

## Very-Very Short Answer

---

**Q.1. Complete the sentence: \_\_\_\_\_ includes Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.**

**Ans.** South Asia.

**Q.2. State True or False.**

**India and Bangladesh have experienced both civilian and military rulers.**

**Ans.** False.

**Q.3. Correct and re-write the statement: Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1946 to 1973.**

**Ans.** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

**Q.4. Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.**

'A'	'B'
i. LTTE ii. Awami League iii. Gen. Ayub Khan iv. Monarchy (Not completely democratic)	a. Bangladesh b. Nepal c. Sri Lanka d. Pakistan

**Ans. (i) – (c),**

**(ii) – (a),**

**(iii) – (d),**

**(iv) – (b).**

**Q.5. On which issue did India sign an agreement with Bangladesh in 1996?**

**Ans.** On the division of Ganga-river waters.

**Q.6. Which treaty was signed by India-Pakistan in 1960?**

**Ans.** The Indus Waters Treaty

**Q.7. When and where did India hold its second nuclear test?**

**Ans.** In Pokhran, in 1998.

**Q.8. Which was the first South Asian country to liberalise its economy?**

**Ans.** Sri Lanka

**Q.9. Which South Asian countries are surrounded by land from all the four sides?**

**Ans.** Bhutan and Nepal.

**Q.10. Name the South Asian country that is centrally located borders with most of the South Asian countries.**

**Ans.** India.

**Q.11. Which South Asian country was earlier ruled by a Sultanate but a republic now?**

**Ans.** Maldives

**Q.12. Which South Asian country has a constitutional monarchy?**

**Ans.** Bhutan.

**Q.13. Which countries are included in South Asia?**

**Ans.** Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka are included in South Asia.

**Q.14. Which two countries have experienced both civilian and democratic system of government?**

**Ans.** Bangladesh and Pakistan.

**Q.15. Under whose leadership was first democratic government formed in Pakistan post Cold-War?**

**Ans.** Benazir Bhutto.

**Q.16. When did last overthrow of military happen in Pakistan?**

**Ans.** In 1999.

**Q.17. When was democracy restored in Nepal?**

**Ans.** In 2006.

**Q.18. When did Maldives become republic?**

**Ans.** In 1968.

**Q.19. Which party dominates in Maldives?**

**Ans.** The Maldivian Democratic Party (MDP).

**Q.20. Who removed government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in Pakistan?**

**Ans.** General Zia-ul-Haq.

**Q.21. Which regions (states) formed East Pakistan?**

**Ans.** Bengal and some parts of Assam were combined to form East Pakistan.

**Q.22. Who led the massive public protest in East Pakistan?**

**Ans.** Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

**Q.23. Sheikh Mujib belonged to which party?**

**Ans.** The Awami League.

**Q.24. When was India-Pakistan War held on the issue of East Pakistan?**

**Ans.** In 1971.

**Q.25. By what name is the East Pakistan known now?**

**Ans.** Bangladesh.

**Q.26. Till when was Bangladesh a part of East Pakistan?**

**Ans.** Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.

**Q.27. Why had General Irshad to step down from President's post in Bangladesh?**

**Ans.** Public Outrage and Mass Public protests.

**Q.28. Who ruled during India-Pakistan War in 1971?**

**Ans.** General Yahya Khan.

**Q.29. From when was democracy established in Bangladesh?**

**Ans.** From 1991.

**Q.30. Who abolished the parliament and dismissed the government in Nepal in 2002?**

**Ans.** King Gyanendra.

**Q.31. Which type of government is in Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** Sri Lanka has democratic system of government.

**Q.32. Who dominates Sri Lankan Politics?**

**Ans.** Majority of Sinhala community dominates politics of Sri Lanka.

**Q.33. Who controlled Northeastern parts of Sri Lanka?**

**[CBSE (AI) 2014]**

**Ans.** Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) controlled northeastern parts of Sri Lanka.

**Q.34. Write the full form of LTTE.**

**Ans.** Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam.

**Q.35. Who has been fighting an armed struggle with the army of Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

**Q.36. When did India call Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) back from Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** In 1989.

**Q.37. Which international countries are working as a mediator at present in Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** Iceland and Norway

**Q.38. India-Pakistan conflicts are over on which strategic issues?**

**Ans.** India-Pakistan conflicts are over strategic issues like Kashmir, Siachen glaciers and over acquisition of arms.

**Q.39. Identify the country that was first to liberalize its economy in the South Asian region.**

[CBSE Sample Paper 2016]

**Ans.** Srilanka.

**Q.40. With whose help was Indus river waters conflict resolved between India and Pakistan?**

**Ans.** World Bank.

**Q.41. Where did India and Pakistan conduct nuclear tests?**

[CBSE (AI) 2012]

**Ans.** India conducted nuclear test at Pokhran in 1998 and Pakistan conducted nuclear test at Chagai Hills.

**Q.42. Over which rivers does difference exist in Bangladesh and India?**

**Ans.** Ganga and Brahmaputra.

**Q.43. What are the main issues of India-Bangladesh conflicts?**

[CBSE Sample Paper]

**Ans.** River water conflicts

Problem of refugees

**Q.44. Which agreement was signed by Indian government with Sri Lanka?**

**Ans.** Indian government signed Free Trade Agreement with Sri Lanka.

**Q.45. What is the full form of SAARC?**

**Ans.** South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

**Q.46. What was SAARC established?**

**Ans.** In December 1985.

**Q.47. Where is the head office of SAARC located?**

**Ans.** In Kathmandu (Nepal).

**Q.48. Write any four names of member countries of SAARC.**

[CBSE (AI) 2011]

**Ans.** India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

**Q.49. What is the total number of SAARC member countries at present?**

**Ans.** There are 8 SAARC member countries, at present. These are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

**Q.50. Write the full form of SAFTA.**

**Ans.** South Asian Free Trade Area.

**Q.51. When was SAFTA signed?**

**Ans.** SAFTA was signed at 12th SAARC summit in February 2004.

**Q.52. Write the main objectives of SAARC.**

[CBSE Delhi (Comptt.) 2014]

Or

**Mention any two aims of SAARC.**

[CBSE Delhi 2011]

**Ans. (i)** To improve people's standard of living.

**(ii)** To promote social welfare programmes.

**Q.53. How many summits of SAARC have been held so far?**

**Ans.** 18 summits of SAARC (till 2014) have been held so far. 18th summit was held at Kathmandu on 26-27 November, 2014. Its 19th summit will be held at Pakistan's capital Islamabad in 2016.