

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic : CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND

CONSTITUTION OF 1956,1962,1973

- In the constituent Assembly, there were two parties, Muslim League representing the Muslim and congress representing Hindus in Pakistan.
- Liaquat was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- The objective Resolution was presented in Constituent Assembly by Liaquat Ali Khan.
- The objectives Resolution was passes on March 12, 1949.
- According to objective resolution, there will be Federal form of Government, independent judiciary.
- The basic principles Committee (BPC) was formed March 12, 1949 to draw the future constitution of Pakistan by Governor-General Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- Draft constitution proposed federal form of government, two houses(House of Units, house of people), urdu as official language.
- Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated at Rawalpindi on Oct, 16 1951.
- Khuwaja presented second Draft Constitution
- Under second draft, head of state will be 5 years, two houses with equal power, principle parity between East and West Pakistan, 60 members from East Pakistan and 60 from West Pakistan, 200 House of people from East and and 200 from West Pakistan.
- Khuwaja Nazimuddin government was dismissed by Governor-General Malik Ghulam Muhammad on April 17, 1953.
- Muhammad Ali Bogra was the third prime Mnister
- Muhammad Ali Bogra was the ambassador of Pakistan to USA.
- Third draft presented by Muhammad Ali Bogra, under this two houses, 50 seats for Upper House, 300 sear of Lower House.
- Provincial Election were held in the East Pakistan In 1954.
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on October 24, 1954.
- The President of the Constituent Assembly, Maulvi Tameezuddin, filed a writ petition in the Sindh High Court which declared the dissolution illegal.
- Ch. Muhammad Ali gave top priority to Fourth Draft Constitution which became constitution of 1956.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956

- Constituent Assembly passed the draft of constitution on Feb 29, 1956.
- Governor-General Iskander Mirza gave his assent to the constitution on March 2, 1956.
- Enforced on March 23, 1956.
- 234 Articles, 13 parts, and 6 schedules of Constitution.
- Country name Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- Urdu and Bengal were declared National Languages.
- Parliamentary form of Government (Unicameral) , President is head of State for 5 years.
- English, Urdu, Bengali official language.
- Prime Minister was leader of the house and the head of the cabinet.
- 300 members equally divided among the two wings of country.
- Direct election method was adopted.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Iskander Mirza imposed martial law on 7th October, 1958.
- Gen. Ayub was appointed Chief Martial Law Administrator on 27 October 1958.
- State VS Disso case, martial law was justified.
- West Pakistan was established as one Unit on October 14, 1955.
- The constitution had drawn its inspiration from Westminster style parliamentary government.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1962

- Presidential system. Unicameral
- Enforced on June 8, 1962.
- 250 Articles, 12 parts and 3 Schedules.
- President was the Executive Head.
- Montesquieu's theory of separation of power was the source of inspiration.
- President was elected by indirect method.
- Official name: Republic of Pakistan.
- Ayub Khan handed over power to Yahya Khan on March 25, 1969.
- Legal Framework Order (LFO) was issued by Yahya Khan on March 30, 1970.
- According to the LFO, there was to be Federal system.
- Constitution shall provide maximum provincial autonomy with strong central government.
- The primary function of LFO was to provide set-up for Election.
- One unit was abolished on July 1, 1970.
- Election were held on December 7, 1970.
- East Pakistan was separated on December 16, 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1973

- President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto authenticated the constitution on April 12, 1973.
- Enforced August 14, 1973.
- 280 Articles, 13 chapters and 7 Schedules.
- Constitution provided parliamentary form of Government.
- Head of the state is President.
- Bicameral
- Upper house is senate, lower House is National Assembly.
- 104 senate seats and 342 members of National Assembly.

Topic : Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)

Parliament

The group of people who are elected to make and change the law of the country.

- Majlis-e-Shoora is the parliament of Pakistan and its name adopted in 1981.
- There are three components of Majlis-e-Shoora (a) President (b) Upper House (c) Lower House.

President

- President is the head of state.
- He is also a civilian Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Armed Forces.
- The current President of Pakistan is the 13th president, Dr. Arif Alvi.
- Dr. Arif Alvi was sworn in as the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan on 9th September 2018.
- Dr. Arif Alvi was born in 1949 and completed his early education in Karachi.

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- He is dentists by profession.
- He is a founding member of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) that came into being in 1996.
- Residence at Awan - e - Sadar.
- 5 years is the term length of President and renewable once.
- In the absence of the President, the Senate Chairman takes over as the Acting President until the President resumes office, or the election for the next President is held.
- President to be a "Muslim of not less than forty five (45) years of age".
- President elected by indirect method.
- Formation of the post President on March 23, 1956.
- Sikandar Mirza is the 1st President of Pakistan.

Senate (Upper House)

- The main purpose for the creation of the Senate of Pakistan was to give equal representation to all the federating units.
- The membership of the Senate, which was originally 45, was raised to 63 in 1977 and to 87 in 1985. The membership of the Senate was again raised from 87 to 100 in 2002.
- Once again the membership of the Senate is raised from 100 to 104 through the 18th amendment in 2011 (four minority members from four provinces).
- After the 25th amendment the seats of senate decreased to 96. The seats of FATA have been removed after its merger with KPK.
- Members of the Senate is called Senator. (term 6 year)
- The highest post of Senate is Chairman.
- Muhammad Sadiq Sanjrani is the current Chairman of Senate (Independent from Balochistan) 6th Chairman.
- Tenure of Sadiq Sanjrani : 12th March 2018 to March 2024.
- First Chairman of Senate was Habibullah.
- Saleem Mandviwalla is the current Deputy Chairman Senate of Pakistan. (PPP from Karachi).
- Tenure of Saleem Mandviwalla : March 2015 to March 2021.
- Leader of the House is Shahzad Waseem (PTI) Since 4 June 2020.
- Leader of Opposition is Raja Zafar-ul-Haq (PML-N) since 26 August 2018.

SEATS OF SENATE (AFTER THE 18TH AMENDMENT)

Sr. No.	Name of Province	General Seats	Women Seats	Technocrats and Ulemas	Non-Muslims	Total
1	Punjab	14	4	4	1	23
2	Sindh	14	4	4	1	23
3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14	4	4	1	23
4	Balochistan	14	4	4	1	23
5	FATA	8	0	0	0	8
6	Federal Capital	2	1	1	0	4
TOTAL		66	17	17	4	104

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National Assembly (Lower House)

1. The National Assembly convenes at Parliament House in Islamabad.
2. The National Assembly is a democratically elected body.
3. Total members 336, before 25th amendment they used to be 342.
4. Members of the National Assembly (MNA).
5. 272 are directly elected members
6. 70 reserved seats for women and religious minorities.
7. A political party must secure 137 seats to obtain and preserve a majority.
8. Term limits :5 years
9. New session started :August 13, 2018.
10. Speaker : Asad Qaiser, PTI since 15 August 2018.
11. Deputy Speaker: Qasim Suri, PTI since 15 August 2018.
12. Leader of the House Imran Khan, PTI since 18 August 2018
13. Leader of the Opposition Shehbaz Sharif, PML-N since 20 August 2018.
14. 15th National Assembly of Pakistan

EXISTING COMPOSITION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF PAKISTAN

Province / Area	General Seats	Women Seats	Non-Muslim	Total Seats
Balochistan	14	03		17
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	35	08		43
Punjab	148	35		183
Sindh	61	14		75
Federal Capital	02	-		02
FATA	12	-		12
	-	-	10	10
Total	272	60	10	342

After 25th Amendment the composition of N/A

Province / Area	General Seats	Women Seats	Non-Muslim	Total Seats
Balochistan	16	4		20
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	45	10		55
Punjab	141	32		173
Sindh	61	14		75
Federal Capital	3	-		3
			10	10
Total	266	60	10	336

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

TOPICS: AYUB KHAN, YAHYA KHAN, ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO & ZIA UL HAQ

Ayub Khan's Rule:

- First Martial Law was imposed by Ayub Khan on 7th October 1958.
- Land Reforms Commission was appointed in 1958.
- According to Land Reforms for west Pakistan, no person would possess more than 500 acres of irrigated or 1000 acres unirrigated Land.
- SCARP program was launched to control salinity and water logging.
- In 1951 PIDC was established for the Industrial development.
- RCD (Regional Cooperation Development) was formed by Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- The Basic Democracy (BD) was introduced through the Basic Democracy Order 1959.
- In 1960 Ayub Khan set up a constitution commission headed by Justice Shahab ud din to draft the new constitution of Pakistan.
- Ayub Khan enforced the constitution in 1962.
- The constitution of 1962 gave the power to President.
- Ayub Khan issued Family Laws Ordinance in 1961.
- In Feb 1960 the new capital was named as Islamabad.
- A Commission on the National Education was setup in 1958.
- Indian Army on 6 September, 1965 launched attack in Punjab.
- The war lasted for 17 days.
- The war came to end on 23 September 1965.
- In January 1966 President Ayub Khan and Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri met at Tashkent.

Yahya Khan's Rule:

- 2nd Martial Law was imposed by Gen. Yahya Khan on 25th March 1969.
- Yahya assumed the supreme command of the armed forces on 31 March, 1969 and declared himself as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- Yahya conducted elections in 1970.
- On March 30th 1970 LFO was introduced by Yahya Khan.
- According to LFO, there will be Federal system.
- In 1970 elections were first elections in the history of Pakistan.
- The first Chief Election Commissioner was Justice Abdul Sattar.
- 24 Political Parties participated in the elections.

Zulifqar Ali Bhutto's Rule:

- Zulifqar Ali Bhutto became the President and civilian CMLA of Pakistan in December replacing General Yahya Khan.
- The first phase of nationalization began in 1972.
- The PPP regime announced land reforms on 1st March 1972.
- Education Policy was announced in 1972.
- Labour Law (amendment) Ordinance was introduced in 1975.
- In March 1972 Bhutto visited the Soviet Union.
- The second Summit of the OIC was held at Lahore in February 1974.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- In 1974 the Qadianis were declared as non muslims.
- 1973 constitutions was enforced on 14 August 1973.
- The first general elections under the 1973 Constitutions were held in 1977.
- Simla Conference was held between Pakistan President Zulfqar Ali Bhutto and the Indian Leader, Mrs. Indira Gandhi at Simla from 28 June to 2 July 1972.
- According to Simla Agreement, the Control Line between Jammu and Kashmir would be the same as was on 17 December 1971.
- According to Simla Agreement, Both Pakistan and Indian Army would withdraw completely within 30 days of the implementation of the agreement.
- Pakistan ratified the Simla Agreement on 15th July 1972 and India ratified on 3rd August 1972.
- The Agreement came into force on 4th August 1972.
- Bhutto issued the Economic Reform and Order in 1974.
- In April 1973 Bhutto uplifted Martial Law.
- The Constitution of 1973 was Promulgated on 14th August 1973.
- Zulfqar Ali Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Fazal Elahi became the President.
- For the first time in Pakistan Friday was declared holiday in 1977 by Zulfqar Ali Bhutto.
- The first Amendment was about recognition of Bangladesh.
- The second Amendment (7 September 1974) was about declared Qadianis as Non-Muslims.
- The fifth Amendment was meant to curtail the powers of Judiciary.
- On 5th July 1979 Bhutto was overthrown by Gen. Zia ul Haq.
- Zulfqar Ali Bhutto was hanged on 4th April 1979 in the case of murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Kasuri.
- **Zia ul Haq's Rule:**
- Gen. Zia issued a cancellation of election degree in March 1978.
- 3rd Martial law imposed on 5th July 1977 by Gen. Zia ul Haq.
- Elections for local bodies were held in 1979.
- Martial law was lifted on 30th December 1985.
- Gen. Zia issued Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO).
- The PCO established the supremacy of Martial Law.
- The Referendum was held in 1984.
- The elections for National and Provincial Assemblies were held in Feb. 1985.
- Gen. Zia issued Revival of the Constitution Order (RCO) in March 1985.
- The Council of Islamic Ideology and Shariat Courts were established in 1979.
- Hudood Ordinance was enforced in 1979.
- Gen. Zia introduced Zakat and Ushr Ordinance in 1980.
- Wafaqi Shariat Court were established in 1980.
- Ramzan Ordinance was promulgated in 1981.
- Qazi court were established in 1983.
- Nizam e Salat was introduced in 1984.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Ojri camp tragedy was occurred in 1988.
- Zia announced Majlis e Shoora with 350 members in 1981.
- Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) established in 1983.
- On 23 March 1985 Gen. Zia took oath as the President of Pakistan.
- Muhammad Khan Junejo became the PM.
- On 29th May 1988 Gen. Zia dissolved the Govt. Of Junejo.
- Gen. Zia ul Haq died in a plane crash on 17th August 1988.

TOPICS: BENAZIR BHUTTO, NAZAWAZ SHARIF, MUSHARRAF, ZARDARI

FIRST PERIOD OF BENAZIR BHUTTO (1988-90):

- After the death of Gen. Zia, Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the acting President.
- National and provincial elections were held in Nov 1988.
- Benazir Bhutto became the PM of Pakistan.
- She was the first woman to head a democratic government in a Muslim majority nation.
- Presidential elections were held in Dec, 1988.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the President of Pakistan.
- He was neutral. He did not belong to any political party.
- President Gh. Ishaq Khan dissolved the Govt of Benazir Bhutto on 6 August 1990.

FIRST PERIOD OF NAWAZ SHARIF (1990-93):

- After the dissolution of Benazir's Govt. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi became the caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- He was the first caretaker PM of Pakistan.
- National and Provincial elections were held in Oct. 1990.
- Nawaz Sharif became PM on 6th Nov 1990.
- At that time Nawaz Sharif belongs to Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI).
- IJI was formed by the alliance of nine parties and headed by Nawaz Sharif.
- President Gh. Ishaq Khan dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies on 19th April 1993.
- Balakh Sher Mazari became the Caretaker PM.
- Recently on 5th December 2020 his brother Veteran Politician Sherbaz Khan Mazari passed away in Karachi at the age of 90.
- The Supreme Court revoked the Presidential Order about the dissolution of Nawaz Sharif's Govt.
- Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Ishaq Khan resigned on 18 July 1993.

2nd PERIOD OF BENAZIR (1990-93):

- Moin Qureshi Became a Caretaker PM.
- The elections were held on 6 Oct. 1993.
- Mr. Farooq Leghari became the President.
- President Farooq Leghari dissolved the Benazir Govt. on 5th Nov 1996.

2nd PERIOD OF NAWAZ SHARIF (1997-1999):

- General elections were held in Feb. 1997.
- Nawaz Sharif became the PM.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Nawaz Govt. introduced 13th amendment to delete article 58 (2)(b).
- This article was added in constitution of 1973 by Gen. Zia ul Haq in 8th amendment.
- According to 58 (2)(b) article President can dissolve national assembly.
- Rafiq Tarar became the President.
- Pakistan became Nuclear Power on 28th May 1998.
- Every year on 28th May 1998 Pakistan celebrate Youm e Takbeer Day.
- M2 (Lahore-Islamabad 335 km) Motorway is the first motorway in the history of Pakistan.
- M-2 motorway was constructed by Nawaz Sharif in 1997.
- The Kargil War, also known as the Kargil conflict was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan that took place between May and July 1999 in the Kargil district of Kashmir
- Chief of Army Staff Gen. Pervez Musharraf dissolved the Government of Nawaz Sharif on 12th Oct 1999.
- **GEN. PARVEZ MUSHARRAF (1999-2008)**
- President Rafiq Tarar was removed by Chief Executive Gen. Pervez Musharraf in June 2001.
- Gen. Musharraf, after dissolving the Assemblies became Chief Executive.
- The Referendum was held in 2002.
- Gen. Musharraf issued Legal Framework Order on 24th August 2002.
- According to LFO article 58 (2)(b) inserted.
- Elections were held in 2002.
- 17th amendment (31 Dec 2003) was introduced by Gen. Musharraf.
- On 8 Oct 2005 a disastrous earthquake hit Pakistan.
- The intensity of the earthquake was 7.6.
- The National Database & Registration Authority (NADRA) was established on 10th March 2000 by Gen. Pervez Musharraf.
- The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) was established 16th November 1999 by Gen. Pervez Musharraf.
- Benazir Bhutto was assassinated on 27 December 2007 at Liaqat Bagh Rawalpindi.
- General Elections were held in Pakistan on 18 Feb 2008.
- President Musharraf resigned on 18th August 2008.
- After Musharraf's resignation, Mian Muhammad Soomro became acting President.
- **ASIF ALI ZARDARI (2008-2013):**
- Asif Ali Zardari became President on 9 Sept 2008.
- He was the 11th President of Pakistan.
- 18th amendment was passed by National Assembly on 8th April and from senate on 19th April 2010.
- Through 18th amendment the name of NWFP renamed as Khyber Pakhunkhuwa.
- After the 18th amendment the Senate of Pakistan will consist of 104 membes.
- Again article 58 (2)(b) removed from constitution of 1973 by 18th amendment.
- Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry restored as Chief Justice of Pakistan on 16th March 2009.
- On 23 September, 2010 Pakistani neuroscientist Aafia Siddiqui was sentenced to 86 years imprisonment by a US federal court in Mathattan.
- The Supreme Court disqualified PM Yousef Raza Gilani on 26th April 2012.
- After disqualification of Yousef Raza Gilani Raja Pervez Ashraf became the PM.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The Tenure of Raja Parvez Ashraf as the PM ended on 24th March 2013.
- On 24th March Mir Hazar Khan Khoso took Charge as caretaker PM.
- After elections for third time Mian Muhammd Nawaz Sharif became PM of Pakistan on 5th June 2013.

TOPIC: PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

• Balochistan

- Balochistan occupies the south western part of Pakistan
- Common border with Afghanistan and Iran.
- Sindh lies to its south east.
- Punjab lies to its North east.
- KPK and FATA lie to its North.
- Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area wise.
- Balochistan is 47% of the total area of Pakistan.
- The area of Balochistan is 347190 sq.kilometers.
- The population of Balochistan is 5% of the total population of Pakistan.
- There are 32 districts in Balochistan.
- The Capital Balochistan is Quetta.
- Winter capital of Balochistan is Gawadar.
- Current CM of Balochistan is Jam Kamal Khan (Balochistan Awami Party)
- Current Governor of Balochistan is Amanullah Khan Yasinza (PTI).
- Current Speaker of Balochistan Assembly is Abdul Qudos Bizenjo (BAP).
- Current Deputy Speaker of Balochistan Assembly is Sardar Babar MoosaKhel (PTI).
- Current Leader of Opposition is Malik Sikander Khan (JUL-F).
- Current IG of Balochistan Police is Mohsin Hassan Butt.
- Current Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court is Justice Jamal Khan Mandokhel.

4) Punjab

- Punjab occupies the North eastern part of Pakistan.
- Common border with India from East.
- Sindh lies to its south.
- KPK lies to its west.
- Jammu and Kashmir lies to its North.
- Punjab is the second largest are wise.
- Punjab is 26% of the total area of Pakistan.
- The population of Punjab is 56% of the total population of Pakistan.
- There are 35 districts in Punjab
- The Capital of Punjab is Lahore.
- The area of Punjab is 205345 sq. Kilometers.
- Current CM of Punjab is Sardar Usman Buzdar(PTI).
- Current Governor of Punjab is Choudary Muhammad Sarwar(PTI).
- Current Speaker of Punjab Assembly is Chaudhry Parvez Ilahi (PML Q)
- Current Deputy Speaker of Punjab Assembly is Dost Muhammd Mazari (PTI)
- Current Leader of Opposition is Hamza Shahbaz Sharif (PML N).
- Current IG of Punjab Police is Inam Ghani.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Current Chief Justice of Lahore High Court is Justice Muhammad Qasim Khan

• Sindh

- Sindh Occupies South eastern part of Pakistan.
- Common border with India from East.
- Punjab lies to its North.
- The Arabian sea lies to its South.
- Sindh is the third largest are wise and second largest in Population.
- Sindh is 18% of the total area of Pakistan.
- The population of Sindh is 23% of the total population of Pakistan.
- There are 30 districts in Sindh.
- Last 30th district which is formed in 2020 is Kemari.
- Kemari District is created after splitting Karachi West District.
- The Capital of Sindh is Karachi.
- The are of Sindh is 140914 sq. kilometers.
- Current CM of Sindh is Sayed Murad Ali Shah (PPP).
- Current Governor of Sindh is Imran Ismael (PTI).
- Current speaker of Sindh Assembly is Agha Siraj Durrani (PPP).
- Current Deputy Speaker of Sindh Assembly is Rehana Leghari (PPP).
- Current opposition leader is Firdous Shamim Naqvi (PTI).
- Current IG of Sindh Police is Mushtaq Mehar.
- Current Chief Justice of Sindh High Court is Justice Ahmed Ali M. Shaikh.

• Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

- KP Occupies North western part of Pakistan.
- Border with Punjab on east.
- Balochistan lies to its South.
- Gilgit Baltistan lies to its North.
- On the North Western part of KPK has common border with Afghanistan.
- KPK is 6% of the total area of Pakistan.
- The population of KPK is 18% of the total population of Pakistan.
- There are 25 districts in KPK.
- The Capital of KPK is Peshawar.
- The are of KPK is 47521 sq kilometers.
- Current CM of KP is Mahmood Khan (PTI).
- Current Governor of KP is Shah Farman (PTI).
- Current Speaker of KP assembly is Mushtaq Ghani (PTI).



COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

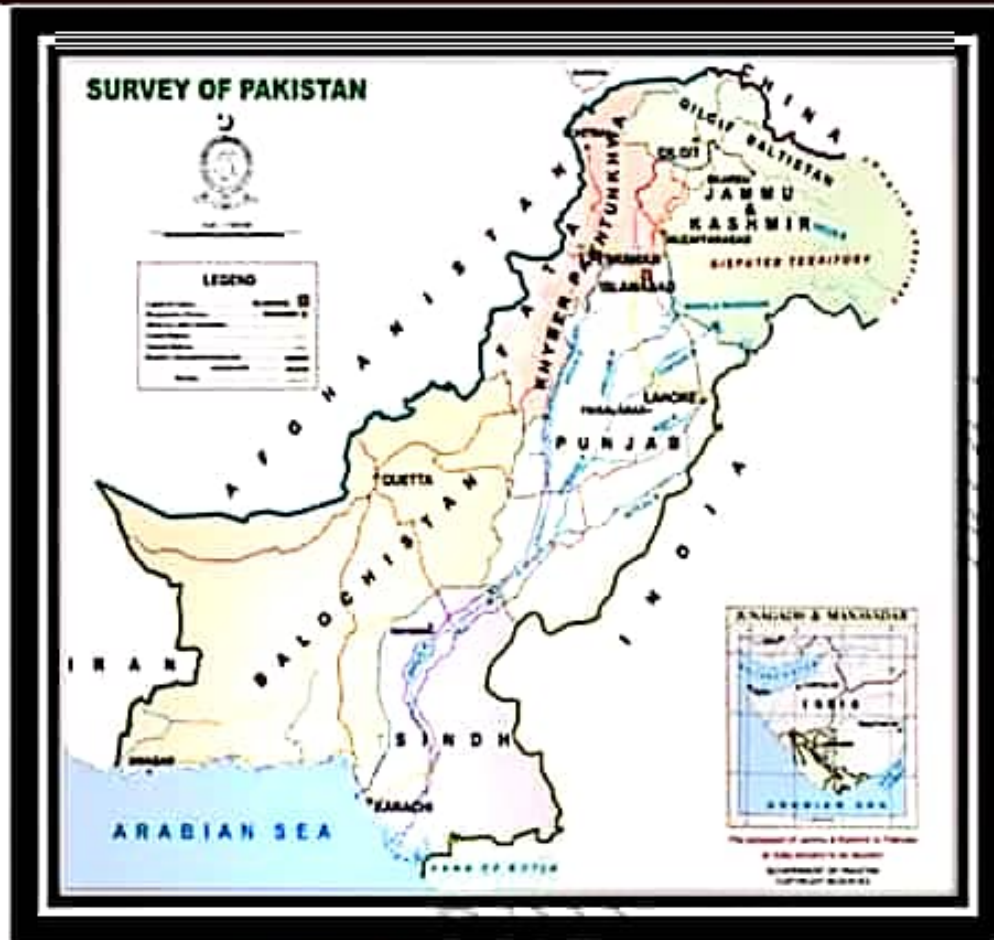
- Current Deputy Speaker of KP assembly is Mahmood Jaan(PTI).
- Current Leader of opposition is Akram Khan Durrani (JUI-F).
- Current IG of KP Police is Sanauallah Abbasi.
- Last Chief Justice of Peshawar High Court was Justice Waqar Ahmed Seth.
- He was died of COVID 19 on 12 November 2020

TOPIC: GEOGRAPHY OF PAKISTAN

- Pakistan is divided into five physical divisions.
- Pakistan is located in the western part of South Asia.
- Total area of Pakistan (Excluding Azad Jammu & Kashmir) is 796,096 Km² (307374 miles)
- Total area of Azad Kashmir is 13297 sq.km.
- Pakistan lies between the latitudes 24° N to 37° N.
- Pakistan lies between the longitudes 61° E to 75.5° E.
- Boundary agreement was signed between Pakistan and China in 1963.
- Wakhan area separates Pakistan from Tajikistan.
- Area of Wakhan is under the control of Afghanistan.
- The Border between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called Durand line (signed in 1893).
- Line of control came into existence in 1972.
- Length of Pak-China border is 595 Km.
- Length of Pak-Afghan border is 2252 Km.
- Length of Pak-Iran border is 805 Km.
- Length of Pak-India border is 1610 Km.
- Total length of land border with different countries is 5262 Km.
- Total length of coastline of Pakistan is 1046 Km (650 miles).
- The total length of coastline of Sindh is 250 miles.
- Karachi port is largest seaport of Pakistan.
- The largest river of Pakistan is Indus river (Father of rivers), length 2900 km And 3180 km according to Pakmcqs.
- The area of the highest rainfall in Pakistan is Murree.
- The area of highest degree of snowfall in Pakistan is Sakardu.
- The largest desert of Pakistan is Thar.
- The city has maximum height from sea level is Murree (7500 feet).
- The lowest point of Pakistan is Indian Ocean.
- Pakistan is surrounded by land on three sides, east, west and north.
- There is a rail link at Wagah border near Lahore (Pakistan) and Atari near Amritsar (India).
- Another rail link is at Khokrapar (Sindh, Pakistan) and Munaobao (India).
- The Karakoram Highway links Pakistan and China (through Khunjrab pass).
- Peshawar is linked with Kabul via Khyber pass.
- Another link between Pakistan and Afghanistan from Quetta to Kandhar via the Khojak pass.
- The railway link between Iran and Pakistan runs from Quetta via Dalbandin and Nok Kundi to Iran.
- Koh I taftan is a border railway station in Pakistan and Zahedan in Iran.

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- Gawadar port is situated in Balochistan Province.
- The Port is built with the help of China.
- Gawadar Port was transferred to Pakistan on 8 September, 1958 from Oman.
- Iran is located in south west of Pakistan., China is located North East of Pakistan.
- India is located east of Pakistan.
- Afghanistan is located west of Pakistan.
- Indian Ocean is located south of Pakistan.
- Area covered by Punjab is 205,344 sq.km.
- Area covered by Balochistan is 347,190 sq.km.
- Area covered by KPK (Excluding FATA) is 74,521 sq.km.
- Area covered by Sindh is 140, 914 sq.km.
- Area covered by Islamabad is 906 sq km.
- Pakistan is located in the tropic zone of south.
- The highest peak of Pakistan is K2 (Height 8611 m).
- 2nd highest peak is Nanga Parbat or Killer Mountain or Naked Mountain (Height 8126 m)
- The hottest place in Pakistan is Jacobabad.
- The coldest place in Pakistan is Ziarat
- Pakistan is on 34th number area wise in the world.
- According to International law Pakistan's territorial sea limit is 12 nm.
- 58% Area of Pakistan is covered by mountains and plateaus.
- 42% area of Pakistan is covered by plains and deserts.
- The standard time of Pakistan is 5 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT).
- Pakistan has seven of the 16 tallest peaks in Asia.
- Pakistan's National Floral Symbol Jasmine was adopted in July 1961.
- National Poet of Pakistan is Allama Iqbal.
- National Saint of Pakistan is Baba Fariduddin Ganj Shakar (Buried at Pakpattan)
- Pakistan's National slogan is Pakistan Zindabad.
- National Game Hockey.
- National Language Urdu.
- The Province of Sindh has adopted Sindhi as official language in 1972.
- The official language of Pakistan is English.
- The official religion of Pakistan is Islam. The percentage of Muslims is 96.7%.
- The search of suitable words for National Anthem with the music set by A.G Chagla finally ended with the approval in Aug 1954.
- Three stanza's are there in the National Anthem.
- Each stanza consists of five lines.
- The duration of National Anthem is of only one minute and twenty seconds.
- The National Anthem was broadcasted from Radio Pakistan in the voice of Hafeez Jhalandhri on 13 August 1954.
- Pakistan's National Flag was adopted on 11 Aug 1947.
- The National flag was presented by Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan in the Legislative Assembly.



- Pakistan has dark green and white rectangular flag in the proportion of length to width 3:2

Topic: RIVERS, DAMS, LAKES, PASSES & BARRAGES OF PAKISTAN

Rivers of Pakistan

- There are total 24 rivers in Pakistan.
- 8 in KPK, 7 in Baluchistan, 5 in Punjab and 4 in Sindh
- Indus river is the longest river of Pakistan.
- The length of Indus river is 1800 mile.
- Indus river rises from Kailash Mountain and enters into Pakistan near Chilas.
- The Indus River falls into Arabian sea near Thatta.
- River Jhelum rises in the Himalayas and meets the River Chenab in southwest of Jhang and its length is 725km.
- Chenab river rises in the Himalayas and flows into Pakistan. Its length is 1087
- Chenab river is joined by the Jhelum River at Trimmu.
- River Ravi rises in the south East of Pirpunjal Range and joins the River Chenab.
- River Sutlej rises in Tibet (China) and meets the Indus.
- River Sutlej flows through Indian Punjab in northern India. Mount Kailash is the source.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Bolan, Nari, Pishin, Lora Mulla, Hingol, Rakhshan, Dusht, and Zhob are the rivers of Balochistan.
- Hub and Baran are the rivers of Sindh.
- Kabul, swat, Kunhar, Panjkora, Bara, Khurram and Gomal are the river of KPK.
- The Swan River flows near the city of Rawalpindi.
- Indus water Treaty was signed between Pakistan and India on 19th September, 1960 and World Bank played a role of intermediary.
- Under this treaty Sutlej, Ravi and Beas were given to India
- Indus, Jhelum and chenab are given to Pakistan.
- Hingol is the longest river of Balochistan
- Ravi is the polluted river of Pakistan
- Indus river is called Nile Of Pakistan.
- Bolan river is located in Balochistan.
- 2896 km length of Indus River.

IMPORTANT DAMS OF PAKISTAN

- Kalabagh Dam is planned to be built on the river if Indus.
- The proposed site for dam is situated at Kalabagh, in Mianwali district of Punjab.
- Proposed capacity of Kalabagh dam is 3600
- Tarbela Dam is located on the River Indus.
- Tarbela Dam is a large dam on the Indus River IN Pakistan and it is largest earth filled dam in the world.
- Tarbela Dam is located IN Haripur District of KPK.
- Tarbela dam is 485 feet(148m) high above the riverbed.
- Tarbela dam was completed in 1976
- 3478MW is the installed capacity of Tarbela Dam.
- Mangla Dam is located In Mirpur district.
- Mangla dam is built on Jhelum River.
- Mirpur district is located in AJK
- Mangla dam was constructed in 1967. And construction was started in 1961.
- Installed capacity of Mangla dam is 1000 MW
- Twelfth largest dam in the world
- Diemer-bhasha dam in constructed on Indus River. 270ft height
- Storage capacity is 6.4 MAF.
- Installed capacity if Diemer Bhasha dam is 4500 MW

Hydel Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
Tarbela Dam	Tarbela, KPK	4,888
Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project	Attock, Punjab	1,450
Mangla Dam	Mirpur, Azad Kashmir	1,150
Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Plant	Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir	969
Warsak Dam	Peshawar, KPK	243
Chashma Barrage	Chashma, Punjab	184
Duber Khwar Hydropower Project	Kohistan, KPK	130
Allai Khwar Hydropower Project	Mansehra, KPK	121
Golen Gol Hydropower Project	Chitral, KPK	108
Jinnah hydropower project	Jinnah Barrage, Punjab	96
New Bong Escape Hydropower Plant	Mirpur, Azad Kashmir	84
Daral Khwar Hydropower Plant	Swat District, KPK	36.6
Jagran-I Dam	Neelum, Azad Kashmir	30.4
Rasul Barrage Hydropower Project	Mandi Bahauddin, Punjab	22
Gomal Zam Dam	South Waziristan	17.4
Satpara Dam	Skardu	17.3
Shadiwal Hydropower Plant	Shadiwal Warriach, Punjab	13.5

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- It would irrigate more than 33 million acres.
- Warsak dam is constructed ON Kabul River.
- 240MW is the generation capacity of Warsak dam.
- Hub dam is constructed ON hub River.
- Mirani dam is in Balochistan.(under construction)

FAMOUS LAKES OF PAKISTAN

Lakes in Pakistan:

Lake Name	Lake Location
Attabad Lake	Hunza Valley, Gilgit Baltistan
Ansoo Lake	Kaghan Valley
Baghsar Lake	Azad Kashmir
Borith Lake	Hunza Valley, Gilgit-Baltistan
Chitta Katha Lake	Shonter Valley, Azad Kashmir
Fairy Meadows Lake	Fairy Meadows, Nanga Parbat, Diamer
Haleji Lake	Thatta, Sindh
Hana Lake	Quetta, Balochistan
Kachura Lake	Skardu, Gilgit-Baltistan
Kalarkahar Lake	Kalar Kahar, Salt range, Punjab

Kalri Lake	Thatta, Sindh
Kanwal Lake	Islamabad
Karambar Lake	Ghizer, Gilgit-Baltistan
Khanpur Lake	Khanpur, Haripur
Keenjhar Lake	Thatta, Sind
Kundol Lake	Swat Valley
Kutwal Lake	Haramosh Valley, Gilgit Baltistan
Lulusar Lake	Kaghan Valley, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Manchar Lake	Jamshoro & Dadu Districts, Sindh
Mangla Lake	Mirpur District, Azad Kashmir
Mahodand Lake	Swat River, Swat Valley
Naltar lake	Naltar Valley
Phander Lake	Phander valley, Gilgit
Rama Lake	Rama Village, Astore
Ratti Gali Lake	Neelum valley, Azad Kashmir
Rawal Lake	Islamabad
Rush Lake	Nagar Valley, Gilgit Baltistan
Saiful Malook Lake	Kaghan Valley
Satpara Lake	Skardu, Baltistan
Swaik Lake	Kalar Kahar, Chakwal District
Shandor Lake	Shandor Pass, Chitral
Sheosar Lake	Deosai, Gilgit Baltistan
Simbli Lake	Islamabad
Siri Lake	Shogran, Kaghan Valley
Subri Lake	Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir

- Mancha Lake is the largest Lake of Pakistan. It is a fresh water lake.
- Rush Lake is the highest lake of Pakistan and 25th highest lake in the world.
- Keenjhar Lake is the largest artificial Lake of Pakistan.
- Atta bad Lake is the largest lake in Gilgit-Baltistan. It was created in 2010 after a landslide.
- Hub, Haleji, Keenjhar and Mancha lakes are located in Sindh Province.
- KallarKahar lake is located in Chakwal.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Haleji lake is the largest bird sanctuary near Karachi. It is 82 kms from Karachi.
- Keenjhar us man-made lake and 115 km away from Karachi. Mancha lake is located to the west of Sehwan Sharif.
- Muncher lake is the largest natural lake in Asia. It covers an area of 24 Sq. Km
- Hanna is Balochistan famous lake. It is 10 km away from Quetta.
- Hub lake is located outside Karachi.
- Kachura lake is located some 29 kilometers off skardu.
- Lalusar lake us situated In Neelam Valley. And 48 km away from Narran
- Rawal lake is located some 8 kms from Islamabad.
- Saiful malook lake is located jn kaghan Valley near Narran.
- Satpara and Phandar are located in GB areas.
- Humun-i-Mashkel lake In located in Balochistan.
- Manchar is the largest lake of Pakistan.
- Hina Lake is situated in Quetta.
- Paradise of Birds is the title of Haleji Lake.

IMPORTANT BARRAGES OF PAKISTAN.

- There are 6 Barrages over Indus River
 - Ghulam Muhammad Barrage was constructed on Indus River. And it is also known as Kotri Barrage.
 - Kotri Barrage was constructed in 1955 and 4 canals drain from Kotri Barrage.
 - Guddu Barrage was constructed in 1962 and there are 3 canals which drained from Guddu Barrage.
 - SUKKUR Barrage was constructed in 1971 and 7 canals drain from SUKKUR barrage.
 - Chashma Barrage was constructed in 1971
 - Tansa Barrage was constructed in 1958
 - Jinnah Barrage was constructed in 1946.
- Barrages on Jehlum River

IMPORTANT BARRAGES & HEADWORKS OF PAKISTAN

Name Barrage	River	District	Province
Jinnah Barrage	Indus	Mianwali	Punjab
Chashma Barrage	Indus	Mianwali	Punjab
Taunsa Barrage	Indus	D.G. Khan	Punjab
Guddu Barrage	Indus	Kashmoor	Sindh
Sukkur Barrage	Indus	Sukkur	Sindh
Ghulam Muhammad (Kotri) Barrage	Indus	Hydrabad	Sindh
Rasool Barrage	Jhelum	Mandi B. Din	Punjab
Marala Headworks	Chenab	Sialkot	Punjab
Trimmu Barrage	Chenab	Jhang	Punjab
Balloki Headworks	Ravi	Qasoor	Punjab

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Rasool Barrage, Upper Jehlum Cannal

- Barrage on Sutlej River
- Sulemanki headworks.
- Khanki Headworks
- Qadir Abad Headworks
- Barrages on River Ravi
- Ballfoki Headworks
- Bidhnal head works.

Sulemanki Headworks	Sutlej	Okara	Punjab
Islam Barrage	Sutlej	Vehari	Punjab
Panjnad Headworks	Sutlaj	Muzafargarh	Punjab
Khanki Headworks	Chenab	Gujranwala	Punjab
Munda Headworks	Swat	Swat	KPK

- Sukkur Barrage is Pakistan's oldest and largest barrage. It was named as Lloyd Barrage at its completion in 1932

MAJOR PASSES OF PAKIATAN

- Karakoram Pass connects Kashmir with China
- Khunjerab pass is situated in Karakoram Range.
- The height of khunjab pass is 15397ft.
- Dorah Pass is situated in Hindu Kush Range
- Kyber pass is situated in Safed Koh Range.
- Gomal pass is situated in Waziristan Hills.
- Bolan Pass is situated in Sulaiman.
- The height of Bolan pass is 5873ft.
- Lawri Pass is situated in Dir.
- Babusar Pass is situated in Great Himalayas.
- Muztagh pass is the highest pass of Pakistan
- Bolan pass connects Sindh plain with Quetta.
- Baroghil pass connects chiral with wakhani.
- Gomal pass connects D. I. k with Ghazni of Afghanistan.
- Tochi pass connects Ghazni with bannu.
- Babusar pass connects Abbotabad with Gilgit. Babusar pass is between GB and Manshera.
- Himeight if Babusar pass is 13600ft.
- Khyber pass is situated in Safex Koh Range and 56 km in length.
- Malakand pass connects Peshwar with chiral.

Some Major Passes of Pakistan:

Name of Pass	Connect
Dorah Pass	Afghan province Badakhshan with Chitral
Gomal Pass	D.I Khan with Afghanistan
Khojak Pass	Qila Abdullah with Chaman
Khunjerab Pass	Gilgit (Pakistan) with China
Khyber Pass	Peshawar with Kabul
Lowari Pass	Chitral with Dir
Malakand Pass	Peshawar with Citral
Shandur Top	Chitral with Gilgit
Babusar Pass	Gilgit with KPK
Bolan Pass	Sibi with Quetta

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

Topic: MAJOR Institution, TOMBS OF SAINTS, FAMOUS COLLEGES, FORTS, DOABS, VALLEYS, OLD NAMES OF CITIES

NAB

- It is the abbreviation National Accountability Bureau formed on 16 November, 1999.
- Headquarters, Islamabad Capital
- It has four regional offices in the four provinces of the country as well as four capital territories of the country
- The highest position of Nab is Chairman.
- Cdre. Mohammad Zakauallah, 1999–2003
- Lt-Gen. Muhammad Amjad, 2003–2005
- Lt-Gen. Shahid Aziz, 2005–2007
- Naveed Ahsan, 2007–2010
- Deedar Hussain, 2010–2011
- Adm. Fasih Bokhari, 2011–2013
- Qamar Zaman Chaudhry, 2013–2017
- Javaid Iqbal, 2017–present

JAVID Iqbal was the Chief Justice of Pakistan (Acting) 9 March 2007 – 24 March 2007, he belongs to Balochistan High Court.

Federal Board of Revenue (FBR)

- Javed Ghani is the Chairman

FEDERAL INVESTIGATION AGENCY (FIA)

- Wajid Zia, Director-General, 13 major units
- Preceding agency: Pakistan Special Police Establishment (1948)
- Motto: Truth and Honesty

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES (PIA)

- Headquarters, Jinnah International Airport, Karachi

State Bank of Pakistan: (SBP)

- Headquarters: KARACHI, Pakistan

Major Institutions of Pakistan:

Name of Institutes	Date of Establishment
Pakistan Army	August 14, 1947
NAB	November 16, 1999
FBR	July 1, 1920, as CBR
FIA	January 13, 1975
PIA	October 29, 1946, as Orient Airways
State Bank of Pakistan	July 1, 1948
ISI	January 1, 1948
WAPDA	February 22, 1958
PTV	November 26, 1964
NTDC	1998
SNGPL	1963
PNSC	1971
PTCL	1947
NBP	1949
SSGC	1955

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The principal officer of the SBP is the Governor.
- Since 4 May 2019, Reza Baqir has been the Governor

INTER-SERVICE INTELLIGENCE (ISI)

- Headquarters: Islamabad, Pakistan
- Lt. Gen. Faiz Hameed, Director-General of ISI

Pakistan Water & Power Development Authority (WAPDA)

- headquarters are in Lahore.
- Lt Gen Muzammil Hussain is the Chairman of Wapda

PAKISTAN TELEVISION AUTHORITY

- Headquarters: Islamabad
- Naeem Bokhari is the Chairman

National Bank of Pakistan

- Headquarters: KARACHI, Pakistan
- Arif Usman is the President and CEO

Tombs of Sufis and Saints in Pakistan:

Shrine	Shrine
Abdullah Shah Ghazi	Karachi
Syed Abul Hassan Bin Usman Bin Ali Al-Hajweri	Lahore
Makhdoom Baha-ud-din Zakariya	Multan
Makhdoom Rukn-ud-din (Shah Rukn-e-Alam)	Multan
Bulleh Shah	Kasur
Makhdoom Burhan-ud-din	Chiniot
Fariduddin Ganjshakar	Pakpattan
Syed Muhammad Usman (Lal Shahbaz Qalandar)	Jamshoro District
Sultan Bahoo	Lhang
Bibi Pak Daman	Lahore
Meher Ali Shah, Golra Sharif	Islamabad
Sultan Sakhi Sarwar	Dera Ghazi Khan
Khwaja Ghulam Farid	Kot Mithan
Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai	Matiari

Famous Colleges/Universities in Pakistan and their date of establishment:

College/University Name	Date of Establishment
Islamia College Peshawar	1913
Islamia College Cooper Road Lahore	1939
Islamia College Civil Lines Lahore [1]	1892 Source: Official Website
MAO College Lahore	1933
Government College Lahore	1864 Source: Official Website
Murray College Sialkot	1889 Source: Wikipedia
Gordon College Rawalpindi	1893
Kinnaird College Lahore	1913 Source: Official Website
Forman Christian College	1864 Source: Official Website
Lahore College for Women University	1922 Source: Official Website
University of the Punjab	1882 Source: Official Website
King Edward Medical College	1860 Source: Official Website

Old names of cities of Pakistan:

Old Name	New name
Raj Shahi	Islamabad
Shalkot	Quetta
Mahmudpur	Lahore
Nerunkot	Hyderabad
Lyallpur	Faisalabad
Nawabshah	Benazirabad
Montgomery	Sahiwal
Fort Sandeman	Zhob
Khanpur	Gujranwala
Khengarh	Jacobabad
Sahwankot	Sialkot
Campbellpur	Attock
Hindu Dagh	Muslim Bagh
Ajodhan	Pakpattan
Udayana/Suvastu	Swat

Important Forts in Pakistan:

Fort	City
Islam Garh Fort	Rahim Yar Khan District
Pacco Qillo	Hyderabad
Faiz Mahal	Khairpur, Sindh
Naukot Fort	Tharparkar
Ranikot Fort	Jamshoro District
Nandana Fort	Salt Range
Noor Mahal	Bahawalpur
Lahore Fort	Lahore
Derawar Fort	Bahawalpur
Rohtas Fort	Jhelum
Bala Hisar Fort	Peshawar
Baliit Fort	Hunza Valley
Ramkot Fort	Azad Kashmir

Quick Facts (Forts):

- Ranikot is the largest fort in Pakistan
- Rohtas Fort was built during the reign of Sher Shah Suri.

TOPIC: MOUNTAINS, GLACIERS, DESERTS, TRANSPORTATION, NEWS AGENCIES, COLDEST, HOTEST, BIGGEST, SMALLEST, FIRST IN PAKISTAN

MOUNTAINS:

- K2 is the highest peak of Pakistan.
- K2 peak is the 2nd highest peak of the world.
- Also known as Goodwin Austin.
- K2 is present in Karakoram mountains range.
- Height of k2 is 8611m or 28051 feet.
- K2 is highest peak of Karakoram range in Pakistan.
- Average height of Karakoram range is 7000 m.
- Ashraf Aman was the first Pakistani to climb the k2.
- Nanga Parbat is the 2nd highest peak of Pakistan.

Some Valleys in Pakistan:

1. Hunza Valley in Gilgit
2. Bamburet Valley in Chitral
3. Kalash Valley in Chitral
4. Shounter Valley in Kel, AJ&K
5. Soon Valley in Khushab
6. Leepa Valley in AJK
7. Kaghan Valley in Mansehra
8. Kumrat Valley in Upper Dir

Doabs of Pakistan:

There are four doabs of Pakistan:

1. Sindh Sagar Doab (between river Indus and Jhelum)
2. Chaj Doab (between river Chenab and Jhelum)
3. Rachna Doab (between river Ravi and Chenab)
4. Bari Doab (between river Heas and Ravi)

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Nanga Parbat is world's 9th highest peak.
 - It is part of Himalayas.
 - Nanga Parbat is also called Naked Mountain or Killer Mountain.
 - Height of Nanga Parbat is 8126 m.
 - Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of Himalayas range in Pakistan.
 - Karakoram range links Pakistan with China.
 - Five peaks in Pakistan are higher than 8000 m (K2, Nanga, Parbat, Gasherbrum I, Broadway Peak, Gasherbrum II).
 - Hindu Kush range separates Pakistan from Afghanistan.
 - Tirichmir (7690/7708 m) is the highest peak of Hindu Kush range.
 - The highest peak of Salt Range is Sakasar.
 - The Salt Range is situated between rivers Soan and Jhelum.
 - The highest peak of Koh-I-Sufaid range is Skaram.
 - The Kirthar Mountains are a mountain range that separates Balochistan from Sindh.
 - Maximum height of Kirthar range is 2150 m.
 - Takhat-e-Sulaiman is the highest peak of Koh-e-Sulaiman range.
 - The height peak of Takhat-e-Sulaiman peak is 3500 m.
 - Height of Sakasar peak is 1500 m.
 - Chaghi range separates Balochistan Plateau from Afghanistan.
- **GLACIERS:**
- 13% area of Mountain region is covered by glaciers in Pakistan.
 - In Pakistan, Glaciers cover the area of 13680 sq. km.
 - Siachen, Hispar, Biafo, Batura, Baltoro, Chogo, Lungma and Yengunta Glaciers are present in Karakoram range.
 - Siachen Glacier is present in the region of Baltistan.
 - Length of Siachen Glacier is 72.5 km.
 - Height of Siachen Glacier is 20000 feet.
 - Siachen is longest as well as highest glacier of Pakistan.
 - Batura is the second largest glacier of Pakistan with the length of 64.5 km.
 - Length of Hispar glacier is 61 km.
 - Length of Baltoro glacier is 58 km.
- **DESERT:**
- Pakistan hosts five major deserts which were historic forests. These include Thar desert in Sindh, Kharan desert in Balochistan, Katpana desert in Skardu (Gilgit Baltistan), Thal desert in Bhakkar (Punjab) and Cholistan in Bahawalpur (Punjab).
 - Katpana desert in Skardu is cold desert.
 - There is no desert in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
 - There are two deserts in Punjab.
 - Thal desert and Cholistan desert lie in Punjab.
 - Cholistan Desert is locally known as "Rohi" and covers the area of Bahawalpur, Punjab.
 - Kharan desert is situated in Balochistan.
 - Thar desert lies in Sindh.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Thar is largest desert of Pakistan.
- Thar desert is also known as friendly desert.
- **TRANSPORTATION:**
- The length of first railway track (between Karachi and Kotri) was 169 km.
- The track of Pakistan Railway is 7791 km.
- Length of Peshawar to Karachi railway route is 1681.
- Silk route (Karakoram Highway N-35) connects Pakistan with China whose length is 805 km.
- The total length of road network in Pakistan is 260,000 km.
- Longest motorway of Pakistan is M-8
- M-8 (Ratodero to Gwadar) length 895 km.
- First motorway of Pakistan was built in 1997.
- Length of grand trunk road (N5) is 1735 which runs from Peshawar to Karachi.
- Length of super Indus Highway (N55) is 1265 km Which runs from Karachi to Peshawar.

Motorways of Pakistan:

Name	Course	Length
M-1	Peshawar–Islamabad	155 km
M-2	Islamabad–Lahore	367 km
M-3	Lahore–Abdul Hakeem	230 km
M-4	Pindi Bhattian–Multan	286 km
M-5	Multan–Sukkur	387 km
M-6	Sukkur–Hyderabad	296 km
M-7	Dadu–Hub	270 km
M-8	Ratodero–Gwadar	892 km
M-9	Hyderabad–Karachi	136 km
M-10	Karachi Northern Bypass	57 km
M-11	Sialkot–Lahore	89 km
M-13	Swabi–Chakdara	81 km
M-14	Hakla–Dera Ismail Khan	280 km

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

THE LARGEST AND HIGHEST IN PAKISTAN:

- Largest airline is PIA.
- Largest airport is Quaid-e-Azam International Airport, Karachi.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal.
- Largest dam is Terbela.
- Largest desert is Thar.
- Largest district is Khuzdar (Baluchistan).
- Largest industrial unit is Pak: Steel Mill.
- Largest industry is Textile.
- Largest island is Manora (Karachi)
- Largest Jungle is Changa Manga (Kasur).
- Largest lake (artificial) is Keenjhar.
- Largest lake (natural) is Manchar.
- Largest library is Punjab Public Library, Lahore.
- Largest mine is Salt Mines of Khewra.
- Largest motorway is Lahore-Islamabad.
- Largest museum is National Museum, Karachi.
- Largest circulated Urdu newspaper is Jang, English is The News.
- Largest nuclear reactor is KANUPP, Karachi.
- Largest oil field is Dhurnal Oil Field.
- Largest park is Ayub National Park, Rawalpindi.
- Largest Radio Station is Islamabad.
- Largest university is Punjab University, Lahore.
- Largest fort of Pak: —Rani Kot.
- City Bank is the largest bank in the country. (chk: Habib Bank)
- Nisan-e-Pak: is the highest civil award of Pak:
- Second highest civil award is Hilal-e-Pak:
- Ayub National Park (Rawalpindi) is the largest Park in Pakistan.
- Lahore Museum is the biggest in Pak: (chk)
- Largest Railway station is Lahore.
- Largest Cement Plant is Lucky Cement Plant near Luki Marwat.
- Largest road is Shahr-e-Pak:
- Highest dam is Mangla dam.
- Largest division is Kalat.
- Largest division of Sindh is Tharparkar.
- The highest point of the Khyber Pass is Landhi Kotal.
- Pak's Second largest city is Lahore. Largest railway platform is of Rohri.
- Largest mountain range is Karakoram.
- Keenjhar is the largest man made lake in Pakistan.
- Manchar Lake is the biggest lake of Pakistan.
- Trich Mir is the highest peak of Hindu Kush.
- Largest railway tunnel is Khojak.
- Highest Pass is Muztag Pass which connects Gilgit to Xinkiyang.
- Largest canal is Lloyd Barrage Canal or Sukkur Barrage or Lance Down Pull built in 1936.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Highest peak of Sulaiman mountains is Takht-e-Sulaiman.
- Highest peak is K2 (Goodwin Austin 8611 meters)
- 2nd largest glacier of Pak: is Batura.
- Largest Island of Pak: is Manora.
- Bank : State bank Of pakistan.The largest commercial bank is Habib bank Ltd with Rs. 194.6 billion desposit
- Barrage : Sukkur Barrage
- City : Karachi
- Canal : Lloyd Barrage Canal
- Desert : Thar (sindh)
- Division : Kalat division (baluchistan),Area 1,38,633 sq km
- District : Khuzdar (baluchistan)
- Fort : Rani Kot (sindh)
- Gas Field : Sul Gas Field, Baluchistan
- Hospital: Nishtar Hospital , Multan
- Hydro-Electric Power Station : Tarbela (3478 MW)
- Industrial Unit : Pakistan Steel Mills , Karachi
- Industry : Textile Industry
- Island : Manora (karachi)
- Jungle : Chhanga Manga (kasur)
- Lake (Artificial) : Keenjhar Lake (sindh)
- Lake (natural): Manchhar Lake, Dadu (sindh)
- Library : The punjab public Library,Lahore (punjab)
- Mine : Salt Mines , Khewra (punjab)
- Mosque : Shah Faisal Mosque , Isl
- 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
- Radio station : Islamabad
- Railway station : Lahore
- River : Indus river
- University : Punjab University , Lahore
- **THE LONGEST AND SHORTEST IN PAKISTAN:**
- coast : Balochistan (771 kms long)
- Frontier : Pak-Afghan border (2252 kms)
- Railway Platform : Rohri (sindh),Length 1894 feet
- Railway track : Karachi to Landi kotal
- Road : Karachi to peshawar
- Tunnel (railway) : Khojak baluchistan (2.43 miles)
- Tunnel (road) : Lowari (5 miles)
- Tunnel (water) : Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles)
- Longest tenure as Governor General was Ghulam Mohammad.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Longest tenure as President was Ayub Khan.
- Longest period of rule was of Zia.
- Longest tenure as PM was of Liaquat Ali
- Shortest tenure as PM of Ayub Khan (3 days) then Shujaat Hussain (47 days).
- Shortest tenure as President is of Bhutto.
- Shortest tenure as Governor General is of Quaid.
- Longest tenure as Governor General is of Ghulam Mohd:
- Largest library is Quaid-e-Azam library.
- Largest University is in Punjab.
- Longest railway track: Karachi to Landi Kotal.
- Longest road: Karachi to Peshawar.
- Longest coast is of Baluchistan (771 km)
- Shortest river is Ravi.
- **THE TALLEST AND SMALLEST IN PAKISTAN:**
- Tower : Minar-e-pakistan (height 196 feet 8 inches)
- Minart : Four Minarets of Shah faisal Mosque with height of 286 feet each
- Mountain pass : Muztagh Pass (Height 19030 feet)
- Mountain peak : K-2 (karakoram) height 28269 feet
- Smallest dam of Pak: Warsak dam.
- Smallest Dam is Warsak dam.
- Smallest division is Karachi.
- Smallest city is Jehlum.
- Smallest civil award is Tamg-e-Khidmat.
- **NEWS AGENCIES OF PAKISTAN:**
 - APP : Associated Press of Pakistan
 - INP : Independent News of Pakistan
 - IPS : Islamabad Press Service
 - PPI : Pakistan Press International
- **FIRST IN PAKISTAN:**
- Iran was first to recognize Pakistan.
- Pakistan opened its first embassy in Iran.
- Egypt was first to open its embassy in Pakistan. (chk)
- First governor of State Bank Zahid Hussain.
- First Lady governor Rana Liaquat Ali (Sindh) 1973-1976.
- First lady federal minister Vikarun Nisa Noor (Tourism).
- First state to join Pakistan was Bahawal Pur, 1954.
- Pak: cricket team first visited England.(chk: India)
- First captain of cricket team Abdul Hafeez Kardar.
- First century Nazar Mohammad against India in 1954 in Lucknow.
- First Woman University is located in Rawalpindi.
- First governor of Punjab=Francis Moody.
- First CM of Punjab=Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot.
- First Governor of Sindh=Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- First CM of Sindh=Ayub Khoro.
- First Governor of Baluchistan=Lt: General Riaz Hussain.
- First CM of Baluchistan=Attaullah Mengal.
- First Chief Justice of Pak: Sir Abdur Rasheed.
- First PM of Azad Kashmir=Abdul Hamid Khan.
- First President of AJK=Sardar Ibrahim Khan.
- First Commander-in-Chief of Pak: Army was Frank Miservi.
- First chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee was General Mohd: Sahrif.
- First chief of Staff of armed forces was General Tikka Khan.
- First governor State Bank was Zahid Hussain.
- First daily newspaper is Amroz 1947.
- First lady pilot was Shukriya Khanum.
- First museum of Pak established in Karachi in 1950.
- First Bank was United Bank (7th August, 1947)
- First Agriculture Reforms in Pak: Jan: 24, 1959.
- First Chief Election Commissioner of Pak: Mr. Khan F.M.Khan (25th March, 1956)
- Election Commission was created on 23rd March, 1956 under Article 137 of 1956 constitution.
- First Muslim Commander in Chief of Pak: Ayub Khan.
- First Radio Station established was of Karachi.
- First T.V station was setup at Lahore on Nov: 26, 1964.
- First lady Major General in Pak: Dr. Shahida Malik.
- First Space satellite was launched by Pak: In 1990.
- First private TV Channel STN launched in 1990.
- First Chairman Senate was Habibullah Khan.
- First woman judge of High Court: Majida Rizvi.
- First constructed barrage of Pak: Sukkur Barrage.
- First Secretary General of Pak: Ch: Mohd: Ali.
- Agro museum is at Lailpur.
- First bio-gas plant was installed in 1974.
- First woman bank established on Dec: 1, 1989.
- Badshahi mosque built in 1670 A.D.
- Designation of GG changed into President on 23rd March, 1956.
- Largest Hockey stadium is National Hockey Stadium Lahore.
- First minority minister of Pak: Joginder Nath Mandal held the portfolio of law.
- First Atomic Reactor established in Islamabad in 1956.
- Habib Bank Plaza Karachi has 23 stories (345 ft)
- Minar-e-Pak: is 196 ft, 8 inches high.
- Pakistan has its longest boundary with Afghanistan.
- Pakistan is 34th largest country in the world, 5th population wise.
- First census of Indo-Pak: 1881.
- Oldest university is in Punjab.
- The only non-military shaheed to receive Nishan-e-Haider was Subaidar Lalik Jan he belonged to NLI.
- Longest tunnel rail= Khojak (2.43 miles) (Baluchistan), road=Lowari Tunnel (5 miles),
- water=Warsak Dam Tunnel (3.5 miles).

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- Rainiest city is Rawalpindi.
- Rainiest place is Muree.
- First Medical College was Nishtar Medical College.
- First to receive Nishan-e-Hyder was Mohd: Sarwar Shaheed.
- First private airline of Pakistan is Hajvari.
- Abdur Rasheed was the first chief Justice was the first chief justice of Pakistan.
- Zafarullah Khan was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
- Largest coal mine is in Quetta.
- In Pakistan, first woman bank was established in the year 1989.
- Pakistan's first geo-scientific laboratory is functioning in Islamabad.
- The first atomic power station of Pakistan was installed in Karachi.
- The First President of America who made an official visit to Pakistan was Dwight D. Eisenhower
- First TV station in Pakistan started at Lahore.

TOPIC: NUCLEAR POWER, MISSILES, MILITARY AND CIVIL AWARDS, IMPORTANT MINERALS & DAYS,

IMPORTANT BOOKS ON PAKISTAN

NUCLEAR POWER AND MISSILES:

- Abdul Qadeer Nuclear Research Laboratory was set up in Kahuta in 1976.
- Pakistan conducted its nuclear explosion in Raskoh Chaghi and Mekran coasts on 28 and 30 May 1998.
- The first nuclear power plant (KANUPP) was set up at Karachi in 1972 with gross capacity of 137 MW.
- KANUPP was inaugurated by President Z.A Bhutto on 28 Nov 1972.
- Pakistan's second nuclear power plant was setup at Chashma.
- National Command Authority (NCA) was established on 2nd Feb 2000.
- Pakistan tested pilotless drone Burraq armed with laser guided Barq missile on 31 March 2015.
- Pakistan Nuclear Regulatory Authority (PNRA) was formed on 22 Jan, 2001.
- Pakistan's first communication satellite PAKSAT-1R was launched on 12 August 2011.
- Pakistan Space and upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) was set up in 1961.
- The first experimental satellite Badr-1 was launched in 16 July 1990.
- Hatf-I (range 60 km) missile was launched on 5th Feb 1989.
- The name of Hatf -II is Abdali.

List of Pakistani missiles with their ranges:

Missile	Range
Ababeel	2,200 km
Shaheen 3	2,750 km
Hatf 9 "Nasr"	60 km
Hatf 8 "Ra'ad"	350 km
Hatf 7 "Babur"	350-700 km
Hatf 6 "Shaheen 2"	1,500-2,000 km
Hatf 5 "Ghaun"	1,250-1,500 km
Hatf 4 "Shaheen 1"	750 km
Hatf 3 "Ghaznavi"	290 km
Hatf 2 "Abdali"	180-200 km
Hatf 1	70-100 km

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

- The name of Hatf-III is Ghaznavi.
- The name of Hatf-IV is Shaheen 1.
- The name of Hatf-V is Ghauri-III.
- The name of Hatf-VI is Shaheen 2.
- The name of Hatf-VII is Babur.
- The name of Hatf-VIII is Ra'ad.
- The name of Hatf-IX is Nasr.
- There are 11 Nishan e Haider recipients including 1 Hilal e Kashmir.
- Military Award Hilal e Kashmir is equivalent to Nishan e Haider.
- First recipient of Nishan e Haider was Capt. Raja Mohd Sarwar, he was martyred in Indo-Pak War 1947.
 1. Captain Raja Muhammad Sarwar.
 2. Naik Saif Ali Janjua. (Hilal e Kashmir)
 3. Major Tufail Mohammad
 4. Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas
 5. Major Muhammad Akram
 6. Lance Naik Mohd Mahfuz
 7. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
 8. Major Shabbir Sharif
 9. Mohd Hussain Janjua
 10. Karnal Sher Khan
 11. Havildar Lalak Jan

- ✓ Kernal Sher Khan and Havaladar Lalak Jan were martyred in Kargil War 1999.
- 12. X Army Chief Gen. Raheel Shareef was younger brother of Nishan Haider recipient Major Shabbir Sharif.
- ✓ He Started Military operation Zarb e Azab on 15 June 2014.

List of Civil and Military Awards in Pakistan:

Military Awards	Ranking
Nishan e Haider	1
Hilal e Jurat	2

Sitara i Jurat	3
Tamgha i Jurat	4

Non-Operational Gallantry Awards:

Award Name	Ranking
Sitara e Basalt	1
Tamgha e Basalt	2
Nishan e Imtiaz	3
Hilal i Imtiaz	4
Sitara i Imtiaz	5
Tamgha i Imtiaz	6
Tamgha i Khidmat (class I)	7
Tamgha i Khidmat (class II)	8
Tamgha i Khidmat (class III)	9

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

The Pakistan Civil Awards consist of the following five orders:

- The Order of Pakistan (Pakistan)
- The Order of Bravery (Shujaat)
- The Order of Excellence (Imtiaz)
- The Order of Great Leader (Quaid-i-Azam)
- The Order of Service (Khidmat)

List of Important Minerals and their Location in Pakistan:

Minerals	Location
Mineral Oil	Dhullian, Kot Maysal, Attock, Chakwal, Dhodhak, Badin, Hyderabad, Dadu and Potwar Plateau.
Natural Gas	Khairpur, Mazrani, Hundi, Kandhkot and Seri, Dhodhak, Pir Koh, Maysal and Dhullian.
Coal	Dandot and Makkarwal, Mianwali, Sharag, Khost, Harnai and Mach, Tharparkar, Thatta and Larkana.
Gypsum	Mianwali, Dera Ghazi Khan, Kohat, Rohri, Quetta and Sibi.
Iron Ore	Kala Bagh, Hazara district, Chitral, Khuzdar and Muslim Bagh.
Chromite	Muslim Bagh, Chaghi, Kharan, Malakand and North Waziristan.
Copper	Saindak and Chaghi.
Salt	Khewra in Jhelum, Warchha in Khushab, Kala Bagh, Bahadur Khel and Mauripur near Karachi.
Limestone	Jhelum, Dera Ghazi Khan, Moghul Kot, Hyderabad, Manghopir, Kot Diji and Ranipur.
Marble	Chaghi, Mardan, Swat and Khyber Agency, Black and white marble in the Kala Chitta Hills in Attock.

Important Celebrated Days in Pakistan

5 th February	Kashmir Day
23 rd March	Pakistan Day.
1 st May	Labour Day
28 th May	Youm-e-Takbir
14 th August	Independence Day
6 th September	Defence Day/Youm-e-Difa
7 th September	Air Force day
8 th September	Navy Day/Youm-e-Bahria
11 th September	The death anniversary of our founder Qauld-e-Azam
24 th October	Azad Kashmir Day
9 th November	Iqbal Day
25 th December	The birth anniversary of our founder Qauld-e-Azam

Brief list of commonly asked Articles of the Constitution of Pakistan:

Article	Explanation
Article 9	No person shall be deprived of liberty of life
Article 10-A	Right to free trial
Article 15	Freedom of Movement
Article 19	Freedom of Speech
Article 20-A	Every citizen has a right to profess, practice and practice its religion
Article 25	Equality of citizenship
Article 25-A	Provision of free education to children of age between 5-16.
Article 34	It covers Women rights in Pakistan.
Article 39	Participation of people in Armed Forces.

COMPLETE NOTES OF PAKISTAN STUDIES FOR ALL EXAMS

IMPORTANT BOOKS ON PAKISTAN

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>BOOKS</u>	<u>AUTHORS</u>
1	Quaid e Azam Mohd Ali Jinnah	Dr. Waheed ahmed
2	Jinnah of Pakistan	Stanley Walpert
3	Modern Muslim India & the birth of Pakistan	S.M.Ikram
4	Friends not Masters	Ayub Khan
5	Struggle for Pakistan	I.H Qureshi
6	The Struggle for Pakistan	Ayesha Jalal
7	The Political System of Pakistan	Khalid bin Sayed
8	Ulema in Politics	I.H Qureshi
9	The Republic of Pakistan	Muhammad Umar
10	The State of Pakistan	L.F. Rushbrook Williams
11	Indian Muslims and Partition of India	S.M Ikram
12	The Birth of Pakistan	Sachin Sen
13	Pakistan the Formative Phase	Khalid bin Sayed
14	Daughter of East	Benazir Bhutto
15	The Great Tragedy	Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
16	Evolution of Pakistan	Sayed Shareefuddin Pirzada
17	The Myth of Independence	Zulifqar Ali Bhutto
18	A Nation is born	Sayed Mahmood
19	Jinnah a Political Saint	Mian Ata Rabbani
20	Creation of Pakistan	Sayed Shamim Hussain Kadri
21	Pakistan between Mosque and Military	Hussain Haqqani
22	The Murder of History	K.K Aziz
23	Pakistan A Hard Country	Anatol Lieven