

Sindh General Knowledge Pointers

1. On 1 July 1970, Sindh was given the status as a separate province after distribution of one unit. 1635. In 712 AD, Sindh was conquered by Arabs. Nearly two hundred years (till 105R), ruled over Sindh.
2. General Hosh Muhammad Sheedi raised the slogan "Marvesoon par Sindh na Desoon".
3. Sindh was conquered by British in 1843, and became a part of the Bombay presidency. 1638. The first politician who demanded separation of Sindh from Bombay was Harchand Rai Wishand as during the meeting of All India Congress in 1913.
4. Sindh was visited by the different European nations in the 16th and the 17th centuries for trade. The Portuguese were first. They, were followed by the English and the Dutch.
5. The first English factory was at Thatta in 1615.
6. Sir Haji Abdullah Haroon Memon supported Pakistan Resolution from Sindh.
7. Area of Sindh is: 140,914 km sq. (54,407 square miles) and population is 47,886,051.
8. Sindh ranks the third by area among provinces and the second by population among provinces.
9. There are six divisions of Sindh: Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur, Larkana, Mirpur Khas, Shaheed Benazirabad.
10. 29 districts of Sindh, According to PBS 2017:
Karachi Division: Karachi East, Karachi, West, Karachi South, Karachi Central, Malir, Korangi
Hyderabad Division: Hyderabad, Dadu, Jamshoro, Tando Allahyar, Tando Muhammad Khan, Matiari, Thatta, Badin, Sujawal
Sukkur Division: Sukkur, Khairpur, Ghotki
Larkana Division: Larkana, Jacobabad, Shikarpur, Kashmore at Kandhkot, Qambar at Shahdadkot. **Mirpur Khas Division:** Mirpur Khas, Tharparkar at Mithi, Sanghar, Umerkot
Shaheed Benazirabad Division: Shaheed Benazirabad, Naushahro Feroze
11. The 33rd and the current Governor of Sindh is Imran Ismail, in office since 27th August 2018.
12. Fazul-ur-Rehman served as the caretaker Chief Minister of Sindh (2nd June - 18th Aug. 2018).
13. There have been 7 caretaker Chief Ministers of Sindh since its creation as a separate province.
14. Murad Ali Shah (from PPP) was re-elected for the second time as the Chief Minister of Sindh (36th CM Sindh after the separation of the province from Bombay and 31st CM Sindh after the creation of Pakistan) on 18th August, 2018.
15. The epithets of Sindh are: Mehran, Gift of Indus, Gateway to Islam (Bab-ul-Islam).
16. Three climatic regions of Sindh. **Siro** (Upper region centered on Jacobabad) **Wicholo** (Middle region centered on Hyderabad) and **Lar** (Lower region centered on Karachi).
17. The major dialects in Sindhi are Six: Sireli, Vicholi, Lari, Thari, Lasi & Kachhi.
18. The Sindhi Language Authority was established in 1990 for the promotion of Sindhi.
19. Hassan Ali Effendi is the founder of Sindh Madrasatul -Islam in Karachi. SMI was instituted in Bolton Market in 1885.
20. Quaid-e-Azam stayed in SMI from 1887 to 1892 which was the maximum period he spent in an educational institution. SMI was upgraded to Sindh Muslim College in 1943.
21. The viceroy of British India Lord Dufferin inaugurated the SMI's historical Main Building on November 14th, 1887.
22. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro from Larkana was the first Chief Minister of Sindh (from 16th August 1947 to 28th April 1948).
23. Hamida Khuhro was the daughter of Ayub Khuhro. She served as twice Sindh's Minister for Education and as a Professor of History at Sindh University. Died: 12 February, 2017.
24. Sindhi Topi Day was celebrated for the first time on 6th December, 2009.
25. Kirthar National Park is in Kirthar Mountains in Karachi and Jamshoro district. This is the second largest national park after Hingol National Park. Founded in 1974.
26. Hingol National Park is spread over an area of about 1,650 sq km along the Makran Coast, Balochistan. This park is considered as the largest of National Park of Pakistan.
27. Hingol National Park is located approximately 190 km from Karachi. Founded in 1988.
28. Sindhi is the official language of Sindh.
29. Sindhi Language Bill, 1972 gives Sindhi status of official language in the province.
30. University of Sindh is in Jamshoro. It is one of the oldest universities in Pakistan since 1947.
31. Fateh Muhammad Burfat is the current Vice-Chancellor Sindh University since Jan 19, 2017.

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32. River Indus dried due to drought in 1819.
33. The regions bordered by Sindh: Balochistan to West, Punjab to North, Indian states of Gujarat & Rajasthan to East, Arabian Sea to South.
34. In 1739, Sindh was annexed to Persian Empire when Nadir Shah attacked Sindh and annexed to his empire, but after his death, in 1748 Sindh was again separated.
35. Karachi is the most populated city of Sindh. Based on 6th Census of 2017, the population of Karachi has increased from 9.339 million in 1998 to 14.91 million in the latest Census.
36. Thar Desert is in Sindh. The total geographical area of Thar in Sindh is 48,000 sq km, out of which 25,000 sq km is in Tharparkar and Umerkot districts.
37. Kunri city of Sindh is the biggest red chili market in Pakistan. It is also called the red chili capital of Asia.
38. Uroos-ul-Bilaad (Bridge of Cities): Karachi.
39. Jamshoro is called the city of winds.
40. Shahheed Benazirabad is the Heart of Sindh.
41. Rohri is called the city of seven sisters.
42. Jacobabad is called the city of hot weather.
43. Larkana is called the city of Leaders.
44. Hyderabad is called the city of airs.
45. Rehji Wayal Manzar, by Tariq Alam Abro.
46. Shah ji Shayri aen Orat jo Roop is the famous book of Dr Fahmeeda Hussain.
47. Sindhi poet Soz Halai died on February 21st, 2018. He hailed from a village near Hala Taluka of Matiari district.
48. Sindhi poet and writer, Dr Abdul Qayum Malik aka Mansoor Malik died in: 2011.
49. The poet of young hearts: Hassan Dars.
50. The first Sindhi host on Pakistan Television: Shamsherul Haidery in 1970.
51. The first international Conference on Sindh Studies was held on 20-21 November, 2017 by Institute of Sindhology, Jamshoro.
52. Altaf Shaikh is known as Ibne-Batuta of Sindh (Sindhi Literature).
53. Gorkhy of Sindh is the title of Jamal Abro.
54. Bilo Dada is the story book of Ayaz Qadri.
55. Shah-jo-Phar, Pisho Pasha and Badmash are famous stories of Jamal Abro.
56. 'Tadbeer-e-latif' is a novel of Bano Qudsia.
57. Hala is the famous city of Sindh for handicrafts.
58. Hala is located on the left bank of River Indus.
59. The city of Sindh is famous for Guava and berry production is Larkana.
60. Khairpur is the famous city for dates.
61. Hyderabad is the famous city for bangles.
62. Hirabad buildings are famous in Hyderabad.
63. Shiv Temple Hyderabad which was first built in 1895 and then rebuilt in 1945.
64. Famous garden Rani Bagh is in Hyderabad.
65. The first ever ODI hat-trick happened in 1982 in Niaz Stadium, a historic stadium of Hyderabad by Jalal-uddin of Pakistan, playing the match against Australia.
66. Pakka Qila (Strong Fort) of Hyderabad, built on a hill in 1768 by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora.
67. Founded in 1768 by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhora of the Kalhora Dynasty, Hyderabad served as the capital of Kalhora, and later Talpur, capital until the British transferred the capital to Karachi in 1843.
68. Mian Ghulam Shah also built the Shah Makki Fort, commonly known as Kacha Qila, to fortify the tomb of the Sun Saint Hazrat Shah Makki.
69. Pakistan's the longest Resham Gali Market is located in Hyderabad.
70. Gorakh Hill station is the Murree of Sindh. The height of the hill is: 5,690ft (1734 m).
71. Gorakh Hill Station is in the Kirthar Range.
72. 'Sindh ja Mon Sapnan Main Sochi' book is written by Muhammad Ibrahim Joyo.
73. 'Muqadam-e-Latif' is the book of Dr Gurbuxani.
74. The famous Sindhi drama 'Badnaseeb Thari' was written by: Muhammad Ismail Ursani.
75. Gorakh Hill Station is 93km northwest of Dadu.
76. The highest point and the coldest place in Sindh is: Gorakh Hill Station
77. The industrial areas in Sindh are: Karachi, Nooriabad & Kotri.
78. The Sindh Industrial and Trading Estate was established in 1947 on the specific condition that factory effluents would be treated according to the Factories Act of 1934.
79. When Muhammad bin Qasim came to India in the year 712 he captured the city of Debul.
80. The old names of Karachi: Kolachi, Kalachi, Debal, Kolachi-jo-Goth.
81. The original name 'Kolachi' also survives in the name of a well-known Karachi locality named 'Mai Kolachi', a Balochi fisher-woman.
82. The old name of Jacobabad: Khan Garh.

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83. Tando Allahyar is new name of Qunday Ji Wasy
84. The old name of Hyderabad is: Neroon Kot, meaning the Place of Ruler.
85. The old name of Bin Qasim is: Pipri.
86. The old name of the city Shaheed Benazirabad is: Nawabshah.
87. The old name of Sukkur: Aror & Bakhar
88. The old name of Larkana: Chandka
89. Golarchi is a city of district Badin.
90. Tando Akram was the old name of Golarchi.
91. Golarchi was called as Shaheed Fazil Rahu City.
92. South Asia's first tramway system was laid down in 1900 in Karachi.
93. Karachi as the capital was shifted to Delhi, Karachi became closer to being a Gateway to India in: 1911
94. Karachi is the largest city in Pakistan; the world's second largest 'city proper' behind Mumbai in terms of population; the twentieth largest city of the world in terms of metropolitan population; the world's third largest megacity.
95. Delhi Proposals provided that Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
96. Sindh was separated from Bombay Presidency under the Government of India Act, 1935 on 1st April 1936. 1744.
97. The meaning of Sindh: Sindhi derives from Sanskrit Sindhu that means river.
98. Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro found the city over the ruins of Nerun Kot in: 1768.
99. Hyderabad served 8 years (from 1947 to 1955) as the capital of Sindh.
100. The rank of Hyderabad by population is sixth in Pakistan, 2nd in Sindh with 3.5 million.
101. The meaning of word "Sukkur" is Superior.
102. Masoom Shah Jo Minaro, a watch tower, is located in Sukkur. Masoom Shah was the governor of Mughal Akbar. He commissioned the tower 'Masoom Shah Jo Minaro' in: 1582. The tower was completed in 1607.
103. Masoom Shah tower is 84 ft high with 84 steps.
104. A Sadhu by the name of Baba Ban Khundi, settled in this island in 1823 to preach Hinduism. Mir Sohrab Khan, the then ruler of the area, gifted the island to him as the Sadhu won his heart with his wisdom.
105. Satyun-jo-Astaan (The Abode of Seven), a graveyard on the right bank of the Indus river, in Sukkur. This place was immortalised in folklore when seven pious women made this place their eternal abode.
106. Lansdowne Bridge, Sukkur which was constructed in 1889 and named after Lord Lansdowne, Viceroy of India in 1888-1893.
107. The largest psychiatric hospital in Pakistan is: Jehangir Institute of Psychiatry commonly known as Giddu Bandar mental Hospital.
108. Khokhrapar railway station of Tharparkar District, was established around 105 years ago as the first railway station of Sindh on India-Pakistan border.
109. Indus & National Highway are two Highways of Pakistan that connects in Hyderabad.
110. The distance is from Larkana to Moen-jo-Daro is 28 kms. Sir John Marshal discovered the ruins of Moen-jo-Daro in 1920s. He was the DG Archaeological Survey of India from 1902-28.
111. The rivers flow in Sindh: Four (Indus River, Orangi Nala, Malir and Lyari River).
112. 3 Barrages in Sindh: Sukkur Barrage (1932), Kotri Barrage (1955) & Guddu Barrage (1962).
113. The old name of Sukkur Barrage is Llyod Barrage, having 66 gates. The 5,000 feet long barrage was started in 1923 and completed on 13 Jan, 1932, irrigating more than 10 million acres through its seven canals. Sir Arnold Musto was the architect and engineer of its construction. On its completion it was opened by Lord Willingdon, 22nd Viceroy of India from 18 April 1931 to 18 April 1936.
114. Kotri Barrage (or Ghulam Muhammad Barrage) is on the Indus River between Jamshoro and Hyderabad. The barrage was completed in 1955 and opened on 13 March, 1955.
115. Guddu Barrage is on the Indus River near Kashmore. This barrage was opened on March 1, 1963. It has 64 gates. The distance between Sukkur barrage and Guddu Barrage is 80 miles.
116. Shahjahan Masjid is located in Makli, Thatta. 1767. The mosque was built by the famous Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in 1647.
117. Shahjahan Masjid, Thatta has 93 domes (the largest number in Pakistan) and 33 arches.
118. Zulfikarabad, in Thatta district is located in the Indus Delta.
119. Maulai Shaidai wrote, 'Jannat-al-Sindh'.
120. The desert area of Khairpur is Nara desert.

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121. The first Afsana of Sindhi is 'Sudhatori and Kudhatori' by Miran Muhammad.
122. Chauburji Gate, Lahore was built in 1646.
123. Mariam Zamani Mosque (Lahore) was built in 1611-1614 by Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
124. The first Essay book of Sindhi language is 'Maqalat-ul-Hikmat'. This book of Francis Bacon was translated into Sindhi by Mirza Qaleech Baig.
125. Thatta was capital of Sindh in dynasties of Samma, Arghun & Turkhan Dynasties.
126. Sujawal district was split from Thatta on 12th October 2013.
127. Karachi remained eleven years (from 1947 to 1958) as the capital city of Pakistan.
128. The largest Pushto-speaking city in the world is Karachi.
129. The National Institute of Oceanology was built in Karachi in 1982.
130. Shah Abdul is called "Shakespeare of Sindh" and Mirza Qaleech Baig is known as "Father of modern Sindhi Literature".
131. Ernest Trumpp collected Latif's poetry and published as a book in German language for the first time in the Leipzig city of Germany.
132. Sheikh Ayaz translated "Shah Jo Risalo" in Urdu for the first time.
133. Elsa Kazi (the wife of Allama II Kazi) was the first to translate his poetry into English.
134. There are 30 Surs in Shah Jo Risalo.
135. Marui, Momal, Sassui, Noori, Sohni, Sorath & Lila are the seven Queens of Shah Jo Risalo. 1785. 'Shah Latif Award' is given to Shair, Adeeb, Funkar, Sahafi aur Hunarmand.
136. Mir Ali Murad Khan was first to publish Sachal's book, 'Diwan-i-Aashkara'.
137. Sachal Academy' is located in: Khairpur Mirs.
138. Sachal Sarmast Yadgar Committee was set-up in 1970. Sachal Library is located in Khairpur, established back in 2010.
139. Hajjaj bin Yusuf Saqfi was Governor of Iraq.
140. Sultan Mehmud came to conquer Indian Subcontinent next to Muhammad Qasim.
141. Sindhi wrestling is known as: Malakhra.
142. The real name of renowned Sindhi poet 'Sachal Sarmast was: Mian Abdul Wahab. He was born in 1152 AH (1732 AD) at the village Daraza [Khairpur] and died at 90 years on 13 Ramazan 1242 AH / 1829 AD.
143. The father name of Sachal Sarmast was Mian Abdul Haq Farooqi (Mian Salahuddin).
144. 'Sachal Sarmast' means: Ecstatic Saint of Truth.
145. Sachal Sarmast is popularly called Haft Zaban Shair (Poet of 7 languages: Arabic, Sindhi, Saraiki, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian and Balochi).
146. Sachal Sarmast was the poet during Mughal Dynasty [Sub-continent] and Kalhora-Talpur Dynasty [Sindh].
147. Diwan-i-Aashkara, Dard Nama, Raznama, Sartaj -ush Shuara --- by Sachal Sarmast.
148. Mir Rustam Khan Talpur built the mausoleum over the grave of Sachal Sarmast.
149. Sachal Sarmast is commonly known as the second Mansoor Hallaj.
150. The 198th annual Urs of Sachal Sarmast began on Ramazan 13th on 20th May, 2019 at the village Daraza Sharif in Khairpur. Sindh Minister for Auqaf Faraz Hussain Dero inaugurated the Urs.
151. The current custodian of the shrine of Sachal Sarmast is: Mian Abdul Haq Farooqi.
152. Muhammad bin Qasim was born on 31st December, 695 AD. The father name of MbQ was Qasim bin Yusuf Saqfi. Zubaidah Bint-e-Hajjaj is the name of MbQ's spouse
153. Amroo was the son of Muhammad bin Qasim.
154. Walid-I, Umayyad Caliph was the caliph of Islam when Muhd bin Qasim entered Sindh.
155. MbQ conquered Sindh on 2nd July 712.
156. MbQ made Mansoura, the capital city of Sindh.
157. Muhd bin Qasim died on: 18th July, 715 AD.
158. MbQ's expedition was the 3rd attempt by Arabs.
159. MbQ conquered Sindh at the age of 17.
160. The real name of GM Syed was Ghulam Murtaza Syed. He was born on 17th January, 1904 in Sann, Jamshoro and died on 25th April 1995.
161. The father name of Ghulam Murtaza Syed was: Syed Muhammad Shah GM Syed founded 'Sindh Hari Committee' in: 1931.
162. GM joined All India Muslim League in: 1938.
163. GM Syed appointed as the President of Sindh Muslim League in: 1943.
164. Bazm-e-Soofia- e-Sindh was set up by Ghulam Murtaza Syed in: 1966.
165. Jeay Sindh Mahaz ---- by GM Syed in 1995.
166. Real name of Shaikh Ayaz: Mubarak Ali Shaikh.
167. 'Sachal Malo Committee' set up in: 1975.
168. The desert area of Dadu is Kohistan desert.

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169. Shaikh Ayaz was born on 2nd March 1923 in Shikarpur. Father name of Shaikh Ayaz was: Shaikh Ghulam Hussain.
170. The wife of Ayaz: Iqbal Begum, a Sindhi poet.
171. 'Shaikh Ayaz- All Pakistan Conference' was held in Sukkur in 1958.
172. Shaikh Ayaz died on 28th December 1997 and buried in Bhit Shah.
173. Shaikh Ayaz is considered as the greatest Sindhi poet of the 20th century.
174. The tomb of Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhoru is situated at Khudabad, Dadu. He was the first ruler of Sindh during the Kalhora dynasty.
175. Mai Bhagi (Bhag Bhari), a famous Sindhi folk singer, was born in Mithi (Thar).
176. The Father name of Mai Bhagi: Wanhyun Fakir.
177. Mother name of Mai Bhagi: Khadija Maganhar.
178. Mai Bhagi died on July 27, 1986, at the age of 66.
179. Sindhi folk singer Allan Faqir was born in Aamri village, Jamshoro in 1932.
180. Allan Faqir was awarded with President's Pride of Performance award in: 1980.
181. Allan Faqir received 'Shahbaz Award' in: 1987.
182. Allan Faqir received 'Shah Latif Award' in: 1992.
183. Allan Faqir received 'Kandkot Award' in: 1993.
184. Allan Faqir died on July 4, 2000 in: Karachi.
185. The location of Bombay Bakery in Sindh is in: Cantonment Hyderabad.
186. The Bombay Bakery was established by Mr Phalajrai Gangaram Thadani.
187. Watayo Fageer (Birth name: Watan Mal and Birth place: Tajpur Village near the city of Nasarpur), a legendary character of Sindh, was born on January 13th, 1768.
188. His Islamic name: Tahir Sheikh. Names of his brothers were: Wasayo & Waryo. His tomb is in: Tando Allahyar. He died in: 1843.
189. Shah Inayat Shaheed, a saint and warrior of Miranpur War (1127 AH) was born in Jhoke Sharif (Miran Pur).
190. Inayat was killed on January 7, 1718, in Thatta under orders of then governor Azam Khan.
191. Inayat's anti-feudal slogan- Jo kherey so khaaye (he who tills has the foremost right to eat).
192. A three-day 310th Urs celebrations of Sufi saint Shah Inayat Shaheed started at Jhok Sharif in Sujawal district on October 26, 2018.
193. Mirza Qaleech Baig, the legendary scholar was born on October 4, 1853 and died on July 3rd, 1929 in Tando Thoro, Hyderabad. He is the author of 457 books (22 books are on Persian prose and poetry). He was awarded with Kaiser-e-Hind medal in: 1906.
194. The British Govt conferred the title of "Shamsul Ulema & Khan Bhadar" on Qaleech in: 1924.
195. Qaleech Baig Chair was built in July 2008 at the Faculty of Arts, University of Sindh, Jamshoro.
196. Drigh Lake is in Qambar Shahdadkot District.
197. Ach Lake is located in Taluka Shah Karim Bulri.
198. Ameer Peer Lake is situated in Dadu.
199. Lakhani Lake is situated in Sehwan.
200. Aneeti Lake is in Khairpur Nathan Shah.
201. Bilawalpur Lake is in the city of Jamshoro.
202. Bighari Lake is situated in Umarkot.
203. Sasui Lake is situated at Mirpur Sakro Thatta.
204. Siran Wari Lake is in district Sanghar.
205. Hamal lake is located in Qamber Shahdadkot, 58 km away from Larkana city.
206. The total area of Hamal lake is: 25 sq km.
207. Mai Fapahan Lake is in Moro, Naushahro Feroze.
208. Hadero Lake is located at Mirpur Sakro in Thatta about 85 km to the east of Karachi.
209. The Muradani lake is on the right bank of the river Indus deltic region in Mirpur Sakro.
210. 'Bakri Waro Lake (Lake of Person having Goat Animal) is near Village Dubbi, Tehsil Mirwah District Khairpur. This lake is part of 8 lake's cluster in the desert area of Rohri hills.
211. Kaho-jo-Daro is located in Mirpurkhas district, found by Gen. John Jacob, the British Commissioner in Sindh. It's over 30 acres.
212. Chanu-jo-Daro is situtaed in Nawab Shah. It is near the village of Jamalkeerio 2 kilometers from Rohri Canal. Excavations disclosed in 1936.
213. Jhokar-jo-Daro is located 10 km in the west of Larkana. Founded in 1921.
214. Amri-jo-Daro is located about 28 km near Sehwan. This was founded in 1834.
215. Rannikot Fort (Queen's Fort), located from the east via Sann village in Jamshoro , also called 'The Great wall of Sindh' is thought to be the world's largest fort with a circumference of about 26 km. The three internal forts are: Miri Kot, Sher Ghar and Mohan Kot.
216. Unar Kot is situated in Golarchi, Badin. This kot was built by the famous Ruler Jam Unar.
217. Dalil Kot is 7 km from Skrand near Nawabshah. This fort belonged to the ruler Mir Dalil Talpur.