

## Long Answer Questions

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**Q.1. What makes the European Union a highly influential regional organisation?**

**[CBSE Sample Paper 2015]**

**Ans.** Following are the factors that make the European union a highly influential regional organisation:

**(i) Establishment of peace and tranquility:** It became clear that war can never prove to be a step in the direction of country's development. Prosperity and peace can be established by maintaining tranquillity and helping others. This was the objective of EU and it also succeeded in this.

**(ii) Challenge to US hegemony:** US hegemony was established after the disintegration of Soviet Union, Organisations that can control US hegemony were required. EU was established and it was made strong so that they don't have to bend in front of powers like America and China. The EU has emerged as an organisation that is economically, politically and militarily stable.

**(iii) Economic development:** The EU is the world's biggest economy with a GDP of more than US \$12 trillion 2005, which is slightly larger than that of US. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of the US. Its currency, Euro can pose a threat to the dominance of US dollar. Its economic power gives it an influence over America and China.

**(iv) Political and diplomatic powers:** The EU also has strong political and diplomatic influence. This has enabled the EU to influence some US policies, such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme. Its use of diplomacy, economic investments, and negotiations rather than coercion and military force has been effective as in the case of its dialogue with China on human rights and environmental degradation.

**(v) Military power:** Militarily, the EU's combined armed forces are the second largest in the world. Its total spending on defence is second after the US. Two EU member states, Britain and France have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear warheads. It is also the world's second most important source of space and communications technology.

**Q.2. How did European countries face their problems after the Second World War? Discuss the steps taken which led to the establishment of the European Union.**

**Ans.** European leaders were worried as they were unable to decide whether to restart old confrontations or to bring out positive reforms to improve international relationship. The second world war had shattered many of the assumptions and structures on which the European states had based their relations. America extended massive financial help

for reviving Europe's economy under what was called the 'Marshall Plan' in 1948. Western countries were made clear that they would definitely have to face a huge destruction if they continue to fight amongst themselves. The incident of monopoly of a communist government in Czechoslovakia in February 1948 made this clear. The Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) was established in 1948 to channel aid to the West European states. '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 leading to the formation of the European Economic Community in 1957. 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. It has its own flag, anthem, founding date, and currency. It also has some form of a common foreign and security policy in its dealings with other nations.

### **Q.3. Name the pillars and objectives of the ASEAN Community.**

**[NCERT]**

**Ans.** Countries of South-East Asia were under pressure of colonialism before the Second World War. The colonialism was of European countries like France, Britain and Holland. These countries, even after their independence had to suffer from miseries like poverty, illiteracy, scarcity of food, economic backwardness and formation of nation. They had to suffer from the hegemony of a single superpower after the end of Cold War. Bandung summit and NAM didn't prove successful in promoting unity in Asia and third world countries. In this condition, five countries of South-East Asia namely, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand by signing the Bangkok Declaration in 1967, established Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). ASEAN took step forward to form ASEAN community based on the following three pillars in 2003:

- 1. ASEAN security community:** ASEAN security community was based on the conviction that outstanding territorial disputes should not escalate into armed confrontation. By 2003, ASEAN has several agreements in place by which member state promised to uphold peace, neutrality, cooperation, non-interference, and respect for national differences and sovereign rights. The ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), established in 1994, is an organisation that carries out coordination of security and foreign policy.
- 2. ASEAN Economic Community:** ASEAN 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 on both, in the region and beyond. The objectives of the ASEAN Economic Community are to create a common market and production base with ASEAN states and to aid social and

economic development in the region. ASEAN has focussed on creating a Free Trade Area (FTA) for investment, labour and services.

3. **Regional and Cultural Community:** ASEAN is rapidly growing into a very important regional organisation. Its vision 2020 has defined as outward looking role for ASEAN in an international community. This builds on the existing ASEAN policy to encourage negotiation over conflicts in the region. Thus, ASEAN has mediated the end of the Cambodian conflict and East Timor crises.

**Q.4. Explain any four core objectives of ASEAN.**

**[CBSE (AI) 2013]**

**Ans.** Core objectives of ASEAN are as follows:

1. To promote regional peace and stability by following the principles mentioned in announcement letter of UN. To unite South-East Asian member countries to promote mutual peace, tranquility to establish coordination and to maintain an environment of self-confidence and self-safety.
2. To promote economic developments, to gain economic development, social reform and cultural development mutually.
3. To increase mutual trust, to build a strong exchange ideology and try to resolve each other's problems.
4. To be concerned about the people of south East Asia and bring about reforms for their improved standard of living. To organise summits that resolve political, social, economical and cultural issues and shikhan conference.
5. To respect nation's unity to keep ASEAN intact and capable.
6. To be the bases of collective market and production for ASEAN countries.

**Q.5. Analyse any three factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization.**

**[CBSE (AI) 2015]**

**Ans.** Factors responsible for the European Union to be a highly influential regional organization:

**Influence of EU in economic fields:**

- The EU is the world's biggest economy.
- Its currency, the Euro can pose threat to the dominance of the US dollar also.
- Its economic power gives it influence over its closest neighbours as well as in Asia and Africa.
- Its share of world trade is 3 times larger that of the US.

**Influence of EU in Political fields:**

- Its two members Britain and France hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.

- It also includes several non-permanent members of the UNSC.
- The EU has influenced some US policies such as the current US position on Iran's nuclear programme.

**Influence of EU in military fields:**

- The EU's combined Armed Forces are the second largest in the world.
- Its total spending on defence is second after the US.
- Its two members Britain and France also have nuclear arsenals of approximately 550 nuclear war heads. (Any two)

**Q.6. Explain any four economic policies adopted by China for fast growth of development.**

**[CBSE Delhi 2013]**

**Ans.** China took major policy decisions in the 1970s. China established its relations with the United States in 1972. It became a member of UN also in that year. Premier Thou Enlai proposed the 'four modernisation' (agriculture, industry, science and technology and military, 1973. By 1978, the then leader Deny Xiaoping announced the 'open door' policy and economic reforms in China. The new economic policies of China are as follows:

1. China did privatisation of agriculture which led to the remarkable rise in agriculture production and rural income.
2. Small banks were opened, which improved farmer's private savings.
3. China became the member of 'World Trade Organisation' (WTO) in 2001 and its economy was made open to several countries.
4. China attracted foreign investors towards itself.

China gained success by its new economic policies and it was seen as a superpower. Its huge population is capable of consuming produced goods. It was highly benefitted in economic competition since its production was more at a cheaper rate as compared to that of other countries.