

PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

Geography of Pakistan

The total area of Pakistan is 796,095 km².

Pakistan Provinces by Size:

Province	Area
Balochistan	347,190 km sq
Punjab	205,344 km sq
Sindh	140,914 km sq
KP	101,741 km sq

Pakistan Provinces by Population

Note: Pakistan is the world's fifth-most populous country with a population exceeding 212.2 million. It has the percentage of 2.8% of the total world's Population

Sr.	Province
1	Punjab
2	Sindh
3	KP
4	Balochistan

Some facts related to the Administrative Units of Pakistan

- Bahawalpur is the largest district of Punjab by area.
- Tharparkar is the largest district of Sindh by area.
- Chaghi is the largest district of Pakistan by area.
- Torghar is the smallest district of Pakistan

Districts of Pakistani Provinces

Following are lists of districts within each province of Pakistan, as well as the largest and smallest districts (by area):

Punjab

Total: 36

☑ Largest: Bahawalpur

☑ Smallest: Pathankot

• Attock	• Lodhran
• Bahawalnagar	• Mandi Baha ud din
• Bahawalpur	• Mianwali
• Bhakkar	• Multan

• Chakwal	• Muzaffargarh
• Chiniot	• Nankana Sahib
• D.G.Khan	• Narowal
• Faisalabad	• Okara
• Gujranwala	• Pakpattan
• Gujrat	• Rahim Yar Khan
• Hafizabad	• Rajanpur
• Jhang	• Rawalpindi
• Jhelum	• Sahiwal
• Kasur	• Sargodha
• Khanewal	• Sheikhpura
• Khushab	• Sialkot
• Lahore	• Toba Tek Singh
• Layyah	• Vehari

Sindh

Total: 30

☑ Largest: Khairpur

☑ Smallest: Karachi Central

• Badin	• Sanghar
• Dadu	• Shikarpur
• Ghotki	• Sukkur
• Hyderabad	• Tando Allahyar
• Jacobabad	• Tando Muhammad Khan
• Jamshoro	• Tharparkar
• Karachi Central	• Thatta
• Kashmore	• Umerkot
• Khairpur	• Sujawal
• Larkana	• Karachi East
• Matiari	• Karachi South
• Mirpur Khas	• Karachi West
• Naushahro Feroze	• Korangi
• Qambar Shahdadt	• Keamari
• Shaheed Benazirabad	• Malir

Balochistan

Total: 35

☑ Largest: Chagai

☑ Smallest: Sohbatpur

• Awaran	• Kharan	• Panjgur
• Barkhan	• Kohlu	• Pishin
• Chagai	• Killa Abdullah	• Sherani
• Chaman	• Hub	• Sibi
• Dera Bugti	• Killa	• Washuk

Saifullah		
● Gwadar	● Lasbela	● Zhob
● Harnai	● Loralai	● Ziarat
● Jafarabad	● Mastung	● Sohbatpur
● Jhal Magsi	● Musakhel	● Quetta
● Kachhi	● Khuzdar	● Duki
● Kalat	● Nasirabad	● Lehri
● Kech	● Nushki	●

Khyber Pakhtunkwa

Total: 35

- ☑ Largest: Chitral
- ☑ Smallest: Torghar

● Abbottabad District	● Malakand District
● Bajaur District	● Mansehra District
● Bannu District	● Mardan District
● Batagram District	● Mohmand District
● Buner District	● North Waziristan District
● Charsadda District	● Nowshera District
● Dera Ismail Khan District	● Orakzai District
● Hangu District	● Peshawar District
● Haripur District	● Shangla District
● Karak District	● South Waziristan District
● Khyber District	● Swabi District
● Kohat District	● Swat District
● Kolai-Palas District	● Tank District
● Kurram District	● Tor Ghar District
● Lakki Marwat District	● Upper Chitral District
● Lower Chitral District	● Upper Dir District
● Lower Dir District	● Upper Kohistan District
● Lower Kohistan District	

Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Total: 10

- ☑ Largest: Neelum
- ☑ Smallest: Sudhnati

● Muzaffarabad	● Kotli
● Hattian Bala	● Poonch
● Neelum	● Bagh
● Mirpur	● Haveli
● Bhimber	● Sudhnati

Gilgit Baltistan

Total: 14

- ☑ Largest: Hunza
- ☑ Smallest: Tangir

● Ghanche	● Kharmang
● Skardu	● Shigar
● Astore	● Nagar

● Diامر	● Guis - Yasin
● Ghizer	● Tangir
● Gilgit	● Darel
● Hunza	● Roundu

Divisions of Provinces

A division in an administrative unit which is smaller than a province but bigger than a district (districts are further divided into tehsils and union councils). Each division has a number of districts.

Province	Number of Divisions	Names of Divisions
Punjab	9	Bahawalpur, Dera Ghazi Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal, Sargodha
Khyber Pukhtunkhwa	7	Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Hazara, Kohat, Malakand, Mardan, Peshawar
Sindh	7	Banbhore, Hyderabad, Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpur Khas, Shaheed Benazirabad
Baluchistan	7	Kalat, Makran, Naseerabad, Quetta, Sibi, Zhob, Rakhshan
Gilgit-Baltistan	3	Gilgit, Baltistan, Diامر
AJ&K	3	Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Poonch

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

Quick Fact: The valley of Puniyal is situated in Ghizer District in the Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan, where thousands of tourists visit annually. "The place where Heaven and Earth meet" is a popular phrase used for this valley.

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
Khangarh	Jacobabad
Salwankot	Sialkot
Campbellpur	Attock
Hindu Bagh	Muslim Bagh
Ajodhan	Pakpattan
Udayana/Suvastu	Swat

Pakistan's borders with its neighboring countries:

Sr. #	Border	Length in kms
1	Pakistan-Afghan (Durand Line)	2611.560
2	Pakistan-China	599.100
3	LoC	861.493
4	Working Boundary	202.000
5	Pakistan-India	2100.595
6	Pakistan-Iran	909.278

Doabs of Pakistan:

There are four doabs of Pakistan:

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

Climate of Pakistan

Some information regarding the general climate of Pakistan:

- In much of Pakistan, the climate is tropical or subtropical, semi-arid or desert, but in the north there are also areas near the mountains which are quite rainy, a cold mountainous area, and a frigid area on the peaks of the Himalayas.
- In the cold half of the year, from late autumn to early spring, the north is reached by weather fronts of Mediterranean origin, which cause rainfall in the lowlands and snowfall in the mountains.
- In spring (i.e. March and April), the clash between air masses can cause thunderstorms and strong winds.
- In summer, from July to mid-September, the country is reached by an offshoot of the Indian monsoon. The warmest months are those that precede the monsoon, especially June.

Climatic Zones of Pakistan: Pakistan extends from 24° N to about 37° N. Its western border lies close to

62°E, its northeastern border extends to about 74°E, while Kashmir extends to 80° E. To the north of West Pakistan are the mountain ranges of the Pir Panjal, the Himalaya and the Karakoram Range. The Sulaiman Mountains are in the northwest, while Koh-i-Taftan and then lower ranges in continuation of the Namak-sar desert beyond them lie to the west, between Pakistan and Iran.

Climatic divisions of Pakistan

- **Highland Climate:** This region includes northern, north-western and western highlands. The winters are long, cold and snowy and the summers remain short and mild. In mountainous areas rainfall is normally associated with altitude.
- **Lowland Climate (Semi-arid to arid):** This region includes the whole of the Indus Plain except the coastal areas. Most of the Indus Plain lies at the western end of the tropical monsoon zone. It has arid and extreme climate with hot summers, cool winters and summer monsoon rainfall.
- **Coastal Climate:** The region includes the southern coastal strip comprising of the Indus Delta, Karachi and the whole of the Makran coast. The climate is dominated by sea breezes throughout the year. The maritime influence keeps the daily range of temperature low.
- **Arid Climate:** An arid climate is experienced in south-western Balochistan and the south-eastern desert. It is markedly dry and hot.

Quick Fact: Monsoon enters Pakistan from two different directions; first way is when the south-westerly winds arrive from the Bay of Bengal enter Pakistan after travelling through the Himalayas. Second pathway is when the southwest winds from Arabian Sea enter Pakistan.

Quick Fact: Pakistan lies in the temperate zone, immediately above the tropic of cancer.

Boundary lines connecting Pakistan

Name	Border	Location
Working Boundary	between Indian held Kashmir and Pakistan	East
Pak-Afghan	Wakhan	North

Coast-area/ Continental Shelf of Pakistan

Pakistan Coastal line	1046 km (650 Miles)
Pakistan continental shelf	350 nautical miles

Important Forts in Pakistan:

Fort	City
Attock Fort	Attock

Islam Garh Fort	Rahim Yar Khan District	Headworks			
Pacco Qillo	Hyderabad	Munda	Swat	Swat	KHYBER PAKHTUNKWA
Faiz Mahal	Khairpur, Sindh	Headworks			
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				
Baltit Fort	Hunza Valley				
Ramkot Fort	Azad Kashmir				

- Ranikot Fort, known as The Great Wall of Sindh, is a Talpur fort located near Sann, Jamshoro District, and Sindh. It is believed to be the world's largest fort.
- Rohtas Fort was built during the reign of Sher Shah Suri.
- Attock Fort was built during Jalal ud Din Muhammad Akbar reign in 1581 - 1583



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	Hyderabad	Sindh
Rasool Barrage	Jhelum	Mandi B. Din	Punjab
Marala Headworks	Chenab	Sialkot	Punjab
Trimmu Barrage	Chenab	Jhang	Punjab
Balloki Headworks	Ravi	Qasoor	Punjab
Sulemanki Headworks	Sutlej	Okara	Punjab
Islam Barrage	Sutlej	Vehari	Punjab
Panjnad Headworks	Sutlej	Muzaffargarh	Punjab
Khanki	Chenab	Gujranwala	Punjab

First Barrage of Pakistan: Sukkur Barrage is the oldest barrage in the country, built during the British Raj from 1923 to 1932 and was named Lloyd Barrage.

Rivers in Pakistan:

Rivers	Length (km)
Indus	3,180
Satluj	550
Chenab	960
Jhelum	774
Ravi	720
Beas	470

There are a total of 24 rivers in Pakistan:

- 8 in KHYBER PAKHTUNKWA
- 7 in Balochistan
- 5 in Punjab
- 4 in Sindh

Pakistani River Lengths

- Indus – 3,180 km
- Sutlej – 550 km
- Chenab – 960 km
- Jhelum – 774 km
- Kabul – 700 km
- Hingol – 560 km
- Shyok – 550 km
- Kunar – 480 km
- Dasht – 430 km
- Zhob – 410 km

Some Notes on the Rivers of Pakistan:

- **Indus:** The Indus River is the longest river in Pakistan. It is also the world's 21st largest river in terms of annual water flow. It has a total length of 3,180 kms. It is known as Pakistan's lifeline. Indus River originates from the Tibetan plateau. In other languages of the region, the river is known as Darya-i Sindh in Urdu, Sindhu in Sindhi, and Abāsin ("Father of Rivers") in Pashto.
- **Jhelum:** River Jhelum is approximately 774 kms long and is the tributary of Chenab. Jhelum originates from the south-eastern part of Kashmir valley and flows through Srinagar before entering Pakistan. Along its journey, near Muzaffarabad, it is joined by the largest tributary of the Neelum River.
- **Sutlej:** Sutlej, also called the Red River, flows through Punjab in northern India and Pakistan. It is around 550 kms long.
- **Chenab:** The Bhaga and Chandra rivers in the upper Himalayas join to form the Chenab River. It is nearly 960 kms long.

- **Ravi:** River Ravi originates in the Himalayas. It is approximately 720 kms long. It's also called 'The river of Lahore' since the city of Lahore is located at Ravi's eastern bank.
- **Panjnad River** is a river in Bahawalpur. Panjnad River is formed by the merging of the five rivers of Punjab, namely Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Jhelum, and Chenab.

Mountain Ranges in Pakistan

Mountain Range	Location
Karakoram	Gilgit-Baltistan
Himalayas	Gilgit-Baltistan
Passu Cones	Karakoram Highway
Hindu Kush	Northern Pakistan
Hindu Raj	Northern Pakistan (eastern part of Hindu Kush)
Spin Ghar	West to Khyber Pass
Sulaiman Mountains	Khyber Pakhtunkwa
Spin Ghar Mountains	Khyber Pakhtunkwa
Salt Range	Punjab (Potohar Plateau)
Margalla Hills	Islamabad
Toba Kakar	Balochistan
Makran Range	Balochistan
Ras Koh Range	Balochistan
Chaghai Range	Balochistan
Kirthar Range	Sindh-Balochistan border

Top 10 Highest Peaks in Pakistan

Mountain	Height	District
Chogori/K-2	8,611	Skardu
Nanga Parbat	8,125	Diamer
Gasherbrum No. I/Hidden Peak	8,068	Skardu
Falchan Kangri / Broad Peak	8,047	Skardu
Gasherbrum No. II	8,035	Skardu
Broad Peak Middle/Central	8,016	Skardu
Gasherbrum No. III	7,952	Skardu
Gasherbrum No. IV	7,925	Skardu
Distaghil Sar Main	7,885	Gilgit
Kunyang Chhish/Main	7,852	Gilgit

Nanga Parbat lies in Himalyas while the rest of these lie in Karakoram range.

Facts about mountains:

- Rupal North & Rupal South are in Pakistan. They pass through Laila Peak and Nanga Parbat in the Hunza Valley

- The Himalayas are known as the youngest mountain range in the world. It's thought that this range formed about 40 million years ago.
- Tirich Mir separates Pakistan from Tajikistan and Afghanistan.
- Sakesar is the highest mountain in the Salt Range in Pothohar in Pakistan. Its height is 1,522m.
- The Karakoram Range is the most heavily glaciated area outside this planet's Polar Regions.

Deserts in Pakistan

- **Kharan Desert:** The Kharan Desert is located in the Kharan district of Northwest Balochistan. It makes a natural boundary between Pakistan, Iran and Afghanistan. It is the sandiest desert in Pakistan. It arguably the most famous desert of Pakistan, as it was used for nuclear testing by the Pakistan military.
- **Thal Desert:** The Thal Desert is located in Bhakkar District of Punjab, between the rivers Jhelum and Indus. To its North, there are salt ranges, the Jhelum and Chenab Rivers to its East, and the Indus River to its West.
- **Thar Desert:** The Thar Desert is the world's 18th largest desert. It spreads into both Pakistan and India. In Pakistan, the desert extends over southeastern part of Punjab, and eastern part of Sindh. Towards the south of the desert is a salt marsh known as Rann of Kutch.
- **Cholistan Desert:** Cholistan Desert is locally known as "Rohi" and covers the area of Bahawalpur, Punjab. It adjoins the Thar Desert, extending over to Sindh and into India. Cholistan desert hosts an annual Jeep rally, known as Cholistan Desert Jeep Rally which is the biggest motor sports event in Pakistan.
- **Cold (Katpana) Desert:** The Cold Desert, aka Katpana Desert, is a high-altitude desert located near Skardu, in Gilgit-Baltistan. It is situated at an elevation of approximately 7,303 feet above sea level, and is one of the highest deserts in the world

Glaciers of Pakistan

- **Baltoro Glacier:** At more than 60 kms in length, it is one of the longest in the world outside the Polar Regions, located in the Karakoram mountain range, Shigar district of Gilgit Baltistan.
- **Batura Glacier:** More than 55 kms in length, located in the Karakoram mountain range, Gojal region of Gilgit Baltistan.
- **Biafo Glacier:** More than 60 kms in length situated in the Karakoram mountain range in Shigar district, Gilgit Baltistan.

- **Biarchedi Glacier:** It is located on the northeast of Biarchedi Peak in Pakistan. It flows north into the Baltoro Glacier.
- **Bilafond Glacier:** It is located in Siachen region across Karakoram Range in Pakistan. It is a main source for Saltoro River.
- **Siachen Glacier:** It is a 75 kms long glacier located in the eastern Karakoram range in the Himalayas, just northeast of the Line of Control between India and Pakistan.

Some Information about Forests of Pakistan:

- **The Juniper Forests:** These are located near Ziarat, and are the second largest Juniper forests in the world. Some of the trees located

in these forests are as old as 5000-7000. Besides the ones at Ziarat, another forest is located near Zargoon.

- **Manmade Forests:** Two famous man-made forests of Pakistan are the Changa Manga and Lal Sohanra Reserve Forests.

Ports of Pakistan

- Karachi Port
- Port Qasim
- Gwadar Port
- Ormara
- Pansi
- Jiwani
- Ketri Bandar

AGRICULTURE

Karez:

Origin: People in the Mesopotamian times started using the karez to irrigate lands mainly in the Mediterranean and Egyptian area. The technology later reached the areas of Persia, Afghanistan, and China via the Silk Route.

System: A Karez is basically an aqueduct that is used to get water from underground sources up to the ground where it is needed. It uses the force of gravity to pull water up via several vertical well-like structures that are all connected. These

structures are made underground in a slopping area. This process does not require pumping. Karez in Pakistan: Karez is the oldest system of irrigation of fields in Pakistan. In the current times it is only practiced in Balochistan.

Crops

Kharif Crops:

Kharif crops are monsoon crops. Their sowing begins in April and harvest occurs between October and December. Following are some of the kharif crops grown in the subcontinent:

Jowar	Black gram (urad)	Bitter gourd (kerala)
Maize	Cotton	Bottle gourd
Millet	Cowpea (chavala)	Brinjal
Rice	Green gram (moong)	Chili
Soybean	Groundnut	Lady fingers
Muskmelon	Guar	Sponge gourd
Sugarcane	Moth bean	Tinda
Watermelon	Mung bean	Tomato
Orange	Sesame (til)	Turmeric
Arhar (tur)	Urad bean	French bean

Rabi Crops:

Rabi crops are cropped and cultivated at the start of winter (October-December) and harvested towards the start of spring (April-May). Following are some of the kharif crops grown in the subcontinent:

barley	ber	mulberry	alfalfa	bean	garlic	Tur nip
gram	date	orange	cori and	beetroot	lad y	Tob acc

			er		fin ger	o
rapeseed	grape	chickpea	cumin	brinjal	lettuce	
mustard	grapefruit	kulthi	fenugreek	broccoli	pea	
oat	guava	lobias	linseed	cabbage	onion	
wheat	kinnow	masoor	mustard	capsicum	potato	
Bajra	lemon	mung bean	isabgol	carrot	radish	
Linsseed	lime	pigeon pea	sunflower	cauliflower	spinach	
almond	mandarin orange	toria	Ben gal gram	chickpea	sweet potato	
banana	man goes	Urad bean	Red gram	Fenu greek	tomato	

Some information regarding the important crops of Pakistan:

- **Cotton:** It is the most important cash crop of Pakistan. During 2020-21, cotton production stood at 7.06 million bales. As of 2022, Pakistan is the fifth largest producer of, and third largest consumer of Cotton in the World.
- **Sugarcane:** Sugarcane is a high value cash crop of Pakistan. It provides raw material for sugar industry which is the country's second largest agro-industry sector after textiles. During 2020-21, wheat production stood at 81.009 million tonnes. It accounts for 3.4 percent of the value added in agriculture and 0.7 percent of GDP of Pakistan (as of 2021).
- **Rice:** In Pakistan, rice is an important food as well as cash crop. After wheat, it is the second main staple food crop and second

major exportable commodity (cash crop) after cotton. During 2020-21, rice production stood at 8.4 million tonnes. It accounts for 3.5 percent of the value added in agriculture and 0.7 percent of GDP of Pakistan (as of 2021).

- **Wheat:** Wheat is the principle food crop of Pakistan. During 2020-21, wheat production stood at 27.2 million tonnes. It accounts for 9.2 percent of the value added in agriculture and 1.8 percent of GDP of Pakistan (as of 2021).
- **Maize:** Maize is an important food grain as well as raw material for edible oil production. It is also used to produce starch and poultry food mixes. During 2020-21, its production stood at 8.465 million tonnes. It accounts for 3.4 percent of the value added in agriculture and 0.6 percent of GDP of Pakistan (as of 2021).

Economy

Information regarding Pakistan's GDP

Sector-wise contribution of industries to the GDP of Pakistan:

Year	Agriculture Sector (%)	Industrial Sector (%)	Service Sector (%)
2010-2011	23.28	19.72	52.84
2011-2012	25.13	20.5	50.93
2012-2013	23.71	21.3	51.57
2013-2014	23.83	20.22	52.01
2014-2015	23.74	20.03	51.7
2015-2016	23.82	19.09	52.16
2016-2017	23.22	18.26	52.77
2017-2018	22.93	17.8	53.18
2018-2019	22.86	17.91	52.78
2019-2020	21.97	18.41	53.87
2020-2021	23.13	17.72	53.84

GDP per Capita of Pakistan as per the World Bank (from 2012 onwards):

Year	Per Capita Income in US Dollars
2012	1198.11
2013	1208.90
2014	1251.16
2015	1357
2016	1540
2017	1632
2018	1678
2019	1482
2020	1360
2021	1538

Information Regarding Imports & Exports

Top exports of Pakistan:

Exports of Pakistan
Miscellaneous textiles, worn clothing
Cotton
Knit or crochet clothing, accessories
Clothing, accessories (not knit or crochet)
Cereals
Leather/animal gut articles

Sugar, sugar confectionery
Mineral fuels including oil
Beverages, spirits, vinegar
Salt, sulfur, stone, cement

Pakistan's percentage of imports and exports by country are as follows (for 2022):

Imports

- China: 24%
- United Arab Emirates: 12.1%
- Saudi Arabia: 5.9%
- Singapore: 4.7%
- United States: 4.2%

Exports

- United States: 21.0%
- China: 8.6%
- United Kingdom: 6.8%
- United Arab Emirates: 5.7%
- Germany: 5.4%

Export product groups with highest value (2021)

Following is a list of the export product groups which categorize the highest dollar value in Pakistani global shipments for the year 2022. In addition, the percentage share of each category in the overall exports of Pakistan are shown in brackets:

- Miscellaneous textiles, worn clothing: US\$5.5 billion (19.1%)
- Knit or crochet clothing, accessories: \$3.3 billion (16.1%)
- Cotton: \$3.4 billion (11.8%)
- Clothing, accessories (not knit or crochet): \$3.4 billion (11.8%)
- Cereals: \$2.3 billion (7.8%)
- Copper: \$818.3 million (2.8%)
- Leather/animal gut articles: \$697.6 million (2.4%)
- Fruits, nuts: \$492.9 million (1.7%)
- Salt, Sulphur, stone, cement: \$484.7 million (1.7%)
- Optical, technical, medical apparatus: \$437 million (1.5%)

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) starts from Kashgar in China and ends at Gwadar, Pakistan. It covers a total length of over 3000 kms. The "Silk Road Economic Belt" is in its north and the "21st Century Maritime Silk Road" is in its south. The project includes the construction of projects related to roads, railways, oil and gas, and cable channels. The Corridor's plan greatly enhances the

cooperation between China and Pakistan in many fields, such as infrastructure, energy resources, agriculture and irrigation, information and communications etc. Initial budget planned for CPEC was \$45-46 Billion, which was later increased to \$55 Billion. Pakistan and China signed a total of 51 MoU for CPEC.

Banking Industry of Pakistan

Some prominent 'firsts' in the banking industry of Pakistan:

- **First Women's Bank:** First Women Bank Ltd. was set up in 1989 by the then PM Benazir Bhutto, to cater to the banking needs of women. The Bank commenced its business on 2nd December, 1989.
- **The First MicroFinance Bank Ltd:** The First MicroFinanceBank Ltd, Pakistan (FMFB-P) was established in 2002 as a nation-wide microfinance bank. The first of its kind, it was established to enhance the economic well-being of society by providing banking services to thousands of under-privileged households, who are not catered to by conventional banks

Some more information about the Banking industry of Pakistan:

- First commercial bank of Pakistan: Habib Bank Ltd. (started operations in 1947)
- Largest commercial bank in Pakistan: Habib Bank Ltd. (over 1,700 branches and 2100+ ATMs globally, serving 30 million customers across three continents.)

Miscellaneous

- **Pakistan's exchange rate policy:** Pakistan's policy is a "market based exchange rate system" that follows supply and demand. This means the policy can be more or less described as a flexible exchange rate.
- **History and Highlights of US Aid to Pakistan:**
 - US Aid to Pakistan began in the year 1948
 - US economic assistance to Pakistan peaked in 1962, at over \$2.3bn
 - In 2010, military assistance to Pakistan totaled \$2.5bn - including \$1.2bn in coalition support funds
 - US assistance to Pakistan reached its lowest level in the 1990s, after President George H.W. Bush suspended aid flows over Pakistan's emerging nuclear programme in the year 1990
 - US military assistance dropped dramatically during and immediately after the Indo-Pakistani wars of 1965 and 1971
 - In April 1979, President Carter suspended all aid to Pakistan (except food aid) in response to

- Pakistan's decision to construct a uranium enrichment facility
- Although US assistance (both economic and military) to Pakistan has fluctuated considerably over the last 60 years, it has risen steadily since 2001

- According to a January 2, 2018 report by an American think-tank, the US Foreign Assistance to Pakistan had stood at \$ 653 million in 2013, \$ 630 million in 2014, \$ 691 million in 2015, \$ 687 million in 2016, \$ 392 million in 2017 and just \$ 345 million in 2018.

SPORTS

ICC Cricket World Cups (the hosts, the winning countries, and Pakistan's performance/progress in each tournament:

Year	Host	Winners	Pakistan's Performance
1975	England	West Indies	Group stage elimination
1979	England	West Indies	Semi-finalists
1983	England	India	Semi-finalists
1987	India/Pakistan	Australia	Semi-finalists
1992	Australia/New Zealand	Pakistan	Champions
1996	Pakistan/India/Sri-Lanka	Sri Lanka	Quarter-finalists
1999	England & Wales	Australia	Runners-up
2003	South Africa	Australia	Group stage elimination
2007	West Indies	Australia	Group stage elimination
2011	India/Sri-Lanka/Bangladesh	India	Semi-finalists
2015	Australia/New Zealand	Australia	Quarter-finalists
2019	England & Wales	England	Group stage elimination

History & Records

Some prominent records by Pakistani sports professionals:

- Pakistan's Jansher Khan has a record eight titles of the World Open to his name. He also equaled the record of Jahangir Khan for most successive World Open titles, when he lifted the trophy five consecutive times from 1992-1996.
- The former Pakistan Hockey Team Captain, Sohail Abbas is the highest goal scorer of all time with 348 goals. He is the first player in the history of international hockey to score more than 300 goals. He scored 60 times in 1999, a record for the most number of goals in a year. He is also the fastest to score 100 and 200 goals. Another unique record to his name is

- that he has scored one double hat trick and 21 hat tricks in international hockey.
- Jahangir Khan holds the record for the longest winning streak in squash. He went on to win 555 consecutive matches, over a period of five years and eight months (1981-1986). It also the longest winning streak by any athlete in top-level professional sports. Jahangir Khan is also the youngest squash player in history to win the World Open Championship in 1981, defeating Australia's Geoff Hunt in Toronto, Canada, at age 17.
- Shahid Khan Afridi, in his debut innings, set a world record by scoring a century off just 37 balls against Sri Lanka at Nairobi, which was recorded as the fastest limited-overs century back then. The record lasted for more than 17 years and was eventually broken by New Zealand's Corey Anderson, who scored a century off 36 balls against West Indies on January 1, 2014 at Queenstown. Anderson's record lasted just over a year, as South Africa's AB de Villiers scored an hundred against West Indies off just 31 balls at Johannesburg on January 18, 2015.
- Pakistan's Hockey Team is the most successful team in the men's Hockey World Cup, winning four titles. The Green Shirts won the first ever Hockey World Cup in 1971, when they defeated Spain 1-0 in Barcelona, Spain. The second victory came in 1978, when Pakistan defeated the Netherlands with a 3-2 triumph. The third one came on Indian soil in 1982, when they defeated West Germany 3-1 in the final. The fourth title win came in 1994, when Pakistan again defeated the Netherlands in Sydney, Australia. The Pakistan hockey team also has the most number of gold medals at the Asian Games, winning a record eight times in just fifteen tournaments.
- On May 21, 1997, Pakistan opener Saeed Anwar scored the highest number of runs in an innings by a player in an ODI match, when he struck 194 runs against India in Chennai. The record lasted for about 13 years, when on February 24, 2010, India's Sachin Tendulkar broke his record against South Africa in India. The current record for the longest innings in

the 50-over format is held by India's Rohit Sharma, as he scored 264 runs against Sri Lanka in 2014.

- On November 2, 2014, Misbah ul Haq scored a century off 56 balls and equaled the record for the fastest century in Tests with Sir Vivian Richards' record. The record was then broken by New Zealand's Brendon McCullum in 2016, when he scored 100 runs from 54 balls against Australia at Christchurch, New Zealand.
- On February 25, 2003, Wasim Akram became the first man in the history of Cricket to take 500 One-Day international wickets.
- Pakistan's Mohammad Yousuf holds the record for the most number of runs scored in a calendar year in Tests. He scored 1788 in 11 tests at the average of 99.33 in 2006.
- Former Pakistan pacer Jalal-Ud-din was the first bowler in international cricket to take a hat-trick in ODI in 1982.
- Hanif Mohammad holds the record for the longest Test innings in terms of minutes. He batted for 970 minutes (16.16 hours) against West Indies in 1958.
- Former Pakistan fast bowler Shoaib Akhtar bowled the fastest recorded ball in the history of cricket against England in a World Cup match at South Africa in 2003. The last ball of his second over was recorded at 161.3km/h or 100.2mph, which bettered his previous mark of 161.0km/h from April 2002.
- The youngest players to take a hat-trick in all three forms of the game are from Pakistan. In ODIs, Aqib Javed took a hat-trick at 19 years and 81 days, against India in 1991. In Tests, Naseem Shah took a hat-trick at just 16 years and 359 days, against Bangladesh in 2020. In T20Is, Mohammad Hasnain became the youngest to take a hat-trick at 19 years and 183 days of age, against Sri Lanka in 2019.
- In ODIs, Pakistan team has the second most number of hat-tricks taken by a team with eight hat-tricks. In these eight, two each were taken by Wasim Akram and Saqlian Mushtaq.
- The former Pakistani right-handed batsman, Hasan Raza holds the record for the youngest ever Test cricketer. He debuted at the age of fourteen years against Zimbabwe in Faisalabad, in October 1996.

Prominent events/victories in Pakistan's sporting history:

- 1960: Pakistan Hockey team won Gold in the Rome Olympics.
- 1968: Pakistan Hockey team won its second Gold medal in the Summer Olympics at Mexico.
- 1971: Pakistan Hockey team won the first ever Hockey World Cup.

- 1978: Pakistan Hockey team won its second Hockey World Cup.
- 1982: Pakistan Hockey team won its third Hockey World Cup.
- 1984: Pakistan Hockey team won its third Gold medal in the Los Angeles Olympics.
- 1994: Pakistan Hockey team won its fourth Hockey World Cup.
- 25 March 1992: Pakistan Cricket Team won the Cricket World Cup by defeating England in the final by 22 runs.
- 21 June 2009: Pakistan Cricket Team, under the captaincy of Younis Khan, won the ICC World Twenty20 in England by defeating Sri Lanka by eight wickets in the final.
- 18 June 2017: Pakistan Cricket Team won the ICC Champions Trophy by defeating India in the final by 180 runs.

Pakistan's performance at the Commonwealth Games:

Game Number	Games	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
5 th	1954 Vancouver	1	3	2	6
6 th	1958 Cardiff	3	5	2	10
7 th	1962 Perth	8	1	0	9
8 th	1966 Kingston	4	1	4	9
9 th	1970 Edinburgh	4	3	2	9
14 th	1990 Auckland	0	0	0	0
15 th	1994 Victoria	0	0	3	3
16 th	1998 Kuala Lumpur	0	1	0	1
17 th	2002 Manchester	1	3	4	8
18 th	2006 Melbourne	1	3	1	5
19 th	2010 Delhi	2	1	2	5
20 th	2014 Glasgow	0	3	1	4
21 st	2018 Gold Coast	1	0	4	5
	2022 Birmingham	2	3	3	8

Total		27	27	28	82
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Pakistan Cricket Team highest and lowest scores in each format:

- Pakistan's lowest ever ODI total was 43 against the West Indies in 1992.
- The highest ODI total for Pakistan is 399 against Zimbabwe in 2018.
- Pakistan's lowest Test total was 49 against South Africa in 2013.
- Pakistan's highest Test total was 765 against Sri Lanka in 2009.
- Pakistan's highest T20I score was 205 against West Indies in 2018.
- Pakistan lowest T20I score was 74 against Australia in 2012.

Miscellaneous facts about Pakistan Sports

- The Lahore Marathon is an annual road marathon held in Lahore, Pakistan since 2005. The main event is a traditional 42.195 km marathon race. Approximately 26,000 people participated in the Lahore Marathon in total in 2007, making it one of the major marathons of the world.
- The city of Sialkot has been producing sporting goods for more than 100 years. The first record of manufacturing of sports goods in Sialkot can be traced back to 1883 with the products such as cricket bats, hockey sticks, polo sticks etc. In 1918, a football was added and was supplied to British Army stationed at Singapore. Presently the Sports Goods Industry of Sialkot is supplying products to almost every country of the world, directly or indirectly. The products are mostly made for international markets and have received worldwide recognition. World renowned brands such as Adidas, Nike, Puma etc source large portion of their supplies of sports goods from Sialkot.
- At Sialkot, more than 200,000 people are directly employed in the sports goods sector exporting sports goods worth US\$ 450 millions annually from around 2,400 companies. Sialkot caters more than 70% of total world demand for hand-stitched inflatable soccer balls i.e. around 40 million balls annually worth US\$ 210 million. During the peak season, which repeats after 4 years on the occasion of FIFA World Cup, the production of inflatable balls exceeds 60 million per annum. These balls are produced by a workforce of around 60,000. In addition to sporting goods, Sialkot is also the world's largest center of surgical instrument manufacturing.

- The former Pakistan batsman, Zaheer Abbas, is popularly known as the "Asian Don Bradman."
- Two Pakistani batsmen have been dismissed on 199 in Tests. The first was Mudassar Nazar against India in 1984, who became the first batsman in the history of Test Cricket to be dismissed on 199. The second is Younis Khan, who was tragically run-out on 199 against India in 2006.
- Nazar Mohammad was a Pakistani cricketer. In October 1952, in Pakistan's second Test match and first Test victory, he became the first player to score a Test century for Pakistan, and the first player to remain on the ground for an entire Test match. An opening batsman, he carried his bat for his score of '124 not out' in Pakistan's innings victory over India, batting for 8 hours 35 minutes. His son, Mudassar Nazar also played for Pakistan.
- Wallis Mathias was a former right-handed middle order batsman, who played in 21 Tests for Pakistan from 1955 to 1962. A Catholic, he was the first non-Muslim cricketer to play for Pakistan. He belonged to Karachi's Goan community.
- Mohammad Hafeez, a right-handed batting all-rounder, is the first Pakistani to score 1000 runs in T20Is.
- Younis Khan has scored the most runs (10,099) for Pakistan in Test cricket—the first and only player to score over 10,000 runs in the format for Pakistan.
- Inzamam ul Haq, with 11,739 runs, is the highest scorer for Pakistan in ODIs.
- Wasim Akram with 502 wickets in ODIs and 414 wickets in Tests, is the highest wicket taker for Pakistan in both formats as well as overall.
- **Cricket diplomacy between India and Pakistan:** Cricket has been a source of diplomacy for the two countries throughout their short histories, Former Pakistani President General Zia-ul-Haq started it all with this "cricket for peace initiative." When he went to India to watch a test match between the two sides in February 1987. In 2000, Hindu extremists dug up a cricket pitch in New Delhi to protest against the Pakistan Cricket Team's visit. Following the Kargil conflict and at various other times, there have also been calls to suspend cricketing ties between the two countries. In April 2005, Gen Pervez Musharraf, the then President of Pakistan, visited India to watch a cricket match and met Man Mohan Singh to revive talks on Kashmir.
- The Sri Lankan cricket team toured Pakistan in September and October 2019 to play three ODIs and three T20Is. The tour originally had two Test matches scheduled to take place, but

these were moved to December 2019. The series holds historic significance, as it was the first time in ten years that Test cricket was played in Pakistan.

- Muhammad Inam Butt was the only Pakistani to represent the country at the 2019 World Beach Games. He participated in Beach Wrestling (Men's 90 Kg), and won the Gold medal
- On July 17, 2016, Muhammad Waseem became the first Pakistani boxer to become the World Boxing Council (WBC) Silver flyweight Champion, by clinching the world silver belt by beating Jether Oliva of Philippines in Seoul.
- 18 Pakistanis are included in K2 summit. 29 years old, Grace Tseng from Taiwan, is the youngest to summit K2 in July 2022.

The Pakistan Super League (PSL)

The Pakistan Super League (PSL), founded on 9 September 2015, is a T20 cricket league played every year during February and March. It initially had five teams, but is now contested by six teams representing six cities in Pakistan. From 2021, The PSL will have an exclusive window in the ICC Future Tours Programme. Some prominent details of the editions held so far.

- The first edition was played in 2016, and it was played entirely in the UAE. Islamabad United were the champions of this first edition.
- The final of the second edition was played in Gaddafi Stadium Lahore on 5th March 2017. This was the first time a PSL match was played

in Pakistan. Peshawar Zalmi were crowned champions.

- The finals of the 2018 and 2019 editions were played in National Stadium Karachi, won by Islamabad United and Quetta Gladiators, respectively.
- The 2020 PSL was the first time that the league was played entirely in Pakistan. The final was delayed to the Covid-19 pandemic, and was played on 17 November 2020 at the National Stadium in Karachi, Pakistan, between the Karachi Kings and Lahore Qalandars. Karachi Kings defeated the Lahore Qalandars by five wickets to win their maiden PSL title.

Pakistan Super Leagues winners

2016	Islamabad United	Quetta Gladiators	Islamabad won by 6 wickets.
2017	Peshawar Zalmi	Quetta Gladiators	Peshawar won by 58 runs
2018	Islamabad United	Peshawar Zalmi	Islamabad won by 3 wickets.
2019	Quetta Gladiators	Peshawar Zalmi	Quetta won by 8 wickets.
2020	Karachi Kings	Lahore Qalandars	Karachi won by 5 wickets
2021	Peshawar Zalmi	Multan Sultan	Multan Sultan won by
2022	Lahore Qalandars	Multan Sultan	Lahore Qalandars won by 41 runs

Energy



Power Plants of Pakistan

Thermal Power Plants:

Station	Location	Capacity (MW)
Kot Addu Power Company	Kot Addu, Punjab	1,600
Hub Power Company	Hub, Balochistan	1,292
Hubco Narawal Power Plant	Narawal, Punjab	225
Jamshoro Power Station	Jamshoro, Sindh	850
Bin Qasim Power Plant I	Karachi, Sindh	1,260

Natural Gas Power Plants:

Station	Location	Capacity (MW)
Guddu Thermal Power Plant	Guddu, Sindh	2,402
Uch-I, II Power Plant	Dera Murad Jamali, Balochistan	1000
Nandipur Power Project	Gujranwala, Punjab	425
Roush (Pakistan) Power Limited	Abdul Hakeem, Pakistan, Punjab	450
Bin Qasim Power Plant II	Karachi, Sindh	560
Haveli Bahadur Shah Power Plant	Jhang, Punjab	1,230
Bhikki RLNG-based Power Project	Sheikhupura, Punjab	1,180
Balloki Power Plant	Balloki, Punjab	1,223

Coal Power Plants:

Station	Location	Capacity (MW)
Sahiwal Coal Power Project	Sahiwal, Punjab	1320
Port Qasim Coal Power Project	Karachi, Sindh	1320
Hub Coal Power Project	Hub, Balochistan	1320
Engro Powergen Thar	Tharparkar, Sindh	660

Hydel Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity
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		(MW)
Tarbela Dam	Tarbela, Khyber Pakhtunkwa	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, Khyber Pakhtunkwa	243
Chashma Barrage	Chashma, Punjab	184
Duber Khwar Hydropower Project	Kohistan, Khyber Pakhtunkwa	130
Allai Khwar Hydropower Project	Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkwa	121
Golen Gol Hydropower Project	Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkwa	108
Jinnah hydropower project	Jinnah Barrage, Punjab	96
New Bong Escape Hydropower Plant	Mirpur, Azad Kashmir	84
Daral Khwar Hydropower Plant	Swat District, Khyber Pakhtunkwa	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
Chichonki Malian Hydropower Plant	Sheikhupura, Punjab	13.2
Marala Hydropower Project	Sialkot, Punjab	7.64
Mirani Dam	Turbat, Balochistan	117

Dams/power plants (current and proposed) of Pakistan and the water bodies they flow on:

- Tarbela: River Indus
- Ghazi-Brotha: River Indus
- Mangla: River Jhelum
- Neelum-Jhelum: River Jhelum

- Warsak: Kabul River
- Chashma: River Indus
- Duber khwar: River Indus
- Allai khwar: River Indus
- Golen Gol: Mastuj
- Jinnah Hydropower: River Indus
- New Bong Escape: Upper Jhelum
- Daral khwar: Swat River
- Jagran Dam: Neelum
- Rasul Barrage: Jhelum
- Gomal Zam: River Indus
- Satpara: Satpara lake
- Shadiwal: Upper Jhelum Canal
- Chichonki Malian: Upper Chenab Canal
- Marala: Chenab river
- Kala Bagh: River Indus
- Diامر Bhasha: River Indus
- Mohmand: Swat River
- Nai Gaj: Gaj River
- Khanpur Dam: Haro River
- Miraani Dam: Dasht River
- Kotri Barrage (aka Ghulam Muhammad Barrage): Indus River
- Wali Tangi Dam: Walitangi River
- Simly Dam: Soan River

Nuclear Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)	Completed with the Help of
(KANUPP-1)	Karachi, Sindh	85	Canada
(CHASNUPP -1)	Mianwali, Punjab	320	
(CHASNUPP -2)	Mianwali, Punjab	320	
(CHASNUPP -4)	Mianwali, Punjab	340	

-3)	Punjab		
(CHASNUPP -4)	Mianwali, Punjab	340	

Under construction Nuclear Power Plants

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
(KANUPP-2)	Karachi, Sindh	1100
(KANUPP-3)	Karachi, Sindh	1100
(CHASNUPP-5)	Mianwali, Punjab	1100

Wind Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
Zorlu Enerji	Jhampir, Sindh	56.4
Jhampir Wind Energy Project	Jhampir, Sindh	50
Sachal Energy Wind Farm	Jhampir, Sindh	50
United Energy Ltd	Jhampir, Sindh	100
Tricon Boston Corporation	Jhampir, Sindh	150

Solar Power Plants:

Station	Community	Capacity (MW)
Quaid-e-Azam Solar Park	Bahawalpur, Punjab	400
Harappa Solar Pvt Ltd	Sahiwal, Punjab	18

Communication

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

Important Highways of Pakistan:

Name	Course	Length	Date of Completion
Grand Trunk Road (GT Road)	Teknaf (Bangladesh) to Kabul (Afghanistan) In Pakistan, Lahore to Peshawar	2400 km	
Indus Highway or N-55	Kotri to Peshawar	1264 km	
Karakoram Highway	Between China and	1300 km	1977

	Pakistan		
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Natural Resources

List of Important Minerals and their Location in Pakistan:

Minerals	Location
Mineral Oil	Dhullian, Kot Mayyal, Attock, Chakwal, Dhodhak, Badin, Hyderabad, Dadu, and Potwar Plateau.
Natural Gas	Khairpur, Mazrani, Hundi, Kandhkot, and Seri, Dhodhak, Pir Koh, Mayyal 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.

Some Facts about Minerals in Pakistan

- The Reko Diq mine is located near Reko Diq town in Chagai District, Baluchistan, Pakistan. It is one of the largest copper and gold mines in the world located in the south west part of Pakistan in Balochistan province.
- Sulphur deposits are available at Koh-e-Sultan in District Chaghi.

Miscellaneous Facts about Pakistan

1. **Vital Signs** started in 1986 in the city of Rawalpindi, Pakistan. The band members included Rohail Hyatt, Shahzad Hasan and later Junaid Jamshaid.
2. **Gwadar**: It was bought by Pakistan for \$3 million on September 8th, 1958 and it was officially made part of Pakistan on December 8th, 1958. Gwadar was under Omani rule for 200 years. It became a part of the district of Makran (coastal area of Balochistan which is semi-desert) but later on this district was divided into two smaller and Gwadar became its own district.
3. **Zhob** – a city in Baluchistan – was originally called Apozai but later the name was changed in 1889 for Sir Robert Sandeman until 1970s and then it was renamed as “Zhob”.
4. Through the **General Sales Tax Act** in 1948, Sales Tax was declared a federal subject.
6. **International Labor Organization** – which set the international standards for decent working conditions and environment and justice for the laborers. Many Pakistanis have been elected members of the ILO throughout the years as Pakistan has been an active part of ILO.
7. **Chris Gayle**: He plays for the West Indies team. He beat Shahid Afridi's record in 2019 of most sixes in Tests, ODIs and T20Is combined.
1. **Qutb-ud-Din Abek** died in 1210 while playing polo. He died an unfortunate and sudden death. He is buried in Anarkali in Lahore. He was succeeded by another slave who went up to the power of a Sultan - Shamsuddin Iltutmish.
2. **The Mausoleum of Quaid-e-Azam** The structure was completed in 1970 and was designed by an Indian architect, Yahya Merchant.
3. **Jaipur/Pink City** Most of the city's buildings and houses are painted pink. During the Prince of Wales' tour of India in 1876, the Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh of Jaipur painted the whole city pink to welcome him.
4. **Official language of J&K** Parliament of India passed a bill in 2020 to make Kashmiri the official language of Jammu and Kashmir along with Urdu, Dogri, Hindi and English.
5. **All Parties Hurriyat Conference** Also called the Tehreek e Hurriyat which was founded on 9 March 1993 by Mirwaiz Umar Farooq – chairman Awami Action Committee in Kashmir – who is considered a spiritual leader of the Muslims of Kashmir Valley. He is a staunch advocate of the Kashmiri

freedom movement and strongly believes that Pakistan and India need to hold dialogue regarding Kashmir. His struggles have won him a place in the list of *The 500 Most Influential Muslims* by the Royal Islamic Strategic Studies Centre in Jordan. Moreover, the All Parties Hurriyat Conference is an association of 26 organisations – social, religious and political – which has been forwarding the cause of Kashmiri struggle and separatism. Its first convener was Mehmood Ahmed Saghar.

6. **“Mirwaiz”** is a title given to a preacher or a chief in the Kashmir Valley. It is associated with an institution of head priests. The Mirwaiz are supposed to preach religion but overtime, they have started getting involved in political and social activities.
 7. **Pakistan's separation from British Dominion** Pakistan officially separated itself from the British Dominion by adopting a republican constitution on 23 March 1956. Before this Pakistan used The Government of India Act 1935 as interim constitution and wasn't entirely separated from Britain just like Canada and Australia. For Pakistan to become an independent sovereign state, it had to have a constitution made by its elected representatives.
 8. **Wular Lake/Tulbul Project** It is one of the largest lakes in Asia that contains fresh water. It is located on the Indian side of Kashmir in the district of Bandipora. It is fed water through the Jehlum River. The Tulbul Project was devised in 1980 and work started in 1984. India has faced pressure from Pakistan regarding this project because according to Pakistan, it violated the terms of the Indus Water Treaty of 1960.
8. According to a Pew research in 2015, Pakistan is third on the list of countries with the largest Muslim population.

All Pakistan Music Conference (APMC) 15th September 1959

A meeting was held between individuals who were concerned about the future of music in Pakistan, so they created the APMC to conduct concerts and other music festivals for the promotion of music.

Pakistan's Hockey World Cups 4-time winner

It is the most times any team has won the title. The years in which Pakistan won the Hockey World Cups were 1971, 1978, 1982 and 1994.

MacMohan Line, LAC, Sir Creek

MacMohan Line is an area between Tibet and India over which there is a Sino-Indian dispute. Actual Line of Control (LAC) is the border which separates the area of India and China and was demarcated in 1962 after the Sino-Indian war. Sir Creek is the politically disputed area between Pakistan and India. This area is between Sindh in Pakistan and Gujrat in India. There is dispute on Sir Creek because it is possible that there are huge oil and gas reserves there which have remained unexploited due to this issue between the two countries.

Master Plan of Islamabad City

Islamabad was designed as a triangular city and its apex was facing the Margalla Hills. It was designed by a Greek firm and the leadership of the project was taken by Konstantinos Apostolos Doxiadis who designed the master plan.

The timeframes of The Five-Year Plans of Pakistan:

- First: 1955-1960
- Second: 1960-1965
- Third: 1965-1970
- Fourth: 1970-1975
- Fifth: 1978-1983
- Sixth: 1983-1988
- Seventh: 1988-93
- Eighth: 1993-98

Some Miscellaneous Facts:

- Last governor of the undivided Punjab was Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins. His tenure was from April 1946 till 15 August 1947.
- Prior to the partition, Liaquat Ali Khan briefly tenured as the first finance minister in the interim government from 1946 till 14th August 1947, led by its Governor General Mountbatten.
- Allama Iqbal participated in the Round Table Conferences of 1931 and 1932.
- 1965 Election: During the campaign, Field Marshal Ayub Khan's symbol was red Rose, and Ms. Fatima Jinnah's symbol was a lantern.
- The 1965 Indo-Pak War lasted for 17 days.
- Former Pakistan PM Nurul Amin is the first and only Vice President in the history of Pakistan.
- The first Constituent Assembly's tenure was from 1947-1954.
- The purpose of increasing the total number of seats in the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from 69 to 79 was to give representation to princely states and refugees.
- The famous sentence "we will wage war for a thousand years" was spoken by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, during his speech at the UNSC on the 22nd of September, 1965, in the capacity of

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, post the 1965 war. It was this speech that effectively marked his arrival on the Pakistani political scene.

- In terms of area, Pakistan is ranked as the 33rd largest country in the world.
- The population growth rate of Pakistan stands at 1.91% from the previous year as per World Bank's most recent data (2022).
- Pakistan's current literacy rate stands at 62.3% according to Ministry of Federal Education and Professional Training Pakistan's most recent data (2022).
- Total length of irrigation canals in Pakistan is ~64,000 km.
- Pakistan ranks 39th worst in the Misery Index as of 2021. The index helps determine how the average citizen is doing economically
- CHASHNUP has been built with the help of China.
- The number of tax filers for 2021 was at 3 million with tax payments of 70 billion against payment of 52 billion in 2020.
- Pakistan imports ~75% of its palm oil from Malaysia making it the biggest trade partner in terms of Palm Oil.
- Tarbela Dam in Pakistan, the largest earth-filled dam in the world, has 14 turbines.
- The Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staffs Committee is appointed by the Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Pakistan's National Flag was designed by Syed Amir-uddin Kedwai.
- Mian Ferozuddin Ahmed is credited as being the first person to give the title of 'Quaid-e-Azam' to Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It became an official title when Liaquat Ali Khan moved a resolution to that effect in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on the 11th of August 1947.
- Pakistan's ranking in the corruption index for the past five years:

Year	Rank
2021	140
2020	124
2019	120
2018	117
2017	117

- Zahid Husain was the founder and the first governor of State Bank of Pakistan. His tenure was from June 1948 to July 1953.

- Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as an independent state, and Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi was the first head of any state to come on an official state visit to Pakistan (in March 1950).
- 'Task Force-88' (TF-88) was established in December of 2016 by the Pakistan Navy. Its purpose is the maritime security of Gwadar port and protection of associated sea lanes against any and all threats.
- Dr. Usama Riaz was a Pakistani physician who lost his life on 23rd March 2020 due to the COVID-19 virus. He was actively involved in the treatment of people in intensive care diagnosed with COVID-19, despite lacking personal protective equipment, which increased his personal risk. He was the first Pakistani doctor to lose his life while on duty due to the pandemic.
- Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani was the first Governor of the 'One Unit' of West Pakistan.
- Krishna Kumari Kolhi is a Pakistani politician belonging to the Pakistan Peoples Party, who is the first Hindu Dalit woman and the second Hindu woman to hold the position of Member of the Senate of Pakistan.
- PIA was founded on the 29th of October, 1946 as Orient Airways, in Calcutta, British India. It shifted its operations to Pakistan in 1947. Orient Airways was nationalized to form the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIAC).
- Fateh Muhammad (FM) Khan was the first Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan.
- The Naval War College is a staff college in Lahore, primarily for mid-career officers of the Pakistan Navy, as well as a limited number of officers from the Pakistan Air Force, Pakistan Army and various allied forces.
- Changa Manga is a man-made forest and is the largest in Pakistan. The forest covers an area of 48.6 square kms and is one of the largest man-made forests on the planet.
- Chaudhry Pervez Elahi is the only person to have served as the Deputy Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Famous Books related to Pakistan

- Asaar-ul-Sanadid is an 1847 Urdu book by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. It contains descriptions of all the notable monuments of Delhi at the time.
- 'Pakistan: A Hard Country' is a book by Anatol Lieven, published in 2011.
- The book 'Friends Not Masters: A Political Autobiography' is an autobiography written by Field Marshal Ayub Khan, published in 1967.
- 'The Idea of Pakistan' is a book written by the American political scientist Stephen P. Cohen. First published in 2004.
- The book 'From Kargil to the Coup: Events That Shook Pakistan' is a book by journalist Nasim Zehra, published in 2018.
- 'The Myth of Independence' is a 1969 book by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- A Case of Exploding Mangoes, published in 2008, is a book by Mohammed Hanif based on the 1988 plane crash that killed President General Zia ul-Haq.
- Hayat-e-Javed, which was published in 1901, is the biography of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, written by Altaf Hussain Hali.
- 'The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam' is a collection of lectures, in the form of a book, by Allama Muhammad Iqbal, published in 1930.
- 'Neither a Hawk nor a Dove: An insider's account of Pakistan's foreign policy' is a book written by Khurshid Mahmud Kasuri, published in 2015.
- "Thoughts on Pakistan" is a 1945 book written by B. R. Ambedkar.

Famous Personalities of Pakistan

1. **Abdul Hassan Asfahani**- was Pakistan's first ambassador to the USA.
2. **Habba Khatoon**- also known by the honorary title of Nightingale of Kashmir, was a Kashmiri Muslim poet and ascetic.
3. **Mustaq Ahmad Yousafi**, a renowned Urdu writer was a Banker by Profession.
4. **Muhammad Razi Ud din Siddique**- worked under the renowned scientist Albert Einstein.
5. **Noor Ul Amin**- was the only vice President of Pakistan.
6. **Abdur Rab Nishtar**- was the first governor of Punjab.
7. **Nawab Malik Amir Muhammad Khan**- also known as the Nawab of Kala Bagh was the governor of West Pakistan in 1960, and was from Mianwali.
8. **Ayesha Farooq**- is the first lady fighter pilot of Pakistan.
9. **Faiz Ahmad Faiz**- Imprisoned for the first time in Rawalpindi Conspiracy case.
10. **Ustad Allah Baksh**- was the famous painter of Pakistan.
11. **Majida Rizvi**: She has the honor of being the first woman judge of a High Court in Pakistan.
12. **Abdul Ghaffar Khan** (aka Bacha Khan) was a Pashtun leader and independence activist. He was widely known for his pacifism; and owing to his similar views and friendship with Gandhi, he was dubbed the Sarhadi Gandhi. He was a staunch advocate for Hindu-Muslim unity in the Indian subcontinent. In 1929, he founded the nonviolent anti-colonial movement known as the Khudai Khidmatgar. The British launched a severe crackdown against the movement and it suffered some of the most severe repression of the entire Indian independence movement. In June 1947, Khan along with Khudai Khidmatgar leaders issued the Bannu Resolution to the British. The resolution demanded that the ethnic Pashtuns be given a choice to have an independent state of Pashtunistan, comprising all of the Pashtun territories of British India and not be included within Pakistan. However, the British refused to comply with the demands of this resolution. After the Partition, Khan pledged allegiance to Pakistan, and stayed in the NWFP.
13. **Maulana Zafar Ali Khan** was a writer journalist and politician from Gujranwala, Punjab. He graduated from Aligarh College and served as private secretary to the vice-chancellor of the college, Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk. He was also the founding editor of the newspaper 'Zamindar', which became a mouthpiece for Muslim anti-colonial politics. In 1945-46 he was elected to the Central Legislative Assembly as a Muslim League nominee.
14. **Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai** was a Sindhi Sufi saint. He is considered to be one of the greatest poets of the Sindhi language. His collected poems are assembled in the compilation known as "Shah Jo Risalo", which exists in numerous versions and has been translated to English, Urdu, Punjabi, German and other languages.

15. **Sir Zafarullah Khan** was a former Pakistani jurist, who is the first Pakistani who, in addition to being the first foreign Minister of Pakistan, became, in 1954, a Judge at the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague. He held the position until 1961. He represented Pakistan at the UN in 1961–64 and served as president of the UN General Assembly (the first and only Pakistani to do so) in 1962–63. Returning to the International Court of Justice in 1964, he served as the court's president from 1970 to 1973.
16. **Amjadi Bano Begum**, widow of Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar, was a politician from the subcontinent. She pursued politics at a time when Muslim women of sub-continent were restricted to their homes. She accompanied her husband to London to attend the Round Table Conference in 1930. Owing to the abilities of Amjadi Bano Begum, Quaid e Azam appointed her as a member of working committee of Pakistan Muslim league, being the only woman among the 25 members of the committee. In 1938, the All-India Muslim League organised a women's central sub-committee, and she presided over the first annual session of the committee in 1940. She became the first woman to second the Pakistan Resolution. Amjadi Begum died on 28 March 1947.
17. **Tipu Sultan** (1750 – 1799) was the ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore from 1782 to 1799. The eldest son of Sultan Hyder Ali of Mysore, he was also a scholar and a poet. He introduced several new laws, including new coinage, a new lunisolar calendar and a new land revenue system. He started the growth of the silk industry in Mysore. He fought against the British for Mysore's independence, with help from the French. He won the first and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars, and dictated terms to the British in the subsequent Treaties of Madras and Mangalore respectively.
18. **Malala Yousafzai** is a Pakistani activist for female education. She has been a strong advocate for the education of women and children in her native Swat Valley in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where the Taliban had at times banned girls from attending school. Her advocacy has grown into an international movement. She is the second Nobel laureate in Pakistan's history, winning the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize along with Kailash Satyarthi of India. Aged 17 at the time, she was the youngest-ever Nobel Prize laureate.
19. **Faiz Ahmad Faiz** (1911 – 1984) was a Pakistani poet, and author in Urdu and Punjabi language. He was one of the most celebrated writers of the Urdu language in Pakistan. Faiz was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature and won the Lenin Peace Prize in 1962.
20. **Waris Shah** was a Punjabi Sufi poet of the Chishti order. He spent much of his in the village of Malka Hans, 12 kilometres north of Pakpattan, and was laid to rest in his hometown of Jandiala Sher Khan, 14km from Sheikhpura. There, in the month of Zul-Hijjah, thousands of devotees arrive to attend his urs.
21. **Ishrat Hussain Usmani** was an atomic physicist from Pakistan. He chaired the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) from 1960 to 1971 as well as overseeing the establishment of the Space Research Commission. His career was mostly spent in the Government of Pakistan as an public policy official where he pushed for peaceful and commercial usage of the nuclear energy, and later working on arms control with Ministry of Defense to become a party of Partial Test Ban Treaty in 1963 before joining the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as its Chair of its Board of Governors. Usmani oversaw the nuclear power generation in Pakistan, working towards commissioning the nuclear power grid station in Karachi, and strengthened the role of the atomic energy commission at the United Nations.
22. **Subedar Abdul Khaliq**, also known as 'The flying bird of Asia', was a Pakistan sprinter. He received world-wide renown and was among the top athletes of his time. He won 100 gold medals in the national games, 26 gold medals and 23 silver medals in international games. He competed in 100m, 200m and 4x100 metres relay races. He participated in the Olympics of 1956 and 1960, and the Asian Games of 1954 and 1958. During 1954 Asian Games, Khaliq set a new record of 10.6 seconds in a 100 meters race by beating the previous record of 10.8 seconds held by Lavy Pinto of India.
23. **Shaiza Said Khan** is a former female cricketer from Pakistan who was the first captain of Pakistan women's cricket team. She and her sister, Sharmeen Khan, are known as the pioneers of women's cricket in Pakistan. She holds the world record for most wickets in a Test, which she achieved against West Indies in 2004 in Karachi.
24. **Syeda Tahira Safdar** is a Pakistani jurist who served as the Chief Justice of Balochistan High Court. She is the first female chief justice of any court in the history of Pakistan.
25. **Mast Tawakali** was a famous Sufi poet from Balochistan.
26. **Sardar Muhammad Iqbal** was the first federal ombudsman of Pakistan.

27. **Alam Lohar** was a Punjabi folk music singer from Pakistan. He is credited with creating and popularizing the musical term Jugni.
28. **Abdur Rahman Chughtai** was a prominent painter and intellectual from Pakistan.
29. **Sana Mir** is a former Pakistani cricketer who served as captain of the Pakistan national women's cricket team in ODIs and T20Is. She played in 226 international matches, including 137 of those as captain of the side. She was the first bowler for Pakistan to take 100 wickets in WODIs.
30. **Shahbaz Ahmad** is a former hockey player from Pakistan, popularly known by his nickname as "Shahbaz Ahmed Senior". He was famously known as the 'Maradona of Hockey'.
31. **Marium Mukhtiar** was a Pakistani fighter pilot, who became the first female Pakistani fighter pilot to achieve martyrdom, when her aircraft crashed near Kundian, northwestern Punjab, on November 24, 2015.
32. **Rahat Fateh Ali** is singer from Pakistan, mostly of the Qawwali genre. He is the grandson of the world-renowned Pakistani singer Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan. In 2014, Rahat became the first Pakistani to perform at any Nobel Prize concert, when he was invited to the concert at 2014 Nobel Peace Prize ceremony. He performed Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan's "Tumhe Dillagi" and "Mast Qalandar", and he also "Aao Parhao".
33. **Abdul Jabbar Khan** was the elder brother of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan. He was a prominent political figure and an efficient administrator from N.W.F.P. He became the first Chief-Minister of West Pakistan after the proclamation of One Unit formula.
34. **Syed Sadequain Ahmed Naqvi** was a Pakistani artist, best known for his skills as a calligrapher and a painter. He is considered as one of the finest painters and calligraphers Pakistan has ever produced.
35. **Syed Ameer Ali** (1849–1928) was a jurist hailing from Oudh. He was a signatory to the 1906 Petition to the Viceroy and was a founding-member of the All India Muslim League. He founded the political organization, Central National Muhammedan Association, in Calcutta in 1877.
36. **Sher Shah Suri** was a famous leader and the founder of the Suri Empire. In 1540, Suri took over the Mughal Empire. He has many remarkable achievements to his name - he is most famous for extending the Grand Trunk Road from Chittagong in Bengal in northeast India to Kabul in Afghanistan. He was the one who introduced the currency of rupee. He never lost a battle in the seven years of his reign. He was referred to as 'Ustad-i-Badshahan' (teacher of kings) by his foe, Humayun. He died an accidental death in 1545, and his son Islam Shah became his successor.
37. **Muhammad Ashraf Tai** is a legendary, grand master level, martial arts expert from Pakistan. He is a Black Belt in the sports, and has two times been crowned the Afro-Asian Martial Arts Champion. In addition to his success at the international stage, he has also won the Pakistan Karate Championship nine times. He is a direct descendant of Hatim Tai, the Arabian poet famous for his generosity.
38. **Samina Baig** is a famous mountaineer from Pakistan. She is the first Pakistani woman to climb the Mount Everest (a feat she achieved in 2013), and the Seven Summits (which she achieved by 2014).
39. **Muhammad Ali Sadpara** was a mountaineer from Pakistan. He has many famous milestones to his name. He was part of the team that, in 2016, accomplished the first ever winter ascent of Nanga Parbat. He is the first Pakistani to climb seven out of the fourteen 8000 meter peaks in the world. Him, along with his son Sajid Sadpara, John Snorri Sigurjónsson from Iceland, and Pablo Prieto from Chile, set out to climb K-2 in February 2021. During the climb, Sajid Sadpara was forced to return to a malfunction in his oxygen regulator, but the other three mountaineers carried on. On 5th of February, Sadpara, Sigurjónsson and Prieto were declared missing and a search operation was initiated by Pakistani authorities. On 18th of February, the three mountaineers were announced as presumed dead by the Pakistani authorities.
40. **Naseem Hameed** is a Pakistani athlete. She received wide renown and acclaim when she became the fastest woman in South Asia, after winning the gold medal in the 100 metres race at the at the South Asian Games in Dhaka, 2010.
41. **Abdul Sattar Edhi** was a legendary humanitarian from Pakistan, who worked for the uplift of the downtrodden in society. He established the Edhi Foundation, which ran various homeless shelters, rehabilitation centers, orphanages, animal shelters etc. throughout Pakistan. The ambulance service which the Edhi Foundation runs, was named as the largest ambulance service in the world by Guiness Book of World Records. In addition to his humanitarian efforts in Pakistan, Edhi Foundation has centers in other countries as well, such as the US, UK, Japan, etc., and has extended relief efforts to other countries in times of disasters, such as the 1992 Cairo Earthquake or Hurricane Katrina in 2005.

42. **Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy** is a world-renowned Pakistani film-maker. She is best known for her documentary films, which mostly highlight the plight of women. In 2012, she became the first ever Pakistani to win an Academy (Oscar) Award for her documentary 'Saving Face'. She won another Academy Award in 2016 for 'A Girl in the River'.
43. **Arfa Karim** was computer science prodigy from Pakistan. In 2004, at nine years of age, she became the youngest ever Microsoft Certified Professional, and was named in the Guinness Book of World Records. She passed away in 2012 at just 16 years of age due to cardiac arrest.
44. **Anita Karim** is the first ever international female Mixed Martial Arts (MMA) fighter from Pakistan. She has won many national and international MMA fights, and is the co-founder of 'Fight Fortress', the first ever MMA training institute in Pakistan.
45. **Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti** was a former head of the Bugti tribe from Balochistan. He held important positions within the government of Pakistan, such as the Interior Minister of Pakistan and Governor Balochistan as well as Chief Minister of Balochistan. He went underground in 2005, joining militants who were waging a war against the state. In August 2006, he was killed in an operation in the Taratani area of Kohlu district in Balochistan.
46. **Asrar Ahmad**, more widely known by his pen name Ibn-e-Safi, was an Urdu fiction writer from Pakistan. His work mostly focused on the spy genre, with popular book series such as the Jasoosi Dunya (125 books), and Imran Series (120 books). Famous media personalities such as the Indian film writer Javed Akhtar have openly expressed their admiration for Ibn-e-Safi and his influence on their works.
47. **Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan** was a Pakistani Sufi singer of the qawwali genre. He is regarded as the greatest Urdu qawwali singer and one of the most famous musicians from South Asia. He is referred to as 'Shehen shah e Qawwali'.
48. **Saadat Hassan Manto** was an Urdu fiction writer from Pakistan. His short stories and novels are held in high regard, and are well-known for bringing to light the hard truths of society. Due to his fame in the subcontinent, two biopics have been made about him, one in Pakistan in 2015, and the other in India in 2018.
49. **Mehdi Hasan** was a famous ghazal singer from Pakistan. He is widely regarded as the greatest ghazal singer, having influenced many contemporary singers from both India and Pakistan, from a wide range of genres. He created and sang songs for many Pakistani films, and won numerous national and international accolades.
50. **Dr. Ruth Pfau** was a German-Pakistani physician who moved to Pakistan in 1961, and dedicated her life to treating leprosy in Pakistan. She spent more than five decades of her life in Pakistan, serving those that suffered from leprosy, and opened many clinics for this purpose. Dr. Pfau won many awards and accolades both within Pakistan and internationally as well. She passed away in 2017.
51. **Dr. Abdus Salam** was a Pakistani physicist. He was the first ever Nobel laureate of Pakistan, winning the prize in 1979 alongside Sheldon Glashow and Steven Weinberg for their contribution to the electroweak unification theory. He was also only the second person to win a Nobel Prize from an Islamic country. He received his PhD from the University of Cambridge.
52. **Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan** is a Pakistani physicist who is a key figure in Pakistan's nuclear weapons program.
53. **Asma Jahangir** was a human rights lawyer from Pakistan. She was well-known for her social activism, and was the co-founder of the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan.
54. **Wasim Akram** was a former Pakistani fast bowler. He is widely regarded as the greatest left-arm pacer, and one of the greatest bowlers of all time in Cricket.
55. **Ismail Gulgee** was a Pakistani painter and sculptor, mostly known for his calligraphic abstractions. His work is displayed in international museums such as The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He and his wife were tragically murdered in their house in Karachi on the 16th of December, 2007.
56. **Aleem Dar** is an international umpire from Pakistan, and a member of the ICC Elite Panel of Umpires. He has officiated the most number of international matches as an umpire, and also holds the record for officiating in the most number of ODIs and Tests. The record for the most number of officiated matches in T20Is is held by another Pakistani umpire, Ahsan Raza.
57. **Aisam-ul-Haq Qureshi** is a tennis player from Pakistan. He is the country's most successful tennis player ever, and has won many national and international accolades. He is primarily known for his success in the doubles matches, in which he reached a career highest ranking of 8th in the world in 2011. He is the only Pakistani to reach the finals of a Grand Slam, which he did in the 2010 US Opens when he

- reached the finals of both the Men's doubles and the Mixed Doubles.
58. **Ahmad Mirza Jamil** was a Pakistani artist. He gained wide acclaim and praise for his work as a calligrapher. He is most famous for creating the Noori form of Nastaleeq (a major calligraphic hand used in the writing of Persian script). He created the Noori Nastaleeq font in the year 1981.
59. **Imran Ahmad Khan Niazi**, popularly known as Imran Khan, is the current and 22nd Prime Minister of Pakistan. He gained widespread popularity in the country for his remarkable cricketering career, in which he became the best captain, and arguably the best player the country has ever produced. He became the only captain to win an ICC Cricket World Cup for team Pakistan, a feat he accomplished in 1992. In addition to his success in the cricketering arena, he is also the founder of many social organizations, such as the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospitals, a series of hospitals offering financially supported treatment to around 75% of its patients. He also founded the Namal Institute in his hometown of Mianwali. Imran Khan formed the political party Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaaf in 1996, which came to power as the ruling government in the most recently concluded general elections in Pakistan, in 2018.
60. **Nawaz Sharif** is a Pakistani politician who has served as the Prime Minister of Pakistan for three non-consecutive terms, from 1990-93, 1997-1999, and 2013-2017, the most by any Pakistani politician.
61. **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto** was a Pakistani politician who held many important political positions in the Pakistani state, including that of the Foreign Minister, the President, as well as the Prime Minister. He was also the founder of the Pakistan Peoples Party. He is one of the most well-known political and historical figures in Pakistan's history, having been involved in numerous important events. His death is a subject of controversy to date, in which he was tried and executed by the Supreme Court of Pakistan for the murder of a political opponent, in 1979.
62. **Benazir Bhutto** was a Pakistani politician who served as the Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988-1990 and from 1993-1996. She is one of the most famous personnel in Pakistan's political history, as she was the first ever head of state from a Muslim country. She was assassinated on the 27th of December 2007, in a PPP rally held at Liaquat National Bagh, Rawalpindi.
63. **Kiran Khan (OLY)** is an international, Olympic-level swimmer from Pakistan. She's one of the first Pakistani female swimmers to make a mark on the international stage. She has won more than 300 national gold medals, as well as around 50 medals internationally. She won the Tamgha-e-Imtiaz in 2012.