

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X EXAMINATION

APRIL/ MAY 2017

Civics Paper I

Time: 40 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.

Correct Way				Incorrect Ways			
1	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1	<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D			<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D			<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
	<input type="radio"/> C	<input type="radio"/> D			<input type="radio"/> A	<input type="radio"/> B	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

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. It is a constitution that is the product of history and its origin can be traced to the customs and usages. Its roots are in the past. It takes shape in the course of history due to the action and interaction of political, economic and social forces in the country.

The above description is of a

- A. rigid constitution.
B. written constitution.
C. enacted constitution.
D. evolved constitution.
2. Which of the following statements reflects the importance of Objectives Resolution 1949 in the constitutional history of Pakistan?
- A. It was the first constitutional draft made by Pakistan.
B. It was the basis on which the national language was declared.
C. It was the basis on which the government structure was decided.
D. It was the first document that established the sovereignty of Allah.
- 3.
- Name of the country: Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
 - President was the focal point of all the executive, legislative and judicial powers.
 - Legislature consisted of one house and was formed on the basis of principle of parity between two wings of the country.

All of the above mentioned features were a part of the Constitution of Pakistan implemented in the year

- A. 1956.
B. 1962.
C. 1972.
D. 1973.
4. The Constitution of Pakistan 1956, which was enforced only for a period of two years, could not satisfy the masses of Pakistan.

The reason behind it was that the Constitution did NOT

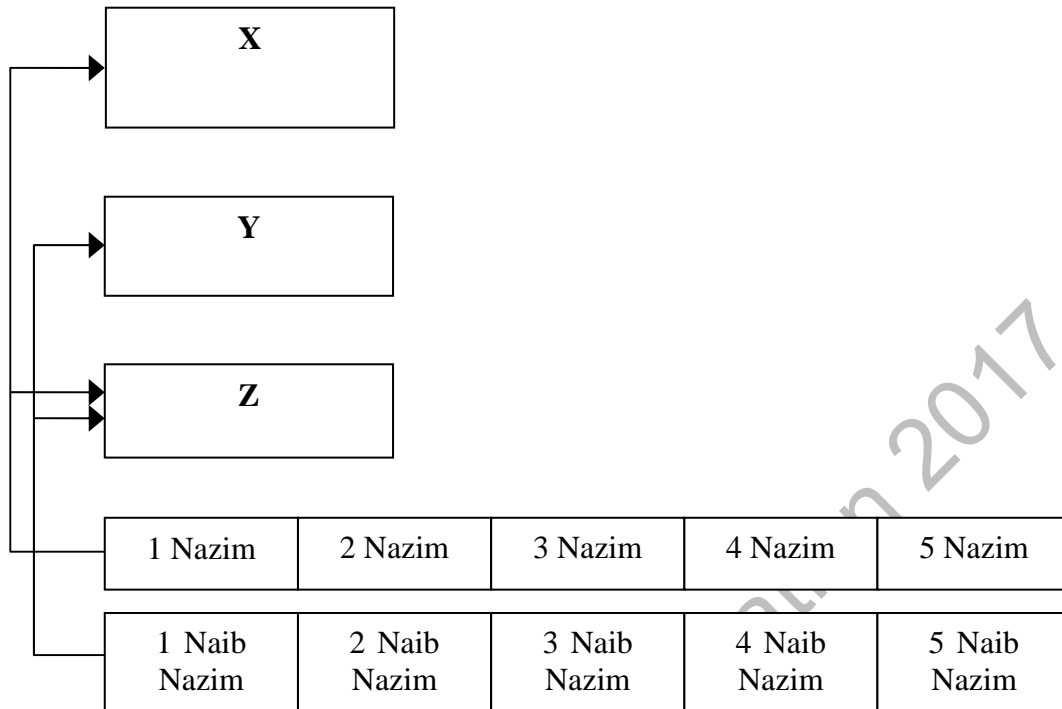
- A. divide the powers between provinces and federal.
B. contain sufficient Islamic provisions within its text.
C. emphasise on giving all the powers to the executive.
D. lead to the establishment of parliamentary democracy.
5. In the Six Points (1966) presented by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman, the main focus was on
- A. introduction of complete provincial autonomy for East Pakistan.
B. acceptance of Bengali as the national language alongside Urdu.
C. introduction of parliamentary form of government in the country.
D. representation in the National Assembly on the basis of population.

6. The devolution of Power Plan introduced by Ayub Khan in 1960 was not able to win the favour of the masses in Pakistan, because the
- A. division of units into Tehsil and District was not uniform.
 - B. minimum qualifications for the members were not mentioned.
 - C. powers of administration were not devolved to the grass root level.
 - D. members were mainly an electoral college for electing the President.
7. Since the local bodies' elections of 2016, the local self-government in Sindh has not been able to perform its tasks, because
- A. it is not politically affiliated to a party.
 - B. the municipal powers were not transferred.
 - C. it does not have the access to financial resources.
 - D. the elections were not fair and claimed to be rigged.
8. The Devolution Plan 2001 introduced by the military government of Pervez Musharraf in Pakistan was different from the Devolution Plans introduced by the previous military regimes, because it
- A. provided equal opportunities to the administrative units.
 - B. enabled local officers to control the law and order agencies.
 - C. was used by the President to legitimise his rule over Pakistan.
 - D. gave full financial and administrative responsibilities to the elected officials.
- 9.
- Electing an Insaaf Committee for out of court settlement of disputes.
 - Electing an Ethics Committee to regulate the conduct of council members.

Under Pakistan's Devolution of Power Plan 2001, the above mentioned functions were performed by

- A. Zila Council.
- B. Union Council.
- C. Tehsil Council.
- D. Municipal Council.

10.



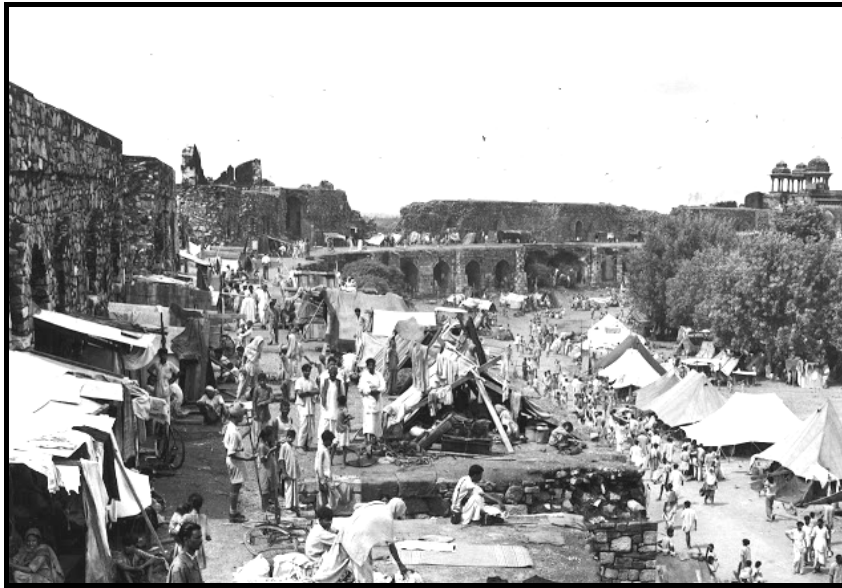
According to Pakistan's Devolution of Power Plan 2001, the 'Y' in the above structure represents the

- A. Village Council.
 - B. Union Council.
 - C. Tehsil Council.
 - D. District Council.
11. The distinguishing feature of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 which makes it more Islamic in nature than the other Constitutions of Pakistan is that it
- A. declared Islam as a State religion.
 - B. eliminated riba system from the country.
 - C. ensured error free printing of the Holy Quran.
 - D. brought all the existing laws in conformity with the Shariah.
12. Those principles which determine the extent of the powers a government holds without interfering with any rights of citizens is called the
- A. law.
 - B. judiciary.
 - C. legislation.
 - D. constitution.

13. The Local Government System (2001) introduced by the government of the former General Pervez Musharraf aims at
- A. centralisation of powers.
 - B. decentralisation of powers.
 - C. less responsibilities for local government.
 - D. no interference in the government matters by people.
14. 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.
–Broadcast talk to the people of the United States of America on Pakistan, recorded February, 1948.
- In the light of the above statement of Quaid-e-Azam Mohamamd Ali Jinnah, which of the following can be interpreted as the key ingredient of the ideology of Pakistan?
- A. Equality for all
 - B. Sovereignty belongs to Allah
 - C. Democracy with accountability
 - D. Laws to be in conformity with Shariah
15. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah gave the message to the All India National Congress and the British Government that Pakistan will be the destiny and nothing short of it will be acceptable through which of the following initiatives?
- A. Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929)
 - B. Quit India Movement (1942)
 - C. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944)
 - D. Direct Action Day (1946)
16. Allama Iqbal was the first political figure from the platform of All India Muslim League who put forward the idea of
- A. Muslims as a separate nation.
 - B. separate electorate systems for Muslims.
 - C. dividing the subcontinent into two states.
 - D. federal form of government for the united India.
17. Muslims of the subcontinent finally decided to set up a political organisation in 1906 when the Viceroy Lord Minto showed willingness towards the
- A. admission of Muslims into the Civil Service of India.
 - B. provision of autonomy to the provinces in the subcontinent.
 - C. introduction of the federal form of government in the subcontinent.
 - D. introduction of the separate electorates for the Muslims of the subcontinent.

18. In the 3rd June Plan (1947), the right of referendum to decide whether the states want to join Pakistan or India was granted to
- A. Punjab and Bengal.
 - B. Sindh and Balochistan.
 - C. Sindh and North West Frontier Province.
 - D. Balochistan and North West Frontier Province.

19.



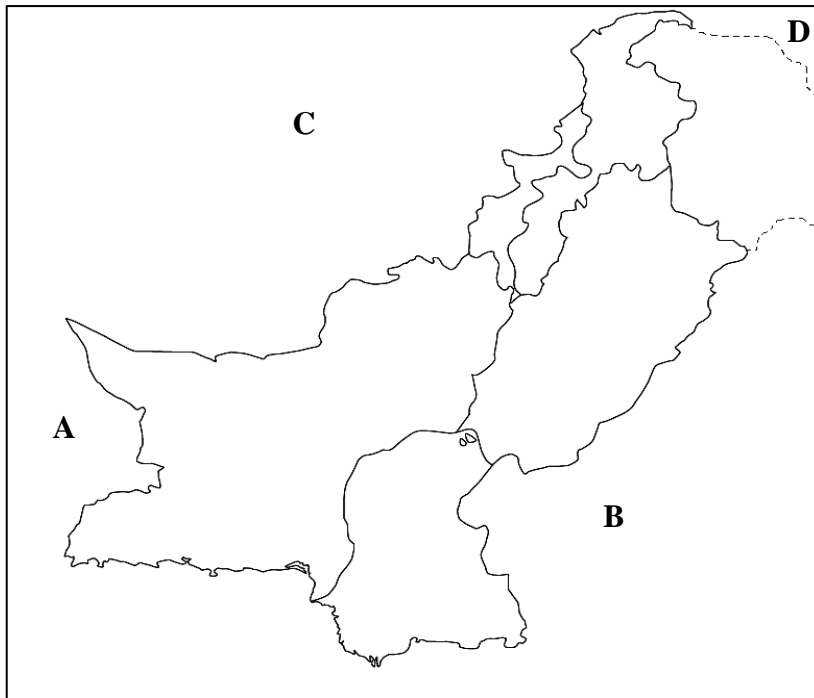
The given picture highlights the initial problem of Pakistan. This problem arose due to

- A. unfair accession of princely states to India.
 - B. unequal division of assets between India and Pakistan.
 - C. ineffectiveness of the constituent assembly of Pakistan.
 - D. unfair demarcation of boundaries by the Boundary Commission.
20. Pakistan is a unique country having two wings which are separated by more than one thousand miles. The two wings are different in all matters except two things: namely that they have a common religion, and we have achieved independence by a common struggle.

In the light of the given source, at the time of partition, the main problem Pakistan faced was that

- A. East and West Pakistan had nothing in common.
- B. East and West Pakistan were economically weak.
- C. East and West Pakistan did not share a common boundary.
- D. East and West Pakistan were faced with the problems of princely states.

21. Which of the following options correctly identifies India as Pakistan's neighbouring country?



22. Economic Cooperation Organisation is an intergovernmental regional organisation established in 1985 for the purpose of promoting economic, technical and cultural cooperation among the Member States. The countries that comprised of the initial members of the Economic Co-operation Organisation were
- A. Iran, Pakistan and Turkey.
 - B. Iran, Tajikistan and Pakistan.
 - C. Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, and Pakistan.
 - D. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan.
23. The first neighbouring country that recognised Pakistan as a sovereign state was
- A. Iran.
 - B. India.
 - C. China.
 - D. Afghanistan.
24. The construction of the Economic Corridor in Pakistan in liaison with China that stretches from Karakoram to the Gawadar Port will
- A. increase the transit revenue for Pakistan.
 - B. decrease the pressure on the ports of Pakistan.
 - C. increase the export activities with the central Asian States.
 - D. decrease the cost of import of crude oil from the Middle East.

25. If the relations between Pakistan and India become smooth, this will most likely allow the government of Pakistan to spend more on the
- A. import of consumer goods.
 - B. manufacturing of luxury goods.
 - C. production of more defence equipment.
 - D. establishment of schools and hospitals.
26. A child has a meal at a food distribution centre in the Rwanda camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs), near Tawila, North Darfur. More than 8,000 women and children living in the camp benefit from nutrition programmes run by the World Food Programme (WFP).
- The above mentioned action taken by the United Nations will come under its function of
- A. protecting human rights.
 - B. upholding international law.
 - C. delivering humanitarian aid.
 - D. promoting sustainable development.
27. According to the Two-Nation Theory, Muslims should have
- A. freedom of speech.
 - B. autonomous homeland.
 - C. domination over Hindus.
 - D. reunification with Bangladesh.
28. The Kashmir issue was to be settled diplomatically by both sides according to the
- A. Nehru Report.
 - B. Cripps Mission.
 - C. Simla Agreement.
 - D. Khilafat Movement.
29. Which of the following is NOT part of the functions that the United Nations performs?
- A. Protect refugee children
 - B. Improve standards of health
 - C. Prevent war against countries
 - D. Support autocratic governments
30. Sir Syed advocated learning of English language at schools and colleges because he believed that the Muslims
- A. would be able to travel to Britain.
 - B. would be able to rule over the British.
 - C. should become part of the British culture.
 - D. should receive education to gain professional advantage.