

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS XII**

**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.

Correct Way	Incorrect Ways
1 (A) (B) (●) (D)	1 (A) (B) (✓) (D)
	2 (A) (B) (●) (D)
	3 (A) (B) (X) (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 40 MCQs will be equated to the total marks of 50 for the theory examination results.

1. Pakistan has faced military coup for three times since its inception.  
This reflects Pakistan's inability to uphold the ideology of
  - A. justice.
  - B. democracy.
  - C. participation.
  - D. accountability.
2. The study of constitutional development from 1947 till date, in the subject of Pakistan Studies, leads one to understand the process of
  - A. development of defence strategies.
  - B. distribution of power between units.
  - C. economic development in the country.
  - D. development of relationships with other countries.
3. Pakistan Studies is made a compulsory subject for the students in order to develop
  - A. vocational skills amongst the citizens.
  - B. feeling of nationalism amongst the youth.
  - C. moral values amongst the younger generation.
  - D. literature appreciation for the lower age group.
4. The BASIC reason that initiated Aligarh Movement in 1858 was
  - A. cultural.
  - B. religious.
  - C. educational.
  - D. recreational.
5. The publication of the magazine, 'Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq' was initiated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to teach Muslims the
  - A. manners and etiquettes of the Western society.
  - B. morals and values of their forefathers.
  - C. Western scientific processes.
  - D. protocols of nobility.
6. Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) was MAINLY initiated after the British were unable to
  - A. reinstate Mughal Empire in the subcontinent.
  - B. fulfil their promise regarding the Ottoman Empire.
  - C. keep the borders of India open for Iran and Afghanistan.
  - D. provide representation to the Muslims in Central Legislature.
7. The negative impact of the Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) on the Muslims of the subcontinent was that it
  - A. led to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire.
  - B. initiated political uprising in the subcontinent.
  - C. created economic loss amongst the Muslims in the region.
  - D. increased the rift between Indian Muslims and Muslims around the world.

8. The negative economic impact of Boundary Commission on East Pakistan led to the lack of
- A. dry ports.
  - B. industries.
  - C. raw materials.
  - D. skilled labours.
9. A constitution plays a vital role in a state because it
- A. protects the territorial integrity of the country.
  - B. defines the approach of a state towards other countries.
  - C. keeps the interests of its citizens, both within and outside the country.
  - D. sets the limits and boundaries of the governments' interaction and powers.
10. According to Quaid-e-Azam's speech at the Constituent Assembly in 1947, the problems that MAJORLY delayed both the Hindus and Muslims in achieving independence were
- A. jobbery and corruption.
  - B. regionalism and casteism.
  - C. favouritism and selfishness.
  - D. sectarianism and class system.
11. According to Quaid-e-Azam's speech at the Constituent Assembly in 1947, the action that would MOST likely devoid a society of capable people is
- A. black-marketing.
  - B. nepotism.
  - C. hoarding.
  - D. casteism.
12. According to the Objectives Resolution of 1949, sovereignty belongs to the
- A. divine being.
  - B. legislative bodies.
  - C. selected representatives.
  - D. President of the country.
13. According to the Objectives Resolution 1949, the type of government favourable for the country, Pakistan is
- A. oligarchy.
  - B. theocracy.
  - C. democracy.
  - D. aristocracy.
14. The MAJOR reason behind the delay in the constitution making in Pakistan during 1947-1956 was the
- A. lack of competent law makers for constitution making.
  - B. disagreement regarding the distribution of powers.
  - C. law and order situation in the country.
  - D. repeated Martial Law in the country.

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15. The reason that led to the failure of the Constitution of Pakistan 1956 was the
- A. lack of awareness amongst the masses.
  - B. unfair distribution of power among units.
  - C. rigid laws for the amendment in the constitution.
  - D. absence of check and balance amongst the branches of the government.
16. The BASIC reason due to which the constitution of 1962 was abrogated in Pakistan was that
- A. West Pakistan was modelled as One Unit.
  - B. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the First Constituent Assembly.
  - C. politicians preferred their personal interests over national interests.
  - D. the separation of powers in the presidential system was not considered.
17. The constitution of Pakistan which is termed as the MOST federal and autonomous is
- A. 1956.
  - B. 1962.
  - C. 1971.
  - D. 1973.
18. The students of the minority communities are not given a fair chance to adopt alternative subjects in school in terms of religion.
- The fundamental right NOT being met in the given condition is
- A. the right to education.
  - B. safeguarding against discrimination in jobs.
  - C. safeguarding as to educational institutions with respect to religion.
  - D. the freedom to profess religion and to manage religious institutions.
19. Good governance is an approach by the government that is committed to provide all of the following services EXCEPT
- A. protecting civil liberties.
  - B. supplying medicines to its citizens.
  - C. promoting regionalism in the country.
  - D. providing basic facilities to the citizens.
20. The establishment of Bait-ul-Maal by Hazrat Muhammad *Rassol-ul-Allah Khatim-un-Nabiyeen* (PBUH) led to the initiation of a
- A. secular state.
  - B. welfare state.
  - C. theocratic state.
  - D. aristocratic state.

21. Upon establishing an Islamic State in Medina, Hazrat Muhammad *Rassol-ul-Allah Khatim-un-Nabiyeen* (PBUH) signed multiple treaties with the tribes living in the region.

The given step of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is an example of the good governance in terms of

- A. inclusivity.
  - B. transparency.
  - C. accountability.
  - D. responsiveness.
22. Participation as the element of good governance can be implemented in Pakistan if there is/are
- A. rule of law.
  - B. high literacy rate.
  - C. multiple political parties.
  - D. transparency in the system.
23. If citizens of Pakistan want to enjoy a transparent system of governance, then the MOST likely step they need to take is to
- A. submit taxes on time.
  - B. vote as per their forefathers.
  - C. own the government systems.
  - D. express freely on social media.
24. With reference to Pakistan, which of the following powers was always in the hands of the provinces?
- A. Health
  - B. Sanitation
  - C. Education
  - D. Foreign policy
25. The BASIC reason behind weak implementation of local government in Pakistan is the
- A. lack of financial handling.
  - B. involvement of judicial bodies.
  - C. rigging in the elections of the local bodies.
  - D. control over police force by the provincial government.
26. The FIRST local government introduced by General Ayub Khan was unsuccessful in its implementation because
- A. it strengthened presidential powers only.
  - B. the representatives were not elected directly.
  - C. it enabled the rise of bureaucracy into politics.
  - D. the power was devolved to the level of provinces only.

27. The civilisation that symbolises the growth of Buddhism in the region of Pakistan is

- A. Soan.
- B. Kushan.
- C. Gandhara.
- D. Mehrgarh.

28. The civilisation in Pakistan which has the MOST sophisticated drainage system is

- A. Indus Valley.
- B. Mehrgarh.
- C. Gandhara.
- D. Soan.

29. The MOST recent civilisation, whose remains are found in Pakistan is

- A. Soan.
- B. Mehrgarh.
- C. Gandhara.
- D. Indus Valley.

30. There are two countries: Country X and Country Y.

Which of the following actions will be added in the Gross National Product (GNP) of Country X?

- A. Resident of Country X deposits his/ her taxes.
- B. Resident of Country Y deposits his/ her taxes.
- C. Resident of Country X, living in Country Y sends his/ her income home.
- D. Resident of Country Y, living in Country X sends his/ her income home.

31. The inflation affects the fixed salaried person the most because it reduces the

- A. repayment of receipts.
- B. rate of unemployment.
- C. value of his/ her earning.
- D. rate of return on investments.

32. During the period of General Ayub Khan (1958-1969), the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth was up to 7% per annum. This was due to the reason that he introduced the

- A. policy of nationalisation.
- B. reforms in the green sector.
- C. concept of foreign direct investment.
- D. provincial autonomy towards revenue collection.

33. During the period of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977), the policy of nationalisation was introduced. This led to the deterioration of many industries.

This was due to the reason that

- A. inexperienced people ran the administration.
- B. easy loan schemes were cancelled.
- C. foreign loans came to a standstill.
- D. quantity of imports was reduced.

34. During the period of General Pervaiz Musharraf (1999-2008), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) increased largely in the country.

The FDI influx was LARGELY targeted towards

- A. shipping and textiles.
- B. education and health.
- C. power and petroleum.
- D. construction and finance.

35. The health sector of Pakistan is facing the problem of shortage of doctors. The MAJOR reason of this is due to the

- A. lack of hospitals.
- B. increased brain drain.
- C. lack of medical colleges.
- D. increased cost of public medical colleges.

36. A lot of females in rural areas are unable to maintain their health, resulting in higher infant mortality rate.

This problem MAINLY occurs because of all of the following reasons EXCEPT that

- A. they are treated by untrained midwives.
- B. there is no proper facility provided to the midwives.
- C. they do not get required medicines in the rural areas.
- D. there is no health insurance system for the people of the rural areas.

37. 'Out of 232,000 total Pakistani doctors, 110,000 are female doctors. Out of the total of 110,000 female doctors, almost more than 60% (60,000) of female doctors are not practicing.

The Nation, 21<sup>st</sup> September 2019

This is due to the

- A. inability to implement theoretical knowledge in practical life.
- B. cultural pressures regarding family responsibilities.
- C. gender discrimination during job postings.
- D. lack of proper remuneration packages.

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38. Despite provincial autonomy, Pakistan requires a single standard for education at all levels.

In this regard, the government of the country has introduced single

- A. national curriculum.
- B. textbook for each grade.
- C. education policy framework.
- D. assessment practice for each grade.

39. The education sector of Pakistan is majorly contaminated with the practice of cheating and nepotism.

This problem can be overcome by

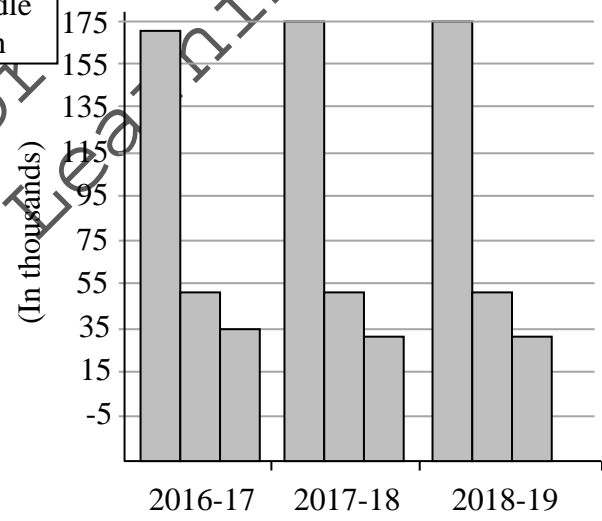
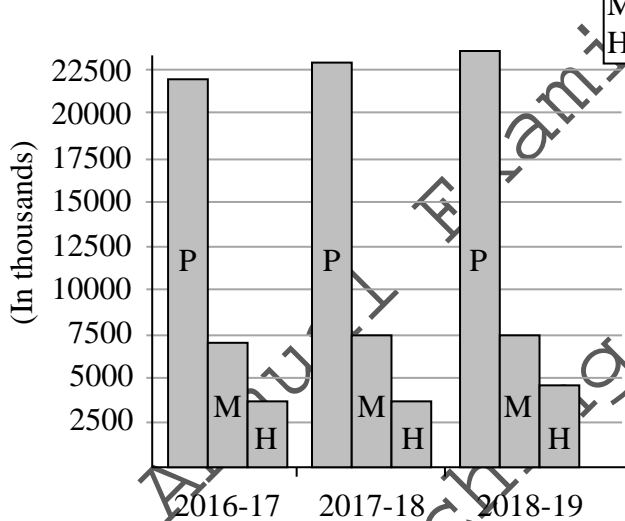
- A. implementing the rule of law.
- B. introducing transparency.
- C. initiating responsiveness.
- D. increasing participation.

40. The following graphs show problems in an education sector.

Graph-1: Enrolment at each level

P = Primary  
M = Middle  
H = High

Graph-2: Institution at each level



Consider the given reasons.

- I. Quality of education
- II. Lack of infrastructure
- III. Absenteeism of teachers
- IV. Lack of funding

Which of these reasons MUST have caused the problems shown in the given graphs?

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



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