

CBSE Test Paper 04
Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-4 Alternative Centres of Power)

1. When did The USA gave diplomatic recognition to China?
 - a. February 1979
 - b. January 1971
 - c. January 1979
 - d. January 1977
2. What does ASEAN and FTA stand for?
3. Mention the three pillars formed in ASEAN.
4. Why was ASEAN established?
5. What is SEZs (Special Economic Zones)?
6. Which two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962?
7. What is meant by the ASEAN way? Mention any two of its objectives.
8. Why was European Union founded? What were its objectives and significance?
9. Why ASEAN was established?
10. Mention any four common features of European Union.
11. In the given political outline map of Europe, four member countries of the European Union have been marked A, B, C, and D. Identify them with the help of information given below and write their correct names in your answer-book along with their respective serial number and the alphabet concerned.
 - i. An older member of the European Union located between Portugal and France.
 - ii. An older member of the European Union located near Belgium and Netherlands.
 - iii. Two new members of the European Union.



12. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Questions

- i. What does the cartoon represent?
- ii. Name the policy that is being represented in the cartoon.
- iii. What does the 'Competition' refer to in the cartoon?
- iv. 'We'll have to get used to it'. What does it denote?

13. Discuss Indo-China relations.

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Answer

1. c. January 1979, Explanation: Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping adopted the policy of open door. Then after America gave diplomatic recognition.
2. i. **ASEAN** - Association of South East Asian Nations.
ii. **FTA** - Free Trade Area.
3. The three pillars formed in ASEAN are:
 - i. The ASEAN Security Community.
 - ii. The ASEAN Economic Community.
 - iii. The ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.
4. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was established to accelerate economic growth and through social progress and cultural development.
5. Special Economic Zones are those industrial areas which have been specially set up to attract foreign investment in India.

In such Special Economic Zones, world-class facilities like electricity, water, transport, storage, roads, recreational and educational facilities are available. Moreover, in such Special Economic Zones, those companies who set up their units are provided relaxation in taxes upto an initial period of five years.
6. Two differences between India and China led to an army conflict in 1962:
 - i. The problem of Tibet is a major issue in Indochina relations. India considers Tibet as an “autonomous region” of China, however, China considers the Tibetan Exile government in India as an act of hostility.
 - ii. China invaded India on 20th October 1962 and later unilaterally declared a ceasefire on 21st November 1962. But China was able to capture thousands of miles of Indian territory which is still under Chinese possession.
7. 'ASEAN Way', a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative. The respect for national sovereignty is critical to the functioning of ASEAN. The two objectives of ASEAN are:
 - i. To speed up economic growth and through social progress and cultural development.
 - ii. To promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of United Nations Charter.

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8. The European Union was established in 1992 for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs, and the creation of a single currency.

Objectives and significance:

- i. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date, and currency.
 - ii. The circle of gold stars on the flag stands for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.
 - iii. To expand areas of co-operation while acquiring new members, especially from the erstwhile Soviet bloc.
9. ASEAN is the regional association to provide a political forum to discuss political and security concerns-
- i. Before and during the Second World War, the region of Asia suffered the economic and political consequences of repeated colonialism, both European and Japanese.
 - ii. At the end of war, it confronted problems of nation building, the progress of poverty and economic backwardness and the pressure to align with one great power or another during cold war.
 - iii. Efforts at Asian and Third World unity, such as the Bandung Conference and the Non Aligned Movement, were ineffective in establishing the conventions for informal cooperation and interaction. Hence, the Southeast Asian nations sought an alternative by establishing the ASEAN.
10. Four common features of EU are as follows:
- i. It's share of world trade is three times larger than that of US allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China.
 - ii. EU has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date, and currency.
 - iii. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa. It also functions as an important bloc in an international economic organization such as the World Trade Organisation(WTO).
 - iv. The EU has political, economic, diplomatic and military influence. The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of \$12 trillion(2005) slightly larger than that of the United States. Its currency euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.
11. i. An older member of the European Union between Portugal and France is Spain (A)

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- ii. An older member near Belgium and Netherlands is Luxembourg (B)
 - iii. The two new members of European Union are Bulgaria (C) and Romania (D)
12.
 - i. The cartoon represents India's policy towards ASEAN.
 - ii. 'Look East' Policy since 1991 has led to greater economic interaction with the East Asian nations (ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea).
 - iii. Competition is referred to power to compete among various countries to develop potential relations with ASEAN.
 - iv. "We'll have to get used to it", denotes India's strategy towards using free trade areas with ASEAN.
13. The relations with China experience friendly gestures from India as India signed popular 'Panchsheel' to develop Indo-China relations in 1954 and advocated China's membership to the United Nations still, after 1957, various contentious issues arose in Indo-China relations:
- i. Soon after the independence, both states were involved in differences arising from Chinese take over of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino Indian border.
 - ii. Both were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over territorial claims mainly in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai chin region of Ladakh.
 - iii. After Panchsheel, attack by China on India in 1962, to occupy larger territories of India, and created a great humiliation.
 - iv. Assistance of China over Pakistan's nuclear programme also created differences among countries.
 - v. Military relations of China with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to Indian interests.

All these mentioned differences or disputes could be resolved for greater cooperation as if:

- Both the countries would have made some more efforts to revive harmonious attitude between themselves.
- Both the countries would have move hand-in-hand to fight against terrorism, nuclear race and economic disparities.
- Both countries would have developed mutual understanding and respect.
- Hence, both of them would have signed agreements on cultural exchange and cooperation in science and technology.