



Passage Based Questions [5 Marks]

1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:
ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association. While the ASEAN region as a whole is a much smaller economy compared to the US the EU, and Japan, its economy is growing much faster than all these. This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond. 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. The Economic Community would also like to improve the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism to resolve economic disputes. ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour, and services. The US and China have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN.

Questions:

1. What is the objective of ASEAN Economic Community?
2. Why did ASEAN establish Free Trade Areas (FTAs)?
3. How ASEAN Economic Community would resolve economic disputes?
4. Which countries have already moved fast to negotiate FTAs with ASEAN and why?

Answer:

1. To create common market and production based activities within ASEAN states itself and to aid social and economic development.
2. Free Trade Areas have been established for investment, labour and services.
3. By improving the existing ASEAN Dispute Settlement Mechanism.
4. ASEAN is rapidly growing into areas of regional organisation with its Vision 2020.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions:
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.

Questions:

1. Why did India suffer military reverses as a result of conflict of 1962?
2. When did the relations between India and China begin to improve?
3. What was the change in the policy of China in the seventies?
4. Which efforts were made to resolve the border issues between India and China?

Answer:

1. Due to territorial claims principally in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin region of Ladakh.
2. From the mid to late 1970s.
3. China's policy became more pragmatic and less ideological in the seventies.

4. 1. It prepared to put off settlements of contentious issues.
2. A series of talks to resolve the border issues were initiated in 1981.

Long Answer Type Questions [6 Marks]

1. How did China rise to be an economic superpower? Assess.
Answer: 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-
 1. China established relations with the US in 1972.
 2. China proposed four areas of modernisation as agriculture, industry, science and technology in 1973.
 3. Open door policy was introduced to generate higher productivity by investment of capital and technology from abroad.
 4. Privatisation of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1998.
 5. China set Special Economic Zones to remove trade barriers.
 6. The integration of Chinese economy and inter-dependencies has enabled China to have considerable influence with its trade partners.
 7. The open door policy has stabilised the ASEAN economy.
 8. China's outward looking for investment and aid policies in Latin America and Africa are projecting China as a global player.

2. Why is the EU considered a highly influential regional organisation in the economic, political and military fields?

Answer: Because-

1. Economic Influence:
 - (a) Three times larger share in World trade than the US.
 - (b) Its currency Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of US Dollar.
 - (c) The EU functions as an important bloc in World Trade Organisation (WTO).
2. Political Influence:
 - (a) Two members of the EU, Britain and France hold permanent seats in Security Council to influence UN policies.
 - (b) The EU also includes various non-permanent members of UNSC.
 - (c) The European Union plays an influential role in diplomacy and negotiations except military force i.e. EU's dialogue with China on Human Rights and environmental degradation is remarkable.
3. Military Influence:
 - (a) The EU's combined armed forces are second largest in world.
 - (b) Its total military expenditure is second to the US.
 - (c) Its two important members— Britain and France also experience nuclear arsenals of 550 nuclear warheads.
 - (d) The EU is world's second most important source of space and communication technology.

3. Discuss Indo-China relations.

Answer: The relations with China experienced 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-

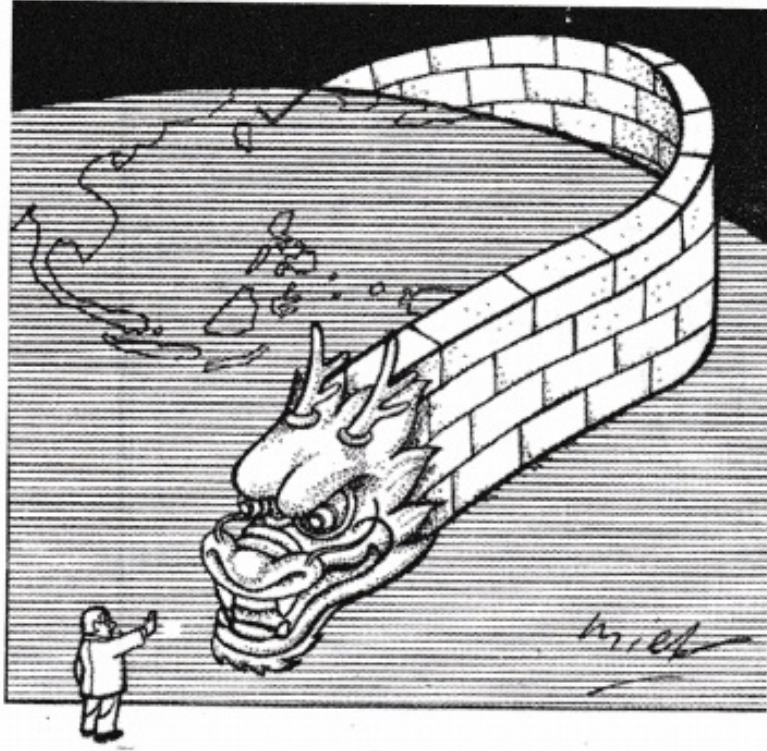
1. In 1962, military conflict over a border dispute of MacMohan Line resulted an unwarranted claim by China which lies now in Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin regions of Ladakh.
 2. Differences arose from Chinese take over of Tibet in 1950 which was protested by India against China.
 3. After Panchsheel, attack by China on India in 1962, to occupy larger territories of India, created a humiliation.
 4. China's assistance to Pakistan's nuclear programme also created differences.
 5. China's military relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar were viewed as hostile to Indian interests.
- All the above mentioned differences/ disputes could be resolved for

greater cooperation.

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

Picture/Map Based Questions [5 Marks]

A1. Study the picture given below and answer the questions that follow:



Question:

1. The given cartoon is related to which country?
2. Which two symbols in this cartoon helped in identifying the country?
3. What message does this cartoon convey to the world?

Answer:

1. This cartoon is related to China.
2. The Dragon and the Great Wall helped in identifying the country.
3. This cartoon conveys a message to the world that China is emerging as a great economic power.

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



Question:

1. What does the cartoon represent?
2. Name the policy that is being represented in the cartoon.
3. What does the 'Competition' refer to in the cartoon?
4. "We'll have to get used to it". What does it denote?

Answer:

1. India's policy towards ASEAN.
2. 'Look East' Policy since 1991 to interact with ASEAN, China, Japan and South Korea.
3. Competition among various countries to develop potential relations with ASEAN.
4. It denotes India's strategy towards using free trade areas with ASEAN

B. On a political outline map of world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:

WORLD POLITICAL



Questions:

1. An older member of EU between Portugal and France. Symbolise (A)
2. An older member near Belgium and Netherlands. Symbolise (B)
3. The four new members of EU. Symbolise 1, 2, 3, 4.
4. Four old members of EU. Symbolise 5, 6, 7, 8.

Answer:

1. Spain
2. Germany
- 3.

1. Estonia
2. Poland

3. Hungary
4. Lithuania
5. Finland
6. Denmark
7. Austria
8. Ireland

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