

Introduction:

After the end of World War II, there was confusion among many European leaders about the situation in Europe. World War II broke the framework on which European states relied on their relations. The Cold War contributed to the unification of Europe after 1945. The European economy was revived with extensive financial assistance from the United States under the 'Marshall Plan. The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to assist Western European states. Another step in political cooperation was the establishment of the Council of Europe in 1949.

1. European Union

The dissolution of the USSR led to the formation of the European Union in 1992, which laid the foundation for a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice, and the creation of a single currency. The European Union has evolved increasingly politically from the economic community. The European Union has economic, political, diplomatic, and military influence. Economically, the European Union is the largest economy in the world. Its GDP in 2005 was over \$ 12 trillion. Its currency, the euro, could become a threat to the dominance of the US dollar. On political and diplomatic grounds, Britain and France, two member states of the European Union, are permanent members of the United Nations Security Council. In the field of defense, the US Armed Forces are the second largest in the world. The European Union has economic, political, diplomatic and military influence, as the European Union is the largest economy in the world, giving its immediate neighbors and influence in Asia and Africa. And it serves as an important coalition in international global financial institutions such as the WTO. Under political and diplomatic influence, two members of the European Union, Britain and France, have permanent seats on the UN Security Council as well as permanent members of the UNSC, which can influence US policies, that is Iran's nuclear status. In the program, in terms of diplomacy, economic investment and dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation. Militarily, the US Armed Forces of the European Union are second only to the US and Britain and France also have nuclear weapons. And it is the most important source for space and communication technology.

**DO YOU KNOW?**

- European Union:** A group of European capitalist countries founded in 1992 with common goals of foreign and security policy, cooperation and domestic affairs.
- OEEC:** The Organization for European Economic Cooperation was established in 1948 to assist Western European states in cooperating on trade and economic issues.
- Marshall Plan:** Introduced by the United States to provide financial assistance for the recovery of the European economy.
- ASEAN:** Association of Southeast Asian Nations to Accelerate Economic Development through Social Progress and Cultural Development.

2. Association of Southeast Asian Nations [ASEAN]

Before and during World War II, Southeast Asia suffered greatly from recurrent colonialism in both Europe and Japan. Problems of nation-building, the destruction of poverty and economic backwardness, and the pressure to ally with either of the two superblocks. Southeast Asian nations formed the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 1967 as an alternative to the Bandung Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement. On the ASEAN logo, the ten stalks of (rice) represent the ten Southeast Asian nations committed to friendship and solidarity. The circle symbolizes ASEAN unity. The five founding countries are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. The purpose of ASEAN is to accelerate economic growth, social progress, regional peace, stability, and cultural development. Association members promote the ASEAN path, which is a form of informal, non-confrontational, and collaborative dialogue. In 2003, the ASEAN Association was founded with three pillars: the ASEAN Security Community, the ASEAN Economic Community, and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Association. Member States pledge to maintain peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, and respect for national differences and sovereignty. The ASEAN Economic Community is a joint market and supports social and economic development in the region. ASEAN has a Vision 2020, which defines the outward appearance of ASEAN in the international community. ASEAN was established in 1967 by the signing of the Bangkok Declaration by the five countries in the region - Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Over the years Brunei, Dar es Salaam, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia have increased their strength to ten. ASEAN countries celebrated ASEAN in 2003 as a form of informal dialogue, conflict and cooperation based on the three pillars, the ASEAN Security Committee, the ASEAN Economic Committee and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural Committee.



ASEAN Vision 2020 promotes dialogue on conflicts in the region by mediating the end of the Cambodian conflict, the East Omar crisis, and meets annually to discuss East Asian cooperation. In recent years, India has sought to conclude agreements with ASEAN by signing free trade zones with ASEAN members-Singapore and Thailand, as well as FTAs with ASEAN.

DO YOU KNOW?

ASEAN Path: Collaborative dialogue to promote informal, non-confrontational and superior structures.

ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF): An organization founded in 1994 to promote coordination of security and foreign policy.

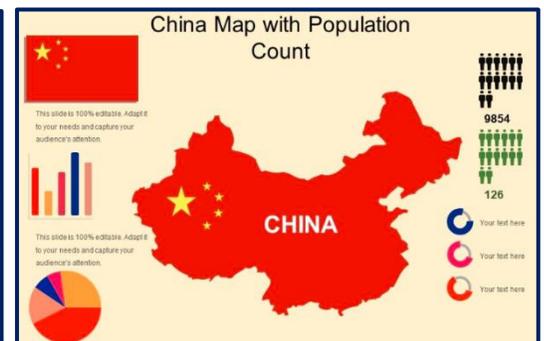
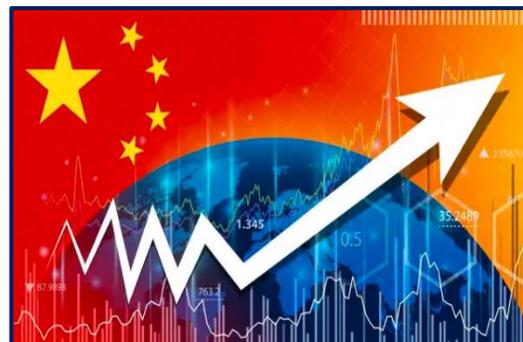
Special Economic Zones (SEZs): Foreign investors can set up their companies in these areas.

Open Door Policy: Inviting investment of capital and technology from abroad.

The three pillars of the ASEAN community are: ASEAN Security Association, ASEAN Financial Association, ASEAN Socio-Cultural Association.

3. China's Economic Growth

China has been developing as an economic power since 1978. It is projected to overtake the US by 2040 to become the largest economy in the world. In 1949, China's economy was based on the Soviet model. Now he relies on his resources. In the 1970s, China ended its political and economic isolation and established relations with the



United States. In 1978, Deng Xiaoping announced the 'Open Door Policy, which aims to generate higher productivity by investing in capital and technology from abroad. Special economic zones were set up. The state has a centralized role to play in shaping China's economy. However, the Chinese economy has not benefited everyone in China. The unemployment rate has risen, working conditions and female employment have worsened. However, China has come to the fore in economic power regionally and globally. China has emerged as the fastest growing economy since the 1978 economic reforms, predicting that it will

overtake the US as the largest economy in the world by 2040 in terms of population, land, resources, territorial position and political influence. The economy is expected to outperform. After the independence of the People's Republic of China in 1949, China began to develop its resources by providing employment, social welfare, education and better health care to the Mao-led Soviet economy. China's economy is 5-6 percent.

DO YOU KNOW?

April 1951: Six Western European countries, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, sign the Paris Agreement on the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC).

March 25, 1957: These six countries sign the Rome Agreements for the establishment of the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

January 1973: Denmark, Ireland and the United Kingdom join the European Community.

June 1979: First direct elections to the European Parliament.

January 1981: Greece joins the Electoral Commission.

4. India-China relations:

India and China have always had good relations. The two have political, economic, and cultural ties. Peaceful relations were established between the two countries after India gained independence. The slogan 'Hindi-Chinese-Bhai Bhai' became popular during this period. The two countries



soon became embroiled in a border dispute. The difference came in the wake of China's occupation of Tibet in 1950. India suffered a military defeat in the 1962 conflict. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were reduced by 1976. During the visit of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to China in December 1988, relations between the two countries began to improve. India-China relations have enjoyed friendly expressions during this time, but since 1950 the two countries have been at loggerheads over issues such as the Tibet issue, border issues in Arunachal Pradesh and the Chinese invasion of the Aksai region in Ladakh. 1962 and China's contribution to Pakistan's nuclear program. Relations between India and China began to improve steadily in the mid-1970s with a series of talks to resolve border issues in 1981 and now have strategic and economic dimensions. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in 1980 and Atal Bihari Vajpayee's visit in 2003 facilitated the two countries to maintain peace on the border.

DO YOU KNOW?

June 1985: The Schengen Agreement abolishes border controls between EC numbers.

January 1986: Spain and Portugal join the Electoral Commission.

October 1990: Unification of Germany.

February 7, 1992: The Maastricht Treaty is signed to establish the European Union.

January 1993: A single market is created.

DO YOU KNOW?

January 1995: Austria, Finland and Sweden join the European Union.

January 2002: The euro, the new currency, is introduced into the 12 member states of the European Union.

May 2004: Ten new members join the European Union from Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia.

January 2007: Bulgaria and Romania join the European Union. Slovenia adopts the euro.

SUMMARY

After World War-II, Europe seceded from the beliefs and structures on which European states relied on their relations. To revive the European economy, the US launched the 'Marshall Plan' in 1948 to establish an organization for European Economic Cooperation. Through OEEL, Western European states began cooperating on trade and economic issues. The European Union, founded in 1992, is a group of European capitalist countries with a common foreign and security policy, cooperation on justice and domestic affairs and the creation of a single currency and flag, anthem and date. Although the EU has common interests. However, its member states have their own foreign relations and defense policies, which often contradict each other, with Britain supporting the US invasion of Iraq, while the European Union, Germany and other members of France oppose US policy. Before and during World War II, the southeastern regions of Asia had to face the economic and political consequences of colonialism repeatedly, as well as the nation-building problems that led to the southeast at the end of the war. Born into the former Union-East Asian countries known as ASEAN for equal cooperation and dialogue. China ended its political and economic isolation with major policy decisions taken in the 1970s. These include the establishment of Sino-US relations in 1972, four sectors of modernization (agriculture, industry, science and technology) in 1973, open-door policy in 1978, privatization of agriculture and industry in 1982 and 1990, and the establishment of special economic zones. China is recognized as a regional and global economic power. China's external investment and support policies in Latin America and Africa also make it a global player.

Questions For Practice

1. When was the People's Republic of China established?
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950
2. Who proposed the 'four modernizations in China?
(a) Mao Zedong
(b) Zhou Enlai
(c) Deng Xiaoping
(d) None of the above
3. The European Economic Community was formed in 1958 by
(a) 10 countries
(b) 12 countries
(c) 5 countries
(d) 6 countries
4. WTO stands for?
(a) World Trade Organisation
(b) World Territorial Organisation
(c) War Trust Organisation
(d) World Trade Organ
5. EURATOM is known as?
(a) Europe Atom Efficiency Community
(b) Europe Aviation Energy Center
(c) European Atomic Energy Community
(d) European Ariel Energetic Center
6. 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
7. The second-largest contributor to the regular budget of the UN is?
(a) Japan (b) China
(c) India (d) Britain
8. In which year OEEC was established?
(a) 1946 (b) 1947
(c) 1948 (d) 1949
9. What is the name given to the 13 members of the European Union who have adopted the Euro?
(a) Eurozone
(b) Euro alliance
(c) Euro association
(d) Euro league
10. When was the European Union established?
(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993
11. Who proposed the 'Four Modernizations' in China?
(a) Mao Zedong
(b) Zhou Enlai
(c) Deng Xiaoping
(d) None of the above
12. ASEAN means
(a) Alliance of Southeast Asian Nations
(b) Alliance of South Asian Nations
(c) Southwest Asian Nations Association
(d) Association of Southeast Asian Nations
13. 'ASEAN Route'?
(a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members
(b) Informal and cooperative interaction between ASEAN members.
(c) The protection policy to be followed by ASEAN members.
(d) The road connecting all ASEAN members.
14. When was the People's Republic of China founded?
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950
15. What does EURATOM stand?
(a) Europe Nuclear Efficiency Community.
(b) Europe Aviation Energy Center.
(c) European Atomic Energy Community.
(d) European Aerial Energetic Center.
16. Which of the following followed the 'open door' approach?
(a) China (b) EU
(c) Japan (d) USA
17. By whom was the European Economic Community formed in 1958?
(a) 10 countries (b) 12 countries
(c) 5 countries (d) 6 countries
18. What is WTO?
(a) World Trade Organization.
(b) World Regional Organization.
(c) War Trust Organization
(d) World Trade Organization
19. The Council of Europe was established?
(a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1970 (d) 1994
20. A major milestone in India-China relations?
(a) Indira Gandhi's visit to China
(b) A.B. Vajpayee visits China
(c) Hu Jintao visits India
(d) Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China
21. 'ASEAN route'?
(a) reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members
(b) A form of interaction among ASEAN members that is informal and cooperative.
(c) Defense policy to be followed by ASEAN members.
(d) The road that connects all the members of ASEAN.
22. Who among the following adopted the policy of 'open door'?
(a) China (b) EU
(c) Japan (d) USA
23. In 1962, the border dispute between China and India was mainly over the ___ and ___ area?
(a) Arunachal Pradesh
(b) Aksai chin
(c) Sikkim
(d) Both a and b
24. ARF was established in the year _____?
(a) 1994 (b) 1995
(c) 1996 (d) 1997
26. The Council of Europe was established?
(a) 1948 (b) 1949
(c) 1970 (d) 1994

- 27.** Which of the following countries joined the European Union in January 2007?
 (a) Finland and Sweden
 (b) Denmark and Ireland
 (c) Bulgaria and Romania
 (d) Germany and England
- 28.** In which year did Germany unify?
 (a) October 1990
 (b) January 1990
 (c) October 2000
 (d) January 1995
- 29.** EURATOM is known as?
 (a) Europe Nuclear Efficiency Community
 (b) Europe Aviation Energy Center
 (c) European Atomic Energy Community
 (d) European Aerial Energetic Center
- 30.** Which of the following is the only country that suffered devastation caused by atomic bombs?
 (a) China (b) India
 (c) France (d) Japan
- 31.** In which year was OEEC founded?
 (a) 1946 (b) 1947
 (c) 1948 (d) 1949
- 32.** When was the European Union founded?
 (a) 1990 (b) 1991
 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
- 33.** When was the ASEAN Regional Forum established?
 (a) 1991 (b) 1992
 (c) 1993 (d) 1994
- 34.** When was the People's Republic of China founded?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1948
 (c) 1949 (d) 1950
- 35.** Who proposed the 'Four Modernizations' in China?
 (a) Mao Zedong
 (b) Zhou Enlai
 (c) Deng Xiaoping
 (d) None of the above
- 36.** When did China become a member of the World Trade Organization?
 (a) 1991 (b) 1998
 (c) 2001 (d) 2005
- 37.** The Council of Europe was established?
 (a) 1948 (b) 1949
 (c) 1970 (d) 1994
- 38.** By whom was the European Economic Community formed in 1958?
 (a) 10 countries.
 (b) 12 countries.
 (c) 5 countries.
 (d) 6 countries.
- 39.** 'ASEAN ROAD'?
 (a) Reflects the lifestyle of ASEAN members
 (b) Informal and cooperative interaction between ASEAN members.
 (c) The protection policy to be followed by ASEAN members.
 (d) The road connecting all ASEAN members.
- 40.** Which of the following followed the 'open door' approach?
 (a) China (b) EU
 (c) Japan (d) U.S.A.

Solutions

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|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. (c) | 5. (c) | 9. (a) | 13. (b) | 17. (d) | 21. (b) | 25. (a) | 29. (c) | 33. (d) | 37. (b) |
| 2. (b) | 6. (d) | 10. (c) | 14. (c) | 18. (a) | 22. (a) | 26. (b) | 30. (d) | 34. (c) | 38. (d) |
| 3. (d) | 7. (a) | 11. (b) | 15. (c) | 19. (b) | 23. (d) | 27. (c) | 31. (c) | 35. (b) | 39. (b) |
| 4. (a) | 8. (c) | 12. (c) | 16. (a) | 20. (d) | 24. (a) | 28. (a) | 32. (c) | 36. (c) | 40. (a) |

