

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X

MODEL EXAMINATION PAPER 2023 AND ONWARDS

Civics Paper I

Time: 1 hour 10 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	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D	1	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		2	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		3	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> D
		4	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input checked="" type="radio"/> C <input type="radio"/> 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.

1. A set of beliefs, especially one on which a political system or organisation is based, is known as a/ an
- A. ideology.
 - B. autocracy.
 - C. mythology.
 - D. philosophy.

2. “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.”

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah’s broadcast talk to the people of the United States of America on Pakistan, recorded February 1948.

Based on the given statement, which of the following aspects can be inferred as a key component of Pakistan’s ideology?

- A. Equality
 - B. Islamic democracy
 - C. Sovereignty of Allah
 - D. *Sharia* influences laws
3. Ideology is the motivating force for a nation that
- A. organises a political party for individual gains.
 - B. strengthens everyone’s culture and civilisation.
 - C. brings stability and homogeneity to its nationhood.
 - D. unites the scattered groups of people on different platforms.
4. At the time when Muslims of the subcontinent were struggling for independence, the purpose of Pakistan’s ideology was to provide them with an opportunity to
- A. develop as an industrialised nation.
 - B. develop harmonious relationship with the West.
 - C. live in accordance with their religious principles.
 - D. live in harmony with different religious minorities.
5. The BEST function of ideology of Pakistan that can help to encounter sectarianism in the country would be to
- A. secure democracy.
 - B. promote national language.
 - C. promote religious diversity.
 - D. provide equal opportunities to all citizens.

6. The event which led Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to completely give up on his idea of a united front and propose the Two Nation Theory was the
- A. War of Independence 1857.
 - B. Proclamation of Independence 1858.
 - C. Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867.
 - D. formation of the Indian National Congress 1886.
7. The MAIN mission of the Aligarh Movement by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was to
- A. provide a political platform for Muslims.
 - B. persuade Muslims to acquire modern education.
 - C. remove the misunderstandings between Muslims and Hindus.
 - D. demand more rights for the Muslims from the British government
8. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan set up the Mohammeden Educational Conference in 1886 to
- A. build strong relations with the British.
 - B. establish political platform for the Muslims.
 - C. promote Islamic education in South Asia.
 - D. raise level of Western education for the Muslims.
9. Allama Iqbal attended the Allahabad session in 1930 where he formally stated that the Muslims of the subcontinent should
- A. be united to self-rule in India.
 - B. educate themselves to take part in politics.
 - C. start working towards an independent homeland.
 - D. demand for separate electorates in the subcontinent.
10. After the failure of Simla Conference 1945, both Hindus and British analysed that Muhammad Ali Jinnah will NOT
- A. win the elections of 1945-46.
 - B. leave his stance for a separate homeland.
 - C. get an opportunity to have Hindu-Muslim unity.
 - D. be able to bring all the Muslim leaders on one platform.
11. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opposed the system of competitive examinations for the government posts in the subcontinent because the Muslims
- A. were not well educated.
 - B. were in the ratio of 4:1 with that of Hindus.
 - C. were blamed for the War of Independence 1857.
 - D. wanted to move towards politics and were not interested in government posts.

12. Allama Iqbal was the first political figure whose Two Nation Theory put forward the idea of a
- A. dominion status.
 - B. separate electorate system.
 - C. sovereign Muslim territory.
 - D. federal form of government.
13. “Pakistan will be the destiny and nothing short of it will be acceptable.”
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to Indian National congress and the British Government.
- The given message was presented in/ at
- A. Jinnah’s Fourteen Points (1929)
 - B. Day of Deliverance (1939)
 - C. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944)
 - D. Direct Action Day (1946)
14. All of the following constitutional issues were mentioned in the Objectives Resolution 1949 EXCEPT
- A. minority rights.
 - B. national language.
 - C. form of government.
 - D. judicial independence.
15. The MOST significant part of the Objectives Resolution 1949 was that it contained the basic principles of both
- A. Eastern political system and Islamic oligarchy.
 - B. Islamic political system and Eastern autocracy.
 - C. Western political system and Eastern autocracy.
 - D. Islamic political system and Western democracy.
16. Which of the following statements reflects the importance of the Objectives Resolution 1949 in the constitutional history of Pakistan?
- A. It was the first constitutional draft made by Pakistan.
 - B. It determined the representation of constitutional units.
 - C. It formed the basis for the declaration of the national language.
 - D. It was the first document that declared the sovereignty of the state.
17. Objectives Resolution 1949 was presented in the constituent assembly under the leadership of
- A. Liaquat Ali Khan.
 - B. Ghulam Muhammad.
 - C. Khwaja Nazimuddin.
 - D. Muhammad Ali Bogra.

18. As per the Objectives Resolution 1949, sovereignty of Pakistan is dependent on
- democracy.
 - head of the state.
 - God's command.
 - national interests.
19. The Objectives Resolution 1949 was made an integral part of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 through the Article 2(A) in the Eighth Amendment.
- The given step was taken by
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.
 - General Zia-ul-Haq.
 - General Pervez Musharraf.
 - Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif.
20. Which of the following reasons is attributed to the political instability in Pakistan during 1956-1958?
- Violation of minorities' rights
 - Judicial interference in political affairs
 - Conflict between the army and the civilian government
 - Power struggle between the President and the Prime Minister
21. According to the Constitution of Pakistan 1956, the house of parliament consisted of
- legislative units only.
 - legislative units and the Presidential office.
 - legislative units and the Prime Minister's office.
 - legislative units and the Governor General's office.
22. Pakistan's Constitution of 1962 was abrogated in the year 1969 by
- General Zia-ul-Haq.
 - General Ayub Khan.
 - General Tikka Khan.
 - General Yahya Khan.
23. Read the following features:
- Presidential system of government
 - Powerful governors in the provinces
 - Establishment of the Council of Islamic Ideology
- The given features are included in which of the following constitutions of Pakistan?
- 1956.
 - 1962.
 - 1972 (Interim).
 - 1973.

24. Which of the following features was NOT a part of the Constitution of Pakistan 1956?
- A. One Unit Scheme
 - B. Written constitution
 - C. Bicameral legislature
 - D. Parliamentary form of government
25. The Constitution of Pakistan 1956 could not satisfy the masses of Pakistan. This is because it did NOT
- A. emphasis on giving all the powers to the judiciary.
 - B. contain sufficient Islamic provisions within its text.
 - C. divide the powers between provinces and the centre.
 - D. assist in the establishment of parliamentary democracy.
26. The distinguishing feature of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 which makes it more Islamic in nature as compared to the previous constitutions is that it
- A. declared Islam as the state's religion.
 - B. eliminated the riba system from the country.
 - C. ensured error free printing of the Holy Quran.
 - D. brought all the existing laws in conformity with the *Sharia*.
27. The independence of judiciary, which is an important feature of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973, has not been fully ensured in the country because of the
- A. fewer number of courts present in the country.
 - B. influence exerted by the executive on the judiciary.
 - C. complicated hierarchical structure of the judiciary.
 - D. appointment of underqualified people to the position of judges.
28. Which of the following can be termed as the most PRIMARY unit of basic democracy?
- A. Local government
 - B. Federal government
 - C. Unitary government
 - D. Provincial government
29. In 2001, the structure of the local governance in Pakistan was
- A. two-tiered.
 - B. three-tiered.
 - C. four-tiered.
 - D. six-tiered.
30. All of the following are the features of local self-government 2001 EXCEPT
- A. reserving two-third seats for women.
 - B. training people for electoral processes.
 - C. establishing a democracy at the grass root levels.
 - D. transferring power from the bureaucrats to the masses.

31. A policy formed by considering the influence of domestic concerns, behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs is known as the
- A. foreign policy.
 - B. economic policy.
 - C. education policy.
 - D. developmental policy.

32. Which of the following is an objective of Pakistan's foreign policy?

- A. Eradication of poverty in the world
- B. Promotion of education as a basic right
- C. Maintenance of its own political independence
- D. Interference in the internal affairs of other Muslim countries

33. In 2017-2018, there was a great deal of advocacy to reconsider Pakistan's stance on air-strikes in Syria.

This advocacy was MAINLY done by Pakistan's

- A. parliament.
- B. political parties.
- C. pressure groups.
- D. intelligence agencies.

34. All of the following play a vital role in shaping Pakistan's foreign policy EXCEPT

- A. national interests.
- B. geo-political factors.
- C. national interests of neighbouring countries.
- D. prevailing power structures in world politics.

35. Read the following statements:

- It comprises of foreign policy experts.
- It prepares the foreign policy, keeping in view the basic objectives and principles of the policy.
- It formulates the policy, plans and programmes regarding the priorities of foreign policy.

The determinant of foreign policy reflected in the given statements is/ are the

- A. parliament.
- B. intelligence agencies.
- C. Administrative Troika.
- D. Council of Islamic Ideology.

36. A cordial relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan can increase Pakistan's trade relationship with

- A. Far Eastern countries.
- B. South Asian countries.
- C. Central Asian countries.
- D. Middle Eastern countries.

37. Central Asian countries can provide an opportunity to form the world's biggest regional market for South Asian countries through trade.

In this regard, Pakistan's importance in the region can be enhanced by

- A. indulging them in recreational activities.
- B. offering them to invest their money in Pakistan.
- C. providing an easy access to these landlocked countries.
- D. supporting them in building relations with international communities.

38. Which of the following is a hurdle in the way of improving relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan?

- A. Durand line issue
- B. Russian influence in Afghanistan
- C. Deteriorating economic conditions in Afghanistan
- D. Ideological differences between Afghanistan and Pakistan

39. By agreeing to support the *Mujahidden* in Afghanistan against the Russian invasion in 1979, President General Zia-ul-Haq won favours of the Middle Eastern countries.

As a result of this decision, Pakistan's economy saw an increase in

- A. investments in the country's industries.
- B. privatisation of companies in the country.
- C. the country's infrastructure and development.
- D. the remittances sent to the country from overseas.

40. The South Asian country that can provide the shortest land and sea routes to the Central Asian republics is

- A. India.
- B. China.
- C. Pakistan.
- D. Afghanistan.

Please use this page for rough work

AKU-EB
Model Paper 2023
for Teaching & Learning Only

Please use this page for rough work

AKU-EB
Model Paper 2023
for Teaching & Learning Only

Please use this page for rough work

AKU-EB
Model Paper 2023
for Teaching & Learning Only

Please use this page for rough work

AKU-EB
Model Paper 2023
for Teaching & Learning Only