

## CBSE Test Paper 05

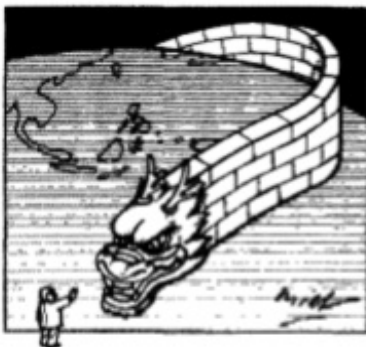
### Class 12 - Political Science (B-1 Ch-4 Alternative Centres of Power)

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1. Which of the following Chinese prime minister signed Panchsheel agreement?
  - a. Chao en lai
  - b. Deng Xiaoping
  - c. Xi Jinping
  - d. Henry Kissinger
2. Who took the command over Pakistan after its first constitution was framed?
3. What is the aim of ASEAN Security Community?
4. What is the meaning of Panchsheel Treaty?
5. What is Schengen Visa?
6. When was the ASEAN regional forum established? What were its main objectives?
7. Mention any two steps taken by China to improve its economy during 1978-1998.
8. How has the European Union evolved, over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one?
9. What led to the evolution of the EU from an economic union to an increasingly political one?
10. "China has emerged as third alternative to world power". Examine.
11. Study the map given below and answer the following questions:
  - i. Name two countries from the erstwhile Soviet bloc.
  - ii. Why was the process of acquiring new members particularly from the erstwhile Soviet bloc not easy?



12. Study the cartoon given below and answer the following questions



- i. Which country does the given cartoon refer to?
- ii. Identify the two symbols in this cartoon which have given you the clue about the related country.
- iii. Where does the cartoon place the related country in the international power politics?

13. Name the pillars and the objectives of the ASEAN Community.

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**Answer**

1. a. Chao en lai

Explanation: Chou en lai was the contemporary prime minister to Pt.Nehru

2. General Ayub Khan took the command over Pakistan after its first constitution was framed.
3. The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes from escalating into armed confrontation.
4. The Panchsheel treaty, also known as the five principles of peaceful coexistence, is a 1954 declaration of foreign policy that defined the relationship between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of China. Panchsheel act as guiding principle for Indo-China relation.
5. Under Schengen Visa, a person has to get a visa from just one of the European Union countries and that allows him an entry in most of the other European Union countries.
6. The ASEAN Regional Forum was established in 1994. The main objectives of ASEAN were mainly :
- i. Primarily was 'Social progress and Cultural development'.
  - ii. Secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability according to the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.
7. Two steps taken by China to improve its economy are :
- i. In 1978, the than leader Deng Xiaoping, announced the 'Open Door Policy'. The policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.
  - ii. Privatization of agriculture in 1982 was followed by privatization of industry in 1998 was done.

8. In the following ways, European Union was evolved from economic to political union:

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- i. Its aim was to make Europe politically, economically and culturally strong enough to face powers like USA, Russia.
    - ii. It has its own flag, anthem, currency, founding date.
    - iii. Due to presence of some non-permanent members of UN Security Council, EU was able to influence US policies.
    - iv. In order to send grievances of European countries to UN, two countries i.e. Great Britain and France are members of Security Council of UNO.
  9. The European Union has now started to act more as a nation state because of the following reasons:
    - 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.
  10. China emerged as the third alternative to world power since its economic reforms of 1978 as China has been the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there-
    - i. China is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.
    - ii. Its strength of economy are population, landmass, resources, regional location, political influence, added to its power.
    - iii. Its economic integration into the region makes it drive of East Asian growth.
  11.
    - i. Poland and Czech Republic.
    - ii. The process of acquiring new members from the erstwhile Soviet block was not easy because people in many countries were not very enthusiastic in giving the EU powers that were exercised by the government of their country.
  12.
    - i. China is referred through this cartoon, which third major alternative power
    - ii. The Great wall and Dragon are symbols associated with China.
    - iii. The cartoon depicts the current mood all over the world about the rise of China as an economic power. China's economic success since 1978 has been linked to its rise as a great power. China has the fastest growing economy since the reforms first began there.

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13. a. The pillars of the ASEAN Community are the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
- b. The objectives of the ASEAN Community were primarily to:
- i. Accelerate economic growth and through that social progress and cultural development.
  - ii. Promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nation's Charter.
  - iii. ASEAN countries have celebrated what has become known as the '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.
  - iv. Later on, its objectives were broadened and thus in 2003, three pillars i.e. the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community were established. The objective of ASEAN Security Community is to uphold peace so that outstanding territorial disputes are not escalated into armed confrontations.