

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS XII**

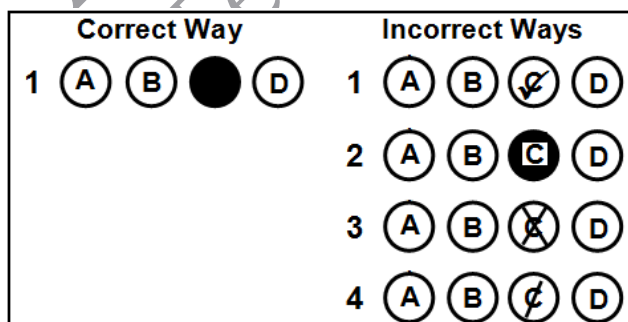
**ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS (THEORY) 2023**

**Pakistan Studies Paper I**

**Time: 55 minutes Marks: 30**

**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 30 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.

1. “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. justice.
  - B. honesty.
  - C. fraternity.
  - D. righteousness.
2. The MOST LIKELY political impact of Aligarh Movement on the Muslims during 1900-1910 was that they were able to
- A. get government jobs at higher positions.
  - B. familiarise themselves with Western education.
  - C. put forward their views about separate electorates in front of the British.
  - D. administer governmental affairs in the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent.
3. The MAJOR negative impact of the Khilafat Movement (1919-1924) is that it
- A. deteriorated the relationship between Afghanistan and the subcontinent.
  - B. developed trust on the Hindu leaders rather than Muslim ones.
  - C. made Muslims lose socio-economic footing in the society.
  - D. created resentment between British and Hindus.
4. Lahore Resolution 1940 led Muslim leaders to make a demand for the
- A. federation.
  - B. dominion status.
  - C. independent state.
  - D. separate electorate.
5. According to the Independence Act 1947, the civil servants appointed by the British Crown before the Act would be
- A. able to continue the service till the end of tenure.
  - B. terminated after the formation of dominions.
  - C. moved to dominions as per their religion.
  - D. asked to resign and opt for another job.
6. The boundaries of the two provinces of British India that were demarcated by the Boundary Commissions, set up under the chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliffe, in 1947 were
- A. Bengal and Assam.
  - B. Punjab and Bengal.
  - C. Uttar Pradesh and Bengal.
  - D. Punjab and North West Frontier Province.

7. Riba was abolished as part of the Islamisation of the Constitution of Pakistan in the year
- A. 1949.
  - B. 1956.
  - C. 1962.
  - D. 1973.

8. “These black marketeers are really knowing, intelligent and ordinarily responsible people, and when they indulge in black marketing, I think they ought to be very severely punished.”

Excerpt from the Quaid-e-Azam’s speech to the Constituent Assembly in 1947

The reason Quaid-e-Azam was against this act was that it directly leads to

- A. starvation and death.
  - B. saturation of money in few hands.
  - C. economic imbalance in the country.
  - D. discrimination amongst the citizens.
9. The MAJOR reason that resulted in the failure of the 1956 constitution of Pakistan was the
- A. process of indirect elections.
  - B. power granted to the prime minister.
  - C. failure of parliamentary system in Pakistan.
  - D. introduction of the basic democracies in Pakistan.
10. Which of the following was a reason for the introduction of bicameral legislature in Pakistan in 1973?
- A. Increasing the seats in the national assembly of the country
  - B. Ensuring representation of the minorities in the parliament
  - C. Protection of the rights of the smaller provinces
  - D. Protection of the rights of the larger provinces
11. Which of the following documents has the list of three subjects, i.e., federal, provincial and concurrent?
- A. Objectives Resolution 1949
  - B. Constitution of Pakistan 1956
  - C. Constitution of Pakistan 1962
  - D. Constitution of Pakistan 1973
12. The system of local government introduced by General Pervez Musharraf (1999-2008) was more successful and acceptable to the masses because it
- A. had a direct system of elections.
  - B. facilitated the financial devolution of power.
  - C. created awareness of democracy amongst the masses.
  - D. allowed the creation of town police under the local government.

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13. Hazrat Umar Faroque (RA) was able to manage the revenue and expenditures by
- establishing *Bait-ul-maal*.
  - formulating twelve provinces.
  - introducing the Islamic calendar.
  - conducting a population count (census).
14. During the outbreak of COVID-19, the government of Pakistan had taken precautionary steps at the initial stage, yet it was not able to control the situation.
- This issue of governance could have been overcome if there was
- involvement of the armed forces.
  - ownership of government orders by the citizens.
  - coordination between the government and media.
  - an accountability mechanism within government offices.
15. A structure in which different groups coexist and work together to achieve collective goals of the country is known as
- cultural pluralism.
  - cultural diversity.
  - globalisation.
  - state.
16. Relics found from the sites of Gandhara civilisation shows that its people followed the religion of
- Jainism.
  - Sikhism.
  - Hinduism.
  - Buddhism.
17. Inter-related set of activities including production, consumption and exchange that determines how scarce resources are allocated is known as
- inflation.
  - economy.
  - gross national product.
  - gross domestic product.
18. If a country has increased its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it means that
- the local industries are thriving.
  - balance of payment becomes positive.
  - remittances from abroad is increasing.
  - population is increasing at an exponential rate.

19. The POSITIVE impact of inflation in the country would be that it will
- rise interest rate on savings.
  - decrease the burden of debt.
  - increase consumer demands.
  - motivate people to invest money.
20. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto initiated the policy of nationalisation to bridge the gap created by the concentration of wealth. This policy failed to achieve its desired result because
- there was opposition from the feudal class.
  - the policy was not ratified by the parliament.
  - there was a lack of political will from the government.
  - the assigned administrators were not appropriately equipped.
21. One of the MAJOR problems faced by the education sector of Pakistan is the access of the students to the school building.
- In order to accomplish this task, the Government has initiated
- devolution of education as a subject to provinces.
  - teacher development programmes.
  - public-private partnerships.
  - cost free education.
22. During the pandemic of COVID-19, the syllabus was shortened to facilitate the students. This may have created a gap in the learning of certain concepts.
- In order to counter this issue, the suggestion that is the MOST educatively viable will be to
- announce holidays until the pandemic is in control and then resume.
  - introduce a basic module in the first semester of tertiary education.
  - expect the students to cover the concepts on their own.
  - omit the concept from all the levels of education.
23. The MAJOR obstacle in the initiation of national integration and cohesion at the regional level in Pakistan is the
- different law and order systems of the country.
  - introduction of local system of government.
  - increased provincial autonomy.
  - unfair distribution of resources.
24. With education and health being devolved to the provinces, the difference in policies and its implementation is becoming more and more evident.
- Keeping in view the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment, the BASIC step that the provinces can take to increase national cohesion would be to
- review the policy thoroughly to highlight the loopholes in the policy.
  - apply the same policy in all the other provinces irrespective of context.
  - appreciate the province that is doing better and learn from their experience.
  - ask them to send in experts to implement the same policy in all other provinces.

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25. Ahad has taken admission in the university of another region as his area lacked educational institutions. He was not treated fairly by the local students and was not allowed to take part in multiple programmes of the university. He feels that students from different regions should be given a chance as they are a part of the same country. In this regard, the IMMEDIATE step that can be taken by Ahad to create awareness regarding representation of different regions in the university would be to
- boycott all the activities of the universities.
  - talk to people of different regions and hold a protest.
  - start a petition for representation of different regions.
  - write articles on social media defaming the university.
26. Pakistan's location has great geostrategic significance in the region of South Asia as it
- has Asia's best missile technology.
  - has the best energy resources in the region.
  - can build trade relations with far east countries.
  - can connect with other countries via Silk Route.
27. At the time of independence, Pakistan was looking forward to develop friendly relationship with major countries of the world because it was faced with all of the following issues EXCEPT
- geographical boundary issues.
  - lack of financial resources.
  - internal political struggle.
  - influx of refugees.
28. By signing the Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement 1954, Pakistan had agreed to receiving economic and defence assistance from the United States of America (USA) in exchange of allowing USA to
- exploit mineral resources found in Pakistan.
  - use Pakistan's soil against the Soviet Union.
  - use Pakistan's warm water ports for trade with China.
  - enjoy on-arrival visa status for USA citizens in Pakistan.
29. In which of the following events was China unable to support Pakistan due to the pressure of the Soviet Union?
- 1948 war on Kashmir
  - 1965 war at the Rann of Kutch
  - 1971 war at East Pakistan
  - 1999 war of Kargil
30. With the withdrawal from the western bloc, Pakistan was able to come in close contact with the Soviet Union. This resulted in huge investment of Soviet Union in the field of
- education.
  - oil exploration.
  - heavy industries.
  - defence industries.

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