



- c) Afghanistan  
d) Myanmar
10. Under which military ruler Pakistan faced Military Crisis? [1]  
a) Yahya Khan  
b) Ayub Khan  
c) Nawaz Sharif  
d) Pervez Musharraf
11. Which one of the following developing countries was the first to successfully control the rate of growth of population? [1]  
a) Bhutan  
b) Nepal  
c) Sri Lanka  
d) Pakistan
12. Who was the first military ruler of Pakistan? [1]  
a) Ziaur Rahman  
b) General Musharraf  
c) Yahya Khan  
d) Ayub Khan
13. Name the nation which became a member of the SAARC recently. [1]  
a) Afghanistan  
b) Bhutan  
c) Pakistan  
d) Myanmar
14. Which of the following country is a South Asian country? [1]  
a) Pakistan  
b) China  
c) USA  
d) Japan
15. East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called: [1]  
a) Burma  
b) Afghanistan  
c) West Pakistan  
d) Bangladesh
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia. [1]  
a) Democracy  
b) Socialism  
c) Dictatorship  
d) Authorizations
17. When was South Asian Union formed like the European union? [1]  
a) In 2001  
b) In 2000  
c) In 2004  
d) In 2002
18. Identify the country. [1]  
Centrally located and shares borders with most of the South Asian countries.  
a) Bhutan  
b) Nepal  
c) Sri Lanka  
d) India
19. Which of the following pairs of South Asian countries have operated a democratic system successfully since its independence? [1]  
a) Pakistan and Maldives  
b) India and Bhutan  
c) Sri Lanka and India  
d) Nepal and Bangladesh
20. In which South Asian country the King abolished the parliament and dismissed the government in 2002? [1]

- a) Nepal  
 b) Bangladesh  
 c) Bhutan  
 d) Maldives

21. Mention the names of any seven countries of South Asia. [1]  
 22. What was the **two nation theory** as advanced by the Muslim League? [1]  
 23. What was the earlier name of Sri Lanka? [1]  
 24. What is SAARC? Also expand SAARC. [1]  
 25. Mention the names of member states of SAARC. [1]  
 26. Why SAARC is not successful? [1]  
 27. Why are the most of major conflict in South Asia between India and other countries? [1]  
 28. Which two countries of the South Asian region in your opinion have retained their democratic tradition since Independence? [1]  
 29. Mention any two objectives of SAARC. [1]  
 30. Which Indian state in the North East shares its border with China? [1]  
 31. Identify the organisation that brokered the Indus Water Treaty between India and Pakistan. [1]  
 32. Whose mediation resolved the 'Indus River Waters Dispute' between India and Pakistan? [1]  
 33. Describe the ideology of Maoists of Nepal. [1]  
 34. Which amendment was made in the constitution of Bangladesh in 1975? [1]  
 35. Which community dominates the politics of Sri Lanka [1]  
 36. The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of SAARC in which year? [1]  
 37. Which party led the largely non-violent movement in Nepal to establish democracy? [1]  
 38. Suggest any one measure to improve Indo-Pak ties in the current scenario. [1]  
 39. Name the two ethnic groups of Sri Lanka. [1]  
 40. Name the country related to Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. [1]

### Section B

41. Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan? [2]  
 42. What is LTTE? What are its demands? [2]  
 43. Analyse the two political developments of 1940s that led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan. [2]  
 44. What were the two main consequences of Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1971? [2]  
 45. Explain the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. What role did India play to help Sri Lanka in resolving this conflict? [2]  
 46. Describe relations between India and Bhutan. [2]  
 47. "Military rule and democracy are the two sides of a coin in Pakistan". Examine the statement. [2]  
 48. Mention some features of Indo-Bhutan relationship. [2]  
 49. Before 1971, which two reasons were a source of resentment among the people of East Pakistan? [2]  
 50. Who led the non-violent movement in Nepal? [2]  
 51. Suggest any two measures to improve relations between India and Pakistan. [2]  
 52. Why did India help Bangladesh to get independence and how? [2]  
 53. Show with the help of any two examples the interference of the military in the administration of Bangladesh. [2]  
 54. India's neighbours often think that the Indian government tries to dominate and interfere in the domestic affairs of the smaller countries of the region. Is this a correct impression? [2]  
 55. Name any four countries that are included in South Asia. [2]  
 56. Explain India's role in the Bangladesh War of 1971. [2]

57. State the political setup of Nepal. [2]
58. Highlight any two actions of the king to restrict the expansion of democracy in Nepal. [2]
59. State any two reasons for the instability of democracy in Pakistan. [2]
60. Why did India and Nepal experience differences between themselves? [2]

### Section C

61. How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Take any one example to illustrate your point. [4]
62. Explain the interplay of military and democracy in Pakistan from 1947 till 2001. [4]
63. What are the differences experienced by India and Nepal in their relationship? [4]
64. Explain any two reasons for the popular struggle in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) against West Pakistan during 1971. [4]
65. What are the major differences between SAARC and European Union as alternative centres of power? [4]
66. How is democratisation going on in Nepal since 1990? [4]
67. Explain the process of transition from monarchy to democracy in Nepal. [4]
68. Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, why do the people in South Asian countries, even today, share the aspiration in favour of democracy? Explain with the help of examples. [4]
69. Highlight any two issues of cooperation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh. [4]
70. State circumstances which were responsible for a full-scale war between India and Pakistan on the issue of liberation of Bangladesh in December 1971. [4]

### Section D

71. Assess any three difficulties each in maintaining a cordial relationship with Bangladesh and Nepal by India. [6]
72. Explain the process of establishing democracy in Nepal. [6]
73. **There is widespread support for democracy in all the Asian countries.** Support the statement with examples from any three countries. [6]
74. Write a short note on the role and the limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian countries. [6]
75. Explain any two causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any four major consequences. [6]