

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS X






ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS (THEORY) 2025

Pakistan Studies Paper I

Time: 55 minutes Marks: 30

INSTRUCTIONS

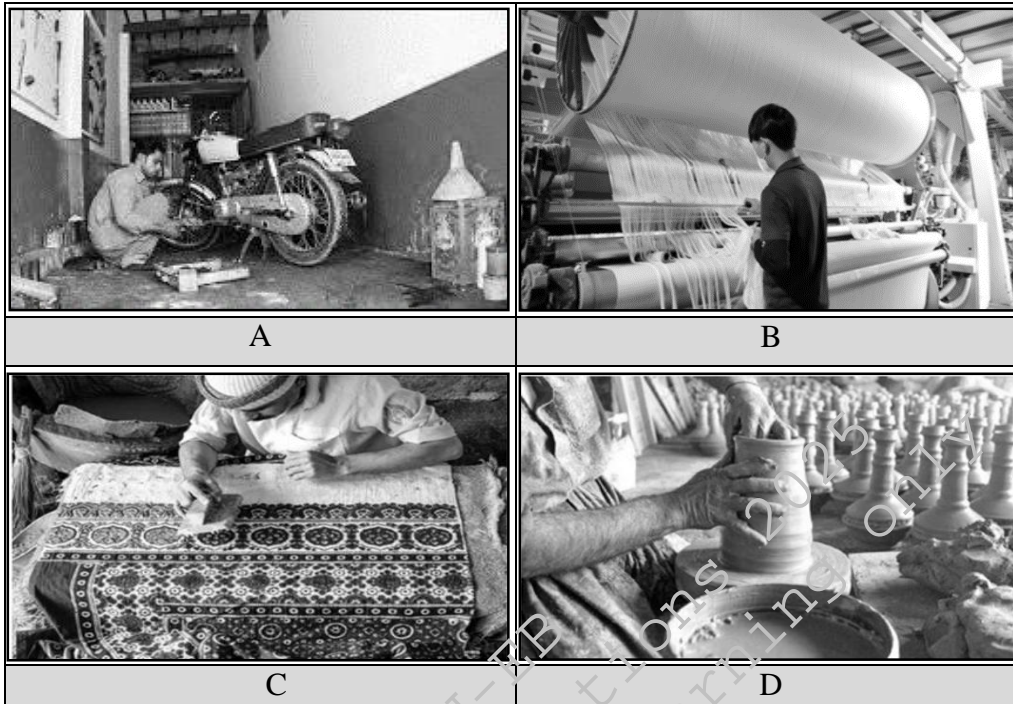
1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 30 only.
4. In each question there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.

Correct Way		Incorrect Ways	
1		1	
		2	
		3	
		4	

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 image that exemplifies large-scale industry of Pakistan is

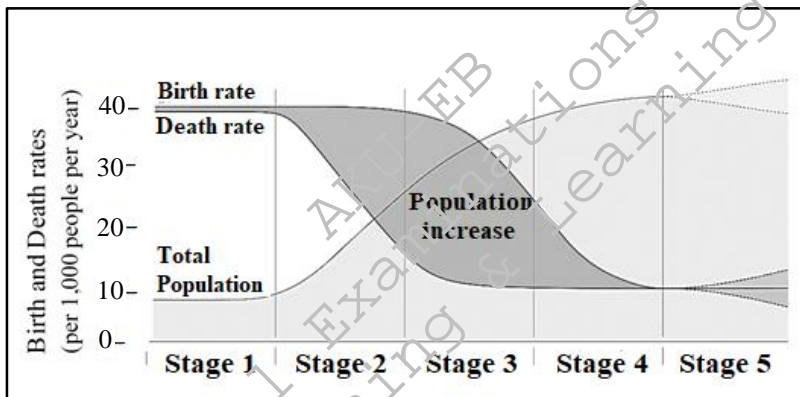


2. Shamshad is planning to set up a cottage industry of handicrafts where he has hired three people. Two of them will be involved in the production and the third one will distribute the products.

To setup this industry, Shamshad would require

- A. a huge capital.
 - B. imported items.
 - C. local raw materials.
 - D. complex technology.
3. Small scale industries lack standardisation due to which they do not meet the criteria of foreign markets.
- To meet the standards of export goods, small scale industries should take all of the following steps EXCEPT
- A. appointing skilled workers.
 - B. buying good quality raw materials.
 - C. working under the supervision of large-scale industries.
 - D. reducing check and balance system for quality assurance.
4. In the past five years, Pakistan's largest import partner for crude oil is
- A. Iran.
 - B. China.
 - C. Russia.
 - D. Saudi Arabia.

5. Road transportation is the MOST commonly used mode of transportation in Pakistan because it
- A. has the highest level of safety.
 - B. is time efficient for long distances.
 - C. is unaffected by weather conditions.
 - D. has an extensive network across the country.
6. A detailed survey that gathers information about the number of people living in a certain area at a specific time is referred as
- A. census.
 - B. urbanisation.
 - C. demography.
 - D. population growth.
7. Consider the given image of a Demographic Transition Model.



Based on the given image, Pakistan is transitioning towards Stage 3, which indicates there has been a

- A. stable natural increase.
 - B. decline in total population.
 - C. stable birth and death rates.
 - D. decline in both birth and death rates.
8. Area A has rich fertile soil that allows successful agriculture and has a high population density, whereas Area B has poor quality soil and has a sparse population.

Which of the given factors has contributed to the difference in population density between the areas?

- A. Social factor
- B. Human factor
- C. Physical factor
- D. Political factor

9. Village X is experiencing population growth where a primary school is struggling to accommodate the increasing number of students. The classrooms that were enough for all the students, are now very crowded.

In the given scenario, the IMMEDIATE consequence of the overcrowded classrooms would be

- A. a decrease in the academic budget.
 - B. reduced teacher stress and workload.
 - C. difficulties in teacher-student interaction.
 - D. an improved academic performance of students.
10. The statement that highlights the economic factor of population growth in Pakistan is,
- A. “We discourage women to cast vote.”
 - B. “We discourage family planning methods.”
 - C. “I have six sons who will earn and take care of me in my old age.”
 - D. “My daughter will be of fifteen years; hence I will start thinking about her marriage.”
11. The reason for delay in the constitutional development in Pakistan between 1947-1956 was the
- A. absence of qualified personnel.
 - B. lack of available legal framework.
 - C. constitutional debates and deadlocks.
 - D. international pressure and interference.
12. General Ayub Khan’s political period (1958 -1969) is considered as the golden era in Pakistan’s economic history.
- This is because his government MAINLY focused on
- A. nationalising key industries to reduce economic inequality and increase state control.
 - B. reducing dependency on foreign imports and stimulate domestic industrial growth.
 - C. privatising and deregularising industries to attract foreign investment.
 - D. privatising state-owned enterprises to promote the private sector.
13. One of the key reasons behind proposing the Six Points by Mujib-ur-Rehman was to
- A. consolidate power in the hands of West Pakistan.
 - B. enforce a common language policy across Pakistan.
 - C. reduce the economic disparities between the two wings.
 - D. promote cultural assimilation between East and West Pakistan.

14. “Awami League Wins Majority in East Pakistan: A Turning Point in Pakistan’s Politics”
(Source: The Guardian, December 11, 1970)

“Bhutto’s People’s Party Dominates West Pakistan in General Elections”
(Source: The Daily Telegraph, December 11, 1970)

The given headlines reflect the

- A. influence of authoritarian rule in both the regions.
 - B. political cooperation between the two political parties.
 - C. religious extremism and fundamentalism in both the regions.
 - D. divergent political aspirations and intentions of both the regions.
15. One of the factors that contributed to the rise of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to power (1971-1977) was the
- A. imposition of martial law.
 - B. support from world powers.
 - C. public support and popularity.
 - D. alliance from religious parties.

16. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977) started nationalisation programme of industries and financial institutions including banks and insurance companies.

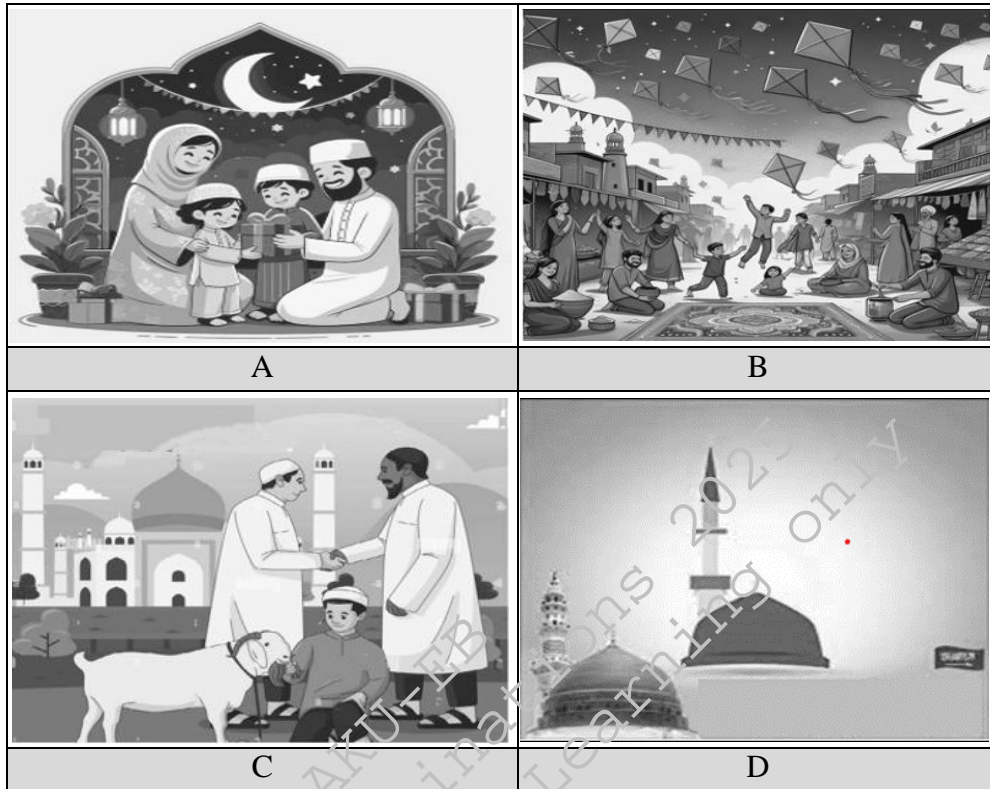
The MOST NEGATIVE impact of this step resulted in the

- A. migration of educated class people to foreign countries.
 - B. imposition of some conditions on the dismissal of workers.
 - C. economic insufficiency and miss-allocation of the resources.
 - D. suppression of rising insurgency in the province of Balochistan.
17. The aspect of the Simla Agreement that had a long-term impact on Pakistan’s foreign policy was the
- A. endorsement of military alliances with India.
 - B. emphasis on bilateral negotiations with India.
 - C. formation of a confederation between India and Pakistan.
 - D. resolution of all outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan.
18. All of the following were the part of General Zia-ul-Haq’s Islamisation reforms EXCEPT the
- A. introduction of Islamic family laws.
 - B. introduction of *Sharia* judicial courts.
 - C. expansion of the *Madrassah* network.
 - D. implementation of *Zakat* and *Ushr* ordinances.

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19. During Benazir Bhutto's tenure (1993-1996), the reform that aimed to empower women in Pakistan was the
- A. Child Marriage Restraint Act.
 - B. Domestic Violence Amendment.
 - C. establishment of women police stations.
 - D. amendment in Anti-Dowry and Bridal Gifts (restriction) Act.
20. Nawaz Sharif's government conducted Pakistan's first nuclear tests in May 1998 in the Chagai Hills of Balochistan, in response to India's nuclear tests.
- An IMMEDIATE international response to Pakistan's nuclear tests was the
- A. withdrawal of diplomatic support from Muslim countries.
 - B. imposition of economic sanctions by major world powers.
 - C. formation of a regional coalition to condemn Pakistan's actions.
 - D. deployment of United Nations' peacekeeping forces in the region.
21. The positive impact of General Pervaiz Musharraf's policies of liberalisation and deregulation on trade and investment was that the
- A. economic institutions were nationalised.
 - B. trade barriers and local investment were decreased.
 - C. competition and foreign investment were promoted.
 - D. private sector's participation in the economy was reduced.
22. A sense of solidarity, cooperation and common purpose among individuals, groups or communities despite their differences to achieve state objectives is referred as
- A. culture.
 - B. diversity.
 - C. pluralism.
 - D. national cohesion.
23. All of the following were reasons for choosing Urdu as the national language of Pakistan EXCEPT that it
- A. had no regional association.
 - B. was understood by the majority of the people.
 - C. was the mother tongue of the majority of the people.
 - D. played an important role during the independence movement.
24. A weekly magazine known as 'Nan Kessan' was published to promote the
- A. Sindhi language.
 - B. Pashto language.
 - C. Balochi language.
 - D. Punjabi language.

25. The image that depicts the festival of Basant is



26. According to the 1973 constitution of Pakistan, all citizens should have equal access to quality healthcare regardless of income or social status. However, it is common in our society that wealthy individuals can afford private healthcare services, while low-income individuals rely on overcrowded public hospitals with limited resources.

Based on the given description, this problem is caused by

- A. class differences.
- B. gender inequalities.
- C. lack of qualified doctors.
- D. shortage of private hospitals.

27. Read the following statements.

- I. It sets rules and laws to be followed by everyone in the country.
- II. It is a government's strategy concerning its interactions with other countries.
- III. It is a government's approach to manage issues and challenges within its borders.

The statement(s) that define(s) the term, 'foreign policy' is/ are

- A. I only.
- B. II only.
- C. I and III.
- D. II and III.

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28. The principle of Pakistan's foreign policy of 'non-interference in the internal affairs of other states' means that Pakistan aims to
- A. respect the sovereignty of other countries.
 - B. prioritise economic aid to other countries.
 - C. promote military alliances with neighbouring countries.
 - D. influence the domestic politics of other Muslim countries.
29. The foreign policy promotes a country's culture by
- A. encouraging cultural exchange programmes.
 - B. imposing its cultural values on other nations.
 - C. implementing the cultural norms of other countries.
 - D. isolating the country's culture from foreign influences.
30. China has shown great interest in Pakistan due to all of the following reasons EXCEPT that
- A. Pakistan creates a competitive market for Chinese products.
 - B. both the countries have conflict with India over border issues.
 - C. Pakistan assists China in the manufacturing of defense equipment.
 - D. Pakistan provides the shortest sea route to China's trading activities.

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