

**CBSE Test Paper 02**  
**Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-4 Alternative Centres of Power)**

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1. Name the seventh nation which got the membership of ASEAN in 1995.)
  - a. Myanmar
  - b. India
  - c. Vietnam
  - d. China
2. In 1992 which regional organisation was formed?
3. What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolise?
4. What was the objective of founding the European Union?
5. What was the motive of Marshall Plan?
6. Mention the agreements signed between India and ASEAN.
7. "The European Union is a nation state more than a Economic Union". Justify the statement.
8. In which four ways did the new economic policy of China benefit its economy?
9. How did China end its political and economic isolation?
10. Describe any two aspects each of cordiality and tension in the relationship between India and China.
11. Carefully study the below-given cartoon and answer the questions given below it:
  - i. When was the Treaty of Maastricht was signed? Write one of its achievements.
  - ii. What is the name of the new currency of the European Union? When was it introduced?
  - iii. Why does the cartoonist use the image of the ship Titanic to represent EU?
  - iv. How many stars are being seen in the cartoon? To which symbol these stars are indicating?



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**Answer**

1. c. Vietnam, Explanation: It is the seventh nation got its membership in 1995
2. The European Union was formed in the year 1992.
3. The logo of ASEAN flag symbolises the following :
  1. The ten stalks of paddy represent the ten South-East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity.
  2. The circle represents the unity of ASEAN.
4. The general objectives of founding European Union were:
  - i. Promotion of scientific and technological advance.
  - ii. To have an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontier.
5. Introduced by America, the motive of Marshall Plan was to extend massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy.
6. Agreements between India and ASEAN:
  - i. India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two of ASEAN members, i.e. Singapore and Thailand.
  - ii. India is itself trying to sign on FTA with ASEAN.
7. The European Union has now started to act more as a nation state because:
  - i. European Union bears common foreign and security policy.
  - ii. European Union has its own flag, anthem, founding date and common currency.
  - iii. The EU has made efforts to expand areas of cooperation while acquiring new members especially from Soviet bloc.
8. The four ways by which the new economic policy of China benefitted its economy are:
  - i. Privatised the agriculture, it led to a remarkable rise in agriculture production and rural incomes.
  - ii. High personal savings in the rural economy lead to an exponential growth in rural industry.
  - iii. The Special Economic Zones led to a phenomenal rise in foreign trade. China has become the most important destination for foreign direct investment (FDI) anywhere in the world.
  - iv. China's accession to the WTO in 2001 helped in strengthening its relation and the country plans to deepen its integration into the world economy and shape the

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future world economic order.

9. China had adopted Soviet model of economy. Despite development, China faced economic crisis as industrial production was not growing fast, international trade was minimal. Under these situations some major policy decisions were taken which are mentioned below:

- i. Major policy decisions in the 1970s: China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972.
- ii. Four modernisations: In 1973 Premier Zhou Enlai proposed modernisation of agriculture, industry, science and technology and military.
- iii. Open door policy: By 1978 Deng Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China to generate higher productivity by foreign capital investment and technology.
- iv. Privatisation: The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998. Trade barriers were removed in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.

10. Two aspects of cordiality in the relationship between India and China are:

- Bilateral trade between India and China has increased from 338 million dollar (1992) to more than 18 billion dollar (2006).
- Lately, both countries have agreed upon to cooperate with each other in areas that could otherwise create conflict between the two, such as bidding for the energy deals abroad.

Two aspects of tension in the relationship between India and China are as:

- Soon after the independence, both states were involved in differences arising from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950 and the final settlement of the Sino-Indian border. As a result relation between India and China became bitter.
- Controversy over MacMohan line, the border line between India and China were involved in a border conflict in 1962 over competing for territorial claims in Arunachal Pradesh and in the Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.

11. i. On 7th February, 1992, the Treaty of Maastricht was signed. This treaty established the European Union (EU).
- ii. Euro is the new currency of the European Union. It was adopted by 12 EU members, in January, 2002.
- iii. The cartoon appeared in 2003, when the European Union's initiative to draft a

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common constitution failed. The cartoonist has used the image of the ship Titanic to represent European Union because the ship was drowned and could not reach at its destination.

iv. Fifteen stars are seen in the cartoon. These stars represent fifteen old members of EU formed till 2003.

12. i. India suffered military reverses as a result of the conflict of 1962 due to territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.

ii. From the mid to late 1970s the relation between India and Pakistan has began to improve .

iii. The change in the policy of China in the seventies was to become more pragmatic and Less ideological.

iv. The efforts which were made to resolve the border issues between India and China were as:

- It prepared to put off settlements of contentious issues.

- A series of talks to resolve the border issues were initiated in 1981.

13. From 1947 to 1971, Bangladesh was a part of Pakistan. It consisted of the partitioned areas of Bengal and Assam from British India. The people of this region resented the domination of Western Pakistan and the imposition of Urdu language. Soon after the partition, they began protests against the unfair treatment meted out to the Bengali culture and language. They also demanded fair representation in administration and a fair share in political power. Sheikh Mujib-ur Rahman led the struggle against West Pakistani domination. He demanded autonomy for the eastern region. In the 1970 elections, Sheikh Mujib won all the seats in East Pakistan. But the government dominated by the West Pakistani leadership refused to convene the assembly. Sheikh Mujib was arrested. Under the military rule of General Yahya Khan, the Pakistan army tried to suppress the mass movement of the Bengali people. Thousands of people were killed by the Pakistan army. This led a large scale migration into India, creating 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.