

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022

Civics

Time: 1 hour 40 minutes Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 50 only.
4. In each question, there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid, black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way	Incorrect Ways
1 (A) (B) ● (D)	1 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	2 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	3 (A) (B) (C) (D)
	4 (A) (B) (C) (D)

Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.
7. The marks obtained on the 50 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 75 for the theory examination results.

1. A set of beliefs or principles, especially one on which a political system or organisation is based upon is known as
- A. ideology.
 - B. autocracy.
 - C. democracy.
 - D. mythology.

2. Islamic society should be based on feelings of affection and mutual cooperation.

The given statement describes one of the components of Pakistan's ideology i.e.

- A. accountability.
- B. brotherhood.
- C. equality.
- D. justice.

3. "In any case Pakistan is not going to be a theocratic State to be ruled by priests with a divine mission. We have many non-Muslims, Hindus, Christians, and Parsis but they are all Pakistanis. They will enjoy the same privileges as any other citizens and will play their rightful part in the affairs of Pakistan."

Quaid-e-Azam's broadcast talk to the people of the United States of America on Pakistan recorded February, 1948

In light of the given statement of Quaid-e-Azam, which of the following ideas can be interpreted as the key ingredient of Pakistan's ideology?

- A. Equality for all
- B. Sovereignty belongs to Allah
- C. Democracy with accountability
- D. Laws to conform with the Shariah

4. At the time of struggle for Independence, the ideology of the Muslims of the subcontinent guided them to

- A. develop as an industrialised nation.
- B. develop harmonious relationship with the West.
- C. live in accordance with their religious principles.
- D. live in harmony with different religious minorities.

5. The ideology of a nation helps its citizen to

- A. form uniformity amongst themselves.
- B. develop interpersonal skills.
- C. meet their financial needs.
- D. identify social issues.

6. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan promoted the concept of the Two Nation Theory because he wanted to
- establish Islamic democracy.
 - protect Muslims' political representation.
 - encourage Muslims to join the All India Muslim League.
 - develop stronger ties among all minority groups in the subcontinent.
7. The MAIN reason due to which Sir Syed Ahmed Khan considered Hindus and Muslims as two separate nations was the difference in their
- academic achievements.
 - culture and traditions.
 - economic activities.
 - social status.
8. The MAIN purpose of the Aligarh Movement started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was to
- provide a political platform for the Muslims.
 - persuade Muslims to acquire modern education.
 - remove misunderstandings between Muslims and Hindus.
 - demand more rights for Muslims from the British government.
9. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan helped revive the position of the Muslims of the subcontinent by
- providing job opportunities to them.
 - persuading them to boycott British products.
 - strengthening their relationship with the British government.
 - successfully declaring Urdu as the national language of the subcontinent.
10. The issue that was NOT discussed by Allama Iqbal in his Presidential Address at Allahabad in 1930 was about
- nationalism.
 - Federal States.
 - the unity of the Indian Nation.
 - the relationship of Muslims with other countries.
11. "India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages, and professing different religions. Their behaviour is not at all determined by a common race-consciousness."
- Excerpt from Allahabad Address of Allama Iqbal, 1930
- In the given statement, Allama Iqbal PRIMARILY propagated the idea of
- loyalty to the British government.
 - Pakistan's ideology.
 - the Two Nation Theory.
 - separate electorates.

12. According to Allama Iqbal's address at Allahabad in 1930, the part of the country that should be amalgamated into a separate state with or without the British Federation was
- A. North-Eastern.
 - B. South-Eastern.
 - C. North-Western.
 - D. South-Western.
13. The statement that CORRECTLY describes the concept of nationalism by Allama Iqbal is that the
- A. Hindus gave political rights to the Muslims.
 - B. British gave equal rights to both Hindus and Muslims.
 - C. Muslims were considered as a nation based on their religion.
 - D. British continued to disregard Muslim representation in the subcontinent.
14. According to the speech of Allama Iqbal at Allahabad Address 1930, the factor responsible for the moral consciousness amongst the Muslims of the subcontinent was
- A. geography.
 - B. education.
 - C. language.
 - D. religion.
15. Which of the following features was addressed by Quaid-e-Azam in his speech at Ismail College in 1943?
- A. Belief systems have nothing to do with the government
 - B. Requirement of territorial boundary for Muslims
 - C. Rally for the protection of the mosques
 - D. Fight for Muslims' religious rights
16. In his speech at a meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Union, Aligarh in 1944, Quaid-e-Azam advised the Muslims of the subcontinent to channelise their energies to demand for
- A. a United India.
 - B. separate electorates.
 - C. equal representation.
 - D. a separate homeland.
17. The event which led Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to propose the Two Nation Theory was
- A. War of Independence 1857.
 - B. Proclamation of Independence 1858.
 - C. Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867.
 - D. Formation of Indian National Congress 1886.

18. "Difference in India between the two major nations, the Hindus and the Muslims are thousand times greater when compared with the continent of Europe."

Quaid-e-Azam

The given words of Quaid-e-Azam motivated Muslims of the subcontinent to

- A. stand up for a united India.
B. unite for a separate homeland.
C. adjust to the prevailing situation.
D. cooperate with the British government.
19. Allama Iqbal presented his views on nationalism by advocating
- A. the abolition of political parties.
B. a unitary government.
C. military intervention.
D. communalism.
20. Which of the following statements by Allama Iqbal is TRUE regarding the representation of the Muslims of the subcontinent?
- A. He proposed the idea of a separate state for them.
B. He proposed the idea of separate electorates for them.
C. He presented the idea to form a political party for them.
D. He asked them to establish closer relations with the British Government.
21. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan initiated the Two Nation Theory on the basis of 1:4 population divide between Hindus and Muslims. This demand was upheld and taken forward in Allahabad Address 1930, where Allama Iqbal demanded for
- A. the federation of Islamic states.
B. a separate sovereign state for the Muslims.
C. the complete provincial autonomy for the Muslims.
D. a separate government under the British constitution.
22. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan initiated the Two Nation Theory on the basis of population representation in law making. This was concluded by Quaid-e-Azam in 1940 by demanding
- A. two constitutions.
B. an independent country.
C. a federation within the British Empire.
D. equal representation of the Muslims as that of the Hindus.
23. The historical event that convinced Quaid-e-Azam towards the Two Nation Theory and separate homeland was the
- A. Government of India Act 1935.
B. General Elections of 1936-1937.
C. Congress Rule 1937-1939.
D. Second World War 1939-1945.

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24. "If an effective principle of cooperation is discovered in India, it will bring peace and mutual goodwill to this ancient land which has suffered so long..... And it will at the same time solve the entire political problem of Asia."

Speech by Quaid-e-Azam in the session of the All India Muslim League, 1930

The features of the speech highlighted in the given statement is about

- A. nationalism.
 - B. the problem of defense.
 - C. harmony among the nations.
 - D. the political rights of the Muslims.
25. "I know there are people who do not quite agree with the division of India and the partition of the Punjab and Bengal. Much has been said against it, but now that it has been accepted, it is the duty of every one of us to loyally abide by it and honourably act according to the agreement which is now final and binding on all."

Excerpt from the speech of Quaid-e-Azam addressing Constituent Assembly August 11, 1947

The vision of Quaid-e-Azam highlighted in the given excerpt is that the citizens should

- A. obey the laws of the country.
 - B. promote regionalism in the country.
 - C. work together for an independent country.
 - D. participate in the administrative affairs of the country.
26. "The first observation that I would like to make is this: You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State".

Excerpt from Quaid-e-Azam's address to the Constituent Assembly August 11, 1947

The principle of ideology of Pakistan that is depicted in the given excerpt is of

- A. brotherhood.
 - B. sovereignty.
 - C. justice.
 - D. parity.
27. "You may belong to any religion or caste or creed that has nothing to do with the business of the state."

Excerpt from Quaid-e-Azam's address to the Constituent Assembly August 11, 1947

The principle of ideology of Pakistan that is depicted in the given excerpt is of

- A. accountability.
- B. brotherhood.
- C. sovereignty.
- D. equality.

28. Following are the elements of a government:

- I. Judiciary
- II. Executive
- III. Legislative

According to the Objectives Resolution 1949, the element(s) of the government that should be independent is/ are

- A. I only.
- B. II only.
- C. I and III.
- D. II and III.

29. If, just after their independence in 1947, East and West Pakistan would have agreed on a 50 percent representation for each unit, then the issue which could have been avoided in both the wings was of the

- A. power struggle.
- B. delay in constitution making.
- C. unfair distribution of resources.
- D. representation in governmental services.

30. The MAIN reason due to which the Objectives Resolution 1949 is vital in making the constitution of Pakistan is that it

- A. stated the powers of the federation.
- B. declared Pakistan as a welfare state.
- C. safeguarded the rights of Pakistani Muslims.
- D. acted as a baseline in the constitution-making process.

31. According to the salient features of the Objectives Resolution 1949, minorities in Pakistan will be free to

- A. have dual nationalities.
- B. practice their own religion.
- C. formulate constitutional laws.
- D. hold key positions in the government's executive branch.

32. The Objectives Resolution 1949 talks about the sovereignty of Allah and the decision making process to be taken by the chosen representatives.

The given description highlights that the Objectives Resolution advocated a/ an

- A. Eastern political system and Islamic oligarchy.
- B. Islamic political system and Eastern democracy.
- C. Western political system and Eastern autocracy.
- D. Islamic political system and Western democracy.

33. Objectives Resolution 1949 was presented in the constituent assembly by
- A. Liaquat Ali Khan.
 - B. Ghulam Muhammad.
 - C. Khwaja Nazimuddin.
 - D. Muhammad Ali Bogra.
34. In 1953, Muhammad Ali Bogra proposed for a bicameral legislature with equal representation for all five provinces of the country in the upper house.
- If Bogra Formula would have been implemented in the country, then the MOST probable issue that could have been resolved was the issue of
- A. corruption.
 - B. power distribution.
 - C. economic disparity.
 - D. bureaucratic influence.
35. According to the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan, the form of government was
- A. parliamentary with a unicameral legislature.
 - B. parliamentary with a bicameral legislature.
 - C. presidential with a unicameral legislature.
 - D. presidential with a bicameral legislature.
36. The Executive head under the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan was the
- A. President.
 - B. Prime Minister.
 - C. Chief of Armed Staff.
 - D. Speaker of the National Assembly.
37. According to the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan, the name of the country was declared as the
- A. Republic of Pakistan.
 - B. Islamic State of Pakistan.
 - C. United Republic of Pakistan.
 - D. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
38. In the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan, the Objectives Resolution 1949 was included as a/ an
- A. introduction.
 - B. preamble.
 - C. schedule.
 - D. article.
39. The following features that is CORRECT about the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan is that the
- A. Prime Minister was the head of the state.
 - B. provincial autonomy was curtailed to a great extent.
 - C. subjects were divided into the federal list and the provincial list.
 - D. Prime Minister had a right to veto the amendment done in the constitution.

40. According to the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, the role of judiciary was to
- A. provide safety and security to the citizens.
 - B. advise and decide the issues of the state whenever required.
 - C. interpret laws and execute orders considering the constitution.
 - D. formulate policies to provide fundamental rights to the citizens.
41. According to the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, the President was NOT allowed to
- A. own any private property.
 - B. appoint provincial ministers.
 - C. nominate the ministers of his/ her cabinet.
 - D. earn any profit on behalf of his/ her position.
42. The 1962 Constitution of Pakistan was considered as a rigid constitution because it
- A. involved a one-fourth majority of the people in the Senate.
 - B. needed a two-third majority of the parliament to amend a constitution.
 - C. required a one-third majority of the National Assembly for any amendments.
 - D. demanded authentication from the President to make amendments in the constitution.
43. What was the impact of the indirect elections held in 1962?
- A. The bureaucracy was strengthened.
 - B. A parliamentary form of government was rejected.
 - C. The military government was able to rule the country.
 - D. All the citizens were empowered to support military rule.
44. The majority proportion of the National Assembly's members that can approve amendments in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is
- A. $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$
 - B. $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$
 - C. $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$
 - D. $\frac{3}{4}^{\text{th}}$
45. According to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the act that is considered as high treason is to
- A. deprive citizens from their legal rights.
 - B. provide dual citizenship to the bureaucrats.
 - C. abrogate the constitution through unconstitutional means.
 - D. dissolve the National Assembly without the consent of the President.
46. At the time of formulating the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, the country's official language was
- A. Urdu.
 - B. Arabic.
 - C. English.
 - D. Bengali.

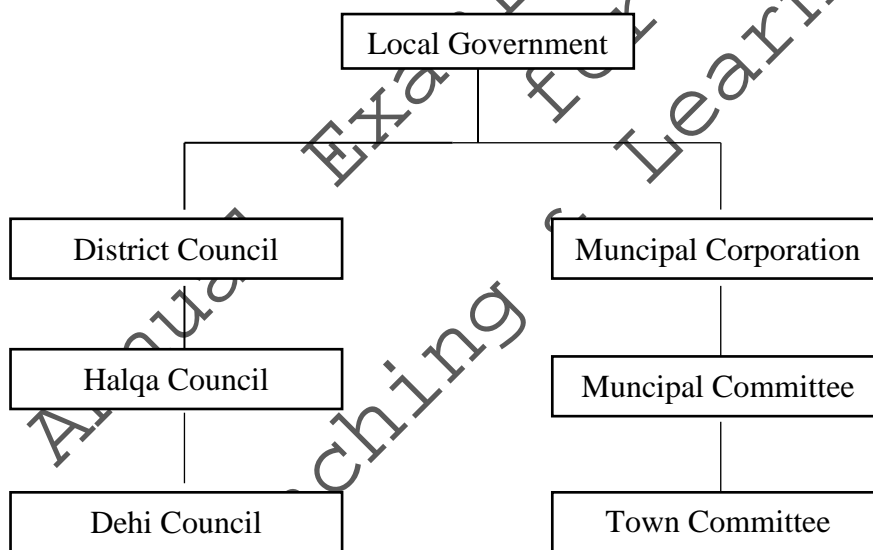
47. Which of the following options CORRECTLY differentiates the constitutions of 1962 and 1973 of Pakistan?

	Constitution of 1962	Constitution of 1973
A	The Supreme Court was declared the highest court of Pakistan.	Supreme Judicial Council was introduced.
B	It had a bicameral legislature i.e. the National Assembly and Senate.	It had a unicameral legislature i.e. the National Assembly.
C	A presidential form of government was witnessed.	A parliamentary form of government was witnessed.
D	It ensures that the civil and political rights are suspended during emergencies.	It ensures that the fundamental rights are given to its citizens during emergencies.

48. The MAIN objective of local self-government is to

- A. make rulers accountable for their actions.
- B. observe the working(s) of the federal government.
- C. empower people at the grass root level to resolve their issues.
- D. formulate laws to administer the working of the towns and villages.

49. The given structure of the local government represents the era of



- A. General Ayub Khan.
- B. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
- C. General Zia-ul -Haq.
- D. General Pervez Musharraf.

50. Under the local government system of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988), the councils were divided into

- A. rural and *tehsil* councils.
- B. urban and rural councils.
- C. *tehsil* and district councils.
- D. district and urban councils.

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