



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## BOOKS - FULL MARKS POLITICAL SCIENCE (HINGLISH)

### CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA

#### Ncert Textbook Questions With Answers

1. In the conflict between the military and pro-democracy groups, the military has prevailed

over democracy.



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2. Earlier the island had the Sultans as the head of state. Now, it is a republic.



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3. Which among the following statements about South Asia is wrong?

A. All the countries in South Asia are democratic.

B. Bangladesh and India have signed an agreement on river-water sharing.

C. SAFTA was signed at the 12th SAARC Summit in South Asian politics.

D. The US and China play an influential role in South Asian politics.

**Answer: A**



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4. What are some of the commonalities and differences between Bangladesh and Pakistan in their democratic experiences?



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5. List three challenges to democracy in Nepal.



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6. Name the principal players in the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka. How do you assess the prospects of the resolution of this conflict?



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7. Mention some of the recent agreements between India and Pakistan. Can we be sure that the two countries are well in their way to a friendly relationship?



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**8.** Mention two areas each of cooperation and disagreement between India and Bangladesh.



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**9.** How are the external powers influencing bilateral relations in South Asia? Take any one example to illustrate your point.



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**10.** Write a short note on the role and the limitations of SAARC as a forum for facilitating economic cooperation among the South Asian Countries.



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**11.** 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?



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## Additional Questions With Answers | Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. When India and Pakistan joined the club of ..... powers, this region suddenly became the focus of global attention.



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2. The mighty Himalayas in the north and the vast Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea and the ..... in the south, west and east respectively provide a natural insularity to the south Asian region.



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3. Identify the country which began the Post Cold War period with successive democratic

governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively.



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4. Identify the island nation which was a Sultanate till 1968 when it was transformed into a republic with a presidential form of government.



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5. Select the correct option.

In June ..... the parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a multiparty system.

A. 2005

B. 2000

C. 2010

D. 2007

**Answer: A**



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6. Select the correct option.

Bhutan became a constitutional monarchy in  
.....

A. 2005

B. 2006

C. 2007

D. 2008

**Answer: D**





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7. Select the correct option.

In August 1971, Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship signed for ..... Years

A. 5

B. 10

C. 15

D. 20

**Answer: D**



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8. Correct and rewrite the statement. In June 2005, the Parliament of the Maldives voted unanimously to introduce a single party system.



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9. Correct and rewrite the statement After Pakistan framed its first Constitution, General

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected.



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**10.** Correct and rewrite the statement. During Yahya's military rule, Pakistan faced the Bangladesh crisis, and after a war with India in 1965, West Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called Bangladesh.



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**11.** Identify the cold war military blocks joined by Pakistan in 1954-55.



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**12.** Identify the countries who signed the Farakka Treaty in December 1996 for sharing of the Ganga waters.



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13. Identify the General who replaced the Bhutto government in 1977.



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14. What is South Asia?



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15. Mention the names of member states of SAARC.



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**16.** How long did East and West Pakistan remain together?



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**17.** What does the MDP stand for?



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**18.** Who took the command over Pakistan after its first constitution was framed?



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**19.** What does SPA stand for?



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**20.** What does SAFTA stand for?



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## Additional Questions With Answers li Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. What do you mean by South Asia?



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2. What was the reason for the formation of SAARC?



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3. Mention present status of Sri Lanka.



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4. Mention changes that occurred in Maldives.



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5. What is meant by geo-politics?



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6. How did LTTE emerge?



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7. Mention any two objectives of SAARC.



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8. What is Indus River Water Treaty? Mention its significance also.



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**9.** Mention some points of agreement between India and Nepal.



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**10.** Mention the features of SAFTA.



**View Text Solution**

**11.** Mention some other conflicts in South Asia except with that of India.



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**12.** Describe any four consequences of Bangladesh war of 1971.



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**13.** Mention some features of Indo-Bhutan relationship.



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## Additional Questions With Answers Iii Short Answer Type Questions

**1.** "Military rule and democracy are the two sides of a coin in Pakistan". Examine the statement.



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2. Explain the problems that India have with Pakistan.



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3. "Democracy in South Asia has expanded the global imagination of democracy". Do you agree? Justify.



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4. Why did India help Bangladesh to get independence and how?



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5. Explain India's changing relationship with Pakistan.



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6. Highlight any two issues of cooperation as well as confrontation each between India and Bangladesh.



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7. What is meant by SAARC? How can peace and cooperation be enhanced through it?



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**8.** Name the countries included in South Asia.

How can peace and cooperation be enhanced in this region?



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**9.** How was democracy restored in Nepal over monarchy? Explain



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10. Why did India and Nepal experience differences between themselves?



**View Text Solution**

11. Explain India's relationship with Nepal.



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12. You are an important member of the political party in Nepal, being in that position

what steps will you take to protect the kingdom?



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## Additional Questions With Answers Iv Long Answer Type Questions I Passage Based Questions

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

“Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in 1948. But it faced a serious

challenge, not from the military or monarchy but rather from ethnic conflict leading to the demand for secession by one of the regions. After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions to the Tamils.'



What was the earlier name of Srilanka? Which community dominated the country?



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After its independence, politics in Sri Lanka (it was then known as Ceylon) was dominated by forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community. They were hostile to a large number of Tamils who had migrated from India to Sri Lanka and settled there. This migration continued even after independence. The Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give 'concessions to the Tamils."

Why did the Sinhala nationalists thought that Sri Lanka should not give concessions to the

Tamils? Discuss the results of neglecting the Tamil's concerns.



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**3.** Read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

Pakistan and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers, with Bangladesh remaining democracy in the Post-Cold War period. Pakistan began the Post-Cold War period with successive democratic

governments under Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif respectively. But it suffered a military coup in 1999 and has been run by a military regime since then. Till 2006 Nepal was a constitutional monarchy with the danger of the king taking over executive powers. In 2006, a successful uprising led to restoration of democracy and reduced the king to a nominal position. From the experience of Bangladesh and Nepal, we can say that democracy is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia.

How did Pakistan begin with Post-Cold War period?



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Mention two reasons for the aspiration of democracy in South Asia.



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Why these findings are significant?





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6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:

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. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics. Sino-Indian relations have improved significantly in the last ten years, but China's strategic partnership with Pakistan remains a

major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

Which two countries have been referred to as outside powers?



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Which are the two Asian giants and why they have been called so?



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major irritant. The demands of development and globalisation have brought the two Asian giants closer and their economic ties have multiplied rapidly since 1991.

China's strategic partnership with Pakistan is a major irritant for which country and why?



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**Additional Questions With Answers V Map  
Picture Based Questions**

1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Who made the painting and when?



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2. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



What is the title of the painting?





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3. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Describe any three kinds of conflicts in the South Asian region.



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4. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does the cartoon represent?



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5. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does the equations speak about?



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6. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



"I'm always good at calculations". What does this represent?



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7. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does the cartoon represent?



**View Text Solution**

8. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



Which animals do represent Sinhala and LTTE?



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9. Study the cartoon given below and answer the questions that follow:



What does Sri Lankan leadership speak in the cartoon?



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**Additional Questions With Answers Vi Long  
Answer Type Questions li**

1. Like India why could democracy not take roots in Pakistan despite the fact that both the countries share a common part?



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2. Explain the factors responsible for Pak's failure in building a stable democracy.



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3. Describe any two pro-democracy factors present in Pakistan which can pave the way for establishing a lasting democratic set up over there?



**View Text Solution**

4. Since 1947 Pakistan has been experimenting with democratic system and the military rule. In the light of above statement explain any

two reasons why democratic ayatcm has not been stable there?



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5. What are the major differences between SAARC and European Union as an alternative centres of poor?



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers I  
Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Fill in the blanks:

The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)  
was signed by the members of..... in the year  
..... .



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2. Whose mediation resolved the Indus River  
water dispute between India and Pakistan?



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3. What is the full form of SAARC?



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4. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?

A. Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the  
Sinhalas.

B. Interests of Tamils were neglected.



C. Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam were supported by the SAARC countries.

D. There was no political equality in Sri Lanka.

**Answer: C**



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**Previous Years Board Questions With Answers |  
Short Answer Type Questions**

1. Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, the people of all the countries of South Asia share the aspiration of democracy.



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2. Describe any two major issues of conflicts between India and Pakistan leading to the war of 1971.



**View Text Solution**

3. Explain any two points of conflict between India and Bangladesh.



**View Text Solution**

4. What are the major differences between SAARC and European Union as an alternative centres of power?



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## Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iii Long Answer Type Questions I Passage Based Questions

1. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Despite the mixed record of the democratic experience, the people in all these countries of South Asia share the aspiration for democracy.

A recent survey of the attitudes of the people in the five big countries of the region showed that there is widespread support for democracy in all these countries. Ordinary

citizens, rich as well as poor and belonging to different religions, view the idea of democracy positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy or any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

Assess the popularity of representative democracy.



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2. Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

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positively and support the institutions of representative democracy. They prefer democracy or any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

Analyse the reasons for the widespread support for democracy in the five big countries of South Asia.



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**3.** Read the passage given below carefully and answer the questions that follow :

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representative democracy. They prefer democracy or any other form of government and think that democracy is suitable for their country. These are significant findings, for it was earlier believed that democracy could flourish and find support only in prosperous countries of the world.

How far do you agree with the statement that democracy can flourish and find support only in prosperous countries.



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4. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. Given their fear of the threat of what they call 'global Islamic terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military

regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

What is meant by 'global Islamic terrorism'?



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5. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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Why did Pakistan lack genuine international support for democratic rule ?



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6. Study the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The lack of genuine international support for democratic rule in Pakistan has further encouraged the military to continue its dominance. The United States and other Western countries have encouraged the military's authoritarian rule in the past, for their own reasons. Given their fear of the threat of what they call 'global Islamic

terrorism' and the apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

Why was the military regime in Pakistan considered as the protector of Western interests in West Asia and South Asia ?



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## Previous Years Board Questions With Answers Iv

### Long Answer Type Questions Ii

1. Assess the positive and negative aspects of India's relations with Bangladesh.



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2. How is the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) a major regional initiative by South Asian States to

evolve co-operation through multilateral means? Assess.



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**3.** In the given outline map of South Asia, five countries have been marked as A, B, C, D and E. Identify them on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book with their respective serial number of the information used and the alphabet concerned as per the following



format.



(i) The country has experienced civilian as well as military rule both.

(ii) Democracy was restored in this country in 2006.

(iii) This country is still a monarchy.

(iv) The Parliament of this country voted unanimously to introduce multi-party system in June 2005.

(v) This country is a part of India's 'Look East Policy' via Myanmar.





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