

Solution

B-1 CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA WS 1

Class 12 - Political Science

Section A

1. (c) Maldivian Democratic Party
Explanation: The **Maldivian Democratic Party** (MDP) dominates the political affairs of the island. The MDP won the 2018 Elections.
2. (a) Sri Lanka
Explanation: India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the Sri Lankan and the Tamils LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was not liked by many Sri Lankans and hence in 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.
3. (c) China and USA
Explanation: The external powers influence bilateral relations in South Asia because no region exists in the vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers. China and the USA remain key players in South Asian politics.
4. (a) Nepal always follows the policies of India.
Explanation: Nepal always follows the policies of India.
5. (a) 1948
Explanation: 1948
6. (b) Maoist guerrillas
Explanation: During the nineties, the Maoists of Nepal were successful in spreading their influence in many parts of Nepal. They believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. This led to a violent conflict between the **Maoist guerrillas** and the armed forces of the **king**.
7. (a) Myanmar
Explanation: Myanmar
8. (a) Nepal
Explanation: Nepal
9. (b) China
Explanation: China
10. (a) Yahya Khan
Explanation: During Yahya Khan's military rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis, and after a war with India in 1971, East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.
11. (c) Sri Lanka
Explanation: Sri Lanka
12. (d) Ayub Khan
Explanation: Ayub Khan
13. (a) Afghanistan
Explanation: **Afghanistan** joined the SAARC in 2007 and got its membership. At present, there are eight member countries in SAARC - Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Maldives, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. It also has nine Observers, namely China, EU, Iran, Republic of Korea, Australia, Japan, Mauritius, Myanmar, and the USA.
14. (a) Pakistan
Explanation: Pakistan

15. **(d)** Bangladesh
Explanation: Bangladesh
16. **(a)** Democracy
Explanation: Democracy
17. **(c)** In 2004
Explanation: In 12th meeting of SAARC, all the members talked to set up South Asian Union likewise European union and they agreed.
18. **(d)** India
Explanation: India has a central location in South Asia. It shares its boundaries with Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, China, Bhutan, Myanmar, Bangladesh.
19. **(c)** Sri Lanka and India
Explanation: The various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems. India and Srilanka have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.
20. **(a)** Nepal
Explanation: Nepal was the Hindu Kingdom in the past but later changed into a constitutional monarchy for many years. In the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement, the king accepted the demand for a new democratic Constitution in 1990. There was a conflict among the democrats, Maoists and monarchist forces which led to the abolition of parliament and dismissal of government in 2002 by the king.
21. The seven countries of South Asia are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, and Pakistan.
22. India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims. According to the Muslim League, there should be a separate country for Muslims, that is, Pakistan, and India should be made of the Hindus only. This was the "Two Nation Theory" advanced by the Muslim League.
23. Ceylon was the earlier name of Sri Lanka.
24. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (**SAARC**) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of nations in South Asia. The full form of SAARC is South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation.
25. The seven founding member countries are India, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Maldives. Afghanistan joined SAARC in 2007.
26. SAARC has failed in achieving its objectives because India-Pakistan rivalry has become a bottleneck in achieving effective coordination.
27. The most of major conflict in South Asia between India and other countries is due to the geography of the region in which India is located centrally and shares borders with other countries.
28. India and Sri Lanka are the two countries of the South Asian region which have retained their democratic tradition since Independence.
29. Two objectives of SAARC are:
- To make the self reliance among the countries of South Asia.
 - To quicken the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.
30. Arunachal Pradesh
31. World Bank
32. The World Bank resolved the Indus River Water Dispute between India and Pakistan.
33. Maoists of Nepal believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. However, now they are part of the government.
34. The constitution was amended to shift from the parliamentary to a presidential form of government.
35. Sinhala community
36. The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of SAARC in the year 2004.
37. Seven Party Alliance
38. One of the measures to improve Indo-Pak ties in the current scenario can be:
- i. Leaders can meet at summits to create better understanding.
 - ii. Social activists and prominent personalities can collaborate to create an atmosphere of friendship.

39. Sinhalese and Tamils

40. Bangladesh

Section B

41. The two source of resentment (hate) among the people of Pakistan against West Pakistan were:

- i. The domination of Western Pakistan.
- ii. The imposition of the Urdu language.

42. From 1983 onwards, the militant organisation, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka and demanding "Tamil Eelam" or a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

43. Two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan are following :

- i. The political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League.
- ii. The British role and policy of divide and rule.

44. The two main consequences of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1971 are as follows:

- i. Eastern command of Pakistan military signed the Instrument of Surrender in Dhaka, making the formation of East Pakistan as the new nation of Bangladesh.
- ii. Over 93000 Pakistani troops surrendered to the Indian forces making the largest surrender since Second World War.

45. **Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka**

- i. The Sri Lankan conflict was between the dominating majority of Sinhala community and a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there.
- ii. The Tamils in Sri Lanka, under the banner of LTTE, demanded Tamil Eelam which means a separate country for the Tamils of Sri Lanka.

So basically, it was an ethnic conflict between the Sinhales and the Tamils.

India's Role

- i. Regarding the Tamilian issues, the Indian government attempted to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government.
 - ii. India signed an Accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilize relations between the two countries.
 - iii. While the Indian Army engaged in combat with the LTTE, the presence of the Indian Army was not well-liked by Sri Lankans.
 - iv. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining the objective.
46. India has very special relations with Bhutan as mentioned below:
- i. There is no major conflict between the two countries.
 - ii. Bhutan has taken action against the guerrillas and militants from north-eastern India.
 - iii. India gives development aid to Bhutan, particularly in hydroelectric projects.
 - iv. India also remains a source of aid for this Himalayan kingdom.

47. Military rule and democracy co-exist or are the two sides of a coin can be examined with the following facts:

- i. After the implementation of the first constitution in Pakistan, General Ayub Khan took the command but was overthrown by military general Yahya Khan due to the dissatisfaction of rule.
- ii. Again in 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formed an elected government which was later removed by General Zia-ul- Haq in 1977.
- iii. 1982 onwards, pro-democracy movements took place resulting in an elected democratic government in 1988 under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto, replaced by Nawaz Sharif.
- iv. Nawaz Sharif was again removed by General Pervez Musharraf in 1999 and in 2005, he got himself elected as president but was later dethroned by the court.

A democratic government lives in Pakistan only till it keeps a good relationship with Army heads and serves there goals. If a government does not do that then it had been overthrown by Military generals in past. And hence it is said that Military rule and Democracy co-exist or are the two sides of a coin.

48. India enjoys a special relationship with Bhutan and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government:

- Bhutanese monarch efforts to weed out the guerrillas and militants from north-eastern India that operate in his country have been helpful to India.
- India is involved in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan.
- The Himalayan Kingdom's remains the biggest source of development aid.

49. The two reasons for resentment among the people of East Pakistan were:

- i. West Pakistan dominated East Pakistan.
- ii. East Pakistan was forced to use Urdu language.

50. The non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance, the Maoists and the social activists.
51. Measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan:
- i. Both have agreed to undertake confidence-building measures to reduce the risk of war.
 - ii. More bus and rail routes are opened between the two countries to develop better transport & communication.
52. Bangladesh was created by the support of India because:
- i. 1. In 1970, West Pakistan did not allow Awami League led by Sheikh Mujib won all seats in East Pakistan.
 - ii. 2. But East Pakistani's rebelled against and were suppressed by the army of West Pakistan.
 - iii. 3. This led to a large scale migration into India, creating a huge refugee problem for India.
 - iv. 4. The government of India supported the demanded of the people of East Pakistan for their independence and helped them, financially and militarily.
 - v. 5. In December 1971, a war took place between India and Pakistan and ended with the surrender of Pakistani forces in East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh as an independent country.
53. Interference of Military:
- o Sheikh Mujib was assassinated in a military uprising in 1975 and Zia-ur-Rahaman took over the charge of the Bangladesh Government.
 - o Another military takeover followed in 1982 and Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad became the ruler of Bangladesh.
54. It is almost incorrect to view that the Indian government tries to dominate and interfere in the domestic affairs of the smaller countries of the region. Given its size and power, they are bound to be suspicious of India's intentions. The Indian government often feels exploited by its neighbours. Political stability is necessary for the development of the region. Political instability will not only hinder progress and development, but it will also allow outside power to gain influence in the region. India is at the centre of South Asia. It has boundaries with almost all the countries of the region. It has some differences and problems with its neighbours. However, India's policy is to solve them by peaceful means.
55. The four countries in South Asia are Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Sri Lanka.
- 56.
- o India played a pivotal role in the Bangladesh War of 1971.
 - o India provided refuge to millions of fleeing Bangladeshis, straining its resources.
 - o It actively supported the Mukti Bahini freedom fighters by offering training, shelter, and diplomatic backing.
 - o The government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for their independence and helped them financially and militarily.
 - o When Pakistan launched a pre-emptive strike in 1971, India responded militarily, decisively defeating Pakistan and facilitating the birth of Bangladesh.
57. Nepal was a Hindu kingdom in the past and then a constitutional monarchy in the modern period for the last many years. Recently, it has been declared as a democratic country.
- 58.
- o For many years till 1990, the King with the help of army retained full control over the government and restricted the expansion of democracy in Nepal.
 - o In 1990, the King accepted the demand for a new democratic Constitution and in 2002 abolished the Parliament and dismissed the government - thus ending the limited democracy.
59. The two factors for Pakistan's failure of stable democracy are :
- i. The social dominance of military and interference of Military in Pakistan's politics.
 - ii. Stiff confrontation for coming to power among political parties and use of money and muscle power have been the reason behind the failure of democracy in Pakistan.
60. India and Nepal experience differences between themselves due to the following reasons:
- o The Indian government has often expressed displeasure at the warm relationship between Nepal and China and at the Nepal government's inaction anti-Indian elements.
 - o Indian security see the Maoist movement in Nepal is a security threat, given the rise of Naxalite groups in various states of India states from Bihar in the North to Andhra Pradesh in the South.
 - o Nepal has designs on its river waters and hydro electricity, and prevents Nepal, a landlocked country, from getting easier access to the sea through Indian territory.

Section C

61. The external powers influence bilateral relations in South Asia because no region exists in a vacuum. It is influenced by outside powers and events no matter how much it may try to insulate itself from non-regional powers:
- i. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics.

- ii. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a major irritant.
 - iii. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer, and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.
 - iv. The US has had good relations with both India and Pakistan since the end of the Cold War and increasingly works as a moderator in India-Pakistan relations.
 - v. Economic reforms and liberal economic policies in both countries have greatly increased the depth of American participation in the region.
 - vi. The large South Asian diasporas in the US and the huge size of population and markets of the region also give America an added stake in the future of regional security and peace.
 - vii. However, South Asia will continue to be known as a conflict-prone zone or will evolve into a regional bloc with some common cultural features and trade interests will depend more on the people and the region than any other outside power.
62. Interplay of military and democracy in Pakistan:
- i. After assuming power in Pakistan in 1956, General Ayub Khan soon got himself elected.
 - ii. Due to dissatisfaction of people, General Yahya Khan took over the rule.
 - iii. After separation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh, an elected government under 'Zulfikar Ali Bhutto' came to power in Pakistan.
 - iv. In 1977 General Zia-Ul-Haq came to power.
 - v. 1982 onwards elected government under Benazir Bhutto was established.
 - vi. In 1999, again General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and in 2001 he got himself elected as the President.
63. There are certain reasons for which India and Nepal experience differences in their relations:
- i. India looks with scorn on the relationship of China and Nepal. This is one of the reasons for the differences between the two countries.
 - ii. Nepal government is not taking any active steps to prevent anti Indian elements in Nepal. This has hindered the growth in the relations of the two countries.
 - iii. The Maoist activities in Nepal has affected some of the states of India, such as Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.
 - iv. Moreover, the hesitations of Nepal government to address the issues going between the two countries have sharpened the rift of the relations of the both countries.
64. The two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971 are the following:
- i. After Independence of both India and Pakistan, Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan and was called East Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan imposed the Urdu language forcefully on East Pakistan's people. It has been one of the biggest reason for discontentment among Bangladeshi citizens.
 - ii. West Pakistan imposed its own culture and it led to unfair treatment on Bengali culture and language. The people of East Pakistan also wanted fair representation in the administration and political power. There has been a very little attempt for development of East Pakistan in comparison to West Pakistan.
- 65.
- i. The European Union bears economic political-diplomatic and military influence all over the region and it's closest neighbours whereas South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is limited towards its South Asian Region only.
 - ii. The member states of the European Union are maximum from among the developed countries while the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation members is from among the least developed countries (LOCs).
 - iii. The European Union behaves like a nation-state by having its own anthem and currency but the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation does not enjoy these.
 - iv. The European Union performance as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organization but the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation has initiated South Asian Free Trade Area, only to cooperate economically among its member states.
66. Nepal used to be a Hindu kingdom in the earlier period followed by the constitutional monarchy in the modern period for many years. The pro-democracy movements forced the king to allow new democratic Constitution in 1990. But it had a short and troubled career. There was a huge influence of Maoists in many parts of Nepal who believed in armed insurrection against the monarch and the ruling elite. Hence, a triangular conflict among the Monarchist forces, the Democrats and the Maoists took place for some time. The parliament was abolished and the government was dismissed by the king in 2002. Again in 2006, the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives after a massive countrywide pro-democracy protest. The constituent assembly was formed to write the Constitution for Nepal. The Constitution has come into effect with some amendment process going on.

The Constitution of Nepal, adopted in 2015, establishes Nepal as a federal secular parliamentary republic divided into seven provinces. On 20 September 2015, a new constitution, the "Constitution of Nepal 2015" was announced by President Ram Baran Yadav in the constituent assembly. The constituent assembly was transformed into a legislative parliament by the then-chairman of that assembly. The new constitution of Nepal has changed Nepal practically into a federal democratic republic by making 7 unnamed provinces.

In October 2015, Bidhya Devi Bhandari was nominated as the first female president.

- 67.
- The political parties and people of Nepal wanted to have a more responsive and open system of government.
 - The King accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement.
 - In 2002, the king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government, thus ending even the limited democracy that existed in Nepal.
 - In April 2006, a massive country-wide, pro-democracy protest was organised by SPA, the Maoists, and the social activists. The king was forced to restore the House dissolved in 2002.
 - As a result, the transition from monarchy to democracy was nearly complete. In 2008, Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the monarchy and since 2015 it adopted a new constitution.
68. The following points justify the given statement:-
- i. Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy.
 - ii. Surveys conducted in SAARC nations reveal that support for democracy is universal.
 - iii. Ordinary citizens view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy.
 - iv. The people think that democracy is most suited for their country.
69. Two issues for co-operation are as:
- Economic relations have been improved considerably in last ten years.
 - Bangladesh is the part of India's 'Look East' policy to link up South East Asia via Myanmar.
- Two issues of confrontation are as:
- India and Bangladesh have differences over several issues including the sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.
 - The India government has been unhappy with Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India, its support for anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups, and its refusal to allow Indian troops and not to export natural gas to India.
70. Following circumstances were responsible for a full-scale war between India and Pakistan on the issue of liberation of Bangladesh in Dec-1971:
- i. Under military rule of General Yahya Khan, the Pakistan army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people.
 - ii. This led to large-scale migration into India.
 - iii. The government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for their independence.
 - iv. The government of India helped them financially and militarily.
- This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December, 1971.

Section D

71. Three difficulties are Bangladesh:

- a. The governments of India and Bangladesh have had differences over several issues including the sharing of the Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters.
- b. The Indian government has been unhappy with Bangladesh's denial of illegal immigration to India, its support for anti-Indian Islamic fundamentalist groups.
- c. Bangladesh's refusal to allow Indian troops to move through its territory to northeastern India and its decision not to export natural gas to India or allow Myanmar to do so through Bangladeshi territory.

Three difficulties are Nepal:

- a. Indian security agencies see the Maoist movement in Nepal as a growing security threat given the rise of Naxalite groups in various Indian states from Bihar in the north to Andhra Pradesh in the South.
 - b. Many leaders and citizens in Nepal think that the Indian government interferes in its internal affairs, has designs on its river waters and hydro-electricity.
 - c. And prevents Nepal, a landlocked country, from getting easier access to the sea through Indian territory.
- 72.
- i. Nepal was the Hindu Kingdom and then a constitutional monarchy.
 - ii. The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution in 1990, in the wake of a strong pro-democracy movement. However, democratic governments had a short and troubled career.

- iii. This led to a violent conflict between the Maoist guerrillas and the armed forces of the king. For some time, there was a triangular conflict among the monarchist forces, the democrats and the Maoists.
 - iv. In 2002 the king abolished the Parliament dismissed the government and limited the democracy in Nepal.
 - v. In April 2006, there were massive, country-wide, pro-democracy protests. The struggling pro-democracy forces achieved their first major victory when the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives that had been dissolved in April 2002. The largely non-violent movement was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.
 - vi. Nepal's transition to democracy is not complete. At the moment, Nepal is undergoing a unique moment in its history because it is moving towards the formation of a constituent assembly that will write the constitution for Nepal.
73. There is widespread support for democracy in all the Asian countries, this can be discerned by the instances of the following South-Asian nations.
- i. **NEPAL:** Till 2006, Nepal was a constitutional monarchy. It was a Hindu kingdom but now it has become a secular democratic country after a long agitation by people under the Seven Party Alliance.
 - ii. **MALDIVES:** Maldives which was earlier a sultanate has become a democratic country after agitation by the people. Now it has a multi-party system.
 - iii. **BANGLADESH:** It was a democratic country from the beginning but the military took over after the assassination of Sheikh Mujib. But again people have re-established democracy.
74. a. The states of South Asia recognise the importance of cooperation and friendly relationship, among themselves. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is a major regional initiative by the South Asian states to evolve cooperation through multilateral means. It began in 1985. Unfortunately, due to persisting political differences, SAARC has not had much success. SAARC members signed the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) which promised the formation of a free trade zone for the whole of South Asia. The aim of SAFTA is to all free trade across the borders. The Agreement was signed in 2004 and came into effect on 1 January 2006. SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs by 20% by 2007.
- b. There is a difference of opinion about SAFTA. Some of our neighbours fear that SAFTA is a way for India to 'invade' their markets and to influence their societies and politics through commercial presence in their countries. On the other hand, India think that there are real economic benefits for all from SAFTA and that a region that trades more freely will be able to cooperate better on political issues. Some in India think that SAFTA is not worth the trouble since India has already bilateral agreements with Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Lanka.
75. **Causes of Partition:**
- i. **The strong stand of the Muslim League to get Pakistan:** Since 1930, the Muslim League started in the direction to get a separate country for the Muslim community. Though up to 1940 the demand remain not so aggressive but day-by-day it became stronger and stronger. Muslim League believed in two nation theory. According to this theory in India, there are two nations- The Hindus and the Muslims. There was a fear in mind of the Muslim League that after independence, the majority of the Hindus will rule over the minority. According to M.A. Zinnah, the political and economic interest of both the communities are totally opposite to each other.
 - ii. **According to some other scholars staunch Hindus and communal elements also try to declare India as a Hindu Rashtra:** Divide and rule policy of the British had been working since 1857 in India. Communalism was spreading before partition in several parts of the country. Ugly communal riots broke out. Thousands of people were killed. Many houses, shops, offices and public properties were burnt. Circumstances force the leaders to accept the partition of the country.
- Consequences of Partition:**
- i. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest unplanned and tragic transfers of population in human history. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into communal zones. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived; likewise, the Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance.
 - ii. Forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, people went through immense sufferings. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in 'refugee camps'. They often found unhelpful local administration and police in what was till recently their own country. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage. In many cases, women were killed by their own family members to preserve the 'family honour'. Many children were separated from their parents. Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home.