The Study of Convergence and Divergence in Relations Between the Britain and Europe
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Abstract: During six decades since the beginning of the convergence of Europe, the question of British membership and its association with Europe was one of the most controversial issues of the union. Europe has a great influence upon the quality of convergence and, so far has seen many ups and downs. From the early years of integration in Europe, the UK’s stance with skepticism dealt with this issue. On the other hand, this country had a tendency to preserve their independence and also want to lose opportunities and benefits provided by society is not mentioned. The first position is to be found in history, culture, pride, prejudice and different interests and rooted in centuries past Nostalgia Empire East and West. And the second position is due to the requirements of the interdependencies of today's world, especially in the economic sphere. It can be said that the existing differences have overshadowed the more common areas of the UK and Europe and only in cases where the decision of the EU in line with British interests, the country will be willing to accept and participate in them.
Keywords: Britain, European Union, Convergence, Divergence

I. Introduction
In certain periods of time when the European Union is grappling with the challenges, the United Kingdom has backed away from it. At times, the role of the EU in international relations and of great importance was highlighted, England has gained more interest in closely with the Union. The geographical position of England, transatlantic trends and other factors affecting the English-speaking countries tend to have said that the country has always been a dilemma integration or disintegration. On the other hand, given the importance of the UK for Europe, the EU is not willing to lose the organ. Longtime companion during the last centuries of pioneers in Europe and one of the decisive countries in this important area of the world will be. This study seeks to question and find the roots of rupture, as well as common ground in relations between Britain and the League of Europe.

II. Ups and downs of British Membership in Europe
After World War II, with the introduction of convergence in Europe, when in May 1950, French Foreign Minister Robert Schumann, he issued the Declaration of the Establishment of the Coal and Steel Europe, Britain gave a negative answer. Because the first step towards federation Europe, including currency and a common parliament (Khaloozadeh, 1998: 4). And later in 1957 to pursue the establishment of a common market in Europe as it materialized. The increasing importance of economic and commercial needs of Europe and the United Kingdom led in the 31 July 1961, the Prime Minister asked to submit their membership in the Economic Community of Europe. That at that time, was aimed at the British Open free trade, General de Gaulle's first veto in the United Kingdom, France from joining the European Common Market. And Britain's Trojan horse in Europe (Nicoll and salmon, 1994: 45). Demand for Britain to join the European Community, after two French veto in 1964 and 1967. Finally, a decade after the initial request, was accepted and succeeded in January 1973 the country becomes a member of the Economic Community of Europe (Javidnya, 1996: 18). However, never Kingdom with policies and programs of the supranational entity not perfect. The end of the Cold War, the progress of integration in Europe, the evolution of the economic society in Europe and the unification of Germany, the Bund important phenomena that the British government at the beginning of 90s, pushed Europe to cooperate with the union. And the country will have to adjust their hardline policies of Thatcher's reign. However, the British authorities could not and did not want the entire process of convergence with Europe Before the (Naghibzadeh, 1999: 17). Under the Maastricht Treaty in 1993 was greater than the Parliament of Europe. Which caused dissatisfaction of the United Kingdom. However, at the insistence of Germany against the impunity of the timetable envisaged for the realization of money, agreed to increase the powers of Parliament. And this requires the consent of the United Kingdom Commission and Parliament in obtaining a decision was Europe. Which is particularly evident in areas such as trade and economic issues. Commission for Europe in this area of the law has wide powers and Britain was forced to follow (Naghdinezhad, 2008: 191).
In June 2004, the heads of state and EU member states to unite what was supposed to be the first European Constitution signed. It was agreed that all member countries of the treaty enters into force when its internal constitution through a referendum or parliamentary process to ratify it (Zanganeh, 2010: 35). In the same year, Tony Blair said the law will allow the public to vote. But the people of France and Holland voted in 2005 to the law, the approval status in other countries can be difficult. Tony Blair was not realized. In the wake of recent economic crises of Europe and concerns about possible withdrawal of Britain from the EU, the German Parliament member Martin Schulz Europe said it is predicted that Great Britain will be forced to leave the European Union. And stressed that the Union, if necessary, can also act without Great Britain. But Great Britain without Europe Union will face a lot of problems. (Waterfield: 2011). Finally, according to which David Cameron had promised a referendum on secession from the Union of Great Britain and Europe was held on June 23, 2016. Great Britain with 52 per cent of people agree to their exit from Europe Union.

III. Disputed grounds of the UK with Europe

A. Increasing Power of the EU Institutions
One of the main concerns of the United Kingdom in Europe, the fading of its Independence and transfer decisions to the Union. The Union institutions is always concerned about the increase in power. They believe it is, the power to form a monopoly in Brussels focused and will pave the way for a European supranational government. As it will drastically reduce the authority of national governments. In 2004 the EU Heads of the Constitutional Treaty in order to pave the way to future EU enlargement and the stability of the European institutions have signed up to work the system, it was decided to member states for approval to be granted. Polls showed that most people in Great Britain and in the whole European Union constitution not optimistic. (Pearson and Pollard, 2005: 1) So the covenant was not put to a public vote. British people believe that the federal government will approve such a document would create a cloud, and violates the sovereignty of member states. British Foreign Minister said that his country from Europe of sovereign states and the sovereign national but European governments opposed create a cloud. Britain is concerned that in such a case, the European Court may take decisions that are at odds with the country's labor laws (Kardan, 2007: 230). On the other hand, the US in the Cold War and after it, the European equivalent positions in London, especially in Western Europe's integration process benefited. With the support of the US and Britain, the broad scope of our light to achieve their interests and goals have been European (Zanganeh, 2003: 213).

B. Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP)
The existence of a common foreign and security policy in Europe, concern has always been the union leadership. Maastricht Treaty (1991), Amsterdam Treaty (1997), Nice Treaty (2000) and the Lisbon Treaty (2007) in each of them the implementation of a common foreign and security policy and emphasized the importance of reaching a consensus on foreign policy into consideration have given. The British government, his position in relation to foreign policy and common security White Paper has set as a basic principle. In this book, including the following: "Member States shall as far as possible speak with one voice and act jointly. However, in cases where their interests are common. But any time a common European foreign and security policy cannot be a substitute for a national foreign policy of member states. In particular where the interests of the UK, we will insist on his freedom. Britain will not promise to abide by the decision of the mass (Khaloozadeh, 2010: 240-241). Throughout history, Americans have always looked to European Great Britain. (Hoskin, 2005: 1) England Atlantic integration after World War II policy priority of his foreign policy and continues to call for surveillance and excellence in Europe, through close by which is the United states for pursuing this strategy, has always aroused suspicion European countries.

C. Common Currency
After posing the question of Europe’s monetary system in 1979, the UK announced that it has joined the system cannot indefinitely. In June 1988, the European Council committee to expedite the process of economic and monetary union in Europe, and has launched a plan for achieving this goal. Neither of these steps was not in sync with the British Union.
The British government, according to the prevailing economic completely different situation in Member States, promoting the single currency, economic and social disturbances due to the impossibility of economic asymmetry between strong and weak EU countries (ibid: 222). Some also believe that greater convergence with Europe's political and faster economic growth will lead to weight loss. (Baimbridge and Whyman, 2012: 1) are two views about the euro area exist in the population:

A) A majority of whom want to maintain the British and against the common euro currency. And believe that due to the higher value of the pound against the euro, pound to euro conversion reason to join the Eurozone...
and there. And believe that the euro area economy to engage in issues, will have to reduce the value of the pound.

B) The minority who believe, promote the euro in the UK and these countries in the Eurozone is inevitable. These groups argue that if the UK joining this area, and there will be the risk of isolation for the government due to the growing influence of the Europe Union, the United Kingdom will be under pressure (Kardan, 20: 224-225).

**D. Agriculture and Fisheries Policies**

Now half of the Union's agricultural budget to be allocated less than 5% of the workforce. Therefore, the United Kingdom and some other countries that a small portion of the budget are included, are calling for reform of this policy. The policy of the British looked too much money spent and must be prevented and if this policy is not corrected, Europe will not be able to pay all the subsidies contained in this policy.

One of the main reasons for Britain to reform the Common Agricultural Policy is the most profitable to Germany, France and Spain are (Kardan, 2007: 223). Common Fisheries Policy has a disproportionate impact on Britain's fishing industry. So that the remaining half of the country's fishing fleet white. Also still engaged in fishing boats, their fishing was cut by half.

More importantly, the strict limits imposed on national quotas which in turn increases the share of fishing other members. Britain’s part of the problem with Europe goes back to the fact that the two sides offer different figures. As a result of this difference, the owners of fishing industries in the United Kingdom has collected more than 250 thousand signatures to demand the government abandon the observance of the Common Fisheries Policy (ibid: 221).

**E. Harmonized Tax Regime**

This policy, which is intended to harmonize the taxes in all EU has so far failed to attract in terms of the whole country. Among the countries that acceded to the United Kingdom because of the possible effect of this policy on decreasing investments.

Reducing market competition and rejection by the people due to tax nationality of the national culture had his reasons for opposition to such arguments. (Britainusa: 2007). Treasury Minister Gordon Brown said in 2003 that “should have transparency in the way of achieving greater economic success is not easily accommodate the assumption which can be reached through a single coordination of federal taxes and a tax policy.” (Black and Wintour, 2003: 4)

**IV. The parties and domestic groups’ stances**

Although the overall position of the UK, including the government and society in Europe regarding the relative convergence is, however, proponents and opponents within the country, with borders and their own rhetoric. Governments of Great Britain after another sought to establish and consolidate the tradition, spirit and the British were and are. (Tugendhat and Wallace, 88: 9) Since the parties and the press are the symbol of political culture and political orientations, here, we investigate their stances.

**A. Proponents**

The group emphasized the dependence of European countries to each other and the inability of a country in all areas with emphasis on further integration. A poll in 1998 showed that the majority of the majority parliamentary parties, especially the pro-Europeanism and nascent party worker, was transformed into a modern talisman (Baker, 2001: 281).

**Labour Party:** the party in their positions toward full membership in the EU has fluctuated and is historically union opponents. But gradually turns in the 60s and decades later was redirected toward full membership in Europe. Example of this trend is observed under Prime Minister Tony Blair. Blair's Labour government, after the 1997 Great Britain at the heart of Europe adopted the approach, but was not able to do this (O, Donnel and Whitman, 2007: 253).

Blair told reporters in response to questions Le Monde and Le Figaro, whether the US or the EU, Britain finally united Europe? The United States argues that the United Kingdom is very good and respectable government, but in the end the UK is a European country. And said: “We can survive outside the Union, but we will be poorer and more fragile.” (Motaharnia, 2005: 171).

**Liberal Democratic Party:** the party that combines two liberal Social Democratic Party and in 1988 there has been, a supporter of full membership in the Union’s Europe and works towards convergence. Members from the beginning of the Coal and Steel Community and other European institutions and treaties supported.

**Green Party:** absolute favor of full membership in the Union. And always considered supporters of the convergence of Europe (Hamuie, 90: 38). Because it tends to an overall economic policy and globalization on the
one hand and commitment to British nationalism as the protector of neoliberal political preferences, on the other hand, the face of the economic system of the Union of Europe. Within this scenario, the rule of the market and the sovereignty of the British Parliament during the 150 years under the supervision of a conservative, strongly deepen the bond with Europe was threatened (Baker, 2001: 276-277).

B. Opponents
The group takes a historical look at the role of Britain and the superior characteristics of military, economic and political compared to other European countries consider itself isolated from Europe.

Conservative Party: the party with fluctuations in integration with the EU has faced in the past, but now the opposition to full membership in the Europe Union is considered. Minister of Britain David Cameron’s stances with Union expresses its opposition to Europe. However, this was the first conservative government in 1966 raised the question of membership in the Economic Community (Hamuie, 2011: 40). The deep ties with Europe and adherence to European policies, causing cracks in the conservative party. Because it tends to an overall economic policy and globalisation, on the one hand, and their commitment to British nationalism as the protector of neoliberal political preferences on the other hand, the face of the economic system of the Union of Europe. Within this scenario, the rule of the market and the sovereignty of the British Parliament during the 150 years under the supervision of a conservative, strongly deepen the bond with Europe was threatened (Baker, 2001: 276-277).

UK Independence Party: the party is relatively new and less popular. As the name implies the philosophy of its existence the UK Independence and opposition to membership comprises Europe.
Press: Press: climate dominating the majority of the British press, including Sunday Mail, Sun, News of the World, Sunday Times, Daily Telegraph, and Sunday Telegraph to oppose further integration with Europe, and has been testing and printed material in them is in the same direction. (Kardan, 2007: 213).

V. Conclusion
If the various governments that come to power in Britain, are opposed to integration with Europe, we can say that this position, the remaining British pride that is being lost.
The presence of the British to escape danger of isolation in a world hegemonic power of the US is likely to decline in the future will be affected, should therefore pursue greater convergence with Europe. It may be political, military, economic and East Europe countries also tend to England, the country could become one of the leaders of the Union Europe. And if unity on the grounds that British English at its core, the Union welcomed, in fact, a process in which British stamp of approval from others to others as a global power is not raised but also from the European Union membership aims to prevent further following crashes. However, outside of Europe, the UK can continue to exist but inside it will grow. Suspicions regarding the Europe Union membership by the British, from the early years of integration in Europe, roots and consequences that despite the country’s membership in the EU in 1973, Britain’s politicians and rudder foreign policy owners have had tensions and challenges that may foreign policy, and even within the next years still involved. Answering a question raised by this study is, it must be said that, it seems that political identity, cultural, historical, national pride, geographical location, proximity to the United States, the advantages of political, military and economic distancing Britain from Europe are the main reasons. According to the island's position as the undisputed naval power in previous centuries, the balance of power has always been in Europe. British in periods of crisis the Union has been taken away and that unions flourished periods, are more likely to have found. As the withdrawal of Great Britain engaged in when the Europe Union economic crises, migration and terrorism in the last few years is. And sometimes in the areas of foreign policy which were less able to play its role, have tried to involve the Union. A look at the structure of the English Constitution with regard to the constitution of other countries is not very stable and sometimes changes the law or the new law passed by altogether. This brings us to the conclusion that the British are not willing to accept restrictive systematic framework and structure. As far as their cooperation with the EU is by far Europe has been in informal and practical.

VI. References