

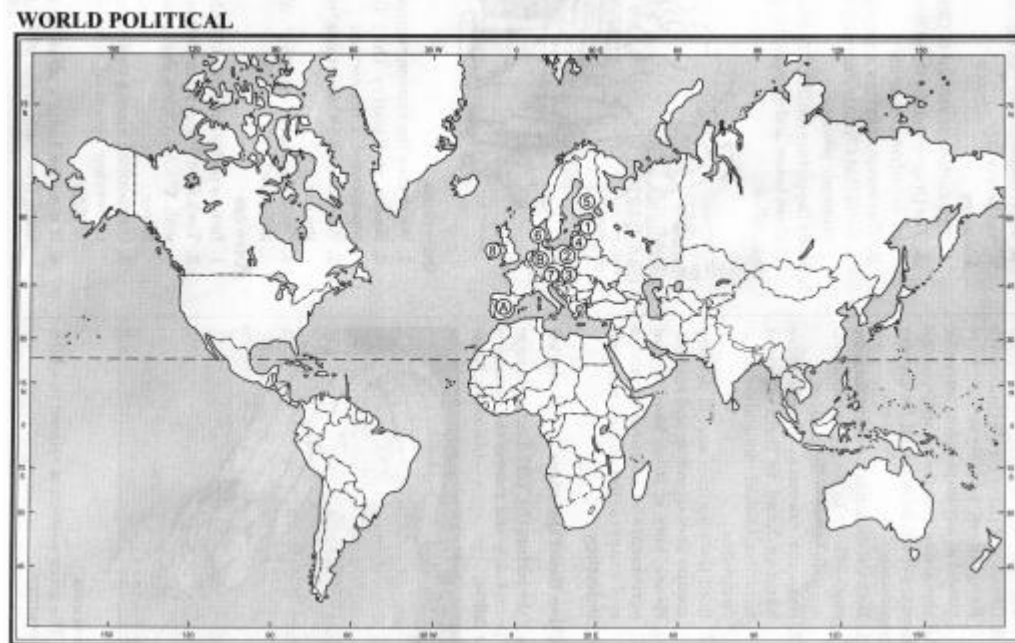
Class :-12 ,Political Science Chapter :-4 ,

Important Questions

(Alternative Centres of Power)

1. The head quarter of the ASEAN is _____.
 1. Kahira
 2. New Delhi
 3. Dhaka
 4. Jakarta
2. The South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) was signed by the members of SAARC in which year?
3. Mention the full form of the following
 1. CTBT
 2. ASEAN
4. When did China get independence?
5. What are the components of the ASEAN Vision 2020?
6. Give any two reasons why regionally and globally China has become an economic power to reckon with.
7. Highlight any four drawbacks in the changed Chinese economic system.
8. Explain the role of emerging alternative centres of power in transforming the different countries into prosperous economies.
9. Identify the contentious issues between China and India. How could these be resolved for greater cooperation ? Give your suggestions.
10. What steps should be taken to strengthen the ASEAN in the international community?
11. On a political outline map of world locate and label the following and symbolise them as indicated:
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.



12. 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?

13. How does geographical proximity influence the formation of regional organisations?