

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X EXAMINATION

MAY 2016

Civics Paper II

Time: 2 hours 20 minutes Marks: 45

INSTRUCTIONS

Please read the following instructions carefully.

1. Check your name and school information. Sign if it is accurate.

**I agree that this is my name and school.
Candidate's signature**

2. **RUBRIC.** There are SIX questions. Answer ALL questions. Questions 5 & 6 each offer TWO choices. Attempt any ONE choice from each.
3. When answering the questions:

Read each question carefully.
Use a black pointer to write your answers. DO NOT write your answers in pencil.
Use a black pencil for diagrams. DO NOT use coloured pencils.
DO NOT use staples, paper clips, glue, correcting fluid or ink erasers.
Complete your answer in the allocated space only. DO NOT write outside the answer box.
4. The marks for the questions are shown in brackets ().

Q.1. (Total 8 Marks)

- a. Identify the type of constitution against the description given in the table below. Also give an example of the country where it is followed. (4 Marks)

Description	Identification of the Type of Constitution	Example of the Country that Follows it
A formal document defining the nature of the constitutional settlement, the rules that govern the political system and the rights of citizens and governments in a codified form.		
A constitution not embodied in a single document but based chiefly on custom and precedent as expressed in statutes and judicial decisions.		

b. Enlist any FOUR of the given features of the constitution under its correct year. (4 Marks)

- i. The Legislature was to consist of only one house. Both the wings of the country were given representation in the National Assembly. The National Assembly consisted of 300 members. 150 members were drawn from each wing. Thus the principle of parity was adopted.
- ii. A powerful President was to be responsible for administration and affairs of the state. He should be a Muslim, at least 40 years of age, should be qualified to be a member of National Assembly. He would be elected through indirect elections for a period of five years.
- iii. There were two provinces of the federation: East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Only one list of subjects, i.e. the Central List, was given in the constitution.
- iv. The constitution provided for a federal system in the country. The powers were divided among the centre and the provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists: the Federal List, the Provincial List and the Concurrent List.
- v. President was the focal point of all the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. Cabinet was responsible to him. All key appointments were to be made by the President. He could issue Ordinances. He could also declare State of Emergency in the country.
- vi. The Prime Minister was the head of the government. He was the leader of the Parliamentary group and was thus indirectly elected by the people. He was authorized to nominate his cabinet among the members of the National Assembly. The Cabinet was answerable to the Assembly.

Constitution of Pakistan 1956	Constitution of Pakistan 1962

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Q.2. (Total 8 Marks)

- a. The idea of decentralization has been introduced in Pakistan several times yet it was not able to bear the real fruits in producing the long lasting democracy in the country.

Explain any TWO hurdles in the way of implementing decentralized local government in Pakistan. (4 Marks)

1. _____

2. _____

- b. Given below are the functions performed by local government. Classify each function under its appropriate heads according to the Devolution Plan 2001. (4 Marks)

- i. To identify deficiencies in the delivery of services and make recommendations for the improvement of administration
- ii. To maintain and manage municipal infrastructure and services
- iii. To develop and manage flood control protection and rapid response contingency plans
- iv. To provide and maintain public sources of drinking water

	Function	
Union Administration		
Town Administration		
District Government		

Q.3.

(Total 9 Marks)

- a. Why did Pakistan face the problem of refugees soon after independence in 1947? Explain any TWO reasons. (4 Marks)

1. _____

2. _____

- b. List any FIVE contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in providing education for the Muslims of the subcontinent. (5 Marks)

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Q.4. (Total 10 Marks)

a. How has South Asian Association for Regional Corporation (SAARC) been able to promote friendly relations among its member countries? (4 Marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

b. Discuss any THREE benefits that Pakistan can gain by developing cordial ties with the Central Asian Republics. (6 Marks)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Q.5.

(Total 5 Marks)

EITHER

- a. Despite the toil of nine years, the Constitution of Pakistan 1956 did not fulfil the criteria of a successful constitution and hence failed.

Explain any FIVE reasons for the failure of the Constitution of Pakistan 1956.

OR

- b. Explain any FIVE impacts of the Devolution of Power Plan (2001) in the context of decentralization of authorities at the basic level.

AKU-EB MAY EXAMINATIONS

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Q.6.

(Total 5 Marks)

EITHER

- a. Through his political philosophy, Allama Iqbal played a vital role in the development of Pakistan Movement.

Discuss the given statement by giving any FOUR of his contributions.

OR

- b. Describe the role of Jinnah as a leader of the Muslims of the subcontinent and Pakistan.

OR

Describe the role of Jinnah as a leader of the Muslims of the subcontinent and Pakistan.

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