

CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA

STUDY NOTES

Pakistan

- After Pakistan framed its first Constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected.
- After this, a government was formed under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto from 1971 to 1977.
- Bhutto Government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq but had to face pro-democracy movement from 1982 onwards.
- Again in 1988 an elected democratic government was established under Benazir Bhutto but had to face competition from the Pakistan People's Party and the Muslim League.
- Army stepped in again and General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. General Musharraf got himself elected as the President in 2001.
- There were several factors which led to the failure of Pakistan in building a stable democracy.

India-Pakistan Conflicts

- After independence, both India and Pakistan got involved in issue related to Kashmir. It led to wars in 1947-48 and 1965 which failed to settle the matter.
- Both the countries face conflict over strategic issues like the control of the Siachen glacier and over acquisition of arms.
- Both the countries continue to be suspicious of each other over security issue.
- Another issue of conflict among the two countries is over the sharing of river waters of Indus river system.
- The two countries are not in agreement over the demarcation line of Sir Creek in the Rann of Kutch.

Bangladesh

- Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971. But it started protesting against the domination of Western Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu Language.
- A popular struggle against West Pakistani dominance was led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
- In 1970 election, the Awami league under Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won all seats but the government dominated by the West Pakistani leadership refused to convene the assembly.
- The Pakistani army tried to suppress the movement which led to a large number of migration to India.
- The Indian Government supported the demands of people of East Pakistan and helped them. This led to a war with Pakistan in 1971. Bangladesh was formed as an independent country after the end of war.
- A Constitution was adopted by Bangladesh declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism. But government under Sheikh Mujibur amended the Constitution and formed Presidential form of government.
- Sheikh Mujibur was assassinated and a military rule was established under Ziaur Rahman. He was also assassinated and the rule of Gen H.M. Ershad started this continuing the military rule.
- A pro-democratic movement was again started which led to election in 1991. Since then representative democracy based on multi-party elections has been working in Bangladesh.

Nepal

- Nepal was a 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.
- Again in 2006, after a pro-democratic movement, the king was forced to restore the House of Representatives.

Sri Lanka

- The democratic set up of Sri Lanka was disturbed by the Ethnic conflict among the Sinhalese and Tamil origin people.
- According to the Sinhalese, the region of Ceylon belonged to Sinhala people only and not to the Tamils who migrated from India.
- This led to the formation of Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), a militant organisation, who demanded a separate country.
- The Government of India was pressurised by the Tamil people in India for the protection of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.
- India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan Government and the Tamils.
- Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. Later on the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was pulled out of Sri Lanka in 1989 without achieving its aims.
- Presently, the LTTE has been destroyed by the Sri Lankan Government and the area under LTTE has been recovered. In spite of the Ethnic conflict, the economy of Sri Lanka has always been high after maintaining a democratic form of government.

India and its Other Neighbours

- Neighbouring countries of India are Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Maldives and Pakistan.
- There are certain issues of conflicts between India and Bangladesh. These include sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river waters, illegal immigration to India etc.
- Still, both India and Bangladesh share a cordial relation with each other. Economic relations between the two countries have improved considerably.
- Nepal and India shares a friendly relation with each other but certain issues like warm relation of Nepal with China, Maoist movement in Nepal etc have disturbed the relation.
- Despite differences, trade, scientific co-operation, electricity generation and inter locking water management grids hold the two countries together.
- India enjoys a very special relationship with Bhutan too and does not have any major conflict with the Bhutanese government.

Peace and Cooperation

- Even though there are certain issues of conflicts among the South Asian countries, they recognise the importance of cooperation and friendly relationship among themselves.
- The South Asian countries initiated the establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1985 to evolve cooperation among each other.
- The SAFTA was signed in 2004 by the South Asian countries to allow free trade across the borders.
- SAFTA aims at lowering trade tariffs by 20 per cent by 2007.
- Although there has been issues between India and Pakistan, measures were being taken to bring cordial relationship between the countries.

- There is also an outside power which influence the region. China and the United States remain key players in South Asian politics.
- South Asia is referred to as a group of seven countries namely Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka which stand for diversity in every sense and constitutes geopolitical space.
- Despite the mixed record of democratic experience, the people in these countries share an aspiration for democracy which can be drawn from the examples of Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Maldives.
- Pakistan began Post Cold War period with successive democratic governments but suffered a military coup in 1999. In Nepal successful uprising led to restoration of democracy in 2006. India and Sri Lanka have also operated a democratic system, despite many limitations and even Maldives have strengthened democracy.
- In Pakistan, military rule and democracy are two sides of the coin because, during implementation of first constitution, General Ayub Khan took the command but thrown away by military due to dissatisfaction of his rule. After 1971, an elected government was formed under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, removed by General Zia-Ul-Haq in 1977.
- Bangladesh was formed by migrants from West Pakistan and refused to form government by East Pakistan despite winning all the seats. India intervened and supported the demand of creation of East Pakistan financially and militarily. Consequently, in December 1971, Pakistan surrendered with the formation of an independent country named Bangladesh.
- Bangladesh drafted its own constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism. In 1975, Sheikh Mujibur Rehman formed presidential setup, but was assassinated in a military uprising. The new military ruler Ziaur Rahman formed his own Bangladesh National Party and won elections in 1979. He was assassinated and another military take over followed under the leadership of Gen. H.M. Ershad. Since 1991, representative democracy has been working in Bangladesh.
- Nepal was a Hindu Kingdom and became constitutional monarchy in modern period. The struggle for restoration of democracy began in 1990 and 2007 when king restored house of representatives. Even today Nepal is demanding the formation of constituent assembly.
- Ceylon, presently known as Sri Lanka experienced an ethnic conflict between Sinhalese and Tamils for power sharing. LTTE demanded a separate state for Tamil 1983 onwards with the support of Indian government who sent Indian Peace Keeping Forces there which was not liked by the Sri Lankans.
- Sri Lanka has maintained a democratic political system with a considerable economic growth i.e. one of the first developing countries to control population growth rate, liberalized economy, and bears highest per capita gross Domestic Product despite the ongoing conflicts.
- India-Pakistan conflicts in South Asian region is most important to be sorted out. The wars between these countries took place in 1947-48, 1965 and 1971 on the issues of Pak Occupied Kashmir (POK) and Line of Control (LOC). Except, other issues of conflicts are control of Siachin glacier, acquisition of arms and sharing of river water.
- Both the governments are suspicious to each other on the ground of Pakistani strategy to help Kashmiri militants and ISI to be involved in Anti-India campaign. Pakistan blames India for making trouble in Sindh and Baluchistan.
- India and Bangladesh experienced differences over the issues of sharing of Ganga and Brahmaputra river water, illegal immigration to India, support for anti Indian-Islamic fundamentalists, refusal to allow Indian troops and not to export natural gas to India. It is the main link of India's 'Look East' Policy.
- India and Nepal also bear differences on the issues of Nepal's relations with China and inaction against anti-Indian elements i.e. Maoists. But still both the countries signed the treaty of trade and commerce in 2005 and friendship in 2006 to provide financial and technical assistance and to allow citizens to move without visas and passport.
- India and Bhutan do not share any major conflict, but attached on the issues to need out the guerrillas and militants from North-eastern India and involvement of India also in big hydroelectric projects in Bhutan is the biggest source of development aid.
- India is supportive to Maldives in their economy, tourism and fisheries. In November 1988, India reacted quickly against an attack from Tamil Mercenaries on Maldives.

- In spite of the above-mentioned conflicts and differences, states of South Asia recognise cooperation and friendly relations among themselves. Hence, a major regional initiative has been taken in the form of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 1982. SAARC members signed South Asian Free Trade Agreements (SAFTA) to form free trade zone for the whole of South Asia.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

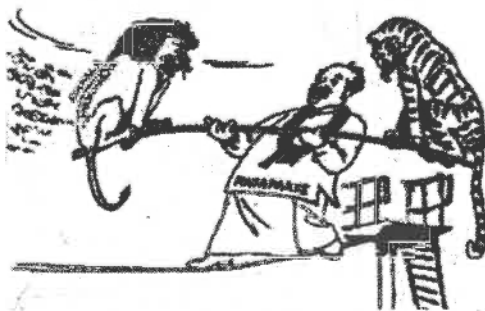
Tick (✓) the correct answer :

- In Nepal there was violent conflict between the armed forces of the King and**
 - Maoist guerrillas
 - Political activists
 - People's representatives
 - Armed military forces
- Maoist means**
 - Terrorist groups
 - Freedom fighters
 - A secret society
 - Communists who believe in the ideology of Mao
- The country that is Bhutan's biggest source of development aid is**
 - The USA
 - Russia
 - India
 - Maldives
- The South Asian leaders signed the SAARC Charter on:**
 - 7th November 1985
 - 8th December 1985
 - 9th January 1987
 - 5th December, 1988
- In the political field Pakistan lacks**
 - A courageous and relatively free press
 - A strong human rights movement
 - Educated leaders
 - Genuine international support for democracy
- A land locked country of South Asia with Maoist guerillas**
 - Maldives
 - Bangladesh
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
- Nepal was a constitutional monarchy till**
 - 2006
 - 2005
 - 2004
 - 2003
- The Seven Party Alliance is a coalition of**
 - Maoist parties only
 - Monarchial forces
 - Nepali political parties
 - Non-governmental organisations in Nepal
- IPKF stands for**
 - Indian Peaceful Knight Foundation
 - Indian Peace Keeping Force
 - Indian Peace Keeping Federation
 - Indian Peace Keeping Forum
- In East Pakistan the popular struggle against West Pakistan domination was led by**
 - Sheikh Mujib ur Rahman
 - Sheikh Mujib Mohammed
 - General Yahya Khan
 - Sheikh Mujib Ali Rahman
- Expand LTTE**
 - Liberation Tactics of Tamil Eelam
 - Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
 - Liberation Tier of Tamil Eelam
 - Liberation Team of Tamil Eelam
- Which party dominates the political affairs of Maldives?**
 - Maldivian Democratic Party
 - Maldivian Socialist Party
 - Maldivian Communist Party
 - Maldivian Republic Party
- Under which military ruler Pakistan faced Military Crisis?**
 - Yahya Khan
 - Ayub Khan
 - Pervez Musharraf
 - Nawaz Sharif

14. When was LTTE vanquished?
 (a) 2006 (b) 2008 (c) 2009 (d) 2010
15. When did India conduct nuclear explosion in Pokharan?
 (a) 1996 (b) 1997 (c) 1998 (d) 1999
16. Expand SAFTA.
 (a) South Asian Free Trade Area (b) South Asian Free Tax Area
 (c) South Asian Free Tactics Area (d) South Asian Free Toll Area
17. Which of the following country is a South Asian country?
 (a) Japan (b) USA (c) China (d) Pakistan
18. Which of the following country is not a South Asian country?
 (a) Bangladesh (b) India (c) Bhutan (d) Russia
19. Which one of the following statements about the ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka is false?
 (a) Politics in Sri Lanka openly favoured the Sinhallas.
 (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.
20. Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from the year _____ to _____.
 (a) 1947-1950 (b) 1952-1962 (c) 1956-1672 (d) 1947-1971
21. Where did the Monarch work to weed out militants from north-eastern India that operated in his country with a view to helping India.
 (a) Nepal (b) Bhutan (c) Myanmar (d) Sri-Lanka
22. Name the countries which signed the Indus Water Treaty.
 (a) India and Pakistan (b) Pakistan and China
 (c) China and Sri Lanka (d) India and Sri Lanka
23. Where was the first SAARC Summit held?
 (a) Dhaka (b) Jakarta (c) Myanmar (d) China
24. When was SAARC established?
 (a) 1958 (b) 1966 (c) 1985 (d) 1992
25. Mention the names of the countries which entered into the Free Trade Agreement in December 1998.
 (a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) Pakistan (d) Only (a) and (b)
26. In which year was multi-party system introduced in the Maldives?
 (a) July 2005 (b) June 2005 (c) September 2005 (d) November 2005
27. Which countries signed the Farakka Treaty?
 (a) India (b) Bangladesh (c) only (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)
28. Which Indian Prime Minister undertook a bus journey to Lahore?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Atal Bihari Bajpai (d) Indira Gandhi
29. Write the name of two observer states of SAARC.
 (a) China and Japan (b) Nepal and Bhutan (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
30. In which year India and Pakistan conducted nuclear tests?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1992 (c) 1996 (d) 1998
31. In which year Pakistan and Bangladesh established diplomatic relations?
 (a) 1971 (b) 1965 (c) 1972 (d) 1976

32. In which year India sent a peace-keeping force to Sri Lanka?
 (a) 1958 (b) 1966 (c) 1987 (d) 1992
33. Bangladesh emerged as a free country in -
 (a) 1965 (b) 1971 (c) 1974 (d) 1979
34. Which of the following has been a Hindu Kingdom?
 (a) India (b) Bhutan (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal
35. Under which military ruler Pakistan faced Military Crisis?
 (a) Yahya Khan (b) Ayub Khan (c) Pervez Musharraf (d) Nawaz Sharif
36. SAFTA is an agreement signed by members of -
 (a) SAARC (b) ASEAN (c) The EU (d) IMF
37. The first country to liberalise its economy in South Asian region was _____.
 (a) India (b) Sri Lanka (c) Bangladesh (d) Pakistan
38. Assertion (A): Pakistan gave an independent status to Bangladesh without any conflict.
 Reason (R): Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
39. How many countries are in south Asia?
 (a) 8 (b) 9 (c) 7 (d) 6
40. Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from which imperialist power?
 (a) Australia (b) America (c) Italy (d) British
41. Which is the only country that has experienced democracy in the region other than Pakistan?
 (a) India (b) Pakistan (c) Bangladesh (d) Nepal
42. Who took over the administration of Pakistan after Pakistan framed its first constitution?
 (a) Yahya Khan (b) Jinnah (c) Imran Khan (d) General Ayyub Khan
43. Who took over the military in Pakistan after Ayub Khan was elected?
 (a) Imran Khan (b) Benazir Bhutto (c) General Yahya Khan (d) Pervez Musharraf
44. Who was the elected government leader in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977?
 (a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (b) Yahya Khan (c) Ayub Khan (d) Nawaz Shariff
45. Who led the Awami League?
 (a) Yahya Khan (b) Abdul Hamid
 (c) Mujibur Rahman (d) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
46. When did a war between India and Pakistan take place?
 (a) April 1970 (b) September 1971 (c) December 1971 (d) December 1970
47. Nepal was known for _____ kingdom.
 (a) Muslim (b) Hindu (c) Jain (d) Sikh
48. When did the king accept the demand for a new democratic constitution in Nepal?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1993 (c) 1986 (d) 1987
49. When did Nepal become a democratic state?
 (a) 2005 (b) 2004 (c) 2008 (d) 2011
50. When did India's government get involve in the Sri Lankan Tamil question?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1984 (c) 1983 (d) 1987

51. When did the Indian peacekeeping force pull out of Sri Lanka?
 (a) 1985 (b) 1989 (c) 1986 (d) 1992
52. In which year did India and Bangladesh exchange enclaves?
 (a) 2018 (b) 2011 (c) 2015 (d) 2012
53. What is the name of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?
 (a) ASEAN (b) The region (c) SAARC (d) SEATO
54. Match the following:
 (A) 1960 (i) Tashkent Agreement
 (B) 1966 (ii) Indo-Soviet Friendship Treaty
 (C) 1971 (iii) Vajpayee's Bus Journey
 (D) 1999 (iv) Indus Water Treaty
- Option:**
 (a) (A)-(iv), (B)-(i), (C)-(ii), (D)-(iii) (b) (A)-(ii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(iii)
 (c) (A)-(iii), (B)-(i), (C)-(iv), (D)-(ii) (d) (A)-(ii), (B)-(iv), (C)-(iii), (D)-(i)
55. India's relations with the Maldives remains:
 (a) warm and cordial (b) sour and unhappy (c) bitter and cold (d) unfriendly
56. Why does the Indian Government express a displeasure with Nepal at times?
 (a) Because Nepal interprets the borders of India
 (b) Because of illegal smuggling of drugs from Nepal
 (c) Because of Nepal's dry political approach.
 (d) Because of the warm relationship between Nepal and China.
57. Choose the wrong statement:
 (a) Six-point proposal of Sheikh Mujibur Rehman was introduced for greater autonomy to East Pakistan.
 (b) India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests in 1998.
 (c) SAFTA was signed at the 7th SAARC Summit in Islamabad.
 (d) India and Bangladesh sign the Farakka Treaty for sharing of the Ganga waters in 1996.
58. Until 1960, India-Pakistan were locked in a fierce argument over the use of the rivers of the:
 (a) Ravi basin (b) Beas basin (c) Indus basin (d) Sutlej basin
59. Which factors contributed to Pakistan's failure in building a stable democracy?
 (a) Dominance of the military (b) Dominance of the clergy
 (c) Dominance of the landowning aristocracy (d) All of these
60. When was the democracy strengthened in Maldives?
 (a) 2003 (b) 2005 (c) 2008 (d) 2001
61. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the following questions:



I. Which country's problem is depicted here?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Nepal (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan

- II. What does tiger in the cartoon represent?**
 (a) Sinhala community (b) Sri Lankan rebels
 (c) LTTE (d) None of these
- III. Which external powers that helped to resolve issues?**
 (a) France and Canada (b) USA and Russia
 (c) Pakistan (d) Norway and Iceland
- IV. What does lion in the cartoon represent?**
 (a) Sinhala community (b) LTTE
 (c) Indian Tamils (d) Opposition party in Sri Lankan government
- 62. When did General Ayub Khan take over the administration of Pakistan?**
 (a) After the adaptation of constitution (b) After the independence of Pakistan
 (c) After the first election (d) None of the above
- 63. _____ gave up the office because of the popular dissatisfaction against him.**
 (a) Zubaida Jalal Khan (b) General Ayub Khan
 (c) Imran Khan (d) Benazir Bhutto
- 64. What is the major issue between governments of India and Bangladesh?**
 (a) Water dispute (b) Industrialisation (c) Terrorism (d) All of the above
- 65. 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.
- 66. Which territory was the issue for the outbreak of Indo-Pak war in 1947-48 and 1965?**
 (a) Kashmir (b) Parts of Gujarat
 (c) It was a political rivalry (d) Bihar
- 67. Sri Lanka has retained democracy since its independence in:**
 (a) 1938 (b) 1948 (c) 1958 (d) 1968
- 68. East Pakistan broke away to emerge as an independent country called:**
 (a) Bangladesh (b) Burma (c) West Pakistan (d) Afghanistan
- 69. _____ is becoming an accepted norm in the entire region of South Asia.**
 (a) Authorization (b) Democracy (c) Dictatorship (d) Socialism
- 70. Kashmir and the Indian province of Jammu and Kashmir are divided by the:**
 (a) Line of Control (b) Line of Commons (c) Line of Connect (d) Line of Capricorn
- 71. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the:**
 (a) President (b) Prime Minister (c) Defence Minister (d) Foreign Affairs Minister
- 72. The expression South Asia' usually includes:**
 (a) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
 (b) Bangladesh, Ukraine, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
 (c) Bangladesh, Bhutan, Utopia, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
 (d) Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Australia, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- 73. When was the demand of Democratic Constitution accepted by the king of Nepal?**
 (a) 1991 (b) 1990 (c) 1992 (d) 1995
- 74. What type of government was in Nepal till 2006?**
 (a) Constitutional monarchy (b) Democratic
 (c) Liberal communist (d) Dictatorship

75. **What step was taken by the king of Nepal in 2002?**
 (a) Abolished monarchy (b) Abolished constitution
 (c) Abolished parliament and dismissed democracy (d) None of the above
76. **Who dominated the politics in Sri Lanka after 1948?**
 (a) Forces that represented the interest of the majority Sinhala community
 (b) Tamil People of Sri Lanka
 (c) LTTE
 (d) There was no one party or community dominance at all
77. **The Maldives was a Sultanate till**
 (a) 1969 (b) 1978 (c) 1960 (d) 1968
78. **Which party in Maldives dominates the politics?**
 (a) Communist Party (b) Liberal Democratic Party
 (c) The Maldivian Democratic Party (d) None of these
79. **Who were Sinhala hostile to?**
 (a) Local people (b) LTTE
 (c) Government (d) Tamils migrated from India
80. **Assertion (A): The Sri Lankan problem involves people of Indian origin, and there is considerable pressure from the Tamil people in India to the effect that the Indian government should protect the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka.**
Reason (R): The government of India from time to time has tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
81. **Assertion (A): Pakistan gave an independent status to Bangladesh without any conflict.**
Reason (R): Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
82. **Assertion (A): Bangladesh drafted its constitution declaring faith in secularism, democracy and socialism.**
Reason (R): However, in 1975 Sheikh Mujibur Rehman got the constitution amended to shift from the parliamentary to presidential form of government.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
83. **Assertion (A): Various countries in South Asia do not have the same kind of political systems.**
Reason (R): Despite many problems and limitations, Sri Lanka and India have successfully operated a democratic system since their independence from the British.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (84 to 87):

Territorial disputes over the Kashmir region sparked two of the three major Indo-Pakistani wars in 1947 and 1965, and a limited war in 1999. Although both countries have maintained a fragile cease-fire since 2003, they regularly exchange fire across the contested border, known as the Line of Control. Both sides accuse the other of violating the cease-fire and claim to be shooting in response to attacks. An up-tick in border skirmishes that began in late 2016 and continued into 2018 killed dozens and displaced thousands of civilians on both sides of the Line of Control.

In 2014, after India's then newly elected Prime Minister Modi invited the then Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif to attend his inauguration, there were hopes that Modi's government would pursue meaningful peace negotiations with Pakistan. However, after a brief period of optimism, relations turned sour once more when India cancelled talks with Pakistan's foreign minister in August 2014 after the Pakistani high commissioner in India met with Kashmiri separatist leaders.

A series of openings continued throughout 2015, including an unscheduled December meeting on the side-lines of the UN Climate Change Conference in Paris. This led to a meeting between national security advisors in Bangkok a few days later, where the Kashmir dispute was discussed. Later in December, Prime Minister Modi made a surprise visit to Lahore to meet with Prime Minister Sharif, the first visit of an Indian leader to Pakistan in more than a decade.

84. Under whose leadership in India, there was a hope of peace at Line of Control?

- (a) Dr. Manmohan Singh (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Narendra Modi (d) Rajiv Gandhi

85. In which years, according to the above paragraph, India and Pakistan were involved in face to face conflicts?

- (a) 1947, 1965, 1999 (b) 1971, 1961, 1999 (c) 1991, 1999, 2003 (d) 1953, 1964, 1978

86. When did PM Narendra Modi make a surprise visit to Pakistan?

- (a) November 2015 (b) December 2015 (c) March 2015 (d) January 2015

87. Till which year both the countries have maintained "fragile cease fire"?

- (a) 2005 (b) 2003 (c) 1999 (d) 2016

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (88 to 91):

The Sri Lankan problem involves people of Indian origin, and there is considerable pressure from the Tamil people in India to the effect that the Indian government should protect the interests of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. The government of India has from time to time tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government on the Tamil question. But in 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with Sri Lanka and sent troops to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils.

Eventually, the Indian Army got into a fight with the LTTE. The presence of Indian troops was also not liked much by the Sri Lankans. They saw this as an attempt by India to interfere in the internal affairs of Sri Lanka. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective. The Sri Lankan crisis continued to be violent. However, international actors, particularly the Scandinavian countries such as Norway and Iceland tried to bring the warring groups back to negotiations. Finally, the armed conflict came to an end, as the LTTE was vanquished in 2009.

88. When did government of India directly got involve in the conflict of Sri Lanka?

- (a) 1987 (b) 1988 (c) 1990 (d) 1989

89. Who posed challenge to Indian Army in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Local Tamils (b) Indian Tamils (c) LTTE (d) Sri Lankan government

90. Why was there a pressure of Indian Tamils to protect and safeguard the interests of Tamil living in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Because Tamils living in Sri Lanka share the same ethnicity with Indian Tamils.
(b) Because the conflict in Sri Lanka involves people of Indian origin.
(c) Because Tamils from Sri Lanka are the ancestors of Indian Tamils.
(d) All the above

91. When did IPKF have to abort the objective in Sri Lanka?

- (a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1999 (d) 2009

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (92 to 97):

After Pakistan framed its first constitution, General Ayub Khan took over the administration of the country and soon got himself elected. He had to give up office when there was popular dissatisfaction against his rule. This gave way to a military takeover once again under General Yahya Khan. During Yahya'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. After this, an elected government under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came to power in Pakistan from 1971 to 1977. The Bhutto government was removed by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977.

General Zia faced a pro-democracy movement from 1982 onwards and an elected democratic government was established once again in 1988 under the leadership of Benazir Bhutto. In the period that followed, Pakistani politics centred around the competition between her party, the Pakistan People's Party, and the Muslim League. This phase of elective democracy lasted till 1999 when the army stepped in again and General Pervez Musharraf removed Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. In 2001, General Musharraf got himself elected as the President. Pakistan continued to be ruled by the army though the army rulers have held some elections to give their rule a democratic image. Since 2008, democratically elected leaders have been ruling Pakistan.

92. Why democracy isn't stable in Pakistan?

- (a) It is a communist state. (b) Military has all the power.
(c) People are anti-democracy. (d) None of these.

93. Pakistan's first constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly in

- (a) 1956 (b) 1947 (c) 1962 (d) 1952

94. Who removed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government?

- (a) General Zia-ul-Haq, 1977 (b) General Yahya Khan, 1990
(c) Benazir Bhutto, 1976 (d) Asif Ali Zardari, 2000

95. How long did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government govern Pakistan?

- (a) 1971 to 1988 (b) 1971 to 1976 (c) 1971 to 1977 (d) 1971 to 1973

96. Why did India and Pakistan fight a war in 1971?

- (a) Over the issue of Kashmir (b) Over the issue of Kargil
(c) Over the issue of Bangladesh (d) All of these

97. When was Bhutto Government removed?

- (a) 1967 (b) 1977 (c) 1987 (d) 1990

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) | 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (a) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (a) | 36. (a) | 37. (b) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (c) | 42. (d) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) | 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (a) | 49. (c) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (b) | 52. (c) | 53. (c) | 54. (a) | 55. (a) | 56. (d) | 57. (c) | 58. (c) | 59. (d) | 60. (b) |
| 61. I-(c), II-(c), III-(d), IV-(a) | 62. (a) | 63. (b) | 64. (a) | 65. (c) | 66. (a) | 67. (b) | 68. (a) | | |
| 69. (b) | 70. (a) | 71. (a) | 72. (a) | 73. (b) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) | 76. (a) | 77. (d) | 78. (c) |
| 79. (a) | 80. (b) | 81. (d) | 82. (b) | 83. (b) | | | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 84. (c) | 85. (b) | 86. (b) | 87. (b) | 88. (a) | 89. (c) | 90. (b) | 91. (a) | 92. (b) | 93. (a) |
| 94. (a) | 95. (c) | 96. (c) | 97. (b) | | | | | | |