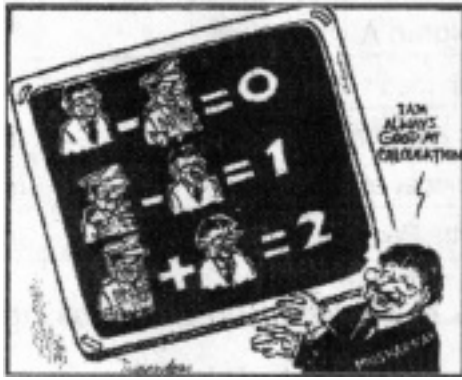


CBSE Test Paper 03
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-5 Contemporary South Asia)

1. Which agreement was done by America, Canada, and Mexico to promote mutual trade among themselves?
 - a. North American free Trade agreement
 - b. Northwest American free Trade
 - c. North Atlantic free Trade agreement
 - d. Northeast America free Trade agreement
2. Mention the names of the countries belonging to the SAARC.
3. Mention present status of Sri Lanka.
4. How did LTTE emerge?
5. What is meant by Geo-politics?
6. Suggest any two measures to have good relations with Pakistan.
7. Describe relations between India and Bhutan.
8. Describe India-Sri Lanka relations.
9. Explain the circumstances responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.
10. What are the major differences between SAARC and European Union as alternative centres of power?
11. Study the cartoon given below carefully and answer the questions that follow.
 - i. Identify the country related to this cartoon.
 - ii. Evaluate the system of governance being practised in this country.
 - iii. How is the system of governance in India different from that of the country related to the cartoon?



12. 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 the hurdle of democracy in Pakistan?
 - Why did the Western countries encourage the military to continue its dominance in Pakistan?
 - What should the citizens of Pakistan do in such situations? Give reasons.
13. Explain any two causes of the partition of India in 1947. Analyse its any four major consequences.

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Answer

1. a. North American free Trade agreement
Explanation: America Canada and Mexico agreed to promote mutual trade and signed NAFTA like SAFTA
2. The following countries are the member of SAARC :
 - i. India
 - ii. Nepal
 - iii. Bangladesh
 - iv. Pakistan
 - v. Sri Lanka
 - vi. Bhutan
 - vii. Maldives
 - viii. Afghanistan
3. Along with a considerable economic growth, Sri Lanka has maintained a democratic political system i.e. Sri Lanka is one of the first developing countries to control population growth rate, liberalised economy and bears highest per capita Gross Domestic Product despite ongoing conflicts.
4. On wards on the negligence of Tamil interest by Sri Lanka government, 'Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam' emerged in the year 1983. Hence, LTTE took birth demanding a seperate state for Tamil in Sri Lanka.
5. The togetherness of countries who are bound with each other geographically and their interests are also interlinked economically and politically is termed as Geo-politics.
6. Two measures to have good relations with Pakistan are:
 - i. Pakistan must stop helping the terrorist and handover the criminals and terrorist hidden in Pakistan.
 - ii. Cultural delegates from both countries must visit each other frequently. Pakistan must have made a healthy environment at borders.
7. India has very special relations with Bhutan as mentioned below:
 - i. There is no major conflict between the two countries.
 - ii. Bhutan has taken action against the guerrillas and militants from north-eastern

India.

- iii. India gives development aid to Bhutan, particularly in hydroelectric projects.
- iv. India also remains a source of aid for this Himalayan kingdom.

8. India-Sri Lanka relations:

The Government of India tried to negotiate with the Sri Lankan government to protect the interests of the Tamils. In 1987, the government of India for the first time got directly involved in the Sri Lankan Tamil question. India signed an accord with the Sri Lankan government. In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objectives. They treated this as an interference in their internal affairs. Ethnic conflict is still going on but India now prefers a policy of disengagement vis-a-vis Sri Lanka's internal troubles. India has now signed a free trade agreement with Sri Lanka. India has helped Sri Lanka in post-tsunami reconstruction. Thus, the relations between the two countries have improved.

9. The circumstances that are responsible for the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971 were as:

- i. Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan and secured a majority on the proposed constituent assembly for the whole of Pakistan, but the government dominated by West Pakistan did not convene the assembly.
- ii. The arrest of Sheikh Mujib provoked violent protests.
- iii. Thousands of people were killed by the Pakistan Army which led to large scale migration of millions of Bengalis to India.
- iv. India supported the demand of people of East Pakistan.

- 10.
- i. The European Union bears economic political-diplomatic and military influence all over the region and it's closest neighbours whereas South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is limited towards its South Asian Region only.
 - ii. The member states of the European Union are maximum from among the developed countries while the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation members is from among the least developed countries (LOCs).
 - iii. The European Union behaves like a nation-state by having its own anthem and currency but the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation does not enjoy these.
 - iv. The European Union performance as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organization but the South Asian

Association for Regional Cooperation has initiated South Asian Free Trade Area, only to cooperate economically among its member states.

11.
 - i. The country related to this cartoon is Pakistan.
 - ii. The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the Constitution of Pakistan as a constituted governing authority of the four provinces of a proclaimed and established a parliamentary democratic republic, constitutionally called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
 - iii. India and Pakistan are neighbouring countries that share much in history and culture. The difference between two does not appear to be in law. Both have constitutions that enshrine parliamentary democracy as the law of the land. The difference between the two appears to be a culture of democracy that has evolved in India over the last 57 years, while in Pakistan democracy remains stillborn.
12.
 - i. Pakistan has no experience of any regular democracy. The very existence of Pakistan is based on enmity and fear. In such circumstances, the military rule in Pakistan is regarded as the best option. For this reason, democracy did not get any solid footing per development and it is the hurdle of Pakistan.
 - ii. The western countries have often neglected democracy in Pakistan. They fear that:
 - a. Global Islamic terrorism may become active.
 - b. They have a fear that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into the hands of the terrorist groups.
 - c. These countries think that the military regime in Pakistan has been the protector of western interest in West Asia and South Asia.
 - iii. The citizens of Pakistan should use their courage and intellect, they should fight for democracy in Pakistan. Nowadays almost the entire countries of the world are going in a democratic way. Pakistan should also be encouraged in this direction but the citizens of this country will have to play a great role only then, the dream of democracy will come true in Pakistan.
13. **Causes of Partition:**
 - i. **The strong stand of the Muslim League to get Pakistan:** Since 1930, the Muslim League started in the direction to get a separate country for the Muslim community. Though up to 1940 the demand remain not so aggressive but day-by-day it became stronger and stronger. Muslim League believed in two nation theory. According to this theory in India, there are two nations- The Hindus and

the Muslims. There was a fear in mind of the Muslim League that after independence, the majority of the Hindus will rule over the minority. According to M.A. Zinnah, the political and economic interest of both the communities are totally opposite to each other.

- ii. **According to some other scholars staunch Hindus and communal elements also try to declare India as a Hindu Rashtra:** Divide and rule policy of the British had been working since 1857 in India. Communalism was spreading before partition in several parts of the country. Ugly communal riots broke out. Thousands of people were killed. Many houses, shops, offices and public properties were burnt. Circumstances force the leaders to accept the partition of the country.

Consequences of Partition:

- i. The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest unplanned and tragic transfers of population in human history. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border. In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into communal zones. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived; likewise, the Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance.
- ii. Forced to abandon their homes and move across borders, people went through immense sufferings. Minorities on both sides of the border fled their home and often secured temporary shelter in 'refugee camps'. They often found unhelpful local administration and police in what was till recently their own country. Thousands of women were abducted on both sides of the border. They were made to convert to the religion of the abductor and were forced into marriage. In many cases, women were killed by their own family members to preserve the 'family honour'. Many children were separated from their parents. Those who did manage to cross the border found that they had no home.