

WORKSHEET | ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER**Class 12 - Political Science**

Question No. 1 to 4 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

4.0

The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India-China relations. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976. Thereafter, relations between the two countries began to improve slowly. After the change in China's political leadership from the mid to late 1970s, China's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological. So it was prepared to put off the settlement of contentious issues while improving relations with India. A series of talks to resolve the border issue were also initiated in 1981. Since the end of the Cold War, there have been significant changes in India-China relations. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India-China relations. Since then both governments have taken measures to contain conflict and maintain 'peace and tranquility' on the border.

1. Which of the following is the first PM to visit China after the Indo-China war of 1962?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| a) Rajiv Gandhi | b) Lal Bahadur Shastri |
| c) Indira Gandhi | d) Morarji Desai |

2. When India and China initiated talks to resolve the border issues?

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| a) 1981 | b) 1971 |
| c) 1977 | d) 1979 |

3. Which of the following events has the same timeline as the Indo-China war?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Vietnamese war | b) Iraqi Invasion |
| c) Korean war | d) Cuban Missile Crisis |

4. Which of the following was the prime minister of India during the Indo-China war of 1962?

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| a) Indira Gandhi | b) Lal Bahadur Shastri |
| c) Jawaharlal Nehru | d) Charan Singh |

Question No. 5 to 8 are based on the given text. Read the text carefully and answer the questions:

4.0

coalition of the willing?

- a) Denmark
- b) Britain
- c) Sweden
- d) France

14. What is the name given to the 13 members of the European Union who have adopted the Euro? [1]
- a) Euro league
 - b) Euro alliance
 - c) Euro association
 - d) Eurozone
15. Name the seventh nation which got the membership of ASEAN in 1995. [1]
- a) Myanmar
 - b) India
 - c) Vietnam
 - d) China
16. Who proposed the **four modernisations** in China? [1]
- a) Deng Xiaoping
 - b) None of these
 - c) Zhou Enlai
 - d) Mao Zedong
17. Which of the following is not a problem in the Chinese economy? [1]
- a) Environmental degradation and economic Inequalities
 - b) Female employment and conditions of work are as bad as 18th century Europe
 - c) Unemployment has risen in China with nearly 100 million people looking for jobs
 - d) The privatization of agriculture and industry
18. The head quarter of the ASEAN is _____. [1]
- a) Kahira
 - b) New Delhi
 - c) Dhaka
 - d) Jakarta
19. Under whose leadership the inception of the People's Republic China took place in 1949? [1]
- a) Deng Xiaoping
 - b) Zhou Enlai
 - c) Mao
 - d) Hu Jintao
20. The European Economic Community was formed in 1958 by: [1]
- a) 12 countries
 - b) 5 countries
 - c) 6 countries
 - d) 10 countries
21. Which among the ASEAN member has not signed Free Trade Area (FTA) with India? [1]
- a) Thailand
 - b) Myanmar
 - c) Denmark
 - d) Singapore
22. Which of the following is the only country that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs? [1]
- a) Japan
 - b) China
 - c) India
 - d) France
23. What do the stars in the European Union's flag stand for? [1]
- a) For a common constitution
 - b) For solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe

c) For the new members of the European Union

d) For it's the political and diplomatic influence

24. What is ASEAN WAY? [1]

a) All of these

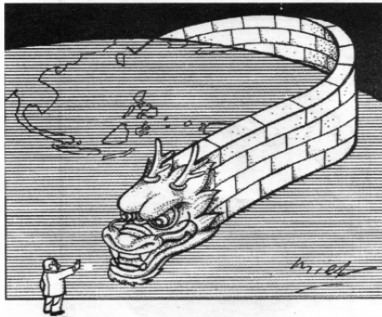
b) The road that connects all the ASEAN members

c) The defence policy followed by the ASEAN members

d) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative

25. How do ASEAN members commit to uphold peace and neutrality? [2]

26. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow: [5]



Questions

i. The given cartoon is related to which country?

ii. Which two symbols in this cartoon helped in identifying the country?

iii. What message does this cartoon convey to the world?

27. Explain any four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation. [4]

28. What were the major policy decisions taken by the Chinese leadership in the 1970s? [4]

29. Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies. [4]

30. Explain any four features of ASEAN. [4]

31. Explain the political, diplomatic influence of European Union as a supernational organisation. [4]

32. In what ways does the present Chinese economy differ from its command economy? [6]

33. Name the pillars and the objectives of the ASEAN Community. [6]

34. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations? [6]

35. Describe the importance and strengths of ASEAN. [6]

Solution

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Class 12 - Political Science

1. (a) Rajiv Gandhi
Explanation: Rajiv Gandhi
2. (a) 1981
Explanation: 1981
3. (d) Cuban Missile Crisis
Explanation: Cuban Missile Crisis
4. (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
Explanation: Jawaharlal Nehru
5. (a) 1990
Explanation: 1990
6. (b) History of Red (Communist) China
Explanation: History of Red (Communist) China
7. (b) Red China
Explanation: Red China
8. (d) ASEAN and EU
Explanation: ASEAN and EU
9. (c) Education
Explanation: The Chinese leadership took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishment of relations with the United States in 1972. **Premier Zhou Enlai** proposed the ‘**four modernisations**’ (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
10. (b) EU
Explanation: EU
11. (d) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China
Explanation: **Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China** in December 1988 provided the impetus for an improvement in India–China relations. Since then both governments have taken measures to contain conflict and maintain ‘peace and tranquillity’ on the border.
12. (b) Aksai Chin and Arunachal Pradesh
Explanation: In 1962, military conflict over a border dispute of MacMohan Line resulted on an unwarranted claim by China which now lie in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.
13. (d) France
Explanation: European Union is a supernational organisation but in many areas its member states have their own foreign relations and defence policies that are often at odds such as British Prime Minister Tony Blair supported the US's Iraq invasion and many new members made US led ‘coalition of willing’ while Germany and France opposed it.
14. (d) Eurozone
Explanation: The **European Union** consists of those countries that meet certain membership and accession criteria, and the **eurozone** or euro area is **a subset of those countries using the euro as their national currency**. Initially, there were 13 members of the eurozone, at present, it consists of 19 countries namely: **Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Spain**.
15. (c) Vietnam
Explanation: ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — by signing the Bangkok Declaration. On 28 July 1995, Vietnam joined as the **seventh member** of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

16. **(c) Zhou Enlai**
Explanation: Premier **Zhou Enlai** proposed the ‘**four modernisations**’(agriculture, industry, science and technology, and military) in 1973.
17. **(d) The privatization of agriculture and industry**
Explanation: China followed its own path in introducing a market economy. The Chinese did not go for ‘shock therapy’ but opened their economy step by step. The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998.
18. **(d) Jakarta**
Explanation: The ASEAN Headquarters is located in Jakarta, Indonesia. ASEAN is The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a group of ten Southeast Asian countries. It was formed on 8th August 1967. The 10 countries in ASEAN are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Brunei, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam and Thailand.
19. **(c) Mao**
Explanation: On October 1, 1949, Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong declared the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC).
20. **(c) 6 countries**
Explanation: On 25 March 1957 **Six west European countries, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg** sign the Treaties of Rome establishing the **European Economic Community (EEC)** and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom).
21. **(b) Myanmar**
Explanation: India signed Free Trade Areas (FTAs) with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand. During the Cold War years, Indian foreign policy did not pay adequate attention to ASEAN. But in recent years, India has tried to make amends.
22. **(a) Japan**
Explanation: Japan
23. **(b) For solidarity and harmony between the peoples of Europe**
Explanation: The European flag has twelve stars, as the number twelve is traditionally the symbol of perfection, completeness, and unity. The circle with golden stars on the European Union flag stands for solidarity and harmony between the people of Europe.
24. **(d) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative**
Explanation: ASEAN WAY is an interaction that is informal, confrontationist and cooperative to promote supernational structures in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).
25. ASEAN members commit to uphold peace and neutrality:
- i. ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.
 - ii. By 2003, it had several agreements in place by which member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, and respect for national differences and sovereign rights.
 - iii. The ASEAN Regional Forum(ARF), which was established in 1994, to carry out coordination of security and foreign policy.
 - iv. ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association, its economy is growing much faster than all other countries(the US, the EU, and Japan).
26.
 - i. The given cartoon is related to China. It is the third major alternative centre of power
 - ii. The Dragon and the Great Wall are the symbols most commonly associated with China, which helped in identifying the country.
 - iii. This cartoon conveys a message to the world, China's is economic rise.
27. Four strengths of the European Union that make it an influential regional organisation are as follows:
- i. The EU is the world’s biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$12 trillion in 2005, slightly larger than that of the United States. Its currency, the euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.
 - ii. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China.
 - iii. It also functions as an important bloc in international economic organisations such as the World Trade Organisation (WTO).
 - iv. The EU also has political and diplomatic influence. Two members of the EU, Britain and France, hold permanent seats on the UN Security Council.

28. China's economic success has been linked to its rise as a great power. The major policy decisions new economic policies of China were:

- In 1972, China ended its political and economic isolation with the establishments of relations with the United States.
- Premier Zhou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisations' (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military) in 1973.
- In 1978, Den Xiaoping declared the 'Open Door Policy' and rapid economic reforms in China. This policy was to generate higher productivity by investments of capital and technology from abroad.
- The privatisation of agriculture in 1982 was followed by the privatisation of industry in 1998.
- The trade barriers were eliminated only in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) where foreign investors could set up enterprises.
- In China, the state played and continues to play a central role in setting up a market economy.
- It has large foreign exchange reserves.

29. After the end of bipolar structure of world politics in the early 1990s, it interpreted that all alternative centers of economic and political power could limit the dominance by US. Two forces were established to compete with this factor. They were:

- In Europe, the European Union and
- In Asia, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN).

While evolving regional solutions to their historical enmities and weaknesses, both the EU and the ASEAN have developed alternative institutions and conventions that build a more peaceful and cooperative regional order and have transformed the countries in the region into prosperous economies. The economic emergence of China has made a substantial impact on world politics.

30. Four features of ASEAN:

- i. The ASEAN was primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that 'social progress and cultural development'.
- ii. A secondary feature was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- iii. The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.
- iv. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base within ASEAN states and to aid social and economic development in the region.

31. The political, diplomatic influence of European Union as a supernational organisation are mentioned below:

- i. Two members of the EU — Britain and France hold permanent seats in the Security Council to influence the UN policies.
- ii. The European Union plays an influential role in diplomacy and negotiations except the military force the EU's dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation is remarkable.
- iii. The EU also includes various non-permanent members of the UNSC.

32. The present China economy differs from its earlier communist economy in the following ways:

Earlier communist economy	Present economy
After the communist revolution, the economy was based on the Soviet Model.	China introduced a market economy and opened its economy step by step.
China severed its links with the capitalist world.	By 1978 China followed the 'open door' policy and introduced economic reforms.
It used its own resources and depended on Soviet aid and advice.	Investments of capital and technology from abroad was encouraged.
The object was to create a state-owned heavy industries sector from the capital accumulated from agriculture.	The policy of privatisation of agriculture (1982), of industry (1998) was followed. Trade barriers were removed.
China was short of foreign exchange that it needed in order to buy technology and goods from the world market. So it decided to substitute imports by domestic goods.	China has now large foreign exchange reserves that are used to make a big investment in other countries.

33. 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.
34. Geographical proximity influences the formation of regional organisations because the countries of a region face similar problems. For example, before and after the Second World War, the South East Asian countries suffered the economic and political consequences of repeated colonialisms, both European and Japanese. There were common problems of nation-building, the ravages of poverty, economic backwardness and the pressure to join one bloc or the other during the Cold War. There was no informal cooperation and interaction. Thus, ASEAN was established by South East Asian countries. Similarly, the effects of the Second World War brought the West European states closer to each other. Marshall Plan, OEEC, Council of Europe, the European Economic Community, European Parliament and ultimately the European Union were various steps in this direction. If the European Union has succeeded in the creation of the European Parliament or to have a common currency i.e., Euro, it is due to their geographical proximity.
35. The importance and strengths of ASEAN are as:
- i. ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its Vision 2020 has defined an outward-looking role for ASEAN in the international community.
 - ii. It has followed a policy of negotiations over conflicts in the region. ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict, the East Timor crisis, and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation.
 - iii. The current economic strength of ASEAN, especially its economic relevance as a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies makes this an attractive proposition. India has signed FTAs with two ASEAN members, Singapore and Thailand.
 - iv. ASEAN's strength lies in its policies of interaction and consultation with member states, with dialogue partners, and with other non-regional organisations. It is the only regional association in Asia that provides a political forum where Asian countries and the major powers can discuss political and security concerns.