

**AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD**

**HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE**

**CLASS XII**

**ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS (THEORY) 2025**

**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.

Correct Way				Incorrect Ways					
1	(A)	(B)	●	(D)	1	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
					2	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
					3	(A)	(B)	(C)	(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.

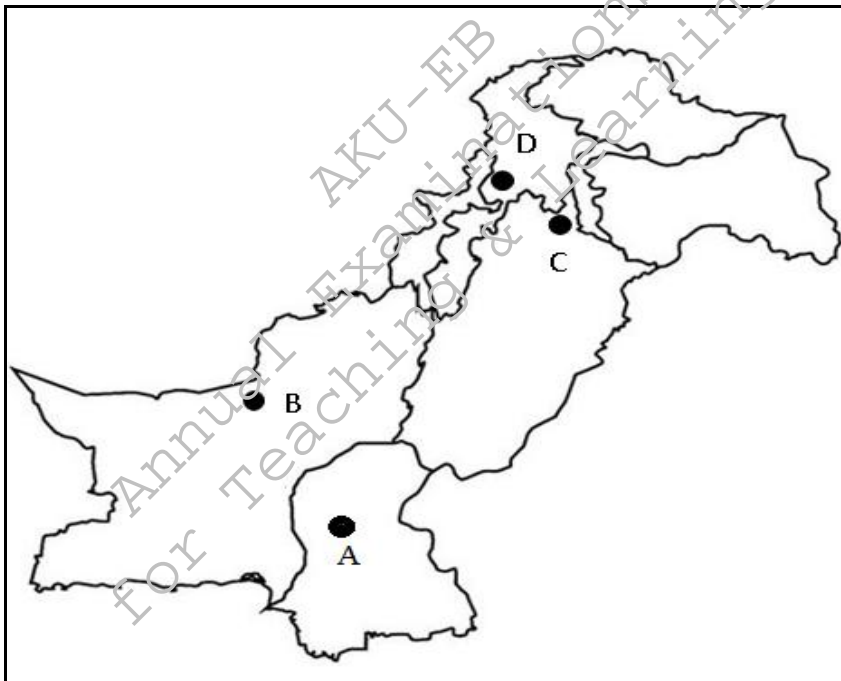
1. The term, 'equity' can be exemplified by a
  - A. teacher treating all students the same irrespective of their individual learning styles.
  - B. government ensuring that resources and opportunities are distributed equally among all regions.
  - C. government prioritising efficiency over fairness in the distribution of resources and opportunities.
  - D. teacher providing different levels of support and resources based on individual learning needs of the students.
  
2. Based on the components of Pakistan Ideology, an example that shows the successful implementation of democracy is that
  - A. the president is selected by the military.
  - B. the judiciary appoints members of the National Assembly.
  - C. only members of a specific religion can vote in general elections.
  - D. citizens enjoy the right to elect their representatives through elections.
  
3. One of the factors that contributed to the initiation of the Aligarh Movement by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was
  - A. declining tendency towards Islamic teachings among Muslims.
  - B. increasing adoption of western lifestyle among elite Muslims.
  - C. governmental steps to encourage private sector education.
  - D. lack of interest towards scientific education among Muslims.
  
4. 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.
  
5. Lahore Resolution 1940 led Muslim leaders to make a demand for a/ an
  - A. federation.
  - B. dominion state.
  - C. independent state.
  - D. separate electorate.
  
6. An important provision given in the Indian Independence Act 1947 is
  - A. the partition of British India into two separate states with dominion status.
  - B. a federal system of government for India with a single legislative body.
  - C. a joint military alliance between India and Pakistan.
  - D. an increased political autonomy to provinces.

7. In his speech to the first constituent assembly of Pakistan on August 11, 1947, Quaid-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah emphasised all of the following points EXCEPT
- adopting a parliamentary system.
  - promoting religious tolerance and equal rights for all.
  - implementing Islamic economic policies to address poverty.
  - establishing a joint political and economic federation with India.
8. The Objectives Resolution passed by the constituent assembly of Pakistan on March 12, 1949 holds great importance as it
- acted as basis for the framing of future constitutions.
  - encouraged imposition of future martial laws in the country.
  - led to the abolition of constituent assembly of Pakistan in 1954.
  - provided guidance on formulation of the country's foreign policy.
9. It took a long period of nine years to frame and promulgate the constitution of Pakistan in 1956 due to the
- absence of talented legal experts to draft the constitution.
  - opposition of the introduction of One Unit Scheme in the assembly.
  - changes made in the Government of India Act 1935 after independence.
  - disagreement on the selection of capital of Pakistan between Dhaka and Karachi.
10. A similarity between the constitutions of 1956 and 1973 of Pakistan is that both provided a
- federal structure of government.
  - strong prime ministerial office.
  - definition of a Muslim.
  - bicameral legislature.
11. The implementation of constitutional rights in Pakistan can be effectively evaluated by
- assessing the level of public awareness about constitutional rights.
  - analysing the importance of fundamental rights provided in the constitution.
  - examining the frequent amendments to the constitution and their impact on the protection of rights.
  - reviewing the number of cases filed in courts related to human rights violations and the outcomes of those cases.
12. In comparison with the past local government systems, a KEY merit of the local bodies system introduced by General Pervez Musharraf was that
- local decision-making and service delivery was enhanced.
  - bureaucracy exercised most of the executive and political powers.
  - the control of central government over local governance increased.
  - efficiency of local bodies enhanced as military oversaw the performance.

13. 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

- A. involvement of the armed forces.
  - B. ownership of government orders by the citizens.
  - C. coordination between the government and media.
  - D. an accountability mechanism within government offices.
14. The transparency as part of good governance in Pakistan can be ensured by
- A. reducing taxes on businesses.
  - B. giving more jobs in the government only.
  - C. implementing a new national curriculum in education
  - D. making the information related to civil service recruitments public.
15. The Mehrgarh Civilisation in Pakistan is located at



16. Read the given features of an ancient civilisation of Pakistan.
- Known for blended Greek and Indian artistic traditions in sculpture and architecture
  - Attracted scholars across the world to renowned educational institutions like Taxila
  - Major centre for Buddhism with numerous stupas and monasteries.

The given features depict the

- A. Indus Valley Civilisation.
- B. Gandhara Civilisation.
- C. Kot Diji Civilisation.
- D. Soan Civilisation.

17. If a country has increased its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), it means that
- A. the local industries are thriving.
  - B. balance of payment becomes positive.
  - C. remittance from abroad is increasing.
  - D. population is increasing at an exponential rate.
18. Economic planning is important for a country's development as it
- A. eliminates the need for government intervention in the economy.
  - B. ensures the allocation of resources based solely on market demands.
  - C. focuses exclusively on the reduction of income taxes to encourage consumer spending.
  - D. provides a framework for setting long-term goals for sustainable economic growth.
19. An impact of Pervez Musharraf's economic policy on Pakistan was that it
- A. lowered foreign debt, boosting foreign investment.
  - B. hindered infrastructure, causing economic stagnation.
  - C. nationalised industries, driving economic growth.
  - D. led to overspending, driving up inflation rates.
20. 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 could have been the MOST educationally viable was to
- A. announce holidays until the pandemic was in control and then resume.
  - B. introduce a basic module in the first semester of tertiary education.
  - C. expect the students to cover the concepts on their own.
  - D. omit the concept from all the levels of education.
21. One of the problems faced by the health sector of Pakistan is the
- A. lack of interest among students to choose medicine as a profession.
  - B. poor infrastructure and staff shortages in rural areas.
  - C. lack of herbs needed for pharmaceutical production.
  - D. ban on sale of drugs to Pakistan by other countries.
22. The increasing rate of suicides among youth is a significant social phenomenon in Pakistan. Issues such as depression, anxiety and stress are major factors driving the rising suicide rates.

[dawn.com/news/1816709](https://dawn.com/news/1816709) (spike in suicide)

The mentioned issues can be mitigated by

- A. enhancing health care infrastructure.
- B. raising awareness about communicable diseases.
- C. making, seeing a psychiatrist once a month, mandatory for all.
- D. implementing strict regulations on pharmaceutical drug sales.

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23. The term, 'national cohesion' can be described as
- A. promotion of religious uniformity.
  - B. economic development in all regions.
  - C. formation of cultural and political entities.
  - D. unity among diverse groups for common goals.
24. The social factor that can act as a hinderance in building national cohesion and integration in Pakistan is
- A. inadequate access to quality education in various regions.
  - B. unequal economic development across different regions.
  - C. fragmented political consensus on national policies.
  - D. lack of strict regulation on observance of religious practices.
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
- A. boycott all the activities of the university.
  - B. talk to people of different regions and hold a protest.
  - C. start a petition for representation of different regions.
  - D. write articles on social media defaming the university.
26. The factor that has contributed in shaping the foreign policy of Pakistan towards China and United States is
- A. cultural heritage.
  - B. geopolitical location.
  - C. technological innovation.
  - D. domestic political factors.
27. Pakistan did not serve as a KEY ally of the United States (US) in the
- A. Arab-Israel War (1967)
  - B. War on Terror (2001-2022)
  - C. Afghan War (1979-1989)
  - D. Gulf War (1990-1991)
28. An important development in the Pakistan's foreign policy during the period of 1963-1971 was that the
- A. ties with the US were established.
  - B. alliance with western block was strengthened.
  - C. Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was joined.
  - D. Regional Cooperation Organisation was established with Iran and Turkey.

29. The PRIMARY reason for Pakistan to adopt a policy of alliance with the United States against Soviet Union during 1979-1989 was to
- A. establish stronger ties with India.
  - B. focus on regional trade partnerships.
  - C. counter the potential Soviet expansion in the region.
  - D. gain economic independence from Western countries.
30. During the period from 1963 to 1970, Pakistan shifted its foreign policy by forging closer ties with China and the USSR.

The impact of the given shift in Pakistan's foreign policy on its regional and international standing was that its

- A. economic growth enhanced through increased trade with western nations.
- B. regional alliances weakened and dependence on Western military aid increased.
- C. diplomatic support weakened as Pakistan was isolated from global superpowers.
- D. security and strategic positioning improved by strengthening ties with neighbouring countries.

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