

ALTERNATIVE CENTRES OF POWER

STUDY NOTES

European Union (EU)

- After the end of the Second World War, there was a dilemma among many European leaders over the status of Europe. The Second World War shattered the structure on which the European states had based their relations.
- The Cold War aided the integration of Europe after 1945. The European economy was revived by the extensive financial support by USA under the 'Marshall Plan'.
- The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the West European states. Another step forward in political cooperation was the establishment of the council of Europe in 1949.
- The disintegration of USSR led to the formation of European Union in 1992 which laid the foundation for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and creation of a single currency.
- The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. The European Union has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence.
- Economically, the European Union is the world's second biggest economy. It had a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016. Its currency Euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar.
- On the political and diplomatic ground, France, member of EU is permanent members of the UN Security Council.
- In the defence field, the European Union's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world.

Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN]

- Before and during the Second World War, the South East Asia suffered a lot from repeated colonialism i.e. both European and Japanese.
- There were problems of nation-building, ravages of poverty and economic backwardness and a pressure to align with any of the two super blocs.
- The South East Asian Countries established the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 as an alternative to Bandung conference and the Non-Aligned Movement.
- On the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of paddy (Rice) represent the ten South East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The circle symbolises the unity of ASEAN.
- There were five founding countries-Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.
- The objectives of ASEAN was to accelerate economic growth, social progress, promote regional peace, stability and cultural development.
- The members of the association promoted ASEAN way, a form of interaction that is informal, non-confrontationist and cooperative.
- In 2003, an ASEAN community was established comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN security community, the ASEAN economic community and the ASEAN socio-cultural community.
- The member states promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference and respect for national differences and sovereign rights.
- The ASEAN economic community aims for a common market and to aid social and economic development in the region.
- ASEAN has a vision 2020 which has defined an outward looking rôle for ASEAN in the international community.

Rise of the Chinese Economy

- China has been growing as an economic power since 1978. It is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040. In 1949, the economy of the China was based on the Soviet model. It now relied on its own resources.
- During 1970's, China established relations with the USA ending its political and economic isolation.
- An 'Open Door Policy' was announced by **Deng Xiaoping** in 1978, which aimed at generating high productivity by investments in capital and technology from abroad.
- Special economic zones were set up. State had a centralised role in setting up of China's economy.
- Still the Chinese economy did not benefit everyone in China. The rate of unemployment has risen, working conditions and female employment is bad.
- However, regionally and globally, China has been in limelight economic power.

India-China Relations

- India and China had a cordial relations since time immemorial. Both have political, economic and cultural relations.
- After India gained independence, both the countries shared a peaceful relation. During this period the slogan of '**Hindi-Chini-Bhai Bhai**' was popular.
- Very soon both the countries involved in border dispute. The difference aroused from the Chinese takeover of Tibet in 1950.
- India suffered military reverses in the conflict of 1962. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were downgraded until 1976.
- It was during the visit of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China in December, 1988 the relation between the two countries started improving.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Tick (✓) the correct answer :

1. EURATOM is known as

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Europe Atom Efficiency Community | (b) Europe Aviation Energy Center |
| (c) European Atomic Energy Community | (d) European Ariel Energetic Center |

2. ASEAN stands for _____.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| (a) Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations | (b) Alliance of Southern Asian Nations |
| (c) Association of South West Asian Nations | (d) Association of South East Asian Nations |

3. The major landmark in the Indo-China relations was

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Indira Gandhi's visit to China | (b) A.B. Vajpayee's visit to China |
| (c) Hu Jintao's visit to India | (d) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China |

4. WTO stands for

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) World Trade Organisation | (b) World Territorial Organisation |
| (c) War Trust Organisation | (d) World Trade Organ |

5. In January 2007, the two countries that joined EU were

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Britain and Denmark | (b) Italy and France |
| (c) Finland and Sweden | (d) Bulgaria and Romania |

6. What is the name given to the 13 members of the European Union who have adopted Euro?

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|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Euro zone | (b) Euro alliance | (c) Euro association | (d) Euro league |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|

7. Which of the following is the only country that suffered the destruction caused by nuclear bombs during the Second World War?
 (a) China (b) India (c) France (d) Japan
8. In which year ASEAN was established?
 (a) 1967 (b) 1965 (c) 1962 (d) 1960
9. The second largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN is
 (a) Japan (b) China (c) India (d) Britain
10. The European Economic Community was formed in 1958 by
 (a) 10 countries (b) 12 countries (c) 5 countries (d) 6 countries
11. In which year OEEC was established?
 (a) 1946 (b) 1947 (c) 1948 (d) 1949
12. When was the European Union established?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
13. When was the ASEAN Regional Forum established?
 (a) 1991 (b) 1992 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
14. When was People's Republic of China established?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
15. Who proposed the 'four modernisations' in China?
 (a) Mao Zedong (b) Zhou Enlai (c) Deng Xiaoping (d) Xi Jinping
16. When did China become member of WTO?
 (a) 1991 (b) 1998 (c) 2001 (d) 2005
17. Arrange the following in chronological order:
 (I) China's accession to WTO (II) Establishment of the E.E.C.
 (III) Establishment of the E.U. (IV) Birth of A.R.F.
- Option :
 (a) (II), (IV), (I) and (III) (b) (I), (II), (III) and (IV)
 (c) (IV), (III), (II) and (I) (d) (II), (III), (IV) and (I)
18. The 'ASEAN Way'
 (a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members
 (b) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and co-operative.
 (c) The defence policy followed by the ASEAN members.
 (d) The road that connects all the ASEAN members.
19. Who among the following adopted the 'Open door' policy?
 (a) China (b) E.U. (c) Japan (d) U.S.A.
20. The Council of Europe was established in
 (a) 1948 (b) 1949 (c) 1970 (d) 1994
21. In which year Unification of Germany took place?
 (a) October 1990 (b) January 1990 (c) October 2000 (d) January 1995
22. Which of the following is not the founder member of ASEAN?
 (a) Indonesia (b) Malaysia (c) India (d) Thailand
23. Soviet System which came into being after socialist revolution in 1917 was a very powerful leader of communist bloc, but disintegrated in 1990s and reasons cited for this are:
 1. One-party system
 2. Russian dominance over other 14 republics of USSR

3. Non-recognition of cultural affairs of people residing in these republics
4. Soviet friendship with U.S.A.

Option :

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 only | (b) 2, 3 and 4 only |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

24. The disintegration of Soviet Union was one of the most important events that altered the global geopolitics after the Second World War. Consider the following statements in this regard and choose the correct one/s.

1. A coup took place in 1991 that was encouraged by Communist Party hardliners.
2. Boris Yeltsin emerged as a national hero in opposing this coup.
3. In December 1991, under the leadership of Yeltsin, Russia, Ukraine and Belarus, three major republics of the USSR, declared that the Soviet Union was disbanded.

Option :

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) 1 and 3 only | (c) 2 and 3 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|

25. Consider the following statement about ASEAN and choose the incorrect one/s.

1. ASEAN Community comprises of three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Military Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community.
2. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.

Option :

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|------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1 only | (b) 2 only | (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
|------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|

26. Which of the following statements about the NIEO is false?

- (a) Give the LDCs control over their natural resources
- (b) Obtain access to Western markets
- (c) Reduce the cost of technology from Western countries
- (d) Provide the developed countries with a greater role in international economic institutions.

27. Which of the following were used by US to establish its hegemony over the world?

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|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Military domination | 2. Economic power |
| 3. Political clout | 4. Cultural Superiority |
| 5. Establishment of dictatorship | |

Option :

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 only | (b) 2, 3 and 4 only | (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only | (d) 1, 3 and 4 only |
|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|

28. Which of the following is a supranational organisation?

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|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| (a) ASEAN | (b) SAARC | (c) EU | (d) EEC |
|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|

29. What is often called economic globalization usually involves greater economic flows among different countries of the world. Choose the correct statements from the following about the features of economic globalisation.

1. The restrictions imposed by different countries on allowing the imports of other countries have been reduced.
2. The restrictions on movement of capital across the countries have been increased.
3. Developed countries carefully guarded their borders with visa policies to ensure that citizens of other countries cannot take away the jobs of their own citizens.

Option :

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 3 only | (b) 2 and 3 only | (c) 1 only | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
|------------------|------------------|------------|----------------|

30. The head quarter of the ASEAN is located in _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| (a) Kahira | (b) New Delhi | (c) Dhaka | (d) Jakarta |
|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|

31. **The Currency Of the U.S.A. is**
 (a) U.S. Dollar (b) Rupees (c) Euro (d) Yuan
32. **When did the European states confront the ruin of their economies and destroy the assumptions and structures on which Europe had been founded?**
 (a) 1942 (b) 1945 (c) 1941 (d) 1948
33. **What plan did the U.S. extend massive financial help for reviving Europe's economy?**
 (a) Stalin Plan (b) Burman Plan (c) Marshall Plan (d) Truman Plan
34. **Assertion (A): The EU has started to act more as a dictator state.**
Reason (R): It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
35. **Assertion (A): ASEAN was developed to pose a military and economic threat to EU.**
Reason (R): The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that 'economic and cultural development'.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
36. **How many stars does the circle of gold stars (European Union) have?**
 (a) Fourteen (b) Eleven (c) Fifteen (d) Twelve
37. **Assertion (A): ASEAN's economy is larger than that of the EU and the US.**
Reason (R): ASEAN was and still remains principally an economic association.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
38. **Assertion (A): The conflict of 1962, in which India suffered military reverses, had long-term implications for India–China relations.**
Reason (R): After India regained its independence from Britain, and China expelled the foreign powers, there was hope that both would come together to shape the future of the developing world and of Asia particularly.
 (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
 (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.
39. **The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly what type of union?**
 (a) Social (b) Mechanical (c) Political (d) Ideological
40. **What currency can pose a threat to the dominance of the U.S. dollar?**
 (a) Rubel (b) Rupees (c) Yen (d) Euro
41. **Assertion (A): OEEC became a forum where the western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues.**
Reason (R): The US also created a new collective security structure under NATO.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

42. **Assertion (A):** With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres.

Reason (R): In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of the EU by agreeing to establish an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-cultural Community.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

43. **Along with the U.S., which country has a larger share of world trade?**

- (a) Germany
- (b) France
- (c) Iraq
- (d) China

44. **Where does the EU's total spending on defence rank after the U.S.?**

- (a) Second
- (b) Fourth
- (c) First
- (d) Third

45. **Assertion (A):** The ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation.

Reason (R): By 2003, ASEAN 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.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

46. **Assertion (A):** China had considerable influence and control on the periphery of its borders based on its unique tributary system.

Reason (R): At different times in China's long history of dynastic rule, Mongolia, Korea, parts of Indo-China, and Tibet accepted China's authority.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

47. **Which countries have resisted the European Union's integrationist agenda?**

- (a) Spain and Britain
- (b) Britain
- (c) U.S.
- (d) Denmark And Sweden

48. **Which community broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres?**

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Yangon
- (c) SAARC
- (d) ASEAN

49. **Assertion (A):** China's policy became more friendly and ideological towards India after 1962.

Reason (R): Since 1962, India and China's relations deteriorated beyond expectations.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

50. European Union is a major alternate political and economic power centre in the unipolar world led by US. Consider the following statements about the origin of EU. Which of the following is/are not correct?
- European integration after 1947 was aided by the Cold War.
 - Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the east European states.
 - The Council of Europe was established in 1948, which was another step forward in political cooperation.
 - All of the above
- (a) (i) only (b) (ii) and (iii) only (c) (i) and (iii) only (d) (iv) only
51. When did ASEAN agree to establish an ASEAN community?
- (a) 2006 (b) 2000 (c) 1999 (d) 2003
52. Who is rapidly growing into a significant regional organization?
- (a) SAARC (b) Yangon (c) Myanmar (d) ASEAN
53. When did the ASEAN-India FTA come into effect?
- (a) 2007 (b) 2006 (c) 2013 (d) 2010
54. China's economic success since _____ has been linked to its rise as a great power.
- (a) 978 (b) 1975 (c) 1974 (d) 981
55. ASEAN's vision 2020 has defined what kind of role for ASEAN in the International Community?
- (a) Inward-Looking (b) Innovation-Oriented (c) Future-Focused (d) Outward-Looking
56. Study the cartoon carefully and give the answers to the question that follows:



- I. Why is it difficult to maintain balance in the contemporary world?
- Amid the ego and clashes between the powerful nations it becomes difficult to maintain balance.
 - Amid the cooperation among the nation it becomes difficult to maintain balance.
 - Because weaker nations don't know how to deal with international issues.
 - Because of the increasing economic differences it becomes difficult to maintain balance.
- II. Name the countries that are causing instability to the above organization and why?
- India and Pakistan, as both are the enemy nations
 - China and USA, both the countries are not enjoying good relations with each other
 - France and China, as they don't want to see the members of this organization become powerful
 - Sri Lanka and India, as both are having rivalry to succeed as the leader of Asia
- III. Which organization walks on a tightrope in the above picture?
- (a) ASEAN (b) SAARC (c) UN (d) NATO
- IV. Write any one challenge this organization is facing nowadays?
- Less and weaker members
 - Too many members that it cannot accommodate
 - Lack of a custodian that can keep the association going
 - None of the above

57. The border conflict between China and India in 1962 was principally over the _____ and _____ region.
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Aksai chin (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these
58. Complete the slogan of '_____ - _____ -Bhai Bhai'.
 (a) Hindi-Pakistani (b) Hindi-Chini (c) Hindi-Africi (d) Hindi-Sri Lankan
59. China entered into bilateral relations with _____ (a major country) in 1972.
 (a) UN (b) US (c) USSR (d) All of these
60. _____ is an organization of ASEAN that deals with security.
 (a) Political community (b) Socio-cultural community
 (c) Security community (d) ASEAN community
61. When did China attack India?
 (a) 1962 (b) 1952 (c) 1970 (d) 1999
62. Informal, non-confrontationist, and cooperative interaction among members of South East Asian Nations is also called _____.
 (a) ASEAN way (b) ASEAN community (c) ASEAN 2020 (d) None of these
63. In which year China adopted privatisation of agriculture?
 (a) 1992 (b) 1966 (c) 1988 (d) None of these
64. When was Referendum taken place in England for its exit from European Union, commonly known as 'BREXIT'?
 (a) 2010 (b) 2012 (c) 2014 (d) 2020
65. How many percentage of voters favoured Brexit?
 (a) 51% (b) 66% (c) 62% (d) 75%
66. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follows:

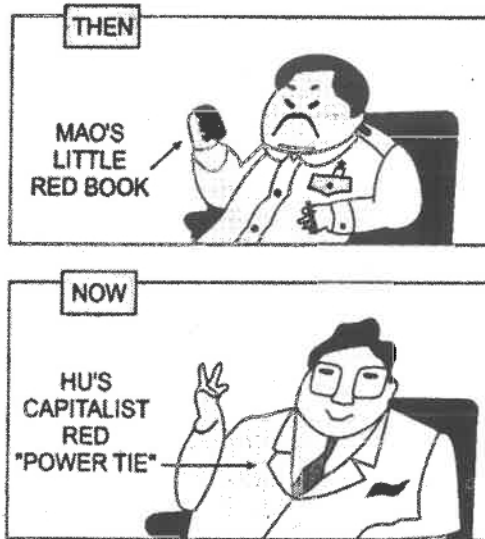


- I. What does the cartoon represent?
 (a) India's policy towards ASEAN (b) India's policy towards EU
 (c) India's policy towards UN (d) None of these
- II. Name the policy that is being represented in the cartoon.
 (a) look North policy (b) look west policy (c) look East policy (d) look South policy
- III. "We will have to get used to it". What does it denote?
 (a) India's strategy (b) Use of free trade areas (c) Asean's advantage (d) All of these
- IV. What does the competition refer in the cartoon?
 (a) To develop relations (b) To develop trade (c) To develop democracy (d) None of these
67. _____ is projected to overtake the US as the world's largest economy by 2040.
 (a) UK (b) US (c) China (d) India

68. Areas of modernisation in China were

- (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Science and technology (d) All of these

69. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follows:



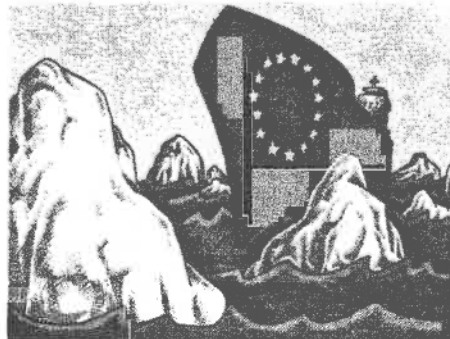
I. Both the Cartoons are related to which country?

- (a) US (b) Russia (c) China (d) India

II. How has the change shown in the Cartoon benefited the economy of the concerned country?

- (a) Rise of China as an cultural power (b) Rise of China as an economic power
(c) Rise of China as an political power (d) Rise of China as an social power

70. Study the cartoon carefully and answer the questions that follows:



I. The _____ has good economic, political and military influence.

- (a) UN (b) EU (c) SAARC (d) ASEAN

II. The EU is the world's second biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in _____.

- (a) 2000 (b) 2002 (c) 2007 (d) 2016

III. It has 12 stars, as the number 12 is traditionally the symbol of-

- (a) Perfection (b) completeness (c) unity (d) all of these

IV. The circle of gold stars stands for solidarity and _____ between the peoples of Europe.

- (a) Harmony (b) Disharmony (c) both (a) and (b) (d) neither (a) nor (b)

71. Before and during the Second World War, the South East Asia suffered a lot from repeated _____.

- (a) Nationalism (b) Regionalism (c) Colonialism (d) Socialism

72. The term 'Miracle on the Han River' is associated with

- (a) Malaysia (b) Japan (c) China (d) South Korea

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (73 to 76):

Under the Marshall Plan, the Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the west European states. It became a forum where the western European states began to cooperate on trade and economic issues. The Council of Europe, established in 1949, was another step forward in political cooperation. The process of economic integration of European capitalist countries proceeded step by step (see Time-line of European Integration) leading to the formation of the European Economic Community in 1957.

This process acquired a political dimension with the creation of the European Parliament. The collapse of the Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the European Union in 1992. The foundation was thus laid for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and home affairs, and the creation of a single currency. The European Union has evolved over time from an economic union to an increasingly political one. The EU has started to act more as a nation state.

While the attempts to have a Constitution for the EU have failed, it has its own flag, anthem, founding date, and currency. The EU has economic, political and diplomatic, and military influence. The EU is the world's second biggest economy with a GDP of more than \$17 trillion in 2016, next to that of the United States of America. Its currency, the euro, can pose a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. Its share of world trade is much larger than that of the United States allowing it to be more assertive in trade disputes with the US and China. Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.

73. What was the GDP of European Union in 2016?

- (a) \$17.5 trillion (b) \$18 trillion (c) \$17.3 trillion (d) \$17 trillion

74. The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the _____.

- (a) East European states (b) West European states (c) East American states (d) West American states

75. The collapse of the Soviet bloc put Europe on a fast track and resulted in the establishment of the _____ in 1992.

- (a) European Union (b) ASEAN (c) NATO (d) SAARC

76. The EU has started to act more as a _____

- (a) national country (b) nation country (c) nation state (d) None of these

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (77 to 80):

ASEAN was established in 1967 by five countries of this region — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — by signing the Bangkok Declaration. The objectives of ASEAN were primarily to accelerate economic growth and through that 'social progress and cultural development'. A secondary objective was to promote regional peace and stability based on the rule of law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. Over the years, Brunei Darussalam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar (Burma) and Cambodia joined ASEAN taking its strength to ten. With some of the fastest growing economies in the world, ASEAN broadened its objectives beyond the economic and social spheres. In 2003, ASEAN moved along the path of the EU by agreeing to establish an ASEAN Community comprising three pillars, namely, the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), which was established in 1994, is the organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.

77. What was the objective of ASEAN?

- (a) To achieve political and military stability
(b) To achieve economic development and flexibility in trade
(c) To accelerate economic growth through 'social progress and cultural development'.
(d) None of the above

78. When the ARF was established?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1995 (d) 1994
79. In 1967, when AESAN was established, which countries were its members?
 (a) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Brunei
 (b) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand
 (c) Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei and Vietnam
 (d) Indonesia, Malaysia and Philippines
80. When did ASEAN start moving along the path of EU?
 (a) 2003 (b) 2004 (c) 2007 (d) 2000

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (81 to 84):

On 1 April, 1950, India became the first non-socialist bloc country to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China. Prime Minister Nehru visited China in October 1954. While, the India-China border conflict in 1962 was a serious setback to ties, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's landmark visit in 1988 began a phase of improvement in bilateral relations.

In 1993, the signing of an Agreement on the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity along the Line of Actual Control (LAC) on the India-China Border Areas during Prime Minister Narasimha Rao's visit reflected the growing stability and substance in bilateral ties. Cumulative outcomes of the recent high level visits have been transformational for our ties. During Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit in 2003, India and China signed a Declaration on Principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation and also mutually decided to appoint Special Representatives (SRs) to explore the framework of a boundary settlement from the political perspective.

During the April 2005 visit of Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao, the two sides established a Strategic and Cooperative Partnership for Peace and Prosperity, while the signing of an agreement on Political Parameters and Guiding Principles signalled the successful conclusion of the first phase of SR Talks.

81. Whose visit in 1988 began a phase of improvement in bilateral relations?
 (a) PM Rajiv Gandhi (b) PM Narsimha Rao (c) PM Nehru (d) PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee
82. Who visited India in 2005 for the first phase of SR Talks?
 (a) Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao (b) Chinese Premier Li Keqiang
 (c) Both the above (d) None of these
83. When did India and China establish their diplomatic relations?
 (a) 1944 (b) 1948 (c) 1950 (d) 1952
84. In 2003 India and China sign a _____ on Principles for Relations and Comprehensive Cooperation.
 (a) clarification (b) declaration (c) rectification (d) all of these

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

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|---------|---------|-------------------|---------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) | 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) | 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) | 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (c) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) | 36. (d) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (a) | 43. (d) | 44. (a) | 45. (a) | 46. (d) | 47. (d) | 48. (d) | 49. (c) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) | 54. (a) | 55. (d) | 56. I-(a), II-(b), III-(a), IV-(c) | 57. (c) | 58. (b) | | |
| 59. (b) | 60. (c) | 61. (a) | 62. (a) | 63. (c) | 64. (d) | 65. (b) | 66. I-(a), II-(c), III-(d), IV-(a) | | |
| 67. (c) | 68. (d) | 69. I-(c), II-(b) | | 70. I-(b), II-(d), III-(d), IV-(a) | 71. (c) | 72. (d) | | | |

Input Text Based MCQ's

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75. (a) | 76. (c) | 77. (c) | 78. (d) | 79. (a) | 80. (a) | 81. (a) | 82. (a) |
| 83. (c) | 84. (b) | | | | | | | | |