

CHAPTER 5

CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA



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SOUTH ASIA

**SOUTH ASIA INCLUDES
BANGLADESH, BHUTAN,
INDIA, THE MALDIVES,
NEPAL, PAKISTAN AND
SRI LANKA**



THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN PAKISATN

**GENERAL AYUB KHAN
TOOK OVER THE
ADMINISTRATION OF
PAKISTAN AFTER
ADOPTING THE FIRST CONSTITUTION**

**AYUB KHAN GAVE UP OFFICE DUE TO
POPULAR DISSATISFACTION**



THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN PAKISATN

MILITARY TAKE OVER AGAIN UNDER GENERAL YAHYA KHAN

1971 – BANGLADESH CRISIS

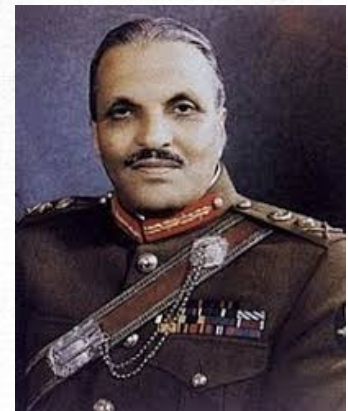


THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN PAKISATN

**1971 – 1977 – DEMOCRATIC
RULE UNDER THE
LEADERSHIP OF
ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO**



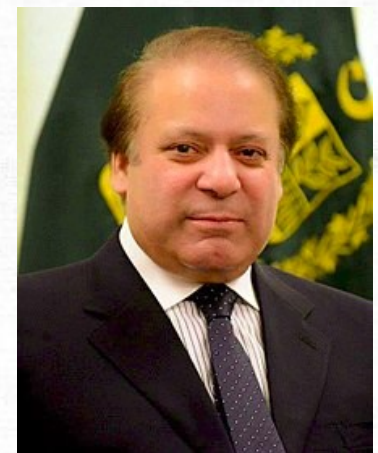
**1977 – THE BHUTTO GOVERNMENT
WAS REMOVED BY
GENERAL ZIA -UL -HAQ**



THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN PAKISATN

**1982 – PRO – DEMOCRACY
MOVEMENT WAS STARTED**

**1988 – 1997 DEMOCRATIC
GOVERNMENT UNDER THE
PRIME MINISTERSHIP OF
BENAZIR BHUTTO AND
NAWAZ SHARIF**



THE MILITARY AND DEMOCRACY IN PAKISATN



**1999 – 2008 MILITARY
RULE UNDER GENERAL
PARVEZ MUSHARRAF**



**2018 – IMRAN KHAN WON THE
GENERAL ELECTION AND BECAME
THE 22ND
PRIME MINISTER
OF PAKISTAN**



REASONS FOR THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

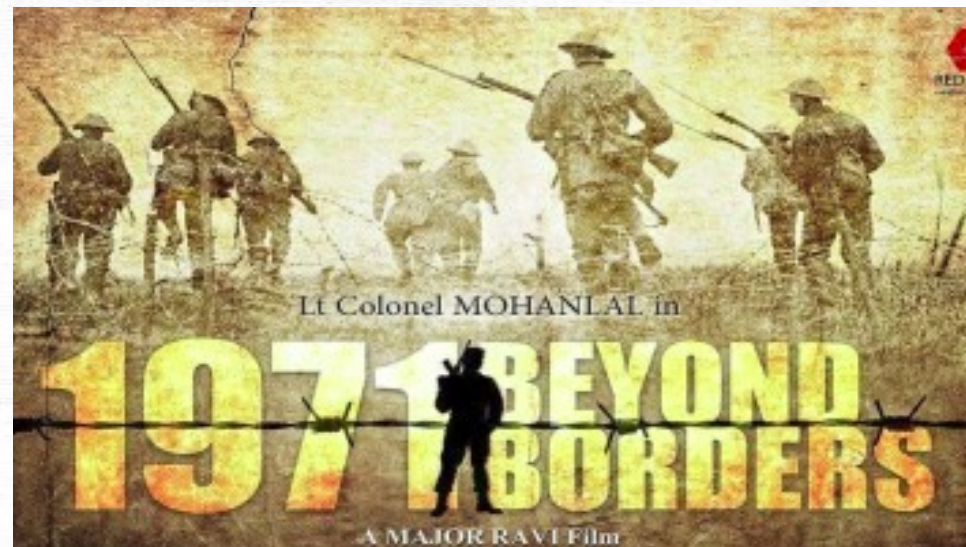
- 1. THE SOCIAL DOMINANCE OF THE MILITARY, CLERGY AND LANDOWNING ARISTOCRACY**
- 2. PAKISTAN'S CONFLICT WITH INDIA HAS MADE THE PRO – MILITARY GROUPS MORE POWERFUL**
- 3. THE LACK OF GENUINE INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRATIC RULE IN PAKISTAN. WESTERN COUNTRIES BELIEVE THAT MILITARY RULE IN PAKISTAN IS MORE SUITABLE TO CHECK GLOBAL ISLAMIC TERRORISM AND TO AVOID THE MISUSE OF NUCLEAR ARSENAL**

DEMOCRACY IN BANGLADESH

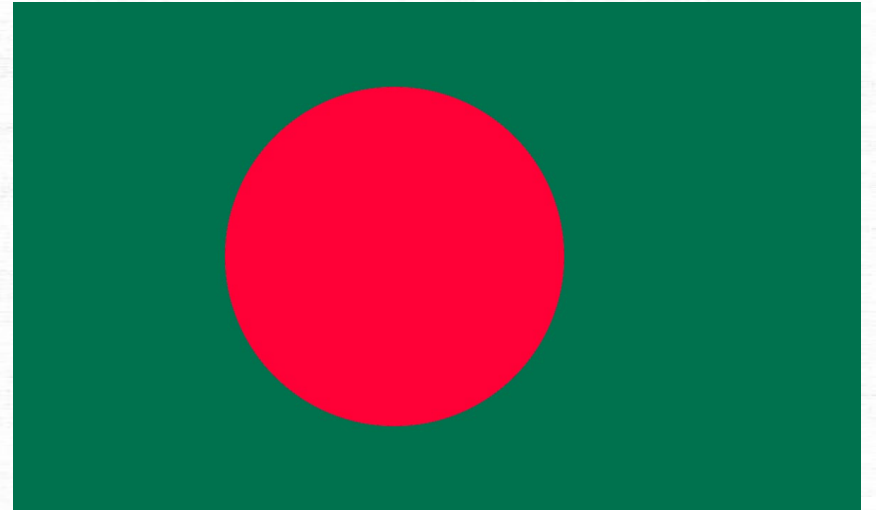
**1947 – 1971 –
BANGLADESH WAS
PART OF PAKISTAN**



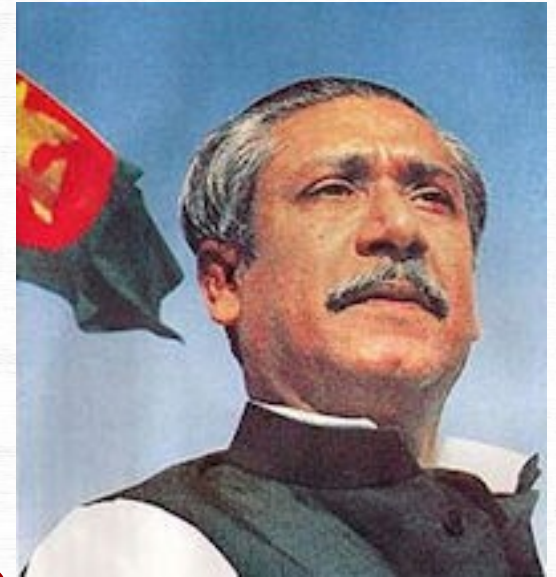
**1971 – BANGLADESH BECAME AN
INDEPENDENT STATE AFTER A STRONG
POPULAR MOVEMENT AGAINST THE
DISCRIMINATORY
ATTITUDE OF
PAKISTAN
GOVERNMENT
TOWARDS THE
EAST PAKISTAN**



**FIRST CONSTITUTION OF
BANGLADESH –
FAITH IN SECULARISM,
DEMOCRACY AND
SOCIALISM**



**1975 – SHEIKH MUJIB UR
RAHMAN AMENDED THE
CONSTITUTION FROM
PARLIAMENTARY TO
PRESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENT
HE ABOLISHED ALL PARTIES
EXCEPT HIS OWN AWAMI LEAGUE**



**MUJIB UR RAHMAN WAS
ASSASSINATED IN 1975**

**1979 – MILITARY RULER ZIAUR
RAHMAN WON THE ELECTIONS
AND RULED THE COUNTRY
LATER HE WAS ALSO
ASSASSINATED**



**NEXT RULER WAS Lt. Gen. H M
ERSHAD**



POPULAR MOVEMENTS FOR DEMOCRACY



**SINCE 1991 BANGLADESH
FOLLOWS REPRESENTATIVE
DEMOCRACY BASED ON
MULTI PARTY SYSTEM**



MONARCHY AND DEMOCRACY IN NEPAL

**NEPAL WAS A HINDU KINGDOM IN
THE PAST**

**PRO DEMOCRACY
MOVEMENT WAS
SUPPRESSED BY
KING AND THE ARMY**



**1990 – KING ACCEPTED THE DEMAND
FOR A NEW DEMOCRATIC
CONSTITUTION**

1990s- MAOIST INFLUENCE SPREAD IN NEPAL

VIOLENT CONFLICT BETWEEN MAOIST GUERRILLAS AND THE KING'S FORCE

SOMETIMES THE DEMOCRATS ALSO JOINED THE CONFLICT



2006 – MASSIVE PRO – DEMOCRACY PROTESTS LED BY SPA (SEVEN PARTY ALLIANCE), THE MAOISTS AND SOCIAL ACTIVISTS

KING RESTORED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BECAUSE OF THE STRONG POPULAR DEMAND



CONSTITUTION OF NEPAL 2015 –
**NEPAL IS A FEDERAL
DEMOCRATIC
REPUBLIC**



ETHNIC CONFLICT AND DEMOCRACY IN SRI LANKA

**1948 – SRI LANKA GOT
INDEPENDENCE**

**SRI LANKA IS A
DEMOCRATIC COUNTRY
SINCE INDEPENDENCE**



ETHNIC CONFLICT

**SRI LANKAN POLITICS WAS DOMINATED
BY THE MAJORITY
SINHALESE
COMMUNITY**

**SINHALESE WERE
HOSTILE TO THE
TAMILS MIGRATED
FROM INDIA AND
BELIEVED THAT SRI LANKA BELONGED
TO SINHALESE PEOPLE**



**1983 ONWARDS – ARMED STRUGGLE
BETWEEN LTTE (THE LIBERATION
TIGERS OF TAMIL EELAM) AND SRI
LANKAN ARMY**

**LTTE DEMANDED
TAMIL EELAM OR
A SEPARATE
COUNTRY**



ETHNIC CONFLICT AND DEMOCRACY IN SRI LANKA

**1987 –
INDIA SENT
MILITARY
TROOPS TO
SRI LANKA**



**SRI LANKANS SAW THE INDIAN
MILITARY ACTIONS
AN ATTEMPT BY
INDIA TO
INTERFERE IN THE
INTERNAL AFFAIRS
OF SRI LANKA**



ETHNIC CONFLICT AND DEMOCRACY IN SRI LANKA



**1989 – THE INDIAN
PEACE KEEPING
FORCES PULLED
OUT OF SRI LANKA
WITHOUT ATTAINING
IT'S OBJECTIVES**



ETHNIC CONFLICT AND DEMOCRACY IN SRI LANKA

2009 - SRI LANKAN ARMY DEFEATED THE LTTE AND RE – ESTABLISHED CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE COUNTRY BY SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT



ETHNIC CONFLICT AND DEMOCRACY IN SRI LANKA

ACHIEVEMENTS OF SRI LANKA

- HIGH ECONOMIC GROWTH
- HIGH LEVELS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- SUCCESSFUL CONTROL OVER POPULATION
- FIRST LIBERATED ECONOMY IN THE REGION
- HIGHEST PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT



INDIA – PAKISTAN RELATIONS

AREAS OF DISPUTE

- 1. KASHMIR ISSUE**
- 2. CONFLICT OVER SIACHEN GLACIER**
- 3. ARMS RACE**
- 4. PAKISTAN IS HELPING KASHMIRI MILITANTS (INDIA BLAMED)**
- 5. ROLE OF INTER SERVICES INTELLIGENCE (ISI) IN VARIOUS ANTI INDIAN CAMPAIGNS (INDIA BLAMED)**
- 6. TROUBLES IN SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN BY INDIA (PAKISTAN BLAMED)**
- 7. RIVER WATER DISPUTE**



ATTEMPTS TO IMPROVE THE RELATION

- 1. INTERFERENCE OF SOCIAL ACTIVISTS AND PROMINENT PERSONALITIES**
- 2. SUMMITS OF NATIONAL LEADERS**
- 3. BUS AND TRAIN SERVICES BETWEEN TWO COUNTRIES**
- 4. BETTER TRADE RELATIONS.**
- 5. RELAXED VISA NORMS**



INDIA – BANGLADESH RELATIONS

AREAS OF DISPUTE

1. SHARING OF THE GANGA AND BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER WATERS
2. ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION TO INDIA FROM BANGLADESH
3. BANGLADESH'S SUPPORT FOR ANTI INDIAN ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALIST GROUPS
4. BANGLADESH'S REFUSAL TO ALLOW INDIAN TROOPS TO MOVE THROUGH IT'S TERRITORY TO NORTH EAST INDIA
5. BANGLADESH'S DECISION NOT TO EXPORT NATURAL GAS TO INDIA



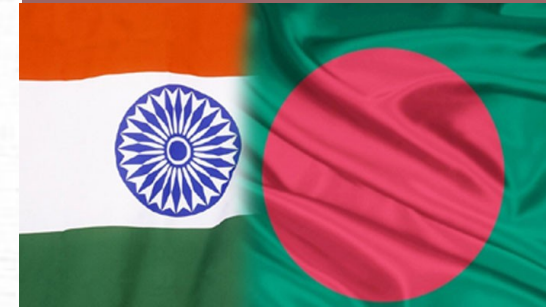
COMPLAINTS OF BANGLADESH AGAINST INDIA

1. INDIA BEHAVES LIKE A
REGIONAL BULLY OVER
SHARING OF RIVER WATER
2. INDIA IS ENCOURAGING
REBELLION IN THE CHITTAGONG
HILL TRACTS
3. INDIA IS TRYING TO EXTRACT
BANGLADESH'S NATURAL GAS
AND UNFAIR IN TRADE



AREAS OF COOPERATION

1. BETTER ECONOMIC RELATIONS
2. BANGLADESH IS A PART OF INDIA'S LOOK EAST POLICY
3. COOPERATION IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES



INDIA Look East POLICY



INDIA – NEPAL RELATIONS

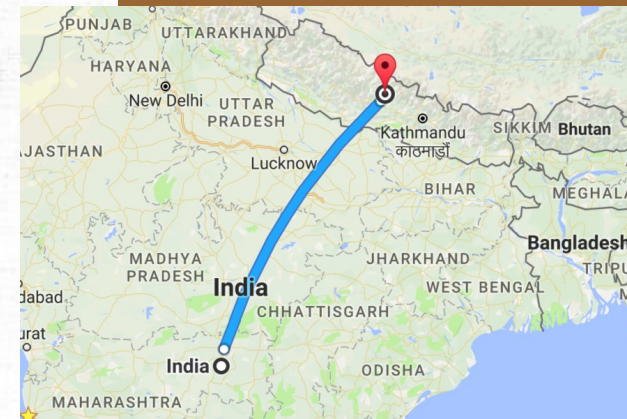
**CITIZENS OF THE TWO
COUNTRIES
ALLOWS THEIR
CITIZENS TO
TRAVEL AND
WORK IN
OTHER COUNTRY
WITHOUT VISAS
AND PASSPORTS**



INDIA – NEPAL RELATIONS

AREAS OF DISPUTE

1. **TRADE RELATED DISPUTES**
2. **WARM RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CHINA AND NEPAL**
3. **MAOIST MOVEMENTS IN NEPAL**
4. **MANY NEPAL LEADERS AND CITIZENS COMPLAIN THAT INDIA INTERFERES IN IT'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS**



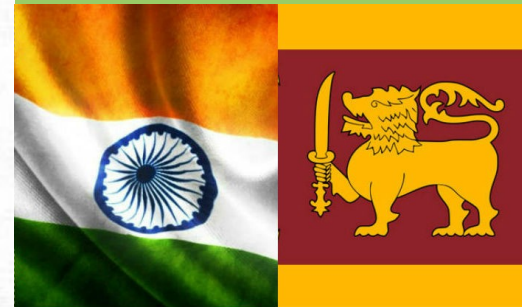
INDIA – SRI LANKA RELATIONS

AREA OF DISPUTE

ETHNIC CONFLICT IN SRI LANKA



- **FACTORS WHICH STRENGTHEN THE RELATION**
- **1. INDO – SRI LANKA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT**
- **2. INDIA'S HELP IN POST – TSUNAMI RECONSTRUCTION IN SRI LANKA**



INDIA – BHUTAN RELATIONS

**CITIZENS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES
ALLOWS THE THEIR CITIZENS TO
TRAVEL AND WORK IN OTHER
COUNTRY WITHOUT VISAS AND
PASSPORTS**

**BHUTANESE GOVERNMENT
HELPED INDIA TO WEED OUT
GUERRILLAS AND MILITANTS**

**HYDROELECTRIC PROJECTS IN
BHUTAN SUPPORTED BY INDIA**



INDIA – MALDIVES RELATIONS

WARM AND CORDIAL

**INDIA HELPED MALDIVES
WHEN IT WAS ATTACKED BY
TAMIL MERCENARIES FROM
SRI LANKA**

**INDIA HAS ALSO
CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS THE
ISLAND'S ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT, TOURISM AND
FISHERIES**



SAARC

**SOUTH ASIAN ASSOCIATION
FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION
WAS FORMED IN 1985**

**SAARC IS NOT A
GREAT SUCCESS**



SAFTA

**SAARC MEMBERS
SIGNED THE
SOUTH ASIAN
FREE TRADE
AGREEMENT TO
STRENGTHEN
TRADE AS WELL
AS FOREIGN
RELATIONS**



SAFTA

**SOME OF INDIA'S NEIGHBOURS
FEARED THAT**

**SAFTA IS A WAY FOR
INDIA TO INVADE
THEIR MARKETS AND
TO INFLUENCE THEIR
SOCIETY AND POLITICS**



SAFTA

**INDIA THINKS THAT
SAFTA IS USEFUL FOR ALL THE
SOUTH ASIAN COUNTRIES**



Afghanistan



Bangladesh



Bhutan



India



Maldives



Nepal



Pakistan



Sri Lanka