

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS X**

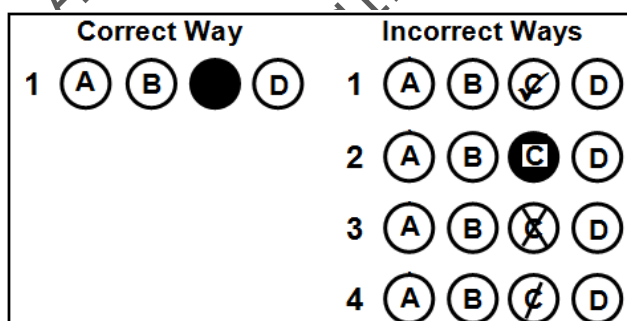
**ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS 2022**

**Pakistan Studies**

**Time: 1 hour 20 minutes Marks: 40**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

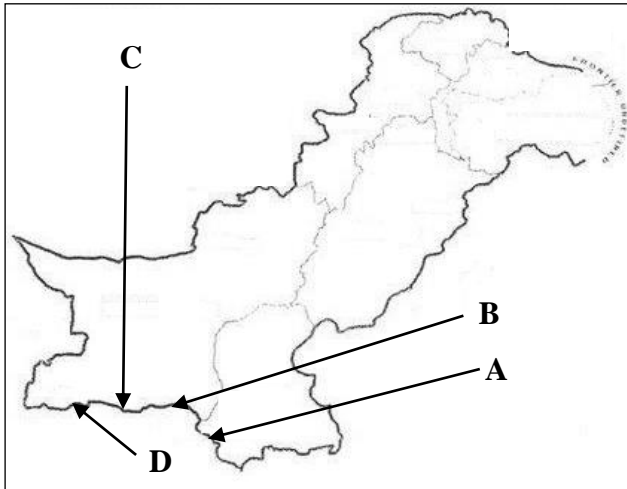
1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 40 only.
4. In each question, there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid, black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.



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 40 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 50 for the theory examination results.

1. The CORRECT location of Port Muhammad Bin Qasim depicted in the given map is



2. A couple living in a country of Asia is moving to a new country in Africa. They have packed their furniture and other household items and want to take it with them to the new country.

The BEST mode of transportation for them would be the

- A. roadways because they are easily accessible at all times.
- B. railways because they can carry people as well as heavy items.
- C. airways because the items would be with them and will not get lost.
- D. waterways because heavy items can easily be moved between continents.

3. Small scale industries lack standardisation due to which they do not meet the criteria of foreign markets.

To meet the standards of export goods, small scale industries should take all of the following steps EXCEPT

- A. appointing skilled workers.
- B. buying good quality raw materials.
- C. working under the supervision of large-scale industries.
- D. creating check and balance system for quality assurance.

4. Asifa had to transport some costly and fragile goods to a trader of Country X via airways.

The BEST benefit that can be reaped by Asifa would be that

- A. less amount of toll tax will be paid.
- B. there will be minimum paperwork required.
- C. the goods will safely reach the destination on time.
- D. there would be no need to track the goods' movement.

5. Ahsan lives in a country where poor and middle-class people cannot operate their own businesses as the higher authorities support the elite business class only.

In the given situation, the BASIC reason due to which the poor and middle-class people are suffering is the lack of

- A. equal opportunities.
- B. educational planning.
- C. proper law and order situation.
- D. implementing political policies.

6. The concept of trade can be described as

- A. people being employed for the right job.
- B. services provided in exchange of cash.
- C. the value obtained from export goods.
- D. setting up standards of export goods.

7. Shamshad is planning to set up a cottage industry of handicrafts where he has hired three people. Two of them will be involved in the production and the third one in distributing the products.

To setup this industry, Shamshad would require

- A. huge capital.
- B. imported items.
- C. local raw materials.
- D. complex technology.

8. A region in Pakistan is surrounded by natural beauty with waterfalls and lakes, yet it has not been developed and people are economically deprived.

In order to ensure that the region mentioned should be as progressive as other regions of Pakistan, it is essential to develop

- A. health care facilities.
- B. tourism in the region.
- C. agro-based industries.
- D. educational institutions.

9. The rural areas of Sindh face economic disparity due to a rigid feudal system being prevalent in the region.

The MAJOR step that can help to counter the given problem is to

- A. establish industries.
- B. reform the education sector.
- C. develop vocational training.
- D. introduce mechanised farming.

10. The mode of transportation that is essential for the rapid economic growth and accessibility within a developing country is
- A. airways.
  - B. railways.
  - C. seaways.
  - D. roadways.
11. The difference between the value of the country's imports and exports for a given period, on visible and invisible items is known as
- A. balance of trade.
  - B. balance of payment.
  - C. gross national product.
  - D. gross domestic product.
12. Which of the following ports of Pakistan is responsible for initiating China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)?
- A. Bin Qasim Port
  - B. Gawadar Port
  - C. Jiwani Port
  - D. Kemari Port
13. Since 2018, Pakistan imports MOST of its machinery from
- A. China.
  - B. Japan.
  - C. Korea.
  - D. United States of America.
14. The economic disparity among different regions of Pakistan can be reduced by encouraging
- A. free education for all.
  - B. rural urban migration.
  - C. small scale industries.
  - D. power generation plans.
15. Cottage industry holds an important position in rural areas because it
- A. provides employment.
  - B. makes use of industrial waste.
  - C. is a source of foreign exchange.
  - D. meets the demands of the whole nation.
16. Exports should never stop in a developing country like Pakistan as it is a MAJOR source of
- A. domestic market competition.
  - B. remittance income.
  - C. local employment.
  - D. foreign currency.

17. Pakistan can achieve POSITIVE balance of trade by
- increasing exports.
  - increasing imports.
  - establishing new ports.
  - promoting the tourism industry.
18. During the drafting of the first constitution of Pakistan, there was a lack of consensus between the East and West wings.
- This disagreement was MAINLY due to
- water.
  - currency.
  - language.
  - form of representation.
19. The BASIC reason for the loss of popularity of General Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969) in the country was
- his control on the media.
  - the Tashkent declaration.
  - the introduction of family laws.
  - his initiation of local self-government system.
20. The agricultural reforms introduced by General Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969) increased the economic growth by 6.2%. Yet, they had a negative impact because they initiated
- massive rural to urban migration.
  - duty free import of agricultural tools.
  - feudal system in the rural areas of Pakistan.
  - desertification of land due to building of link canals.
21. As a result of Indus Basin Waters Treaty 1960, General Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969) provided irrigation facilities to the farmers by
- installing tube wells.
  - constructing three large dams.
  - introducing water canal system for the farmers.
  - building wells to collect water through Persian wheel method.
22. One of the reasons that led to the resignation of General Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969) from the presidency was the escalation in protests from the
- farmers.
  - feudal lords.
  - industrialist.
  - student unions.

23. One of the agricultural reforms introduced by General Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969) was
- farm mechanisation.
  - provision of raw material.
  - introduction of chemical fertilisers.
  - provision of free education to farmers.
24. All of the following were stimulated due to the industrial reforms of General Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969) EXCEPT
- foreign exchange.
  - small industries.
  - employment.
  - import.
25. The BASIC economic reason due to which there was tension between East and West Pakistan in 1960s was that
- agricultural reforms introduced by General Muhammad Ayub Khan were implemented only in the West.
  - there was no moral support given to the people of East Pakistan after the Bhola cyclone.
  - all trading activities were done with other countries through the East wing.
  - infrastructural development was done only in the East wing.
26. Consider the following table.

Year	Total Amount Spent on West Pakistan (%)	Total Amount Spent on East Pakistan (%)
1950-55	68.31	31.69
1955-60	75.95	24.05
1960-65	70.5	29.5
1965-70	70.82	29.18
<b>Average</b>	<b>71.16</b>	<b>28.84</b>

(Note: According to the Census of Pakistan 1961, the percentage of population in the West was 36.23 whereas; in the East it was 63.77.)

From the given table, it is inferred that the inequality between East and West Pakistan was based on

- administrative affairs.
- military interventions.
- international relations.
- limited natural resources.

27. Despite Awami League winning the Elections of 1970, the divide between the East and West Pakistan increased because
- Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman refused to take office in West Pakistan.
  - civil war was declared in East Pakistan by the soldiers of Mukti Bahini.
  - Ayub Khan resigned and handed the government over to General Yahya Khan.
  - Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto refused to agree on the division of ministries with Awami League.
28. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman's Six Points demanded for the
- dominion status for East Pakistan.
  - separate independent state of East Pakistan.
  - complete autonomy with revenue and foreign affairs in Centre.
  - representation of East Pakistan's culture in all aspects of Pakistan.
29. During 1970-1971 for the sake of provincial autonomy, Awami League demanded the
- East wing to have its own military.
  - federal government to collect taxes.
  - same currency for both East and West Pakistan.
  - separate accounts of foreign exchange earnings.
30. The event which did NOT lead to the separation of East Pakistan is
- Pak-India war 1965.
  - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman's Six Points 1966.
  - elections of 1970.
  - Pak-India war 1971.
31. India's role in the separation of East and West Pakistan was that it
- granted loans to the Bangladeshi farmers.
  - gave admissions to Bengali students.
  - instigated Bengali nationalism.
  - raised the Kashmir issue.
32. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977) started nationalisation programme of industries, financial institutions including banks and insurance companies.
- The MOST NEGATIVE impact of this step resulted in the
- migration of educated class people to foreign countries.
  - imposition of some conditions on the dismissal of workers.
  - economic insufficiency and mis-allocation of the resources.
  - suppression of rising insurgency in the province of Balochistan.

33. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977) banned the printing of names of pharmaceutical companies on medicinal products in 1972. The medicines would be sold in the name of their chemical formulae only.

This step of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto resulted in

- A. the medicines becoming readily available in the market.
  - B. drugs companies closing their operations in Pakistan.
  - C. the increased use of herbal medicines by the masses.
  - D. medicines being sold without doctors' prescriptions.
34. The Simla Agreement 1972 between India and Pakistan sought to lay down the steps to be taken for
- A. sending the prisoners of war to the government of Bangladesh.
  - B. the normalisation of bilateral relations through peaceful means.
  - C. seeking third-party intervention in the settlement of their differences.
  - D. the returning of all Pakistani territories it had captured during the war along with Kashmir.
35. Since general elections were not to be held immediately in 1982, therefore General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988) in the interest of the nation formed Majlis-e-Shoora.

The MAIN task of forming Majlis-e-Shoora was to

- A. distribute zakat funds to the needy.
  - B. look into the constitutional and legal matters of the state.
  - C. ensure the regulation of prayers called the *nizam-i-salaat*.
  - D. provide time to time advices to the President by its members.
36. During the reign of General Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988), a Federal Shariah Court was established to
- A. decide social issues according to the teachings of the Holy Qura'n and Sunnah.
  - B. rectify the misadministration of the Federal Government in light of Shariah.
  - C. act as the Parliament of Pakistan in place of the National Assembly.
  - D. Islamise the economic system of Pakistan.
37. During the regime of Benazir Bhutto (1993-1996), the first women police station was introduced in 1993.

The MAJOR impact of this initiative on women is that they were able to

- A. acquire education.
- B. get proper jobs in the country.
- C. report criminal cases fearlessly.
- D. have dominant position in their families.



38. Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif (1997-1999) conducted the nuclear test on May 28, 1998.

All of the following were the immediate impacts of the nuclear test on the economy of Pakistan EXCEPT that the

- A. GDP growth rate of the country increased.
- B. open market rate for the Pakistani rupee depreciated.
- C. foreign exchange reserves fell down to extremely low levels.
- D. trade market fell down drastically as compared to the rest of Asia.

39. During Nawaz Sharif's regime (1997-1999), people were provided with loans to buy taxis for self-employment purposes.

This initiative did NOT achieve its target because the loans'

- A. taken were not used in the desired area(s).
- B. conditions were difficult to fulfil.
- C. processing period was very long.
- D. repayment was irregular.

40. The IMMEDIATE reason due to which the army took control over Pakistan in 1999 was that

- A. there was political instability in the country.
- B. the military was sent back to Pakistan from Kargil.
- C. there was an increase in corruption and nepotism in the country.
- D. the civilian government did not allow the flight of the army chief to land.

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