

B-1 CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA WS 2

Class 12 - Political Science

Section A

1. The Farakka treaty for the river waters sharing was signed by: [1]
 - a) Pakistan and Afghanistan
 - b) India and Bangladesh
 - c) India and Bhutan
 - d) Nepal and India
2. In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against West Pakistan domination was led by [1]
 - a) Sheikh Mujib Ali Rahman
 - b) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed
 - c) General Yahya Khan
 - d) Sheikh Mujib Ur Rahman
3. SAARC is a major regional initiative by the: [1]
 - a) Military organisation
 - b) South Asian state
 - c) American states
 - d) Economic organisation
4. In which city the first SAARC summit held? [1]
 - a) New Delhi
 - b) Colombo
 - c) Katmandu
 - d) Dhaka
5. In East Pakistan, the popular struggle against the domination of West Pakistan was led by which one of the following leaders? [1]
 - a) Sheikh Mujib Mohammed
 - b) General Yahya khan
 - c) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
 - d) Lt. General H.M. Ershad
6. Which of the following factors has not contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy? [1]
 - a) Pakistan's clergy and landowning aristocracy
 - b) Lack of genuine international support
 - c) The social dominance of the military
 - d) The interference of China in the internal politics of Pakistan
7. Which of the following is not a reason for the India Pakistan conflict? [1]
 - a) Over acquisition of arms
 - b) Over the control of Siachen Glacier
 - c) Over the demarcation line in Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch
 - d) Over the Chittagong Hill Tracts
8. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the: [1]
 - a) Foreign Affair Minister
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) President
 - d) Defence Minister
9. Maoist means: [1]

- a) South Asian Foreign Trade Agreement b) South Asian Free Travel Agreement
 c) South Asian Financial Trade Association d) South Asian Free Trade Agreement

21. What demand was accepted by the King of Nepal in 1990? [1]
 22. Is Bangladesh democratically a stable country? [1]
 23. Which political party dominated the political affairs of Maldives in 2005? [1]
 24. Is there a possibility of nuclear war between India and Pakistan? [1]
 25. How did LTTE emerge? [1]
 26. What was the reason for the formation of SAARC? [1]
 27. Identify any one reason for the aspiration of democracy in South Asia. [1]
 28. Name an Asian country which was a Hindu Kingdom in the past. [1]
 29. What do you mean by South Asia? [1]
 30. Describe the geographical position of South Asia. [1]
 31. Which was the first South Asian country to liberalise its economy? [1]
 32. What is the full form of 'SAARC'? [1]
 33. What is meant by Geo-politics? [1]
 34. Mention some other conflicts in South Asia except with that of India. [1]
 35. Mention changes that occurred in Maldives from 1968 to 2005. [1]
 36. Who took over the administration of Pakistan, after it framed its first Constitution? [1]
 37. Name two Scandinavian countries which are trying to bring the warring groups in Sri Lanka back to negotiations. [1]
 38. What does SPA stand for? [1]
 39. Identify the country: [1]
 Where the Monarch worked to weed out militants and guerrillas from north-eastern India that operated in his country with a view to help India.
 40. Who controls the North-Eastern parts of Sri Lanka? [1]

Section B

41. Show with the help of any two examples the interference of military in the administration of Pakistan. [2]
 42. Why has the democratic system not been stable in Pakistan? Explain any two reasons. [2]
 43. "Democracy in South Asia has expanded the global imagination of democracy". Do you agree? Justify. [2]
 44. Explain any two common features relevant to the countries of South Asia. [2]
 45. Why India had to interfere in the conflict of Pakistan and Bangladesh in 1971? [2]
 46. Highlight any two features of the Constitution of Bangladesh. [2]
 47. Who led the popular struggle in East Pakistan? What led to his assassination in 1975? [2]
 48. Explain any two areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh. [2]
 49. Highlight any two reasons for the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. [2]
 50. Explain the ethnic conflict of Sri Lanka. [2]
 51. Why Muslim League demanded for separate nation for the Muslims? [2]
 52. Describe any two problems between India and Pakistan. [2]
 53. Mention some points of agreement between India and Nepal. [2]
 54. Describe the role of Government of India in the ethnic struggle of Sri Lanka. [2]
 55. How have been the relationships between India and Pakistan during 1947 to 1971? [2]
 56. **South Asia constitutes one geo-political space, yet stands for diversity.** Justify the statement. [2]

57. Explain any two features of the relationship between India and Maldives. [2]
58. Mention the features of SAFTA. [2]
59. What does SAFTA stand for? When was it signed? What is the spirit behind it? [2]
60. Mention any two functions of SAARC. [2]

Section C

61. Despite the ethnic conflict, how had Sri Lanka achieved human development? Explain. [4]
62. Suggest any two measure to improve bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. [4]
63. Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration of democracy. [4]
64. Highlight any two hurdles that obstruct the successful functioning of SAARC. [4]
65. What is SAFTA? Mention its any two advantages and any two limitations. [4]
66. Nepal and India have a very special relationship as well as confrontation with each other on some issues. Explain. [4]
67. Explain any five points of conflict between India and Bangladesh. [4]
68. Explain the process of democratisation in Maldives. [4]
69. Explain any four causes of ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. [4]
70. How was democracy restored in Nepal over monarchy? Explain [4]

Section D

71. Describe any two areas of cooperation and disagreement each, between India and Bangladesh. [6]
72. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh. How can these relationship be improved? [6]
73. Describe India-Nepal relations. [6]
74. What are the major differences between the SAARC and the European Union as alternative centres of power? [6]
75. Analyse the common problems of South Asian countries. [6]