) in

58. ***She is suspicious _____ all her friends.***
(a) at (b) with
(c) of (d) on

59. ***The beggars live _____ charity.***
(a) on (b) by
(c) at (d) over

60. ***He quarrelled with me _____ a trivial matter.***
(a) over (b) at
(c) for (d) on

61. ***There is no exception _____ this rule***
(a) on (b) for
(c) over (d) to

62. ***You must listen _____ the question first.***
(a) to (b) over
(c) for (d) at

63. ***The principal called _____ the names of the winners.***
(a) on (b) at
(c) for (d) out

64. ***I was disappointed _____ not finding the doctor in his seat.***
(a) on (b) over
(c) at (d) from

65. ***I am angry with him _____ his carelessness.***
(a) at (b) for
(c) in (d) of

66. ***The officer was sitting _____ his chair.***
(a) at (b) on
(c) over (d) in

67. ***My relations _____ Nadeem are good.***
(a) to (b) with
(c) on (d) against

68. ***I was astonished _____ the sad news.***
(a) at (b) in
(c) with (d) to

69. ***I agreed _____ his proposal.***
(a) to (b) with
(c) at (d) by

70. ***People are cautioned _____ pickpockets.***
(a) of (b) from
(c) against (d) by

Each question (71-80) contains three sentences, two incorrect and one correct. Identify the correct sentence.

71. (A) *The strike was called on.*
(B) *The strike was called in.*
(C) *The strike was called off.*

72. (A) *This house brings is a rent of Rs. 2000 a month.*
(B) *This house brings out a rent of Rs. 2000 a month.*
(C) *This house brings down a rent of Rs. 2000 a month.*

73. (A) *Last night a police man knocked out at his door.*
(B) *Last night a police man knocked at his door.*
(C) *Last night a police man knocked down at his door.*

74. (A) *Our soldiers laid down their lives for the country.*
(B) *Our soldiers laid aside their lives for the country.*
(C) *Our soldiers laid out their lives for the country.*

75. (A) *I shall certainly look down to this matter.*
(B) *I shall certainly look into this matter.*
(C) *I shall certainly look at this matter.*

76. (A) *The shop is on fire.*
(B) *The shop is at fire.*
(C) *The shop is into fire.*

77. (A) *If you have no time to attend a party, cut out it.*
(B) *If you have no time to attend a party, cut if out.*
(C) *If you have no time to attend a party, cut out for it.*

78. (A) *He is too weak for walk.*
(B) *He is too weak to walk.*
(C) *He is too weak on walk.*

79. (A) *Iron as well as coal is found in Balochistan.*
(B) *Iron as well as coal is found at Balochistan.*
(C) *Iron as well as coal are found at Balochistan.*

80. (A) *Greece and Spain are situated at Southern Europe.*
(B) *Greece and Spain are situated in Southern Europe.*
(C) *Greece and Spain are situated on Southern Europe.*

Passage below is followed by questions 81-85 based on its contents. After reading the passage, choose the best answer to each question. Your answer should be on the basis of what is stated or impelled in the passage.

Besides her clear sense of priorities and high energy level, Salma had to think for a moment about specific reasons for her success. "I do have very high standards for myself... I expect a lot of myself. I am not a perfectionist in the sense of wanting everything to be perfect." She gestured toward her desk, a mess of piled papers and reports. "I mean look at this," she laughed. "But I won't settle for second best from me. I wish I was less demanding with other people, especially those that are close to me.

"My husband says to me sometime about our kids, 'Salma, they're children. They are not perfect and they are not going to be perfect. Don't expect too much of them. You can't impose your standards on them.' He's right and it's wonderful he's there to say it to me. He sometimes stops me when I'm saying to them, 'Have you really done this homework project as well as you could possible do it?' They are very active, normal, energetic boys without a very intense sense of the importance of homework. I tend to be the one who says, 'Don't you think we ought to go over the French for tomorrow's test once more? and my husband says to me, 'Leave it alone, that's enough.,"

But for herself, she remains demanding and persistent. "I don't give up very easily," she added. "If I run into an obstacle or a barrier, I get focused on the end goal. If I have to manoeuver my way around something. I'll find a way to manoeuver my way around it." She considered for a moment. "I think the ability to build relationships probably helps, too."

81. ***The passage provides information that can best be described as.***
(a) keys to success
(b) stress management
(c) problems of a working woman
(d) problems of a working woman's family

82. ***Husband's statement that "Children are not going to be perfect" indicates that he is a.***
(a) liberal father
(b) strict and difficult husband

(c) realistic person (d) demanding person

83. ***Salma's attitude towards her children can be explained as she.***
(a) expects perfection from children (b) under estimates their abilities
(c) in concerned about their welfare (d) worries about their performance at school

84. ***Salma is successful in her career because she is.***
(a) un-compromising (b) Perfectionist
(c) persistent (d) tough and brave

85. ***Which of the following would be the most appropriate topic for the passage?***
(a) A successful woman (b) Hard-working woman
(c) Keys to success

Select the correct term/idiom that best conveys the statements in questions 86-90.

86. ***Hesitate to come forward.***
(a) Hang back (b) Hang out
(c) Hang on (d) Hang off

87. ***Return to one's memory.***
(a) Come in (b) Come across
(c) Come back (d) Come for

88. ***Depart; start a journey.***
(a) Get away (b) Get down
(c) Get on (d) Get off

89. ***Restrain one's strength or spirit.***
(a) Keep with (b) Keep up
(c) Keep in (d) Keep on

90. ***Realise the truth of something.***
(a) Walk up (b) Wake up
(c) Wait up (d) Walk off

Questions 91 to 95. One of the four sentences in each question is grammatically incorrect. Identify the INCORRECT sentence.

91. (A) *Whom was she talking?*
(B) *To whom was she talking to?*
(C) *Whom was she talking to?*
(D) *To whom she was talking?*

92. (A) *The doctor who was on call quickly aided the patient.*
(B) *The doctor quickly aided the patient who was on call.*
(C) *The doctor on call quickly added the patient.*
(D) *The patient was aided by the doctor on call.*

93. (A) *Saleem is my elder brother.*
(B) *Saleem is two years younger to me.*
(C) *Saleem is the eldest man of this village.*
(D) *Saleem is five years older than me.*

94. (A) *These flowers smell sweet.*
(B) *Your watch is better than mine.*
(C) *He boarded the train.*
(D) *It is the most ideal place.*

95. (A) *The sheeps are grazing in the field.*

ENGLISH GENERAL

Objective (MCQs) Paper-II

Time Allowed: 2 Hours | Maximum Marks: 100

Notes:

1. Candidates ***MUST*** read and follow instructions given on the answer sheet before attempting the question paper.
2. All answers are required to be written on the answer sheet and ***NOT*** on question paper.
3. Attempt all questions, which carry equal marks.

◈ ***For questions 1 to 10 fill in the blanks with suitable word.***

1. I am annoyed _____ him for what he has done to me.
(a) With (b) By
(c) To (d) At

2. I prevailed _____ him to make another attempt.
(a) On (b) By
(c) Upon (d) Over

3. I have applied _____ a new job.
(a) To (b) For
(c) Through (d) On

4. They were statesmen accustomed to the management _____ great affairs.
(a) To (b) Through
(c) Of (d) By

5. Saima takes _____ his father.
(a) After (b) Upon
(c) To (d) Of

6. This material is different _____ the one we had last time.
(a) By (b) From
(c) To (d) Of

7. Why did your mother send _____ you?
(a) To (b) In
(c) With (d) For

8. The person who is looking for sympathy talks _____.
(a) Didactically (b) Blibly
(c) Plaintively (d) Ominously

9. I have claim _____ you.
(a) To (b) On
(c) In (d) Upon

10. We are accountable _____ God for our actions.
(a) For (b) In
(c) To (d) On

◈ ***For questions 11 to 15 pick the word which are most nearest in meaning to the main word.***

11. AVOCATION :
(a) The pleading (b) Occupation
(c) Side interest (d) Contradiction

12. BALEFUL :
(a) Virtuous (b) Doubtful

(c) Virtual (d) Deadly

13. BAEDEKER :

(a) Double berth (b) A card game
(c) Spa (d) Traveller's guide book

14. BALMY :

(a) Mild (b) Memorable
(c) Venturesome (d) Dedicated

15. BENEDICTION :

(a) Original (b) Marriage
(c) Blessing (d) Documentation

◈ ***For questions 16 to 20 arrange the sentences so that the meaning is clear at the first reading.***

16. *The new government a number of imposed additional taxes*

(a) The government new imposed a number of additional taxes (b) The new government imposed a number of additional taxes.
(c) A number of additional taxes imposed by new government (d) Additional taxes a number of imposed by new government.

17. *House grandfather by my this built was*

(a) Was this my house by grandfather built. (b) This house my grandfather was built by.
(c) By my grandfather built this house was. (d) This house was built by my grandfather.

18. *Working in school after I shall be library the*

(a) Shall I be working after in the school library. (b) Library shall be working in the school after I.
(c) I shall be working in the library after school. (d) After the school I shall be working in library.

19. *Good conversationalist a opinions others is attempts to draw out them interested in always the of and*

(a) A good conversationalist is always interested in the opinions of others and attempts to draw them out. (b) A good opinions of others always attempts to draw out the conversationalist and is interested in them.
(c) To draw them out of the opinions and attempts a good conversationalist is always interested in others. (d) Always a good conversationalist is interested in the opinions of others and attempts to draw them out.

20. *Had remembered forgotten tickets I suddenly the that I*

(a) Suddenly I had forgotten the tickets that I remembered. (b) The forgotten tickets that I had I remembered suddenly.
(c) Suddenly I remembered that I had forgotten the tickets. (d) I remembered suddenly that had I forgotten the tickets.

◈ ***For questions 21 to 25 you will be given a sentence without any punctuation. Pick the answer that has been correctly punctuated.***

21. *You do not understand the meaning of the word nor do I think you ever will*

(a) You do not understand (b) You, do not understand,

the meaning, of the word, nor do I think you ever will.

(b) the meaning of the word nor, do I think, you ever will.

(c) You do not understand the meaning, of the word, nor do I think you ever will.

(d) You do not understand the meaning of the word, nor do I think you ever will.

22. ***I like you Mr. Nadeem but you grade my papers too strictly***

(a) I like you Mr. Nadeem but you grade my, papers, too strictly.

(b) I like, you Mr. Nadeem, but you grade my papers too strictly.

(c) I like you, Mr. Nadeem, but you grade my papers too strictly.

(d) I like you Mr. Nadeem but, you grade my papers too strictly.

23. ***The doctors car can be ready at a moments notice***

(a) The doctor's car can be ready, at a moment's notice.

(b) The doctors car, can be ready, at a moments notice.

(c) The doctors car can be ready at a moment's notice.

(d) The doctors car: can be ready at a moments notice.

24. ***I think its after twelve o' clock***

(a) I think It's after twelve o'clock.

(b) I think it's after, twelve o'clock.

(c) I think, its after twelve o'clock.

(d) I, think it's after twelve o'clock.

25. ***I understand perfectly now he said I wasn't listening at first***

(a) I understand perfectly now, he said. I wasn't listening at first.

(b) "I understand perfectly now," he said, "I wasn't listening at first."

(c) I understand perfectly, now he said, I wasn't listening at first!

(d) "I understand perfectly now", he said. "I wasn't listening at first."

◈ ***For questions 26 to 30 pick the word similar in meaning to the <u>underlined</u> word.***

26. ***He never had the chance to use his <u>latent</u> abilities.***

(a) remarkable (b) potential

(c) many (d) creative

27. ***Her desire for fame was <u>frustrated</u>.***

(a) fulfilled (b) childish

(c) disregarded (d) thwarted

28. ***She tried her best to <u>mitigate</u> his suffering.***

(a) increase (b) burden

(c) dismiss (d) lessen

29. ***You have made a <u>judicious</u> choice.***

(a) wrong (b) surprising

(c) sensible (d) ridiculous

30. ***She gave a <u>graphic</u> description of the accident.***

(a) rapid (b) technical

(c) vivid (d) unclear

◈ *For questions 31 to 35 choose the answer that gives the correct tense of the verbs given in the brackets.*

31. *Heat the cooking oil until it (begin) to smoke.*
(a) begin (b) begins
(c) begun (d) began

32. *I (tell) you what happened when we (be) alone.*
(a) will tell, are (b) told, is
(c) tell, was (d) have told, am

33. *All the houses are exactly alike so when you (see) one you have (see) them all.*
(a) have seen, have seen (b) saw, seen
(c) see, saw (d) have seen, seen

34. *We will discuss business matters when we (have) dinner, but not during the dinner.*
(a) are having (b) have had
(c) has (d) had

35. *Saleem said that he would lend me money whenever I (need) it.*
(a) have needed (b) needs
(c) needed (d) will needed

Questions 36 to 40 have several errors (spelling, punctuation, grammar, etc). Pick the answer which corrects all the mistakes.

36. *The committee was unable to agree among themselves.*
(a) The Committee was unable to agrae among themselves.
(b) The committee was not able to agree among themselves.
(c) The committee were unable to agree among themselves.
(d) The committee was unable to agree between their self.

37. *Neither off them are qualify to hold the job.*
(a) Neither of them is qualified to hold the job.
(b) Neither off them is qualify enough to hold The Jobl
(c) Neither of them are qualified to hold the job.
(d) Neither of they are qualified to be holding the job.

38. *The original, not a carbon copys, are to be sent to the office?*
(a) The original not a carbon copy's are to be send to the officel
(b) The original, not the carbon copies, is to be sent to the office.
(c) The original, and not the carbon copies, is to be sent to the office.
(d) The original and not the carbon copy's are to be sended to the office.

39. *The capitol of Pakistanl is: Islamabad.*
(a) The Capitol of Pakistan's is Islamabad.
(b) The capital of Pakistan is the Islamabad.
(c) The capitol, of Pakistan, is in Islamabad.
(d) The capital of Pakistan is Islamabad.

40. *What will be the affect of the new tax policy on our current precedures.*
(a) What will be the effect of the new tax policies on our current procedures?
(b) What shall be the affect on our current procedures of the new tax policy.
(c) What will be the effect of the new tax policy on our
(d) What will be the affect, of the new tax policy, on our

current procedures? current tax procedures?

◈ ***Questions 41 to 45 related to the following passage. Answer the questions based on the content of the phase.***

Few stories in medicine hold the drama of diabetes and the discover of insulin. A common killing disease known to the ancients from the copious quantities of honeyed urine, it inflicted generation after generation without chance cure until the dawn of hope in the late 19th century. Then came the discovery that dogs deprived of their pancreas apparently developed the disease___ a finding stumbled upon by investigators who, when studying the digestive actions of the increase, became intrigued with the number of flies that settled on the pools of urine in the kennels. The growing concept of an endocrine system suggested that the pancreas might produce some substance which controlled the chemistry of sugar in the body. Ironically enough the initial search for the substance was abandoned at the moment of success. The pancreatic extracts then made were discardad because they killed the dogs into which thsy were injected; subsequent search indicated that the extracts, far from containing poisons, were so rich in insulting that the dogs died from excess of the hormone.

All this work was of German origin and cut short by the First World War. During this war, a young Canadian doctor was thinking about diabetes and the pancreas while he servad in the Medical Corps. He returned to civilian life in Canada determined to find the answer despite his lack of research experience. Finally, his enthusiasm won him the use of a laboratory in Toronto where he w as joined by a medical student chosen as his helper by the toss of a coin. So the team of Banting and Best started off to give mankind the boon of insulin and to receive a multitude of awards, including the Nobel Prize.

Banting had no master plan when he returned to Canada. He was well aware that the pancreas, once dead, would destroy itself with its own digestive ferments. Somehow the gland had to be kept intact, if its hormone was to be extracted. The direction of his research suddenly became clear one night when he read that the ferment-producing cells of the pancreas were destroyed if the duct that carried the ferments to tha intestines was tied off. This was the clue he needed, and he went ahead to prepare extracts from glands treated in this manner, hoping that the absence of ferments might mean the preservation of the pancreatic hormone. Months of hard, disappointing work culminated in sudden triumph. An extract of pancreas reduced to normal the raised blood sugar of a diabetic dog. Soon the lives of dying diabetics had been saved by this extract, which was purified to yield the hormone insulin. Banting and Best discovered insulin although the name itself was coined previously in Germany to describe the hypothetical hormone produced by the islet cells of the pancreas. The brilliance of Banting's approach was fully justified by later work that showed the pancreatic digestive ferments to be powerful destroyers of insulin. The vulnerability of insulin to digestive juices makes it necessary to administer the hormone by injection.

41. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is TRUE about the ancients and diabetes?

(a) the ancients knew of not cure for the disease.
(b) the ancients had a chance of cure for the disease
(c) the ancients thought that diabetes was caused by consumption of a substance known as "honeyed".
(d) most of the ancients were diabetic

42. Early researchers threw away pancreatic extracts because

(a) they thought that pancreatic extract was a poisonous subatance.
(b) the First World War started and this cut short all research in Germany.

(c) they could not discover an endocrine system to explain diabetes.
(d) they found it contained an excess of the hormone hence causing the dogs to die.

43. *Which one of the following statements is correct about Banting?*
(a) He did not lack research experience before starting his work on diabetes.
(b) He started thinking about diabetes while working in the Medical Corps in Germany.
(c) His research partner, Best, was selected by a chance factor.
(d) He started his research because he wanted a multitude of rewards including the Nobel Prize.

44. *The passage implies that insulin :*
(a) is fermented in a living pancreas.
(b) is a hypothetical hormone produced by the islet cells of the pancreas.
(c) was purified to yield the hormone insulin.
(d) would be ineffective if it was given orally to diabetic patients.

45. *In the passage, the phrase "growing concept of an endocrine system" implies that :*
(a) the endocrine system secretes the hormone insulin
(b) the idea of an endocrine system influenced researches to study the pancreas as the source of a sugar controlling substance.
(c) researchers thought that the endocrine system influenced researchers to study the pancreas as the source of a sugar controlling substance.
(d) Banting and Best originated the idea of an endocrine system in the human body.

Direction. In the following questions, each word is followed by four probable answers *a,b,c* and *d*. You should choose the correct meaning of the word out of the four choices.

46. *Calumniate :*
(a) to accuse falsely
(b) to accuse truthfully
(c) to denounce
(d) to ditch

47. *Commence :*
(a) to end
(b) to begin
(c) nearing finish
(d) to run

48. *Conjecture :*
(a) grave
(b) outward
(c) to guess
(d) to claim

49. *Contradict :*
(a) predict
(b) to support
(c) external
(d) to oppose by words

50. *Detest :*
(a) love
(b) to hate intensely
(c) neglect
(d) to support

51. *Deteriorate :*
(a) appreciate (b) recover
(c) to make worse (d) strengthen

52. *Emancipate :*
(a) to set on fire (b) bondage
(c) neglect (d) to set free from restraint or bondage

53. *Admonish :*
(a) to warn (b) to cajole
(c) encourage (d) abdicate

54. *Manipulate :*
(a) display (b) gloomy
(c) to handle or manage (d) to mortgage

55. *Impede :*
(a) obstruct or hinder (b) recover
(c) to let free (d) to detest

56. *Disparage :*
(a) abuse (b) scold
(c) exaggerate (d) play down, belittle

57. *Titillate :*
(a) tickle (b) waver
(c) whisper (d) shiver

58. *Adulate :*
(a) prohibit (b) disparage
(c) flatter lavishly (d) sleepy

59. *Proscribe :*
(a) prohibit (b) to let free
(c) prescribe (d) begin

60. *Obviate :*
(a) useful (b) negligible
(c) failure (d) anticipate

61. *Militate :*
(a) to support (b) work against
(c) take up arms (d) peace

62. *Malign :*
(a) benign (b) curtail
(c) slander (d) eager

63. *Placate :*
(a) to conciliate (b) to disapprove
(c) stubborn (d) predict

64. *Seduce :*
(a) reduce (b) to abhor
(c) to entice (d) good will

65. *Singe :*
(a) downpour (b) benumb
(c) recollect (d) to burn on the surface

66. *Notorious :*
(a) well known for some bad quality (b) generous
(c) gentleman (d) idealistic

67. *Consummate :*

(a) novice (b) ambiguous
(c) perfect (d) imperfect

68. ***Incorrigible :***
(a) corrigible (b) beyond reform
(c) orphan (d) greedy

69. ***Congenial :***
(a) unhygienic (b) old age
(c) suitable (d) unsuitable

70. ***Congenital :***
(a) existing at birth (b) existing after death
(c) existing since adolescence (d) premature

71. ***Myopic :***
(a) long-sighted (b) near-sighted
(c) blind (d) colour blind

72. ***Chronic :***
(a) lasting a long time (b) occasionally
(c) recently (d) after death

73. ***Psychopathic :***
(a) muscular disorder (b) cardiac arrest
(c) short-sightedness (d) mentally or emotionally diseased

74. ***Unconscionable :***
(a) without pangs of conscience (b) disrespectful
(c) over smart (d) guilty

75. ***Glib :***
(a) stammer (b) fluent
(c) tragic (d) dull

Directions. Choose the correct meaning of the foreign words and phrases out of the four responses *a, b, c,* and *d.*

76. ***Vis-à-vis:***
(a) similar (b) face to face
(c) contrary to the fact (d) in good faith

77. ***Alma mater:***
(a) beloved father (b) gracious mother
(c) gracious sister (d) beloved brother

78. ***En route:***
(a) errors (b) in tha end
(c) good nature (d) on the way to

79. ***Viz:***
(a) Vizianagaram (b) Vijaynagar
(c) namely (d) victoriously

80. ***Ante Meridiem:***
(a) before midnight (b) after midnight
(c) in the evening (d) before midday

81. ***Au revoir:***
(a) good morning (b) until we meet again
(c) good evening (d) till the end

82. *Bona fide:*
(a) in good faith (b) good day
(c) for good cause (d) for bad cause

83. *Bon homie:*
(a) good bye (b) good day
(c) see you (d) good nature

84. *Bon voyage:*
(a) an adventure (b) a good journey to you
(c) a bad journey to you (d) the last journey

85. *Carte blanche:*
(a) blank cheque (b) filled cheque
(c) without any power (d) bankruptcy

86. *De facto:*
(a) by law (b) in reality
(c) by merit (d) by seniority

87. *Impasse:*
(a) solution (b) panacea
(c) deadlock (d) prisoner

88. *Exempli gratia:*
(a) by way of example (b) theoretically
(c) without examples (d) through mass contact

89. *De Jure:*
(a) by law (b) as a matter of fact
(c) accidentally (d) unknowingly

90. *Ex parte:*
(a) double sided (b) multilateral
(c) one sided (d) without any side

91. *Extempore:*
(a) with preparation (b) without previous preparation
(c) for the first time (d) for the last time

92. *De novo:*
(a) afresh (b) stale
(c) timely (d) untimely

93. *Vice-versa:*
(a) a wise person (b) opposite
(c) a foolish person (d) a type of vodka

94. *Alias:*
(a) otherwise known as (b) from the beginning
(c) in the end (d) in the middle

95. *Addenda:*
(a) things to be deleted (b) things to be added
(c) unimportant matters (d) after the meeting

96. *Et cetera:*
(a) no one (b) every one
(c) and the rest (d) the end

97. *Errata:*

(a) corrections (b) errors
(c) important (d) trivial

98. *En bloc:*
(a) retail (b) one by one
(c) as a whole (d) one bloc only

99. *Detenu:*
(a) prince (b) commander
(c) slave (d) prisoner

100. *Entourage:*
(a) on tour (b) by walk
(c) surroundings (d) all alone

ANSWERS

1.	A	2.	C	3.	B	4.	C	5.	A
6.	B	7.	D	8.	C	9.	D	10.	C
11.	C	12.	D	13.	A	14.	C	15.	B
16.	B	17.	D	18.	C	19.	A	20.	C
21.	D	22.	C	23.	A	24.	A	25.	B
26.	C	27.	D	28.	D	29.	C	30.	C
31.	B	32.	A	33.	D	34.	B	35.	C
36.	C	37.	A	38.	B	39.	D	40.	C
41.	A	42.	A	43.	C	44.	D	45.	B
46.	A	47	B	48	C	49	D	50	B
51	C	52	D	53	A	54	C	55	A
56	D	57	A	58	C	59	A	60	D
61	B	62	C	63	A	64	C	65	D
66	A	67	C	68	B	59	C	70	A
71	B	72	A	73	D	74	A	75	B
76.	B	77	B	78	D	79	C	80	D
81	B	82	A	83	D	84	B	85	A
86	B	87	C	88	A	89	A	90	C
91	B	92	A	93	B	94	B	95	B
96	C	97	B	98	C	99	D	100	C

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WHO IS WHO?.....WHAT IS WHAT?
(Pakistan)

(1) First Constituent Assembly, (2) Objectives Resolution, (3) Basic Principles Committee, (4) Ulema's 22 Points, (5) Bogra Formula, (6) Maulvi Tamizuddin, (7) Indus Water Treaty, (8) Rann of Kutch, (9) SEATO, (10) CENTO, (11) Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman, (12) Liaquat-Nehru Pact, (13) EBDO, (14) LFO, (15) One Unit, (16) Basic Democracies, (17) National Press Trust, (18) Nazimuddin, (19) H.S. Shurawardy, (20) Feroz Khan Noon, (21) Constitution of 1956, (22) Iskander Mirza, (23) Maulana Bhashani, (24) Union Council, (25) PDM, (26) Tashkent Declaration, (27) Z.A. Bhutto, (28) Tikka Khan, (29) Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission, (30) Simla Accord, (31) Delhi Agreement, (32) ECO, (33) Nusrat Bhutto Case, (34) Geneva Accord, (35) Majlis-e-Shoora, (36) WAPDA, (37) Wafaqi Mohtasib, (38) Shariat Ordinance, (39) Benazir Bhutto, (40) Peoples Works Programme, (41) Motorway, (42) D-8, (43) Justice Sajjad Ali Shah, (44) Eighth OIC Conference, (45) District Government, (46) National Peoples Party, (47) Eighth Amendment, (48) SAARC, (49) Thirteenth Amendment, (50) Fourteenth Amendment, (51) Lahore Declaration, (52) Fifteenth Amendment, (53) Constitution of 1973.

(1) First Constituent Assembly: First Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on 10th August, 1947. Originally, it comprised of 69 members of central legislature belonging to Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan. Later on, the number of members of First Constituent Assembly was raised to 79. This assembly was assigned the task of legislation and of framing the first Constitution of Pakistan. This First Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad in October 1954.

(2) Objectives Resolution: The Constituent Assembly approved the Objectives Resolution on 12th March, 1949. It embodied the basic principles for the future Constitution of Pakistan. The Objectives Resolution stated that the sovereignty belonged to Allah and declared that the Muslims of Pakistan would lead their lives according to the principles of Islam and the minorities would be free to practise their religions.

(3) Basic Principles Committee: The First Constituent Assembly formed several committees on 12th March, 1949, out of which Basic Principles Committee was very important. This committee submitted its report on 28th September, 1950.

(4) Ulema's 22 Points: The Government of Pakistan convened a convention of Ulema from 21-24th January, 1951 at Karachi. The convention was attended by 31 Muslim religious scholars belonging to all sects of Islam. The Ulema agreed on 22 points.

(5) Bogra Formula: In April 1953, Muhammad Ali Bogra became the third Prime Minister of Pakistan. He presented a formula to end the constitutional deadlock. According to this formula, the Upper House comprised of 50 seats including ten each from all the provinces. However, the Lower House consisted of 300 seats out of which East Pakistan was given 165 seats on the basis of its population.

(6) Maulvi Tamizuddin: Maulvi Tamizuddin was the speaker of the First Constituent Assembly which was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad on 24th October, 1954.

(7) Indus Water Treaty: Indus Water Treaty was signed by India and Pakistan in 1960 to resolve the outstanding canal water dispute between the two countries.

(8) Rann of Kutch: Rann of Kutch is a wide stretch of marshy land situated towards the South-East of Pakistan. In 1965, this area became a scene of border clash between India and Pakistan.

(9) SEATO: SEATO is the abbreviation of South East Asia Treaty Organization. It

was formed on 8th December, 1954 in Manila (Philippines) when eight nations viz. USA, UK, France, New Zealand, Australia, Thailand and Pakistan signed the Pact.

(10) CENTO: CENTO stands for Central Treaty Organization, the revised name of Baghdad Pact was established in 1955. This Pact comprised of UK, USA, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. In October 1958, due to the revolution in Iraq, it was renamed as CENTO because Iraq withdrew from it.

(11) Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman: In February 1966, Sheikh Mujeeb the leader of Awami League announced his famous Six Points, which demanded maximum autonomy for East Pakistan. Later on, these points became the basis for the separation movement by Bengalis.

(12) Liaquat-Nehru Pact: Liaquat Ali Khan and Nehru signed a pact on 8th April, 1950 in Delhi. According to this agreement, both the countries agreed to protect the rights of their minorities and undertook to stop propaganda against each other.

(13) EBDO: The term EBDO is the abbreviation of Elective Bodies Disqualification Order, which was passed by Ayub regime. EBDO meant to keep the corrupt politicians out of politics.

(14) L.F.O: The term L.F.O represents Legal Framework Order, which was promulgated by Gen. Yahya Khan in March 1969. The LFO comprised of the guiding principles for the new constitution.

(15) One Unit: On 14th October, 1955, the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan were grouped together to form a single political unit (One Unit). This move aimed at creating parity between Eastern and Western wings of the country. The One Unit of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1st July, 1970 by Yahya Khan regime.

(16) Basic Democracies: The system of Basic Democracies was introduced by Ayub Khan in October 1959. This system comprised of four tiers viz. Union Council, Tehsil (Thana) Council, Zila Council and Divisional Council. These units of local government were given powers to run their own affairs.

(17) National Press Trust: In 1964, Ayub regime formed a National Press Trust with the assistance of 24 notable industrialists. NPT published many newspapers which included "Pakistan Times", "Morning News" and "Imroz".

(18) Nazim-ud-Din: Khwaja Nazimuddin was a distinguished comrade of Quaid-e-Azam who rendered great services for the Muslim League. After the creation of Pakistan, he served as the Governor-General from 14th September, 1948 to 17th October, 1951 and then as premier from 19th October, 1951 to 17th April, 1953.

(19) H.S. Suhrawardy: Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was a prominent politician of East Pakistan. He served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 12th September, 1956 to 18th October, 1957. His ministry became unpopular because it failed to support Egypt in the Suez crisis in 1956.

(20) Feroz Khan Noon: Feroz Khan Noon was an experienced politician from Punjab. He served as the 7th Prime Minister of Pakistan from 16th December, 1957 to 7th October, 1958.

(21) Constitution of 1956: The Second Constituent Assembly succeeded in framing the 1956 Constitution which was the first ever Constitution of the nation. This document was enforced in the country on 23rd March, 1956. The Constitution of 1956 comprised of 234 Articles. It introduced presidential form of government in Pakistan.

(22) Iskander Mirza:

Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza served as the Governor-General from 6th October, 1955 to 22nd March, 1956 and President from 23rd March, 1956 to 27th October, 1958. He was master of political manoeuvring and succeeded in holding on the power through divide and rule policy.

(23) Maulana Bhashani: Maulana Bhashani was a seasoned politician of East Pakistan. He resigned from Awami League in 1957 and with the support of Mian Iftikharuddin formed his own wing of Awami League. Later on, the Awami League

(Bhashani group) and Pakistan National Party merged to form National Awami Party on 25th July, 1957.

(24) Union Council: Union Council was the lowest tier of the system of Basic Democracies. Each Union Council represented from 5,000 to 10,000 people and worked under a chairman.

(25) PDM: PDM is the abbreviation of Pakistan Democratic Movement. It was launched against the Ayub regime.

(26) Tashkent Declaration: At the end of the 1965 war, India and Pakistan signed a peace accord in the Central Asian city of Tashkent on 10th January, 1966.

(27) Z.A. Bhutto: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the founder of Pakistan Peoples Party. He was a charismatic leader of the people and rose to great heights of popularity within a short time. Z.A. Bhutto served as Chief Martial Law Administrator, President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. On 5th July, 1977, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq overthrew his government and imposed Martial Law in the country.

(28) Tikka Khan: General Tikka won national fame first during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war and then in 1971 when as the governor of East Pakistan he restored law and order through use of force.

(29) Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission: After the 1971 war, Z.A. Bhutto formed a commission under Justice Hamood-ur-Rehman to probe into the causes of the fall of Dhaka. The Commission submitted its report which was kept secret till 2000.

(30) Simla Accord: The 1971 Indo-Pak war and the insurgency of Bengalis resulted in the separation of East Pakistan. The war brought in its wake many issues, which included the release of PoW, trial of selected PoW, return of Baharis to Pakistan and recognition of Bangladesh. In July 1972, Z.A. Bhutto and Indira Gandhi signed an Accord in Simla which is historically known as Simla Accord.

(31) Delhi Agreement: The Simla Agreement (July 1972) was followed by Delhi Agreement (August 1973) in which the issue of Pakistan's PoW was resolved peacefully.

(32) ECO: The abbreviation ECO stands for Economic Cooperation Organization which was established in February 1992. The Tehran meeting was attended by Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The CARs attended this moot as observers.

(33) Nusrat Bhutto Case: On 19th September, 1977, Nusrat Bhutto challenged the imposition of Martial Law and detention of Z.A. Bhutto in Supreme Court of Pakistan. The SC in its decision announced on 10th November, 1977 upheld the action of Zia regime.

(34) Geneva Accord: In April 1988, USSR, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan signed an accord at Geneva which ended the Soviet military intervention in Kabul.

(35) Majlis-e-Shoora: Majlis-e-Shoora is the Islamic name of the Parliament of Pakistan. This name was first used during the regime of Zia-ul-Haq.

(36) WAPDA: Water and Power Development Authority is responsible for the generation and distribution of electricity in Pakistan.

(37) Wafaqi Mohtasib: General Zia-ul-Haq established the office of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) in June 1983. Justice Sardar Muhammad Iqbal was the first Ombudsman.

(38) Shariat Ordinance: Zia regime passed Shariat Ordinance on 15th June, 1988. This Ordinance declared Shariat as the supreme law of the country.

(39) Mrs. Benazir Bhutto: Daughter of late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. She served as Prime Minister of Pakistan twice viz. from 2nd December, 1988 to 6th August, 1990 and from 19th October, 1993 to 5th November, 1996.

(40) Peoples Works Programme: Peoples Works Programme was launched by the PPP government for the development of the country.

(41) Motorway: Mian Nawaz Sharif inaugurated Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M-2) on 26th November, 1997. The M-2 is 339-Km long and 33-meter wide (Six lane). The

motorway consists of 35 flyovers, 11 inter-changes, 10 service areas, 4 large bridges, 4 railway over-head bridges and 190 under passes.

(42) D-8: In June 1997, eight important Muslim countries viz. Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nigeria and Indonesia formed an economic organization called D-8. This organization aims at elimination of poverty from the Islamic world.

(43) Justice Sajjad Ali Shah: Justice Sajjad Ali Shah shot to prominence in 1997 when as a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, he became a party in the power tussle between Mian Nawaz Sharif and Sardar Farooq Khan Leghari. Ultimately, Nawaz government succeeded in removing him from his post through a decision by the Supreme Court.

(44) Eighth OIC Conference:

Eighth OIC Conference was held in Tehran from 9th to 11th December, 1997. This Summit moot was attended by all the 55 Islamic nations of the world. Mian Nawaz Sharif represented Pakistan in the Conference.

(45) District Government: Pervez Musharraf regime introduced a new system of local government in the country on 14th August, 2001. This system comprises of Union Councils, Tehsil Councils and District governments. Each local body is run by a Council headed by Nazim.

(46) National Peoples Party: National Peoples Party was founded by Ghulam Mustafa Khar, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and others on 30th August, 1986 at Lahore.

(47) Eighth Amendment: Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was passed by National Assembly on 14th November 1985. According to this amendment, the President of Pakistan acquired the powers vide Article 58(2) B to dissolve the assemblies. Later on, Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Farooq Leghari used 8th Amendment to dissolve the ministries of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto and Mian Nawaz Sharif. However, the 13th Amendment which was passed on 1st April, 1997 repealed the 8th Amendment.

(48) SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in Dhaka in December 1985. This organization comprises of eight nations viz. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(49) Thirteenth Amendment: Thirteenth Amendment Bill was passed by both the Houses of Parliament on 1st April, 1997. This amendment amended the Article 58, Article 101, Article 112 and Article 243 of the 1973 Constitution.

(50) Fourteenth Amendment: National Assembly of Pakistan passed the 14th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution on 1st July, 1997. This amendment amended sub-clauses 1 of 1 (a), sub-clause 3 of clause 1(a) and clause 2 of Article 63 (A) of the 1973 Constitution. The 14th Amendment ended horse-trading.

(51) Lahore Declaration: Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Pakistani Premier Mian Nawaz Sharif met in Lahore in February 1999 and discussed mutual issues. At the end of their discussions, they signed a declaration which is known as Lahore Declaration.

(52) Fifteenth Amendment: Fifteenth Amendment was passed by the National Assembly on 28th August, 1998. It added a new Article 2B to the Constitution which declared that Quran and Sunnah would be the Supreme Law of the country.

(53) Constitution of 1973: The Constitution of 1973 was enforced in the country on 14th August, 1973. This Constitution is a written document and comprises of twelve parts consisting of 280 articles. Since then, it has experienced mixed fortunes. After remaining supreme law of the land during Bhutto regime, it functioned during Zia period with some suspended clauses. Later on, Gen. Pervez Musharraf held it in abeyance till October 2002, and from 3rd Nov., 2007 to 15th Dec. 2007.

(54) Sixteenth Amendment: This Amendment was presented in National Assembly on Jan. 7, 1999. Passed by the Senate on June 3, 1999, and by the National Assembly on July 27, 1999.

(55) Seventeenth Amendment: This Amendment parliamentary validated the amendments made by General Pervez Musharraf's Legal Framework Order with

certain changes. It was passed by National Assembly on Dec. 29, 2003, and by the Senate on Dec. 30, 2003. This Amendment received President's assent on Dec. 31, 2003.

(56) Eighteenth Amendment: On April 8, 2010, the National Assembly unanimously adopted 18th Amendment. The bill sought changes such as transfer of some key presidential powers to parliament, increase in the provincial autonomy and repeal of the Musharraf era 17th Amendment. The 18th Amendment became a part of the Constitution on 19th April, 2010, when President Asif Ali Zardari signed it in Islamabad.

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING

(1) Jehad Movement (2) Syed Ahmed Barelvi (3) Two-Nation Theory (4) War of Independence (5) MAO College, Aligarh (6) Indian Councils Act, 1861 (7) Deoband Movement (8) Nadva-tul-Ulema (9) Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam (10) Mahmud Ghaznavi (11) Ibrahim Lodhi (12) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) (13) Titu Mir (14) Muhammadan Educational Conference (15) Hindi-Urdu Controversy (16) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (17) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909 (18) Lucknow Pact (19) Rowlatt Act (20) Non-Cooperation Movement (21) Simon Commission

1. Jehad Movement: Jehad Movement was started by Syed Ahmed Barelvi and his companions in the first half of the 19th century. This movement aimed at taking back control of India from the British and the Sikhs. Jehad Movement met some success in its early stage when the Mujahideen defeated Sikh army and captured Peshawar.

2. Syed Ahmed Shaheed (1786-1831) : Syed Ahmed Shaheed was a prominent Muslim religious scholar and soldier who flourished from 1786 to 1831. He launched Jehad Movement against the British and the Sikhs. For this purpose, he raised a sizeable army of Mujahideen and waged Jehad against the Sikhs in NWFP in 1826. After defeating a Sikhs garrison, he captured Peshawar and announced his caliphate in January 1827. However, due to treachery of local Muslim leaders, he finally lost to a Sikh army in a battle fought at Balakot in 1831.

3. Two-Nation Theory : It is the theory that the Hindus and Muslims are two different nations because each of them has a separate religion, language, architecture, culture and way of life. This theory formed the basis of the Pakistan Movement which finally led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were the greatest exponents of Two-Nation Theory.

In the views of Allama Iqbal:

"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions..... Even the Hindus do not form a homogeneous group. The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognizing the fact of communal groups. The Muslims demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified".

According to the Quaid-e-Azam:

"We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation. We are a nation of a hundred million and what is more we are a nation with our own distinct culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names nad nomenclature, sense of values and proportion".

4. War of Independence (1857): The Muslims of the Sub-continent fought War of Independence in 1857 to overthrow the British raj. However, this war could not succeed because it lacked competent leadership, coordination troops, military and financial resources and modern weapons. After the war, the British held the Muslims responsible for this catastrophe and unleashed a wave of oppression and repression on them.

5. M.A.O. College, Aligarh: In 1975, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental High School was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Two years later, in 1977, it was given the status of a college. M.A.O. College, Aligarh functioned from 1877 to 1919 and educated

thousands of Muslim students who formed the vanguard of Pakistan Movement. This college was given the status of a Muslim University in 1920.

6. Indian Councils Act, 1861:

This Act was the first legislation by the British government in India. It enlarged the Legislative Council of Governor-General. The Governor-General was allowed to create new provinces and veto any law passed by the Council.

7. Deoband Movement: Deoband Movement was a socio-religious movement of India in the later half of the 19th century. It was started by Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi in 1866. It aimed at educating the Muslims in purely religious subjects by keeping English out of its syllabus. It laid stress on Arabic and Persian languages.

8. Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow: In 1894, Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow was founded by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor and Maulana Shibli Naumani. Nadva aimed at reforming Muslim society by imparting both ecclesiastical and secular knowledge to Muslims.

9. Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore: Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore was established in 1884. Khalifa Hameeduddin and Maulvi Ghulam Ullah were elected as its first President and Secretary, respectively. Later on, the Anjuman opened many educational and welfare institutions in Lahore. Out of these, Islamia College Railway Road became very famous. The students of Islamia College arranged the annual meeting of Muslim League at Lahore on 23rd March, 1940 which passed Lahore Resolution.

10. Mahmud Ghaznavi (977-1030): Mahmud Ghaznavi was the Muslim ruler of Ghazni who gained fame by raiding India on seventeen times from 1000 to 1027 A.D. On each occasion, he defeated Hindu Kings and returned to Ghazni with enormous wealth.

11. Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26): Ibrahim Lodhi was the last Lodhi Sultan of Delhi. He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

12. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA): Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) was a Muslim saint and scholar who flourished during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir. He differed with atheistic views of Sheikh Mubarak and his sons Faizi and Abul Fazl. Jahangir imprisoned him for his religious activities but released him shortly afterwards. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) propounded the doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Shahud which successfully countered the Bhakti philosophy of Wahdat-ul-Wujud.

13. Titu Mir (1782-1831): Titu Mir flourished from 1782 to 1831 in Bengal. He was a Muslim reformer who launched a movement for the improvement of the social political and economic conditions of Muslims. He asked his disciples not to pay taxes to Hindus.

14. Muhammadan Educational Conference:

In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Muhammadan Educationa Conference which aimed at awakening political awareness among the India Muslims. This Conference held its annual meetings in different cities of the Sub continent. These meetings were attended by renowned Muslim scholars like Shibl Hali, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Viqar-ul-Mulk, etc. The Muhammadan Educational Conferenc held its 1906 annual meeting in Dacca. After this meeting, the Muslim leader founded All-India Muslim League.

15. Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867): Hindi-Urdu controversy became the focus o national attention in 1867 when some Hindus of Benarus tried to replace Urdu wit Hindi as the court language. Sir Syed Ahmed was disappointed at the anti-Muslii attitude of Hindus.

16. Indian Councils Act, 1892: British government enforced the Indian Councils Adt o 1892 in order to improve the Act of 1861. The Act of 1892 increased the number of non official members of councils from 10 to 16 in Supreme Council and from 8 to 20

Councils of Bombay and Madras. The members were allowed to address questions to the government.

17. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909:

The British government issued Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909 which were an improvement upon the Act of 1892. These reforms enlarged the size of councils, raised the number of members of Executive Councils of Bombay, Madras and Bengal from 2 to 4, introduced the system of separate electorates and appointed Indians to the Executive Councils.

18. Lucknow Pact (1916): In 1916, All-India Muslim League and Indian National Congress held a joint session at Lucknow and signed an agreement which is historically known as the Lucknow Pact or Congress-League Scheme. The pact provided that half of the elected members of elected council of GG would be Indians, one third members of the Imperial legislature should be Muslims and the Muslims would enjoy the right of separate electorates.

19. Rowlatt Act (1919): The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government in April 1919. This Act gave extraordinary powers to the government to check terrorism in India. According to this Act, the accused was required to prove himself not guilty. The Indians protested against this Act.

20. Non-Cooperation Movement: The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, the Rowlatt Act and findings of the Hunter Commission had created hatred against the British in India. Indian National Congress exploited this situation by launching Non-Cooperation Movement in September 1920. The masses throughout India took part in this movement. The Khilafat Movement added fuel to the fire. Foreign goods were burnt, students left schools, titles were surrendered, 40 lakh volunteers were enrolled and private courts were set up. With the passage of time, the movement became violent and on 5th February, 1922, a violent mob attacked a police post in Chauri Chaura and burnt 21 policemen and one inspector alive. On the pretext of this incident, Gandhi called off the movement.

21. Simon Commission: In 1927, the British government constituted a seven-member Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon to study the functioning of the system of Dyarchy in India. Members of the commission were as under:

1. Sir John Simon (Chairman)
2. Lord Burnham
3. Edward Codogan
4. Stephen Weish
5. R. Lane Fox
6. Lord Strathcone
7. C.R. Attlee

The commission visited India in October 1928 and April 1929 and exchanged views with Indian leaders. Congress and Muslim League (Jinnah) boycotted the commission whereas Shafi League cooperated with it. The report of the commission was published in 1930.

Chronological Table (1857-1947)

1857	Indian War of Independence
1858	Queen's Proclamation
1861	Indian Councils Act
1862-64	Lord Elgin
1864-1869	Lord Lawrence
1862	Syed Ahmed Khan founded Madrassah at Ghazipur
1864	Syed Ahmed Khan founded 'Scientific Society'
1866	Dar-ul-Ulum Deoband founded by M. Qasim Nanautvi

1869	Syed Ahmed wrote 'Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya' in reply to William Muir's "Life of Muhammad"
1869-1872	Lord Mayo
1870	Syed Ahmed Khan issued 'Tehzib-ul-Ikhlaq'.
1875	Syed Ahmed Khan founded M.A.O High School at Aligarh
1875	S. Dayanand founded 'Arya Samaj'
1876	Syed Ahmed retired from service
1877	M.A.O High School, Aligarh given the status of a college
1876-1880	Lord Lytton
1878	Vernacular Press Act
1879-81	Second Afghan War
1885	A.O. Hume founded Indian National Congress
1886	Muhammadan Educational Congress founded by Syed Ahmed Khan
1888-94	Lord Lansdowne
1892	Indian Councils Act
1894-1899	Lord Elgin II
1898	Death of Syed Ahmed Khan
1899-1905	Lord Curzon
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906 (Oct.)	Simla Deputation
1906 (Dec.)	All-India Muslim League founded at Dacca
1909	Minto-Morley Reforms
1911	Annulment of Partition of Bengal
1913	M.A. Jinnah joined Muslim League
1916	Lucknow Pact
1914-1918	First World War
1917	Montagu's August Declaration
1919 (April)	Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
1919	Government of India Act, 1919
1910-23	Khilafat Movement
1920-22	Non-Cooperation Movement
1926-31	Lord Irwin
1927	Appointment of Simon Commission
1928	Nehru Report. Simon Commission visited India in 1928 and 1929
1929	Jinnah's Fourteen Points
1930	Iqbal's Allahabad Address
1930	Simon Commission Report
1930-32	Round Table Conferences in London
1930-34	Jinnah's stay in England
1932	Communal Award
1933	White Paper
1935	Government of India Act
1937	Elections to Provincial Assemblies
1937-1939	Congress Ministries
1938	Pirpur Report
1939 (Dec. 22nd)	Day of Deliverance
1940 (Mar. 23rd)	Lahore Resolution

1940-41	Satyagrah by Congress
1940	August Offer
1942 (March)	Cripps Mission to India
1942 (Aug.)	Quit India Movement
1943	Rajgopal Acharia Formula
1944	Gandhi-Jinnah Talks
1945	Desai-Liaquat Pact
1945	Wavell Plan
1945	Simla Conference
1945-46	Elections to Central and Provincial Legislatures
1946 (Feb.)	Cabinet Mission appointed by C.R. Attlee
1946 (March 24th)	Cabinet Mission reached India
1946 (April 3-17)	Cabinet Mission held discussions with Indian leaders
1946 (May 16)	Cabinet Mission Plan published
1946 (Sept. 2nd)	Congress Formed Interim Government
1946 (Oct. 25th)	Muslim League joined Interim Government
1947 (Feb. 20)	Attlee's Statement
1947 (June 3rd)	3rd June Plan
1947 (July 18)	Indian Independence Act
1947 (Aug. 14)	Independence of Pakistan
1947 (Aug. 15)	Independence Day of India

IMPORTANT GLOSSARY

Abdul Ghaffar Khan: A Pakhtoon leader of NWFP who flourished during the 20th century. Became popular by founding an organization named "Khudai Khidmatgars". He had pro-Congress leaning and thus worked against Muslim League and the concept of Pakistan.

Abdul Latif Sayyid: A Muslim writer of India who proposed a scheme for the division of India in his work entitled "The Muslim Problem in India".

Abdullah Haroon: A Muslim leader of Sindh who played important part in the Khilafat Movement, separation of Sindh from Bombay and organization of Muslim League in the Sub-continent.

Act of 1861: Indian Councils Act passed in 1861. This Act provided a 5th member to Viceroy's Council and established Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Act of 1892: Indian Councils Act of 1892 enlarged the strength of the councils and allowed members to address questions to Government.

Act of 1909: Also called Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909. This act enlarged the function of Legislative Assemblies and introduced the system of separate electorates.

Act of 1919: Also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It introduced the system of Dyarchy in the provinces and Bicameralism in the centre.

Act of 1935: Government of India Act, 1935 gave autonomy to provinces and separated Sindh from Bombay. In addition, three lists of subjects were introduced.

Afghanistan: A country situated towards the North-West of Pakistan. Britain fought three wars against Afghanistan; First in 1839-42, Second in 1878-80 and Third in 1919.

Agha Khan (Sir): A renowned Muslim leader of the 20th century who worked for the welfare of Muslims in the Sub-continent. He led the Simla Deputation in 1906.

Agra: A city in India which is famous for its Taj Mahal.

Ahmed Shah Abdali: A Muslim ruler of Afghanistan who invaded India at the invitation of Shah Wali Ullah and defeated Marhatas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

Ajmer: A city in India.

Ahrar Party: A Muslim religious political party of 20th century India. It propagated against Qadianis.

Akalis: A name given to the members of Sikh community.

Alamgir: Aurangzeb Alamgir, emperor of India from 1658 to 1707.
All-India Muslim League: The political organization of Muslims established in 1906. This organization led the Pakistan Movement from 1906 to 1947. On 23rd March, 1940, Lahore Resolution was passed which paved the way for creation of Pakistan.
All-Parties Conference: All Parties Conference was held in Bombay on 19th May, 1928. It appointed a seven-member committee under Motilal Nehru which submitted its report called Nehru Report in 1928.
Allahabad: A city in central India which gained fame due to Allama Iqbal's presidential address in 1930 in which he put forward the concept of Pakistan. Muslim League held its annual sessions in this city in 1930 and 1942. Similarly, Congress held its annual sessions in Allahabad in 1888, 1892 and 1910.
Ameer Ali (Syed): Renowned Muslim jurist of India who flourished from 1848 to 1928. He founded National Muhammadan Association in 1877 and was appointed judge of Calcutta High Court in 1890. Gained fame by writing "Spirit of Islam" and a "Short History of Saracenes".
Amirs of Sindh: Rulers of Sindh in 19th century.
Amritsar: A city in western India which gained fame in 1919 due to "Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy" in which British General Dyer shot at public meeting killing 379 and wounding 1,200 persons.
Assam: A hilly region province in the North of India. Saadullah served as Chief Minister of Assam in the late thirties of 20th century.
Attlee C.R: British statesman who served as Prime Minister from 1945-1951. In 1947, he announced that the power would be transferred to responsible Indian hands by June 1948.
Ataturk Kemal: Renowned Turkish general and statesman who flourished from 1881 to 1938. He defeated Greece and founded modern Turkey after the First World War.
Balakot: A hill station near Abbottabad where the Mujahideen under Syed Ahmed Shaheed fought their last battle against the Sikh army.
Bande Matram: National Anthem of India.
Bang-i-Islam: Rahmat Ali gave this name to the state comprising Bengal and Assam.
Bengal: A province located to the East of India which is inhabited by Bengalis.
Bakht Khan: Leader of Muslim insurgency in 1857, War of Independence.
Bombay: A large province located on the western coast of India.
Bannerjee (W.C.): First President of Indian National Congress in 1885.
Bhose (B.N.): Indian leader who presided over Congress session in 1914 at Madras.
Calcutta: Former name of Kolkata. It is a big port on the Hooghly river in Bengal.
Cabinet Mission: A mission sent by Britain to India in 1946. It comprised of three Cabinet members. The Sub-continent was divided on the basis of its report.
Canning, Lord: Governor-General (1856-1857) and Viceroy (1858-1862) of India.
Chauri Chaura: The place where a violent mob attacked a police station and burnt alive 22 policemen.
Chelmsford, Lord: Viceroy of India (1918-1921), gained fame for Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919.
Civil Disobedience Movement: This movement was launched by Gandhi against British government in 1920 and continued till 1922.
Communal Award: This Award was given by the British government in 1932 because the first two Round Table Conferences had failed to produce any result.
Congress-League Scheme: Another name of the Lucknow Pact signed between League and Congress in 1916 at Lucknow.
Cripps, Sir Stafford: He was the Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons and in March 1942 led a mission to India.
Cripps Mission: The mission led by Sir Stafford Cripps to India in March 1942.
Curzon, Lord: Viceroy of India (1899 to 1905). He was instrumental in the implementation of Partition of Bengal in 1905.
Dadabhai Naoroji: A moderate Hindu leader who presided over Congress sessions in 1886

(Calcutta), 1893 (Lahore) and 1906 (Calcutta).
Desai-Liaqat Pact: This Pact was signed in 1945 regarding the composition of Interim Government.
Draft Declaration: The Declaration issued by the Cripps Mission on 30th March, 1942.
East India Company: The British trading company which ruled India till 1857.
Elgin, Lord: British Viceroy in India (1862-1864).
Fazl-ul-Haque: Lion of Bengal. Served as Chief Minister of Bengal in late thirties and presented the historic Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940.
Fazl-e-Hussain: Muslim leader of Punjab who founded Unionist Party in 1924.
Fourteen Points (Jinnah's): The Muslims rejected the Nehru Report in 1928. A year later in 1929, M.A. Jinnah presented his famous Fourteen Points as the minimum Muslim demands in the new proposed constitutional set up for India.
Fort William: A fort located in Bengal.
Gandhi, M.R : Renowned Hindu leader of the 20th century. He gained world fame by employing the tactics of civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation against the British. He masterminded the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) and Quit India Movement in 1942. His opposition to the Two-Nation Theory failed to prevent partition of India into two sovereign states.
Governal-General: Another name given to the British Viceroy in India. He was the head of all Indian government machinery.
Gokhale, G.K: A moderate Hindu leader of India. He presided over Congress session of Banaras which was held in 1905.
Harijan: Name given to a lower Hindu caste. "The Harijan" was a notable journal of 20th century India.
Hindus: The followers of Hindu religion who are in majority in India. The British India was inhabited by Muslims and Hindus.
Hindustan: Another name of India.
House of Commons: Lower House of British Parliament.
Home Rule League: A social organization founded by Mrs. Annie Besant in 1915.
Indian National Congress: Political organization established in 1885 which was in later years dominated by the Hindus. From 1885 to 1947, it witnessed three main phases. First phase of Moderation lasted from 1885 to 1906. Second phase of Militancy lasted from 1907 to 1918 and the third phase called Gandhian period lasted from 1919 to 1947.
Iqbal, Dr. Allama Muhammad: Renowned Muslim poet, philosopher and statesman. Flourished from 1877 to 1938. In 1930, in his Allahabad address presented the concept of a Muslim state.
Indian States: Princely states of India which numbered 562 at the time of partition of the Sub-continent. The Independence Act of 1947 allowed the princes to accede to India or Pakistan.
Indian Independence Bill: This bill was passed by the British Parliament in 1947 to grant independence to India and Pakistan.
Instrument of Accession: The Instrument of Accession allowed the princes to accede to either India or Pakistan.
Irwin, Lord: British Viceroy from 1926-1931.
Jainism: A religion of India.
Jhansi: A city of India which took part in the 1857 War of Independence.
Jinnah, Muhammad Ali: The greatest Muslim leader and statesman of India who flourished from 1876 to 1948. He gained world fame as founder of Pakistan. He masterminded Congress-League Scheme in 1916, put forward Fourteen Points in 1929, attended Round Table Conferences from 1930-32, organized Muslim League in late thirties, planned Lahore Resolution in 1940 and held talks with Gandhi in 1944.
Indus: A river in Pakistan.
June 3rd Plan: This plan comprised of the modalities about the partition of Sub-continent into India and Pakistan in 1947.

Joint Select Committee: This committee consisted of 52 members. It considered the White Paper from April 1933 to November 1934 and finalized a report which formed the basis of Act of 1935.
Kamal, Mustafa: Founder of Modem Turkey.
Khaliq-uz-Zaman: A Muslim worker of Pakistan Movement in the 20th century.
Kashmir: A state situated to the North-West of India.
Khan Sahib: A Muslim statesman of NWFP who had pro-Congress leanings.
Kheiri Brothers: Dr. Abdul Jabbar Kheiri and Professor Abdul Sattar Kheiri who in 1917 presented a plan for the partition of India.
Khilafat Movement: A movement launched by the Muslims of India in 1919 for the protection of Turkish Empire. It lasted till 1923.
League: Short name of All-India Muslim League.
Liaquat Ali Khan: First Prime Minister of Pakistan. Played important role as leader of Muslim League in the forties.
Lloyd George: British Prime Minister who played important role in the framing the Versailles Treaty after the First World War.
Lucknow: A city in central India which gained importance due to Lucknow Pact in 1916.
Linlithgow, Lord: British Viceroy (1936-1943).
Lytton, Lord: British Viceroy (1876-80).
Lahore Resolution: Muslim League passed this Resolution on 23rd March, 1940. League demanded the establishment of an independent Muslim state comprising of Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan.
Lucknow Pact: Congress and Muslim League signed a Pact in Lucknow in 1916. Also called as Congress-League Scheme.
Madan Mohan Malviya: A Hindu leader.
MacDonald, Ramsay: British Prime Minister during the Round Table Conferences.
Mahabat Khan: Leader of Muslim rising in 1857.
Mahatma Gandhi: M.K. Gandhi was the leading Hindu leader of India in 20th century.
Mayo, Lord: British viceroy (1869-72).
Minto, Lord: British Viceroy (1905-1910).
Montagu-Cheimsford: Name given to Govemment of India Act, 1919.
Morley, John: Secretary of State for India who framed Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909.
Montagu Edwin: Secretary of State for India.
Menon, V.P.: A Hindu leader.
Mehdi, Syed Muhammad: Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur prepared a report about the atrocities of Congress Ministries (1937-39).
Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar: A Muslim statesman and journalist of 20th century India. He led Khilafat Movement.
Mountbatten, Lord: Last British Viceroy in India. He was instrumental in the partition of the Sub-continent through the 3rd June Plan. After 1947, served as Govemor-General of India.
M.A.O: Abbreviation of Muhammadan Anglo Oriental.
Muhammadan Educational Conference: It was founded by Syed Ahmed Khan in 1886. All-India Muslim League was founded after the meeting of this Conference's annual session in Dacca in December 1906.
Mutiny of 1857: Name given by British to the 1857 War of Independence.
National Defence Council: This Council was proposed to be set up in 1941.
Nationalist Muslims: Those Muslims who were in favour of United India and were thus pro-Congress. They included Maulana A.K. Azad and Dr. M.A. Ansari.
Nehru, Motilal: A Hindu leader of Congress. He was chairman of the committee which framed Nehru Report in 1928.
Nehru, Jawahar Lal: Son of Motilal Nehru. He was the first Prime Minister of India. Father of Indira Gandhi.
Nehru Report: The Report framed by Committee headed by Motilal Nehru in 1928. Muslims rejected this report. Jinnah's Fourteen Points were the Muslim reply to Nehru Report.

NWFP: North-West Frontier Province.
Pakistan Resolution: Another name of Lahore Resolution passed in 1940.
Princes: Rulers of India's princely states.
Punjab: A province of Pakistan which was divided through the boundary commission in the year 1947. West Punjab now forms part of Pakistan.
Parliamentary System: A system of democracy in which a parliament functions under a Prime Minister like in England, Pakistan and India.
Patna: A city in India.
Pirpur Report: A report which was prepared under the presidentship of Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur. This report was submitted on 15th November, 1938 and threw light on the misrule of Congress Ministries.
Peshawar: A city located in North-West of Pakistan. It is famous for the Khyber Pass and Islamia College.
Pethick-Lawrance, Lord: Secretary of State for India who was a member of the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
Privy Council: Another name for House of Lords.
Quaid-i-Azam: Title given to Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.
Quetta: Capital city of Balochistan.
Quit India Movement: Congress launched Quit India Movement in 1942 to expel the British from India. The British government succeeded in quelling this revolt with an iron hand.
Rehmat Ali, Chaudhary: A Muslim leader of the Pakistan Movement. He gained fame by coining the name of Pakistan in his pamphlet entitled "Now or Never" in 1933.
Rangoon: A city in Myanmar (Burma) where the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II was exiled in 1857.
Rajendra Prasad: A Hindu leader who served as Minister for Food in the Interim Government in 1946 and as President of India after 1947.
Referendum: Referendum was held in NWFP in the year 1947 in which the people voted in favour of Pakistan.
Round Table Conferences: The British government convened three Round Table Conferences in London from 1930 to 1932. In these Conferences, Indian leaders failed to achieve a consensus on the constitutional framework of India. Dates of these Conferences were as under:
First Round Table Conference = 12th Nov. 1930 to 19th Jan. 1931
Second Round Table Conference = 7th Sept. 1931 to 1st Dec. 1931
Third Round Table Conference = 17th Nov. 1932 to 24th Dec. 1932
Sapru Proposals: The proposals of conciliation committee under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were published on 8th April, 1945.
Scheduled Castes: Untouchables of India.
Secretary of State: Officer of British government who maintained a liaison between Britain and India. The names of Secretary of States are as under :

1.	Lord Stanley	1858-59
2.	Sir Charles Wood	1859-66
3.	George Frederick Samuel Robinson	1866
4.	Robert Arthur Talbot	1866-67
5.	Sir Northcote	1867-68
6.	George Douglas Campbell	1866-74
7.	Robert Arthur Talbot	1874-78
8.	Gathorne-Hardy	1878-80
9.	Spencer Compton Cavendish	1880-82
10.	John Wodehouse	1882-85
11.	Lord Randolph Churchill	1885-86
12.	John Wodehouse	1886
13.	Richard Assheton Cross	1886-92
14.	John Wodehouse	1892-94

15.	Henry Hartley Fowler	1894-95
16.	Lord George Hamilton	1895-1903
17.	St. John Brodrick	1903-05
18.	John Morley	1905-10
19.	Robert Crewe-Milnes	1910-11
20.	John Morley	1911
21.	Robert Crewe-Milnes	1911-15
22.	A. Chamberlain	1915-17
23.	E.S. Montagu	1917-22
24.	William Peel	1922-24
25.	Sydney Olivier	1924
26.	Frederick Smith	1924-28
27.	William Peel	1928-29
28.	W.W. Benn	1929-31
29.	Sir Samuel Hoare	1931-35
30.	Lawrence Dundas	1935-37

Separate Electorates: This system was first allowed in the Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909. According to this system, the Muslims and other minorities of India were given separate seats.

Shakespeare, William: Commissioner of Benaras to whom Syed Ahmed Khan had said, "Now I am convinced that both these communities will not join wholeheartedly in anything".

Syed Ahmed Khan: The great Muslim leader and educationist of the 19th Century who opened the way for Muslim Renaissance through the Aligarh Movement. He opened M.A.O High School at Aligarh which became a college in 1877 and a Muslim University in 1920. He also established Scientific Society and Muhammadan Educational Conference.

Simla: A hill resort in India which witnessed Simla Deputation in 1906 and several Conferences in the forties.

Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq: A magazine issued by Syed Ahmed Khan.

Treaty of Sevres: A treaty signed by Britain and Turkey in the year 1920.

Treaty of Laussane: A treaty signed by Britain and Turkey in the year 1923.

Two-National Theory: According to this theory, the Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations with their own distinct religion, language, art, architecture, custom and calendar. The Two-Nation Theory formed the basis of Lahore Resolution passed on 23rd March, 1940.

Untouchables: Scheduled Castes.

Viceroy: Name given to the British Governor-Generals in India after 1858. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy in India.

Wavell, Lord: British Viceroy (1943-1947).

World War (First): 1914-1918.

World War (Second): 1939-1945.

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SPORTS

Badminton

Introduction: Badminton is an indoor court game which is played with rackets and shuttlecock of nylon or cork and feathers. This game probably originated in 1870 in the park of Badminton House (England). A game of badminton is usually played to 15 points. Currently many badminton tournaments are played around the world. Out of these international competitions the All England Championships were initiated in 1899. Later on, the International Badminton Federation (IBF) was established in 1934. Men's international badminton team competition called Thomas Cup (Donated by Sir George Thomas in 1940) was first held in November 1948 and was won by Malaya. Similarly, Women's international badminton team competition 'The Uber Cup' is named after Mrs. H. S. Uber who presented this cup in 1957. USA won the first Uber Cup contest which was held in March 1957. Both the Thomas Cup and the Uber Cup competitions are now held after every two years. The World Championships started in 1977 are held after every two years.

Measurements:

The Court: **Singles:** 13.41 m x 4.88 m. **Doubles:** 13.41 m x 6.10 m.

The Net: **Height of Net:** 1.52 m from the ground.
Depth of Net: 2 feet, 6 inches.

The Racket: Made of wood or steel: **Weight:** 4 to 5 ounces.

The Shuttlecock: **Weight:** 73 to 85 grains. **No. of feathers:** 14 to 16.

Number of Players: **Singles:** One on each side. **Doubles:** Two on each side.

Duration of Match:

A badminton match consists of best of three games. Each single's game comprises of 15 points (for men's singles) and 11 points (for women's singles). A doubles match is played between teams consisting of two players each. Doubles game consists of 15 points for both men and women's competitions.

Scoring of Points:

In badminton the points are scored only by the serving side. If the serving side fails to make a good return the service changes. In the doubles both the players of a team serve before change of service to other side.

Basketball

Introduction: Basketball is a court game which is both played indoors and outdoors. This game was invented in the USA in 1891 by James Naismith (1861-1939). The international governing body of basketball called Internationale de Basketball Amateur (FIBA) was founded in 1932. The National Basketball Association in the USA was established in 1949. The basketball was includad in the Olympic Games in 1936 for men end in 1976 for women. The World Basketball Championships which were initiated for men in 1950 and for women in 1953 are held every four years. USA has won all the Olympic tournaments held between 1936 and 1976 (except in 1972).

Measurements:

The Court: 26 metres x 14 metres.

Basketball Rings: 3.05 metres (10 feet) above the ground. Width of baskets is 1 foot 6 inches.

Basketball: Circumference: 75 to 80 cms.
Weight: 600 to 650 gms.
Air Pressure: 0.900 kg. per sq. cm.

Number of Players: Five on each side (Five substitutes are allowed to each side).

Duration of Match: A baaketball match consists of two halves of 20 minutes

each with an interval of 10 or 15 minutes.

Method of Scoring Points: One point for a goal from a free throw and two points for a goal from the field.

Billiards

Introduction: The game of billiards which for more than a century remained confined to the aristocrats has in recent years become a popular sport. Its various forms include English billiards, carom billiards and bar billiards.

Measurements: In English billiards, the measurements are as under:

Table: 3.6 x 1.8 m (12 x 6 ft) with six pockets.

Balls: Three balls, two (5.2 cm) in diameter which are white, white with a spot and red. The white and the white with a spot balls are cue balls, one for each player.

Scoring: A cannon in which the cue ball strikes both the other balls scores two points; a winning hazard, in which the cue ball pockets another ball scores two points (white) or three (red); a losing hazard in which the cue ball is pocketted after striking another ball scores two points (white) and three (red). A turn lasts until a player fails to score a point.

Boxing

Introduction: The sport of boxing originated in Greece more than two thousand years ago. However, the organized boxing in modern times began in the 18th century. The modern boxing rules called "Queensberry Rules" were framed under the patronage of Marquess of Queensberry (1844-1900). These rules were first used in 1892 and introduced the use of gloves. Currently, there are many organizations which organise and promote boxing at international level. These include World Boxing Council (WBC), World Boxing Association (WBA), International Boxing Federation (IBF) and World Boxing Organisation (WBO). The World Boxing Council organises the professional boxing.

Measurements:

The Boxing Ring: The ring measures 12 x 12 feet for amateurs and 14 x 14 feet or 20 x 20 feet for the professionals.

Gloves: The weight of the gloves varies for the professional and amateur boxing contests in different categories. Normally, it is 8 ounces for professionals and upto 12 ounces for the amateurs.

Duration of Match: A boxing contest consists of up to fifteen rounds of three minutes each which are separated by one minute intervals. The match is supervised by a referee.

Weight Categories in Boxing Events:

Sr. No.	Professional Category	Weight Kg.	Sr. No.	Amateur Category	Weight Kg.
1	Light Fly Weight	49	1	Light Fly Weight	48
2	Fly Weight	51	2	Fly Weight	51
3	Junior Bantam Weight	52	3	Bantam Weight	54
4	Bantam Weight	54	4	Featherweight	57
5	Junior Featherweight	55	5	Light Weight	60
6	Featherweight	57	6	Light Welter Weight	63.5
7	Junior Light Weight	59	7	Welter Weight	67
8	Light Weight	61	8	Light Middle Weight	71
9	Junior Welter Weight	64	9	Middle Weight	75
10	Welter Weight	67	10	Light Heavy Weight	81
11	Junior Middle Weight	70	11	Heavy Weight	91
12	Middle Weight	73	12	Super Heavy Weight	91
13	Super Middle Weight	76			Plus

Sr. No.	Professional Category	Weight Kg.	Sr. No.	Amateur Category	Weight Kg.
14	Light Heavy Weight	79			
15.	Cruiser Weight	86			
16	Heavy Weight	Over 86			

Cricket

Cricket is one of the most popular sports of the world nowadays. Currently it is extensively played in Britain, Australia, India, Pakistan, West Indies, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Holland and many other countries of Asia, Europe and Africa. The origin of cricket can be traced back to many centuries but its systematic introduction at club and international level took place in the 19th century. The Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) was established in 1787 and the laws of cricket were codified in 1835. Test cricket was inaugurated in 1877 when Australia and England played the first ever test at Melbourne. In the last quarter of the 20th century cricket witnessed an interesting change when One Day Cricket was introduced and became the darling of the crowd around the globe. The first one day international cricket match was played at Melbourne between Australia and England on January 5, 1971. Australia won by 5 wickets. English J. H. Edrich stood player of the match. The first ever world cricket cups for men and women were played in 1975 and 1977 respectively. Pakistan won the 5th World Cricket Cup which was held in 1992 in Australia and New Zealand.

Number of Players: The cricket team consists of eleven players.

Pitch and Wickets: The area between the bowling creases is called the pitch. Two sets of wickets consisting of three wooden stumps (each 9 inches wide) are pitched opposite to each other at a distance of 22 yards (20.12 m).

Size of Stumps: The top of the stumps is 28 inches (71.1 cm) above the ground. Two bails of 4 3/8 inches in length are placed on top of the stumps.

The Bat: Length: 38 inches (96.5 cm).
Width: 4.25 inches (10.8 cm).

The Ball: Weight: 5.5 to 5.75 ounces.
Circumference: 8 13/16 to 9 inches.

Bowling Crease: 8 feet 8 inches in length.

Popping Crease: The popping crease is 4 feet from the stumps.

Umpires and Referee: Two umpires (in the ground) third umpire (outside the ground) and a match referee supervise cricket match.

Duration of the Match: The duration of a test match varies from five days to the number of days as decided by the contesting teams. The limited overs cricket match is completed in one day. It can be a day and night match also if facilities exist in the ground. The first class matches usually extend over three to four days.

Fielding Positions: (1) Bowler, (2) Wicket-Keeper, (3) Slips, (4) Short Leg, (5) Leg Slip, (6) Forward Short Leg, (7) Short Square Leg, (8) Long Leg, (9) Mid Wicket, (10) Point, (11) Silly Point, (12) Silly Mid On, (13) Silly Midd off (14) Square Leg, (15) Backward Point, (16) Cover, (17) Extra Cover, (18) Deep Extra Cover, (19) Short Extra Cover, (20) Mid Off, (21) Deep Mid Off, (22) Mid On, (23) Deep Mid On, (24) Short Fine Leg, (25) Deep Fine Leg, (26) Deep Third Man, (27) Short Third Man, (28) Long On, (29) Long Off (30) Deep Mid Wicket, (31) Short Mid Wicket, (32) Backward Short Leg.

Modes of Dismissal: A batsman can be dismissed in the following manners:

(1) Bowled, (2) Leg Before Wicket (LBW), (3) Caught in the field, (4) Caught behind the wicket, (5) Run out, (6) Stumped, (7) Hit Wicket, (8) Obstructing the field, (9) Handled the ball, (10) Timed out.

Intervals During the Match: The following intervals are allowed during the

match. The duration of these intervals is agreed upon by the contesting teams before the match.

(i) The lunch interval (Normally of 40 minutes).
(ii) The tea interval (Normally of 20 minutes).
(iii) Drinks intervals (five minutes).

The Follow On: If the side batting first in a two innings match leads by 200 runs in a five day match, by 150 runs in a three day match, by 100 runs in a two day match or by 75 runs in a one day match it has the option of asking the other side to follow on.

The Scoring: All runs scored during the match are recorded by the scorers appointed for the purpose.

Football (Soccer)

Football is played all over the world. It is equally popular in both the rich as well as the poor countries. The history of football can be traced to the 14th century in England when the game was banned there in 1314 A.D. Later on, the rules of soccer were framed at Cambridge University in 1846 thus the modern game of football evolved in the 19th century. The international body of football called "The Federation International Football Association" (FIFA) was established in Paris (France) on May 21, 1904. World Football Cup is the most important soccer tournament in the world. This competition was initiated for men in 1930 and for women in 1991 and is held after every four years. So far, 20 World Football Cups for men have been held. Germany won the last cup held in Brazil in 2014. Soccer was included in the Olympics in 1908.

Number of Players: Each team consists of eleven players.

Ground: Length: 130 yards.
Width: 100 yards.

Goal-Posts: Height: 8 feet
Width: 8 yards apart.

The Ball: Weight: 14 to 16 ounces.

Inflation (Pressure): 15 pounds per sq. inch.

Circumference: 27 inches to 28 inches.

Duration of Match: A football match is played in two halves of 45 minutes each with an interval of 5 minutes. In case of a draw, extra two halves of 15 minutes duration are allowed. If the match still remains undecided five penalty kicks are awarded to both the sides. The penalty kicks are taken by five different players. In case of a tie the spin of the coin decides the fate of the match.

Field Positions: The field positions of the eleven players are as under:

(1)	Goalkeeper	Defence
(2)	Left full-back	
(3)	Right full-back	
(4)	Left half-back	
(5)	Right half-back	
(6)	Right link man	Mid field
(7)	Left link-man	
(8)	Left in	Strikers
(9)	Left out	
(10)	Right in	
(11)	Right out	

Referees: The football match is supervised by three referees.

Golf

Golf is a club and ball game which is played by two or four players on a golf course. Golf originated in Scotland and by the 15th century became well established in England.

Number of Players: Golf can be played between two or more players on individual or team basis.

Golf Course: The golf course is usually between 4572 m (5000 yds) and 6400 m (7000 yds) and is divided into 18 holes each of which is between 90 m (100 yds) and 540

m (600 yds) long.

The Hole: A hole consists of the flat starting point called the "tee", a strip of mown grass about 27-90 m (30-100 yds) called the fairway and a smooth putting green. On the green is the actual hole which has a diameter of 10.8 cm (4.25 inches).

Clubs: Clubs are used to hit the ball. A player is allowed to use a maximum of 14 clubs.

The Ball: Diameter: Minimum diameter for USA is 1.68 inches, for UK and Canada is 1.62 inches.

Weight: Maximum weight allowed is 1.62 ounces.

Object of the Game: The object of the game is to hit the ball from each tee into each hole with as few strokes as possible.

Hockey (Field)

Field Hockey is a thrilling outdoor game. It is an eleven-a-side field game for both men and women. It has been played in various forms since ancient time. However modern hockey took its present shape in England during the 19th century when its rules were formulated by H.C. Teddington. International hockey is governed by "Federation Internationale de Hockey" (FIH) which was established in 1924. Men's hockey was included in the Olympic Games in 1908 but the women's hockey became an Olympic sport at Moscow in 1980. The World Hockey Cup was introduced for men in 1971 in Barcelona (Spain) and for women in 1974.

Number of Players: A hockey team consists of eleven players.

Hockey Field: A hockey field measures 91.5 m (100 yds) x 54.9 m (60 yds).

Goal Posts: Height: 2.13 m (7 feet).
Width: 3.66 m (12 feet).

Hockey Ball: Weight: 5.5 ounces.
Circumference: 8 13/16 inches to 9 1/4 inches.

Hockey Stick: Weight: 12-28 ounces (men), 12-23 ounces (women).

Duration of Match: A hockey match is played in two halves of 35 minutes each. The teams change ends after an interval of five to ten minutes. If a match ends in a draw then extra two halves of 7 1/2 minutes are given as a sudden death play. The match ends as soon a team scores a goal. If the extra two halves fail to produce any result then the match is decided on the basis of five penalty strokes by each side.

Field Positions: The field positions of the eleven hockey players are as given below:

(1) Goalkeeper, (2) Right full back, (3) Left full back, (4) Centre-half, (5) Right in, (6) Left in, (7) Right half, (8) Left half, (9) Right out, (10) Left out, (11) Centre forward.

Judo

Judo originated from various Japanese arts of which Jujitsu was very significant. Later on, in 1882, Dr. Jigoro Kano played an important role in developing Judo as a modern combat sport. Currently Judo has become a popular sport all over the world. The International Judo Federation founded in 1951 organizes and controls Judo in the world. Judo was included as an Olympic sport for men in 1964 (Tokyo) and for women in 1992 (Barcelona). In addition, the World Judo Championships are a regular feature for men since 1956 (Tokyo) and for women since 1980.

Measurements of the Mat: Total area of Mat: 16 x 16 metres.

Area for the bouts: 9 x 9 metres green mat (including one metre wide red danger area). The bouts are contested within the circle of 9 x 9 metre contest area.

Duration of Judo Bouts: The duration of the Judo bouts ranges from 3 minutes to 20 minutes.

Start of the Bouts: Before the start of the contest the contestants stand at a distance of 4 metres. The players charge each other when the referee calls "hajime."

Results of the Bouts: The competitors deploy two techniques i.e. holding technique (Katamewaza) and throwing technique (nagewaza). A combatant is awarded a win when he achieves one point (ippon). The referee awards an ippon when a combatant:

(i) Lifts his opponent to shoulder height.
(ii) Throws other contestant with great force.

(iii) Locks his opponent for 30 seconds.

Weight Categories:

Sr.#	Weight	Men	Women
1	Bantam Weight	60 kg	48 kg
2	Junior Light Weight	65 kg	52 kg
3	Light Weight	71 kg	56 kg
4	Light Middle Weight	78 kg	61 kg
Weight Categories:			
5	Middle Weight	80 kg	66 kg
6	Light Heavy Weight	95 kg	72 kg
7	Heavy Weight	Over 95 kg	Over 72 kg
8	Open Category	Any Weight	Any Weight

Karate

Karate is an oriental form of unarmed combat that was developed in Okinawa in the 17th century. Later on, in the 20th century, it absorbed some elements of Jujitsu. Karate derives its techniques from Kempo a Chinese art of Shaolin boxing. Karate fighters perform feats of strength such as brick breaking. Like Judo, grades distinguished by coloured belts are awarded during the fight.

Area of Combat: 8 x 8 metres arena.

Duration of Combat: A match lasts 2, 3 or 5 minutes.

Winning: A combatant is declared a winner if:

(i) he scores one full point (ippon) or two half points (waza-ari).

(ii) his opponent is disqualified.

(iii) referee or judge awards the match to him.

Polo

Polo is a stick and ball game in which the players are mounted on the ponies. Polo was first played in Persia but later on spread to Indo-Pakistan. Since then, this game has become popular in various parts of the world. Currently, Argentina is the leading polo-playing nation.

Number of Players: Four players in each side.

Measurement of Ground: Length: 275 m (300 yds)
Width: 146.4 m (160 yds)

Polo Sticks: No particular length is specified for polo sticks. Players use sticks of the size which suits them.

The Ball: Weight: 4 1/4 to 4 3/4 ounces.
Diameter: 3 1/4 inches (8.3 cm).

Goal Posts: Height: 10 feet.
Width: 24 feet (7.32 m).

Duration of Match: Usually the total playing time of a polo match covers 56 minutes which is divided into eight, seven minute periods called chukkars.

Intervals: Three minutes interval is observed between the chukkars but this interval is raised to 5 minutes after four chukkars (periods).

Changing Ends: In a 7-period (chukkar) match the ends are changed after the 4th period whereas in a five period match the ends are changed after the 3rd period.

Result of the Match: In case of a level score at the end of the match the last period is played till a goal is scored. If the fixed time ends in a goalless position the match is continued after a 5 minute interval.

Squash

Like Hockey and Cricket, Squash is a game in which Pakistan has won many laurels at international level. Squash developed as a systematic game in England in the 19th century. Within a few decades it gained popularity in many countries. Currently England, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, India, Egypt, France and Holland are leading squash playing nations. British Open Squash Championships were held for men in 1922 and for women in 1930. Similarly the year 1976 saw the introduction of World

Championships for men and women.

Number of Players: Singles: One on each side
Doubles: Two on each side.

The Measurement of Court:
Singles Length: 9.75 m (32 feet).
Width: 6.40 m (21 feet).
Doubles Length: 13.72 m (45 feet).
Width: 7.63 m (25 feet).

Size of Walls: Singles: Height of front wall: 15 feet 7 inches.
Height of back wall: 7 feet.
Doubles: Height of front wall: 20 feet.
Height of back wall: 7 feet.

Size of Board or Tin (Telltale): The telltale is a 17 inches high strip of board or tin which gives a particular sound when hit by ball. This strip is placed along the foot of the front wall.

Service Box: The service box measures 1.60 m (5 feet 3 inches) square.

The Racket: Length: 27 inches (68.5 cm).
Diameter of head: 7 1/4 inches.

The Ball: Diameter: 39.5 to 41.5 mm
Weight: 23.3 to 24.6 grams.

Duration of Match: A squash racket match consists of best of five games. Each game comprises of 9 or 15 points for singles and 15 points for doubles.

Interval: During the match, a one minute interval between games and two minutes interval if score reaches two games all.

Table Tennis

Table tennis is a racket ball indoor game which is played on a wooden table. Previously, this game was called by some other names such as 'Ping Pong' and 'Gossima' etc. Its present name of table tennis was adopted in 1926. This game originated in the last quarter of the 19th century. Currently the controlling body of this sport is International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) which was founded in 1926. The World Championships for men called Swaythling Cup and for women called Corbillion Cup were instituted in 1927 and 1934 respectively. These competitions are held after every two years. Currently China, Japan, South Korea, Hungary, Sweden, Norway, Germany and Britain are leading table tennis playing nations of the world. Table Tennis became an Olympic game in 1988.

Number of Players: One on each side in singles and two on each side in doubles.

The Table: Length: 2.74 m (9 feet).
Width: 1.52 m (5 feet).
Height: Two and a half feet from the ground.

The Net: Length: 1.83 metres.
Height: 6 inches above the table.

The Racket: No particular size is specified.
However it should be made of wood.

The Ball: Diameter: 1 1/2 inches (38.2 mm).
Weight: 0.09 ounces.

Duration of Match: A table tennis match consists of best of five games. Each game comprises of 21 points.

Changing Ends: The players are required to change ends after every game.

Result of the Match: The player or the doubles side which scores 21 points first win the game. In case of a tie a further best of three points decide the game.

Tennis (Lawn)

The game of Lawn Tennis was invented by an Englishman Major Walter Wingfield in the nineteenth century. This game is a racket-ball game which is played on outdoor or indoor courts. Lawn tennis gained worldwide popularity in the 20th century. Many international tournaments are held annually out of which the Wimbledon or All England Championships (instituted in 1877), the US Open (instituted in 1881) and the

French Open (instituted in 1891) and Australian Open (instituted in 1905) are very important. A win in all these four competitions is called 'Grand Slam'. Other main international tournaments are Davis Cup (for men) and Federation Cup (for women) which were instituted in 1963. Lawn tennis was first included as an Olympic sport in 1894 A.D. and again in 1988. Currently Australia, France, US, Great Britain, Sweden, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Egypt and Spain are leading tennis playing nations of the world.

Number of Players: One on each side in singles and two on each side in the doubles.

The Court: Singles: Length: 23.77 m (78 feet)
Width: 8.23 m (27 feet)
Doubles: Length: 23.77 m (78 feet)
Width: 10.97 m (36 feet).

Measurements of the Net: Height: 1.07 m (3 feet 6 inches)

The Racket: Weight; 382.7 to 396.9 gms (13 1/2 to 14 ounces) for men and 368 to 382 gms (13 to 13 1/2 ounces) for women.

The Ball: Weight: 56.7 to 58.5 gms (2 to 2 1/6 ounces). Circumference: 6.35 to 6.67 cm (2 1/2 to 2 5/8 inches).

Duration of Match: A tennis match consists of five sets for men and three sets for women. Each set comprises of 6 games.

Changing Ends: The competing players change ends at the completion of first and third games.

Events: (1) Men's Singles, (2) Women's Singles, (3) Men's Doubles, (4) Women's Doubles and (5) Mixed Doubles.

Results: A set is completed when any player wins six games first with a lead of two games. In case of a tie the game is continued till any player takes a lead of two games.

Volleyball

Volleyball is a six-a-side court game which was invented by William Morgan (USA) in 1895. It is played with the help of an inflated ball which is tossed over a net turn by turn by the players of opposing sides. In the first half of the 20th century Volleyball gained popularity around the world. International Volleyball Federation was established in 1947. European Championship was inaugurated in 1948. Later on, in 1964, volleyball was included in the Olympic Games. Currently, this sport is extensively played in USA, UK, Germany, China, Japan and Pakistan etc.

Number of Players: Each team consists of six players.

The Court: Length: 18 m (59 feet).
Width: 9m (29 feet 6 inches).

The Net: Height: 7ft 11 3/4 inches (for men).
7 ft 4 1/4 inches (for women).
Depth: 3 ft 3 inches (1 metre).

The Ball: Weight: 250 to 260 grams.
Circumference: 65 to 67 cm.

Service Area: 9 feet 9 inches (3 square metres).

Duration of Match: A volleyball match consists of five sets. Each set comprises of 15 points.

Intervals: Intervals of 2 minutes between the first three sets and of 5 minutes duration between the remaining sets are allowed.

Time Outs: Each side can request for two time outs of 30 seconds each.

Changing Ends: Ends are changed after every set. However in the 5th set the teams change ends after eight points.

Wrestling

The history of wrestling dates back to the third millenium B.C. It first became an Olympic sport in 704 B.C. Modern wrestling became an organized sport in the 18th century. There are many styles of wrestling of which the following are important:

(i) Greco-Roman Wrestling,
(ii) Freestyle Wrestling
(iii) Sambo Wrestling,

(iv) Sumo Wrestling,
(v) Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestling,
(vi) Devon and Cornwall Wrestling.
(vii) Beach Wrestling
(viii) Oil Wrestling
(ix) Catch Wresting
(x) Arm Wrestling

(i) **Greco-Roman Wrestling:** In this style holds on the body below the waist and the use of legs to hold or trip are not allowed.

(ii) **Freestyle Wrestling:** In freestyle wrestling holds on the body below the waist and the use of legs to hold are allowed. This style developed from Anglo-American "catch as catch can" form.

(iii) **Sambo Wrestling:** This style has been organized from wrestling styles found in Russia.

(iv) **Sumo Wrestling:** It is a popular Japanese style in which the wrestlers usually weighing around 130 kg (20 stone) try to throw their opponents out of the ring.

(v) **Cumberland and Westmoreland Wrestling:** It is British variation of the other wrestling styles.

(vi) **Devon and Cornwall Wrestling:** This style is also a British variation of the international styles.

The Mat: 12 x 12 metres.

Contest Area: Contest area consists of a circle of 9 metres (29 feet 6 inches). The maximum height of the mat on a raised platform should be 1.1 metre (3 feet 7 inches).

Duration of the Contest: A contest consists of three rounds of 3 minutes each.

Weight Categories: Wrestlers belonging to the following weight limits take part in the wrestling bouts:

(1)	Light fly weight	48 kg
(2)	Fly weight	52 kg
(3)	Bantam weight	57 kg
(4)	Feather weight	62 kg
(5)	Light weight	74 kg
(6)	Welter weight	68 kg
(7)	Middle weight	82 kg
(8)	Light heavy weight	90 kg
(9)	Heavy weight	100 kg

The Start of the Contest: Before the start of the contest, both the combatants shake hands in the centre of the mat and then take their positions on the corners. The contest begins when the referee blows the whistle.

Result of the Contest: When a contestant pins down his opponent, the referee declares him winner by raising his arm above the shoulders.

OLYMPIC INFORMATION

Summer Olympic Games: Modern Summer Olympic Games were revived in April 1896 when the first Olympic competitions were held in Athens (Greece). Since then, these games are held after every four years. The last Olympics were held in 2012 in London (UK).

SITES OF SUMMER OLYMPIC GAMES

Year	Place	Year	Place
1896	Athens, Greece	1968	Mexico City, Mexico.
1900	Paris, France	1972	Munich, W. Germany

1904	St. Louis, USA	1976	Montreal, Canada
1908	London, England	1980	Moscow, USSR
1912	Stockholm, Sweden	1984	Los Angeles, US
1920	Antwerp, Belgium	1988	Seoul, S. Korea
1924	Paris, France	1992	Barcelona, Spain
1928	Amsterdam, Holland	1996	Atlanta, US
1932	Los Angeles, US	2000	Sydney, Australia
1936	Berlin, Germany	2004	Athens, Greece
1948	London, England	2008	Beijing, China
1952	Helsinki, Finland	2012	London, UK
1956	Melbourne, Australia	2016	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
1960	Rome, Italy	2020	Tokyo, Japan
1964	Tokyo, Japan		

SITES OF WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

Year	Place	Year	Place
1924	Chamonix, France	1988	Calgary, Canada
1928	St. Moritz, Switzerland	1992	Albertville, France
1932	Lake Placid, US	1994	Lillehammer, Norway
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany	1998	Nagano, Japan
1948	St. Moritz, Switzerland	2002	Salt Lake City, US
1952	Oslo, Norway	2006	Turin, Italy
1956	Cortina d' Ampezzo, Italy		
1960	Squaw Valley, US	2010	Vancouver, Canada
1964	Innsbruck, Austria	2014	Sochi, Russia
1968	Grenoble, France	2018	Pyeongchang, S. Korea
1972	Sapporo, Japan	2022	Beijing, China
1976	Innsbruck, Austria		Note: Due to 1st and 2nd Wo Wars, there could not happen 19 1940 and 1944 Olympic Games.
1980	Lake Placid, US		
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia		

MAJOR SPORTS COMPETITIONS

The following major sports competitions are held around the world regularly a fixed intervals:

(1) Summer Olympic Games: Modern Summer Olympic Games w revived in April 1896 when the first Olympic competitions were held in Athens (Gree Since then, these games are held after every four years. 30th Olympics were hel 2012 in London. 31st Olympic Games will be held in 2016 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(2) Winter Olympic Games: The Winter Olympic Games are held every four years. The first Winter Olympics took place in 1924 at Chamonix (Fran 22nd Winter Olympics were held in Sochi (Russia) in 2014. Next Winter Olympics wi held in 2018 in Pyeongchang, South Korea.

(3) Special Olympic Games: Inaugurated in 1968, officially recognize the International Olympic Committee on 15th Feb. 1988. International headquarters a Washington D.C. These Games are held after every 2 years, alternating between w and summer sports.

(4) Asian Games: Asian countries take part in the Asian Games after every four years. The first Asian Games were held at New Delhi (India) in 1951. 17th Asian Games were held at Incheon (South Korea) in 2014. 18th Asian Games will be held in 2018 in Jakarta (Indonesia).

(5) SAF Games: The SAARC countries take part in SAF Games after every two or four years. The first SAF Games were held in 1984 at Kathmandu (Nepal). The 12th SAF Games were held in February 2016 in India which were won by India. Pakistan stood third in these games.

(6) World Cup Cricket Tournament: The World Cup Cricket Tournament is held after every four years. All the major cricket playing nations viz. Pakistan, India, Australia, West Indies, England, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, UAE, Holland, Kenya etc. take part in it. The first Cricket World Cup was won by West Indies in 1975 which was held in England. 11th World Cup was held in 2015 in Australia and New Zealand, which was won by Australia by 7 wickets, who beat New Zealand in final. Australia won title for the record 5th time.

(7) Ashes Cricket Trophy: This cricket competition is held between Australia and England whenever they play a Test-Cricket series against each other.

(8) World Cup Hockey Competition: All the major hockey playing nations take part in this competition after every four years. The first World Cup Hockey competition was held in 1971 at Barcelona (Spain). 13th competition was held in 2014 in Netherlands which was won by Australia who beat Netherlands. 14th edition will be held in 2018 in India.

(9) Hockey Champions Trophy: This competition is held every year. The First Champions Trophy tournament took place in 1978 at Lahore which was won by Pakistan, who beat Australia in the final. 35th Trophy was held in 2014 in India which was won by Germany, Pakistan stood runners-up.

(10) Football World Cup: This is the biggest tournament of football which is held after every four years. The inaugural competition was held in 1930 and was won by Uruguay. 20th World Cup was held in 2014 in Brazil, which was won by Germany, who beat Argentina by 1-0. The next World Cup will be held in 2018 in Russia.

(11) International Tennis Tournaments: Major international tennis tournaments include US Open, French Open, Australian Open and Wimbledon Open (England).

(12) Youth Olympic Games: First Youth Summer Olympic Games were held at Singapore in 2010, while first Youth Winter Olympic Games were held at Innsbruck (Austria) in 2012.

POPULARITY OF SPORTS AROUND THE WORLD

Sr.	*Name of Sport*	*Countries in which played*
1.	Badminton	China, England, India, Indonesia, Malaysia.
2.	Baseball	USA, Japan, Canada, Mexico, Cuba.
3.	Basketball	Italy, Mexico, Russia, USA.
4.	Chess	China, Hungary, England, Russia, India, USA.
5.	Cricket	Australia, England, India, New Zealand, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, South Africa, West Indies, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh. (These are 10 test nations)
6.	Football	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Iran, Netherlands, USA, Uruguay, Paraguay, Nigeria, Morocco, S. Arabia, Cameroon, Ghana, Hungary, Czech Republic, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Tunisia, Costa Rica, Russia, S. Korea.

Sr.	Name of Sport	Countries in which played
7.	Field Hockey	Australia, England, India, China, Argentina, Belgium, New Zealand, Pakistan, Egypt, South Africa, China, Netherlands, Germany, Spain, Malaysia, Japan, South Korea, France.
8.	Ice Hockey	Canada, Finland, Sweden, Russia, USA.
9.	Squash	Australia, Britain, Scotland, Canada, Wales, India, Kuwait, New Zealand, France, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Malaysia, Egypt, Spain, Singapore.
10.	Swimming	Australia, England, Japan, Canada, Germany, USA, Denmark, China.

FAMOUS TROPHIES AND ASSOCIATED SPORTS

Sr.No.	Name of Trophy	Name of Sport	Country
1.	Agha Khan Cup	Football	Pakistan
2.	Ashes Trophy	Cricket	Australia-England
3.	Canada Cup	Ice Hockey	World Championship
4.	Corbillion Cup	Table Tennis (Women)	China
5.	Davis Cup	Lawn Tennis	International
6.	Derby	Horse Racing	International
7.	Epsom	Horse Racing	England
8.	Kings Cup	Football	International
9.	Merdeka Cup	Football	International
10.	Quaid-i-Azam Trophy	Cricket	Pakistan
11.	Ranji Trophy	Cricket	India
12.	Ryder Cup	Golf	International
13.	Schneider Cup	Sea Plane Race	International
14.	Swaythling Cup	Table Tennis (Men)	International
15.	Uber Cup	Badminton (Women)	International
16.	Wimbledon	Lawn Tennis	International
17.	World Cup	Hockey, Cricket, Football	International

PAKISTAN'S PERFORMACNE IN HOCKEY (1947-2016)

Tournament	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Olympic Games	3 (1960, 68, 84)	3 (1956, 64, 72)	2 (1976,92)
World Cup	4 (1971,78,82,94)	2 (1975,90)	-
Champions Trophy	3 (1978,80,94)	7 (1983,84,88,91,96,98, 2014)	7 (1986,92,95,02,03,04,12)
Asian Games	8 (1958,62,70,74,78,82,90, 2010)	2 (1966,1986, 2014)	3 (1994, 1998, 2006)
Asia Cup	3 (1982,85,89)	3 (1999,2003,2009)	2 (1993, 2013)

Tournament	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Azlan Shah Cup	3 (1998,2000,2003)	6 (1983,87,91,94,2004, 2011)	2 (1985,2005)
Commonwealth Games	-	1 (2006)	1 (2002)
Junior World Cup	1 (1979)	1 (1993)	3 (1982, 1985, 1989)

ASIA CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS

Edition	Host	First	Second	Third
1st (1982)	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	India	China
2nd (1985)	Dacca (Bangladesh)	Pakistan	India	S. Korea
3rd (1989)	New Delhi (India)	Pakistan	India	S. Korea
4th (1993)	Hiroshima (Japan)	S. Korea	India	Pakistan
5th (1999)	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	S. Korea	Pakistan	India
6th (2003)	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	India	Pakistan	S. Korea
7th (2007)	Chennai (India)	India	S. Korea	Malaysia
8th (2009)	Kuantan (Malaysia)	S. Korea	Pakistan	China
9th (2013)	Ipoh (Malaysia)	S. Korea	India	Pakistan
10th (2017)				

SULTAN AZLAN SHAH CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENTS (MALAYSIA)

Year	Winner	Runner-up	Third Place	Fourth Place
1983	Australia	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
1985	India	Malaysia	Pakistan	Spain
1987	W. Germany	Pakistan	Great Britain	Malaysia
1991	India	Pakistan	CIS	New Zealand
1994	England	Pakistan	Australia	Malaysia
1995	India	Germany	New Zealand	Spain
1996	Korea	Australia	Malaysia	Great Britain
1998	Australia	Germany	Korea	New Zealand
1999	Pakistan	Korea	Germany	Canada
2000	Pakistan	Korea	India	Malaysia
2001	Germany	Korea	Australia	Pakistan
2003	Pakistan	Germany	New Zealand	Korea
2004	Australia	Pakistan	Korea	Germany
2005	Australia	Korea	Pakistan	New Zealand
2006	Netherlands	Australia	India	New Zealand
2007	Australia	Malaysia	India	Korea
2008	Argentina	India	New Zealand	Pakistan
2009	India	Malaysia	New Zealand	Pakistan
2010	India, S. Korea	-	Australia	Malaysia
2011	Australia	Pakistan	England	New Zealand
2012	New Zealand	Argentina	India	England
2013	Australia	Malaysia	S. Korea	New Zealand
2014	Australia	Malaysia	S. Korea	China
2015	N.Z.	Australia	India	S. Korea

MEN'S COMMONWEALTH HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Year	Host	Champion	Runners-up	Third Position
1998	Malaysia	Australia	Malaysia	England
2002	England	Australia	New Zealand	Pakistan
2006	Australia	Australia	Pakistan	Malaysia
2010	India	Australia	India	New Zealand
2014	Scotland	Australia	India	England
2018	Australia			

WOMEN COMMONWEALTH HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Year	Host	Champion	Runners-up	Third Position
1998	Malaysia	Australia	England	New Zealand
2002	England	India	England	Australia
2006	Australia	Australia	India	England
2010	India	Australia	New Zealand	England
2014	Scotland	Australia	England	S. Africa
2018	Australia			

MEN'S FIELD HOCKEY OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1.	1908	London (U.K)	England	Ireland	Wales
2.	1920	Antwerp (Belgium)	England	Denmark	Belgium
3.	1928	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	India	Netherlands	Germany
4.	1932	Los Angeles (USA)	India	Japan	USA
5.	1936	Berlin (Germany)	India	Germany	Netherlands
6.	1948	London (U.K)	India	Great Britain	Netherlands
7.	1952	Helsinki (Finland)	India	Netherlands	G. Britain
8.	1956	Melbourne (Australia)	India	Pakistan	Germany
9.	1960	Rome (Italy)	Pakistan	India	Spain
10.	1964	Tokyo (Japan)	India	Pakistan	Australia
11.	1968	Mexico (Mexico)	Pakistan	Australia	India
12.	1972	Munich (Germany)	W. Germany	Pakistan	India
13.	1976	Montreal (Canada)	N. Zealand	Australia	Pakistan
14.	1980	Moscow (USSR)	India	Spain	USSR
15.	1984	Los Angeles (USA)	Pakistan	Germany	G. Britain
16.	1988	Seoul (S. Korea)	G. Britain	Germany	Netherlands
17.	1992	Barcelona (Spain)	Germany	Australia	Pakistan
18.	1996	Atlanta (USA)	Netherlands	Spain	Australia
19.	2000	Sydney (Australia)	Netherlands	Korea	Australia
20.	2004	Athens (Greece)	Australia	Netherlands	Germany
21.	2008	Beijing (China)	Germany	Spain	Australia
22.	2012	London (UK)	Germany	Netherlands	Australia
23.	2016	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)			
24.	2020	Tokyo (Japan)			

WOMEN FIELD HOCKEY OLYMPIC CHAMPIONS

Sr.	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1.	1980	Moscow	Zimbabwe	Czechoslovakia	Soviet Union
2.	1984	Los Angeles	Netherlands	West Germany	USA
3.	1988	Seoul	Australia	Korea	Netherlands
4.	1992	Barcelona	Spain	Germany	Great Britain
5.	1996	Atlanta	Australia	Korea	Netherlands
6.	2000	Sydney	Australia	Argentina	Netherlands
7.	2004	Athens	Germany	Netherlands	Argentina
8.	2008	Beijing	Netherlands	China	Argentina
9.	2012	London	Netherlands	Argentina	G. Britain
10.	2016	Rio de Janeiro			
11.	2020	Tokyo			

MEN'S FIELD HOCKEY WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Sr. #	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1971	Barcelona (Spain)	Pakistan	Spain	India
2nd	1973	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Netherlands	India	W. Germany
3rd	1975	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	India	Pakistan	W. Germany
4th	1978	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Pakistan	Netherlands	Australia
5th	1982	Bombay (India)	Pakistan	W. Germany	Australia
6th	1986	London (U.K)	Australia	England	W. Germany
7th	1990	Lahore (Pakistan)	Netherlands	Pakistan	Australia
8th	1994	Sydney (Australia)	Pakistan	Netherlands	Australia
9th	1998	Utrecht (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Spain	Australia
10th	2002	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Germany	Australia	Netherlands
11th	2006	Germany	Germany	Australia	Spain
12th	2010	New Delhi (India)	Australia	Germany	Netherlands
13th	2014	The Hague (Netherlands)	Australia	Netherlands	Argentina
14th	2018	India			

WOMEN FIELD HOCKEY WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Year	*Host*	*Winner*	*Runner-up*	*Third Place*
1974	Mandelieu (France)	Netherlands	Argentina	W. Germany
1976	Berlin (W. Germany)	W. Germany	Argentina	Netherlands
1978	Madrid (Spain)	Netherlands	W. Germany	Belgium
1981	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	W. Germany	Netherlands	Soviet Union
1983	Kualu Lumpur (Malaysia)	Netherlands	Canada	Australia
1986	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Netherlands	W. Germany	Canada
1990	Sydney (Australia)	Netherlands	Australia	S. Korea
1994	Dublin (Ireland)	Australia	Argentina	USA
1998	Utrecht (Netherlands)	Australia	Netherlands	Germany
2002	Perth (Australia)	Argentina	Netherlands	China

Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up	Third Place
2006	Madrid (Spain)	Netherlands	Australia	Argentina
2010	Rosario (Argentina)	Argentina	Netherlands	England
2014	The Hague (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Australia	Argentina
2018	London (UK)			

MEN'S ASIAN GAMES HOCKEY CHAMPIONS

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1951	New Delhi (India)	--	--	--
2nd	1954	Manila (Philippines)	--	--	--
3rd	1958	Tokyo (Japan)	Pakistan	India	S. Korea
4th	1962	Jakarta (Indonesia)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
5th	1966	Bangkok (Thailand)	India	Pakistan	Japan
6th	1970	Bangkok (Thailand)	Pakistan	India	Japan
7th	1974	Tehran (Iran)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
8th	1978	Bangkok (Thailand)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
9th	1982	New Delhi (India)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
10th	1986	Seoul (S. Korea)	S. Korea	Pakistan	India
11th	1990	Beijing (China)	Pakistan	India	Malaysia
12th	1994	Hiroshima (Japan)	S. Korea	India	Pakistan
13th	1998	Bangkok (Thailand)	India	South Korea	Pakistan
14th	2002	Busan (S. Korea)	South Korea	India	Malaysia
15th	2006	Doha (Qatar)	South Korea	China	Pakistan
16th	2010	Guangzhou (China)	Pakistan	Malaysia	India
17th	2014	Incheon (South Korea)	India	Pakistan	S. Korea
18th	2018	Jakarta (Indonesia)			

* Men's Hockey was first introduced in the 1958 Tokyo Asian Games.

MEN'S HOCKEY CHAMPION'S TROPHY TOURNAMENTS

This tournament was the brainchild of former PHF President Nur Khan. Pakistan also donated the first trophy.

Sr. #	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1978	Lahore (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Australia	Britain
2nd	1980	Karachi (Pakistan)	Pakistan	W. Germany	Australia
3rd	1981	Karachi (Pakistan)	Netherlands	Australia	W. Germany
4th	1982	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Australia	India
5th	1983	Karachi (Pakistan)	Australia	Pakistan	W. Germany
6th	1984	Karachi (Pakistan)	Australia	Pakistan	Britain
7th	1985	Perth (Australia)	Australia	Britain	W. Germany
8th	1986	Karachi (Pakistan)	W. Germany	Australia	Pakistan
9th	1987	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	W. Germany	Netherlands	Australia
10th	1988	Lahore (Pakistan)	W. Germany	Pakistan	Australia
11th	1989	Berlin (W. Germany)	Australia	Netherlands	W. Germany
12th	1990	Melbourne (Australia)	Australia	Netherlands	W. Germany
13th	1991	Berlin (W. Germany)	Germany	Pakistan	Netherlands
14th	1992	Karachi (Pakistan)	Germany	Australia	Pakistan
15th	1993	Kuala Lumpur	Australia	Germany	Netherlands

Sr. #	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
		(Malaysia)			
16th	1994	Lahore (Pakistan)	Pakistan	Germany	Netherlands
17th	1995	Berlin (Germany)	Germany	Australia	Pakistan
18th	1996	Madras (India)	Netherlands	Pakistan	Germany
19th	1997	Adelaide (Australia)	Germany	Australia	Spain
20th	1998	Lahore (Pakistan)	Netherlands	Pakistan	Australia
21st	1999	Brisbane (Australia)	Australia	South Korea	Netherlands
22nd	2000	Netherlands	Netherlands	Germany	South Korea
23rd	2001	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Germany	Australia	Netherlands
24th	2002	Cologne (Germany)	Netherlands	Germany	Pakistan
25th	2003	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Australia	Pakistan
26th	2004	Lahore (Pakistan)	Spain	Netherlands	Pakistan
27th	2005	Chennai (India)	Australia	Netherlands	Spain
28th	2006	Terrassa (Spain)	Netherlands	Germany	Spain
29th	2007	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	Germany	Australia	Netherlands
30th	2008	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Australia	Spain	Argentina
31st	2009	Melbourne (Australia)	Australia	Germany	S. Korea
32nd	2010	Germany	Australia	England	Netherlands
33rd	2011	Auckland (New Zealand)	Australia	Spain	Netherlands
34th	2012	Australia	Australia	Netherlands	Pakistan
35th	2014	India	Germany	Pakistan	Australia
36th	2016	Argentina	United Kingdom		
37th	2018	Netherlands			

WOMEN HOCKEY CHAMPION'S TROPHY TOURNAMENTS

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1987	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Australia	Korea
2nd	1989	Frankfurt (West Germany)	Korea	Australia	West Germany
3rd	1991	Berlin (Germany)	Australia	Germany	Netherlands
4th	1993	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Australia	Netherlands	Germany
5th	1995	Mar del Plata (Argentina)	Australia	Korea	USA
6th	1997	Berlin (Germany)	Australia	Germany	Netherlands
7th	1999	Brisbane (Australia)	Australia	Netherlands	Germany
8th	2000	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Germany	Australia
9th	2001	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Argentina	Netherlands	Australia
10th	2002	Macau	China	Argentina	Netherlands
11th	2003	Sydney (Australia)	Australia	China	Netherlands

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
12th	2004	Rosario (Argentina)	Netherlands	Germany	Argentina
13th	2005	Canberra (Australia)	Netherlands	Australia	China
14th	2006	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Germany	China	Netherlands
15th	2007	Quilmes (Argentina)	Netherlands	Argentina	Germany
16th	2008	Monchengladbach (Germany)	Argentina	Germany	Netherlands
17th	2009	Sydney (Australia)	Argentina	Australia	Netherlands
18th	2010	Nottingham (England)	Argentina	Netherlands	England
19th	2011	Amstelveen (Netherlands)	Netherlands	Argentina	New Zealand
20th	2012	Argentina	Argentina	Britain	Netherlands
21st	2014	Argentina	Argentina	Australia	Netherlands
22nd	2016	London (UK)			
23rd	2018	Argentina			

MEN'S JUNIOR HOCKEY WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Cup	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	3rd Position
1st	1979	Versailles (France)	Pakistan	W. Germany	Netherlands
2nd	1982	Kuala Lumpur (Mal.)	W. Germany	Australia	Pakistan
3rd	1985	Vancouver (Canada)	W. Germany	Netherlands	Pakistan
4th	1989	Ipoh (Malaysia)	W. Germany	Australia	Pakistan
5th	1993	Terrassa (Spain)	Germany	Pakistan	Australia
6th	1997	Milton Keynes (Eng.)	Australia	India	Germany
7th	2001	Hobart (Australia)	India	Argentina	Germany
8th	2005	Rotterdam (Netherlands)	Argentina	Australia	Spain
9th	2009	Malaysia & Singapore	Germany	Netherlands	Australia
10th	2013	India	Germany	France	Netherlands
11th	2016	India			

WOMEN'S JUNIOR HOCKEY WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Year	*Venue*	*Winner*	*Runner-up*	*Third Place*
1989	Ottawa (Canada)	W. Germany	Korea	Soviet Union
1993	Terrassa (Spain)	Argentina	Australia	Germany
1997	Seongnam (Korea)	Netherlands	Australia	Argentina
2001	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Korea	Argentina	Australia
2005	Santiago (Chile)	Korea	Germany	Netherlands
2009	Boston (USA)	Netherlands	Argentina	S. Korea
2013	Germany	Netherlands	Argentina	India
2016	Santiago (Chile)			

WOMEN'S CRICKET WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Cup	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up
1st	1973	Edgbaston (Eng)	England	Australia
2nd	1978	Hyderabad (Ind)	Australia	England

Cup	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up
3rd	1982	Christchurch (NZ)	Australia	England
4th	1988	Melbourne (Aus)	Australia	England
5th	1993	Lord's, London (Eng)	England	New Zealand
6th	1997	Eden Gardens (Ind)	Australia	New Zealand
7th	2000	Lincoln (NZ)	New Zealand	Australia
8th	2005	Centurion (SA)	Australia	India
9th	2009	North Sydney Oval (Aus)	England	New Zealand
10th	2013	Mumbai (India)	Australia	West Indies
11th	2017	London (England)		
12th	2021	New Zealand		

1. The first Women's Cricket World Cup was held in England in 1973, two years before the first men's Cricket World Cup.
2. The 10th Women's Cricket World Cup was held in Australia in 2013 and was won by Australia for the 6th time. England won the tournament three times and New Zealand one time.
3. Pakistan participated for the first time in 9th edition, played 7 games, won 2, and lost 5 games. Pakistan secured 6th position in 8 teams competition.

MEN'S CRICKET WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Cup	Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	Teams
1st	1975	England	West Indies	Australia	8
2nd	1979	England	West Indies	England	8
3rd	1983	England	India	West Indies	8
4th	1987	Pakistan-India	Australia	England	8
5th	1992	Aust.-New Zealand	Pakistan	England	9
6th	1996	Pak-India-Sri Lanka	Sri-Lanka	Australia	12
7th	1999	England	Australia	Pakistan	12
8th	2003	South Africa	Australia	India	14
9th	2007	West Indies	Australia	Sri-Lanka	16
10th	2011	Ind., S.L., B.D.	India	Sri-Lanka	14
11th	2015	Australia, New Zealand	Australia	New Zealand	14
12th	2019	England, Wales			16
13th	2023	India			

11TH WORLD CUP CRICKET TOURNAMENT, 2015

Group A: Australia, Sri Lanka, New Zealand, Afghanistan, Scotland, Bangladesh, England.

Group B: Pakistan, India, West Indies, UAE, South Africa, Ireland, Zimbabwe

Match #	Date	Venue	Teams	Winner	Result
1.	14.2.15	Christchurch	N.Z/S.L	N.Z	98 Runs
2.	14.2.15	Melbourne	Aus/Eng	Aus	111 Runs
3.	15.2.15	Hamilton	SA/Zim	SA	62 Runs
4.	15.2.15	Adelaide	Ind/Pak	Ind	76 Runs
5.	16.2.15	Nelson	Ire/W.I	Ire	4 Wickets
6.	17.2.15	Dunedin	N.Z/Scot	N.Z	3 Wickets
7.	18.2.15	Canberra	Afg/B.D	B.D	105 Runs
8.	19.2.15	Nelson	UAE/Zim	Zim	4 Wickets

Match #	Date	Venue	Teams	Winner	Result
9.	20.2.15	Wellington	N.Z/Eng	N.Z	8 Wickets
10.	21.2.15	Christchurch	Pak/W.I	W.I	150 Runs
11.	21.2.15	Brisbane	Aus/B.D	---	No Result
12.	22.2.15	Dunedin	Afg/S.L	S.L	4 Wickets
13.	22.2.15	Melbourne	Ind/S.A	Ind	130 Runs
14.	23.2.15	Christchurch	Eng/Scot	Eng	119 Runs
15.	24.2.15	Canberra	W.I/Zim	W.I	73 Runs
16.	25.2.15	Brisbane	Ire/UAE	Ire	2 Wickets
17.	26.2.15	Dunedin	Afg/Scot	Afg	1 Wicket
18.	26.2.15	Melbourne	B.D./S.L	S.L	92 Runs
19.	27.2.15	Sydney	S.A/W.I	S.A	257 Runs
20.	28.2.15	Auckland	N.Z/Aus	N.Z	1 Wicket
21.	28.2.15	Perth	Ind/UAE	Ind	9 Wickets
22.	1.3.15	Wellington	Eng/S.L	S.L	9 Wtckets
23.	1.3.15	Brisbane	Pak/Zim	Pak	20 Runs
24.	3.3.15	Canberra	Ire/S.A	S.A	201 Runs
25.	4.3.15	Napier	Pak/UAE	Pak	129 Runs
26.	4.3.15	Perth	Aus/Afg	Aus	275 Runs
27.	5.3.15	Nelson	B.D/Scot	B.D	6 Wickets
28.	6.3.15	Perth	W.I/Ind	Ind	4 Wickets
29.	7.3.15	Auckland	Pak/S.A	Pak	29 Runs
30.	7.3.15	Hobart	Ire/Zim	Ire	5 Runs
31.	8.3.15	Napier	N.Z/Afg	N.Z	6 Wickets
32.	8.3.15	Sydney	S.L/Aus	Aus	64 Runs
33.	9.3.15	Adelaide	B.D/Eng	B.D	15 Runs
34.	10.3.15	Hamilton	Ind/Ire	Ind	8 Wickets
35.	11.3.15	Hobart	S.L/Scot	S.L	148 Runs
36.	12.3.15	Wellington	UAE/S.A	S.A	146 Runs
37.	13.3.15	Hamilton	N.Z/B.D	N.Z	3 Wickets
38.	13.3.15	Sydney	Afg/Eng	Eng	9 Wickets
39.	14.3.15	Auckland	Ind/Zim	Ind	6 Wickets
40.	14.3.15	Hobart	Aus/Scot	Aus	7 Wickts
41.	15.3.15	Napier	UAE/W.I	W.I	6 Wickets
42.	15.3.15	Adelaide	Ire/Pak	Pak	7 Wickets
Quarter-Final Stage					
43.	18.3.15	Sydney	S.A/S.L	S.A	9 Wickets
44.	19.3.15	Melbourne	B.D/Ind	Ind	109 Runs
45.	20.3.15	Adelaide	Aus/Pak	Aus	6 Wickets
46.	21.3.15	Wellington	N.Z/W.I	N.Z	143 Runs
Semi-Final Stage					
47.	24.3.15	Auckland	N.Z/S.A	N.Z	4 Wickets
48.	26.3.15	Sydney	Aus/Ind	Aus	95 Runs
Final					
49.	29.3.15	Melbourne	Aus/N.Z	Aus	7 Wickets

Important Facts:

- 11th Cricket World Cup was held jointly in 2 countries—Aus and N.Z; from 14

Feb. 2015 to 29 March 2015.

- 14 teams were divided in 2 groups of 7 each.
- 8 quarter-finalist teams were Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Australia, West Indies, New Zealand, South Africa and India.
- Semi-finalist teams were Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and India.
- In this event, 4 Asian teams (Pak, S.L, B.D, Ind) qualified for the quarter-final stage for the first stage.
- New Zealand qualified for the final for the first time in its World Cup history.
- Australia won the title for record 5 times.

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MEN'S TWENTY TWENTY WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up
2007	South Africa	India	Pakistan
2009	England	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
2010	West Indies	England	Australia
2012	Sri Lanka	West Indies	Sri Lanka
2014	Bangladesh	Sri Lanka	India
2016	India	West Indies	England
2020	Australia, New Zealand		

WOMEN'S TWENTY TWENTY WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up
2009	England	Winner	New Zealand
2010	West Indies	Australia	New Zealand
2012	Sri Lanka	Australia	England
2014	Bangladesh	Australia	England
2016	India	West Indies	Australia

MEN'S ASIA CRICKET CUP TOURNAMENTS

Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	Teams
1984	UAE	India	S.L.	Ind., Pak., S.L.
1986	S.L.	S.L.	Pak.	Pak., S.L., B.D.
1988	B.D.	India	S.L.	Ind., B.D., Pak., S.L.
1990	India	India	S.L.	B.D., Ind., S.L.
1995	UAE	India	S.L.	B.D., Ind., Pak., S.L.
1997	S.L.	S.L.	Ind	B.D., Ind., Pak., S.L.
2000	B.D.	Pak.	S.L.	B.D., Ind., Pak., S.L.
2004	S.L.	S.L.	Ind.	B.D., Ind., Pak., S.L., UAE, Hong Kong
2008	Pak.	S.L.	Ind.	Pak., B.D., Ind., S.L., UAE, Hong Kong
2010	S.L.	Ind.	S.L.	Ind, S.L., Pak, B.D.
2012	B.D.	Pak	B.D.	Pak, S.L., India, B.D.
2014	B.D.	S.L.	Pak	Pak, S.L., India, B.D, Afg.
2016	B.D.	Ind.	B.D.	Pak, S.L, India, B.D.

WOMEN'S ASIA CUP CRICKET TOURNAMENTS

Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up
April 2004	Sri-Lanka	Pak	India
Dec. 2005	Pakistan	Pak	Sri-Lanka

Year	Host	Winner	Runner-up
Dec. 2006	India	India	Sri-Lanka
May 2008	Sri-Lanka	India	Sri-Lanka
Oct. 2012	China	India	Pakistan

ICC CHAMPIONS TROPHY

Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	Teams
1998	BD	SA	W.I.	Wills International Cup
2000	Kenya	NZ	Ind.	ICC Knock Out
2002	SL	Ind/SL	--	ICC Champions Trophy
2004	Eng	WI	Eng.	ICC Champions Trophy
2006	Ind	Aus	W.I.	ICC Champions Trophy
2009	SA	Aus	NZ	ICC Champions Trophy
2013	Eng	Ind	Eng	ICC Champions Trophy

U-19 CRICKET WORLD CUP

Year	Venue	Winner	Runners-up	Tournament Name
1988	Aus.	Aus.	Pak.	McDonald's Bicentennial Youth World Cup
1998	S.A.	Eng.	N.Z.	ICC U-19 World Cup
2000	S.L.	Ind.	S.L.	ICC U-19 World Cup
2002	N.Z.	Aus.	S.A.	ICC U-19 World Cup
2004	B.D.	Pak.	W.I.	ICC U-19 World Cup
2006	S.L.	Pak.	Ind.	ICC U-19 World Cup
2008	Mal.	Ind.	S.A.	ICC U-19 World Cup
2010	N.Z.	Aus	Pak	ICC U-19 World Cup
2012	Aus	Ind	Aus	ICC U-19 World Cup
2014	UAE	S.A	Pak	ICC U-19 World Cup
2016	B.D.	W. I.	India	ICU U-19 World Cup
2018	N.Z			
2020	SA			

MEN'S FOOTBALL WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Champion	Runners-up	Score
1.	1930	Montevideo (Uruguay)	Uruguay	Argentina	4-2
2.	1934	Rome (Italy)	Italy	Czechoslovakia	2-1
3.	1938	Paris (France)	Italy	Hungary	4-2
4.	1950	Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	Uruguay	Brazil	2-1
5.	1954	Beme (Switzerland)	W. Germany	Hungary	3-2
6.	1958	Stockholm (Sweden)	Brazil	Sweden	5-2
7.	1962	Santiago (Chile)	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	3-1
8.	1966	Wembley (England)	England	W. Germany	4-2
9.	1970	Mexico City (Mexico)	Brazil	Italy	4-1
10.	1974	Bonn (W. Germany)	W. Germany	Netherlands	2-1
11.	1978	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	Argentina	Netherlands	3-1
12.	1982	Madrid (Spain)	Italy	W. Germany	3-1
13.	1986	Mexico City (Mexico)	Argentina	W. Germany	3-1
14.	1990	Rome (Italy)	W. Germany	Argentina	1-0
15.	1994	Los Angeles (USA)	Brazil	Italy	3-2

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Champion	Runners-up	Score
16.	1998	France	France	Brazil	3-0
17.	2002	Japan and South Korea	Brazil	Germany	2-0
18.	2006	Germany	Italy	France	6-4
19.	2010	South Africa	Spain	Netherlands	1-0
20.	2014	Brazil	Germany	Argentina	1-0
21.	2018	Russia			
22.	2022	Qatar			

WOMEN'S FOOTBALL WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS

Sr.#	Year	Venue	Champion	Runners-up	Third Position
1.	1991	China	USA	Norway	Sweden
2.	1995	Sweden	Norway	Germany	China
3.	1999	USA	USA	China	Brazil
4.	2003	USA	Germany	Sweden	USA
5.	2007	China	Germany	Brazil	USA
6.	2011	Germany	Japan	USA	Sweden
7.	2015	Canada	USA	Japan	England

2014 MAN'S FOOTBALL WORLD CUP TOURNAMENTS (Brazil - 2014)

Group	Teams
A	Brazil, Mexico, Croatia, Cameroon
B	Spain, Netherlands, Chile, Australia
C	Colombia, Greece, Ivory Coast, Japan
D	Uruguay, Costa Rica, England, Italy
E	Switzerland, Ecuador, France, Honduras
F	Argentina, Bosnia, Nigeria, Iran
G	Ghana, Germany, USA, Portugal
H	Belgium, Algeria, Russia, S. Korea

TOTAL RESULTS

DATE	MATCH	FIXTURE	WINNER	RESULT
June 12	1	Brazil- Croatia	Brazil	3-1
June 13	2	Mexico- Cameroon	Mexico	1-0
//	3	Spain-Netherlands	Netherlands	5-1
//	4	Chile-Australia	Chile	3-1
June14	5	Colombia-Greece	Colombia	3-0
//	6	Uruguay- Costa Rica	Costa Rica	3-1
//	7	England-Italy	Italy	2-1
//	8	Ivory Coast-Japan	Ivory Coast	2-1
June 15	9	Switzerland-Ecuador	Switzerland	2-1
//	10	France-Honduras	France	3-0
//	11	Argentina -Bosnia	Argentina	2-1
June 16	12	Germany-Portugal	Germany	4-0
//	13	Iran-Nigeria	-	0-0
//	14	Ghana-USA	USA	2-1
June 17	15	Belgium-Algeria	Belgium	2-1
//	16	Brazil-Mexico	-	0-0

DATE	MATCH	FIXTURE	WINNER	RESULT
//	17	Russia-S. Korea	-	1-1
June 18	18	Australia-Netherlands	Netherlands	3-2
//	19	Spain-Chile	Chile	2-0
//	20	Cameroon-Croatia	Croatia	4-0
June 19	21	Colombia-Ivory Coast	Colombia	2-1
//	22	Uruguay-England	Uruguay	2-1
//	23	Japan-Greece	-	0-0
June 20	24	Italy-Costa Rica	Costa Rica	1-0
//	25	Switzerland-France	France	5-2
//	26	Honduras-Ecuador	Ecuador	2-1
June 21	27	Argentina-Iran	Argentina	1-0
//	28	Germany-Ghana	-	2-2
//	29	Nigeria-Bosnia	Nigeria	1-0
June 22	30	Belgium-Russia	Belgium	1-0
//	31	S. Korea- Algeria	Algeria	4-2
//	32	USA-Portugal	-	2-2
June 23	33	Netherlands-Chile	Netherlands	2-0
//	34	Australia-Spain	Spain	3-0
//	35	Croatia-Mexico	Mexico	3-1
//	36	Cameroon- Brazil	Brazil	4-1
June 24	37	Italy-Uruguay	Uruguay	1-0
//	38	Costa Rica-England	-	0-0
//	39	Japan-Colombia	Colombia	4-1
//	40	Greece-Ivory Coast	Greece	2-1
June 25	41	Bosnia-Iran	Bosnia	3-1
//	42	Nigeria-Argentina	Argentina	3-2
//	43	Honduras-Switzerland	Switzerland	3-0
//	44	Ecuador-France	-	0-0
June 26	45	Portugal-Ghana	Portugal	2-1
//	46	USA-Germany	Germany	1-0
//	47	Algeria-Russia	-	1-1
//	48	S. Korea-Belgium	Belgium	1-0
June 28	49	Brazil- Chile	Brazil	3-2
//	50	Colombia-Uruguay	Colombia	2-0
June 29	51	Netherlands-Mexico	Netherlands	2-1
//	52	Costa Rica-Greece	Costa Rica	5-3
June 30	53	France-Nigeria	France	2-0
//	54	Germany-Algeria	Germany	2-1
July 1	55	Argentina-Switzerland	Argentina	1-0
//	56	Belgium-USA	Belgium	2-1
July 4	57	France- Germany	Germany	1-0
//	58	Brazil-Colombia	Brazil	2-1
July 5	59	Argentina-Belgium	Argentina	1-0
//	60	Netherlands-Costa Rica	Netherlands	4-3

DATE	MATCH	FIXTURE	WINNER	RESULT
July 8	61	Brazil-Germany	Germany	7-1
July 9	62	Netherlands-Argentina	Argentina	4-2
July 12	63	Brazil-Netherlands	Netherlands	3-0
July 13	64	Germany-Argentina	Germany	1-0

SOME FACTS

- A total of 32 teams with 8 groups of 4 teams each participated in the World Cup.
- The FIFA World Cup is the biggest football tournament in the world. More people (3 billion) watched this tournament than they watched the Olympics.
- This was the first time the World Cup used goal-line technology. Goal-line technology is a combination of different technologies which together monitor the movement of the ball and detect the ball crossing the goal line. Now it is easier for the referees to decide whether a goal has been made because the goal-line technology will provide them with all of the information.
- Brazil, who hosted the 2014 FIFA World Cup, had won this tournament a total of five times in the past-no other country has ever won this many times.
- The official slogan of the 2014 FIFA World Cup is 'untos num so ritmo' which is Portuguese for, 'All in one rhythm'.
- Next (21st) World Cup will be played in Russia in 2018.

30TH OLYMPIC GAMES, LONDON (2012)

The 2012 Summer Olympic Games, officially the Games of the XXX Olympiad, also known informally as London 2012, was a major international multi-sport event that took place in London, England, from 27th July to 12th August, 2012. The first event, the group stages in women's football, began two days earlier, on 25th july. More than 10,000 athletes from 204 countries participated.

Key Facts:

1. London was the first city to officially host the modern Olympic Games three times, having previously done so in 1908 and in 1948.
2. During the Games, Michael Phelps became the most decorated Olympic athlete of all time, winning his 22nd medal.
3. Great Britain achieved its highest tally of gold medals since 1908, finished third in the medal table, and Usain Bolt became the first sprinter to retain all three sprinting gold medals at consecutive Olympics.
4. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Brunei entered female athletes for the first time, meaning that every country has sent a female competitor to at least one Olympic Games.
5. Women's boxing was included as an event—meaning the Games became the first at which every sport included female competitors.

FINAL MEDALS TABLE

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1	United States	46	29	29	**104**
2	China	38	27	22	**87**
3	Russia	24	25	33	**82**
4	Great Britain	29	17	19	**65**
5	Germany	11	19	14	**44**
6	Japan	7	14	17	**38**
7	Australia	7	16	12	**35**

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
8	France	11	11	12	34
9	South Korea	13	8	7	28
10	Italy	8	9	11	28
11	Netherlands	6	6	8	20
12	Ukraine	6	5	9	20
13	Canada	1	5	12	18
14	Hungary	8	4	5	17
15	Spain	3	10	4	17
16	Brazil	3	5	9	17
17	Cuba	5	3	6	14
18	Kazakhstan	7	1	5	13
19	New Zealand	5	3	5	13
20	Belarus	3	5	5	13
21	Iran	4	5	3	12
22	Jamaica	4	4	4	12
23	Kenya	2	4	5	11
24	Czech Republic	4	3	3	10
25	Azerbaijan	2	2	6	10
25	Poland	2	2	6	10
27	Romania	2	5	2	9
28	Denmark	2	4	3	9
29	Sweden	1	4	3	8
30	Colombia	1	3	4	8
31	Ethiopia	3	1	3	7
32	Georgia	1	3	3	7
32	Mexico	1	3	3	7
34	North Korea	4	0	2	6
35	South Africa	3	2	1	6
36	Croatia	3	1	2	6
37	India	0	2	4	6
38	Turkey	2	2	1	5
39	Lithuania	2	1	2	5
40	Ireland	1	1	3	5
41	Mongolia	0	2	3	5
42	Switzerland	2	2	0	4
43	Norway	2	1	1	4
44	Argentina	1	1	2	4
44	Serbia	1	1	2	4
44	Slovenia	1	1	2	4
47	Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	3	4

Rank	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
47	Uzbekistan	1	0	3	4
49	Slovakia	0	1	3	4
50	Tunisia	1	1	1	3
51	Thailand	0	2	1	3
52	Armenia	0	1	2	3
52	Belgium	0	1	2	3
52	Finland	0	1	2	3
55	Dominican Republic	1	1	0	2
56	Latvia	1	0	1	2
57	Egypt	0	2	0	2
58	Bulgaria	0	1	1	2
58	Taiwan	0	1	1	2
58	Estonia	0	1	1	2
58	Indonesia	0	1	1	2
58	Malaysia	0	1	1	2
58	Puerto Rico	0	1	1	2
64	Greece	0	0	2	2
64	Qatar	0	0	2	2
64	Moldova	0	0	2	2
64	Singapore	0	0	2	2
66	Algeria	1	0	0	1
68	Bahamas	1	0	0	1
68	Grenada	1	0	0	1
68	Uganda	1	0	0	1
68	Venezuela	1	0	0	1
73	Botswana	0	1	0	1
73	Cyprus	0	1	0	1
73	Gabon	0	1	0	1
73	Guatemala	0	1	0	1
73	Montenegro	0	1	0	1
73	Portugal	0	1	0	1
79	Afghanistan	0	0	1	1
79	Bahrain	0	0	1	1
79	Hong Kong	0	0	1	1
79	Kuwait	0	0	1	1
79	Morocco	0	0	1	1
79	Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	1
79	Tajikistan	0	0	1	1

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CRICKET

TOP 10 Highest First Class Individual Scores

501*	-- B.C. Lara	1994	Edgbaston
499	-- Hanif Muhammad	1958-59	Karachi
452*	-- D.G. Bradman	1929-30	Sydney
443*	-- R.B. Nimbalkar	1948-49	Poona
437	-- W.H. Ponsford	1927-28	Melbourne
429	-- W.H. Ponsford	1922-23	Melbourne
428	-- Aftab Baloch	1973-74	Karachi
424	-- Archie MacLaren	1895	Taunton
405*	-- G.A. Hick	1988	Taunton
400*	--B. C. Lara	2003-04	Antigua

MOST WICKETS BY A BOWLER IN A TEST MATCH

Sr. No.	Bowling Analysis	Name of bowler	Match	Ground	Year
1	19 for 90	Jim Laker	Eng vs Aus	Manchester	1956
2	17 for 159	Sidney Barnes	Eng vs S.A.	Johannesburg	1913-14
3	16 for 136	Nirandra Hirwani	Ind vs W. Ind	Madras	1987-88
4	16 for 137	Bob Massie	Aus vs Eng	Lords	1972
5	16 for 220	M. Muralitharan	S.L. vs Eng	Oval	1998
6	15 for 28	Johnny Briggs	Eng vs S.A.	Cape Town	1888-89

Triple Hundreds in Test Cricket

Score	Player	Country	Against	Venue	Year
400*	B.C. Lara	W. Indies	England	St. John's	2004
380	M. L. Hayden	Australia	Zimbabwe	Perth	2003
375	B.C. Lara	W. Indies	England	St. John's	1994
374	D.P. M.D. Jayawardene	Sri Lanka	South Africa	Colombo	2006
365*	G.S. Sobers	West Indies	Pakistan	Kingston	1958
364	L. Hutton	England	Australia	The Oval	1938
340	S.T. Jayasuriya	Sri Lanka	India	Colombo	1997
337	Hanif Mohammad	Pakistan	W. Indies	Bridgetown	1958
336*	W.R. Hammond	England	New Zealand	Auckland	1933
334*	M.A. Taylor	Australia	Pakistan	Peshawar	1998
334	D.G. Bradman	Australia	England	Leeds	1930
333	C. Gayle	West Indies	Sri Lanka	Galle	2010
333	G.A. Gooch	England	India	Lord's	1990
329*	Michael Clarke	Aus	India	Sydney	2012
329	Inzamam-ul-Haq	Pakistan	New Zealand	Lahore	2002
325	A.Sandham	England	West Indias	Kingston	1930
319	V. Sehwag	India	South Africa	Chennai	2008
319	K. Sangakara	Sri Lanka	Bangladesh	Chittagong	2014

Score	Player	Country	Against	Venue	Year
317	C.H. Gayle	West Indies	South Africa	St. John's	2005
313	Younis Khan	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Karachi	2009
311*	Hashim Amla	South Africa	England	The Oval	2012
311	R.B. Simpson	Australia	England	Manchester	1964
310*	J.H. Edrich	England	New Zealand	Leeds	1965
309	V. Sehwag	India	Pakistan	Multan	2004
307	R.M. Cowper	Australia	England	Melbourne	1966
304	D.G. Bradman	Australia	England	Leeds	1934
302	L.G. Rowe	W. Indies	England	Bridgetown	1974
302	B. McCullum	New Zealand	India	Wellington	2014

1. In 28 triple hundreds, Pakistani players made 3.
2. Younis Khan became first Pak and sixth international captain to score 300.

MILESTONES OF SPORTS WORLD 1948 TO 2000 (BY PAKISTAN)

1948 Pakistan took part in 1948 London Olympics.
1952 Pakistan played its first cricket test match (against India).
1952 Pakistan won its first cricket test match (against India).
1954 Pakistan won its cricket test match against England at Oval.
1956 Pakistan won its first silver medal in Olympic Games (at Melbourne).
1958 Pakisten won first hockey gold medal in Asian Games.
1960 Pakistan won its first gold medal in Olympic Games (in Hockey at Rome).
1978 Pakistan won World Cup Hockey (in Buenos Aires, Argentine).
1979 Jahangir beat Geoff Hunt of Australia to end Australian domination of squash.
1992 Pakistan won 1992 Cricket World Cup held in Australia.
2000 Pakistan won One Day Triangular Tournement in West Indies.

Kumble's Bowling Feat

Indian leg spinner Anil Kumble equaled the world record of Jim Laker (England) in test cricket by taking 10 wickets for 74 runs in an innings against Pakisten at New Delhi on 8th February, 1999.

MOST WICKETS IN AN INNINGS

Sr. No.	Bowler	Series	Wickets	Runs	Against	Ground
1.	Laker J.C. (Eng)	1956	10	53	Australia	Old Trafford
2.	Kumble A.R. (Ind)	1998-99	10	74	Pakistan	New Delhi
3.	Lohmann G.A. (Eng)	1895-96	9	28	South Africa	Old Wanderers
4.	Laker J.C. (Eng)	1956	9	37	Australia	Old Traffod
5.	M. Muriltheran (SL)	2001-02	9	51	Zimbabwe	Kandy
6.	Hadlee R.J. (NZ)	1985-86	9	52	Australia	Gabba
7.	Abdul Qadir (Pak)	1987-88	9	56	England	Lahore
8.	Malcolm D.E. (Eng)	1994	9	57	South Africa	The Oval
9.	M. Muriltharan (SL)	1998	9	65	England	Oval
10.	Patel J.M. (Ind)	1959-60	9	69	Australia	Kanpur

Hat-Tricks in T-20 Cricket

Sr. #	Bowler	Country	Against	Venue	Date
1.	Brett Lee	Aus.	B.D.	Cape Town	16th Sept., 2007
2.	Jacob Oram	N.Z.	S.L.	Colombo	2nd Sept., 2009
3.	Tim Southee	N.Z.	Pak	Auckland	26th Dec., 2010

Hat-Tricks in Test Cricket

Sr. No.	Bowler	Country	Against	Venue	Season
1.	F.R. Spofforth	Aus.	Eng.	Melbourne	1878-79
2.	W. Bates	Eng.	Aus.	Melbourne	1882-83
3.	J. Briggs	Eng.	Aus.	Sydney	1891-92
4.	G.A. Lohmann	Eng.	S.A.	Port Elizabeth	1895-96
5.	J. T. Hearne	Eng.	Aus.	Leeds	1899
6.	H. Trumble	Aus.	Eng.	Melbourne	1901-02
7.	H. Trumble	Aus.	Eng.	Melbourne	1903-04
8.	T. J. Mathews	Aus	S.A.	Manchestor	1912
9.	T. J. Mathews[1]	Aus.	S.A.	Manchestor	1912
10.	M.J.C. Allom	Eng.	N.Z.	Christchurch	1929-30
11.	T. W. J. Goddard	Eng.	S.A.	Jchannesbourg	1938-39
12.	P. J. Loader	Eng.	W.I.	Leeds	1957
13.	L. F. Kline	Aus.	S.A.	Cape Town	1957-58
14.	W.Hall	W.I.	Pak.	Lahore	1958-59
15.	G.M. Griffin	S.A.	Eng.	Lords	1960
16.	L. R. Gibbs	W.I.	Aus.	Adelaide	1960-61
17.	P. Patherick	N.Z.	Pak.	Lahore	1976-77
18.	C.A. Walsh	W.I.	Aus.	Brisbane	1988-89
19.	M. G. Hughes	Aus.	W.I.	Perth	1988-89
20.	D.W. Fleming	Aus.	Pak.	R.Pindi	1994-95
21.	S.K. Warne	Aus.	Eng.	Melbourne	1994-95
22.	D.G. Cork	Eng.	W.I.	Old Trafford	1995
23.	D. Gough	Eng.	Aus.	Sydney	1998-99
24.	Wasim Akram	Pak.	S.L.	Lahore	1988-99
25.	Wasim Akram	Pak.	S.L.	Dhakaa	1998-99
26.	Zoysa	S.L.	Zim.	Harare	1999-00
27.	Abdur Razzaq[2]	Pak.	S.L.	Galle	1999-00
28.	G. MacGrath	Aus	W.I.	Perth	2000-01
29.	Harbhajan Singh	Ind.	Aus	Colcatta	2000-01
30.	M. Sami	Pak.	S.L.	Lahore	2001-02
31.	Lawson	W.I.	Aus.	Bridge Town	2002-03
32.	Alok Kapali	B.D.	Pak.	Peshawar	2003
33.	A. Blignaut	Zim.	B.D.	Harare	2003-04
34.	M. Hoggard	Eng.	W.I.	Barbados	2003-04
35.	J. Franklin	N.Z.	B.D.	Dhaka	2004-05
36.	Irfan Pathan	Ind.	Pak.	Karachi	2005-06
37.	R. J. Sidebottom	Eng.	N.Z.	Hamilton	2008

Sr. No.	Bowler	Country	Against	Venue	Season
38.	P. Siddle	Aus.	Eng.	Brisbane	2010
39.	Stuart Broad	Eng.	Ind.	Nottingham	2011
40.	Sohag Ghazi	B.D.	NZ	Chittagong	2013
41.	Stuart Broad	Eng.	S.L.	Headingley	2014

1. Only bowler to claim 2 hat-tricks in the same test match.
2. Youngest player to claim hat-trick in test cricket history.

* Out of 41 hat-tricks, Pakistani bowlers have done this feat 4 times.
* Wasim Akram is the only bowler to claim 2, 2 hat-tricks in both test and one day cricket.
* 7 hat-tricks have been made on Pakistani soil.

Hat-Tricks in One-Day Cricket

Sr. No.	Bowler	Country	Against	Venue	Date
1.	Jalal-ud-Din	Pak.	Aus	Hyderabad	20th Sep., 1982
2.	Bruce Reid	Aus.	N.Z.	Sydney	29th Jan., 1986
3.	Chatan Sharma	Ind.	N.Z.	Nagpur	31st Oct., 1987
4.	Wasim Akram	Pak.	W.I.	Sharjah	14th Oct., 1989
5.	Wasim Akram	Pak.	Aus.	Sharjah	4th May, 1990
6.	Kapil Dev	Ind.	S.L.	Colcatta	4th Jan., 1991
7.	Aqib Javed	Pak.	Ind.	Sharjah	25th Oct., 1991
8.	D. Morrison	N.Z.	Ind.	Napier	25th Mar., 1994
9.	Waqar Younis	Pak.	N.Z.	East London	19th Dec., 1994
10.	S. Mushtaq	Pak.	Zim.	Peshawar	3rd Nov., 1996
11.	E. Brandes	Zim.	Eng.	Harare	3rd Jan., 1997
12.	A. Stuart	Aus.	Pak.	Melbourne	16th Jan., 1997
13.	S. Mushtaq	Pak.	Zim.	Oval	11th June, 1999
14.	C. Vaas	S.L.	Zim.	Colombo	8th Dec., 2001
15.	M. Sami	Pak.	W.I.	Sharjah	15th Feb., 2002
16.	C. Vaas	S.L.	B.D.	Petermar-tizburg	14th Feb., 2003
17.	B. Lee	Aus.	Ken.	Durbin	15th Feb., 2003
18.	J. Anderson	Eng.	Pak.	Oval	20th June, 2003
19.	S. Harmison	Eng.	Ind.	Nottingham	1st Sept., 2004
20.	C. Langeveld	S.A.	W.I.	Barbados	11th May, 2005
21.	Shahadat Hussain	B.D.	Zim	Harare	2nd Aug, 2006
22.	Jerome Tayler	W.I.	Aus	Mumbai	18th Oct., 2006
23.	Shane Bond	N.Z.	Aus.	Hobart	14th Jan., 2007
24.	Lasith Malinga	S.L.	S.A.	Guyana	28th Mar., 2007
25.	Andrew Flintoff	Eng.	W.I.	St. Lucia	4th Apr., 2009
26.	Farveez Maharoof	S.L.	Ind.	Dambulla	22nd June, 2010
27.	Abdur Razzaq	B.D.	Zim	Dhaka	3rd Dec., 2010
28.	Kemar Roach	W.I.	Neth.	New Delhi	28th Feb., 2011
29.	Lasith Malinga	S.L	Ken.	Colombo	1st March, 2011
30.	Lasith Malinga	S.L.	Aus.	Colombo	22nd Aug., 2011
31.	DT Christian	Aus	S.L.	Melbourne	2nd March, 2012

Sr. No.	Bowler	Country	Against	Venue	Date
32.	T. Perera	S.L.	Pak	Colombo	16th June, 2012
33.	Clint McKay	Aus	Eng.	Cardiff	14th Sep., 2013
34.	Rubel Hussain	B.D.	NZ	Mirpur	29th Oct. 2013
35.	Prosper Utseya	Zim.	S.A.	Harare	29th Aug. 2014
36.	Taijul Islam	B.D.	Zim	Mirpur	1 Dec. , 2014
37.	Steven Finn	Eng	Aus.	Melbourne	14 Feb., 2015
38.	J. P. Duminy	S.A.	S.L	Sydney	18 March 2015
39.	Kagiso Rabada	S.A.	B.D.	Mirpur	10th July, 2015

★Pakistani bowlers have done this feat 8 times. ★Pakistan's 6 bowlers have made 8 hat-tricks, out of which Wasim Akram and Saqlain Mushtaq have done it twice. ★Youngest bowler to claim one-day hat-trick is Pakistan's Aqib Javed, who in the age of 19 years and 81 days achieved this milestone. ★Out of 39 hat-tricks, 21 have made by Asian bowlers. ★Only 2 hat-tricks have been made on Pakistan's soil, i.e., Hyderabad & Peshawar.

SOCHI WINTER OLYMPICS - 2014

The 22nd edition of Winter Olympic Games was held at Sochi (Russia) from 7 to 23 Feb. 2014. Pakistan's only one skier M. Kareem took part in these games, but didn't win a medal. Here is the final medals table:

Sr.#	Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1.	Russia	13	11	9	33
2.	Norway	11	5	10	26
3.	Canada	10	10	5	25
4.	USA	9	7	12	28
5.	Netherlands	8	7	9	24
6.	Germany	8	8	5	19
7.	Switzerland	8	3	2	11
8.	Belarus	5	0	1	6
9.	Austria	4	8	5	17
10.	France	4	4	7	15
11.	Poland	4	1	1	6
12.	China	3	4	2	9
13.	S. Korea	3	3	2	8
14.	Sweden	2	7	6	15
15.	Czech Republic	2	4	2	8
16.	Slovenia	2	2	4	8
17.	Japan	1	4	3	8
18.	Finland	1	3	1	5
19.	Great Britain	1	1	2	4
20.	Ukraine	1	0	1	2
21.	Slovakia	1	0	0	1
22.	Italy	0	2	8	8
23.	Latvia	0	2	2	4
24.	Australia	0	2	1	3
25.	Croatia	0	1	0	1
28.	Kazakhstan	0	0	1	1

20TH COMMONWEALTH GAMES 2014, GLASGOW (SCOTLAND)

- ★ 20th Commonwealth Games were held in Glasgow (Scotland) from 23 July to 3 August, 2014. It was the first time that Glasgow hosted the games, and the third time in Scotland.
- ★ A total of 4,947 athletes from 71 countries in 261 events in 17 sports participated.
- ★ Pakistan secured 23rd position by winning 3 silver and 1 bronze medal among 37 medal winning countries.
- ★ 21st Commonwealth Games will be held in Gold Coast City, Queensland, Australia from 4 to 15 April 2018.

FINAL MEDALS TABLE

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
England	58	59	57	174
Australia	49	42	46	137
Canada	32	16	34	82
Scotland	19	15	19	53
India	15	30	19	64
New Zealand	14	14	17	45
South Africa	13	10	17	40
Nigeria	11	11	14	36
Kenya	10	10	5	25
Jamaica	10	4	8	22
Singapore	8	5	4	17
Malaysia	6	7	6	19
Wales	5	11	20	36
Cyprus	2	4	2	8
Northern Ireland	2	3	7	12
Papua New Guinea	2	0	0	2
Cameroon	1	3	3	7
Uganda	1	0	4	5
Grenada	1	0	1	2
Botswana	1	0	0	1
Kiribati	1	0	0	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	3	5	8
Pakistan	0	3	1	4
Bahamas	0	2	1	3
Samoa	0	2	1	3
Namibia	0	1	2	3
Mozambique	0	1	1	2
Mauritius	0	1	1	2
Bangladesh	0	1	0	1
Isle of Man	0	1	0	1
Nauru	0	1	0	1
Sri Lanka	0	1	0	1
Ghana	0	0	2	2
Zambia	0	0	2	2

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
Barbados	0	0	1	1
Fiji	0	0	1	1
Saint Lucia	0	0	1	1

PAKISTAN'S OVERALL PERFORMANCE IN THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES

Year	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total Medals
1954	1	3	2	6
1958	3	5	2	10
1962	8	1	-	9
1966	4	1	4	9
1970	4	3	2	9
1990	-	-	-	-
1994	-	-	3	3
1998	-	1	-	1
2002	1	3	4	8
2006	1	3	1	5
2010	2	1	2	5
2014	0	3	1	4
Total	**24**	**24**	**21**	**69**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT MAJOR SPORTS

(A) Cricket

11th ICC World Cup was held in 2015 in Australia and New Zealand, 14 teams were divided in 2 groups. Australia won the title beating N.Z.

- The first ever test match was played on 15-19 March, 1877 at Melbourne between Australia and England.
- The limited overs international one day cricket started in 1971 when the first one dayer was played between Australia and England at Melbourne on 5th January, 1971.
- The women test cricket was started in 1934 when Australia and England played the first match on 28-31 December, 1934 at Brisbane (Aus).
- The body which controls international cricket is called ICC (International Cricket Council). It consists of 10 full members and 27 associate members. It has 54 affiliate members too.
- The test playing countries and the top four associate members of ICC take part in Men's and Women's World Cup Cricket held after every four years.
- Sri Lanka recorded the highest One-Day total of 443/9 against Netherlands at Amstelveen on July 14, 2006. On the other hand, Zimbabwe recorded the lowest total of 35 runs in 18 overs against Sri Lanka at Harare in 2004.
- Pakistan won Asia Cup for the first time in 2000 by defeating Sri Lanka with a margin of 39 runs. Pakistan won Asia Cup for the second time in 2012 beating Bangladesh by 2 runs in the final on March 22 at Sher-e-Bangla Cricket Stadium, Mirpur. Moin Khan was the captain in 2000, and Misba-ul-Haq in 2012.
- ACC was originally formed as the Asian Cricket Conference in 1983, changing its name to the Asian Cricket Council in 1995. It has 21 member countries.

- New Zealand holds the dubious record of scoring the lowest innings total in a test match. They scored 26 runs against England at Auckland (NZ) on 22nd February, 1958.
- The highest innings total in a test match is 952 runs for 6 wickets which Sri Lanka scored against India from 2-6 August, 1997 in Colombo.
- Mahela Jayawardena and Sangakara of Sri Lanka hold the world record of highest partnership for any wicket in a test match with 624 runs against South Africa in Colombo (SL) in July 2006.
- The test cricket has witnessed only two tied matches so far. The first was played between Australia and West Indies in Brisbane (Aus) in 1960. The second tie was recorded in the match played between India and Australia in Madras (Ind) in 1986.
- Sir Donald Bradman of Australia recorded a career test average of 99.96 runs per innings.
- Sharjah got the honour of conducting 200 One Day International matches on 18th Feb., 2010, when Canada and Afghanistan played here against each other.
- Firstly, G.S. Sobers (WI) scored 36 runs off an over from Glamorgan's bowler M.A. Nash in 1968.
- Jim Laker of England took 10 wickets for 53 runs in an innings against Australia at Manchester in 1956. His match bowling figure was 19/90.
- Highest innings total in a first class match is 1,107 which was scored by Victoria against New South Wales in Melbourne in 1926-27.
- Sachin Tendulkar (India) set the world record of scoring first double century (200*) in One Day International Cricket against South Africa in Gwaliar (India) on 24th Feb., 2010.
- Sachin Tendulkar played his 200th test (his last) on Nov. 14, 2013, against W.I. in Mumbai. He became first international player to play 200 test matches.
- Ahmed Shahzad became the first Pakistani (12th International) batsman to score a hundred in all 3 formats of cricket on March 30, 2014, Mirpur (B.D) in T-20 World Cup.

(B) Field Hockey

The field hockey was first included in the Olympic Games in 1908 (London). So far, 22 Olympic Hockey competitions have been held from 1908 to 2012. Out of these, India has won on eight occasions, Germany four times, England and Pakistan each on three occasions, Netherlands twice, New Zealand and Australia once each.

- The World Cup Hockey for men was first held in 1971 (Barcelona) and for women in 1974. Australia is the current World Hockey Cup Champion. It won this title in 2010 by defeating Germany.
- Pakistan won its first Olympic title in 1960.
- Germany is the current Olympic Hockey Champion. It won this distinction in London (UK) in 2012.
- The Men's Junior World Cup Hockey competition was started in 1979 (Versailles). Pakistan won the inaugural tournament. Since then, nine competitions have been held. The last being held in India which was won by Germany.
- The Asian Hockey competition was first held in Tokyo (Japan) in 1958 in which Pakistan defeated India. So far, 17 competitions have been held.
- The Champions Trophy Hockey Championship was inaugurated in 1978 at Lahore. Pakistan won the first competition by defeating Australia.
- Women's Field Hockey event was first included in the Olympics in 1980 at Moscow. Zimbabwe won the competition.
- Pakistan won U-18 Asia Youth Hockey Cup on 22nd Nov. 2009, beating Malaysia by 4-3 in the final.

- Sohail Abbas of Pakistan set the world record of scoring 300 goals on 12th Dec. 2009, in Buenos Aires (Argentina) against India and became the first hockey player in the world who scored 300 goals.

(C) Football

- Although people have been playing ball games with feet practically since the dawn of history, the game that most resembles the football of today was invented in China. It was called *cuju*, and it involved players kicking a leather ball through a hole in a cloth.
- While no one knows the exact year in which football was first played ,there has been evidence of this game since around 206 BC. This means that football is around 2,220 years old!
- There have been many attempts to ban football, even since the Middle Ages. The first law to ban football was passed in England in 1314. People wanted to ban football because it was believed that the game was just a distraction from other, more important work.
- Even though women have been playing football ever since the game was invented, in 1921. The Football Association in England banned women from playing. The law was finally lifted in 1971 and now many countries have women's football teams.
- Men's World Football Cup is the largest football tournament of the world. The First Football Cup Championship was held in Montevideo (Uruguay) in 1930 in which Uruguay defeated Argentina by 4-2. This competition is held after every four years. Twenty competitions have been held so far.
- After winning the 2002 Football World Cup, Brazil became the first team to win five World Cups (1958, 1962, 1970, 1994, 2002). Italy and Germany are second with 4 wins each.
- Geoff Hurst of England holds the distinction of scoring a hat-trick in a final of the World Football Cup competition. He performed this feat against West Germany in 1966.
- Iran holds the record of scoring highest number of goals in World Football Cup qualifying matches. They beat Maldives by 17-0 on June 2, 1997.

(D) Lawn Tennis

- Presently, several international Lawn Tennis Tournaments are held in the world. Of these, the Wimbledon Tennis, U.S Open, French Open and the Australian Open are very prominent.
- The Wimbledon Tennis Championships were started for men in 1877 and for women in 1884. W. Gore and Maud Watson of England were the first singles champions for Men and Women events, respectively.
- William Charles Renshaw (UK) won the Wimbledon Men's title on seven occasions (1881-86 and 1889).
- Martina Navratilova (USA) won the Women's Singles Wimbledon title nine times (1978-79, 1982-87 and 1990).
- The Australian Tennis Championship was inaugurated in 1905. Rodney Heath was the first champion of this competition.
- The French Open Tennis Championship was first held in 1925. The inaugural tournament of 1925 was won by Rene Locaste.
- The US Lawn Tennis Championship was inaugurated in 1881. Richard D. Sears was the first US Open Champion.
- Tennis remained an Olympics sport from 1896 to 1924. For the second time, it was included again in the Olympic Games of Seoul (S. Korea) in 1988.
- The world's longest tennis match was played on June 24, 2010, in London

(Wimbledon Tennis Championship) between John Izner (US) and Nicolas Mahat (France), which was won by Inzer. The match lasted for 3 days and consisted of 183 games. The score of the match was 6-4, 3-6, 6-7, 7-6 and 70-68.

(E) Table Tennis

- Table Tennis is a popular indoor sport in China, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, England, Germany and Taiwan.
- China's men's team hold a record 18 world team championship titles, women's team also holds this record.

17TH ASIAN GAMES 2014, INCHEON (SOUTH KOREA)

Important Facts:

* The 17th Asiad, the largest sporting event in Asia took place in Incheon (South Korea) between Sep. 19 to Oct. 4, 2014, with 439 events in 36 sports.
* Of the 45 competing nations, 37 won medals.
* China stood first by winning 343 medals including 151 gold.
* Pakistan stood 23rd by acquiring 1 gold, 1 silver and 3 bronze medals.
* 14 new world records were made in these games.
* The next (18th) edition would be held in Jakarta (Indonesia) in 2018.

FINAL MEDALS TABLE

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
China	151	109	83	343
South Korea	79	71	84	234
Japan	47	76	76	199
Kazakhstan	28	23	33	84
Iran	21	18	18	57
Thailand	12	7	28	47
North Korea	11	11	14	36
India	11	9	37	57
Taiwan	10	18	23	51
Qatar	10	0	4	14
Uzbekistan	9	14	21	44
Bahrain	9	6	4	19
Hong Kong	6	12	24	42
Malaysia	5	14	14	33
Singapore	5	6	13	24
Mongolia	5	4	12	21
Indonesia	4	5	11	20
Kuwait	3	5	4	12
Saudi Arabia	3	3	1	7
Myanmar	2	1	1	4
Vietnam	1	10	25	36
Philippines	1	3	11	15
Pakistan	1	1	3	5
Tajikistan	1	1	3	5
Iraq	1	0	3	4
United Arab Emirates	1	0	3	4

Sri Lanka	1	0	1	2
Cambodia	1	0	0	1
Macau	0	3	4	7
Kyrgyzstan	0	2	4	6
Jordan	0	2	2	4
Turkmenistan	0	1	5	6
Bangladesh	0	1	2	3
Laos	0	1	2	3
Afghanistan	0	1	1	2
Lebanon	0	1	1	2
Nepal	0	0	1	1

PAKISTAN'S OVERALL PERFORMANCE IN THE ASIAN GAMES

Year	Venue	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
1958	Tokyo (Japan)	0	2	2	4
1962	Jakarta (Indonesia)	2	1	2	5
1966	Bangkok (Thailand)	0	2	2	4
1970	Bangkok (Thailand)	0	1	3	4
1974	Tehran (Iran)	0	0	4	4
1978	Bangkok (Thailand)	2	1	3	6
1982	New Delhi (India)	0	2	5	7
1986	Seoul (S. Korea)	0	2	3	5
1990	Beijing (China)	1	1	4	6
1994	Hiroshima (Japan)	0	3	2	5
1998	Bangkok (Thailand)	0	1	3	4
2002	Busan (S. Korea)	1	4	1	5
2006	Doha (Qatar)	0	1	3	4
2010	Guangzhou (China)	3	2	3	8
2014	Incheon (S. Korea)	1	1	3	5

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. ***Give the name of the city in which the first modern Summer Olympic games were held.***

Ans. Athens (Greece) in 1896.

Q. ***When were the first Winter Olympics held?***

Ans. The first Winter Olympics were held at Chamonix (France) in 1924.

Q. ***Where were the 17th Asian Games held?***

Ans. Incheon (South Korea) in 2014.

Q. ***Which countries take part in the SAF Games?***

Ans. The SAARC countries viz. Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Maldives and Bhutan participate in the SAF Games. SAF Games membership was given to Afghanistan on 9th January 2003, increasing its members' number to eight.

Q. ***When did Pakistan win the Cricket World Cup ?***

Ans. Pakistan won the 5th Cricket World Cup in 1992, under the captaincy of Imran Khan. Pakistan beat England by 22 runs in final at Melbourne (Australia). Wasim Akram was declared 'man of the final.'

Q. ***Which sport is associated with Wimbledon?***

Ans. Lawn Tennis.

Q. ***What is difference between the Swaythling Cup and the Corbillion Cup?***

Ans. The Swaythling Cup is concerned with the Men's Table Tennis competition, whereas the Corbillion Cup relates to the Women's International Table Tennis Championship.

Q. ***Identify Mike Tyson.***

Ans. Mike Tyson (US) was the heavyweight boxing champion of WBA in 1996.

Q. ***Which country won the Men's Olympics Field Hockey Championship in London (UK) in 2012?***

Ans. Germany, who beat Netherlands.

Q. ***Which country is the current Hockey champion of Asian Games?***

Ans. India in 2014.

Q. ***When was the first Twenty Twenty International played?***

Ans. On 17th February, 2005, at Eden Park, Auckland (NZ). Aus beat NZ by 44 runs. Ricky Ponting remained man of the match.

Q. ***When and where first women Twenty Twenty match was played?***

Ans. On 5th Aug. 2004, at Hove (England). New Zealand beat England by 9 runs.

Q. ***When the first women One Day match was played?***

Ans. In 1973, in England. England beat International XI.

Q. ***Who won the 2015 Cricket World Cup?***

Ans. Australia, who beat N.Z. by 7 wickets in Melbourne.

Q. ***When and where was held the 2nd Twenty Twenty Cricket World Cup?***

Ans. In 2009, in England.

Q. ***When was the First One Day International match played?***

Ans. In 1971, between Australia and England at Melbourne.

Q. ***Give the highest and the lowest innings totals in the one day cricket matches.***

Ans. The highest total in one-day cricket is 443/9 by Sri Lanka against Netherlands in Amstelveen. The lowest total belongs to Zimbabwe who scored 35 runs against Sri Lanka at Harare (Zimbabwe) in 2004.

Q. ***Give the names of Wisden's Five Cricketers of Century.***

Ans. Wisden's five cricketers of century announced on April 5th, 2000 in London were:

1. Sir Donald Bradman
2. Sir Garfield Sobers
3. Sir Jack Hobbs
4. Shane Warne
5. Sir Vivian Richards

Written Tests/Interviews

QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Q. ***Give the names of the modern sports which figure in the World, Olympics and other international competitions.***

Ans. Athletics, Badminton, Baseball, Basketball, Billiards, Boxing, Cricket, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Golf, Gymnastics, Hockey (Field), Hockey (Ice), Judo, Karate, Lawn Tennis, Polo, Rowing, Skating, Skiing, Squash, Swimming, Table Tennis, Volleyball, Weightlifting and Wrestling.

Q. ***Give the measurement of the Badminton Court.***

Ans. Singles 44 feet x 17 feet, Doubles 44 feet x 20 feet.

Q. ***What is the number of players in Baseball, Basketball, Cricket, Hockey (field) and Football?***

Ans. Baseball 9 on each side, Basketball 5 on each side, Cricket, Hockey and Football 11 on each side.

Q. ***What do the five circles of the Olympics symbol represent?***

Ans. The five circles of the Olympics symbol represent five continents viz. Asia, Africa, Europe, America and Australia.

Q. ***What was the number of the players which participated in the Olympic Games of 1896, 1900, 1928, 1936, 1948, 1968, 1992 and 1996?***

Ans. 1896 (311), 1900 (1,505), 1928 (3,905), 1936 (4,069) 1948 (6,005), 1968 (7,010), 1992 (14,000), 1996 (10,750).

Q. ***Why the Summer Olympics were not held in 1916, 1940 and 1944?***

Ans. The Olympic competitions of 1916, 1940 and 1944 could not be held due to the First World War (1914-1918) and Second World War (1939-1945).

Q. ***Which Muslim country won the most medals among the Islamic nations in the 2000 Olympics?***

Ans. Kazakhstan topped with 7 medals (Gold 3, Silver 4). Turkey was second with 6 medals (Gold 4, Silver 1, Bronze 1).

Q. ***Which country won the inaugural World Cup Football competition held in 1930?***

Ans. Uruguay won the cup by defeating Argentina by 4-2.

Q. ***Mark the five years in which Brazil has won the World Cup Football.***

Ans. 1958, 1962, 1970, 1994 and 2002.

Q. ***Name the games with which the following renowned personalities are associated.***

(i) Sir Donald Bradman (ii) Jack Dempsey (iii) W.G. Grace (iv) Dhyan Chand (v) Boris Becker (vi) Diego Maradona (vii) Floris Bovelander (viii) Jahangir Khan (ix) Mats Wilander (x) Mike Tyson (xi) Muhammad Ali (Cassius Clay) (xii) Rod Lever (xiii) Ross Norman (xiv) Jack Nicklaus (xv) Gary Kasparov (xvi) Li-Xiaoshuang (xvii) Poul-Erik Hoyer-Larsen (xviii) Donovan Bailey (xix) Javier Satamayor (xx) Wally Hammond (xxi) Alekhine (xxii) Sir Garfield Sobers (xxiii) Noureddine Morceli (xxiv) Samiullah (xxv) Hanif Muhammad (xxvi) Sonny Liston (xxvii) Bobby Fischer (xxviii) Shahid Afridi (xxix) Floyd Patterson (xxx) Gary Kirsten

Ans. (i) Cricket (ii) Boxing (iii) Cricket (iv) Hockey (v) Lawn Tennis (vi) Football (vii) Field Hockey (viii) Squash (ix) Lawn Tennis (x) Boxing (xi) Boxing (xii) Lawn Tennis (xiii) Squash (xiv) Golf (xv) Chess (xvi) Gymnastics (xvii) Badminton (xviii) Athletics (xix) Athletics (xx) Cricket (xxi) Chess (xxii) Cricket (xxiii) Athletics (xxiv) Hockey (xxv) Cricket (xxvi) Boxing (xxvii) Chess (xxviii) Cricket (xxix) Boxing (xxx) Cricket

Q. **Fill in the blanks:**

(a) Men's first World Cup Cricket was held in the year of _____ and was won by _____.

(b) Pakistan won the 5th Cricket World Cup in 1992 by beating _____.

(c) From 1928 to 1956, India won the Men's Olympic Hockey championship consecutively for _____ times.

(d) So far, Pakistan has won Men's Olympic Hockey Championship thrice in the years of:

(e) The Men's World Football Cup which was held at Japan and South Korea in 2002 was won by_____.

(f) Out of the nine Men's Junior World Hockey Cups held so far, Pakistan has won only the inaugural competition which was held in_____.

(g) The highest team total in the world cricket cup is_____.

(h) The International Cricket Council (ICC) has _____ full members and

_____ associate members.

Ans. (a) 1975, West Indies, (b) England, (c) Six, (d) 1960, 1968 and 1984, (e) Brazil, (f) Versailles (France), (g) 417/6 by Australia against Afghanistan in 2015 (h) Ten, Twenty seven.

Q. ***What is the highest innings total in a Test match?***

Ans. Sri Lanka scored 952 runs for 6 wickets against India at Colombo in August 1996.

Q. ***When Pakistan played first Twenty Twenty International?***

Ans. On August 28, 2006, against England at Bristol (Eng). Pakistan won by 5 wickets. Shahid Afridi was declared man of the match.

Q. ***When did Pakistan's hockey team first take part in the Olympics?***

Ans. In the 1948 London Olympic Games.

Q. ***How many Olympic medals have been won by Pakistan so far from 1948 to 2012?***

Ans. Pakistan has so far won 11 medals (3 gold medals in hockey, 3 silver medals in hockey, 3 bronze medals in hockey and one bronze medal each in wrestling and boxing.

Q. ***With which game, the Wimbledon is associated?***

Ans. Lawn Tennis.

Q. ***What is the world record in 100-metres sprint?***

Ans. On May 31, 2008, Jamaican sprinter Usain Bolt set a new world record with 9.72 seconds at Reebok Grand Prix, New York. He set a new Olympic record in 100-metre sprint in 2008 Beijing Olympics with 9.69 seconds.

SAF GAMES

S. No.	Year	Place	1st Position	2nd Position	3rd Position	Sports
1	1984	Nepal	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	6
2	1985	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	7
3	1987	India	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	10
4	1989	Pakistan	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	10
5	1991	Sri Lanka	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	10
6	1993	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	11
7	1995	India	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	13
8	1999	Nepal	India	Nepal	Sri Lanka	12
9	2004	Pakistan	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	20
10	2006	Sri Lanka	India	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	20
11	2010	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	Bangladesh	23
12	2016	India	India	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	12

* In all twelve SAF Games, India got first position.
* Pakistan got second position in second (1985), third (1987), fourth (1989), sixth (1993), ninth (2004), 10th (2006), 11th (2010) SAF Games competitions.

RESULTS OF SAF GAMES 2016

The 12th SAF Games were staged in India from 5 to 16 February. A total number of eight countries participated in SAF Games.

Name of Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
India	188	90	30	308
Sri Lanka	25	63	98	186
Pakistan	12	37	57	106
Afghanistan	7	9	19	35

Bangladesh	4	15	56	75
Nepal	3	23	34	60
Maldives	0	2	1	3
Bhutan	0	1	15	16
Total	**239**	**240**	**310**	**789**

PAKISTAN'S PERFORMANCE AT A GLANCE-2016

Game	Gold	Silver	Bronze
Athletics	0	3	8
Boxing	0	4	2
Handball	0	1	1
Hockey	1	0	0
Judo	2	2	8
Tennis	0	0	4
Squash	1	4	1
Weightlifting	1	2	4
Wrestling	2	4	1
Wushu	2	2	6
Cycling	0	1	3
Kabaddi	0	1	0
Shooting	0	9	[illegible]
Taekwondo	2	1	4
Volleyball	0	0	1
Badminton	0	0	4
Cricket	0	0	1
Swimming	1	2	5
Table Tennis	0	1	1
TOTAL	**12**	**37**	**57**

DETAILED CHART OF NATIONAL GAMES (PAKISTAN)

Year	City	Winner	Year	City	Winner
1948	Karachi	Punjab	1950	Lahore	Services
1952	Lahore	Services	1954	Sahiwal	-
1955	Dhaka	Services	1956	Lahore	Army
1958	Peshawar	Army	1960	Dhaka	Army
1962	Lahore	Army	1964	Dhaka	Army
1966	Lahore	-	1968	Dhaka	Railways
1970	Karachi	Army	1972	Lahore	Railways
1974	Peshawar	Army	1976	Karachi	Army
1978	Lahore	Army	1980	Karachi	Army
1982	Peshawar	Army	1984	Faisalabad	Army
1986	Quetta	Army	1988	Karachi	Army
1990	Peshawar	Army	1992	Lahore	Army
1995	Quetta	Army	1997	Karachi	Army
2001	Peshawar	Army	2004	Quetta	Army
2007	Karachi	Army	2010	Peshawar	Army
2012	Lahore	WAPDA	2013	Islamabad	Army

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Current Issues

KASHMIR

Introduction: Kashmir is one of the conflicts implicated in the current "war" of the United States and its allies against certain forms of radical Islam. A long-term solution to the conflict in Kashmir cannot be found without consideration of the wishes of the Kashmiri people. The three-option plebiscite, giving Kashmiris a choice among accession to India, accession to Pakistan, or full sovereignty, is an avenue that must be explored. The United Nations should serve as the organizer of such a plebiscite and should be the ultimate guarantor of its results. Convincing Pakistan and India of the ultimate wisdom of such a course can be part of current negotiations around the events in Afghanistan that now demand our attention.

Kashmir Issue in UNO: Kashmir represents one of the longest-standing disputes on the United Nations agenda. Today, both India and Pakistan are offering some level of commitment to the U.S. war on terrorism, but each of these two countries seeks to implicate Kashmir in its own way. Indian spokespersons assert that separatist fighters in Kashmir may be part of the bin Laden or Afghan terror network that the United States hopes to defeat. Pakistani officials argue for a more sympathetic U.S. perspective on Kashmir in tacit exchange for assistance in the American campaign against Islamic extremism. Kashmir has long been assessed as a potential flashpoint for a major regional war, and in the current heightened circumstances it becomes even more critical that this dispute be resolved. Like the Israel/Palestine question, this issue continues to inflame sentiments across the Muslim world. The bomb set off in October in front of the Legislative Assembly, killing thirty-eight people, brought this point home dramatically.

India and Pakistan both have sizeable Muslim populations, ranking near the top of the demographic list of countries where Islam flourishes. They are also both nuclear powers. The journey of Secretary of State Colin Powell to the region in mid-October signifies U.S. awareness of the importance of stability in the two nations, and the danger that a flare-up of the Kashmir conflict could catastrophically impact the Afghan situation.

As the United States reconsiders its policy toward Kashmir, it will be tempting to build a policy on the short-term perspective of the "war on terrorism." However, a policy which takes account of the cultural and political factors generating the conflict, and the rights of the Kashmiri people, will likely do more to reduce terrorism in the long term.

Background: Since the partition of the South Asian Sub-continent into the two states of India and Pakistan in 1947, Kashmir has existed as an unhappily bifurcated region. On the Indian side is the well-known Vale or Valley of Kashmir, the territory of Jammu, and the remote high plateau area of Ladakh. On the Pakistan side is the border region of Azad ("free") Kashmir, and, depending on who is doing the identifying, the isolated tribal region called "the Northern Areas" (Gilgit-Baltistan). In India the Pakistan side of Kashmir is called "Pakistan Occupied Kashmir"; in Pakistan the Indian side is called "Indian Occupied Kashmir."

In the past sixty-one years, this heavenly abode, scented with cardamom and spice and the smoke of wood fires, has become a nightmare of spilt blood, indignity, and terror. The environment of beauty and peace has been devastated by modern politics and the use of force.

Roots of Conflict: It is often said that the Kashmir conflict is part of the unfinished business of decolonization. Insofar as the legal status of Kashmir is concerned, it is true that the events surrounding the 1947 Partition gave rise to an issue that underlies all the contemporary mobilizations around religion, ethnicity, and national security (Pakistani or Indian). Furthermore, it is a historical point that continues to inhibit further action toward

peace in Kashmir today.

In 1947, there were some areas of the Sub-continent that had never fallen under the control of the British Empire. The so-called "Princely States" had the option of choosing accession to either Pakistan or India. In most cases, these autonomous areas were either predominately Hindu or predominately Muslim, and the choice was simple. But there were a few regions where there were problems, either because they were not contiguous to the likely country of accession or because the ruler was of one faith while the majority of the people were of another. The latter was the case for Kashmir. It was contiguous to both Pakistan and India and therefore could have opted for either on geographical grounds. But the maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh, was a Hindu who ruled over a majority Muslim population. He was pushed in one direction by his constituents and in another by the individuals emerging as the new governing clique in India. Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of independent India, was a Kashmiri Hindu Pundit (Brahmin) by birth, and carried a fervent torch for the cause of keeping Kashmir in India. The decision had implications for Punjab, center of the Sikh religion, as well, since Punjab would provide the critical land bridge to Kashmir from India's capital of Delhi.

The maharaja of Kashmir tried to find a path to full independence for months, then decided for India at the last moment, making Kashmir the only non-Hindu majority state in the union. (Punjab would later be reorganized to make it a Sikh-majority state, where similar issues of sovereignty versus Indian loyalism would later surface.) There was a spirit of Kashmir boosterism in the new India, since its Muslim population was "the jewel in the crown" of India's commitment to secularism and federalism. The Indian Constitution, in Article 370, gave Kashmir a "special autonomy" within India— a provision which became heavily controversial and was honored more in the breach than in the practice.

The historical claim that Kashmir legally acceded to the new state of India is a major part of the Indian government's current policy on Kashmir. However, the recent release of many documents surrounding Indian and Pakistani independence have revealed some critical flaws in the accepted history of Kashmiri accession. Traditionally, it was the common view that the Instrument of Accession was signed before India sent troops and arms to Kashmir, to defend it against incursions by Pathan "liberationists" streaming into Kashmir from the Pakistani side. But the newly-public documents now seem to indicate a critically different scenario. In accounts by recent scholars, the chronology of events appears to be that first, Indian troops and arms were sent to Kashmir, and subsequently, seeing which way the wind was blowing, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession to India. It further appears that documents had been specifically created to appear as if the opposite chronology was the valid one.

What About the Kashmiris? The relationship between India and Pakistan forms the critical geopolitical context in which the voice of the Kashmiris themselves must be heard. The two countries have fought major wars over Kashmir in 1948 and 1965. In the 1972 Simla Agreement following the war over Bangladesh, India and Pakistan agreed to respect "without prejudice" the most recent cease-fire line as a Line of Control, not seeking to alter it regardless of differences in legal interpretation. They also agreed to refrain from the threat or use of force in violation of the Line. In 1998, both powers evidenced a nuclear capability, elevating any future armed conflict between the two powers to a more dangerous level. Nationalism among Pakistani and Indian populations has been on the rise as well, raising the intensity of any dialogue on the Kashmir dispute. Pakistan's recent incursions across the Line of Control at Kargil, in violation of the Simla Agreement, further raised the temperature among Indians on the Kashmir issue.

A nationalist spirit has concurrently risen among the Kashmiri people, particularly Muslims in the Vale of Kashmir itself. Since 1989 this has been expressed as a vigorous insurgency directed against India, in support of self-determination for Kashmir.

Concomitantly the Indian government has launched a massive security presence in its part of Kashmir. In its counterinsurgency, India has lost moral ground internationally because of rampant abuses of human rights. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and other such organizations have all issued highly critical reports on India's conduct in Kashmir. They note that torture, custodial rape, extrajudicial executions, "disappearances," and desecration of holy sites are ubiquitous in Indian Kashmir. These adverse criticisms are also voiced by the U.S. Department of State, and similar agencies in Canada, the United Kingdom, and other Western countries. Supporting the contention of massive rights violations on the part of the Indian government in Kashmir is the fact of numerous refugee camps on the Pakistani (not the Indian) side of the Line of Control. This presence attests physically to the judgments of human rights organizations that Indian Kashmir is not a place where the dignity and basic rights of persons are protected.

A few points regarding insurgency and counterinsurgency in Kashmir must be recognized. The first of these is the domestic nature of the early insurgency. Although India frequently accuses Pakistan of waging proxy war through the Kashmiri insurgency, the insurgency in its origin can be traced to Kashmiris, not outsiders. Continuing to deny the grievances of the Indian Kashmiris that led them to take up arms in 1989 has led to a serious neglect of domestic factors in the Indian appraisal of this threatening movement. The fact that the guerilla movement in Kashmir flourished despite the massive security apparatus quickly set up in Kashmir in itself indicates some measure of popular support.

Surveys conducted by Outlook magazine in 1997 showed the majority of the Vale's population (77%) believed that the Kashmir problem could not be resolved within the framework of the Indian constitution. It also showed that the majority viewed the increasing Islamization of the Kashmiri independence movement with trepidation. It is not clear whether such figures are reliable indicators, being derived from surveys taken at the height of what had become a civil war in Indian Kashmir. Today surveys show that the Kashmiris want peace and are tired of armed conflict, but the recent surveys do not indicate in which direction that peace should be achieved.

At the same time, as the insurgency progressed there was increasing aid to the Kashmiri militants from Pakistan. In recent years this aid, in the form of money, weapons, fighters, and training, has come from even further afield in the Islamic world. As a result, the original core insurgent organization, the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front (JKLF), which sought the "Third Option" of a fully independent Kashmir, was later eclipsed by organizations such as Hizbul Mujahideen and then Harkat-ul-Ansar, which sought total accession to Pakistan. Today, the fight in Kashmir is considered a form of Islamic jihad for youngsters from Afghanistan, Sudan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, and other countries not primarily implicated in the Kashmir problem. This Islamization of the movement has deepened its inflammatory impact on the general population of India, which is starting to view Kashmir as the place India will have to draw the line against a global wave of Islamic radicalism. This perspective is of course brought into focus by recent events. Hindus burning pictures of Osama bin Laden are slaughtered by Muslim protesters in the streets. In this form of the dispute, India does have the general sympathy of the democratic West, which has traditionally tended to look unfavorably on transnational and militant developments in the world of Islam, and now explicitly views them as a threat. Indian lobbyists pitch the Kashmir problem as one in which a democratic and secular India, working with the democratic and secular West, is up against a tide of fundamentalism and obscurantism. Pakistan has in rhetoric and action heightened these fears, giving clear support and encouragement to the jihadis despite proclamations to the contrary. Its Islamic parties and its secret service have without doubt been heavily involved in Indian Kashmir. Kashmiri separatists' probable links to Afghanistan's varied militant organizations— perhaps via Pakistan or perhaps independently— are now a highly critical factor.

Pakistan, as well, has been accused of rights-violating behavior in its portion of Kashmir, directed primarily against members of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front which continues to speak for "the Third Option" of total sovereignty. Sober observers fear that even if the Kashmiri people choose this third option, neither India nor Pakistan would actually release their portions of Kashmir. (China, which claims a small bit of Kashmir for itself, is also an unpredictable factor here.) Although "the Third Option" is talked about in Kashmiri circles, it is largely neglected among Indians and Pakistanis. Kashmiri sovereigntists have only the larger world community to appeal to in their quest for an independent Kashmir.

Would a Plebiscite Work?

As early as 1948, the United Nations Security Council proposed a "free and impartial plebiscite" in the whole of Kashmir as a solution to the impasse, repeating the notion of a plebiscite as the best solution several times in succeeding years. At the time of the accession to India, Mountbatten himself, as the last British Viceroy, promised Kashmir a plebiscite as soon as order could be restored. At present, Pakistan and the Kashmiri militant organizations have agreed to the idea of a plebiscite, but India has not, arguing that the Kashmir question remains an issue of India's internal affairs. Rather, India has recently proposed an enlarged autonomy for Kashmir within a federated India (i.e., putting into effect Article 370, mentioned above). Greater autonomy for Kashmir would certainly have helped to deflate the original grievances that sparked the ongoing insurgency. Such autonomy would also have helped quell Sikh discontent in Punjab and tribal mistrust in the northeast. The question is whether at this point greater autonomy within India is enough to satisfy the enlarged ambitions of the Kashmiris, and whether it will be acceptable as a solution to the increasingly Islamic and transnational alliance now backing the insurgency.

Duties of World Community: First, the United States and other members of the international community should put pressure on Pakistan and India to agree to eventual talks with the 3-option plebiscite firmly on the table. The commitment to a definitive plan for peace in Kashmir can be made while attention is focused on the region, even though the timing of an actual plebiscite may be dependant on how the "war" of the United States and its allies is prosecuted and the responses it provokes. The United States and its allies can effectively call upon the leaders of India and Pakistan to be patient on Kashmir if it guarantees to place a fair resolution of the Kashmir dispute on its list of top priorities subsequent to the current emergency.

Second, resources must be available for the United Nations as it addresses both immediate questions of the ongoing "war" and longer term attempts to resolve the conflicts that underlie it. This means that the United States must assume its full financial responsibilities in United Nations activities. The recent U.S. agreement to pay $582 million in back dues was a significant step in this direction. Third, the U.S. should also recognize the severely negative impact of its antagonism toward the proposed International Criminal Court, which would have been a body appropriately positioned to deal effectively with the crime against humanity perpetrated against innocent Americans on September 11. The remoteness of global events from most Americans up until now has helped encourage an isolationist attitude, but now is the time that everyone is recognizing U.S. entanglement with even geographically distant issues. Many Americans who never knew quite where Afghanistan was, now roll Kabul, Kandahar and Jalalabad off their tongues with ease.

Conclusion: Kashmir is but one of an array of conflicts that can best be addressed now, as part of a wider attempt of the United States and other Western countries to rise to the challenge of making a safer world. Military solutions alone will not achieve this goal. Conflict resolution in Israel/Palestine, Sudan, Chechnya, Kashmir and other places where radical Islamists are involved can and must be pursued in tandem. We have to ensure

that Kashmir is not yet another site where violent options appear to the desperate as the only choice. Attention to such longstanding disputes is not "negotiating with terrorists" but is the only rational strategy through which the United States can contribute to justice, and hence assure a future of peace rather than war.

■■■■■■

ISRAEL -PALESTINE ISSUE

Introduction: "It is generally thought that Jerusalem is the most difficult problem that the peace-makers have to deal with. The centrality of the issue of Jerusalem derives...from emotional and religious sensitivities. The complexity of the issue is the result of three factors: [1.] the city is holy for adherents of Christianity, Islam and Judaism, namely, it is sacred for many millions of people; [2.] it is the subject of conflicting national claims of two peoples Israelis and Palestinian Arabs; and [3.] its population is very heterogeneous. A solution to the conflicts about Jerusalem is a sine qua non for the achievement of a viable and durable peace in the area."

Religious Importance of Jerusalem: Palestine in general, and Jerusalem in particular, are sacred grounds for three of the world's major religions (Judaism, Christianity and Islam). No other piece of land is so simultaneously revered and disputed. From the late 19th century, the dispute crystallized into a conflict between two peoples (Jews and Arabs). The twentieth century saw countless violent confrontations as well as 5 major wars (1948, 1956, 1967, 1973, 1982) and often bloody unrest (the first Intifada 1987-1993, and Al-Aqsa Intifada 2000-). At the beginning of the twenty-first century we find a stalled peace process, continued violence and both sides so entrench that some have claimed that peace in this generation is impossible.

Zionism: "The term Zionism, named after Zion, the hill in ancient Jerusalem upon which the royal palace of King David was built, was coined by Nathan Birnbaum in 1893. It was applied to the Jewish nationalist movement that aimed to create a Jewish state or national centre in Ottoman Palestine, the historic homeland of the ancestors of Jews. Until then the aspiration to return to Zion had been couched in religious terms and expressed in the liturgy. The movement gained ground among the Jews of Europe in the nineteenth century, when the political emancipation of the Jewish communities and their assimilation into the mainstream culture failed to secure them full acceptance."

First Arab-Israeli Wars: "The first Arab-Israeli war [1948], in addition to securing the state of Israel, created about three-quarters of a million homeless Palestinian Arabs. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinian Arabs fled from their homes, or were expelled, during the Jewish War of Independence. At the end of hostilities early in 1949, the United Nations estimated that there were 726,000 Arab refugees from Israeli-controlled territories."

Refugees: "Why 700,000 people became refugees was hotly disputed between Israel and its supporters and the Arabs and theirs. Israeli spokesmen — including 'official' historians and writers of textbooks — maintained that the Arabs had fled Voluntarily,' or because the Palestinian and Arab states' leaders had urged or ordered them to leave, to clear the ground for the invasion of May 15 [1948] and enable their spokesmen to claim that they had been systematically expelled. Arab spokesmen countered that Israel had systematically and with pre-meditation expelled the refugees. Documentation that surfaced in massive quantities during the 1980s in Israeli and Western archives has demonstrated that neither 'official' version is accurate or sufficient."

Arab Nationalism: For a decade after 1949, primarily because Arab Palestine as envisaged by the (1947 UN) partition resolution did not come into being, the plight of the Palestinian Arabs was considered by all parties concerned as a humanitarian issue to be resolved within the context of the relationship between Israel and the existing Arab states. Arab leaders certainly did not see the Palestinians as a separate political/national

group, nor did most of the refugees define themselves in such terms. Egypt kept a tight rein on the Gaza Strip, and Jordan annexed the Old City of Jerusalem and the West Bank of the Jordan River. No manifestations of Palestinian nationalism were allowed...

...but Palestinian nationalism certainly became a reality. This was especially true after 1967 for several reasons: the absence of a negotiated settlement between the Arab states and Israel; the failure of the Palestinians to achieve repatriation or resettlement (except in Jordan) within the Arab world; the circumstances of continued occupation, first by the Arabs, and then by Israel; and finally the success of their [the Palestinians'] self-generated resistance, given the opportunity to seize the initiative after 1967. This situation fostered and nurtured the feeling of a separate identity among the Palestinian people, and what was originally perceived by many as a refugee problem did indeed become the problem of Palestinian nationalism."

Security Wall:

The security fence forms a strip approximately the width of a four-lane highway. At its center is the chain-link fence that supports an intrusion detection system. This technologically advanced system is designed to warn against infiltrations, as is the dirt 'tracking' path and other observation tools...

More than 97% of the planned 720 km. (480 mile) security fence will consist of a chain-link fence system. Less than 3% of the fence will be constructed of concrete."

■■■■■■

NATIONAL RECONCILIATION ORDINANCE (NRO)

The National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO), termed as most notorious act of the 1973 Constitution, was issued by the former President of Pakistan General (Retd.) Pervez Musharraf on October 5, 2007.

It granted amnesty to politicians, political workers and bureaucrats who were accused of corruption, embezzlement, money-laundering, murder and terrorism between 1st January 1986 and October 12th 1999, the time between two Martial Laws. The NRO states:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in sub-section (1), the Federal Government or a Provincial Government may, before the judgment is pronounced by a trial court, withdraw from the prosecution of any person including an absconding accused who is found to be falsely involved for political reasons or through political victimization in any case initiated between 1st day of January, 1986 to 12th day of October, 1999 and upon such withdrawal clause (a) and clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall apply."

The current Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry, suspended this ordinance on October 12, 2007. But he was soon dismissed after Mushrraf abrogated the constitution on November 3, 2007. The next Chief Justice, Abdul Hameed Dogar revived the NRO on February 27, 2008. On 16th Dec., 2009, the Supreme Court declared the controversial National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) as never to have existed and against the Constitution by reviving all cases and reversing acquittals of its beneficiaries, thus putting the PPP parliamentarians and cabinet members and President Asif Zardari in a quandary.

The 17-judge bench, headed by Chief Justice Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry, ordered the federal government to take immediate steps to seek revival of the original requests or claims for mutual legal assistance to pursue money laundering cases pending in foreign countries, including Switzerland.

Since the verdict has not directly touched the immunity issue of the President, legal opinion remains divided on whether President Zardari can be prosecuted on the basis of corruption cases as they existed before the promulgation of NRO on Oct, 5, 2007.

Authored by the Chief Justice himself, the 18-page verdict was quite clear on many points as it also revived all convictions or sentences under Section 31-A of the NAB Ordinance that deals with punishment to an absconder after declaring him proclaimed

offender. Since the NRO has been declared void ab initio, any benefit derived by any person in pursuance of Section 6 (amendment in Section 31-A of the NAB Ordinance) will also be deemed never to have legally accrued to any such person, and consequently, of no legal effect. It held that cases under investigation or pending inquiry and which had either been withdrawn or where the inquiry had been terminated on account of the NRO shall also stand revived and the authorities shall proceed in the said matters in accordance with law.

As a consequence of the declaration, the judgement said, all cases in which the accused persons were either discharged or acquitted under Section 2 of NRO (amendment in Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code) or where proceedings pending against the holders of public office had been wound up in view of Section 7 shall revert to the pre-Oct. 5, 2007, position. All courts, including the trial, the appellate and the revision courts, were ordered to summon the persons accused in such cases and then to proceed from the stage from where proceedings were closed under the NRO.

The Federal Government, all Provincial Governments and all relevant and competent authorities, including NAB, the Special Prosecutors in Accountability Courts, the Prosecutors General in the four provinces and other officers or officials involved in the prosecution of crimional offenders, were also directed to offer every possible assistance required by the courts in this connection.

The Supreme Court also ordered the federal governent and other competent authorities to proceed against former Attorney General Malik Mohammad Qayyum by declaring unauthorized, unconstitutional and illegal his acts of writing to various authorities / courts in foreign countries, including Switzerland.

The court noted that no order or any authority was established authorizing the former AG to address unauthorized communications and thus the conduct of Malik Qayyum resulted in unlawful abandonment of claims of the government to huge amounts of the allegedly laundered money lying in foreign countries, including Switzerland. The Supreme Court also expressed its displeasure over the conduct and lack of proper and honest assistance and cooperation to the court by NAB Chairman, the prosecutor general of the NAB and of Additional Prosecutor General. It suggested the federal government to appoint competent, honest persons who fulfil the criteria outlined in Section 6 of the NAB Ordinance. However, till such fresh appointments, the present incumbents may continue to discharge their obligations strictly in accordance with law, but obligated them to transmit periodical reports of the actions taken by them to the onitoring cell of this Court, which is being established through succeeding parts of this judgement.

The cell so established in the Supreme Court will comprise the chief Justice or any judge to be nominated by him to monitor the progress and the proceedings in the cases under the NAB Ordinance. Similar cells will also be set up in the High Courts of all the provinces. The law secretary was directed to take steps to increase the number of Accountability Courts to ensure expeditious disposal of cases.

The detailed judgement written by Chief Justice was released on Jan. 19, 2010.

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1973 CONSTITUTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS

The 1973 constitution was drafted under the leadership of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and was enforced in Pakistan on 14th August, 1973. Originally, it comprised of the following 12 parts:

PART ONE:	Preamble
PART TWO:	Basic Rights and Principles of Policy
PART THREE:	Federation of Pakistan
PART FOUR:	Provincial Governments
PART FIVE:	Relations between Federation and Provinces
PART SIX:	

PART SEVEN: Judiciary
PART EIGHTH: Election, Chief Election Commissioner
PART NINE: Islamic Provisions
PART TEN: Articles of State of Emergency
PART ELEVEN: Amendment to the Constitution
PART TWELVE: Miscellaneous

Amendments to the Constitution:

From 1974 to 2010, the following eighteen amendments to the 1973 constitution have been made.

1st Amendment: (23rd April, 1974) It granted all the citizens (except government employees), the right to form a political party.

2nd Amendment: (7th Sept., 1974) It declared the Qadianis non-Muslims.

3rd Amendment: (13th Feb., 1975) It withdrew the constitutional protection of anti-state elements through which they could not be detained for more them 24 months.

4th Amendment: (21st Nov., 1975) It added 6 seats in the National Assembly for the minorities.

5th Amendment: (5th Sept., 1976) It changed the term of employment of the governors and judges.

6th Amendment: (22nd Dec., 1976) It changed the age of retirement of Chief Justices of Supreme Court and the High Courts.

7th Amendment: (16th May, 1977) Article 96-A was added and changes in Article 101 and 245 were made.

8th Amendment: (14th Nov., 1985) It amended articles No. 48, 51, 56, 58, 59, 60, 75, 90, 91, 101, 105, 106, 116, 130, 150-A and 270-A. Out of these article 58(2)B authorized the President to dissolve National Assembly. Now the 18th Amendment (2010) has repeated these powers.

9th Amendment: (8th July, 1986) The Quran and the Sunnah were declared the Supreme law of the country.

10th Amendment: (12th March, 1987) It decreased the number of working days of National Assembly and Senate.

11th Amendment: (28th May, 1993) Shariat Bill.

12th Amendment: (18th July, 1993) It established anti-terrorism special courts.

13th Amendment: (1st April, 1997) It repealed President's powers availed by him under Article 58(2)B.

14th Amendment: (1st July, 1997) It declared the horse trading illegal.

15th Amendment: (10th Oct., 1999) It advised the government to enforce Shariat in the country.

16th Amendment: (27th July, 1999) It increased the quota system to 20 years.

17th Amendment: (29th Dec., 2003) It restored the powers of President to dissolve the National Assembly.

18th Amendment: (8th April, 2010) It repealed Presidential powers to dissolve National Assembly, changed the name of NWFP to Khyber Pakhtoonkhwa, fixed the number of members of federal and provincial cabinets at 11 percent. The 18th amendment actually amended 102 articles of the 1973 constitution.

19th Amendment: The National Assembly made a quick work of 19th

(22nd December, 2010) Constitutional Amendment bill that met most of the Supreme Court's concerns over a new mode of appointing superior judiciary. On 1st January, 2011, President signed the 19th Amendment Bill, thus the amendment became the part of the constitution.

20th Amendment: (14th February, 2012) The bill envisages an independent and powerful Election Commission, setting up of a neutral caretaker regime to hold general elections and restoration of 28 suspended lawmakers.

21st Amendment (6th Jan; 2015) The National Assembly on Jan 6, 2015 approved the 21st Constitutional Amendment and Pakistan Army (Amendment) Bill 2015, unopposed as 247 members voted in favour of the laws which would provide constitutional cover to special courts for the trial of terrorism suspects.

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TARBELA DAM EXTENSION PROJECT

Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is starting construction work of the Tarbela 4th Extension Project with a generation capacity of 1,410 megawatts (MW) with $840 million loan being provided by the World Bank.

The detailed engineering designs of the project have been completed and now WAPDA has called for Expression of Interest (EoI) to initiate pre-qualification process for construction of the project.

Tarbela 4th Extension Project was a part of the least cost energy generation plan being implemented by WAPDA on priority. With completion of the Tarbela 4th Extension, generation capacity of the existing Tarbela Power Station will rise from 3,478 MW to 4,888 MW.

On its completion, the project will provide about 3.84 billion units of low-cost electricity per annum to the national grid. Annual benefits of the project have been estimated more than Rs 30 billion.

Tarbela 4th Extension Project will pay back its cost in short span of just three years. The Tarbela Dam Project had been playing a pivotal role for national economy since its completion in the mid 70s. According to an environmental and social assessment report submitted to the World Bank by WAPDA, the project will require diversion of water from the existing irrigation tunnel to the new powerhouse. An equal diameter bifurcation will be constructed at the existing tunnel which will be connected through a curved penstock with the powerhouse. The expected return of the project will be around 33 percent and it will provide additional generating capacity more cheaply and cleaner than any thermal alternative with almost no long-term fuel cost.

The demand for electricity is increasing by eight percent per year. According to Wapda, the new hydropower plant will enable maximum utilisation of available power potential and contribute to overall power supply in the country.

The project is considered to be very attractive because the dam, storage reservoir and tunnel have already been built and water supply has been assured. Another important advantage is that the project will be free of resettlement and litigation problems, which often delay hydropower projects. "Moreover, the installation of additional generating capacity will not influence the irrigation release capacity of the dam.

According to WAPDA, about 200 million tons of sediment enters the Tarbela reservoir every year. At present, about eight million tons of silt and clay annually pass through the intakes.

Tarbela Dam on the Indus River in Pakistan is the second largest dam in the world by structural volume and the largest earth filled dam in the world. It is located in Haripur District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, about 50 kilometres (31 mi) northwest of

Islamabad. The dam is 485 feet (148 m) high above the riverbed. The dam forms the Tarbela Reservoir, with a surface area of approximately 250-square-kilometre (97 sq mi). The dam was completed in 1974 and was designed to store water from the Indus River for irrigation, flood control, and the generation of hydroelectric power.

The project is located at a narrow spot in the Indus River Valley, at Tarbela in Swabi, shortly located at the point from where the District Swabi starts. Here the river formerly splits around a large island close to the left bank. The main dam wall, built of earth and rock fill, stretches 2,743 metres (8,999 ft) from the island to river right, standing 148 metres (486 ft) high. A pair of concrete auxiliary dams spans the river from the island to river left. The spillways, located on the auxiliary dams, in turn consist of two parts. The main spillway has a discharge capacity of 18,406 cubic metres per second (650,000 cu ft/s) and the auxiliary spillway, 24,070 cubic metres per second (850,000 cu ft/s).

The outlet works are a group of four tunnels that have been cut through the valley wall at river right, for uses of hydropower generation and flow control. These tunnels were originally used to divert the Indus River while the dam was being constructed. A hydroelectric power plant on the right side of the main dam houses 14 generators fed with water from outlet tunnels 1, 2, and 3. There are four 175 MW generators on tunnel 1, six 175 MW generators on tunnel 2, and four 432 MW generators on tunnel 3, for a total generating capacity of 3,478 MW. Tarbela Reservoir is 80.5 kilometres (50.0 mi) long, with a surface area of 250 square kilometres (97 sq mi). The reservoir holds 11,600,000 acre feet (14.3 km3) of water, with a live storage of 9,700,000 acre feet(12.0 km3).

The catchment area upriver of the Tarbela Dam is spread over 168,000 square kilometres (65,000 sq mi) of land largely supplemented by snow and glacier melt from the southern slopes of the Himalayas. There are two main Indus River tributaries upstream of the Tarbela Dam. These are the Shyok River, joining near Skardu, and the Siran River near Tarbela.

Because the source of the Indus River is glacial meltwater from the Himalayas, the river carries huge amounts of sediment. The annual suspended sediment load is about 430 million tons. This means that, over time, the reservoir will fill.

The useful life of the dam and reservoir was estimated to be somewhere around fifty years, since the dam's completion in 1976, meaning that the reservoir would have been full of sediment by 2030. However, sedimentation has been much lower than predicted, and it is now estimated that the useful lifespan of the dam will be 85 years, to about 2060.

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EIGHT D-8 SUMMIT, ISLAMABAD.

A four-day meeting of the Developing-8 (D-8) countries held at Islamabad formulated a strategy to enhance their share in global trade by 15 per cent by 2018. It was inaugurated by Pakistan Prime Minister Raja Pervez Ashraf.

"The D-8 countries' share in global trade has already increased from $67 billion in 2008 to $130 billion last year, which is almost double, and in this event a strategy was chalked out to increase their share by 15 per cent," Secretary of the Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP) Abdul Qadeer Qazi said at a press conference.

On the sidelines of the summit held at the Pak-China Friendship Centre significant activities, including a trade exhibition, a meeting of heads of trade promotion organisations of member countries and an interactive seminar on 'exploring trade opportunities among the D-8 countries' were held.

Prime Minister Ashraf inaugurated the exhibition on Nov. 19, 2012. President Asif Ali Zardari was the chief guest at Nov. 22 session which focused on 'democratic partnership for peace and prosperity'. The event was attended by leaders and

representatives from Bangladesh, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria and Turkey. It projected Pakistan as a business destination and underscored the linkage of democracy with peace and development.

Presidents Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono of Indonesia, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad of Iran and Goodluck Ebele Jonathan of Nigeria and Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdogan of Turkey attended the summit. Malaysia was represented by its Deputy Prime Minister and Bangladesh by its Foreign Minister.

Bangladeshi Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Wajid had informed the government of her inability to attend the summit, despite having initially agreed to do so. Media reports said Bangladesh had sought an apology for war crimes allegedly committed during the 1971 war. Pakistan has said it had already expressed regrets at different forms and that "it is time to move forward".

Prime Minister Ashraf opened the D-8 Business Forum on Nov. 22, 2012. The President and the Prime Minister also held bilateral meetings with the visiting leaders.

The TDAP Secretary said the agenda for enhancing global trade had been set in 2008 but it was thoroughly debated this time. The Commerce Ministry organised three main programmes aimed at promoting Pakistan's potential and exploring trade opportunities the other countries have to offer. Mr Qazi said pavilions had been allotted at the exhibition to member countries to exhibit their products. Pakistan's stall showcased engineering, textile and Halal food products. He said D-8 leaders, exhibitors and business delegates and councils, representatives of local trade bodies, members of diplomatic corps and local businessmen attended the seminar and shared experiences, especially in the fields of trade and investment and made recommendations for improving relations.

PAK-RUSSIA DEFENCE AGREEMENT

According to reports citing Pakistani military sources, Russia has agreed to a military accord with Pakistan, though of which nature it is not yet clear. Still it is a major success of the détente going on manifest through visits of COAS General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani and Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov to Pakistan.

Once the foundations of a strong partnership are laid, a fascinating era of joint cooperation would follow. There is a lot that can be achieved in the field of military cooperation; Russian arms technology is envied the world over and so is its economy that during the recent years is being restored to its former strength owing to visionary measures by successive governments. There is hence great promise in trade relations as well since Pakistan too is looking for more trade partners to kick-start its economy battered by years of fighting a war on terrorism and poor management. What is important at this moment is to keep the momentum going so as to turn the ongoing exchanges into an exemplary relationship. The stage set by General Kayani for defence ties will hopefully herald a new era of broad based Pak-Russia ties.

The Chief of Army Staff's visit to Russia corresponds with the Russian Foreign Minister, Sergey Viktorovich, visit to Pakistan for bilateral consultation. Both these visits are important not only in removing the apprehensions caused by the cancellation of Mr Putin's visit to Pakistan, but also creating the much needed impression that Russia and Pakistan are determined to take forward their mutual relationship, despite years of neglect in the past, for the collective benefit of both the countries as well as the region. Economic cooperation, peace and stability in the region seem to be the two vital areas in which both the States have agreed to cooperate.

It is good that Pakistan's relationship with Russia begins simultaneously on both fronts; military to military and diplomatic. This method perfectly suits the growing challenges Pakistan faces.

Russia and Pakistan both are concerned with the likely US strategy to manage

the post 2014 stability in Afghanistan which has definite implications for both the countries. The manning of military bases by US may help improve security and shape the Afghan future, but it may as well draw military actions from militant groups that may continue to refuse to accept the presence of foreign troops on Afghan soil. Anyhow, any scenario in which the military presence of US in Afghanistan is weak will mean return to the Afghanistan of 1990's. The consequences of which will have to be borne both by Russia and Pakistan.

Russia does not want proliferation of conflict on its southern periphery. These conflicts may not be the external threats to Russia's existence but Russia cannot afford to stay aloof from any developing conflicts especially when it has the military power and muscle to manage and control these conflicts in the region.

Military force in the context of a 'total or conventional war' might rarely have to be used to prevent, or worse, put an end to such conflicts but its preparedness and the threat to use it will continue to guide and direct the behavior of the non state actors in Afghanistan. For such a threat to remain meaningful, it is important that both Russia and Pakistan along with the participation of Afghanistan and Central Asian States like Uzbekistan and Tajikistan should jointly coordinate their actions for mutual benefits.

Moscow regards Nato's superior strength in conventional forces as the external threat to Russia. Any US plans to occupy military bases in Afghanistan will not be welcomed by Russians. The strategic cooperation agreement that President Obama signed on May 1, 2012 with Afghanistan committed United States willingness to retain a military presence in the country until 2024. With what force, and by occupying how many military bases in Afghanistan, no one is clear, but what seems to be clear is that the growing Russian-Pakistani military and diplomatic cooperation may just be the outcome of the realization by Russia and Pakistan to build pressure on the US to leave the region and leave the policing of the security in the region to the regional stakeholders. This is a very interesting twist in the 'new great game' with hopefully positive outcome for Pakistan.

Earlier, Pakistan and Russia decided to enter into new phase of defence cooperation as Chief of the Air Staff (CAS) Air Chief Marshal Tahir Rafiq Butt concluded his trip in August 2012 to Russia where he visited various air force related defence installations and had meetings with defence high-ups, including his Russian counterpart.

It was the first-ever visit of any Chief of Pakistan Air Force to that country. Air Chief Marshal Butt termed the visit a great success. He said that Russian authorities are forthcoming and they have agreed for further interaction between the two countries on the question of defence cooperation.

Pakistan is already using Russian made helicopters but the relationship is required to be diversified and expanded. The Russian choppers are providing useful service and Pakistan is interested in acquiring Russian machinery and equipment.

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PAKISTAN UNVEILS DOMESTICALLY MADE DRONE AIRCRAFTS

Global Industrial and Defence Solution (DIGS) Director General (DG) on Nov.7, 2012, announced that Pakistan had made drone aircrafts capable of surveillance and gathering information. Pakistan-made drone aircrafts had a range of 17,000 feet and could fly for hours. These unmanned aircrafts can be used in any kind of weather. Police and law enforcement authorities would be able to use it against militants. Pakistani Drones

Pakistan is secretly racing to develop its own armed drones, struggling in its initial tests with a lack of precision munitions and advanced targeting technology.

The development of unmanned combat aircraft is especially sensitive in Pakistan because of the widespread unpopularity of the hundreds of U.S. drone strikes against

aliban and al-Qaida militants in the country's rugged tribal region bordering Afghanistan.

Pakistan first began weapons tests seven or eight months ago with the Falco, an alian drone used by the Pakistani air force for surveillance that has been modified to arry rockets. The military is also conducting similar tests with the country's newest rone, the Shahpur. An unarmed version of the Shahpur was unveiled for the first time at he Karachi defence exhibition.

The weapons tests have been limited to a handful of aircraft, and no strikes have been carried out in combat.

Pakistan lacks laser-guided missiles like the Hellfire used on U.S. Predator and Reaper drones and the advanced targeting system that goes with it, so the military has been using unguided rockets that are much less accurate.

Pakistan's largest drone, the Shahpur, has a wingspan of about seven meters (22 feet) and can carry 50 kilograms (110 pounds). The U.S. Predator, which can be equipped with two Helifire missiles, has a wingspan more than twice that and a payload capacity over four times as great.

Pakistani drones also have much more limited range than those produced in the U.S. because they are operated based on "line of sight" using radio waves, rather than military satellites. The Shahpur has a maximum range of 250 kilometers (150 miles), while the Predator can fly over five times that distance.

Only a few countries, including the U.S., Britain and Israel, are known to have actually used armed drones in military operations.

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BARACK OBAMA WINS SECOND TERM

US President Barack Obama has swept to re-election on Nov, 6, 2012, creating history again by defying the undertow of a slow economic recovery and high unemployment to beat Republican foe Mitt Romney.

This is only the second time in several decades that a Democrat has won a second term in the White House.

Crowds went wild across the country as all the major US television networks projected that Obama would win at least 275 electoral votes – enough to defeat his Republican challenger Mitt Romney.

Obama grabbed Wisconsin, Michigan, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire, dramatically shrinking the Republican's chances. With a clutch of swing states, including Florida and Virginia still to be declared, Obama already had 275 electoral votes, more than the 270 needed for the White House.

There was a sudden explosion of jubilation at Obama's Chicago victory party as the first African American President, who was elected on a wave of hope and euphoria four years ago, booked another four years in the White House.

Romney's aides had predicted that a late Romney wave would sweep Obama from office after a single term haunted by a sluggish recovery from the worst economic crisis since the 1930s Great Depression and high unemployment.

Exit polls appeared to vindicate the vision of the race offered by Obama's campaign, when top aides predicted that Obama's armies of African American, Latinos and young voters would come out in droves.

Polls also showed that though only 39 percent of people believed that the economy was improving, around half of Americans blamed President George W. Bush for the tenuous situation, and not Obama.

The President, who made history by becoming America's first black president after a euphoric victory, carved a new precedent by defying the portents of a hurting economy to win a second term.

He awaited his fate in his hometown of Chicago, while Romney, a multi-

millionaire former investment manager and Massachusetts governor was laying low in a hotel in Boston awaiting results. As expected, television networks projected that Republicans would win the House of Representatives.

The President congratulated Romney on "a spirited campaign" despite their frequently hot tempered exchanges.

'BEST IS YET TO COME'

President Barack Obama told cheering supporters on Nov, 7, 2012 that "the best is yet to come" for the United States as he stormed to a second term by defeating Republican Mitt Romney.

After taking the stage at a raucous Chicago victory party with wife Michelle and daughters Sasha and Malia, Obama returned to the themes of his re-election bid, vowing to fight for the middle class and the American dream.

"In this election, you, the American people, reminded us that while our road has been hard, while our journey has been long, we have picked ourselves up. We have fought our way back," Obama told hundreds of cheering supporters.

"We know in our hearts that for the United States of America, the best is yet to come." Obama said he had spoken to Romney, congratulating him and his running mate Paul Ryan on a "hard-fought campaign" and vowing to sit down with the former Massachusetts governor to discuss the way forward.

"We may have battled fiercely but it's only because we love this country deeply and we care so strongly about its future," Obama said.

"In the weeks ahead I also look forward to sitting down with governor Romney to talk about where we can work together to move this country forward."

Obama reached out to those who supported his opponent in the closely-fought race, saying: "Whether I earned your vote or not, I have listened to you. I have learned from you. You've made me a better President.

"With your stories and your struggles, I return to the White House more determined and more inspired than ever about the work there is to do and the future that lies ahead," he said.

"Despite all the hardship we've been through, despite all the frustrations of Washington, I've never been more hopeful about our future. I have never been more hopeful about America."

Obama thanked the army of campaign workers and volunteers whose efforts secured his re-election to a second four-year term, calling them the "best campaign team and volunteers in the history of politics".

Near the end of his speech, Obama hinted at a more far-reaching agenda in his second term despite the lingering partisan gridlock in Washington, calling for a future that "isn't threatened by the destructive power of a warming planet".

"I believe we can seize this future together because we are not as divided as our politics suggest. We're not as cynical as the pundits believe. We are greater than the sum of individual ambitions," Obama said.

"Together with your help, we will continue our journey forward and remind the world just why it is that we live in the greatest nation on earth. Thank you, America."

Snap Analysis:

* Obama's win is not likely to change the dynamic in Washington. Obama's victory will not strike fear into the hearts of Republicans, who are projected to retain control of the House of Representatives. Obama's Democrats will hold on to the Senate, but fewer moderates of either party will be returning to Capitol Hill.

* The economy showed just enough of a pulse to return Obama to office. The United States is still digging out from the deepest recession in 80 years, and employers are barely adding enough jobs to keep up with population growth. But if the economy is not exactly roaring ahead, it improved steadily over the course of the year.

Historically, voters have given a second term to presidents who preside over even modest economic growth during an election year. That pattern appears to have held for Obama.

* The auto bailout provided a crucial boost in Ohio.

Obama scored many legislative victories in his first two years in office, but they have not been terribly popular with the public. But Obama's 2009 bailout of General Motors and Chrysler has been popular with a crucial slice of the electorate: white men in Ohio, where roughly one in eight jobs is tied to the auto industry.

Obama did not win the white-male vote in Ohio, but he did better with that group in Ohio than elsewhere. Obama lost white men nationwide by 20 percentage points. In Ohio, he lost by only 13 percentage points.

Obama's Policies & Pakistan

As a country that has been the focus of world attention for reasons more than one, Pakistan will watch with hope and concern how the foreign policy of President Barack Obama during his second term will affect it in the years to come.

Will the new Obama administration reassess some controversial aspects of its foreign policy, like the unceasing drone attacks in the northwest, or will the new mandate serve to reinforce its belief in the righteousness of its policies and stay the course?

Since 2008, the US-Pakistan relationship has gone through unprecedented turmoil. Three events last year aggravated tensions between the two — the Raymond Davis affair, the American commando raid that killed Osama bin Laden and the death of 24 Pakistani soldiers at Salala in a US-led NATO attack. In anger, Pakistan boycotted the Bonn Conference and suspended the NATO supply line, insisting on an apology. The damage-control exercise took nearly a year to succeed; but it still remains to be seen to what extent the frosty rapprochement can remove the mistrust. The task before the two governments now is to strengthen bilateral ties and cooperate to achieve common objectives. The obvious goal is to give peace and stability to Afghanistan during and after the NATO forces' withdrawal by the end of 2014.

There are some harsh realities: the Afghan Taliban have not been defeated; the peace talks stand frozen, or if at all there has been progress, America has kept its cards close to its chest; and the beleaguered Karzai regime seems to be in no position to maintain security after 2014.

It is here — and not because of the 100 nuclear warheads Mitt Romney spoke of — that America needs Pakistan. Given the bonds of history, culture, economy and geography that unite Pakistan and Afghanistan, the transition to a long-lasting peace west of the Durand Line would not be possible without engaging Islamabad and addressing its legitimate concerns. More important, it is in Washington's interest to develop a long-term relationship with Islamabad instead of 'returning' to Pakistan only when a crisis beckons.

As for its policy towards the Muslim heartland, President Obama should re-read his Cairo speech and judge whether America under him has achieved any of its goals. Iran continues to be under harsh American sanctions, and Israel builds settlements in utter disregard of President Obama's warnings, toothless as they have been. His commitment to the two-state solution has become academic, because Israel has blocked the peace process, and Washington is at the Likud government's beck and call to deny state status to Palestine at the UN.

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PAKISTAN ELECTION - 2013

Pakistan Election 2013 Results: General Election 2013 held on 11th May with record turnout around Pakistan. As Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz (PML-N) won

maximum nation assembly seat. Here is a complete details of Election Results of NA and all four provincials assembly of Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan & Khyber Pakhtunkhwa KPK. Find all updates and press releases of political parties, politician profiles with their constituency details, opinion polls, predictions and all about Election 2013 in Pakistan:-

PML N		126	32.7%	214	4	12	9
PPP		32	15.1%	6	65	2	0
PTI		28	16.7%	19	3	35	0
MQM		18	5.4%	0	37	0	0
JUI-F		10	3.1%	0	0	13	6
PML-F		5	2.2%	0	6	0	0
PPMAP		3	0.5%	0	0	0	10
JI		3	2.1%	1	0	7	0
PML-Q		2	0.4%	7	1	0	5
NPP		2	0.4%	0	3	0	0
AJIP		1	0.2%	0	0	3	0
QWP		1	0.1%	0	0	7	0
AML		1	0.2%	--	--	--	--
NP		1	0.2%	0	0	0	7
BNP		1	0.2%	0	0	0	2
APML		1	0.1%	0	0	1	0
ANP		1	1.0%	0	0	4	1
PML-Z		1	3.0%	2	0	0	0

NAWAZ SHARIF WINS THIRD TERM

Voted prime minister by the new National Assembly on June 5, 2013 day for a record third term, Nawaz Sharif proposed making a "common agenda" with political allies and foes to wade through a "jungle of problems" that he said had grown in Pakistan.

In a speech to the assembly immediately after being elected leader of the house by more than two thirds majority and over three hours before being sworn in by President Asif Ali Zardari at the presidency, he cited electricity shortages, law and order, poverty, corruption, agricultural and industrial progress and building infrastructure among the major priorities that he said his PML-N government would tackle with out relent.

The main focus of his 30-minute speech to a packed house and overflowing and often noisy visitors galleries was on domestic problems and his professed desire to reach out to leaders of all political parties represented in parliament to share one another's thoughts and giving federal cooperation to all provincial governments no matter which party governed there.

"Let us make a common agenda about how to extricate the country from its difficulties," he said, stressing that "we all need to be on the same page"—political parties and other stake-holders—to solve national problems.

And the new prime minister seemed echoing the views of President Zardari by acknowledging that the enormity of Pakistan's "so many problems" was beyond the

strength of a single party and said: "If we get together all these problems can be resolved. Let us get together for the sake of Pakistan."

Mr. Sharif, whose induction as prime minister ended more than 13 years in wilderness since being toppled in the Oct 12, 1999, coup by then army chief Gen Pervez Musharraf, secured 244 votes in the election through the parliamentary mode of open division—by recording one's preference in a register placed in different lobbies rather that secret ballor—with a token contest from Makhdoom Amin Fahim, parliamentary leader of the previously ruling PPP who got 42 votes and Makhdoom Javed Hashmi of PTI who got 31.

That winning total, including new support from the 23 seat former PPP ally MQM and some other smaller groups, was 14 votes less than 258 votes each received by PML-N's Speaker Ayaz Sadiq and Deputy Speaker Murtaza Javed Abbasi when the PPP had voted for them after withdrawing its own candidates for the two offices while the MQM and PTI had put up their own candidates for the offices.

FOREIGN POLICY: Mr. Sharif spoke very little about his government's foreign policy plans except a fleeting reference to US drone attacks on suspected militant hideouts in the Federally Administered. Tribal Area **(FATA)** which he said should stop, and what he called a proposed plant to build rail and road links from the fabled Chinese tonw of Kashgar to Gwadar port in Balochistan which he said he had discussed with his Chinese counterpart Li Keqiang when Mr. Li visited Pakistan last month.

While praising the PPP government's decision to hand over the port's management to a Chinese stare-run company, he did not talk about a recent agreement of that government with Iran to build a pipeline to bring natural gas, or about the fate of Mr. Musharraf, his nemesis now in jail facing several charges, including an alleged responsibility for the 2007 assassination of PPP leader Benazir Bhutto and detention of judges of superior courts whom he sacked after declaring a controversial emergency in November 2007.

Amidst cheers from the galleries, he said while Pakistan respected sovereignty of other countries, its sovereignty must also be respected and for this also he called for a *"joint course of action."*

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NATIONAL ENERGY POLICY 2013-2018

The government has finally formulated the much-awaited National Energy Policy 2013-18. Under the policy, power sector subsidy will be phased out by 2018 and loadshedding will be ended by 2017. It aims at generating surplus electricity in 2018, privatising government-owned power plants and a few power distributing companies (Discos), bringing the double digit cost of power generation to a single digit, restructuring the water and power ministry, National Electric Power Regulatory Authority (NEPRA), Oil and Gas Regulatory Authority (OGRA), adjustment of outstanding dues owed by public and private organisations through federal adjusters and formation of regional transmission and power trading system.

The policy has been prepared by the Ministry of Water and Power to support the current and future energy needs of the country. It comprises seven points envision a profitable, bankable and investment-friendly power sector which meets the nation's needs and boosts its economy in a sustainable and affordable manner while adhering to the most efficient generation, transmission and distribution standards.

According to the policy, the power sector is currently facing a number of challenges — a yawning gap between supply and demand which far outstrips the current generation capacity (up to 4500-5000MW), highly expensive generation of electricity (Rs12 per unit) because of increased dependence on expensive thermal fuel sources (44 per cent of total generation), an inefficient power transmission and distribution system

which currently records 25-28pc losses because of poor infrastructure, mismanagement and theft of electricity.

Goals: To achieve the long-term vision of the power sector and overcome its challenges, the government has set the following goals:

Build a power generation capacity that can meet the country's energy needs in a sustainable manner; create a culture of energy conservation and responsibility; ensure generation of inexpensive and affordable electricity for domestic, commercial and industrial use; minimise pilferage and adulteration in fuel supply; promote world class efficiency in power generation; create a cutting edge transmission network; minimise financial losses across the system; and align the ministries involved in the energy sector and improve governance.

Policy Principles: The efficiency will be predicated on three pillars of merit order, transparency/automation and accountability. The merit order will be privilege fuel allocation on the basis of efficiency and set a tariff structure which encourages efficient technology and management, optimises dispatch and payments and retire high cost power in favour of lower cost sources. Transparency will be achieved by easing access to information through a public website and by optimising transmission through technology/automation. Accountability will be ensured by hiring solely on the basis of competency, signing performance contracts with heads of all entities and exercising zero tolerance towards corruption and poor performance. Similarly, competition will be built on three pillars — upfront tariff, competitive bidding and key client management.

Infrastructure will be developed and incentives provided to attract greater private sector investments. The government will set the foundations of energy cities and corridors and sponsor public-private partnership for coal and run-of-river projects.

The government will redesign and strengthen the national grid transmission network and build a regional transmission and power trading system. The tariff and competitive bidding process will be controlled by a world-class regulatory authority. Upfront tariff will be set for low cost fuel and competitive bidding will be used to further reduce the cost.

Sustainability will be grounded on three pillars of low cost energy, a fair and level playing field and demand management.

Low cost of energy will be ascertained by altering fuel mix towards less expensive fuels such as hydro, biomass and coal. The power sector will be afforded a privileged access to gas allocation. Investments required for the low cost fuel mix will necessitate rationalisation of electricity tariff. Similarly, fairness will be ensured by protecting the poor and cross-subsidising their consumption from affluent domestic, commercial and industrial users.

Strategy: Within the framework of energy policy principles, the government has designed strategies for each of the goals mentioned above to actualise its vision and overcome the power crisis. These focus on attracting and directing local and foreign investments towards rapidly expanding the power generation capacity. Investments can only be encouraged if the sector is made attractive and bankable by treating the subsidy to the abject poor and clearing it out through cross-subsidisation mechanism.

Demand Management Strategy: The strategy focuses on setting energy conservation and product labelling standards while banning the import of inefficient electronics. The local industry will be granted a three-year exemption period to bring its production to the required level of power efficiency. The strategy may impose timing restrictions for evening commercial activities and introduce time of use metering to discourage utilisation during peak hours by charging different rates for on and off peak timings. Solar and alternative power solution will be encouraged for end users, street lighting, electronic billboards, neon lighting, shop front signage, etc.

Affordable Power Strategy: The strategy focuses on shifting energy mix towards low cost sources such as hydel, gas, coal, nuclear and biomass. Local and foreign investment will sought for small- and medium-sized run-of-river hydel projects. Selected hydel projects under development will be positioned for privatisation.

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MAMNOON HUSSAIN ELECTED 12TH PRESIDENT OF PAKISTAN

On July 30, 2013, the nominee of the ruling Pakistan Muslim League-N, Mamnoon Hussain, won the presidential election with ease, but with a blemish due to a boycott led by the largest opposition party

Mr Hussain, a 73-year-old Karachi businessman, secured 432 votes of an existing 674-vote parliamentary electoral college against just 77 of opposition Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) candidate Wajihuddin Ahmed in polling held at parliament in Islamabad and in four provincial assemblies.

The Pakistan Peoples Party and four smaller parties boycotted the election for the country's 12th president over a controversial Supreme Court order carried out by the Election Commission to advance the polling date by a week from August 6 to July 30 on a ruling party's petition without hearing other parties.

The PPP withdrew its candidate, Senator Rabbani, from the contest while three of its allies in the previous PPP-led coalition government -- Awami National Party, Pakistan Muslim League-Q, Balochistan National Party-Awami -- as well as the usually anti-PPP Awami Muslim League of former information minister Sheikh Rashid Ahmed joined the boycott, though PML-Q members in the Balochistan Assembly cast their votes because of the party's alliance with the PML-N-backed provincial government there.

The result of the polling at the Parliament House, announced by Islamabad High Court Chief Justice Anwar Kasi as the presiding officer, gave Mamnoon Hussain 277 votes and Wajihuddin Ahmed 33.

The chief justices of the four provinces, who acted as presiding officers at their respective provincial assemblies, announced the polling results there while a consolidated result was announced by the Chief Election Commissioner later at a brief news conference at the Election Commission. The presence in the house of the PML-N candidate, who assumed office on Sept 9, a day after Mr Zardari became the first elected President to complete his five-year term.

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PAKISTAN'S BIGGEST NUCLEAR POWER PLANT LAUNCHED

On Nov. 26, 2013, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif performed the groundbreaking of the country's largest nuclear power plant and announced that six similar projects were in the pipeline which would make N-energy the key source of power and ultimate panacea for the power crisis.

"I am happy to announce about the information I have received that six more sites have been identified where similar projects could be set up. Our experts are busy in examining the exact information about the energy potential there," he said with a beaming face.

"We'll take all such projects on priority. I am for all-out help to the endeavours which help in our quest to end energy shortage," he said after launching the Coastal Power Project K-2 and K-3, which will generate 2,200MW by 2019.

These are part of a string of energy projects which include wind power generation of 2,500MW, the Central Asia-South Asia project of 1,000MW and Tarbela-V Extension Project by 2017.

Work has been initiated on the Pakistan Power Park at Gadani which will have 10 coal-based projects of 660MW each. Besides, there are plans to import LNG to reduce gas loadshedding from next year. The World Nuclear Association has estimated the cost of the new project at nearly $10 billion.

The Prime Minister said a substantial foundation would be laid during the coming year for the Nuclear Energy Vision 2050 that envisaged generation of about 40,000MW.

The launching of the project was "one of the first steps towards the goal of a Pakistan free of loadshedding", he said. The Prime Minister praised China's leaders for always helping Pakistan in its hour of need.

"I cannot forget that the contract for the first nuclear power plant of Chinese origin, built at Chashma, was signed by my first government."

He said: "It was not without a reason that China gave me the privilege to visit it immediately after our government was formed." He said Pakistan would welcome investments by Chinese companies and would facilitate them. He said he dreamt of seeing Karachi as one of the world's leading port cities and business capitals.

"Karachi has immense potential to compete with Asian cities like Hong Kong, Dubai, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and our endeavour is to cash in on its potential."

He said it was his government's responsibility to assist the Sindh government in restoring the glory of the metropolis. "I want to see electricity, gas and water in every home. It is our duty to provide essential services to our people, which they ought to have had many years ago," he said.

He also spoke about the construction of Diamer-Bhasha and Dasu Dams simultaneously, besides the Bunji Dam. These dams will have combined power generation capacity of 15,000 MW from the Indus River.

"We are exploring all vistas -- from hydel and nuclear to coal, wind and solar potentials," he said.

He congratulated the Strategic Plans Division and Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission on the groundbreaking of the fifth power project.

■■■■■■

RAHEEL SHARIF IS NEW ARMY CHIEF

On Nov 27, 2013, the government named Lt Gen Raheel Sharif as the next Army Chief to succeed retiring Gen. Ashfaq Parvez Kayani who stepped down after serving as the top commander for six years.

The government also filled the vacancy of the ceremonial office of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee with the more senior Lt Gen Rashad Mehmood, Chief of General Staff, who was once tipped to be hot favourite for elevation to the office of Chief of Army Staff.

"On the advice of the Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif and in pursuance of Article 243/4(a) and 243/4(b) of the Constitution of Pakistan, President of Pakistan and Supreme Commander of Armed Forces Mamnoon Hussain has been pleased to promote and appoint Gen Rashad Mehmood as Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee and Gen Raheel Sharif as Chief of the Army Staff," a notification issued on Nov. 27 said. The notification followed a meeting of the Prime Minister with the two Generals – Gen Sharif and Gen Rashad. Senior most General Officer Lt Gen Haroon Aslam, Chief of Logistic Staff, has been superseded.

Gen Sharif's choice came as a surprise for many observers, who were expecting one of the battle hardened generals to take over the mantle from Gen Kayani because the transition was taking place at a very crucial time with the foreign forces set to drawdown from Afghanistan by 2014 and the impending peace initiative with the local militants – Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan – yet to take off. Gen Sharif, 57,

despite sharing the surname with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif is not related to him. The two, however, share the Kashmiri origins. Gen Sharif is a protégé of Gen (retd) Abdul Qadir Baloch, currently Federal Minister for States and Frontier Regions and a close confidant of Prime Minister Sharif. The new Army Chief twice served under Gen Baloch as Chief of Staff of Gujranwala and Quetta corps.

The Army Chief is younger brother of Maj Shabbir Sharif, recipient of the highest military decoration Nishan-i-Haider who was martyred in 1971 war with India. Gen Sharif is also related to another Nishan-i-Haider recipient Major Aziz Bhatti.

Gen Sharif is from PMA's 54th Long Course and was commissioned in Army's 6th Battalion of the Frontier Force Regiment in Oct 1976. He is from Infantry. He comes from a martial lineage. His father and two brothers served in the army. Having served as Corps Commander Gujranwala from Oct 2010 to Oct 2012 he is well versed with the army's strategy for countering India's Cold Start Doctrine.

"As a Lieutenant General, he served as Corps Commander 30 Corps for two years before taking over as Inspector General Training and Evaluation in which capacity he oversaw the training of Pakistan Army.

His stewardship resulted in fructification of Pakistan Army's operational thought and doctrinal response to the much vaunted Cold Start Doctrine of Indian Army," his profile released by ISPR said.

MILITARY CAREER:

* As a young officer, he performed his duties in Gilgit in an Infantry Brigade and also served as Adjutant of Pakistan Military Academy.
* He did Company Commander's Course from Germany and subsequently served in the prestigious School of Infantry and Tactics as an instructor.
* He went to the Command and Staff College Canada and attended Armed Forces War Course at National Defence University, Islamabad, in 1998.
* Gen Musharraf, as Army Chief, nominated him for prestigious Royal College of Defence Studies (RCDS) course in London.
* He served as the Brigade Major of an Infantry Brigade and has commanded two infantry units – 6 Frontier Force Regiment in Kashmir along the LoC and 26 Frontier Force Regiment along the Sialkot border.
* He has been the General Officer Commanding of an Infantry Division and the Commandant of prestigious Pakistan Military Academy.

CHAIRMAN JOINT CHIEFS: Gen Rashad Mehmood's appointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee technically makes him the head of all armed forces and the nuclear programme.

The chairman's position, however, is largely a ceremonial one in the military hierarchy. He was thought to be Gen Kayani's preference as his successor. The outgoing Army Chief had made him the Chief of General Staff.

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THAR COAL PROJECT LAUNCHED

In a demonstration of political will to work together for the cause of national development, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and former President Asif Ali Zardari jointly performed the ground-breaking of a coal project in Islamkot, near Thar Coal Block-II on Jan. 31, 2014. An important part of the project is a 660MW coal-based power plant which is expected to be completed in 2017 at a cost of $1.60 billion.

The Prime Minister said the federal government would help Sindh in exploring and extracting coal and setting up the power plant. It will give a boost to national

economy and play an important role in efforts to overcome the energy crisis. It will open doors of employment for local people and put the backward district of Tharparkar on the path of progress and development. The project will be executed by the Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC), a joint venture of the government of Sindh and Engro Powergen.

The Prime Minister said at the ceremony that the joint launching of the project conveyed a message that the political leadership should be united when it came to development of the country. He termed the Thar coal a major national development project and suggested that coal for the proposed Gadani Power Park should be supplied from Thar.

The Prime Minister endorsed Mr Zardari's suggestion about an industrial park in Thar and said the Federal Government would contribute in its development. Mr Zardari said the project conceived by the Benazir Bhutto government and initiated during his government had finally seen the light of the day. Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah said the project would bring about a change in the lives of the people of Tharparkar, Sindh and the country.

Briefing the Prime Minister, Chief Executive Officer of Engro Shamsuddin Ahmed Shaikh, said Thar coalfield block-II spread over 100 square kilometers was estimated to have around two billion tons of coal. Initially, the project will generate 660MW but with the completion of other phases, the capacity will increase to 5,000MW. Responding to a question, he said India was already using coal reserves in its deserts but Pakistan was new to the field. Prime Minister Sharif was also briefed on development projects launched by the Sindh Government in Tharparkar District. Thar Coal Energy Board Secretary Agha Wasif said that 80 per cent work on Thar's airport had been completed and the project would be completed by June, 2014 at a cost of Rs. 972 million. The provincial government had launched social and environmental studies relating to Thar coalfield, air quality assessment, designing of resettlement and land use plan. The Block-II Thar coalfield project, according to a feasibility study, is commercially viable with no significant environmental threats and social implications. In the phase I, the project envisages mining of 3.8 million tons of coal per year and power generation of 660MW. Subsequently, the mine will be expanded to the annual capacity of 6.5 million tons to support a 1,300MW power plant. In phase II, the mining project is planned to be expanded to 19.5 million tons with a power generation capacity of 3600MW.

The Thar coalfield has estimated lignite reserves of 175 billion tons, energy equivalent to combined oil reserves of Saudi Arabia and Iran, and can be used to produce 100,000MW for 200 years, according to the data available.

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VISION 2025

The National Economic Council (NEC) approved on May 29, 2014, an ambitious 10-year plan called Vision 2025, envisaging Pakistan to be among top 25 world economies, universal primary education with 100 per cent enrolment, an increase in annual exports by six times to $150 billion and double power generation to 45,000MW by 2025.

Presided over by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and attended by all provincial and regional Chief Executives, a meeting of the NEC authorised the Planning Commission for regular monitoring of progress on implementation of the long-term development strategy through a performance delivery unit against key performance indicators.

The meeting approved a framework for the 11th five-year plan in line with broad outline of the Vision 2025 and directed the ministries, provinces, special areas and public

sector agencies to make concerted efforts in coordination with the Planning Commission for effective implementation of the vision.

Under pillar one, it promises that a larger share of the GDP, at least 4pc to education and at least 3pc to health, would have to be allotted to achieve universal primary education with 100pc net primary enrolment, increase higher education coverage from 7pc to 12pc and increase proportion of population with access to improved sanitation from 38pc to 90pc. Under pillar two, for sustained, indigenous and inclusive growth, the plan promises to make every Pakistani better off by 2025 by removing a lot of existing horizontal and vertical, intraand inter-provincial, as well as rural and urban inequalities.

The key goals in this case include a modern performance driven public sector, transforming Pakistan into one of the 25 largest economies in the world, leading to upper-middle income country status and increasing annual exports from $25bn to $150bn.

Under pillar three, for a responsive, inclusive and transparent system of governance at all levels, from federal to provincial and district levels, will ensure an efficient and transparent government operating under the rule of law and providing security of life and property to its people.

It strives to develop a skilled, motivated and `results-focused` civil service, an effective regulatory framework and an infrastructure that leverages supporting technology and global best practices.

Pillar four promises sufficient energy, water and food security for sustainable economic growth and development. It plans to double power generation to 45,000MW and provide uninterrupted, affordable and clean `energy to all`. It also seeks to increase storage capacity and improve efficiency of usage in agriculture by 20pc and re duce food insecure population from 60pc to 30pc by 2025.

The pillar five private sector led growth and entrepreneurship aims to make Pakistan a highly attractive destination for private sector investment, with conditions that allow private investors to successfully participate in its development.

Pillar six seeks to increase competitive knowledge and value-addition to utilise resources in a productive manner based on merit, quality and innovation, instead of unproductive rent seeking behaviours. Key targets would be to quadruple contribution of total factor productivity to growth and improve Pakistan`s score on the World Bank Institute`s Knowledge Economy Index from 2.2 to 4.0.

Pillar seven seeks modernisation of transportation infrastructure, greater regional connectivity. Key related targets are to ensure reduction in transportation costs, safety in mobility, effective connectivity between rural areas and markets and urban centres, inter-provincial high-speed connectivity through road and rail networks including China-Pak Economic Corridor to make Pakistan a regional hub of trade and commerce and increase road density from 32km/100km2 to 64km/100km2, and share of rail from 4pc to 20pc of freight handling in the country.

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FOUNDATION STONE OF SAHIWAL COAL POWER PLANTS

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on May 30, 2014, laid the foundation of a landmark coal-based power generation project in Sahiwal.

The plant will generate 1,320 megawatts of electricity and bring $1.6 billion dollar foreign investment from two Chinese companies -- China Huaneng and Shandong Ruyi Group. The project is expected to complete in two years.

Addressing a gathering at Qadirabad, the Prime Minister said it would create more employment opportunities besides adding power to the national grid. He said the Pak-China Economic Corridor (PCEC) would be a "game changer" for both the countries

and it would open up new avenues of mega development projects including coal-based power generation plants in Pakistan.

He said the issue of acute power shortage was mind-boggling for the government which was leaving no stone unturned to overcome it.

Elaborating on the PML-N development vision being pursued under the PCEC, he said an express highway of 2,070 kilometres would be developed from Kashgar (China) to Gwadar through Khanjrab, the railways would be upgraded, 10 power plants would be set up at Gadani, six power plants in Punjab and 10 power projects would be carried out in Thar.

Besides, he said, Thar Coal Mining would be developed, two coal-based power generation plants would be set up at Port Qasim and a Lahore-Karachi Motorway would be built. The Prime Minister said Rs. 55 billion had been allocated for the acquisition of land for the motorway project.

The government, he said, was striving to undertake Bhasha and Dasu Dam projects. He said Rs. 35 million had been allocated for land acquisition for Bhasha Dam.

He said the country ever since its creation had launched power projects having a capacity of 23,000 megawatt through different sources. But the operational capacity of the installed projects was just 13,000 megawatt, creating shortfalls between 6,000 and 8,000MW. "I assure you Pakistan will generate 21,000MW through the PCEC within next six to eight years," he told the gathering. Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif said the government had decided to go for coal-based power generation with the support of China as "this is a cheaper source of energy compared to oil".

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NANDIPUR POWER PROJECT INAUGURATED

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif on May 31, 2014, enjoined his political foes to abandon "divisive politics" and back instead efforts to strengthen democracy for the sake of the country. He made the appeal at the inauguration of the 425-525 megawatt (MW) Nandipur Power Project – which he touted as proof of the government's commitment to steer the country out of its energy crisis.

"These [political parties which are planning anti-government campaigns] should not create stumbling blocks in the progress of Pakistan and should instead join hands with us for development," PM Nawaz said. Voicing disdain at their campaign, he asked: "Is your protest against our efforts to strengthen democracy, ensure development, generate employment and eliminate corruption?" "If the agenda of the protesters is against all these initiatives, then we can only assume that they are trying to destroy the country," he said.

He said the Nandipur Power Project was commissioned ahead of schedule. "The first phase of 95MW electricity will start from today and the rest of the projected electricity will be added in the next few months," he said. At the same time, the Premier also heaped scorn at the previous government for withholding equipment for the project at Karachi port for three years. "As a result of this, the cost of the project went up to Rs. 275 billion against earlier cost of Rs. 84 billion," he said, adding that this issue should also be investigated for plundering public money.

"We have completed the project in a few months," he said adding that they had held the ground breaking ceremony of two power projects of 1,320MW in Sahiwal a few days back. "I will soon inaugurate Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Project also," he said. He said that current power supply stood at 13,000MW whereas government had been able to generate 16,000MW last year.

The Premier said the government had planned to set up power plants of 21,000MW generation capacity in the next eight to ten years with the help of China. "Qatar and China will set up ten power plants at Gaddani," he added.

"We have provided Rs. 44 billion for land acquisition of this dam a few days back which will also help in storage of water for irrigation purposes and will enhance crops yield," he said.

The Premier said international donors would also provide funding for the dam. In addition to it, he said, the government had decided to start work on 4,500MW Dasu Hydropower Project on Indus River. "These two projects will generate 9000MW hydel power," added the Premier.

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif inaugurated the first turbine of the project on 31 May, 2014. However, the plant remained operational for only five days and it had to be shutdown due to mismanagement and excessive use of fuel. Later in July 2015, it was reported to have been functional once again and producing the contractual output of 425 MW.

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OPERATION ZARB-E-AZB

Operation Zarb-e-Azb is a joint military operation involving the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and armed insurgent groups, including the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), al-Qaeda, the East Turkestan Islamic Movement (ETIM), the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) and Afghan militant factions such as the Haqqani network. The operation was launched by the Pakistan Armed Forces on 15 June 2014 in North Waziristan Agency (part of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas along the Afghan border) as a renewed effort against militancy in the wake of the 8 June attack on Jinnah International Airport in Karachi, for which the TTP and the IMU claimed responsibility. Up to 30,000 soldiers are involved in the operation, described as a "comprehensive operation" to flush out foreign and local militants hiding in North Waziristan Agency. It is part of the ongoing war in North-West Pakistan and the war on terror.

So far, the operation has received widespread support from the Pakistani political, defence and civilian sectors. The two largest Islamic clerical groups (the Pakistan Ulema Council and the Council of Islamic Ideology) declared a fatwa endorsing the offensive, calling it a jihad against terrorism.

According to ISPR, Operation Zarb –e- Azb is progressing as per plan. Since start of the operation more than 910 terrorists have been killed. As a token of success, 88 KM long Road, Khajuri-Mirali-Miranshah-Dattakhel and Road Ghariom-Jhallar have been cleared. So far, security forces have cleared major towns of Miranshah, Mirali, Datta Khel, Boya and Degan, which were considered strongholds of terrorists.

Until August 2014, as far as the arms and ammunition destroyed or confiscated from the militants are concerned, they are as many as 27 IEDs factories, 1 rocket and 1 ammunition factory. Huge cache of arms and ammunition, communication equipment, and other logistics facilities, used by terrorists have been destroyed uprooting their ability to attack as a coherent force. Around 2274 intelligence led coordinated counter terrorism operations across the country have been carried out throughout the country to forestall any blowback of operation.

Since start of operation, 82 soldiers have embraced Shahadat in entire country while fighting against terrorism while around 270 have been injured. The details of 82 Shaheed soldiers include 42 in North Waziristan Agency, 23 in rest of FATA other than North Waziristan Agency and 17 in remaining parts of the country including Balochistan and Karachi.

Meanwhile, relief operation for Temporarily Dislocated People (TDPs) of North Waziristan Agency, continues to help them with full zest and zeal by the Pakistan Army. Around 20,000 tons rations have been distributed among 100,000 TDPs families at 6 relief delivery points in Bannu, DI Khan and Tank.

Nearly 113209 patients including about 32979 female have been treated at field medical hospital established by Army Medical Corps in Bannu.

The Operation Zarb-e-Azb is in progress and still the Pakistan Army is jointly warding off the terrorists from the country. It is hoped that the Pakistan Army would come through in this operation with flying colours.

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MALALA YOUSAFZAI—THE YOUNGEST-EVER NOBEL PEACE PRIZE LAUREATE

A Pakistani teenage activist shot in the head by the Taliban for her advocacy of girls' education won the Nobel Peace Prize on the 10th of October, 2014, along with an Indian children's rights advocate. Malala Yousafzai, 17, is the youngest Nobel laureate in history. She had blogged about the harsh realities of Taliban rule in Swat Valley since age 11. Malala was 15 when she was shot. After receiving treatment for gunshot wounds in the U.K., she continued to speak out for girls' rights, becoming a symbol of bravery. She is the second Pakistani to receive a Nobel Prize and the only Pakistani winner of the Nobel Peace Prize; Abdus Salam was a 1979 Physics laureate.

While, Kailash Satyarthi heads a non-governmental organization, has pushed to end child labor in India. He has helped more than 80,000 children in the country, giving them a chance at education. It is "an important point for a Hindu and a Muslim, an Indian and a Pakistani, to join in a common struggle for education and against extremism," the Norwegian Nobel Committee said in a statement. The awards ceremony held later in Oslo, Norway. The two laureates split the 8 million Krona ($1.1 million) prize.

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EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE

Key Facts: Ebola Virus Disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a severe, often fatal illness in humans. The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission. The average EVD case fatality rate is around 50%. Case fatality rates have varied from 25% to 90% in past outbreaks. The Ebola virus causes an acute, serious illness which is often fatal if untreated. Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) first appeared in 1976 in 2 simultaneous outbreaks in African countries. There is as yet no licensed treatment proven to neutralise the virus but a range of blood, immunological and drug therapies are under development.

Transmission: It is thought that fruit bats of the Pteropodidae family are natural Ebola virus hosts. Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals such as chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead or in the rainforest.

Ebola then spreads through human-to-human transmission via direct contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected people and with surfaces and materials (e.g. bedding, clothing) contaminated with these fluids.

Symptoms: The incubation period, that is, the time interval from infection with the virus to onset of symptoms is 2 to 21 days. Humans are not infectious until they develop symptoms. First symptoms are the sudden onset of fever fatigue, muscle pain, headache and sore throat. This is followed by vomiting, diarrhoea, rash, symptoms of impaired kidney and liver function, and in some cases, both internal and external bleeding.

Diagnosis: It can be difficult to distinguish EVD from other infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever and meningitis. Confirmation that symptoms are caused by Ebola virus infection are made using the following investigations:

- antigen-capture detection tests
- serum neutralization test
- electron microscopy
- virus isolation by cell culture.

Treatment and Vaccines: Supportive care-rehydration with oral or intravenous fluids- and treatment of specific symptoms, improves survival. No licensed vaccines are available yet, but 2 potential vaccines are undergoing human safety testing.

Prevention and Control: Good outbreak control relies on applying a package of interventions, namely case management, surveillance and contact tracing, a good laboratory service, safe burials and social mobilisation.

WHO Response: WHO aims to prevent Ebola outbreaks by maintaining surveillance for Ebola Virus Disease and supporting at-risk countries to developed preparedness plans. The document provides overall guidance for control of Ebola Virus outbreaks.

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ISIS (DA'ESH)

The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) also known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), formerly known as Da'esh, used to be known as Al Qaeda in Iraq. After the 2006, U.S. troop surge in Iraq seriously hampered the group's ability to carry out terrorist actions, ISIS reorganized and began to rebuild its strength.

Al Qaeda broke ties with ISIS in February 2006 after Al Qaeda leader Ayman al-Zawahiri became frustrated with ISIS's refusal to heed his orders to kill fewer Syrian civilians. The group is expanding its reach on the long border between Iraq and Syria.

No one knows how many fighters ISIS has, but some estimates have put their numbers at 15,000 or more, with up to three times that number available to fight if necessary. Their increasingly brutal, brazen attacks and tactics have raised alarms that they could have their sights on expanding their operations beyond Iraq and Syria.

In addition to having their own flag, ISIS has claimed a large swatch of land around the Syria/Iraq border and has continued to advance into other adjacent areas, forcing more than one million Iraqis from their homes in the process. Their total land holdings are now larger than the neighboring state of Jordan. Leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi believes that all of the world's Muslims should live under one Islamic state ruled by Sharia Law. With large portions of Iraq and Syria already under their control, the ultimate goal is to have a vast state in the eastern Mediterranean that would include parts of Cyprus, Lebanon and Jordan.

The insurgent militia is bent on creating a Sunni Islamic State — or Caliphate — in the region through the use of extreme violence against its perceived enemies. They have targeted the Iraqi government and American forces in Iraq, as well as Shia Muslims and Christians and, increasingly, civilians of all faiths in unpredictable, violent attacks that include beheadings and suicide bombings.

ISIS does not depend on foreign funds to survive, but instead they have hoarded millions thanks to theft and the sale of oil from areas they have overrun. Recently, the group is reported to have pulled off the biggest bank heist in history, allegedly lifting more than $430 million from a Mosul bank after overrunning that Iraqi city. They have also reportedly extorted money from humanitarian workers and have been selling electricity back to the Syrian government they are fighting against. The group has also bragged of stealing millions of dollars in U.S. military equipment, making it one of the world's most well-funded terrorist groups.

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ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK

Twenty-one Asian nations signed on Oct. 24, 2014, on to a China-driven initiative

to create a new development bank for Asia that's aimed at boosting infrastructure investment of all kinds. Beijing sees that as a way to raise its international standing, but Washington opposes the move as an unnecessary and potentially damaging rival to established institutions such as the World Bank.

The World Bank's capital is about $220bn, while the Asian Development Bank has $175bn capital.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is an international financial institution proposed by China. The purpose of the multilateral development bank is to provide finance to infrastructure projects in the Asia Pacific region. AIIB is regarded by some as a rival for the IMF, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which the AIIB says are dominated by developed countries like the United States and Japan.

The first news reports about the AIIB appeared in October 2013. China has been frustrated with the slow pace of reforms, governance and greater input in global established institutions like the IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank which are dominated by American, European and Japanese interests. It has been identified the region requires $8 trillion to be invested from 2010 to 2020 in infrastructure for the region to continue economic development. It is hoped that the new bank will allow China which has enormous capital to finance these projects and allow it a greater role to play in the economic development of the region consummate with its growing economic and political clout.

In June 2014, China proposed doubling the registered capital of the bank from $50 billion to $100 billion and invited India to participate in founding the bank. On October 24, 2014, a signing ceremony held in Beijing, formally recognized the establishment of the bank. 21 countries signed the bill, which included: China, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Myanmar, Mongolia, Nepal, Oman, Qatar, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam. U.S. pressure allegedly led Australia and South Korea from signing up as founding members, despite the fact that they had formerly expressed an interest in it. Indonesia's joining was slightly delayed due to their new presidential administration not being able to review the membership in time.

The next step is to negotiate the bank's articles of agreement, which is expected to be completed by the end of 2015.

The initial $50 billion was mostly provided by China, but Pakistan, India, Singapore and Vietnam were also signatories. However, there are a total of 21 signatories. Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, and Australia were not in attendance, but China's Ministry of Finance said "any country that signs and ratifies the articles can still officially become a 'founding' member" though they must first be accepted by the existing members.

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT CONFERENCE ISLAMABAD

Inviting foreign investment in infrastructure, power and natural resource sectors, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif stressed on Oct. 27, 2014, that Pakistan encourages investment not only as a tool of economic development but also as a means of "friendly, long-term cooperation."

Opening the first International Investment Conference being organised by the Board of Investment (BoI), the Prime Minister observed that "not in too distant a future, we may find ourselves proudly claiming that we all lent a hand in enabling Pakistan to prosper."

He said Pakistan is widely recognised as a country which offers the most liberal foreign investment regime in the region. The expanding middle class has increased the market size that promises healthy returns in consumer goods sectors, he said.

The Prime Minister told investors that the country is evolving into a mature and pluralistic democratic polity, and his government was very well cognisant of the deficiencies inherent in the system.

The government was positively responding to the impending social change through economic development, he said, but added that the economic prosperity will be achieved through "political maturity."

"The road lying ahead is indeed laden with massive challenges and expectations, but the government has embarked upon it with patience and prudence," he said.

He said the gradual but steady escalation in the baseline profitability index (BPI) strongly signifies Pakistan as an attractive investment proposition, including a long-term business association.

Stringent monitoring of vital ingredients required for realising higher rates of return on investment — such as stable economic growth, capital controls and exchange rates — are visibly showing healthy upward trends, he said.

The Prime Minister informed investors that the government has created space for investment by carrying forward privatisation of ailing public-sector entities. "We are very transparently disposing of partial equity in large-scale enterprises, the latest being that of OGDCL and PPL."

He invited investors to participate in this initiative and discover for themselves the financial feasibility and productivity of investing here.

During plenary sessions, Federal Ministers for Petroleum and Natural Resources and Water and Power gave briefings to foreign investors on the prospective projects in Pakistan.

Petroleum Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi in his presentation highlighted the incentives for refinery projects, LNG terminals, and gas pipeline projects. He spoke about four planned LNG terminals, out of which one under construction fast-track terminal to handle 400 million cubic feet of gas per day (mmcfd) LNG to be completed in February 2015. He said Pakistan currently requires four million tonnes of LNG with a target of 15m tonnes by 2017.

Secretary Water and Power Mohammad Younus Dagha highlighted government's policy on private investment in power sector, and said private investment in Pakistan is a "success story" with an investment of $9,639m in 29 projects producing 8,657MW.

He invited foreigners to invest in the 6,600MW power park in Gadani which has an indicative investment of $13.8 billion. He also highlighted the Thar coal mining and power generation projects and investment opportunities in power projects initiated by governments of Punjab and Sindh.

The two-day International Investment Conference concluded in Islamabad on Oct. 28, 2014, with the government attempting to highlight various sectors that could attract, and need, investment to spur the country's sector. The second day saw Finance Minister Ishaq Dar discussing a "14-point roadmap" that would steer the country towards prosperity. It is quite clear that the energy crisis is one of Pakistan's biggest hurdles in the way of achieving sustainable economic growth.

In this regard, the government's statements and calculations that an addition of 17,000MW was needed to meet the energy demands by the year 2020 drew a mixed reaction. In response to the government seeking $20 billion for the power sector, a chief

executive officer said that privatisation of power companies was the only solution. It has already been stated that the current state of transmission lines cannot bear the burden of additional electricity. Upgrading the infrastructure, controlling leakage and cracking down on theft must be done first. Privatising state-owned entities has been a difficult task, but delaying what has been promised to the IMF has only put the government in a tighter spot. While the government can celebrate the participation of international investors, who seemed interested during the question-and-answer sessions, it will be the policies that would determine the success of the Investment conference. It was heartening to see the turnout and investor interest in Pakistan. The country does offer potential. But it is the policies that hold it back.

26TH ANNUAL GATHERING OF APEC

INTRODUCTION: The APEC CEO Summit is the Asia-Pacific's premier business event and provides unparalleled opportunities for business executives to engage in dialogue with Presidents, Prime Ministers and Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Trade, to discover business opportunities through networking with CEOs from hundreds of top Asia-Pacific companies, and to forge connections with economic thought leaders from around the region and the world. As host of APEC in 2014, China hosted the annual Summit from November 8-10, 2014 in Beijing.

The theme for 2014 was "Shaping the Future through Asia Pacific Partnership." The APEC 2014 China CEO Summit aimed to bring APEC members together to discuss how to establish long-lasting and beneficial trade relationships that would define the future of regional relations.

BENEFITS: The APEC CEO Summit is the premier destination for business leaders who seek an opportunity to take part in policy-shaping international discussion on trade, be exposed to thought-leading views on the international economic climate, and network with high-level executives of international businesses, top intellectuals, and even heads of state. In addition to the official program, U.S. delegates had the opportunity to participate in invitation-only bilateral side meetings with Leaders of APEC economies and senior U.S. government representatives, which are organized by the U.S. APEC Business Coalition and take place throughout the event.

ATTENDANCE:

Participation of U.S. delegates in the Summit is coordinated by the National Center for APEC on behalf of the organizers of the event. Pakistani Premier Nawaz Sharif attended the summit on behalf of Pakistan as an Observer State.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR APEC STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP: The organizers of the 2014 APEC CEO Summit designated the National Center for APEC (NCAPEC) as the exclusive U.S. Strategic Partner to support program planning and sponsor relations efforts in preparation for the event. The NCAPEC team led organization efforts for the successful APEC 2011 USA CEO Summit in Honolulu, Hawaii and served as a Strategic Partner for the recently held 2012 Summit in Vladivostok, Russia and 2013 Summit in Bali, Indonesia.

MEMBER STATES: Following states are the current members of APEC:

Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, United States, Taiwan, Hong Kong, People's Republic of China, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Chile, Peru, Russia, Vietnam. Whereas, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, India, Macau, Mongolia, Laos, Cambodia, Costa Rica, Colombia, Panama and Ecuador are among a dozen other countries seeking membership in APEC.

PAKISTAN, RUSSIA DEFENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Pakistan and Russia signed a defence cooperation agreement on Nov. 20, 2014. Signed by Defence Minister Khawaja Asif and his Russian counterpart Sergey Shoigu, the agreement was hailed by Pakistan's Defence Ministry as "a milestone" in defence ties between the two countries.

Mr Shoigu was in Islamabad on the first visit by Russian Defence Minister to Pakistan since the collapse of the Soviet Union. He was accompanied by a 41-member delegation.

The agreement provided for exchange of information on politico-military issues; cooperation for promoting international security; intensification of counter-terrorism and arms control activities; strengthening collaboration in various military fields, including education, medicine, history, topography, hydrography and culture; and sharing experiences in peacekeeping operations.

The two sides discussed joint efforts for fighting international terrorism and drug trafficking. The hype surrounding the defence agreement, notwithstanding, there were no specific agreements on procurement or joint ventures. A recent statement by Russian Ambassador to Pakistan Alexey Dedov that Moscow had "politically approved" a deal for MI-35 helicopter had raised hopes of a major agreement during the Defence Minister's visit. "During the meeting, we agreed that bilateral military cooperation should have a great practical focus and contribute to increasing combat efficiency of our armed forces," the Russian Defence Minister said, adding that implementation of the agreement would bolster other aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Defence Minister Khawaja Asif said in a statement that "both sides will translate this relationship in tangible terms and further strengthen military to military relations."

Later, Mr Shoigu called on Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

"Pakistan is keen to enhance its multi-dimensional relations with Moscow, including defence," Mr Sharif told the Russian Minister.

The Prime Minister appreciated Russia's support for Pakistan's candidature for full membership of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO). He said Pakistan was ready to enhance cooperation with other countries of the region, through SCO for countering dual challenges of terrorism and drug trafficking.

In reply to a question at a briefing, Foreign Office spokesperson Tasneem Aslam said Pakistan looked at Russia as an important global player with a role in this region's peace and stability. "We have been forging very good cooperation. Our bilateral relations are on an upward trajectory and it's not just defence, we are looking at cooperation across the board."

She said Islamabad wanted greater Russian participation in economic development projects and investment in Pakistan. "There are various initiatives in the works."

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THE ARMS TRADE TREATY (ATT)

The Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) came into force on 24 December 2014, after it was adopted by the UN General Assembly in April 2013. This landmark treaty officially became a part of the international law, which aims at regulating around the USD 85 billion The arms trade. It came into force after 61 nations ratified it in December 2014, among the 130 signatories of the treaty. In order to come in force, the treaty in total needed 50 nations ratification.

Key Facts of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT): It is the first legally-binding multilateral agreement that prohibits nations from exporting conventional weapons to

countries that may use it for genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. It adds a new chapter in collective efforts of nations to bring responsibility, accountability and transparency to the arms trade. It sets robust global standards for cross-border transfers of conventional weapons ranging from small firearms to tanks and attack helicopters. It creates necessary requirements for states to review cross-border contracts to ensure that weapons will not be used in human rights abuses, violations of humanitarian law or organised crime.

Countries that Ratified ATT: Five of the top 10 arms exporters – France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the UK have already ratified the ATT.

Ratification Opposed by Following Nations: Major weapon producers like Russia, China, India and Pakistan have not signed the treaty.

The Hypocrisy of the United States: The US—the world's top arms exporter, had signed the treaty in September 2013 but the Senate has not ratified it.

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NATIONAL ACTION PLAN, 2014

Pakistan has constituted a federal counter-terrorism force with an immediate effect for implementing the National Action Plan on counter-terrorism. Final nod in this regard was given by PM Nawaz Sharif.

Background: This tough National Action Plan was drafted by the Pakistan Government in the wake of Taliban fighters' barbaric attack on Army Public School in Peshawar, killing 150 people, 136 of them children on 16th December 2014. Six or more attackers, dressed in army uniform, mounted the assault on the school for the children of army personnel shortly after 11am. Hundreds were in the school at the time. The attackers, some of them wearing suicide vests, managed to get into the school from the roof of a van parked next to a wall that abuts a graveyard, according to local police. They began firing at random. Another blew himself up as security guards approached.

Key Facts: This force would work under Pakistan's Defence Ministry. It would be deployed across Pakistan and would be responsible for countering terrorism and curbing increasing militancy. It would also keep contact with civilian, military-intelligence security agencies and its counter-terrorism wings. As a part of the National Action Plan, the Pakistani government is working hard to stop printing and publication of hate material that promotes sectarianism. Even, the government is seeking to amend its constitution to regulate printing of such publications and declare them as illegal. Furthermore, State Bank of Pakistan has been directed to supervise anti-terror financing in Pakistan and to freeze all accounts which were being used for funding terrorists.

Review Meeting: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif chaired a high-level meeting Dec 30, 2014 to review progress on the implementation of the National Action Plan for countering terrorism in the country. Interior Minister Chaudhry Nisar Ali Khan, Defence Minister Khawaja Asif, Information Minister Pervaiz Rasheed, Army Chief Gen Raheel Sharif, Director General Inter Services Intelligence Gen Rizwan Akhter and Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) Major Gen Amir Riaz and Federal Law Secretary Barrister Zafarullah also attended the meeting.

During the meeting, PM Nawaz expressed confidence over various measures adopted for countering terrorism, and hoped that terrorism would be eliminated from Pakistan through the collective resolve of the government and citizens. The Premier said the government would refer cases of hardcore terrorists, who were responsible for mass murders of innocent civilians, kids and young soldiers, to special military courts.

"Special courts are part of the National Action Plan and are meant to provide an extraordinary solution for an extraordinary problem. All institutions would have to carefully scrutinise cases to be sent for prosecution in the special military tribunals," said the PM. He said the formation of a unified action plan was a manifestation of national consensus

on the issue of terrorism, adding that the government would ensure its swift implementation.

FINALIZATION OF EURASIAN ECONOMIC UNION (EEU)

Russia and four ex-Soviet nations have finalized the formation of a new economic alliance—Eurasian Economic Union (EEU). Four ex-Soviet nations are Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan. It was finalized in EEU summit held in Moscow, Russia, on 29 May, 2014. It came into existence on 1 January, 2015. It seeks to bolster integration of member nations which includes Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Armenia and Kyrgyzstan primarily located in northern Eurasia.

Background: The idea of formation was first suggested in 1994 by then President of Kazakhstan Nursultan Nazarbayev during his speech at Moscow State University. He had suggested the idea to create a regional trading bloc.

Key Facts about Eurasian Economic Union (EEU):

1. It aims to provide free trade among member countries without any barriers.
2. In addition, it would coordinate the financial systems and regulates industrial and agricultural policies along with labour markets and transportation networks of member nations.
3. EEU would bring together around 170 million people from 5 member nations and would have a combined economic output of $4.5 trillion.

Signatories: A treaty aiming at the establishment of the EEU was signed on 29 May 2014 by the leaders of Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia. Armenia and Kyrgyzstan signed this treaty later on 9 October 2014 and 23 December respectively.

Operation of EEU: The union would operate through supranational and intergovernmental institutions. The supranational institutions are Eurasian Commission (the executive body), the Court of the EEU (the judicial body) and the Eurasian Development Bank. National governments would be represented by the Eurasian Commission's Council.

Ukraine's Opposition: Earlier, Russia had tried to encourage Ukraine to join the EEU. However, after Crimean crisis in February 2014 i.e. after Russia annexed Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula, Ukraine decided to stay away from the EEU and moved closer towards NATO and EU.

INDIA-US NUCLEAR ENERGY DEAL

India and the United States have reached an agreement to end the deadlock on their six-year-old civilian nuclear power agreement, their leaders said on Jan. 25, 2015. The two countries signed a path-breaking civilian nuclear deal under Prime Minister Manmohan Singh's watch in 2008. In crafting the deal, Dr. Singh in fact lost the crucial support of the communist-led Left Front to his minority government in 2009. The Left Front has again called for protests against Mr. Obama's visit. Unprecedented security has been clamped on the Indian capital for Mr. Obama's three-day visit to Delhi.

They produced a 10-year framework for defence ties and deals on cooperation that included the joint production of drone aircraft and equipment for Lockheed Martin Corp's C-130 military transport plane.

Other deals ranged from an Obama—Modi hot-line-india's first at a leadership level - to financing initiatives aimed at helping India use renewable energy to lower carbon intensity. But, Mr. Modi cautioned that work was still needed to create a solid partnership between the world's two largest democracies. The United States sees India as a vast market and potential counterweight to China's assertiveness in Asia.

RUSSIA-IRAN MILITARY COOPERATION DEAL

Russian Defence Minister Sergei Shoigu signed a military cooperation deal with Iran on Jan. 20, 2015, that his Iranian counterpart touted as a joint response to US "interference."

Shoigu is the most senior Russian military official to visit Tehran since 2002, according to Iranian media, and the agreement comes with both countries facing Western sanctions.

The deal provides for joint exercises and military training, as well as "cooperation in peacekeeping, maintaining regional and international security and stability, and fighting against separatism and extremism," the Iranian Defense Ministry website said.

Defence Minister Hossein Dehqan told that Iran and Russia had a "shared analysis of US global strategy, its interference in regional and international affairs and the need to cooperate in the struggle against the interference of foreign forces in the region."

"Iran and Russia are able to confront the expansionist intervention and greed of the United States through cooperation, synergy and activating strategic potential capacities," Dehqan said. "As two neighbors, Iran and Russia have common viewpoints toward political, regional and global issues."

Shoigu did not mention the ongoing controversy over a deal to deliver a sophisticated air defense missile system to Iran. In 2007, Russia signed a $800-million contract to sell Tehran the S-300 missile system, but the weaponry was never delivered amid strong objections by United States and Israel.

Iran has filed a lawsuit with a court in Geneva seeking $4 billion in damages over the breach of the contract, but the court hasn't yet made any ruling. Russia has insisted that its decision to freeze the S-300 delivery was based on the United Nations Security Council's sanctions against Iran.

Iran's state TV reported Tuesday that Iran and Russia have agreed to settle their differences over the missile deal, without offering further details. Last year, Russian media reports said that Moscow had sought to end the dispute by offering Iran a different, slightly inferior version of the S-300 system, but Tehran had rejected the proposal.

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TEXTILE POLICY 2014-19

The Textile Policy 2014-19 offers about Rs64.15 billion cash subsidy to the textile and clothing sector to boost exports to $26bn by 2019 from $13bn. The policy, approved by the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC), was announced by the Textile Minister, Abbas Khan Afridi on Feb. 9, 2015.

The package carries special duty-drawback rates, duty exemption on plants and machinery, subsidy on long-term loans and development subsidies. The Finance Division will provide Rs40 bn over the five years for duty drawback, technology up-gradation, brand development and drawback on deemed imports, etc., while another Rs23.5bn will be provided for skill development, dedicated textile exhibitions, establishment of world textile centre, weaving city, incubators, apparel house, and mega textile awards.

In order to resolve the energy issues of the textile sector, the ECC also approved establishment of a joint committee, comprising water, petroleum and textile industry secretaries. This committee was tasked to ensure availability of energy to fully utilise GSP plus status.

Textile Industry Secretary Amir Marwat said that the textile policy aims to double value-addition from $1bn per million bales to $2bn per million bales in next five years, facilitate investment of additional $5bn in machinery and technology, improve fibre mix in favour of non-cotton, i.e. from 14pc to 30pc, improve product mix, especially in garments sector, from 28pc to 45pc, development and strengthening of clusters.

The finance measures included in the policy were already announced in the

2014-15 budget. However, for garments sector, the duty-drawback rate was edged up to 4pc from 3pc in the policy. The duty drawback rates for made-ups will remain at 2pc and processed fabric at 1pc, respectively. The drawback incentives will be provided to exports made in 2013-14 compared to exports made in 2012-13. The support will continue for the rest of policy period. However, eligibility criteria for the above support will be properly aligned with all policy goals from budget period 2015-16 onwards.

EFS rate being reduced: The mark-up rate for Export Refinance Scheme (EFS) of State Bank of Pakistan is being reduced from 9.4pc to 7.5pc from July 1, 2014.

Textile industry units in the value-added sector would be provided Long-Term Financing Facility (LTFF) for up-gradation of technology from State Bank of Pakistan at the rate of 9pc for three to 10 years duration.

In case of fall in the policy rates, EFS and LTFF rates would be revised accordingly. The Textile Minister said that an expeditious refund system is being introduced and a fast track channel for manufacturers-cum-exporters is being created, whereby the FBR would dispose of all their pending sales tax refund claims within three months, if not earlier. He further stated that the textile sector enjoyed duty-free import of machinery under the previous policy. This facility (SRO 809) has been extended for another two years. The minister said that 120,000 people will be trained for the sector. He said 50 small companies from the sector will be picked each year for the next three years for government support.

He claimed that the proposed measures will promote value-addition and generate employment for more than 5 million people.

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SENATE ELECTION-2015

On March 5, 2015, ruling PML-N and main opposition PPP got almost equal representation in the upper house of the parliament over the next three years.

With the Imran Khan-led PTI entering the Senate for the first time in its history, the return of the nationalist Balochistan National Party (Mengal) and the Jamaat-i-Islami (JI) to the upper house of the parliament were other significant outcomes from the Senate elections.

According to unofficial results, the PML-N has won the highest number of seats with 18 out of the 48 contested, followed by eight by the PPP, six by the PTI and four by the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM).

Despite winning the most seats, the PML-N will continue to remain a minority government in the Senate with 26 senators as the PPP has maintained its position as the single largest party with 27 senators.

As expected, the PML-N swept the polls in Punjab, winning all 11 seats, including seven general, and two each reserved for technocrats and women. Similarly, despite fielding 'outsiders', the PML-N bagged both Senate seats from Islamabad as well. Besides, the party has managed to win three seats from Balochistan and two from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Thanks to an understanding with the PPP, the MQM secured four seats and managed to improve its strength in the Senate from seven members to eight.

Due to a controversy arising out of the government's move to issue a presidential order changing the voting procedure for FATA members hours before polling, elections on four FATA seats could not take place.

The polling process generally remained normal and peaceful in all legislatures except in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly, where polling was suspended for more than five hours when opposition members protested over the conduct of polling staff and pointed out violations of the electoral code of conduct by members of the treasury benches. At one point, opposition members spoke of a boycott of the Senate elections.

but later agreed to resume the voting process after negotiations with the ruling PTI.

During this time, 123 MPAs out of a total 124, cast their votes. PTI's Javed Nasim was the only MPA who could not cast his vote after his expulsion from the party for violating party discipline by proposing an independent candidate, Waqar Ahmed Khan. A total of 289 of 330 MNAs were eligible to cast their votes in the National Assembly, where polling was held to elect one member on a general seat and the one on a seat reserved for women.

In Sindh, 163 legislators polled their votes out of a total 167 members.

Punjab: The winners on general seats from Punjab include at least two 'outsiders'-PML-N Vice President Sindh Saleem Zia and PML-N Sindh Secretary General Syed Nehal Hashmi. Other winners on general seats include Federal Information Minister Pervez Rashid, Environment Minister Mushahidullah Khan, retired Lt-Gen Abdul Qayyum, Chaudhry Tanvir Khan and Ghous Mohammad Khan Niazi.

PML-N Chairman and current Leader of the House in the Senate Raja Zafar-ul-Haq and Prof Sajid Mir have won the two seats reserved for technocrats while the two seats reserved for women went to Begum Najma Hameed and Ayesha Raza Farooq.

Federal capital: The PML-N also won both seats from the federal capital. Iqbal Zafar Jhagra from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Raheela Magsi from Sindh were elected against the general and reserved seat for women from Islamabad, respectively. Ms Magsi had entered the race at the eleventh hour after getting permission from the Islamabad High Court to contest the elections after the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) rejected her papers on a plea by PPP candidate Nargis Faiz Malik.

Sindh: The PPP won five of the seven general seats in Sindh, while the remaining two went to the MQM. Those who emerged victorious include former Interior Minister Rehman Malik, former Finance Minister Saleem Mandwiwala, Islamuddin Sheikh, Abdul Latif Ansari and Gyan Chand of the PPP and Khushbakht Shujaat and Mian Mohammad Attiq Sheikh of the MQM.

Former Chairman of Senate, Farooq Naek (PPP), and Barrister Mohammad Ali Saif (MQM) had already been elected unopposed against two reserved seats for technocrats. Similarly, Sassi Palejo (PPP) and Nighat Mirza (MQM) had also been elected unopposed against two reserved seats for women.

Balochistan: All three ruling coalition partners the PML-N, the PkMAP and NP bagged three seats each out of the 12 seats contested in Balochistan. Besides them, JUI-F, BNP-M and an independent secured one seat each.

The winners on seven general seats are Mir Nematullah Zehri (PML-N), Hasil Bizenjo (NP), Maulana Abdul Ghafoor Haideri (JUI-F), Jahanzeb Jamal Dini (BNP-M), Muhammad Usman and Sardar Azam Khan (PkMAP) and Muhammad Yousuf Badini (Ind). The two woman seats were won by Kalsoom Parveen of the PML-N and Gul Bushara of the PkMAP whereas Shahbaz Durrani of the PML-N and Mir Kabir of the NP have secured tha technocrats seats.

Dr Ashok Kumar of the NP has won the only seat reserved for the minorities.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the ruling PTI bagged six seats, followed by two by PML-N and one each by PPP, JI, JUI-F and the ANP.

Those who have become senators on general seats are Shibli Faraz, Mohsin Aziz and Liaquat Tarkai (PTI), Siraj-ul-Haq (JI), Maulana Ata-ur-Rehman (JUI-F), Salahuddin Tirmizi (PML-N) and Khanzada Khan of the PPP.

Samina Abid of the PTI and Sitara Ayaz of the ANP won the two seats reserved for women whereas PTI's Nauman Wazir and PML-N's Javed Abbasi remained victorious on technocrats seats. The seat reserved for minorities has been clinched by John Williams of the PTI.

IRAN NUCLEAR DEAL

Iran and world powers agreed on April 2, 2015, on the framework of a potentially historic deal aimed at curbing Tehran's nuclear programme after marathon talks in Switzerland. It marks a major breakthrough in a 12-year standoff between Iran and the West, which has long feared Tehran wants to build a nuclear bomb.

US President Barack Obama welcomed the "historic understanding" with Iran but cautioned more work needed to be done.

After eight days of talks that sometimes went through the night, Iran agreed to curtail its nuclear programme in return for the lifting of punishing sanctions, said EU foreign policy chief Federica Mogherini. The main outlines agreed at the negotiations in the Swiss city of Lausanne now have to be finalised in a highly complex agreement by June 30.

US Secretary of State John Kerry hailed a "big day", saying that the global powers and Iran "now have parameters to resolve major issues on nuclear programme".

Iranian President Hassan Rouhani said the drafting of a full agreement would begin immediately with the aim of completing it by the June 30 deadline.

Ms Mogherini said the United States and the EU would lift all nuclear-related sanctions on Iran once the UN atomic agency has verified that Tehran has stuck to the ground-breaking deal.

In a joint press conference with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif, she also said the design of a new reactor would be changed so that no weapons-grade plutonium could be produced.

The so-called P5+1 group — the United States, Britain, China, France and Russia plus Germany — hope that the deal will make it virtually impossible for Iran to make nuclear weapons under the guise of a civilian programme.

Iran has agreed to reduce by approximately two-thirds its installed centrifuges. Iran will go from having about 19,000 installed today to 6,104 installed under the deal, with only 5,060 of them enriching uranium for 10 years. All 6,104 centrifuges will be IR-1s, Iran's first-generation centrifuge. Iran has agreed to not enrich uranium over 3.67pc for at least 15 years. It has agreed to reduce its current stockpile of about 10,000kg of low-enriched uranium (LEU) to 300kg of 3.67pc LEU for 15 years.

All excess centrifuges and enrichment infrastructure will be placed in IAEA-monitored storage and will be used only as replacements for operating centrifuges and equipment. Under the deal, Iran has agreed to not build any new facilities for the purpose of enriching uranium for 15 years.

Iran's breakout timeline — the time that it would take for the country to acquire enough fissile material for one weapon — is currently assessed to be two to three months. That timeline will be extended to at least one year, for a duration of at least ten years.

Iran will convert its facility at Fordow so that it is no longer used to enrich uranium. Almost two-thirds of Fordow's centrifuges and infrastructure will be removed. The remaining centrifuges will not enrich uranium. Iran will only enrich uranium at the Natanz facility, with only 5,060 IR-1 first-generation centrifuges for ten years. Iran has agreed to only enrich uranium using its first generation centrifuges at Natanz for ten years, removing its more advanced centrifuges. Iran will remove the 1,000 IR-2M centrifuges currently installed at Natanz and place them in IAEA-monitored storage for ten years.

The IAEA will have regular access to all of Iran's nuclear facilities, including to Iran's enrichment facility at Natanz and its former enrichment facility at Fordow, and including the use of the most up-to-date, modern monitoring technologies. Inspectors will have access to the supply chain that supports Iran's nuclear programme. The new

transparency and inspections mechanisms will closely monitor materials and/or components to prevent diversion to a secret programme.

A dedicated procurement channel for Iran's nuclear programme will be established to monitor and approve, on a case-by-case basis, the supply, sale or transfer to Iran of certain nuclear-related and dual-use materials and technology — an additional transparency measure. Iran will receive sanctions relief, if it verifiably abides by its commitments. The US and EU nuclear-related sanctions will be suspended after the IAEA has verified that Iran has taken all of its key nuclear-related steps. If at any time Iran fails to fulfil its commitments, these sanctions will snap back into place. The architecture of US nuclear-related sanctions on Iran will be retained for much of the duration of the deal and allow for snap-back of sanctions in the event of significant non-performance.

All past UN Security Council resolutions on the Iran nuclear issue will be lifted simultaneous with the completion, by Iran, of nuclear-related actions addressing all key concerns.

ROHINGYA MUSLIMS

"Rohingya Muslims" is considered one of the most discussed topics in 2015. "Who and what are they?", "Where are they from?" and "Why are they prosecuted?" are the most frequently asked questions and everyone wants to know their answers. It must be taken into account that almost each of the questions has been answered in the light of the study of a report given by Human Rights Watch.

Who and what are they? Rohingya Muslims are denied citizenship, forced into manual labour on government projects and forbidden to marry without official permission. Burma's Rohingya Muslims are often called one of the world's most persecuted people, and now they are turning to dangerous methods to change their fate. In harrowing attempts to migrate to nearby countries such as Malaysia and Indonesia, many Rohingya ended up stuck on overcrowded boats at sea, with no country willing to grant them safe landing. Hundreds of others have died when such migrant boats capsized.

Recently, Malaysian authorities discovered mass graves and barbed wire pens at camps abandoned by human traffickers. A similar discovery occurred in Thailand earlier in 2015. These human trafficking networks hold Rohingya and other minorities captive, demanding ransom from their families.

Where are they from? Many Rohingya Muslim live in western Burma, also known as Myanmar. The majority reside in the northern part of Rakhine State, which borders Bangladesh and the Bay of Bengal. Estimates for how many Rohingya Muslims live there vary, however most hover between one million and 1.5 million. Another several hundred thousand have fled Burma in favour of Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Thailand or Malaysia.

What kind of persecution do they face? In Burma, Rohingya Muslims are not considered citizens. The country's 1982 Citizenship Act does not recognize them as one of the country's national races. To acquire citizenship, Rohingya can attempt to prove their ancestors settled in Burma before 1823, but only a handful has been successful thanks to "the onerous burden of proof" required, according to Human Rights Watch.

As an essentially stateless people, this minority community is prohibited from attending public high schools. They cannot work for the government or be recruited into public office. The government restricts their movement within Rakhine State and beyond its borders.

Rohingya Muslims are often forced into unpaid labour to help government-run projects, like breaking stones to build roads. Human Rights Watch reports some children have been forced into free labour as early as seven. It has also been alleged that some

Burmese military officials coerce Rohingya Muslims to hand over goods or animals, sometimes as a bribe to secure a travel permit.

What provoked the recent tensions? On May 28, 2012, it was assumed that three Muslim men raped and killed a Buddhist woman. On basis of such unproved claim, this violent crime sparked a group massacre of 10 Muslims at a government checkpoint several days later, according to a 153-page Human Rights Watch report on Burma's ethnic cleansing of Muslims.

It also resulted in days of riots in Rakhine State that led security forces to remove about 75,000 Muslims from their homes and arrest a large number of male Muslims. That fall, nine townships in the state witness renewed violence against Muslims. About 40,000 Muslims were forced to leave their homes and at least 70, including 28 kids, died during the attacks.

Local security often did not attempt to stop the violence, Human Rights Watch claims, and sometimes participated in it during both sets of riots.

The army-run Burmese government has denied any systemic discrimination against Rohingya Muslims. However, violent attacks against Muslims have continued since the October 2012 fighting. Some 140,000 people now live in internally displaced person camps in Burma in dire need of humanitarian aid, according to the UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Many others are trapped in remote villages without the ability to travel freely.

Why are they persecuted? This recent violence stems back to decades of persecution in Burma. Human Rights Watch traces the conflict back to the Second World War when Burma was still under British rule. When the Japanese invaded Burma in 1941, Rohingya Muslims maintained their loyalty to Britain, sparking decades of violence between the country's Muslim and non-Muslim populations.

It is assessed that nearly 90 percent of Burmese people practice Buddhism, making Muslims a minority that is often targeted by the ruling government. Separate military campaigns in 1978 and 1991 forced more than 450,000 Rohingya Muslims out of the country with systematic murders and arson, according to some estimates. When many of them returned, they were grouped into northern Rakhine State, where the violence did not stop. The government's unwillingness to offer safe residence to the group seems to stem from its belief they are illegal immigrants.

Although the Rohingya can trace their Burmese ancestry back to the eighth century, the government believes they came from Bangladesh and are not nationals worthy of citizenship. Burmese President Thein Sein even suggested after the June 2012 attacks that all Rohingya Muslims in Burma should be deported to other countries.

What is the human toll? It is unclear how many Rohingya Muslims have died directly because of the violence in Burma, but estimates suggest between 200 and 300 people since 2011. In addition to the approximately 140,000 at IDP camps, more than 86,000 Burmese people have fled the country on boats since 2012, attempting to migrate to Thailand, Malaysia or Indonesia, the UN Refugee Agency estimated in June 2014. The majority of those people were Rohingya Muslims. The agency reports 615 people died making that journey in 2013. Some migrants who arrived safely are taken to smugglers' camps where they are held for ransom from their families. Some spend months in cramped cages, enduring beatings until they die or their family can pay the ransom fee, the UN reports.

Others arrived at a country's shores were denied entry. As of 2015, according to the UNHCR, 3,500 migrants were stranded on boats in the Bay of Bengal and the Andaman Sea with no country willing to take them.

THE CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)

Groundbreaking Event: The China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is a development megaproject which aims to connect Gwadar Port in southwestern Pakistan to China's northwestern autonomous region of Xinjiang, via a network of highways, railways and pipelines to transport oil and gas. On April 20–21, 2015, Chinese President Xi Jinping was in Islamabad, where he unveiled a $46 billion infrastructure spending blueprint for Pakistan, to serve as a linchpin of Beijing's drive to open new trade and transport routes across Asia and challenge the U.S. as the dominant regional power. National officials hailed the visit as a landmark and game changer.

Strategic Importance of Pakistan: Despite decades of mismanagement and a feeble socioeconomic infrastructure, Pakistan does enjoy a strategic location. Among its neighbors, the only one with which Pakistan has maintained cordial ties since independence is China. Enjoying genial relations with a neighbor that is also a major power is clearly a boon for an otherwise diplomatically isolated Pakistan.

For China, which has begun to build a presence in multiple regions, Pakistan is a gateway to the Gulf States and Middle East, where China seeks to showcase its soft power, and develop trade and diplomatic links. While the U.S. still dominates in the Middle East, China has certainly made ground over the past decade. It wants to continue the progress, and supplementing its energy trade, improving the balance of trade, and identifying new investment opportunities with more robust commercial links will be vital. Securing a route to the Indian Ocean via the port of Gwadar would do the job nicely, and would also help China develop its military presence in the region, while playing a role in its "*String of Pearls*" strategy.

So Beijing's decision to establish an economic corridor in Pakistan, switching access to the Middle East from a lengthy sea route to a much shorter (about 1200 km) road journey is a win-win. Xi's visit saw 51 agreements signed, among them the pledge of $46 billion in investment. Many of the agreements focus on infrastructure development in Pakistan; however, the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) Project is the standout development.

The Concept: The CPEC would run from the Chinese city of Kashgar to the port of Gwadar in Pakistan. Gwadar is a deep-sea port that was initially developed and upgraded by the Chinese, who now have effective control. An all-weather, all-season port, Gwadar is strategically located, particularly vis-à-vis Dubai and Oman. Aware of its importance, China has now decided to lay down road (primarily) and air-train networks (gradually).

The concept to develop the port at Gwadar first emerged several decades ago, although for many years little progress was made. In 2003, however, formal construction commenced under Pakistan's former President Pervez Musharraf, with economic and technical assistance from China. Our military felt that existing ports were not sufficient for defensive purposes, and was seeking a second option. Beijing meanwhile had its eye on easier access to the Persian Gulf and Middle East.

Now, with agreements signed and budgets allocated, the respective states are trying to eliminate or at least minimize the remaining hurdles to CPEC. Pakistan in particular has a job on its hands dealing with insurgents operating along the proposed CPEC. The country has been combating an Islamist insurrection for more than a decade. Nonetheless, it still hopes that Chinese investment would spur its long-underperforming economy, which the IMF projects would grow 4.3 percent this year. Beijing worries about militants from Pakistan's FATA region possibly penetrating China's western Xinjiang province, which has its own unrest, and may be eyeing greater pledges from Islamabad on that issue.

Reaction of Pakistani Political Parties: Meanwhile, some political parties in

Pakistan have expressed deep reservations about the CPEC, claiming that the ruling party is deliberately trying to alter the design of the corridor to favor the constituencies of its own MPs.

Conclusion: Despite the concerns, the CPEC is potentially a game changer that could transform economic growth and inject some prosperity and capital into Pakistan's frayed socio-economic fabric. However, it is unlikely to come to fruition in either the short or medium terms. Mega-projects like the CPEC all too frequently run aground, either falling prey to a lack of vision or stalling on political tussles. If that happens to the CPEC, it would be a sad outcome for a Pakistan that desperately needs some good news.

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GILGIT-BALTISTAN ELECTIONS, 2015 AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT

Results of GB Regional Elections 2015: As results from the Regional Elections, 2015 for the Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly show, the PML-N with a comfortable majority of the legislature's 24 directly elected seats. Meanwhile, the PPP—which led the last dispensation—received a drubbing, reduced to single digits within the Assembly. On the contrary, the MQM and PTI, relatively new entrants in GB's political arena, made their debut in the legislature. Overall, the respectable turnout and largely peaceful, democratic transition shows that the people have taken ownership of their government as well as the electoral process.

The PML-N's success is hardly surprising; considering that the region's fortunes — particularly its financial fortunes — are linked to the centre; people were expected to vote for the party in power in Islamabad. Moreover, in its election campaign, the N-League highlighted one of its favourite topics — development — which struck a chord with GB's people, as the mountainous region has poor infrastructure. Allegations of corruption and misrule during its time in power seemed to seal the PPP's fate.

Despite the fact that the party has traditionally enjoyed a high level of support in GB, it failed to convince the electorate to give it another shot at governance.

The New Government: Newly elected Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan Hafiz Hafeezur Rehman took oath of his office at a ceremony in Gilgit on the 26th of June, 2015. Governor Gilgit-Baltistan, Ch. Barjees Tahir administered the oath.

It must be noted that Hafiz Hafeezur Rehman of the PML-N was elected unopposed as new Chief Minister of Gilgit-Baltistan. Haji Fida Mohammad Naushad and Jafar Allah Khan was also elected unopposed respectively as Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly.

Challenges to the Newly Elected Government: Yet now that the election campaign is over and a new set-up is poised to take the reins, the people of the area would look to their government to deliver on perhaps their biggest demand: genuine autonomy and representation in all spheres.

For example, despite the centre's dominating role in the area, especially through the GB Council, the people there could not vote in National Assembly elections; hence they had no voice in shaping national policy that affects their region.

Also, the federal bureaucracy was accused by many local politicians and activists of excessive interference in regional affairs. These anomalies need to be rectified. The then PPP government at the centre took a progressive step by issuing the Gilgit-Baltistan Empowerment and Self-Governance Order in 2009. The time is indeed now to build on this and devolve maximum powers to GB. The state's traditional position has been to link the fate of GB to the resolution of the Kashmir question, considering the region's historical links to the disputed area.

Recommendations: The elected regional assembly must be more than just a glorified local government set-up and have maximum, genuine powers just as the

provinces enjoy. Moreover, a long-term constitutional status must be given to the region so that its people can fully participate in national life. The new GB government would need to pursue these goals vigorously with the rulers in Islamabad.

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PAKISTAN TO BECOME THE PERMANENT MEMBER OF THE SCO

What is the SCO? The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation also known as the SCO or the Shanghai Pact is a Eurasian political, economic and military organisation which was founded in 2001 in Shanghai by the leaders of China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. These countries, except for Uzbekistan had been members of the Shanghai Five, founded in 1996; after the inclusion of Uzbekistan in 2001, the members renamed the organisation.

On 10 July, 2015 (15th Annual Summit of SCO), as per Ufa Declaration Pakistan and India were accepted as full members of the SCO, a six-member regional grouping, to which Prime Minister Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif offered to work in combating terror and boosting trade by easing barriers. Pakistan, which has had an observer status for the past 10 years, would technically become a member by next year after completion of certain procedures.

Why were Pakistan and India invited? China's interest in India and Pakistan has increased since adopting its New Maritime Silk Road strategy and that could be behind its acquiescence to their joining the SCO, added Li Lifan, a researcher at the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences.

It could also, however, dilute the group's already meager powers. After expansion the SCO "*will become even more of a symbolic organization rather than a vehicle for any kind of substantive regional integration or cooperative problem solving,*" said Alexander Cooley, a Eurasian politics expert at Barnard College. "*But the inclusion of India and Pakistan will take the spotlight away from the China-Russia relationship, and tensions over the organization's purpose and role, and recast the organization as a more comprehensive regional forum.*"

Opportunities for Pakistan: Since its inception in 2001, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has become a regional force and has been gaining importance in Asia's security dynamics. Its six member states cover a territory hosting more than one-quarter of the world's population. Two of its founding members—Russia and China—are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). The forum is not an alliance directed against any other state or region. Over the last decade, its activities have expanded to include military cooperation, intelligence sharing and counterterrorism drills in order to combat three evil forces: separatism, extremism and terrorism. In recent years, the organisation has also been attending to economic issues, in particular concerning energy security, which is a matter of great importance not only for its members but for the whole region.

The SCO's security and economic interests have now expanded to the South Asian region. Nonetheless, the collective desire to tackle non-traditional security challenges remains at the heart of the SCO's coordination.

As far as opportunities for Pakistan are concerned, it is believed its membership would enable it to diversify its foreign policy and enable it to play a more effective role in the stability of the region. With the development of Gwadar Port, Pakistan could become an energy and trade corridor for SCO countries. SCO member countries are also engaged in tackling terrorism through this institutionalised platform. Pakistan's inclusion as a full member could help the former coordinate its efforts against terrorism at the regional level.

While evaluating Pakistan's quest for full membership, Pakistan had the requisite

credentials—a constructive role in Afghanistan, determination to fight against forces of terrorism, extremism and separatism, a promising and prospective energy and trade corridor for the region, historical and cultural ties with Central Asian Republics, close strategic and economic ties with China, and growing relations with Russia — that supported Pakistan's claim to full membership of the SCO. As members of the SCO, India and Pakistan both would have to observe the 'Shanghai spirit'. It has been predicted that after such expansion, this organisation will play a constructive role in South Asia.

Pakistan's strategic and geographical location in relation to the landlocked states and regions of the SCO could translate into Pakistan's emergence as a regional trade and energy corridor. The significance that Pakistan has attached to the SCO is based on Pakistan's potential as a viable trade corridor for landlocked Central Asian Republics and Xinjiang, western China. Pakistan is a natural ally of the SCO, ideally located as it can be source for regional economic integration within and between SCO member states. Chinese assistance in developing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor in Pakistan (CPEC), developing Gwadar Port and Kashgar as a special economic zone, upgrading the Karakorum Highway (KKH) and linking Gwadar with Kashgar and Central Asia via the KKH are steps being taken with the SCO's efforts to create trans-continental overland connectivity.

Finally, it can be concluded that the SCO's membership would be in Pakistan's interest. It would enhance Pakistan's stature in the diplomatic ranking of the region if Pakistan plays its cards well. Pakistan's membership of the SCO would not only provide an opportunity to Pakistan in influencing the regional security architecture to its benefit but it could also be able to acquire an important position in the SCO's 2015 to 2025 vision. Pakistan should prepare itself well to avail the openings and opportunities offered by the SCO because the SCO has proven its effectiveness in conflict resolution and the conflict prevention mechanism. Hence, it is needed to consider the SCO as an alternative forum to help in resolving its disputes with India.

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PM SHARIF'S ADDRESS AT THE UNGA

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, while addressing the UN General Assembly's 70th session in New York, proposed a four-point agenda to diffuse tension between Pakistan and India. "Cooperation, not confrontation, should define our relationship with India," he said.

First of all, he mentioned the Indian Border Security's ceasefire violations along the Line of Control and the Working Boundary. He said they were intensifying, causing civilian deaths including women and children. "I want to use the opportunity today to propose a new peace initiative with India, starting with measures that are the simplest to implement." He suggested that Pakistan and India should formalise and respect the 2003 understanding for a complete ceasefire on the Line of Control in Kashmir. For this purpose, he called for UNMOGIP's expansion to monitor the observance of the ceasefire.

Secondly, the premier urged both the countries to reaffirm their resolve that they would not resort to the use of force under any circumstances. He pointed out that this is a central element of the UN Charter. Nawaz also proposed that steps should be taken to demilitarise Kashmir.

Thirdly, PM Sharif recommended absolute withdrawal from Siachen Glacier. "Pakistan and India should agree to an unconditional mutual withdrawal from Siachen Glacier — the world's highest battleground," he added.

Forthly, Nawaz said an easing of threat perceptions through such peaceful efforts would make it possible for Pakistan and India to agree on a broad range of measures to address the peril posed by offensive and advanced weapons systems. "Pakistan neither

wants to, nor is it engaged in, an arms race in South Asia," he asserted. He said as a responsible nuclear weapon state, Pakistan would continue to support the objectives of nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

Nawaz said South Asia needs strategic stability and this requires serious dialogue to achieve nuclear restraint, conventional balance and conflict resolution. "Pakistan looks forward to playing its part to build a brighter era of peace and prosperity in South Asia." Referring to the menace of terrorism, Nawaz emphasised the need to address the underlying causes of the challenge.

He pointed out that Muslims are suffering across the world: Palestinians and Kashmiris oppressed by foreign occupation; persecuted minorities; and the discrimination against Muslim refugees fleeing persecution or war.

Pak-Afghan relations underwent a positive transformation after the advent of the national unity government in Kabul, said Nawaz. "Pakistan made strenuous efforts to facilitate the process of Afghan reconciliation. Dialogue did open between the Afghan Government and the Taliban, which was an unprecedented first. "But it was unfortunate that certain developments stalled the process. Thereafter, militant attacks intensified, which we unequivocally condemn," he stressed.

Nawaz said. "Pakistan greatly appreciates China's proactive role in promoting peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and our region." "The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, announced during President Xi Jinping's visit to Pakistan earlier this year would spur regional economic integration and bring prosperity to the entire region and beyond."

IMF REFORMS, 2016

On 29 January, 2016, International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) long-pending 2010 Quota and Governance Reforms were finally proposed. These projected reforms are the biggest change in the governance of the IMF since it was established after World War II in 1945 after the Bretton Woods Conference.

Background: The reforms were agreed upon by the 188 members of the IMF in 2010 in the aftermath of the global financial meltdown. However, there implementations were delayed due to the time taken by the US Congress to approve the changes. However, they were finally approved by the US Congress in December 2015.

Current Status: Currently, US, Japan, France, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom, Canada and Saudi Arabia are among the top ten members of the IMF. However, the member countries with the 5 largest quotas appoint an Executive Director.

Crux of the Reforms:

- To give boost the representation of emerging economies like, China, Brazil, Russia and India and increase their power and greater say in IMF.
- The doubling of quotas means that the shares (roles) of advanced European and Gulf countries have been reduced and that of emerging nations particularly China has been increased. China will have the 3rd largest IMF quota and voting share after the US and Japan.
- China's voting rights increased by 2.2% from current 3.8% to 6 %.
- India's voting rights increased by 0.3% from the current 2.3% to 2.6%.
- Russia and Brazil also have gained from the reforms.
- These reforms shifted more than 6% of the quota shares to emerging and developing countries from the US and European countries.

- The combined quotas or the capital resources of IMF also have doubled due to reforms to $659 billion from current $329 billion.
- Russia, Brazil and India will also be among the top 10 members of the IMF.
- The voting power and quota shares of the IMF's poorest member countries will be protected.
- Under the reforms, for the first time, IMF's Executive Board will consist entirely of elected Executive Directors and it ends the category of appointed Executive Directors.

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TRANS-PACIFIC PARTNERSHIP (TPP) AGREEMENT

On 4th February, 2016, all twelve member countries of Pacific Rim signed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement in Auckland, New Zealand making it one of the biggest trade deals in history. These 12 countries are: Singapore, Malaysia, Vietnam, Brunei Darussalam, Japan, Canada, United States, Mexico, Peru, Chile, Australia and New Zealand.

TPP is Free Trade Area and these member countries across the Pacific Rim are home to 800 million people and account for 40% of global trade.

About Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)

Agreement Objectives of TPP

(i) Lower trade barriers such as tariffs
(ii) Establish a common framework for intellectual property
(iii) Enforce standards for labour law and environmental law
(iv) Establish an investor-state dispute settlement mechanism.

The agreement aims to liberalize trade in nearly all goods and services by eliminating tariff and non-tariff barriers. This may lead to creation of a unified market like in European Union which will help different countries in different manner.

Platform for Regional Integration

It seeks to serve as a common platform for regional economic integration.

1. **Inclusive trade**: It seeks to create favourable inclusive trade environment so that every member can benefit from trade.
2. **Addressing new trade challenges**: It seeks to promote innovation, competitiveness and productivity by addressing new issues in global trade such as of intellectual property rights, digital economy, ecommerce etc.
3. **Comprehensive market access**: It involves reduction or complete elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers in a list of goods, services and investments.
4. **Regional approach to commitments**: Facilities seamless integration of economies of members facilitating; opening markets, cross border trade and development of production and supply chains.

Conclusion: The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement is considered US-led initiative, part of its so-called "Asia Pivot" or "Rebalance Doctrine" to rebalance its relationships regarding Asian state actors and restructuring priorities for its foreign policy establishment.

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LNG AGREEMENT WITH QATAR

On 10th February, 2016, Pakistan signed a landmark agreement of $16 billion with Qatar for importing liquefied natural gas (LNG) for 15 years. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Qatar's Emir Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani witnessed the

signing of the agreement by Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and the Chairman of the Qatargas Board of Directors, Saad Sherida.

Importance of the Agreement

It is asserted that the LNG deal would be a game-changer for Pakistan. 3.75 million tons of LNG worth $1 billion would be imported annually on a government-to-government basis, at comparative rates, which would meet close to 20 percent energy requirements of Pakistan. The deal would help to revive the non-functioning electricity generation units of 2,000 megawatts and three fertiliser plants, and also mitigate the hardship faced by domestic consumers and the compressed natural gas (CNG) sector. It would save the country $1bn a year besides $600m in diesel cost.

Background

In July 2013, the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the federal cabinet had authorised petroleum ministry to negotiate with *Qatargas* to import up to 500 million cubic feet per day (MMCFD) on delivered ex-ship (DES) basis. Subsequently, an agreement relating to energy sector cooperation was signed between the two governments.

The ECC also allowed Pakistan State Oil (PSO) as buyer to execute the long term LNG sales purchase agreement (SPA) with Qatargas as seller, pursuant to a government-level agreement as per due process.

In August 2014, the ECC formed the price negotiation committee (PNC) comprising representatives of the petroleum, finance, water and power, Sui Northern Gas Pipelines Ltd. (SNGPL), Sui Southern Gas Company Ltd. (SSGCL), PSO and Inter State Gas Systems Limited (ISGSL) to negotiate the price with Qatar.

In a meeting on January 13, 2015, the government approved PNC's recommendations regarding the price and key commercial terms of the long term SPA. According to the agreement, the cost of gas for the month of March was estimated to be $4.78 per British Thermal Unit (BTU), lower than the Qatar's current rate of $5.35 BTU.

Three Additional MoUs

In addition to the long-term LNG sale and purchase agreement, memoranda of understanding on cooperation between the two countries in the fields of radio and television, health and academic research were signed.

The MoU on cooperation in broadcasting (radio and television) was signed by Prime Minister's Special Assistant on Foreign Affairs Syed Tariq Fatemi and Qatar's Foreign Minister Muhammad bin Abdurrehman Al Thani. Finance Minister Mohammad Ishaq Dar signed the memorandum on cooperation in health sector with Qatar's Health Minister Hanan Muhammad Al Kuwari; and on academic research and cooperation by Pakistan's Ambassador Shahzad Ahmed and Qatar Armed Forces' Commander of Strategic Studies Maj Gen Saud Ali Al Naeemi.

Conclusion: With due optimism, it can be concluded that the import of liquefied natural gas (LNG) appears to be a milestone for Pakistan as it is believed that an LNG deal with Qatar has been finalised at the lowest price. Many strategic thinkers air the hope that this new fuel source gives a push to the national economy that has been afflicted by energy shortages.

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PAKISTAN STOCK EXCHANGE LIMITED (PSXL)

Pakistan Stock Exchange Limited was formally inaugurated by the Finance Minister Ishaq Dar on 10th January, 2016, saying on the occasion that the exchange's launch was a historic day for Pakistan, one that could be the start of a new era.

Its Operational Structure: A new integrated national bourse, the Pakistan Stock Exchange began functioning on the same day, replacing the stock markets of Karachi,

Lahore and Islamabad as all three exchanges have now been formally inducted into the unified PSX.

Its Importance: The integration is expected to help to reduce market fragmentation and create a strong case for attracting strategic partnerships necessary for providing technological expertise and assistance. A number of countries had shown interest for investment in Pakistan in different fields, as it is clear that a stock exchange can play a major role in the development of an economy. Critics lauded government has put in untiring efforts focusing on "the four Es – economy, extremism, energy, and education."

Current Status of PSXL: As of 2016, the integration of the three exchanges has completed the second phase of the Stock Exchanges Demutualisation and Integration Act 2012 has been passed by a joint session of parliament.

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THE PAKISTAN SUPER LEAGUE

Introduction: The Pakistan Super League commenced on 4th February, 2016 in the United Arab Emirates. Five teams participated in the inaugural season of the Pakistan Super League. One of its main sponsors was a leading bank of Pakistan. The Pakistan Cricket Board announced it initially for the first 3 years. The league consisted of five teams with a total of 16 players each that included 5 foreign players and 11 Pakistani nationals including at least two emerging players. The 16 players were picked up from five different categories – Platinum ($190,000), Diamond ($65,000), Gold ($47,000), Silver ($28,000) and Emerging ($25,000). The matches were played at Abu-Dhabi and Sharjah. On a brighter note, the PCB has ambitious plans to expand the league in the fourth season to eight teams with a 59-match tournament.

Teams: Five teams in total took part in the inaugural season of the Pakistan Super League, 2016. The names of the teams and their captains were as under:

Team	Captain
Lahore Qaldanders	Azhar Ali
Islamabad United	Misbah-ul-Haq
Quettea Gladiators	Sarfaraz Ahmed
Karachi Kings	Shoib Malik
Peshawar Zalmi	Shahid Khan Afridi

Format: The whole season was formatted as professional T20 style. The game consisted of 20 overs per team. The first season of the PSL was played in a double round-robin format. Every team played each other twice and the top 4 qualifying for a series of playoff games.

Match Points: Following criteria was followed to enumerate match points:

Result	Points
Win	2 Points
No Result	1 Point
Loss	0 Points

Profile

Current champion: Islamabad United (1st title)

Most runs: Umar Akmal of Lahore Qalandars (335 runs)

Most wickets: Andre Russell of Islamabad United (16 wickets)

Final: On 23 Feb, 2016 at Dubai International Cricket Stadium, Islamabad United, under the spirited captaincy of Misbah-ul-Haq, were crowned the inaugural champions of the HBL Pakistan Super League after they beat Quetta Gladiators in the final by six wickets.

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THE EMERGENCE OF NUCLEAR IRAN

Iran's Nuclear Ventures: On July 14, 2015, world powers reached a deal with Iran on limiting Iranian nuclear activity in return for the lifting of international economic sanctions. The historic deal was concluded in Vienna and was entitled formally "Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action". According to US President Barack Obama with the deal, *"every pathway to a nuclear weapon is cut off"* for Iran. While President Hassan Rouhani said the "historic" deal opened "new chapter" in Iran's relations with the world.

Negotiations between Iran and six world powers—the US, UK, France, China, Russia and Germany—began in 2006. The P5+1 (the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—United States, Russia, China, France, United Kingdom—plus Germany) and the European Union want Iran to scale back its sensitive nuclear activities to ensure that it cannot build a nuclear weapon. Iran, which wants crippling international sanctions lifted, has always insisted that its nuclear work is peaceful.

Iran's Powerful Economy: Moreover, on 15th Jan, 2016, the International Atomic Energy Agency declared that Iran had fulfilled requirements to limit its nuclear activities, a step that automatically lifted nuclear-related economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations, European Union and United States. The move freed Iran to sell much more oil and gain control of roughly $100 billion in impounded money, ending a prolonged isolation that has driven the country into a deep economic malaise.

The actions signaled what diplomats have called "Implementation Day" — the most important phase so far of the historic nuclear agreement, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, that Iran reached with the major world powers in July 15.

However, on 17th Jan, 2016, according to a settlement between the US and Iran at The Hague, Iran received $400 million in funds frozen since 1981 plus $1.3 billion in interest.

Analysis: The agreement has changed the Middle East a lot. Iran has emerged as the key player in the region. The biggest question is whether it was to reduce or increase the turmoil in the Middle East. Iran and the world's big powers, most significantly the US, now have a habit of working together - but do not assume that would help automatically to resolve the crises and wars that Iran, the US and their allies are involved within the region. However, the mutual suspicion heated up the Middle East's fault lines, especially the cold war between Iran and Saudi Arabia - and with it sectarian conflict between Shia and Sunni Muslims. But the agreement in Vienna removes Iran's nuclear programme from the danger list. Two years ago, as Israel threatened to bomb Iran; it looked likely to lead to a major Middle East war. That in itself is a major diplomatic achievement.

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PROTECTION OF WOMEN AGAINST VIOLENCE ACT, 2016

The Punjab Assembly on 24th February, 2016, passed the long-awaited "Protection of Women against Violence Bill, 2015" which contains remedies for victims of violence, criminalise all forms of violence against women and also provides them with special centers which remove the usual red tape hurdles that complicate a woman's quest for justice. This bill achieved the status of law on 29th February, 2016.

Definition of 'Violence': 'Violence' itself has been redefined to mean "any offence committed against the human body of the aggrieved person including abetment of an offence, domestic violence, sexual violence, psychological and emotional abuse, economic abuse, stalking and cyber crime."

New Advancements

- A toll-free universal access number (UAN) will be started to receive complaints while district protection committee will be established to investigate complaints filed by women.

- Centres will also be set up for reconciliation and resolution of disputes.
- Dar-ul-Aman and protections centres will also be setup according to the passed law.
- Shelter homes (asylums) will be built for the protection of aggrieved women, which will provide boarding and lodging facilities to the victim and children (if any).

The Role of Protection Officers: Protection Officers will be liable to inform the defendant whenever a complaint is received. Offering resistance to Protection Officers will be punishable by up to six months imprisonment and a fine of up to Rs. 500,000.

Database of Complaints: Once a complaint is received, it will be updated into a database which will soon be set up.

On Filing a False Complaint: Filing a false complaint or levelling false accusations can be punishable by up to three months in jail and or a fine of between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 100,000.

Strengthening Women: The law will not allow an aggrieved woman to be forced out of her house. The defendant can be made to leave the house for two days, according to the law. The defendant will be liable to bear all the expenses of the complainant women in case the court orders for it.

If the defendant refuses to pay cash then the court can order for the payment to be deducted from his salary (if applicable). Defendants can be cuffed with GPS tracking bracelets if ordered by the court. Those attempting to remove or tamper with the tracking bracelets will be jailed for up to one year and fined between Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 200,000. Defendants will not be allowed to apply for an arms license or procure weapons whereas weapons already registered in their name will have to be submitted in court.

Point-of-view of Religious Groups: Religious groups rejected the Punjab Women Protection Act. According to them this act would destroy the family system of Pakistan.

They maintain, "The rulers are acting upon the Western Agenda." "If this law is not opposed then it will be against the Islamic teachings," the Council of Islamic ideology stated. "The GPS system will further destroy the mutual relations of husband and wife" it continued.

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DISCOVERY OF GRAVITATIONAL FORCES

A team of scientists announced on 10th February 2016, that they had heard end recorded the sound of two black holes colliding a billion light-years away, a fleeting chirp that fulfilled the last prediction of Einstein's general theory of relativity.

That faint rising tone, physicists say, is the first direct evidence of gravitational waves, the ripples in the fabric of space-time that Einstein predicted a century ago. It completes his vision of a universe in which space and time are interwoven and dynamic, able to stretch, shrink and jiggle. And it is a ringing confirmation of the nature of black holes, the bottomless gravitational pits from which not even light can escape, which were the most foreboding (and unwelcome) part of his theory. More generally, it means that a century of innovation, testing, questioning and plain hard work after Einstein imagined it on paper, scientists have finally tapped into the deepest register of physical reality, where the weirdest and wildest implications of Einstein's universe become manifest. Conveyed by these gravitational waves, power 50 times greater than the output of all the stars in the universe combined vibrated a pair of L-shaped antennas in Washington State and Louisiana known as LIGO on 14 Sept., 2015.

If replicated by future experiments, that simple chirp, which rose to the note of middle "C" before abruptly stopping, seems destined to take its place among the great sound bites of science, ranking with Alexander Graham Bell's innovation of the telephone.

NORTHERN THUNDER JOINT MILITARY EXERCISES

Northern Thunder Manoeuvres, also called Operation Ra'ad al-Shamal, is a given name to the joint military exercises which stretched from 15th February 2016 to 10 March 2016 in Saudi Arab's northeast. It was described as the largest ever such exercise to take place in the region and included 20 nations—350,000 soldiers to be exact—from Pakistan, Qatar, the UAE, Oman and other nations. The exercises included land, air and naval defense teams. The nearly three-week long operation, thought to be a show of strength to Saudi's rivals, closed with a military parade at King Khalid Military City in the northern region of the country. The ending also included fighter jets streaking across the sky and releasing orange flares, artillery shells whistling through the air and heavy machine gun fire. Pakistan's JF-17 Thunder aircraft also performed during the concluding ceremony of the parade.

Major Participants: The drills included troops from all six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, as well as from Egypt, Pakistan, Turkey, Malaysia, Jordan, Sudan, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Maldives, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, and Tunisia.

Notable Attendants: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and Chief of Army Staff General Raheel Sharif along with the top Saudi leadership witnessed the concluding ceremony of the military exercises. Moreover, Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid, Vice President and Prime Minister and Ruler of Dubai, senior royals from Qatar, Bahrain and Oman were also present along with other regional leaders, including Egyptian President Abdel Fattah El Sisi, Sudanese president Omar Al Bashir.

Purpose of the Manoeuvres: The training focused on how to coordinate combat operations and guerrilla warfare tactics among the Muslim-majority countries that are members of a larger alliance against terrorism announced by Riyadh in December 2015.

Taking place near Hafr Al Batin city in northeastern Saudi Arabia, the manoeuvres were the "most important and largest in the region's history", according to Saudi authorities. A two-hour mock battle featuring fighter jets, attack helicopters and tanks was among the final exercises, which Saudi Arabia described as a show of regional unity.

Northern Thunder and Assertive Foreign Policy of the KSA: Riyadh has adopted a more assertive foreign policy since King Salman took the throne early in 2015 following the death of his half-brother King Abdullah. The kingdom is leading a mainly Arab coalition fighting rebels in Yemen, is taking part in US-led air strikes against ISIS and has offered to send Special Forces to fight the extremist group in Syria. "Northern Thunder" also took place after tensions escalated between Saudi Arabia and Iran.

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WHAT IS TERRORISM?

Terrorist movements try to justify their violence by referring to real social, economic and political causes such as economic crises, unemployment or the corrupting effects of secular institutions and tendencies on society.

Causes of Terrorism: A variety of theories hava been presented regarding the causes ascribed to the emergence of terrorism. Extreme poverty, unjust social system and structure, corruption, political causes, extreme exploitation, religioue extremism, systematic violation of human rights, discrimination, economic marginalisation and cultural alienation as a rasult of globalization can be cited among the root causes of terrorism. Regional conflicts as well provide a suitable tool for acts of terrorism and for the operations of terrorist organizations. These factors, alone or together can create a fertile ground where terrorism can flourish. Elimination of these negative factors will, of course, contribute to the elimination of terrorism.

Involvement of Ethnic Groups: However, it is not possible to accept any of those factors as a cause by itself leading to terrorism in a deterministic manner. A deeper

analysis reveals that these are pseudo-causations or precipitating factors, barely veiling the real sources of violence whose dynamics are not always directly or entirely created by real life events. Had terrorism been stemming from socio-economic backwardness or rapid change, given that today there are around 5000 ethnic groups in the world and that a great number of the existing countries suffer from underdevelopment and rapid rise in urban squatter, the number of terrorist campaigns would have been much more than the existing ones. Had it been connected to repression and the lack of human rights and freedoms, terrorism would have proliferated only in countries with authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. However, terrorism has never challenged totalitarian regimes which by definition deprive people of all human rights and freedoms, thus theoretically creating a suitable ground for terrorism. Historically speaking, terrorists chose to fight democratic regimes. Terrorists have been and are active in political environments where there almost always exists other, more peaceful and less bloody ways to solve the conflicts.

Indeed, the connection between terrorism and so-called "objective factors" is rather tenuous. "There is a great deal of terrorism without injustice and oppression, and a great deal of oppression without terrorism."

In the final analysis, it can be observed that, terrorism occurs in wealthy countries as well as in poor countries, in democracies as well as in authoritarian regimes. Thus, there exists no single root cause of terrorism or even a common set of causes. "There are however, a number of preconditions and precipitants for the emergence of various forms of terrorism." Terrorism is better understood as emerging from a process of interaction between different factors, than as a mechanical cause and effect relationship.

It is nevertheless useful to try to identify some conditions and circumstances that give rise to terrorism or that at least provide a fertile ground for radical groups that tend to use terrorist methods to achieve their objectives.

On the other hand, terrorism is often sustained for reasons other than those which gave birth to it in the first place. It is therefore not certain that terrorism will end even if the "root causes" are eliminated. In the final analysis, although it is imperative to address the root causes of terrorism, it should always be born in mind that no cause can justify terrorism and the killing of innocent people.

9/11: The recent wave of terrorist violence started with the attacks to the US Embassies in Nairobi and Dar-es Salaam, peaked on September 11, hit Istanbul in November 2003 and demonstrated its latest examples in Saudi Arabia, Spain and Russia.

Although terrorism was not a new phenomenon, it is widely accepted that 11 September 2001 constitutes a turning point in the perceptions of terrorism. Violence has always been used as a political tool throughout the history. However, the previous dimensions and nature of terrorist violence can in no way be compared to the September 11 and other terrorist attacks that followed it. Even in pre-September 11 era, International connections of terrorism could have been traced, but the end result was limited and local. Thersfore, International character of terrorism did not attract the attention it deserved previously.

After September 11, the following trends can be observed in terrorism:

- Terrorist acts became more lethal and more destructive.
- Terrorist organizations became more powerful and independent. They can now act without leaning to a state.
- Terrorist organizations started to use religious motives more frequently.
- Suicide attacks are on the increase.
- Their relations with transnational criminal organizations became closer.
- Their organizational charts have changed from classical vertical authoritarian structure to horizontal loose structures.

- They are more easily adaptive to new technological developments especially in the communications technology compared to the official law enforcement agencies.

Among the above mentioned trends in terrorism, increase in suicide attacks deserves special attention. The power that can brain wash, liquidate the human nature, character and personality of a sympathizer is striking.

There are also other areas that need to be dealt with. For instance, the dimensions of destruction in the current terrorist acts are not smaller than a natural disaster such as an earthquake. The social trauma created by a terrorist act of the magnitude in New York, Istanbul or Madrid bombings cannot be cured easily.

On the other hand, counterterrorism measures effect adversely normal economic activities. Increase in insurance premiums, additional safety measures in transportation, stricter border controls etc. disrupts the normal movements of goods, capital and people internationally.

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MYANMAR ELECTS FIRST CIVILIAN PRESIDENT

Myanmar's Parliament elected Htin Kyaw (69) as the first civilian President of the country after 53 years of military rule. He was candidate of National League for Democracy (NLD) and was elected after securing 360 of the total 652 casted votes. Military-nominated Myint Swe received 213 votes and stood second and was followed by the other NLD candidate, Henry Van Thio at third position who got 79 votes. They will serve as first Vice-president and second Vice-president of the country.

Who Is Htin Kyaw? Htin Kyaw is one of the closest aides and advisers of Nobel Peace Laureate Aung San Suu Kyi, who is the leader of NLD and has majority in the parliament. He replaced Thein Sein as President who stepped down at the end of March 2016 i.e. after end of five years of army-backed rule. He was born on 20 July, 1946 and his father was a legendary writer and early member of the NLD. In a varied career, he has worked as a university teacher and also held positions in the Myanmar's Ministry of Industry in the late 1970s and 1980s.

Myanmar's Presidential Election Process: As per Myanmar's Constitution, adopted in 2008, the President is elected through a complex system in which the two chambers of Parliament nominate two presidential candidates and military MPs nominate a third candidate, assuring the army continued influence.

Moreover, the army also retains 25% of seats in Parliament under the constitution giving it an effective veto on constitutional change. It also keeps key ministerial portfolios related to security.

Recent Political Background: In November 2015 General Elections, NLD had earned historic victory with a huge majority in both Houses of Parliament. However, Leader of NLD Aung San Suu Kyi was barred from running for post of President because a clause in the 2008 Constitution reads "anyone whose children having nationality of another country cannot become President." Her children hold British passports.

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RANIAN PRESIDENT'S MAIDEN STATE VISIT TO PAKISTAN

On March 24, 2016, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani arrived in Islamabad on a two-day state visit to hold talks with Pakistani leadership on improving relations and strengthening economic ties after sanctions were lifted from the Islamic republic by world powers. During a one-on-one meeting, Rouhani and PM Nawaz Sharif discussed aspects of mutual ties with special reference to global issuas. Moreover, on March 26, 2016 Chief of Army Staff (COAS) General Raheel Sharif discussed with Iranian President Hassan

Rouhani the involvement of Indian Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) in Pakistan's internal matters. According to Lieutenant General Asim Bajwa, Iranian President paid tribute to Pakistan's Army professionalism, and its achievements in the Operation Zarb-e-Azb.

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LAHORE IQBAL PARK CARNAGE

On March 27, 2016, 76 people were killed and more than 300 injured when a suicide bomb ripped through the parking space of a crowded park named Gulshan-e-Iqbal in Lahore where mostly Christians were celebrating Easter Sunday. However, around 100 of the injured were discharged from healthcare centres after first aid was given.

Who Were the Attackers? The carnage was reportedly claimed by the Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan's faction *Jamaat-ul-Ahrar*. According to the Punjab Police, three to four suicide attackers were involved in the carnage. However, they chose not to blow themselves up. Moreover, the police were searching for them.

Rescue Operations: The army had been called in and soldiers were at the scene helping with rescue operations and security. Iqbal Town Superintendent of Police confirmed it was a suicide attack that took place at the children's park where a large number of families, especially women and children, were present at the time. The area is a renowned residential area of Lahore. The blast was just outside the exit gate and a few metres away from the children's swings.

Eyewitness' Accounts: Eyewitnesses said there were pools of blood and scattered body parts spread across the site of the attack. "We took the injured to hospitals on rickshaws and taxis," one eyewitness said. He added that the crowd was 'unusually large' because of Easter. "The roads were also jammed and queues of vehicles could be seen till Moon Market."

Many eyewitnesses said there was no security present in and around the park. "The park is huge and has many entrance gates. There were almost no security personnel present there," an eyewitness said. A Rescue 1122 spokesman confirmed that an emergency call was received at around 6:44 PM PST and that over 20 ambulances had been sent to the site at the time. An emergency was declared at all government hospitals in the city.

Would the Government Accelerate the NAP? Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif strongly condemned the blast incident and expressed his grief and sorrow over the loss of innocent lives. He also directed the authorities concerned to ensure special medical care to the injured.

The army and Rangers were directed to conduct a widespread operation across the Punjab to target militants, their facilitators and their hideouts. Reliable sources said the decision was taken during a high-level military huddle chaired by army chief Gen Raheel Sharif at the General Headquarters. The crackdown would give paramilitary Rangers extraordinary powers to conduct raids and interrogate suspects similar to those the Rangers have used for more than two years in Karachi. The technicalities were yet to be worked out. There were some legal issues also with bringing in Rangers, but the military and government were on the same page.

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OMABA'S VISIT TO CUBA

On March 20, 2016, American President Barack H. Obama visited Cuba. This visit came after a prolonged period of 89 years. At a joint press conference with his Cuban counterpart Raúl Castro, President Obama declared a "new day" of openness between the United States and Cuba. But old grievances and disputes over human rights marred a groundbreaking meeting and underscored lingering impediments to a historic thaw.

The Revolutionary Palace Press Conference: The two Presidents, meeting at the Revolutionary Palace for the first such official contact between their two governments in more than 89 years, engaged in a frank and at times awkward exchange with each other and reporters. Mr Obama at turns prodded Mr Castro to submit to questions during an extraordinary 55-minute news conference.

Mr Castro sought to turn the human rights criticism on the United States, arguing that countries that do not provide universal healthcare, education and equal pay are in no position to lecture Cuba. He also said the United States military base at Guantánamo Bay should be returned to Cuba. Alongside some awkward moments, both Presidents displayed congeniality as well.

Obama's Commitments: However, on 22nd March, Mr Obama said he had pressed the Cuban president in their meeting over Cuba's treatment of dissidents and reaffirmed that he would meet with some dissidents privately. But he also assured Mr Castro that the United States had no intention of dictating his country's future.

Proposed Outcomes of Obama's Visit: The apparent rapport between the two Presidents at the news conference was a striking display of warmth on a day that was dominated by the symbolism of the first tentative openings between Cuba and the United States since the Cold War.

Mr Obama said he expected to see the lifting of the United States' trade embargo of Cuba, something Mr Castro called *"the most important obstacle to our economic development and the well-being of the Cuban people."*

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THE NUCLEAR SECURITY SUMMIT, 2016

The Nuclear Security Summit (NSS) is a world summit, aimed at preventing nuclear terrorism around the globe. The latest and fourth summit was held in Washington, D.C. on March 31 to April 1, 2016 and American President Barack H. Obama was its Host Leader.

Goals: There are twin goals for the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit: advancing tangible improvements in nuclear security behavior, and strengthening the global nuclear security architecture.

Attendees: Leaders include British Prime Minister David Cameron, Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau, French President François Hollande, Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi, Argentine President Mauricio Macri, Mexican President Enrique Peña Nieto, Chinese President Xi Jinping, Kazakhstan's President Nursultan Nazarbayev, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe, South Korean President Park Geun-hye and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi attended the Summit. However, it was due to the Lahore Carnage, 2016, Prime Minister of Pakistan Mian Nawaz Sharif did not attend the Summit. Foreign Secretary Aizaz Chaudhary presented Pakistan at the Summit.

Outcomes: The fourth Nuclear Security Summit, in the series begun by the Obama administration, showcased definite successes, particularly the significant global reduction in nuclear weapons, the global reduction in nuclear material stockpiles, the increased security on nuclear facilities, the dozen countries that are now free of weapons-grade materials, a newly-amended nuclear protection treaty, and the historic nuclear deal with Iran that has, so far, gone as planned.

Various countries, including Kazakhstan and Poland, undertook to reduce their highly-enriched uranium stockpiles. Japan agreed to ship additional separated plutonium to the U.S.

Canada pledged $42 million to bolster nuclear security.

The U.S. disclosed its own inventory of highly enriched uranium has dropped from 741 metric tons in the 1990s to 586 metric tons as of 2013.

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WELL DONE, WEST INDIES!

The West Indies cricket team, also known colloquially as the Windies, is a multi-national cricket team representing a sporting confederation of 15 mainly English-speaking Caribbean countries, British dependencies and non-British dependencies.

2016 ICC T20 World Cup (Men): The year 2016 has been very kind to West Indies as far as its cricket is concerned. On April 3, 2016, the West Indies cricket team won the T20 World Cup for the second time. This time, they outplayed England by four wickets at Eden Gardens, Kolkata. The English Team put 155 for 9 off 20 overs on board. However, after nerve-racking showdown from Marion Samuels, 85 not out, and a smashing innings by Carlos Brathwaite, the West Indian side was able to bag the 2016 ICC T20 World Cup. Needless to say, Marion Samuels was handed over the Man of the Match Trophy.

The West Indian side remained consistent throughout the tournament. Only Afghanistan could beat West Indies after they had qualified for the semi-final.

2016 ICC T20 World Cup (Women): On the same day, say, April 3, 2016, West Indies claimed their maiden Women's World T20 with a pulsating eight-wicket win over Australia in Kolkata. Australia, seeking a fourth successive World T20 title, chose to bat and posted 148-5, with Elyse Villani making the first half century in a final. But 18-year-old Windies opener Hayley Matthews hit a stunning 66 off 45 balls with three sixes. She was named player of the match for her spectacular innings.

2016 ICC U-19 World Cup (Men)

On February 14, 2016, the West Indies under-19 cricket team won their maiden title after they outwitted the Rahul Dravid-coached Indian side by five wickets in a tense summit clash to clinch the coveted trophy for the first time since its inception. Hence, the Indian under-19 cricket team's quest for an unprecedented fourth World Cup title ended in disaster. The Indians were dismissed for 145 in 45.1 overs with Sarfaraz Khan's 89-ball 51 being the only noteworthy contribution. In reply, the West Indies made heavy weather of the chase in a slow-moving but thrilling match to overhaul the score in 49.3 overs.

The heroes for West Indies were Man of the Match Keacy Carty (52 not out off 125 ball) and Keemo Paul (40 not out off 68 balls) both of whom kept their cool in the high-pressure game to take the side home.

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PANAMA PAPERS

Introduction: The Panama Papers are a leaked set of 11.5 million confidential documents that provide detailed information about more than 214,000 offshore companies (companies and enterprises which are founded abroad) listed by the Panamanian corporate service provider "Mossack Fonseca", including the identities of shareholders and directors of the companies. The documents, retrieved in April 2016, show how wealthy individuals, including public officials, hide their money from public scrutiny. The British Virgin Islands was home to half of the companies exposed end Hong Kong contained the most affiliated banks, law firms and middlemen. The records were obtained from an anonymous source by the German newspaper Süddeutsche Zeitung, which shared them with the International Consortium of Investigative Journalists (ICIJ). The ICIJ then shared them with a large network of international broadcasting companies.

Where is Panama? The Republic of Panama is a country in Central America situated between North and South America. It is bordered by Costa Rica to the west, Colombia to the southeast, the Caribbean to the north and the Pacific Ocean to the south.

The capital and largest city is Panama City, whose metropolitan area is home to nearly half of the country's 3.9 million people.

What is Mossack Fonseca? It is a Panama-based law firm whose services include incorporating companies in offshore jurisdictions such as the British Virgin Islands. It administers offshore firms for a yearly fee. Other services include wealth management.

APPROACHES TO TAX EVASION:

Where is it Based? The firm is Panamanian but runs a worldwide operation. Its website boasts of a global network with 600 people working in 42 countries. It has franchises around the world, where separately owned affiliates sign up new customers and have exclusive rights to use its brand. Mossack Fonseca operates in tax havens including Switzerland, Cyprus and the British Virgin Islands, and in the British crown dependencies Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

The Hiding Places: Mossack Fonseca data relates to more than 200,000 companies for which the firm acted as registered agent. Often used lawfully to anonymously hold property and bank accounts, these companies were registered in a range of tax havens. The British Virgin Islands held more than 100,000 companies.

The Hidden Owners: Where does the money flowing offshore come from? The information is hard to discover because real owners usually hide behind nominees, people with no real control and no assets in the company who simply lend their signature. A small sample of about 13,000 owners from all over the world, recently compiled by Mossack Fonseca, gives some indication. China and Russia top the list.

How Big is It? Mossack Fonseca is the world's fourth biggest provider of offshore services. It has acted for more than 300,000 companies. There is a strong UK connection. More than half of the companies are registered in British-administered tax havens, as well as in the UK itself.

How Much Data has been Leaked? The leak is one of the biggest ever – larger than the US diplomatic cables released by WikiLeaks in 2010, and the secret intelligence documents given to journalists by Edward Snowden in 2013. There are 11.5m documents and 2.6 terabytes of information drawn from Mossack Fonssca's internal database.

Are All People who Use Offshore Structures Crooks? Using offshore structures is entirely legal. There are many legitimate reasons for doing so. Business people in countries such as Russia and Ukraine typically put their assets offshore to defend them from "raids" by criminals, and to get around hard currency restrictions. Others use offshore for reasons of inheritance and estate planning.

ECONOMIC SURVEY 2015-16

On 2nd June 2016, Finance Minister of Pakistan Mr Ishaq Dar launched Economic Survey of Pakistan 2015-16. It asserts that "*Pakistan's economy continues to maintain its growth momentum for the 3rd year in a row with [the] real GDP (gross domestic product) growing at 4.71 percent in FY 2016 which is the highest in eight years.*" According to the survey, GDP posted a reasonable growth over last year despite a major setback in agriculture growth on account of massive decline in cotton production. However, the loss to some extent is compensated by remarkable growth in industrial and services sector as both these sectors crossed their targets growth, while other key macroeconomic indicators like inflation, fiscal and current account balance recorded improvement.

Particularly, the external sector has become more stable on account of robust growth in workers' remittances; continued flows from IFIs (Integrated Financial Information); and a sharp decline in global oil prices. The country's FX reserves have reached all time high above US$ 21 billion in May 2016, which can finance over 5 months of the country's import bill. This improvement in the external sector was critical in maintaining the exchange rate stability during the year.

The stable PKR parity also helped in keeping the CPI inflation under control, and in lowering inflation expectations in the country. The average CPI inflation fell from 8.62 percent in FY 2014 to 4.53 percent in FY 2015 and further declined to 2.79 percent during July-April FY 2016 compared to 4.81 percent of the corresponding period last year. A stable outlook of inflation and balance of payments even allowed policymakers to implement pro-growth strategies.

Some impact of the policy stimulus was visible on GDP growth; for instance government's infrastructure spending led to buoyancy in construction activity, and increased production of cement and allied industries etc. Similarly, the rise in salaries and pensions spurred up growth in general government services.

The present government has been able to gain economic fundamentals due to a very focused approach towards resolving structural issues such as energy and gas shortages which were hampering the economic activities which had eaten away 2-3 percent of our growth, particularly the industrial sector was badly hit.

The present government when came into power sternly focused to resolve energy issues and followed a consistent reform agenda which remained crucial in achieving macroeconomic revival and stabilization. The industrial sector during FY 2016 recorded a remarkable growth of 6.8 percent against the target of 6.4 percent and is all time high in eight years. This was supported by the continuous improvement in electricity and gas supplies which also recorded an impressive growth of 12.18 percent.

The construction activities also recorded an impressive growth of 13.10 percent. The construction related activities will gain further momentum on the back of increasing public sector development spending coupled with infrastructure and power sector development programme under CPEC.

The LSM sector which contributes 80 percent in manufacturing and 51.8 percent in industrial sector also registered an impressive growth of 4.70 percent during July-March FY 2016 compared to 2.81 percent of last year.

The major sector which remained instrumental in jacking up LSM growth were automobiles, fertilizer, chemicals, pharmaceutical, rubber and cement suggests vibes from domestic commerce are highly positive.

Local construction industry is buoyant, on the back of 10.41 percent growth of cement and its dispatches are more than 17 percent over last year.

The construction sector simultaneously supporting other allied industries like paints and varnish, steel, bricks etc. The hotel business is high, huge global standard shopping malls are coming up.

Many skilled and semi skilled daily wage workers are now more engaged in the sector than last few years. The unemployment rate has seen a decline from 6.2 percent in FY 2013 to 5.9 percent in FY 2015.

The domestic car production continuous registering remarkable growth which implies that consumers prefer domestic cars to used imported cars.

The enabling environment has also revived confidence of the investors, on the back of successful operation Zarb-e-Azb which remained instrumental in creating an enabling environment for the investors. The operation Zarb-e-Azb played a decisive role in maintaining peace and stability in the country.

Similarly, implementation of National Action Plan (NAP) has also played an important role in reducing terrorism in the country. Besides, the destruction of terror base camps in tribal areas, joint action of civilian and security agencies in the urban areas, particularly in Karachi, improved the overall law and order situation in the country. The international peace rating agencies also upgraded their rating for peace in Pakistan.

Pakistan has been able to complete eleventh successful reviews with IMF which has further strengthened the confidence of international investors and has placed Pakistan on their radar screen as future investment destination.

The capital market reaching historical levels is another sign of investors' interest in Pakistan's economy. Pakistan stock exchange is taking a quantum leap and its market fundamentals are strong and all set to join MSCI Emerging Market Index in June 2016.

The reclassification will change the dynamics of the Pakistan equity market. Many companies of the world are interested for investment in Pakistan, particularly in power, energy, oil and gas, automobiles and textile sector. There is continuous uptick in FDI and with CPEC investment programme it will further gain momentum going forward.

The expansion in credit to private sector remained remarkably strong, which helped the industrial, food, beverage, textiles, electricity & construction sectors. A welcome development is the rise in fixed investment as well as in working capital.

Many firms are availing credit for expansion of their businesses. Banking sector performance also remained strong and its solvency has been strengthened. These bode well for a brighter outlook for development.

MCCI Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry (OICCI) shared results of its latest Business Confidence Index (BCI) Survey-wave 12, which reached a record level of 36 percent positive. This shows 14 percent improvement over Wave 11 results (22 percent) announced in November 2015. At 36 percent positive, the overall BCI score reflects a remarkable level of bullishness by the overall business community throughout the country-with the manufacturing sector

leading the upswing with 30 percent positive sentiment, recording a 17 percent growth, depicting a move back to an expansionary cycle.

The reduced cost of ongoing business due to reduction in petroleum product prices, low single digit inflation and borrowing rates and expectations of better economic condition following CPEC and other ongoing energy projects based on coal and LNG have also contributed in boosting the confidence of the business community to a record level.

However, the worrisome factors is the decline in our exports, particularly textile which, to some extent, moving but not up to the level where it should be. The main reason attributed is the slowdown in Chinese economy resulted in huge unsold stock of yarns and fabric and stiff competitive and limited demand created uncertainty in this sector.

In India, their textile sector is also passing through the same phenomena. The yarn and fabric prices also declined noticeably in India.

It may be noted that world cotton production declined by 15 percent as all major production areas except Australia saw declines and the four largest—India, China, United States, and Pakistan—fell sharply due to decline in prices.

Central Asia, Turkey, Mexico and Greece likewise also showed significant production declines. Area fell in all four regions due to less attractive cotton prices. Brazil, the largest producer in the Southern Hemisphere, is forecast to produce 6.7 million bales in 2016, down 4 percent from the previous year due to high input and financing costs. In contrast, Australia is expected to produce 2.4 million bales in 2015-16, a slight increase from the previous year due to improved reservoir levels and timely rainfall.

The Prime Minister has announced a Rs.341 billion relief package for farmers with a direct cash assistance to rice and cotton growers, subsidy on fertilizers and electricity and tax relief on import of machinery. The package provides a direct [illegible]nefit of Rs. 147 billion to small farmers across the country whereas an additional [illegible]4 billion will be available to the agriculture sector loan.

[illegible] Under Crop Loan Insurance Scheme, an amount of Rs.500 million has been [illegible] for FY 2016. A number of measures which include, Credit Guarantee [illegible] Small and Marginalized Farmers, Crop Loan Insurance Scheme and [illegible]rance Scheme have been taken as per agenda of the government to [illegible]ers from vagaries of market fluctuations, and support them in the [illegible] natural calamities.

Based on above positivities, the economy is now all set to move towards high growth trajectory with single digit inflation at 6 percent. The foreign currency reserves which have reached to highest level are projected to rise even more. The Fiscal Deficit has also been projected to be brought down.

The external sector will continue to remain stable on the back of improvement in trade balance, higher remittances, continuous flows from IFIs, and stable exchange rate.

On the social side, some strong positions have emerged as government continued to support the poor and destitute class with more vigor. The coverage is persistently extended along with increase in cash grants. Poverty rate has come down as estimated on both old and new methodology. The literacy rate has also improved to 60 percent in FY 2016 as compared to 58 percent in FY 2014.

Inflation and Investment: He said inflation rate would be kept at single digit while investment to GDP ratio would be enhanced to 21 percent. He said that fiscal deficit would be brought down to 3.5 percent while tax to GDP ratio would be enhanced to 14 percent.

Plans for Microeconomics: Dar said that foreign exchange reserves would be pushed up $30 billion. He said given the economic performance last three years, this micro-economic framework was very much implementable.

He said that the government had also chalked out a comprehensive plan to encourage private investment in different sectors including transport and infrastructure. He said similarly, foreign direct investment would be facilitated which would help enhance the economic activity in the country. He said the plan also envisaged establishment special economic zones which would create job opportunities for youths.

Items on which Tax has been Increased:

Media: The rate of withholding tax for services by print and electronic media has been enhanced from one percent to 1.5 percent and this would be treated as final tax in respect of income from these receipts.

Commercial Bills: The rate of withholding tax for commercial bills of electricity above twenty thousand rupees has been increased from existing 10 percent to 12 percent. There would be no change for industrial consumers.

Withholding Tax: The budgetary proposals envisage that an adjustable withholding tax at the rate of three percent of the value of vehicle be collected by every bank or leasing company from non-filers at the time of lease. Withholding tax rate for non-filers has been increased from fifteen to twenty percent on winning of prize bonds.

Stationery and Milk-filled Items: The Finance Minister pointed that zero rating of stationery items is open to misuse and announced withdrawal of the facility. Similarly, he proposed that zero rating on preparations for infant use milk may be retained while zero rating on milk and fat-filled milk sold in retail packing is withdrawn. Dar said the rate of federal excise duty on cement at the rate of five percent of the retail price has been replaced with fixed rate basis at the rate of one rupee per kilogram.

Mobile Phones: The existing sales tax rate on mobile phones has been increased from the existing Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 and from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500. The rate of tax on low category mobile would remain unchanged at Rs. 300.

Tobacco and Cigarettes: The minister also announced increase in tax rate of about 23 paisa per cigarette for lower tier cigarettes and 55 paisa per cigarette for higher tier cigarettes. The rate of federal excise duty on aerated waters is being increased from the existing ten point five percent to eleven point five percent.

Items on which Tax has been Reduced: He announced reduction of tariff slabs from five to four. The new general slabs would be three percent, 11 percent, 16 percent and 20 percent. From next year, the two percent and five percent slabs would be merged in the new slab of three percent.

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THE PUNJAB BUDGET 2016-17

On June 13, 2016, Dr Ayesha Ghaus Pasha unveiled the Punjab's Rs1.452 trillion budget for the next financial year proposes to create half a million jobs in the province through a massive development investment of Rs550 billion in large infrastructure, transport, irrigation, agriculture, water supply and energy projects, as, well as heavily subsidise smallholders and landless cultivators.

The ambitious development programme would be financed by a revenue surplus of over Rs435bn and a soft foreign debt amounting to Rs115bn, including a Chinese loan of Rs85bn for the Lahore Orange Line Metro Train project.

About 86pc of this amount constitutes the core provincial annual development programme (ADP) and the rest is qualified as 'other development initiatives'.

The proposed development investment for the financial year 2016-17 is 37.5pc bigger than the original estimates of Rs400bn, including core development spending of Rs333bn, for the outgoing fiscal year, provincial Finance Minister Ayesha Ghaus Pasha said while presenting the budget. The Shahbaz Sharif government expects to utilise three quarters of the development funds by the close of the outgoing year.

The current expenditure of the government has been pitched at Rs850bn, up by 12.88pc from original estimates of Rs753bn for the outgoing year. A little more than half of the current budget has been set aside for general public services, including transfer of Rs274bn to the local governments, 15.60pc for police, courts and public safety affairs, 14.41pc for agriculture, irrigation, industries, etc, 8.3pc for health and 7.5pc for education.

The current expenditure also includes allocations of Rs63bn for providing subsidies to the poorer segments of population, including smallholders and landless growers in the province. The major chunk of the subsidies is set aside for supplying cheap fertilisers to farmers under the federal Kisan Package and providing interest-free credit of Rs30bn to the growers.

The rest of the money would be spent to share the cost of public transport travel and provision of interest-free loans to youths. Other major current expenditure includes foreign debt repayment of Rs16.55bn and allocation of Rs10bn for capitalisation of the Punjab Pension Fund.

More than 70pc of the provincial income, or Rs1.04tr, is estimated to come as federal transfers under the National Finance Commission Award. Almost one-fifth of the income, Rs280bn, would be raised from provincial taxes and non-tax resources, and the rest 10pc, or Rs147bn, through foreign loans.

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BALOCHISTAN BUDGET 2016-17

On June 19, 2016, the Rs 289.356 billion Balochistan Budget 2016-17 with a deficit of Rs 36.485 billion was unveiled by Nawab Sanaullah Khan Zehri, Chief Minister Balochistan. It was fourth budget of the coalition government of Balochistan and first ever budget of Nawab Zehri government. The provincial budget includes Rs 218.174 billion of non development expenditures and Rs 71.182 billion of Annual Development Program.

The 10 percent increase in salaries of government employees was made and 3,222 new jobs in government departments for unemployed youth were created in the new budget. The income of the province during new Fiscal Year 2016 17 would be over Rs 252.871 billion which include federal receipts from the center under National Finance Commission Award, Divisible Pool and on other different heads. It would also receive Rs 10 billion from Islamabad on head of Gas Development Surcharge.

The foreign aid estimated at Rs 6.181 billion. The Public Sector Development Program has outlay of Rs 71.182 billion including schemes for education, health, law and order, irrigation and agriculture, communication, infrastructure, water and energy sectors.

The volume of the budget is Rs 289.356 billion which has a deficit of Rs 36.485 billion. The non-development expenditures were estimated at Rs 218.174 billion. A sum of Rs 10 billion was allocated for ongoing schemes. The capital expenditures are estimated at Rs 33.413 billion.

The province has expected an income of Rs 252.871 billion during next financial year which includes federal receipts, revenues and foreign aid.

A sum of Rs 28.93 billion was allocated for education sector. Funds were suggested for construction of new buildings of schools, provision of basic necessary facilities to them including drinking water, walls and provision of furniture while the upgradation of schools was among the program.

Three medical colleges would be established in Khuzdar, Loralai and Turbat and 70 middle schools were suggested to be upgraded to high school in different areas of the province.

Health sector would receive a sum for over Rs 17.36 billion for its development and non-development expenditures. Under the new health budget, new health centers would be established while hospitals and basic health centers would receive machinery, medicines and other necessary facilities.

A sum of Rs 30.25 billion was allocated for law and order which includes provision of modern weapons and vehicles to police, Levies Force and Balochistan Constabulary while the provincial government would also provide financial assistance to Frontier Corps under these allocations.

A sum of Rs 12 billion was suggested for General Administration expenditures. Funds were allocated in the budget for provision of three thousands new jobs to youth of Balochistan in order to resolve issue of unemployment.

A sum of Rs 10 billion was earmarked for water supply schemes for provincial capital Quetta and another sum of Rs 05 billion was allocated for beautification and improvement of infrastructure in Quetta.

A sum of Rs 03 billion was allocated for provision of basic civic amenities in five divisional headquarters of the province including uplift of Gwadar port city.

A sum of Rs 02 billion was suggested for Quetta Mass Transit Train and separately, Rs 01 billion were earmarked for Quetta Green Bus Service project.

Under Quetta Water Supply Project, Quetta city would get water supply from Kat Feeder Canal which would cost Rs 40 billion. A sum of Rs 10 billion was allocated in Balochistan Budget 2016-17 for this scheme.

The provincial government has planned to distribute laptops among students of educational institutions for fee and it suggested a sum of Rs 500 million for laptop scheme.

A sum of Rs 05 billion was suggested for development schemes of local councils. Quetta Municipal Corporation would get Rs 500 million grant.

A sum of over Rs 03 billion was allocated for livestock sector. Agriculture sector would receive Rs 7.40 billion.

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AJK BUDGET, 2016-17

On June 24, 2016, Finance Minister of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Chaudhry Latif Akber unveiled Rs 73.50 billion budget for Fiscal Year 2016-17 in Azad Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly with a formal approval by the House. The session was chaired by Speaker Sardar Ghulam Sadiq.

The budget contains Rs 12 billion for development expenditures in whole volume of the budget. "The new fiscal year budget carries an increase in the development funds of Rs 500 million as compared to the last year fiscal year budget of 2015-16", the minister underlined.

Elaborating the salient features of the budget, Akber said that the budget contained the estimate of the expenditures of Rs 61.50 billion besides the estimate of the income of Rs 43.70 billion.

The estimated income resources included Rs 18.85 billion from the resources of Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Rs 24.85 billion from the taxes and other due resources of Azad Jammu & Kashmir Council, due share in federal taxes, including funds grant and water-use charges.

The Fiscal Year 2016-17 has been estimated as Rs. 61,500.0 million and the sectors from which government is likely to generate income is estimated are as follows: 5,750.0 million from Provincial Excise, 92.00 million from Land Record and Settlement, Rs. 160.00 million from Stamps, Forest 336.00 million, Jails 0.300 million, Administration of Justice 80.00 million, Home Department 45.00 million, Education 142 million, Health 80.00 million, Agriculture 4.00 million, Animal Husbandry 35.00 million, Industries, Labour & Minerals 45.00 million, Sericulture 3.000 million, miscellaneous 570.700 million, Communication and Works 200.00 million, Electricity 10500.0 million, Printing Press 25.00 million, Armed Services Board 20.000 million, Religious Affairs 40.00 million, Food 640.00 million, Tourism, Wildlife & Fisheries are estimated to contribute Rs. 57.00 million.

The Minister for Finance told the House that total revenue generation has been estimated as 61,500.0 million with Rs. 9,000 million deficits which will be met by the Federal Government.

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KHYBER PAKHTNKHWA BUDGET 2016-17

On June 14, 2016, Provincial Finance Minister Muzaffar Said Advocat presented Rs. 505 billion tax free and balanced budget for the year 2016-17 in th KP Assembly carrying Rs. 161 billion development outlay, slight readjustment provincial taxes, an increase of ten percent in the salaries and pension of th government employees besides seeking creation of 36,232 new jobs.

The province is expected to obtain Rs380,187 million from the federal tax assignments, Rs 293,694 million as one per cent of divisible pool for war on terror, Rs 35,289 million as straight transfer, Rs 17,199 million as net hydel profit, Rs, 18,704 million as arrears of net hydel profit and Rs. 15000 million as incentive on surplus cash balance.

The province's own receipt included Rs. 49,507 million as tax receipt, Rs. 18,171 million non tax receipt and Rs 18,635 million as commercialization of government properties.

The KP government has decided to allocate Res 33 billion for the local governments during the next Fiscal Year. The province would generate Rs15billion from its own resources under sales tax on services sector, Rs40billion under tax and non-tax heads, Rs.18 billion from annual net hydel power income, and Rs15 billion from net hydel profit arrears, KP would generate Rs3.5billion from its own power generation in the coming Fiscal Year.

The announced salary package for the government employees under which the merger of 10 percent interim allowance 2013 and 2014 into the basic running pay of the provincial government employees as well as 10 percent increase of salaries for government employees. The Minister announced 10 percent increase in the pension of retired employees and 25 per cent increase in the pension for the employees having more than 85 years age. The rise in salaries, pension and allowance would cost Rs. 14.20 billion to provincial exchequer.

The Finance Minister also announced increase in minimum wage from Rs.13,000 to 14,000 of the labourers, adding that the services of 13,200 LHWs are being regularized while there is a proposal for the appointment of 1088 vaccinators at the level of Union Councils.

He also announced three-year extension in the contractual services of 11,000 personnel of Special Police Force.

The miscellaneous allowance of the Qasid, Nabi Qasid and Daftari has been increased from Rs 300 to Rs 450. Similarly, the employees from BPS 1-15 working after the duty hours would be getting 50 percent rise in the conveyance allowance. The provincial government for the first time has allocated Rs. 1000 allowance per month for the disabled persons of the province.

Two new solar projects would be initiated one each in southern district and Chitral at a cost of Rs200 million each which on completion would provide electricity at cheaper rates to 3000 households. Rs 600 million have been allocated for extension in Gomal Zam Dam project and Rs 2 billion for irrigating over 50,000 acres of barren land in the southern districts.

Special packages would be announced in the next Fiscal Year for the labourers, teachers, police and class-IV employees. The honorarium to the poets, writers and artists would continue to be paid in the next Fiscal Year as well.

About readjustment in the provincial taxes, the government proposed upward revision in the taxes including token tax fees, while for the luxury cars the tax ratio is being enhanced from Rs 5000 to Rs 6500. Similarly, the ratio of the capital value tax would be the same. However its scope would be extended to rural parts of the province as well in the next Fiscal Year.

The mutation fee is being enhanced from 2 percent to 2.5 percent. Similarly Rs. 300 fee has been proposed for non-prohibited bore and Rs 1500 for prohibited

bore weapons. The rates of electricity duty are also being revised upwardly during 2016-17.

21 percent of the development resources would be utilized on developments schemes, 10.9 percent on health facilities, 10.5 percent on primary and secondary education, nine percent on construction of roads and 5.8 percent on local government institutions in the districts.

Of the total Rs161 billion Annual Development Programme, the provincial government's share in the development outlay would be Rs 125 bn and Rs 36 billion foreign aid and grants.

A total 1,516 development projects would be executed including 1,199 ongoing and 255 new ones in next Fiscal Year. The volume of the district ADP 2016-17 has been pitched at Rs 33.90 billion during the next Fiscal Year.

Giving break-up of sector wise allocations in the budget, the Minister said that education to get Rs. 111.52 billion of which Rs. 102. 2 billion have been allocated for primary and secondary education and Rs. 9.50 billion for Higher education, showing an increase of 15 percent over the outgoing Fiscal Year.

Similarly, health would get Rs. 38.42 billion, showing 28 percent increase over the corresponding year. Social welfare, special education and women development would get Rs. 1.69 billion showing 23 percent increase.

The Police would get Rs. 32.94 billion, Irrigation 3.42 billion, Technical Education and Manpower Training Rs. 1.97 billion, Rs. 600 million for Sports, Culture and Tourism. Rs. 3.80 billion for Agriculture, Rs. 2 billion for Environment and Forest, Rs. 3.20 billion for Communication and Works, R.s 40.91 billion for Pensions, Rs. 2.90 billion for subsidy on wheat, Rs. 8.8 billion for payment on Debt Servicing and Rs. 11 billion for payment of foreign loans and making advances to the government employees.

Rs. 294.22 billion was allocated for welfare portion of the budget which is 61 percent of the total budget and Rs. 49.78 billion allocated for administrative budget and Rs. 161 billion for the development programme which is 22 per cent of the ADP.

The total Rs. 505 billion, Rs. 344 billion has been set aside for current expenditure, showing 10 percent increase over the outgoing fiscal budget.

Under the allocation of Rs. 3 billion in health sector, the government would extend the Health Insurance Program to the whole of the province, providing best healthcare facilities to the general masses.

According to Mr Said, first female cadet college would be set in Mardan. Similarly, Chitral and Bunner campuses of Abdul Wali Khan University would get status of full-fledged universities. A campus of engineering university would be set up in Upper Dir, while a campus of Bannu University would be established in Lakki Marwat.

The institute of Criminology and Forensic Sciences would be established at University of Peshawar at a cost of Rs. 20 million. Rs. One billion would be spent on the welfare of the youth besides the government would set up 100 youth centres fo them.

The government has proposed Rs. 200,000 to 2,000,000 interest free loar for youth to start small businesses. The construction of Swat expressway costing Rs 34 billi[illegible] approved which is likely to be completed by December 2017. Th feasibility [illegible] Chakdara to Mingora road has been included in PSDP. The roa

between Margalla hills in Islambad to Changla Galli that would shorten the distance between Islamabad to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa would be completed at a cost of Rs. 670 million. Similarly, Rs. 1 billion would be spent on improving road infrastructure in Hayatabad and Regi Lalma townships.

Chashma Right Bank Canal is an important project for the province, the federal government agreed to bear 65 per cent expenditure to this effect and the practical work on the project would start this year at a cost of Rs. 121 billion. The project would irrigate 2,86,000 acre barren land in DI Khan and Tank districts.

The government wanted to establish 18 more industrial states of which eight would be part of the CPEC, adding that during next three years around 2 million people would get employment opportunities.

Referring to minorities, the government has allocated Rs. 90 million for renovation and refurbishing of Churches, Temples and other religious places of minorities besides provision of textbooks, scholarships and uniforms to their students.

The government would set up judicial complexes in Nowshera, Kohat, Dargai, Shabqadar, Tall, Totali, Tank and Kulachi.

Rapid Bus Service project spread over 23 kilometers would be completed at a cost of Rs. 20 billion with the assistance of ADB by December 2016 in provincial metropolis. A comprehensive package of Rs. 3 million is being chalked out to provide pesticides, seeds and fertilizers to farmers, adding that 26,800 metric tonnes certified seed of wheat would be provided to farmers across the province to increase wheat production. Rs. 300 million assistance package and solar tubewells would be given to farmers to bring barren land under cultivation while agricultural equipments would be provided on cheap rental rates to poor farmers through extension centres.

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SINDH BUDGET 2016-17

On June 11, 2016, Sindh Minister for Finance Syed Murad Ali Shah presented the Sindh Budget 2016-17 for Rs 869.1 billion in the Sindh Assembly. The Annual Development Programme (ADP) for the coming financial year would be Rs 225 billion, 39 per cent increase over the current year's ADP.

Government would be able to mobilize additional resources through better revenue generation as well as through borrowing from the domestic market as per the ceiling given by the NEC (National Economic Council). These additional revenues would be spent on development portfolio, as the government would ensure that the current budget should not increase by more than 13 per cent.

This was despite the fact that the salary and pension expenditure had to increase in order to provide relief to government employees and also to create new jobs. Moreover, the provincial government had also ensured that allocation for such important functions, as maintenance and repair of the existing infrastructure, non-salary expenditure of schools, and budget for the medicines and other equipment of the hospitals should increase substantially.

The budget for Social Welfare department was increased by 65.5%, with the additional amount to be spent on improvement of facilities like Dar-ul-Amans and Dar-ul-Atfals etc.

The overall budget for Special Education Department had been increased by 35%, but the non-salary budget has surged by 43% and this additional amount would be spent on improving the 50 facilities meant for special children across the province.

The budget for the Sports and Youth Affairs department had been increased by 46% to provide better avenues of development for the youth of the province.

The budget for the Women Development department has been increased by 149%, most of which will be spent to provide microfinance facilities to women entrepreneurs and also to provide legal aid services to needy women.

The grant for Minorities is being increased from Rs 100 million to Rs 300 million, an increase of a massive 200%, which will be spent on different welfare schemes for the minorities.

The Sindh Government's tax administration was performing well and hoped that the current year's target of Rs 124 billion would be achieved.

Sindh Revenue Board (SRB) had done exceptionally well in achieving the challenging target of Rs 61 billion. The Excise and Taxation department also succeeded in achieving the target. Our overall tax collection was estimated at Rs 154 billion for Fiscal Year 2016-17, which was 24% higher than the current year's target. There were no new taxes which would affect the common man. The SRB was being assigned a task to collect Rs 78 billion which would be 28% higher than the current years' collection.

The Excise and Taxation department also got a challenging target of Rs 52 billion, 24% higher than the current year's target of Rs 42 billion. The Board of Revenue had been assigned a target of Rs 16.8 billion with the confidence that it would achieve it by introducing reforms and automation in its collection mechanism.

The additional revenues the government had generated were available to finance the very healthy ADP of Rs 225 billion budgeted for the next Fiscal Year. It was the result of better fiscal management during last three years that such a high growth in development portfolio was aimed for.

The government had managed to keep a check on unproductive government expenditure. Austerity measures were introduced into the financial management. A whole set of PFM reforms aiming at more transparency and accountability were introduced. There had been a ban on procurement of new vehicles except for the operational vehicles for police and hospitals etc. Procurement of other luxury items like air conditioners etc. had also been kept under control.

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GILGIT-BALTISTAN BUDGET, 2016-17

On Jun 24, 2016, Senior Minister Gilgit-Baltistan Legislative Assembly, Haji Muhammad Akbar Taban presented Rs 43.7851 billion provincial budget for Fiscal Year 2016-17. The new fiscal budget includes Rs 25.361 billion of non-development expenditures and Rs 12.38 billion of Annual Development Programme, and allocation for food subsidies is 6.450 billion.

A 10 percent increase has been made in salaries of provincial government employees and pensioners, and 4,100 new jobs in government departments will be created with the proposals in the new budget. The Public Sector Development Program has outlay of Rs 2.billion including schemes for Education, Health, Law and

Order, Irrigation and Agriculture, Communication, Infrastructure, Water and Energy Sectors.

A sum of Rs 94,96,70,000 was allocated for education. Funds were suggested for construction of new buildings of schools, provision of basic necessary facilities to them including drinking water, walls and provision of furniture while the up-gradation of schools was among the programme.

Health sector would receive a sum for over Rs 81,93,62,000 for its development. Under the new health budget, new health centers would be established while already hospitals and basic health centers would receive machinery, medicines and other necessary facilities.

A sum of over Rs 46,62,17,000 was allocated for livestock and agriculture sector, for internal security and prison a sum of Rs 43,31,88,000 was allocated.

For the sectors of Information, Services, Administration and Cabinet, a sum of Rs.3,56, 2800 was allocated. For Energy sector, a sum of Rs 62,30,33,000 was allocated, which is 30 percent of total development budget. For Law and Justice, a sum of Rs 11,21,39 was allocated. For Excise and Taxation, a sum of Rs 4,0,300000 was allocated. For Physical Planning and Housing, Rs.46, 86,61000 was allotted.

However, sums of money for Irrigation sector 4,96,31,000, for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry sector, a sum of Rs. 46,62,17000, for Forestry, Wildlife, Environment sector 29,30,75,000, for Youth Affairs, Tourism, Sport and Culture 55,75,72,000 were allotted. For Mineral and Industries 22, 80, 22,000, for LG & RD, a sum of Rs 400,000,000 was allocated.

It was PML(N) Government second budget in Gilgit-Baltistan.

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THE HEART OF ASIA (HoA) CONFERENCE, 2016

On 1st May, 2016, the Heart of Asia (HoA) conference began in New Delhi with the objective of bringing peace and stability to Afghanistan. The conference was attended by officials of a number of countries and is likely to deliberate on a host of issues like combating challenge of extremism and terrorism.

Key Facts

The key elements of HoA process devise a sustained, incremental approach to implementation of the confidence building measures (CBM) in Afghanistan. It will also seek to speed up reconstruction in Afghanistan with a focus on enhancing investment and connectivity to the country. Energy, infrastructure and investment deals to shore up economic growth of Afghanistan may figure in the talks.

About Heart of Asia Conference

HoA conference is a part of the Istanbul Process established 2011 which provides a platform to discuss an agenda of regional cooperation with Afghanistan at its centre. The 14 member countries of HoA engage in result-oriented cooperation for a peaceful and stable Afghanistan and, by extension, a secure and prosperous region as a whole.

14 Participating Countries: Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Azerbaijan and Turkey.

Supporting Countries: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Iraq, Japan, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, the UK and the US.

Supporting Organisations: The UN, NATO, SAARC, SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) and OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation).

22ND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The National Assembly on May 19, 2016, unanimously passed the 22nd Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan. The bill aims to amend the procedure for the appointment, qualifications and other prerequisites for the Chief Election Commissioner and members of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). The amendment also sets the maximum age limit for the Chairman and members at 68 and 65 years, respectively.

According to this Amendment, every province will be represented in the Election Commission as one member (only one member will come from each province). Previously, all the members of the Commission retired on the same day, after the 22nd Amendment, the EC will work around the year. During the 5 years term, two members will retire after 2.5 years and the other two will retire after 5 years. For the first term, the Commission will draw lots to choose the two members to retire after 2.5 years.

The Amendment titled, "The Constitution (Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill, 2016" was introduced in the house by Minister for Law and Justice Mr Zahid Hamid.

Previously, the constitution stipulated that only former judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts were qualified to be considered to become members of the Chief Election Commissioner. However, after the amendment, a retired judge or an on-duty one, a former senior bureaucrat and even a technocrat can be made member of the Election Commission.

In case the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition do not reach a consensus over the person to be appointed as Chief Election Commissioner, both will send separate recommendations to the parliamentary committee for consideration, whose decision in this regard will be deemed final.

After the 22nd Amendment, the preparation of electoral rolls for the election of local bodies and delimitation of previous constituencies will be the responsibility of the Election Commission as well. Previously, in the absence of the Chief Election Commissioner, the second senior most judge of the Supreme Court was to become the acting CEC. However, after the Amendment, the senior most member of the Election Commission will act as the acting CEC.

The 22nd Amendment Bill amended articles 211, 213, 215, 217, 218, 219 and 222 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

2016 ORLANDO NIGHTCLUB MASSACRE

At least 50 people were killed and 53 wounded after a gunman opened fire and took hostages at a gay nightclub named Pulse in Orlando, Florida on June 12, 2016. The gunman was later recognised as Omer Mateen, a 29-year-old American national of Afghan origin. He was eliminated on the spot after a three-hour standoff. It was both the deadliest mass shooting by a single gunman and the deadliest incident

of violence against gay people in the U.S. history. Most of the victims were of Hispanic descent because Pulse was hosting a Latin Night.

Who Was Omar Mateen?

Witnesses said Mateen was a regular patron of the nightclub and had used gay dating websites in the past, although the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is skeptical of such reports. Mateen had expressed hostility towards LGBT people and other minorities in the past. In a 9-1-1 call shortly after the attack began, he swore allegiance to the leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi. The Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) said it found no links between ISIL and Mateen.

Casualties

50 people were killed in the shooting, and another 53 were injured, some critically. Many underwent surgery. Thirty-nine, including the gunman, were pronounced dead at the scene, and eleven at local hospitals. Most of the injured—44 people—were taken to the Orlando Regional Medical Center, the primary regional trauma center three blocks away; others went to Florida Hospital Orlando.

Motive of the Crime

The massacre was widely denounced as an act of terrorism and a hate crime. However, many sources claimed that it was an act of "revenge" taken from Latino men for Mateen believed he himself had been infected by STDs.

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SADIQ KHAN—THE MUSLIM MAYOR OF LONDON

On 6th May, 2016, opposition Labour Lawmaker Sadiq Khan was elected Mayor of London with 57 percent of the vote, final results showed, making him the first Muslim mayor of a major Western capital. The 45-year-old son of a London bus driver and a seamstress won 1,310,143 votes against 994,614 for his main Conservative rival Zac Goldsmith, 41, the son of a wealthy tycoon.

Sadiq Khan, the son of a bus driver and seamstress originally from Karachi, became London's first Muslim mayor, beating Jemima Khan's brother Zac Goldsmith by a clear nine percentage points. Despite a rolling scandal in the last days of the campaign, in which Sadiq Khan's Labour Party was accused of anti-Semitism, the result was convincing.

Sadiq Khan will now preside over a city that attracts 17 million tourists each year and which remains one of the world's major centres for finance and culture. He has overnight become the highest-profile British Pakistani politician in the UK.

His success means that he has eclipsed another British Pakistani politician who has broken through to national level significance, Sajid Javid — the Conservative business minister. Javid's father also started out in the UK as a bus driver.

Khan's victory comes as a relief to the Labour Party leader, Jeremy Corbyn whose leadership has faced unusually strong opposition from some Labour Members of Parliament who worry that his leftist politics will make it impossible for them to win the next general election in 2020. Had Sadiq Khan lost then Corbyn would probably have faced a leadership challenge. With Khan's victory secured, Corbyn is able to argue that his critics are exaggerating the Labour party's problems.

Sadiq Khan's victory was emphatic. In his biggest win in 2000, left winger Ken Livingston won 39 per cent of the votes. In 2012, Conservative Boris Johnson secured 44pc of the votes. Khan matched that with 44pc of the votes compared to Godsmith's 35pc.

The campaign, in one of the world's most diverse cities, centred on identity politics. Sadiq Khan, a human rights lawyer and parliamentarian, ran a campaign in which he consistently tried to reassure London's eight-and-a-half million voters that he was not driven by his religious or ethnic background. He condemned Muslim extremism, supported gay marriage and reassured Jewish voters that he would oppose any anti-Semitism among his Labour colleagues.

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BREXIT—"*LEAVE*" WINS 2016 REFERENDUM

What is Brexit?

Brexit is an abbreviation of "British exit", which refers to the June 23, 2016 referendum by British voters to exit the European Union. The referendum roiled global markets, including currencies, causing the British pound to fall to its lowest level in decades.

What has happened?

A referendum—a vote in which everyone (or nearly everyone) of voting age can take part—was held on June 23, 2016, to decide whether the UK should *Leave* or *Remain* in the European Union. *Leave* won by 52% to 48%. The referendum turnout was 71.8%, with more than 30 million people voting. It was the highest turnout in a UK-wide vote since the 1992 General Election.

What is the European Union?

The European Union—often known as the EU—is an economic and political partnership involving 28 European countries. It began after World War Two (roughly in 1945 to 57) to foster economic co-operation, with the idea that countries which trade together are more likely to avoid going to war with each other. It has since grown to become a "single market" allowing goods and people to move around, basically as if the member states were one country.

It has its own currency, the Euro, which is used by 19 of the member countries, its own parliament and it now sets rules in a wide range of areas—including on the environment, transport, consumer rights and even things such as mobile phone charges.

Moreover, the UK joined the EU in 1973.

What happens now?

For the UK to leave the EU, it has to invoke an agreement called Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty. The British Prime Minister needs to decide when to invoke this—that will then set in motion the formal legal process of withdrawing from the EU, and give the UK two years to negotiate its withdrawal.

The article has only been in force since late 2009 and it has not been tested yet, so no-one really knows how the Brexit process will work. EU law still stands in the UK until it ceases being a member—and that process could take some time.

The UK will continue to abide by EU treaties and laws, but not take part in any decision-making, as it negotiates a withdrawal agreement and the terms of its relationship with the now 27 nation bloc.

Will the UK be able to rejoin the EU in the future?

The UK would have to start from scratch with no rebate, and enter accession talks with the EU. Every member state would have to agree to the UK re-joining. However, it is apprehended that with elections looming elsewhere in Europe, other leaders might not be generous towards any UK demands.

New members are required to adopt the Euro as their currency, once they meet the relevant criteria, although the UK could try to negotiate an opt-out.

Who wanted the UK to leave the EU?

The UK Independence Party (UKIP), which won the last European elections, and received nearly four million votes—13% of those cast—in May's general election, campaigned for Britain's exit from the EU.

About half of Conservative MPs, including five cabinet ministers, several Labour MPs and the DUP were also in favour of leaving.

What were their reasons for wanting the UK to leave?

Leave campaigners said Britain was being held back by the EU, which they said imposed too many rules on business and charged billions of pounds a year in membership fees for little in return. They also wanted Britain to take back full control of its borders and reduce the number of people coming here to live and/or work.

One of the main principles of EU membership is "free movement", which means a person does not need to get a visa to go and live in another EU country. The Leave campaign also objected to the idea of "ever closer union" and what they see as moves towards the creation of a "United States of Europe".

Who wanted the UK to stay in the EU?

British Prime Minister David Cameron wanted Britain to stay in the EU. He sought an agreement with other European Union leaders to change the terms of Britain's membership. He said the deal would give Britain "special" status and help sort out some of the things British people said they did not like about the EU, like high levels of immigration—but critics said the deal would make little difference.

Sixteen members of the PM's cabinet also backed staying in. The Conservative Party pledged to be neutral in the campaign—but the Labour Party, SNP, Plaid Cymru and the Liberal Democrats were all in favour of staying in.

US President Barack Obama also wanted Britain to remain in the EU, as did other EU nations such as France and Germany.

What were their reasons for wanting the UK to stay?

Those campaigning for Britain to stay in the EU said it gets a big boost from membership—it makes selling things to other EU countries easier and, they argued, the flow of immigrants, most of whom are young and keen to work, fuels economic growth and helps pay for public services.

They also said Britain's status in the world would be damaged by leaving and that we are more secured as part of the 28 nation club, rather than going it alone.

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BOXER MUHAMMAD ALI DIES

On June 3, 2016, Boxer Muhammad Ali died of septic shock (blood pressure dropped significantly) in Arizona, USA. He was 73 years old. The star boxer, often dubbed as "the Greatest," became a cultural icon for thrice winning the heavyweight world title, converting to Islam, speaking out against Vietnam War, and philanthropy

despite suffering from Parkinson's syndrome. He was born on January 17, 1942 in Kentucky, USA. His name was Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr. before embracing Islam.

Ali is regarded as one of the greatest boxers of all time. He remains the only three-time lineal heavyweight champion; he won the title in 1964, 1974, and 1978. Between February 25, 1964, and September 19, 1964, Ali reigned as the undisputed heavyweight champion. He is the only boxer to be named *The Ring* magazine *Fighter of the Year* five times. He was named *Sportsman of the Century* by *Sports Illustrated* and *the Sports Personality of the Century* by the BBC. His notable fights were the first Liston fight; the "Fight of the Century", "Super Fight II" and the "Thrilla in Manila" versus his rival Joe Frazier; and "The Rumble in the Jungle" versus George Foreman.

Mohammad Ali converted to Islam in 1960s. As a Muslim, Ali was initially affiliated with Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam (NOI) and advocated their black separatist ideology. He later disavowed the NOI, adhering to Sunni Islam and supporting racial integration, like his former mentor Malcolm X. After retiring from boxing in 1981, Ali devoted his life to religious and charitable works. In 1984, Ali was diagnosed with Parkinson's syndrome, which his doctors attributed to boxing-related brain injuries. As the condition worsened, Ali made limited public appearances and was cared for by his family until his death in Scottsdale, Arizona.

"I am America. I am the part you won't recognize. But get used to me. Black, confident, cocky; my name, not yours; my religion, not yours; my goals, my own; get used to me." [Muhammad Ali]

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NUCLEAR SUPPLIERS GROUP AND PAKISTAN

History of and Introduction to NSG

Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) is a group of nuclear supplier countries that seeks to prevent nuclear proliferation by controlling the export of materials, equipment and technology that can be used to manufacture nuclear weapons.

The NSG was founded in response to the Indian nuclear test in May 1974 and first met in November 1975. The test demonstrated that certain non-weapons specific nuclear technology could be readily turned to weapons development. Nations, already signatories of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), saw the need to further limit the export of nuclear equipment, materials or technology. Another benefit was that non-NPT and non-Zangger Committee nations, then specifically France, could be brought in.

A series of meetings in London from 1975 to 1978 resulted in agreements on the guidelines for export; these were published as INFCIRC/254 (essentially the Zangger "Trigger List") by the International Atomic Energy Agency. Listed items could only be exported to non-nuclear states if certain International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards were agreed to or if exceptional circumstances relating to safety existed.

The name of the "London Club" was due to the series of meetings in London. It has also been referred to as the London Group, or the London Suppliers Group.

The NSG did not meet again until 1991. The "Trigger List" remained unchanged until 1991, although the Zangger list was regularly updated. The revelations about the Iraqi weapons program following the first Gulf War led to a

tightening of the export of so-called dual-use equipment. At the first meeting since 1978, held at The Hague in March 1991, the twenty-six participating govemments agreed to the changes, which were published as the "Dual-use List" in 1992, and also to the extension of the original list to more closely match the up-to-date Zangger list.

Pakistan, India, China and NSG

The Nuclear Suppliers Group's 2016 annual plenary, which began in Seoul, had a far-reaching impact on South Asia's future. During its session, the NSG took up membership requests from both India and Pakistan on June 23-24.

Pakistan submitted its membership application on May 19, a week after India, which applied on May 12, the day New Delhi resumed nuclear weapons testing in 1998. However, now India is a favourite to join this 48-nation group, with an active support from the United States, Russia, Britain, France and other world powers.

China, however, is strongly resisting the Indian application, arguing that it would enhance a nuclear competition in South Asia by isolating Pakistan. China wanted the group to admit Pakistan as well, pointing out that both India and Pakistan possessed nuclear weapons and had not signed the NPT. While China may not force the NSG to admit Pakistan, it could block India as new members are admitted with a consensus of the existing members.

The NSG is one of the main tools for controlling the exports and proliferation of materials that could potentially be used in making weapons of mass destruction. It also tacks the black market trade of nuclear technologies.

Pakistan fears that if India becomes a member, it would use the consensus clause to prevent Pakistan from ever joining the group. Pakistan also fears that joining the NSG would increase India's access to nuclear technology, which could also enhance its weapons programme, even if indirectly.

After a June 7 meeting with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the White House, US President Barack Obama welcomed India's application to join NSG, and reaffirmed that New Delhi was ready for membership. "The United States called on NSG participating governments to support India's application when it comes up at the NSG plenary later this month," said a joint statement issued after the meeting.

But some opinion makers, legislators and nuclear experts warned the Obama administration not to push forward India's application. "India's membership of the NSG is not merited until the country meets the group's standards," wrote The New York Times. The newspaper argued that as NSG member, India would oppose Pakistan's entry. India should be required to meet the NSG's standards, "including opening negotiations with Pakistan and China on curbing nuclear weapons and halting the production of nuclear fuel for bombs," the NYT added.

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NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL EVENTS - 2016

NATIONAL EVENTS-2016

1st Jan: Income Tax (Amendment) Bill 2016 was tabled by the Finance Minister. It was aimed at ending a deadlock over the issue of banking transactions tax between the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR) and traders.

2nd Jan: The federal government distributed more than 6500 business loans worth Rs. 5.8 billion amongst businessmen under the Prime Minister Youth Business Loan scheme.

4th Jan: Pakistan and Sri Lanka signed 8 agreements including anti-terrorism and defence pacts in Colombo during Prime Miniser Nawaz Sharif's visit to Sri Lanka.

6th Jan: Senior Bangladeshi diplomat Moushumi Rahman who was posted at the Bangladesh High Commission in Islamabad left the country after being declared persona non grata by the Pakistani government.

Sindh Advocate General Abdul Fatah Malik tendered his resignation to the government citing personal reasons to quit the province's top government lawyer's office.

7th Jan: In 2015, 182 madaris were sealed across the country under National Action Plan, according to a survey.

8th Jan: 25 suspected militants were killed in air strikes in Dattakhel, North Waziristan.

10th Jan: Pakistan Stock Exchange was formally devised. The stock exchanges of Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad were merged to become Pakistan Stock Exchange (PSE).

12th Jan: Indian High Commissioner to Pakistan Mr. Gautam Bambawale assumed his office.

Quadrilateral Coordination Group (the US, China, Pakistan and Afghanistan) held its first meeting in Islamabad on how to bring about peace in Afghanistan.

14th Jan: Pakistan's only Oscar-winning director Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy's another documentary film "*A Girl in the River: The Price of Forgiveness*", nominated for the Oscars.

15th Jan: 79 hardened terrorists surrendered themselves to the Pakistan Army in North Waziristan.

The Sindh Assembly enabled Sindh Criminal Prosecution Service (amendment) Bill.

18th Jan: Pakistan lifts ban on YouTube after launch of local version. PTA and Google both verified that localised version of YouTube did not contain any known copies of offending video.

The anti-terrorism court acquitted former President (r) Gen Pervez Musharraf in case relating to the murder of veteran Baloch nationalist leader Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti in 2006.

20th Jan: 4 militants stormed the Bacha Khan University, Charsadda Campus, killing 21 people, including students, a faculty member and security guards.

22nd Jan: Supreme Court lifted ban on the hunting of houbara bustard, the vulnerable migratory bird.

25th Jan: MQM Senator Dr Mohammad Farogh Naseem was elected Vice Chairman of the Pakistan Bar Council (PBC).

26th Jan: 6 suspected militants were killed in two encounters with security forces in Winder and Pasni, Balochistan.

2nd Feb: Legendary novelist, short story writer and columnist Intizar Hussain passed away in Lahore. He was 92.

3rd Feb: 193km-long Gwadar-Turbat-Hoshab motorway connected to CPEC Projects completed in Balochistan.

7th Feb: 10 people, including 4 security personnel and a girl, died in a suicide attack on a convoy of Frontier Corps (FC) near the district courts in Quetta.

8th Feb: KP Governor Sardar Mahtab Ahmad Khan tendered his resignation. He was made Governor on April 14, 2014.

10th Feb: Pakistan signed a multibillion dollar agreement with Qatar for importing LNG for 15 years.

Renowned playwright Fatima Surayya Bajia died in Karachi after a long illness. She was 85.

12th Feb: In a landmark proposal, the Obama administration notified the Congress that it might sell eight F-16 fighter jets to Pakistan.

Sindh became the first Pakistan province to adopt landmark Hindu Marriage Bill, 2015 in order to allow the minority community to register their marriages.

19th Feb: Pakistan officially lifted sanctions on Iran and decided to revive economic and commercial relations eying $5bn trade with it.

In Gujranwala, Pakistan lodged an FIR against the four alleged attackers of the Pathankot airbase in India and their accomplices.

20th Feb: A new organisation, "Pakistan Airways," was registered as a 'premium service subsidiary' of the Pakistan International Airlines (PIA).

23rd Feb: Islamabad United, under the legendary captaincy of Misbah-ul-Haq, lifted the inaugural Pakistan Super League (PSL) trophy in Dubai. Scores: Quetta Gladiators 174 for 7 (20 overs), Islamabad United 175 for 4 (18.4 overs). Dwayne Smith was adjudged man of the match.

Pakistan's Parliament building located in national capital Islamabad became the first in the world to completely run on solar power.

24th Feb: Chief of Army Staff Gen Raheel Sharif ordered troops to march on the last bastion of terrorists in Shawal valley of North Waziristan to take operation Zarb-i-Azb to its logical end.

27th Feb: 34 suspected militants were killed in a clash, air strikes and a landmine explosion as the security forces kicked off a ground battle in Shawal and Dattakhel areas of North Waziristan Agency (NWA).

29th Feb: Assassinator of Governor of the Punjab, Mumtaz Qadri (31) was hanged at Adiala Jail in Rawalpindi.

2nd March: The chairman of the Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority (PEMRA) assumed powers to stop any channel from broadcasting for a limited period of time.

7th March: 16 people, 6 women and 2 policemen among them, were killed when a bomber detonated his suicide vest in a court compound in Shabqadar, Balochistan.

8th March: Shahbaz Taseer, Salmaan Taseer's kidnapped son, was recovered after over four years from Balochistan.

9th March: A senior commander and spokesman for Baloch Liberation Army and 7 other militants were killed in a gunbattle with security forces in Sibi.

10th March: The US Senate rejected by two-thirds vote a resolution to block the proposed sale of eight F-16 aircraft to Pakistan.

11th March: The Senate passed a bill that criminalised sexual assault against minors and child pornography and trafficking.

13th March: The federal government appointed Allah Dino Khawaja as the new chief of Sindh police in place of Ghulam Hyder Jamali, who was facing corruption charges in the Supreme Court.

16th March: A bomb ripped through a bus carrying government employees, killing 14 people and injuring 55 others in Peshawar Cantt.

17th March: The PML-N Government allowed Gen. (r) Pervez Musharraf to proceed abroad for 'medical treatment'.

21st March: 13 suspected militants of TTP, including 2 'commanders', were killed in clashes with security forces in Kohlu and Kech districts.

22nd March: The Federal Government unveiled an annual export target of $35 billion by 2018 as set in the medium-term (2015-18) Strategic Trade Policy Framework.

24th March: Iranian President Hassan Rouhani arrived in Pakistan on his maiden 2-day state visit. In an attempt to turn a new page in relations after lifting of sanctions against Iran, he pledged to boost trade ties and energy cooperation with Pakistan.

Law enforcement agencies arrested Kulbushan Yadav—an officer of the Indian Navy—deputed on assignment to its spy agency, the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW).

27th March: 79 people were killed and more than 300 injured when a suicide bomb ripped through the parking space of a crowded park named Gulshan-e-Iqbal in Lahore.

28th March: According to a decision taken by the military high command to expand the cleanup operation throughout the province Punjab, the Pakistan Army initiated the first phase of the targeted operation and launched a crackdown on terrorists suspected to be involved in the Lahore park attack.

3rd April: Deadly torrential rains and flash floods began. It wreaked havoc in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan killing around 100 men, women and children and injuring 67.

6th April: 16 militants belonging to a banned organisation were killed and several others injured in a clash with security forces in Johan area of Kalat District.

7th April: 12 suspected militants were killed and several others injured in a gunbattle with security forces in Shabek area of Kurram tribal region.

9th April: 34 militants, among them a leader of a banned organisation, have been eliminated during an operation being carried out by security forces in the Johan area of Kalat district.

11th April: After over four months of political wrangling, the PIA bill seeking conversion of the national airline from corporation to a limited company finally sailed through a joint sitting of Parliament.

13th April: Prevention of Electronic Crime Bill was passed by the National Assembly. The Bill was presented by Anusha Rahman, PML(N) Minister of State for State for Information Technology and Telecommunication.

19th April: Ghulam Rasool alias Chotoo, the ringleader of the Chotoo Gang was successfully captured and Operation Zarb-i-Aahan entered its II phase.

20th April: In one of the deadliest assaults on police in recent years, seven commandos of the law enforcement agency guarding polio workers in Orangi Town were gunned down in twin attacks carried out by armed motorcyclists.

21st April: In one of the biggest corruption purges in the military, 6 army officers including 2 serving generals were sacked.

24th April: Security personnel destroyed more than 30 bunkers and caves during a search operation in an area between Darra Adamkhel and Orakzai Agency.

29th April: Pakistani women's rights activist from Swat valley Tabassum Adnan won prestigious 2016 Nelson Mandela Graça Machel Innovation Award. She won the award for the individual activist category on the concluding day of the International Civil Society Week (ICSW) held from April 25-28, 2016 in Bogota, Colombia.

1st May: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif launched the National Health Programme in Quetta. 76,000 poor families had been selected from Quetta through the data of Benazir Income Support Programme for giving them free healthcare facilities under the programme. Over 26,000 families had been enrolled and 50,000 would be enrolled soon.

3rd May: The government's Haj policy for 2016 suffered a setback when the Supreme Court restored the previous year's quota of 50pc for private Haj tour operators, which had been reduced to 40pc this year.

6th May: An accountability court indicted former Federal Minister Dr Asim Hussain, ex-Petroleum Secretary Ejaz Chaudhry and others in an over Rs460 billion corruption reference.

10th May: Former Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani's kidnapped son Ali Haider Gilani was recovered in a joint operation of Afghan and US forces from an al-Qaeda compound in Afghanistan's Paktika province.

12th May: Pakistan to obtain 1,000MW of electricity from C. Asia. A $1.2 billion quadrilateral project was launched that would allow the export of Central Asian electricity to Afghanistan and Pakistan by 2020.

Army Chief Gen Raheel Sharif approved death sentences awarded by military courts to five religious militants for carrying out 2015 Safoora carnage.

21st May: A US air strike has killed Afghan Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mansour in a remote area along the Pak-Afghan border in Nushki.

The State Bank of Pakistan slashed the policy interest rate by 25 basis points to a 40-year low — from six per cent to 5.75pc — in view of its assessment that inflation would remain below the target set for the 2016 financial year.

23rd May: A Navy tribunal sentenced 5 officers to death in the Sept 6, 2014, Karachi Naval Dockyard attack case.

29th May: Levies force registered an FIR against United States authorities over the drone attack on a car in Nushki district in which Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mansour and his driver Muhammad Azam were killed.

2nd June: India investigative authorities found no role of Pakistan in Pathankot Attack There was no evidence so far to indicate direct complicity of Pakistan government or its agencies in the Pathankot attack.

3rd June: The Federal Government unveiled the budget comprising Rs. 4.394 trillion for Fiscal Year 2016-17. The defence budget increased from existing Rs. 776 billion rupees to Rs. 860 billion (11 percent). Gross revenue receipts of the Federal Government for next financial year are estimated at Rs. 4915 billion compared to the revised figures of Rs. 4332 billion for outgoing year, showing an increase of 13.5 percent.

Hamid Saeed Kazmi, a former Religious Affairs Minister in the last Pakistan Peoples Party government, was sentenced to 16 years in prison and fined Rs147.396 million in the Rs8.8 billion Haj corruption case.

11th June: The Pakistan Peoples Party-led Sindh government presented a Rs869.1 billion budget for the financial year 2016-17, with a deficit of Rs14.6bn. It was the ninth consecutive budget presented by the PPP since the 2008 general elections.

13th June: Dr Ayesha Ghaus Pasha unveiled the Punjab's Rs1.452 trillion budget for the next financial year proposes to create half a million jobs in the province through a massive development investment of Rs550 billion in large infrastructure, transport, irrigation, agriculture, water supply and energy projects, as well as heavily subsidise to smallholders and landless cultivators. Moreover, it sought to create 500,000 jobs.

14th June: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's Rs505 billion budget for the financial year 2016-17 set aside Rs161bn for the annual development programme (ADP), including Rs46bn foreign assistance, and proposes to create 36,232 jobs, mostly in the health and education sectors.

17th June: The construction of "Pakistan Gate" started at the Pak-Iran Border. The gate would complete in two months at a cost of Rs15 million. It will be inaugurated on Independence Day (Aug 14, 2016).

18th June: The diplomatic push to end the Pak-Afghan row over the construction of a border gate bore fruit when Pakistan reopened the Torkham border crossing for traffic a week after skirmishes forced the closure.

19th June: Balochistan's Rs282.77 billion budget for the next financial year aimed to massively boost its investment in transport, education, health, infrastructure and productive sectors and security to attract foreign investors and turn the province into a regional commercial and industrial hub.

20th June: Ijaz Mehsud, a brother of Hakimullah Mehsud, the slain leader of the banned Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP), his uncle and four other suspected militants surrendered to the authorities.

21st June: Pakistan scored a legal victory in London with the British High Court ruling in its favour in a case concerning the ownership of £35 million of funds claimed by Pakistan, India and various offspring of the 7th Nizam of Hyderabad. The High Court dismissed the argument made by India and the Nizam's grandsons to strike out Pakistan's claim.

22nd June: Renowned Qawwal Amjad Farid Sabri was shot dead in a targeted attack on his car by armed motorcyclists in Liaquatabad, Karachi. He was 40.

29th June: The government granted registered Afghan refugees living in Pakistan — whose stay in the country was set to expire on 30th June, 2016 — another six-month extension (till 31st December 2016), as the UN refugee agency doubled its assistance package for families who opted to return voluntarily to Afghanistan.

Unknown gunmen on a motorcycle killed 4 paramilitary soldiers in Quetta.

3rd July: 29 people died and 26 went missing when flash floods washed away a small town in Chitral District.

8th July: Abdul Sattar Edhi, the founding father of the Edhi Foundation, passed away in Karachi. He was 88.

9th July: Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif returned home from London after 39-day recuperation.

11th July: The mastermind of the Army Public School massacre, Umar Mansour, responsible for the deaths of 144 students and staff members, was killed in a drone strike in Afghanistan.

18th July: Senate rejected the NAB Bill with one vote margin. The Movement was initiated by the PPP-P.

19th July: Barrister Awais Ali Shah, the kidnapped son of the Sindh High Court Chief Justice, was safely recovered in an intelligence-based operation on the outskirts of Dera Ismail Khan.

22nd July: Results of General Elections (for Legislative Body held in AJK for 41 constituencies) were announced. Seat won by political parties are: **PML-N**: 31, **PPP-P** 3, **AJKMC**: 3 and **PTI**: 2, Ind: 1.

25th July: Parliamentary body confirmed names of four ECP provincial members. Justice (R) Altaf Ibrahim Qureshi, nominated ECP member from the Punjab, Justice (R) Shakeel Ahmed Baloch, nominated ECP member from Balochistan, Adbsul Ghaffar Somroo, a retired DMG officer, nominated ECP member from Sindh and Justice (R) Irshad Qaisar (*f*), nominated ECP member from KPK.

26th July: The Pakistan Peoples Party picked Syed Murad Ali Shah as the successor of Sindh Chief Minister Syed Qaim Ali Shah.

27th July: PML-N nominated Raja Farooq Haider as the next Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

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INTERNATIONAL EVENTS-2016

1st Jan: Married couples in China were allowed to have two children, after concerns over an ageing population and shrinking workforce ushered in an end to the country's controversial one-child policy.

2nd Jan: A heavily armed group attacked the Pathankot Air Force Station, part of the Western Air Command of the Indian Air Force. All six terrorists and seven security forces personnel were killed in the gun battle.

The incident of the execution of Sheikh al-Nimr, a Shia cleric, among 47, took place in Saudi Arabia. It erupted a new cold war between Saudi and Iranian blocs.

4th Jan: Team Australia withdrew from the Under-19 Cricket World Cup in Bangladesh because of concerns over the "safety and security" of the squad.

6th Jan: North Korea claimed it had successfully carried out its first hydrogen bomb test, a development that, if confirmed, would mark a stunning step forward in its nuclear development.

7th Jan: Mufti Mohammad Sayeed, Chief Minister of Indian-held-Kashmir, died of cardiac arrest. He was 80.

Senior United Nations (UN) official Filippo Grandi from Italy took the charge as new UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Hashim Amla stepped aside as South Africa's test captain with immediate effect.

9th Jan: Mexico recaptured the world's top drug lord Joaquin "El Chapo" Guzman in a pre-dawn shootout and chase through drains.

12th Jan: Barcelona star Lionel Messi won a record 5th FIFA Ballon d'Or award for the world's best player at a ceremony in Zurich.

13th Jan: FIFA fired its Secretary General Jerome Valcke amid alleged corruption charges.

British actor Alan Rickman, known for his memorable portrayal of screen villains, died at the age of 69 after suffering from cancer.

18th Jan: The United States removed a wide range of nuclear sanctions against Iran after it met its commitments to roll back its nuclear programme.

24th Jan: Marvin Minsky, the pioneer of artificial intelligence passed away on in Boston, United States due to cerebral hemorrhage. He was 88.

27th Jan: Astronomers discovered the largest known solar system in the form of gas giant located one trillion kilometres away. This solar system has large planet known as 2MASS J2126-8140 that takes nearly a million years to orbit its star.

29th Jan: Ace Indian tennis player Sania Mirza and her Swiss partner Martina Hingis won the 2016 Australian Open title of tennis in the women's doubles category.

1st Feb: World Number One tennis player Novak Djokovic from Serbia won the 2016 Australian Open title in the men's singles category.

3rd Feb: Alphabet Inc., the parent company of Google overtook Apple as most valuable company in the world.

4th Feb: All 12 Pacific Rim countries signed Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement in Auckland, New Zealand making it one of the biggest trade deals in history.

5th Feb: A US Senate Armed Services Committee confirmed the nomination of General John Nicholson to the commander of the NATO forces in Afghanistan.

8th Feb: For the first time, border troops of India and China held their first joint tactical exercise codenamed Sino-India Cooperation, 2016 in Chushul-Moldo in Jammu and Kashmir.

9th Feb: Former Prime Minister of Nepal and Nepali Congress (NC) President Sushil Koirala passed away due to Pneumonia in capital city Kathmandu. He was 79.

11th Feb: The first phase of the world's largest concentrated solar power (CSP) plant was launched in the Souss-Massa-Drâa area in Morocco.

13th Feb: LIGO Scientist for the first time discovered Gravitational Waves (GW) that were hypothesised by Albert Einstein in 1916.

15th Feb: West Indies for the first time won the ICC U-19 Cricket World Cup by defeating three-time-champion India by five wickets played at Mirpur (Bangladesh).

17th Feb: Former United Nations (UN) Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali passed away in Cairo, Egypt. He was 93.

19th Feb: Astrophysicists at NASA found a super-Earth exoplanet named as "55 Cancri e" with an atmosphere for the first time.

20th Feb: Christine Lagarde (60) from France was appointed as the Managing Director (MD) of the International Monetary Fund for a second five-year term.

Scientists discovered five new Jupiter-like planets that are similar in characteristics to our solar system's biggest planet. The newly discovered planets were designated as WASP-119 b, WASP-124 b, WASP-126 b, WASP-129 b and WASP-133 b. They orbit very close to their host stars and hot compared to Jupiter.

New Zealand Captain Brendon McCullum smashed the fastest ever Test Century off only 54 balls.

23rd Feb: The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) database showed India was the top arms importer in 2015.

26th Feb: India lost solar case against the United States at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) for breaching of international trade rules.

3rd March: After a long battle with cancer, former New Zealand cricket captain Martin Crowe passed away in Auckland, New Zealand.

4th March: The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) unanimously adopted the toughest sanctions ever imposed on North Korea in response to its fourth nuclear test and rocket launch.

South Korea's Parliament passed the country's first Anti-terror Bill that was first proposed 15 years ago in 2001 after the 9/11 terrorist attacks in the US.

7th March: India won the 2016 Asia Cup T20 Trophy for a record sixth time after beating Bangladesh by 8 wickets in the final. The final match was played at Sher-e-Bangla National Cricket Stadium, Mirpur, Bangladesh.

E-mail inventor Raymond Tomlinson passed away in Washington, United States. He was 74.

10th March: A new species of spider was discovered in Australia. It was named "Brian Spider".

11th March: Veteran Egyptian diplomat Ahmed Abul Gheit (73) has been selected as Secretary General of the Arab League.

Japanese researchers have successfully isolated a bacterium species Ideonella sakaiensis 201-F6 capable of breaking down plastic polyethylene terephthalate (PET) or polyester.

India shut down its Kakrapar atomic power station in Gujarat after a leak was detected in the heat transport system.

14th March: A car bomb in Ankara (Turkey) killed and wounded 34 and 125 respectively.

Russian President Vladimir Putin said ordered his armed forces to start pulling out of Syria.

Palestinian teacher Hanan Al Hroub from a refugee camp was awarded prestigious 2016 Global Teacher Prize.

15th March: Myanmar's Parliament elected Htin Kyaw (69) as the first civilian (non-military) President of the country after 53 years of military rule.

Mother Teresa, a Roman Catholic religious sister and missionary will be elevated to Sainthood i.e. will be made a saint of the Roman Catholic Church on September 4, 2016

16th March: The United Nations (UN) suspended Russian tennis player Maria Sharapova as Goodwill Ambassador of the organisation after she was tested positive on doping allegations.

17th March: British mathematician Andrew Wiles (62) was named as the winner of the prestigious 2016 Abel Prize.

US President Barack Obama nominated veteran appeals court judge Merrick Garland (63) to be the next US Supreme Court Justice.

18th March: British astronomers discovered largest sample cluster of nine monster stars named as R136 using NASA/ESA Hubble Space Telescope.

19th March: United States (US) Air Force General Lori Robinson was selected as the next head of the US military's Northern Command.

21st March: The agreement between the European Union (EU) and Turkey to tackle the migrant crisis formally came into effect. Under this agreement, migrants arriving in Greece would be sent back to Turkey if their asylum claim was rejected.

22nd March: Three coordinated nail bombings occurred in Belgium: two at Brussels Airport in Zaventem, and one at Maelbeek metro station in Brussels. In these attacks, 32 victims and three suicide bombers were killed, and 330 people were injured.

Intel's former Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chairman Andrew Grove passed due to away Parkinson's disease. He was 79.

25th March: Australian all-rounder Shane Watson (34) declared his retirement from all forms of International Cricket after the end of his team's campaign in ICC World Twenty20.

25th March: Syrian Army and popular defence forces regained control of the ancient city of Palmyra from Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) terrorist group.

Legendary US writer, actor, and comedian Garry Shandling passed away in Los Angeles due to heart attack. He was 66.

29th March: Russian grandmaster Sergey Karjakin won the prestigious FIDE World Chess Candidates Tournament held in Moscow.

1st April: Renowned Iraqi-born British architect Zaha Hadid passed away due to heart attack. She was 65.

Vietnam's National Assembly (NA) elected Nguyen Thi Kim Ngan as the country's first female house speaker.

4th April: Mehbooba Mufti Sayeed (56) took oath as the first woman Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, bringing to an end the three-month Governor's Rule in the State.

5th April: Tran Dai Quang was sworn in as the ninth President of Vietnam after he was elected by country's National Assembly. He succeeds Truong Tan Sang and shall have term of five years.

6th April: NASA scientists discovered a rare triple-star system named KELT-4Ab with a gas giant planet similar in size to Jupiter.

7th April: Iceland ruling coalition government has named Sigurdur Ingi Johannsson (53) as the new Prime Minister after Sigmundur Gunnlaugsson had stepped down.

8th April: The World Bank unveiled an ambitious Climate Change Action Plan (CCP) to accelerate efforts to tackle climate change over the next five years i.e. by 2020.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) revised its 2016 global trade updated forecast for 2016 downward by more than one percentage point to 2.8% from 3.9%.

Researchers developed the world's smallest nanoscale diode or molecular rectifier that could impact the development of molecular electronic devices in future.

Hashim Thaci was sworn in as the President of Kosovo after he was elected by Parliament in March 2016. He succeeds Atifete Jahjaga.

9th April: Saudi Arabia and Egypt decided to build bridge connecting each other over the Red Sea to boost trade and commerce.

11th April: Ukrainian Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk announced his resignation in the wake of a months-long political crisis.

A fire and explosions during a fireworks display to mark the start of the local Hindu New Year killed over 100 people and injured more than 380 others at a temple in southern India.

14th April: The Republic of Nauru, a tiny South Pacific island nation in Pacific Ocean became the 189th member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank i.e. Bretton-Woods institutions.

18th April: India, Afghanistan and Iran finalized draft of the Chabahar Trilateral Agreement on Transport and Transit Corridors.

Australia won the 25th edition of Sultan Azlan Shah Hockey Tournament, 2016 for record ninth time.

Veteran Sri Lankan left-arm spinner Rangana Herath (38) announced his retirement from T20 and One-Day International Cricket (ODI).

19th April: World No. 1 tennis player Novak Djokovic from Serbia won the 2016 Laureus Sportsman of the Year Award. He won it for second time after winning it in 2012.

30 people were killed and hundreds wounded when a truck bomb tore through central Kabul and a fierce gunfight broke out.

20th April: Renowned Hollywood actress Doris Roberts passed away in Los Angeles in her sleep. She was 90.

21st April: *The Sympathizer*, a debut novel of Vietnamese American professor Viet Thanh Nguyen won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction.

According to WHO, Europe became the world's first region to wipe out Malaria, a mosquito-borne vector disease with zero cases reported in the year 2015.

Rahul Johri was appointed as the first Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

22nd April: China and Pakistan signed an agreement for the launch of a special satellite to monitor the development of the multi-billion dollars China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) projects.

Chad's incumbent President, Idriss Deby (63) has won a fifth term in office in a lopsided first-round victory.

Pop music superstar Prince Rogers Nelson popularly known as Prince passed away in suburban Minneapolis, United States. He was 57.

23rd April: 175 nations including India signed the historic Paris Climate Agreement at United Nations Headquarters in New York along marking a significant step to combat global warming.

25th April: Ace tennis player Rafael Nadal (World No. 5) from Spain won the 2016 Barcelona Open title of Tennis. It was Nadal's overall 9th Barcelona Open title and 69th win from 101 finals on the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) World Tour.

Japan's first stealth fighter X-2 jet successfully completed its maiden flight.

6th May: Opposition Labour lawmaker Sadiq Khan (45) was elected Mayor of London with majority of the vote, final results showed, making him the first Muslim mayor of a major Western capital.

14th May: The multilateral Red Flag Aerial combat exercises between US, NATO and allied forces and India Air Force (IAF) concluded in Alaska, US.

Senegalese UN diplomat Fatma Samba Diouf Samoura (54) was named as Secretary General of FIFA (International Federation of Association Football) Council.

Former India captain Anil Kumble was re-appointed ICC (International Cricket Council) Cricket Committee chairman for a second term of three years.

The United States activated a land-based missile defence station (Aegis Ashore Missile Defence System) in Deveselu, Romania.

The Kenyan Government decided to close Dadaab refugee camp which is often referred to as the world's largest refugee camp over the issue of national security.

15th May: A suicide bombing claimed by the militant Islamic State (IS) group and a second blast killed 47 policemen in the Yemeni port of Mukalla.

16th May: China successfully launched Yaogan-30 remote-sensing satellite into sun-synchronous orbit (SSO) using the Long March-2D rocket.

Andy Murray (World No. 3) from Britain won the 2016 Italian Open title of Tennis in the men's singles category. It was Murray's first Italian Open title.

17th May: South Korean author, Han Kang, won the 2016 Man Booker International Prize for her novel '*The Vegetarian*'.

18th May: The US Senate unanimously approved legislation that would allow victims of the Sept 11, 2001 terrorist attacks to sue Saudi Arabia.

The world's first robot lawyer named 'ROSS' was employed by a US law firm BakerHostetler. The first of its kind artificial intelligence (AI) lawyer will assist the law firm and its various teams in legal research. The robot was built by the company ROSS Intelligence and its working is based on cognitive computing.

19th May: A joint US-Australian military research team successfully tested a hypersonic technology in the Australian desert.

20th May: Tsai Ing-wen (59) was sworn-in as the first female and 14th President of Taiwan on 20th May 2016.

21st May: Australian researchers built the world's first Scanning Helium Microscope (SHeM) to examine materials without disturbing them.

23rd May: Anurag Thakur was unanimously elected as President of Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI).

India, Iran and Afghanistan signed historic three-way land transit agreement on Iran's strategic southern port of Chabahar.

24th May: The United States fully lifted its embargo on sales of lethal weapons to Vietnam, its one-time enemy.

Amid controversies with Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Ahmet Davutoğlu tendered his resignation as the Prime Minister of Turkey.

25th May: The World Bank launched Pandemic Emergency Finance Facility (FEP) to help countries and health agencies fight deadly disease outbreaks.

Scientists from Trinity College Dublin's School of Physics and CRANN Institute discovered a new property of light based on Angular Momentum.

26th May: A new NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration)-led study found that sea ice cover surrounding Antarctica had increased slightly.

Bioengineer Frances Arnold from the United States won the prestigious 2016 Millennium Technology Prize. With this she becomes first female to be awarded with this prestigious biennial award in its 12-year history.

27th May: China signed two agreements with Sudan, its close ally in Africa to build 600-megawatt (MW) atomic reactor. It was the first of its kind project to be built by China in African country.

30th May: The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) successfully deployed the first experimental inflatable room attached to the International Space Station (ISS).

2nd June: India joined The Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), a global ballistic missile proliferation regime.

3rd June: American boxing icon Muhammad Ali passed away after 32-year battle with Parkinson's disease in Phoenix, Arizona. He was 74.

7th June: A car bomb ripped through a police bus in central Istanbul during the morning rush hour, killing 11 people and wounding 36 near the main tourist district, a major university and the mayor's office.

13th June: China successfully launched a 23rd BeiDou Navigation Satellite to support its global navigation and positioning network.

Norway became the first country in the world to prohibit deforestation. In this regard, Norwegian Parliament had pledged to make government's public procurement policy deforestation-free.

15th June: Australian Great Barrier Reef rodent (also known as *Bramble Cay Melomys*) has become the first mammal species driven to extinction by human-induced climate change.

Scientists using NASA's Kepler Space Telescope discovered a Jupiter-like circumbinary planet named Kepler1647b orbiting a system of two stars.

Canadian poet, novelist, literary critic, essayist, and environmental activist Margaret Atwood was chosen for the prestigious 2016 Pen Pinter Prize.

Fijian diplomat Peter Thomson was elected as President of 71st session of United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

16th June: The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) elected Israel to chair its Legal Committee for the first time in the world body's 71-year history.

Russia launched the new Project 22220 nuclear powered icebreaker dubbed 'Arktika'. It is the world's largest and most powerful vessel of its kind.

17th June: Hollywood actress Anne Hathaway was named as the Global Goodwill Ambassador for UN Women.

18th June: Scientists for the second time have successfully detected gravitational waves created by the collision of two black holes 1.4 billion light years away. These waves were detected using the twin Laser Interferometer Gravitational-wave Observatory (LIGO) interferometers in the US.

A group of scientists from the United States proposed an ambitious project named as Human Genome Project-Write (HGP-Write) to create a genetic blueprint or synthetic human genome.

19th June: Australia won the 2016 Champions Trophy title of Hockey by defeating India by 3-1 score. With this victory, Australia created history by winning the title for record 14 times.

21st June: Leading member of the populist anti-corruption Five Star Movement (M5S) of Italy, Virginia Raggi (38) was elected as first female mayor of capital city Rome.

26th June: Sri Lankan Parliament unanimously passed the Right to Information (RTI) Bill aimed at restoring transparency and good governance in the country.

27th June: Defending champion Chile won the 2016 Copa America Football tournament by defeating Argentina in a penalty shootout.

Lionel Messi announced that he was abandoning the national team barely two years before the 2018 World Cup. He made this announcement after Argentina was defeated by Chile in the 2016 Copa America final in the penalty shootout by 4-2 score. He had missed the penalty in the final match.

28th June. Sweden inaugurated a test stretch of an electric road in Sandviken to conduct tests with electric power for hybrid heavy transports on public roads.

28th June: 41 people were killed and 239 wounded in a gun and bombing attack on the Ataturk International Airport in Istanbul. The attack was launched by ISIS militants.

29th June: The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) elected Angola, Ethiopia, Bolivia, Sweden and Kazakhstan as the non-permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

30th June: Rodrigo Duterte was sworn in as the 16th President of Philippines. He would have tenure of six years.

China successfully launched its second Shijian-16 series satellite for space research and experiments. The first Shijian-16 satellite was launched in October 2013.

1st July: Five militants opened fire on the Holey Artisan Bakery, a club in Dhaka, killing 29 people and leaving 50 injured.

3rd July: An IS suicide car bombing incident ripped through Baghdad, killing at least 119 people in the deadliest attack this year in Iraq's capital.

4th July: Suicide blast near Masjid-i-Nabawi killed 4 security officials.

5th July: NASA's Juno spacecraft successfully entered into the orbit of Jupiter and started orbiting the solar system's most massive planet.

7th July: China inducted its largest indigenously-built transport aircraft named as Y-20, marking a crucial step in its Air Force history for improving its strategic power projection capability.

8th July: South African writer, filmmaker and photographer Lidudumalingani won the 17th edition of prestigious Caine Prize 2016.

13th July: Theresa May (age 59) assumed the office as the new Prime Minister of the UK replacing David Cameron.

15th July: A coup d'état was attempted in Turkey against the government to depose Recep Tayyip Erdogan but ultimately failed. The attempt was performed by a faction within the Turkish Armed Forces that was organized under a council called the Peace at Home Council.

22nd July: Social networking giant Facebook's Internet drone named 'Aquila' passed first full-scale test in Arizona, USA.

25th July: China completed the production of the world's largest sea aircraft dubbed as the AG600. It was unveiled by the state-owned Aviation Industry Corporation of China (AVIC) in the southern port city of Zhuhai.

26th July: The Solar Impulse 2 (a Swiss long-range experimental solar-powered aircraft) became the first aircraft to circle the globe using solar energy after landing in Abu Dhabi on the last leg of its journey. In its journey, the long-range solar-powered aircraft has travelled 26744 miles across four continents, three seas and two oceans since setting off from Abu Dhabi in March 2015.

A two-day meeting of G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors concluded in the Chinese city of Chengdu. G-20 Finance Ministers pledged to boost the global economy, which is showing a weak recovery.

27th July: The World Health Organisation (WHO) officially declared Brazil free of measles, after no case of the disease was registered in the year 2015.

Edhi—the Richest Poor Man—Dies

"Empty words and long praises do not impress God. Show Him your faith by your deeds." [Edhi]

Known as *Angel of Mercy* and Chairman of Edhi Foundation, Abdul Sattar Edhi passed away at the age of 88 in Karachi on July 8, 2016. Described as "*the world's greatest living humanitarian*" by the Huffington Post in 2013, soon after his death, he was dubbed as *the Richest Poor Man*. His funeral services were carried out by the Pakistan Army at the National Stadium, after which he was laid to rest at Edhi Village, Karachi.

Edhi was diagnosed with kidney failure in 2013 but had been unable to get a transplant due to frail health. He was receiving treatment at the Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT). He felt difficulty while breathing "after which the doctors decided to shift him on a ventilator". In June 2016, Edhi declined an offer by Former President Asif Ali Zardari for treatment abroad, insisting on getting it done in Pakistan, particularly in a government hospital.

Edhi's Journey

Born to a family of traders in Gujarat (Pre-partition India) on 1st January, 1928, Mr Edhi arrived in Karachi, Pakistan in 1947. The state's failure to help his struggling family care for his mother – paralysed and suffering from mental health issues – was his painful and decisive turning point towards philanthropy.

In the sticky streets, in the heart of Karachi, Mr Edhi, full of idealism and hope, opened his first clinic in 1951. "Social welfare was my vocation, I had to free it," he says in his autobiography, '*A Mirror to the Blind*'. Motivated by a spiritual quest for justice, over the years Mr Edhi and his team created maternity wards, morgues, orphanages, shelters and homes for the elderly – all aimed at helping those who cannot help themselves.

The most prominent symbols of the foundation – its 1,500 ambulances (world's largest ambulance service) – are deployed with unusual efficiency to the scene of terrorist attacks that tear through the country with devastating regularity.

A National Hero

Revered by many as a national hero, Mr Edhi created a charitable empire out of nothing. He masterminded Pakistan's largest welfare organisation almost single-handedly, entirely with private donations. Content with just two sets of clothes, he slept in a windowless room of white tiles adjoining the office of his charitable foundation. Sparsely equipped, it had just one bed, a sink and a hotplate. He never established a home for his own children.

What he has established is something of a safety net for the poor and destitute, mobilising the nation to donate and help take action – filling a gap left by a lack of welfare state. Mr Edhi has been nominated several times for the Nobel Peace Prize, and appeared on the list again this year – put there by Malala Yousafzai, Pakistan's teenage Nobel laureate.

Prominent Honours and Awards

International awards

- Ramon Magsaysay Award for Public Service (1986)
- Lenin Peace Prize (1988)
- Paul Harris Fellow from Rotary International (1993)
- Peace Prize from the former USSR, for services during the Armenian earthquake disaster (1998)
- Hamdan Award for volunteers in Humanitarian Medical Services (2000), UAE
- International Balzan Prize (2000) for Humanity, Peace and Brotherhood, Italy
- Peace and Harmony Award (2001), Delhi
- Peace Award (2004), Mumbai
- Peace Award (2005), Hyderabad Deccan
- Gandhi Peace Award (2007), Delhi
- Peace Award (2008), Seoul
- Honorary Doctorate from the Institute of Business Administration Karachi (2006)
- UNESCO-Madanjeet Singh Prize (2009)
- Ahmadiyya Muslim Peace Prize (2010)

National awards

- Silver Jubilee Shield by College of Physicians and Surgeons (1962–1987)
- Moiz ur Rehman Award (2015)
- The Social Worker of Subcontinent by Government of Sindh (1989)
- Nishan-e-Imtiaz, Civil Decoration from the Government of Pakistan (1989)
- Recognition of meritorious services to oppressed humanity during the 1980's by Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, Government of Pakistan (1989)
- Pakistan Civic Award from the Pakistan Civic Society (1992)
- Shield of Honour by Pakistan Army (E & C)
- Khidmat Award by the Pakistan Academy of Medical Sciences

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AZAD JAMMU & KASHMIR GENERAL ELECTIONS, 2016

As many as 427 candidates of different political parties and the independent ones were in the run for the Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) Legislative Assembly elections, scheduled for July 21, 2016. According to the final list issued by the AJK Election Commission, 328 contestants contested from 41 seats of the Legislative Assembly; 29 constituencies of AJK's nine districts while 99 competed from 12 constituencies of Kashmiri refugees, spreading over four provinces of Pakistan. The official results were announced formally on July 22, 2016.

Polling Results

The Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) bagged 31 seats, followed by three each by the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) and the Muslim Conference (MC), two by the Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) and one by the Jammu Kashmir Peoples Party (JKPP) in the general elections. According to the AJK Election Commission, one independent candidate also managed to win his contest.

Of the total 29 seats in AJK, the PML-N won 22 while it grabbed nine from 12 constituencies located in various parts of Pakistan.

The MC clinched all its three seats from AJK. The PPP bagged two seats from AJK and one from Pakistan while the PTI won both its seats from Pakistan.

In Muzaffarabad division — comprising Muzaffarabad, Hattian Bala and Neelum districts — the PML-N made a clean sweep by winning all seven seats in the division.

In Neelum district, PML-N secretary general Shah Ghulam Qadir secured a landmark victory with the highest lead of 23,000 votes. Mr Qadir, who defeated opponents from the PPP, PTI and MC, is the only politician whose son has also made his way to the assembly.

Of the 12 seats of the Mirpur division, the PML-N bagged eight while the PPP and MC claimed two seats and one seat, respectively.

Prime Minister Chaudhry Abdul Majeed, who heads the PPP, and his senior minister Chaudhry Yasin returned from Mirpur and Kotli districts, respectively.

The PTI was wiped out from the Mirpur division. The biggest setback for the party was the defeat of its regional president Barrister Sultan Mahmood at the hands of PML-N's Chaudhry Mohammad Saeed, a novice in electoral politics.

Over 37,000 personnel of security forces, including 22,000 from the army, were deployed to ensure law and order and transparency in the electoral exercise.

Nomination of the New AJK Prime Minister

Raja Farooq Haider was nominated as the next Prime Minister of Azad Jammu and Kashmir on July 27, 2016. The decision was taken at a meeting of PML-N AJK Chapter in Islamabad chaired by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.

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