

**CLASS:--12<sup>TH</sup>,**  
**POLITICAL SCIENCE,**  
**RIVISON NOTES,**  
**CHAPTER:- 5**

### **CONTEMPORARY SOUTH ASIA**

#### **Why democratic system has not beer. stable there**

- The social dominance of military, clergy, and landowning aristocracy has led to frequent overthrow of elected governments and the establishing of military governments.
- Pakistan's conflict with India has made the pro-military groups more powerful.
- Global Islamic Terrorism and their apprehension that Pakistan's nuclear arsenal might fall into hands of these terrorist groups, the military regime in Pakistan was seen as the protector of western interests in West Asia and South Asia.

### **DEMOCRACY IN BANGLADESH**

- Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan from 1947 to 1971.
- It consisted of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India.

- The people of this region don't want to use Urdu language.
- Soon after the partition, they began protests against the unfair treatment to the Bengali culture and language.
- They demanded autonomy for the eastern region. But the government dominated by the West Pakistan leadership (Yahiya Khan) refused their demand.
- The Pakistan army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. Thousands were killed by the Pakistan army.
- This led a large scale migration into India, èèè a huge refugee problem for India.
- The government of India supported the demand of the people of East Pakistan for their independence and helped them financially and militarily.
- This resulted in a war between India and Pakistan in December 1971 that ended in surrender of the Pakistan forces in East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh as an independent country.
- Bangladesh drafted its own constitution to begin with democracy.
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman formed presidential setup by abolishRg all the parties except Awami Leage.

- **But after his assassination the new military ruler Zia-ur-Rahman formed his own party and won elections in 1979.**
- **Later on he was also assassinated and another military leader Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad took over.**
- **Mass public protests made Ershad step down in 1990.**
- **Elections were held in 1991. Since then representative democracy based on multi-party elections has been working in Bangladesh**